

# Rumiyah

Rumiyah (magazine)

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Rumiyah (Arabic: روميا, romanized: Rūmīyah, lit. 'Rome') was an online magazine used by the Islamic State (IS) for propaganda and recruitment. It was first published in September 2016 and was released in several languages, including English, French, German, Russian, Indonesian, Bosnian and Uyghur.

The magazine replaces Dabiq, Dar al-Islam and other magazines that were released until mid-2016. Analysts attributed the change of name partly to the imminent loss of the town of Dabiq to a Turkish-led military offensive, which occurred in October 2016.

The name Rumiyah (Rome) was a reference to a hadith in which Muhammed said that Muslims would conquer both Constantinople and Rome in that order.

Like Dabiq, each issue opens with a quote attributed to Abu Hamza al-Muhajir: "O muwahhidin, rejoice, for by Allah, we will not rest from our jihad except beneath the olive trees of Rumiyah (Rome)."

The first issue was released after the death of IS spokesman, Abu Mohammad al-Adnani, who was featured heavily in the magazine. In October 2016, Islamic State released the second edition of the magazine in which it justified attacks against non-Muslims, including detailed descriptions of how to carry out knife attacks on smaller groups of people and argued that jihadists throughout Muslim history have "struck the necks of the kuffar" (unbelievers) in the name of Allah with "swords, severing limbs and piercing the fleshy meat of those who opposed Islam." The magazine advised its readers that knives are easy to obtain and to hide and that they make good, deadly weapons where Muslims might be regarded with suspicion.

ʿEhzade Bayezid

*al-Dʿn al-Nahrawīʿs al-Fawʿid al-sanʿyah fʿ al-riʿlah al-Madanʿyah wa al-Rʿmʿyah. Orient-Institut. p. 151. ISBN 978-3-899-13441-4 Nahrawīʿ, Muʿammad ibn*

ʿEhzade Bayezid (Ottoman Turkish: ʿEhzade Bayezid; November 1526 – 23 July 1562) was an Ottoman prince as the son of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent and Hürrem Sultan.

Istok (magazine)

*Rumiyah. The magazine issued four issues, starting from Rajab 1436 AH (2014/2015CE) to Rajab 1437 AH (2015/2016CE), before it was replaced by Rumiyah*

Istok (Russian: Исток, meaning "The Source") was the title of a Russian-language online magazine published by the Islamic State (IS) and released by Al-Hayat Media Center.

As of late 2016, Istok had apparently been supplanted by Rumiyah.

Dar al-Islam (magazine)

*attacks. As of late 2016, Dar al-Islam had apparently been supplanted by Rumiyah. The magazine's ten editions were released in total and project jihadology*

Dar al-Islam (Arabic: دار الإسلام, romanized: Dār al-ʿIslām, lit. 'House of Islam') is the title of a French-language online magazine produced by the Islamic State (IS) between 2014 and 2016. It included articles praising terrorist attacks in France, such as the 2016 Nice truck attack and the January 2015 Île-de-France attacks.

As of late 2016, Dar al-Islam had apparently been supplanted by Rumiyaḥ. The magazine's ten editions were released in total and project jihadology.net has unaltered versions that are available online.

Abu Mohammad al-Adnani

*was featured on the cover of the first issue of IS propaganda magazine Rumiyaḥ, which praised both his life as a jihadist and his 'martyrdom'. It repeatedly*

Taha Sobhi Falaha (1977 – 30 August 2016), commonly known by his nom de guerre Abu Muhammad al-Adnani al-Shami, was a Syrian-born militant leader who was the official spokesperson and a senior leader of the Islamic State. He was described as the chief of its external operations. He was the second most senior leader of the Islamic State after its leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Media reports in August 2016 suggested he was in charge of a special unit, known as the Emni, that was established by IS in 2014 with the double objective of internal policing and executing terrorist attacks outside IS territory.

On 5 May 2015, the U.S. State Department Rewards for Justice Program announced a reward up to US\$5 million for information leading to his capture.

On 30 August 2016, the Islamic State announced al-Adnani had been killed in Aleppo Province. A number of fighting forces claimed responsibility for al-Adnani's death. On 12 September 2016, the U.S. Department of Defense announced that a U.S. coalition airstrike had killed al-Adnani, even though the Russian Federation had already claimed that Adnani had been killed in a Russian airstrike involving an Su-34 bomber.

Islamic State

*The Fighting Has Just Begun Huroof al-Islam foundation Istok Konstantiniyye Rumiyaḥ Salil al-Sawarim The End of Sykes-Picot Turkey and the Fire of Racism Voice*

The Islamic State (IS), also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and Daesh, is a transnational Salafi jihadist militant organisation and a unrecognised quasi-state. IS occupied significant territory in Iraq and Syria in 2013, but lost most of it in 2017 and 2019. In 2014, the group proclaimed itself to be a worldwide caliphate, and claimed religious and political authority over all Muslims worldwide, a claim not accepted by the vast majority of Muslims. It is designated as a terrorist organisation by the United Nations and many countries around the world, including Muslim countries.

By the end of 2015, its self-declared caliphate ruled an area with a population of about 12 million, where they enforced their extremist interpretation of Islamic law, managed an annual budget exceeding US\$1 billion, and commanded more than 30,000 fighters. After a grinding conflict with American, Iraqi, and Kurdish forces, IS lost control of all its Middle Eastern territories by 2019, subsequently reverting to insurgency from remote hideouts while continuing its propaganda efforts. These efforts have garnered a significant following in northern and Sahelian Africa, where IS still controls a significant territory. Originating in the Jaish al-Ta'ifa al-Mansurah founded by Abu Omar al-Baghdadi in 2004, the organisation (primarily under the Islamic State of Iraq name) affiliated itself with al-Qaeda in Iraq and fought alongside them during the 2003–2006 phase of the Iraqi insurgency. The group later changed their name to Islamic State of Iraq and Levant for about a year, before declaring itself to be a worldwide caliphate, called simply the Islamic State (ad-Dawlah al-Islamiyya).

During its rule in Syria and Iraq, the group "became notorious for its brutality". Under its rule of these regions, IS launched genocides against Yazidis and Iraqi Turkmen; engaged in persecution of Christians,

Shia Muslims, and Mandaean; publicised videos of beheadings of soldiers, journalists, and aid workers; and destroyed several cultural sites. The group has perpetrated terrorist massacres in territories outside of its control, such as the November 2015 Paris attacks, the 2024 Kerman bombings in Iran, and the 2024 Crocus City Hall attack in Russia. Lone wolf attacks inspired by the group have also taken place.

After 2015, the Iraqi Armed Forces and the Syrian Democratic Forces pushed back IS and degraded its financial and military infrastructure, assisted by advisors, weapons, training, supplies, and airstrikes by the American-led coalition, and later by Russian airstrikes, bombings, cruise missile attacks, and scorched-earth tactics across Syria, which focused mostly on razing Syrian opposition strongholds rather than IS bases. By March 2019, IS lost the last of its territories in West Asia, although its affiliates maintained a significant territorial presence in Africa as of 2025.

## Iraq War

*The Fighting Has Just Begun Huroof I&#039;lum foundation Istok Konstantiniyye Rumiya Salil al-Sawarim The End of Sykes-Picot Turkey and the Fire of Racism Voice*

The Iraq War (Arabic: ??? ?????, romanized: ?arb al-?ir?q), also referred to as the Second Gulf War, was a prolonged conflict in Iraq from 2003 to 2011. It began with the invasion by a United States-led coalition, which resulted in the overthrow of the Ba'athist government of Saddam Hussein. The conflict persisted as an insurgency that arose against coalition forces and the newly established Iraqi government. US forces were officially withdrawn in 2011. In 2014, the US became re-engaged in Iraq, leading a new coalition under Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve, as the conflict evolved into the ongoing Islamic State insurgency.

The Iraq invasion was part of the Bush administration's broader war on terror, launched in response to the September 11 attacks. In October 2002, the US Congress passed a resolution granting Bush authority to use military force against Iraq. The war began on March 20, 2003, when the US, joined by the UK, Australia, and Poland, initiated a "shock and awe" bombing campaign. Coalition forces launched a ground invasion, defeating Iraqi forces and toppling the Ba'athist regime. Saddam Hussein was captured in 2003 and executed in 2006.

The fall of Saddam's regime created a power vacuum, which, along with the Coalition Provisional Authority's mismanagement, fueled a sectarian civil war between Iraq's Shia majority and Sunni minority, and contributed to a lengthy insurgency. In response, the US deployed an additional 170,000 troops during the 2007 troop surge, which helped stabilize parts of the country. In 2008, Bush agreed to withdraw US combat troops, a process completed in 2011 under President Barack Obama.

The primary rationale for the invasion centered around false claims that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and that Saddam Hussein was supporting al-Qaeda. The 9/11 Commission concluded in 2004 that there was no credible evidence linking Saddam to al-Qaeda, and no WMD stockpiles were found in Iraq. These false claims faced widespread criticism, in the US and abroad. Kofi Annan, then secretary-general of the United Nations, declared the invasion illegal under international law, as it violated the UN Charter. The 2016 Chilcot Report, a British inquiry, concluded the war was unnecessary, as peaceful alternatives had not been fully explored. Iraq held multi-party elections in 2005, and Nouri al-Maliki became Prime Minister in 2006, a position he held until 2014. His government's policies alienated Iraq's Sunni minority, exacerbating sectarian tensions.

The war led to an estimated 150,000 to over a million deaths, including over 100,000 civilians, with most occurring during the post-invasion insurgency and civil war. The war had lasting geopolitical effects, including the emergence of the extremist Islamic State, whose rise led to the 2013–17 War in Iraq. The war damaged the US' international reputation, and Bush's popularity declined. UK prime minister Tony Blair's support for the war diminished his standing, contributing to his resignation in 2007.

Mihrimah Sultan (daughter of Suleiman I)

*al-D?n al-Nahraw?l?&#039;s al-Faw??id al-san?yah f? al-ri?lah al-Madan?yah wa al-R?m?yah. Orient-Institut. ISBN 978-3-899-13441-4. Peirce, Leslie (1993). Imperial*

Mihrimah Sultan (Ottoman Turkish: ?????? ?????; Turkish pronunciation: [mih?i?mah su??tan]; September/November 1522 – 25 January 1578) was an Ottoman princess, the daughter of Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent and his wife, Hürrem Sultan. She was the most powerful imperial princess in Ottoman history according to historian Mustafa Selaniki, who described her as the greatest and most respected princess and a prominent figure in the so-called Sultanate of Women.

Al-Hayat Media Center

*with Al-Hayat&#039;s material being consolidated into a new magazine called Rumiya (Arabic for Rome). In 2014, al-Hayat published a 24-minute propaganda video*

Al-Hayat Media Center (Arabic: ??? ???? ?????) is a media wing of the Islamic State. It was established in mid-2014 and targets international (non-Arabic) audiences as opposed to their other Arabic-focused media wings and produces material, mostly Nasheeds, in English, German, Russian, Urdu, Indonesian, Turkish, Bengali, Chinese, Bosnian, Kurdish, Uyghur, and French.

Mass media use by the Islamic State

*with Al-Hayat&#039;s material being consolidated into a new magazine called Rumiya (Arabic for Rome). Another media center was established in around 2015*

IS is known for its extensive and effective use of propaganda. It uses a version of the Muslim Black Standard flag and developed an emblem which has clear symbolic meaning in the Muslim world.

Videos by IS are commonly accompanied by nasheeds (chants), notable examples being the chant Dawlat al-Islam Qamat, which came to be viewed as an unofficial anthem of IS, and Salil al-Sawarim.

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