

Outbism

Name: Qutbism

Type of Organization:

- Islamist
- jihadist
- pan-Islamist
- takfiri

Year of Origin:

1920s

Overview

Qutbism is an Islamist ideology that advocates violent jihad to establish governance according to sharia (Islamic law). It is believed to be the foundational ideology of today's most dangerous violent Islamist groups, including al-Qaeda and ISIS. Qutbism synthesizes the ideas of Sayyid Qutb, Hassan al-Banna, and Abul Ala Maududi, among other Islamic theologians. (Sources: West Point: Combating Terrorism Center, Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly, p. 86)

The late Muslim Brotherhood theologian Sayyid Qutb (1906-1966) propagated the tenets of Qutbism in his many books on Islamism and sharia. Qutb wrote his most popular work, *Milestones*, while incarcerated in Egyptian prison. In *Milestones*, Qutb outlined the key elements of his movement, which, according to author Paul Berman, has become a "classic manifesto of...Islamic fundamentalism." Qutb was hanged by the government two years after its publication, making him a martyr in the eyes of many. According to Egyptian political commentator Aly Salem, "It is not an exaggeration to say that Qutb is to Islamism what Karl Marx is to communism." (Sources: *New York Times, Economist, Wall Street Journal*)

Osama bin Laden, Ayman al-Zawahiri, and Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi have each built their respective terrorist organizations on the pillars of Qutbism.

Qutbism forms the ideological backbone of today's most violent Islamist groups. According al-Qaeda leader <u>Ayman al-Zawahiri</u>, "Sayyid Qutub's call for loyalty to God's oneness and to acknowledge God's sole authority and sovereignty was the spark that ignited the Islamic revolution against the enemies of Islam at home and abroad. The bloody chapters of this revolution continue to unfold day after day." Indeed, Osama bin Laden, Ayman al-Zawahiri, and <u>Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi</u> have each built their respective terrorist organizations on the pillars of Qutbism. (Sources: *His Own Words: A Translation of the Writings of Dr. Ayman al Zawahiri*, p. 48, Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly, p. 86)

Doctrine

Qutbists believe that Muslims live in ignorance of divine guidance, or *jahiliyyah*. According to Qutb, jahiliyyah arises from man-made political systems that disregard "what God has prescribed." Therefore, Qutbism aims to return Muslim society to sharia, an all-encompassing Islamic law governing penal, civil, and personal affairs that "governs the entire universe," according to Qutb. Only when man lives under sharia will his life be "harmonious and in tune with the rest of the universe." (Sources: *Milestones*, Sayyid Qutb, p. 88-89, Andrea Mura (Comparative Philosophy), p. 43)

Qutbists believe sharia should govern not only Muslim lands but the entire globe. Muslim Brotherhood founder Hassan al-Banna—a contemporary of Qutb's—declared: "It is the nature of Islam to dominate, not to be dominated, to impose its law on all nations, and to extend its power to the entire planet." Qutb wrote that war should be fought against the Jews and Christians until they converted to Islam or paid jizya, a tax for non-Muslims living under sharia. (Sources: *Milestones*, Sayyid Qutb, p. 54, *The Looming Tower*, Lawrence Wright, p. 29)

Qutbists liken the current lack of sharia to what they describe as the ancient, or original jahiliyyah—the state in which Arabs lived before Muhammad introduced Islam to Arabia in the early seventh century CE. Qutb declared in *Milestones*, "jahiliyyah is evil and corrupt, whether it be of the ancient or modern variety." (Sources: *Milestones*, Sayyid Qutb, p. 11, Andrea Mura (Comparative Philosophy), p. 43)

In order to fight against jahiliyyah, Qutb called for an Islamic uprising or "vanguard" to lead the *ummah* (global Muslim community) into battle against *jahili* states (ones afflicted by jahiliyyah). Qutb urged the vanguard to direct violence toward secular, Westernized Arab governments, which Qutb considered jahili "not because they believe in other deities besides God or because they worship anyone other than God, but because their way of life is not based on submission to God alone." (Sources: Andrea Mura (Comparative Philosophy), p. 48, Sayyid Qutb, *Milestones*, p. 82)



According to Qutbists, religiously sanctioned violence toward jahili governments takes the form of jihad and *takfir* in order to bring about sharia. Jihad—the violent struggle to "establish God's authority in the earth" and "make Islam dominant," according to Qutb—is the responsibility of all Muslims. According to Qutbist theorist Abul Ala Maududi, jihad is a "militant struggle and utmost exertion." (Sources: Sayyid Qutb, Milestones, p. 70, Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly), p. 87-89)

[Sharia should] govern... the entire universe. Sayyid Qutb

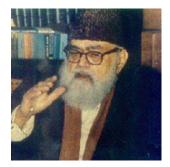
Takfir is the excommunication of Muslims who do not abide by sharia and are thus considered apostates. While Islam prohibits killing fellow Muslims, takfir renders the target an apostate and thereby religiously sanctions his execution. (Sources: Shahrough Akhavi (International Journal of Middle East Studies), p. 388), Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly), p. 89)

Qutbists' theories on modern jahiliyya flow cohesively into the assertion that Muslims are obligated to carry out jihad in order to implement sharia.

According to pundit William McCants, Muslims who subscribe to Qutbist ideology reject the label "Qutbist" or "Qutbism," because it implies that they worship a person rather than God, and thus deviate from Islamic dogma. The term "Qutbist" was thus created and used by the ideology's critics and opponents. (Sources: William McCants (West Point: Combating Terrorism Center), p. 10-11))



Key Leaders



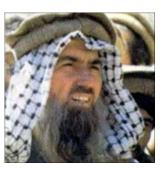
Abul Ala MaududiFounder, scholar, Islamist revivalist leader



Hassan al-BannaFounder



Sayyid Qutb
Ideologue, leading theologian,
author, poet



Abdullah Azzam Strategic founder



Osama bin Laden



Ayman al-Zawahiri Leader



History:

- June 29, 2014: ISIS declares an Islamic caliphate from Diyala province in Iraq to Aleppo in northern Syria, and renames itself simply the "Islamic State."
 - ISIS proclaims the group's leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, as caliph and urges Muslims to pledge their allegiance to him. Sources: Agence France-Presse, Al Jazeera
- Bin Laden is killed by U.S. Special Forces in Pakistan.
 Longtime deputy Zawahiri assumes leadership. Sources: CBS News, CNN
- September 11, 2001: Nineteen al-Qaeda operatives hijack U.S. commercial airliners and fly two into the World Trade Center towers in New York and one into the Pentagon near Washington, DC. A fourth hijacked airplane, whose target may have been the U.S. Capitol building, crashes in a field in rural Pennsylvania.

More than 3,000 civilians are killed and thousands more injured. The U.S. launches military operations against al-Qaeda's suspected safe havens in Afghanistan six weeks later. Source: BBC News

- Ayman al-Zawahiri publishes his Knights Under the Prophet's Banner.
 The book links al-Qaeda's goal with the Qutbist strategy of offensive jihad. Zawahiri declares that Muslims worldwide are responsible for waging jihad. Sources: Ayman al-Zawahiri, Knights Under the Prophet's Banner Meditations on the Jihadist Movement, Tom Quiggin (Perspectives on Terrorism), Special Warfare, p. 10
- Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden issues a declaration of jihad against the West.
 Among his objectives are forcing the U.S. military out of the Arabian Peninsula, dethroning the Saudi government, punishing the U.S. and its allies for their "Crusade" against Islam, and liberating Muslim holy sites. Source: PBS Newshour
- -: Al-Qaeda is founded by the merger of Osama bin Laden's *Maktab* with Ayman al-Zawahiri's Egyptian Islamic Jihad. Bin Laden and Zawahiri lead the new group together. Sources: Intelwire, Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly), p. 90
- Abdullah Azzam is killed in Peshawar by unidentified assassins.
 Osama bin Laden takes control of the Maktab, running mujahideen training efforts in Pakistan. Sources: <u>Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly)</u>, p. 90
- Hamas (an acronym for the "Islamic Resistance Movement") forms in the Gaza Strip—during the first intifada—as an offshoot of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood.

Hamas soon begins engaging in terrorism. It continues to support the use of violence against Israel in pursuit of its destruction. Source: Council on Foreign Relations

- Osama bin Laden joins Abdullah Azzam in Peshawar, Pakistan, close to the Afghanistan border.
 There they create the Maktab al-Khadamat or "Services Offices" to help fund and organize the mujahideen fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan. Source: Peter L. Bergen, Holy War, Inc., p. 54
- Osama bin Laden attends the lectures of Sayyid Qutb's brother, Muhammad Qutb, at the King Adbulaziz University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
 Muhammad had moved to Saudi Arabia to lecture at the University and publish Sayyid's books. Muhammad publishes his own books in the mid-1960s: The Jahiliyya of the Twentieth Century and Islam: The Misunderstood Religion. These books rearticulate Sayyid's vision. Sources: Congressional Research Service, p. 4, Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly), p. 90, Today's Zaman, Frédéric Volpi, Political Islam: A Critical Reader, p. 277
- August 29, 1966: Qutb is hanged by Egyptian authorities.
 Fifteen-year-old Ayman al-Zawahiri immediately forms an underground cell dedicated to overthrowing the government and establishing rule by sharia in Egypt. Zawahiri vows to turn Qutb's ideas into action. Sources: Al Jazeera, Lawrence Wright, The Looming Tower, p. 44
- -: Qutb is imprisoned following the Brotherhood's assassination attempt on Nasser.

 During his 10 years in prison, Qutb writes his two most notable works: Milestones and In the Shade of the Quran. Qutb is released from prison in 1964 and rearrested in 1965 for plotting to overthrow the government. During Qutb's trial, Milestones is cited as evidence against him, and he is sentenced to death for his participation in a conspiracy to assassinate Egyptian public figures. Qutb declares, "The time has come for a Muslim to give his head in order to proclaim the birth of the Islamic movement." Sources:

 Guardian, Lawrence Wright, The Looming Tower, p. 36
- The Muslim Brotherhood's so-called "secret apparatus" carries out a failed assassination attempt targeting Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Qutb is charged with membership in the apparatus and thrown in prison. Sources: Al Jazeera, Lawrence Wright, The Looming Tower, p. 36

- After the partition of the Indian subcontinent, Abul Ala Maududi's Jamaat e-Islami becomes an opposition party in Pakistan.

 Maududi argues that the group must act in the political sphere in order to pursue sharia as the state's ruling. The party adopts the slogan "Enter in Islam full fledged." Source: Harron K Ullah, Vying for Allah's Vote, p. 80
- Maududi founds the Islamist group Jamaat e-Islami in British India.
 Sources: Jamaat-e-Islami, Hudson Institute
- Abul Ala Maududi delivers an address titled Jihad in Islam to a town hall meeting in Lahore, British India.
 Maududi declares to the crowd: "Islam wishes to destroy all States and Governments anywhere on the face of the earth which are opposed to the ideology and programme of Islam regardless of the country or the Nation which rules it." Sources: Abul Ala Maududi, Jihad in Islam, p. 6
- Hassan al-Banna founds the Muslim Brotherhood with the intention of implementing sharia first in Egypt and eventually worldwide.
 Sources: Ikhwan Web, Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly), p. 88)



Associations:

Ties to Extremist Entities:

Any Islamist group that contains each of the following attributes may be considered a Qutbist entity:

- a) Wages violent jihad
- b) Disseminates material propagating violent jihad
- c) Declares takfir on heads of state or governments with the intention of waging violent jihad against them
- d) Uses these tactics as a means toward implementing sharia

• Al-Qaeda

Ayman al-Zawahiri, Abdullah Azzam, and Osama bin Laden—the co-founders of al-Qaeda—are referred to as Qutb's "disciples" by analyst Dale C. Eikmeier. Bin Laden attended lectures by Qutb's brother, Muhammad Qutb, at the King Adbulaziz University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. (Sources: Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly), p. 90, Congressional Research Service, Today's Zaman)

As a teenager in Egypt, Zawahiri revered the Islamists who defied the secular regime. Zawahiri wrote that Qutb's execution by the government resulted in the "immediate interaction with Sayyid Qutb's ideas and the formation of the nucleus of the modern Islamic jihad movement in Egypt." (Source: Lawrence Wright, *The Looming Tower*, p. 44)

The basis of al-Qaeda's ideology is Qutb's concept of unrestricted jihad against any barrier that gets in the way of implementing sharia. Bin Laden and Zawahiri fully subscribed to Qutb's goal of defeating jahiliyyah through offensive jihad, taking Qutb's concept further by applying it against the "far enemy" (the West) as opposed to the "near enemy" ('apostate' Muslim regimes). Bin Laden first introduced the prioritization of attacking the "far enemy" in the mid-1990s. (Sources: <u>Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly)</u>, p. 89-90, *Foreign Affairs*)

According to al-Qaeda's adaptation of Qutbist theory, attacking the far enemy would provoke a military response from the West, which in turn would unify the Muslim world behind al-Qaeda. These events were expected to launch a world war between Islam and the West whereby Muslims would rally to defeat the West and replace it with a global caliphate. (Sources: <u>Dale C. Eikmeier (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly)</u>, p. 91))

According to Egyptian-American scholar Mamoun Fandy, the excommunication process of takfir is central to the al-Qaeda movement. "[F]or [bin Laden and Zawahiri] to leave the Arab world and go to Afghanistan is a literal interpretation of Takfir... they had pronounced their own societies to be the societies of infidels and therefore they had to leave it... and turn the Arab world into a Muslim society." (Source: PBS Frontline)

In a 1997 interview, Zawahiri described the mujahideen, or holy warriors, as "vanguards of Islamic awakening," and claimed that they would only stop fighting when "the regime hands the rule to Muslims." Al-Qaeda has exemplified Qutb's notion of an Islamic vanguard, fighting "jahili" regimes in order to implement sharia. (Sources: Montasser Al-Zayyat, *The Road to Al-Qaeda*, p. 47)

• Muslim Brotherhood

Hassan al-Banna founded the Muslim Brotherhood in 1928, sharing Abul Ala Maududi's vision of restoring a more authentic Islam and seeking to establish rule by sharia, first in Egypt and eventually worldwide. The return of the caliphate—under which Muslims would be ruled by sharia—has served as the cornerstone of the Muslim Brotherhood's ideology since the group's inception. (Sources: <u>Dale C. Eikmeier</u> (Parameters: The U.S. Army War College Quarterly), p. 88))

Throughout its history, the Brotherhood has relied on its "secret apparatus," an underground military wing dedicated to carrying out jihad first against British rule and then against the Egyptian government. In 1954, members of the secret apparatus attempted to assassinate Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Qutb was charged with membership in the military wing and placed in prison. In 1964, following his release, Qutb again plotted with the secret apparatus to overthrow Nasser's regime. He was rearrested and executed in 1966. (Sources: BBC News, Washington Institute, Mount Holyoke, Foreign Policy, Lawrence Wright, *The Looming Tower*, p. 36.)



• Hamas

Hamas, a Palestinian offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood, was created in 1988 as an Islamist insurgency committed to destroying Israel and forming an Islamist state. As a Muslim Brotherhood affiliate, Hamas follows the ideology of Qutb and Banna, in particular drawing on their hatred of Jews and Zionists. (Sources:Council on Foreign Relations, Bassam Tibi, (Yale University), p. 11)

According to political scientist Bassam Tibi, "[Hamas] subscribes fully to the Antisemitism Islamized by Qutb." Hamas' charter essentially rephrases a passage in Qutb's book, *Ma'rakutuna ma'a al-Yahud*, or "Our Struggle Against the Jews," in which Qutb argues that Jews "stand behind" the "war waged against Islam...which persists against the Islamic revival in all places on earth." Hamas's doctrine and ideological backbone are not only inspired and effectuated by Qutb's Antisemitism, but by the totality of Qutb's vision for political Islam. According to Tibi, "all basic features of Islamism emanate from Qutb's work, including his Jew-hatred." (Sources: Bassam Tibi, (Yale University), pp. 11, 13, 16)

• ISIS

ISIS subscribes to Qutbist ideology as displayed in its strict interpretation of sharia and offensive jihad strategies. The group strives to create an ever-expanding, transnational caliphate wherein Muslims practice Islam as during the time of the Prophet Muhammad. ISIS's caliph, <u>Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi</u>, espoused Qutb's philosophy of jihad, preaching: "O worshippers of Allah! Apply your religion and act upon it.... And if you are given a life full of blessings, fear Allah, and make jihad in his sake." ISIS controls land in Iraq and Syria and around the world, in what it refers to as the "Islamic State," or caliphate. (Sources: Council on Foreign Relations, Jihadology)



Rhetoric:

Abul Ala Maududi, 1967

"But jihad in the Way of Allah is a much more comprehensive term than mere fighting in the Way of Allah. Jihad applies to all those efforts that are made to degrade the word of kufr and to exalt the Word of Allah and to establish the Islamic System of life, whether by propagating the Message of Allah in the initial stage or by fighting in the final stage of the struggle."

Abul Ala Maududi

"Instead of offering apologies on behalf of Islam for the measure that guarantees security of life, property and faith to those who choose to live under its protection [infidels], the Muslims should feel proud of such a humane law as that of jizyah. For it is obvious that the maximum freedom that can be allowed to those who do not adopt the Way of Allah but choose to tread the ways of error is that they should be tolerated to lead the life they like. That is why the Islamic State offers them protection, if they agree to live as its Zimmis by paying jizyah, but it cannot allow that they should remain supreme rulers in any place and establish wrong ways and impose them on others. As this state of things inevitably produces chaos and disorder, it is the duty of the true Muslims to exert their utmost to bring to an end their wicked rule and bring them under a righteous order."

Abul Ala Maududi, 1966

"None of His [God's] subjects has the right to arrogate to himself the position of a sovereign rule. Nor is any individual or legislative body competent to make laws according to their own whims and caprices and call upon the subjects of God to follow that law instead of the Law of God. Nor does any government have the right to enforce its own authority in disregard of the Devine Authority and require people to obey its own command irrespective of the Divine injunctions. All these are acts of rebellion: false claims to sovereignty and recognition of these claims both amount to manifest rebellion and those who are guilty of either of these offences are bound to be punished sooner or later."

Sayyid Qutb, Milestones, 1965

"In all modern jahili [pagan] societies, the meaning of 'morality' is limited to such an extent that all those aspects which distinguish man from animal are considered beyond its sphere. In these Societies, illegitimate sexual relationships, even homosexuality, are not considered immoral."

Sayyid Qutb, Milestones, 1965

"World Jewry['s]...purpose is to eliminate all limitations, especially the limitations imposed by faith and religion, so that the Jews may penetrate into body politic of the whole world and then may be free to perpetuate their evil designs."

David Aaron, In Their Own Words: Voices of Jihad (Santa Monica: RAND Corporation, 2008), 58.

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Sayyid Abul A'la Maududi, "The Road to Peace and Salvation," U.K.I.M. Dawah Center, accessed April 28, 2016, 10,

 $[\]underline{\underline{http://www.teachislam.com/dmdocuments/Maulana_Maududi_The_Road_to_Peace_and_Salvation.pdf}.$

Sayyid Qutb, *Milestones*, (Damascus: Dar al-Ilm: 1965), 98.

Sayyid Qutb, *Milestones*, (Damascus: Dar al-Ilm: 1965), 111.