이집트 무슬림 형제단의 성장, 투쟁, 사회적 역할 및 제도권 진입에 관한 연구*
A Study on the Growth, the Struggle & the Social Roles of Muslim Brothers and its Entry into Mainstream Politics in Egypt.*

송 경 근(Song, Kyung-Keun)**

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** 조선대학교 아랍어과 교수
<Abstract>

A Study on the Growth, the Struggle & Social Roles of Muslim Brothers and its Entry into Mainstream Politics in Egypt

Song, Kyung-Keun

The Society of Muslim Brothers had been founded in Ismailia, 1928 by Hasan al-Banna with the intent of establishing an Islamic government in Egypt. Its leaders rejected secularism as fervently as they rejected the British colonial influence. The Muslim Brothers emerged as a new Egyptian political force among the people by establishing a pseudo-welfare system during the difficult years of the 1930s. It moved to Cairo in 1932, especially strong in Egypt between 1936 and 1954 and later revived during Anwar al-Sadat’s presidency. Many Egyptians, especially lower- and middle-class city dwellers, joined the Society, which is believed to have had about 500 thousand members and an equal number of sympathizer at its apogee in 1948-49. It determined to establish one based on Islamic law, some members of the Muslim Brothers turned to violence. They formed a wing known as al-Jihaz al-Sirr, which was often accused of using terrorist methods against its enemies and of assassinating political leaders such as Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmi Nuqrashi in 1948. The following year, the founder of the Society of Muslim Brothers, Hassan al Banna, was himself assassinated by government agent. Hasan al-Hudaybi was chosen to succeed him as supreme guide. Some Free Officers had ties with the Muslim Brothers, but its support for Muhammad Najib in 1954 estranged it from Gamal Abd al-Naser. Its secret wing’s attempt to kill him in November 1954 led to its suppression. Six of its members were executed, and thousands more were imprisoned. Naser drove the Muslim Brothers into hiding, but its organization roots remained intact. Sayyid Qutub was one of the Muslim Brothers’ leading intellectuals and he was put to death by Naser, but his writings would