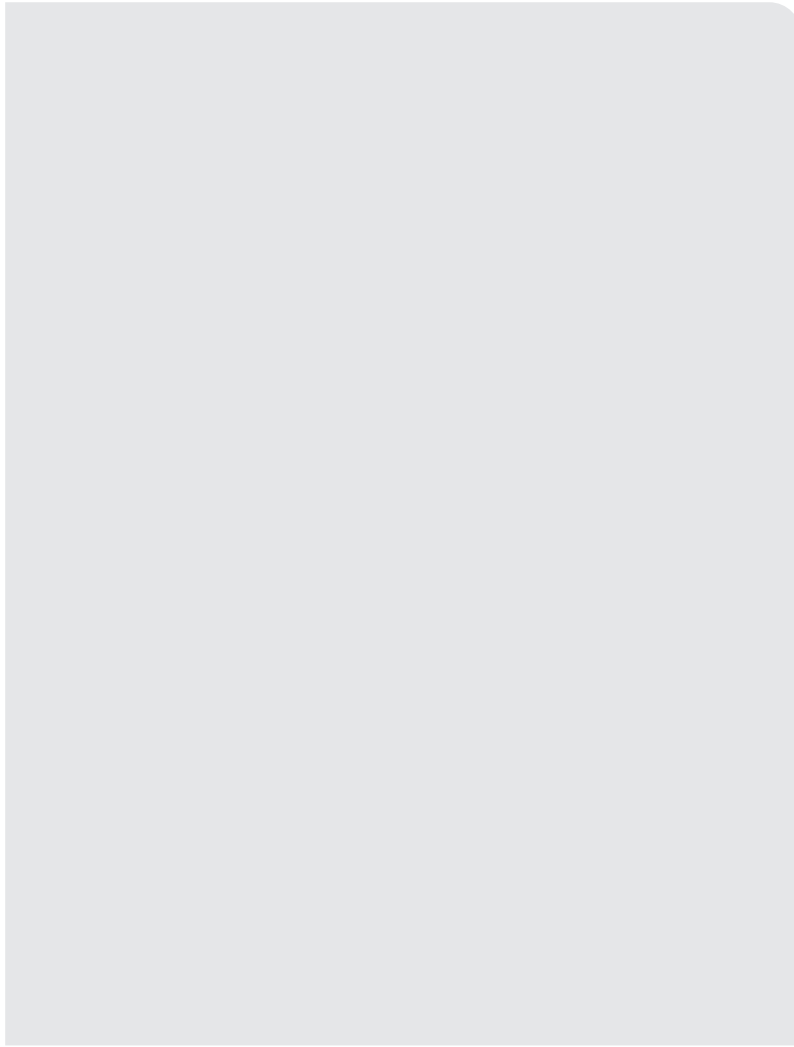


ترجمة ملخصات المحتوى بالإنجليزية

Abstracts



Post-Colonial Theory: The Thesis in the Service of Occidentalism

Dr. Jamil Hamdaoui

Abstract

This research examines post-colonial theory as an intellectual and critical movement that emerged during the postmodern era to subvert Eurocentrism and emancipate subordinate cultures from the grip of imperial hegemony. The author highlights the epistemological foundations of the theory, elucidating its pivotal role in analyzing colonial discourse and deconstructing the inherent dichotomies of the «Self and Other» and the «East and West.» Specifically, the study focuses on the transformation of this theoretical framework into an instrument serving the discipline of Occidentalism, which systematically aims to position the West as an «object» of critical study rather than exclusively retaining its status as an observing «subject.» Furthermore, the paper reviews the foundational contributions of prominent pioneers within this field, including Edward Said's seminal critique of Orientalism, Homi Bhabha's formulation of hybridity, Gayatri Spivak's rigorous defense of the subaltern, and Frantz Fanon's profound analysis of colonial violence. Ultimately, the research concludes that post-colonial theory constitutes a vital cultural resistance movement striving to reclaim national identity and affirm cultural pluralism against entrenched policies of Westernization and systemic marginalization, notwithstanding the various methodological and empirical criticisms it has encountered.

Keywords: post-colonialism, Orientalism, Eurocentrism, Occidentalism, cultural discourse.

The Historical Misrepresentation of Islam and Muslims: A Descriptive Review of Hollywood

Dr. Noreen Ubaida, Dr. Nazar Shabana, and Mustafa Nayyar (Reviewed by: Jamal Ammar)

Abstract

This research paper seeks to uncover the historical roots underlying the distorted mental imagery of the Islamic world perpetuated by Hollywood films. Over several decades, Hollywood cinema has consistently propagated a static, distorted, and derogatory stereotype of Arab Muslims, rendering it imperative to systematically explore the historical origins of such misrepresentations. Employing a qualitative methodology via a descriptive review of Hollywood cinematography, this study reveals that while various ethnic groups may occasionally be subjected to negative portrayals, specific demographics—most notably Arabs and Arab Americans—endure as perpetual victims of these degrading depictions. Furthermore, historical analysis elucidates numerous catalysts for ideological conflict that intrinsically correlate with the systemic misrepresentation of Islam and Muslims; these include the historical legacy of the Crusades, colonial enterprises, post-World War II geopolitical realignments, the proliferation of neoliberalism, and the structural shift of global hegemonic power from Europe to the United States.

Keywords: Hollywood, historical misrepresentation, Orientalism, stereotypes, Islamophobia.

A Study of the Jihadist Biography of Sayyid Abdul Razzaq Al-Hulw

Sayyid Khalid Al-Hulw

Abstract

Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Abdul Razzaq Al-Hulw (1275–1337 AH) exemplifies a profound paradigm of the scholar-combatant, seamlessly integrating profound jurisprudential expertise with active battlefield leadership. Reared in the holy city of Najaf, he was mentored by preeminent scholars, including Al-Mamqani and Al-Rashti, ultimately attaining the distinguished rank of absolute Ijtihad. His religious authority (Marja'iyya) transcended academic theology; he notably became the first Mujtahid to deploy to the front lines in Basra in 1332 AH to actively resist the British occupation. His pivotal role was characterized by the mobilization of southern Iraqi tribes via impassioned correspondence and religious edicts (fatwas), as well as his direct field command of resistance operations from his headquarters in Al-Arda, Al-Qurna, extending to the Kut front. Furthermore, he was a prominent participant in the Second Scholars' Awakening. Notably, Sayyid Al-Hulw categorically rejected all forms of Ottoman logistical support, relying exclusively on the autonomous resources of the resistance fighters. He consistently affirmed that his armed struggle was fundamentally rooted in a sacred religious obligation to safeguard the sanctity of Islam and secure national sovereignty, thereby projecting a formidable image of a religious leadership inextricably bound to the existential struggles of its constituency.

Keywords: collective jihad, British occupation, southern tribes, religious authority, contemporary Iraqi history.

A Critical Reading of the Book *The Dilemma of Colonial Development: Perspectives on the Claims of Colonial Positives*

Mustafa Al-Shammari

Abstract

The author presents a critical analysis of discourses that justify colonialism or advocate for its resurgence, systematically deconstructing arguments that emphasize its purported developmental «achievements» while obfuscating its strategic perils. Furthermore, the text elucidates how colonial powers historically executed long-term stratagems to advance their own interests, frequently leveraging local elites who rationalized such subjugation under the guise of pursuing scientific and technological modernization. Contrasting the victims' narrative—which underscores the profound legacy of devastation and underdevelopment—a revisionist trend has emerged that attributes subsequent failures and crises exclusively to the post-colonial national state. This perspective neglects the historical reality that these national states initially materialized as alternatives to colonialism amid objective conditions that precluded its direct perpetuation. Moreover, the internal structural dynamics of these states inadvertently contributed to reproducing the paradigm of the «fragmented state» across various nationalistic or religious iterations. The author concludes that attempts to rehabilitate the colonial legacy fundamentally ignore its contemporary mutation into «neocolonialism,» characterized by indirect hegemony facilitated through local proxies. Inherently driven by self-interest, colonialism may yield incidental benefits for subjugated populations, yet it fundamentally retains its core logic of monopolization and absolute dominance.

Keywords: colonialism, colonial development, colonial positives, Ottoman Empire, United States.

The Laghouat Holocaust: French Colonialism and Genocide in Algeria

Dr. Sherif El-Din Bin Douba

Abstract

Genocides, including the Laghouat Holocaust in Algeria, serve as a profound manifestation of colonial ideology predicated on assertions of Western supremacy and ethnocentrism. Within this paradigm, indigenous populations and regional wealth are subjugated to serve colonial centralization, while cultural facades are deployed to obfuscate such aggressive conduct. This paper examines the genocide perpetrated by French colonial forces in the city of Laghouat, an atrocity that resulted in the extermination of two-thirds of the local populace. This massacre transcended conventional military operations; rather, it constituted a calculated strategic initiative designed to monopolize the region's substantial energy resources, notably Hassi R'Mel. During this siege, the French military utilized draconian tactics, specifically deploying chloroform gas to incapacitate civilians prior to incinerating them and disposing of their remains in local wells. Consequently, this historical event is definitively categorized as a comprehensive war crime and a fully realized genocide. This categorization has received symbolic recognition from France, evidenced by the inauguration of a commemorative plaque on Rue de Laghouat in Paris by Mayor Anne Hidalgo, which stands as a lasting testament to the pervasive brutality of the colonial epoch.

Keywords: Laghouat holocaust, genocide, Algerian society, chemical weapons.

The Role of Al-Azhar Scholars in Resisting French and British Colonialism

Dr. Ghaidan Al-Sayed Ali

Abstract

Religious scholars in Egypt—graduates of the venerable Al-Azhar, functioning as both a mosque and a university—actively confronted the colonial incursions targeting the nation. These included the French occupation at the close of the eighteenth century in 1798, and the subsequent British colonization during the latter decades of the nineteenth century in 1882. These scholars astutely recognized a fundamental reality: while direct military invasion pursues material domination and the expropriation of sovereign wealth, the quintessential colonial project ultimately seeks to distort indigenous cultures and eradicate native identities, most notably the Islamic identity. Consequently, religious scholars played a prominent role in countering colonialism alongside its accompanying political and cultural subjugation. This steadfast resistance was unequivocally manifested throughout the nation's grassroots struggles for liberation. During these conflicts, colonial powers employed draconian and brutal measures, including summary executions, post-mortem mutilations, systemic torture, arbitrary imprisonment, asset confiscation, and the punitive demolition of entire residential quarters upon their inhabitants. Ultimately, the opposition mounted by Al-Azhar scholars stood as a vital bulwark against colonial actions that reflected a profound barbarism, fundamentally antithetical to the most basic tenets of humanity.

Keywords: religious scholars, Al-Azhar, First Cairo Revolt, Second Cairo Revolt, 1919 Revolution, July 1952 Revolution.

The Zaatcha Revolt in the Algerian Popular Resistance: A Turning Point in 1849

Zineb Rezioui

Abstract

This research examines the resistance of the Zaatcha oasis (1849) in Biskra as a paradigm of popular resistance against the French occupation in the Algerian south. Despite its brief duration, this uprising represented a pivotal historical juncture due to its legendary steadfastness in the face of a suffocating siege and massive colonial forces. The study aims to elucidate the dimensions of this battle, which ultimately culminated in the mass extermination of the local population yet constituted the initial threshold of colonial penetration into the Sahara. Furthermore, the research posits a central problematic regarding the magnitude of the resistance's impact and resonance on subsequent revolts, systematically investigating its underlying causes, the pivotal role of its leader, Sheikh Bouzian, alongside its primary phases and outcomes. By employing a historical-analytical methodology, the study endeavors to bridge the past with the present, shedding light on this distinguished episode within the annals of Algerian heroism for freedom and dignity. Ultimately, the research affirms that the Zaatcha uprising was not merely a military defeat, but rather a profound paradigm of resistance and sacrifice that inspired successive generations.

Keywords: Zaatcha resistance, Sheikh Bouzian, French occupation, Algerian south, popular resistance.

The Evolution of the Egyptian Economy from the First World War to the 1952 Revolution: The Dilemma of Colonial Dependency

Dr. Sharif Emam

Abstract

This research examines the trajectory of the Egyptian economy, which originated in a state of absolute dependency on the British occupation. Prior to the First World War, foreign capital controlled 91% of corporate assets, with production entirely geared toward a cotton monoculture and the national currency pegged to the British pound sterling. The First World War and the subsequent 1919 Revolution constituted a critical turning point, precipitating the emergence of a local bourgeoisie—spearheaded by the establishment of Banque Misr in 1920—that advocated for national industrialization. Nevertheless, this bourgeoisie remained constrained by the dialectic between its aspiration for autonomy and the imperative to partner with resident foreign capital. The 1930s introduced novel opportunities through the enactment of the 1930 customs tariff, which safeguarded nascent industries; however, this decade simultaneously witnessed the curtailment and political marginalization of Banque Misr's influence. By 1952, although the economy had secured notable gains such as the partial Egyptianization of corporations and the abolition of foreign capitulations, the hegemony of large landowners and the structural dependency on the global capitalist system persisted as the primary impediments to comprehensive economic independence until the advent of the revolution.

Keywords: World War I, July revolution, bourgeois dependency, economic colonialism, Egyptian economy.

Digital Colonialism and US-Chinese Technological Hegemony in the African Continent: A Critical Reading of the Structure of the New Digital Control

Dr. Doaa Abdel-Nabi Hamed

Abstract

This study examines the phenomenon of digital colonialism as a novel form of hegemony in the era of the technological revolution, where control manifests not through military force and weaponry, but via algorithms, data networks, and digital infrastructures. The research delves into how the United States and China have emerged as competing powers vying for global digital leadership through divergent models of control and expansion. It deconstructs the mechanisms employed by each state to extend its influence across the Global South, with a particular focus on the African continent, Asia, and Latin America. Employing a critical-analytical approach, the study reveals the parallels between traditional colonialism and its digital counterpart, highlighting how digital transformation in the Global South is frequently executed in a non-sovereign manner via externally directed projects, extracted data, and fragile legislative frameworks. Furthermore, the study investigates manifestations of digital resistance and the attempts of certain nations to regain the initiative by constructing independent digital infrastructures and formulating national cyber policies. Ultimately, the objective is to underscore the necessity for a digital emancipatory perspective that fosters justice and autonomy within cyberspace.

Keywords: digital colonialism, technological hegemony, digital sovereignty, Global South, digital resistance.

Digital Colonialism and the Trajectories of Modernity: From the Veneration of Reason to Algorithmic Hegemony

An Interview with Dr. Mahmoud Haidar, conducted by Asst. Lect. Mustafa Al-Shammari

Abstract

This in-depth dialogue conducted with Dr. Mahmoud Haidar explores the philosophical and historical roots of the «digital colonialism» phenomenon, tracing the trajectory of Western modernity from the sanctification of «instrumental reason» to the worship of technology and the machine. Dr. Haidar deconstructs the mechanisms of soft hegemony exercised by major technology corporations through data acquisition, infrastructure monopolization, and the imposition of cultural and epistemological paradigms that strip societies of their sovereignty and plunge them into a state of alienation. In contrast to classical military colonialism, the interview elucidates how digital colonialism reproduces dependency within frameworks that are ostensibly voluntary but intrinsically algorithmic. To confront this challenge, the dialogue outlines avenues of resistance and the cultivation of a critical consciousness aimed at protecting Arab and Islamic societies. It emphasizes the critical need to establish «digital sovereignty» and to localize technology in accordance with indigenous value systems, concluding with an urgent call to reconnect material progress with spiritual and metaphysical dimensions to rescue contemporary humanity from objectification and alienation.

Keywords: digital colonialism, digital sovereignty, Western modernity, instrumental reason, cultural alienation.