The book argues that extremist sects like the Wahhabis should be treated as unpopular fringe movements and not as legitimate representatives of Islam or its teachings.

According to Aslan, the Muslim world is in the throes of an 'Islamic Reformation.'

The book traces the religious, cultural, and political development of Jemaah Islamiyah, the group responsible for the Bali bombings and other acts of terror in Southeast Asia.

The book covers over three centuries of Islamic legal history and shows how Islamic law developed from ancient Near Eastern legal cultures, Arabian customary law and the Quran.

A sampling of some key al-Qaeda texts, with introductions and commentaries for context.

The book discusses the threats that radical Islam poses to the future of Europe, and also tries to offer a solution.

The book traces the history of jihad and argues that jihad, as a permanent and uniquely Islamic institution, regulates the relations of Muslims with non-Muslims to this day.

The book looks at social and cultural dynamics within Saudi Arabia that might, in the near future, result in stunning changes.

Chehab, Zaki. *Inside the Resistance: The Iraqi Insurgency And the Future of the Middle East* (Thunder’s Mouth Press. 2005)

The book describes the methods of the Iraqi resistance movement and the extent of the involvement of al-Qaeda and other foreign fighters.


A scholarly book that unravels the tangled historical, intellectual, and political meanings of jihad by looking closely at a range of sources, from sacred Islamic texts to modern interpretations.


The former *Newsweek* and *Washington Post* bureau chief talks about his experiences in Indonesia and his encounters with jihadis and statesmen.


The book seeks to explain the driving purpose behind al-Qaeda’s jihad against the West, the meaning of its strategies and tactics, and its moral and aesthetic dimensions.


The book is an insider’s account of the early phases of the U.S. military presence in Iraq and a critical assessment of America’s effort to implant democracy.


This is an account of American foreign policy towards the Middle East, stretching across a period of six decades. According to Dreyfuss, American alignment with the Islamic right during those years led to the rise of Islamic terrorism in the 1990s.


A discussion of the clandestine ways Islamic terror groups finance their global network.


The book provides a historical overview of Islamic terrorist groups and their activities in Europe.

An account of recent Middle Eastern history from the Armenian genocide to the war in Iraq. It also contains two interviews with Osama bin Laden.


The book highlights the relationship between Mahdism and the jihad being waged today by radical Islamists like Osama Bin Laden.


An account of jihadist movements around the Middle East. The author shows that these movements, far from monolithic, are rife with ideological and strategic debates.

Harari, Haim. *View From the Eye of the Storm: Terror and Reason in the Middle East* (Regan Books. 2005)

In this book, the renowned physicist Harari surveys war and peace in the Middle East and discusses what he terms the “undeclared World War III” that rages from Bali to Madrid, from Nairobi to New York, from Buenos Aires to Istanbul, and from Tunis to Moscow.


This book analyzes the origins of the relationships between Islamist groups and Pakistan’s military, and explores Pakistan’s quest for identity and security.

Khalidi, Rashid. *Resurrecting Empire: Western Footprints And America’s Perilous Path In The Middle East* (Beacon Press. 2005)

The book examines the record of Western involvement in the Middle East and analyzes the likely outcome of our most recent incursions into the area.

Lawrence, Bruce and Cooke, Miriam. (eds.) *Muslim Networks From Hajj To Hip Hop* (University of North Carolina Press. 2005)

The book explains why Muslim networkswhether for purposes of trade, education or pilgrimage - is crucial to understanding Islam.


The book includes a collection of English translations of pronouncements made by Osama bin Laden since 1994, along with the author’s commentary.

The book examines our understanding of religion and its interrelationships with politics and culture after September 11.


The book looks at the ‘a marriage of convenience’ between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia and shows that behind the cheerful picture of friendship and alliance, there is a darker tale.


The book talks about the author’s life experiences growing up in a Western Muslim household and asks some compelling questions from the perspective of a feminist Muslim.

McDermott, Terry. *Perfect Soldiers: The Hijackers Who They Were, Why They Did It* (Harpercollins. 2005)

The book discusses the 19 hijackers behind the September 11 terrorist attacks, including their biographies and their motives.

Meyer, Gabriel. *War And Faith In Sudan* (Eerdmans Publishing Co. 2005)

The book chronicles the violence in central Sudan at the close of the country’s second civil war in 2005.


The book speculates on the potentially dramatic effects of Al-Jazeera’s new station on the Western world while uncovering the true story behind one of the most influential media outlets.


The book traces and analyzes Sayyid Qutb’s emergence as an independent Islamist within the context of his society and the problems that it faced.


The book argues that the American adventure in Iraq resuscitated a network rife with conflict and birthed a new generation of post-Cold War mujahedeen.


Through a detailed analysis the book tries to show that there is more to jihad than just war and there can also be a jihad against other issues like social evils like poverty and crime.

The book discusses America’s mistaken understanding of al-Qaeda, and offers a plan for how America might win the ideological war against Islamic jihad.


Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Shadid explains how Saddam’s downfall may have paved the way not only for democracy but also for an Islamic reawakening and jihad in Iraq.


This is a study of the Islamic revival from 1947 to the present and traces in detail the causes motivating the rise of Muslim fundamentalism in many countries.


The book attempts to disprove the view that Muslims are tolerant of non-Muslims by showing that Muslim attitudes are rooted in laws and cultural habits that are connected organically to the concept of jihad and its corollary institution, dhimmitude.


The book seeks to explain why thousands of Westerners have joined radical Islamic groups and provides a case study of the al-Muhajiroun group based in England.

Ye’Or, Bat. Eurabia: The Euro-Arab Axis (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press. 2005)

Among other things, this book looks at the relations between Europe and the Arab world over the past 30-plus years and their geopolitical implications.

Aparna Pande is a doctoral student in political science at Boston University.
Significant books â€“ 2005. 117. The book examines our understanding of religion and its interrelationships with politics and culture after September 11. The book traces and analyzes Sayyid Qutb’s emergence as an independent Islamist within the context of his society and the problems that it faced. The book seeks to explain why thousands of Westerners have joined radical Islamic groups and provides a case study of the al-Muhajiroun group based in England. Ye’Or, Bat. Eurabia: The Euro-Arab Axis (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press. Condition: Used: Like New. This fine book offers an extraordinarily well-informed and insightful examination of political Islam in Central Asia and of its place in the broader phenomenon of political Islam across the Muslim world. Likely to be the standard reference on the topic for some time to come. Vitaly Naumkin’s accessible and well-written book makes a significant contribution to the debate about militant Islam in Central Asia; Naumkin’s conclusion that repressive policies of the authorities have been counterproductive remains convincing. His book serves as a reminder that the best way to counter Islamic militancy is principled support for the rule of law and democratic freedoms. (Alisher Khamidov Central Asian Survey).