The Ghaznavid And Seljuk Turks Poetry As A Source For Iranian History

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The Ghaznavid And Seljuk Turks
Many of the Turks were at least nominally Sunni
Muslims, but when and how their conversion came
about is obscure. The Ghaznavids were the first Turkic
... Family feuding contributed to a rapid decline ...

This new view on aspects of the Ghaznavid and Seljuk dynasties concentrates on the relationship of the panegyric poets Farrukhi Sistani (c.995-1032) and

Mulizzi (c.1045-1127) to the Ghaznavid and Seljuk rulers and dignitaries for whom they wrote. Dr Tetley investigates the reliability of the historical information which may be gathered from the poems, and draws comparisons with other historical sources. A solid and impressive work of learning, of interest to scholars in Oriental Studies, Medieval Literature, and History, The Ghaznavid and Seljuk Turks: Poetry as a Source for Iranian History, is the first extended English study of Mu'izzi it presents much new material concerning both this little-studied poet and also the better-known Farrukhi. Additionally, there is a valuable exploration of the relationship between Persians and Turks, a highly significant factor during the rule of the two dynasties.

This book examines the great Turkish dynasties of the Ghaznavids and Seljuks through the poetry of Farrukhi Sistani and Mu'izzi.

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Ghaznavid and Seljuk Turks: Poetry as a Source for Iranian History, is the first extended English study of Mu'izzi it presents much new material concerning both this little-studied poet and also the better-known Farrukhi. Additionally, there is a valuable exploration of the relationship between Persians and Turks, a highly significant factor during the rule of the two dynasties.

Illustrations: 2 Tables And 1 Map Description: This book deals with the origins and early history of the dynasty of Turkish slave origin which in the first half of the eleventh century AD, became a mighty power controlling lands from western Persia to the Panjab and from what is now the northern Uzbekistan Republic to the shores of the Indian Ocean in Baluchistan and Sind. The book is based on the original Persian and Arabic sources for the period, and describes the process by which, from a Turkish steppe background, Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna and his son Mas'ud assembled by force of arms the most powerful empire known in the Islamic world since the disintegration of the Baghdad caliphate. Much of the Sultans' energy was devoted to the exploitation of India, with its rich temple treasures and reserves of slave manpower, and Mahmud in particular achieved a great contemporary reputation as a hammer of pagans and heretics, before the attacks of a new wave of Turkish invaders from Central Asia, the Ozhuz, overran the western provinces of their empire by 1040.

The first English language general history of the Great Seljuk Empire outlines its chronological history and Page 4/6

will explores its religious and institutional history.

Europe's place in history is re-assessed in this first comprehensive history of the ancient world, centering on the Indian Ocean and its role in pre-modern globalization. Philippe Beaujard presents an ambitious and comprehensive global history of the Indian Ocean world, from the earliest state formations to 1500 CE. Supported by a wealth of empirical data, full color maps, plates, and figures, he shows how Asia and Africa dominated the economic and cultural landscape and the flow of ideas in the pre-modern world. This led to a trans-regional division of labor and an Afro-Eurasian world economy. Beaujard questions the origins of capitalism and hints at how this worldsystem may evolve in the future. The result is a reorienting of world history, taking the Indian Ocean, rather than Europe, as the point of departure. Volume II provides in-depth coverage of the period from the seventh century CE to the fifteenth century CE.

For the first time in English, this book provides a comprehensive history of the entire Seljuk period of Middle Eastern history. The Seljuks entered the Middle East from Central Asia in the mid-11th century, establishing the first Turkish Empire in the region between China and Byzantium. This empire lasted until the mid-13th century. In his Introduction, Leiser synthesizes and evaluates current Western and Turkish research on Seljuk history, highlighting the scholarship of Seljuk specialist Ibrahim Kafesoglu. In the main body of the book, Leiser presents his translation of Kafesoglu's seven-chapter monograph covering all aspects of Seljuk history—political, social,

and cultural—from the rise of the empire to its collapse. The final section deals with the tumultuous dispute between Kafesoglu and another Seljuk scholar, Osman Turan, who subsequently accused Kafesoglu of plagiarism and of poor scholarship.

This is the first and only book to examine the Crusades from the added viewpoint of psychoanalysis, studying the hidden emotions and fantasies that drove the Crusaders and the Muslims to undertake their terrible wars. The reader will learn that the deepest and most powerful motives for the Crusades were not only religious or territorial - or the quest for lands, wealth or titles - but also unconscious emotions and fantasies about one's country, one's religion, one's enemies, God and the Devil, Us and Them. The book also demonstrates the collective inability to mourn large-group losses and the collective needs of large groups such as nations and religions to develop a clear identity, to have boundaries, and to have enemies and allies. Motives which the Crusaders and the Muslims were not aware of were among the most powerful in driving several centuries of terrible and seemingly endless warfare.

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