Theological and Semitic Literature—William Musa-Arnold 1992

The Oxford Handbook of Islamic Theology

Jews and Christians, Muslims did not accept the text of the Bible as divine word, believing that it had been tampered with or falsified. This belief, she maintains, led to a critical approach to the Bible, which scrutinized its text as well as its ways of transmission. In their approach Muslim authors drew on pre-Islamic pagan, Greco-, and other sectarian writings as well as on Rabbinic and Christian sources. Elements of this criticism may have later influenced Western thinkers and helped shape early modern Bible scholarship. Nevertheless, Muslims also took the Bible to predict the coming of Muhammad and the rise of Islam. They seem to have used mainly oral Arabic translations of the Hebrew Bible and recorded some lost Jewish interpretations. In tracing the connections between pagan, Islamic, and modern Bible criticism, Lazarus-Uriel demonstrates the importance of Muslim mediation between the ancient world and Europe in a hitherto unknown field. Originally published in 1992, The Princeton Legacy Library sees the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

De Mundo—Aristotle 2018-02-05 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work; as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Laughable Stories—Bar Hebraeus 2003 This is the first complete edition containing 727 “laughable stories,” of Bar-Hebraeus’s humorous stories. It was “the child of the compiler’s old age,” and says much for the broadmindedness and versatility of the learned Bar-Hebraeus.

One of Our Conquerors—George Meredith 1891

Defending the People of Truth in the Early Islamic Period—Sandra Tonnees Keating 2006-01 This volume contains the apologetical writings of Abu 'Abd Allah al-Mihraqi (d. c. 850) devoted to the defense of the Christian doctrines of the Trinity and Incarnation, and the proof of the Christian religion in response to Muslim critics of his time.

Ktawa D-luqaṭa D-mat'qara D-bur'eta—Solomon (Bishop of Basra) 1886

The Oxford Handbook of Islamic Theology—Sabine Schmidtke 2016-03 This handbook provides an overview of the principal strands that have developed over the last century, and which reflect the ongoing interaction between the Islamic and Western academic worlds. It provides a comprehensive survey of the main theological traditions in Islam, and the debates and issues that have dominated them in recent decades. The handbook also provides an overview of the methods and approaches that have been used in the study of Islamic theology, and the challenges that these present to contemporary scholarship. It is intended for students and scholars of Islamic studies, as well as for those interested in the history of ideas and the philosophy of religion.

Between Baal and Maimonides—Ephraim Kanarfogel 2010 This book offers a comprehensive and authoritative survey of the current state of the field. It provides a variegated picture of the state of the art and at the same time suggests new directions for future research. Part One covers the various strands of Islamic theology during the formative and early modern periods, rational as well as scripturalist. To demonstrate the continuous interaction among the various theological strands and its repercussions (during the formative and early middle period and beyond), Part Two offers a number of case studies. These focus on specific theological issues that have developed through the dialogical and often polemical interactions between the different theological schools and thinkers. Part Three covers Islamic theology during the later middle and early modern periods. One of the characteristics of this period is the growing amalgamation of theology with philosophy (Peripatetic and Illuminationist) and mysticism. Part Four addresses the impact of political and social developments on theology through a number of case studies: the famous ml'ma' institute of al-Ma'mun (c. 1808-12-21/832) as well as the mila'ima to which Ibn 'Aqil (d. 765/1367) was subjected; the religious policy of the Almohads; as well as the shifting interpretations throughout history (particularly in Mamluk and Ottoman times) of the relation between Ash'arism and Maturidism that were often motivated by political motives. Part Five considers Islamic theological thought from the end of the early modern and during the modern period.

Astral Magic in Babylonia—Erich Reiner 1995 Erich Reiner provides a study of magic and religion in Babylonia. The book is a very readable exploration of the way that the stars and planets were used in magic, medicine, divination and sorcery.

The Reign of Heraclius (610-641)—G. J. Reinink 2002 This volume includes the thirteen papers which were presented during the workshop The Reign of Heraclius: Crisis and Confrontation, which took place from 15 to 21 April 2001 at the University of Groningen. The long reign of the Byzantine emperor Heraclius (610-641) saw drastic political changes: the conquest of the eastern provinces of the empire by the Persians (603-620), Heraclius' counter-offensive and recovery of these territories (622-628), and the definitive loss of almost the whole Byzantine east in the 630s and early 640s to the Muslim Arabs. Did these historical events cause significant changes in the administrative, political, military and ecclesiastical structures and institutions of the empire? And if so, how did they affect imperial ideology and propaganda and the range of ideas concerning the empire and the empire which circulated in the different religious communities? In the contributions presented in this book these and other questions are discussed by outstanding scholars of Byzantine history and culture, Eastern Christianity, Judaism and Islam.

Contested Conversions to Islam—Tijana Krstic 2011-05-13 This book explores the role of conversion to Islam in the emergence of the Ottoman Empire, its imperial ideology and Sunni identity, and its relationship with its Muslim and non-Muslim subjects, in the context of the early modern Mediterranean.