

Mechanisms of Social Dependency in the Early Islamic Empire

The success of Islamic imperialism in the period from the conquests to the Ayyubid dynasty has traditionally been explained as purely the result of military might. This book, however, adopts a bottom-up approach which puts social relationships and local power dynamics at the centre of the Islamic empire's cohesion. Its chapters draw on sources in diverse languages: not just Arabic but also Greek, Coptic, Syriac, Hebrew, and Bactrian, showing how different linguistic communities intersected and contributed to a connected yet diverse empire. They highlight how not just literary and historical texts but also physical documents and archaeological evidence should be incorporated into writing histories of the late antique and early medieval Middle East. Social institutions and relationships explored include oaths; petitions, decrees, and begging letters; and financial frameworks such as debt and taxation. This title is also available as Open Access on Cambridge Core.

EDMUND HAYES is a lecturer in the History of Islam at Leiden University. He leads the ERC Horizon project 'Embodied Imamate: Mapping the Development of the Early Shi'i Community 700–900 CE'.

PETRA M. SIJPESTEIJN is Professor of Arabic at Leiden University. She has held guest professorships and fellowships in Paris, Munich, Princeton, Doha, Cairo, Alexandria, and Tunis, and in 2022 was elected corresponding foreign member in the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres of the Institut de France. She has published numerous books and articles, including (edited with Jelle Bruning and Janneke H. M. de Jong) *Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean World: From Constantinople to Baghdad, 500–1000 CE* (Cambridge, 2023).

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Edited by

EDMUND HAYES
Leiden University

PETRA M. SIJPESTEIJN
Leiden University



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Contributors

Karen Bauer

Karen Bauer (PhD, Princeton) is Associate Professor in the Qur'anic Studies Unit at the Institute of Ismaili Studies, London. Her research centres on the Qur'an and its reception history, the history of emotions in Islam, and gender in Islamic history and thought. She is the author of *Gender Hierarchy in the Qur'an: Medieval Interpretations, Modern Responses*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015.

Lajos Berkes

Lajos Berkes is lecturer in the Faculty of Theology at Humboldt University, Berlin. His research focuses on papyrology and Egypt in late antiquity and the early Islamic period. He is the author of *Dorfverwaltung und Dorfgemeinschaft in Ägypten von Diokletian zu den Abbasiden* (Philippika 104), Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2017.

Matthew S. Gordon

Matthew S. Gordon holds the Philip R. Shriver Chair in the Department of History at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. His most recent book is *Ahmad ibn Tulun: Governor of Abbasid Egypt, 868–884*, London: Oneworld Academic, 2021.

Edmund Hayes

Edmund Hayes is a lecturer in the History of Islam at Leiden University. He is a historian of the social, cultural, and religious history of the medieval Middle East, with a particular focus on Shi'i Islam. He has been working as part of the Radboud University project led by Maaïke van Berkel, 'Source of Life: Water Management in the Premodern Middle East'. He leads the ERC Horizon project, 'Embodied Imamate: Mapping the Development of the Early Shi'i Community 700–900 CE'.

Robert Hoyland

Robert Hoyland is Professor of Middle East History at New York University's Institute for the Study of the Ancient World. He has published widely on diverse aspects of the history and material culture

of the late antique and early Islamic Middle East and he has conducted archaeological fieldwork in many countries of the region.

Nimrod Hurvitz

Nimrod Hurvitz is a Professor in the Department of Middle East Studies at Ben Gurion University of the Negev. His research interests are the mutual influence between intellectual trends and social context, and the role of the Hanbali school of law in early Abbasid society. He is the author of *The Formation of Hanbalism: Piety into Power. Culture and Civilisation in the Middle East*, London and New York: Routledge, 2002.

Said Reza Huseini

Said Reza Huseini is Research Fellow at King's College Cambridge. He received his PhD from Leiden University in 2024. His PhD focuses on the Arab Muslim conquests of Bactria with a particular interest in the role of Bactrian local rulers in the making of the conquests. In addition, he has studied the medieval history of India and its connection to Khurasan. Currently, he is working on his new project, 'The Mongols in Persian Discourse: Continuity and Change 1252–1582'. It explores various Persian sources to explain how Persian historians created a new identity for the Mongols.

Georg Leube

Georg Leube is Akademischer Oberrat at the Chair of Islamic Studies, University of Bayreuth, Germany, formerly serving as member at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, and visiting professor at the University of Hamburg, Germany. For his dissertation, he has worked on historiographical methodology towards early Islamic history from a prosopographical perspective, resulting in a monograph, *Kinda in der frühislamischen Geschichte: Eine prosopographische Studie auf Basis der frühen und klassischen arabisch-islamischen Geschichtsschreibung*, MISK, Ergon Verlag, Baden-Baden, 2017. His habilitation was dedicated to courtly representation and epigraphy of the so-called 'Turkmen' dynasties of the Qaraquyunlu and Aqquyunlu in the fifteenth century CE Middle East, resulting in a first monograph entitled *Relational Iconography: Representational Culture at the Qaraquyunlu and Aqquyunlu Courts (853/1449 CE to 907/1501 CE)*, Leiden: Brill, 2023.

Noémie Lucas

Noémie Lucas gained her PhD in 2020 from University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. She is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Edinburgh, Research

Fellow in Abbasid fiscal history and historiography on the ‘Caliphal Finances’ ERC-funded project (grant number 950414). She works on the social, political, and administrative history and historiography of the Marwanid and Abbasid periods, especially on lands and fiscal practices in Iraq and Egypt.

Cecilia Palombo

Cecilia Palombo is Assistant Professor of Early Islamic History in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations of the University of Chicago. She studies the social history of the early Islamicate Middle East and its various documentary cultures, multilingual traditions, and endangered cultural heritages.

Simon Pierre

Simon Pierre holds a PhD in the History of Medieval Islam from the Sorbonne, Paris. His research has focused on the Christian Arab tribes in northern Syria and Mesopotamia (seventh–eighth centuries). His research aims to establish connections between Syriac and Islamic late antique and early Islamicate sources, their authors, their socio-political contexts and their related academic disciplines, striving for a more complete equilibrium between these contexts that are often treated separately.

Stefanie Schmidt

Stefanie Schmidt gained her PhD from the University of Marburg and specialises in Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic economies. She is project leader of ‘The Economy of Byzantine and Early Islamic Aswan Mirrored in Papyri, Ostraca, Inscriptions and the Archeological Evidence’, funded by the DFG (project no. 421143221) at the Egyptological seminar of the Free University of Berlin. She is author of *Stadt und Wirtschaft im Römischen Ägypten. Die Finanzen der Gaumetropolen* (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2014) and is preparing a monograph on the economic development of the city of Aswan during the Byzantine and early Islamic periods.

Petra M. Sijpesteijn

Petra M. Sijpesteijn is Professor of Arabic at Leiden University. Her research concentrates on recovering the experiences of Muslims and non-Muslims living under Islamic rule, using the vast stores of radically underused documents surviving from the early Islamic world. From 2017 to 2022, she managed an international research project entitled ‘Embedding Conquest: Naturalising Muslim Rule in the Early Islamic Empire (600–1000)’, funded by the European Research Council. She is

the author of *Shaping a Muslim State: The World of a Mid-Eighth-Century Egyptian Official*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

Naïm Vantieghem

Naïm Vanthieghem is a Research Scholar at the Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes (IRHT), a division of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris. A papyrologist and historian of Egypt who works with Arabic, Coptic, and Greek documents, he earned a PhD from the Free University of Brussels in 2015. He held post-doctoral fellowships from the European Research Council and Princeton University before joining the IRHT in 2017. He is the author of numerous articles and some books in his areas of interest, which include multilingualism, law, scribal practice, early Islam, and governmental administration.

Joanita Vroom

Joanita Vroom is Professor of Archaeology of Medieval and Early Modern Eurasia at Leiden University. She takes a special interest in the social-economic (production and distribution) and cultural aspects (consumption, cuisine, and dining habits) of ceramics. Using an interdisciplinary approach and a long-term perspective on intra-regional and inter-regional networks, she studies many key collections of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery from urban and rural sites in the Adriatic Sea, the Aegean, the Near East, and the Persian Gulf.

Paul E. Walker

Paul E. Walker is Deputy Director for Academic Programs in the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Chicago and a historian of ideas specialising in medieval Islamic history. He is the author of many books on the history of Ismaili Islam and the Fatimid dynasty, including *Caliph of Cairo: Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah, 996–1021*, London: Bloomsbury, 2012.

Oded Zinger

Oded Zinger is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Jewish History and Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. He studies the history of Jews in the medieval Islamic world, mostly through the documents of the Cairo genizot, including topics such as gender and kinship, masculinity, popular literature, and social history. He is the author of *Living with the Law: Gender and Community among the Jews of Medieval Egypt*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2023.

Notes on Transliteration, Place Names, Dates, Editions, and Translations

The transliteration of languages other than Arabic, Persian, and Turkish follows the Library of Congress transliteration guide (www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html). Languages (such as Bactrian) that are not included in this chart follow the transliteration common in the respective field. Arabic, Persian, and Turkish words and phrases follow the system used in the *International Journal of Middle East Studies* (IJMES) (www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-journal-of-middle-east-studies/information/author-resources/ijmes-translation-and-transliteration-guide). Unlike the IJMES guidelines in historical contexts, Arabic and Persian personal and place names are transliterated according to their medieval forms, except for very common place names such as Alexandria (not al-Iskandariyya) or Damascus (not al-Dimashq). Greek, Coptic, or Latin names of places are added to the Arabic names when relevant. When no Arabic equivalent is known for a place, only the Greek, Coptic, or Latin is mentioned. In other words, the Greek and Coptic equivalents of Arabic toponyms are not always provided. Modern place names are only mentioned when referring to the modern location, for example, in reports on finding places or archaeological activities.

If not otherwise specified, dates given in this volume are Common Era (CE) dates. If two dates are provided (e.g. 17/639), the first one is the year according to the Muslim Hijra calendar (AH) and the second, the CE date. Only one CE date is given even when the Muslim year falls in two CE years, unless an author has specifically added a second year. For dates preceding the year 1 AH, only the CE date is provided.

Papyrus and paper document editions are referenced with the abbreviations of the *Checklist for Arabic Documents* (www.naher-osten.uni-muenchen.de/isap/isap_checklist/index.html) and the *Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic, and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets* (<https://papyri.info/docs/checklist>). Translations of edited documents follow those of the original publications unless indicated by the authors. Otherwise, authors have used their own translations.

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