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Titolo	History and identity in the late antique Near East, 500-1000 [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Philip Wood
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Oxford University Press, 2013
ISBN	0-19-991541-5 0-19-991540-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (262 p.)
Collana	Oxford studies in late antiquity
Altri autori (Persone)	WoodPhilip <1982->
Disciplina	956/.013
Soggetti	National characteristics Middle East Civilization Congresses Middle East Antiquities Congresses
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	This volume arose out of a seminar series organised at the Classics Centre of Corpus Christi College, Oxford in 2009 and a subsequent workshop in 2010.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Sophronius of Jerusalem and the end of roman history / Phil Booth -- Identity, philosophy, and the problem of Armenian history in the sixth century / Tara Andrews -- The chronicle of Seert and Roman ecclesiastical history in the Sasanian world / Philip Wood -- Why were the Syrians interested in Greek philosophy? / Dan King -- You are what you read: Qenneshre and the Miaphysite church in the seventh century / Jack Tannous -- The prophet's city before the prophet: Ibn Zabala (d. after 199/814) on pre-Islamic Medina / Harry Munt -- Topoi and topography in the histories of al-ʿIra / Adam Talib -- "The crinkly haired people of the black earth"; examining Egyptian identities in Ibn 'abd al-ʿakam's futuʿ / Hussein Omar -- Forgetting Ctesiphon: Iran's pre-Islamic past, ca. 800-1100 / Sarah Savant -- Legal knowledge and local practices under the early Abbasids / Mathiew Tillier.
Sommario/riassunto	This book examines the importance of the past, both real and imagined, in constructing contemporary culture in the period AD 500-1000. It goes beyond 'history-writing' in a narrow sense to examine philosophy, theology, liturgy and jurisprudence as vehicles for tradition and the imagination of a past 'golden age'. The papers straddle the Roman-Persian frontier and go well into the Islamic period: together,

they push the boundaries of late antiquity' into the varied language traditions: not just Greek, but also Syriac, Armenian, Coptic and Arabic.
