

RESEARCH OF FRENCH MUSLIM

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ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THESE FRENCH CELEBRITIES?



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- PART II DEMOGRAPHY & LIVING STATUS OF FRENCH MUSLIM
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PART I BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF FRENCH MUSLIM

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1.1 WHAT IS ISLAM AND WHO ARE MUSLIMS

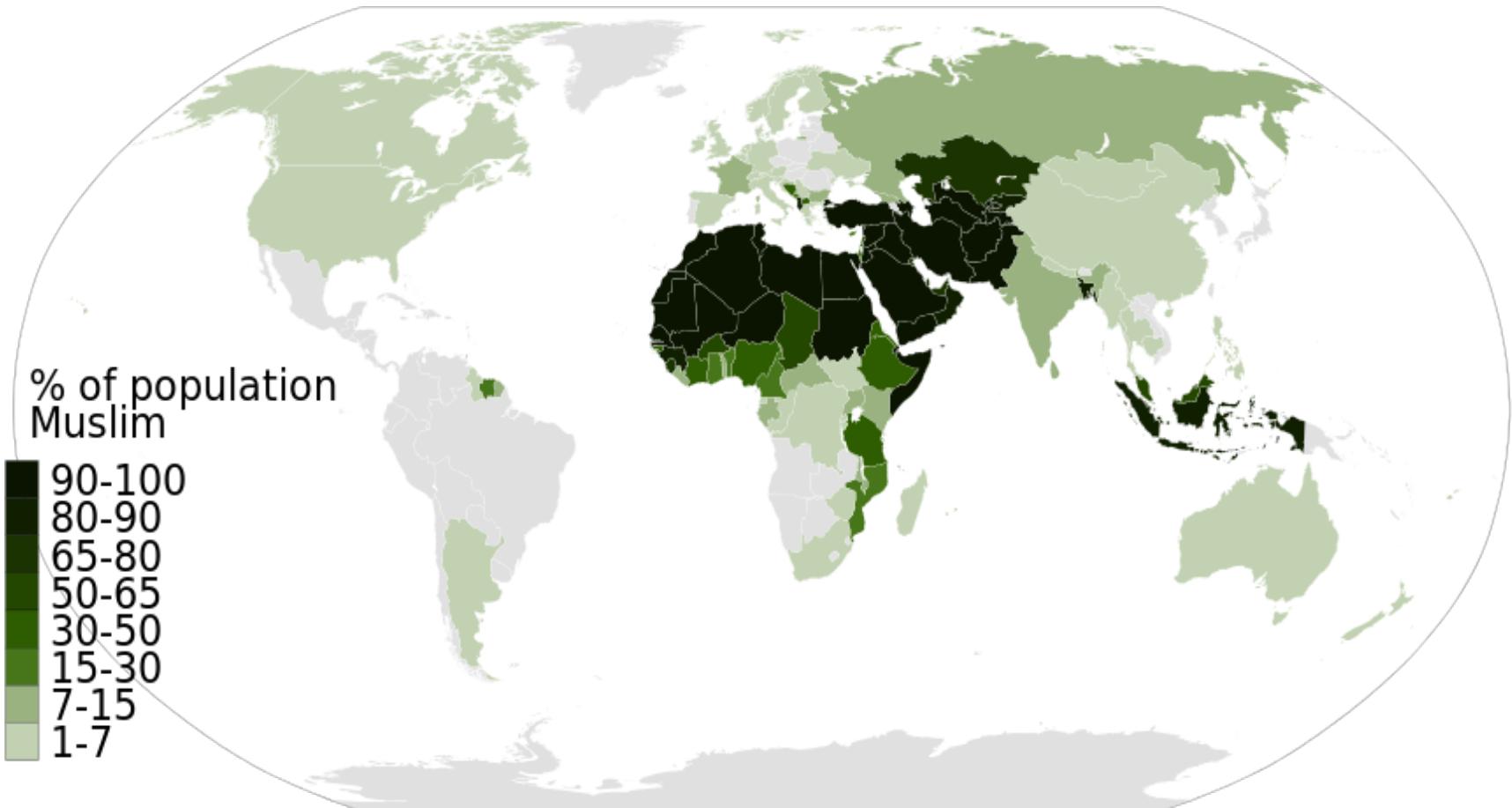
- Islam is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion which professes that there is only one and incomparable God (Allah) and that Muhammad is the last messenger of God
- It is the world's **second-largest** religion
- It is the the fastest-growing major religion in the world , with over **1.7** billion followers (**23%** of the global population), known as Muslims.

1.1 WHAT IS ISLAM AND WHO ARE MUSLIMS

- Three largest Abrahamic religions:
 - Judaism (seventh century BCE)
 - Christianity (first century CE)
 - Islam (seventh century CE)
- **54% (3.6 billion people)** of the world's population as adherents of an Abrahamic religion
- The unifying characteristic of Abrahamic religions is that all accept the tradition that God revealed himself to the patriarch Abraham.



1.1 WHAT IS ISLAM AND WHO ARE MUSLIMS



1.2 FRENCH MUSLIM: WHERE DID THEY COME FROM



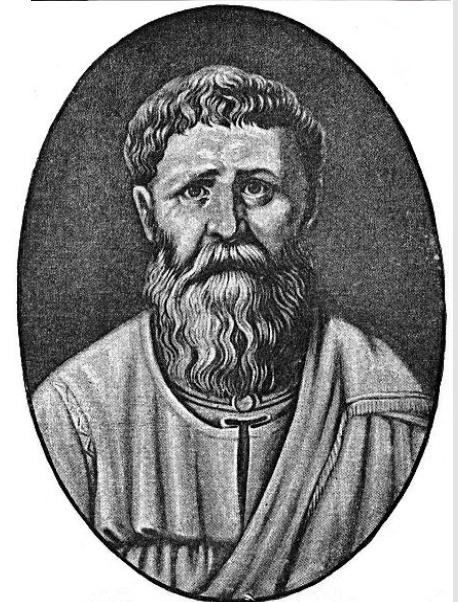
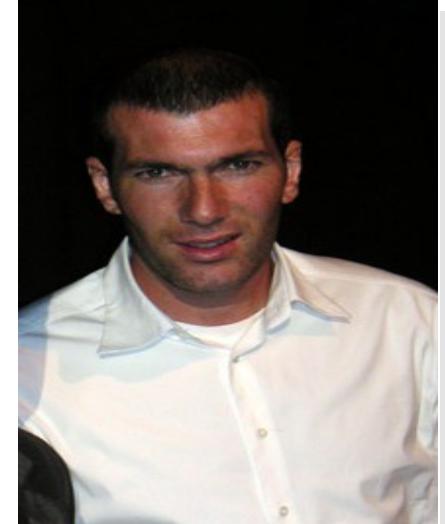
1.2 FRENCH MUSLIM: WHERE DID THEY COME FROM

Estimations based on people's geographic origin:

- Algeria 1,550,000
- Morocco 1,000,000
- Tunisia 350,000
- Turkey 315,000
- Sub-Saharan Africa 250,000
- Middle East 100,000

1.3 FRENCH MUSLIM : RACE

- Berber Group (柏柏尔人)
- Arab Group
- Turkish Group (突厥人)



1.4 THE HISTORY OF FRENCH MUSLIM IMMIGRATION

- **Ancient time**

After their conquest of Spain, Muslim forces pushed into southern France. In the 9th century, Muslim forces conquered several bases in southern France, including Fraxinet.

- **1960-1970 Labor immigration**

Muslim immigration, mostly male, was high in the late 1960s and 1970s. The immigrants came primarily from Algeria and other North African colonies.

- **Second generation migrants**

The situation was different with the "second generation", born in France, and as such French citizens by *jus soli* influenced law. As such, they cannot be designated "immigrants", since they were born on national territory.

PART II

DEMOGRAPHY & LIVING STATUS OF FRENCH MUSLIM

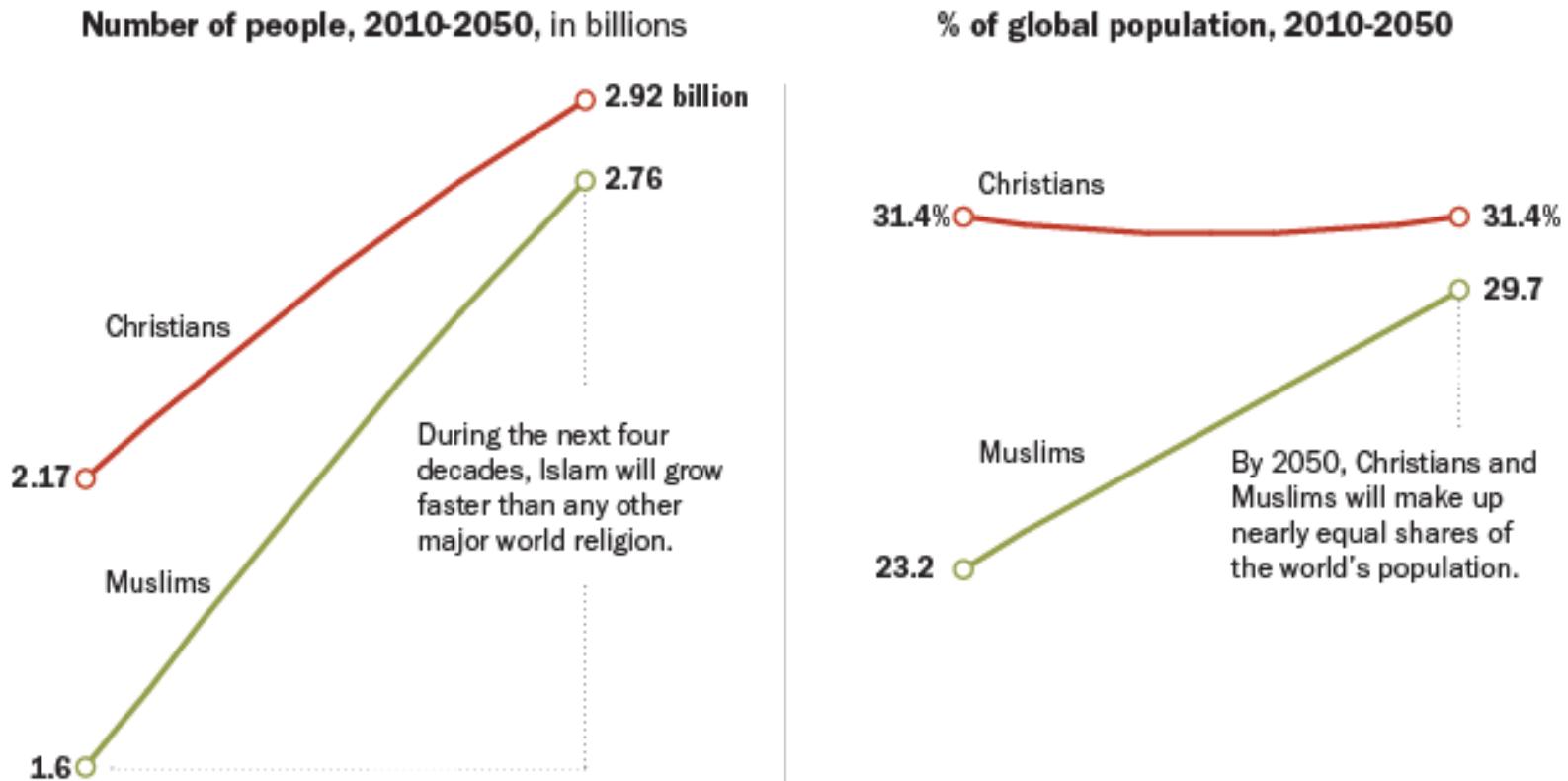
CONTENT

- **2.1 Demography**
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 - 2.2.2 Political status
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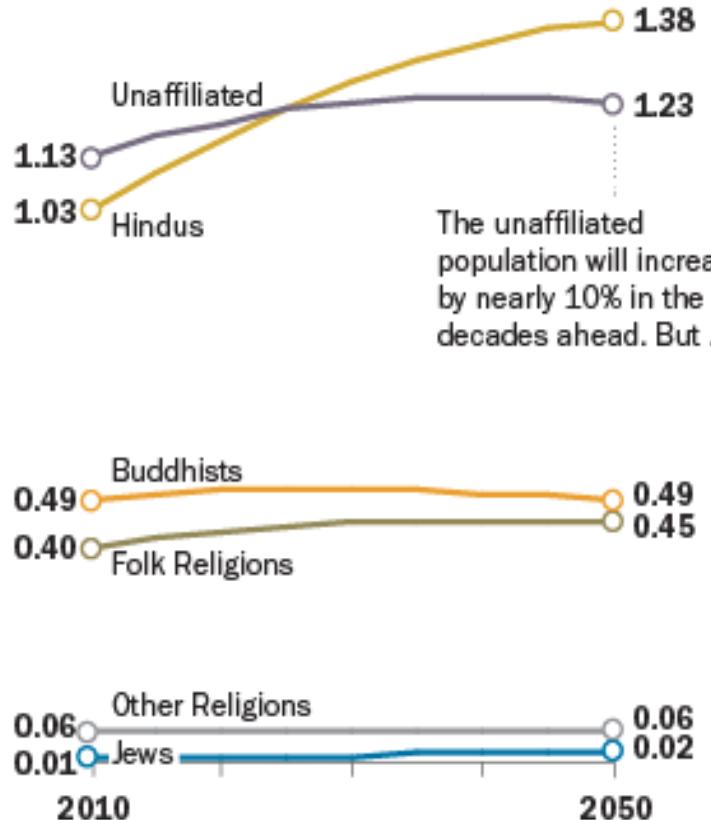
2.1.1 INCREASE RATE

Projected Change in Global Population

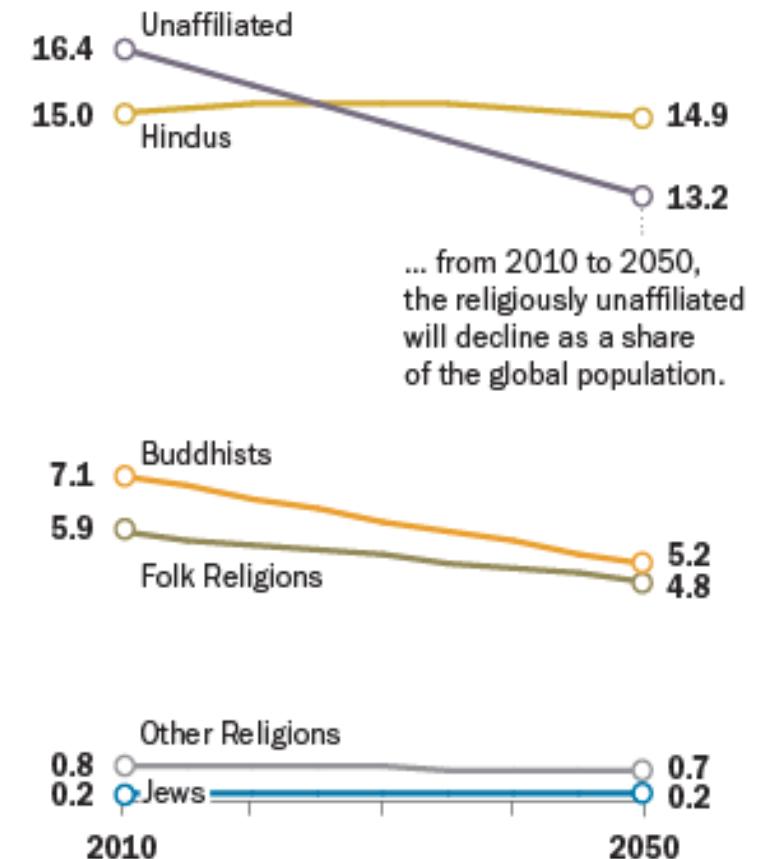
With the exception of Buddhists, all of the major religious groups are expected to increase in number by 2050. But some will not keep pace with global population growth, and, as a result, are expected to make up a smaller percentage of the world's population in 2050 than they did in 2010.



2.1.1 INCREASE RATE



The unaffiliated population will increase by nearly 10% in the decades ahead. But ...

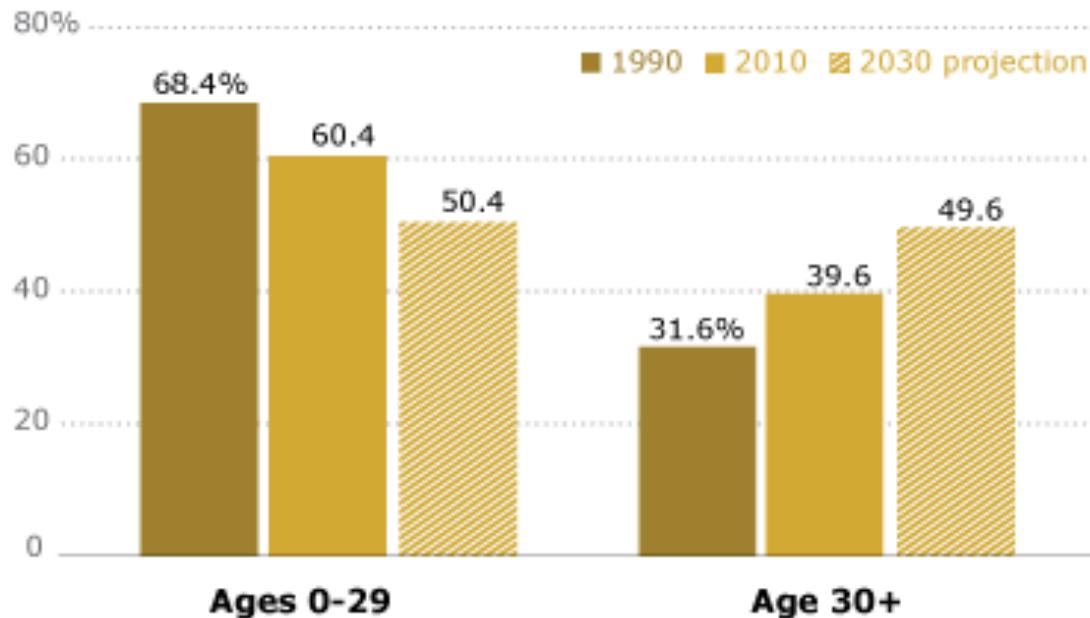


... from 2010 to 2050, the religiously unaffiliated will decline as a share of the global population.

Source: The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Percentage of Population of Muslim-Majority Countries in Selected Age Groups, 1990-2030



Source: Pew Forum analysis of U.N. data, weighted by country populations so that more populous countries affect the average more than smaller countries. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Cross hatching denotes projected figures.

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life
The Future of the Global Muslim Population, January 2011

EUROPE

Age Structure in Russia

■ Muslims
 ■ Ethnic Russians

2002

Age 60+



45-59



30-44



15-29



0-14



Source: Pew Forum analysis of Russia's 2002 census. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life • *The Future of the Global Muslim Population*, January 2011

2.1.2 AGE STRUCTURE

- According to BBC, as many as **1/2** of Muslims in France are believed to be under **24** years of age.

2.1.3 MUSLIM POPULATION CONTRAST WITH OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

EUROPE

Countries with the Largest Projected Increase in Number of Muslims, 2010-2030

Countries	ESTIMATED MUSLIM POPULATION 2010	PROJECTED MUSLIM POPULATION 2030	PROJECTED NUMERICAL INCREASE 2010-2030
			2010-2030
United Kingdom	2,869,000	5,567,000	2,698,000
Russia	16,379,000	18,556,000	2,177,000
France	4,704,000	6,860,000	2,156,000
Italy	1,583,000	3,199,000	1,617,000
Germany	4,119,000	5,545,000	1,426,000
Spain	1,021,000	1,859,000	838,000
Sweden	451,000	993,000	542,000
Belgium	638,000	1,149,000	511,000
Netherlands	914,000	1,365,000	451,000
Austria	475,000	799,000	324,000

Population estimates are rounded to thousands.
Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life
The Future of the Global Muslim Population, January 2011

EUROPE

Fertility Rates for Muslims and Non-Muslims

Countries	2005-2010			PROJECTED 2025-2030		
	MUSLIM	NON-MUSLIM	DIFFERENCE	MUSLIM	NON-MUSLIM	DIFFERENCE
Albania*	1.9	1.7	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.1
Austria	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.7
Belgium	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.7	0.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
Bulgaria	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.4	0.3
Denmark	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.8	0.6
Finland	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.8	1.8	0.9
France	2.8	1.9	0.8	2.4	1.9	0.5
Georgia	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.1
Germany	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.3
Greece	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.1
Ireland	3.0	1.9	1.1	2.6	1.9	0.7
Italy	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.8	1.4	0.4
Kosovo*	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.1	0.8
Montenegro	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.6
Netherlands	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.6
Norway	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.8	0.7
Republic of Macedonia	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.3
Romania	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
Serbia	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.0
Spain	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.1
Sweden	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.3	1.8	0.5
Switzerland	2.4	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.6	0.6
Ukraine	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.7	0.3
United Kingdom	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.8	0.8
Avg. for these countries	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	0.4

* Muslim-majority country

Source: Total Fertility Rate, IIASA. Averages are weighted by country populations so that more populous countries affect the average more than smaller countries. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding. Countries shown are those for which data is available.

2.1.3 MUSLIM POPULATION CONTRAST WITH OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

- The major Muslim population centers in France are Paris, Marseille, and Lyon (includes the outlying suburbs)
- In 2030, Muslims are projected to make up more than **10%** of the total population in ten European countries, of which France (**10.3%**) ranks the ninth.

2.2.1 FINANCIAL SITUATION

- Since the 1990s the unemployment has become a very serious problem in France, and unemployment mostly impact Muslim groups.
- In early 1999, France's overall unemployment rate is **10.2%**, while the unemployment rate of North African migrants of Muslims is as high as **33%**.
- According to the research of a scholar against racial discrimination, nearly **3/4** of immigrants in France are engaged in the service industry.

2.2.2 POLITICAL STATUS

- There are two ways for French Muslims to be involved in politics :
 - 1 To be elected as a representative by local government department
 - 2 To be elected on the basis of their comprehensive index of national identity and religious beliefs.
- However, the identity of a Muslim representative is only confined to the local so far. In 2001, **none** of the Muslim in the French was elected to congress, and only **130** people had the qualification of the local council.

2.2.3 EDUCATION

- In the aspect of public education, the opinions of Muslim groups and the French government are divided.
- Although the government encourages religious groups and self-governance to set up schools themselves and promises to provide the necessary funds, it is still unfair in practice. The funds are often distributed to schools run by Christians and Jews which only serve about **1/5** of French children.

2.3 CONCLUSION

- In the French society, the Muslim groups tend to be marginalized. The main reason why Muslims are marginalized is that there are many ideological differences between the Muslim community and the mainstream society in France , while the Muslim still have the rights to fulfill The Five Pillars of Islam and the rights to hold some large religious activities.
- At the same time, as the government trying to improve their living conditions, it is believed that French Muslims would have a more beautiful tomorrow.

PART III

CONFLICTS, ERRORISM AND FUTURE PROSPECT

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- **3.1 Overview**
- **3.2 Conflicts**
 - 3.2.1 Hijab ban
 - 3.2.2 *Charles Hebdo* Attack
 - 3.2.3 Je suis Charles movement
 - 3.2.4 Nice Attack
 - 3.2.5 Anti-Muslim protest in Corsica
- **3.3 Suggestions**

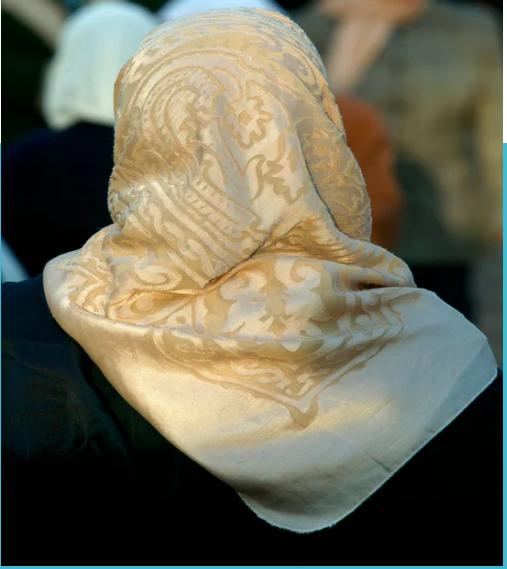
3.1 OVERVIEW

- Due to high unemployment, lack of education, discrimination and marginalized social status, conflicts occur frequently between Muslims and French society.
- The influence of external forces also contributes to the terrorist attacks in France.



3.2.1 HIJAB BAN

- The French law on secularity and conspicuous religious symbols in schools bans wearing conspicuous religious symbols in French public (i.e. government-operated) primary and secondary schools, which came into effect on 2 September 2004.



3.2.1 HIJAB BAN

- While the law is against pupils wearing "conspicuous" signs of belonging to a religion, meaning any visible symbol meant to be easily noticed by others, including headscarves for Muslim girls, yarmulkes for Jewish boys, and turbans for Sikh boys, most of the debate about the law centred on the use of the hijab by female Muslim students

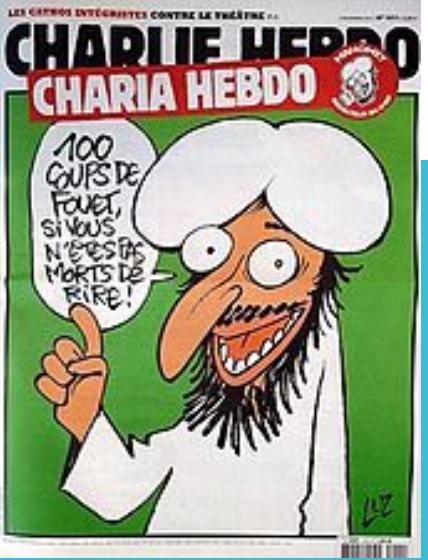
3.2.1 HIJAB BAN

- On February 14, 2004, thousands of people, many of them women wearing headscarves, demonstrated in France to protest a law banning the Islamic coverings and other religious apparel in public schools.
- Polls suggest that a large majority of the French favor the ban.
- Some international human rights' organizations criticized the law.
- Most Muslim countries condemned the bill.

3.2.2 *CHARLIE HEBDO*



- On January 7, 2015 at about 11:30 local time, two brothers, Saïd and Chérif Kouachi, forced their way into the offices of the French satirical weekly newspaper Charlie Hebdo in Paris. Armed with assault rifles and other weapons, they killed 12 people and injured 11 others.
- The two assailants are both Algeria immigrants born in Paris



3.2.2 *CHARLIE HEBDO*

- Charlie Hebdo (French for Weekly Charlie) is a French satirical weekly newspaper that features cartoons, reports, polemics, and jokes. The publication is irreverent and stridently non-conformist in tone, is strongly secularist, antireligious and left-wing, publishing articles that mock Catholicism, Judaism, Islam, and various other groups as local and world news unfolds. The magazine was published from 1969 to 1981, and has been published again from 1992.



CHARLIE HEBDO



3.2.3 JE SUIS CHARLIE MOVEMENT

- French cities and even around the world, people have launched several mourning ceremonies. People with handheld "I am Charlie" (Je suis Charlie), "Not afraid" and other slogans, or holding the symbol of creative pencil, condolences to the victims of the cartoonist. At the same time, there were also a large number of online communities to defend the spirit of freedom of expression as the theme of the illustration, comic books, such as "Charlie Brown also cried" in the title of ,in order to support or satirize terrorist attacks

3.2.4 NICE ATTACK



- On the evening of 14 July 2016, a 19 tonne cargo truck was deliberately driven into crowds celebrating Bastille Day on the Promenade des Anglais in Nice, France, resulting in the deaths of 86 people and injuring 434.
- The driver was Mohamed Lahouaiej-Bouhlel, a Tunisian resident of France. Lahouaiej-Bouhlel was shot and killed by police.

3.2.4 NICE ATTACK



- The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility for the attack.
- The assailant belongs to the lone wolf criminals. Crime prevention experts pointed out that for local immigrants and second generation in France under discrimination, it is easy to be captured and incited by extremist religious ideology, especially the Islamic state, whose transmission ability is strong. IS did declare encouraging Muslims in Europe to launch the "personal Jihad".



Baidu 百科



Baidu 百科

© AFP/Getty Images

3.2.5 ANTI-MUSLIM PROTEST IN CORSICA

- On December 25, 2015, around **100** people marched in the Corsican capital of Ajaccio shouting anti-Muslim slogans like “Arabs get out”.
- The protesters ransacked a Muslim prayer hall and set fire to the Koran, which was condemned by the French government.

"Arabi fora" ("Arabs out")



3.3 SUGGESTIONS

- Fairly allocate educational resources
- Ensure equal employment
- Appropriately respect for differences in Muslim culture

ALL RACES
ARE BORN
EQUAL

