Islamic revivalism and Kurdish nationalism in Sheikh Ubeydullahs poetic oeuvre
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Abstract
This article investigates Sheikh Ubeydullah of Nehris Kurdish-Islamic revivalist project based on a close reading of his Mesnewi. This article primarily focuses on the fusion of the Sheikhs Islamic revivalism with his Kurdish nationalism in his poetic work. A close reading of the Mesnewi leaves no doubt that in the mind of his author both the future of Kurds and that of his revivalist project depended on the creation of an independent state.

ABSTRACT IN KURMANJI
Veja dneteweyya kurddi dana ?ir ? UbeydullahNehrde

ABSTRACT IN SORANI

Keywords
Kurds; Ottomans; Islam; religious-nationalism; state

Full Text:

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Refbacks

- There are currently no refbacks.

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The aim of our journal is to present original research on the languages and peoples of Kurdish from its beginning down to the present. The Kurdish Studies Network was established following the Kurdish Studies Conference, held at the University of Exeter in 2009. In an interview with the Rudaw news agency, Welat Zeydanlıoğlu, the KSN founder, noted that the network came about, "because there was no real communication and connection between scholars and researchers who study the Kurds, the Kurdish question, Kurdish society and the peoples of Kurdistan..."[1] The KSN began life as a mailing list for academics and journalists from a variety of background. The earliest studies on the Kurdish language and civilization, which date back to the late 18th century, were carried out by missionaries (first by Italian Catholics and later by Anglo-Saxon Protestants). The pioneer of European Kurdish studies was Maurizio Garzoni (1734-1804), a member of the Order of Black Friars, who reached the region of Mosul (Mowṣel) in 1762. Two years later he settled in 'Amādiya, the capital of the principality of Bahdinān, to the northeast of Mosul.