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| Nota di contenuto | Front matter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Tables -- Note on Translation and Transliteration -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. Before the Turkish Conquest -- 2. The Articulation of Political Authority -- 3. Early Sufis of the Delta -- 4. Economy, Society, and Culture -- 5. Mass Conversion to Islam: Theories and Protagonists -- 6. The Rise of Mughal Power -- 7. Mughal Culture and Its Diffusion -- 8. Islam and the Agrarian Order in the East -- 9. Mosque and Shrine in the Rural Landscape -- 10. The Rooting of Islam in Bengal -- 11. Conclusion -- APPENDIX 1. Mint Towns and Inscription Sites under Muslim Rulers, 1204-1760 -- APPENDIX 2. Principal Muslim Rulers of Bengal -- Select Bibliography -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | In all of the South Asian subcontinent, Bengal was the region most receptive to the Islamic faith. This area today is home to the world's second-largest Muslim ethnic population. How and why did such a large Muslim population emerge there? And how does such a religious conversion take place? Richard Eaton uses archaeological evidence, monuments, narrative histories, poetry, and Mughal administrative documents to trace the long historical encounter between Islamic and Indic civilizations. Moving from the year 1204, when Persianized Turks from North India annexed the former Hindu states of the lower Ganges |

delta, to 1760, when the British East India Company rose to political dominance there, Eaton explores these moving frontiers, focusing especially on agrarian growth and religious change.
