

## **Abstract**

The topic of this bachelor thesis is the clash of old and new traditions of Islam in post-Soviet space, using the example of the Pankisi Gorge. This phenomenon occurred there in the 1990s. The new traditions had significant impacts on Muslim societies in the post-Soviet space and the Islam that these societies traditionally practised. These impacts include, for example, the cultural, social and security aspect. The aim of this thesis is to analyse these consequences using the example of the Georgian Pankisi Gorge, where traditional Sufism and the newly introduced Salafism have clashed. The primary method used in the thesis is the case study method. The thesis generalizes the findings about the Pankisi Gorge to the whole post-Soviet space. The text also uses the method of analysis of secondary sources and primary sources in the form of interviews with Pankisi residents. These interviews were conducted by the author in March 2024. The result of this analysis is that the new traditions of Islam cause mainly cultural transformation of Muslim societies, to a lesser extent they are the cause of social changes in societies and to a lesser extent they are a security threat. In the security sphere, the new traditions of Islam are a threat if they are practised in their radical form.