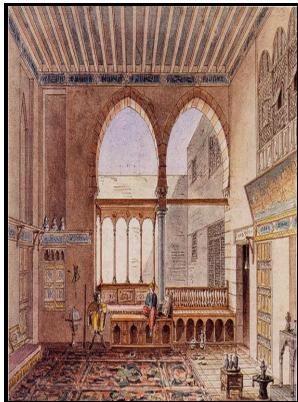


Tārīkh Miṣr wa-al-muzawwirūn

al-Zahrā' il-I'lām al-'Arabī, Qism al-Nashr - Tārīkh Miṣr wa



Description: -

-
Involuntary sterilization -- Sweden -- History -- 20th century.
Welfare state -- Sweden -- History -- 20th century.
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Pediatric radiology
Egypt -- History -- 20th century
Tārīkh Miṣr wa-al-muzawwirūn
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Notes: Includes bibliographical references.
This edition was published in 1993



Filesize: 26.47 MB

Tags: #Tārīkh #al

Mu'arrikhū Miṣr al

The more important of his historical writings are thereafter addressed in detail, beginning with the two-volume Ḥusn al-muḥāḍara fī akhbār Miṣr wa-l-Qāhira.

Holdings: Tārīkh dawlat al

Especially, but not only, in the later medieval period, Egyptians excelled in such different literary genres as the chronicle, biographical dictionary or topographic history. He is thus obviously unaware of the 1988 facsimile edition issued by the Institute for the History of Arabic-Islamic Science in Frankfurt am Main.

Tārīkh Sīnā al

The first part of the chapter on Ibn Faḍl Allāh al-'Umarī begins with a note on the publication history of his encyclopedic work *Masālik al-abṣār fī mamālik al-amṣār*.

Tārīkh al

The author then continues with a general characterization of al-'Umari's wide scholarly interests, emphasizing especially his fascination with the history and geography of foreign countries and peoples. During this process, he faced particular challenges with regard to the early historians of Islamic Egypt, as most of their works have not survived. However, his approach to the sources cited appears sometimes uncritical and influenced by nationalist tendencies cf.

Tārīkh al

Throughout the chapter, 'Inān does not refer to any modern secondary literature, but rather draws completely on al-'Umari's own works, on the one hand, and medieval biographical works on the other. Given its various shortcomings and its complete neglect of modern research, Muḥammad 'Abdallāh 'Inān's Mu'arrikhū Miṣr al- Islāmiyya wa- maṣādir al-tārīkh al-Miṣrī cannot be regarded as in line with the requirements generally applied to present-day academic secondary literature. Subjects: Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

Tārīkh taṭawwur al-

The biographies that form the main part of the book are divided into two sections: The first one 7-60 features authors who lived up to the Fatimid period, whereas the second one covers writers from the Mamluk period up to early 18 th century 61-189. While this fact does not necessarily devalue those of ‘Inān’s findings that are based on a close reading of the sources available at the time of writing, it makes the book next to useless as a critical contribution to the modern-day scholarly debate. The author discusses how al-‘Umarī used his professional experience as a chancery official to compose this work, which is of great value for scholars interested in the institutional history of the Mamluk state.

Holdings: Tārīkh dawlat al-

In the third part of the chapter, al-‘Umarī’s second magnum opus, the chancery manual *al-Ta‘rīf bi-l-muṣṭalaḥ al-sharīf*, becomes the center of attention. The works of these authors continue to be objects of study to the present day and provide us with invaluable information on the history of life on the shores of the Nile. The author then goes on to describe how the individual biographies had already been published separately in various places, before being brought together in revised form in a single volume.

Tārīkh Sīnā al-

The book begins with a preface by the series editor and an introduction by the author 1-6. Viewed from this angle, the book becomes a fascinating object of historical research in itself. The first part of Abū l-Mahāsin Ibn Taghrī Birdī’s d.

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