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New Perspectives on the Qur'an Gabriel Said Reynolds 2012-03-29 This book continues the work of *The Qur'ān in its Historical Context*, in which an international group of scholars address an expanded range of topics on the Qur'ān and its origins, looking beyond medieval Islamic traditions to present the Qur'ān's own conversation with the religions and literatures of its day. Particular attention is paid to recent debates and controversies in the field, and to uncovering the Qur'ān's relationship with Judaism and Christianity. After a foreword by Abdolkarim Soroush, chapters by renowned experts cover: method in Qur'ānic Studies analysis of material evidence, including inscriptions and ancient manuscripts, for what they show of the Qur'ān's origins the language of the Qur'ān and proposed ways to emend our reading of the Qur'ān how our knowledge of the religious groups at the time of the Qur'ān's emergence might contribute to a better understanding of the text the Qur'ān's conversation with Biblical literature and traditions that challenge the standard understanding of the holy book. This debate of recent controversial proposals for new interpretations of the Qur'ān will shed new light on the Qur'ānic passages that have been shrouded in mystery and debate. As such, it will be a valuable reference for scholars of Islam, the Qur'an, Christian-Muslim relations and the Middle East.

On a perdu Adam - La création dans le Coran Jacqueline Chabbi

2019-10-10T00:00:00+02:00 En tant que religion monothéiste l'islam est supposé partager avec les deux religions qui l'ont précédé les grandes thématiques qui les caractérisent. Le Coran traite effectivement d'un Jugement destiné à évaluer les actions des hommes. Il décrit un enfer aussi bien qu'un paradis. Le dieu du Coran est également présenté comme le créateur des cieux et de la terre. On ne s'est guère avisé cependant que l'adaptation de ces emprunts à un nouveau milieu, celui des hommes de l'Arabie aride, les faisait entrer dans un nouvel espace de représentation du monde. Les grandes idées empruntées aux milieux bibliques ont dû se coraniser. C'est ainsi que l'idée de création, abondamment traitée dans le Coran, ne l'est pas du tout dans l'optique biblique. Le mythe du premier homme est totalement ignoré ainsi que le paradis terrestre initial, dépossédant totalement Adam de son rôle fondateur. C'est

d'emblée une société au travail qui est créée par un dieu bienfaisant. Celui-ci pourvoit à tout ce qui rend la vie possible et doit continuer à le faire dans un milieu surchargé d'aléas et de contraintes vitales. Réduit dans le Coran à un rôle anecdotique, Adam s'est néanmoins trouvé rétabli dans tous ses droits bibliques dans la tradition musulmane postérieure, dès lors que l'islam s'est construit comme religion, en dehors de son milieu d'origine, dans les sociétés multiculturelles des empires musulmans. L'enjeu de ce livre passionnant consiste à montrer, à partir de ce cas précis, que pas plus qu'une autre religion, l'islam n'a échappé aux reconstructions de son imaginaire et aux évolutions de l'histoire. Jacqueline Chabbi, agrégée d'arabe et docteur ès lettres, est professeur honoraire des universités. Elle est l'auteur d'une œuvre cohérente qui renouvelle l'approche des origines de l'islam et du Coran par le biais de l'anthropologie historique. Elle a publié : *Le Seigneur des tribus. L'islam de Mahomet* (Agnès Viénot, 1997/ CNRS, 2013), *Le Coran décrypté. Figures bibliques en Arabie* (Fayard, 2008/Le Cerf, 2014), *Les Trois Piliers de l'islam. Lecture anthropologique du Coran* (Seuil, 2016/Points Essais, 2018).

Jews and the Qur'an Meir M. Bar-Asher 2022-01-11 A compelling book that casts the Qur'anic encounter with Jews in an entirely new light In this panoramic and multifaceted book, Meir Bar-Asher examines how Jews and Judaism are depicted in the Qur'an and later Islamic literature, providing needed context to those passages critical of Jews that are most often invoked to divide Muslims and Jews or to promote Islamophobia. He traces the Qur'anic origins of the protection of Jews and other minorities living under the rule of Islam, and shows how attitudes toward Jews in Shi'i Islam are substantially different from those in Sunni Islam. Bar-Asher sheds light on the extraordinary contribution of Jewish tradition to the Muslim exegesis of the Qur'an, and draws important parallels between Jewish religious law, or halakha, and shari'a law. An illuminating work on a topic of vital relevance today, *Jews and the Qur'an* offers a nuanced understanding of Islam's engagement with Judaism in the time of Muhammad and his followers, and serves as a needed corrective to common misperceptions about Islam.

Ibn Sab'in of the Ricote Valley; the First and Last Islamic Place in Spain Govert Westerveld 2015-01-12 This book is the outcome of a close study of the Ricote Valley and its famous Sufi Ibn Sab'in. Its purpose is to disclose more of the historical and comparative data. Arab Spaniards have created a glorious human story that lasted for centuries within the scope of the Mediterranean culture. However, a lot of the history of the Ricote Valley is only written in Spanish and still not in English. Andalusian scientists moved from the region of Murcia to the heart of the Islamic world. Their move had quite a deep effect. Among these scientists was the great Sufi philosopher, Muhammad Ibn-'Abdul-Haq known as Ibn- Sab'in (d. 669 H. = 1270 AD), who came from the Ricote Valley. He is the originator of the deep philosophical approach in dealing with highly humanistic Sufi thought, and the author of the magnificent treatise *Al-Kalam 'ala Al-Masa'il Al-Siqqilliyya*, in which he answered the philosophical questions that Frederick II, the Emperor of Sicily, sent to Muslim scientists in the Mashreq and the Maghreb.

The Qur'an and Its Biblical Subtext Gabriel Said Reynolds 2010-06-10 This book challenges the dominant scholarly notion that the Qur'ān must be interpreted through the medieval commentaries shaped by the biography of the prophet Muhammad, arguing instead that the text is best read in light of Christian and Jewish scripture. The Qur'ān, in its use of allusions, depends on the Biblical knowledge of its audience. However, medieval Muslim commentators, working in a context of religious rivalry, developed stories that separate Qur'ān and Bible, which this book brings back together. In a series of studies involving the devil, Adam, Abraham, Jonah, Mary, and Muhammad among others, Reynolds shows how modern translators of the Qur'ān have followed medieval Muslim commentary and demonstrates how an appreciation of the Qur'ān's Biblical subtext uncovers the richness of the Qur'ān's discourse. Presenting unique interpretations of 13 different sections of the Qur'ān based on studies of earlier Jewish and Christian literature, the author substantially re-evaluates Muslim exegetical literature. Thus *The Qur'ān and Its Biblical Subtext*, a work based on a profound regard for the Qur'ān's literary structure and rhetorical strategy, poses a substantial challenge to the standard scholarship of Qur'ānic Studies. With an approach that bridges early Christian history and Islamic origins, the book will appeal not only to students of the Qur'an but of the Bible, religious studies and Islamic history.

JSAI. 1987

The Wiley Blackwell Companion to the Qur'an Andrew Rippin 2017-03-14 Fully revised and updated, the second edition of *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to the Qur'an* offers an ideal resource for anyone who wishes to read and understand the Qur'an as a text and as a vital component of Muslim life. While retaining the literary approach to the subject, this new edition extends both the theological and philosophical approaches to the Qur'an. Edited by the noted authority on the Qur'an, Andrew Rippin, and Islamic Studies scholar Jawid Mojaddedi, and with contributions from other internationally renowned scholars, the book is comprehensive in scope and written in clear and accessible language. New to this edition is material on modern exegesis, the study of the Qur'an in the West, the relationship between the Qur'an and religions prior to Islam, and much more. *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to the Qur'an* is a rich and wide-ranging resource, exploring the Qur'an as both a religious text and as a work of literature.

Bible et sciences des religions Jean-Noël Aletti 2005 Quel sens reconnaître au " Dieu Un " du monothéisme biblique ? Comment le Nouveau Testament raconte-t-il la naissance du christianisme ? Quel est le rapport entre la Bible et le Talmud dans le judaïsme ? Comment le christianisme conçoit-il sa relation à l'Ancien Testament ? En reconnaissant Abraham, Moïse et Jésus comme prophètes, quel statut l'islam accorde-t-il à la Bible ? L'Écriture est-elle une pomme de discorde ou un ferment d'unité entre catholiques et protestants ? Quelques questions évoquées dans ce recueil : un projet universitaire de culture et de paix.

The Quranic Jesus Carlos Andrés Segovia 2018-11-19 Is it possible to rethink the multilayered and polyvalent Christology of the Qur'ān against the intersecting of competing peripheral Christianities, anti-Jewish Christian polemics, and the making of a new Arab state in the 7th-century Near East? To what extent may this help us to decipher, moreover, the intricate redactional process of the quranic corpus? And can we unearth from any conclusions as to the tension between a messianic-oriented and a prophetic-guided religious thought buried in the document? By analysing, first, the typology and plausible date of the Jesus texts contained in the Qur'ān (which implies moving far beyond both the habitual chronology of the Qur'ān and the common thematic division of the passages in question) and by examining, in the second place, the Qur'ān's earliest Christology via-à-vis its later (and indeed much better known) Muhamadan kerygma, the present study answers these crucial questions and, thereby, sheds new light on the Qur'ān's original sectarian milieu and pre-canonical development.

The Quranic Noah and the Making of the Islamic Prophet Carlos A. Segovia 2015-09-25 Still in its infancy because of the overly conservative views and methods assumed by the majority of scholars working in it since the mid-19th century, the field of early Islamic and quranic studies is one in which the very basic questions must nowadays be addressed with decision. Accordingly, this book tries to resituate the Qur'ān at the crossroads of the conversations of old, to which its parabiblical narratives witness, and explores how Muhammad's image – which was apparently modelled after that of the anonymous prophet repeatedly alluded to in the Qur'ān – originally matched that of other prophets and/or charismatic figures distinctive in the late-antique sectarian milieu out of which Islam gradually emerged. Moreover, it contends that the Quranic Noah narratives provide a first-hand window into the making of Muhammad as an eschatological prophet and further examines their form, content, purpose, and sources as a means of deciphering the scribal and intertextual nature of the Qur'ān as well as the Jewish-Christian background of the messianic controversy that gave birth to the new Arab religion. The previously neglected view that Muhammad was once tentatively thought of as a new Messiah challenges our common understanding of Islam's origins.

Le Coran décrypté Jacqueline Chabbi 2008-04-02 Lire le Coran non pas du point de vue de la religion, de la théologie ou d'une recherche de dialogue, mais tout simplement du point de vue de l'anthropologie et de l'histoire, soulève de difficiles problèmes. La lecture que propose ce livre est celle du premier islam dans son milieu d'origine, l'Arabie des steppes et des déserts. Comment les récits bibliques, auxquels se réfère si souvent le Coran, se sont-ils adaptés à ce contexte si particulier pour pouvoir être entendus par les hommes des tribus ? Les figures de Noé, Moïse et Abraham y sont en quelque sorte reconfigurées – pour ne pas dire transfigurées – d'une manière tout à fait inattendue, faisant écho à l'itinéraire tourmenté de Mahomet au milieu des siens : simple « avertisseur » tribal inspiré, il se découvre lui-même peu à peu prophète, à l'instar de ceux dont le Coran fait ses grands devanciers. C'est ainsi que l'islam gagnera, d'une façon que rien ne laissait présumer, sa

qualification de religion abrahamique. Armée d'une excellente connaissance historique de l'univers proche et moyen-oriental, arabisante hors de pair, Jacqueline Chabbi développe ici nombre d'hypothèses aussi ingénieuses que passionnantes. Cet essai permet de mieux comprendre le texte sacré d'une des trois grandes religions du monde. Agrégée de langue arabe, docteur ès lettres, Jacqueline Chabbi est professeur à l'université Paris-VIII-Saint-Denis, spécialiste de l'histoire du monde musulman et plus particulièrement du soufisme et des origines de l'islam. Entre autres publications, elle est l'auteur de l'article « Soufisme » de l'Encyclopédia universalis et du Seigneur des tribus. L'Islam de Mahomet (Noésis, 1997).

Books and Written Culture of the Islamic World Andrew Rippin 2014-12-04 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.

Figures bibliques en islam 2012-04-08 Quel regard porte-t-on sur la religion de l'autre lorsque, sans sembler seulement étrangère, elle comprend manifestement des éléments communs avec la sienne propre ? C'est là une question à l'origine de ce volume, qui s'attache aux figures communes au judaïsme, au christianisme et à l'islam. Philologie classique et orientale, histoire des religions et histoire de la philosophie s'associent dans l'étude de diverses figures bibliques et para-bibliques : Abraham, Jésus, Marie, Marie-Madeleine...

The Qur'an: Text and Commentary, Volume 1 Angelika Neuwirth 2022-10-18 The first volume of a world-renowned scholar's long-awaited Qur'an commentary, now available in English Angelika Neuwirth's six-volume commentary, published originally in Germany, offers a historical and philological analysis of the form, structure, and semantic message of each of the 114 Qur'anic suras. It brings together the fruits of the past hundred years of modern scholarship and provides access to the aesthetic, theological, linguistic, and semantic background required to appreciate the unique novelty, force, and historical position of the Qur'an. Contextualizing the Qur'anic message in the broader world of late antiquity, it bridges the gaps between the inner-Islamic scholarly world and the academy. Skillfully translated by Samuel Wilder, this first volume focuses on the Meccan suras, the earliest and often the most aesthetically striking and compelling part of the corpus of Qur'anic proclamations.

The Qur'an and the Aramaic Gospel Traditions Emran El-Badawi 2013-12-17 This book is a study of related passages found in the Arabic Qur'ān and the Aramaic Gospels, i.e. the Gospels preserved in the Syriac and Christian Palestinian Aramaic dialects. It builds upon the work of traditional Muslim scholars, including al-Biqā'ī (d. ca. 808/1460) and al-Suyūṭī (d. 911/1505), who wrote books examining connections between the Qur'ān on the one hand, and Biblical passages and Aramaic terminology on the other, as well as modern western scholars, including Sidney Griffith who argue that pre-Islamic Arabs accessed the Bible in Aramaic. The Qur'ān and the Aramaic Gospel Traditions examines the

history of religious movements in the Middle East from 180-632 CE, explaining Islam as a response to the disunity of the Aramaic speaking churches. It then compares the Arabic text of the Qur'ān and the Aramaic text of the Gospels under four main themes: the prophets; the clergy; the divine; and the apocalypse. Among the findings of this book are that the articulator as well as audience of the Qur'ān were monotheistic in origin, probably bilingual, culturally sophisticated and accustomed to the theological debates that raged between the Aramaic speaking churches. Arguing that the Qur'ān's teachings and ethics echo Jewish-Christian conservatism, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Religion, History, and Literature.

Vrai et saint Leo D. Lefebure 2018 Les chrétiens ont traditionnellement lu la Bible en opposition avec les autres religions, avec des conséquences parfois mortelles. Cet ouvrage explore les changements survenus dans l'interprétation chrétienne de la Bible en relation avec les traditions juive, musulmane, hindoue et bouddhiste. Après une longue histoire d'interprétations bibliques hostiles aux autres religions, les dernières décennies ont été témoins de la transformation opérée par de nombreux chrétiens dans leur approche des autres religions et dans leur interprétation de la Bible. En adoptant une approche herméneutique de générosité, ils cherchent à mieux comprendre et à trouver un terrain d'entente sur des questions d'importance. Lefebure examine les défis et tensions rencontrés dans l'interprétation de la Bible chrétienne dans le cadre du dialogue interreligieux.

A Qur'anic Apocalypse Michel Cuypers 2018-07-15 The present volume closes a trilogy devoted to the exegesis of the Qur'an analyzed according to the principles of Semitic rhetoric, a method of textual analysis developed in the field of biblical studies. It studies the shortest sūrahs of the Qur'an, which are traditionally dated to the beginnings of the preaching of Muḥammad in Mecca. The reference to the initial vision of Muḥammad in Sūrah 81, the point of departure for his career as Prophet, provides the starting point of the study of this group of sūrahs. The analysis shows that the redactors who assembled the textual fragments of the Qur'an into a book were guided by precise intentions. In the end, it is these intentions that the rhetorical analysis of the text enables us to discover and better understand.

Figures bibliques en islam 2011 Quel regard porte-t-on sur la religion de l'autre lorsque, sans sembler seulement étrangère, elle comprend manifestement des éléments communs avec la sienne propre ? C'est là une question à l'origine de ce volume, qui s'attache aux figures communes au judaïsme, au christianisme et à l'islam. Philologie classique et orientale, histoire des religions et histoire de la philosophie s'associent dans l'étude de diverses figures bibliques et para-bibliques : Abraham, Jésus, Marie, Marie-Madeleine, Zacharie, Jean-Baptiste, Simon-Pierre, les Sept Dormants... L'islam se conçoit comme la religion qui récapitule, corrige et parachève le christianisme et le judaïsme. Au-delà de son caractère idéologique, cette "théologie de la substitution" a retenu l'attention tant des hérésiologues que des historiens des religions. Sans entrer ici dans un débat toujours d'actualité, il s'agit de le mettre en

perspective historiquement et de faire le point sur ses modes d'expression. Ce volume collectif comprend des contributions de Jacques Chopineau, Daniel De Smet, Guillaume Dye, Manfred Kropp, Michel Tardieu, Jan Van Reeth.

The Qur'an: A Guidebook Roberto Tottoli 2023-01-30 The essay Reading and studying the Qur'an is an updated English version of the work appeared in Italian (Rome 2021) *Leggere e studiare il Corano* which deals with the contents of the Qur'an, the style and formal features of the text, the history and fixation of it and an outline of the reception in Islamic literature. The aim of the work is to give a reader a description of what he/she can find in the Islamic holy text and the state of the critical debates on all the topics dealt with, focusing mainly on the growing scholarly literature which appeared in the last 30 years. As such, the work is unique in combining the aim to give comprehensive information on the topic and, at the same time, reconstruct the critical debate in a balanced outline also emphasizing confessional approaches and the dynamics in the study of the Qur'an. There is nothing similar in contemporary scholarship and the book is a handbook for students and scholars of Islam but also for readers in religious studies who need to know how the main questions related to the Islamic text have been discussed in recent scholarship.

Arabic in Context 2017-06-06 This volume gathers fifteen interdisciplinary papers on the history of Arabic in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the chair of Arabic at Leiden, ranging from the epigraphy of pre-Islamic Arabia to the modern spoken dialects, and everything in between.

Philosophy, Theology and the Jesuit Tradition 2017-05-04 What does it mean to do theology and philosophy in our contemporary academia? What is the notion of good life in the 21st century university? One distinctive tradition of philosophical and theological investigation has been working since early modernity to offer answers to these questions, the Society of Jesus, founded in 1540 by Ignatius of Loyola. The engaging and original contributions in this volume examine topics such as faith, science and reason, secularism, naturalism, humanism and Ignatian spirituality. The opening text outlines the vision of Jesuit education and is followed by historical analyses of sources such as St Ignatius of Loyola and Mary Ward, to show the relevance of these methodologies for other texts and practices. The contributions explore the relationship between philosophy and theology, challenge the dominant perspectives such as naturalism and secularisation, and propose a new way of thinking. This lively discussion engages with contemporary issues in the sphere of interreligious dialogue, bioethics, citizenship and human rights.

The Bible in Arabic Sidney H. Griffith 2015-10-27 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.

Accusations of Unbelief in Islam Camilla Adang 2015-10-20 The present volume offers nineteen studies of takfīr: accusations of unbelief, covering different periods and parts of the Muslim world. Takfīr was and is an effective instrument to delegitimize one's opponents, who may face social exclusion or even persecution.

The Qur'an and Late Antiquity Angelika Neuwirth 2019-02-19 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.

The Routledge Companion to the Qur'an George Archer 2021-09-30 The Routledge Companion to the Qur'an offers an impressive and comprehensive overview of the formative scripture of Islam. Including a wide number of scholarly approaches to the Qur'an by both established authorities and emergent voices, the 40 chapters in this volume represent the latest word on the academic understanding of the Muslim scripture. The Qur'an is spoken of in scholarship across disciplines; it is the beating heart of a living community of believers; it is a work of beauty and a basis for art and culture; it is a profoundly significant historical artifact; and it is a mysterious survivor from the Late

Ancient Arabic-speaking world. This Handbook accompanies the reader into the many worlds that the Qur'an lives in, from its ancient settings, to its internal drama, and through the 1,400 years of discussion and debate about its meaning. Bringing diverse approaches to the Qur'an together in one volume The Routledge Companion to the Qur'an represents the vibrancy of the field of Qur'anic Studies today. This Handbook is essential reading for students and researchers in religious studies and Islamic studies. It will also be very useful for those in related fields, such as area studies, sociology, anthropology, and history.

The Qur'an and the Bible Gabriel Said Reynolds 2018-01-01 "While the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament are understood to be related texts, the sacred scripture of Islam, the third Abrahamic faith, has generally been considered separately. Noted religious scholar Gabriel Said Reynolds draws on centuries of Qur'anic and Biblical studies to offer rigorous and revelatory commentary on how these holy books are intrinsically connected."--Dust jacket.

Elenchus of Biblica Robert North 1993 Published by Pontifical Biblical Institute, this bibliography treats all areas of investigation which involve the scientific study of the Bible.

The Emergence of Islam in Late Antiquity Aziz Al-Azmeh 2017-02-23 A comprehensive and innovative reconstruction of the emergence of early Muslim religion and polity in their historical, religious and ethnological contexts. Intended principally for scholars of late antiquity, Islamic studies and the history of religions, the book opens up many novel directions for future research.

The Qur'an Seminar Commentary / Le Qur'an Seminar Mehdi Azaiez 2016-11-07 The present volume is the work of 25 scholars who represent various specializations important to the study of the Qur'an, including Arabic language, comparative Semitic linguistics, paleography, epigraphy, history, rhetorical theory, hermeneutics, and Biblical studies. The starting point of this work was a series of five international conferences on the Qur'an at the University of Notre Dame over the academic year 2012-13, although the commentaries contributed during those conferences have been carefully edited to avoid repetition. Readers of The Qur'an Seminar Commentary will find that the 50 passages selected for inclusion in this work include many of the most important and influential elements of the Qur'an, including: - Q 1, al-Fatiha - Q 2:30-39, the angelic prostration before Adam - Q 2:255, the "Throne Verse" - Q 3:7, the muhkamat and mutashabihat - Q 4:3, polygamy and monogamy - Q 5:112-15, the table (al-ma'ida) from heaven - Q 9:29, fighting the People of the Book and the jizya - Q 12, the story of Joseph - Q 24:45, the "Light Verse" - Q 33:40, the "seal of the prophets" - Q 53, the "satanic verses" - Q 96, including the passage often described as the "first revelation" - Q 97, the "night of qadr" - Q 105, the "Companions of the Elephant" - Q 112, on God and the denial of a divine son The collaborative nature of this work, which involves a wide range of scholars discussing the same passages from different perspectives, offers

readers with an unprecedented diversity of insights on the Qur'anic text.

The Bible in Byzantium Agnethe Siquans 2018-11-12 The Bible is the foundational text for the Byzantine Empire. The papers of this volume explore its reception through appropriation, adaptation and interpretation as articulated in all aspects of Byzantine society. Several sessions at the ISBL held in Vienna, 6 to 10 July 2014 on 'The Reception of the Bible in Greco-Roman Tradition,' 'The Bible between Jews and Christians in Byzantium,' 'Biblical Scholarship in Byzantium,' and 'Biblical Foundations of Byzantine Identity and Culture' built the basis of this volume. Various angles shed light on the Byzantine experience of the Bible. The wide range of source materials that inform the contributions to this volume—from manuscripts and military handbooks to lead seals and pilgrim guides—allows insights into a vivid liturgical tradition, which shapes Orthodox Christianity up today. As a thoroughly Christianized society, the Bible had sunk deep into the cultural DNA of Byzantium. The volume shows the multitude of strategies for the engagement with the Biblical text and the manifold ways in which the Bible message was experienced, articulated and brought to life on a daily basis.

Islam and its Past Carol Bakhos 2017-06-02 Islam and its Past: Jāhiliyya, Late Antiquity, and the Qur'an brings together scholars from various disciplines and fields to consider Islamic revelation, with particular focus on the Qur'an. The collection provides a wide-ranging survey of the development and current state of Qur'anic studies in the Western academy. It shows how interest in the field has recently grown, how the ways in which it is cultivated have changed, how it has ramified, and how difficult it now is for any one scholar to keep abreast of it. Chapters explore the milieu in which the Meccan component of the Qur'an made its appearance. The general question is what we can say about that milieu by combining a careful reading of the relevant parts of the Qur'an with what we know about the religious trends of Late Antiquity in Arabia and elsewhere. More specifically, the issue is what we can learn in this way about the manner in which the 'polytheists' of the Qur'an related to the Jewish and Christian traditions: were they Godfearers in the sense familiar from the study of ancient Judaism? It looks at the Qur'an as a text of Late Antiquity—not just considering those features of it that could be seen as normal in that context, but also identifying what is innovative about it against the Late Antique background. Here the focus is on the 'believers' rather than the 'polytheists'. The volume also engages in different ways with notions of monotheism in pre-Islamic Arabia. This collection provides a broad survey of what has been happening in the field and concrete illustrations of some of the more innovative lines of research that have recently been pursued.

Modern Islam in the Maghrib Pessah Shinar 2004

Scripts and Scripture Fred M. Donner 2022-06-30 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

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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.

The Study of Islamic Origins Mette Bjerregaard Mortensen 2021-11-08 The study of Islam's origins from a rigorous historical and social science perspective is still wanting. At the same time, a renewed attention is being paid to the very plausible pre-canonical redactional and editorial stages of the Qur'an, a book whose core many contemporary scholars agree to be formed by various independent writings in which encrypted passages from the OT Pseudepigrapha, the NT Apocrypha, and other ancient writings of Jewish, Christian, and Manichaean provenance may be found. Likewise, the earliest Islamic community is presently regarded by many scholars as a somewhat undetermined monotheistic group that evolved from an original Jewish-Christian milieu into a distinct Muslim group perhaps much later than commonly assumed and in a rather unclear way. The following volume gathers select studies that were originally shared at the Early Islamic Studies Seminar. These studies aim at exploring afresh the dawn and early history of Islam with the tools of biblical criticism as well as the approaches set forth in the study of Second Temple Judaism, Christian, and Rabbinic origins, thereby contributing to the renewed, interdisciplinary study of formative Islam as part and parcel of the complex processes of religious identity formation during Late Antiquity.

Innovation in Islam Mehran Kamrava 2011-04-18 "In a clear and historically incisive argument, Kamrava and the other contributors indicate how the Islamic concept of innovation (Arabic, bid 'a) is an essentially contested and adaptive concept. Since the time of the Prophet Muhammad, Muslims have vigorously argued about its meaning and how to apply it. This incisive collection of essays range far beyond the confines of theology and jurisprudence, integrating ideological concerns with the exigencies of mundane ones, as well as crossing the sectarian divide of Sunni and Shia." –Dale Eickelman, author of Muslim Politics "The economic and political underdevelopment of the Islamic world is commonly attributed to conservatism rooted in Islam. This splendid collection of provocative essays addresses the issue from several different perspectives and in various contexts. Collectively, the essays provide a broad introduction to the topic of innovation in Islam, both through what they teach and what they

invite the reader to pursue." –Timur Kuran, author of *The Long Divergence: How Islamic Law Held Back the Middle East* "Muhammad brought new ideas and practices to the monotheistic tradition, but Muslim scholars interpreting the Qur'an and ahadith sought to squelch ideas that smacked of innovation. Such is the conventional wisdom. But Mehran Kamrava leads a stable of distinguished scholars in demonstrating persuasively that innovation has never ceased to mark the Islamic tradition. Indeed, the greatest modern innovators may be those Islamists who denounce innovation! These powerful essays overwhelm the conventional wisdom." –Robert D. Lee, author of *Religion and Politics in the Middle East: Identity, Ideology, Institutions, and Attitudes*

Le coran décrypté Jacqueline Chabbi 2008 Lire le Coran non pas du point de vue de la religion, de la théologie ou d'une recherche de dialogue, mais tout simplement du point de vue de l'anthropologie et de l'histoire, soulève de difficiles problèmes. La lecture que propose ce livre est celle du premier islam dans son milieu d'origine, l'Arabie des steppes et des déserts. Comment les récits bibliques, auxquels se réfère si souvent le Coran, se sont-ils adaptés à ce contexte si particulier pour pouvoir être entendus par les hommes des tribus ? Les figures de Noé, Moïse et Abraham y sont en quelque sorte reconfigurées - pour ne pas dire transfigurées - d'une manière tout à fait inattendue, faisant écho à l'itinéraire tourmenté de Mahomet au milieu des siens : simple " avertisseur " tribal inspiré, il se découvre lui-même peu à peu prophète, à l'instar de ceux dont le Coran fait ses grands devanciers. C'est ainsi que l'islam gagnera, d'une façon que rien ne laissait présumer, sa qualification de religion abrahamique. Armée d'une excellente connaissance historique de l'univers proche et moyen-oriental, arabisante hors de pair, Jacqueline Chabbi développe ici nombre d'hypothèses aussi ingénieuses que passionnantes. Cet essai permet de mieux comprendre le texte sacré d'une des trois grandes religions du monde.

Books and Readers in the Premodern World Karl Shuve 2018-10-29 A book about the role of books in shaping the ancient religious landscape This collection of essays by leading scholars from a variety of academic disciplines explores the ongoing relevance of Harry Gamble's *Books and Readers in the Early Church* (1995) for the study of premodern book cultures. Contributors expand the conversation of book culture to examine the role the Hebrew Bible, the New Testament, and the Qur'an played in shaping the Jewish, Christian, and Muslim religions in the ancient and medieval world. By considering books as material objects rather than as repositories for stories and texts, the essays examine how new technologies, new materials, and new cultural encounters contributed to these holy books spreading throughout territories, becoming authoritative, and profoundly shaping three global religions. Features: Comparative analysis of book culture in Roman, Jewish, Christian, and Islamic contexts Art-historical, papyrological, philological, and historical modes of analysis Essays that demonstrate the vibrant, ongoing legacy of Gamble's seminal work

The Apocalypse of Empire Stephen J. Shoemaker 2018-11-02 In *The Apocalypse of Empire*, Stephen J. Shoemaker argues that earliest Islam was a movement driven

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by urgent eschatological belief that focused on the conquest, or liberation, of the biblical Holy Land and situates this belief within a broader cultural environment of apocalyptic anticipation. Shoemaker looks to the Qur'an's fervent representation of the imminent end of the world and the importance Muhammad and his earliest followers placed on imperial expansion. Offering important contemporary context for the imperial eschatology that seems to have fueled the rise of Islam, he surveys the political eschatologies of early Byzantine Christianity, Judaism, and Sasanian Zoroastrianism at the advent of Islam and argues that they often relate imperial ambition to beliefs about the end of the world. Moreover, he contends, formative Islam's embrace of this broader religious trend of Mediterranean late antiquity provides invaluable evidence for understanding the beginnings of the religion at a time when sources are generally scarce and often highly problematic. Scholarship on apocalyptic literature in early Judaism and Christianity frequently maintains that the genre is decidedly anti-imperial in its very nature. While it may be that early Jewish apocalyptic literature frequently displays this tendency, Shoemaker demonstrates that this quality is not characteristic of apocalypticism at all times and in all places. In the late antique Mediterranean as in the European Middle Ages, apocalypticism was regularly associated with ideas of imperial expansion and triumph, which expected the culmination of history to arrive through the universal dominion of a divinely chosen world empire. This imperial apocalypticism not only affords an invaluable backdrop for understanding the rise of Islam but also reveals an important transition within the history of Western doctrine during late antiquity.

Creating the Qur'an Stephen J. Shoemaker 2022-07-26 The traditional narrative of the Qur'an's origins : a scholarly sunnism -- 'Abd Al-Malik, Al-Ḥajjāj, and the composition of the Qur'an -- Radiocarbon dating and the origins of the Qur'an -- The Hijaz in late antiquity : social and economic conditions in the cradle of the Qur'an -- Literacy, orality, and the Qur'an's linguistic environment -- Remembering Muhammad : perspectives from memory science -- Remembering Muhammad : oral tradition and collective memory -- The Qur'anic codex as process : writing sacred tradition in late antiquity -- The Qur'an's historical context according to the Qur'an.

Ali. The Well-Guarded Secret: Figures of the First Master in Shi'i Spirituality Mohammad Ali Amir-Moezzi 2022-11-07 'Alī, son of Abī Ṭālib is the Theophanic Guide of Shi'i spirituality. Through a detailed analysis of different categories of sources, this book demonstrates that Shi'ism is the religion of 'Alī like Christianity is the religion of Christ.