

# Muslims in the Post-Soviet Era

Charles Kurzman

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

World View Seminar

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# The Expansion of Islam toward Central Asia, 621-661 C.E.



Source: <http://web.archive.org/web/20070425074209/http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/~bvon/pages/maps.html>

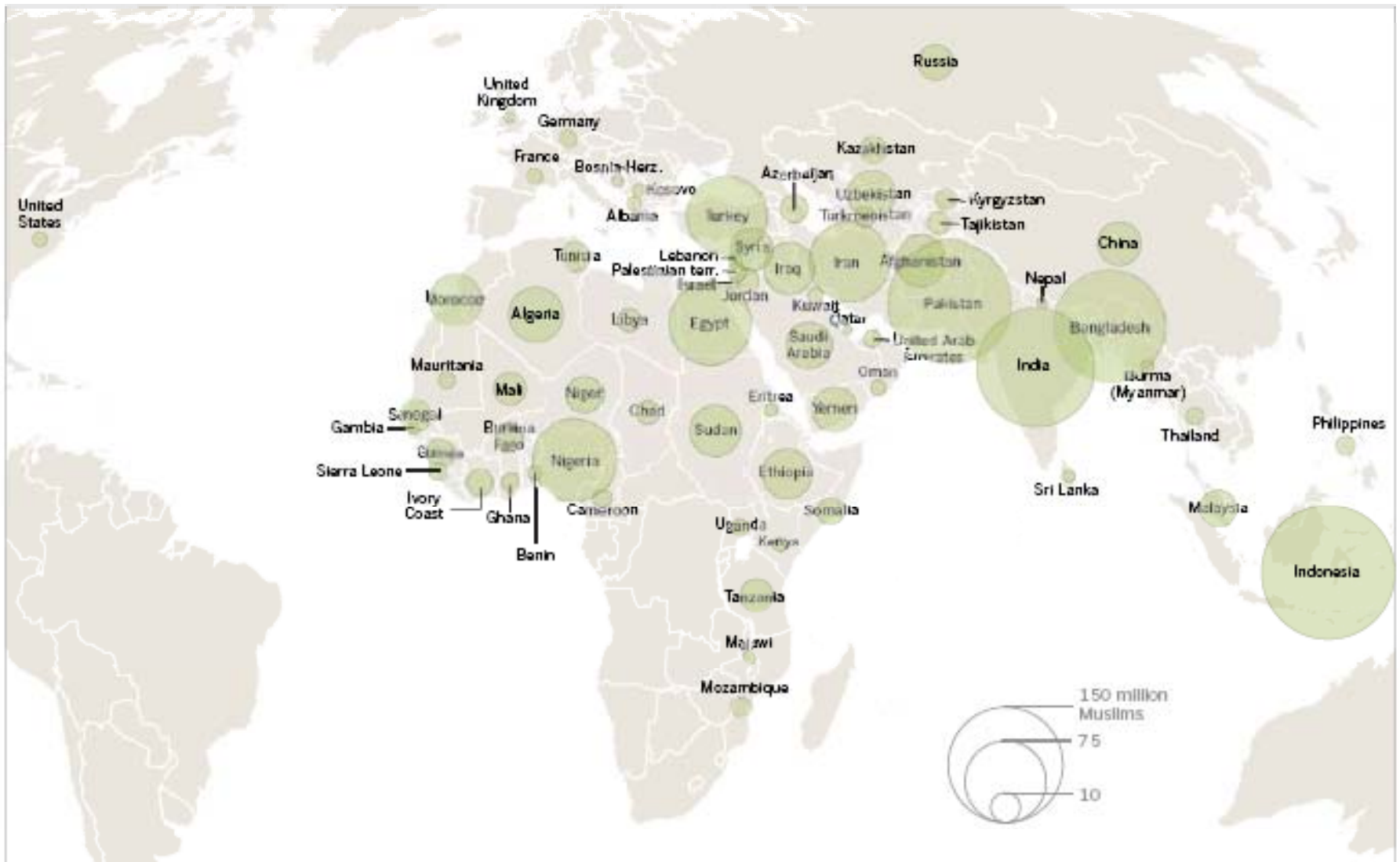


# The Expansion of Islam into Central Asia, 750 C.E.



Source: <http://web.archive.org/web/20070425074209/http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/~bvon/pages/maps.html>

## Where is “the Muslim world”?



Source: <http://pewforum.org/docs/?DocID=451>



## The Silk Road, circa 200 B.C.E.-1500 C.E.



Source: <http://www.silkroadproject.org>



**Map of Central Asia and Surrounding Regions**

**Legend:**

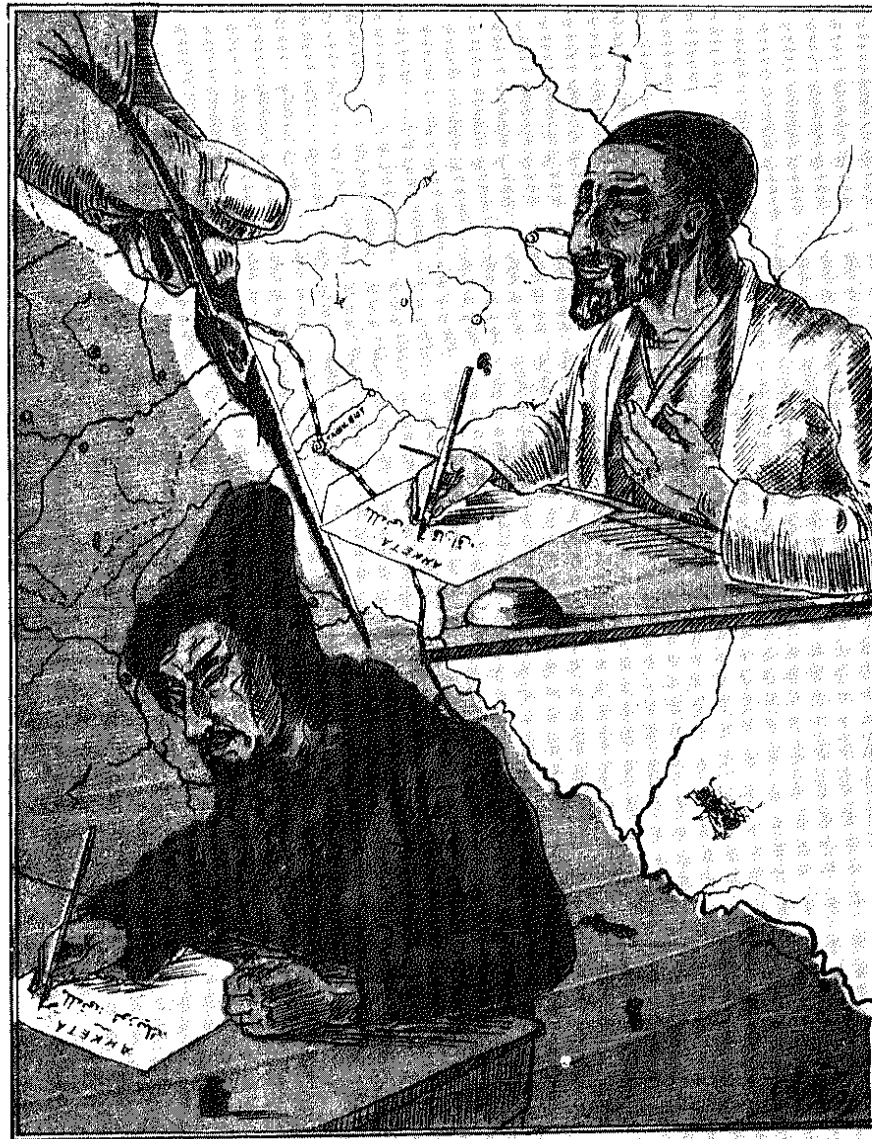
- Slavic**
  - 1 Russian
  - 2 Ukrainian
- Indo-European**
  - 3 German
  - 4 Tajik
- Others**
- Turkic**
  - 5 Karakalpak
  - 6 Kazakh
  - 7 Kirghiz
  - 8 Turkmen
  - 9 Uighur
  - 10 Uzbek

**Inset Map:** Caucasus region showing Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and surrounding areas.

**Scale:** 300 Kilometers / 300 Miles

**Note:** Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.





۱۹۲۴-۱۰-۰۳، ۱۱-نومبر، ۱۱-شماره، *مۇشتۇم* جۈمھۇرىيەتلىرىگە بۆلۈش سۈرۈشىدە ئۇزبېكلارنىڭ  
 ئۆزىنىڭ قەبىلىسىنىڭ ئىكەنلىكىنى بىلدۈرۈپ بەرگەنلىكى.

Figure 12.1 Ethnic confusion in the partition of Central Asia. As scissors cut the map, man on left in Kazak costume writes *Uzbek* on a blank form. The Tajik-appearing man on right declares *Kazak* on a questionnaire. *Mushtum*, journal no. 11, October 3, 1924.

Source: Edward A. Allworth, *The Modern Uzbeks* (Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution, 1990), p. 204.

## Ferghana Valley



The Ferghana Valley, historic heartland of Central Asia and site of Pan-Turkic revolts in the early 1920s, was carved up in a spiral pattern by Soviet cartographers in 1924.

Source: Charles Kurzman, "Uzbekistan: The Invention of Nationalism in an Invented Nation," *Critique*, Fall 1999, pp. 77-98, [http://www.unc.edu/~kurzman/cv/Kurzman\\_Uzbekistan.pdf](http://www.unc.edu/~kurzman/cv/Kurzman_Uzbekistan.pdf)



## The Caucasus and Central Asia



802410 (R00455) 8-95

Source: [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/commonwealth/caucasus\\_cntrl\\_asia\\_pol\\_95.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/commonwealth/caucasus_cntrl_asia_pol_95.jpg)

## Post-Soviet Leaders of Muslim-Majority Post-Soviet Nations



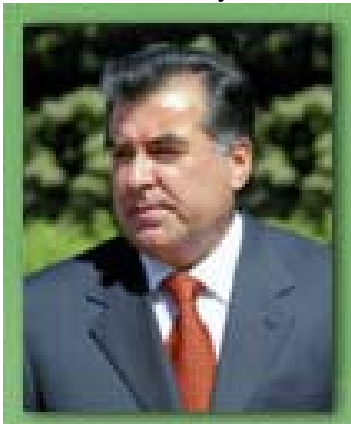
Heydar Aliyev  
Azerbaijan  
Coups (1993), died in office, 2003  
Communist Party chief



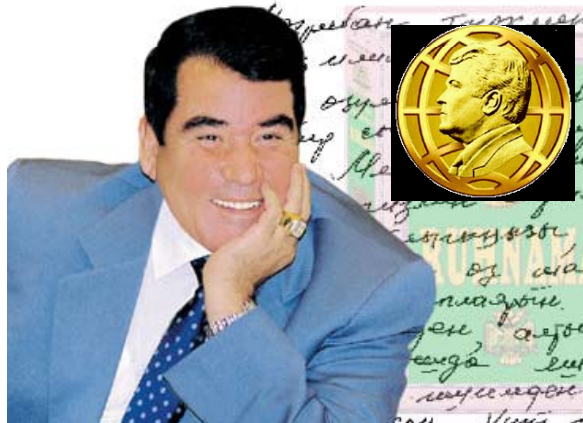
Nursultan Nazarbayev  
Kazakhstan  
In office since independence  
Communist Party chief



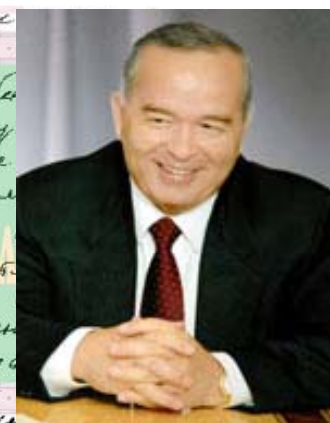
Askar Akayev  
Kyrgyzstan  
Overthrown in 2005  
Communist parliamentarian



Emomali Rahmon  
Tajikistan  
In office since civil war, 1992  
Communist official



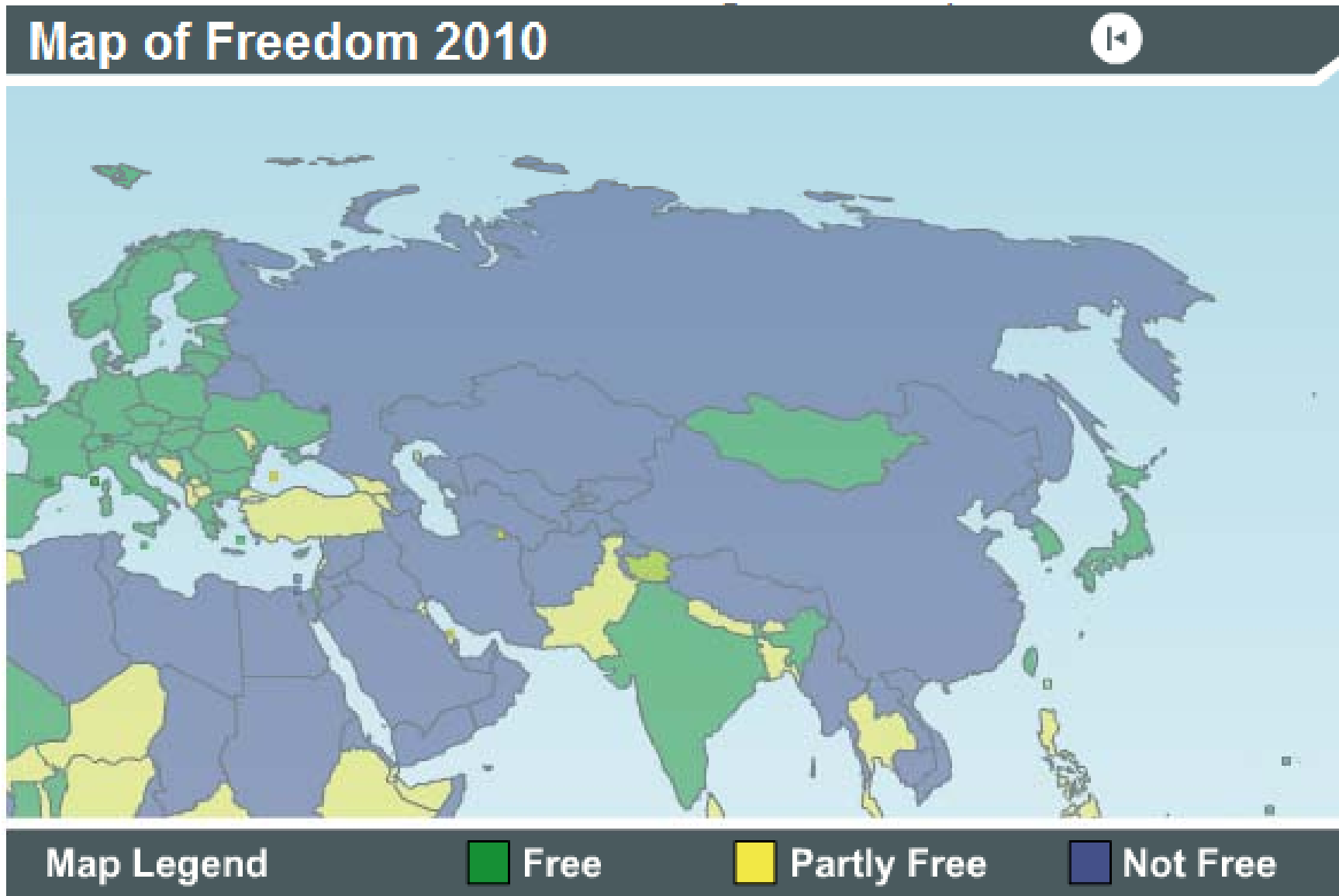
Saparmurat Niyazov  
Turkmenistan  
Died in office, 2006  
Communist Party chief



Islam Karimov  
Uzbekistan  
In office since independence  
Communist Party chief



## Authoritarianism in Muslim-Majority Post-Soviet Nations



Source: Freedom House, <http://freedomhouse.org>

# Authoritarianism in Muslim-Majority Post-Soviet Nations

**TABLE 1—RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE AND  
SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY**  
(PERCENTAGES)

*“Democracy may have its faults, but it’s better than  
any other form of government.”*

	KAZAHKSTAN			KYRGYZSTAN		
	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK
<i><b>Muslims</b></i>						
Very observant	56	15	29	57	20	13
Sometimes observant	65	17	18	64	24	12
Not observant	66	16	18	62	23	15
Difference	10	1	11	5	3	2
<i><b>Orthodox</b></i>						
Observant	57	21	22	54	30	16
Not observant	64	25	11	66	17	17
Difference	7	4	11	12	13	1
<i><b>No religion</b></i>	60	29	11	62	25	13
<b>Totals</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>

*Source:* Nationwide sample surveys: 1,890 interviews in Kazakhstan between 26 October and 3 December 2001 and 1,964 interviews in Kyrgyzstan between 16 October and 27 November 2001.

Source: Richard Rose, “How Muslims View Democracy: Evidence from Central Asia,” *Journal of Democracy*, Oct. 2002, p. 107, [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal\\_of\\_democracy/v013/13.4rose.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_democracy/v013/13.4rose.html)



## Islamic radicalism

March 17, 2014


**FURQON**

Агар Аллоҳдан қўрқсангизлар сизлар учун фуқон (ҳақ билан ботилни ажратадиган ҳидоят) ато қилур...  
"Анфол" сураси, 29-оятдан

БОШ САҲИФА

Юз йил куфрга мутеъ бўлиб яшагандан кўра бир кун Исломда азия бўлиб яшаган афзал!

# "Ўзбекистон Исломий Ҳаракати Афғонистонда, 5-қисм" видеофилми



Source: <http://furqon.com>

## Official Islam

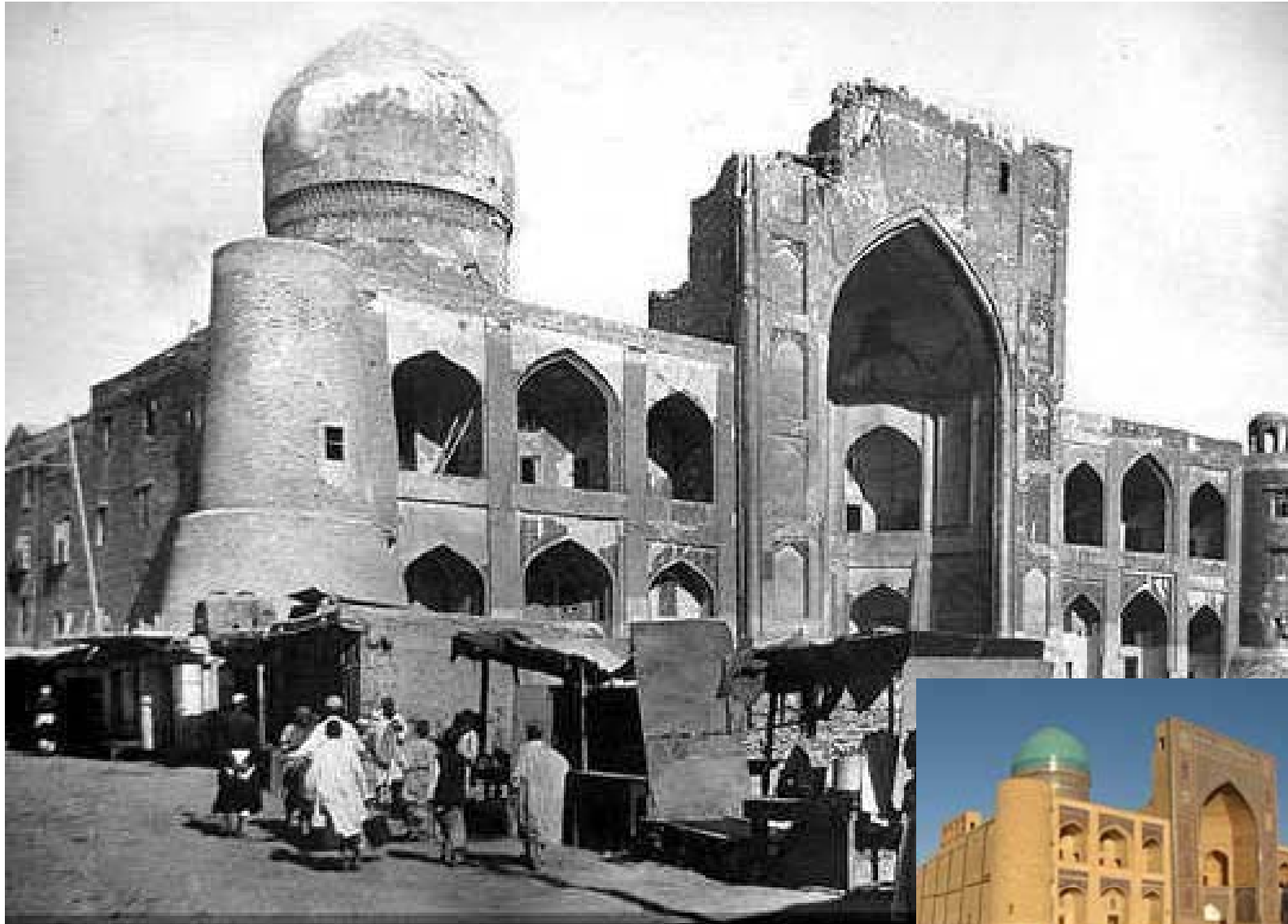


Naqshbandi Shrine, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Source: Alan Cordova, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/acordova/730479642>



## Bukhara, early 20<sup>th</sup> century and early 21<sup>st</sup> century



Sources: [http://www.phocas.de/Uzbekistan/Bukhara/body\\_bukhara.html](http://www.phocas.de/Uzbekistan/Bukhara/body_bukhara.html),  
[http://www.uztour.biz/en/guide/b\\_sightseeings.htm](http://www.uztour.biz/en/guide/b_sightseeings.htm)

## “National” heritage



Ulugh Beg Astronomical Observatory, Samarqand, Uzbekistan

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulugh\\_Beg\\_Observatory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulugh_Beg_Observatory)



## “National” language: Islom Karimov learns Uzbek



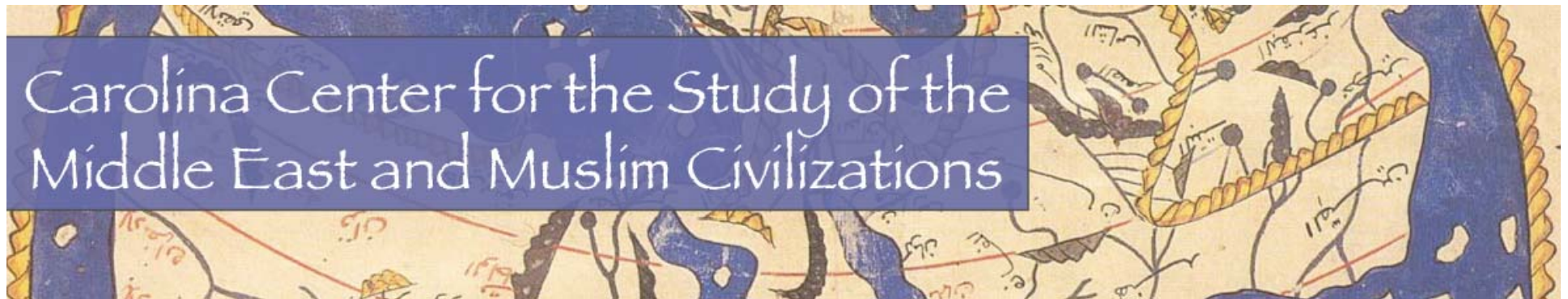
From Soviet apparatchik, 1969,  
to president of independent Uzbekistan

Sources:

<http://www.ngu71.com/Pictures/1966-1971/1969-SukhovitskyKarimov.jpg>,

<http://www.hrw.org/photos/2002/uzbekistan/images/1.jpg>

For more information and events related to the Middle East  
and Muslim societies around the world...



<http://mideast.unc.edu>

Contact person for K-14 outreach:  
Regina Higgins <[regina\\_higgins@unc.edu](mailto:regina_higgins@unc.edu)>