1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910824502403321
	Titolo	Early Islamic Iran / / edited by Edmund Herzig and Sarah Stewart
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : I.B. Tauris, , 2011
	ISBN	0-7556-9510-0 0-7556-9349-3 1-78673-446-X
		1-78672-446-4
	Edizione	[First edition.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (178 pages) : illustrations
	Collana	Idea of Iran ; ; Volume 5
	Disciplina	955.02
	Soggetti	Islam - Iran - History Zoroastrianism Middle Eastern history
		Iran History
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
	Nota di contenuto	Cover Page Title Page Contents List of Illustrations Acknowledgements Foreword The Samanids: The first Islamic Dynasty of Central Asia The Good, the Bad and the Beautiful: The survival of Ancient Iranian Ethical Concepts in Persian Popular Narratives of the Islamic Period Arts of Iran in Late Antiquity Sindbadnama: A Zurvanite Cosmogonic Legend? Early Persian Historians and the Heritage of Pre-Islamic Iran Advice Literature in Tenth and Early Eleventh-Century Iran and Early Persian Prose Writing The Expression of Power in the Art and Architecture of Early Islamic Iran The Lofty Castle of Qabus b. Voshmgir Authority and Identity in the Pahlavi Books The Idea of Iran in the Buyid Dominions List of Abbreviations Bibliography eCopyright.
	Sommario/riassunto	"How did Iran remain distinctively Iranian in the centuries which followed the Arab Conquest? How did it retain its cultural distinctiveness after the displacement of Zoroastrianism - state religion of the Persian empire - by Islam? This latest volume in "The Idea of Iran" series traces that critical moment in Iranian history which followed the transformation of ancient traditions during the country's conversion

and initial Islamic period. Distinguished contributors (who include the late Oleg Grabar, Roy Mottahedeh, Alan Williams and Said Amir Arjomand) discuss, from a variety of literary, artistic, religious and cultural perspectives, the years around the end of the first millennium CE, when the political strength of the 'Abbasid Caliphate was on the wane, and when the eastern lands of the Islamic empire began to be take on a fresh 'Persianate' or 'Perso-Islamic' character. One of the paradoxes of this era is that the establishment throughout the eastern Islamic territories of new Turkish dynasties coincided with the genesis and spread, into Central and South Asia, of vibrant new Persian language and literatures. Exploring the nature of this paradox, separate chapters engage with ideas of kingship, authority and identity and their fascinating expression through the written word, architecture and the visual arts."--Bloomsbury Publishing.