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| Autore | Firdawsi |
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| Altri autori (Persone) | LevyReuben BananiAmin |
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| Nota di contenuto | Cover; The epic of the kings; Copyright; Contents; (i) KasrZ's land reforms; Prologue; The Shah-nama* and its author; The origins of the Shah-namu; The contents of the Shah-nama; The character of the Shab-nama; Ferdowsi and the art of tragic epic; Translator's Note; The Poet's Introduction; The opening of the book; In praise of wisdom; On the creation of the world; The creation of man; The creation of the Sun; The creation of the moon; In praise of the prophet and his companions; How the SHAH-NAMA came to be composed; I. The Reign of Keynmars; II. The Reign of Husbang; The discovey of fire III. The Reign of Jamsbid(i) The story of Zabbak; (ii) Eblis turns cook; (iii) Jamsbid's fortunes decline; IV. Faridun; (i) The birth of fairidum; (ii) Zabbak and Kava the blacksmith; (iii) Faridun makes war on Zabbak; (iv) Faridum and the deputy of Zabbak; (v) Faridm takes Zabbak prisoner; (vi) Faridun sends Jandal to seek wives for his sons; (vii) Faridum puts his sons to the test; (viii) Faridum names his sons:-Salm, Tar and Iraj; (ix) Faridun divides the world between his sons; (x) Salm's jealousy of Iraj; (xi) Salm and Tur send a message to Faridun; (xii) Iraj visits his |

brothers

(xiii) Iraj is killed by his brothers(xiv) A child is born to the daughter of Iraj; (xv) Faridun sends Manucbebr to war against Tur; (xvi) Manuchbebr joius battle with Tur; V. Zal; (i) The birth of Zal; (ii) Dastan takes leave of the Simorgls; (iii) Zad visits Mehrab, king of Kabol; (iv) Rudaba's slaves contrive to sec Zal; (v) Rudaba and bcr slave-girls; (vi) Zal visits Rudaba; (vii) Zal consults his advisers over Rudaba; VI. Rostam; (i) The birth of Rostam; (ii) Rostam slays the white elephant; (iii) Rostanz and Afrisy; (iv) Rostam chooses his horse Rakhsh
(v) Kavus summons the king of Mazandaran(vi) Kavus makes war on Mdzandaran; (vii) Kavus builds a palace; (viii) Eblis leads key kavus astray; (ix) Rostam rescues key Kavus; (x) The combat of the seven champions; (xi) Rostamr loses Rakhsh; (xii) Rostam comes to Samangan; (xiii) The king's daughter, Tahmina, visits Rostam; (xiv) Tahmina bears a son, Sahrab; (xv) Sohrab chooses a horse; (xvi) Afrasiyab sends aid to Sobrab; (xvii) Sohrab attacks Rostam; (xviii) Rostatn baffles with Sohrab; (xix) Rostam and Sohrab renew their battle; (xx) Sohrab is slain by Rostam; VII. Siyavosb
(i) The story of Siyavosb(ii) The mother of Siyavosb; (iii) The rearing of Siyavosb; (iv) Sudaba falls in love with Siyavosb; (v) Siyavosb visits Sudaba; (vi) Sudaba hatches a plot; (vii) Kavus inquires into the offair of the children; (viii) Siyavosh passes through the fire; (ix) Kavus receives tidings of the arrival of the Turk Afrasiyab; (x) The dream of Afrasiyab; (xi) Siyavosh displays his skill before Afrasiyab; VIII. Key Khosrow; (i) The birth of Key Khosrow; (ii) The youth of Key Khosrow; (iii) Giv disputes with the toll-gatherer; (iv) The rule of Key Khosrow
(v) Key Khosrow vows to Key kavus to take vengeance on Afrasiyab

Sommario/riassunto

'Among the many national poets of historical Persia, Ferdowsi is perhaps the greatest...In this superb translation of the epic, the Western reader would not fail to discern clear equivalents of chapters in Genesis, The Odyssey, Paradise Lost or the Canterbury Tales.' Islamic ReviewThe Shah-nama is the national epic poem of Persia. Written in the tenth century it contains the country's myths, legends and historic reminiscences. This edition makes available a valuable prose translation selecting the most representative parts of the original including the stories of Rustum, the giant hero
