
The Early Arabic Historical Tradition A Source Critical Study Studies In Late Antiquity And Early Islam Vol 3

Al and Mu'awiya in Early Arabic Tradition

Meccan Trade and the Rise of Islam

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DESTINEY JONAH

Routledge

The early Arab conquests pose a considerable challenge to modern-day historians. The earliest historical written tradition emerges only after the second half of the eighth century- over one

hundred years removed from the events it contends to describe, and was undoubtedly influenced by the motives and interpretations of its authors. Indeed, when speaking or writing about the past, fact was not the only, nor even the prime, concern of Muslims of old. The Arabic Historic Tradition and the Early Islamic Conquests presents a thorough examination of Arabic narratives on the early Islamic conquests. It uncovers the influence of contemporary ideology,

examining recurring fictive motifs and evaluating the reasons behind their use. Folklore and tribal traditions are evident throughout the narratives, which aimed to promote individual, tribal and regional fame through describing military prowess in the battles for the spread of Islam. Common tropes are encountered across the materials, which all serve a central theme; the moral superiority of the Muslims, which destined them to victory in God's plan. Offering a key to the state of

mind and agenda of early Muslim writers, this critical reading of Arabic texts would be of great interest to students and scholars of early Arabic History and Literature, as well as a general resource for Middle Eastern History.

Al and Muwiyah in Early Arabic Tradition

Cambridge University Press

Examining a single broad tribal identity - al-Azd - from the immediate pre-Islamic period into the early Abbasid era, this book notes the ways it was continually refashioned over that time. It explores the ways in which the rise of the early Islamic empire influenced the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula who became a core part of it, and examines the connections between the kinship societies and the developing state of the early caliphate. This helps us to understand how what are often called 'tribal' forms of social organisation identity conditioned its growth and helped shape what became its common elite culture. Studying the relationship between tribe and state during the first two centuries of the caliphate, author Brian Ulrich's focus is on understanding the survival and transformation of tribal identity until it

became part of the literate high culture of the Abbasid caliphate and a component of a larger Arab ethnic identity. He argues that, from pre-Islamic Arabia to the caliphate, greater continuity existed between tribal identity and social practice than is generally portrayed.

Meccan Trade and the Rise of Islam BRILL

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Rediscovering the Islamic Classics Darwin Press, Incorporated

Surrounded on all sides by hostile nations and peoples, Islam began life as a religion in a wary manner. This collection begins and ends with war and considers the uneasy relationship between the Arabs and the Byzantine civilization from which they learned a great deal during uneasy periods of peace.

Ali and Mu'awiya in Early Arabic Tradition

Routledge

Donner challenges the scholarly assumption that the earliest Muslim believers wanted to write history out of "idle curiosity" and suggests that Islamic historical tradition resulted from a variety of challenges facing the community during the seventh to tenth centuries, C.E. He identifies the intellectual context in which

Muslims began to think and write historically; sketches the issues, themes, and forms of the early Islamic historiographical tradition; considers the value of some radically revisionist interpretations of early Islam that have appeared in the past 20 years; and discusses the problem of sources in studying Islamic origins.

'Alī and Mu'āwiyah in Early Arabic Tradition

Cambridge University Press

In Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya and the Divine Attributes Miriam Ovadia offers a thorough study of his voluminous-theological work on anthropomorphism, al-Ṣawā'iq al-Mursala (written ca. 1350), in which he rationalistically systemized the hermeneutics of his renowned mentor Ibn Taymiyya.

Arabic Oration: Art and Function Routledge Bringing together the expansive scholarly expertise of former students of Professor Michael Allan Cook, this volume contains highly original articles in Islamic history, law, and thought. The contributions range from studies in the pre-Islamic calendar, to the "blood-money group" in Islamic law, to transformations in Arabic logic.

Arab-Byzantine Relations in Early Islamic

Times Acls History E-Book Project

Of the available sources for Islamic history between the seventh and eighth centuries CE, few are of greater importance than al-Baladhuri's *Kitab Futu' al-buldan* (The Book of the Conquest of Lands). Written in Arabic by a ninth-century Muslim scholar working at the court of the 'Abbasid caliphs, the *Futu'*'s content covers many important matters at the beginning of Islamic history. It informs its audience of the major events of the early Islamic conquests, the settlement of Muslims in the conquered territories and their experiences therein, and the origins and development of the early Islamic state. Questions over the text's construction, purpose, and reception, however, have largely been ignored in current scholarship. This is despite both the text's important historical material and its crucial early date of creation. It has become commonplace for researchers to turn to the *Futu'* for information on a specific location or topic, but to ignore the grander – and, in many ways, more straightforward – questions over the text's creation and limitations. This book looks to correct these gaps in knowledge by investigating

the context, form, construction, content, and early reception history of al-Baladhuri's text.

The Arab Conquest of the Western Sahara Xlibris Corporation

Who are the Arabs? When did people begin calling themselves Arabs? And what was the Arabs' role in the rise of Islam? Investigating these core questions about Arab identity and history by marshalling the widest array of Arabic sources employed hitherto, and by closely interpreting the evidence with theories of identity and ethnicity, *Imagining the Arabs* proposes new answers to the riddle of Arab origins and fundamental reinterpretations of early Islamic history. This book reveals that the time-honoured stereotypes which depict Arabs as ancient Arabian Bedouin are entirely misleading because the essence of Arab identity was in fact devised by Muslims during the first centuries of Islam. Arab identity emerged and evolved as groups imagined new notions of community to suit the radically changing circumstances of life in the early Caliphate. The idea of 'the Arab' was a device which Muslims utilised to articulate their communal identity, to negotiate post-

Conquest power relations, and to explain the rise of Islam. Over Islam's first four centuries, political elites, genealogists, poetry collectors, historians and grammarians all participated in a vibrant process of imagining and re-imagining Arab identity and history, and the sum of their works established a powerful tradition that influences Middle Eastern communities to the present day.

Studies in History, Law, and Thought in Honor of Professor Michael Allan Cook Gorgias Press

A riveting, comprehensive history of the Arab peoples and tribes that explores the role of language as a cultural touchstone. This kaleidoscopic book covers almost 3,000 years of Arab history and shines a light on the footloose Arab peoples and tribes who conquered lands and disseminated their language and culture over vast distances. Tracing this process to the origins of the Arabic language, rather than the advent of Islam, Tim Mackintosh-Smith begins his narrative more than a thousand years before Muhammad and focuses on how Arabic, both spoken and written, has functioned as a vital source of shared cultural identity

over the millennia. Mackintosh-Smith reveals how linguistic developments--from pre-Islamic poetry to the growth of script, Muhammad's use of writing, and the later problems of printing Arabic--have helped and hindered the progress of Arab history, and investigates how, even in today's politically fractured post-Arab Spring environment, Arabic itself is still a source of unity and disunity.

Classic Essays on Islam's Holy Book JSAI

A comprehensive evaluation of how to read African history.

How Editors and Print Culture Transformed an Intellectual Tradition
University Rochester Press

In this book the author pursues some of the ideas first set forth in his controversial *Introduction to the Other History* (1984, in Arabic) in a ground-breaking study of the ways in which the relations between Arabs and non-Arabs developed during the first centuries of Islam. *Arabs and Others in Early Islam* argues that with the rise of the Arab empire in the seventh century, paradigms of Arab or Islamic identity did not yet exist in their classical forms. In the course of arguing this thesis, Bashear also offers important insights on the social and

cultural history of early Islam, including changing attitudes toward bedouins, non-Arabs, and non-Muslims, the notion of Arabia as the Arab homeland, and apocalyptic insecurities. -- Publisher description.

'Al'i and Mu'āwiya in Early Arabic Tradition BRILL

Patricia Crone reassesses one of the most widely accepted dogmas in contemporary accounts of the beginnings of Islam: the supposition that Mecca was a trading center. In addition, she seeks to elucidate sources on which we should reconstruct our picture of the birth of the new religion in Arabia.

Arabs BRILL

The story of the succession to the Prophet Muhammad and the rise of the Rashidun Caliphate (632-661) is familiar to historians from the political histories of medieval Islam, which treat it as a factual account. The story also informs the competing perspectives of Sunni and Shi'i Islam, which read into it the legitimacy of their claims. Yet while descriptive and varied, these approaches have long excluded a third reading, which views the conflict over the succession to the Prophet

as a parable. From this vantage point, the motives, sayings, and actions of the protagonists reveal profound links to previous texts, not to mention a surprising irony regarding political and religious issues. In a controversial break from previous historiography, Tayeb El-Hibri privileges the literary and artistic triumphs of the medieval Islamic chronicles and maps the origins of Islamic political and religious orthodoxy. Considering the patterns and themes of these unified narratives, including the problem of measuring personal qualification according to religious merit, nobility, and skills in government, El-Hibri offers an insightful critique of both early and contemporary Islam and the concerns of legitimacy shadowing various rulers. In building an argument for reading the texts as parabolic commentary, he also highlights the Islamic reinterpretation of biblical traditions, both by Qur'anic exegesis and historical composition.

Studies of the Historical Events, Religious Beliefs and Social Customs which Made the Remotest Sahara a Part of the Arab World Edinburgh University Press

The last decades have witnessed a major

resurgence of interest in the Arabic grammatical tradition. Many of the issues on which previous scholarship focused - for example, foreign influences on the beginnings of grammatical activity, and the existence of grammatical "schools" - have been revisited, and new areas of research have been opened up, particularly in relation to terminology, the analytical methods of the grammarians, and the interrelatedness between grammar and other fields such as the study of the Qur'an, exegesis and logic. As a result, not only has the centrality of the Arabic grammatical tradition to Arab culture as a whole become an established fact, but also the fields of general and historical linguistics have finally come to realize the importance of Arabic grammar as one of the major linguistic traditions of the world. The sixteen studies included in this volume have been chosen to highlight the themes which occupy modern scholarship and the problems which face it; while the introductory essay analyses these themes within the wider context of early Islamic activity in philology as well as related areas of religious studies and philosophy.

The Kharijites in Early Islamic Historical Tradition Routledge

The early Arab conquests pose a considerable challenge to modern-day historians. The earliest historical written tradition emerges only after the second half of the eighth century- over one hundred years removed from the events it contends to describe, and was undoubtedly influenced by the motives and interpretations of its authors. Indeed, when speaking or writing about the past, fact was not the only, nor even the prime, concern of Muslims of old. The Arabic Historic Tradition and the Early Islamic Conquests presents a thorough examination of Arabic narratives on the early Islamic conquests. It uncovers the influence of contemporary ideology, examining recurring fictive motifs and evaluating the reasons behind their use. Folklore and tribal traditions are evident throughout the narratives, which aimed to promote individual, tribal and regional fame through describing military prowess in the battles for the spread of Islam. Common tropes are encountered across the materials, which all serve a central theme; the moral superiority of the

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History of the Arabic Written Tradition
Supplement Volume 3 - i BRILL

In Arabic Oration: Art and Function, Tahera Qutbuddin presents a comprehensive theory of this foundational prose genre, analysing its oral aesthetics and its political, military, and religious functions in early Islamic civilization, tracing its echoes in Muslim public address today.

Islamic Historiography BRILL

Egypt.

Arabs and Others in Early Islam Darwin Press, Incorporated

Analyses the narrative function of Khārijism in 9th- and 10th-century Islamic historiography

Arab Identity and the Rise of Islam

Bloomsbury Publishing

For centuries after the first Arabs passed through North Africa, the presence of Arabic culture in the western Sahara was

limited to scholars and mystics. Those few who spoke Arabic and practised Islam left the traditional society largely undisturbed. Then in the Middle Ages came a small band of southern Yemeni tribesmen, who came to dominate the desert trade routes linking Africa with the Mediterranean. Their descendents, the Awlad Hassan, imposed themselves on the native Berbers

and introduced a new society, religion and language. Drawing on numerous sources including travellers and historians such as Ibn Battutah and Leo Africanus, plus local historians steeped in the traditions of oral history, the author examines how the tribes of the western Sahara responded to the arrival of the Arabs, particularly during the 13th and 17th centuries. Written by

renowned experts, the five books that comprise "The series of Arabic Islamic studies" feature topics on Arabic and Islamic studies. From a description of the Arabian incense trade, to a sociological study of Islam and its beliefs, this series aims to offer authoritative insights into the history, and contemporary situation, of Arabia. -- Publisher description.

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