

Che Guevara (d. 1967), and Gamal Abdel Nasser (d. 1970). His conception of a socialism inspired by Arabo-Islamic principles underpinned various policies, such as agrarian reform and the self-management of agriculture and industry. He also nationalised banks and several industries, such as the national airline Air Algérie, and created the state-owned oil company, SONATRACH. Domestically, he worked to increase the low rate of literacy, while his international policy, which accepted aid from ideologically diverse countries (including France), displayed a certain pragmatism in light of the lack resources, human as well as material, available to the young state after the exodus of the European population.

On 19 June 1965 Ben Bella was ousted from power in a coup d'état organised by Houari Boumedienne (minister of defence and vice president 1962–5; d. 1978). He was subsequently imprisoned, a period during which he became increasingly religious. In 1979 Ben Bella was placed under house arrest, finally gaining his freedom in 1980. He was present for the 1995 San Egidio Conference, which sought reconciliation after the Algerian civil war of 1991–2002, and continued his participation in politics with the Mouvement pour la démocratie en Algérie (MDA), a moderate Islamist opposition party that he created in exile; the MDA was banned in 1997. Ben Bella remained involved in various political activities focusing on the Middle East and Africa throughout the 2000s until his death in Algiers on 11 April 2012.

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MURIAM HALEH DAVIS

al-Buhūti al-Miṣrī

Maṅšūr b. Yūnus **al-Buhūti al-Miṣrī** (1000–51/1592–1641) was a prominent Egyptian jurist of the Ḥanbalī school of Islamic law. He was born in 1000/1592 in a small village called Buhūt in the Gharbiyya district of Egypt. He lived and studied in Cairo and died there.

Al-Buhūti's main teacher was Muḥammad al-Mardāwī (d. 1026/1617), the leader of the Ḥanbalīs in Egypt during al-Buhūti's formative years. His other teachers included 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Buhūti (d. after 1040/1630) and Yaḥyā b. Mūsā l-Ḥujāwī, the son of the famous Ḥanbalī jurist and author Mūsā l-Ḥujāwī (d. 968/1560), as well as the Shāfi'ī scholar 'Abdallāh al-Danawsharī (d. 1025/1616).

Students from across Egypt, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Levant travelled to study under al-Buhūti. Among them were 'Abd al-Bāqī l-Ba'ī (d. 1071/1661), al-Buhūti's nephew Muḥammad al-Buhūti (d. 1088/1678), and Ibrāhīm b. Muḥammad al-Ṣāliḥī (d. 1088/1678).

1. HIS WORKS

The works of al-Buhūti were primarily based on those of earlier Ḥanbalīs, most notably Ibn al-Najjār (d. 972/1564) and Mūsā l-Ḥujāwī. Nevertheless, he exerted