

Jihad In 21st Century Europe

Warrant for Terror examines fatwas, which are legal opinions declaring whether a given act under Islam is obligatory, permitted, or forbidden and which serve as a major instrument by which religious leaders impel believers to engage in acts of jihad. This book is published in cooperation with the Hoover Institution.

The past years were characterized by a massive influx of migrants crossing the Union’s external borders seeking asylum. Illegal migration, exploitation of social welfare systems, foreign infiltration and the instrumentalization of religion condensed in terror attacks determine today’s changed attitude towards foreigners, refugees and migrants and therefore strongly impact the current European political agenda. Angelika C. Dankert describes the development of the EU and provides information on events that led to the creation and the spill-over of the Arab Spring. Roots and origin of Jihadist ideology as well as goals of religiously motivated terrorism are illustrated and European standards on morals and values are critically questioned. Through investigation of current matters in the field of law, security and interculturality, this book reveals the biggest geopolitical challenge of the 21st century.

In the post-September 11 world, Al Qaeda is no longer the central organizing force that aids or authorizes terrorist attacks or recruits terrorists. It is now more a source of inspiration for terrorist acts carried out by independent local groups that have branded themselves with the Al Qaeda name. Building on his previous groundbreaking work on the Al Qaeda network, forensic psychiatrist Marc Sageman has greatly expanded his research to explain how Islamic terrorism emerges and operates in the twenty-first century. In Leaderless Jihad, Sageman rejects the views that place responsibility for terrorism on society or a flawed, predisposed individual. Instead, he argues, the individual, outside influence, and group dynamics come together in a four-step process through which Muslim youth become radicalized. First, traumatic events either experienced personally or learned about indirectly spark moral outrage. Individuals interpret this outrage through a specific ideology, more felt and understood than based on doctrine. Usually in a chat room or other Internet-based venues, adherents share this moral outrage, which resonates with the personal experiences of others. The outrage is acted on by a group, either online or offline. Leaderless Jihad offers a ray of hope. Drawing on historical analogies, Sageman argues that the zeal of jihadism is self-terminating; eventually its followers will turn away from violence as a means of expressing their discontent. The book concludes with Sageman’s recommendations for the application of his research to counterterrorism law enforcement efforts.

In Open Source Jihad, Per-Erik Nilsson provides a unique overview of the academic research and political legislation concerning “ Islamic terrorism ” in Europe. He scrutinises in detail how the concepts “ terrorism, ” “ radicalisation, ” and “ counter-terrorism ” have developed as academic objects of study and political objects of governance. In the Element, Nilsson brings to the fore systemic problems of the field of terrorism studies as well as the various anti-terrorist apparatuses developed by EU member states. Open Source Jihad should be required reading for anyone interested in current European political and social events.

This book presents an overall presentation and discussion of developments ever since Islam appeared on the European stage thirteen centuries ago. The events and stories presented increase the understanding of present debates on, and notions of, Islam and Muslims in Europe. This book shows that in the course of thirteen centuries the Muslim as well as Islam have undergone many metamorphoses. The Muslim has entered the European stage as a conqueror, antichrist, scholar, benign ruler, corsair, tradesman and fellow citizen. The image of Islam has meandered accordingly, as a religion that was feared as an enemy or embraced as a partner against heretical Christians, despised as an abomination or admired as a civilization, and studied for missionary, academic, colonial or security purpose.

"This book addresses the greatest source of societal tensions and violent conflict in contemporary Europe, involving people from minority groups of Muslim culture. Six country case studies - on Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Russia and the United Kingdom - give a comprehensive account of Islam-related tensions and violence, from the jihadist terrorist acts seen in Europe in the aftermath of 9/11 in the US, though to the urban riots of the type seen in France in 2005. These events are analysed with a common typology together with detailed accounts of the social context in each country. Also included is an interpretation of the fundamental nature of Islamist terrorism in Europe, with the outline of a strategy to repel it. The book is a unique source for those seeking to understand the nature of ethno-religious violence in contemporary Europe." --Book Jacket.

This study places terrorist acts in Europe in their historical perspective by examining terrorist and anarchist movements in late nineteenth century Europe. The political and legal aspects of modern terrorism are discussed in detail and the themes and variation in political terrorism are examined fully. In addition, selected case studies of contemporary terrorist movements are considered in the context of the political tradition of the particular country. A comprehensive picture of European terrorism, in its historical and more contemporary ideological and political aspects emerges from this work.

Based on interviews and discourse of the Muslim Brotherhood members, this book offers a comprehensive overview of the ways in which their historical heritage is appropriated and continued beyond the movement’s internal tensions and pretension to represent the Islamic orthodoxy.

[Jihad and Death](#)

[International Perspectives](#)

[The New Antisemitism](#)

[21st-century Perspectives](#)

[The Global Appeal of the Islamic State](#)

[The Challenge for Euro-Mediterranean Relations](#)

[The Black Flag of Jihad](#)

[Warrant for Terror](#)

[Muslims in 21st Century Europe](#)

[New Jihadists and the Threat to the West](#)

[Terrorism in Europe \(RLE: Terrorism & Insurgency\)](#)

[Challenges and Opportunities for the European Integration Process](#)

[The Next 100 Years](#)

[Violent Extremism in the 21st Century](#)

Brings together investigations of both the north and south Caucasus to explain aspects of the history, linguistic complexity, current politics, and self-representations of the peoples who live between Russia and the Middle East.

Murray S. Fradin, B.A., M.A., an historian and Middle East Specialist, has drawn upon his research to bring out a new edition of "Jihad: The Madhi Rebellion in the Sudan."In it he hopes to show uncanny parallels between this century-old war and the events occurring today in the Middle East -- including the rise of radical Islamic movements and the Iraqi crisis.It is Mr. Fradin’s thesis that long-standing differences in the Middle East can eventually be replaced by more powerful democratic forces at the birth of the 21st century.Are these the questions you want answers to? Why is the Arab world turning against Europe and the United States? How are the forces of religion, politics, and culture being twisted to suit the aspirations of would-be tyrants and dictators? Why do "messianic" leaders preaching jihad or "holy war" hold center stage today? Is America ahead or behind the curve in Middle East politics? Is the Iraqi conflict only about oil?If you would like answers to all or any of these questions, then you must read "JIHAD: The Mahdi Rebellion in the Sudan."

The term 'jihad' has come to be used as a byword for fanaticism and Islam’s allegedly implacable hostility towards the West. But, like other religious and political concepts, jihad has multiple resonances and associations, its meaning shifting over time and from place to place. Jihad has referred to movements of internal reform, spiritual struggle and self-defence as much as to 'holy war'. And among Muslim intellectuals, the meaning and significance of jihad remain subject to debate and controversy. With this in mind, Twenty-First Century Jihad examines the ways in which the concept of jihad has changed, from its roots in the Quran to its usage in current debate. This book explores familiar modern political angles, and touches on far less commonly analysed instances of jihad, incorporating issues of law, society, literature and military action. As this key concept is ever-more important for international politics and security studies, Twenty-First Century Jihad contains vital analysis for those researching the role of religion in the modern world.

Muslims in 21st Century Europe explores the interaction between native majorities and Muslim minorities in various European countries with a view to highlighting different paths of integration of immigrant and native Muslims. Starting with a critical overview of the institutionalisation of Islam in Europe and a discussion on the nature of Muslimophobia as a social phenomenon, this book shows how socio-economic, institutional and political parameters set the frame for Muslim integration in Europe. Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden are selected as case studies among the 'old' migration hosts. Italy, Spain and Greece are included to highlight the issues arising and the policies adopted in southern Europe to accommodate Muslim claims and needs. The book highlights the internal diversity of both minority and majority populations, and analyses critically the political and institutional responses to the presence of Muslims.

How has ISIS been able to muster support far beyond its initial constituency in the Arab world and attract tens of thousands of foreign volunteers, including converts to Islam, and seemingly countless supporters online? In this compelling intervention into the debate about ISIS' origins and future prospects, the renowned French sociologist, Olivier Roy, argues that while terrorism and jihadism are familiar phenomena, the deliberate pursuit of death has produced a new kind of radical violence. In other words, we're facing not a radicalization of Islam, but the Islamization of radicalism. Jihad and Death is a concise dissection of the highly sophisticated narrative mobilised by ISIS: the myth of the Caliphate recast into a modern story of heroism and nihilism. According to Roy, this very contemporary aesthetic of violence is less rooted in the history of Islamic thought than it is entrenched in a youth culture that has turned global and violent.

Objective, critical, optimistic, and with a global focus, this textbook combines international relations theory, history, up-to-date research, and current affairs to give students a comprehensive, unbiased understanding of international politics. It integrates theory and traditional approaches with globalization and research on such topics as terrorism, new economic superpowers, and global communications and social networking to offer unusual breadth and depth for an undergraduate course. The text is enhanced by box features and 'Close Up' sections with context and further information; 'Critical Case Studies' highlighting controversial and complex current affairs that show how the world works in practice; and questions to stimulate discussion, review key concepts, and encourage further study. Unlike any other textbook, Global Politics in the 21st Century demonstrates the significance and interconnectivity of globalization and new security challenges in the twenty-first century and illuminates the role of leadership in transnational crises.

"Issues relating to political Islam continue to present challenges to European foreign policies in the Middle East and North Africa. In this volume, European and regional experts analyse trends driving the radicalisation of political Islam as well as the contrary trend of de-radicalisation observed in some countries where Islamist parties have secured democratic political participation. The question underlying the book is whether the EU should engage more specifically with the 'moderate' Islamist parties, and at least recognise radical Islamist movements the achieve democratic electoral success and legitimacy, such as Palestinian Hamas. Current EU policies are largely negative on both accounts. The conclusions of this book argue for a change in this stance, with a three-dimensional approach: a) to put pressure on incumbent regimes to abandon the repression of moderate Islamist movements, b) to influence the legal and political frameworks regulating social and political participation in a more open way and c) to engage in dialogue with non-violent opposition forces--both Islamist and non-Islamist. In the absence of such policies, the EU risks contributing to a re-radicalisation of movements that have become disillusioned with the failure of their political moderation to produce results."--P. [4] of cover.

Since the dawn of the new millennium, combating terrorism has become a primary focus of security professionals throughout the world. This volume contributes to our understanding of the terrorist threat and how it can be defeated.

[Religion and Politics in the 21st Century](#)

[The EU in the 21st Century](#)

[Terror Networks in the Twenty-First Century](#)

[Typologies of Radicalisation in Europe's Muslim Communities](#)

[Europe under Pressure](#)

[Problematicizing the Academic Discourse on Islamic Terrorism in Contemporary Europe](#)

[The Mind of Jihad](#)

[Islam in the 21st Century](#)

[Popular Muslim Reactions to the Franks in the Levant, 1097 – 1291](#)

[Islamist Radicalisation](#)

[Twenty-First Century Jihad](#)

[Muslim Conquests from the 7th to the 21st Centuries](#)

[A Brief History of Islam in Europe](#)

[Terrorism in the Twenty-First Century](#)

Volume 114 of Terrorism: Commentary on Security Documents, European Responses to Terrorist Radicalization, approaches the subject as it has been identified and addressed by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Germany. The introduction to this provides background information on terrorist incidents, and evaluates the evolution of policy on radicalization. It also contains an analysis of radicalization generated by the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe, providing insight into trans-European cooperation efforts relating to counter-radicalization policy in Europe.

Islam is the second most common faith in the world with over a billion adherents. Understanding Islam as a twenty-first century faith has potential to address one of the contemporary world’s sorest points, and, at the same time, to release the energies of one of the world’s most potent forces. Moreover, overcoming suspicion of Islam is a pertinent 21st century facing the U.S. as its attempts to mend a decade of deteriorating ties with Muslim peoples world-wide. This book explores suspicion of Islamic education in the U.S., analysing the extent to which such a sentiment is based on verifiable data. The agreement between general broad principles of research ethics and Islamic teachings concerning life are discussed as well.

Other chapters address the two controversial issues concerning women’s rights and age of consent for children in Muslim communities. How media representations of Islam can contradict and re-interpret the sanctity of life upheld in the holy book are also analyzed. In addition, this book explores the importance of new Islamic presences in Europe, and the authors address the relationship between the state and Islamic religion, the integration of Muslims in Europe and the role of Islam inside European society.

On September 11, 2001, a small number of desperate men hoping to earn paradise attacked New York and Washington, D.C. Their spectacular acts of destruction concluded America’s nearly decade-long vacation from insecurity, known as the "post-Cold War era." As eras go, this one was short and it certainly ended with a bang, not a whimper. The United States, still sole superpower, was now challenged by a bleak new world. Americans do not care for the bleak and do not tolerate it for long. Predictably, national shock soon became righteous anger, coupled to international campaigns against groups and states held responsible for the scourge of terrorism. These were short-term measures that hurt our enemies but did not "fix" the problem.Not long after these events, the Foreign Policy Research Institute organized a new Center on Terrorism, Counterterrorism, and Homeland Security. Its purpose was to take a longer term view of the terrorism problem and what might be done about it--not only academic research but also policy suggestions. This book contains a broad selection of the Center’s output, including essays on American strategy, homeland security, knowing the enemy, and the military dimension. A notable feature is the discussion of the educational issue: what and how to teach our children about terrorism.

This book examines contemporary jihad as a cult of violence and power. Murawiec compares this belief structure to that of Europe’s medieval millenarians and apocalyptics and traces their political technologies to the Bolsheviks, using history, anthropology, and theology to understand the mind of jihad, which has declared war on the West.

This book is concerned with political Islam and in particular the global challenges posed by Islamists and Jihadists.

Vidino has produced an invaluable exposé of Al Qaeda’s roots and tentacles in Europe and the threats that result from them. -Scott Newark, Former Crown Prosecutor, Executive Director of the Canadian Police AssociationAl Qaeda in Europe is an impressive work that provides detailed analysis on what is now Europe’s most important security problem -Klaus Gruenewald, former head of Germany’s security servicesThe July 2005 London bombings are yet another example of how Europe has emerged as one of the key battlegrounds in the global War on Terror. The region has become a critical ground zero for Islamist terrorists, not only as a target but as a base of operations. The implications for the United States are tremendous: under existing law, for example, terrorists carrying European passports could easily enter the country. It is not a coincidence, in fact, that every attack planned or executed against the United States, including 9/11, has had strong European ties.Al Qaeda in Europe is the first book in English that dissects Islamist terrorism in Europe. Written by Lorenzo Vidino, European expert at The Investigative Project-a Washington, D.C.-based counterterrorism institute and America’s largest private data-gathering center on militant Islamic activities-Al Qaeda in Europe fills a critical gap in the understanding of the new threats posed by Islamist terrorism.Vidino analyzes the causes of this dangerous situation while providing an extensive historical overview of Islamist terrorist activities in Europe. The book shows how terrorists-most of them native to the Continent-raise money, communicate, and hide in plain sight in the suburbs of London, Paris, and Amsterdam. It also presents with painful clarity the difficulties that law enforcement agencies worldwide have had in shutting down terrorism. Finally, the book describes three of the most important networks operating in Europe. Vidino analyzes events such as the Madrid train bombings, the thwarted plot to attack various European capitals with chemical weapons, and the movements of hundreds of European Muslims who are joining terrorist groups in Iraq to fight U.S. forces.Vidino includes fascinating information taken from a dozen countries’ original documentation (intelligence reports, indictments, court transcripts), plus transcripts of conversations among al Qaeda operatives that have been intercepted by intelligence agencies.Al Qaeda in Europe is authoritative, informative and written in a lively narrative that will captivate general readers, and become a valuable new resource for scholars and government officials.Lorenzo Vidino (Washington, D.C.) is widely recognized as an expert on terrorism in Europe. In March and April 2005, he testified before Congress on the subject, and he frequently consults for the U.S. government on terror-related issues. He regularly appears on television, including The NBC Nightly News, Fox News, MSNBC, CNBC, and European and Middle Eastern channels. He holds a law degree and speaks five languages.

Fully revised, the second edition of this popular text provides an incisive and accessible survey of the key issues in world politics. Written by an international team of experts, the text includes new chapters on the media and international law, as well as updated chapters on pressing issues such as climate change and resource security.

A hard-hitting essay combined with factual reportage on the new anti-semitism throughout Europe. This book argues that what the 21st century now faces is an ideological assault based on hatred of Jews which is as serious as any major threat to universal values as the world has faced. Anti-semitism is the visible language and action of a deeper threat to world peace and to the achievements of the human spirit we call the Enlightenment, and undermines vital work to address problems like poverty and the challenges of the environment. Denis MacShane’s survey of 21st century anti-semitism is based on the All-Party Commission of Enquiry which was chaired by the author in the UK. His book considers examples in Europe and how a new anti-semitism is now a linking mechanism between different extremisms, usually but not exclusively of the Right. It lists in detail the anti-semitism in national party politics, including the European Parliament, and it examines how Holocaust denial is not a question of liberal free-expression issues but an organised ideological position. The new anti-semitism arises from three main sources: state-sanctioned anti-semitism; that of terrorist movements like Al Qaeda; and that of political movements like the Muslim Brotherhood and its off-shoots and spokesmen. The book is both a cri de coeur for a new tolerance and a resolution to throw light on 21st century anti-semitism, which has left Europe to become a new form of mobilising political power across many continents.

[Fatw’s of Radical Islam and the Duty of Jihad](#)

[Democratic Peace and Euro-Islam Versus Global Jihad](#)

[Essays on Culture, History and Politics in a Dynamic Context](#)

[The War on Terrorism](#)

[Roots and Discourse](#)

[Past and Present](#)

[The Muslim Brothers in Europe](#)

[Political Islam, World Politics and Europe](#)

[Jihad in the West](#)

[The New Battleground of International Jihad](#)

[Thirteen Centuries of Creed, Conflict and Coexistence](#)

[Global and Local Reflections](#)

[Law, Society and Military Action](#)

[Structural and Cultural Perspectives](#)

Describes the latest events and trends in terrorism against the United States.

Fully revised, the third edition of this popular text provides an incisive and accessible survey of the key issues in world politics. Written by an international team of experts, this new edition combines brand new chapters with revised and updated chapters on pressing issues such as climate change and resource security.

A compelling account of the rise of modern political Islam traces the emergence of a new, militant brand of Islamic thought that appeared in the early 1970s and has been rocking the world ever since.

As ISIS seeks to expand its reach in the Middle East, its territory serves as a base for training and operations for a new generation of jihadis. Thousands of young people from the West, primarily from Europe, have travelled to join ISIS, re-emerging as hardened fighters with military training and a network of international contacts. Many of these have now returned to their homelands, where it is feared they are planning a new series of brutal attacks. Peter R. Neumann here explains the phenomenon of the 'new jihadis', and shows why the threat of terrorism in the West is greater than ever before. Based on interviews and previously-unseen material, Neumann provides an essential introduction to one of the greatest crises of our time."

Religion and Politics in the 21st Century is composed of a number of articles that were presented during the 2012 international conference on "Religion and Politics in the Globalization Era" organized by the Centre for Political Analysis in Cluj-Napoca, Romania. With careful attention given to 21st century religious resurgence and its dynamic interactions with political structures and the public sphere, the present volume captures a wide variety of perspectives on contemporary religion and politics, ranging from theoretical approaches to case studies and from analyzing global facets to exploring local situations. Its thematic richness and its careful exploration of not only present realities, but also of patterns of past interactions and of possible future directions, render this volume a valuable resource for scholars, policy makers and the general public as well.

This book deals with the evolution of jihadism in the past centuries and its impact on the world as an existential threat to the humanity in view of worldwide terrorist attacks with its aggression, brutality, and savagery while imperiling the democracy, secularism, plurality, freedom, and security of the civilized world.

The virulent new brand of Islamic extremism threatening the West In November 2015, ISIS terrorists massacred scores of people in Paris with coordinated attacks on the Bataclan concert hall, cafés and restaurants, and the national sports stadium. On Bastille Day in 2016, an ISIS sympathizer drove a truck into crowds of vacationers at the beaches of Nice, and two weeks later an elderly French priest was murdered during morning Mass by two ISIS militants. Here is Gilles Kepel's explosive account of the radicalization of a segment of Muslim youth that led to those attacks—and of the failure of governments in France and across Europe to address it. It is a book everyone in the West must read. Terror in France shows how these atrocities represent a paroxysm of violence that has long been building. The turning point was in 2005, when the worst riots in modern French history erupted in the poor, largely Muslim suburbs of Paris after the accidental deaths of two boys who had been running from the police. The unrest—or "French intifada"—crystallized a new consciousness among young French Muslims. Some have fallen prey to the allure of "war of civilizations" rhetoric in ways never imagined by their parents and grandparents. This is the highly anticipated English edition of Kepel's sensational French bestseller, first published shortly after the Paris attacks. Now fully updated to reflect the latest developments and featuring a new introduction by the author, Terror in France reveals the truth about a virulent new wave of jihadism that has Europe as its main target. Its aim is to divide European societies from within by instilling fear, provoking backlash, and achieving the ISIS dream—shared by Europe's Far Right—of separating Europe's growing Muslim minority community from the rest of its citizens.

The early twenty-first century has been defined by a rise in Islamist radicalisation and a concurrent rise in far right extremism. This book explores the interaction between the 'new' far right and Islamist extremists and considers the consequences for the global terror threat. Julia Ebner argues that far right and Islamist extremist narratives - 'The West is at war with Islam' and 'Muslims are at war with the West' - complement each other perfectly, making the two extremes rhetorical allies and building a spiralling torrent of hatred - 'The Rage'. By looking at extremist movements both online and offline, she shows how far right and Islamist extremists have succeeded in penetrating each other's echo chambers as a result of their mutually useful messages. Based on first-hand interviews, this book introduces readers to the world of reciprocal radicalisation and the hotbeds of extremism that have developed - with potentially disastrous consequences - in the UK, Europe and the US.

[Muslim Political Participation in Europe](#)

[Countering Terrorism and Insurgency in the 21st Century: Combating the sources and facilitators](#)

[No End to War](#)

[Leaderless Jihad](#)

[The Mahdi Rebellion in the Sudan](#)

[A Forecast for the 21st Century](#)

[Jihadism](#)

[The Rise of Jihad in the West](#)

[Terror in France](#)

[The Development of the European Union under the Influence of the Arab Spring, the Refugee Crisis and the Global Threat of Terrorism](#)

[Globalising Hatred](#)

[The Trail of Political Islam](#)

[Global Politics in the 21st Century](#)

[Stalks la République](#)

China fragments, a new Cold War with Russia, Mexico challenges U.S., the new great powers Turkey, Poland and Japan. The Next 100 Years is a fascinating, eye-opening and often shocking look at what lies ahead for the U.S. and the world from one of our most incisive futurists. In his provocative book, George Friedman turns his eye on the future—offering a lucid, highly readable forecast of the changes we can expect around the world during the twenty-first century. He explains where and why future wars will erupt (and how they will be fought), which nations will gain and lose economic and political power, and how new technologies and cultural trends will alter the way we live in the new century. The Next 100 Years draws on a fascinating exploration of history and geopolitical patterns dating back hundreds of years. Friedman shows that we are now, for the first time in half a millennium, at the dawn of a new era—with changes in store, including:

- The U.S.–Jihadist war will conclude—replaced by a second full-blown cold war with Russia.
- China will undergo a major extended internal crisis, and Mexico will emerge as an important world power.
- A new global war will unfold toward the middle of the century between the United States and an unexpected coalition from Eastern Europe, Eurasia, and the Far East; but armies will be much smaller and wars will be less deadly.
- Technology will focus on space—both for major military uses and for a dramatic new energy resource that will have radical environmental implications.
- The United States will experience a Golden Age in the second half of the century.

Written with the keen insight and thoughtful analysis that has made George Friedman a renowned expert in geopolitics and forecasting, *The Next 100 Years* presents a fascinating picture of what lies ahead.

Chronicles the Muslim holy war against Christians, from the military invasions of the Dark Ages to today's random acts of terrorism

This anthology provides insights into processes of violent extremism, both locally and globally, questioning how and why it arises and what can be done about it. The book will be relevant for policy makers, post-graduates and researchers in the social and political sciences, religious studies, law, psychology, medicine and education, as well as practitioners in direct contact with targeted individuals or vulnerable groups. The anthology contributes models, analyses and practical tools helpful for first-liners who are well placed to both see and prevent incipient extremism and to rehabilitate: to aid those who have been extremists in returning to society and finding a life worth living. In addition to chapters focusing on work in Norway, Denmark and Sweden, there are contributions from North America, Africa, Australia, the Middle East and Europe.

To what extent are Muslims in Europe integrated? Muslims are increasingly making themselves noticed in the political process of Europe. But what is happening behind the often sensational headlines? This book looks at the processes and realities of Muslim participation in local and national politics in a range of Eastern and Western European countries: voting patterns in local and national assemblies, membership of elected councils and national parliaments, and the tensions between ethnic, political and religious identities. It also asks how political participation and wider integration issues interrelate and considers how Muslims – as ethnic groups, or through specific institutions – seek to locate themselves within European political society.

In the light of Brexit, the migration crisis, and growing scepticism regarding the European integration process, this book offers a comprehensive overview of the most pressing problems facing the European Union in the 21st century. Written by experts from various disciplines, the contributions cover a wide range of economic, legal, social and political challenges, including populism, migration, Brexit, and EU defence, foreign policy and enlargements. Each paper includes a historical account, insights into the problems and challenges confronting the EU, and an assessment of the institutions and policy instruments applied by the EU in response. Discussing each of the problems as part of a process – including the historical roots, current situation and potential solutions – the book allows readers to gain an understanding of the European Union as a living project.

Written by an expert at The Investigative Project, a counterterrorism institute and America's largest private data-gathering center on militant Islamic activities, this text fills a critical gap in the understanding of the new threats posed by Islamist terrorism.

The issue of Muslim reactions to the Franks has been an important part of studies of both the Crusades and Islamic History, but rarely the main focus. This book examines the reactions of the Muslims of the Levant to the arrival and presence of the Franks in the crusading period, 1097–1291, focussing on those outside the politico-military and religious elites. It provides a thematic overview of the various ways in which these 'non-elites' of Muslim society, both inside and outside of the Latin states, reacted to the Franks, arguing that it was they, as much as the more famous Muslim rulers, who were initiators of resistance to the Franks. This study challenges existing views of the Muslim reaction to the crusaders as rather slow and demonstrates that jihad against the Franks started as soon as they arrived. It further demonstrates the difference between the concepts of jihad and of Counter-Crusade, and highlights two distinct phases in the jihad against the Franks: the 'unofficial jihad' – that which occurred before uniting of religious and political classes – and the 'official jihad' – which happened after and due to this unification, and which has formed the basis of modern discussions. Finally, the study also argues that the Muslim non-elites who encountered the Franks did not always resist them, but at various times either helped or were unresisting to them, thus focussing attention away from conflict and onto cooperation. In considering Muslim reactions to the Franks in the context of wider discourses, this study also highlights aspects of the nature of Islamic society in Egypt and Syria in the medieval period, particularly the non-elite section of society, which is often ignored. The main conclusions also shed light on discourses of collaboration and resistance which are currently focussed almost exclusively on the modern period or the medieval west.

[European Responses to Terrorist Radicalization](#)

[Open Source Jihad](#)

[Exploring the Caucasus in the 21st Century](#)

[Issues in 21st Century World Politics](#)

[Jihad](#)

[Al Qaeda in Europe](#)

[Radicalized](#)

[Ethno-religious Conflict in Europe](#)

[The Vicious Circle of Islamist and Far-Right Extremism](#)

[The Rage](#)