

Abstract

The bachelor thesis deals with decline of Salafi and Wahhabi Islamic radicalism in the Bosniak ethnic space in 90s and in the beginning of 21st century. The area of interest in this thesis will be the Federation of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Brčko District, which is administrated by the Federation and Republika Srbska and Sandžak, which lies within the territory of Montenegro and Serbia. After brief introduction of theological basis and spreading mechanisms of analyzed radical movements, the author gives a detailed description of the boom of the Salafi movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the war (1992–1995). The emphasis is put on the crucial role of foreign Islamic charities and Arabic warriors in spreading Islamic radicalism, whose controversial activities led to a mostly negative reaction of Bosniak citizens. The beginning of the decline of Islamic radicalism could be dated from 1995, when the Dayton Accords were signed and most of Salafi promoters left the country. The tragedy of 9/11 is considered to be a turning point, which caught not only Bosniaks' but also foreign writers' attention to Islamic radicalism. Event of paramount importance was an election victory of Turkish political party AKP in 2002, which led to a radical change of Turkish foreign policy, which began to aim its attention at Balkans. Via organizations TİKA, Diyanet and Gülen movement Turkey's presence is of extraordinary significance to life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The only regions, where the concentration of Salafi movement followers is the highest, are Brčko and Sandžak. However, on the grounds of same negative attitude of the rest of inhabitants many Salafis have already gone away.