

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910461411103321
Titolo	The Seljuqs : politics, society and culture // edited by Christian Lange and Songul Mecit [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Edinburgh : , : Edinburgh University Press, , 2011
ISBN	0-7486-5329-5 1-283-25282-1 9786613252821 0-7486-4757-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (x, 318 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	956.014
Soggetti	Seljuks - Civilization Seljuks - Politics and government Seljuks - Social life and customs Electronic books. Middle East History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 02 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 304-308) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction ---- Part I. POLITICS. 1. The Origins of the Seljuqs --- 2. Aspects of the Court of the Great Seljuqs --- 3. 'Sovereign and Pious': The Religious Life of the Great Seljuq Sultans --- 4. Kingship and Ideology under the Rum Seljuqs --- 5. Seljuq Legitimacy in Islamic History ---- Part II. SOCIETY. 6. Arslan Arghun - Nomadic Revival? --- 7. Controlling and Developing Baghdad: Caliphs, Sultans and the Balance of Power in the Abbasid Capital (Mid-5th/11th to late 6th/12th Centuries) --- 8. The Seljuqs and the Public Sphere in the Period of Sunni Revivalism: The View from Baghdad --- 9. Changes in the Office of Hisba under the Seljuqs --- 10. An Emblematic Family of Seljuq Iran: The Khujandis of Isfahan ---- Part III. CULTURE. 11. Shi'i Jurisprudence During the Seljuq Period: Rebellion and Public Order in an Illegitimate State --- 12. In Defence of Sunnism: Al-Ghazali and the Seljuqs --- 13. Arabic and Persian Intertextuality in the Seljuq Period: Hamidi's Maqamat as a Case Study --- 14. City Building in Seljuq Rum --- 15. The Seljuq Monuments of Turkmenistan.

Sommario/riassunto

This volume seeks to fill the gap in the historiography of premodern Islam and is conceived as a new standard scholarly resource for those interested in the Seljuk period.
