1. Record Nr. UNINA9910169191103321 Autore De Nicola Bruno **Titolo** Women in Mongol Iran: the Khatuns, 1206-1335 // Bruno De Nicola [[electronic resource]] Edinburgh: ,: Edinburgh University Press, , 2017 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-4744-1549-0 1-4744-1548-2 1 online resource (x, 288 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Descrizione fisica Disciplina 305.40955 Soggetti Women - Iran - 13th century Women - Iran - 14th century Women - Middle East - Social conditions Women - Middle East - Social life and customs Women - Middle East - Influence History Middle East History To 1500 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Jan 2018). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (pages 255-282) and index. Nota di contenuto Introduction: the study of women in the Mongol Empire -- Women and politics from the steppes to world empire -- Regents and empresses : women's rule in the Mongols' world empire -- Political involvement and women's rule in the Ilkhanate -- Women and the economy of the Mongol Empire -- Mongol women's encounters with Eurasian religions -- Concluding remarks. This book shows the development of women's status in the Mongol Sommario/riassunto Empire from its original homeland in Mongolia up to the end of the Ilkhanate of Iran in 1335. Taking a thematic approach, the chapters show a coherent progression of this development and contextualise the evolution of the role of women in medieval Mongol society. The arrangement serves as a starting point from where to draw comparison with the status of Mongol women in the later period. Exploring patterns

> of continuity and transformation in the status of these women in different periods of the Mongol Empire as it expanded westwards into the Islamic world, the book offers a view on the transformation of a

nomadic-shamanist society from its original homeland in Mongolia to its settlement in the mostly sedentary-Muslim Iran in the mid-13th century.