Egypt And Syria In The Fatimid Ayyubid And Mamluk Eras | b4c48f00154773d4fa235bb44062c9e8

The Golden Horn The Struggle of the Nations Travels in Egypt and Nubia, Syria, and Asia Minor; During the Years 1817 & 1818 Travels in Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, the Morea, Greece, Italy, &c. &c Enlightenment on the Eve of Revolution New Political Realities and the Gulf Travels Through Syria and Egypt, in the Years 1783, 1784, and 1785 Egypt and Syria under Mamluk Rule The travels of Ludovico de Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix, in Persia, India, and Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508 Letters from Egypt, Syria, and Greece The Book in Mamluk Egypt and Syria (1250-1517) A Family Flight Over Egypt and Syria (Classic Reprint) Feudalism in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, and the Lebanon, 1250-1900 Adventures During a Journey Overland to India, by Way of Egypt, Syria and the Holy Land Sketches of a Missionary’s Travels in Egypt, Syria, Western Africa, &c., &c The Egyptian, Syrian, and Iraqi Revolutions Leading Protests in the Digital Age The Struggle of the Nations Egyptian and Syrian Foreign Policy Responses to the 2008/2009 Gaza War Islam and the Devotional Object The Arts of the Mamluks in Egypt and Syria The Golden Horn; And Sketches in Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria, and the Hauraan - New Readings in Arabic Historiography from Late Medieval Egypt and Syria Syria and Mamluk History through Architecture Egypt, Syria and the War on Gaza: A Study on the Egyptian and Syrian Foreign Policy Responses to the 2008/2009 Gaza War Travels Through Syria and Egypt V1: In the Years 1783-1785 (1788) Ptolemaic Egypt.- Syria and the East Six Days Endgames Confronting Antisemitism from the Perspectives of Christianity, Islam, and Judaism The Black Death in the Middle East Syria and Egypt Under the Last Five Sultans of Turkey Adventures During a Journey Overland to India The Mamluks in Egyptian and Syrian Politics and Society A Critical Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria Turkey, Egypt, and Syria Adaptable Autocrats The Syrian Wars

The Golden Horn A new history of Islamic practice told through the aesthetic reception of medieval religious objects.

The Struggle of the Nations "New Readings in Arabic Historiography contributes to research on Arabic texts of history from late medieval Egypt and Syria. Departing from dominant understandings of these texts through the prisms of authenticity and "literarization," it engages with questions of textual constructedness and authorial agency. This edited volume consists of 13 contributions by a new generation of scholars. Each of the volume's three parts represents a different aspect of their new readings of particular texts. Part one looks at concrete instances of textual interdependencies, part two at the creativity of authorial agencies, and part three at the relationship between texts and social practice. New Readings thus participates in the revaluation of late medieval Arabic historiography as a critical field of inquiry. Contributors: Rasmus Bech Olsen, Víctor de Castro León, Mohammad Gharabeh, Kenneth A. Goudie, Christian Mauder, Evan Metzger, Zacharie Mochtari de Pierrepont, Clément Onimus, Tarek Sabraa, Iría Santás de Arcos, Gowaart Van Den Bossche, Koby Yosef"

Travels in Egypt and Nubia, Syria, and Asia Minor; During the Years 1817 & 1818

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Enlightenment on the Eve of Revolution Based on the conference "The Arts of the Mamluks in Egypt and Syria" held at SOAS in
2009.

New Political Realities and the Gulf Excerpt from A Family Flight Over Egypt and Syria A great many languages are spoken in New
York, but there is not the same chance to exercise them, when one is settled down at home, as in the friction of travel. About the
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imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Travels Through Syria and Egypt, in the Years 1783, 1784, and 1785 In this volume, twelve essays by leading scholars of Mamluk
history provide an informative reading and insightful analysis of the political, social and economic systems of Egypt and Syria under
Mamluk rule (125-1517).

Egypt and Syria under Mamluk Rule Al-Zaytouna Centre for Studies and Consultations in Beirut has published a new book: Egypt,
Syria and the War on Gaza: A Study on the Egyptian and Syrian Foreign Policy Responses to the 2008/2009 Gaza War, written by
Muslim Imran Abu Umar. The original text of this book was a dissertation submitted in June 2013 in fulfillment of the requirements
for the Master’s Degree in Political Science at the International Islamic University Malaysia. This 103-page book focuses on the
differences and similarities in the foreign policy responses of Egypt and Syria towards the 2008/2009 Gaza War. Five domestic and
external factors are used to compare the foreign policy responses of Egypt and Syria, these are; Arab Nationalism, Islam, security
concerns, economic concerns, and type of alliance. The author analyzes the official statements of the officials of Egypt, Syria, Israel,
Hamas and the Palestinian Authority to understand, classify, and compare the policies adopted. A qualitative approach in which a
content analysis is carried out is used to reach conclusions. Abu Umar concludes that while Islam and Arab Nationalism were very
influential factors for the Egyptian and Syrian public, they had a minimal impact on foreign policy makers in the two states. Both
security concerns and the type of alliance were very influential in the foreign policy making of the two states. Economic concerns
were less important in both Egyptian and Syrian responses to the 2008/2009 Gaza War.

The travels of Ludovico de Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix, in Persia, India, and Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to
1508

Letters from Egypt, Syria, and Greece

The Book in Mamluk Egypt and Syria (1250-1517)
A Family Flight Over Egypt and Syria (Classic Reprint)

Feudalism in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, and the Lebanon, 1250-1900 This book offers the first critical engagement with the political economy of the Middle East and North Africa. Challenging conventional wisdom on the origins and contemporary dynamics of capitalism in the region, these cutting-edge essays demonstrate how critical political economy can illuminate both historical and contemporary dynamics of the region and contribute to wider political economy debates from the vantage point of the Middle East. Leading scholars, representing several disciplines, contribute both thematic and country-specific analyses. Their writings critically examine major issues in political economy—notably, the mutual constitution of states, markets, and classes; the co-constitution of class, race, gender, and other forms of identity; varying modes of capital accumulation and the legal, political, and cultural forms of their regulation; relations among local, national, and global forms of capital, class, and culture; technopolitics; the role of war in the constitution of states and classes; and practices and cultures of domination and resistance. Visit politicaleconomyproject.org for additional media and learning resources.

Adventures During a Journey Overland to India, by Way of Egypt, Syria and the Holy Land Translated from the Original Italian Edition of 1510, with a Preface, by John Winter Jones, Esq., F.S.A. And Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by George Percy Badger. This is a new print-on-demand hardback edition of the volume first published in 1863.

Sketches of a Missionary's Travels in Egypt, Syria, Western Africa, &c., &c This volume engages with antisemitic stereotypes as religious symbols that express and transmit a belief system of Jew-hatred. These religious symbols are stored in Christian, Muslim and even today's secular cultural and religious memories. This volume explores how antisemitic religious symbol systems can play a key role in the construction of group identities.

The Egyptian, Syrian, and Iraqi Revolutions Suicide attacks on Israelis, bombings, assassinations, and bloodshed in Jerusalem, Gaza, and the West Bank dominate the news from the Middle East. It is the most troubled region on earth. At its heart is the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis - and the legacy of six days of war in 1967. After the state of Israel emerged from war in 1948, both sides knew more battles were coming. In June 1967, years of slow-burning tension exploded. In six extraordinary days, Israel destroyed the armed forces of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. But far from bringing peace, as many Israelis hoped, their stunning victory turned into a curse. From the initial battle order issued to the Israeli air force on Monday June 5, 1967 to the final ceasefire on the evening of Saturday the 10th, the Six-Day War was a riveting human drama. Building on his first-hand experience of the region after his five years as the BBC’s Middle East Correspondent, as well as extensive original research, Jeremy Bowen presents a compelling new history of the conflict. Six Days recreates day by day, hour by hour, the bullying and brinkmanship that led four nations to war, interweaving testimonies of combatants from all sides in a seamless narrative. A rigorous and original piece of modern history is as vivid as fiction, Six Days not only sheds new light on one of the key conflicts of the twentieth century, it explains much about the Middle East and the problems the region still faces today.

Leading Protests in the Digital Age Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

The Struggle of the Nations This volume is a collection of studies by leading historians on central aspects of the Mamluk Empire of
Egypt and Syria (1250-1517), and of Ottoman Egypt (16th-18th century) where the Mamluks survived under the Ottoman suzerainty.

Egyptian and Syrian Foreign Policy Responses to the 2008/2009 Gaza War This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

Islam and the Devotional Object In the middle of the fourteenth century a devastating epidemic of plague, commonly known in European history as the "Black Death," swept over the Eurasian continent. This book, based principally on Arabic sources, establishes the means of transmission and the chronology of the plague pandemic's advance through the Middle East. The prolonged reduction of population that began with the Black Death was of fundamental significance to the social and economic history of Egypt and Syria in the later Middle Ages. The epidemic's spread suggests a remarkable destruction of human life in the fourteenth century, and a series of plague recurrences appreciably slowed population growth in the following century and a half, impoverishing Middle Eastern society. Social reactions illustrate the strength of traditional Muslim values and practices, social organization, and cohesiveness. The sudden demographic decline brought about long-term as well as immediate economic adjustments in land values, salaries, and commerce. Michael W. Dols is Assistant Professor of History at California State University, Hayward. Originally published in 1977. The Princeton Legacy Library uses 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.

The Arts of the Mamluks in Egypt and Syria The most enduring testament to the Mamluk Sultanate is its architecture. Not only do Mamluk buildings embody one of the most outstanding medieval architectural traditions, Mamluk architecture is actually a key to the social history of the period. Analysing Mamluk constructions as a form of communication and documentation as well as a cultural index, "Mamluk History Through Architecture" shows how the buildings mirror the complex - and historically unique - military, political, social and financial structures of Mamluk society. With this original and authoritative study, Nasser Rabbat offers an innovative approach to the history of the Mamluks - through readings of the spectacular architecture of the period. Drawing on examples from throughout both Egypt and Syria, from the Citadel and Al-Azhar Mosque of Cairo to the Mausoleum of al-Zahir Baybars in Damascus, Rabbat demonstrates how Mamluk architecture served to reinforce visually the spirit of the counter-Crusade, when the Muslim world rebounded from the setbacks of the First Crusade. Both holistically and in case studies, Rabbat demonstrates how history is inscribed into and reflected by a culture's artefacts. This is a groundbreaking work in the study of architecture and social history in the Middle East and beyond.

The Golden Horn; And Sketches in Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria, and the Hauran - Elizabeth Suzanne Kassab offers a groundbreaking analysis of Egyptian and Syrian debates over enlightenment and their import for the 2011 uprisings. Enlightenment on the Eve of Revolution is the first book to document these debates for the Anglophone audience and to analyze their importance for contemporary intellectual life and politics.

New Readings in Arabic Historiography from Late Medieval Egypt and Syria
Syria and Egypt The decades-long resilience of Middle Eastern regimes meant that few anticipated the 2011 Arab Spring. But from the seemingly rapid leadership turnovers in Tunisia and Egypt to the protracted stalemates in Yemen and Syria, there remains a common outcome: ongoing control of the ruling regimes. While some analysts and media outlets rush to look for democratic breakthroughs, autocratic continuity—not wide-ranging political change—remains the hallmark of the region’s upheaval. Contrasting Egypt and Syria, Joshua Stacher examines how executive power is structured in each country to show how these preexisting power configurations shaped the uprisings and, in turn, the outcomes. Presidential power in Egypt was centralized. Even as Mubarak was forced to relinquish the presidency, military generals from the regime were charged with leading the transition. The course of the Syrian uprising reveals a key difference: the decentralized character of Syrian politics. Only time will tell if Asad will survive in office, but for now, the regime continues to unify around him. While debates about election timetables, new laws, and the constitution have come about in Egypt, bloody street confrontations continue to define Syrian politics—the differences in authoritarian rule could be more stark. Political structures, elite alliances, state institutions, and governing practices are seldom swept away entirely—even following successful revolutions—so it is vital to examine the various contexts for regime survival. Elections, protests, and political struggles will continue to define the region in the upcoming years. Examining the lead-up to the Egyptian and Syrian uprisings helps us unlock the complexity behind the protests and transitions. Without this understanding, we lack a roadmap to make sense of the Middle East’s most important political moment in decades.

Mamluk History through Architecture

Egypt, Syria and the War on Gaza: A Study on the Egyptian and Syrian Foreign Policy Responses to the 2008/2009 Gaza War

Travels Through Syria and Egypt V1: In the Years 1783-1785 (1788)

Ptolemaic Egypt.-Syria and the East The 2011 Arab Spring is the story of what happens when autocrats prepare their militaries to thwart coups but unexpectedly face massive popular uprisings instead. When demonstrators took to the streets in 2011, some militaries remained loyal to the autocratic regimes, some defected, whilst others splintered. The widespread consequences of this military agency ranged from facilitating transition to democracy, to reconfiguring authoritarianism, or triggering civil war. This study aims to explain the military politics of 2011. Building on interviews with Arab officers, extensive fieldwork and archival research, as well as hundreds of memoirs published by Arab officers, Hicham Bou Nassif shows how divergent combinations of coup-proofing tactics accounted for different patterns of military behaviour in 2011, both in Egypt and Syria, and across Tunisia, and Libya.

Six Days This report highlights points of vulnerability in Egypt, Syria, and Jordan that could lead to future internal and regional instability. The study finds that while there is little evidence of immediate instability in Egypt, the ingredients for it—massive economic and bureaucratic problems, along with a growing number of fundamentalists—exist. Syria’s currently pro-Western mode is a pragmatic rather than ideological change; a reversal of course, if coupled with an Iranian alliance, could alter the regional balance of power. And the potential for internal instability in Jordan is high, extending to Palestinians throughout the region and affecting all Middle Eastern states, including the Gulf. The study concludes that the internal stability of the three states is integral to U.S. Middle East objectives and that by addressing regional problems with a multiplicity of approaches, by understanding the problems in context, and by choosing issues on which it can have the greatest impact, the United States can address causes of instability rather than symptoms.
Endgames

Confronting Antisemitism from the Perspectives of Christianity, Islam, and Judaism

The Black Death in the Middle East Turkey, Egypt, and Syria: A Travelogue vividly captures the experiences of prominent Indian intellectual and scholar Shibli Nu’mani (1857–1914) as he journeyed across the Ottoman Empire and Egypt in 1892. A professor of Arabic and Persian at the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh, Nu’mani took a six-month leave from teaching to travel to the Ottoman Empire in search of rare printed works and manuscripts to use as sources for a series of biographies on major figures in Islamic history. Along the way, he collected information on schools, curricula, publishers, and newspapers, presenting a unique portrait of imperial culture at a transformative moment in the history of the Middle East. Nu’mani records sketches and anecdotes that offer rare glimpses of intellectual networks, religious festivals, visual and literary culture, and everyday life in the Ottoman Empire and Egypt. First published in 1894, the travelogue has since become a classic of Urdu travel writing and has been immensely influential in the intellectual and political history of South Asia. This translation, the first into English, includes contemporary reviews of the travelogue, letters written by the author during his travels, and serialized newspaper reports about the journey, and is deeply enriched for readers and students by the translator’s copious multilingual glosses and annotations. Nu’mani’s chronicle offers unique insight into broader processes of historical change in this part of the world while also providing a rare glimpse of intellectual engagement and exchange across the porous borders of empire.

Syria and Egypt Under the Last Five Sultans of Turkey The two-century long conflict over Syria between Seleukids and Ptolemies was the central diplomatic and military matter of the Hellinistic period. By examining it for the first time in detail, its importance can at last be seen.

Adventures During a Journey Overland to India

The Mamluks in Egyptian and Syrian Politics and Society

A Critical Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa The 2008/2009 Gaza War was detrimental for the people and infrastructure of Gaza and was divisive for the Arab states. Arab states were divided in this war into two camps; the Moderate Camp headed by Egypt and the Defiant or Radical Camp headed by Syria. As the countries of both camps responded to the Gaza War, the gap between the two became wider. This thesis focuses on the differences and similarities in the foreign policy responses of Egypt and Syria towards the 2008/2009 Gaza War. Five domestic and external factors are used to compare the foreign policy responses of Egypt and Syria, these are; Arab Nationalism, Islam, security concerns, economic concerns, and type of alliance. This work is based on news reports and other documents published during and after the war. The official statements of the officials of Egypt, Syria, Israel, Hamas and the Palestinian Authority are analyzed to understand, classify, and compare the policies adopted. A qualitative approach in which a content analysis is carried out is used to reach conclusions. The study concludes that while Islam and Arab Nationalism were very influential factors for the Egyptian and Syrian public, they had a minimal impact on foreign policy makers in the two states. Both security concerns and the type of alliance were very influential in the foreign policy making of the two states. Economic concerns were less influential in both Egyptian and Syrian responses to the 2008/2009 Gaza War.

Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria
Turkey, Egypt, and Syria This volume is dedicated to the circulation of the book as a commodity in the Mamluk sultanate. It discusses the impact of princely patronage on the production of books, the formation and management of libraries in religious institutions, their size and their physical setting.

Adaptable Autocrats

The Syrian Wars This book explores in detail new protest organisation and mobilisation strategies of young activists in the digital age with the aim to identify the tactics that worked well against those creating high risks in the context of digitally supported protests. Focusing on Egyptian protests as well as peaceful protests in Syria, the book offers rich and unique data as it brings together the experiences and voices of the key figures involved in the protests, both on the ground and online. It challenges perspectives that defined the Arab uprisings as leaderless movements formed through the non-hierarchical communication of digital technologies. The author presents three kinds of leaders that shape the political communication environment in digitally supported protests and highlights the significance of their leadership skills to the movements’ capacities.

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