

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990000998750403321
Autore	Gillet, Vincent
Titolo	Approximate methods in nuclear structure calculations / by Vincent Gillet
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Saclay : CEN, [1965]
Descrizione fisica	186 p. ; 27 cm
Disciplina	530.143
Locazione	FI1
Collocazione	22A-011.004
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	In testa al front.: Enrico Fermi Summer School - 36., Varenna 1965
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910838189003321
Autore	Bhalloo Zahir
Titolo	Islamic Law in Early Modern Iran : Shara Court Practice in the Sixteenth to Twentieth Centuries
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin/Boston : , : Walter de Gruyter GmbH, , 2023 ©2023
ISBN	3-11-123993-4 3-11-123973-X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (322 pages)
Collana	Studies in the History and Culture of the Middle East Series ; ; v.48
Disciplina	340.5909550903
Soggetti	LAW / Islamic
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

## Sommario/riassunto

Historical studies on the practice of Islamic law (*shara*) tend to focus on practice in a Sunni setting during the Mamluk or Ottoman periods. This book decenters Sunni and Mamluk and Ottoman normativity by investigating the practice of *shara* in a Twelver Shi'i Persian-speaking milieu, in early modern Iran between the sixteenth to twentieth centuries. Drawing on documentary evidence and narrative sources, it reconstructs who the practitioners of Islamic law were, how they authenticated, annulled, and archived legal documents, and how they intervened in the resolution of disputes over religious endowments (*waqf*). The study demonstrates that following Iran's conversion to Twelver Shi'ism under the Safavids, the dominance of Ul Shī'i legal theory, which conferred judicial authority on scholars recognized as Shi'i jurists (*mujathids*), affected both the practitioners of Islamic law and the procedures of *shara* court practice in Iran. Shi'i jurists in Iran, as a result, would come to exercise by the end of the nineteenth century a judicial monopoly over valid *shara* court practice thus laying the foundation for Ayatollah Khomeini's extension, during the Iranian revolution, of the authority of the Shi'i jurist over political affairs.

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