The Muslim World Book Review

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Blessed Names and Attributes of Allah Abdur Raheem Kidwai

Remembering the Names of Allah is a sacred tradition in Islam. Both the Qur'an and sayings of the Prophet (Hadith) state the importance of learning them and promise reward for reciting them in supplications and prayers.

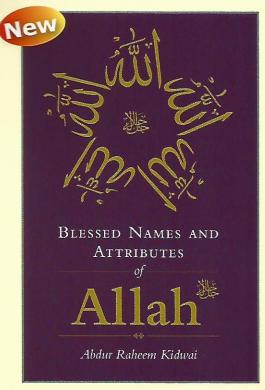
This beautiful presentation of the 99 Blessed Names of Allah draws the reader nearer to the Divine through contemplation and reflection of Allah's names, their meaning and how each impacts our daily lives. They help to conceptualize Allah Whose limitless greatness and glory is impossible to grasp.

Each name is presented in the original Arabic and its translation into English. Accompanying each name is a commentary that is concise and easy to understand but rich in meaning.

"Allah's are the names most beautiful. Whatever is in the heavens and earth extols His glory."

- Qur'an (Al-Hashr 59:24)

"Allah has 99 names. He who remembers these will certainly enter Paradise." – **Prophet Muhammad** (Bukharhi Hadith Kitab Ad-Dawat, 2, 949)



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Contents

Review Article
Ruqaiyah Hibell
In the Eye of the Beholder: Revisiting the
Perception of Terrorism
Disciplining Terror: How Experts Invented Terrorism,
by Lisa Stampnitzky.
The Psychology of Terrorism, by John Horgan.
On Western Terrorism: From Hiroshima to Drone Warfare,
by Noam Chomsky and Andrew Vltchek.
Reclaiming Jihad: A Qur'anic Critique of Terrorism,
by ElSayed M.A. Amin.
The Rise of Islamic State: ISIS and the New Sunni Revolution,
by Patrick Cockburn.
New Approaches to Countering Terrorism, by Hamed El-Said
Islamic Thought and Sources
Abdur Raheem Kidwai
The Qur'ān: A New Annotated Translation, by A. J. Droge
Misquoting Muhammad: The Challenge and Choices of Interpreting
the Prophet's Legacy, by Jonathan A. C. Brown
Muhammad al-Ghazali
Rāzī: Master of Qur'ānic Interpretation and Theological
Reasoning, by Tariq Jaffer 27
Muhammad Yaseen Gada
Islam: An Introduction, by Catharina Raudvere
Contemporary Muslim World
Elfatih A. Abdelsalam
Routledge Handbook of the Arab Spring: Rethinking
Democratization, edited by Larbi Sadiki
S Parvez Manzoor
Confronting Political Islam: Six Lessons from the West's Past,
by John. M. Owen IV
,,

Anis Ahmad	
Temptations of Power: Islamists and Illiberal Democracy	
in a New Middle East, by Shadi Hamid.	38
Murad Wilfried Hofmann	
Non-State Actors in the Middle East: Factors for Peace and	
Democracy, edited by Galia Golan and Walid Salem	41
Islamic History	
Abdullah Drury	
History of the Umayyad Caliphs: Tarikh al-Khulafa,	
by Jalal ad-Din as-Suyuti	43
Shahrul Hussain	
Henry Stubbe and the Beginning of Islam: The Originall &	
Progress of Mohometanism, edited and Introduced	
by Nabil Matar	45
Elfatih A. Abdelsalam	
The Yezidis: The History of a Community, Culture and	
Religion, by Birgul Acikyildiz.	46
Islam and the West	
Philip Lewis	
Muslims In British Local Governemt, Representing Minority	
Interests in Hackney, Newham, and Tower Hamlets,	
by Eren Tatari.	49
Murad Wilfried Hofmann	
Organizing Muslims and Integrating Islam in Ger-many: New	
Developments in the 21st Century, by Kerstin Rosenow-Williams	51
Mysticism and Spirituality. Part Two: Spirituality -	201
The Way of Life, by Raimon Panikkar.	53
Shahrul Hussain	
Muslim Family Law in Western Courts, edited by Elisa Giunchi	55
Abdur Raheem Kidwai	
Muslims in the Western Imagination, by Sophia Rose Arjana	58
Islamic Banking and Finance	
Abdelkader Chachi	
Islamic Finance: Political Economy (Vol I: Values and Innovation; Vol II:	
Risk, Stability and Growth; Vol III: Performance and Efficiency),	
edited by Mehmet Asutay and Abdullah Q. Turkistani.	61

Toseef Azid	
Risk and Regulation of Islamic Banking, edited by Mervyn K.	
Lewis, Muhamed Ariff and Shamsher Mohamad.	66
Faizal Ahmad Manjoo	00
Derivatives in Islamic Finance, Examining the Market	
Risk Management Framework, by Sherif Ayoub.	71
Children's Literature	
Sabeeha Coates	
She Wore Red Trainers: A Muslim Love Story,	
by Na'ima B. Robert.	75
The Victory Boy: Team Spirit, by Jamal Orme.	
Imran Mogra	, -
I Wonder about Allah (Book 2), by Özkan Öze.	78
Short Reviews	
Murad Wilfried Hofmann	
Teilhard's Mysticism: Seeing the Inner Face of Evolution,	
by Kathleen Duffy.	81
Abdur Raheem Kidwai	
English Poems on Prophet Mohammed,	
edited by Massood Ul Hasan.	82
Bestte with a series and the Contract of a series	
BOOKS RECEIVED.	84
INDEX TO VOLUME 35.	87

Contemporary Muslim World

ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF THE ARAB SPRING: RETHINKING DEMOCRATIZATION. Edited By Larbi Sadiki. London and New York: Routledge, 2015. Pp. 679. ISBN: 9780415523912 (HB).

Four years after its eruption, the Arab Spring saga continues to capture the interest and concern of scholars. In the *Routledge Handbook of the Arab Spring*, there is no fixed or single meaning given to the term 'Arab Spring'. The kind of fluidity that informs the Arab Spring is mirrored in the handbook. The editor claims from the outset that it is futile to attempt to impose one meaning or to try to disaggregate the phenomenon into its constitutive manifestations, whether 'uprisings', 'protests' or revolutions. While all these labels indicate nuance, and signify specific dynamics, they owe their existence to the common symbolism of bottom-up change and the forces driving it. Moreover, they all capture the essence of an historical moment, still unfolding. Integral to this moment is the anomic condition that grips societies determined to overthrow existing brutal and exclusionary regimes.

The Routledge Handbook of the Arab Spring should not be read with the wrong paradigm in mind. The book does not make any bold claims to be theoretical. It is primarily intended to collate the initial analyses of the events imploding in 2011 up to the present. The strength of the handbook lies in the fact that it is enriched by a variety of styles and even levels of experience. In addition, it represents a kind of 'transgenerational' work in terms of academic experience, combining the works of renowned and established scholars with the inputs of young researchers. Equally important is the mix of voices in the handbook that is trans-regional in nature. This fact enriches the discourse of the Arab Spring with wide-ranging representations of the phenomenon from within the Arab world, Africa, North America, Europe and Asia. The country chapters represent important voices by promising scholars, research scholars, and a few committed activists, attempting to capture at once the global travel and the local impact of the Arab Spring. The result is a set of wonderful and insightful interventions by able scholars.

The handbook's scope is immense. This is deliberate, and the rationale seems to allow for diverse styles, voices, backgrounds, and wide-ranging positions and perspectives to consider the Arab Spring phenomenon as well as to arrive at a notion of the Arab uprisings that transcends neat labels, fixed interpretation and one-sided understanding. The editor claims that he has not superimposed any agenda on the authors, except to honestly and candidly share

their tentative analyses of the Arab Spring from their respective standpoints. The handbook has succeeded in meeting this objective and in so doing has produced a kind of dialogue between different viewpoints and assumptions. On the whole, what the authors of the chapters of the handbook collectively articulate are lines of investigation, suggesting possible clues, hinting at some answers but without closing the discussion of a fluid phenomenon, still unfolding, refusing to stagnate, wane and fade into something that verges on the banal and dogmatic. The idea is that the handbook with its focus on the Arab Spring and bottom-up forces of change contributes to the scholarship of Middle East politics, democratisation and Arab politics, and sets the stage for further investigation of the phenomenon.

The 49 chapters in the handbook marshal evidence on vast angles from a variety of sources, including primary material gathered by competent authors, many of whom are linked to the theatre events. Change or lack of it is mapped out succinctly in the chapters of the handbook. The forces driving or arresting change are equally dealt with, as are the contingent and contextual variables leading to divergent trajectories within the Arab Spring. To facilitate the reading of the handbook, the chapters have been organized into eight thematic sections. The result is a highly informative and readable text.

It goes without saying that the handbook is neither the final word on the Arab Spring nor does it claim to be without limitations or imperfections. It is written with the reader in mind, to give students, practitioners, diplomats, policy-makers and lay readers contextualisation, knowledge and, undoubtedly, a degree of joy by adding insight and engaging curiosity about the Arab Spring.

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Elfatih A. Abdelsalam

CONFRONTING POLITICAL ISLAM: SIX LESSONS FROM THE WEST'S PAST. By John. M. Owen IV. Princeton University Press, 2015. Pp. 216. ISBN: 9780691163147.

The pugnacious title gives little indication of the sober historical analysis and sustained political reflection that is the hallmark of this pensive and suggestive work. Though addressed primarily to the Western reader, and adopting a constrictively pragmatic American approach, it is a book that Muslim scholars and critical thinkers would also find quite rewarding. As a matter of fact, in a debate that is notoriously marred by a propensity for immediate responses and quick fixes, it projects a *longue durée* perspective that reveals the current political