
Acces PDF Conquests Islamic Early The And Byzantium

Right here, we have countless book **Conquests Islamic Early The And Byzantium** and collections to check out. We additionally manage to pay for variant types and plus type of the books to browse. The satisfactory book, fiction, history, novel, scientific research, as with ease as various extra sorts of books are readily affable here.

As this Conquests Islamic Early The And Byzantium, it ends happening mammal one of the favored books Conquests Islamic Early The And Byzantium collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to look the incredible books to have.

KEY=BYZANTIUM - DRAVEN MOON

BYZANTIUM AND THE EARLY ISLAMIC CONQUESTS

Cambridge University Press **This book examines how the Byzantine Empire came to lose so much of its territory to Islamic conquerors in the seventh century.**

BYZANTIUM AND THE DECLINE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Princeton University Press **Professor Kaegi studies the response of the eastern half of the Roman Empire to the disintegration of western Rome, usually dated from the sack of the city of Rome in A.D. 410. Using sources from the fifth and sixth centuries, he shows that the eastern empire had a clear awareness of, interest in, and definite opinions on the disasters that befell Rome in the west. Religious arguments, both Pagan and Christian, tended to dominate the thinking of the intellectuals, but economic and diplomatic activity also contributed to the reaction. This reaction, the author finds, was in a distinctly eastern manner and reflected quite naturally the special conditions prevailing in the eastern provinces. Originally published in 1968. 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.**

BYZANTIUM AND THE EARLY ISLAMIC CONQUESTS

This book examines how the Byzantine Empire came to lose so much of its

territory to Islamic conquerors in the seventh century.

THE EARLY MUSLIM CONQUEST OF SYRIA

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF AL-AZDĪ'S FUTŪḤ AL-SHĀM

Routledge This book narrates the battles, conquests and diplomatic activities of the early Muslim fighters in Syria and Iraq vis-à-vis their Byzantine and Sasansian counterparts. It is the first English translation of one of the earliest Arabic sources on the early Muslim expansion entitled *Futūḥ al-Shām* (The Conquests of Syria). The translation is based on the Arabic original composed by a Muslim author, Muḥammad al-Azdī, who died in the late 8th or early 9th century C.E. A scientific introduction to al-Azdī's work is also included, covering the life of the author, the textual tradition of the work as well as a short summary of the text's train of thought. The source narrates the major historical events during the early Muslim conquests in a region that covers today's Lebanon, Israel, Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Syria, Turkey and Iraq in the 7th century C.E. Among these events are the major battles against the Byzantines, such as the Battles of Ajnādayn and al-Yarmūk, the conquests of important cities, including Damascus, Jerusalem and Caesarea, and the diplomatic initiatives between the Byzantines and the early Muslims. The narrative abounds with history and Islamic theological content. As the first translation into a European language, this volume will be of interest to a wide range of readership, including (Muslim and Christian) theologians, historians, Islamicists, Byzantinists, Syrologists and (Arabic) linguists.

IN GOD'S PATH

THE ARAB CONQUESTS AND THE CREATION OF AN ISLAMIC EMPIRE

Ancient Warfare and Civilizati A groundbreaking work that delivers a fresh account of the Arab conquests, incorporating the latest research in Late Antique history

BYZANTIUM AND THE EARLY ISLAMIC CONQUESTS

This book examines how the Byzantine Empire came to lose so much of its territory to Islamic conquerors in the seventh century.

MUSLIM EXPANSION AND BYZANTINE COLLAPSE IN NORTH AFRICA

Cambridge University Press This book investigates the failure of the Byzantine Empire to develop successful resistance to the Muslim conquest of North Africa.

THE EARLY ISLAMIC CONQUESTS

Princeton University Press In this contribution to the ongoing debate on the nature and causes of the Islamic conquests in Syria and Iraq during the

sixth and seventh centuries, Fred Donner argues for a necessary distinction between the causes of the conquests, the causes of their success, and the causes of the subsequent Arab migrations to the Fertile Crescent. Originally published in 1982. 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 GREAT ARAB CONQUESTS

HOW THE SPREAD OF ISLAM CHANGED THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

Da Capo Press Today's Arab world was created at breathtaking speed. In just over one hundred years following the death of Mohammed in 632, Arabs had subjugated a territory with an east-west expanse greater than the Roman Empire, and they did it in about one-half the time. By the mid-eighth century, Arab armies had conquered the thousand-year-old Persian Empire, reduced the Byzantine Empire to little more than a city-state based around Constantinople, and destroyed the Visigoth kingdom of Spain. The cultural and linguistic effects of this early Islamic expansion reverberate today. This is the first popular English-language account in many years of this astonishing remaking of the political and religious map of the world. Hugh Kennedy's sweeping narrative reveals how the Arab armies conquered almost everything in their path, and brings to light the unique characteristics of Islamic rule. One of the few academic historians with a genuine talent for story telling, Kennedy offers a compelling mix of larger-than-life characters, fierce battles, and the great clash of civilizations and religions.

FROM BYZANTINE TO ISLAMIC EGYPT

RELIGION, IDENTITY AND POLITICS AFTER THE ARAB CONQUEST

Bloomsbury Publishing The conquest of Egypt by Islamic armies under the command of Amr ibn al-As in the seventh century transformed medieval Egyptian society. Seeking to uncover the broader cultural changes of the period by drawing on a wide array of literary and documentary sources, Maged Mikhail stresses the cultural and institutional developments that punctuated the histories of Christians and Muslims in the province under early Islamic rule. *From Byzantine to Islamic Egypt* traces how the largely agrarian Egyptian society responded to the influx of Arabic and Islam, the means by which the Coptic Church constructed its sectarian identity, the Islamisation of the administrative classes and how these factors converged to create a new medieval society. The result is a fascinating and essential

study for scholars of Byzantine and early Islamic Egypt.

NORTH AFRICA UNDER BYZANTIUM AND EARLY ISLAM

Dumbarton Oaks Research Library & Collection Papers originally presented at the seventieth Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine Studies Symposium, "Rome Re-Imagined: Byzantine and Early Islamic North Africa, ca. 500-800" (27-29 April 2012).

DAMASCUS AFTER THE MUSLIM CONQUEST

TEXT AND IMAGE IN EARLY ISLAM

OUP USA Unlike other histories of the early Islamic period, which focus on the political and military aspects of the conquests, this book is about narrative history and the constitution of identity in the changing and dynamic landscape of the early Islamic world.--provided by publisher.

ARAB-BYZANTINE RELATIONS IN EARLY ISLAMIC TIMES

Routledge Surrounded on all sides by hostile nations and peoples, Islam began life as a religion in a wary manner. This collection begins and ends with war and considers the uneasy relationship between the Arabs and the Byzantine civilization from which they learned a great deal during uneasy periods of peace.

THE BYZANTINE AND EARLY ISLAMIC NEAR EAST

Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. The essays in this volume deal with the history of the Middle East from c.550 to 1000 AD. There are three main themes: Syria in Late Antiquity and the changes and continuities with the early Islamic period; relations between Muslims and the Byzantine Empire

REBUILDING ANATOLIA AFTER THE MONGOL CONQUEST

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE LANDS OF RUM, 1240-1330

Routledge This book is a study of Islamic architecture in Anatolia following the Mongol conquest in 1243. Complex shifts in rule, movements of population, and cultural transformations took place that affected architecture on multiple levels. Beginning with the Mongol conquest of Anatolia, and ending with the demise of the Ilkhanid Empire, centered in Iran, in the 1330s, this book considers how the integration of Anatolia into the Mongol world system transformed architecture and patronage in the region. Traditionally, this period has been studied within the larger narrative of a progression from Seljuk to Ottoman rule and architecture, in a historiography that privileges Turkish national identity. Once Anatolia is studied within the framework of the Mongol Empire, however, the region no longer appears as an isolated case; rather it is integrated into a broader context beyond the modern borders of Turkey, Iran, and the Caucasus

republics. The monuments built during this period served a number of purposes: mosques were places of prayer and congregation, madrasas were used to teach Islamic law and theology, and caravanserais secured trade routes for merchants and travelers. This study analyzes architecture on multiple, overlapping levels, based on a detailed observation of the monuments. The layers of information extracted from the monuments themselves, from written sources in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, and from historical photographs, shape an image of Islamic architecture in medieval Anatolia that reflects the complexities of this frontier region. New patrons emerged, craftsmen migrated between neighboring regions, and the use of locally available materials fostered the transformation of designs in ways that are closely tied to specific places. Starting from these sources, this book untangles the intertwined narratives of architecture, history, and religion to provide a broader understanding of frontier culture in the medieval Middle East, with its complex interaction of local, regional, and trans-regional identities.

ARAB-BYZANTINE RELATIONS IN EARLY ISLAMIC TIMES

Routledge The Byzantine Empire was the Islamic commonwealth's first and most stubborn adversary. For many centuries it loomed large in Islamic diplomacy, military operations and commerce, as well as in Islamic representations of the world in general. Moreover, the ways in which early Muslims and Byzantines perceived one another " both polemically and otherwise " afterwards proved decisive for the mutual perceptions between the Islamic world and Christian Western Europe. For these and other reasons, Arab-Byzantine relations have been a major concern of modern scholarship on early Islam for well over a century. *Arab-Byzantine Relations in Early Islamic Times* presents some of the most important of these contributions, organized according to the following themes: war and diplomacy; frontiers and military organization; polemics and images of the 'other'; exchange, influence and convergence; and martyrdom, jihad and holy war. An introductory essay discusses these themes within the contexts of early Islamic society, politics and economy.

THE GREAT ISLAMIC CONQUESTS AD 632-750

Bloomsbury Publishing Few centuries in world history have had such a profound and long-lasting impact as the first hundred years of Islamic history. In this book, David Nicolle examines the extensive Islamic conquests between AD 632 and 750. These years saw the religion and culture of Islam erupt from the Arabian Peninsula and spread across an area far larger than that of the Roman Empire. The effects of this rapid expansion were to shape European affairs for centuries to come. This book examines the social and military history of the period, describing how and why the Islamic expansion was so successful.

FROM BYZANTINE TO ISLAMIC EGYPT

RELIGION, IDENTITY AND POLITICS AFTER THE ARAB CONQUEST

Bloomsbury Publishing The conquest of Egypt by Islamic armies under the command of Amr ibn al-As in the seventh century transformed medieval Egyptian society. Seeking to uncover the broader cultural changes of the period by drawing on a wide array of literary and documentary sources, Maged Mikhail stresses the cultural and institutional developments that punctuated the histories of Christians and Muslims in the province under early Islamic rule. *From Byzantine to Islamic Egypt* traces how the largely agrarian Egyptian society responded to the influx of Arabic and Islam, the means by which the Coptic Church constructed its sectarian identity, the Islamisation of the administrative classes and how these factors converged to create a new medieval society. The result is a fascinating and essential study for scholars of Byzantine and early Islamic Egypt.

THE EXPANSION OF THE EARLY ISLAMIC STATE

Routledge This volume presents a selection of the key studies in which leading scholars since the beginning of the 20th century attempt to explain the phenomenally rapid expansion of the early Islamic state during the 7th century CE. The articles debate the causes for the conquest movement or expansion, the reasons for its success, the nature of the movement itself, the impact the expansion had on the countries affected by it, and the complex questions surrounding the sources on which historians have constructed their views of the expansion, and the reliability (or lack of it) of those sources. No articles devoted to the actual conquest of a given locality are included-hundreds exist-but a fairly extensive bibliography lists many of the more important contributions in this genre. The editor's introduction addresses the phenomenon of the expansion and how scholars have approached and grappled with it.

WITNESSES TO A WORLD CRISIS

HISTORIANS AND HISTORIES OF THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY

Oxford University Press annual pagan pilgrimage with all its traditional rites into the new religion, is identified as a key moment in world history, in that it released the new faith from confinement in Medina and allowed it to spread within Arabia and beyond. --

THE BYZANTINE AND EARLY ISLAMIC NEAR EAST

VIOLENCE IN EARLY ISLAM

RELIGIOUS NARRATIVES, THE ARAB CONQUESTS AND THE CANONIZATION OF JIHAD

Bloomsbury Publishing The concept of jihad holds a prominent place in Islamic thought and history. Beyond its spiritual meanings, the term has historically been associated with the sweeping Arab-Believers conquests of the 7-8th century BCE. But given advances in our understanding of the historicity and chronology of the Qur'an and early Islamic texts, is it correct to identify jihad and Islam with violent conquest? In this book, Marco Demichelis explores the history of the concept of jihad in the early proto-Islamic centuries (7-8th). Deploying an interdisciplinary approach which combines the hermeneutical study of the famous 'Verses of the Sword' within the Qur'an itself, with historical writing by Islamic chroniclers as well as non-Islamic sources, numismatics, epigraphical and architectural evidence, the book questions the relationship between the religious concept of jihad and the conquests. The book argues that Christian Byzantine Foederati forces who previously fought against the Persians may have had a formative effect on the later emergence of more bellicose rhetoric. In so doing, it calls into question assumptions about warlike attitudes inherent within Islamic doctrine, and reveals a more nuanced and complicated history of religious violence in the pre, proto and early Islamic period.

THE ARABIC HISTORICAL TRADITION & THE EARLY ISLAMIC CONQUESTS

FOLKLORE, TRIBAL LORE, HOLY WAR

Routledge The early Arab conquests pose a considerable challenge to modern-day historians. The earliest historical written tradition emerges only after the second half of the eighth century- over one hundred years removed from the events it contends to describe, and was undoubtedly influenced by the motives and interpretations of its authors. Indeed, when speaking or writing about the past, fact was not the only, nor even the prime, concern of Muslims of old. The Arabic Historic Tradition and the Early Islamic Conquests presents a thorough examination of Arabic narratives on the early Islamic conquests. It uncovers the influence of contemporary ideology, examining recurring fictive motifs and evaluating the reasons behind their use. Folklore and tribal traditions are evident throughout the narratives, which aimed to promote individual, tribal and regional fame through describing military prowess in the battles for the spread of Islam. Common tropes are encountered across the materials, which all serve a central theme; the moral superiority of the Muslims, which destined them to victory in God's plan. Offering a key to the state of mind and agenda of early Muslim writers, this critical reading of Arabic texts would be of great interest to students and scholars of early Arabic History and Literature, as well as a general resource for Middle Eastern

History.

THE GREAT ARAB CONQUESTS

HOW THE SPREAD OF ISLAM CHANGED THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

Da Capo Press, Incorporated Examines the history of the great Islamic expansion, reveals how the Arab armies were able to overcome almost everything in their path, and brings to light the unique characteristics of Islamic settlement in new lands and the conversion to Islam of vast populations.

ISLAMIC SOCIETIES TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

A GLOBAL HISTORY

Cambridge University Press First published in 1988, Ira Lapidus' **A History of Islamic Societies** has become a classic in the field, enlightening students, scholars, and others with a thirst for knowledge about one of the world's great civilizations. This book, based on fully revised and updated parts one and two of this monumental work, describes the transformations of Islamic societies from their beginning in the seventh century, through their diffusion across the globe, into the challenges of the nineteenth century. The story focuses on the organization of families and tribes, religious groups and states, showing how they were transformed by their interactions with other religious and political communities. The book concludes with the European commercial and imperial interventions that initiated a new set of transformations in the Islamic world, and the onset of the modern era. Organized in narrative sections for the history of each major region, with innovative, analytic summary introductions and conclusions, this book is a unique endeavour.

BYZANTIUM AND ISLAM

COLLECTED STUDIES ON BYZANTINE-MUSLIM ENCOUNTERS

BRILL The long history of Byzantium is also a history of Byzantine-Arab and Christian-Muslim relations - not necessarily exemplary but often fascinating; in mutual admiration - and exclusion. Literature, culture, science, religious faith and strategic politics are the products of this encounter.

HERACLIUS, EMPEROR OF BYZANTIUM

Cambridge University Press Table of contents

THE ENCOUNTER OF EASTERN CHRISTIANITY WITH EARLY ISLAM

BRILL The contributions in this volume deal with crucial subjects of political and theological dialogue and controversy that characterized the varying

responses of the Christian communities in the Byzantine Eastern provinces to the Islamic conquest and its subsequent impact on Byzantine society and history.

THE ARAB CONQUESTS

Head of Zeus Ltd The story of the Muslim conquests of the 7th and 8th centuries AD, when armies inspired by the new religion of Islam burst out of Arabia to subjugate the Levant, southwest Asia, North Africa and the Iberian peninsula, destroying two great empires in the process.

NON-MUSLIMS IN THE EARLY ISLAMIC EMPIRE

FROM SURRENDER TO COEXISTENCE

Cambridge University Press The Muslim conquest of the East in the seventh century entailed the subjugation of Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians and others. Although much has been written about the status of non-Muslims in the Islamic empire, no previous works have examined how the rules applying to minorities were formulated. Milka Levy-Rubin's remarkable book traces the emergence of these regulations from the first surrender agreements in the immediate aftermath of conquest to the formation of the canonic document called the Pact of 'Umar, which was formalized under the early 'Abbasids, in the first half of the ninth century. The study reveals that the conquered peoples themselves played a major role in the creation of these policies and that they were based on long-standing traditions, customs and institutions from earlier pre-Islamic cultures that originated in the worlds of both the conquerors and the conquered. In its connections to Roman, Byzantine and Sasanian traditions, the book will appeal to historians of Europe as well as Arabia and Persia.

FIGHTING IN GOD'S PATH

THE ARAB CONQUESTS AND THE CREATION OF AN ISLAMIC EMPIRE

In just over a hundred years -- from the death of Muhammad in 632 to the beginning of the Abbasid Caliphate in 750 -- the followers of the Prophet swept across the whole of the Middle East, North Africa, and Spain. Their armies threatened states as far flung as the Franks in Western Europe and the Tang Empire in China. The conquered territory was larger than the Roman Empire at its greatest expansion, and it was claimed for the Arabs in roughly half the time. How this collection of Arabian tribes was able to engulf so many empires, states, and armies in such a short period has perplexed historians for centuries. Most accounts of the Arab invasions have been based almost solely on the early Muslim sources, which were composed centuries later to illustrate the divinely chosen status of the Arabs. Robert Hoyland's groundbreaking new history assimilates not only the rich biographical information of the early Muslim sources but also the many non-Arabic sources, contemporaneous or near-contemporaneous with

the conquests. In *God's Path* begins with a broad picture of the Late Antique world prior to the Prophet's arrival, a world dominated by two superpowers: Byzantium and Sasanian Persia. In between these empires, emerged a distinct Arabian identity, which helped forge the inhabitants of western Arabia into a formidable fighting force. The Arabs are the principal actors in this drama yet, as Hoyland shows, the peoples along the edges of Byzantium and Persia -- the Khazars, Bulgars, Avars, and Turks -- all played critical roles in the remaking of the old world order. The new faith propagated by Muhammad and his successors made it possible for many of the conquered peoples to join the Arabs in creating the first Islamic Empire.

CALIPHS AND MERCHANTS

CITIES AND ECONOMIES OF POWER IN THE NEAR EAST (700-950)

Oxford University Press Caliphs and Merchants: Cities and Economies of Power in the Near East (700-950) offers fresh perspectives on the origins of the economic success of the early Islamic Caliphate, identifying a number of previously unnoticed or underplayed yet crucial developments, such as the changing conditions of labour, attitudes towards professional associations, and the interplay between the state, Islamic religious institutions, and the economy. Moving beyond the well-studied transition between the death of Justinian in 565 and the Arab-Muslim conquests in the seventh century, the volume focuses on the period between 700 and 950 during which the Islamic world asserted its identity and authority. Whilst the extraordinary prosperity of Near Eastern cities and economies during this time was not unprecedented when one considers the early Imperial Roman world, the aftermath of the Arab-Muslim conquests saw a deep transformation of urban retail and craft which marked a distinct break from the past. It explores the mechanisms effecting these changes, from the increasing involvement of caliphs and their governors in the patronage of urban economies, to the empowerment of enriched entrepreneurial tāgīr from the ninth century. Combining detailed analysis of a large corpus of literary sources in Arabic with presentation of new physical and epigraphic evidence, and utilizing an innovative approach which is both comparative and global, the discussion lucidly locates the Middle East within the contemporary Eurasian context and draws instructive parallels between the Islamic world and Western Christendom, Byzantium, South-East Asia, and China.

AD 2036 IS THE END

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AND THE MEANING OF LIFE

iUniverse Did you know that the exact year of Jesus' crucifixion was predicted over five hundred years before His birth? Did you know that a

similar prophecy predicts the exact year of Jesus' return to earth? In fact, the timing of the Second Coming of Christ is foreshadowed in no less than eleven places in the scriptures. These timelines all point to the end of human history within this generation. Although the Bible teaches that "no one knows the day or hour when these things will happen," (Mark 13:32) it says nothing about not knowing the year. Faithful Christians most certainly "won't be surprised when the day of the Lord comes," (1 Thessalonians 5:4) rather, they will "see the day approaching." (Hebrews 10:25) This book reveals that the Glorious Day will occur within three and a half years of AD 2036. CHRIST HAS DIED! CHRIST IS RISEN! CHRIST WILL COME AGAIN!

EMPIRE AND ELITES AFTER THE MUSLIM CONQUEST

THE TRANSFORMATION OF NORTHERN MESOPOTAMIA

Cambridge University Press The study of early Islamic historical tradition has flourished with the emergence of an innovative scholarship no longer dependent on more traditional narrativ approaches. Chase Robinson's book, first published in 2000, takes full account of the research available and interweaves history and historiography to interpret the political, social and economic transformations in the Mesopotamian region after the Islamic conquests. Using Arabic and Syriac sources to elaborate his argument, the author focuses on the Muslim and Christian élites, demonstrating that the immediate effects of the conquests were in fact modest ones. Significant social change took place only at the end of the seventh century with the imposition of Marwanid rule. Even then, the author argues, social power was diffused in the hands of local élites. This is a sophisticated study in a burgeoning field in Islamic studies.

ANGLO-SAXON PERCEPTIONS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Cambridge University Press In this book, Scarfe Beckett is concerned with representations of the Islamic world prevalent in Anglo-Saxon England. Using a wide variety of literary, historical and archaeological evidence, she argues that the first perceptions of Arabs, Ismaelites and Saracens which derived from Christian exegesis preconditioned western expressions of hostility and superiority towards peoples of the Islamic world, and that these received ideas prevailed even as material contacts increased between England and Muslim territory. Medieval texts invariably represented Muslim Arabs as Saracens and Ismaelites (or Hagarenes), described by Jerome as biblical enemies of the Christian world three centuries before Muhammad's lifetime. Two early ideas in particular - that Saracens worshipped Venus and dissembled their own identity - continued into the early modern period. This finding has interesting implications for earlier theses by Edward Said and Norman Daniel concerning the history of English perceptions of Islam.

THE ISLAMIC EMPIRE

Greenhaven Publishing LLC This must-have volume provides an overview of the rise and expansion of the Islamic Empire, Muslim conquests, and later dynasties and empires. Author Don Nardo presents a thorough and sensitive study of Islam's past and present. Readers will learn about Muhammad and early Muslim conquests. They will learn about Islam's golden age and its existence today. Full-color photographs, maps, illustrations, timelines, and sidebars support the text.

THE MAKING OF BYZANTIUM, 600-1025

Univ of California Press "An excellent book. Its originality lies in its broad geographical perspective, the extensive treatment of neighboring countries . . . and the emphasis on archaeological evidence."--Cyril Mango, Exeter College, Oxford "An excellent book. Its originality lies in its broad geographical perspective, the extensive treatment of neighboring countries . . . and the emphasis on archaeological evidence."--Cyril Mango, Exeter College, Oxford

THE MAKING OF ORTHODOX BYZANTIUM, 600-1025

Bloomsbury Publishing The book is a clear, up-to-date, reassessment of the Byzantine empire during a crucial phase in the history of the Near East. Against a geopolitical background (well-illustrated with 14 maps), it covers the last decade of the Roman empire as a superpower of the ancient world, the catastrophic crisis of the seventh century and the means whereby its embattled Byzantine successor hung on in Constantinople and Asia Minor until the Abbasid Caliphate's decline opened up new perspectives for Christian power in the Near East. Not confined to any narrow definition of Byzantine history, the empire's neighbours, allies and enemies in Europe and Asia also receive extensive treatment.

INTERPRETING LATE ANTIQUITY

ESSAYS ON THE POSTCLASSICAL WORLD

Harvard University Press The era of late antiquity—from the middle of the third century to the end of the eighth—was marked by the rise of two world religions, unprecedented political upheavals that remade the map of the known world, and the creation of art of enduring glory. In these eleven in-depth essays, drawn from the award-winning reference work *Late Antiquity: A Guide to the Postclassical World*, an international cast of experts provides essential information and fresh perspectives on this period's culture and history.

THE BYZANTINE AND EARLY ISLAMIC NEAR EAST: LAND USE AND

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Vol. 2 : papers of the 2nd workshop on late antiquity and early Islam. Vol. 3 : papers of the 3rd workshop on late antiquity and early Islam. Vol. 6 : papers of the 6th workshop on late antiquity and early Islam. Includes bibliographical references and index. 1. Problems in the literary source material / edited by Averil Cameron and Lawrence I. Conrad -- 2. Land use and settlement patterns / edited by G.R.D. King and Averil Cameron -- 3. States, resources, and armies / edited by Averil Cameron -- 6. Elites old and new in the Byzantine and early Islamic Near East / edited by John Haldon and Lawrence I. Conrad.