Turabi's revolution: Islam and power in Sudan


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El-Affendi, A.A. 1990. The long march from Lahore to Khartoum: beyond the 'Muslim reformation'. British Society for Middle Eastern Studies Bulletin. 17 (2), pp. 137-151.
Turabi's Revolution has 0 ratings and 0 reviews. This book has acquired the status of a classic as an introduction to the rise of the Islamist movement in Sudan. Its author, Hassan al-Turabi, is often credited as the founder of the Muslim Brotherhood in Sudan and has been a powerful political figure in the country.

Turabi's discourse is peppered with obscure historical references and quiet, self-deprecating chuckles when he talks of the impossibility of a poor nation like Sudan exporting terrorism or challenging the West. Then, in the same breath, he applauds the collapse of the Soviet Union, because it gave Muslim countries access to nuclear technology. "It's just that America's been trying hard, and visibly, to stop Muslims from developing any technology," he explained. "And, of course, anyone who's powerful would want to maintain the equation."

Hassan al-Turabi was educated in London and Paris, where he obtained a Ph.D. in comparative public law. The great Mahdist Revolution against the British and the Egyptians in 1885-1898 gave birth to an incipient Sudanese national consciousness which cohabited with the influence of the brotherhoods and which Turabi has appropriated as a symbol of the unity of the umma. In the 1920s, the Muslim Brotherhood (Ikhwan) was created in Egypt, and by the 1940s, it. Despite these practical measures proposed by Turabi to increase democracy in Sudan, Bashir's coup was not condemned by the West, and, apart from headlines with the news of the actual coup, the situation has been largely ignored. The reasons for this are many. Hassan al-Turabi obituary. Sudanese Islamic leader who was an early supporter of Osama bin Laden. Overnight the moving spirit behind Sudan’s Islamic revolution was vilified as a threat to national security. Turabi then reinvented himself as a democrat: a paradox, some noted, given that he had earlier mocked elections as “mobocracy that empowers a small group.” Turabi was re-arrested after the Arab spring uprisings sparked economic protests in Sudan in early 2011. He and Bashir had a year-long reconciliation dialogue that ended without a positive conclusion in 2015, but which has carried on, with other parties now involved. His surviving family includes his wife, Wissal al-Mahdi, and a son, Sadiq.