Record Nr. UNINA9910456189303321 Autore Robinson Chase F. Titolo Empire and elites after the Muslim conquest: the transformation of northern Mesopotamia / / Chase F. Robinson [[electronic resource]] Cambridge: ,: Cambridge University Press, , 2000 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-12028-4 **ISBN** 0-511-15079-2 1-280-15911-1 0-511-04597-2 0-511-31033-1 0-521-78115-9 0-511-11864-3 0-511-49751-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xv, 206 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Collana Cambridge studies in Islamic civilization 956.7/4 Disciplina Soggetti Elite (Social sciences) - Islamic Empire Mosul (Iraq) History Islamic Empire Social conditions Islamic Empire History 622-661 Islamic Empire History 661-750 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Includes bibliographical references (p. 172-199) and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Map: The Fertile Crescent in the early Abbasid period --; 1. Conquest history and its uses --; 2. The seventh-century Jazira --; 3. From garrison to city: the birth of Mosul -- ; 4. Christian elites in the Mosuli hinterland: the shaharija -- ; 5. Islam in the north: Jaziran Kharijism --; 6. Massacre and narrative: the Abbasid Revolution in Mosul I -- ; 7. Massacre and elite politics: the Abbasid Revolution in Mosul II. Sommario/riassunto The study of early Islamic historical tradition has flourished with the emergence of an innovative scholarship no longer dependent on more traditional narratival approaches. Chase Robinson's book, first published in 2000, takes full account of the research available and interweaves history and historiography to interpret the political, social

and economic transformations in the Mesopotamian region after the Islamic conquests. Using Arabic and Syriac sources to elaborate his argument, the author focuses on the Muslim and Christian elites, demonstrating that the immediate effects of the conquests were in fact modest ones. Significant social change took place only at the end of the seventh century with the imposition of Marwanid rule. Even then, the author argues, social power was diffused in the hands of local elites. This is a sophisticated study in a burgeoning field in Islamic studies.