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Sayyid Al-Qimni's Critique of Islam Politique: A Legacy of Controversy Sayyed Al Qemany was a polarising figure who advocated for the updating and reforming of Qur'an and Hadith hermeneutics in his writings and speeches. He was known for critiquing Islamic political discourse, particularly that of Al Azhar university, which he believed to be rooted in Sunni Islam, an ideology prevalent among 85% of Muslims today. His work was marked by a strong rejection of the notion of apostasy as a punishable crime, which he saw as a tool used to instil fear and terrorise people. Born in Beni Suef, Egypt in 1947, Sayyed Al Qemany pursued a career in philosophy before becoming an author and lecturer, delivering speeches at the Egyptian Secular Party meetings archived on YouTube. His views were met with intense criticism from many quarters, including some Arab media outlets who feared his critique of Islam would spark controversy. Sayyed Al Qemany held that panarabism was flawed, viewing the concept of a unified "Arab world" and caliphate as myths. He expressed frustration at the failures of Arab unity, arguing that nations like Algeria belonged to their indigenous populations rather than being artificially tied to others. Al Qemany questioned the authenticity of certain Islamic traditions in his book Chukran... Bin Laden! He believed the notion of apostasy was a tool used by rulers to instil fear and terrorise people. The intellectual spent years studying the early days of Islam from a socio-historic perspective, arguing that these periods were marked by complex social structures and power struggles. Throughout his career, Sayyed Al Qemany received various honours, including the 2009 State Science Social Award for his work in secularism. Sayyid al-Quntani a été accusé de blasphème et d'apostasie après avoir écrit un livre qui remet en question la tradition islamique. Il a soutenu que l'esprit critique est nécessaire pour renouveler la pensée musulmane et revoir l'histoire de l'Islam. Il a également critiqué l'université Al-Azhar, qu'il désigne comme une "source du terrorisme dans le monde". Il a été censuré en 1998 pour son livre "Rabb Al-Zaman", qui présente le personnage du calife Uthman sous un angle non toujours favorable. Des menaces de mort ont été envoyées à Sayyid al-Quntani, et il a reçu une lettre de menaces d'al-Qaïda. Malgré cela, il a continué à défendre ses idées et à critiquer les institutions islamiques traditionnelles. En 2009, le ministère égyptien de la culture lui décerne le prix pour les sciences sociales, malgré les critiques et les menaces contre lui. Sayyed Al-Qimni: le monde dit arabe et musulman viole le droit des peuples et des minorités ===== Le philosophe égyptien Sayyed Al-Qimni, né en 1947 dans un village proche de la ville d'al-Wasta au gouvernorat de Beni Suef dans l'Égypte du nord, a poursuivi ses études en philosophie à l'université d'Ain Shams où il a obtenu son diplôme en 1969. Après une période de enseignement, il a repris ses études à l'université Saint Joseph à Beyrouth. Il s'est ensuite lancé à écrire sa thèse doctorale, qu'il a terminée à l'université du Sud de Californie, obtenant son doctorat sous la supervision du professeur d'histoire de l'égyptologie Fouad Zakaria. Sayyid Al-Qemany was an Egyptian writer whose works emphasized the importance of critical thinking and tolerance. Born in 1947, he graduated with a bachelor's degree in philosophy from Ain Shams University and later taught philosophy in the Gulf States before moving to Lebanon. He studied at Saint Joseph University, where he began researching for his work, supervised by Fouad Zakariya from Kuwait University. Al-Qemany viewed the Quran as a historical script useful for understanding ancient history and used scientific tools to study it. However, some Muslim groups in Egypt criticized him, calling his writings "heretical" and accusing him of harming Islam and Muslims. Despite this, he won a prize in 2009 from the Egyptian Culture Ministry for his work in social sciences. Controversy surrounding Egyptian writer Sayyid Al-Qemany reached a boiling point in 2009 when he was nominated for the State Award... Critics accused him of deconstructing Islam with "eloquent sugar-coated attacks" more damaging than those of Salman Rushdie, according to Sheikh Youssef Al-Badri. However, Al-Qemany countered that Badri was essentially accusing him of atheism... Egyptian liberals rallied around Al-Qemany, denouncing the accusations as tantamount to incitement to murder. A petition signed by human rights activists, academics, and journalists expressed solidarity with the writer. In 2016, public prosecutor Khaled Al-Masry filed a complaint against Al-Qemany for contempt of Islam and insulting its companions... Al-Qemany's writing often explored themes of religious criticism and reform, sparking heated debates in Egypt. His books include "The Islamic State and Its Immediate Ruin" and "Abrogation in Revelation: An Attempt to Understand Muslims' Relapse into Paganism". The notion that Islam in its current form poses a threat to the world is a subject of contention among scholars and thinkers. Egyptian author Sayyid Al Qimny, known for his liberal views, has been at the center of controversy surrounding blasphemy laws in Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco. Sayyid Al Qimny, a renowned historian and thinker, has expressed concerns about the implications of Islam's current form on global society.