

Chapter 1 : Islamic state - Wikipedia

An Islamic state (Arabic: دَوْلَة إِسْلَامِيَّة, dawlah islāmiyyah) is a type of government primarily based on the application of shari'a (Islamic law), dispensation of justice, maintenance of law and order.

Micallef is a best-selling military history and world affairs author, and keynote speaker. Follow him on Twitter JosephVMicallef. In December , the Iraqi government declared that, after almost four years of fighting, ISIS had been defeated and no longer controlled any Iraqi towns. Russian President Vladimir Putin has made the same declaration and announced that some Russian troops will soon be withdrawn from Syria, although it does not appear that any withdrawal has yet occurred. President Donald Trump has also announced, on several occasions, that he will soon withdraw the roughly 2, U. In addition, much of its senior leadership, including many of its most experienced field commanders, have been killed or captured, although its leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, remains at large. His death has been announced on several occasions, most recently by Russian military forces but, in the absence of any confirmation, he is presumed to still be alive. According to unconfirmed reports, the Pentagon has been given six additional months, possibly longer, to finish final operations against ISIS in eastern Syria. With little prospect of escape, they are expected to fight tenaciously. At the same time, Iraqi forces have moved in to seal off the Iraqi border area, and Iraqi air forces have launched attacks across a mile front along the Iraq border. French special forces have also been deployed to support the SDF. The offensive occurred while Turkish military forces and Kurdish militia were at a standoff over Turkish plans to take control of the town of Manbij and while Turkish military units, supported by various affiliated militia units, were taking control of the Kurdish-controlled canton, or district, of Afrin. Notwithstanding the above progress, however, Islamic State forces retook some territory in May that had been previously seized by Syrian military forces around the city of Deir ez-Zor. Four Russian soldiers and 43 insurgents were reported killed as a result of those attacks. There were conflicting reports on the scope of the casualties, however. Although these operations are conducted by civilian police forces rather than the military, they are an important component in the continuing war against ISIS. In April, a joint U. Among the targets were Amaq, the ISIS media outlet used to broadcast confirmation of attacks, as well as other media channels such as Bayan radio, and the Halumu and Nashir news services. The operation also resulted in identifying domain registrars and domain names used by ISIS as well as the administrators behind its media outlets. Notwithstanding its success, however, ISIS has shown a remarkable resiliency and, in the past, has succeeded in restoring its web presence. The cyber war against the Islamic State is as relentless and as long term as the ground war against its militants. Islamic State As anticipated by many analysts, the rollback of the territory under its control has not destroyed the Islamic State, but simply caused it to revert back to its roots as an insurgency. Unlike , however, when its attacks were almost entirely in Iraq and Syria, it is now demonstrating a broad, though usually low-level, attack capability that spans virtually the entire globe. The attacks were a family affair by Dita and Puji Kuswanti and their four children, aged 9 to The attacks, which killed 13 people, were the deadliest since the Bali car bombings that killed 23 people in The next day, another family, this time of five people, carried out an attack against a police security checkpoint in Surabaya. Four police officers and six civilians were injured. Four of the five bombers were killed; the fifth, an 8-year-old child, survived the bombing but was injured. The Islamic State was also suspected in a car bomb attack in Alexandria against Gen. The attack killed two Egyptian policemen. Elsewhere, Islamic State militants attacked a voter registration center in central Kabul that killed approximately six dozen Afghans and several western journalists. The broad reach of Islamic State was also underscored by the arrest in Brazil of eleven ISIS supporters charged with attempting to organize a jihadist cell, as well as arrests in Australia, South Africa and London. This pattern of random, small-scale, localized attacks has increasingly become the norm for the Islamic State. These attacks are carried out by militants who have been radicalized by either ISIS or another jihadist organization without any direct support or direction from the leadership of Islamic State. It is not clear to what extent ISIS even has knowledge of these attacks before they are carried out. When ISIS first declared the establishment of its caliphate, dozens of jihadist movements rushed to affiliate themselves with it and

declare their allegiance to Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Many were formally recognized as "provinces" of the Islamic State regardless of how much physical territory they actually controlled. Moreover, a revitalized al-Qaida has steadily been building out its international network. ISIS has not mounted a significant military operation since the attack on the southern Philippine city of Marawi, on the island of Mindanao, a year ago. Maute is a separate organization from the Moro Liberation Front, a jihadist group that has been fighting with the Philippine government for decades and has also voiced support for the Islamic State. About 1, civilians were killed. Even now, a year after the siege was lifted, residents have not been allowed to return home except to retrieve personal possessions. Concurrently, ISIS has moved aggressively to make up its lost revenues by expanding into the international narcotics trade. ISIS militants have been implicated in the smuggling of marijuana and hashish from the Balkans into Europe. Every major international jihadist organization is now involved with the illegal narcotics trade and is developing broad links to criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. This union of terrorism and narcotics, so-called narco-terrorism, is an unprecedented development and one of the defining features of international terrorism in the 21st century.

The Future of Jihadism There are two key operational texts that explain the jihadist mindset and have underscored the international jihadist movement. Both remain deadly relevant, and both emphasize that jihadism is a long-term struggle against the United States and its allies. The al-Qaida operational text for jihadists is titled *Management of Savagery*. The text lays out a strategy of creating or capitalizing on regions of chaos or savagery where political and administrative controls have broken down to establish al-Qaida branches. It calls for continuing the jihadist struggle against the West, while biding patience until the time is ripe for the establishment of a new caliphate. While violence by militants continues to be encouraged, the group has avoided large, high-profile attacks like the one on the World Trade Center on Sept. At that time, the group was limited to Afghanistan and Somalia. In addition, significant political vacuums have emerged in certain regions of countries like the Philippines, Tunisia and Indonesia. Termed the jihadist bible, the text is intended to validate the horrific acts perpetrated by ISIS militants, from beheading to the taking of slaves. The manual openly advocates the "indiscriminate killing of warring infidels" and beseeches its supporters to "kill them, fight them by every means that may snatch away their souls, drive their spirits from their bodies, cleanse the earth from their filth and removing their scourge from mankind, whatever the means may be. Its call for random, indiscriminate acts of violence has become the pattern of ISIS-inspired attacks around the world.

An Assessment The fight against the Islamic State is far from over. At the very least, the cyber war to take down its digital presence will continue unabated, ebbing and flowing as each successive attempt by ISIS to re-establish its digital caliphate is taken down by Western police agencies. While the role of military forces fighting ISIS will likely diminish in the next six to nine months, special operations forces will continue to be involved in supporting anti-Jihadist groups around the world. It is likely that large-scale, localized attacks, like the siege of Marawi last year, will continue to crop up. In the meantime, ISIS-inspired, low-level, ad hoc attacks against civilians will continue. Such attacks are difficult to anticipate or prevent. Moreover, they will continue regardless of what happens to ISIS. They are destined to be an ongoing feature of modern life. If you would like to submit your own commentary, please send your article to opinions@military.com.

Chapter 2 : Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant - Wikipedia

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL / ٱلْدَوْلَة ٱلْإِسْلَامِيَّة ٱلْعَرَبِيَّة ٱلْسُّورِيَّة), also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS / ٱلْدَوْلَة ٱلْإِسْلَامِيَّة ٱلْعَرَبِيَّة ٱلْسُّورِيَّة), officially known as the Islamic State (IS) and by its Arabic language acronym Daesh (Arabic: ٱلْدَوْلَة ٱلْإِسْلَامِيَّة ٱلْعَرَبِيَّة ٱلْسُّورِيَّة), IPA: [dæˈʃɪs]), is a Salafi jihadist.

The historical Islamic state[edit] Early Islamic governments[edit] Main articles: It represented the political unity of the Muslim Ummah nation. The Islamic State significantly expanded under the Umayyad Caliphate and consequently the Abbasid Caliphate The essence of Islamic governments[edit] The essence or guiding principles of an Islamic government or Islamic state, is the concept of Al-Shura. Different scholars have different understandings or thoughts, with regard to the concept al-Shura. However, most Muslim scholars are of the opinion that Islamic al-Shura should consist of: Consultation following the guidelines of the Quran and Sunnah. There is a leader elected among them to head the meeting. The discussion should be based on mushawarah and mudhakarah. All members are given fair opportunity to voice out their opinions. The issue should be of maslahah ammah or public interest. The voices of the majority are accepted, provided it does not violate the teachings of the Quran or Sunnah. Muhammad himself respected the decision of the shura members. He is the champion of the notion of al-Shura, and this was illustrated in one of the many historical events, such as in the Battle of Khandaq Battle of the Trench , where Muhammad was faced with two decisions, i. After consultation with the sahabah companions , it was suggested by Salman al-Farsi that it would be better if the Muslims fought the non-Muslim Arabs within Medina by building a big ditch on the northern periphery of Medina to prevent the enemies from entering Medina. This idea was later supported by the majority of the sahabah, and thereafter Muhammad also approved it. The reason why Muhammad placed great emphasis on the agreement of the decision of the shura was because the majority of opinion by the sahabah is better than the decision made by one individual. Revival and abolition of the Ottoman Caliphate[edit] Main article: However, the Khilaphat found little support from the Muslims of the middle east themselves who preferred to be independent nation states, instead of being under the Ottoman Turkish rule. In the Indian sub-continent, although Mahatma Gandhi tried to co-opt Khilafat as a national movement, it soon degenerated into a jihad against non-Muslims with thousands being killed in malabar region of Kerala also known as Moplah riots. The modern Islamic state[edit] Origins in 20th-century nationalist and anti-imperialist movements[edit] See also: Maududi envisioned the ideal Islamic state as combining the democratic principles of electoral politics with the socialist principles of concern for the poor. Today, many Muslim countries have incorporated Islamic law in part, into their legal systems. Certain Muslim states have declared Islam to be their state religion in their constitutions, but do not apply Islamic law in their courts. Islamic states which are not Islamic monarchies are usually referred to as Islamic republics, [10] such as the Islamic Republics of Pakistan, Mauritania, Iran [11] and Afghanistan. Mauritania adopted it on 28 November Iran adopted it after the Revolution that overthrew the Pahlavi dynasty. In Iran, the form of government is known as " Guardianship of the Islamic Jurists ". Afghanistan was run as an Islamic state " Islamic State of Afghanistan " in the post-communist era since but then de facto by the Taliban " Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan " in areas controlled by them since , and after the overthrow of the Taliban the country is still known as the "Islamic Republic of Afghanistan". Despite the similar name, the countries differ greatly in their governments and laws. Pan-Islamism is a form of religious nationalism within political Islam which advocates the unification of the Muslim world under a single Islamic state, often described as a caliphate or ummah. The Libyan interim Constitutional Declaration as of 3 August declared Islam to be the official religion of Libya. Iran[edit] Leading up to the Iranian Revolution of , many of the highest-ranking clergy in Shia Islam held to the standard doctrine of the Imamate , which allows political rule only by Muhammad or one of his true successors. In , the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed the Objectives Resolution which envisaged an official role for Islam as the state religion to make sure any future law should not violate its basic teachings. On the whole, the state retained most of the laws that were inherited from the British legal code that had been enforced by the British Raj since the 19th century. In , the elected parliament formally adopted the name

"Islamic Republic of Pakistan", declaring Islam as the official religion.

Chapter 3 : Op-Ed: An Assessment of the Islamic State in | racedaydvl.com

The self-proclaimed Islamic State is a militant Sunni movement that has conquered territory in western Iraq, eastern Syria, and Libya, from which it has tried to establish the caliphate, claiming.

Chapter 4 : What is 'Islamic State'? - BBC News

Sunni militants led by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, or ISIS, declared a caliphate that stretches across eastern Syria and much of northern and western Iraq. It also demanded that all.

Chapter 5 : Islamic State | World | The Guardian

For three years, Miqdaad Versi has waged a quixotic - and always scrupulously courteous - campaign against the endless errors and distortions in news about British Muslims.

Chapter 6 : ISIS Fast Facts - CNN

ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), also known as ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant), is a Sunni jihadist group with a particularly violent ideology that calls itself a caliphate and claims religious authority over all Muslims.

Chapter 7 : The Islamic State

Last April, the U.S. military set out to take on the Islamic State in Afghanistan. At the time, officials estimated the group had about fighters in the country. The U.S. forces seemed.