

History 439: Islamic History
Spring, 2009
Time: 2:25-3:15, MWF; Place: 2650 Humanities
Instructor: Michael Chamberlain
Office hours: Fridays, 3:30-5:30
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This course is about the formation of Islamic civilization and its historical development until the early modern era. The course is divided into three parts. In part one we examine the physical environment and human ecology of the region, long-term social and political continuities of the ancient Middle East, the foundation of Islam, and the establishment of the early Islamic empire. In part two we cover the political collapse of the empire, its replacement by regional courts, and the development of medieval Islamic political, social, and cultural institutions and practices. In part three we will examine the place of the medieval Middle East within the wider history of Eurasia and ask how Middle Eastern peoples reacted to an increasing European influence in the region.

Grading is based on a map quiz (10%), section participation (15%), mid-term (25%), paper (25%) and final (25%). All work must be completed on time. If you want an A be prepared to put a consistently high level of effort into the course. I recognize that the subject matter of this course is difficult and unfamiliar to most of you. If you do the work you should get a B, although an A will be difficult to obtain without dedication. A = excellent work in all respects. B = work that is excellent in parts and faulty in others or that is of a generally good quality. C = work that while acceptable lacks clarity, organization, or evidence of sustained research. If you are doing D work I hope you will drop the course to spare me the pain of giving and you the humiliation of receiving a D or worse. In general I will not give grades such as AB or BC on tests or papers, and will use these grades only to average out grades. You and I both should be able to discern the difference between an A and a B paper. I am always happy to discuss a grade and willing to argue with you over one. If you think a grade should be changed come to my office with a written argument and we will make an appointment to discuss your case in depth.

Important Dates: Map Quiz: Feb 18; Midterm: March 31; Paper due: April 24, in class or submitted to your TA and to me; you are not off the hook until you receive confirmation by email that your paper was received. Take-home Final due by May 13th at 4:00, though of course you may submit it earlier. Do not take this course if you cannot meet these deadlines!

A note on Wikipedia: I realize that many of you have come to rely on it. On some subjects the writers are fairly reliable, no doubt. But for Islamic history it is terrible: full of errors, replete with factional points of view of which the editors are unaware, and an arena for the endless struggle to define what True Islam is and who the heretics are. The editors must be aware of the problem, but scholars of the Islamic world gave up on the

site so long ago that no one who knows anything would ever write for them. In recent years, most students who failed their midterms admitted to relying on Wikipedia for definitions. Plagiarism cases have often – and easily - been detected through their reliance on it, easily detected these days. To conclude with a warning: it is easy to discern when students have relied on Wikipedia for an exam or a paper, at which point all confidence in them is lost.

Textbooks:

Required (and available at the University Book Store):

Ahmed Ali, Al-Qur'ân: a Contemporary Translation (Princeton, 1984).

Berkey, Jonnathan, The Formation of Islam: Religion and Society in the Near East, 600-1800 (Cambridge, 2002).

Cook, Michael, The Qur'an (a Very Short Introduction) (Oxford, 2000).

Lapidus, I., A History of Islamic Societies, 2nd ed (Cambridge, UK, 2002).

Please note that other required readings, maps, various charts and outlines, most of the sources for the paper topics, and other materials are available on the course learn@uw page.

Suggested paper topics with readings can be found below. If you wish to develop a topic on your own please consult with me early and often. The first thing to do is to define a topic and turn it into a question, then set out a plan for addressing it. Once you've done so come up with a list of sources and make an appointment to talk to me about the project. I do not want to discourage any of you from developing your own topics but there are many interesting questions for which there are neither primary sources nor secondary scholarship. So please consult with me and keep me up to date regularly on your project.

Course Outline and Reading List:

Jan. 21: Introduction to the course: content, expectations, introduction to your TA's, and a chance to swap sections and take care of registration problems after the preliminaries are done/

I. Human Geography and the Rise of Empires in the Ancient Middle East.

Jan 23: Physical and human geography of the Middle East □.

Jan 26: Physical and human geography, continued

Jan 28: Empires and imperial cultures from Sumeria to Late Antiquity.

Jan 30: The Middle East and Arabia in Late Antiquity.

Reading (full references are in the resources section below).

Lapidus, I. M., A History of Islamic Societies, pp. 3-10.

Berkey, J., The Formation of Islam, pp. 3-52.

To get us going in section, herewith the reading for next week. Come prepared to discuss 1: the way of life and the ethical world of the pre-Islamic Arabs as seen in poetry and ancient accounts of Arabia; and 2: Ibn Khaldun on pastoral nomads and state formation.

The readings are the first four in the Readings section in learn@uw:

Examples of pre-Islamic poetry

Ibn Khaldun: al-Muqaddima, two selections

Ancient accounts of Arabia

Recommended:

“al-Arab,” art., Encyclopaedia of Islam, 2nd. Ed.

Bagnall, Roger S., Egypt in Late Antiquity.

Brown, P., The World of Late Antiquity, pp, 11-21; 96-112; 160-171.

Fowden, Garth, Empire to Commonwealth: Consequences of Monotheism in Late Antiquity, 12-36, 138-75.

Hodgson, M.G.S., The Venture of Islam, vol 1, introduction (learn@uw)

McNeill, W. M., The Rise of the West, pp. 64-84; 110-144.

Shahid, I., "Pre-Islamic Arabia," in The Cambridge History of Islam, vol. I.

Shahid, I., Rome and the Arabs.

Sherratt, A., articles on early agriculture and early history on learn@uw),

Hoyland, R.G., Arabia and the Arabs from the Bronze age to the Coming of Islam,

II. The Early Islamic State and the Formation of Islam

Feb 2: The “source-criticism” debate and the sources for early Islamic history; the career of the Prophet I: prophecy and community in a “tribal” society.

Feb 4: The career of the Prophet II: The formation of the early Islamic state

Feb 6: The formation of the Caliphate and the Ridda Wars

Feb 9: The Arab Conquests

Feb 11: The consolidation of the Caliphate under `Umar and the early conquest state; relations with conquered peoples

Feb 13: Continuing consolidation of caliphal authority under `Uthman; conflicts among the Arabs

Feb 16: The murder of `Uthman and the first fitna; conflict between `Ali and Mu`awiya and their followers

Feb 18: Map quiz; The first fitna as the foundation myth of Islamic sectarianism; critique of the standard account of the “Sunni-Shi`ite split”.

Feb 20-23: Mu`awiya and the early Umayyad (or Sufyanid) Caliphate; relations between Damascus and the turbulent garrisons of Iraq.

Feb 25: The Second Fitna, the reestablishment of Umayyad (now “Marwanid”) authority under `Abd al-Malik; centralization and systemization of a courtly but not yet fully imperial caliphal state.

Feb 27: Review, housekeeping, or a slight chance that I’ll be out of town for the day. .

Readings (in rough order):

Ibn Ishaq, Biography of the Prophet, selections (learn@uw)
Berkey, J., The Formation of Islam, pp. 57-75.
Cook, Michael, The Qur'an (a Very Short Introduction).
Lapidus, I., A History of Islamic Societies, pp. 11-53.
Donner, F., The Early Islamic Conquests, pp. 12-90. (learn@uw).
Tabari, selections from the conquest of Jerusalem to Ziyad ibn Abihi (learn@uw)

Highly Recommended:

Recommended readings on the Prophet and the Qur'an:

Bell, R., Introduction to the Quran.
Crone, P., Meccan Trade and the Rise of Islam (learn@uw).
Gabrieli, F., Muhammad and the Conquests of Islam, pp. 103-104, 143, 184.
Gibb, H. A. R., Arab Conquest of Central Asia.
Grabar, O., The Formation of Islamic Art. (learn@uw)
Hawting, G.R., The Ideal of Idolatry and the Formation of Islam: from Polemic to History (Cambridge, 1999).
Hawting, G.R., Approaches to the Qur'an (London, 1993).
Hodgson, M. G. S., The Venture of Islam, I, pp. 145-186 (learn@uw).
Ibn Hisham, The Life of Muhammad.
Izutsu, T., Ethico-Religious Concepts in the Quran.
Madelung, W., The Succession to Muhammad: A Study of the Early Caliphate.
Morony, M., Iraq after the Muslim Conquest (learn@uw).
Pederson, E. L., 'Ali and Mu'awiya in Early Arabic Tradition.
Rodinson, M., Muhammad.
Watt, W. M., Muhammad at Mecca (learn@uw).
Watt, W. M., Muhammad at Medina (learn@uw).
Watt, W. M., Muhammad: Prophet and Statesman.

Recommended readings on the Umayyad Caliphate:

“Umayyads, selections,” (learn@uw).
Dennet, D. B., Conversion and the Poll-Tax in Early Islam.
Hawting, R., The First Dynasty of Islam, pp. 21-71.
Juynboll, G. H. A., Studies on the First Century of Islamic Society
Sharon, M., Black Banners from the East
Shoufany, E., al-Riddah and the Muslim Conquest of Arabia.
Veccia Vaglieri, L., "The Patriarchal and Umayyad Caliphates," in The Cambridge History of Islam, vol. 1, pp. 57-103.
Wellhausen, J., The Arab Kingdom and Its Fall.
Wellhausen, J., The Religio-Political Factions in Early Islam .

III. From Conquest State to Islamic Empire

Mar 2: Tensions between Arabs and non-Arab Muslims, between elites and the `Arabs of the garrisons, and anti-Umayyad movements in the 720's—740's

Mar 4: The `Abbasid revolt or da`wa

Mar 6: The `Abbasid Caliphate, 750-820.

Mar 9: Imperial culture and court life, architecture, the impact of Hellenistic learning, adab

Mar 11: Shi`ism through the `Abbasid Caliphate

Mar 13: no class

Mar 14-22: Spring Break.

Mar 23: The formation of Islamic Law

Mar 25: Cult, ritual, and basic doctrines of Islam

Mar 27: Midterm

March 30: Collapse of the `Abbasid Empire and the formation of successor states

Reading (in rough order):

Lapidus, I., A History of Islamic Societies, pp. 54-125.

Berkey, J., The Formation of Islam, pp. 76-158.

Translations of `Abbasid-period sources on learn@uw.

Recommended:

`Abbasids:

Bowen, H., The Life and Times of `Ali Ibn Isa.

Crone, P., Slaves on Horseback (learn@uw).

Donner, F., Narratives of Islamic Origins (learn@uw)

Kennedy, H., The Early `Abbasid Caliphate: a Political History.

Lapidus, I. M., "The Evolution of Muslim Urban Society."

Lassner, J., The Shaping of `Abbasid Rule.

Lassner, J., The Topography of Baghdad in the Early Middle Ages.

Melchert, C., The Formation of the Sunni Schools of Law, 9th and 10th Centuries

Schacht, J., The Origins of Muhammadan Jurisprudence.

Zaman, M.Q., Religion and Politics under the Early `Abbasids: the Emergence of the Proto-Sunni Elite

IV. Successor States: Collapse of Empire and the Transformation of Ancient Society

Apr 1, 3 6, 8, 10 13, 15, 17 20, 22, 24 27, 29

Apr 1: Successor states and regional courts, 945-1092, the Fatimid Dynasty, and the "Early Middle Period"

Apr 3: Commerce and trade through the Middle Period

Readings:

Lapidus, I., A History of Islamic Societies, 181-191.

Mottahedeh, R., Loyalty and Leadership in an Early Islamic Society (learn@uw - it's a short book)

Chamberlain, M., "Military Patronage States and the Political Economy of the Frontier, 1000-1250" (learn@uw)

Highly recommended: Saunders, P., "The Fatimid State, 969-1171" (learn@uw)

Recommended:

Bosworth, C. E., Sistan under the Arabs: from the Arab Conquest to the Rise of the Saffarids.

Bosworth, C. E., The Ghaznavids.

Bulliet, R., The Patricians of Nishapur (learn@uw)

Daftary, The Isma'ilis: Their History and Doctrines.

V. The Middle Period. (on each of these topics there is an abundance of material on learn@uw; take a look around or ask for suggestions)

Apr 6: No class, go to section prepared to discuss Mottahadeh.

Apr 8: The Saljuqs (Saljuks, Seljuks) and the movements of Turkic peoples

Apr 10: The ephemerality of the "Saljuq Empire" and the staying power of its institutions: "the military patronage state"

Apr 13: The `ulama and the social order, education and law

Apr 15: Sufism and sufis from the `Abbasids through the Middle Period

Apr 17: Crusades and counter-crusades

Apr 20: Salah al-Din ibn Ayyub (Saladin) and the Ayyubid dynasty; comparative medieval political-economy

Apr 22: The Mongol invasions and the integration of Eurasia

Apr 24: The Mamluk Sultanate

Apr 27: Political theory: what is a state for, who should run it?

Apr 29: al-Andalus and the Maghrib

May 1: Cities and urban life

May 4: The rise of the "Gunpowder Empires" and the evanescence of pastoralist military power.

May 6: The impact of Europe, 1450-1516

May 8: Review, preparation for the final

Reading: (Note that the reading is light in this part of the course. The reason is not to give you a chance to relax but to devote your energies to your papers. Attendance at lecture will be essential to success on the final).

Lapidus, I., A History of Islamic Societies, 126-161, 241-267; 344-358.

Berkey, J., The Formation of Islam, pp. 159-269.

Chamberlain, M., "The Crusader Era and the Ayyubid Dynasty" (learn@uw).

For section: Usamah Ibn Munqidh, An Arab-Syrian Gentleman and Warrior in the Period

of the Crusades (learn@uw)

Highly recommended:

Recommended:

Abu Lughod, J., Cairo: 1000 Years of the City Victorious.
Bagley, F. R. C., al-Ghazali's Book of Counsel for Kings.
Berkey, J., The Transmission of Knowledge in Medieval Cairo:: A Social History of Islamic Education.
Bulliet, R., Islam: The View from the Edge
The Cambridge History of Islamic Egypt
The Cambridge History of Iran, vol. 4
Chamberlain, M., Knowledge and Social Practice in Medieval Damascus
Coulson, N. J., A History of Islamic Law.
Coulson, N. J., Conflicts and Tensions in Islamic Jurisprudence.
Darke, H., Nizam al-Mulk's Book of Government.
Ephrat, Daphna, A Learned Society in Transition: The Sunni Ulama of Eleventh-Century Baghdad
Gibb, H. A. R., "Constitutional Organization."
Goldziher, I., Introduction to Islamic Theology and Law.
Goldziher, I., Muslim Studies, 2 vols.
Humphreys, R.S., From Saladin to the Mongols: the Ayyubids of Damascus
Hillenbrand, Carole, The Crusades: Islamic Perspectives.
Hodgson, M. G. S., The Order of Assassins.
Kafardar, C., Between Two Worlds: the Construction of the Ottoman State.
Lambton, A. K. S., Theory and Practice in Medieval Persian Government.
Lapidus, I., Middle Eastern Cities.
Morgan, D., The Mongols.
Morgan, D., Medieval Persia, 1040-1797.
Petry, C., The Civilian Elite of Cairo in the Later Middle Ages
Schacht, J., Introduction to Islamic Law.

Paper Topics:

Papers are due Friday, April 28, in class.

Most sources for the paper can be found on learn@uw.

1. "The career of the prophet Muhammad can only be understood as a response to the social and economic transformation of Mecca caused by changing patterns of world trade." Comment.

Crone, P., Meccan Trade and the Rise of Islam (Princeton, 1987).

Shaban, M. A., Islamic History: a New Interpretation, vol. 1 (London, 1971).

Watt, W. M., Muhammad at Mecca. (Oxford, 1953).

Watt., W. M., Muhammad at Medina. (Oxford, 1956).

2. Ibn Khaldun was the first scholar to suggest that interactions among pastoralists, city people, and agriculturalists shaped the central dynamic in Middle Eastern state formation, in other words that political history cannot be understood without reference to human ecology. How has Ibn Khaldun influenced recent historians of the pre-modern Middle East?

Ibn Khaldun, al-Muqaddima, F. Rosenthal trans. (various editions since 1958).

Hodgson, M. G. S., The Venture of Islam, vols 1 and 2 (Chicago, 1977).

Chamberlain, M., "Military Patronage States and the Political Economy of the Frontier, 1000-1255", in Y. Choueiri ed., Blackwell Companion to the History of the Middle East (Oxford, 2005), pp. 135-154.

3. "The Arab conquests wrought a revolutionary transformation of the social, political, cultural, and economic structures of the ancient Middle East." Do you agree or disagree?

Morony, M., Iraq after the Muslim Conquests (Princeton, 1983).

Grabar, O., The Formation of Islamic Art (New Haven, 1973).

Fowden, Garth, Empire to Commonwealth: Consequences of Monotheism in Late Antiquity (Princeton, 1993),

4. "As the Arabs conquered the settled peoples of the Middle East, they were in turn conquered by them." Comment.

Morony, M., Iraq after the Muslim Conquest (Princeton, 1983).

Grabar, O., The Formation of Islamic Art. (New Haven, 1973).

Dennett, D. B., Conversion and the Poll-Tax in Early Islam. (Cambridge, MA, 1950).

5. How did the military elites who dominated the Middle East in the Middle Period exploit the societies they ruled? Were states administered by formal bureaucratic structures and hierarchies? If not, what accounts for the success of ruling groups in administering large and complex societies over time?

Lapidus, I., Muslim Cities in the Later Middle Ages (Cambridge, MA, 1967).

Mottahedeh, R., Loyalty and Leadership in an Early Islamic Society (Princeton, 1980).

Chamberlain, M, Knowledge and Social Practice in Medieval Damascus, 1190-1350 (Cambridge, UK, 1994).

6. "Medieval Muslim cities were not governed by city councils or bureaucratic administrations. Civilian elites had none of the landholdings, charters, or military training that guaranteed the autonomy of urban notables elsewhere. Artisans and craftsmen were without guilds or trade organizations to defend their interests." How did these societies hold together as complex human communities?

Bulliet, R., The Patricians of Nishapur (Cambridge, MA, 1972).

Lapidus, I., Muslim Cities in the Later Middle Ages (Cambridge, MA, 1967).

Mottahedeh, Roy, Loyalty and Leadership in an Early Islamic Society (Princeton, 1980)

Chamberlain, Knowledge and Social Practice in Medieval Damascus, 1190-1350 (Cambridge, UK, 1994)

8. To what extent was the Jewish community of Cairo culturally, politically, and economically integrated into the larger society of Egypt? To what extent can the well-documented social and economic life of this community be taken as representative of Egyptian society at large.

Goitein, S. D., A Mediterranean Society: the Jewish Communities of the Arab World as Portrayed in the Documents of the Cairo Geniza, 4 vols and index., (Berkeley, 1967-78).

Cohen, Mark, Under Crescent and Cross: The Jews in the Middle Ages (Princeton, 1994)

9. Military Slavery: The phenomenon of military slavery became nearly universal from Egypt to Central Asia in the medieval period. Many Europeans were shocked at the thought that the roles held by kings, nobility, and aristocracy were held by soldiers of such humble beginnings. What accounted for this phenomenon? Why did it become so widespread? Is it possible to speak of a "classic mamluk system" as some scholars have?

Ayalon, D., Eunuchs, Caliphs, and Sultans,
Levanoni, Pipes,

10. Eunuchs: In the medieval Islamic world eunuchs played many different roles and could enjoy high status. Why did important institutions employ eunuchs in positions of high responsibility? Marmon, Ayalon, Patterson.

Resources in English:

Library and Research Resources: [HYPERLINK](#)
<http://www.library.wisc.edu/guides/MidEast> [w ww.libra ry.wisc.edu/guides/MidEast](http://www.library.wisc.edu/guides/MidEast)
Middle East Studies Program: www.mesp.wisc.edu

I. General:

Encyclopedia of Islam. The major reference work for the field. Thousands of entries with bibliographies. The first edition, 4 vols and supplement, Leiden 1913-1942, is complete but dated. The second edition, Leiden, published beginning in 1954-, has finally neared completion. Entries are alphabetical, most under their Arabic, Turkish, or Persian word, so if you are looking for Cairo you will be directed to al-Qahira. Ignore the Arabic definite article al-.

Cahen, C., Sauvaget's Introduction to the History of the Muslim East A useful guide to the literature, methods, and materials of the field.

The Cambridge History of Iran, IV, The Period from the Arab Invasions to the Saljuks, R. N. Frye ed. (Cambridge, 1975);

The Cambridge History of Iran, V, The Saljuk and Mongol Periods, J. A. Boyle ed.

(Cambridge, 1968)

The Cambridge History of Islam, vol. 1, P. Holt, A. Lambton, and B. Lewis eds.

(Cambridge, 1970)

Eickelman, D., The Middle East: an Anthropological Approach (Englewood Cliffs, 1981).

Humphreys, R.S., Islamic History: a Framework for Inquiry (Princeton, 1991).

Kennedy, H., The Prophet and the Age of the Caliphates: the Islamic Near East from the Sixth to the Eleventh Century (London, 1986).

Pitcher, D. E., An Historical Geography of the Ottoman Empire (Leiden, 1972).

Robinson, Francis, Atlas of the Islamic World since 1500 (Oxford, 1982).

Roolvink, R., Historical Atlas of the Muslim Peoples (Amsterdam, 1957).

II. Economic History.

Pirenne, H., Muhammad and Charlemagne (New York, 1958).

Havighurst, The Pirenne Thesis, 3rd. ed. (Lexington, MA, 1976).

Byrne, E. H., Genoese Shipping in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries (Cambridge, MA, 1930).

Udovitch, A., ed., The Islamic Middle East: 700-1900: Studies in Economic and Social History (Princeton, 1981).

Ashtor, E., A Social and Economic History of the Near East (London, 1976).

Richards, D. S., Islam and the Trade of Asia (Oxford, 1970).

Watson, A. M., Agricultural Innovation in the Early Islamic World: The Diffusion of Crops and Farming Techniques, 700-1100 (Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, 1983).

Bulliet, R., The Camel and the Wheel (Cambridge, MA, 1975).

III. The Prophet Muhammad and Late Antique and Early Islamic Arabia

Andrae, Muhammad: the Man and his Faith, T. Menzel trans. (London, 1956).

Armstrong, K., Muhammad: a Biography of the Prophet (New York, 1992).

Ataya, A. S., A History of Eastern Christianity (London, 1968).

Bagnall, Roger S., Egypt in Late Antiquity (Princeton, 1993).

Bell, R., An Introduction to the Qur'an (Edinburgh, 1953).

Bell, R., The Origins of Islam in its Christian Environment (London, 1968)

Brown, P., "Late Antiquity and Islam: Parallels and Contrasts," in B. Metcalf ed., Moral Conduct and Authority: the Place of Adab in South Asian Islam (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1984).

Brown, P., Religion and Society in the Age of Saint Augustine (New York, 1972).

Brown, P., Society and the Holy in Late Antiquity (Berkeley, 1982).

Brown, P., The World of Late Antiquity (London, 1971).

Burton, J., The Collection of the Qur'ân (Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, 1977).

Cook, M., Muhammad (Oxford, 1983).

Crone, P., Meccan Trade and the Rise of Islam (Princeton, 1987).

Fowden, Garth, Empire to Commonwealth: Consequences of Monotheism in Late Antiquity (Princeton, 1993), 12-36, 138-75

Hawting, G.R., The idal of Idolatry and the Formation of Islam: from Polemic to

History (Cambridge, 1999).

Hawting, G.R., Approaches to the Qur'an (London, 1993).

Hoyland, R.G., Arabia and the Arabs from the Bronze age to the Coming of Islam (London, 2001)

Izutsu, T., Ethico-Religious Concepts in the Quran (Montreal, 1966).

Shahid, I., Rome and the Arabs (Washington, 1984).

Trimingham, J., Christianity and the Arabs in Pre-Islamic Times, 243-286.

van Ess, J., and Wansbrough, J., book reviews in Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies 43 (1980).

IV. The Arab Conquests and the Conquest State.

al-Baladhurî, The Origins of the Islamic State, P. Hitti and E. C. Murgotten trans., 2 vols., (New York, 1916, 1924).

Donner, F., The Early Islamic Conquests (Princeton, 1981)

Donner, F., "The Formation of the Islamic State," Journal of the American Oriental Society, 106 (1986), pp. 283-296.

Donner, F., Narratives of Islamic Origins (Princeton, 1998).

Kaegi, W., Byzantium and the Early Islamic Conquests (Cambridge, 1992),

Lapidus, I., "The Arab Conquests and the Formation of Islamic Society," in G.H.A. Juynboll ed., Studies on the First Century of Islamic Society (Carbondale, Ill.)

Shoufany, E., al-Riddah and the Muslim Conquest of Arabia (Toronto, 1972).

Shaban, M. A., Islamic History: a New Interpretation, vol. 1 (London, 1971).

Madelung, W., The Succession to Muhammad: A Study of the Early Caliphate (Cambridge, 1997).

Morony, M., Iraq after the Muslim Conquest (Princeton, 1983).

Pederson, E. L., 'Ali and Mu'awiya in Early Arabic Tradition (Copenhagen, 1984).

V. The Umayyads and Umayyad Opposition Movements.

Because of the unreliability of the written sources for this period, many of the best studies on the Umayyad period are treatments of non-narrative evidence, such as law, dogma, art, and architecture.

Beeston, A. F. L., et al., Arab Literature to the End of the Umayyad Period (Cambridge, 1983).

Cook, M., Early Muslim Dogma: a Source-Critical Study (Cambridge, 1981).

Coolson, N.J., A History of Islamic Law (Edinburgh, 1964).

Cresswell, K. A. C., Early Muslim Architecture (Oxford, 1969).

Crone, P., and Hinds, M., God's Caliph: Religious Authority in the First Centuries of Islam (Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, 1986).

Crone, P., Slaves on Horseback (Cambridge, 1980).

Dennet, D. B., Conversion and the Poll-Tax in Early Islam (Cambridge, Mass, 1950).

Ettinghausen, R., From Byzantium to Sasanian Iran and the Islamic World: Three Modes of Artistic Influences (Leiden, 1972).

- Goldziher, I., Introduction to Islamic Theology and Law, A. Hamori and R. Hamori trans. (Princeton, 1980).
- Grabar, O., "Islamic Art and Byzantium," Dumbarton Oaks Papers 18 (1964): 113-32.
- Grabar, O., Studies in Medieval Islamic Art (London, 1972).
- Grabar, O., "The Umayyad Dome of the Rock," Ars Orientalis 3 (1959): 33-62.
- Grabar, O., "Umayyad Palaces and the Abbasid Revolution," Studia Islamica 18 (1963): 5-18.
- Grabar, Oleg, and Ettinghausen, Richard, The Art and Architecture of Islam, 650-1250 (Penguin, 1987).
- Grabar, Oleg, The Formation of Islamic Art (New Haven, 1973).
- Hawting, G. R., The First Dynasty of Islam: the Umayyad Caliphate AD 661-750 (Carbondale, IL, 1987).
- Juynboll, G. H. A., Studies on the First Century of Islamic Society (Carbondale, 1982)
- Kennedy, H., The Prophet and the Age of the Caliphs: the Islamic Near East from the Sixth to the Eleventh Century (London, 1986).
- Sharon, M., Black Banners from the East (Jerusalem, 1983).
- Wellhausen, J., The Arab Kingdom and Its Fall (Calcutta, 1927).
- Wellhausen, J., The Religio-Political Factions in Early Islam (Amsterdam, 1975).

VI. `Abbâsid Empire

- Bowen, H., The Life and Times of `Alî Ibn `Isâ, the Good Wazir (Cambridge, 1928).
- Daniel, E. L., The Political and Social History of Khurasan under `Abbasid Rule (Minneapolis and Chicago, 1979).
- Kennedy, H., The Early `Abbasid Caliphate: a Political History (London, 1981).
- Lapidus, I. M., "The Evolution of Muslim Urban Society," in Comparative Studies in Society and History, XV (1973).
- Lapidus, I., "The Separation of State and Religion," International Journal of Middle East Studies, iv, (1975).
- Lassner, J., The Topography of Baghdad in the Early Middle Ages (Detroit, 1970).
- Lassner, J., The Shaping of `Abbasid Rule (Princeton, 1980).
- Melchert, C., The Formation of the Sunni Schools of Law, 9th and 10th Centuries C.E. (Leiden, 1997).
- Omar, F., The `Abbasid Caliphate (Baghdad, 1969).
- Schacht, J., The Origins of Muhammadan Jurisprudence (Oxford, 1953).
- Shaban, M. A., The `Abbasid Revolution (Cambridge, 1970).
- Zaman, M.Q., Religion and Politics under the Early `Abbasids: the Emergence of the Proto-Sunni Elite (Leiden, 1997).

VII. Middle Period Politics, Society, Culture.

- Bosworth, C. E., Sistan under the Arabs: from the Arab Conquest to the Rise of the Saffarids (Rome, 1968).
- Bulliet, R., The Patricians of Nishapur (Cambridge, MA, 1972).
(New York, 1994).
- Cahen, C., Pre-Ottoman Turkey, 1071-1330, J. Jones-Williams trans. (London, 1968).
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