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The Persians in History L. Potter 2009-01-05 Exploring the history of the Persian Gulf from ancient times until the present day, leading authorities treat the internal history of the region and describe the role outsiders have played there. The book provides an in-depth understanding of the implications for this shift related to regional diplomacy & politics, economic opportunities & rivalries, security considerations & interests, and the information environment. Amplifying the vital importance of success in the Central Region to U.S. prosperity and security, this volume advances dialogue in identifying key issues for stakeholders within and beyond the Central Region to gain a holistic perspective that better informs decision-making at various levels. This collection of work comes from scholars, strategic thinkers, and subject matter experts who participated in the Great Power Competition Conference hosted by the University of South Florida, in partnership with the National Defense University Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Strategies in January 2020.

The Gulf Islands Dispute IRAN-UAE L. Potter 2018-06-01 The Gulf Islands Dispute offers an international law analysis of the conflict between Iran and the UAE over ownership of three Gulf islands. The conclusions reached are based on centuries of Gulf history and challenge the positions of both parties.

The Gulf Islands in History L. Potter 2009-01-05 Exploring the history of the Persian Gulf from ancient times until the present day, leading authorities treat the internal history of the region and describe the role outsiders have played there. The book focuses on the unity and identity of Gulf society and how the Gulf historically has been part of a cosmopolitan Indian Ocean world.

Agreeable News from Persia D.T. Potts 2022-10-08 Eighteenth and nineteenth century European, British and American newspapers constitute a rich and largely untapped source of contemporary, often eyewitness accounts of historical events and opinions concerning Iran from the late Safavid (1712) through the Qajar (c. 1797-1920) period. This study collects and annotates thousands of articles published in the Colonial and early Republican American newspapers, from the first mention of events in Persia in the American press (1712) to the death of Mohammad Shah (1848), unlocking for the first time a wealth of information on Iran and its place in the world during the 18th and early 19th century.

New Perspectives in Seleucid History, Archaeology and Numismatics Roland Oetjen 2019-12-16 Dedicated to Getzel M. Cohen, a leading expert in Seleucid history, this volume gathers 45 contributions on Seleucid history, archaeology, numismatics, political relations, policy toward the Jews, Greek cities, non-Greek populations, peripheral and neighboring regions, imperial administration, economy and public finances, and ancient descriptions of the Seleucid Empire. The reader will gain an international perspective on current research.

The Emergence of the Gulf States J. E. Peterson 2016-06-16 CHOICE Outstanding Academic Title 2017 The Emergence of the Gulf States covers the history of the Gulf from the 18th century to the late 20th century. Employing a broad perspective, the volume brings together experts in the field to consider the region’s political, economic and social development. The contributions address key themes including the impact of early history, religious movements, social structures, identity and language, imperialism, 20th-century economic transformation and relations with the wider Indian Ocean and Arab world. The work as a whole provides a new interpretive approach based on new research coupled with extensive reviews of the relevant literature. It offers a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the area and sets a new standard for the future scholarship and understanding of this vital region.


Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History. Volume 10 Ottoman and Safavid Empires (1600-1700) 2017-10-30 Christian-Muslim Relations, a Bibliographical History 10 (CMR 10) is a history of everything that was written on relations in the period 1600-1700 in the Ottoman and Safavid empires. Its detailed entries contain descriptions, assessments and comprehensive bibliographical details about individual works.

A History of Ayutthaya Chris Baker 2017-05-11 Early European visitors placed Ayutthaya alongside China and India as the great powers of Asia. Yet in 1767 the city was destroyed and its history has been neglected. This book is the first study of Ayutthaya from its emergence in the fourteenth century until its fall. It offers a wide-ranging view of social, political, and cultural history with focus on commerce, kingship, Buddhism, and war. By drawing on a wide range of sources including chronicles, accounts by Europeans, Chinese, Persians, and Japanese, law, literature, art, landscape, and language, the book presents early Siam as a ‘commercial’ society, not the peasant society usually assumed. Baker and Phongpaichit attribute the fall of the city not to internal conflict or dynastic decline but failure to manage the social and political consequences of prosperity. This book is essential reading for all those interested in the history of Southeast Asia and the early modern world.

The Pursuit of Pleasure Rudi Matthee 2021-05-11 From ancient times to the present day, Iranian social, political, and economic life has been dramatically influenced by psychoactive agents. This book looks at the stimulants that, as put by a longtime resident of seventeenth-century Iran, Raphaël du Mans, provided Iranians with damagh, gave them a “kick,” got them into a good mood. By tracing their historical trajectory and the role they played in shaping the modern West, this book offers a wide-ranging view of social, political, and cultural history with focus on commerce, kingship, Buddhism, and war. By drawing on a wide range of sources including chronicles, accounts by Europeans, Chinese, Persians, and Japanese, law, literature, art, landscape, and language, the book presents early Siam as a ‘commercial’ society, not the peasant society usually assumed. Baker and Phongpaichit attribute the fall of the city not to internal conflict or dynastic decline but failure to manage the social and political consequences of prosperity. This book is essential reading for all those interested in the history of Southeast Asia and the early modern world.

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as a portal for a set of broader issues in Iranian history—most notably, the tension between religious and secular leadership. Faced with reality, Iran’s Shi’a ulama turned a blind eye to drug use as long as it stayed indoors and did not threaten the social order. Much of this flexibility remains visible underneath the uncompromising exterior of the current Islamic Republic.

**Security in the Persian Gulf** G. Sick 2002-01-11 This book is a follow-up volume to the acclaimed *The Persian Gulf at the Millennium: Essays in Politics, Economy, Security and Religion*, published by St. Martin’s Press in 1997. The same editors, who direct the Gulf/2000 Project at Columbia University, have assembled a number of leading experts on the Persian Gulf to reflect on factors affecting security there in the twenty-first century. Most contributors are from the region itself and for the first time share the results of ongoing research with an outside audience. The chapters profile the diverse societies in the Gulf and the geopolitical pattern of Gulf security, before focusing on current security concerns between Iran and the Arab states. They explore the mutual perceptions of the peoples of the Gulf today and the role of the new generation in shaping its future.

**Muslim-Christian Polemics in Safavid Iran** Alberto Tiburcio 2020-05-28 Focused on the work of the renegade missionary ‘Ali Quli Jadid al-Islam (d. 1734), this book contributes to ongoing debates on the nature of confessionalism, interreligious encounters, and cultural translation in early modern Muslim empires.

**Revisiting Hormuz** Dejanirah Couto 2008 The volume “Revisiting Hormuz”, gathers the proceedings of a Conference organized in March 2007 by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, through its Centre Culturel Calouste Gulbenkian in Paris. The year 2007, exactly five centuries after the Portuguese first landed on the island of Hormuz, seemed to the scientific coordinators Rui Manuel Loureiro and Dejanirah Couto a very appropriate moment to bring together a large group of specialists that could establish the current state of the art in field of the history of Portuguese interactions with Hormuz and the Persian Gulf region. The chronological borders of the Conference, quite naturally, were extended to the early decades of the 17th century, to include the final departure of the Portuguese from Hormuz in 1622 and subsequent developments. Although the focus of the Paris Conference was supposed to be history, in any of its political, social, economic or cultural variants, the complex nature of Portuguese interactions with Hormuz and Safavid Persia, that spanned for more than a century, and also the existence of an important monumental heritage of Portuguese origin in the Gulf area, made the presence of art historians, architects, and archaeologists desirable.

**Inventing the Middle East** Guillemette Crouzet 2022-10-15 The “Middle East” has long been an indispensable and ubiquitous term in discussing world affairs, yet its history remains curiously undersampled. Few question the origin of the term or the boundaries of the region, commonly understood to have emerged in the twentieth century after World War I. Guillemette Crouzet offers a new account in Inventing the Middle East. The book traces the idea of the Middle East to a century-long British imperial zenith in the Indian subcontinent and its violent overspill into the Persian Gulf and its hinterlands. Encroachment into the Gulf region began under the expansionist East India Company. It was catalyzed by the region’s involvement and heightened by gunboat attacks conducted in the name of pacifying Arab “pirates.” Throughout the 1800s the British secured this crucial geopolitical arena, transforming it into both a crossroads of land and sea and a borderland guarding British India’s western flank. Establishing this informal imperial system involved a triangle of actors in London, the subcontinent, and the Gulf region itself. By the nineteenth century’s end, amid renewed waves of imperial competition, this nexus of British interests and narratives in the Gulf region would occasion the appearance of a new name: the Middle East. Charting the spatial, political, and chronological borders of the Middle East, Inventing the Middle East reveals the deep roots of the twenty-first century’s geographic upheavals.

**Nomadism in Iran** D. T. Potts 2014-03-03 The classic images of Iranian nomads in circulation today and in years past suggest that Western awareness of nomadism is a phenomenon of considerable antiquity. Though nomadism has certainly been a key feature of Iranian history, it has not been in the way most modern archaeologists have envisaged it. Nomadism in Iran recasts our understanding of this “timeless” tradition. Far from constituting a natural adaptation on the Iranian Plateau, nomadism is a comparatively late introduction, which can only be understood within the context of certain political circumstances. Since the early Holocene, most, if not all, agricultural communities in Iran had kept herds of sheep and goat, but the communities themselves were sedentary: only a few of their members were required to move with the herds seasonally. Though the arrival of Iranian speaking groups, attested in written sources beginning in the time of Herodutus, began to change the demography of the plateau, it wasn’t until later in the eleventh century that an influx of Turkic speaking Oghuz nomadic groups—“nomad” being the modification of the demography of the Iranian Plateau that accelerated with the Mongol conquest. The massive, unprecedented violence of this invasion effected the widespread distribution of largely Turkic-speaking nomadic groups across Iran. Thus, what has been interpreted in the past as an enduring pattern of nomadic land use is, by archaeological standards, very recent. Iran’s demographic profile since the eleventh century AD, and more particularly in the nineteenth and twentieth century, has been used by some scholars as a proxy for ancient social organization. Nomadism in Iran and the Middle East in general makes this period the historical reality of the land. Assembling a wealth of material in several languages and disciplines, Nomadism in Iran will be invaluable to archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians of the Middle East and Central Asia.

**History of the Opium Problem** Hans Derks 2012-04-18 Covering a period of about four centuries, this book demonstrates the economic and political components of the opium problem. As a mass product, opium was introduced in India and Indonesia by the Dutch in the 17th century. China suffered the most, but was also the first to get rid of the opium problem around 1950.

**The Routledge History of Western Empires** Robert Ackroyd 2013-12-04 The Routledge History of Western Empires is an all new volume focusing on the history of Western Empires in a comparative and thematic perspective. Comprising of thirty-three original chapters arranged in eight thematic sections, the book explores European overseas expansion from the Age of Discovery to the Age of Decolonisation. Studies by both well-known historians and new scholars offer fresh, accessible perspectives on a multitude of themes ranging from colonialism in the Arctic to the scramble for the coral sea, from attitudes to the environment in the East Indies to plans for colonial settlement in Australasia. Chapters examine colonial attitudes towards poisonous animals and the history of colonial medicine, evangelisation in Africa and Oceania, colonial recreation in the tropics and the tragedy of the slave trade. The Routledge History of Western Empires ranges over five centuries and crosses continents and oceans highlighting transnational and cross-cultural links in the imperial world and underscoring connections between colonial history and world history. Through lively and engaging case studies, contributors not only weigh in on historiographical debates on themes such as human rights, religion and empire, and the ‘taproots’ of imperialism, but also illustrate the various approaches to the writing of colonial history. A vital contribution to the field.

**Imperial Crossroads** Jeffrey Macris 2012-07-15 For centuries the world’s Great Powers, along with their fleets, armies, and intelligence services, have been drawn to the Persian Gulf region. Lying at the junction of three great continents – Asia, Europe, and Africa – and sitting athwart the oceanic trade routes that link the cities of the world, the Gulf, like a magnet, has pulled superpowers into the shallow waters and adjacent lands of the 600 mile long appendage of the Indian Ocean. An observer at Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf would alternately have watched the superpowers into the shallow waters and adjacent lands of the world’s Great Powers, along with their fleets, armies, and intelligence services, have been drawn to the Persian Gulf region. Lying at the junction of three great continents – Asia, Europe, and Africa – and sitting athwart the oceanic trade routes that link the cities of the world, the Gulf, like a magnet, has pulled superpowers into the shallow waters and adjacent lands of the 600 mile long appendage of the Indian Ocean. An observer at Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf would alternately have watched the superpowers into the shallow waters and adjacent lands of the world’s Great Powers, along with their fleets, armies, and intelligence services, have been drawn to the Persian Gulf region. Lying at the junction of three great continents – Asia, Europe, and Africa – and sitting athwart the oceanic trade routes that link the cities of the world, the Gulf, like a magnet, has pulled superpowers into the shallow waters and adjacent lands of the 600 mile long appendage of the Indian Ocean. An observer at Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf would alternately have watched the superpowers into the shallow waters and adjacent lands of the world’s Great Power...
U.S. Fifth Fleet. Perhaps in the future, Americans may be supplanted by the Indians, or perhaps the Chinese. In the Great Powers' comings and goings since the 1400s, several consistent broad interests emerged. For the majority of this time, for example, the superpowers entered the Gulf region not to colonize, as the Europeans did in other places, but rather to further trade, which in the 20th century increasingly included oil. They also sought a military presence in the Gulf to protect seaborne flanks to colonial possessions further east on the Indian sub-continent and beyond (India, in fact, has long cast a shadow over the Gulf, given its historic trade and cultural ties to the Gulf region, strong ties that continue today). In their geo-political jockeying, furthermore, the Great Powers sought to deprive their rivals access to the states bordering the Gulf region. In tending to these enduring interests inside the Strait of Hormuz, the Great Powers through the Dutch then turned their attention to the Gulf's littoral, their military presence along the littorals. Not surprisingly, their navies have played a substantive role. Imperial Crossroads: The Great Powers and the Persian Gulf is a collection of connected chapters, each of which investigates a different perspective in the broader subject of the Great Powers and their involvement with the states of the Persian Gulf. This volume concentrates on four western nations – Portugal, Holland, Britain, and the United States – and concludes with a look at the possible future involvement of two rising Asian powers – China and India.

The Politics of Trade in Safavid Iran

Rudolph P. Matthee

1999-12-09 This is the first book to consider the economic, social and political importance of the silk trade in Safavid Iran. It focuses on four aspects of this trade: the role of silk in Iranian commercial policy, the interaction between agents of the state and foreign merchants, the routes along which silk was transported and, critically, the economic and social difficulties which contributed to the collapse of the regime in the 1720s. This represents a major contribution to the current debates on the social and economic history of the pre-modern world.

Nas Margens do Hinduistão: o estado da Índia e a expansão mogol ca. 1570-1640

Jorge Flores

2010-07-01 Nascido ao sul. O empérador mogol haveria de crescer paulatinamente nos dois séculos que se seguiram. A sua dimensão máxima foi alcançada em 1689, quando chegou a dominar Jini, no extremo sul da Índia. Nesse preciso momento, o espaço político do império quase se confundia com a própria geografia física do subcontinente. O encontro entre portugueses e mogois representava, à partida, uma improbabilidade. Mas a expansão dos últimos, sistemática desde o início do século XVI, transformou a improbabilidade em inevitabilidade. Como é que em Goa, capital do Estado da Índia, se encarou tal fenómeno? Como é que, entre ca. 1570-1640, os portugueses lidaram com a avassaladora progressão do império mogol para sul e em direcção ao mar? Este é o ponto nevrálgico da presente obra: esmiuçar o modo como o Firangistan enfrentou o alargamento do Hindustan, estudar como se estabeleceu, imaginou e evoluiu a fronteira entre ambos. Escorrido num significativo conjunto de fontes da época, este livro constitui uma sólida investigação acerca das inesperadas relações de vizinhança entre mogois e portugueses, no quadro das questões específicas que os estudos sobre a fronteira consagram.

The Ottoman Age of Exploration

Giancarlo Casale

2010-02-25 In 1517, the Ottoman Sultan Selim I conquered Egypt and brought his empire for the first time in history into direct contact with the trading world of the Indian Ocean. During the decades that followed, the Ottomans became progressively more engaged in the affairs of this vast and previously unfamiliar region, eventually to the point of launching a systematic ideological, military and commercial challenge to the Portuguese Empire, their main rival for control of the lucrative trade routes of maritime Asia. The Ottoman Age of Exploration is the first comprehensive historical account of this century-long struggle for global dominance, a struggle that raged from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Pacific and from the interior of Africa to the steppes of Central Asia. Based on extensive research in the archives of Turkey and Portugal, as well as materials written on three continents and in a half dozen languages, it presents an unprecedented picture of the global reach of the Ottoman state during the sixteenth century. It does so through a dramatic recounting of the lives of sultans and viziers, spies, corsairs, soldiers-of-fortune, and women from the imperial harem. Challenging traditional narratives of Western dominance, it argues that the Ottomans were not only active participants in the Age of Exploration, but ultimately bested the Portuguese in the game of global politics by using sea power, dynastic prestige, and commercial savoir faire to create their own imperial dominion throughout the Indian Ocean.

Foundations of the Portuguese Empire, 1415-1580

Bailey Wallys Diffie

1977-07 Printbegrænsninger: Der kan printes 10 sider ad gangen og max. 40 sider pr. session

Tuscany in the Age of Empire

Brian Brege

2021-07-13 A new history explores how one of Renaissance Italy’s leading cities maintained its influence in an era of global exploration, trade, and empire. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany was not an imperial power, but it did harbor global ambitions. After securing the Straits of Malacca, the Ottomans oversaw the early phases of European exploration and colonialization. Tuscany, however, turned away from the East, instead choosing to commercialize the Mediterranean to the Straits of Malacca, and from the interior of Asia to the steppes of Central Asia. It does so through a perspective that highlights the role of Tuscany as a major player in the global economy of the early modern world. This perspective allows for a nuanced understanding of the role of Tuscany in the Age of Exploration. It emphasizes the role of Tuscany as a hub of global trade, and highlights the contributions of Tuscany to the development of modern capitalism.
only of importance to those interested in the history of Portugal, but also of those interested in the history of Bahrein, Iran, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, eastern Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. This bibliography of printed published works therefore contains a full list of primary and secondary sources, not only in Western languages, but also in Persian, Arabic and Turkish. It aims to facilitate the work of scholars and students, but also of the non-specialist, i.e. those among the general public who want to know more about this part of the world during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and about the activities of the Portuguese. Although other bibliographies exist that include the activities of the Portuguese in the Persian Gulf, all are in need of updating, and none are as comprehensive as this bibliography. The Empires of the Near East and India Hani Khafipour 2019-05-14 In the early modern world, the Safavid, Ottoman, and Mughal empires stretched from the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. The diverse and overlapping literate communities that flourished in these three empires left a lasting legacy on the political, religious, and cultural landscape of the Near East and India. This volume is a comprehensive sourcebook of newly translated texts that shed light on the intertwined histories and cultures of these communities, presenting a wide range of source material spanning literature, philosophy, religion, politics, mysticism, and visual art in thematically organized chapters. Scholarly essays by leading researchers provide historical context for closer analyses of a lesser-known era and a framework for further research and debate. The volume aims to provide a new model for the study and teaching of the region’s early modern history that stands in contrast to the prevailing trend of examining this interconnected past in isolation. Portugal, the Persian Gulf and Safavid Persia Rudolph P. Matthee 2011 The Portuguese were the first Europeans to play a major commercial, military and diplomatic role in the Persian Gulf basin. They first appeared before Hormuz in 1507, established a toll house on the island in 1515, and remained active in the wider region for the next two centuries. This book commemorates the quincentennial of their arrival in the Persian Gulf. Its contributors offer an array of fresh research on their activities on Hormuz and beyond, examining these from a variety of angles, with special attention to the wider context involving the adjacent Safavid, Ottoman and Mughal states. The essays presented here explore the commercial and military activities of the Portuguese, their rivalry with the Ottoman state for naval control in the Gulf, and their interaction with Safavid Persia by way of missionary ventures, diplomacy and travel, but also represent new and exciting research on the historiographical record of their presence in the form of cartography and the discourse about Persia it generated in Portugal. Arab-Iranian Relations Shireen T. Hunter, Research Professor, School of Foreign Service and affiliated with the Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding 2019-04-22 By highlighting the complex set of factors and their interactions that have shaped Arab-Iranian relations, the book hopes to be a comprehensive sourcebook of newly translated texts that shed light on the intertwined histories and cultures of these communities, presenting a wide range of source material spanning literature, philosophy, religion, politics, mysticism, and visual art in thematically organized chapters. Scholarly essays by leading researchers provide historical context for closer analyses of a lesser-known era and a framework for further research and debate. The volume aims to provide a new model for the study and teaching of the region’s early modern history that stands in contrast to the prevailing trend of examining this interconnected past in isolation. The Persian Gulf Willem M. Floor 2006 This book provides the most comprehensive overview to date of the Persian Gulf at a turning of major change, with waves of the European "trading empires" that had just begun. The study emphasises the role of the local elites and how they manipulated and used the European administrative structures for their own gain. The book also delves into various aspects of the governance of ports. Based on a wide variety of sources, including unpublished information from Dutch and Portuguese archives, it makes clear that the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman were an integrated part of the Indian Ocean network of trade, culture, migration, and politics. Despite that interconnectedness there were significant differences between the various competing Persian Gulf empires. These differences, as well as the similarities, in the political economy of each of the five major ports of the period (Hormuz, Bandar Abbas, Masqat, Bandar-e Kong, and Basra) are highlighted. The patterns of local administration and the morphology of each port, as well as what they meant for the development and nature of trade, are discussed in detail. And the controlling influence of the hinterland beyond each of the ports is stressed, while many prevailing, and wrong, notions about the role and importance of Europeans, trade, and what drove political developments in the Persian Gulf are corrected. Thesixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw the establishment of the new Safavid regime in Iran. Along with reuniting the Persian lands under one rule, the Safavids initiated the radical transformation of the religious landscape by introducing Imami Shi’ism as the official state faith and in this as in other ways, laying the foundations of Iran’s modern identity. In this book, leading scholars of Iranian history, culture and politics examine the meaning of the idea of Iran in the Safavid period by examining contemporary experiences of both insiders and outsiders, asking how modern scholarship defines the distinctive features of the age. It revises our notions of orientalism and the exotic and suggests that early modern Europeans had more nuanced responses to Asia than previously imagined.
move forward in time beyond the present and select how many and which would be the Great Civilizations that will survive on this planet, just before we finally return to being one great Human Civilization. And then apply this selection to a Political & Strategic board game. In an attempt to make this study more scientific and more playful, I will adapt Sid Meier’s board game Civilization: A New Dawn. 

The Commentaries of D. García de Silva y Figueroa on his Embassy to Shāh ʿAbbās I of Persia on Behalf of Philip III, King of Spain  
Jeffrey Scott Turley 2017-06-21 This edition is the first complete English translation, with complete annotations, of The Commentaries by the erudite Spanish soldier-diplomat D. García de Silva y Figueroa, ambassador to Persia (1614–1624), remarkable for its encyclopedic breadth and ethnographic scope. 

The Practice of Strategy  
John Andreas Olsen 2011-10-27 The Practice of Strategy focuses on grand strategy and military strategy as practiced over an extended period of time and under very different circumstances, from the campaigns of Alexander the Great to insurgencies and counter-insurgencies in present-day Afghanistan and Iraq. It presents strategy as it pertained not only to wars, campaigns, and battles, but also to times of peace that were over-shadowed by the threat of war. The book is intended to deepen understanding of the phenomena and logic of strategy by reconstructing the considerations and factors that shaped imperial and nation-state policies. Through historical case studies, the book sheds light on a fundamental question: is there a unity to all strategic experience? Adopting the working definition of strategy as ‘the art of winning by purposely matching ends, ways and means,’ these chapters deal with the intrinsic nature of war and strategy and the characteristics of a particular strategy in a given conflict. They show that a specific convergence of political objectives, operational schemes of manoeuvre, tactical moves and countermoves, technological innovations and limitations, geographic settings, transient emotions and more made each conflict studied unique. Yet, despite the extraordinary variety of the people, circumstances, and motives discussed in this book, there is a strong case for continuity in the application of strategy from the olden days to the present. Together, these chapters reveal that grand strategy and military strategy have elements of continuity and change, art and science. They further suggest that the element of continuity lies in the essential nature of strategy and war, while the element of change lies in the character of individual strategies and wars. 

The Safavid World  
Rudi Matthee 2021-07-21 The Safavid World brings together thirty chapters on many aspects of the complex Safavid state, 1501-1722. With the latest insights and arguments, some offer overviews of the period or topic at hand, and others present new interpretations of old questions based on newly found sources. In addition to political history and religious life, the chapters in this volume cover economic conditions, commercial links and activities, social relations, and artistic expressions. They do so in ways that stretch both the temporal and geographical perimeters of the subject, and contributors also examine Safavid Iran with an eye to both its Mongol and Timurid antecedents and its long afterlife following the fall of the dynasty. Unlike traditional scholarship which tended to view the country as unique, sui generis, and barely affected by the outside world, The Safavid World situates Iran in a wider, regional or global context. Examining the Safavids from their foundations in the fourteenth century to their relations with the rest of the world in the eighteenth century, this study is essential reading for undergraduates, postgraduates, and scholars of the Safavid world and the history and culture of Iran and the Middle East. 

Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History. 
David Thomas 2014-12-17 (CMR 6) covers all the works on Christian-Muslim relations in the years 1500-1600. The essays and detailed entries it contains give descriptions, evaluations and comprehensive bibliographical details of nearly 300 works from this century. 

Interwoven Globe  