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Autore	Baldwin James E.
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 232 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	340.5/9096216
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Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 11 May 2017).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	A brief portrait of Cairo under Ottoman rule -- Cairo's legal system : institutions and actors -- Royal justice : the Divan-i Humayun and the Diwan al-Ali -- Government authority, the interpretation of fiqh, and the production of applied law -- The privatization of justice : dispute resolution as a domain of political competition -- A culture of disputing : how did Cairenes use the legal system? -- Conclusion : Ottoman Cairo's legal system and grand narratives -- Appendix : examples of documents used in the study.
Sommario/riassunto	A study of Islamic law and political power in the Ottoman Empire's richest provincial city.<p>What did Islamic law mean in the early modern period, a world of great Muslim empires? Often portrayed as the quintessential jurists' law, to a large extent it was developed by scholars outside the purview of the state. However, for the Sultans of the Ottoman Empire, justice was the ultimate duty of the monarch, and Islamic law was a tool of legitimation and governance. James E. Baldwin examines how the interplay of these two conceptions of Islamic law - religious scholarship and royal justice - undergirded legal practice in Cairo, the largest and richest city in the Ottoman provinces. Through

detailed studies of the various formal and informal dispute resolution institutions and practices that formed the fabric of law in Ottoman Cairo, his book contributes to key questions concerning the relationship between the shari'a and political power, the plurality of Islamic legal practice, and the nature of centre-periphery relations in the Ottoman Empire.

Key features

- Offers a new interpretation of the relationship between Islamic law and political power
- Presents law as the key nexus connecting Egypt with the imperial capital Istanbul during the period of Ottoman decentralization
- Studies judicial institutions such as the governor's Diwan and the imperial council that have received little attention in previous scholarship
- Integrates the study of legal records with an analysis of how legal practice was represented in contemporary chronicles
- Provides transcriptions and translations of a range of Ottoman legal documents
