

Contents

<i>Analytical Table of Contents</i>	vii
<i>Abbreviations</i>	xi
<i>Map</i>	xii
<i>Time Chart</i>	xiv
<i>Preface to the Second Revised and Expanded Edition</i>	xvi
Introduction	I
Part I The Messenger and the Law c.622–1000	
1 The Mission of Muhammad	9
2 The Idea of Monarchy under the Umayyads and ‘Abbasids c.661–850	18
3 The Formation of the Shari’a	32
4 Shi’ism	40
5 The Restoration of Persia c.850–1050	50
6 Knowledge and Power: Philosophy without the Polis	57
Part II Religion and State Power (din wa dawla): The Sunni Doctrine of the State c.900–1220	
7 The Theory of the Caliphate	81
8 State and Religion under the Saljuks	91
9 Al-Ghazali: Mysticism and Politics	97
10 The Ethics of Power: Advice-to-Kings (nasihat al-muluk)	111
11 Ibn Rushd	118
12 Sufism and Politics	132

Part III The Shari'a and the Sword c.1220–1500

13	The Rape of Asia	141
14	Mamluk Ideology and the Sultan-Caliph	145
15	Nasir al-Din Tusi (1201–74): Social Philosophy and Status Groups	149
16	Ibn Taymiyya (1263–1328): Shari'a Governance (al-siyasa al-shar'iyya)	158
17	The Delhi Sultanate and al-Barani: Statecraft and Morality	164
18	Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406): The Science of Civilisation and the Governance of Islam	169
19	The Decline of Classical Islamic Political Thought	186

Part IV Religious Ideology and Political Control in Early Modern States

20	A New World Order	195
21	The State of the House of Osman (devlet-i al-i Osman)	199
22	The Safavids	223
23	India and the Mughals	240
24	The Decline and Reform of the Ottoman Empire	256

Part V Islam and the West

25	Modernism from the Ottoman Reforms to the Turkish Revolution	281
26	Conservatism and Modernism in Iran	300
27	Islamism	304
28	Islamism, Modernism and the Secular State	324

	Conclusion	347
--	------------	-----

	<i>Glossary</i>	353
	<i>Bibliography</i>	356
	<i>Index of Names</i>	369
	<i>Index of Subjects</i>	372