GLOSSARY

Al-Farag, Abd-al-Salam: Egyptian jihadist leader; author of the influential book *The Neglected Duty*.

Al-Libi, Abu-Layth: A Libyan Islamic Fighting Group member and senior al-Qa'ida leader who was field commander in Afghanistan; U.S. military blamed him for a suicide bombing that killed twenty-three people outside Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan during a February 2007 visit by Vice President Cheney; killed in January 2008 in Pakistan's North Waziristan tribal area by a missile launched in a U.S. unmanned Predator air strike.

Al-Libi, Abu-Yahya: Abu-Yahya al-Libi frequently appears in official al-Qa'ida/al-Sahab releases and has become one of the most visible figures in al-Qa'ida, after al-Zawahiri; escaped from Bagram Prison in Afghanistan on July 11, 2005.

Al-Maqdisi, Abu-Muhammad: Jordanian jihadist cleric; mentor to al-Zarqawi; author of *Democracy Is a Religion*, among other influential books and articles.

Al-Suri, Abu-Mus'ab: Al-Qa'ida trainer and strategist; author of numerous texts, including *The Call to Global Islamic Resistance*.

Al-wala' wa al-bara': Literally "allegiance and disavowal," a term used to order Muslims to remain loyal to other Muslims and to show open hatred for infidels.

Al-Zarqawi, Abu-Mus'ab (AMZ): Jordanian-born leader of al-Qa'ida in Iraq; swore allegiance to bin Laden in 2004; killed by U.S. forces in June 2006.

Al-Zawahiri, Ayman: Ayman Muhammad Rabaie al-Zawahiri, commonly referred to as al-Zawahiri, is the second-in-command of al-Qa'ida and bin Laden's principal deputy. Born in 1951; one of his uncles, who was a follower of Sayyid Qutb, influenced al-Zawahiri's political views. Al-Zawahiri reportedly joined the Muslim Brotherhood as a 14-year-old boy. After attending Cairo University, he served as a surgeon in the Egyptian Army. As a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, he was arrested and imprisoned after Anwar Sadat's 1981 assignation. Al-Zawahiri was released in 1984. He succeeded 'Abbud al-Zummar as the leader of Egyptian Islamic Jihad when al-Zummar was sentenced to life imprisonment. By 1987, al-Zawahiri was in Pakistan, where he joined other militants—including Usama bin Laden—supporting the fight against the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Starting in the early 1990s, EIJ became increasingly more violent under al-Zawahiri's leadership and

launched numerous terrorist attacks aimed at undermining Hosni Mubarak's regime. Al-Zawahiri was sentenced to death *in absentia* by a military tribunal in 1999. Like bin Laden, he was expelled from Sudan in 1996 and ultimately made his way to Afghanistan, where the two were reunited. In 1998 he formally merged Egyptian Islamic Jihad into al-Qa'ida; he has emerged as the primary al-Qa'ida spokesman since September 11 and is presumed to be operating from the Waziristan region of Pakistan.

Amir: Literally prince, commander; title given to leader of jihadist groups.

Atiyah: Libyan believed to be senior al-Qa'ida figure Atiyah Abd-al-Rahman; wrote a letter to al-Zarqawi in which he chastised the AQI leader for his attacks on civilians and Shi'ites, and for being too exclusionary.

Azzam, Abdullah: Palestinian cleric who led the mujahidin in Afghanistan against Soviet forces in the 1980s; mentor to bin Laden, with whom he ran the Maktab al-Khidmat (MAK), or Services Bureau, a foreign fighter facilitation organization.

Bin Laden, Usama (UBL): Usama bin Muhammad bin 'Awad bin Laden, commonly referred to as Usama bin Laden, is the Saudi-born founder of al-Qa'ida. UBL was born in 1957; his father was a wealthy Yemeni businessman with close ties to the Saudi royal family. Bin Laden left Saudi Arabia in 1979 to fight against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He was instrumental, along with Adbullah Azzam, in organizing the MAK. After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, UBL returned to Saudi Arabia shortly before Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait; when the Saudi monarchy rejected his call to use only Muslim forces to defend the Kingdom, UBL denounced the decision to use U.S. and other Western troops. He moved to Sudan in 1992 and subsequently returned to Afghanistan in 1996 after Saudi, Egyptian, and U.S. pressure on the Sudanese government forced UBL to leave. UBL spent the 1990s building the al-Qa'ida network, planning and executing terrorist attacks against the United States and friendly governments, and issuing fatwas—one in 1996, and another in 1998—declaring that Muslims should kill civilians and military personnel from the United States and allied countries until they withdraw military forces from Islamic countries and withdraw support for Israel. Following the overthrow of the Taliban regime as part of the U.S. response to September 11, UBL and Ayman al-Zawahiri, along with the rest of the al-Qa'ida senior leadership, are presumed to be operating from the Waziristan region of Pakistan.

Caliph: Arabic for successor to the Prophet Muhammad, with temporal authority as leader of the faithful, but not with the authority to establish religious doctrine.

Caliphate: The term "caliphate," *al-Khilafah* in Arabic, refers to a unified system of temporal authority exercised by a successor to the Prophet Muhammad over the community of believers.

Far Enemy: The Western governments, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, that support local regimes opposed by the jihadists.

Ibn-Taymiyyah: Thirteenth-century Islamic cleric; frequently cited by jihadists.

Jahiliyah: Literally "ignorance"; the term generally is used to describe pre-Islamic times, characterized as pagan and chaotic. Also applied to modern times, as popularized by Sayyid Qutb.

Jihad: Means "to strive" or "to struggle" in Arabic; the term has a religious connotation, involving an outwardly directed struggle against oppression and tyranny, as well as an inwardly directed personal struggle for holiness. The spiritual jihad in quest of holiness, or *jihad bil-nafs*, is seen by most Muslims as the "greater jihad." The concept of *jihad bil-sayf*, literally "jihad by the sword," or violent jihad, traditionally is viewed as the "lesser jihad."

Kafir: Infidel (plural is *kuffar*).

Naji, Abu-Bakr: Author of *The Management of Savagery*.

Near Enemy: Secular "apostate" regimes in Muslim countries, such as Egypt or Syria, that the jihadists oppose.

Qutb, Sayyid: Egyptian writer executed by the Egyptian State in 1966; wrote a number of commentaries on the Qur'an and the revolutionary text *Milestones*, widely regarded as one of the biggest influences on the modern jihadist movement.

Salafi: Means "following the forefathers of Islam."

Salafi Islam: Fundamentalist school of Islamic thought followed by Sunnis; principal tenet of Salafism is that Islam was perfect and complete during the days of Muhammad and his companions, but that undesirable innovations have been added over the later centuries due to materialist and cultural influences; followers of this form of Islam call themselves *Muwahhidun* ("Unitarians", or "unifiers of Islamic practice"); term is often used interchangeably with Wahhabism, but these terms are not necessarily synonymous.

Shura: Arabic for "consultation."

Takfir: To declare a Muslim to be a kafir, or infidel.

Ulema: Islamic scholars.

Ummah: Community or nation of believers (Muslims).

Wahhabi Islam: Particular orientation within the Salafi school of Islamic thought followed by Sunnis; based on the teachings of Abd al-Wahhab; sometimes the term Wahhabi is used to refer to Salafi Islam because most jihadists are Salafis who adhere to the Wahhabi variant.