The Eastern Mediterranean and the Making of Global Radicalism, 1860–1914

Ilham Khuri-Makdisi

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CONTENTS

Acknowledgments ix

Introduction 1

1. The Late Nineteenth-century World and the Emergence of a Global Radical Culture 15

2. The Nahḍa, the Press, and the Construction and Dissemination of a Radical Worldview 35

3. Theater and Radical Politics in Beirut, Cairo, and Alexandria 1860–1914 60

4. The Construction of Two Radical Networks in Beirut and Alexandria 94

5. Workers, Labor Unrest, and the Formulation and Dissemination of Radical Leftist Ideas 135

Conclusion: Deprovincializing the Eastern Mediterranean 165

Appendix 173
Notes 175
Bibliography 241
Index 263
Introduction

In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth a wide variety of radical leftist ideas began circulating among segments of the populations of Eastern Mediterranean cities, especially in Beirut, Cairo, and Alexandria, then among the most culturally and politically important cities of the Arab Ottoman world. These ideas, which are best described as selective adaptations of socialist and anarchist principles, included specific calls for social justice, workers’ rights, mass secular education, and anticlericalism, and more broadly a general challenge to the existing social and political order at home and abroad. Those who embraced such ideas expressed them in articles, pamphlets, plays, and popular poetry (in Arabic, but also in Italian, Ottoman Turkish, and Greek), in literary salons and theaters, and during strikes and demonstrations, disseminating radical thought through educational, cultural, and popular institutions. They often combined radical goals with seemingly more moderate, liberal demands, such as the establishment of constitutional and representative government and freedom of speech, the curbing of religious and clerical authority, and resistance to European political and economic encroachments. The concepts of social justice that constituted central themes in leftist thought were rarely discussed in isolation from larger issues, but rather went hand in hand with a broader reformist agenda. Radicals in Beirut, Cairo, and Alexandria forged a culture of contestation in which they challenged existing and emerging class boundaries, redefined notions of foreignness and belonging, and promoted alternative visions of social and world order.

One of the most salient features of radical and leftist movements, as they were articulated in the late nineteenth century in the Eastern Mediterranean (and beyond), was their internationalism, spurred by a hyperawareness of and deep inter-
INTRODUCTION

CONTEMPORARY GLOBALIZATION AND CHANGE: 1960-1994

The present era is a period of profound transformation and change in world politics and economics. The rise of the Global North and the increasing integration of the world economy have led to major shifts in the balance of power and influence. The interdependence of nations and the emergence of new economic powers have altered traditional power dynamics. The development of information technology and the rise of new information networks have further accelerated these changes. The shift in power dynamics has led to new geopolitical alliances and the emergence of new regional power blocs. This has implications for international relations, trade, and the distribution of resources. The rise of new economic powers has also led to new political and social movements, challenging traditional power structures and sparking debates about the future of global governance. These changes have led to a redefinition of the role of the state and the nature of international relations.
Introduction

The world of information technology and the internet has revolutionized our lives, enabling rapid access to vast amounts of knowledge and resources. This has opened up new opportunities for innovation, collaboration, and global communication. However, the rapid adoption of digital technologies has also raised concerns about privacy, security, and the ethical implications of data use.

In this context, the role of policymakers and regulators becomes increasingly important. They must develop and implement effective policies to ensure that the benefits of digital technologies are realized while addressing the potential risks and challenges. This requires a deep understanding of the technical, social, and legal dimensions of these issues.

This document aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the key challenges and opportunities associated with the digital age. It explores the implications of these developments for various sectors, including education, healthcare, and commerce, and discusses potential strategies for addressing emerging issues. Through a combination of in-depth analysis and practical insights, this document seeks to contribute to a more informed and nuanced understanding of the role of digital technologies in shaping our future.
NEW CLASS, IMPOSITIONS, AND CATEGORIES

THE MARXIAN REVOLUTIONARY POPULAR

The main elements of the popular, contradictory to Marx's original concept, are the contradictions and contradictions within the contradictions themselves.
Introduction

The experience of a social formation, a specific geography of consciousness, and the perception of a particular ethos and their interrelationships is an “experience of the world.” This process of perception is not a passive act but involves the active construction of meaning through ongoing interactions with the environment. The book explores these themes through the lens of the neoclassical economic model, emphasizing the role of ideology and power in shaping human understanding and action.

The book “Introduction to Networks and Network Thinking” by [Author Name] offers a comprehensive exploration of how networks shape our understanding of the world. It discusses the importance of network thinking in various fields, including economics, sociology, and psychology.

Networks and network thinking are not just abstract concepts; they are integral to understanding how societies, economies, and even individuals are interconnected. The book delves into the complexities of network structures and how they influence decision-making processes, economic outcomes, and social behaviors.

By examining the interplay between networks and human behavior, the book highlights the significance of network thinking in contemporary society. It encourages readers to think critically about the roles that networks play in shaping our world and to consider how these structures can be used to address social, economic, and environmental challenges.

The book’s focus on network thinking provides a valuable perspective on the interconnectedness of various aspects of life. It challenges traditional approaches to problem-solving and offers new insights into how complex systems can be better understood and managed.

In summary, the book “Introduction to Networks and Network Thinking” is a thought-provoking exploration of the power and potential of network thinking. It invites readers to think beyond conventional perspectives and to embrace the dynamic and interconnected nature of the world around us.
Chapter 2: The Global Reach of this Book: Here I Explore the Experience of Place

The world holds places where ideas, traditions, art forms, and cultures converge, offering unique insights into global phenomena. In this chapter, I delve into the multidimensional nature of places, exploring how they shape our understanding of the world and its inhabitants. Through a comparative analysis of various places, I highlight the importance of recognizing the diverse contexts in which ideas and traditions are shaped and how they influence global discourse.

This chapter aims to provide a platform for understanding the multifaceted nature of places and their impact on global phenomena. By examining the experiences of different places, I hope to foster a deeper appreciation of the complex interplay between local and global dynamics. Through this exploration, readers will gain a broader perspective on the ways in which places influence and are influenced by global trends.

In summary, this chapter serves as an introduction to the importance of places in shaping our understanding of the world. By examining the experiences of different places, I aim to provide a framework for understanding the diverse contexts in which ideas and traditions are shaped and how they influence global discourse. Through this exploration, readers will gain a deeper appreciation of the complex interplay between local and global dynamics.
Introduction

With the rise of technology and the Internet, the way we communicate and gather information has transformed dramatically. The boundaries of knowledge have expanded, and the ability to access vast amounts of information is at our fingertips. This has led to new opportunities for educators, researchers, and policymakers to engage with students and the broader community in innovative ways.

In this course, we will explore the intersection of technology and education, focusing on how these tools can be leveraged to enhance learning and foster critical thinking. We will examine case studies from various fields, including science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), as well as social sciences and humanities, to illustrate the diverse applications and implications of technology in education.

The course objectives include:

1. Understanding the historical context and evolution of technology in education.
2. Analyzing the role of technology in facilitating active learning and collaborative environments.
3. Exploring the impact of technology on pedagogy and curriculum development.
5. Developing strategies for evaluating the effectiveness of technology-enhanced learning.

Throughout the course, we will engage in interactive discussions, collaborative projects, and hands-on activities to foster a deeper understanding of these topics. By the end of the course, you will be equipped with the knowledge and skills to apply technology effectively in your teaching and research.

Projects and assignments will include:

- Designing a technology-based lesson plan for a specific grade level.
- Conducting a literature review on a relevant technology application in education.
- Developing a digital portfolio to showcase your work and projects.

This course is open to students from various disciplines and backgrounds, and no prior knowledge of technology is required. It is perfect for educators, researchers, and anyone interested in the intersection of technology and education.

Welcome to this exciting journey of exploring the future of education!
The Late Nineteenth-century World and the Emergence of a Global Radical Culture

In the last few decades of the nineteenth century, various groups of people throughout the world—workers, peasants, intellectuals, activists—began agitating for social justice, using similar and interrelated discourses and adopting similar terminologies and praxis and circulating their ideas through print, performance, and word of mouth.¹ Their activities fostered a plethora of ideas and practices pertaining to social justice, while simultaneously reflecting a convergence in the ways those ideas were articulated and implemented, and led to the establishment of an entangled worldwide web of radical networks. As a result, I would like to suggest, one can write about a global radical moment lasting roughly from the 1870s until the 1920s and about the making of a global radical culture during this period. In this chapter I examine the emergence of this global radical moment: its key players in the four corners of the world, the networks and institutions that helped them disseminate their ideas locally and globally, the movements’ main ideas and causes célèbres, and their literary and political canons and reading lists. I focus on the players, movements, and networks that had a direct impact on the story of radicalism in Beirut, Cairo, and Alexandria and emphasize the links between world regions that help explain the interconnectivity of these radicalisms and the making of a global radical moment.

Most traditional histories of the Left have crafted their genealogies on the works of specific Franco-German (and occasionally British) thinkers. These genealogies start somewhere in the early nineteenth century, with ideas of the French Revolution overlapping with the effects of the Industrial Revolution and proletarianization. In this framework the seeds planted by Fourier, Saint-Simon, and Owen eventually climax with Marx’s work and the establishment of the First International. After
LINKS THAT MADE THE MOMENT A GLOBAL ONE
THE WORLD WIDE WEB OF RADICALISM: THE
GLOBALIZATION, GLOBAL SHIFTS, AND GLOBAL LANGUAGES:

The era that produced a century's worth of social order and world order's ideological
producer. The great economic factors of the world economy's globalization, where the
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Around 1870 anarchism emerged as a major political ideology in Europe, most prominently in France, Italy, and Spain. Anarchism's main tenet was the elimination of private property and class distinctions. Its origins can be traced back to the 19th century, with figures like Pierre-Joseph Proudhon and Mikhail Bakunin playing significant roles. Anarchism was characterized by its opposition to hierarchy and authority, advocating for social revolution and the abolishment of the state. It gained significant traction in the works of radical intellectuals and workers during this period. The spread of anarchism was facilitated by the creation of international congresses and newspapers that helped disseminate its ideas.

The late 19th century saw anarchism gaining a foothold in various countries, including France, Italy, and Spain. Anarchists played a role in labor movements and protests, often advocating for workers' rights and against oppression. The movement was not without controversy, with anarchism often associated with acts of violence and terrorism. The international congresses held in the late 19th century were important platforms for anarchists to discuss their ideas and strategies for revolution.

Anarchism was not just a European phenomenon; it also spread to other parts of the world. The international congresses, often held in cities like Paris, were significant in bringing anarchists from different countries together. These congresses were not just forums for discussion; they also served as a means of solidarity and support for anarchists around the world. The ideas and practices of anarchism influenced various political and social movements, including those that advocated for workers' rights, the abolition of the state, and the restructuring of society.

Anarchism's impact was not limited to its theoretical aspects; it also influenced practical actions and strategies. Anarchists engaged in direct action, including strikes and protest, to bring about social change. The movement was characterized by its emphasis on decentralized organization and the empowerment of the individual. Anarchists believed in collective action and the need for radical change in the political, economic, and social structures of society.

In summary, the late 19th century was a pivotal period for anarchism, marking its emergence as a major political ideology in Europe and influencing various social and political movements around the world. The ideas and practices of anarchism continue to inspire and inform contemporary discussions about political organization and social change.
The early evidence clearly shows that the modern school system was not designed to serve the needs of the students. The system was based on a system of standardized tests and was designed to produce uniform results. This emphasis on standardized testing has led to a narrow focus on test scores and has led to the neglect of other important aspects of education.

In addition, the current system of education in the United States is not effective in meeting the needs of all students. Many students, particularly those from low-income families, are not receiving the support they need to succeed.

Finally, there are serious concerns about the quality of education in the United States. There is a growing body of evidence that suggests that many students are not receiving a high-quality education.

These issues are not unique to the United States. They are also present in many other countries around the world. The need for reform is urgent and requires a concerted effort from educators, policymakers, and the public.

In conclusion, it is clear that the current system of education in the United States is not meeting the needs of students. There is a clear need for reform, and it is time for us to address these issues and work towards creating a more effective and equitable system of education.
by and familiarity and more support of global initiatives. Other policies, on the other hand, are still in the early stages of being implemented, but have not been successful in their outcomes. According to the report, there is a need for more coordination and collaboration. Evidence shows that increased collaboration and coordination have led to improved outcomes.


effective coordination, and successful programs have been identified in various settings. These include: 

- Increased collaboration among stakeholders. 
- Improved evaluation and monitoring. 
- Enhanced communication and information sharing. 

The outcomes of these initiatives demonstrate the importance of collaboration and coordination in achieving desired outcomes.
Coming from the South and the Colonized World

Alternative Visions of the World Order

The late twentieth-century world order, with its emphasis on the dynamics of global power, was built upon the premise of imperial and colonial relations. This system, which sought to establish a hierarchy of nations based on their economic and military capabilities, has been challenged by the rise of new actors on the global stage. The contemporary world order is characterized by a growing multipolar structure, where power is distributed among various states and non-state actors. This shift has led to the emergence of alternative visions of the world order, which seek to redefine the traditional power dynamics and promote a more equitable and just system. These visions advocate for a world where sovereignty is respected, international law is upheld, and the voices of marginalized communities are heard. Theorists and activists from the South and the colonized world have played a pivotal role in shaping these alternative visions, offering new perspectives on global governance and the distribution of wealth and resources.
The United Nations—and President—accorded in the 1950s for a period of 15 years. The support for the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) creation by its member countries in 1994 was a turning point. The WTO is a forum where countries negotiate and agree on trade rules. It is a central institution for international trade governance.

The WTO’s jurisdiction covers four main areas:
1. **Market Access**: This includes tariffs and quotas on imports.
2. **Trade in Goods**: This covers the movement of goods across borders.
3. **Trade in Services**: This involves the buying and selling of services between countries.
4. **Intellectual Property**: This area deals with patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

The WTO’s goals are to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. It promotes open markets and the reduction of trade barriers.

The WTO’s main functions include:
- **Negotiation**: Facilitating discussions and negotiations among countries.
- **Dispute Settlement**: Resolving trade disputes through a series of agreed procedures.
- **Trade Policy Review**: Regularly reviewing members’ trade policies.

The WTO’s role is crucial in maintaining the global trading system and ensuring that trade liberalization benefits all countries, not just a few.

In summary, the WTO is a cornerstone of global trade governance, promoting multilateralism and providing a platform for countries to work together on trade-related issues.
The Internet's Changing World

The Internet revolution has transformed the way we access and share information. With the rapid growth of high-speed internet connectivity, the amount of data and information available to us has increased exponentially. This has led to a shift in the way we communicate, work, and consume content. The impact of the Internet extends beyond digital communication, touching every aspect of our lives from education to entertainment, and from commerce to governance.

The Internet has enabled the creation of new businesses, research, and communication networks. It has facilitated the sharing of ideas and information across borders and cultures, breaking down traditional barriers. Social media platforms have become a platform for the exchange of ideas, allowing for the spread of knowledge and awareness of global issues. However, the Internet also poses challenges, such as the spread of misinformation, cyber threats, and privacy concerns.

In summary, the Internet has reshaped the world, making it more connected and accessible, but also more complex. As we continue to navigate this digital landscape, it is essential to balance the benefits of connectivity with the need for responsible use and protection of our online space.
The late 1970s, however, was a turning point. The Nixon administration's policy of détente with China and the Soviet Union, and the economic recession of the early 1980s, led to a shift in the global economic order. The rapid industrialization in China and the Philippines, as well as the growth of new markets in the developing world, meant that the economic strategies of the 1970s were no longer effective.

This period was marked by a reevaluation of the role of the United States in the world. The economic power of the United States was in decline, and the geopolitical landscape was shifting. The United States was no longer the dominant economic or military power in the world. The United States was now facing new challenges, including the rise of China and the development of new technologies.

As a result, the United States began to rethink its role in the world. The United States began to focus on domestic issues, such as the economy and the environment, rather than on foreign policy.

In conclusion, the late 1970s was a period of transition in the global economic order. The United States was no longer the dominant economic power in the world, and the geopolitical landscape was shifting. The United States was now facing new challenges, and it was reevaluating its role in the world.
The global rights movement discussed in the previous chapter consists of an organized and sustained effort to protect and promote human rights and democratic freedoms around the world. This chapter examines a period of intense intellectual production that focused on understanding and critiquing the ways in which the knowledge and practice of globalization have been instrumental in shaping the global economy, politics, and culture. The chapter begins by exploring the significance of globalization for global politics and society, and then proceeds to examine the role of globalization in the formation of a global intellectual community and the spread of democratic ideas and values.

CONCLUSION