

Women Of Deh Koh Lives In An Iranian Village

Muslim marriages have been the focus of considerable public debate in Europe and beyond, in Muslim-majority countries as well as in settings where Muslims are a minority. Most academic work has focused on how the majority Sunni Muslims conclude marriages. This volume, in contrast, focuses on Twelver Shi'a Muslims in Iran, Pakistan, Oman, Indonesia, Norway, and the Netherlands. The volume makes an original contribution to understanding the global dynamics of Shi'a marriage practices in a wide range of contexts—not only its geographical spread but also by providing a critical analysis of the socio-economic, religious, ethnic, and political discourses of each context. The book sheds light on new marriage forms presented through a bottom up approach focusing on the lived experiences of Shi'a Muslims negotiating a diverse range of relationships and forms of belonging.

Muslim Diaspora identifies those aspects of migratory experience that shatter or reinforce a group ' s attachment to its homeland and affect its readiness to adapt to a new country. The contributors to this collection examine many dimensions of life in the Diaspora and demonstrate that identity is always constructed in relation to others. They show how religious identity in diaspora is mediated by many other factors such as: Gender Class Ethnic origin National status A central aim is to understand Diaspora as an agent of social and cultural change, particularly in its transformative impact on women. Throughout, the book advances a more nuanced understanding of the notions of ethnicity, difference and rights. It makes an important contribution to understanding the complex processes of formation and adoption of transnational identities and the challenging contradictions of a world that is being rapidly globalized in economic and political terms, and yet is increasingly localized and differentiated, ethically and culturally. Muslim Diaspora includes contributions from outstanding scholars and is an invaluable text for students in sociology, anthropology, geography, cultural studies, Islamic studies, women ' s studies as well as the general reader.

Providing a gateway into the real literature emerging from the Middle East, this book shows teachers how to make the topic authentic, powerful, and relevant. Teaching the Literature of Today ' s Middle East:
• Introduces teachers to this literature and how to teach it
• Brings to the reader a tremendous diversity of teachable texts and materials by Middle Eastern writers
• Takes a thematic approach that allows students to understand and engage with the region and address key issues
• Includes stories from the author ' s own classroom, and shares student insight and reactions
• Utilizes contemporary teaching methods, including cultural studies, literary circles, blogs, YouTube, class speakers, and film analysis
• Directly and powerfully models how to address controversial issues in the region
Written in an open, personal, and engaging style, theoretically informed and academically smart, highly relevant across the field of literacy education, this text offers teachers and teacher-educators a much needed resource for helping students to think deeply and critically about the politics and culture of the Middle East through literary engagements.

It is interesting that women who campaign for women ' s rights and interests in Iran have not considered engaging with women who are neither conventional Muslims nor strongly secular, but instead explore other aspects of religion and spirituality. The women examined in this study identify themselves as believers in God, but have different views of religion; some wish to be called religious but do not follow the official Islamic Shia and have their own interpretation of what it means to be a good Muslim, while some think of spirituality as their religion and refer to themselves as " spiritual ". Scholarship on women in Iran has not yet taken such an approach, and has not considered women ' s interests in spirituality with regard to religion. As such, this book differs greatly from existing work on Iranian women ' s lives after the Islamic revolution. It examines the potential feminist implications of women ' s involvement in one of the most popular spiritual movements, " Inter-universal Mysticism " and its emancipatory potential for women. The central argument here is that feminist spirituality is an expression of women ' s power to identify, explore, and assess their own spiritual experiences in order to construct their own sense of self and transform their lives. As such, this book broadens discourses about women in Iran by examining the link between spirituality, coping, and meaning-making in the lives of women involved with Inter-universal Mysticism. The study ' s unique contribution is not simply that it extends the range of contexts in which gender can be analysed, but rather that it, through the lens of feminism, demonstrates the significance of women ' s choice of spirituality as an investigative issue which can elucidate women ' s wider social, cultural and political processes in contemporary Iran.

Political Unrest in an Iranian Village

Islamism, Socialism, And The State

Gender, Culture and Identity

Reconstructing Gender in Middle East

Muslim Diaspora

Young Life in an Iranian Village

Qualitative Designs and Methods in Nursing

The children of Deh Koh live in a society that is often harsh. Yet, while outward circumstances of post-revolutionary village life seem to limit young people's experiences, their strategies to surmount authority and personal demands through their games, pastimes, and the gendered patterns of interaction provide unexpected choices for movement and thought. In Children of Deh Koh, the youngsters emerge as unsentimental realists who manipulate their meager resources as they learn from their elders ambiguous truths about how the world operates. Friedl weaves together local practices, cognitive categories, folklore, and anecdotes concerning all aspects of growing up: from conception to early childhood, from understanding religion to using kinship terms correctly. Readers of Women of Deh Koh will once more welcome Friedl's lyrical descriptions of a society both universal and unfamiliar. New readers will discover a world that defies easy categorization.

Extrait tiré de amazon.com : "Blending social scientific theories about feminism, social movements, and culture with the specifics of the Iranian situation, this volume examines changes in the structure of patriarchy from the 1960s to the present, by looking at domestic labor, employment, education, politics, culture, and sexuality. Combining personal narratives and socio-philosophical discussion, Shahidian focuses on policies that shape gender relations, primarily on the Islamic government's strategies to re-strengthen patriarchal practices. A nascent secular feminism in Iran opts for far-reaching changes in gender relations, but faces serious internal and external constraints."

Until the 1960s, little was known inside or outside Iran about the tribes living in the country. The anthropological research of Erika Friedl is now renowned for presenting comprehensive data collected over a 50-year period from her time among the Boir Ahmad tribal people living in the Zagros Mountains of Iran. In this new book, Friedl turns her attention to the subject of religion, which she had only touched upon in her previous work. About ninety percent of people in Iran and nearly everybody in Boir Ahmad are Muslims of the Twelver Shia group. However, studies of tribal people's religiosity, beliefs and rituals are scarce, and many researchers have discounted their views and experience, regarding the tribes as only "nominally religious" because their practices do not fit in with the mainstream practices and ideas in Iran. Religion and Daily Life in the Mountains of Iran corrects this view and provides a hallmark study of tribal people's religiosity. Demonstrating the great diversity of their philosophical and religious ideas, the book reveals the ways in which the tribes choose and express their religion, define their communities and understand their world. From conversations about God and his relationships with people, to observations on ageing and death, and research into the tribe's use of spells, amulets and sacrifices, to their beliefs about saints, health and well-being, the book is an original ethnographic exploration of religion and daily life.

Since the revolution in 1979, the Islamic Republic of Iran has permitted very few Western scholars to conduct research in the country. Foreign travellers and media persons have limited access and much Iranian scholarship tends to focus on the realms of politics and government. Here Julia Huang provides a remarkable account of local tribal Iranian life, offering a rare glimpse into the daily rhythms and social richness beyond the capital city of Tehran. The Qashqa'i are a confederation of nomadic tribes, of which the Qermezi ('Red Ones') are one, migrating semiannually between winter pastures near the Persian Gulf and summer pastures southwest of the city of Isfahan. Huang has visited and traveled with the Qermezi for extended periods across fourteen years. Drawing on her experiences, participation and observation, she offers an intimate window onto their life. She focuses on a small group of women spanning four generations who are part of a large extended family, and describes their ways of life, their activities and interactions, and their distinctive sociocultural and ecological setting. Like other nomadic peoples around the world, the Qashqa'i increasingly face pressures that threaten their livelihoods, lifestyles and culture. Huang shows us how women negotiate compromises between customary tribal values and external influences, and sketches their efforts to resist the influences of an Islamizing, modernizing and centralizing government. With shadows and resonances that rebound across the stories of these women, Huang is able to present multiple perspectives on events and contentious issues, for instance the politicized issue of women's state-mandated modest dress. Huang also explains how the Turkic-speaking Qashqa'i relate to the wider Iranian society and the Islamic Republic of Iran, adapting to a rapidly changing world while retaining tribal values and a distinctive ethnolinguistic identity as one of Iran's national minorities. In describing life at the local level in Iran, Huang depicts a community largely beyond the scope and reach of foreign travellers and the Western media. With rich ethnographic description and analysis, intimate portraits of the private lives and spaces of women and children, and diverse perspectives, this engagingly written account documents a disappearing way of life. 'Tribeswomen of Iran' is essential reading for all those interested in Iran, the Middle East, anthropology, nomadism and gender.

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Women in World History

The Women of Deh Koh

Nomads in Postrevolutionary Iran

Restoring Women to History

Nursing Research Using Life History

Women in Iran: Emerging voices in the women's movement

Focusing on the relationship between gender and the state in the construction of national identity politics in twentieth-century northern Sudan, the author investigates the mechanisms that the state and political and religious interest groups employ for achieving political and cultural hegemony. Hale argues that such a process involves the transformation of culture through the involvement of women in both left-wing and Islamist revolutionary movements. In drawing parallels between the gender ideology of secular and religious organizations in Sudan, Hale analyzes male positioning of women within the culture to serve the movement. Using data from fieldwork conducted between 1961 and 1988, she investigates the conditions under which women's culture can be active, generative, positive expressions of resistance and transformation. Hale argues that in northern Sudan women may be using Islam to construct their own identity and improve their situation. Nevertheless, she raises questions about the barriers that women may face, now that the Islamic state is achieving hegemony, and discusses the limits of identity politics.

This book discusses the popularity of temporary and child marriages in Iran and Afghanistan and explores their historical background and the reasons why they still persist today. Further, it offers readers insights into the emotional and psychological violence that the women who have been subjected to these practices experience. The respective contributions address the persistence of these traditions, their ramifications for the wellbeing of women and the development of societies and human relations. Taken together, they offer an excellent academic tool for students, academics and researchers studying the anthropology and sociology of kinship, and family in the Middle East.

This is the first series to comprehensively address leading qualitative research designs and methods from a nursing perspective, and is a must-have for every research library. These are practical, how-to guides to conducting research using seven different qualitative designs that encompass new and traditional methodologies. Written by Dr. Mary de Chesnay, a noted qualitative research scholar, and contributing specialists in each of the qualitative methods, each of the seven books discusses the theoretical rationale for using a particular design, describes its components, and delineates a practical plan to conduct studies. Utilizing a practical, problem-solving approach, the books delineate appropriate methods, ethical considerations, critical issues, and potential pitfalls. Examples of published qualitative nursing research worldwide, along with author commentary, support the new researcher in making decisions and facing challenges. Case studies follow a template that includes a description of the study, data collection and analysis, and dissemination. Also included are techniques whereby researchers can ensure high standards of rigor, and an extensive bibliography and list of resources. The book's practical point of view is geared to help novice researchers and specialists alike develop or expand their competencies, engage graduate faculty and students, and aid nursing research staff in larger hospitals and other healthcare institutions, as well as in-service educators and students. Key Features of this One-of-a-Kind Resource Library: Focuses on practical problem solving Reviews the philosophical basis for each qualitative design Disseminates the most current references in each design Provides a plan to conduct studies using the design and discusses appropriate methods, ethical considerations, and potential challenges Showcases the research of international scholars Is peer reviewed by design and method experts

Outside of Shiraz in the Fars Province of southwestern Iran lies "Aliabad." Mary Hegland arrived in this then-small agricultural village of several thousand people in the summer of 1978, unaware of the momentous changes that would sweep this town and this country in the months ahead. She became the only American researcher to witness the Islamic Revolution firsthand over her eighteen-month stay. Days of Revolution offers an insider's view of how regular people were drawn into, experienced, and influenced the 1979 Revolution and its aftermath. Conventional wisdom assumes Shi'a religious ideology fueled the revolutionary movement. But Hegland counters that the Revolution spread through much more pragmatic concerns: growing inequality, lack of development and employment opportunities, government corruption. Local expectations of leaders and the political process—expectations developed from their experience with traditional kinship-based factions—guided local villagers' attitudes and decision-making, and they often adopted the religious justifications for Revolution only after joining the uprising. Sharing stories of conflict and revolution alongside in-depth interviews, the book sheds new light on this critical historical moment. Returning to Aliabad decades later, Days of Revolution closes with a view of the village and revolution thirty years on. Over the course of several visits between 2003 and 2008, Mary Hegland investigates the lasting effects of the Revolution on the local political factions and in individual lives. As Iran remains front-page news, this intimate look at the country's recent history and its people has never been more timely or critical for understanding the critical interplay of local and global politics in Iran.

The Politics of Women's Rights in Iran

Women and Islam: Images and realities

Don't Marry Me To A Plowman!

Women in Post-revolutionary Iran

Tribeswomen of Iran

U.S. Foreign Policy and Muslim Women's Human Rights

Women's Everyday Lives In Rural North India

Women and Politics in the Third World is the first comprehensive textbook on women's political activities in the third world. It provides a feminist analytical perspective on the specific forms of resistance, organisation and negotiation by women in third world states. Using case studies, the book focuses on difference as a theoretical basis for investigating feminine political activism. Though Western analysts have attributed weakness to terms such as motherhood, marriage and domesticity, as choices made by non-Western women, the contributors show that such strategies are used by women to pursue particular goals such as seeking resources, welfare or freedom from oppression for their children. These strategies, the book suggests, should not be classified as unimportant or temporary and can be highly effective even within such discourses as Islamic fundamentalism. The contributors highlight differing political approaches in regions as diverse as Latin America, South East Asia, China and the Middle East.

Examining the rapid transition in Iran from a modernizing, westernizing, secularizing monarchy (1941-79) to a hard-line, conservative, clergy-run Islamic republic (1979-), this book focuses on the ways this process has impacted the Qashqa ' i—a rural, nomadic, tribally organized, Turkish-speaking, ethnic minority of a million and a half people who are dispersed across the southern Zagros Mountains. Analysing the relationship between the tribal polity and each of the two regimes, the book goes on to explain the resilience of the people ' s tribal organizations, kinship networks, and politicized ethnolinguistic identities to demonstrate how these structures and ideologies offered the Qashqa ' i a way to confront the pressures emanating from the two central governments. Existing scholarly works on politics in Iran rarely consider Iranian society outside the capital of Tehran and beyond the reach of the details of national politics. Local-level studies on Iran—accounts of the ways people actually lived—are now rare, especially after the revolution. Based on long-term anthropological research, *Nomads in Postrevolutionary Iran* provides a unique insight into how national-level issues relate to the local level and will be of interest to scholars and researchers in Anthroplogy, Iranian Studies and Middle Eastern Studies. Several books have been written about the position of women in India ' s patriarchal society. This collection of twelve narratives, however, focuses not so much on women ' s subservient position vis-a-vis men, but on women ' s relations with each other. With the authors locating their personal struggles within those of three generations of women in their families, these narratives span a period of over a 100 years, and intersect both the private and public domains. Each narrative in *A Space of Her Own* is a tale of how the author fought to establish her own personhood and create a sphere of autonomy where she is able to make decisions to nurture herself and those around her. It is stories such as these, the editors argue which, when repeated over generations, will inspire women to live with dignity and to create and defend lives for themselves, their families, and the women who follow them....

Extrait de la couverture : " In 1978 Lila Abu-Lughod climbed out of a dusty van to meet members of a small Awlad 'Ali Bedouin community. Living in this Egyptian Bedouin settlement for extended periods during the following decade, Abu-Lughod took part in family life, with its moments of humor, affection, and anger. As the new teller of these tales Abu-Lughod draws on anthropological and feminist insights to construct a critical ethnography. She explores how the telling of these stories challenges the power of anthropological theory to render adequately the lives of others and the way feminist theory appropriates Third World women. Writing *Women's Worlds* is thus at once a vivid set of stories and a study in the politics of representation."

Religion and Daily Life in the Mountains of Iran

Women in the Middle East and North Africa

The Birth of a Celestial Light

A Space of Her Own

The Woman Who Read Too Much

Work's Impact on the Health of Individuals, Families, and Societies

Qualitative Designs and Methods in Nursing (Set)

This volume of essays makes available the essential background information and methods for effective teaching and writing on cross-cultural history. The contributors--some of the most distinguished writers of global and comparative history--chart the advances in understanding in their fields of concentration, revealing both specific findings and broad patterns that have emerged. The cover image, "The Arrival of the Dutch at Patane," from Theodore de Bry, *India Orientals*, Part VIII (Frankfurt: W. Richter, 1607) depicts the two key phases of global history that are covered by the essays. Muslim inhabitants of the town of Patane on the Malayan peninsula warily confront a Dutch landing party whose bearing suggests that it is engaged in yet another episode in the saga of European overseas exploration and discovery. The presence of the Muslims in Malaya reflects an earlier process of expansion that saw Islamic civilization spread from Spain and Morocco in the west to the Philippines in the east in the millennium between the 7th and 17th centuries. The Dutch came by sea to an area on the coastal and island fringes of Asia, the one zone where their warships gave them a decisive edge in this era. The citizens of Patane had good reason to distrust the European intruders, since the Portuguese who had preceded the Dutch had used force whenever possible to control the formerly peaceful trade in the region and often to persecute Muslim Peoples. Author note: Michael Adas is Abraham Voorhees Professor of History at Rutgers University, New Brunswick. He is currently editor of the American Historical Association's series on Global and Comparative History and co-editor of the Cambridge University Press series on "Studies in Comparative World History." He has published numerous articles and books, including most recently (with Peter Stearns and Stuart Schwartz) *World Civilization: The Global Experience* (1992) and *Turbulent Passage: A Global History of the Twentieth Century* (1993).

Following the 1979 Islamic Revolution, there was a dramatic reversal of women's rights, and the state revived many premodern social conventions through modern means and institutions. Customs such as the enforced veiling of women, easy divorce for men, child marriage, and polygamy were robustly reintroduced and those who did not conform to societal strictures were severely punished. At the same time, new social and economic programs benefited the urban and rural poor, especially women, which had a direct impact on gender relations and the institution of marriage. Edited by Janet Afary and Jeslynn Faust, this interdisciplinary volume responds to the growing interest and need for literature on gender, marriage and family relations in the Islamic context. The book examines how the institution of

marriage transformed in Iran, paying close attention to the country's culture and politics. Part One examines marital changes in the rural and tribal sectors of society through the works of anthropologists Erika Friedl and Mary Hegland. Part Two turns its eye to look at changes in urban marriages to new forms of cohabitation. In Part Three, the contributors explore the way technology and social media has impacted and altered the institution of family. Based on the work of new and established scholars, the collection provides an up-to-date study of an important and intensely politicized subject.

Drawing on studies around the world, this book critically examines the many ways in which work is affecting health. It includes discussion of the ways in which working conditions affect income inequalities and health and the ways in which working conditions influence gender inequalities and health.

"This is an excellent book for researchers who want to conduct nursing research using life history. It contains worthwhile basic information about the design and many good examples of its use. " -- Doody's Book Review Service Life history is a qualitative research method used to tell the story of an individual through the eyes of a researcher, who frames the story within the context of the culture in which the person lived. In this book, experienced scholars in qualitative life history research discuss the theoretical rationale for using this design, describe its components, and delineate a practical plan to conduct studies, including a focus on appropriate methods, ethical considerations, and potential pitfalls. Examples from published nursing research with author commentary help to support new researchers in making decisions and facing challenges. This concise, "how to" guide to conducting ethnography research is part of the seven-book nursing series, Qualitative Designs and Methods, which focuses on qualitative methodologies. The series will be of direct aid to novice nurse researchers and specialists seeking to develop or enhance their competency in a particular design, graduate educators and students in qualitative research courses, research sections in larger hospitals, and in-service educators and students. The book describes traditional and focused life history, phases of research, and methodology from sample and setting to dissemination and follow-up. Case studies follow a template that includes a description of the study, data collection and analysis, and dissemination. The book also discusses techniques whereby researchers can ensure high standards of rigor. With a focus on practical problem solving throughout, the book will be of value to novice and experienced nurse researchers, graduate teachers and students, in-service educators and students, and nursing research staff at health care institutions. Key Features: Includes examples of state-of-the-art life history nursing research with content analysis Describes types of life history, phases of research, and methodology Provides case studies including description, data collection and analysis, and dissemination Written by international scholars of qualitative life history

Tradition, Identity, and Power

Past and Present Perspectives

Writing Women's Worlds

The Qashqa'i in an Era of Change

Theology, Saints, People

Conceptualizing Iranian Anthropology

Women, Patronage, and Self-Representation in Islamic Societies

Employing a broad, interdisciplinary perspective on gender relations, *Reconstructing Gender in the Middle East* questions long-standing stereotypes about the traditional subordination of women in the region. With essays on gender construction in Iran, Turkey, Israel, Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon, and the Occupied Territories, this collection offers a wide-ranging exploration of tradition, identity, and power in different parts of the Middle East. Seeking to overcome monolithic Western notions of women's life in "the traditional society," the essays in Part I reexamine the assumption that such societies leave little room for female participation. Part II focuses on the reconstruction of identities by women in Iran, Turkey, Israel, and the Occupied Territories. The authors examine the complex variables that contribute to the development of identities—including gender, class, and ethnicity—in various Middle Eastern societies, questioning whether certain identities are more important to women than others. These essays also look at the issue of group identity formation versus the autonomy of the individual. Part III looks at the relationship between gender and power in everyday life in Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, and Morocco, showing how power relations are constantly contested and renegotiated among family members and members of a community, between nations and between men and women. With its collection of enlightened and diverse contemporary perspectives on women in the Middle East, *Reconstructing Gender in the Middle East* is an important work that will have significant impact on the way we look at gender in traditional societies.

This all-new edition of the classic *Arab Society: Social Science Perspectives*, containing thirty new articles by leading scholars, examines Arab society in the 1990s. Articles by scholars from many countries explore such subjects as Arab unity and identity; demographic processes; the roles of men, women, and family; rural social change; political developments; and religious change. For students, scholars, and general readers alike, *Arab Society* offers up-to-date analysis and discussion of the social, political, and economic transformations that face the region today.

Popular Western images of Indian women range from submissive brides behind their veils to the powerful, active women of Indian politics. In this lively and unique book, Patricia and Roger Jeffery present a different perspective on women ' s lives. Focusing on the mundane rather than the exotic, they explore the complex interplay between the power of social structures to constrain individuals and the ways women negotiate these constraints to carve out places for themselves. Based on information collected by the authors during their research in villages in Bijnor District, western Uttar Pradesh, the volume offers eight life histories of Hindu and Muslim women. The women ' s life histories present a variety of class positions and domestic circumstances, illustrating many aspects of north Indian village life. Interspersed with thematic discussion composed of dialogues, episodes, and songs, the life histories deal with topics of vital concern for women in rural north India: the birth of children, worries about dowry, arranging weddings, sexual politics in marriage, relationships with inlaws, relationships with natal kin, and widowhood.

The first to combine the study of representation, gender theory, and Muslim women from a historical and geographical perspective, this book examines where women have represented themselves in art, architecture, and the written word in the Muslim world. The authors explore the gendering and implicit power relations present in the positioning of subject and object in the visual field and look specifically at occasions when women publically adopted the stance of the viewer, speaker, writer, or patron.

Women in Middle Eastern History

Weaving Memories among Qashqa ' i Nomads

Class, Gender, Power, and Development

Personal Narratives of Twelve Women

Arab Society

Children of Deh Koh

Religion, Gender, and Belonging

Describes changes in women's lives from ancient times to the last two centuries, and discusses how an expanding Islam both changed and was influenced by local customs

In *The Politics of Women's Rights in Iran*, Arzoo Osanloo explores how Iranian women understand their rights. After the 1979 revolution, Iranian leaders transformed the state into an Islamic republic. At that time, the country's leaders used a renewed discourse of women's rights to symbolize a shift away from the excesses of Western liberalism. Osanloo reveals that the postrevolutionary republic blended practices of a liberal republic with Islamic principles of equality. Her ethnographic study illustrates how women's claims of rights emerge from a hybrid discourse that draws on both liberal individualism and Islamic ideals. Osanloo takes the reader on a journey through numerous sites where rights are being produced—including Qur'anic reading groups, Tehran's family court, and law offices—as she sheds light on the fluid and constructed nature of women's perceptions of rights. In doing so, Osanloo unravels simplistic dichotomies between so-called liberal, universal rights and insular, local culture. *The Politics of Women's Rights in Iran* casts light on a contemporary non-Western understanding of the meaning behind liberal rights, and raises questions about the misunderstood relationship between modernity and Islam.

U.S. Foreign Policy and Muslim Women's Human Rights explores the integration of American concerns about women's human rights into U.S. policy toward Islamic countries since 1979, reframing U.S.–Islamic relations and challenging assumptions about the drivers of American foreign policy. **This three-volume interdisciplinary collection is of use not only in Middle East studies but also in various other disciplines, including women's studies, political science, religion, cultural studies, sociology of gender and anthropology.**The collection offers the most influential writings in the field by both renowned scholars as well as those by the new generation of scholars of Islam and gender and includes a wide variety of cases from Middle Eastern and Islamic societies. By including case-based articles, the collection highlights the clear links between concepts and theories and actual practices. **Titles also available in this series include, *Shamanism* (March 2004, 3 volumes, 395) and the forthcoming titles *Childhood* (2005, 4 volumes, c.495), *Gender* (2005, 4 volumes, c.495) and *Knowledge* (2005, 4 volumes, c.495).**

Teaching Islam

A Novel

In the Eye of the Storm

Islamic & European Expansion

A Social History Of Women And Gender In The Modern Middle East

A Feminist Evaluation of an Iranian Spiritual Movement Inter-universal Mysticism

Women and Politics in the Third World

The people Friedl studied are Shi'a Lurs living in the high mountains of southwest Iran. This book focuses on children and compliments her earlier work on women of the same village (see document no. 6.) The same families and names appear in both books. Beginning with pregnancy and birth, she discusses the development of children by age group and gender up to marriage. The material conveyed is personal and anecdotal, covering children's behavior and play and their relationships with each other and adults. She masterfully relates their thinking and feelings through acute observation and verbatim conversation. Rural familial dynamics and gender relations are artfully revealed.

The Women of Deh KohLives in an Iranian VillagePenguin Books

During recent years, attempts have been made to move beyond the Eurocentric perspective that characterized the social sciences, especially anthropology, for over 150 years. A debate on the "anthropology of anthropology" was needed, one that would consider other forms of knowledge, modalities of writing, and political and intellectual practices. This volume undertakes that challenge: it is the result of discussions held at the first organized encounter between Iranian, American, and European anthropologists since the Iranian Revolution of 1979. It is considered an important first step in overcoming the dichotomy between "peripheral anthropologies" versus "central anthropologies." The contributors examine, from a critical perspective, the historical, cultural, and political field in which anthropological research emerged in Iran at the beginning of the twentieth century and in which it continues to develop today.

The critical role of Islam in global affairs makes it an increasingly valuable part of the undergraduate curriculum. Despite this, very little consideration has been given to methods of teaching Islam. This book brings together leading scholars to offer perspectives on teaching Islam to undergraduates.

Women of Deh Koh

The Forging of a Global Order

Teaching the Literature of Today's Middle East

Historical Perspectives and Contemporary Issues

Struggle and Survival in the Modern Middle East

Lives in an Iranian Village

Temporary and Child Marriages in Iran and Afghanistan

Until the 1993 first edition of this book, one thing had been missing in Middle Eastern history—depiction of the lives of ordinary Middle Eastern men and women, peasants, villagers, pastoralists, and urbanites. Now updated and revised, the second edition has added six new portraits of individuals set in the contemporary period. It features twenty-four brief biographies drawn from throughout the Middle East—from Morocco to Afghanistan—in which the reader is provided with vantage points from which to understand modern Middle Eastern history "from the bottom up." Spanning the past 160-plus years and reflecting important transformations, these stories challenge elite-centered accounts of what has occurred in the Middle East and illuminate the previously hidden corners of a largely unrecorded world.

Twelve stories describe the lives of women in a mountain village.

Gossip was rife in the capital about the poetess of Qazvin. Some claimed she had been arrested for masterminding the murder of the grand Mullah, her uncle. Others echoed her words, and passed her poems from hand to hand. Everyone spoke of her beauty, and her dazzling intelligence. But most alarming to the Shah and the court was how the poetess could read. As her warnings and predictions became prophecies fulfilled, about the assassination of the Shah, the hanging of the Mayor, and the murder of the Grand Vazir, many wondered whether she was not only reading history but writing it as well. Was she herself guilty of the crimes she was foretelling? Set in the world of the Qajar monarchs, mayors, ministers, and mullahs, this book explores the dangerous and at the same time luminous legacy left by a remarkable person. Bahiyiyh Nakhjavani offers a gripping tale that is at once a compelling history of a pioneering woman, a story of nineteenth century Iran told from the street level up, and a work that is universally relevant to our times.

This study, on the condition of Iranian women, covers topics such as education, the labour market, temporary marriage, the commoditization of female sexuality, the image of women in literature and film, parliamentary debates on women's issues and the strat

Gender Politics In Sudan

Bedouin Stories

From Arranged Marriage to White Marriage

Global Dynamics of Shi'a Marriages

Shifting Boundaries in Sex and Gender

Days of Revolution

Second Edition

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Women in World History' is a comprehensive four-volume set covering all aspects of women's history throughout the world from prehistoric times to the present day. It is comprised of both biographical entries and detailed survey articles across a wealth of historical topics.

Synthesizing the results of the extensive research on women and gender done over the last twenty years, Margaret L. Meriwether and Judith E. Tucker provide an accessible overview of the scholarship on women and gender in the nineteenth- and twentieth-century Middle East. The book is organized along thematic lines that reflect major focuses of research in this area—gender and work, gender and the state, gender and law, gender and religion, and feminist movements—and each chapter is written by a scholar who has done original research on the topic.

*This history of Middle Eastern women is the first to survey gender relations in the Middle East from the earliest Islamic period to the present. Outstanding scholars analyze a rich array of sources ranging from histories, biographical dictionaries, law books, prescriptive treatises, and archival records, to the Traditions (hadith) of the Prophet and imaginative works like the *Thousand and One Nights*, to modern writings by Middle Eastern women and by Western writers. They show that gender boundaries in the Middle East have been neither fixed nor immutable: changes in family patterns, religious rituals, socio-economic necessity, myth and ideology—and not least, women's attitudes—have expanded or circumscribed women's roles and behavior through the ages.*

Iranian Romance in the Digital Age

Global Inequalities at Work