

Essays On Islam And Indian History By Richard Maxwell Eaton

Contents: Introduction, The Nationalist Ideas Behind the Revolt of 1857, Nationalism Takes Root: The Moderates, The Indian Struggle for Independence 1885 to 1909, Politics of Indian Revolutionaries 1905-1910, Armed Struggle for the South-East, The Indian Self-Government as Advocated by Annie Besant, Quit India Movement, Tribals and Freedom Struggle, Muslim Nationalism and Freedom Struggle, Subhash Chandra Bose his Role in India s Freedom Struggle, The Last Phase of the Freedom Struggle the R.I.N. Mutiny.

This book combines scholarly research into certain aspect of Sufi doctrines and history with a penetrating account of the spiritual and metaphysical message and significance of Sufism as a living spiritual tradition. In an original discussion, unlike anything that has appeared before in studies of Sufism, the author places special accent on the pertinence of Sufi teachings to the most acute contemporary problems. The book addresses itself to both the ever-increasing Western public interested in Sufism and to the Western-educated Muslim interested in his own spiritual heritage. Dr. Nasr draws on his intimate knowledge of the Sufi literature in Arabic and Persian as well as his first-hand knowledge of Sufi tradition itself to produce this further volume in his numerous studies on the different facets of Islam.

This is a collection of original articles focusing on Islamic spirituality as part of Indian culture, based on new translations of previously unavailable texts. This volume explores Sufism as it developed in the Indian subcontinent, and it presents unexpected glimpses into the role of Sufi

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mystics in the practice of yoga.

Explores one of the most crucial factors leading to the non-Islamic paradigm in the political and social fabric of Punjab—the emergence of a Sikh ‘space’ from the time of advent of the gurus. This book examines the Punjab state under Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his rightful domination over the majority Muslim subjects. The conversion of Punjabis both from Hindu and Muslim backgrounds to Sikhism began to create problems for the Muslim elites in Punjab, even though Muslim and Sikh leaderships engaged with each other. The book traces how Ranjit Singh derived legitimacy from Muslim subjects in five crucial areas of governance: religion, justice, army, agrarian policy and the formation of new Muslim elites.

This book uses the writings of Syed Alam Khundmiri to look at issues such as: Islamic traditionalism in the context of modernization; Islamic theology and politics; and Western and Indian notions of secularism.

Revisiting India’s Partition: New Essays on Memory, Culture, and Politics brings together scholars from across the globe to provide diverse perspectives on the continuing impact of the 1947 division of India on the eve of independence from the British Empire. The Partition caused a million deaths and displaced well over 10 million people. The trauma of brutal violence and displacement still haunts the survivors as well as their children and grandchildren. Nearly 70 years after this cataclysmic event, Revisiting India’s Partition explores the impact of the “Long Partition,” a concept developed by Vazira Zamindar to underscore the ongoing effects of the 1947 Partition upon all South Asian nations. In our collection, we extend and expand Zamindar’s notion of the Long Partition to examine the cultural, political, economic, and psychological impact the Partition continues to have on communities throughout the South

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Asian diaspora. The nineteen interdisciplinary essays in this book provide a multi-vocal, multi-focal, transnational commentary on the Partition in relation to motifs, communities, and regions in South Asia that have received scant attention in previous scholarship. In their individual essays, contributors offer new engagements on South Asia in relation to several topics, including decolonization and post-colony, economic development and nation-building, cross-border skirmishes and terrorism, and nationalism. This book is dedicated to covering areas beyond Punjab and Bengal and includes analyses of how Sindh and Kashmir, Hyderabad, and more broadly South India, the Northeast, and Burma call for special attention in coming to terms with memory, culture and politics surrounding the Partition.

Written over the last quarter of a century, this collection represents a distinguished body of writing on the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent. Focusing on individual Muslim lives, it questions many prevalent negative stereotypes. It also sheds light on the role of Islamic symbols and identities in public life in northern India.

There are few moments in human history where the forces of religion, culture and politics converge to produce some of the most significant philosophical ideas in the world. India in the early 20th century was one of these moments, where we saw the rise of activist-thinkers like Nehru, Jinnah and Gandhi; individuals who not only liberated human lives but their minds as well. One of most influential members of the group was the poet-philosopher Muhammad Iqbal. Commonly known as the "spiritual father of Pakistan", the philosophical and political ideas of Iqbal not only shaped the face of Indian Muslim nationalism but also shaped the direction of modernist reformist Islam around the world. Bringing together a diverse number of prominent and emerging scholars, from backgrounds in political science, philosophy and religious studies,

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this book offers novel examinations of the philosophical ideas that laid at the heart of Iqbal's own. As such, by producing new developments in research on Iqbal's thought from a diversity of prominent and emerging voices within American and European Islamic studies, this text will offer new and novel examinations of the ideas that lies at the heart of Iqbal's own thought: religion, science, metaphysics, nationalism and religious identity. In our text, the reader will (re)discover many new connections between the "e;Sage of the Ummah"e; to the greatest thinkers and ideas of European and Islamic philosophies.

This book discusses contemporary Islamic reformism in South Asia in some of its diverse historical orientations and geographical expressions. Urging a more nuanced examination of all forms of reformism and their reception in practice, the contributions here powerfully demonstrate the historical and geographical specificities of reform projects.

This book examines Washington Irving's biography of the Prophet Muhammed and his other writings that engage Islamic history and the Muslim world. It explores the influence of Spain, Muslim and Christian legends, gender, and heroic biographies on Irving's writing and illustrates Irving's articulation of Orientalism and American nationalism.

The essays explore Sufism as it developed in the Indian subcontinent, including translations of previously unavailable texts, and revealing unexpected insights into the lives, practices, and teachings of Indian Muslims over nearly a thousand years. They also trace remarkable moments in the history of Muslim engagement with Indian religious and cultural practices. This includes not only Muslim participation in Indian art and literature, but also the extraordinary role that Sufis have played in the practice of yoga. Employing new approaches to religious studies that avoid essentialism and ideological concepts of religion, and shorn of unnecessary jargon,

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these compelling essays will be easily accessible to a larger audience.

Fritz Meier (1912-1998) is one of the most outstanding Orientalists of this century. His publications combine masterful philological method and precision, profound and penetrating textual interpretation, and a wide-ranging familiarity with primary sources which may truly be characterized as phenomenal. Among the numerous fields in which he has undertaken original research, Persian poetry and Islamic mysticism (Sufism) in the widest sense stand out in particular. His work on Sufism covers the whole of the Islamic world and Islamic history from its beginnings up to the 20th century. The present provides for the first time a translation of 15 of Fritz Meier's seminal articles. The selected articles deal with the history of Sufism; Sufi morals and practices such as dhikr and sam?'; the historical development of the master-disciple relationship; Ibn Taymiyya's attitude toward Sufism; pious devotional practices such as making use of the tasliya; essential sources for the history of Sufism in the Maghreb and the Almoravids. Extensive indices facilitate the use of this epoch-making work.

Syed Alam Khundmiri (1922-83) was an important intellectual figure of his times, a true humanist with rare philosophical insights ranging over a wide field. The volume brings together Khundmiri's seminal essays which set out his dominant concerns: Marxism, with its indifference to questions of minorities in nationalism; existentialism, which he saw as being closed off to the problems of community; and Islam, which he examined in relation to history and notions of time and change. Overall, this absorbing collection of essays encapsulates Khundmiri's dual project of situating Islam in the modern context and scrutinizing the modern in the light of Islam. Particularly relevant in the present context of the increasing sacralization of politics, it will be read with great interest by students and scholars of philosophy, history,

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sociology, Islamic studies, Marxism, comparative religion, cultural studies, and political and social theory, as well as by the aware and concerned lay reader.

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The legendary Greek figure Orpheus was said to have possessed magical powers capable of moving all living and inanimate things through the sound of his lyre and voice. Over time, the Orphic theme has come to indicate the power of music to unsettle, subvert, and ultimately bring down oppressive realities in order to liberate the soul and expand human life without limits. The liberating effect of music has been a particularly important theme in twentieth-century African American literature. The nine original essays in *Black Orpheus* examines the Orphic theme in the fiction of such African American writers as Jean Toomer, Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, James Baldwin, Nathaniel Mackey, Sherley Anne Williams, Ann Petry, Ntozake Shange, Alice Walker, Gayl Jones, and Toni Morrison. The authors discussed in this volume depict music as a mystical, shamanistic, and spiritual power that can miraculously transform the realities of the soul and of the world. Here, the musician uses his or her music as a weapon to shield and protect his or her spirituality. Written by scholars of English, music, women's studies, American studies, cultural theory, and black and African studies, the essays in this interdisciplinary collection ultimately explore the thematic, linguistic structural presence of music in twentieth-century African American fiction.

Spanning some twenty-five years of research and writing, the essays in this volume fall into two categories: historiography and Indo-Islamic civilization. The former deals with how historians structure and answer the questions they choose to ask of the past, the latter covers case studies of particular historical communities in India.

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Based on research in the Dutch State and Foreign Office archives, these essays examine the impact of banditry in western Anatolia on local Dutch communities, Dutch relations with Armenia (1913-1923), 'pan-Islamism' and Dutch colonialism, and Dutch visits to Ottoman ports. Well over half of the world's Muslim population lives in Asia. Over the centuries, a rich constellation of Muslim cultures developed there and the region is currently home to some of the most dynamic and important developments in contemporary Islam. Despite this, the internal dynamics of Muslim societies in Asia do not often receive commensurate attention in international Islamic Studies scholarship. This volume brings together the work of an interdisciplinary group of scholars discussing various aspects of the complex relationships between the Muslim communities of South and Southeast Asia. With their respective contributions covering points and patterns of interaction from the medieval to the contemporary periods, they attempt to map new trajectories for understanding the ways in which these two crucial areas have developed in relation to each other, as well as in the broader contexts of both world history and the current age of globalization.

India is a country rich with religion, art, and culture. *India: Life, Myth, and Art* allows readers to explore and learn with vibrant photographs, art, and a detailed breakdown of all that India has to offer.

The volume has twenty essays, contributed by scholars associated with the Centre of Advanced Study (History), Aligarh Muslim University as well as those who belong to other institutions in the country. The concluding section of the volume consists of five reviews of recent books on medieval Indian history.

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This Selection Of Fifteen Essays By Modern French Intellectuals Focuses On Religious Syncretism. M. Waseem`S Introduction Outlines The Gradual Amalgamation Of Different Religious Elements During The Spread Of Islam As Described By These French Intellectuals.

The book examines the postcolonial Muslim political discourse through monuments. It establishes a link between the process by which historic buildings become monuments and the gradual transformation of these historic/legal entities into political objects. The author studies the multiple interpretations of Indo-Islamic historical buildings as 'political sites' as well as emerging Muslim religiosities and the internal configurations of Muslim politics in India. He also looks at the modes by which a memory of a royal Muslim past is articulated for political mobilisation. Raising critical questions such as whether Muslim responses to political questions are homogenous, the book will greatly interest researchers and students of political science, modern Indian history, sociology, as well as the general reader interested in contemporary India.

Contents: Introduction, Hindu Renaissance in Middle Ages, India s Religious Renaissance, Influence of Renaissance and Reformation, The Renaissance in British India and its Effect, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Indian Renaissance, The Bengal Renaissance and Rabindranath Tagore, The Roots of Indian

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Nationalism, Delhi in the Nineteenth Century, The English Positives and India, Social and Cultural Reconstruction, British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance, Renaissance of Tamil Culture, Premchand: And Indian Resurgence.

This decisive account of the role of nonviolence in Islam and Muslim societies, both historically and in current times, chronicles an often-obscured but longstanding pacifist tradition. * Voices of leading nonviolence activists, such as Nobel Peace Prize-winner Shirin Ebadi, Mubarak Awad, Gene Sharp, and rock star Salman Ahmad, that make the history of nonviolent activism immediate and up to date * A bibliography listing a wide array of source materials

Translated from the French, these selections of Massignon are the shorter studies by the author of *The Passion of al-Hallaj*, his investigation into the thought of the Islamic mystic. No index. No bibliography. Annotation(c) 2003 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com)

The three essays in this volume give a graphic account of Indian Muslim festivals in the nineteenth century, as observed by the participants themselves. The majority of these participants were Hindus who added their own practices to these supposedly Islamic events. The French Indologist de Tassy adds his own pungent comments to those of his sources, thus providing in this volume a fascinating interplay of cultural

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perspectives. This is the first translation into English of this classic nineteenth-century French work.

This work seeks to examine the state of Hindu-Muslim relations from the death of the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb, to the Revolt of 1857. There is a belief in certain circles that the Revolt of 1857 was the last notable manifestation of Hindu-Muslim unity. That unity, it is argued, was thereafter systematically undermined by the divide and rule policies unleashed by the British, leading eventually to the partition of the country in 1947. By this reckoning, Hindu-Muslim integration must have been an accomplished fact in the centuries preceding the Great Revolt. Micro-level studies by scholars, however, reveal a considerably more complex reality. After an overview of India in the eighteenth century, this work examines the political culture of the Mughal successor and Muslim conquest states. The cultural dynamics of the Hindu kingdoms that arose alongside are also studied in some detail. In the nineteenth century, as the British gained political ascendancy, the Indian intelligentsia began an intense debate on the nature of Indian nationalism. The broad contours of that debate have been presented here. One controversy that occupied prominent space in the political discourse of that era was the Hindi/Urdu debate, which has also been examined. Finally, the work surveys the nature of Islam in the Indian subcontinent, specially focusing on the views of theologians, scholars and the political class.

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This book deals with the Khilafat movement (1918-1924) in British India, which aimed at mobilizing pan-Islam for saving Ottoman Turkey from dismemberment and securing political reforms for India. It also examines the gradual transition of Muslim politics from pan-Islam to territorial nationalism.

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