

Chahar Maqalanizami I Arudi Of Samarqand

[#Chahar Maqala](#) [#Nizami Aruzi Samarqandi](#) [#Persian Literature](#) [#Classical Persian Prose](#) [#Medieval Islamic Scholarship](#)

Explore 'Chahar Maqala,' a foundational work of classical Persian prose by Nizami Aruzi Samarqandi, dating back to the 12th century. Meaning 'Four Discourses,' this influential text delves into the lives and virtues of scribes, poets, astrologers, and physicians, offering invaluable insights into medieval Persian literary criticism, rhetoric, and biographical tradition.

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Revised Translation of the Chah r Maq la ...

REVISED TRANSLATION OF THE CHAHAR MAQALA OF OF SAMARQAND by EDWARD G. BROWNE. OLD SERIES. (25 works, 37 published volumes.) and NEW SERIES. Originally published in 1921. Many of the earliest books including those dating back to the 1900s are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. These works are being republished in affordable, high quality, modern editions using the original artwork and text.

Chahar Maqala - Nizami I Arudi of Samarqand

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Revised Translation of the Chahar Maqala. Four Discourses of Nizami-i-Arudi of Samargandi

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Revised Translation of the Chahar Maqala

An engrossing blend of travel writing and history, *Drinking Arak off an Ayatollah's Beard* traces one man's adventure-filled journey through today's Iran, Afghanistan, and Central Asia, and describes his remarkable attempt to make sense of the present by delving into the past. Setting out to gain insight into the lives of Iranians and Afghans today, Nicholas Jubber is surprised to uncover the legacy of a vibrant pre-Islamic Persian culture that has endured even in times of the most fanatic religious fundamentalism. Everywhere—from underground dance parties to religious shrines to opium dens—he finds powerful and unbreakable connections to a time when both Iran and Afghanistan were part of the same mighty empire, when the flame of Persian culture lit up the world. Whether through his encounters with poets and cab drivers or run-ins with “pleasure daughters” and mujahideen, again and again Jubber is drawn back to the eleventh-century Persian epic, the *Shahnameh* (“Book of Kings”). The poem becomes not only his window into the region's past, but also his link to its tumultuous present, and through it Jubber gains access to an Iran and Afghanistan seldom revealed or depicted: inside-out worlds in which he has tea with a warlord, is taught how to walk like an Afghan, and even discovers, on a night full of bootleg alcohol and dancing, what it means to drink arak off an Ayatollah's beard.

Chahar Maqalanizami I Arudi of Samarqand

Despite frequent and extensive publications on Islam, very few Americans, indeed very few non-Muslims, truly understand the faith or the more than one billion adherents who live it. This set presents the diversity and richness of Islam, filling in the blanks and expanding our knowledge and understanding. Portraying Muslims in all their humanity and diversity balances the images that have bombarded society and presents the reader with a fuller and more accurate picture of the Islamic faith and what it means to live as a Muslim—in Muslim communities, and as part of a broader tapestry of pluralism in the nations of the world. What does it mean to share Muslim concerns? To experience Muslim spirituality? What is the difference between Sunni and Shiite sects? Why do Muslims pray so frequently? What is the reality of Muslim marriage and gender relations? What is the meaning of jihad and martyrdom to a practicing Muslim? What role do the arts and humanities play in modern Muslim life? How are Islamic children raised? These questions and others are answered in these volumes, which bring together Muslim voices from around the world, including men and women, scholars and laypersons, fundamentalists and progressives, and others from various cultural, political, and Islamic backgrounds. Personal experiences and poetry are included to illustrate the many different expressions of Islam.

The Chahar Maqala (Four Discourses) of Nidhami-I-'Arudi-I-Samarqandi

This study provides a critical edition of chapters nine and ten of *Muḥammad al-taw r+kh* (The Sea of Chronicles) by Muḥammad Am+n b. M+rz Muḥammad Zam n Bukh r+ (bkf+y n+). *Muḥammad al-taw r+kh* is a valuable source of late seventeenth-century Central Asian history, historiography, and language.

Anatomies of Pain

Some justification seems to be necessary for the addition of yet another History of Iranian Literature to the number of those already in existence. Such a work must obviously contain as many novel features as possible, so that a short explanation of what my collaborators and I had in mind when planning the book is perhaps not superfluous. In the first place our object was to present a short summary of the material in all its aspects, and secondly to review the subject from the chronological, geo graphical and substantial standpoints - all within the compass of a single volume. Such a scheme precludes a formal and complete enumeration of names and phenom ena, and renders all the greater the obligation to accord most prominence to matters deemed to be of greatest importance, supplementing these with such figures and forms as will enable an impression to be gained of the period in question - all this is far as possible in the light of the most recent discoveries. A glance at the table of contents will suffice to give an idea of the multifarious approach that has been our aim. We begin at the very first traces of

evidence bearing on our subject and continue the narrative up to the present day. Geographically the book embraces Iran and its neighbouring countries, while it should be remarked that Iranian literature in its fullest sense also includes Indo-Persian and Judeo-Persian works.

Drinking Arak Off an Ayatollah's Beard

This Is A New Release Of The Original 1914 Edition.

Voices of Islam [5 volumes]

Reprint of a classic text.

Muhammad al-Tawarikh (The Sea of Chronicles)

The flowering of the 'Abbasid caliphate between 750 and 1258 CE is often considered the classical age of Islamic civilization. In the preceding 120 years the Arabs had conquered much of the known world of antiquity and established a vast empire stretching from Spain to China. But was this empire really so very different, as has sometimes been claimed, from what it superseded? The Great Caliphs creatively explores the immense achievements of the 'Abbasid age through the lens of Mediterranean history. When the Umayyad caliphs were replaced by the 'Abbasids in 750, and the Arab capital moved to Baghdad, Iraq quickly became the centre not only of an imperium but also of a culture built on the foundations of the great civilizations of antiquity: Greece, Rome, Byzantium and Persia. Debunking popular misconceptions about the Arab conquests, Amira Bennison shows that, far from seeing themselves as purging the 'occidental' culture of the ancient world with a 'pure' and 'oriental' Islamic doctrine, the 'Abbasids perceived themselves to be as much within the tradition of Mediterranean and Near Eastern empire as any of their predecessors. Like other outsiders who inherited the Roman Empire, the Arabs had as much interest in preserving as in destroying, even while they were challenged by the paganism of the past. Indebted to that past while building creatively on its foundations, the 'Abbasids and their rulers inculcated and nurtured precisely the 'civilized' values which western civilization so often claims to represent.

Isis Cumulative Bibliography: Personalities, K-Z. Institutions

Annemarie Schimmel, one of the world's foremost authorities on Persian literature, provides a comprehensive introduction to the complicated and highly sophisticated system of rhetoric and imagery used by the poets of Iran, Ottoman Turkey, and Muslim India. She shows that these images have been used and refined over the centuries and reflect the changing conditions in the Muslim world. According to Schimmel, Persian poetry does not aim to be spontaneous in spirit or highly personal in form. Instead it is rooted in conventions and rules of prosody, rhymes, and verbal instrumentation. Ideally, every verse should be like a precious stone--perfectly formed and multifaceted--and convey the dynamic relationship between everyday reality and the transcendental. Persian poetry, Schimmel explains, is more similar to medieval European verse than Western poetry as it has been written since the Romantic period. The characteristic verse form is the ghazal--a set of rhyming couplets--which serves as a vehicle for shrouding in conventional tropes the poet's real intentions. Because Persian poetry is neither narrative nor dramatic in its overall form, its strength lies in an "architectonic" design; each precisely expressed image is carefully fitted into a pattern of linked figures of speech. Schimmel shows that at its heart Persian poetry transforms the world into a web of symbols embedded in Islamic culture.

Chahar maqalah

Ethics In Persian Poetry Is The Result Of A Lifelong Study Of The Author In The Interpretation Of Sufi Poetry. Sufi Poetry, In Popular Parlance Is All About Wine & Women, About Love And Romance. The Author Presents Six Eminent Sufi Poets Of The Pre-Timurid Period Including Firdawsi, Umar Khayyam, Sadi And Six Eminent Poets Of The Timurid Period Including Ibn-I-Yamin, Hafiz And Jami, In A Different Context, Bringing Out The True Meaning Of The Allegorical Verses Of These Poets Without Any Bias. The Book Offers An Insight Into The Softness And Subtlety Of Their Poetry, Combined With Crystal Like Clarity Of Their Philosophical And Ethical Thinking.

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Nearly a hundred years since its publication, E. G. Browne's *A Literary History of Persia* remains a classic work in English on the subject. Spanning four volumes, it took Browne over 25 years to write and whilst it concentrates on Persian literature, it surveys many aspects of Persian culture from pre-history to the twentieth century. Volume one covers the period from the earliest periods of Persian history until Firdawsi (AD 935-1020) a highly revered poet. Volume two looks at the early medieval period and in particular on the poet Saadi (1184-1283). Volume three focuses on the Tartar Dominion (1265-1502) and volume four 'Modern Times' covers from 1500 to 1924. A remarkable achievement upon first publication, Cambridge University Press is pleased to be able to bring its edition of this seminal work back into print.

Illum

The Purpose of this book is to describe the administrative and cultural aspects of Islamic history in a concise yet comprehensive way. This book deals not only with the political and economic but gives a full account of the social and cultural history from the City state of Madina to the Royal court of Ispahan. The author has tried to present a true picture of the Islamic civilization, rich with immense variety of literature and arts. The growth and development of Islamic culture, the real spirit of Islamic sciences and all the branches of knowledge such as Astronomy, Mathematics, Geography, botany, Medicine, Agriculture, Agronomy and Education are dealt within the following chapters. This book comprises of six parts - the first part begins with Foundations of the Islamic State, covers the administrative and political institutions of the righteous Caliphate. The second deals with the Umayyads and the third is the history of intellectual development under the Abbasids of Baghdad. The fourth describes the growth of Moorish Civilization. The fifth deals with the political and cultural history of the Fatimids. The sixth covers the political and cultural heritage of Safavids of Iran. The last part deals with general topics, Islamic Culture, science, culture and eminent scholars of Medieval Islam. The author has also in order to give the background briefly, dealt with its political and economic history. The purpose of this book is to describe the administrative and cultural aspects of Islamic history in a concise yet comprehensive way. In order to give a brief background, the author has also dealt with the subject of the Islamic political and economic history

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Thought

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Dzieje i kultura ludów Azji Centralnej : Prehistoria, Starożytność , Złoty wiek

A scholarly and authoritative history of the emergence and growth of Islam in Iran during the early and later medieval periods. This book, by I. P. Petrushevsky, the foremost Soviet Iranologist, was originally published in Russia in 1966. After discussing the Arabian environment in which the faith of Islam arose, and the character—legal, social and doctrinal—of the new message, the author moves on to trace the peculiarly Iranian development of Islamic beliefs, the schisms which arose in its early history, and the eventual creation of a Sunni orthodoxy. Written from the Russian perspective, with Russia's long

contact with Iranian and Turkish Muslim neighbors, it provides a stimulating and salutary balance to the study of the Islamic world.

Encyclopedia Iranica

History of Iranian Literature