
Die Dunklen Anfänge Neue Forschungen Zur Entstehung

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Anfänge
Neue
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Zur Entstehung* 2021-01-23

MAURICE HODGES

Living the End of
Antiquity Yale

University Press
The oldest Islamic
biography of
Muhammad, written in
the mid-eighth century,
relates that the
prophet died at Medina

in 632, while earlier and more numerous Jewish, Christian, Samaritan, and even Islamic sources indicate that Muhammad survived to lead the conquest of Palestine, beginning in 634-35. Although this discrepancy has been known for several decades, Stephen J. Shoemaker here writes the first systematic study of the various traditions. Using methods and perspectives borrowed from biblical studies, Shoemaker concludes that these reports of Muhammad's leadership during the Palestinian invasion likely preserve an early Islamic tradition that was later revised to meet the needs of a changing Islamic self-identity. Muhammad and his followers

appear to have expected the world to end in the immediate future, perhaps even in their own lifetimes, Shoemaker contends. When the eschatological Hour failed to arrive on schedule and continued to be deferred to an ever more distant point, the meaning of Muhammad's message and the faith that he established needed to be fundamentally rethought by his early followers. The larger purpose of The Death of a Prophet exceeds the mere possibility of adjusting the date of Muhammad's death by a few years; far more important to Shoemaker are questions about the manner in which Islamic origins should be studied. The

difference in the early sources affords an important opening through which to explore the nature of primitive Islam more broadly. Arguing for greater methodological unity between the study of Christian and Islamic origins, Shoemaker emphasizes the potential value of non-Islamic sources for reconstructing the history of formative Islam.

The Character of Christian-Muslim Encounter Routledge

A revelatory account of early Islam's great diversity by the world's leading scholar of early Qur'anic manuscripts "There is no one better placed than François Déroche to write the history—and tell the story—of how the Quran went from words

uttered by Muhammad to inviolable canonical scripture. This is a meticulous, lucid, and fascinating book."—Shawkat Toorawa, Yale University According to Muslim dogma, the recited and written text of the Qur'an as we know it today scrupulously reflects the divine word as it was originally sent down to Muhammad. An examination of early Islamic sources, including accounts of prophetic sayings, all of them compared with the oldest Qur'anic manuscripts, reveal that plurality was in fact the outstanding characteristic of the genesis and transmission of the Qur'an, both textually and orally. By piecing together information about alternative

wordings eliminated from the canonical version that gradually came to be imposed during the first centuries of Islam, François Déroche shows that the Qur'an long remained open to textual diversity. Not only did the faithful initially adopt a flexible attitude toward the Qur'anic text, an attitude strikingly at odds with the absolute literalism later enforced by Muslim orthodoxy, but Muhammad himself turns out to have been more concerned with the meaning than the letter of the divine message.

The New Cambridge History of Islam: Volume 1, The Formation of the Islamic World, Sixth to Eleventh Centuries
BRILL

Providing commentary on the controversial revisionist school of Qur'anic studies, this book explores the origins, scholarship and development of the Qur'an. The collection of articles, each written by a distinguished author, treat very familiar passages of the Qur'an in an original manner, combining thorough philology, historical anthropology, and cultural history. This book addresses in a critical fashion the hottest issues in recent works on the Quran. Among other things, the contributors analyze the controversial theories of Luxenberg regarding Syriac and the Quran, and in particular his argument that the term Hur refers not to virgins but to grapes.

Erkenntnis- und Sinnsuche Academic Research Initiative for Comparative Religion - مبادرة البحث العلمي لمقارنة الأديان
Almost a century ago, scholars were debating the authenticity of some passages of the New Testament. After a revolutionary renaissance in the field of biblical textual criticism, however, they began to doubt the genuineness of the entire text. No longer are we able to claim the authenticity of even one passage from the New Testament. The whole Christian edifice is now in danger. Conversely, today the authenticity of the Qur'ānic text is also being challenged by questioning the Islamic version of the preservation of the Muslim holy book, and

the preservation of the canonical readings of the original text. In the last decade, some missionaries started using the recent discovery of Qur'ānic manuscripts in Sana'a (Yemen) to claim that there had been an early corruption of the text. This book aims at taking its readers on a journey through the latest academic research on the topic, in the hope of bringing them as close as possible to the heart of the debate. It also has, as its objective, to provide the most satisfactory answers to the most bewildering questions readers may have about the authenticity of the two texts in question-the New Testament and the Qur'an. The author's expertise in both areas, the Biblical

and Qur'ānic, will enable the reader to gain solid knowledge of the subject matter tackled in this book.

The Qur'an: Text and Commentary, Volume 1

Bloomsbury

Publishing

Early Islam has emerged as a lively site of historical investigation, and scholars have challenged the traditional accounts of Islamic origins by drawing attention to the wealth of non-Islamic sources that describe the rise of Islam. *A Prophet Has Appeared* brings this approach to the classroom. This collection provides students and scholars with carefully selected, introduced, and annotated materials from non-Islamic sources dating to the

early years of Islam.

These can be read alone or alongside the Qur'an and later Islamic materials.

Applying historical-critical analysis, the volume moves these invaluable sources to more equal footing

with later Islamic narratives about Muhammad and the formation of his new religious movement.

Included are new English translations of sources by twenty authors, originally written in not only Greek and Latin but also Syriac, Georgian, Armenian, Hebrew, and Arabic and spanning a geographic range from England to Egypt and Iran. Ideal for the classroom and personal library, this sourcebook provides readers with the tools to meaningfully

approach a new, burgeoning area of Islamic studies.

The Articulation of Early Islamic State Structures Routledge

The Qur'an is the foundational sacred text of the Islamic faith. Traditionally revered as the literal word of God, its pronouncements and discussions form the bedrock of Islamic beliefs and teachings. Notwithstanding its religious pre-eminence and the fact that it is the sacred text for over one billion of the world's Muslims, the Qur'an is also considered to be the matchless masterpiece of the Arabic language. Its historical impact as a text can be discerned in all aspects of the heritage of the Arabic literary tradition. Over recent decades,

academic engagement with the Qur'an has produced an impressive array of scholarship, ranging from detailed studies of the text's unique language, style and structure, to meticulous surveys of its contents, concepts and historical contexts. The Oxford Handbook of Qur'anic Studies is an essential reference and starting point for those with an academic interest in the Qur'an. It offers not only detailed reviews of influential subjects in the field, but also a critical overview of developments in the research discourse. It explores the tradition of Qur'anic exegesis and hermeneutics, making it a comprehensive academic resource for the study of the

Qur'an. No single volume devoted to such a broad academic survey of the state of the field currently exists.

Christian-Muslim Relations Univ of California Press

An international group of twenty-one friends and colleagues join together to explore authors, genres and traditions of the Muslim world reflecting and honouring the contribution of Claude Gilliot to Islamic studies.

Approaches to Arabic Linguistics University of Pennsylvania Press
Die Studien zur Geschichte und Kultur des Vorderen Orients erscheinen als Supplement der Zeitschrift *Der Islam*, gegründet 1910 von Carl Heinrich Becker, einem der Väter der

modernen Islamwissenschaft. Ganz im Sinne Beckers ist das Ziel der Studien die Erforschung der vergangenen Gesellschaften des Vorderen Orients, ihrer Glaubenssysteme und der zugrundeliegenden sozialen und ökonomischen Verhältnisse, von der Iberischen Halbinsel bis nach Zentralasien, von den ukrainischen Steppen zum Hochland des Jemen. Über die grundlegende philologische Arbeit an der literarischen Überlieferung hinaus nutzen die Studien die archivalischen, sowie materiellen und archäologischen Überlieferungen als Quelle für die gesamte Bandbreite der historisch arbeitenden Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften.

**The Qur'an in Its
Historical Context**

Yale University Press
Overturns orthodox
thinking about morality
in Shakespeare's plays
by updating our
understanding of the
human mind

**Life and Work of W.
Montgomery Watt**

Wipf and Stock
Publishers
From the first centuries
of Islam to well into the
Middle Ages, Jews and
Christians produced
hundreds of
manuscripts containing
portions of the Bible in
Arabic. Until recently,
however, these
translations remained
largely neglected by
Biblical scholars and
historians. In telling the
story of the Bible in
Arabic, this book casts
light on a crucial
transition in the
cultural and religious
life of Jews and

Christians in Arabic-
speaking lands. In pre-
Islamic times, Jewish
and Christian
scriptures circulated
orally in the Arabic-
speaking milieu. After
the rise of Islam--and
the Qur'an's
appearance as a
scripture in its own
right--Jews and
Christians translated
the Hebrew Bible and
the Greek New
Testament into Arabic
for their own use and
as a response to the
Qur'an's retelling of
Biblical narratives.
From the ninth century
onward, a steady
stream of Jewish and
Christian translations
of the Hebrew Bible
and New Testament
crossed communal
borders to influence
the Islamic world. The
Bible in Arabic offers a
new frame of reference
for the pivotal place of

Arabic Bible translations in the religious and cultural interactions between Jews, Christians, and Muslims.

Qur'an Routledge
Two major events occurred in the early centuries of Islam that determined its historical and spiritual development in the centuries that followed: the formation of the sacred scriptures, namely the Qur'an and the Hadith, and the chronic violence that surrounded the succession of the Prophet, manifesting in repression, revolution, massacre, and civil war. This is the first book to evaluate the writing of Islam's major scriptural sources within the context of these bloody, brutal conflicts. Conducting a philological and

historical study of little-known though significant ancient texts, Mohammad Ali Amir-Moezzi rebuilds a Shi'ite understanding of Islam's early history and the genesis of its holy scriptures. At the same time, he proposes a fresh interpretative framework and a new data set for theorizing the early history of Islam, isolating the contradictions between Shi'ite and Sunni sources and their contribution to the tensions that rile these groups today.

Hunting for the word of God Routledge

The Character of Christian-Muslim Encounter is a Festschrift in honour of David Thomas, Professor of Christianity and Islam at the University of

Birmingham. Over 30 essays pay tribute to this scholar by engaging topics within his own academic fields.

The Qur'an and Its Biblical Subtext BRILL
Angesichts des derzeitigen Streits von Orientalisten und Islamwissenschaftlern über die Frage der ungeklärten - von vielen behaupteten, aber von immer mehr Forschern angezweifelte - Historizität Muhammads und auch angesichts des Streits über die ungeklärte Entstehung des Korans und des Islams überhaupt untersucht diese umfangreiche Studie vier Hauptquellen im Hinblick auf ihren quellenkritischen Wert für die Historizität Muhammads und ihren

Ertrag zur Entstehung des Islams: (1) Die Hadīth-Überlieferung, (2) die biographische Sīra-Tradition, (3) den Koran sowie (4) andere zeitgenössische Quellen. Die Studie kommt zu dem Schluss, dass die Quellen für die traditionelle islamische Historiographie weitgehend unzuverlässig sind, dass die Historizität Muhammads - als eines in Arabien aufgetretenen Propheten - als nicht gesichert zu betrachten ist, und sie bietet eine alternative Erklärung dafür, wie es zur Historisierung des arabischen Gesandten kommen konnte. „Bangert hat ein monumentales Materialfeld durchforstet und eine sehr breit angelegte

Übersicht verfasst, die im deutschen wie im internationalen Sprachraum ihresgleichen sucht; er hat einen fairen, ausgewogenen und vorsichtig formulierten Text erarbeitet.“ Prof. Dr. Peter von Sivers, Associate Professor für die Geschichte des klassisch-islamischen Nahen Ostens an der Universität von Utah *Creating the Qur'an* Verlag Hans Schiler No Marketing Blurb Christian Theology and Islam Edinburgh University Press Building on new interest in the study of memory and Islamic historiography and including interdisciplinary perspectives from Arabic literature, art, and archaeology, the papers in this book consider the

achievements of the Umayyad dynasty in the Near East and Islamic Spain, and highlight the shaping of our knowledge of the Umayyad past. The Oxford Handbook of Qur'anic Studies BRILL How did Islam's sacred scripture, the Arabic Qur'an, emerge from western Arabia at a time when the region was religiously fragmented and lacked a clearly established tradition of writing to render the Arabic language? The studies in this volume, the proceedings of a scholarly conference, address different aspects of this question. They include discussions of the religious concepts found in Arabia in the centuries preceding the rise of Islam, which

reflect the presence of polytheism and of several varieties of monotheism including Judaism and Christianity. Also discussed at length are the complexities surrounding the way languages of the Arabian Peninsula were written in the centuries before and after the rise of Islam-including Nabataean and various North Arabian dialects of Semitic-and the gradual emergence of the now-familiar Arabic script from the Nabataean script originally intended to render a dialect of Aramaic. The religious implications of inscriptions from the pre-Islamic and early Islamic centuries receive careful scrutiny. The early coalescence of the Qur'an, the kind of

information it contains on Christianity and other religions that formed part of the environment in which it first appeared, the development of several key Qur'anic concepts, and the changing meaning of certain terms used in the Qur'an also form part of this rich volume. *Der frühe Islam* Oxford University Press, USA Millennium transcends boundaries - between epochs and regions, and between disciplines. Like the Millennium-Jahrbuch, the journal Millennium-Studien pursues an international, interdisciplinary approach that cuts across historical eras. Composed of scholars from various disciplines, the editorial and advisory boards welcome

submissions from a range of fields, including history, literary studies, art history, theology, and philosophy. Millennium-Studien also accepts manuscripts on Latin, Greek, and Oriental cultures. In addition to offering a forum for monographs and edited collections on diverse topics, Millennium-Studien publishes commentaries and editions. The journal primary accepts publications in German and English, but also considers submissions in French, Italian, and Spanish. If you want to submit a manuscript please send it to the editor from the most relevant discipline: Wolfram Brandes, Frankfurt (Byzantine Studies and Early

Middle Ages): brandes@rg.mpg.de Peter von Möllendorff, Gießen (Greek language and literature): peter.v.moellendorff@kassphil.uni-giessen.de Dennis Pausch, Dresden (Latin language and literature): dennis.pausch@tu-dresden.de Rene Pfeilschifter, Würzburg (Ancient History): Rene.Pfeilschifter@uni-wuerzburg.de Karla Pollmann, Bristol (Early Christianity and Patristics): K.F.L.Pollmann@bristol.ac.uk All manuscript submissions will be reviewed by the editor and one outside specialist (single-blind peer review). *The Qur??n in Context* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG By addressing various

aspects of the Qur'an's linguistic and historical context and offering close readings of selected passages in the light of Jewish, Christian, and ancient Arabic literature, the volume seeks to stimulate a new interaction between literary and historical scholarship.

The One and the Many
Cambridge University Press

This *Liber Amicorum* discusses topics on the history of Arabic grammar, Arabic linguistics, and Arabic dialects, domains in which Kees Versteegh plays a leading role.

Documents and the History of the Early Islamic World Univ of California Press

In this book, Angelika Neuwirth provides a new approach to understanding the

founding text of Islam. Typical exegesis of the Qur'an treats the text teleologically, as a fait accompli finished text, or as a replica or summary of the Bible in Arabic. Instead Neuwirth approaches the Qur'an as the product of a specific community in the Late Antique Arabian peninsula, one which was exposed to the wider worlds of the Byzantine and Sasanian empires, and to the rich intellectual traditions of rabbinic Judaism, early Christianity, and Gnosticism. A central goal of the book is to eliminate the notion of the Qur'an as being a-historical. She argues that it is, in fact, highly aware of its place in late antiquity and is capable of yielding valuable historical

information. By emphasizing the liturgical function of the Qur'an, Neuwirth allows readers to see the text as an evolving oral tradition within the community before it became collected and codified as a book. This analysis sheds much needed light on the development of the Qur'an's historical, theological, and political outlook. The book's final chapters analyze the relationship of the

Qur'an to the Bible, to Arabic poetic traditions, and, more generally, to late antique culture and rhetorical forms. By providing a new introduction to the Qur'an, one that uniquely challenges current ideas about its emergence and development, *The Qur'an and Late Antiquity* bridges the gap between Eastern and Western approaches to this sacred text.