

## **Abstract**

Examining the ideological nature of Islamist movements can indicate in some way the ideological motivations of their members and explain why they intend to devote their often young lives to hating and fighting their perceived enemy. The radical terrorist organization Islamic State (we use the alternative name Daesh in the work) currently represents the most visible form of Islamic radicalism, and its ideological origins are also the main subject of our research.

During the analysis of the complex ideology of Daesh, the work focuses on its specific component in the form of an articulated struggle with the West and hateful criticism of Western society. The initial hypothesis, which is then empirically verified, is based on the assumption of the existence of the historical roots of this ideology in the form of Salafist jihadism and Wahhabi theological doctrine. Using postmodern theoretical approaches together with the application of Foucault's genealogical method, our work carries out historical research supported by elements of critical discursive analysis in order to clarify the roots and formation of the anti-Western discourse, which is used in such a clear way precisely in the ideology of Daesh.

We attempt to trace the creation of a discursive strategy across the history of Islamic thought and identify both key historical events and their reflection in the form of Salafism or Wahhabism, which contributed to the construction of the image of the West in the ideology of Islamic fundamentalism. We conclude that the anti-Western discourse used by Daesh has deep roots in orthodox Islamic theology, which was further shaped by the colonial domination of the European powers in the region in the Middle East as well as the historical upheavals of the first half of the 20th century.