
The Mamluks The History And Legacy Of The Medieva

Mamluk Cairo, a Crossroads for Embassies

The Mamluk Sultanate

The Book in Mamluk Egypt and Syria (1250-1517)

The Mamluks

The Armenian Kingdom and the Mamluks

Mamluk Historiography Revisited - Narratological Perspectives

The Mamluk City in the Middle East

Studies on the History and Culture of the Mamluk Sultanate (1250-1517)

Mamluk History through Architecture

The Mamluks

The Mamluks in Egyptian Politics and Society

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The Ottomans and the Mamluks

History and Society During the Mamluk Period (1250-1517)

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The Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt and Syria
History and Society during the Mamluk Period (1250–1517)
A Turning Point in Mamluk History
The Mamluk City in the Middle East
Egypt and Syria under Mamluk Rule
The Mamluk Sultanate from the Perspective of Regional and World History
Cairo of the Mamluks
Mamluk History Through Architecture
Developing Perspectives in Mamluk History
Mamluks and Ottomans
The Knights of Islam
The Mamluks in Egyptian and Syrian Politics and Society
Studies on the History and Culture of the Mamluk Sultanate (1250-1517)
Cairo of the Mamluks
Mamluks in the Modern Egyptian Mind
The Mameluke; Or, Slave Dynasty of Egypt, 1260-1517, A. D.
Mamluk History through Architecture
The Mamluk-Ottoman Transition

Egypt and Syria in the Early Mamluk Period
The Mamluk Sultanate
The Mamluk City in the Middle East
Arabic Literature in the Post-Classical Period
A Turning Point in Mamluk History

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MAXIMILIAN KODY

**Mamluk Cairo, a Crossroads for
Embassies** BRILL

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.

The Mamluk Sultanate Cambridge
University Press

An interdisciplinary study of urban history, urban experience and the nature of urbanism under the rule of the Mamluk Sultanate (1250-1517).

**The Book in Mamluk Egypt and Syria
(1250-1517)** BRILL

The Mamluk Sultanate is in many ways the ultimate medieval Muslim state, based on a military force composed almost exclusively of mounted archers, mainly of Eurasian Steppe provenance. Probably no where else was the military

and political elite so closely intertwined and even almost identical. In spite of a certain amount of political instability, as a system and state, it lasted for over a quarter of a millennium, with its rulers, the sultans generally enjoying effective power. Few pre-modern Muslim states can present such a claim. On the whole, too, the Mamluks provided relative security and stability to their subjects. They were famed and lauded for their defeats of the Mongols and Crusaders, and long after these enemies disappeared, the Mamluks exploited their achievements to gain legitimacy. Under the Mamluks, cities thrived, as did commerce, and there was a vigorous cultural life in different areas: religious learning; architecture and crafts; literature and historiography; and,

science and technology. The papers in this volume reflect the rich and multifaceted nature of the society of the Mamluk Sultanate as well as the vibrant nature of current research on this subject. The international cast of contributors cover a wide array of topics, dealing with such aspects as politics, military affairs, cultural and literary life, everyday life, and Syria and Palestine under Mamluk rule.

The Mamluks Greenhill Books

Ziel dieses Bandes ist, neue Akzente in der Mamlukenforschung zu setzen. Die Beiträge berühren eine Reihe spannender Themen: Heirat, Ehe und Scheidung, narrative Strategien in den Biogrammen hanbalitischer Richter, Wissensvermittlung, die zeitgenössische politische Ordnung,

Wirtschaftswachstum, islamische Philosophie, die Präsenz der Zawawi-Gruppen in der Ayyubiden- und Mamlukenzeit sowie die Islamisierung von Ägypten und Syrien. Alle Beiträge tragen dazu bei, zu einem besseren, differenzierten Verständnis der Mamlukenzeit zu gelangen. Die Autorinnen und Autoren dieses Bandes, Fellows des Bonner Annemarie Schimmel Kollegs »History and Society of the Mamluk Era«, präsentieren in diesem Band die Ergebnisse ihrer am Kolleg durchgeführten Forschungen.

The Armenian Kingdom and the Mamluks
Cambridge University Press

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.

Mamluk Historiography Revisited - Narratological Perspectives V&R
Unipress

The Mamluk Sultanate ruled Egypt, Syria and the Arabian hinterland along the Red Sea. Lasting from the deposition of the Ayyubid dynasty (c. 1250) to the Ottoman conquest of Egypt in 1517, this regime of slave-soldiers incorporated many of the political structures and cultural traditions of its Fatimid and Ayyubid predecessors. Yet its system of governance and centralisation of authority represented radical departures from the hierarchies of power that predated it. Providing a rich and

comprehensive survey of events from the Sultanate's founding to the Ottoman occupation, this interdisciplinary book explores the Sultanate's identity and heritage after the Mongol conquests, the expedience of conspiratorial politics, and the close symbiosis of the military elite and civil bureaucracy. Carl F. Petry also considers the statecraft, foreign policy, economy and cultural legacy of the Sultanate, and its interaction with polities throughout the central Islamic world and beyond. In doing so, Petry reveals how the Mamluk Sultanate can be regarded as a significant experiment in the history of state-building within the pre-modern Islamic world.

The Mamluk City in the Middle East

Routledge

This book explores how modern

Egyptians understand the Mamluks and reveals the ways in which that historical memory is utilized for political and ideological purposes. It specifically examines the representations of the Mamluks from two historical periods: the Mamluk Sultanate era (1250-1517) and the Mamluks under the Ottoman era (1517-1811) focusing mostly on the years 1760-1811. Although the Mamluks have had a great impact on the Egyptian collective memory and modern thought, the subject to date has hardly been researched seriously, with most analyses given to stereotypical negative representations of the Mamluks in historical works. However, many Egyptian historians and intellectuals presented the Mamluk era positively, and even symbolized the Sultans as

national icons. This book sheds light on the heretofore-neglected positive dimensions of the multifaceted representations of the Mamluks and addresses the ways in which modern Egyptians utilize that collective memory.

Studies on the History and Culture of the Mamluk Sultanate (1250-1517) V&R Unipress

A Turning Point in Mamluk History deals with the process of decline of the Mamluk state (1250-1517). Its main thesis is that the origins of this process are to be found in the third reign of al-Nāsir Muḥammad Ibn Qalāwūn, more specifically in the changes he effected in the Mamluk system. The Mamluk army was the first to be confronted with these changes, whose impact on the social and political life of the Mamluk elite was

already felt during al-Nāsir's own lifetime. The author follows their course of development to the end of autonomous Mamluk rule and reveals the transformation they wrought in the Mamluk code of values and political concepts. A final chapter deals with the overall economic decline of the Mamluk state and establishes the link of its various causes—demographic decline, monetary crises, the collapse of agriculture and industry—with Mamluk government misrule. Here it is al-Nāsir's expenditure policy and its repercussions on the economy which reveal his reign as a point of no return.

Mamluk History through

Architecture Bloomsbury Publishing

This volume is a collection of research essays submitted by fellows of the

Annemarie Schimmel Kolleg, an Advanced Center of Research in Mamluk Studies. It covers three themes, which correspond to the research agenda of the final three academic years of the Annemarie Schimmel Kolleg. These were: environmental history, material culture studies, and im/mobility. The aim of the articles is to overcome the disciplinary boundaries of our field and to engage in scholarly debates in Ottoman Studies, European history, archaeology and art history, and even the natural sciences.

The Mamluks V&R unipress GmbH

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.

The Mamluks in Egyptian Politics and Society BRILL

This volume contains seventeen essays on the Mamluk Sultanate written by leading historians of this period, and discusses social and cultural issues, women in Mamluk society, literary and poetic genres, the politics of material culture, and regional and local politics.

The Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt and Syria BRILL

This history of Mamluk architecture spans three centuries and examines the monuments of the Mamluks in their social, political and urban context, during the period of their rule (1250-1517). This book displays the multiple facets of Mamluk patronage, and also provides a succinct discussion

of the sixty key monuments built in Cairo by the Mamluk sultans. A richly illustrated volume with color photographs, plans and isometric drawings, this will be an essential reference work for scholars and students of the art and architecture of the Islamic world as well as art historians and historians of late medieval Islamic history.

The Book in Mamluk Egypt and Syria (1250-1517) Bloomsbury Publishing
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).

The Ottomans and the Mamluks
BRILL

This volume gives an in-depth account of the relations between the Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt and Syria and the Armenian Kingdom, centred on Cilicia in southern Asia Minor, in the period after the collapse of the Crusader States. As well as diplomatic encounters, the work describes in detail, for example, the course of the Mamluk invasions of Cilicia, and the Armenian involvement with the Mongol invasions of Mamluk Syria. The work is substantially based on sources written in Arabic in the Mamluk Sultanate. Using them in conjunction with more 'pro-Armenian' sources, it demonstrates the value of these Arabic histories, which provide many new insights and details. Both in its subject, and in its use of sources, this work demonstrates an important new

direction for scholars of the Middle East. *History and Society During the Mamluk Period (1250-1517)* BRILL

Beginning on the eve of oceanic exploration, and the first European forays into the Indian Ocean and the Middle East, The Ottomans and the Mamluks traces the growth of the Ottoman Empire from a tiny Anatolian principality to a world power, and the relative decline of the Mamluks-historic defenders of Mecca and Medina and the rulers of Egypt and Syria. Cihan Yuksel Muslu traces the intertwined stories of these two dominant Sunni Muslim empires of the early modern world, setting out to question the view that Muslim rulers were historically concerned above all with the idea of Jihad against non-Muslim entities.

Through analysis of the diplomatic and military engagements around the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, Muslu traces the interactions of these Islamic super-powers and their attitudes towards the wider world. This is the first detailed study of one of the most important political and cultural relationships in early-modern Islamic history.

History and Society during the Mamluk Period (1250-1517) Routledge

The colourful story of the Mamluk dynasty – marked with treachery, carnage and destructive behaviour – is a significant chapter in the history of the Near East.

History and Society During the Mamluk Period (1250-1517) Amberley Publishing Limited

"Cairo of the Mamluks was "a city

beyond imagination", wrote the Arab philosopher Ibn Khaldun. The Mamluk sultans originated as a slave-based caste who took advantage of the mid-13th century power vacuum to establish themselves as rulers. They designed their capital to be the heart of the Muslim world. It became the focus of their enormous patronage of art and architecture, the stage for their ceremonial rituals, and a memorial to their achievements. This history of Mamluk architecture examines the monuments of the Mamluks in their social, political and urban context during the period of their rule between 1250-1517. The book displays the multiple facets of Mamluk patronage, and also provides a succinct discussion of sixty monuments built in Cairo by the

Mamluk sultans. This is a richly illustrated volume with colour photographs, plans and isometric drawings. It will form an essential reference work for scholars and students of the art and architecture of the Islamic world as well as art historians and historians of late medieval Islamic history."--Bloomsbury Publishing.
The Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt and Syria
 V&R Unipress
 Egypt and Syria in the Early Mamluk Period- Front Cover -- Egypt and Syria in the Early Mamluk Period -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- The Faḍl Allāh family -- The family tree -- Shihāb al-Dīn (Ibn Faḍl Allāh) al-'Umarī -- The Masālik al-abṣār -- The chapter on Egypt and Syria -- The translation -- Notes -- References --

Arabic texts -- Secondary sources --
Index

**History and Society during the
Mamluk Period (1250-1517)**

Cambridge University Press

An interdisciplinary study of urban history, urban experience and the nature of urbanism under the rule of the Mamluk Sultanate (1250-1517).

A Turning Point in Mamluk History BRILL

The final volume of The Cambridge History of Arabic Literature explores the Arabic literary heritage of the little-known period from the twelfth to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Even though it was during this time that the famous Thousand and One Nights

was composed, very little has been written on the literature of the period generally. In this volume Roger Allen and Donald Richards bring together some of the most distinguished scholars in the field to rectify the situation. The volume is divided into parts with the traditions of poetry and prose covered separately within both their 'elite' and 'popular' contexts. The last two sections are devoted to drama and the indigenous tradition of literary criticism. As the only work of its kind in English covering the post-classical period, this book promises to be a unique resource for students and scholars of Arabic literature for many years to come.