

A MIDDLE EAST STUDIES HANDBOOK

Preface

Increasing interest in the Middle East, particularly over the last decade, necessitated a major revision and updating of the volume, originally published in 1974 entitled *A Near East Studies Handbook: 570-1974*. The new title reflects the growing use of the term "Middle East." The geographical area covered includes Iran, Turkey, Egypt, the Fertile Crescent (modern Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel), and the Arabian Peninsula. Occasionally material touching on Libya, the Sudan, the Ottomans in Europe, the Muslims in Spain or Afghanistan has been added. A more accurate (though less popular) geographic description of this area would be, simply, Southwest Asia and Egypt. And this is used on most of the historical maps in Chapter VIII. The work spans the centuries from the birth of Muhammad the Prophet — traditionally 570 C.E. to the events of autumn, 1983.

As there is no single, accepted transliteration system from the Arabic script to the Latin alphabet, the first chapter identifies some of the common Latin variations for Arabic consonant and vowel sounds. A complete transliteration table, as used by the Middle East Studies Association, is provided. A new addition to this chapter is a section on Islamic names.

The second chapter is a list of the abbreviations for 89 periodicals and reference works, which represents a 20-percent increase over previous editions. The third chapter includes a brief discussion on the problems of converting dates from the Muslim to the Western calendar (and vice versa), a new section on Muslim holidays, and a date conversion table from 622 C.E. to 2000 C.E.

The fourth chapter involves the combining of three chapters from the earlier editions. All of the material related to lists of dynasties, rulers, administrators and, when appropriate, a genealogy table, has been consolidated in this chapter. The material is now easier to locate, but has the added advantage of placing related data together. Chapter V is comprised of six supplementary charts illustrating language families, tribal ties and *qūfī isnāds*.

The Chronology is now Chapter VI and covers

events into December, 1983. In addition to including the post-1976 material, the data in the earlier editions have been strengthened. The result has been a 25-percent increase in the number of items. Chapter VII lists 80 twentieth-century social, political and economic organizations by their acronyms — an increase of almost 20 percent.

There are now 51 maps in Chapter VIII, the Historical Atlas. This atlas now includes city maps of Jerusalem, Istanbul, Beirut, and major developments in the Middle East since 1976. As an aid to those interested in contemporary affairs, six maps with only the major cities indicated have been added to this section. The atlas is thoroughly indexed with its own index. Chapter IX, a Gazetteer, is an entirely new feature of this edition. It lists alphabetically approximately 125 cities with alternate spellings, population figures, and longitudes and latitudes. Chapter X is a Glossary of 300 items, an increase of almost 25 percent over earlier editions.

Besides my debt to scholarly works which I acknowledge in almost every chapter, a number of individuals have aided me and I wish to thank them, recognizing that others could have been added to this list:

Barb Shurin typed this entire manuscript and designed it. George Shurin patiently persevered through all the hours Barb and I spent working on this book. Alice Alden, as always, demonstrated her professional skills in preparing the maps and genealogy tables. April Richardson did additional design work. Felicia J. Hecker offered valuable, last-minute suggestions. The University of Washington Press suggested the idea for a revision and was very supportive during the long process of preparing the manuscript. Additional financial support from Exxon Corporation was greatly appreciated.

Many scholars provided information and ideas to improve this edition of the handbook. In particular, I wish to thank the contributions and comments of Michael Bates, Jacob Goldberg, Arthur Goldschmidt, Jacob Landau, Christopher Murphy, Tamara Sonn, Charles Woods, Khalid Yahya, and Mohsen Zakari. The names of those who helped in the previous editions — Calvin Allen, Andrew S.

Ehrenkreutz, Nicholas Heer, Judith S. Heide, Michael M. Pixley, Stephanie Sayers, Walid Shahouk, and Farhat J. Ziadeh — should not be forgotten. Professor Janet Abu Lughod generously gave me permission to adapt her map of al-Fusṭāṭ (Cairo), and I wish to thank her.

Finally, Ruth, Debby and Julie were very patient and supportive as I reworked the manuscript while trying to juggle a dozen other activities, and I am very pleased to dedicate this work to them. Obviously, any errors remain my responsibility.

A number of the maps were adapted from previously produced works:

- From *An Atlas of Middle Eastern Affairs*, by Robert C. Kingsbury and Norman J.G. Pounds (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1963). Excerpted and adapted by permission.

- From *History of the Arabs*, by Philip Hitti (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1965). Excerpted and adapted by permission.
- From *The Historical Atlas of the Muslim Peoples*, by R. Roelvink (Amsterdam: Djambatan, Inc., 1957). Excerpted and adapted by permission.
- From *South West Asia*, by William C. Brice (London: University of London Press, Ltd., 1967). Excerpted and adapted by permission.
- From "La Répartition Confessionnelle au Liban et l'Équilibre de l'État Libanais," by Etienne de Vaumas, *Revue de Géographie Alpine* 43 (1965). Excerpted and adapted by permission.
- From *The Historical Atlas of Jerusalem: A Brief Illustrated Survey*, by Dan Bahat (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973). Excerpted and adapted by permission.

A number of changes have been made for this reprint thanks to the valuable suggestions of Arthur Goldschmidt and Gustav Bayerle.

MESA System (1983)

Selected Variations

Arabic

	Persian	Ottoman Turkish	Modern Turkish
ـ	ʾ	ʾ	--
ب	b	b	b or p
پ	p	p	p
ت	t	t	t
ث	s	s	s
ج	j	c	c
چ	ch	ç	ç
ح	ḥ	ḥ	h
خ	kh	h	h
د	d	d	d
ذ	z	z	z
ر	r	r	r
ز	z	z	z
ژ	zh	j	j
س	s	s	s
ش	sh	ş	ş
ص	ṣ	ṣ	s
ض	ẓ	ẓ	z
ط	ṭ	ṭ	t
ظ	ẓ	ẓ	z
ع	c	c	--
غ	gh	g or ğ	g or ğ
ف	f	f	f
ق	q	q	k
ك	k or g	k, ħ, y, ğ	k, n, y, ğ
گ	g	g	g
ل	l	l	l
م	m	m	m
ن	n	n	n
ه	h	h*	h*
و	v or u	v	v

<i>Encyclopedia of Islam</i>	<i>Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums</i>	<i>Encyclopaedia Iranica</i>
<u>th</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>t, s</u>
<u>dj</u>	<u>ğ</u>	<u>j</u>
<u>č</u>		<u>č</u>
<u>kh</u>	<u>h</u>	
<u>dh</u>	<u>d</u>	d, z
<u>zh</u>		<u>zh</u>
<u>sh</u>	<u>š</u>	<u>š</u>
c		
<u>gh</u>	<u>ğ</u>	<u>ğ</u>
ḳ		
g		
ou		v, w [continued]



I. Transliteration Systems and Islamic Names

Transliteration Systems

Because there is no single, universally accepted system of transliteration from the Arabic script to the Latin alphabet, one often finds variant spellings of words that can confuse the unwary. As an example, for the Holy Book of the Muslims (or Moslems), one will see "Qur'an" or "Koran."

The following remarks indicate some of the problems one may face when coming across Arabic, Persian and Ottoman words written in a Western script. The section includes the transliteration system used by the Middle East Studies Association, as well as a number of other important variants. A very good discussion of many of the problems is in Marshall G.S. Hodgson, *The Venture of Islam*, 3 vols. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974), 1:8-20.

For words transliterated from Arabic, the major variants are q or k, j or dj, u or o, i or y, or e. In the preceding example, there was "Qur'an" or "Koran," illustrating two variants. The *Encyclopedia of Islam*, in the manner of the old European system, used "k" and "dj" for "q" and "j," respectively. Therefore, the modern Muslim reformist, Jamāl al-Dīn al-Afghānī, is found in the *Encyclopedia of Islam* under "dj." Another problem is the use of the definite article "al." It can be transliterated according to its spelling, which always includes the "l," or according to its pronunciation. In the latter case, the "l" is assimilated when followed by

certain letters — t, th, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, ṣ, ḍ, ṭ, ḏ and n — e.g.: *al-dīn* or *ad-dīn*.

The transliteration system used for Persian has been heavily influenced by the forms used for Arabic. As a whole, this has not caused serious problems, except in the transliteration of vowels and a few consonants (e.g.: i or e, u or o, w or v, and various forms for diphthongs). One may, therefore, find Isfahan or Esfahan, Mulk or Molk, Firdawsī or Ferdosī, and Qazwin or Qazvin.

Ottoman Turkish is the most troublesome, and even the Library of Congress has not adopted an official transliteration system. The fullest discussion can be found in an article by Eleazar Birnbaum, "The Transliteration of Ottoman Turkish for Library and General Purposes," *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, (1967) 87:122-156, where he suggests his own system. The modern Turks, having adopted a Latin script in 1928, have their own system of transliterating Ottoman. Therefore, if one were to take the Ottoman word for "member of the old Turkish dynasty": عثمانلی, it could be transliterated as Uthmānī, Osmanī or Osmanlı, using an Arabic-based system, MESA rules and modern Turkish forms, respectively.

Finally, a graphic but special example of transliteration: the Persian word for "teacher" or "educated person" is **خواجه**; and it can be found as *hoca* in modern Turkish, but it will be found in the *Encyclopedia of Islam* under *kh^wadja!*

Arabic	MESA System (1983)			Selected Variations		
	Persian	Ottoman Turkish	Modern Turkish	<i>Encyclopedia of Islam</i>	<i>Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums</i>	<i>Encyclopaedia Iranica</i>
ي y	y	y	y			
تھ -a**						
ال al-***						
'l-***						

* When not final.

** -at when in construct state.

*** The "l" in the article may change to t, th, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, ş, d, t, z or n if the word to which it is attached begins with that letter; e.g., *al-dīn* or *ad-dīn*.

VOWELS

Arabic and Persian	Ottoman Turkish	Modern Turkish
Long: ا or â أ	â words of Arabic	â
و و	û and Persian	û
ي ي	î origin only	î
Doubled: iyy (final form î) ي ي ,	iy (final form: î)	iy (final form: î)
uwv (final form û), etc. و	uvv	uvv
Diphthongs: au or aw او	ev or av ⁺	ev or av ⁺
ai or ay اي	ey or ay ⁺	ey or ay ⁺
Short: a ا	a or e	a or e
u و	u or ü	u or ü
	o or ö	o or ö
i ي	ı or i	ı or i

+ Not MESA system.

Islamic Names

Not only does the problem of transliterating Islamic names pose difficulties; e.g., ^CAbd al-Nāṣir vs. Nasser and al-Qadhḥāfī vs. Qaddafi, but identifying which part of the name to use — particularly a pre-19th-century one — is not always clear. Traditional Middle Eastern names are composed of a number of elements, beginning with the name given at birth (*ism*) and the name of the father (*nasab*). The individual may become a parent or acquire an epithet or honorific sense of parentage (*kunya*). It is also very common for a person in power to acquire an honorific title (*laqab*); while everyone would acquire titles reflecting their occupations, places of origins, etc. (*nisbah*).

In medieval dictionaries and in the British Museum, most Muslims are listed by their *ism* or proper name. An *ism* can be:

- a Qur'ānic form of a Biblical name; e.g., Sulaymān (Solomon) or Ḥārūn (Aaron);
- a purely Arabic name; e.g., Aḥmad, ^CAlī, Ḥusayn or Muḥammad;
- a compound name associated with God, implying "servant" of God; e.g., ^CAbd Allāh or ^CAbdullah, ^CAbd al-Malik. The "^CAbd" may not be dropped as it is part of the name; or
- a non-Arabic name; e.g., Rustam, Hulagu or Timur.

The *nasab* refers to one's pedigree or ancestors and is *ibn* (son of) or *bint* (daughter of) plus an *ism*. Sometimes the *nasab* becomes the common name for a family and does not reflect an actual parent/child relationship. The famous 14th-century historian-thinker, Ibn Khaldūn, is not the son of Khaldūn, who was a more distant relative. In Persian an "i" is added to indicate the *nasab* in names, or "zāde" is used as a suffix to the father's name or title. Turkish uses "oghlu" or "zāde" as a suffix to indicate the *nasab*. The *kunya* is the term *abū* (father) and, occasionally, *umm* (mother), followed by the real name of a child or an attribute; e.g., Abū al-Faḍl is either "the father of al-Faḍl" or "the father of merit."

The *laqab* is an honorific title or descriptive epithet which can be earned or acquired as an attribute or nickname. Many *laqabs* are compound names which end in *al-dīn* (religion), *al-dawla* (state) and *al-mulk* (kingdom), and were originally held by powerful political and military figures, but then became more common. Some examples are:

- Jalāl al-Dīn [Majesty of the Faith],
- Nāṣir al-Dawla [Defender of the State], and
- Niẓām al-Mulk [Order of the Kingdom].

Other *laqabs* could be nicknames; e.g., al-Aṭraṣh (the Deaf); or honorific titles for ^CAbbāsid caliphs; e.g., al-Raṣīd (the Rightly Guided).

The *nisbah* constitutes the broadest category and can include profession, place or origin, birth or residence. Individuals can have more than one *nisbah*, and they usually begin with the article "al-" and end with a long "i." Thus, an individual can have *nisbahs*, such as:

- al-Qudsī [from Jerusalem],
- al-Juhaynī [of the Juhayn tribe],
- al-Ṣayrafī [the money-changer].

The full name of the famous 15th-century scholar, known as al-Suyūṭī (or Jalāl al-Dīn al-Suyūṭī), was ^CAbd al-Raḥmān b. [Ibn] Abī Bakr b. Muḥammad b. Khidr b. Ayyūb b. Muḥammad b. al-Humān al-Khūḍayrī al-Suyūṭī. Looking up the full name in a source could pose many problems. The easiest way to locate information on pre-Modern figures is to check the *Encyclopedia of Islam* (*EI*), either edition, under the name by which the individual is best known; e.g.: al-Suyūṭī.

For a more detailed discussion of Muslim names, see:

- C.H. Phillips, ed., *Handbook of Oriental History* (London: Royal Historical Society, 1951), pp. 7-9;
- Marshall G.S. Hodgson, *The Venture of Islam*, 3 vols. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974), 1:16-20.



II. Periodicals and Reference Works

An extensive list of periodical abbreviations can be found in James D. Pearson, *Index Islamicus, 1906-1955* (Cambridge: Heffer, 1953), and the succeeding supplements. Another excellent source, particularly for journals concerned with the contemporary Middle East, is the last annual issue (No. 4) of each year of the *Middle East Journal*, where an extensive list of sources with abbreviations is cited.

Annotated bibliographies for Middle East studies are limited. For the Medieval period — that is, until the rise and success of the Ottomans — the best annotated bibliography is Jean Sauvaget, *Introduction to the History of the Muslim East: A Bibliographical Guide*, edited/revised by Claude Cahen (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1965). Another valuable tool, but with fewer annotations, is Derek Hopwood and Diana Grimwood-Jones, *Middle East and Islam: A Bibliographical Introduction* (Zurich: Inter-Documentation Company, 1972). A work which is very useful for many libraries for the Medieval and Modern Eras is David W. Littlefield, *The Islamic Near East and North Africa: An Annotated Guide for Public and College Libraries and Readers* (Littleton Co., Libraries Unlimited, 1977).

For the more Modern Era, there are a number of references which one may use:

- *The Arab Culture and Society in Change: A Partially Annotated Bibliography* (Beirut: St. Joseph's University, 1973) has almost 5,000 items.
- George Atiyeh, *The Contemporary Middle East, 1948-1973: A Selective Annotated Bibliography* (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1975), is also very useful.
- Another source is Henry Field, *Bibliography of Southwestern Asia* (Coral Gables, FL: University of Miami Press, 1953-), vol. 1-

For those seeking periodical material on topics related to the Middle East, there are two major sources for material published in the West. *Index Islamicus*, cited above, has extensive lists of articles on pre-Modern topics. It is now pub-

lished quarterly and, every five years, gathered into a single volume. The fifth supplementary volume has just been published in two segments: one for articles and one for books. *Mideast File* (Medford, NJ: Learned Information) is a quarterly begun in March 1982 by the Shiloah Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies, Tel Aviv, Israel. It has annotations on books and articles published in Arabic, English, French, German, Hebrew, Persian and Turkish. It emphasizes the contemporary world and the social sciences. Each issue of *MEJ* has an extensive list of recent articles arranged by topic. These periodical lists were gathered together in Peter M. Rossi and Wayne E. White, *Articles on the Middle East, 1947-1971: A Cumulation of the Bibliographies from the MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL* (Ann Arbor: Pierian Press, 1980). For publications in Arabic, there is *Al-Fihrist: Kashf al-Dawriyyāt al-ʿArabiyyah* (Beirut: Watwat al-Zarif, 1982), which appears quarterly and has subject headings and cross-listings.

For those seeking book reviews of works related to Middle East topics, the following tools may be helpful: Wolfgang H. Behn, *Islamic Book Review Index* (Berlin: Behn, 1982), has an extensive coverage of European language reviews. Volume I lists approximately 2,600 titles. At the end of each issue of *MEJ* there is a list of the books reviewed in the journals which are surveyed by *MEJ*. There is no cumulative index of all of these references.

Standard references for most book reviews are:

- *The Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals: 1886-1974* (New York: Research Publications, Inc., 1982).
- *The Book Review Index: 1969-1979, 1980-*, which is published bi-monthly, and then consolidated annually.
- *An Index to Book Reviews, 1960-*.
- *Current Book Review Citations, 1976-*, which is published monthly, except February and August, and is then consolidated annually.

List of Abbreviations

AARP	<i>Art and Archeology Research Papers</i>	GMS	<i>Gibb Memorial Series</i>
AAS	<i>Asian and African Studies</i>	HO	Spuler, B. (Ed.). <i>Handbuch der Orientalistik</i> (Leiden, 1952-)
AHR	<i>American Historical Review</i>		
AHS	<i>African Historical Studies</i>		
AI	<i>Ars Islamica</i>	IA	<i>Islam Ansiklopedisi</i>
AIYS News.	<i>American Institute for Yemen Studies Newsletter</i>	IC	<i>Islamic Culture</i>
And.	<i>al-Andalus</i>	IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
AO	<i>Acta orientalia</i>	IJAHS	<i>International Journal of African Historical Studies</i>
ARCE News.	<i>American Research Center in Egypt Newsletter</i>	IJMES	<i>International Journal of Middle East Studies</i>
ArO	<i>Archiv orientální</i>	IJTS	<i>International Journal of Turkish Studies</i>
ArOtt	<i>Archivum Ottomanicum</i>	IQ	<i>Islamic Quarterly</i>
		IrS	<i>Iranian Studies</i>
BEO	<i>Bulletin d'études orientales</i>	IS	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
BGA	<i>Bibliotheca geographorum Arabicorum</i>		
BIE	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte</i>	JA	<i>Journal asiatique</i>
BIFAO	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale</i>	JAH	<i>Journal of African History</i>
BRISMES Bull.	<i>British Society for Middle East Studies Bulletin</i>	JAL	<i>Journal of Arab Literature</i>
BSOAS	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental & African Studies (London University)</i>	JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
BZ	<i>Byzantinische Zeitschrift</i>	JCH	<i>Journal of Contemporary History</i>
		JESHO	<i>Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient</i>
CH	<i>Current History</i>	JJS	<i>Journal of Jewish Studies</i>
CIA	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicorum</i>	JMAS	<i>Journal of Modern African Studies</i>
CSSH	<i>Comparative Studies in Society and History</i>	JMH	<i>Journal of Modern History</i>
		JNES	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
DI	<i>Der Islam</i>	JPS	<i>Journal of Palestine Studies</i>
		JQ	<i>The Jerusalem Quarterly</i>
EHR	<i>English Historical Review/Economic Historical Review</i>	JRAS	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland</i>
EI ¹	<i>The Encyclopaedia of Islam. 4 Vols., Supp. (Leiden, 1913-1942)</i>	JSAI	<i>Jerusalem Studies in Arabic and Islam</i>
EI ²	<i>The Encyclopaedia of Islam. 2nd ed. (Leiden, 1954-)</i>	JSS	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
EIr	<i>Encyclopaedia Iranica</i>	JWH	<i>Journal of World History</i>
		MEED	<i>Middle East Economic Digest</i>
GAL	Brockelmann, C. <i>Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur. 2nd ed., 2 Vols. (Leiden, 1943-1949)</i>	MEF	<i>Middle East Forum</i>
GALS	Brockelmann, C. <i>Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur Supplement. 3 Vols. (Leiden, 1937-1942)</i>	MEJ	<i>Middle East Journal</i>
GAS	Sezgin, F. <i>Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums (Leiden, 1967-)</i>	MELA Notes	<i>Middle East Librarians' Association Notes</i>
		MEOC News.	<i>Middle East Outreach Coordinators' Newsletter</i>
		MERIP Reports	<i>Middle East Research and Information Project Reports</i>

MES	<i>Middle Eastern Studies</i>	RHC	<i>Recueil des historiens des croisades</i>
MESA Bull.	<i>Middle East Studies Association Bulletin</i>	RIMA	<i>Revue de l'Institut des Manuscrits Arabes</i>
MIDEO	<i>Mélanges des l'Institut Dominicain d'Études Orientales du Caire</i>	RMM	<i>Revue de monde musulman</i>
MIFAO	<i>Mémoires de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale</i>	ROC	<i>Revue de l'Orient chrétien</i>
MSG News.	<i>Maghrib Studies Group Newsletter</i>	RSO	<i>Rivista degli studi orientali</i>
MW	<i>Muslim World [formerly Moslem World]</i>	SEI	<i>Shorter Encyclopaedia of Islam</i>
		SI	<i>Studia Islamica</i>
NAHIA News.	<i>National Association of Historians of Islamic Art Newsletter</i>	SIS News.	<i>Society for Iranian Studies Newsletter</i>
		Spec.	<i>Speculum</i>
OM	<i>Oriente moderno</i>		
Ors	<i>Oriens</i>	TSA Bull.	<i>Turkish Studies Association Bulletin</i>
PO	<i>Patrologia Orientalis</i>	WI	<i>Die Welt des Islams</i>
		WO	<i>Die Welt des Orients</i>
RAAD	<i>Revue de l'Académie Arabe de Damas</i>		
REI	<i>Revue des études islamiques</i>	ZDMG	<i>Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i>
REJ	<i>Revue des études juives</i>		
RH	<i>Revue historique</i>		



III. Islamic Calendar and Conversion Table

Caliph ^CUmār established the first year of the Muslim calendar as the year in which Muḥammad left Mecca for Medina. This departure or *hiḡra* became the name for the Islamic calendar (A.H. = *Anno Heḡirae*) and 1/1/1 *hiḡra* was calculated as 16 July 622. The Islamic calendar, like many other calendars, is based on a lunar year of approximately 354 days, or about 11 days less than a solar year. In order to keep the lunar months in alignment with the major seasons, most users of a lunar calendar interpolate an extra or 13th month.

The Muslim calendar has no extra month, as a Qur'ānic revelation (Sūra IX, Verse 30) fixed the calendar year at 12 lunar months. The net result is that knowing the Muslim month and year in which an event took place does not indicate the corresponding season or specific month in the Gregorian (Western) solar calendar. One relatively easy way to calculate the Muslim equivalent for a Western date, and vice versa, is to use the formulae which follow:

$$H = 1.013 [W - 622]$$

$$W = H - H/31 + 622$$

Another procedure is to use the accompanying Conversion Table where Muslim dates are listed and the equivalent Western date can be found to the right of them.

A few words of caution are necessary before using any table to calculate the exact Western date for a given Islamic-era date (or vice versa). The Islamic calendar is based upon observation of the moon, not a fixed number of days. Therefore, although the tables and officially printed calendars say a new Islamic-era month begins on a particular Western day, unless the ^Culamā' see the new moon, the month has not begun. This tradition persists today when the ^Culamā', and not the government calendar, determine when the Muslim month of fasting (Ramaḡān) begins and ends. The net result is that a local calendar can be up to two days different from the calculated tables.

A second problem is that an Islamic calendar month does not have to start on the same Western calendar day in two different cities. For example, the first day of Ramaḡān 500 A.H. in Cairo may or may not be the same day of the week in Baghdad, or any other city.

Finally, the Muslim day begins at sunset. Therefore, when calculating the corresponding Western date for an event held in the evening on the Islamic calendar, it is necessary to subtract one day from the calculated Western date. All of the preceding is a warning not to push an argument on the relationship between two very close pre-1800 events if it is based primarily on their respective Islamic (or corresponding Western) dates — unless those dates have been very carefully checked.

If you have a Muslim date with a month and wish to calculate the approximate Western date using the accompanying table, the following procedure should be used: first, locate on the table the Western date for the first day of that particular Muslim year. Then add the appropriate number of months of the Muslim date to the Western date, and that will create a ballpark estimate. The Muslim months are as follows:

Muharram	Jumādā 1-ūlā	Ramaḡān
Safar	Jumādā 1-ākhirā	Shawwāl
Rabī ^C al-awwal	Rajāb	Dhū-1-Qa ^C da
Rabī ^C al-thānī	Sha ^C bān	Dhū-1-ḡijja

Marshall G.S. Hodgson, *The Venture of Islam*, 3 vols. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974), 1:22, lists the most common month names of the solar calendar. They are repeated here in both their Arabic and Persian forms:

Arabic		Persian	
Kānūn al-thānī	Jan.	Bahman	Jan./Feb.
Shubāḡ	Feb.	Isfand	Feb./March
Adhār	March	Farvardīn	Mar./April
Nīsān	April	Urdī-bihisht	April/May
Ayyār	May	Khurdād	May/June
ḡazīrān	June	Tīr	June/July
Tamūz	July	Murdād	July/Aug.
Āb	Aug.	Shahrīvar	
Aylūl	Sept.	[Shahrīr]	Aug./Sept.
Tishrīn al-awwal	Oct.	Mīhr	Sept./Oct.
Tishrīn al-thānī	Nov.	Ābān	Oct./Nov.
Kānūn al-awwal	Dec.	Āzar	Nov./Dec.
		Day	Dec./Jan.

In order to calculate the exact Western day

for a Muslim day, more elaborate tables than the one in this handbook must be used. The work by G.S.P. Freeman-Grenville, *The Muslim and Christian Calendars* (London: Oxford University Press, 1963), has clear instructions and can be used for such purposes. A more detailed work which includes other calendars, including the special Ottoman financial calendar, is E. Mahler, *Wustenfild-Mahlersche Vergleichungs-Tabellen der mohammedanischen und christlichen Zeitrechnung* (Leipzig, 1926; 3rd ed., Wiesbaden, 1961).

The best source for transforming the various calendars used by the Ottomans into Gregorian dates is Faik Resit Unat, *Hicri Tarihleri Milade Tarihe Cevirime Kitavuzu*, 3rd ed. (Ankara, Turkey: Turk Tarih kurumu basimlvi, 1959).

A general survey of the types of calendars found in the Islamic world is H. Taqizadeh, "Various Eras and Calendars Used in the Countries of Islam," *BSOAS*, vol. 9 (1937-1939):902-999; and vol. 10 (1940-1942):107-132. The most comprehensive list of tables of the numerous pre-Ottoman medieval calendars is found in V. Grummel, *La chronologie (Traite d'etudes byzantines)*, vol. 1, ed. P. Lemerle (Paris, 1958). Among the calendars found in this work are Julian, Armenian, Coptic, Sassanian, Mongolian and Muslim calendars, plus data on comets, eclipses, earthquakes, etc. to 1453.

Selected Muslim Holidays

• Muharram 1 [*Rās al-Sana*: The New Year] is the first day of the first month and, while it is not a particularly religious holiday, it now is celebrated throughout the Islamic world.

• Muharram 10 [*Ashūrā'*: The Tenth] is the day on which many pious Muslims fast from dawn to sunset. For Shi'ī Muslims this day is of particular importance, as it commemorates the assassination of Alī's son, Husayn.

• Rabī^c al-awwal 12 [*Mawlid al-Nabī*; The Prophet's Birthday] is a holiday associated with festivities and exchanging of gifts. Often passages eulogizing Muhammad are read.

• Rajab 27 [*Lailat al-Isrā' wa'l-mi'raj*: The Night of Journey and Ascent] commemorates Muhammad's night journey from Mecca to the Haram al-Sharīf area in Jerusalem and his ascent to Heaven

and return to Jerusalem, and then Mecca — all in one night. This night is traditionally celebrated by prayers.

• Sha^cbān 14 [*Lailat al-Bayā'a*: Night of Remembrance] is, according to Muslim tradition, the night God approaches earth to grant forgiveness for an individual's sins.

• Ramadān [ninth month of the Muslim year] is devoted to spiritual purification through the abstinence from food, drink and physical pleasure from dawn until dusk.

• Ramadān 27 [*Lailat al-Qadar*: Night of Power and Greatness] is considered a particularly holy time, as it is the night, by tradition, on which Muhammad received the first revelation.

• Shawwāl 1 [*ʿĪd al-Fiṭr*: The Lesser Feast] is the most joyous festival in the Islamic calendar and marks the end of abstinence during Ramadān.

• Dhū-l-Hijja 1-10: The period in which Muslims are to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca and its environs in imitation of Muhammad's last pilgrimage.

• Dhū-l-Hijja 10 [*ʿĪd al-Aḥḥā*: The Greater Feast] is the high point of the pilgrimage and is celebrated by Muslims throughout the world, even if not actually participating in the pilgrimage. It is most often marked by the slaughtering of lambs and the distribution of meat to the needy.

Hebrew Calendar

Jews, for religious purposes and within their own communities, use a lunar calendar composed of 12 lunar months. In order to keep fall and spring holidays in the appropriate season, a 13th month — called the Second Adar — is added after the sixth Jewish month [Adar] in the following 19-year cycle: 3rd year, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th and 19th year. Thus, a particular holiday may vary by 28 days between years, but it will always be in the same season.

The Jewish New Year is in the fall, usually in September. In order to calculate the Western year since the rise of Islam in which most of the Jewish year falls, add 240 to the Hebrew date, and then subtract 4,000.

Calendar Conversion Table

Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1
1	16 July 622	65	18 Aug 684	128	3 Oct 745	191	17 Nov 806
2	5 July 623	66	8 Aug 685	129	22 Sept 746	192	6 Nov 807
3	24 June 624	67	28 July 686	130	11 Sept 747	193	25 Oct 808
4	13 June 625	68	18 July 687	131	31 Aug 748	194	15 Oct 809
5	2 June 626	69	6 July 688	132	20 Aug 749	195	4 Oct 810
6	23 May 627	70	25 June 689	133	9 Aug 750	196	23 Sept 811
7	11 May 628	71	15 June 690	134	30 July 751	197	12 Sept 812
8	1 May 629	72	4 June 691	135	18 July 752	198	1 Sept 813
9	20 Apr 630	73	23 May 692	136	7 July 753	199	22 Aug 814
10	9 Apr 631	74	13 May 693	137	27 June 754	200	11 Aug 815
11	29 Mar 632	75	2 May 694	138	16 June 755	201	30 July 816
12	18 Mar 633	76	21 Apr 695	139	5 June 756	202	20 July 817
13	7 Mar 634	77	10 Apr 696	140	25 May 757	203	9 July 818
14	25 Feb 635	78	30 Mar 697	141	14 May 758	204	28 June 819
15	14 Feb 636	79	20 Mar 698	142	4 May 759	205	17 June 820
16	2 Feb 637	80	9 Mar 699	143	22 Apr 760	206	6 June 821
17	23 Jan 638			144	11 Apr 761	207	27 May 822
18	12 Jan 639	81	26 Feb 700	145	1 Apr 762	208	16 May 823
19	2 Jan 640	82	15 Feb 701	146	21 Mar 763	209	4 May 824
20	21 Dec 640	83	4 Feb 702	147	10 Mar 764	210	24 Apr 825
21	10 Dec 641	84	24 Jan 703	148	27 Feb 765	211	13 Apr 826
22	30 Nov 642	85	14 Jan 704	149	16 Feb 766	212	2 Apr 827
23	19 Nov 643	86	2 Jan 705	150	6 Feb 767	213	22 Mar 828
24	7 Nov 644	87	23 Dec 705	151	26 Jan 768	214	11 Mar 829
25	28 Oct 645	88	12 Dec 706	152	14 Jan 769	215	25 Feb 830
26	17 Oct 646	89	1 Dec 707	153	4 Jan 770	216	18 Feb 831
27	7 Oct 647	90	20 Nov 708	154	24 Dec 770	217	7 Feb 832
28	25 Sept 648	91	9 Nov 709	155	13 Dec 771	218	27 Jan 833
29	14 Sept 649	92	29 Oct 710	156	2 Dec 772	219	16 Jan 834
30	4 Sept 650	93	19 Oct 711	157	21 Nov 773	220	5 Jan 835
31	24 Aug 651	94	7 Oct 712	158	11 Nov 774	221	26 Dec 835
32	12 Aug 652	95	26 Sept 713	159	31 Oct 775	222	14 Dec 836
33	2 Aug 653	96	16 Sept 714	160	19 Oct 776	223	3 Dec 837
34	22 July 654	97	5 Sept 715	161	9 Oct 777	224	23 Nov 838
35	11 July 655	98	25 Aug 716	162	28 Sept 778	225	12 Nov 839
36	30 June 656	99	14 Aug 717	163	17 Sept 779	226	31 Oct 840
37	19 June 657	100	3 Aug 718	164	6 Sept 780	227	21 Oct 841
38	9 June 658	101	24 July 719	165	26 Aug 781	228	10 Oct 842
39	29 May 659	102	12 July 720	166	15 Aug 782	229	20 Sept 843
40	17 May 660	103	1 July 721	167	5 Aug 783	230	18 Sept 844
41	7 May 661	104	21 June 722	168	24 July 784	231	7 Sept 845
42	26 Apr 662	105	10 June 723	169	14 July 785	232	28 Aug 846
43	15 Apr 663	106	29 May 724	170	3 July 786	233	17 Aug 847
44	4 Apr 664	107	19 May 725	171	22 June 787	234	5 Aug 848
45	24 Mar 665	108	8 May 726	172	11 June 788	235	26 July 849
46	13 Mar 666	109	28 Apr 727	173	31 May 789	236	15 July 850
47	3 Mar 667	110	16 Apr 728	174	20 May 790	237	5 July 851
48	20 Feb 668	111	5 Apr 729	175	10 May 791	238	23 June 852
49	9 Feb 669	112	26 Mar 730	176	28 Apr 792	239	12 June 853
50	29 Jan 670	113	15 Mar 731	177	18 Apr 793	240	2 June 854
51	18 Jan 671	114	3 Mar 732	178	7 Apr 794	241	22 May 855
52	8 Jan 672	115	21 Feb 733	179	27 Mar 795	242	10 May 856
53	27 Dec 672	116	10 Feb 734	180	16 Mar 796	243	30 Apr 857
54	16 Dec 673	117	31 Jan 735	181	5 Mar 797	244	19 Apr 858
55	6 Dec 674	118	20 Jan 736	182	22 Feb 798	245	8 Apr 859
56	25 Nov 675	119	8 Jan 737	183	12 Feb 799	246	28 Mar 860
57	14 Nov 676	120	29 Dec 737			247	17 Mar 861
58	3 Nov 677	121	18 Dec 738	184	1 Feb 800	248	7 Mar 862
59	23 Oct 678	122	7 Dec 739	185	20 Jan 801	249	24 Feb 863
60	13 Oct 679	123	26 Nov 740	186	10 Jan 802	250	13 Feb 864
61	1 Oct 680	124	15 Nov 741	187	30 Dec 802	251	2 Feb 865
62	20 Sept 681	125	4 Nov 742	188	20 Dec 803	252	22 Jan 866
63	10 Sept 682	126	25 Oct 743	189	8 Dec 804	253	11 Jan 867
64	30 Aug 683	127	13 Oct 744	190	27 Nov 805	254	1 Jan 868

Calendar Conversion Table

Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1
255	20 Dec 868	318	3 Feb 930	382	9 Mar 992	445	23 Apr 1053
256	9 Dec 869	319	24 Jan 931	383	26 Feb 993	446	12 Apr 1054
257	29 Nov 870	320	13 Jan 932	384	15 Feb 994	447	2 Apr 1055
258	18 Nov 871	321	1 Jan 933	385	5 Feb 995	448	21 Mar 1056
259	7 Nov 872	322	22 Dec 933	386	25 Jan 996	449	10 Mar 1057
260	27 Oct 873	323	11 Dec 934	387	14 Jan 997	450	28 Feb 1058
261	16 Oct 874	324	30 Nov 935	388	3 Jan 998	451	17 Feb 1059
262	6 Oct 875	325	19 Nov 936	389	23 Dec 998	452	6 Feb 1060
263	24 Sept 876	326	8 Nov 937	390	13 Dec 999	453	26 Jan 1061
264	13 Sept 877	327	29 Oct 938			454	15 Jan 1062
265	3 Sept 878	328	18 Oct 939	391	1 Dec 1000	455	4 Jan 1063
266	23 Aug 879	329	6 Oct 940	392	20 Nov 1001	456	25 Dec 1063
267	12 Aug 880	330	26 Sept 941	393	10 Nov 1002	457	13 Dec 1064
268	1 Aug 881	331	15 Sept 942	394	30 Oct 1003	458	3 Dec 1065
269	21 July 882	332	4 Sept 943	395	18 Oct 1004	459	22 Nov 1066
270	11 July 883	333	24 Aug 944	396	8 Oct 1005	460	11 Nov 1067
271	29 June 884	334	13 Aug 945	397	27 Sept 1006	461	31 Oct 1068
272	18 June 885	335	2 Aug 946	398	17 Sept 1007	462	20 Oct 1069
273	8 June 886	336	23 July 947	399	5 Sept 1008	463	9 Oct 1070
274	28 May 887	337	11 July 948	400	25 Aug 1009	464	29 Sept 1071
275	16 May 888	338	1 July 949	401	15 Aug 1010	465	17 Sept 1072
276	6 May 889	339	20 June 950	402	4 Aug 1011	466	6 Sept 1073
277	25 Apr 890	340	9 June 951	403	23 July 1012	467	27 Aug 1074
278	15 Apr 891	341	29 May 952	404	13 July 1013	468	16 Aug 1075
279	3 Apr 892	342	18 May 953	405	3 July 1014	469	5 Aug 1076
280	23 Mar 893	343	7 May 954	406	21 June 1015	470	25 July 1077
281	13 Mar 894	344	27 Apr 955	407	10 June 1016	471	14 July 1078
282	2 Mar 895	345	15 Apr 956	408	30 May 1017	472	4 July 1079
283	19 Feb 896	346	4 Apr 957	409	20 May 1018	473	22 June 1080
284	8 Feb 897	347	25 Mar 958	410	9 May 1019	474	11 June 1081
285	28 Jan 898	348	14 Mar 959	411	27 Apr 1020	475	1 June 1082
286	17 Jan 899	349	3 Mar 960	412	17 Apr 1021	476	21 May 1083
		350	20 Feb 961	413	6 Apr 1022	477	10 May 1084
287	7 Jan 900	351	9 Feb 962	414	26 Mar 1023	478	29 Apr 1085
288	26 Dec 900	352	30 Jan 963	415	15 Mar 1024	479	18 Apr 1086
289	16 Dec 901	353	19 Jan 964	416	4 Mar 1025	480	8 Apr 1087
290	5 Dec 902	354	7 Jan 965	417	22 Feb 1026	481	27 Mar 1088
291	24 Nov 903	355	28 Dec 965	418	11 Feb 1027	482	16 Mar 1089
292	13 Nov 904	356	17 Dec 966	419	31 Jan 1028	483	6 Mar 1090
293	2 Nov 905	357	7 Dec 967	420	20 Jan 1029	484	23 Feb 1091
294	22 Oct 906	358	25 Nov 968	421	9 Jan 1030	485	12 Feb 1092
295	12 Oct 907	359	14 Nov 969	422	29 Dec 1030	486	1 Feb 1093
296	30 Sept 908	360	4 Nov 970	423	19 Dec 1031	487	21 Jan 1094
297	20 Sept 909	361	24 Oct 971	424	7 Dec 1032	488	11 Jan 1095
298	9 Sept 910	362	12 Oct 972	425	26 Nov 1033	489	31 Dec 1095
299	29 Aug 911	363	2 Oct 973	426	16 Nov 1034	490	19 Dec 1096
300	18 Aug 912	364	21 Sept 974	427	5 Nov 1035	491	9 Dec 1097
301	7 Aug 913	365	10 Sept 975	428	25 Oct 1036	492	28 Nov 1098
302	27 July 914	366	30 Aug 976	429	14 Oct 1037	493	17 Nov 1099
303	17 July 915	367	19 Aug 977	430	3 Oct 1038		
304	5 July 916	368	9 Aug 978	431	23 Sept 1039	494	6 Nov 1100
305	24 June 917	369	29 July 979	432	11 Sept 1040	495	26 Oct 1101
306	14 June 918	370	17 July 980	433	31 Aug 1041	496	15 Oct 1102
307	3 June 919	371	7 July 981	434	21 Aug 1042	497	5 Oct 1103
308	23 May 920	372	26 June 982	435	10 Aug 1043	498	23 Sept 1104
309	12 May 921	373	15 June 983	436	29 July 1044	499	13 Sept 1105
310	1 May 922	374	4 June 984	437	19 July 1045	500	2 Sept 1106
311	21 Apr 923	375	24 May 985	438	8 July 1046	501	22 Aug 1107
312	9 Apr 924	376	13 May 986	439	28 June 1047	502	11 Aug 1108
313	29 Mar 925	377	3 May 987	440	16 June 1048	503	31 July 1109
314	19 Mar 926	378	21 Apr 988	441	5 June 1049	504	20 July 1110
315	8 Mar 927	379	11 Apr 989	442	26 May 1050	505	10 July 1111
316	25 Feb 928	380	31 Mar 990	443	15 May 1051	506	28 June 1112
317	14 Feb 929	381	20 Mar 991	444	3 May 1052	507	18 June 1113

Calendar Conversion Table

Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1
508	7 June 1114	572	10 July 1176	635	24 Aug 1237	699	28 Sept 1299
509	27 May 1115	573	30 June 1177	636	14 Aug 1238		
510	16 May 1116	574	19 June 1178	637	3 Aug 1239	700	16 Sept 1300
511	5 May 1117	575	8 June 1179	638	23 July 1240	701	5 Sept 1301
512	24 Apr 1118	576	28 May 1180	639	12 July 1241	702	26 Aug 1302
513	14 Apr 1119	577	17 May 1181	640	1 July 1242	703	15 Aug 1303
514	2 Apr 1120	578	7 May 1182	641	21 June 1243	704	4 Aug 1304
515	22 Mar 1121	579	26 Apr 1183	642	9 June 1244	705	24 July 1305
516	12 Mar 1122	580	14 Apr 1184	643	29 May 1245	706	13 July 1306
517	1 Mar 1123	581	4 Apr 1185	644	19 May 1246	707	3 July 1307
518	19 Feb 1124	582	24 Mar 1186	645	8 May 1247	708	21 June 1308
519	7 Feb 1125	583	13 Mar 1187	646	26 Apr 1248	709	11 June 1309
520	27 Jan 1126	584	2 Mar 1188	647	16 Apr 1249	710	31 May 1310
521	17 Jan 1127	585	19 Feb 1189	648	5 Apr 1250	711	20 May 1311
522	6 Jan 1128	586	8 Feb 1190	649	26 Mar 1251	712	9 May 1312
523	25 Dec 1128	587	29 Jan 1191	650	14 Mar 1252	713	28 Apr 1313
524	15 Dec 1129	588	18 Jan 1192	651	3 Mar 1253	714	17 Apr 1314
525	4 Dec 1130	589	7 Jan 1193	652	21 Feb 1254	715	7 Apr 1315
526	23 Nov 1131	590	27 Dec 1193	653	10 Feb 1255	716	26 Mar 1316
527	12 Nov 1132	591	16 Dec 1194	654	30 Jan 1256	717	16 Mar 1317
528	1 Nov 1133	592	6 Dec 1195	655	19 Jan 1257	718	5 Mar 1318
529	22 Oct 1134	593	24 Nov 1196	656	8 Jan 1258	719	22 Feb 1319
530	11 Oct 1135	594	13 Nov 1197	657	29 Dec 1258	720	12 Feb 1320
531	29 Sept 1136	595	3 Nov 1198	658	18 Dec 1259	721	31 Jan 1321
532	19 Sept 1137	596	23 Oct 1199	659	6 Dec 1260	722	20 Jan 1322
533	8 Sept 1138			660	26 Nov 1261	723	10 Jan 1323
534	28 Aug 1139	597	12 Oct 1200	661	15 Nov 1262	724	30 Dec 1323
535	17 Aug 1140	598	1 Oct 1201	662	4 Nov 1263	725	18 Dec 1324
536	6 Aug 1141	599	20 Sept 1202	663	24 Oct 1264	726	8 Dec 1325
537	27 July 1142	600	10 Sept 1203	664	13 Oct 1265	727	27 Nov 1326
538	16 July 1143	601	29 Aug 1204	665	2 Oct 1266	728	17 Nov 1327
539	4 July 1144	602	18 Aug 1205	666	22 Sept 1267	729	5 Nov 1328
540	24 June 1145	603	8 Aug 1206	667	10 Sept 1268	730	25 Oct 1329
541	13 June 1146	604	28 July 1207	668	31 Aug 1269	731	15 Oct 1330
542	2 June 1147	605	16 July 1208	669	20 Aug 1270	732	4 Oct 1331
543	22 May 1148	606	6 July 1209	670	9 Aug 1271	733	22 Sept 1332
544	11 May 1149	607	25 June 1210	671	29 July 1272	734	12 Sept 1333
545	30 Apr 1150	608	15 June 1211	672	18 July 1273	735	1 Sept 1334
546	20 Apr 1151	609	3 June 1212	673	7 July 1274	736	21 Aug 1335
547	8 Apr 1152	610	23 May 1213	674	27 June 1275	737	10 Aug 1336
548	27 Mar 1153	611	13 May 1214	675	15 June 1276	738	30 July 1337
549	18 Mar 1154	612	2 May 1215	676	4 June 1277	739	20 July 1338
550	7 Mar 1155	613	20 Apr 1216	677	25 May 1278	740	9 July 1339
551	25 Feb 1156	614	10 Apr 1217	678	14 May 1279	741	27 June 1340
552	13 Feb 1157	615	30 Mar 1218	679	3 May 1280	742	17 June 1341
553	2 Feb 1158	616	19 Mar 1219	680	22 Apr 1281	743	6 June 1342
554	23 Jan 1159	617	8 Mar 1220	681	11 Apr 1282	744	26 May 1343
555	12 Jan 1160	618	25 Feb 1221	682	1 Apr 1283	745	15 May 1344
556	31 Dec 1160	619	15 Feb 1222	683	20 Mar 1284	746	4 May 1345
557	21 Dec 1161	620	4 Feb 1223	684	9 Mar 1285	747	24 Apr 1346
558	10 Dec 1162	621	24 Jan 1224	685	27 Feb 1286	748	13 Apr 1347
559	30 Nov 1163	622	13 Jan 1225	686	16 Feb 1287	749	1 Apr 1348
560	18 Nov 1164	623	2 Jan 1226	687	6 Feb 1288	750	22 Mar 1349
561	7 Nov 1165	624	22 Dec 1226	688	25 Jan 1289	751	11 Mar 1350
562	28 Oct 1166	625	12 Dec 1227	689	14 Jan 1290	752	28 Feb 1351
563	17 Oct 1167	626	30 Nov 1228	690	4 Jan 1291	753	18 Feb 1352
564	5 Oct 1168	627	20 Nov 1229	691	24 Dec 1921	754	6 Feb 1353
565	25 Sept 1169	628	9 Nov 1230	692	12 Dec 1292	755	26 Jan 1354
566	14 Sept 1170	629	29 Oct 1231	693	2 Dec 1293	756	16 Jan 1355
567	4 Sept 1171	630	18 Oct 1232	694	21 Nov 1294	757	5 Jan 1356
568	23 Aug 1172	631	7 Oct 1233	695	10 Nov 1295	758	25 Dec 1356
569	12 Aug 1173	632	26 Sept 1234	696	30 Oct 1296	759	15 Dec 1357
570	2 Aug 1174	633	16 Sept 1235	697	19 Oct 1297	760	3 Dec 1358
571	22 July 1175	634	4 Sept 1236	698	9 Oct 1298	761	23 Nov 1359

Calendar Conversion Table

Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1
762	11 Nov 1360	825	26 Dec 1421	889	30 Jan 1484	952	15 Mar 1545
763	31 Oct 1361	826	15 Dec 1422	890	18 Jan 1485	953	4 Mar 1546
764	21 Oct 1362	827	5 Dec 1423	891	7 Jan 1486	954	21 Feb 1547
765	10 Oct 1363	828	23 Nov 1424	892	28 Dec 1486	955	11 Feb 1548
766	28 Sept 1364	829	13 Nov 1425	893	17 Dec 1487	956	30 Jan 1549
767	18 Sept 1365	830	2 Nov 1426	894	5 Dec 1488	957	20 Jan 1550
768	7 Sept 1366	831	22 Oct 1427	895	25 Nov 1489	958	9 Jan 1551
769	28 Aug 1367	832	11 Oct 1428	896	14 Nov 1490	959	29 Dec 1551
770	16 Aug 1368	833	30 Sept 1429	897	4 Nov 1491	960	18 Dec 1552
771	5 Aug 1369	834	19 Sept 1430	898	23 Oct 1492	961	7 Dec 1553
772	26 July 1370	835	9 Sept 1431	899	12 Oct 1493	962	26 Nov 1554
773	15 July 1371	836	28 Aug 1432	900	2 Oct 1494	963	16 Nov 1555
774	3 July 1372	837	18 Aug 1433	901	21 Sept 1495	964	4 Nov 1556
775	23 June 1373	838	7 Aug 1434	902	9 Sept 1496	965	24 Oct 1557
776	12 June 1374	839	27 July 1435	903	30 Aug 1497	966	14 Oct 1558
777	2 June 1375	840	16 July 1436	904	19 Aug 1498	967	3 Oct 1559
778	21 May 1376	841	5 July 1437	905	8 Aug 1499	968	22 Sept 1560
779	10 May 1377	842	24 June 1438			969	11 Sept 1561
780	30 Apr 1378	843	14 June 1439	906	28 July 1500	970	31 Aug 1562
781	19 Apr 1379	844	2 June 1440	907	17 July 1501	971	21 Aug 1563
782	7 Apr 1380	845	22 May 1441	908	7 July 1502	972	9 Aug 1564
783	28 Mar 1381	846	12 May 1442	909	26 June 1503	973	29 July 1565
784	17 Mar 1382	847	1 May 1443	910	14 June 1504	974	19 July 1566
785	6 Mar 1383	848	20 Apr 1444	911	4 June 1505	975	8 July 1567
786	24 Feb 1384	849	9 Apr 1445	912	24 May 1506	976	26 June 1568
787	12 Feb 1385	850	29 Mar 1446	913	13 May 1507	977	16 June 1569
788	2 Feb 1386	851	19 Mar 1447	914	2 May 1508	978	5 June 1570
789	22 Jan 1387	852	7 Mar 1448	915	21 Apr 1509	979	26 May 1571
790	11 Jan 1388	853	24 Feb 1449	916	10 Apr 1510	980	14 May 1572
791	31 Dec 1388	854	14 Feb 1450	917	31 Mar 1511	981	3 May 1573
792	20 Dec 1389	855	3 Feb 1451	918	19 Mar 1512	982	23 Apr 1574
793	9 Dec 1390	856	23 Jan 1452	919	9 Mar 1513	983	12 Apr 1575
794	29 Nov 1391	857	12 Jan 1453	920	26 Feb 1514	984	31 Mar 1576
795	17 Nov 1392	858	1 Jan 1454	921	15 Feb 1515	985	21 Mar 1577
796	6 Nov 1393	859	22 Dec 1454	922	5 Feb 1516	986	10 Mar 1578
797	27 Oct 1394	860	11 Dec 1455	923	24 Jan 1517	987	28 Feb 1579
798	16 Oct 1395	861	29 Nov 1456	924	13 Jan 1518	988	17 Feb 1580
799	5 Oct 1396	862	19 Nov 1457	925	3 Jan 1519	989	5 Feb 1581
800	24 Sept 1397	863	8 Nov 1458	926	23 Dec 1519	990	26 Jan 1582
801	13 Sept 1398	864	28 Oct 1459	927	12 Dec 1520	991	25 Jan 1583
802	3 Sept 1399	865	17 Oct 1460	928	1 Dec 1521	992	14 Jan 1584
		866	6 Oct 1461	929	20 Nov 1522	993	3 Jan 1585
803	22 Aug 1400	867	26 Sept 1462	930	10 Nov 1523	994	23 Dec 1585
804	11 Aug 1401	868	15 Sept 1463	931	29 Oct 1524	995	12 Dec 1586
805	1 Aug 1402	869	3 Sept 1464	932	18 Oct 1525	996	2 Dec 1587
806	21 July 1403	870	23 Aug 1465	933	8 Oct 1526	997	20 Nov 1588
807	10 July 1404	871	13 Aug 1466	934	27 Oct 1527	998	10 Nov 1589
808	29 June 1405	872	2 Aug 1467	935	15 Sept 1528	999	30 Oct 1590
809	18 June 1406	873	22 July 1468	936	5 Sept 1529	1000	19 Oct 1591
810	8 June 1407	874	11 July 1469	937	25 Aug 1530		
811	27 May 1408	875	30 June 1470	938	15 Aug 1531	1001	8 Oct 1592
812	16 May 1409	876	20 June 1471	939	3 Aug 1532	1002	27 Sept 1593
813	6 May 1410	877	8 June 1472	940	23 July 1533	1003	16 Sept 1594
814	25 Apr 1411	878	29 May 1473	941	13 July 1534	1004	6 Sept 1595
815	13 Apr 1412	879	18 May 1474	942	2 July 1535	1005	28 Aug 1596
816	3 Apr 1413	880	7 May 1475	943	20 June 1536	1006	14 Aug 1597
817	23 Mar 1414	881	26 Apr 1476	944	10 June 1537	1007	4 Aug 1598
818	13 Mar 1415	882	15 Apr 1477	945	30 May 1538	1008	24 July 1599
819	1 Mar 1416	883	4 Apr 1478	946	19 May 1539		
820	18 Feb 1417	884	25 Mar 1479	947	8 May 1540	1009	13 July 1600
821	8 Feb 1418	885	13 Mar 1480	948	27 Apr 1541	1010	2 July 1601
822	28 Jan 1419	886	2 Mar 1481	949	17 Apr 1542	1011	21 June 1602
823	17 Jan 1420	887	20 Feb 1482	950	6 Apr 1543	1012	11 June 1603
824	6 Jan 1421	888	9 Feb 1483	951	25 Mar 1544	1013	30 May 1604

Calendar Conversion Table

Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muharram 1
1014	19 May 1605	1078	23 June 1667	1141	7 Aug 1728	1205	10 Sept 1790
1015	9 May 1606	1079	11 June 1668	1142	27 July 1729	1206	31 Aug 1791
1016	28 Apr 1607	1080	1 June 1669	1143	17 July 1730	1207	19 Aug 1792
1017	17 Apr 1608	1081	21 May 1670	1144	6 July 1731	1208	9 Aug 1793
1018	6 Apr 1609	1082	10 May 1671	1145	24 June 1732	1209	29 July 1794
1019	26 Mar 1610	1083	29 Apr 1672	1146	14 June 1733	1210	18 July 1795
1020	16 Mar 1611	1084	18 Apr 1673	1147	3 June 1734	1211	7 July 1796
1021	4 Mar 1612	1085	7 Apr 1674	1148	24 May 1735	1212	26 June 1797
1022	21 Feb 1613	1086	28 Mar 1675	1149	12 May 1736	1213	15 June 1798
1023	11 Feb 1614	1087	16 Mar 1676	1150	1 May 1737	1214	5 June 1799
1024	31 Jan 1615	1088	6 Mar 1677	1151	21 Apr 1738		
1025	20 Jan 1616	1089	23 Feb 1678	1152	10 Apr 1739	1215	25 May 1800
1026	9 Jan 1617	1090	12 Feb 1679	1153	29 Mar 1740	1216	14 May 1801
1027	29 Dec 1617	1091	2 Feb 1680	1154	19 Mar 1741	1217	4 May 1802
1028	19 Dec 1618	1092	21 Jan 1681	1155	8 Mar 1742	1218	23 Apr 1803
1029	8 Dec 1619	1093	10 Jan 1682	1156	25 Feb 1743	1219	12 Apr 1804
1030	26 Nov 1620	1094	31 Dec 1682	1157	15 Feb 1744	1220	1 Apr 1805
1031	16 Nov 1621	1095	20 Dec 1683	1158	3 Feb 1745	1221	21 Mar 1806
1032	5 Nov 1622	1096	8 Dec 1684	1159	24 Jan 1746	1222	11 Mar 1807
1033	25 Oct 1623	1097	28 Nov 1685	1160	13 Jan 1747	1223	28 Feb 1808
1034	14 Oct 1624	1098	17 Nov 1686	1161	2 Jan 1748	1224	16 Feb 1809
1035	3 Oct 1625	1099	7 Nov 1687	1162	22 Dec 1748	1225	6 Feb 1810
1036	22 Sept 1626	1100	26 Oct 1688	1163	11 Dec 1749	1226	26 Jan 1811
1037	12 Sept 1627	1101	15 Oct 1689	1164	30 Nov 1750	1227	16 Jan 1812
1038	31 Aug 1638	1102	5 Oct 1690	1165	20 Nov 1751	1228	4 Jan 1813
1039	21 Aug 1629	1103	24 Sept 1691	1166	8 Nov 1752	1229	24 Dec 1813
1040	10 Aug 1630	1104	12 Sept 1692	1167	29 Oct 1753	1230	14 Dec 1814
1041	30 July 1631	1105	2 Sept 1693	1168	18 Oct 1754	1231	3 Dec 1815
1042	19 July 1632	1106	22 Aug 1694	1169	7 Oct 1755	1232	21 Nov 1816
1043	8 July 1633	1107	12 Aug 1695	1170	26 Sept 1756	1233	11 Nov 1817
1044	27 June 1634	1108	31 July 1696	1171	15 Sept 1757	1234	31 Oct 1818
1045	17 June 1635	1109	20 July 1697	1172	4 Sept 1758	1235	20 Oct 1819
1046	5 June 1636	1110	10 July 1698	1173	25 Aug 1759	1236	9 Oct 1820
1047	26 May 1637	1111	29 June 1699	1174	13 Aug 1760	1237	28 Sept 1821
1048	15 May 1638			1175	2 Aug 1761	1238	18 Sept 1822
1049	4 May 1639	1112	18 June 1700	1176	23 July 1762	1239	7 Sept 1823
1050	23 Apr 1640	1113	8 June 1701	1177	12 July 1763	1240	26 Aug 1824
1051	12 Apr 1641	1114	28 May 1702	1178	1 July 1764	1241	16 Aug 1825
1052	1 Apr 1642	1115	17 May 1703	1179	20 June 1765	1242	5 Aug 1826
1053	22 Mar 1643	1116	6 May 1704	1180	9 June 1766	1243	25 July 1827
1054	10 Mar 1644	1117	25 Apr 1705	1181	30 May 1767	1244	14 July 1828
1055	27 Feb 1645	1118	15 Apr 1706	1182	18 May 1768	1245	3 July 1829
1056	17 Feb 1646	1119	4 Apr 1707	1183	7 May 1769	1246	22 June 1830
1057	6 Feb 1647	1120	23 Mar 1708	1184	27 Apr 1770	1247	12 June 1831
1058	27 Jan 1648	1121	13 Mar 1709	1185	16 Apr 1771	1248	31 May 1832
1059	15 Jan 1649	1122	2 Mar 1710	1186	4 Apr 1772	1249	21 May 1833
1060	4 Jan 1650	1123	19 Feb 1711	1187	25 Mar 1773	1250	10 May 1834
1061	25 Dec 1650	1124	9 Feb 1712	1188	14 Mar 1774	1251	29 Apr 1835
1062	14 Dec 1651	1125	28 Jan 1713	1189	4 Mar 1775	1252	18 Apr 1836
1063	2 Dec 1652	1126	17 Jan 1714	1190	21 Feb 1776	1253	7 Apr 1837
1064	22 Nov 1653	1127	7 Jan 1715	1191	19 Feb 1777	1254	27 Mar 1838
1065	11 Nov 1654	1128	27 Dec 1715	1192	30 Jan 1778	1255	17 Mar 1839
1066	31 Oct 1655	1129	16 Dec 1716	1193	19 Jan 1779	1256	5 Mar 1840
1067	20 Oct 1656	1130	5 Dec 1717	1194	8 Jan 1780	1257	23 Feb 1841
1068	9 Oct 1657	1131	24 Nov 1718	1195	28 Dec 1780	1258	12 Feb 1842
1069	29 Sept 1658	1132	14 Nov 1719	1196	17 Dec 1781	1259	1 Feb 1843
1070	18 Sept 1659	1133	2 Nov 1720	1197	7 Dec 1782	1260	22 Jan 1844
1071	6 Sept 1660	1134	22 Oct 1721	1198	26 Nov 1783	1261	10 Jan 1845
1072	27 Aug 1661	1135	12 Oct 1722	1199	14 Nov 1784	1262	30 Dec 1845
1073	16 Aug 1662	1136	1 Oct 1723	1200	4 Nov 1785	1263	20 Dec 1846
1074	5 Aug 1663	1137	20 Sept 1724	1201	24 Oct 1786	1264	9 Dec 1847
1075	25 July 1664	1138	9 Sept 1725	1202	13 Oct 1787	1265	27 Nov 1848
1076	14 July 1665	1139	29 Aug 1726	1203	2 Oct 1788	1266	17 Nov 1849
1077	4 July 1666	1140	19 Aug 1727	1204	21 Sept 1789	1267	6 Nov 1850

Calendar Conversion Table

Hijra Year	Western Date of Muḥarram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muḥarram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muḥarram 1	Hijra Year	Western Date of Muḥarram 1
1268	27 Oct 1851	1331	11 Dec 1912	1395	14 Jan 1975		
1269	15 Oct 1852	1332	30 Nov 1913	1396	3 Jan 1976		
1270	4 Oct 1853	1333	19 Nov 1914	1397	23 Dec 1976		
1271	24 Sept 1854	1334	9 Nov 1915	1398	12 Dec 1977		
1272	13 Sept 1855	1335	28 Oct 1916	1399	2 Dec 1978		
1273	1 Sept 1856	1336	17 Oct 1917	1400	21 Nov 1979		
1274	22 Aug 1857	1337	7 Oct 1918	1401	9 Nov 1980		
1275	11 Aug 1858	1338	26 Sept 1919	1402	30 Oct 1981		
1276	31 July 1859	1339	15 Sept 1920	1403	19 Oct 1982		
1277	20 July 1860	1340	4 Sept 1921	1404	8 Oct 1983		
1278	9 July 1861	1341	24 Aug 1922	1405	27 Sept 1984		
1279	29 June 1862	1342	14 Aug 1923	1406	16 Sept 1985		
1280	18 June 1863	1343	2 Aug 1924	1407	6 Sept 1986		
1281	6 June 1864	1344	22 July 1925	1408	26 Aug 1987		
1282	27 May 1865	1345	12 July 1926	1409	14 Aug 1988		
1283	16 May 1866	1346	1 July 1927	1410	4 Aug 1989		
1284	5 May 1867	1347	20 June 1928	1411	24 July 1990		
1285	24 Apr 1868	1348	9 June 1929	1412	13 July 1991		
1286	13 Apr 1869	1349	29 May 1930	1413	2 July 1992		
1287	3 Apr 1870	1350	19 May 1931	1414	21 June 1993		
1288	23 Mar 1871	1351	7 May 1932	1415	10 June 1994		
1289	11 Mar 1872	1352	26 Apr 1933	1416	31 May 1995		
1290	1 Mar 1873	1353	16 Apr 1934	1417	19 May 1996		
1291	18 Feb 1874	1354	5 Apr 1935	1418	9 May 1997		
1292	7 Feb 1875	1355	24 Mar 1936	1419	28 Apr 1998		
1293	28 Jan 1876	1356	14 Mar 1937	1420	17 Apr 1999		
1294	16 Jan 1877	1357	3 Mar 1938				
1295	5 Jan 1878	1358	21 Feb 1939	1421	6 Apr 2000		
1296	26 Dec 1878	1359	10 Feb 1940				
1297	15 Dec 1879	1360	29 Jan 1941				
1298	4 Dec 1880	1361	19 Jan 1942				
1299	23 Nov 1881	1362	8 Jan 1943				
1300	12 Nov 1882	1363	28 Dec 1943				
1301	2 Nov 1882	1364	17 Dec 1944				
1302	21 Oct 1884	1365	6 Dec 1945				
1303	10 Oct 1885	1366	25 Nov 1946				
1304	30 Sept 1886	1367	15 Nov 1947				
1305	19 Sept 1887	1368	3 Nov 1948				
1306	7 Sept 1888	1369	24 Oct 1949				
1307	28 Aug 1889	1370	13 Oct 1950				
1308	17 Aug 1890	1371	2 Oct 1951				
1309	7 Aug 1891	1372	21 Sept 1952				
1310	26 July 1892	1373	10 Sept 1953				
1311	15 July 1893	1374	30 Aug 1954				
1312	5 July 1894	1375	20 Aug 1955				
1313	24 June 1895	1376	8 Aug 1956				
1314	12 June 1896	1377	29 July 1957				
1315	2 June 1897	1378	18 July 1958				
1316	22 May 1898	1379	7 July 1959				
1317	12 May 1899	1380	25 June 1960				
		1381	14 June 1961				
1318	1 May 1900	1382	4 June 1962				
1319	20 May 1901	1383	25 May 1963				
1320	10 Apr 1902	1384	13 May 1964				
1321	30 Mar 1903	1385	2 May 1965				
1322	18 Mar 1904	1386	22 Apr 1966				
1323	8 Mar 1905	1387	11 Apr 1967				
1324	25 Feb 1906	1388	31 May 1968				
1325	14 Feb 1907	1389	20 Mar 1969				
1326	4 Feb 1908	1390	9 Mar 1970				
1327	23 Jan 1909	1391	27 Feb 1971				
1328	13 Jan 1910	1392	16 Feb 1972				
1329	2 Jan 1911	1393	4 Feb 1973				
1330	22 Dec 1911	1394	25 Jan 1974				



IV. Dynasties, Rulers, Administrators

A critical tool for any analysis of political developments is the list of caliphs, sultans, governors, presidents, prime ministers, etc. who ruled over Southwest Asia and Egypt. Students of pre-20th-century Islamic history are very fortunate to have the excellent work by C.E. Bosworth, *The Islamic Dynasties* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1967; 2nd ed., 1980), University of Edinburgh Islamic Surveys, No. 5. In 82 tables, Professor Bosworth lists every major and many minor dynasties from Spain through India. Each section lists the rulers, their regnal dates (in Muslim and Western years), and then presents a brief historical sketch, followed by a few pertinent references. The only weakness of this well-written and fully indexed work is its lack of any genealogical tables.

If one wishes more extensive tables of rulers and genealogical tables for medieval Islamic history — including numerous lists of *wazīrs* and governors, full Muslim dates for the beginning of a rule and, when possible, Muslim dates of death — the best source is Edward von Zambaur, *Manuel de Généalogie et de Chronologie pour l'Histoire de l'Islam* (Hanover, 1927 [reprinted in Berlin, 1955]). There is also an Arabic translation of Zambaur by Zakī M. Ḥasan Bey, Ḥasan Aḥmad Maḥmūd and others, *Muʿjam al-Ansāb wa'l-Usarāt al-Hakīma fī'l-Ta'rīkh al-Islāmī* (Cairo: Arab League, 1370/1951). However, unlike Bosworth, neither Zambaur nor the translation of his work includes Western dates, historical summaries or a bibliography.

One other important source of information on medieval dynasties, *wazīrs*, etc. is *EI*¹ and *EI*². Stanley Lane-Poole's pioneer work, *The Mohammedan Dynasties* (London, 1893 [reprinted New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1965]), includes dynasties not in Bosworth and genealogical tables. A.D. Alderson, *The Structure of the Ottoman Dynasty* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1956), is the best Western source for data related to the Ottoman family.

A recent reference work in Arabic is by Dr. Aḥmad al-Saʿīd Sulaymān, entitled *Ta'rīkh al-Dawāl al-Islāmiyya wa Muʿjam al-Usarāt al-Hakīma* (Cairo: Dār al-Maʿārif [n.d.]). His book includes 115 dynasties with a brief historical introduction, the names and dates of the rulers and, whenever possible, a genealogy table. His dates for Iranian dynasties often differ from those found in Western sources.

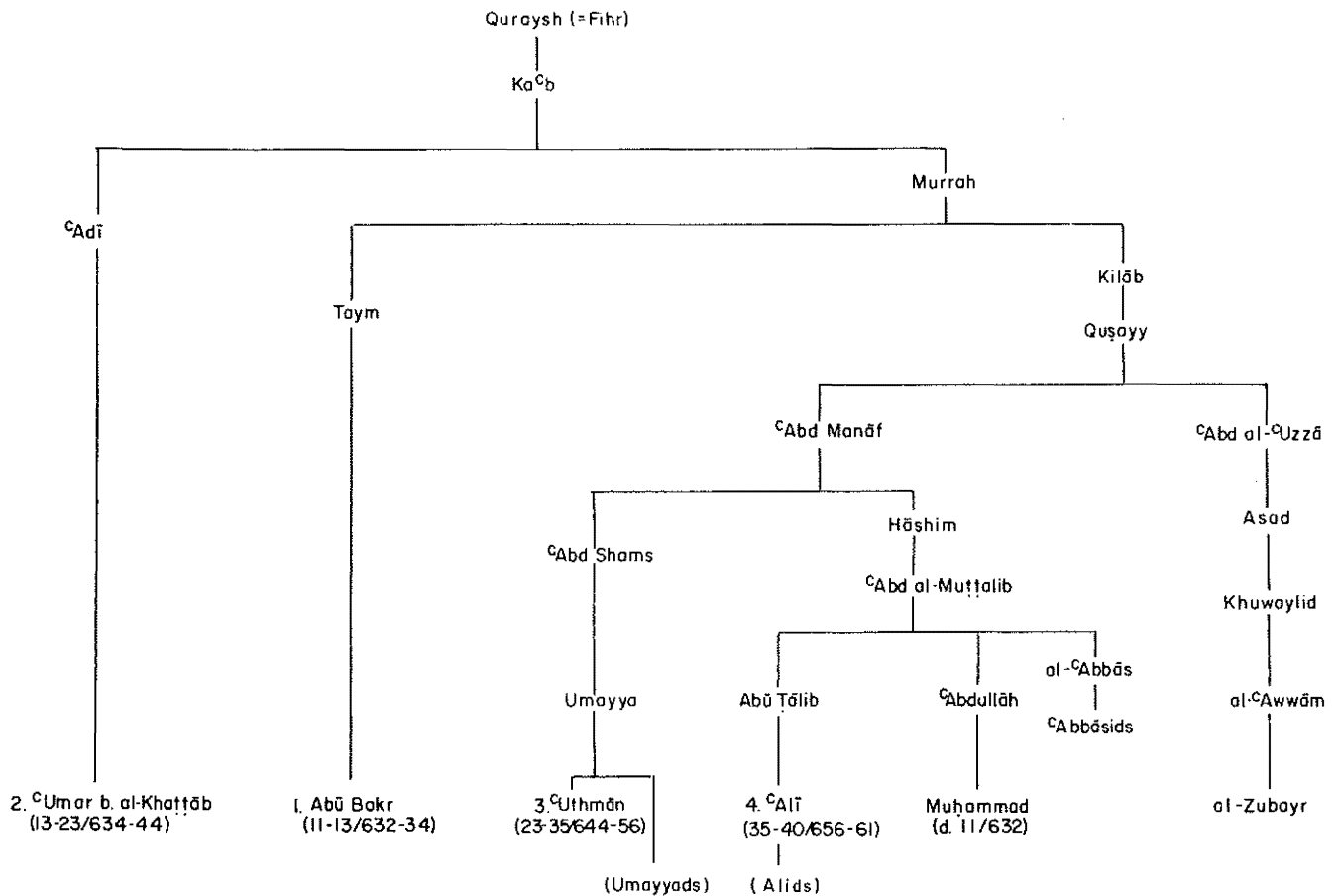
The material which follows has been arranged in the following manner: general divisions with a list of the dates of the dynasties (and a few other groups) which ruled in that area for the period covered. Those dynasties, ministers, officials marked by "*" are broken down into a list of the individuals with the dates they were in power, and those categories marked with a "+" are presented in the form of a genealogical table. The choice of those groups given in greater detail or in a genealogical table reflect my teaching experience and are not meant to be comprehensive.

CALIPHS AND WAZĪRS

	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
*+ A. Rāshidūn	11 - 40 A.H.	632 - 661 A.D.
*+ B. Umayyads	41 - 132	661 - 750
*+ C.1. ^C Abbāsids in Iraq	132 - 656	750 - 1258
*+ 2. Barmakids	ca. 165 - 221	ca. 781 - 835
* 3. ^C Abbāsids in Egypt	659 - 923	1261 - 1517
*+ D. Selected Early Shī ^C ites	35 - c.264	656 - ca. 878

A. Rāshidūn

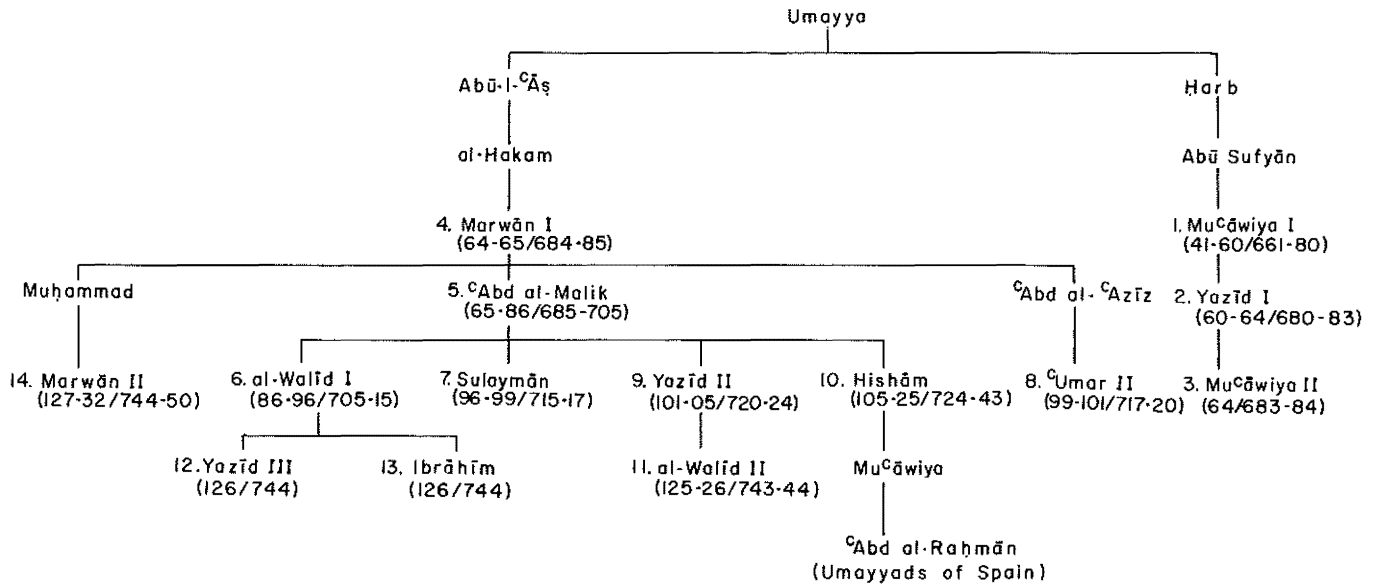
11/632	Abū Bakr	23/644	^C Uthmān b. ^C Affān
13/634	^C Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb	35-40/656-661	^C Alī b. Abī-Ṭālib



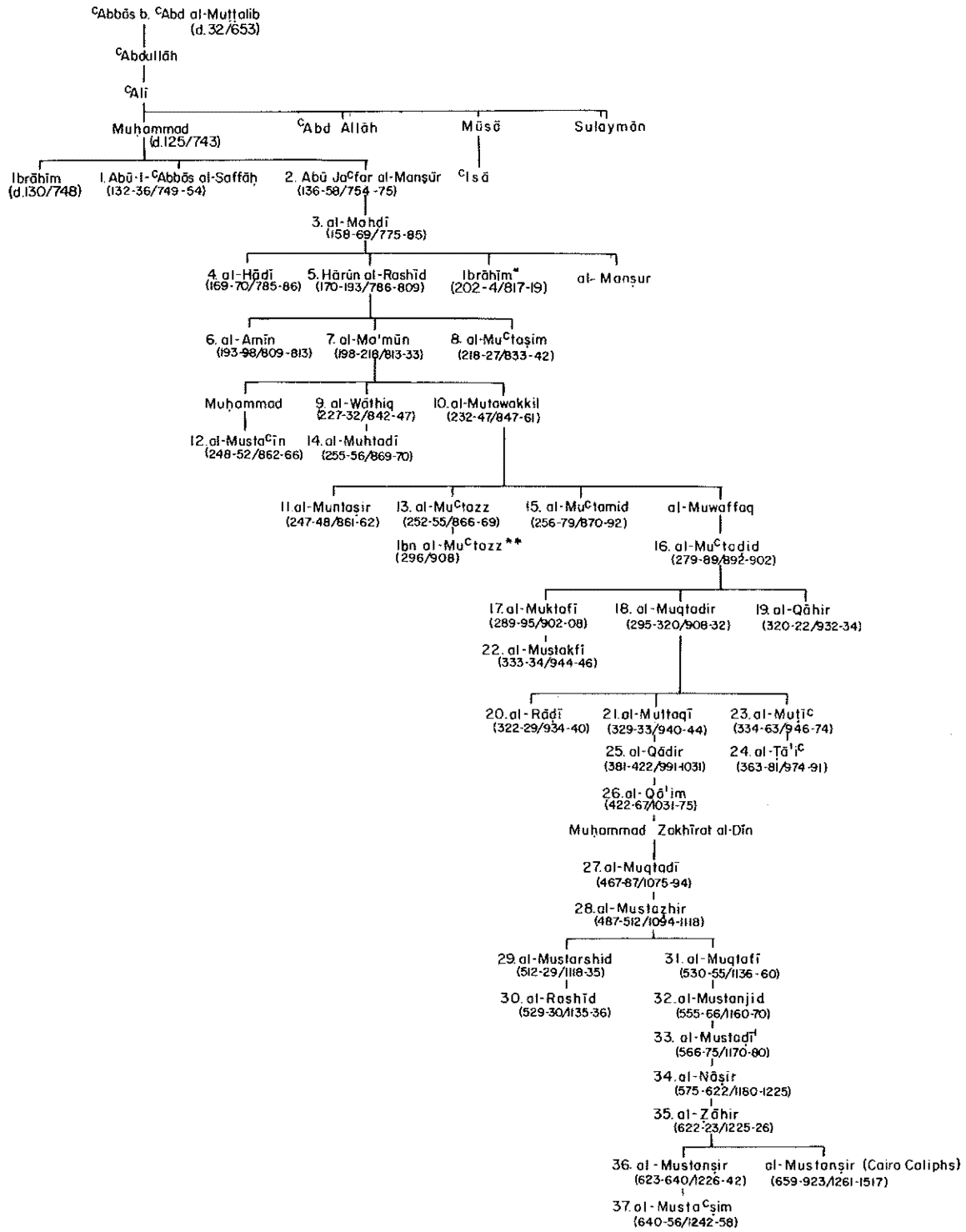
* = Lists of individuals.
 + = Genealogy table.

B. Umayyad Caliphs

41/661	Mu ^C āwīya I	86/705	al-Walīd I	125/743	al-Walīd II
60/680	Yazīd I	96/715	Sulaymān	126/744	Yazīd III
64/683	Mu ^C āwīya II	99/717	^C Umar II	126/744	Ibrāhīm
64/684	Marwān I	101/720	Yazīd II	127-132/744-750	Marwān II
65/685	^C Abd al-Malik	105/724	Hishām		

C.1. ʿAbbāsids in Iraq

132/749	al-Saffāḥ	255/869	al-Muhtadī	422/1031	al-Qā'im
136/754	al-Manṣūr	256/870	al-Mu ^C tamid	467/1075	al-Muqtadī
158/775	al-Mahdī	279/892	al-Mu ^C taḍid	487/1094	al-Mustaẓhir
169/785	al-Hādī	289/902	al-Muktafī	512/1118	al-Mustarshid
170/786	Hārūn al-Rashīd	295/908	al-Muqtadir	529/1135	al-Rāshid
193/809	al-Amīn	320/932	al-Qāhir	530/1136	al-Muqtafī
198/813	al-Ma'mūn	322/934	al-Rādī	555/1160	al-Mustanjid
218/833	al-Mu ^C taṣim	329/940	al-Muttaqī	566/1170	al-Mustaḍī'
227/842	al-Wāthiq	333/944	al-Mustakfī	575/1180	al-Nāṣir
232/847	al-Mutawakkil	334/946	al-Muṭī ^C	622/1225	al-Zāhir
247/861	al-Muntaṣir	363/974	al-Ṭā'i ^C	623/1226	al-Mustaṣir
248/862	al-Musta ^C in	381/991	al-Qādir	640-656/1242-1258	al-Musta ^C ṣim
252/866	al-Mu ^C tazz				



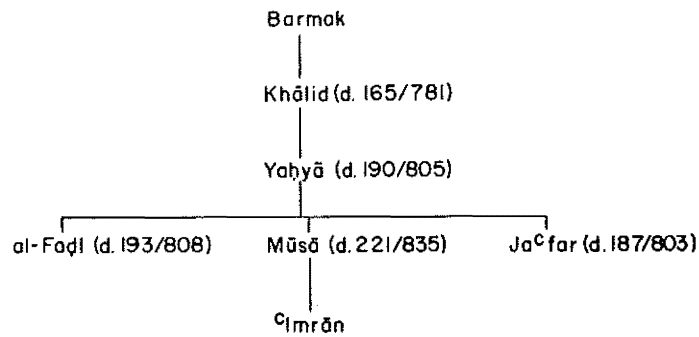
IV ʿABBĀSIDS
(132-650/749-1258)

* In Baghdad

** Caliph for part of a day

C.2. Barmakids

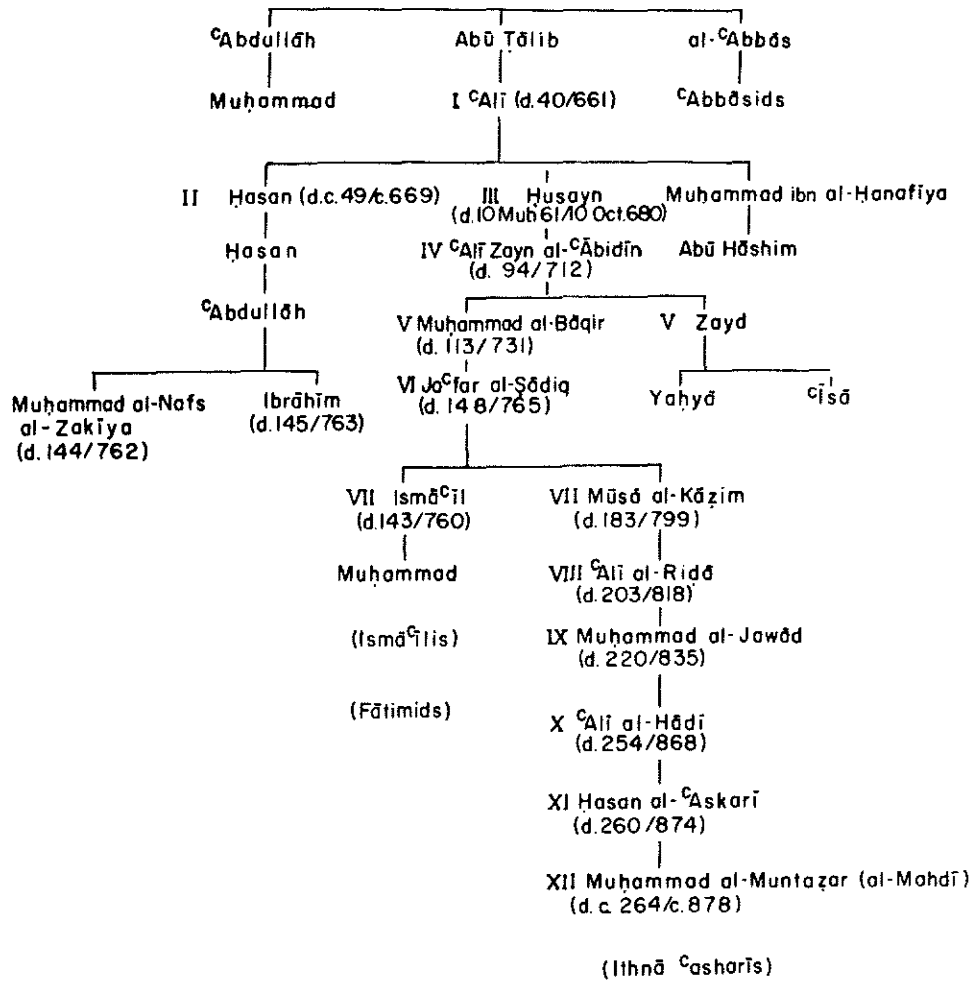
	Barmak	d. 187/803	Ja ^C far
d. 165/781	Khālīd	d. 193/808	al-Faḍl
d. 190/805	Yahyā	d. 221/835	Mūsā

C.3. Abbāsids in Egypt

659/1261	al-Mustanṣir	791/1389	al-Mutawakkil I [3rd reign]
660/1261	al-Ḥākīm I	808/1406	al-Musta ^C īn
701/1302	al-Mustakfī I	816/1414	al-Mu ^C taḍid II
740/1340	al-Wāthiq I	845/1441	al-Mustakfī II
741/1341	al-Ḥākīm II	855/1451	al-Qā'im
753/1352	al-Mu ^C taḍid I	859/1455	al-Mustanjid
763/1362	al-Mutawakkil I [1st reign]	884/1479	al-Mutawakkil II
779/1377	al-Mu ^C taṣim [1st reign]	903/1497	al-Mustamsik [1st reign]
779/1377	al-Mutawakkil I [2nd reign]	914/1508	al-Mutawakkil III [1st reign]
785/1383	al-Wāthiq II	922/1516	al-Mustamsik [2nd reign]
788/1385	al-Mu ^C taṣim [2nd reign]	923/1517	al-Mutawakkil III [2nd reign]

D. Selected Early Shī^Cites

d. 40/661	Alī	d. 183/799	Mūsā al-Kāẓim
d.c. 49/669	Ḥasan	d. 203/818	Alī al-Riḍā
d. 61/680	Ḥusayn	d. 220/835	Muḥammad al-Jawād
d. 94/712	Alī Zayn al- ^C Ābidīn	d. 254/868	Alī al-Hādī
d. 113/731	Muḥammad al-Bāqir	d. 260/874	Ḥasan al- ^C Askarī
d. 148/765	Ja ^C far al-Ṣādiq	d.c. 264/878	Muḥammad al-Mantazar [al-Mahdī]



E G Y P T

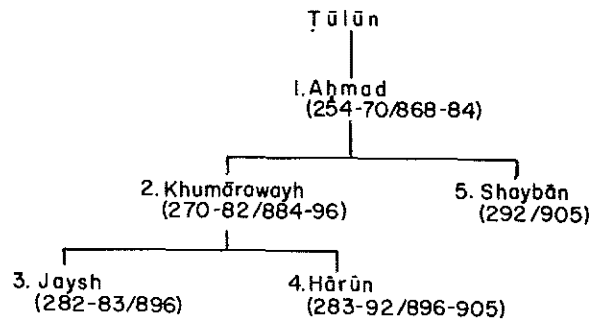
	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
*+ A. Ṭūlūnids	254 - 292 A.H.	868 - 905 A.D.
*+ B. Ikhshīdids	323 - 358	935 - 969
*+ C. Fāṭimids	297 - 567	909 - 1171
D. Ayyūbids, including Syria, Iraq and Yemen:	564 - 9th C.	1169 - 15th C.
*+ 1. Egypt	564 - 650	1169 - 1252
* 2. Damascus	582 - 658	1186 - 1260
* 3. Aleppo	579 - 658	1183 - 1260
4. Mayyāfāriqīn, Sinjār	581 - 658	1185 - 1260
5. Baʿlabbak	568 - 658	1172 - 1260
6. Hama	574 - 732	1178 - 1332
7. Ḥimṣ	574 - 661	1178 - 1262
* 8. Yemen	569 - 626	1174 - 1229
9. Ḥisn Kayfā and Āmid	629 - 9th C.	1232 - 15th C.

[continued]

	Muslim Dates	Christian Dates
E. Mamlūks:	648 - 922 A.H.	1250 - 1517 A.D.
* 1. Baḥrī	648 - 792	1250 - 1390
* 2. Circassian (Burji)	784 - 922	1382 - 1517
*+ F. Muḥammad ^C Alī's Family	1220 - 1372	1805 - 1953
* G. British Consul Generals, High Commissioners	-- --	1879 - 1936
* H. Presidents of Egypt	-- --	1953 -

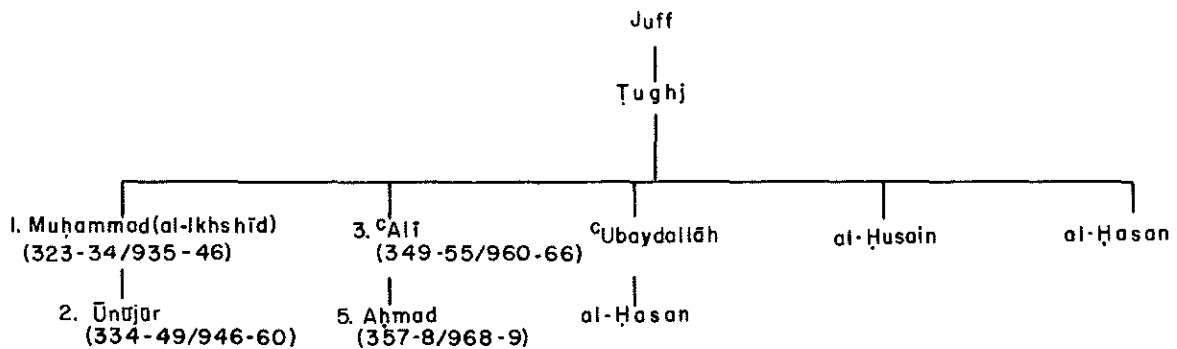
A. Ṭūlūnids

254/868	Aḥmad b. Ṭūlūn	283/896	Hārūn
270/884	Khumārowayh	292/905	Shaybān
282/896	Jaysh		



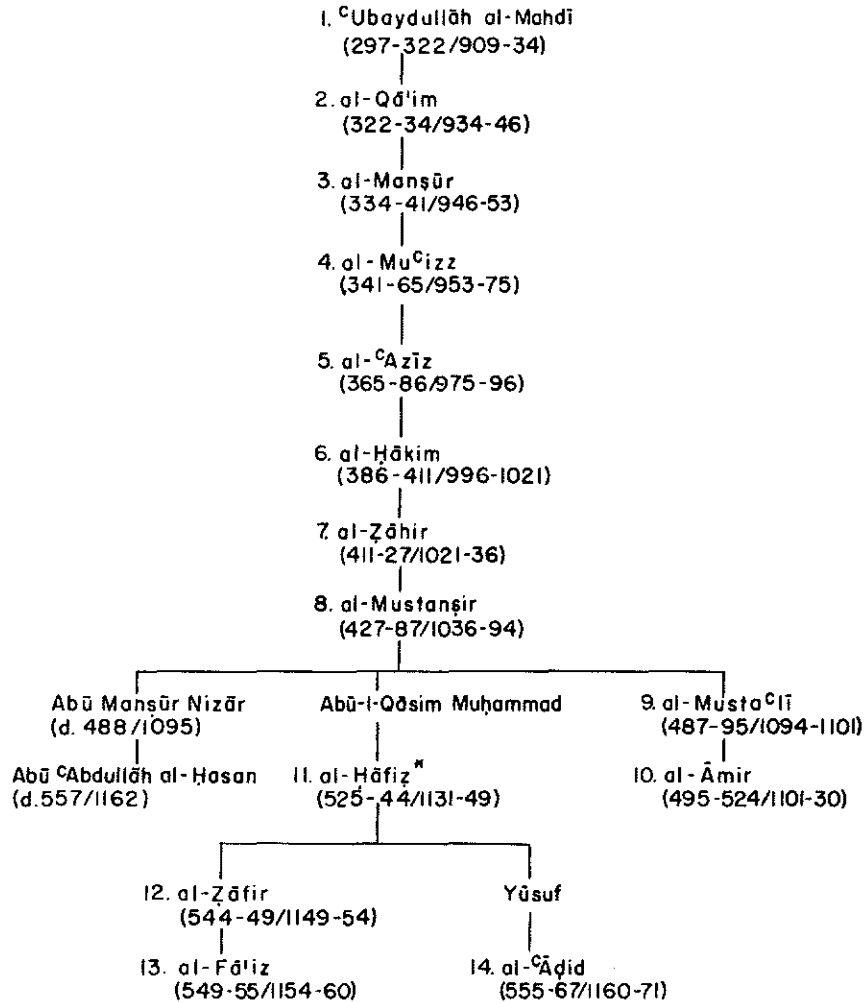
B. Ikhshīdids

323/935	Muḥammad b. Ṭughj al-Ikhshīd	355/966	Kāfūr
334/946	Ūnūjūr	357-358/968-969	Aḥmad
349/960	^C Alī		



C. Fātimids

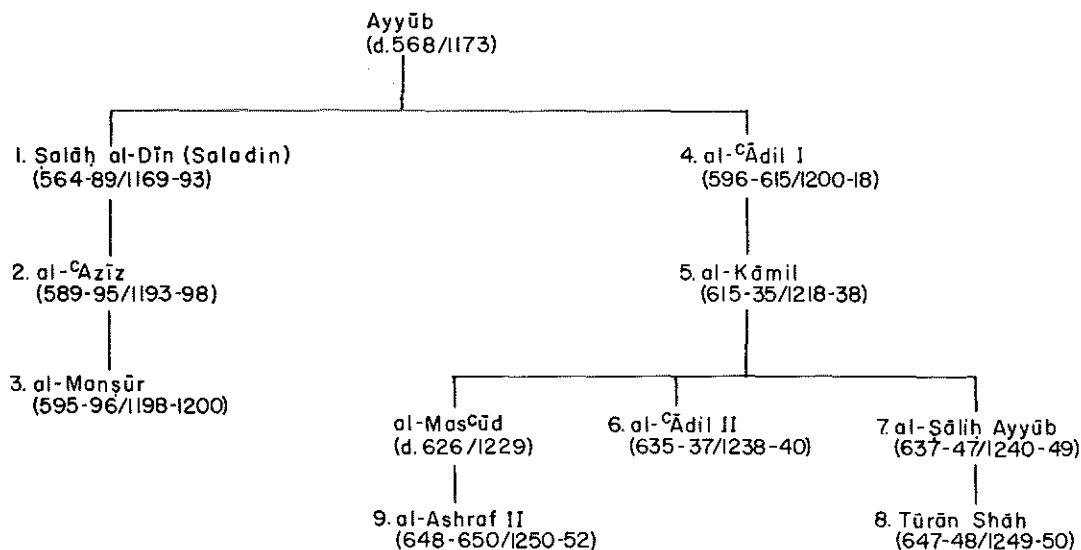
297/909	^C Ubaydullāh al-Mahdī	386/996	al-Ḥākim	524/1130	Interregnum
322/934	al-Qā'im	411/1021	al-Zāhir	525/1131	al-Ḥāfiẓ
334/946	al-Manṣūr	427/1036	al-Mustaṣṣir	544/1149	al-Zāfir
341/953	al-Mu ^C izz	487/1094	al-Musta ^C lī	549/1154	al-Fā'iz
365/975	al- ^C Azīz	495/1101	al-Āmir	555-567/1160-1171	al- ^C Ādid



* Interregnum (524-25/1130-31)

D.1 Ayyūbids in Egypt

564/1169	al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn [Saladin]	635/1238	al-Malik al- ^C Ādil II
589/1193	al-Malik al- ^C Azīz	637/1240	al-Malik al-Ṣāliḥ Najm al-Dīn Ayyūb
595/1198	al-Malik al-Manṣūr	647/1249	al-Malik al-Mu ^C azzam Tūrān Shāh
596/1200	al-Malik al- ^C Ādil I	648-50/1250-52	al-Malik al-Ashraf II
615/1218	al-Malik al-Kāmil		



D.2. Ayyūbids in Damascus

582/1186	al-Malik al-Afḍal	635/1238	al-Malik al-ʿĀdil II
592/1196	al-Malik al-ʿĀdil I	636/1239	al-Malik al-Ṣāliḥ Najm al-Dīn Ayyūb [1st reign]
615/1218	al-Malik al-Muʿazzam	637/1239	al-Malik al-Ṣāliḥ Ismāʿīl [2nd reign]
624/1227	al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn Dāʿūd	643/1245	al-Malik al-Ṣāliḥ Najm al-Dīn Ayyūb [2nd reign]
626/1229	al-Malik al-Ashraf	647/1249	al-Malik al-Muʿazzam Tūrān Shāh
634/1237	al-Malik al-Ṣāliḥ Ismāʿīl [1st reign]	648-58/1250-60	al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn II
635/1238	al-Malik al-Kāmil		

D.3. Ayyūbids in Aleppo

579/1183	al-Malik al-ʿĀdil I	613/1216	al-Malik al-ʿAzīz Ghiyāth al-Dīn
582/1186	al-Malik al-Ẓāhir Ghiyāth al-Dīn	634-58/1237-60	al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn II

D.8. Ayyūbids in Yemen

569/1174	al-Malik al-Muʿazzam Shams al-Dīn Tūrān Shāh	598/1202	al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ayyūb
577/1181	al-Malik al-ʿAzīz Ẓāhir al-Dīn Tuḡtigīn	611/1214	al-Malik al-Muẓaffar Sulaymān
593/1197	Muʿizz al-Dīn Ismāʿīl	612-26/1215-29	al-Malik al-Masʿūd Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn

Note: On other branches, see Bosworth and Zambaur.

E.1. Mamlūks - Bahrī

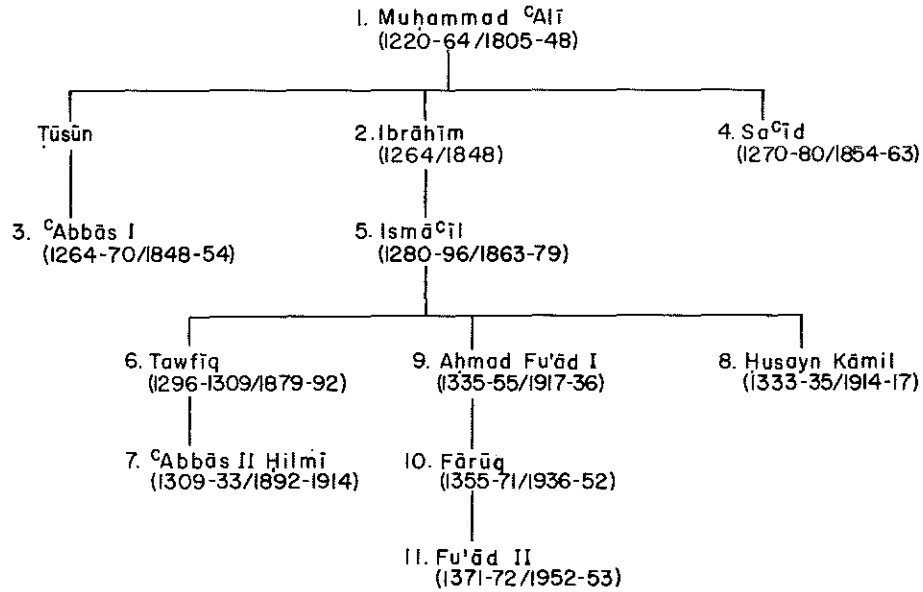
648/1250	Shajar al-Durr	694/1295	Kitbughā	747/1346	Ḥājjī I
648/1250	Aybak	696/1297	Lājīn	748/1347	al-Nāṣir al-Ḥasan [1st reign]
655/1257	^C Alī	698/1299	al-Nāṣir Muḥammad [2nd reign]	752/1351	Ṣāliḥ
657/1259	Quṭuz	708/1309	Baybars II	755/1354	al-Nāṣir al-Ḥasan [2nd reign]
658/1260	Baybars I	709/1309	al-Nāṣir Muḥammad [3rd reign]	762/1361	al-Manṣūr Muḥammad
678/1280	Salāmish	741/1340	Abū Bakr	764/1363	Sha ^C bān II
678/1280	Qalā'ūn	742/1341	Kūjūk	778/1376	al-Manṣūr ^C Alī
689/1290	Khalīl	743/1342	Aḥmad	783/1382	al-Ṣāliḥ Ḥājjī II
693/1294	al-Nāṣir Muḥammad [1st reign]	743/1342	Ismā ^C īl	[784/1382]	Barqūq
		746/1345	Sha ^C bān I	791/1389	Ḥājjī II [2nd reign]

E.2. Mamlūks - Circassian (Burji)

784/1382	Barqūq [1st reign]	824/1421	Ṭatār	872/1467	Bilbay
[791/1389]	Ḥājjī II]	824/1421	al-Ṣāliḥ Muḥammad	872/1468	Timurbughā
792/1390	Barqūq [2nd reign]	825/1422	Barsbay	872/1468	al-Ashraf Qāyitbāy
801/1399	Faraj [1st reign]	841/1437	Yūsuf	901/1496	al-Nāṣir Muḥammad
808/1405	al-Manṣūr ^C Abd al- ^C Azīz	842/1438	al-Zāhir Jaqmaq	903/1498	Qānṣūh
808/1405	Faraj [2nd reign]	857/1453	^C Uthmān	905/1500	Jānbalāt
815/1412	al- ^C Ādil al-Musta ^C īn	857/1453	Ināl	906/1501	al- ^C Ādil Tūmān Bay
815/1412	al-Mu'ayyad Shaykh	865/1461	al-Mu'ayyad Aḥmad	906/1501	Qānṣūh al-Ghawrī
824/1421	al-Muẓaffar Aḥmad	865/1461	Khūshqadam	922/1517	al-Ashraf Tūmān Bay

F. Muḥammad ^CAlī's Family

1220/1805	Muḥammad ^C Alī Pāshā	1309/1892	^C Abbās II Hilmi
1264/1848	Ibrāhīm Pāshā	1333/1914	Ḥusayn Kāmil [Sulṭān]
1264/1848	^C Abbās Pāshā	1335/1917	Aḥmad Fu'ād I [King from 1340/1922]
1270/1854	Sa ^C īd Pāshā	1355/1936	Fārūq
1280/1863	Ismā ^C īl [Khedive from 1284/1867]	1371-72/1952-53	Fu'ād II
1296/1879	Tawfīq		



G. British Consul Generals, High Commissioners
for Egypt, 1879-1936

1. Consul Generals

1879	Sir Edward Malet	1907	Sir Eldon Gorst
1883	Evelyn Baring [Lord Cromer]	1911	Lord Herbert Kitchener

2. High Commissioners

1914	Sir Henry MacMahon	1925	Lord George Lloyd
1916	Sir Reginald Wingate	1929	Sir Percy Loraine
1919	Sir Edmund Allenby	1933-36	Sir Miles Lampson [Lord Killlearn]

H. Presidents of Egypt, 1953-

1953	Muḥammad Nagīb
1954	Gamaḥ ^Ḥ Abd al-Nāṣir
1971	Anwar al-Sādāt
1981	Ḥusnī Mubārak

III. ARABIAN PENINSULA

	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
A. Ziyādids	204 - 409 A.H.	819 - 1018 A.D.
B. Ya ^C furids	247 - 387	861 - 997
C. Qarāmiṭa	281 - 5th C.	894 - 11th C.
D. Zuray'ids	476 - 569	1083 - 1173
E. Najāḥids	412 - 551	1021 - 1156
F. Mahdids	554 - 569	1159 - 1173
* G. Ṣulayḥids [Yemen]	439 - 532	1047 - 1138
H. Hamdānids of Ṣan ^{Cā} '	492 - 569	1098 - 1173
I. Ayyūbids	[See II, Egypt]	-- --
* J. Rasūlids [Yemen]	626 - 858	1229 - 1454
K. Ṭāhirids [Yemen]	850 - 923	1446 - 1517
L. Rassid Zaydī Imāms	246 - 680	860 - 1281
* M. Qāsimid Zaydī Imāms [Modern Period]	1000 - 1382	1592 - 1962
N. Āl Bū Sa ^C īd	1154 -	1741 -
O. Rashīdids	1248 - 1342	1832 - 1923
*+ P. Sa ^C ūdī Family	1159 -	1746 -

G. Ṣulayḥids [Yemen]

439/1047	^C Alī b. Muḥammad	484/1091	al-Manṣūr Sabā'
459/1067	al-Mukarram Aḥmad	492-532/1099-1138	al-Sayyida Arwā
477/1084	al-Mukarram ^C Alī		

J. Rasūlids [Yemen]

626/1229	al-Malik al-Manṣūr ^C Umar I	803/1400	al-Malik al-Nāṣir Aḥmad
647/1250	al-Malik al-Muẓaffar Yūsuf I	827/1424	al-Malik al-Manṣūr ^C Abduḷlāh
694/1295	al-Malik al-Ashraf ^C Umar II	830/1427	al-Malik al-Ashraf Ismā ^C īl II
696/1296	al-Malik al-Mu'ayyad Dā'ūd	831/1428	al-Malik al-Zāhir Yaḥyā
721/1322	al-Malik al-Mujāhid ^C Alī	842/1439	al-Malik al-Ashraf Ismā ^C īl III
764/1363	al-Malik al-Afḍal al- ^C Abbās	845/1442	al-Malik al-Muẓaffar Yūsuf II
778/1377	al-Malik al-Ashraf Ismā ^C īl I		

RIVALS

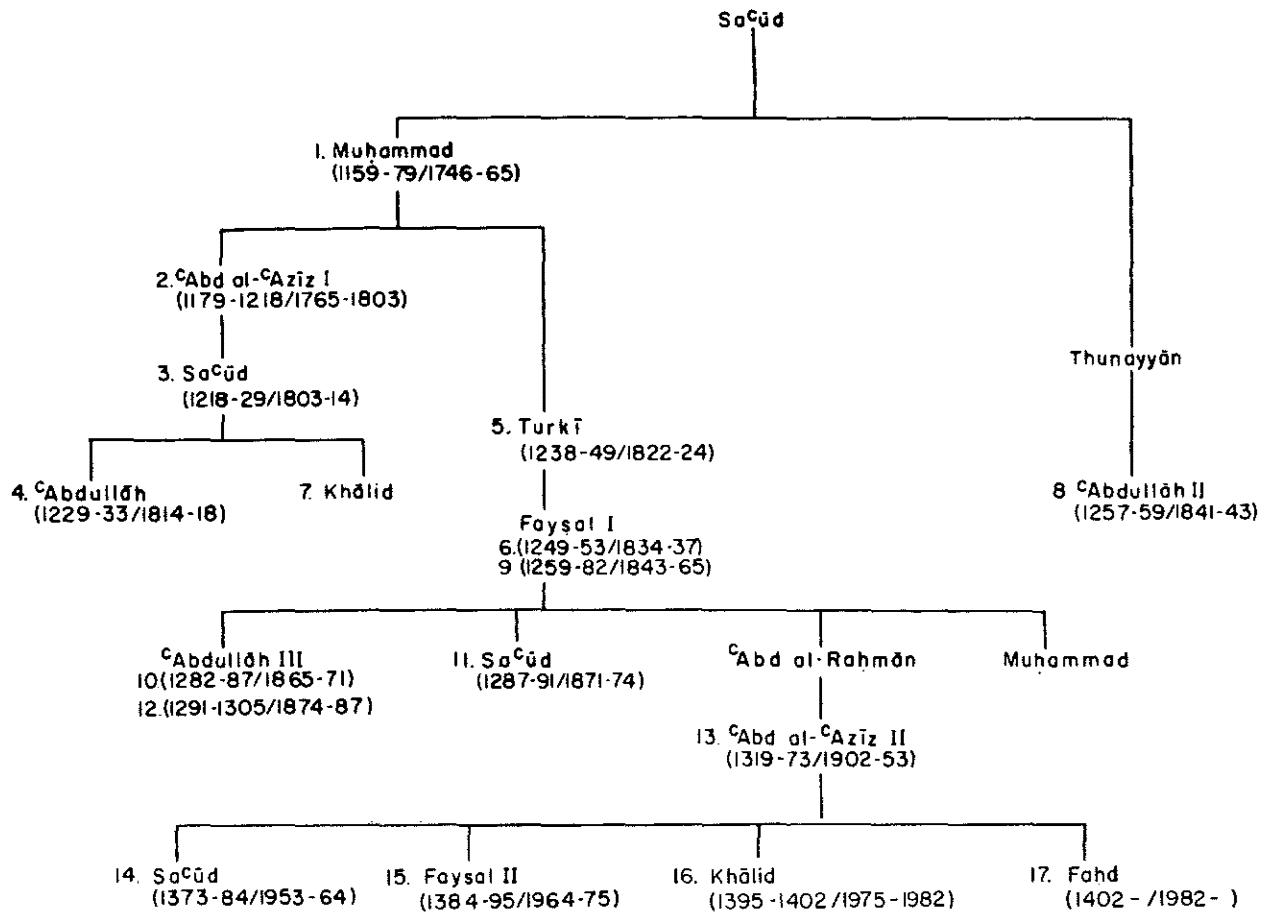
846/1442	al-Malik al-Mufaḍḍal Muḥammad
846/1442	al-Malik al-Nāṣir ^C Abduḷlāh
854/1450	al-Malik al-Mas ^C ūd
855/1451	al-Malik al-Mu'ayyad

M. Qāsimid Zaydī Imāms [Modern Period]

1000/1592	al-Qāsim al-Manṣūr	1190/1776	°Alī al-Manṣūr
1029/1620	Muḥammad al-Mu'ayyad I	1221/1806	Aḥmad al-Mahdī
1054/1644	Ismā°īl al-Mutawakkil	? ?	°Alī al-Manṣūr [2nd reign]
1087/1676	Muḥammad al-Mu'ayyad II	1257/1841	al-Qāsim al-Mahdī
1092/1681	Muḥammad al-Hādī	1261/1845	Muḥammad Yaḥyā
1097/1686	Muḥammad al-Mahdī	1289/1872	Ottoman Occupation
1128/1716	al-Qāsim al-Mutawakkil	1308/1890	Ḥamīd al-Dīn Yaḥyā
1139/1726	al-Ḥusayn al-Manṣūr [1st reign]	1322/1904	Yaḥyā Maḥmūd al-Mutawakkil
1139/1726	Muḥammad al-Hādī al-Majīd	1367/1948	Sayf al-Islām Aḥmad
1140/1728	al-Ḥusayn al-Manṣūr [2nd reign]	1382/1962	Muḥammad Badr
1160/1747	al-°Abbās al-Mahdī		

P. Sa°ūdī Family

1159/1746	Muḥammad b. Sa°ūd	1305/1887	°Abd al-Raḥmān b. Fayṣal [Governor for Rashīdī]
1179/1765	°Abd al-°Azīz I		
1218/1803	Sa°ūd b. °Abd al-°Azīz	1308/1891	Rashīdī occupation of Riyādh
1229/1814	°Abduḥlāh I b. Sa°ūd	1319/1902	°Abd al-°Azīz II
1233-38/1818-22	Ottoman Occupation	1373/1953	Sa°ūd
1238/1823	Turkī	1384/1964	Fayṣal II
1249/1834	Fayṣal I [1st reign]	1395/1975	Khālīd
1253/1837	Khālīd b. Sa°ūd	1402/1982	Fahd
1257/1841	°Abduḥlāh II b. Thunayyān		
1259/1843	Fayṣal I [2nd reign]		
1282/1865	°Abduḥlāh III b. Fayṣal [1st reign]		
1287/1871	Sa°ūd b. Fayṣal		
1291/1874	°Abduḥlāh III [2nd reign]		



IV. IRAQ AND SYRIA [Before the Seljuks]

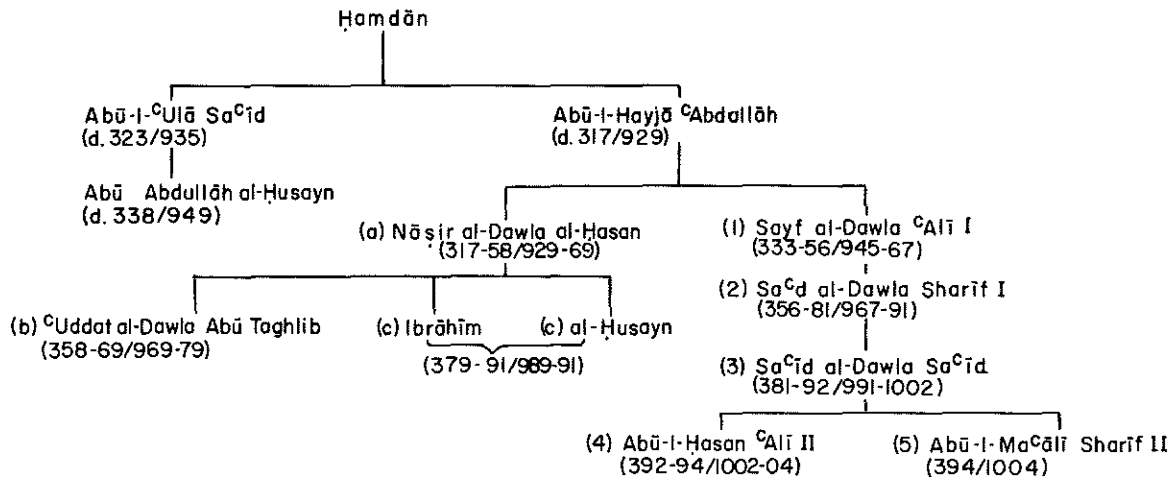
	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
*+ A. Hamdānids:	317 - 394 A.H.	927 - 1004 A.D.
1. Mosul Branch	317 - 391	927 - 1000
2. Aleppo Branch	333 - 394	945 - 1004
B. Mirdāsids	414 - 472	1023 - 1079
C. 'Uqaylids	380 - 489	990 - 1096
D. Marwānids	372 - 478	983 - 1085
E. Mazyadids	350 - 545	961 - 1150
F. Inālids	490 - 579	1096 - 1183

A.1. Hamdānids - Mosul Branch

317/929	Nāṣir al-Dawla al-Ḥasan	379/401	Ibrāhīm] Joint Rulers
358/969	ʿUddat al-Dawla Abū Taghlib	989/1010	al-Ḥusayn]	

A.2. Hamdānids - Aleppo Branch

333/945	Sayf al-Dawla ʿAlī I	392/1002	ʿAlī II
356/967	Saʿd al-Dawla Sharīf I	394/1004	Sharīf II
381/991	Saʿīd al-Dawla Saʿīd		

CAUCASUS [Before the Seljuks]

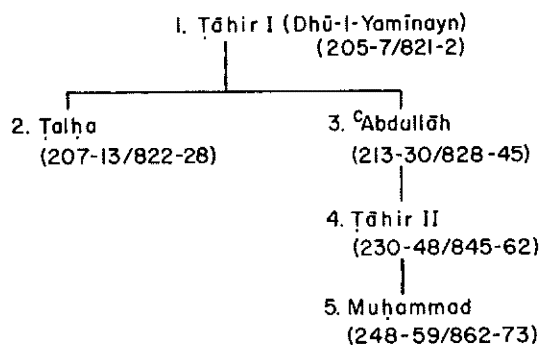
	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
A. Sājids	266 - 318 A.H.	879 - 930 A.D.
B. Musāfirids [or Sallarids or Kangarids]	304 - 483	916 - 1090
C. Rawwādids	4th C. - 463	10th C. - 1071
D. Sharwān Shāhs:		
1. First Dynasty	183 - 381	799 - 991
2. Second Dynasty	418 - 455	1027 - 1063
3. Fourth Dynasty	1180 - 1236	1766 - 1821
E. Shaddādids	340 - 571	951 - 1174
F. Dābūyids	40 - 142	660 - 760
G. Bāwandids:		
1. Kā'ūsīya Line	45 - 466	665 - 1074
2. Ispahbadīya Line	466 - 606	1074 - 1210
3. Kinkhwārīya Line	635 - 750	1238 - 1349
H. Bādūspānids	40 - 1006	665 - 1599
I. Zaydī ʿAlīds of Tabaristan	250 - 316	864 - 928

IRAN [Before the Seljuks]

	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
*+ A. Ṭāhirids	205 - 259 A.H.	821 - 873
* B. Sāmānids	204 - 395	819 - 1005
* C. Ṣaffārids	253 - ca. 900	867 - ca. 1495
D. Būyids [Buwayhids]:	320 - 447	932 - 1055
*+ 1. Iraq	334 - 447	945 - 1055
*+ 2. Fārs and Khūzistān	322 - 454	934 - 1062
*+ 3. Kirmān	324 - 440	936 - 1048
*+ 4. Jibāl	320 - 366	932 - 977
*+ 5. Hamadān and Iṣfahān	366 - 419	977 - 1028
*+ 6. Rayy	366 - 420	977 - 1029
*+ 7. ^C Umān	363 - 388	974 - 998
E. Dulafids	210 - 284	825 - 898
F. Banijurids	233 - 337	848 - 948
G. Qarakhānids [Īlek Khāns]	382 - 607	992 - 1211
H. Khwārazm Shāhs:		
1. Afrīghids	? - 385	? - 995
2. Ma'mūnids	385 - 408	995 - 1017
3. Governors	408 - 425	1017 - 1034
* 4. Anūshtigin Line	470 - 624	1077 - 1231
I. Ziyārids	315 - 483	927 - 1090
J. Ḥasanwayhids	348 - 405	959 - 1014
K. Ilyāsids	320 - 357	932 - 968
L. Kākūyids [Kākwayhids]	398 - 443	1008 - 1051

A. Ṭāhirids

205/821	Ṭāhir I b. al-Ḥusayn	230/845	Ṭāhir II
207/822	Talḥa	248-59/862-73	Muḥammad
213/828	^C Abduḷlāh		



B. Sāmānids

204/819	Aḥmad I b. Asad b. Sāmān	343/954	al-Amīr al-Mu'ayyad ^C Abd al-Malik I
250/864	Naṣr I b. Aḥmad		
279/892	Ismā ^C īl I b. Aḥmad	350/961	al-Amīr al-Sadīd Maṣṣūr I
295/907	Aḥmad II b. Ismā ^C īl	365/976	al-Amīr al-Riḍā Nūḥ II
301/914	al-Amīr al-Sa ^C īd Naṣr II	387/997	Maṣṣūr II
331/943	al-Amīr al-Ḥamīd Nūḥ I	389/999	^C Abd al-Malik II
		390-95/1000-05	Ismā ^C īl II al-Muntaṣir

C. Saffārids

253/867	Ya ^C qūb b. Layth al-Ṣaffār	296/908	Layth b. ^C Alī
265/879	^C Amr b. Layth	298/910	Muḥammad b. ^C Alī
288/901	Ṭāḥir b. Muḥammad b. ^C Amr		

Note: A full list can be found in Bosworth, p. 103.

D.1. Būyids [Buwayhids] in Iraq

334/945	Mu ^C izz al-Dawla Aḥmad	403/1012	Sulṭān al-Dawla
356/967	^C Izz al-Dawla Bakhtiyār	412/1021	Musharrif al-Dawla Ḥasan
367/978	^C Aḥud al-Dawla Fanā-Khusraw	416/1025	Jalāl al-Dawla Shīrzīl
372/983	Ṣaṣṣām al-Dawla Marzubān	435/1044	^C Imād al-Dīn al-Marzubān
376/987	Sharāf al-Dawla Shīrzīl	440-47/1048-55	al-Malik al-Raḥīm Khusraw-Fīrūz
379/989	Bahā' al-Dawla Fīrūz		

D.2. Būyids in Fārs and Khūzistān

322/932	^C Imād al-Dawla ^C Alī	403/1012	Sulṭān al-Dawla
338/949	^C Aḥud al-Dawla Fanā-Khusraw	412/1021	Musharrif al-Dawla Ḥasan
372/983	Sharāf al-Dawla Shīrzīl	415/1024	^C Imād al-Dīn Marzubān
380/990	Ṣaṣṣām al-Dawla Marzubān	440/1048	al-Malik al-Raḥīm Khusraw-Fīrūz
388/998	Bahā' al-Dawla Fīrūz	447-54/1055-62	Fūlād-Sutūn [Fārs only]

D.3. Būyids in Kirman

324/936	Mu ^C izz al-Dawla Aḥmad	388/998	Bahā' al-Dawla Fīrūz
338/949	^C Aḥud al-Dawla Fanā-Khusraw	403/1012	Qawām al-Dawla
372/983	Ṣaṣṣām al-Dawla Marzubān	419-40/1028-48	^C Imād al-Dīn Marzubān

D.4. Būyids in Jibāl

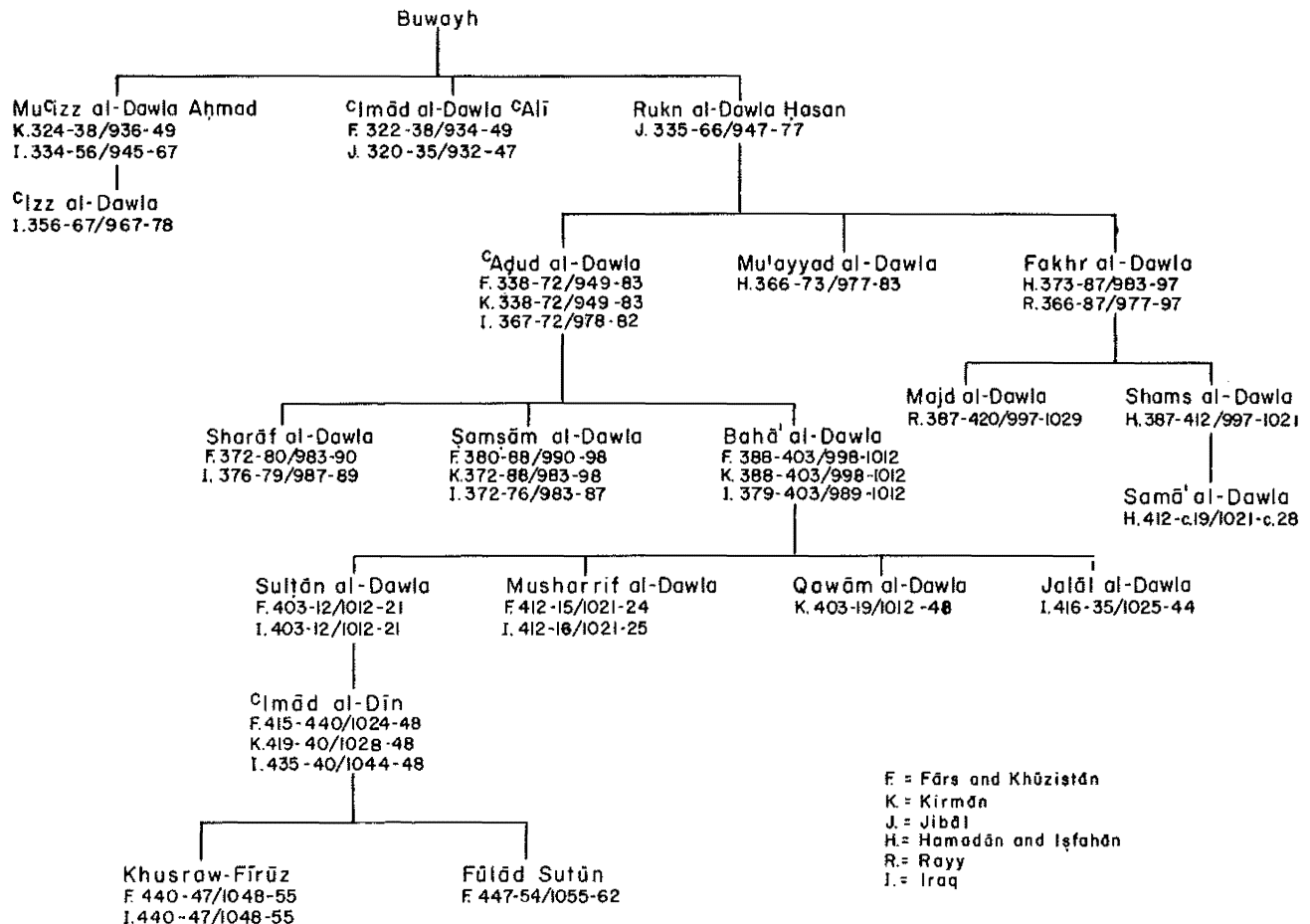
320/932	^C Imād al-Dawla ^C Alī	335-366/947-977	Rukn al-Dawla Ḥasan
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D.5. Būyids in Hamadān and Isfahān

366/977	Mu'ayyid al-Dawla Būya	387/997	Shams al-Dawla
373/983	Fakhr al-Dawla ʿAlī	412-c.419/1021-c.28	Samā' al-Dawla

D.6. Būyids in Rayy

366/977	Fakhr al-Dawla ʿAlī	387-420/997-1029	Majd al-Dawla Rustam
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H.4. Khwarazm Shāhs - Anūstigin Line

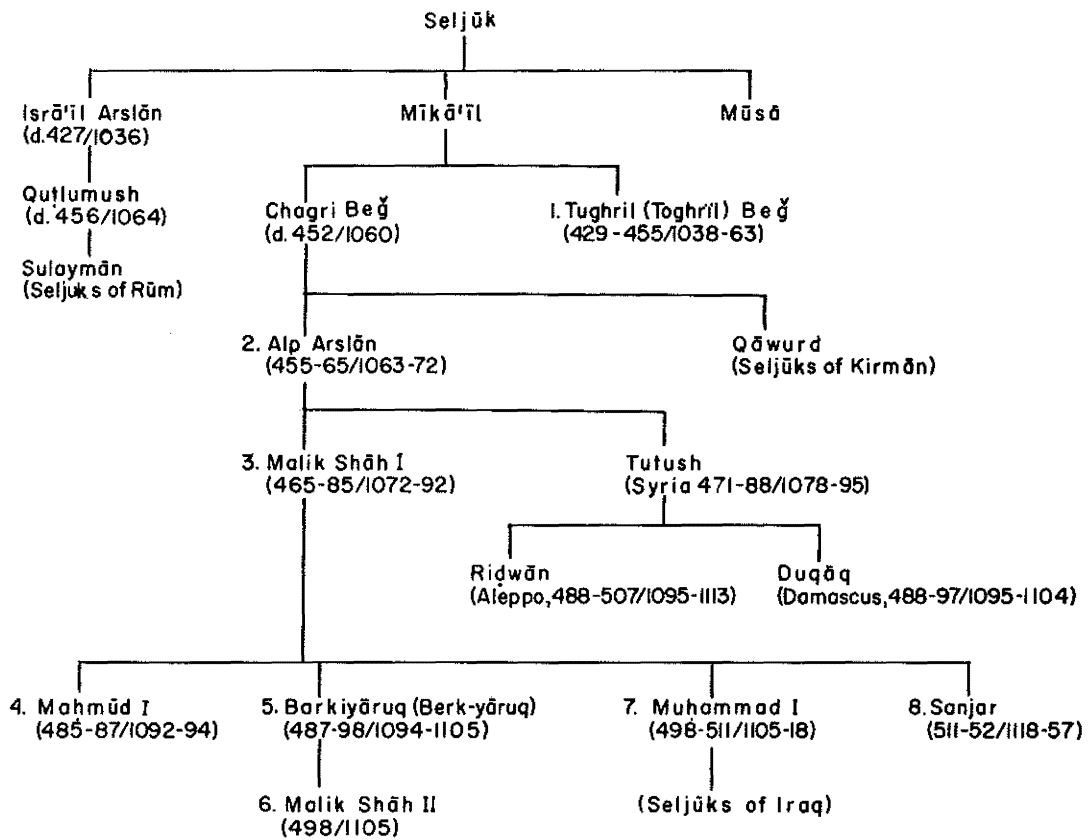
ca.470/ca.1077	Anūstigin Gharcha'ī	567/1172	ʿAlā' al-Dīn Tekish
490/1097	Turkish Governor	567-89/1172-93	Rival Ruler
490/1097	Quṭb al-Dīn Muḥammad	596/1200	ʿAlā' al-Dīn Muḥammad
521/1127	ʿAlā' al-Dīn Atsīz	617-28/1220-31	Jalāl al-Dīn
551/1156	Īl-Arslān		

SELJUKS AND ATABEGS

	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
A. Seljuks:	429 - 700 A.H.	1037 - 1300 A.D.
*+ 1. Great Seljuks	429 - 552	1037 - 1157
2. Seljuks of Iraq	511 - 590	1117 - 1194
3. Seljuks of Syria	471 - 511	1078 - 1117
4. Seljuks of Kirmān	433 - 583	1041 - 1187
5. Seljuks of Rum	[See VIII, Asia Minor]	-- --
B. Būrids	497 - 549	1104 - 1154
C. Zangids:		
*+ 1. Mosul	521 - 619	1127 - 1222
*+ 2. Aleppo	541 - 577	1146 - 1181
3. Sinjār	566 - 617	1170 - 1220
4. Jazīra	576 - 648	1180 - 1250
D. Begteginids	539 - 630	1145 - 1233
E. Artuqids:	491 - 811	1098 - 1408
1. Ḥisn Kayfā Line	491 - 629	1098 - 1232
2. Mārdīn Line	497 - 811	1104 - 1408
F. Suqman Shāhs	493 - 604	1100 - 1207
G. Eldeguzids [or Ildenizids]	531 - 622	1136 - 1225
H. Salghurids	543 - 668	1148 - 1270
I. Faḍlawayhids	448 - 718	1056 - 1318
J. Hazarāspids	550 - 827	1155 - 1424
K. Qutlugh Khāns	619 - 706	1222 - 1306

A.1. Great Seljuks

429/1038	Rukn al-Dunyā wa-l-Dīn Toghriī I [Tughriī]	487/1094	Rukn al-Dīn Berk-yāruq [Barkiyāruq]
455/1063	ʿAḍud al-Dawla Alp-Arslān	498/1105	Muʿizz al-Dīn Malik-Shāh II
465/1072	Jalāl al-Dawla Malik Shāh I	498/1105	Ghiyāth al-Dīn Muḥammad I
485/1092	Nāṣir al-Dīn Maḥmūd I	511-52/1118-57	Muʿizz al-Dīn Sanjar

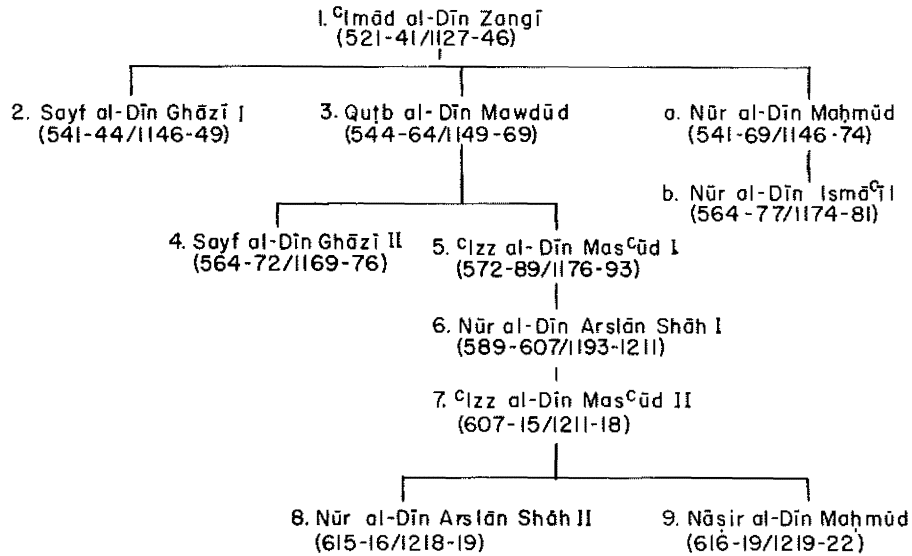


C.1. Zangids - Mosul

521/1127	^C Imād al-Dīn Zangī b. Aq Sonqur	589/1193	Nūr al-Dīn Arslān Shāh I
541/1146	Sayf al-Dīn Ghāzī I	607/1211	^C Izz al-Dīn Mas ^C ūd II
544/1149	Qutb al-Dīn Mawdūd	615/1218	Nūr al-Dīn Arslān Shāh II
564/1169	Sayf al-Dīn Ghāzī II	616-19/1219-22	Nāṣir al-Dīn Maḥmūd
572/1176	^C Izz al-Dīn Mas ^C ūd I		

C.2. Zangids - Aleppo

541/1146	Nūr al-Dīn Maḥmūd b. Zangī	569-77/1174-81	Nūr al-Dīn Ismā ^C īl
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ASIA MINOR AND TURKEY

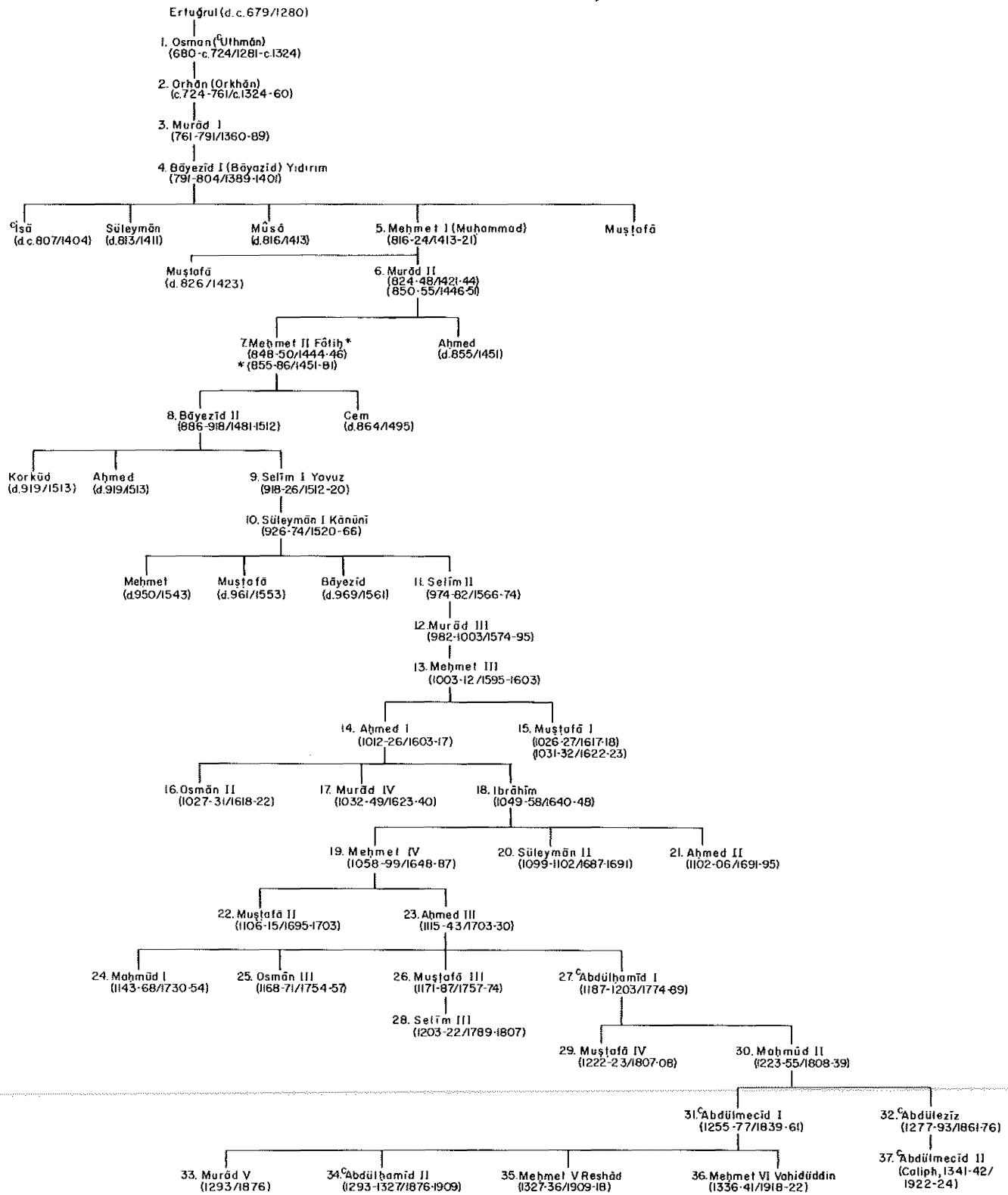
	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
* A. Seljuks of Rum	470 - 707 A.H.	1077 - 1307 A.D.
B. Menqūchekids	464 - ca. 650	1071 - 1252
C. Dānishmandids	464 - 573	1071 - 1177
D. Isfendiyarids	690 - 866	1291 - 1461
E. Şārū Khānids	700 - 813	1300 - 1410
F. Aydīnids	708 - 829	1308 - 1425
G. Germiyāndids	699 - 832	1300 - 1429
H. Ḥamīdids	700 - 826	1239 - 1423
I. Menteshādids	700 - 829	1300 - 1426
J. Eretnaids	736 - 782	1335 - 1380
K. Ramaḍānids	780 - 819	1378 - 1416
L. Dhū-l-Qadrids	738 - 928	1337 - 1522
M. Karamānids	654 - 888	1256 - 1483
*+ N. Ottomans	680 - 1342	1281 - 1924
*+ O. Köprülü Vezirs	1066 - 1122	1656 - 1710
* P. Presidents of Turkey		1923 -

A. Seljuks of Rum

470/1077	Sulaymān b. Quṭlumush	646/1248	Kay-Kā'ūs II] Jointly
479/1086	Interregnum		Rukn al-Dīn Qilich Arslān IV]	
485/1092	Qilich Arslān I	647/1249	Kay-Kā'ūs II] Jointly
500/1107	Malik-Shāh		Qilich Arslān IV]	
510/1116	Rukn al-Dīn Mas ^C ūd I		^C Alā' al-Dīn Kay-Qubādh II]	
551/1156	^C Izz al-Dīn Qilich Arslān II	655/1257	Qilich Arslān IV	
588/1192	Ghiyāth al-Dīn Kay-Khusraw I [1st reign]	663/1265	Ghiyāth al-Dīn Kay-Khusraw III	
592/1196	Rukn al-Dīn Sulaymān II	681/1282	Ghiyāth al-Dīn Mas ^C ūd II [1st reign]	
600/1204	^C Izz al-Dīn Qilich Arslān III	683/1284	^C Alā' al-Dīn Kay-Qubādh III [1st reign]	
601/1204	Ghiyāth al-Dīn Kay-Khusraw I [2nd reign]	683/1284	Mas ^C ūd II [2nd reign]	
607/1210	^C Izz al-Dīn Kay-Kā'ūs I	692/1293	Kay-Qubādh III [2nd reign]	
616/1219	^C Alā' al-Dīn Kay-Qubādh I	693/1294	Mas ^C ūd II [3rd reign]	
634/1237	Ghiyāth al-Dīn Kay-Khusraw II	700/1301	Kay-Qubādh III [3rd reign]	
644/1246	^C Izz al-Dīn Kay-Kā'ūs II	702/1303	Mas ^C ūd II [4th reign]	
		704/1305	Kay-Qubādh III [4th reign]	
		707/1307	Ghiyāth al-Dīn Mas ^C ūd III	

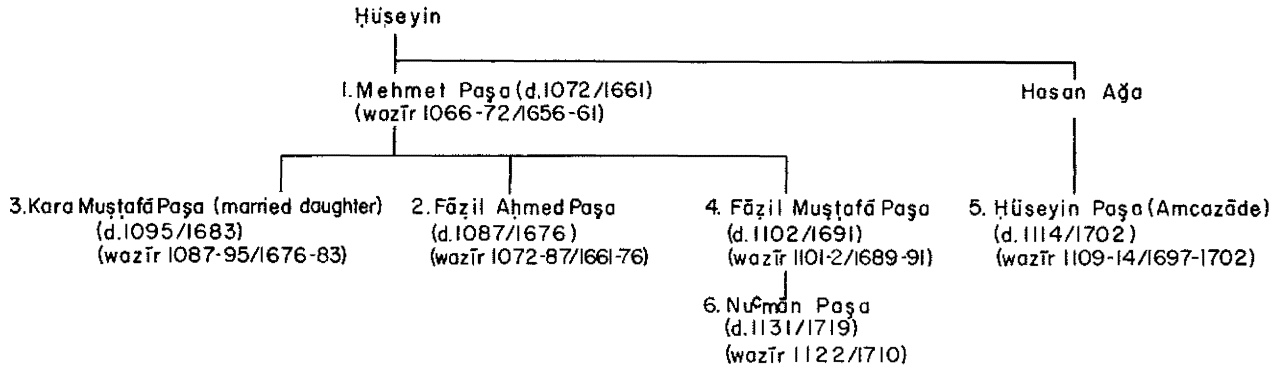
N. The Ottomans

ca. 679/1280	Ertuğrul	1032/1623	Mehmed IV
ca. 680/1281	Osmān	1049/1640	Ibrāhīm
724/1324	Orhān	1058/1648	Mehmet IV
761/1360	Murād I	1099/1687	Süleymān II
791/1389	Bāyezīd I	1102/1691	Ahmed II
805/1403	Interregnum	1106/1695	Muṣṭafā II
816/1413	Mehmet (Meḥemmed) I Chelebi	1115/1703	Ahmed III
824/1421	Murād II [1st reign]	1143/1730	Maḥmūd I
848/1444	Mehmet (Meḥemmed) II Fatih	1168/1754	Osmān III
850/1446	Murād II [2nd reign]	1171/1757	Muṣṭafā III
855/1451	Mehmed (Meḥemmed) II [2nd reign]	1187/1774	^C Abdülhamīd I
886/1481	Bāyezīd II	1203/1789	Selīm III
918/1512	Selīm I Yavuz	1222/1807	Muṣṭafā IV
926/1520	Süleymān I Kānūnī	1223/1808	Maḥmūd II
974/1566	Selīm II	1255/1839	^C Abdülmeccīd I
982/1574	Murād III	1277/1861	^C Abdülazīz
1003/1595	Mehmed (Meḥemmed) III	1293/1876	Murād V
1012/1603	Ahmed I	1293/1876	^C Abdülhamīd II
1026/1617	Muṣṭafā I [1st reign]	1327/1909	Mehmed V Reshād
1027/1618	Osmān II	1336/1918	Mehmed VI
1031/1622	Muṣṭafā I [2nd reign]	1341-42/1922-24	^C Abdülmeccīd II [caliph only]



O. Köprülü Vezirs

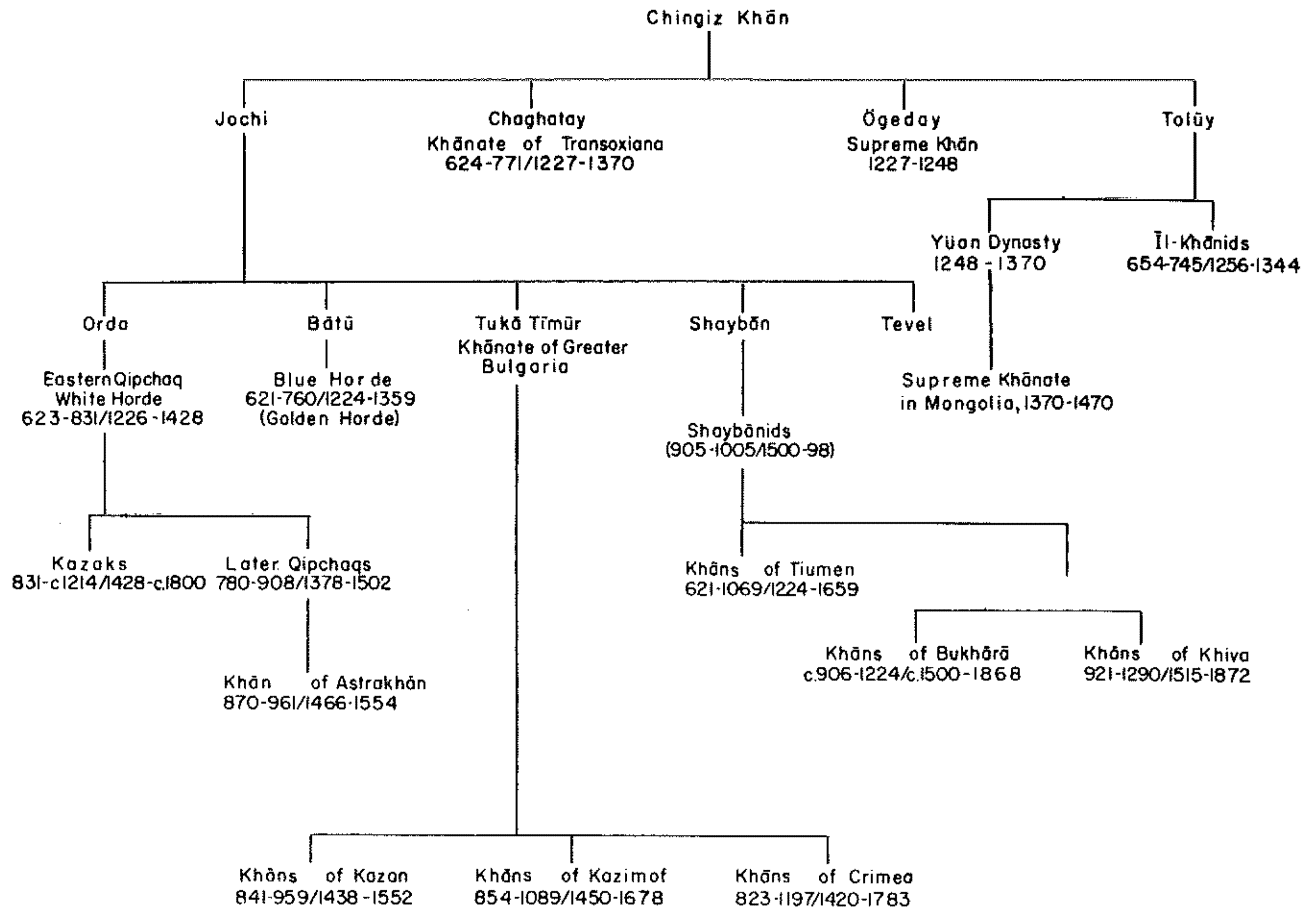
1066-72/1656-61	Mehmed Paşa	1101-02/1689-91	Fāzil Muştafā Paşa
1072-87/1661-76	Fāzil Ahmed Paşa	1109-14/1697-1702	Hüseyin Paşa
1087-95/1676-83	Kara Muştafā Paşa [by marriage]	1122/1710	Nu ^C mān Paşa

P. Presidents of Turkey

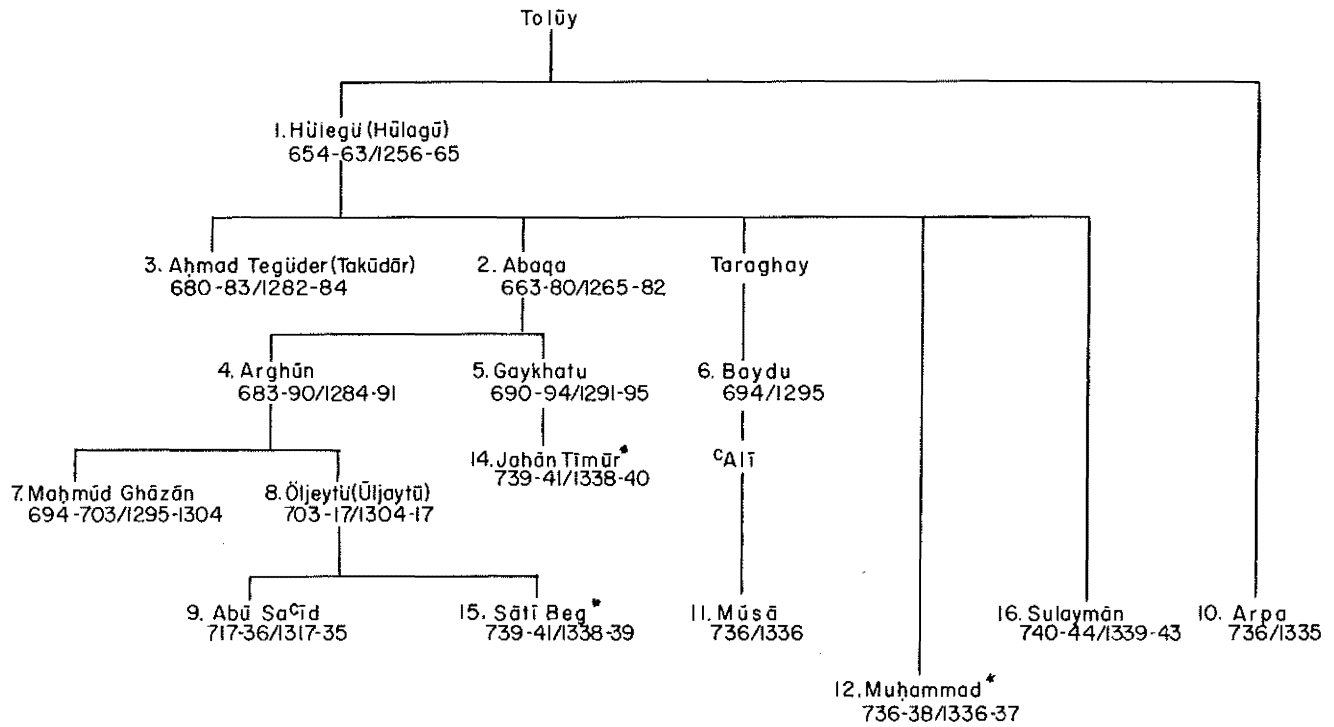
1923	Muştafā Kemal Atatürk	1973	Fahri Korutürk
1938	İsmet İnönü	1980	Ihsan Sabri Çağlayangil [Acting President]
1950	Celal Bayar	1980	Kenan Evren
1961	Cemal Gürsel		
1966	Cevdet Sunay		

M O N G O L S

	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
+ A. Great Mongols	603 - 1043 A.H.	1206 - 1634 A.D.
*+ B. İİ-Khānids	654 - 754	1256 - 1353
C. Golden Horde	621 - 760	1224 - 1359
D. White Horde	623 - 831	1226 - 1428
E. Chaghatayids	624 - 771	1227 - 1370
F. Khāns of Kazan	841 - 959	1438 - 1552
G. Khāns of Kasimof	854 - 1089	1450 - 1678
H. Khāns of Crimea	823 - 1197	1420 - 1783

A. Great MongolsDescendants of Chingiz KhānB. Il-Khānids

654/1256	Hūlegū [Hūlagū]	694/1295	Maḥmūd Ghāzān
663/1265	Abaqa	703/1304	Muḥammad Khudābanda Ūljeytū
680/1282	Aḥmad Tegūder [Takūdār]	716/1317	Abū Sa ^c īd [Ūljaytū]
683/1284	Arghūn	736/1335	Arpa
690/1291	Gaykhatu	737/1336	Mūsā
694/1295	Baydu	[736-54/1336-53	Period of several rival <i>khāns</i>]



13. Tughīā Tīmūr* (738-52/1337-51)

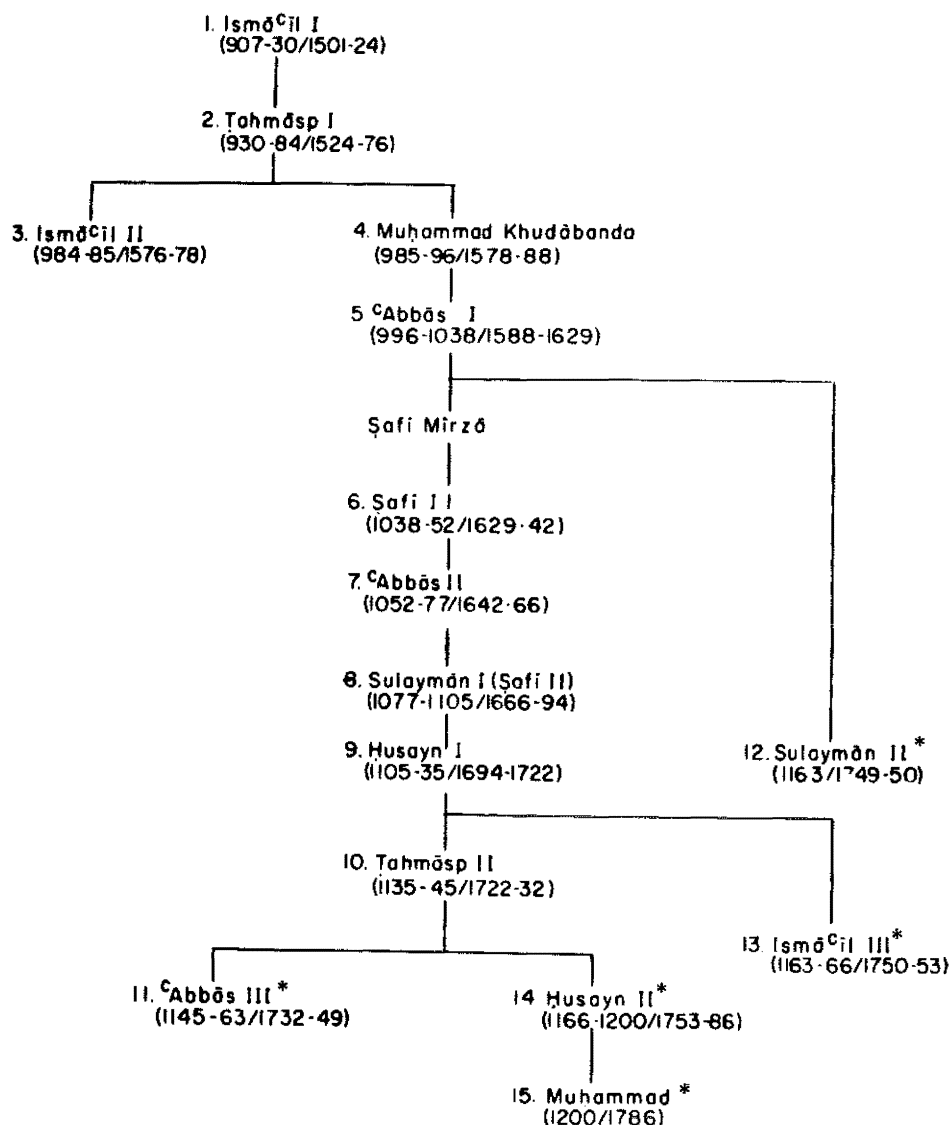
* Nominated by other powers.

X. IRAN [After the Mongols]

	Muslim Dates	Christian Dates
A. Jalāyirids	736 - 835 A.H.	1336 - 1432 A.D.
B. Muzaffarids	713 - 795	1314 - 1393
C. Īnjūids	703 - 758	1303 - 1357
D. Sarbadārids	758 - 781	1357 - 1379
E. Karts	643 - 791	1245 - 1389
F. Qara Qoyunlu	782 - 873	1380 - 1468
G. Aq Qoyunlu	780 - 914	1378 - 1508
*+ H. Şafavids	907 - 1145	1501 - 1732
* I. Afshārids	1148 - 1210	1736 - 1795
* J. Zands	1163 - 1209	1750 - 1794
*+ K. Qājārs	1193 - 1342	1779 - 1924
* L. Pahlavi	1344 - 1400	1925 - 1979
* M. Presidents of Islamic Republic of Iran	1400 -	1979 -

H. Safavids

907/1501	Ismāʿīl I	1038/1629	Şafī I	1145/1732	ʿAbbās III
930/1524	Ṭahmāsp I	1052/1642	ʿAbbās II	1163/1749	Sulaymān II
984/1576	Ismāʿīl II	1077/1666	Sulaymān I [Şafī II]	1163/1750	Ismāʿīl III
985/1578	Muḥammad Khudabānda	1105/1694	Ḥusayn I	1166/1753	Ḥusayn II
996/1588	ʿAbbās I	1135/1722	Ṭahmāsp II	1200/1786	Muḥammad



* Nominal rulers

I. Afshārids

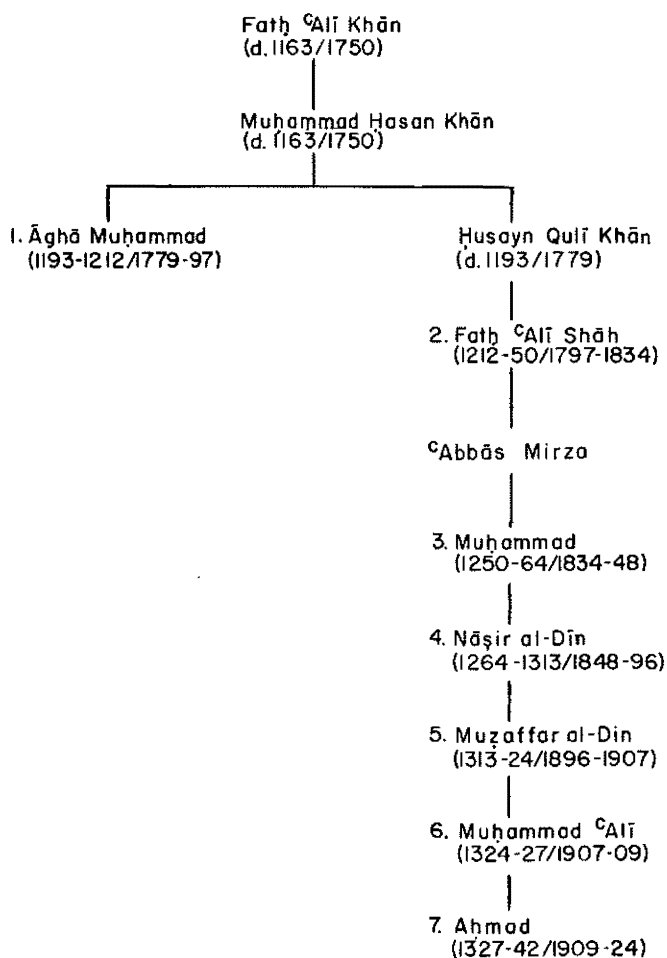
1148/1736	Nādir Shāh [Ṭahmāsp Qulī Khān]	1161/1748	Ibrāhīm
1160/1747	ʿĀdil Shāh [ʿAlī Qulī Khān]	1161-1210/1748-95	Shāh Rukh [in Khurāsān]

J. The Zands

1163/1750	Muḥammad Karīm Khān	1193-99/1779-85	ʿAlī Murād [in Iṣfahān]
1193/1779	Abū-l-Fath]	1199/1785	Jaʿfar
	Muḥammad ʿAlī] Joint Rulers	1203-09/1789-94	Luṭf ʿAlī
1193-95/1779-81	Şādiq [in Shīrāz]		

K. The Qājārs

1193/1779	Āghā Muḥammad	1313/1896	Muẓaffar al-Dīn
1212/1797	Fath ʿAlī Shāh	1324/1907	Muḥammad ʿAlī
1250/1834	Muḥammad	1327-42/1909-24	Aḥmad
1264/1848	Nāṣir al-Dīn		



L. Pahlavi Dynasty

1925 - 1941	Reza Shāh	1941 - 1979	Mohammed Reza Shāh
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M. Presidents of Islamic Republic of Iran

1980	Abū-l-Ḥasan Banī-Sadr
1981	Muḥammad ^C Alī Rajā'i
	Alī Khamān ^C i

TRANSOXIANA AND AFGHANISTAN

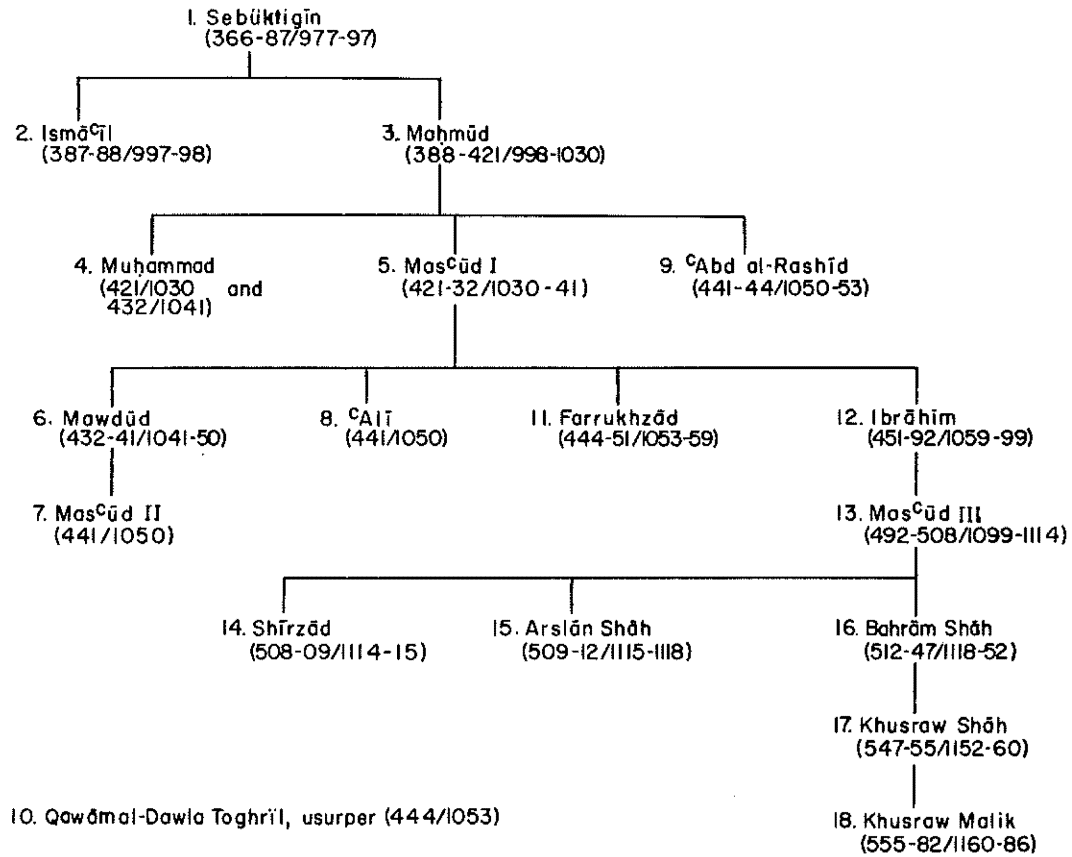
	<u>Muslim Dates</u>	<u>Christian Dates</u>
* A. Tīmūrīds	771 - 912 A.H.	1370 - 1506 A.D.
B. Shaybānīds	905 - 1007	1500 - 1598
C. Jānīds	1009 - 1199	1559 - 1785
D. Mangīts	1170 - 1339	1757 - 1920
E. Khāns of Khiva	921 - 1290	1515 - 1872
*+ F. Ghaznavīds	366 - 582	977 - 1186
G. Ghūrīds	390 - 612	1000 - 1215

A. Tīmūrīds

771/1370	Tīmūr [Temur]	854/1450	^C Abdullāh
807/1405	Khalīl [until 812/1409]	855/1451	Abū Sa ^C īd
807/1405	Shāh Rukh	873/1469	Aḥmad
850/1447	Ulugh Beg	899-906/1494-1500	Maḥmūd b. Abī Sa ^C īd
853/1449	^C Abd al-Laṭīf		

F. Ghaznavīds

366/977	Nāṣir al-Dawla Sebūktigīn	444/1053	Qawām al-Dawla Toghril [Usurper]
387/997	Ismā ^C īl		
388/998	Maḥmūd	444/1053	Farrukhzād
421/1030	Muḥammad [1st reign]	451/1059	Ibrāhīm
421/1031	Mas ^C ūd I	492/1099	Mas ^C ūd III
432/1041	Muḥammad [2nd reign]	508/1114	Shīrzād
432/1041	Shihāb al-Dawla Mawdūd	509/1115	Arslañ Shāh
441/1050	Mas ^C ūd II	512/1118	Bahrām Shāh
441/1050	^C Alī	547/1152	Khusraw Shāh
441/1050	^C Abd al-Rashīd	555-582/1160-86	Khusraw Malik



IRAQ AND GREATER SYRIA [Since World War I]

	<u>Christian Dates</u>
* A. British High Commissioners for Palestine	1920 - 1948 A.D.
B. French High Commissioners and Delegate Generals:	
* 1. Lebanon	1919 - 1926
* 2. Syria	1923 - 1946
C. Ḥāshimites:	
*+ 1. Hejaz	1908 - 1925
*+ 2. Jordan/Transjordan	1921 -
*+ 3. Iraq	1921 - 1958
* D. Presidents of Lebanon	1926 -
* E. Rulers of Syria	1945 -
* F. Presidents of Israel	1948 -
* G. Prime Ministers of Israel	1949 -
* H. Rulers of Iraq	1958 -

A. Palestine - British High Commissioners

1920	Sir Herbert Samuel	1937	Sir Harold MacMichael
1925	Lord Plumer	1944	Lord Gort
1928	Sir John Chancellor	1945-48	Sir Alan Cunningham
1931	Sir Arthur Wauchope		

B.1. Lebanon - French High Commissioners and Delegate Generals

1919	Gen. Henri Gouraud	1926	Henri Ponsot
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B.2. Syria - French High Commissioners and Delegate Generals

1923	Gen. Maxime Weygand	1940	Gen. Henri-Fernand Dentz
1925	Gen. Maurice Sarrail	1941	Gen. Georges Catroux
1925	Henri de Jouvenal	1943	Yves Chataigneau
1933	Damien de Martel	1943	Jean Helleu
1938	Gabriel Puaux	1944-46	Gen. Paul Emile Beynet

C.1. Ḥāshimites - Hejaz

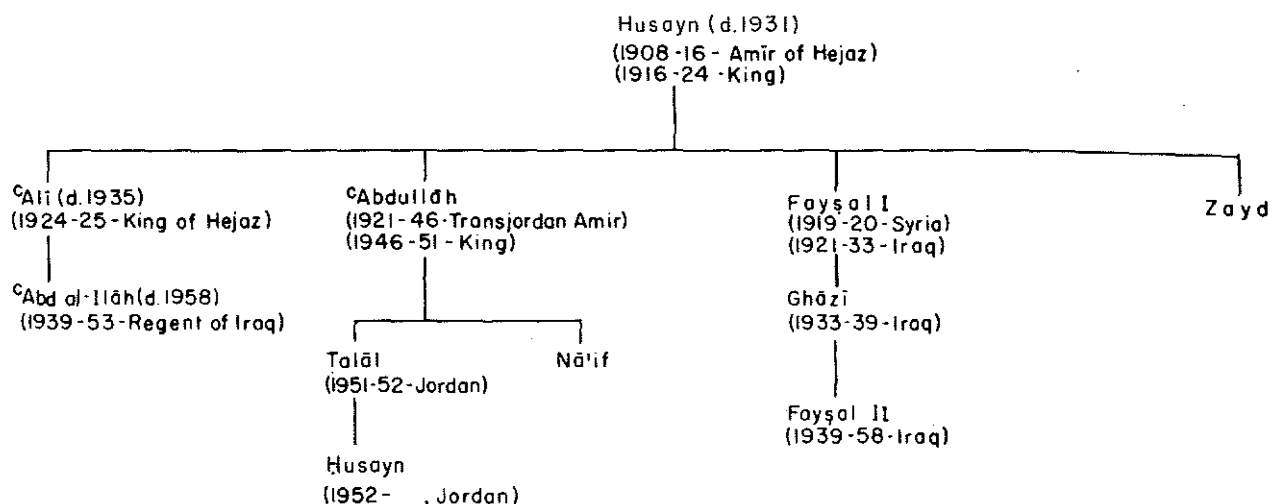
1908	Ḥusayn [Amīr]	1924-25	ḤAlī
1916	Ḥusayn [King]		

C.2. Ḥāshimites - Transjordan/Jordan

1921	ḤAbdallāh [Amīr]	1952	Ḥusayn
1946	ḤAbdallāh [King]		
1951	Ṭalāl		

C.3. Ḥāshimites - Iraq

1921	Fayṣal I	1939-58	Fayṣal II
1933	Ghāzī		



D. Presidents of Lebanon

1926	Sharī Dabbās [Charles Dabbas]	1964	Sharī Ḥilū [Charles Helou]
1934	Ḥabīb al-Saʿd [Habib Sa'd]	1970	Sulaymān Franjīyah [Suleiman Franjeh]
1936	Imīl Iddi [Emile Edde]	1976	Ilyās Sarkīs [Elias Sarkis]
1941	Alfred Naqqāsh [Alfred Naccache]	1982	Amīn al-Jumayyil [Amin Gemayel]
1943	ʿAyyūb Thābit [Eyub Tabet]		
1943	Batru Trād [Petro Trad]		
1943	Bishārah al-Khūrī [Bishara Khuri]		
1952	Kamīl Shimʿūn [Camille Chamoun]		
1958	Fuʿād Shihāb [Gen. Fouad Chehab]		

E. Rulers of Syria

1945	Shukrī al-Quwatlī	1961	Naẓīm al-Qudsī [President]
1949	Husnī Zaʿīm	1963	Amīn al-Ḥāfiz
1949	Sāmī al-Ḥinnāwī	1966	Ṣalāḥ Jadīd
1949	Adīb Shīshaklī	1970	Ḥāfiẓ al-Asad
1954	Akram al-Hawranī]		
	ʿAbd al-Ḥamīd al-Sarrāj]		
] Diunvirate
1958	United Arab Republic		

F. Presidents of Israel

1948	Chaim Weizmann	1983	Chaim Herzog
1952	Itzhak Ben-Zvi		
1963	Zalman Shazar		
1973	Ephraim Katzir		
1978	Itzhak Navon		

G. Prime Ministers of Israel

1949	David Ben-Gurion	1983	Yitzhak Shamir
1953	Moshe Sharett		
1955	David Ben-Gurion		
1963	Levi Eshkol [d. February 26, 1969]		
1969	Golda Meir		
1974	Yitzhak Rabin		
1977	Menachem Begin		

H. Rulers of Iraq

1958	ʿAbd al-Ḥamīd Qāsīm	1979	Ṣaddām Ḥusayn al-Takrītī
1963	ʿAbd al-Ṣalām ʿĀrif		
1966	ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ʿĀrif		
1968	Aḥmad Ḥasan al-Bakr		



V. Supplementary Charts

Major Şūfī Silsila

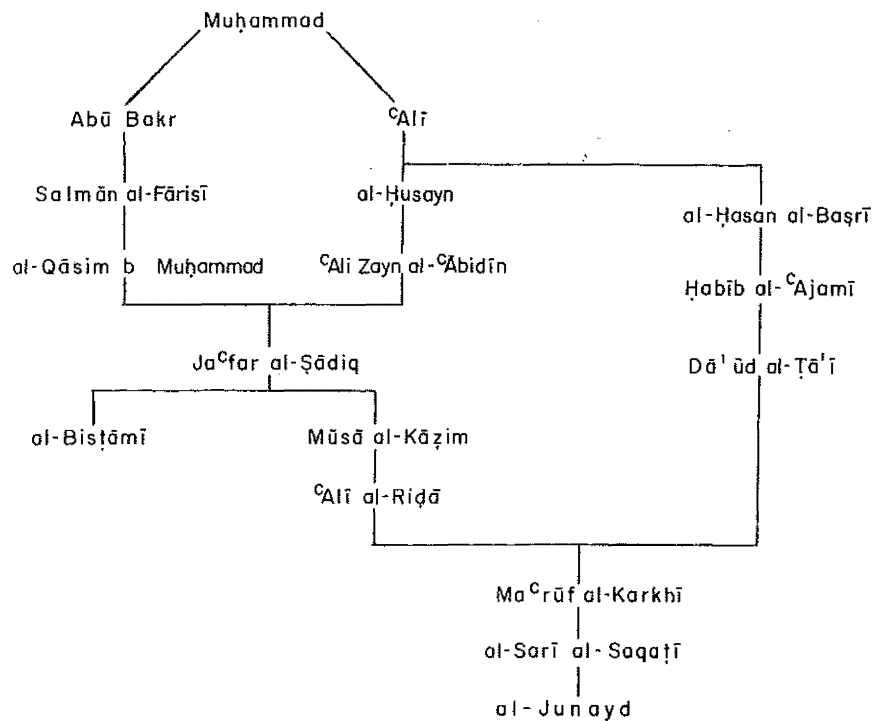
Major Arab Tribes: Skeleton Outline

Time Chart, 600-1800 A.D.

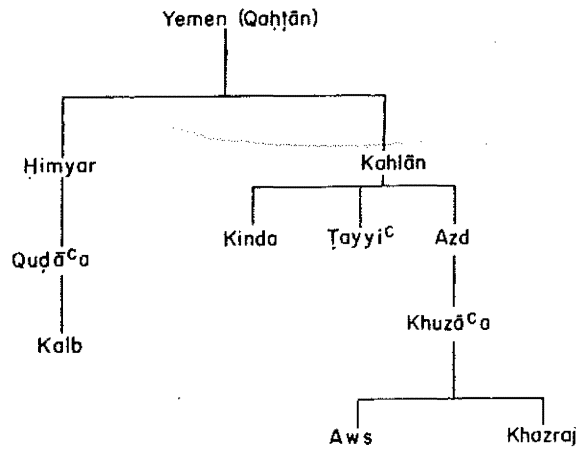
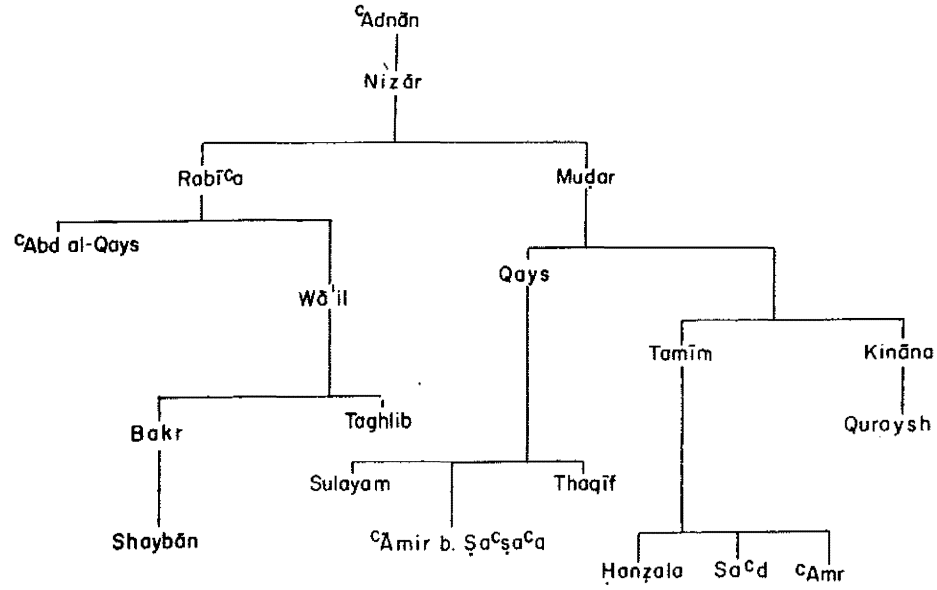
Semitic (Afro-Asiatic) Family of Languages

Indo-European and Altaic Families of Languages

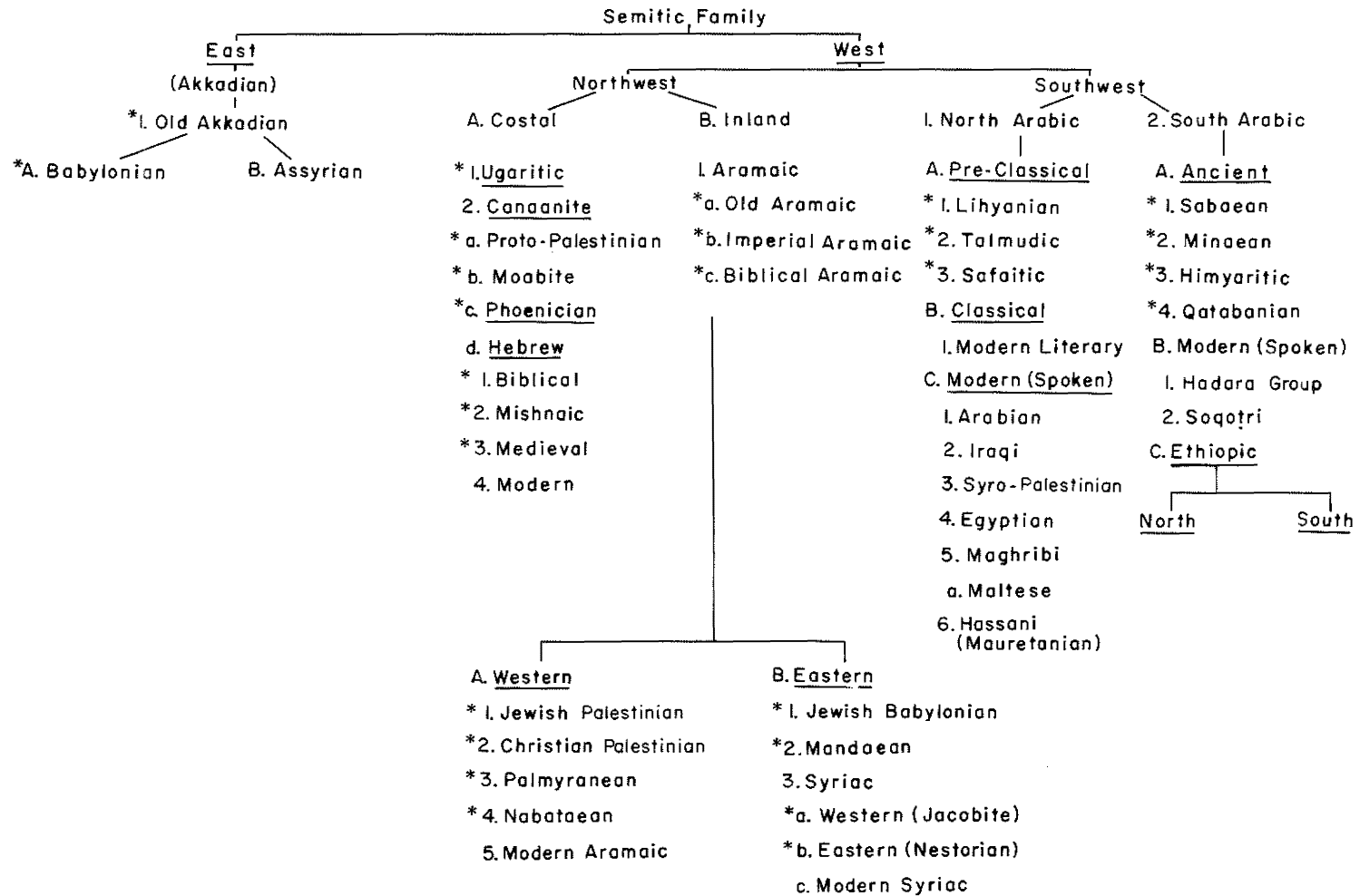
MAJOR ŞŪFĪ SILSILA



MAJOR ARAB TRIBES: SKELETON OUTLINE

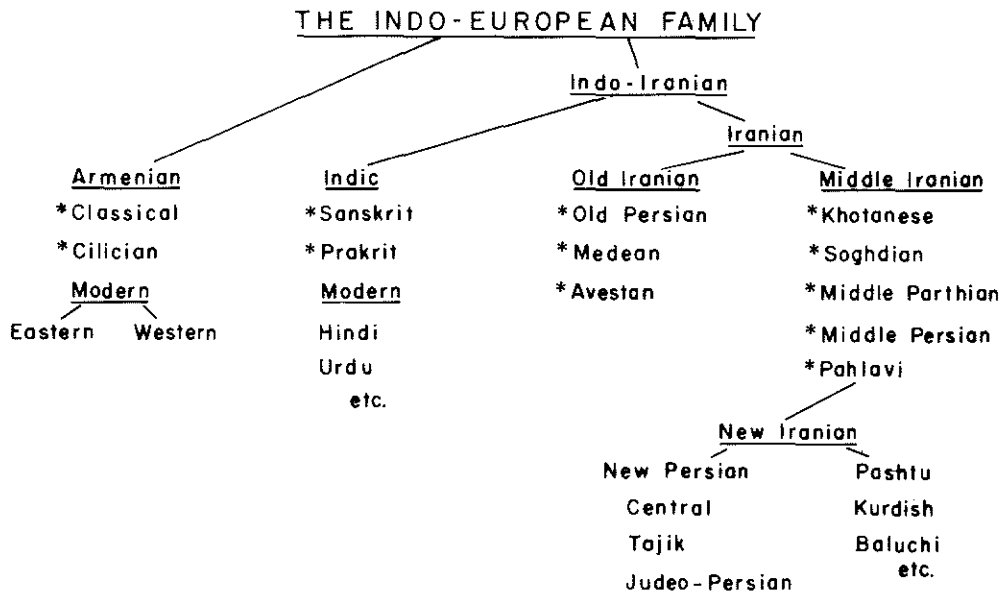


SEMITIC [AFRO-ASIATIC] FAMILY OF LANGUAGES

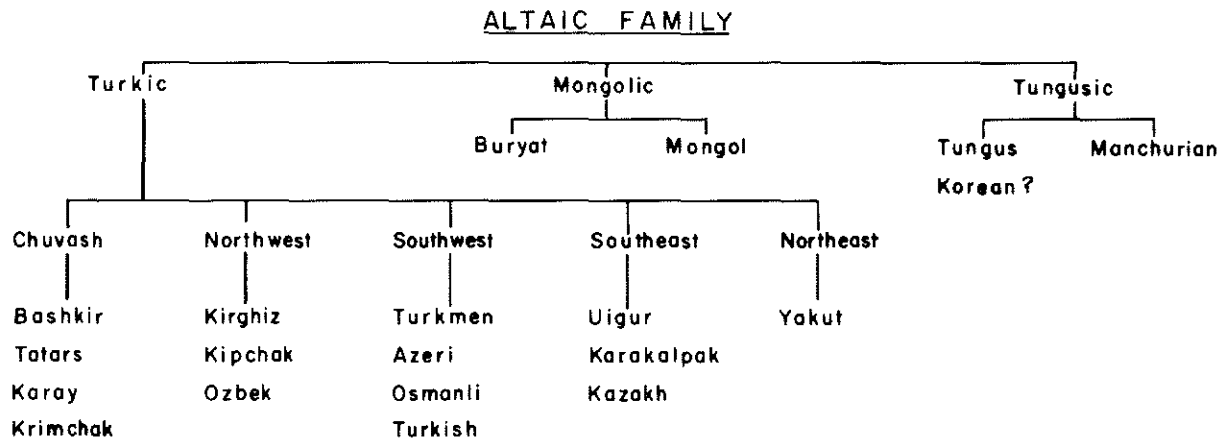


* indicates that language or dialect is extinct

INDO-EUROPEAN and ALTAIC FAMILIES OF LANGUAGES



* languages no longer spoken





VI. Chronology

The selecting of items for this chronological list is based upon the author's teaching and research experiences. For example, some of the previously listed dynasties, rulers and administrators are listed, but not all of them. In most cases, there is general agreement among scholars as to when events took place, except for incidents during the first three decades of Islam. The foundation dates for the city of al-Kūfa are given in the medieval Arabic sources as A.H. 15, 16, 17 and 18, or any one of four years between 636 and 640 A.D. I have chosen 637. The few other cases of disagreement represent one-year variations between sources.

The most detailed chronology for the period to *circa* 1800 is by Marshall G.S. Hodgson. *The Venture of Islam*, 3 vols. (Chicago: University of

Chicago Press, 1974), in his numerous tables. For events since 1947, *MEJ* includes a chronology at the end of each quarterly volume, and they are extremely valuable. Two new annuals are also very helpful:

- Colin Legum, ed., *Middle East Contemporary Survey* (New York: Holmes and Meier), with the first volume covering October 1976 to October 1977.
- David H. Partington, ed., *The Middle East Annual* (Boston: G.K. Hall & Co.), with Volume 1 covering 1981.

There are also various standard references for current events or annual surveys which can be used.

<p>570 Traditional date for birth of Muḥammad.</p> <p>602 End of Lakhmid dynasty at Ḥīra.</p> <p>610 Muḥammad received first revelation.</p> <p>615 Emigration of some Muslims from Mecca to Abyssinia.</p> <p>622 <i>Hijra</i>: Beginning of Muslim calendar. Sept. 24: Muḥammad's arrival at Yathrib [Medina/Madīna].</p> <p>624 Muḥammad's victory at Badr.</p> <p>625 Muḥammad's temporary defeat at Uḥud.</p> <p>627 Battle of the Khandaq [Trench] at Medina. Meccans repulsed.</p> <p>628 Agreement at al-Ḥudaybiyah between Muḥammad and Meccans.</p> <p>629 Pilgrimage to Mecca.</p> <p>630 Mecca under Muslim rule.</p> <p>630-631 "Year of Delegations" of Arab tribal leaders to Muḥammad.</p> <p>632 March 16 [18 Dhū-l-Ḥijja A.H. 10]:</p>	<p>Ghadīr Khumm where, according to Shī^cite tradition, Muḥammad appointed ^cAlī his successor.</p> <p>632 June 8: Death of Muḥammad.</p> <p>632-634 Reign of Caliph Abū Bakr.</p> <p>633 End of al-Ridda Wars. Defeat of Musaylima by Khālīd b. al-Walīd.</p> <p>634 Defeat of Byzantines at Ajnadayn. Aug.: Death of Abū Bakr.</p> <p>634-644 Reign of Caliph ^cUmar.</p> <p>635 Occupation of Damascus by Khālīd b. al-Walīd.</p> <p>Expulsion by ^cUmar of Jews from Khaybar and Christians from Najrān.</p> <p>636 Defeat of Sassanians at Qādisīya.</p> <p>637 Defeat of Byzantines at Yarmūk.</p> <p>Muslim conquest of Ctesiphon, Sassanian capital.</p> <p>Kufa [al-Kūfa] and Basra [al-Baṣra] established as garrison bases [<i>amsār</i>].</p>
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- 638 Muslim conquest of Jerusalem.
- 640 Jan.: ^CAmr b. al-^CĀṣ entered Egypt.
- 641 ^CAmr b. al-^CĀṣ captured Babylon.
Fusṭāt founded.
Defeat of Sassanians at Nihawend and
fall of Persia.
- 644 Nov.: Murder of ^CUmar by a non-Muslim
slave.
- 644-656 Reign of Caliph ^CUthmān.
- 646 Final capture of Alexandria, previously
held from 642-645.
- 649 Conquest of Cyprus by Mu^Cāwiya, Governor
of Syria.
- 651 Yazdigird III, last Sassanian ruler,
murdered at Merv.
- 656 June: Assassination of ^CUthmān by
Muslims.
Dec. 9: Battle of the Camel near Basra;
^CAlī defeated al-Zubayr, Ṭalḥa and
^CĀ'isha.
- 656-661 Reign of Caliph ^CAlī.
First civil war.
- c.657 Battle of Ṣiffīn between ^CAlī and
Mu^Cāwiya.
- c.659 Arbitration at Adhruh.
Battle between ^CAlī and Kharijites at
Nahrawān Canal.
- 661 Jan. 24: ^CAlī murdered by a Kharijite.
Ḥasan b. ^CAlī renounced claim to
caliphate.
- 661-680 Reign of Caliph Mu^Cāwiya I.
- 661-750 Umayyad Dynasty.
- 662-675 Ziyād ibn Abīhi, Governor of Basra;
then of Kufa as well.
- 667 Arabs cross Amū Darya [Oxus].
- 670 Establishment of Qayrawān.
^CUqba b. Nāfi^C [d. 683] active in North
Africa.
- 674-679 Siege of Constantinople failed.
- 680 Oct. 10 [10th Muḥarram A.H. 61]:
Ḥusayn b. ^CAlī martyred at Karbalā'.
- 680-683 Reign of Caliph Yazīd I.
- 683-692 *Fitnah* of Ibn al-Zubayr [2nd civil war].
- 683-684 Reign of Caliph Mu^Cāwiya II.
- 684-685 Reign of Caliph Marwān I.
- 684 July: Battle of Marj Rāḥit.
Victory of Kalb over Qays.
- 685-687 Revolt of Mukhtār at al-Kūfa.
- 685-705 Reign of Caliph ^CAbd al-Malik.
- 692 al-Ḥajjāj b. Yūsuf ended *fitnah* of Ibn
al-Zubayr; occupied Mecca.
- 694-714 al-Ḥajjāj b. Yūsuf, Governor of Iraq.
696 Introduction of all-Arabic coinage.
- 705-715 Reign of Caliph Walīd I.
- 705 Umayyad mosque of Damascus built.
- c.705 Wāsiṭ founded a garrison city.
- 711 Ṭāriq, subordinate of Mūsā b. Nuṣayr,
invaded Spain.
- 711-713 Conquest of Sind and Transoxiana.
- 714 Death of al-Ḥajjāj.
- 717-718 Siege of Constantinople under Maslama
failed.
- 717 First Muslim expedition across Pyrenees.
- 717-720 Reign of Caliph ^CUmar II.
- 720-724 Reign of Caliph Yazīd II.
- 720-759 Occupation of Narbonne.
- 724-743 Reign of Caliph Hishām.
- 728 Death of mystic, al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī.
- 732 Battle of Tours [Poitiers].
Charles Martel defeated Muslims.
- 739-742 Anti-Arab Berber revolt in North Africa.
- 740 Failure of Shī^Cite revolt.
Death of Zayd.
- 745-750 Reign of Caliph Marwān II.
- 747 June: ^CAbbāsīd revolt begun by Abū
Muslim near Merv.
Third civil war.
- 749 Sept.: ^CAbbāsīd troops took Kufa.
Nov.: Abū-l-^CAbbās [posthumously
called al-Saffāḥ] proclaimed caliph
at Kufa.
- 750 Feb.: Marwān defeated at Battle of
Greater Zāb.
June: Massacre of most Umayyad family
members by ^CAbbāsīds.
- 750-1258 ^CAbbāsīd dynasty.
- 750-754 Reign of Caliph Abū-l-^CAbbās al-Saffāḥ.
- 754-775 Reign of Caliph Abū Ja^Cfar al-Manṣūr.
- 756-1031 Umayyad dynasty of Spain.

- 754 Assassination of Abū Muslim by order of al-Manṣūr.
- 755-788 ^CAbd al-Raḥmān I in Cordoba.
- 757 Death of translator and author of Arabic prose, Ibn al-Muqaffa^C.
- 762 Founding of Baghdad [Madīnat al-Salām]. Unsuccessful Shī^Cite revolt at Medina by Muḥammad b. ^CAbdullāh, "The Pure Soul."
- 763 Death of Shī^Cite, Ibrāhīm b. ^CAbdullāh.
- 765 Death of Ja^Cfar al-Ṣādiq, 6th Shī^Cite Imām.
- 767 Death of juriconsult, Abū Ḥanīfa. Death of Ibn Iṣḥāq, biographer of Muḥammad.
- 775-785 Reign of Caliph al-Mahdī.
- 785-786 Reign of Caliph al-Hādī.
- 786-809 Reign of Caliph Hārūn al-Rashīd.
- 792 al-Amīn designated successor to Hārūn al-Rashīd.
- 795 Death of juriconsult, Mālīk b. Anas.
- 798 Death of juriconsult, Abū Yūsuf, of the Hanafite *madhhab*.
- 799 al-Ma'mūn designated 2nd successor to Hārūn al-Rashīd.
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- 800-909 Aghlabid dynasty of North Africa.
- 801 Death of female mystic, Rābī^Ca.
- 803 Fall of Barmakid family.
- 805 Death of juriconsult, al-Shaybānī of the Hanafite *madhhab*.
- 806 Major Muslim attack against Byzantium.
- 809-813 Reign of Caliph al-Amīn. Fourth civil war.
- 812 Siege of Baghdad by Ṭāhir.
- 813-833 Reign of Caliph al-Ma'mūn.
- 816-838 Revolt of Babak, primarily in Azerbaijan.
- 817 al-Ma'mūn designated ^CAlī al-Riḍā [d. 818] as successor.
- 819 al-Ma'mūn entered Baghdad.
- 820 Death of juriconsult, al-Shāfi^Cī.
- 821-873 Ṭāhirid dynasty of Khurāsān.
- 827 al-Ma'mūn established Mu^Ctazilite doctrines as "orthodoxy."
- 829-831 Revolt of Copts in Egypt.
- 833-842 Reign of Caliph al-Mu^Ctaṣim.
- 836-889 Samarra ^CAbbāsīd capital.
- 842-847 Reign of Caliph al-Wāthiq.
- 847-861 Reign of Caliph al-Mutawakkil.
- 855 Death of juriconsult, Aḥmad b. Ḥanbal.
- 861-908 Most active period of Ṣaffārid dynasty, led by Ya^Cqub al-Ṣaffār [d. 879].
- 864 Zaydī Shī^Cite dynasty established in Daylam.
- 868 Death of writer, al-Jāhiz.
- 868-905 Ṭūlūnid dynasty of Egypt founded by Aḥmad b. Ṭūlūn [808-884].
- 869-892 Reign of Caliph al-Mu^Ctamid, regent. al-Muwaffaq took charge of ^CAbbāsīd army.
- 869-883 Zanj revolt.
- 870 Conquest of Malta. Death of *ḥadīth* collector, al-Bukhārī.
- 871 Zanj sacked Basra.
- 873 Death of philosopher, al-Kindī. Death of translator, Ḥunayn b. Iṣḥāq. Disappearance of 12th Shī^Cite Imām.
- 873-940 Lesser or Little Occulation [Ghaybah] for Ithnā ^CAsharī.
- 874-999 Sāmānid dynasty of Transoxiana.
- 877 Aḥmad b. Ṭūlūn began building mosque in al-Qaṭā^Cī.
- 880s Rise of Qarmatians.
- 883 Death of juriconsult, Dāwūd b. Khalaf of the Zāhirī *madhhab*.
- 886 Peace agreement between Ṭūlūnid Khumārawayh and Caliph al-Mu^Ctamid.
- 890-1008 Major line of Ḥamdānid dynasty of Iraq and Syria.
- 892 Death of historian, Aḥmad al-Balādhurī.
- 901 Establishment of Shī^Cite Zaydī state in Yemen.
- 902-908 Reign of Caliph al-Muktafī.
- 908 Dec. 17: One-day caliphate of Ibn al-Mu^Ctazz. Revolt in name of Fāṭimid dynasty in North Africa.
- 909-1171 Fāṭimid dynasty.
- 910 Death of mystic, al-Junayd.
- 922 Death of mystic, al-Ḥallāj.

923	Death of historian, al-Ṭabarī.	1063-1072	Reign of Alp Arslān, Seljuk sultan.
925	Death of physician, al-Rāzī.	1064	Death of philosopher, Ibn Ḥazm.
928	Qarmatians stole Black Stone from Ka ^c ba; held it until 951.	1065	Establishment of Niẓāmiyyah <i>madrasa</i> in Baghdad.
929	^c Abd al-Raḥmān III [912-961] of Umayyads of Spain took title of "caliph."	1071	Aug. 26: Battle of Manzikert [Malazgirt] and Byzantine defeat.
932-1062	Būyids of Iraq and Iran.	1072-1092	Reign of Malik Shāh, Seljuk sultan.
935-969	Ikhshīdid dynasty of Egypt founded by Muḥammad b. Ṭughj.	1075	Seljuks of Rūm made Iznik [Nicaea] their capital.
935	Death of theologian, al-Ash ^c arī.	1090	Ḥasan-i Ṣabbāh seized Alamut fortress.
936	Ibn Rā'iq became <i>amīr al-umarrā'</i> .	1092	Niẓām al-Mulk murdered by Assassins.
940	Beginning of Greater Occultation [Ghaybah] for Ithnā ^c Asharī.	1095	Nov.: Pope Urban at Clermont called for First Crusade.
944	Peace agreement between Muḥammad b. Ṭughj al-Ikhshīd and Caliph al-Muttaqī.	1097	First Crusade at Constantinople; then took Iznik. Konya became capital of Seljuks of Rūm.
945-1055	Būyids occupied Baghdad.	1098	Crusaders captured Antioch.
950	Death of philosopher, al-Fārābī.	1099	July 15: Jerusalem conquered by Crusaders.
953-975	Reign of al-Mu ^c izz, Fāṭimid caliph.		
956	Death of historian, al-Mas ^c ūdī.		
962-1186	Ghaznavid dynasty.	1100	Baldwin became King of Jerusalem.
962	Alptegīn in Ghazna.	1111	Death of philosopher and mystic, al-Ghazzālī.
965	Death of poet, al-Mutanabbī.		
966-968	Kāfūr ruled Egypt.	1118-1157	Reign of Sanjar, Seljuk sultan.
969	Jawhar conquered Egypt for Fāṭimids and founded Cairo.	1123	Death of poet and astronomer, ^c Umar Khayyām.
973	al-Azhar was founded.	1124	Death of Ḥasan-i Ṣabbāh, leader of Assassins.
975-996	Reign of al- ^c Azīz, Fāṭimid caliph.		
996-1021	Reign of al-Ḥākīm, Fāṭimid caliph.	1144	Zangī [1127-1146] captured Edessa [Urfa] from Crusaders.
<u>998-1030</u>	<u>Maḥmūd of Ghazna.</u>	1147	Second Crusade, led by Conrad II and Louis VII.
1020	Death of poet Firdawsi, author of "Shāhnāma."	1148-1215	Ghūrid dynasty of Afghanistan.
1030	Death of historian, Miskawayh.	1154	Nūr al-Dīn [1146-1174] captured Damascus.
1036-1094	Reign of al-Mustanṣir, Fāṭimid caliph.	1166	Death of <i>ḡūfī</i> , ^c Abd al-Qādir Gīlānī.
1037	Death of philosopher, Ibn Sīnā [Avicenna].	1169-1193	Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn [Saladin] controlled Egypt.
1039	Death of optician, Ibn al-Haytham.		
1048	Death of savant, al-Bīrūnī.	1171-1250	Ayyūbid dynasty in Egypt.
1055-1063	Ṭughril Beḡ entered Baghdad as head of Seljuks.	1171	Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn ended Fāṭimid dynasty and established Ayyūbid dynasty.
1058	Death of political theorist, al-Māwardī. Death of poet, Abū-l- ^c Alā al-Ma ^c arrī.	1176	Sept.: Kiliġ Arslān defeated Byzantine forces at Myriokephalon.
1059	Shī ^c ite revolt in Iraq, led by al-Basāsīrī.	1180-1225	Reign of al-Nāṣir, ^c Abbāsīd caliph.
		1187	July 4: Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn victorious over Crusaders at Battle of Ḥaṭṭīn.

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| 1189-1192 | Third Crusade, led by Frederick Barbarossa, Philip Augustus and Richard I. | 1265 | Death of Hūlāgū. |
| 1198 | Death of philosopher, Ibn Rushd [Averroës]. | 1271 | Journey of Marco Polo through Persia to China. |
| c.1200 | Death of Persian writer, ^C Aṭṭār. | 1273 | Death of mystic, Jalāl al-Dīn al-Rūmī. |
| 1200-1218 | Reign of al-Malik al- ^C Adil, Ayyūbid sultan. | 1274 | Death of astronomer, Nāṣir al-Dīn al-Tūṣī. |
| 1203 | Death of Persian poet, Niẓami. | 1279-1290 | Reign of Qalā'ūn, Mamlūk sultan. |
| 1204-1261 | Fourth Crusade and Latin occupation of Constantinople. | 1282 | Death of biographer, Ibn Khallikān. |
| 1206 | Temuchin took title of Chingiz Khān. | 1291 | Fall of last Crusader stronghold in Levant, during Mamlūk sultanate of al-Ashraf Khaīlī [1290-1293]. |
| 1218 | Fifth Crusade landed at Damietta. | 1291 | Death of poet, Sa ^C dī. |
| 1218-1238 | Reign of al-Malik al-Kāmil, Ayyūbid sultan of Egypt. | 1294 | Marco Polo in Persia on return to Europe. |
| 1220 | Khwarazm Shāhs defeated by Chingiz Khān. | <u>1295-1304</u> | Reign of Ghāzān Khān, Īl-Khānid ruler. |
| 1220-1231 | Reign of Khwarazm Shāh Jalāl al-Dīn. | 1317-1335 | Reign of Abū Sa ^C īd, Īl-Khānid ruler. |
| 1227 | Death of Ghengis Khān. | 1318 | Death of historian, Rashīd al-Dīn. |
| 1229 | Death of geographer, Yāqūt.
Peace treaty between Sixth Crusade, led by Frederick II, and al-Malik al-Kāmil. | 1324-1360 | Reign of Orhān, Ottoman sultan. |
| 1234 | Death of historian, Ibn al-Athīr. | 1326 | Ottomans captured Bursa. |
| 1235 | Death of <i>ṣūfī</i> poet, Ibn al-Fārid. | 1328 | Death of Hanbalite, Ibn Taymīyyah. |
| 1238-1492 | Naṣrid dynasty of Granada. | 1331 | Ottoman conquest of Nicaea [Iznik]. |
| 1240 | Death of philosopher, Ibn ^C Arabī. | 1337 | Ottoman conquest of Nicomedia [Izmit]. |
| 1242-1258 | Reign of al-Musta ^C ṣim, last ^C Abbāsīd caliph of Baghdad. | 1345 | First Ottoman campaign in Europe. |
| 1243 | Mongols defeated Seljuks of Rūm at Kösedagh near Sivas. | 1354 | Ottoman conquest of Ankara.
Ottoman occupation of Gallipoli. |
| 1244 | Jerusalem taken by Khwarazmian troops. | c.1360-89 | Reign of Murād I, Ottoman sultan. |
| 1249 | Seventh Crusade, led by Louis IX, landed at Damietta. | 1361 | Murād captured Adrianople [Edirne]. |
| 1250-1517 | Mamlūk dynasty in Egypt. | 1369 | Tīmūr conquered Khurāsān and Transoxiana. |
| 1250 | Shajar al-Durr, female ruler of Egypt. | 1371 | Battle of Chermanon and Ottoman victory over Serbs. |
| 1256 | Hūlāgū took Assassin stronghold of Alamūt. | 1378-1469 | Qara Qoyunlu [Black Sheep] dynasty in Armenia and Azerbaijan. |
| 1256-1249 | Īl-Khānid dynasty of Persia. | 1378-1502 | Aq Qoyunlu [White Sheep] dynasty in Iraq and Armenia. |
| 1258 | Feb.: Hūlāgū sacked Baghdad and ended ^C Abbāsīd caliphate. | 1382-1517 | Circassian or Burjī Mamlūk rule of Egypt and Syria. |
| 1260 | Sept. 3: Mamlūk victory at ^C Ayn Jālūt over Mongols. | 1382-1398 | Reign of Barqūq, Mamlūk sultan. |
| 1260-1277 | Reign of Baybars, Mamlūk sultan. | 1385 | Ottoman conquest of Sofia. |
| | | 1386 | Ottoman conquest of Nish. |
| | | 1387 | Ottoman conquest of Salonika. |
| | | 1389 | June 15: Battle of Kosovo and Ottoman victory over Serbs. |
| | | | Death of poet, Ḥāfiẓ. |

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| 1389-1402 | Reign of Bāyezīd I, Ottoman sultan. | 1448 | Oct.17-19: Second Battle of Kosovo. Ottomans defeated Hungarians. |
| 1391-1398 | First Ottoman siege of Constantinople. | | |
| 1395 | June: Wallachia became an Ottoman vassal state. | 1449 | Death of ruler and astronomer, Ulugh Beğ. |
| 1396 | Sept. 25: Battle of Nicopolis. Ottoman victory over Venice, Hungary, and other West Europeans. | 1451 | Feb. 3: Death of Murād II. |
| | | 1451-1481 | Reign of Meḥmed II, Ottoman sultan. |
| 1397 | Ottomans annexed Karamān lands, including Konya. | 1452 | Ottoman fortress of Rumeli Hisari erected. |
| 1398 | Ottoman conquest of Vidin in Europe and Sivas in Anatolia. | 1453 | Apr. 6-May 29: Ottoman siege and capture of Constantinople. |
| <u>1398-1399</u> | <u>Tīmūr attacked India and sacked Delhi.</u> | 1455 | Ottomans made Moldavia a tribute state. |
| | | 1456 | Ottomans failed again to take Belgrade. |
| 1400-1401 | Tīmūr attacked Syria and Asia Minor. Captured Sivas. | 1459 | Ottomans' final defeat of Serbs after death of George Brankovich. |
| 1402 | July 28: Battle of Ankara. Tīmūr captured Bāyezīd. | 1460 | Meḥmed II conquered Morea. |
| 1402-1413 | Civil war primarily among Bāyezīd's sons: Süleymān, Meḥmed and ^C İsā. | 1461 | Ottoman conquest of Trebizond. |
| 1403 | Ottomans lost Salonika. Death of Bāyezīd. | 1463-1479 | Ottoman-Venetian War. |
| 1405 | Feb. 18: Death of Tīmūr. | 1464 | Completion of Topkapı Sarayı in Istanbul. |
| 1405-1447 | Reign of Shāh Rukh of the Tīmūrids. | 1466-1470 | Inconclusive war between Mamlūks and Ottomans. |
| 1406 | Death of Ibn Khaldūn, historian. | 1468 | Meḥmed II re-annexed Karamān lands in Anatolia. |
| 1413 | Meḥmed I unified Ottoman territories. | | Jan. 17: Death of Iskender Beğ. |
| 1415 | Meḥmed reconquered Smyrna [Izmir]. | 1468-1496 | Reign of Qāyitbāy, Mamlūk sultan. |
| 1418-1422 | Revolt of Muṣṭafā the False [Düzme Muṣṭafā]. | 1469 | Death of historian, Ibn Taghrī Birdī. |
| 1421-1451 | Reign of Murād II, Ottoman sultan. | 1471-1478 | Uzun Ḥasan, Aq Qoyunlu ruler, sought European support against Ottomans. |
| 1422 | Second Ottoman siege of Constantinople. | 1472 | Venetian, Cypriot and Uzun Ḥasan alliance against Ottomans. |
| 1422-1437 | Reign of Barsbāy, Mamlūk sultan. | 1475 | Ottoman conquest of Genoese colonies in Crimea. |
| 1425-1430 | Ottoman-Venetian War. | | Ottoman suzerainty over khānate of Crimea. |
| 1430 | Ottomans reconquered Salonika. | 1479 | Ottoman-Venetian peace. |
| 1440 | Ottomans failed to take Belgrade. | 1480-1481 | Ottomans occupied Otranto, Italy. |
| 1442 | Death of historian, al-Maqrīzī. | 1481 | May 3: Death of Meḥmet II. |
| 1443 | Iskender Beğ [Scanderbeğ/Georges Kastriote] rebelled in northern Albania. | | May 20: Accession of Bāyezīd II. |
| 1444 | Murād II abdicated in favor of Meḥmed II. | | June 20: Battle of Yenisehir. Bāyezīd II defeated Cem, his brother and rival. |
| | Nov. 10: Battle of Varna; Ottoman defeat of Hungarian King Ladislas and John Hunyadi. | 1481-1512 | Reign of Bāyezīd II, Ottoman sultan. |
| 1446 | Murād II's second accession to Ottoman sultanate. | 1483 | Ottomans annexed Herzegovina. |
| | | 1484 | Ottomans annexed Kilia and Akkerman. |

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| 1487 | Bartholomew Diaz rounded Cape of Good Hope by vessel. | 1526 | Aug. 29: Ottoman victory over Hungarians at Battle of Mohács. |
| 1492 | Fall of Naşrid dynasty in Granada to Christians. | 1528 | Ottomans captured Buda. |
| | Death of <i>şūfī</i> poet, Jāmī. | 1529 | Sept.-Oct.: Ottoman siege of Vienna. |
| 1495 | Feb. 25: Death of Ottoman, Prince Cem, in Naples. | 1530 | Death of Bābur. |
| 1497 | Bābur, eventual founder of Mughal dynasty, captured Samarqand. | 1533 | Armistice of Istanbul between Süleymān and Hapsburg Archduke Ferdinand. |
| 1499 | Ismā ^C īl came out of hiding and established Safavid dynasty. | 1534 | War between Şafavids and Ottomans. |
| | Ottoman conquest of Lepanto. | 1535 | Barbarossa made Ottoman Grand Admiral. |
| <u>1499-1502</u> | Ottoman war with Venice. | 1537-1540 | Ottomans captured Tabriz and Baghdad. |
| | | 1535 | Ottoman-French alliance. |
| 1500-1516 | Reign of Qānşūh al-Ghawrī, Mamlūk sultan. | 1537-1540 | Ottoman-Venetian War. |
| 1502 | Şafavid capital established at Tabriz. | 1541 | Ottomans annexed Central Hungary. |
| 1504 | Şafavid Shāh Ismā ^C īl took Baghdad. | 1547 | Ottoman-Hapsburg peace. |
| 1505 | Bābur established Mughal dynasty in India. | 1548 | Ottoman-Şafavid War. |
| | Death of encyclopedist, al-Suyūtī. | 1550 | Süleymāniye mosque built by Sinan in Istanbul. |
| 1506 | Death of painter, Bihzād. | 1551-1562 | Ottoman-Hapsburg War. |
| 1507 | Portuguese attacked Hormuz. | 1552 | Ottomans failed to dislodge Portuguese from Hormuz. |
| 1509-1512 | Increasing struggle for power primarily among Bāyezīd's sons: Korkūd, Aḥmed and Selīm. | 1553-1555 | Ottoman war with Şafavids. |
| 1511 | Rebellion of Shāh Kuli in Anatolia. | 1555 | May 29: Ottoman-Şafavid Peace Treaty at Amasya. |
| 1512-1520 | Reign of Selīm I, Ottoman sultan after deposing his father, Bāyezīd II. | | Revolt against Süleymān in name of executed son, known as the second Düzme [False] Muştafā. |
| 1512 | Withdrawal of Bābur from Central Asia. | 1558-1560 | Struggle for power between Süleymān's sons, Selīm and Bāyezīd. |
| 1514 | Aug. 23: Selīm I defeated Shāh Ismā ^C īl and his Qizilbash troops at Chāldirān. | 1561 | Ṭahmāsp made Qazvīn Şafavid capital. |
| 1516 | Portuguese, under d'Albuquerque, took Hormuz. | 1566 | Sept. 6: Süleyman's death before fortress of Szigetvar. |
| | Aug. 24: Ottoman victory over Mamlūks at Marj Dābiq. | 1566-1574 | Reign of Selīm II, Ottoman sultan. |
| 1517 | Jan.: Ottoman conquest of Egypt. | 1569 | Ottoman campaign against Russians. |
| 1520-1566 | Reign of Süleymān I, Ottoman sultan. | | Ottoman campaign in Yemen. |
| 1521 | Ottoman conquest of Belgrade. | 1571 | Ottoman conquest of Famagusta, Cyprus. |
| 1522 | Ottoman conquest of Rhodes. | | Oct. 7: Ottoman naval loss to Holy League at Lepanto. |
| 1524-1525 | Revolt of Aḥmad Pāshā in Egypt; suppressed by Ibrāhīm, Ottoman Grand Vezir. | 1578 | Ottomans annexed Georgia and Derbent. |
| 1524-1576 | Reign of Ṭahmāsp, Şafavid shah. | 1578-1639 | Ottoman-Şafavid wars. |
| | | 1588-1629 | Reign of ^C Abbās I, Şafavid shah. |
| | | 1590 | Ottoman-Şafavid peace. |
| | | 1593-1606 | Ottoman-Hapsburg War. |
| | | <u>1596-1610</u> | Major problem with <i>celali</i> in Anatolia. |

1600	Shāh ^C Abbās made Iṣfahān the Ṣafavid capital. Death of Ottoman poet, Bāzī.	1688	Ottomans lost Belgrade.
1602	Shāh ^C Abbās captured Baḥrain from the Portuguese.	1689	Ottomans lost Szigetvár and Vidin. Muṣṭafā Köprülü, Ottoman Grand Vezir.
1603	Shāh ^C Abbās captured Tabriz.	1690	Ottomans gained land against Austria, including Belgrade.
1606	Ottoman-Austrian Peace Treaty at Zsitvatorok.	1691	Battle of Szalánkamén. Ottomans lost to Austria. Death of Fāzil Muṣṭafā Köprülü.
1622	English captured Hormuz.	1696	Russians, under Peter the Great, took Azov.
1623	Shāh ^C Abbās I captured Baghdad.	1697	Ottomans defeated at Zenta by Prince Eugene of Savoy.
1638	Ottomans recaptured Baghdad.	1699	Jan. 26: Peace of Carlowitz. First permanent loss of territory by Ottomans to Europeans.
1639	Ottoman-Ṣafavid Peace Treaty of Zuhāb [Qaṣr-i Shīrīn].		
1645	Ottomans attacked Crete.		
1645-1670	Ottoman-Venetian War.		
1656	Venice conquered Lemnos.		
1656-1661	Meḥmed Köprülü, Ottoman Vezir.	1703	July-Aug.: Edirne [Adrianople] Affair [vaq ^C asi] against Sulṭān Muṣṭafā II, forcing his abdication.
1661-1676	Aḥmed Köprülü, Ottoman Vezir.	1710-1711	Ottoman-Russian War.
1663	Austria joined Venice against Ottomans.	1711	Ottomans won Battle of Pruth against Russians; regained Azov. Peace of Pruth.
1664	Ottomans defeated at St. Gotthard. 20-year truce concluded at Vasvár with Austria.	1716	Ottoman-Austrian War.
1669	Conclusion of Ottoman-Venetian conflict by capitulation of Qandiya.	1716-1718	War with Venice; Ottomans retook Morea.
1672-1676	Ottoman-Polish War.	1717	Austrian conquest of Belgrade.
1676	Peace of Zurawno. Ottomans gained Podolia and Eastern Ukraine from Poland.	1718	Peace of Passarowitz. Ottomans lost lands to Austria.
1676-1683	Kara Muṣṭafā, Ottoman Grand Vezir.	1718-1730	Tulip Period [Lāle Devri] in Ottoman Empire.
1677-1681	First Ottoman-Russian War.	1722	Mar. 8: Battle of Gulnābād. Ṣafavid forces routed by Afghan Maḥmūd. Peter the Great took Derbent. Afghan Maḥmūd took Iṣfahān. Effective end of Ṣafavid dynasty.
1679	Death of Ottoman traveler, Evliya Chelebi.	1725-1730	Ismā ^C īl Pāshā al- ^C Aẓm, Governor of Damascus.
1681	Peace of Radzyn. Ottomans lost Eastern Ukraine.	1726-1729	Ottomans attacked Persia, but peace was arranged by Ashrāf, Afghan shah of Persia.
1683	July-Sept.: 2nd siege of Vienna. Ottoman defeat.	1729-1730	Nādir Khān Afshār drove Afghans from Persia.
1684	Holy League of Papacy, Austria, Poland and Venice against Ottomans.	1729	First Turkish printing press.
1686	Ottomans lost Buda to Austria. Venice captured most of Morea. Russia joined the Holy League.	1736-1739	Ottoman war with Austria and Russia.
1687	Ottomans lost Battle of Mohács to Austrians. First Russian siege of Azov.		

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| 1736 | Russia retook Azov. | 1799 | Napoleon invaded Palestine, but failed to capture Acre. |
| 1736-1747 | Nādir Khān became Nādir Shāh. | | |
| 1739 | Treaty of Belgrade with Austria.
Ottomans acquired Belgrade.
Nādir Shāh attacked Delhi in India. | 1800 | Russia annexed Georgia. |
| 1740 | Nādir Shāh attacked Bukhara. | 1801 | French evacuation of Egypt. |
| 1745 | Establishment of Wahhābī Reform Movement in Dar ^C īya, Arabia. | 1802 | Wahhābī raid on Karbala. |
| 1747 | Assassination of Nādir Shāh. | 1803-1804 | Wahhābīs captured Mecca and Medina. |
| 1750-1779 | Karīm Khān Zand, sole ruler in southern Iran. | 1804 | Serbian revolt. |
| 1757-1773 | Reign of Muṣṭafā III, Ottoman sultan. | 1805-1848 | Muḥammad ^C Alī, Viceroy of Egypt. |
| 1758-1779 | Karīm Khān Zand, undisputed ruler of Persia. | 1806-1812 | Ottoman-Russian War. |
| 1768-1774 | Ottoman-Russian War. | 1807 | Treaty of Finkenstein between Persia and Russia.
Treaty of Tilsit between Napoleon and Russia.
British occupation of Alexandria. |
| 1769 | Russians captured Jassy and Bucharest. | 1808-1839 | Reign of Maḥmūd II, Ottoman sultan. |
| 1770 | Russian naval victory over Ottomans at Chesme. | 1811 | Mar. 1: Massacre of Egyptian Mamlūks by Muḥammad ^C Alī. |
| 1763-1773 | ^C Alī Bey active in Egypt. | 1811-1818 | Muḥammad ^C Alī's campaigns against the Wahhābīs. |
| 1770-1789 | Yūsuf Shihāb, Amīr of Lebanon. | 1813 | Treaty of Gulistan between Persia and Russia. |
| 1773-1789 | Reign of ^C Abdülhamīd I, Ottoman sultan. | 1815-1817 | Second Serbian uprising. |
| 1774 | Treaty of Küçük Kaynarci between Russia and Ottomans. | 1816-1831 | Dā'ūd Pāshā, Governor of Baghdad. |
| 1775 | Aḥmad Pāshā al-Jazzār [d. 1804], Governor of Sidon; later of Acre. | 1818 | Persian attack on Afghanistan. |
| 1783 | Russia annexed Crimea. | 1820s | British pacts with Persian Gulf <i>shaykhs</i> . |
| 1787-1792 | Ottoman-Russian War. | 1820-1821 | Sudanese campaigns of Muḥammad ^C Alī. |
| 1788 | Austria joined Ottoman-Russian War. | 1821 | Insurrections in Wallachia. |
| 1789 | Austria invaded Bosnia and Serbia.
Russia invaded Moldavia and Wallachia. | 1821-1823 | Ottoman-Persian War. |
| 1789-1807 | Reign of Selīm III, Ottoman sultan. | 1821-1830 | Greek War of Independence. |
| 1789-1840 | Bashīr II Shihāb, Amīr of Lebanon. | ca.1822 | Establishment of Būlāq press in Egypt. |
| 1791 | Peace of Sistova between Austria and Ottomans re-establishing 1788 borders. | 1823 | Khartoum founded. |
| 1792 | Peace of Jassy between Russia and Ottomans, with Dniester as new Russian-Ottoman border. | 1824-1827 | Muḥammad ^C Alī's campaigns in Greece led by Ibrāhīm. |
| 1796 | Āghā Muḥammad Qājār became Shāh of Persia. | 1825-1828 | Persian-Russian War. |
| 1797-1834 | Reign of Faḥ ^C Alī, Qājār ruler. | 1826 | June 15: Massacre of Janissaries in Istanbul. |
| 1798 | July: Bonaparte's victory at Battle of Pyramids outside Cairo.
July: Admiral Nelson destroyed French fleet at Abū Qir. | 1827 | Establishment of medical schools in Istanbul and Cairo.
July 6: Treaty of London [Britain, France, Russia] on their support of Greece against Ottomans.
Oct. 20: Battle of Navarino.
Ottoman-Egyptian navy defeated by |

	Admiral Codrington and Western forces.	1853	Oct.: Ottomans declared war on Russia.
1828	Egyptians evacuated Greece.	1854-1856	Crimean War [Ottoman-Russian War], with a number of European states participating on the Ottoman side.
	Treaty of Turkmanchai between Persia and Russia.	1854	Oct. 25: Battle of Balaklava and "Charge of the Light Brigade."
1828-1829	Ottoman-Russian War.		Nov.: Ferdinand de Lesseps received concessions to build Suez Canal.
1829	Sept.: Treaty of Edirne between Ottomans and Russians.	1854-1863	Sa ^C īd, Viceroy of Egypt.
1830	French invaded Algeria.	1855	Sept.: Sebastopol taken from Russia.
1832	Battle of Konya. Ottomans defeated by Egyptians.	1856	Feb. 18: Hatt-i Hūmayun promulgated in Istanbul.
1832-1841	Egyptian involvement in Syria under Ibrāhīm.		Feb.-Mar.: Treaty of Paris ending Crimean War.
1833	Apr. 8: Convention of Kūtahya between Ottomans and Egyptians.		Persian occupation of Herat.
	July 8: Treaty of Hūnkār Iskelesi between Ottomans and Russians.	1857	Alexandria-Cairo railroad completed. Afghanistan's independence recognized by Britain and Persia.
1834	Arabic press in Beirut established.	1860	Robert College founded in Istanbul.
1837-1838	Persian siege of Herat.	1860-1861	Civil war in Lebanon. French expeditionary force in Lebanon.
1839	June 24: Battle of Nezib. Ibrāhīm's victory over Ottoman forces trained by von Moltke.	1861	Organic Regulation of Lebanon that established semi-autonomous self-government in Mt. Lebanon area.
1839	Nov. 3: Promulgation of Hatt-i Sherif Gūlhane in Istanbul.	1861-1876	Reign of ^C Abdūlmeċīd, Ottoman sultan.
1839-1861	Reign of ^C Abdūlmeċīd, Ottoman sultan.	1863-1879	Isma ^C īl, Viceroy and then Khedive of Egypt.
1840	July: Treaty of London [Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia] on Eastern question.	1864	Ottoman Law of Vilayets.
1841	Feb.: Hereditary viceroyalty of Egypt for Muḥammad ^C Aīī.	1865	Establishment of Ottoman National Debt Administration.
	July: Straits Convention [Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, Austria].	1866	Isma ^C īl of Egypt acquired "Khedive" title from Ottoman sultan.
1842	Shihābī amirate of Lebanon ended.		American University of Beirut, originally called Syrian Protestant College, founded.
1842-1858	Stratford de Redcliffe, British ambassador in Istanbul.	1866-1868	Uprising on Crete against Ottomans.
1843	Dual Qaimaqamate in Lebanon established.	1869	University of Istanbul founded.
1844	Sayyid Muḥammad ^C Aīī of Persia proclaimed himself the Bāb. This is considered the beginning of the Bahā'i Movement.		Nov. 17: Suez Canal officially opened.
1848-1854	^C Abbās Hilmī I, Viceroy of Egypt.	1869-1872	Midhad Pāshā, Governor of Baghdad.
1848-1896	Nāṣir al-Dīn, Qājār shah.	1872	Sweeping Persian concessions to Baron Julius de Reuter revoked by Qājār government.
1850	Execution of the Bāb. Bābī uprisings.	1874-1879	Gen. Charles Gordon, Governor of Sudan.
1852	Persecution in Iran of Bābīs, who fled to the West.	1875	Establishment of Mixed Courts in Egypt. Britain acquired Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal Company.

- 1875 Uprisings in Herzegovina and Bosnia.
- 1876 May: Establishment of *Caisse de la Dette* and dual control in Egypt.
^CAbdūlazīz, Ottoman sultan, deposed.
 Aug.: Murād V, Ottoman sultan, deposed.
 Dec. 23: ^CAbdūlhamīd, Ottoman sultan, promulgated a Constitution.
- 1876-1909 Reign of ^CAbdūlhamīd, Ottoman sultan.
- 1877 Feb.: Midhad Pāshā dismissed from Ottoman government.
 Mar.: Opening of Ottoman Parliament.
- 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War.
- 1878 Feb. 13: Ottoman Parliament dismissed; Constitution suspended.
 Mar.: Treaty of San Stefano between Ottomans and Russians.
 June-July: Congress of Berlin modified Treaty of San Stefano.
 Uprising in Crete.
 Russians organized Cossack Brigade in Persia.
- 1879-1892 Muḥammad Tawfīq, Khedive of Egypt.
- 1881 French occupied Tunisia.
 Outbreak of Sudanese Mahdia.
- 1882 First Zionist *Aliya* to Palestine.
- 1881-1882 ^CUrābi revolt in Egypt.
- 1882 Jan. 8: British-French Gambetta Note on developments in Egypt.
 July: British bombarded and occupied Alexandria.
 Sept.: British defeated Egyptians at Battle of Tall al-Kābir.
- 1883 Nov.: General Hicks and Egyptian forces defeated by Mahdī.
- 1883-1907 Lord Cromer, British Consul General in Egypt.
- 1885 Mahdists captured Khartoum.
 Death of General Gordon.
- 1888 Convention of Constantinople concerning Suez Canal.
- 1889 Uprising in Crete.
 Imperial Bank of Persia founded.
- 1890- Persian tobacco concession.
- 1890-1897 Armenian revolts against Ottomans.
- 1890-1898 Reconquest of the Sudan by Kitchener.
- 1892-1914 Reign of ^CAbbās Ḥilīmī II, Khedive of Egypt.
- 1896-1897 Uprising in Crete.
- 1896-1907 Muḥaffar al-Dīn, Qājār ruler.
- 1897 Ottoman-Greek War.
- 1898 Fashoda Incident.
- 1899 Anglo-Egyptian Condominium established in the Sudan.
 Concessions by Ottomans to Germans to build railroads.
 British agreement with *shaykh* of Kuwait.
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- 1900 First Persian oil concession to d'Arcy.
- 1900-1908 Hejaz railroad built.
- 1901 Ibn Sa^Cūd and Wahhābīs took Riyadh.
- 1902 Congress of Ottoman Liberals met in Paris.
- 1902-1903 Uprising in Macedonia.
- 1904 Apr.: Entente Cordiale between Britain and France.
- 1905 Persian Revolution.
 Death of Muḥammad ^CAbdūh.
- 1906 May: Sinai officially part of Egypt after Taba-Aqaba frontier dispute between Ottomans and Britain.
 Jun. 13: Dinshawāy Incident in Egypt.
 Aug.: Qājār ruler, Muḥaffar al-Dīn, promulgated a Constitution.
 Dec.: Persian Constitution ratified.
- 1907 Anglo-Russian Convention divided Persia.
 Young Turk movements united under name of Committee of Union and Progress.
- 1907-1909 Muḥammad ^CAlī, Qājār ruler.
- 1907-1911 Gorst, British Consul General in Egypt.
- 1908 Revolt of Ottoman Third Army Corps in Salonika.
^CAbdūlhamīd reactivated 1876 Constitution.
 Crete annexed by Greece.
 Death of Egyptian political leader, Muḥaffar Kāmīl.
- 1909 Apr.: Ottoman Third Army deposed
^CAbdūlhamīd II.

- 1909 Formation of Anglo-Persian Oil Company to exploit d'Arcy concession.
Russian intervention in Persia.
- 1909-1924 Aḥmad, Qājār ruler.
- 1910 Assassination of Buṭrus Ghālī in Egypt.
Uprising in Albania against Ottomans.
- 1911 Shuster, American financial expert, appointed as Persian Treasurer General; dismissed after Russian intervention.
Abadan refinery completed.
- 1911-1912 Ottoman-Italian War over Libya and Ottoman loss.
- 1911-1914 Kitchener, British Consul General in Egypt.
- 1912 Proclamation of Albanian independence.
- 1912-1913 First Balkan War.
- 1913 Committee of Union and Progress [CUP] took over direct control of Ottoman government.
Arab Congress in Paris.
Second Balkan War.
Sept.: Treaty of Constantinople between Ottomans and Bulgaria.
- 1914 Formation of Arab *al-ʿAhd*, Nationalist secret society.
Aug.: Secret treaty between CUP and Germany.
Aug.: Outbreak of World War I.
Nov. 1: Ottomans declared war on Britain, France and Russia.
Nov. 5: Britain declared war on Ottomans and annexed Cyprus.
Nov. 22: British forces landed at Fao, Iraq.
Dec. 18: British declared a protectorate over Egypt.
- 1914-1917 Ḥusayn Kāmīl, Sultan of Egypt.
- 1915 Feb.: Ottomans attacked Suez Canal.
Mar. 18: Constantinople Agreement among Britain, France and Russia on division of Ottoman lands.
Apr. 25: Allied landing on Gallipoli Peninsula.
Apr. 26: Treaty of London among Brit-
- ain, France, Russia and Italy.
July: Ḥusayn-MacMahon correspondence began.
Sep. 28: Turks laid siege to British at Kūt al-Amāra, Iraq.
Oct. 24: Major British reply to Ḥusayn's proposals.
Dec.: Agreement between Britain and Ibn Saʿūd.
- 1916 Jan. 9: Allied withdrawal from Gallipoli Peninsula.
Apr. 29: British surrendered to Turks at Kūt al-Amāra, Iraq.
May: Sykes-Picot Agreement.
Jun. 5: Arab Revolt, popularly associated in the West with T.E. Lawrence [Lawrence of Arabia].
Jul. 19: 2nd Ottoman campaign against Suez Canal.
Dec. 15: British recognized Ḥusayn as King of the Hejaz only.
- 1917 Mar. 11: British occupied Baghdad.
Mar.-Apr.: British battled Ottomans in Gaza.
Apr.: Agreement of St. Jean de Mau-rene among Britain, Italy, France.
Nov. 2: Balfour Declaration.
Nov. 7: Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
Dec. 5: Soviets renounced all claims to Ottoman lands.
Dec. 9: Allenby took Jerusalem.
- 1917-1936 Aḥmad Fuʿād, King of Egypt.
- 1918 Mar. 3: Treaty of Brest Litovsk between Soviets and Central Powers.
Oct. 1: British and Arabs captured Damascus.
Oct. 7: French troops landed at Beirut.
Oct. 26: Aleppo captured by British and Arabs.
Oct. 30: Mudros Armistice concluded between Ottomans and Allies.
Nov. 11: Armistice in Europe.
Nov.: Zaghlūl, Egyptian leader, led

- wafd* to British High Commissioner.
- 1919 Nov. 13: Allied fleet arrived in Istanbul.
- Jan.: Peace conference opened in Paris.
- Feb.: Greek Premier Venizelos issued claims to Izmir and part of Anatolia.
- Mar. 8: Zaghālūl deported from Egypt. Popular uprising.
- Mar.: Italians landed in Anatolia.
- May: Ibn Sa^ḥūd defeated troops of Ḥusayn of Mecca.
- May 15: Greeks landed at Izmir [Smyrna].
- May 19: Muṣṭafā Kemal [b. 1880] arrived at Samsun.
- Jul.23: Turkish Nationalist Congress at Erzurum.
- Aug. 9: Anglo-Persian Agreement; never ratified by Persian *majlis*.
- Sep.13: Turkish National Pact at Sivas; declaration of National Pact.
- Oct.: General Gouraud, French High Commissioner for Lebanon and Syria.
- Dec.: Lord Milner's mission to Egypt.
- 1920 Mar. 20: Syrian National Congress proclaimed Fayṣal King of Syria and Palestine.
- Apr.: Provisional Turkish government established in Ankara. San Remo Conference,
- May: Soviets in Gilan.
- July: Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine. French occupation of Damascus.
- Jul.-Aug.: Major Arab insurrection in Iraq.
- Aug.: Ibn Sa^ḥūd annexed ^ḤAsīr.
- Aug. 20: Ottoman government in Istanbul signed Treaty of Sèvres.
- Aug. 31: French High Commissioner created Greater [Modern] Lebanon.
- 1921 Jan. 20: Turkish Fundamental Law adopted by Grand National Assembly in Ankara.
- Feb. 21: Persian *coup d'état*, led by Reza Khān.
- Feb. 26: Russo-Persian Treaty signed.
- Mar.: Cairo Conference run by Winston Churchill.
- Mar. 13: Italians agreed to withdraw from Turkey.
- Mar. 16: Treaty of Moscow between Soviets and Muṣṭafā Kemal.
- Apr. 1: ^ḤAbduḷlāh, ruler of newly created State of Transjordan.
- May: Major anti-Zionist riots in Palestine.
- Aug. 23: Fayṣal proclaimed King of Iraq.
- Aug.24-Sep.16: Battle of Sakarya between Turks and Greeks.
- Oct. 20: French agreed to withdraw from Turkey.
- 1922 Feb. 28: Britain declared Egyptian independence.
- Mar. 15: Fu^ḥād took title of King of Egypt.
- July: Churchill's White Paper for Palestine.
- Jul. 24: League of Nations approved British and French mandates for Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria.
- Sep. 11: Turks retook Izmir.
- Nov. 1: Muṣṭafā Kemal abolished the sultanate.
- Nov. 20: Lausanne Conference began, with Turkish delegation headed by İsmet.
- 1922-1927 First Millspaugh mission to Iran.
- 1923 Apr.: Egyptian Constitution promulgated.
- Jul. 24: Treaty of Lausanne signed with Turkey.
- Sep. 29: Mandate system came into official effect.
- Oct. 13: Ankara made Turkey's capital.
- Oct. 29: Turkish republic formally proclaimed.

- 1924 Mar. 3: Caliphate abolished.
 Oct. 3: Ḥusayn of Mecca abdicated in favor of his son, ^CAlī.
 Nov. 22: Sir Lee Stack murdered in Egypt.
 Allenby's ultimatum.
- 1924-1927 Druze rebellions in Syria.
- 1925 Apr.: Hebrew University in Jerusalem opened.
 Aug.: Polygamy abolished in Turkey.
 Oct.: Persian *majlis* deposed last Qājār shāh.
 Nov.: Wearing of *fez* in Turkey forbidden.
 Dec. 12: Reza Khān became Reza Shāh, founder of Pahlavī dynasty of Iran.
 Dec. 19: ^CAlī, King of the Hejaz, abdicated.
- 1926 Jan.: Ibn Sa^Cūd proclaimed King of the Hejaz.
 Apr.: Reza Shāh crowned himself.
- 1927 Death of Zaghlūl.
 Egyptian *wafd*, headed by al-Nahḥās.
 European dress required for men in Iran.
 May: British recognized Ibn Sa^Cūd's kingdom.
- 1928 Apr.: Turkey declared a secular state.
 Nov.: Turkey adopted Latin alphabet.
 Abolition of capitulations in Iran.
- 1929 Aug.: Wailing Wall Incident.
 Riots in Palestine.
- 1930 Mar.: Official "Turkification" of all Turkish city names.
 May: Shaw Report for Palestine.
 Oct.: Passfield's White Paper for Palestine.
- 1931 Feb.: British Prime Minister MacDonald's letter on Palestine.
- 1932 Aug.: Turkey joined League of Nations.
 Sep.: Saudi Arabia's new, official name of Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd.
 Oct.: Iraq joined League of Nations.
- 1933 Sep.: Death of Fayṣal of Iraq.
- 1933-1939 Reign of Ghāzī, who succeeded Fayṣal in Iraq.
- 1934 Jan. 1: Muṣṭafā Kemal became Atatürk.
 Jan. 1: Family names required of all Turkish citizens.
- 1935 Mar. 21: Iran became official name for Persia.
 Oct. 3: Italians invaded Ethiopia.
- 1936 Apr.-Oct.: General strike of Arabs in Palestine.
 July: Montreaux Convention gave Turkey complete control of Straits of Dardanelles.
 Aug. 26: Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.
 Sept. 9: Franco-Syrian Treaty; never ratified.
 Oct. 29: First military *coup d'état* in Iraq, led by Bakr Ṣidqī.
- 1936-1952 Reign of King Fārūq of Egypt, including period of his minority.
- 1937 Jul. 8: Peel Commission Report on Palestine.
 Jul. 9: Saadabad Pact among Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and Turkey.
 Sep. 8: Pan-Arab Congress at Bludan.
- 1938 Nov. 9: Woodhead Commission Report on Palestine.
 Nov. 10: Atatürk died; succeeded by İsmet İnönü as president of Turkey.
- 1939 Feb.: Anglo-Arab Conference on Palestine, held in London.
 May 17: British White Paper on Palestine.
 Jun. 23: Alexandretta [Hatay] Province incorporated into Turkey.
 Sept.: Outbreak of World War II with German attack on Poland.
- 1940 Jun. 22: Franco-German armistice.
- 1941 Apr.-Jun.: Rashīd ^CAlī in power in Iraq; ended with British occupation.
 June: Allies occupied Syria and Lebanon; governed by Vichy administrators.
 Aug. 25: Anglo-Soviet troops moved into Iran.

- 1941 Sep. 16: Reza Shāh of Iran forced to abdicate; succeeded by his son, Mohammed [Muhammad] Reza Shāh.
- 1942 Feb. 4: Britain forced Egyptian government to accept al-Nahhās as Prime Minister.
- May 11: Zionist Biltmore program.
- Jul. 1: Rommel's German army reached al-Alamayn, Egypt.
- Oct.: Germans defeated at al-Alamayn.
- 1943 Jan.: Germans defeated at Stalingrad. National Pact between Sunnī and Maronite leaders of Lebanon.
- Dec. 1: Tehran Declaration by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.
- 1943-1945 Millspaugh [American financial expert] mission to Iran.
- Oct. 5: "Protocol of Alexandria," issued by Arab leaders, laid basis for Arab League.
- Nov. 4: Lord Moyne assassinated in Cairo by "Stern Gang."
- Dec.: Jebel Druze absorbed into Syrian state.
- 1945 Mar. 22: Arab League created.
- Nov.: Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry formed to investigate Palestine's future.
- Dec. 12: Proclamation of Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan.
- 1946 Jan.: Democratic Party of Turkey founded.
- Jan. 19: Iran appealed to UN Security Council to have Soviet troops withdraw from Azerbaijan.
- Mar. 19: 2nd Iranian appeal to Security Council.
- May 1: Report issued by Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.
- May 9: Soviet troops evacuated from Iran.
- Dec. 11: Collapse of Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan.
- 1947 Mar. 12: Truman Doctrine to maintain governments in Greece and Turkey.
- May: UN Security Council on Palestine [UNSCOP] created.
- Oct. 22: Iranian *majlis* rejected Soviet-Iranian oil concession.
- Nov. 27: UN Partition Plan for Palestine passed by UN General Assembly.
- 1948 Apr. 10: Massacre of Arabs at Deir Yassin.
- May 14: State of Israel established.
- May 14-15: End of British Mandate for Palestine.
- May 15-Jun. 11: Open warfare between Arabs and Israelis.
- Jul. 8-18: 2nd phase of open warfare between Arabs and Israelis.
- Sep. 17: Count Bernadotte assassinated by Stern Gang in Palestine.
- Nov. 19: Establishment of UNRPR.
- Dec. 1: ^CAbdullāh renamed his state Ḥāshimite Kingdom of Jordan.
- 1949 Jan. 31: Jordan joined United Nations.
- Feb. 24: Israeli-Egyptian armistice.
- Mar. 7: Israeli-Lebanese armistice.
- Mar. 11: Israel joined United Nations.
- Mar. 30: Syrian *coup d'état*; civilian government of Shukrī al-Quwatlī replaced by Col. Ḥusnī Za^Cīm.
- Apr. 3: Israel-Jordan armistice.
- Jul. 20: Israel-Syria armistice.
- Aug. 14: Syrian *coup d'état*, led by Col. Sāmī al-Ḥinnawī.
- Dec. 20: Syrian *coup d'état*, led by Col. Adīb Shīshaklī.
- 1950 Mar.: National Front, led by Dr. Mosaddeq, made significant gains in election for Iranian *majlis*.
- May 1: Democratic Party replaced People's Republic Party in Turkish election: Menderes as Prime Minister and Bayar as President.
- May 25: Britain, France and U.S. issued Tripartite Declaration.
- Sep. 19: Turkey joined North Atlantic Organization.
- 1951 Mar. 7: Iranian Prime Minister Razmara shot to death.

- 1951 Apr. 29: Dr. Muḥammad Mosaddeq became Iranian Prime Minister.
 May 2: Shāh of Iran signed oil nationalization bill.
 Jul. 20: King ^CAbdullāh of Jordan assassinated.
 Dec. 24: Libya became independent.
- 1952 Jan. 25: British involved in Battle of Ismā^Cīlīya against Egyptian police.
 Jan. 26: "Black Saturday" in Cairo.
 Jul. 23: Egyptian Revolution, led by Gamāl ^CAbd al-Nāṣir [Nasser] and RCC.
 Jul. 26: Fārūq compelled to abdicate.
 Aug. 3: Iranian *majlis* gave Prime Minister Muṣaddiq [Mosaddeq] unlimited powers for 6 months.
 Aug. 11: Ḥusayn [Hussein] became King of Jordan; replaced his father, Talāl.
 Sept.: Major Land Reform Act promulgated in Egypt.
- 1953 Jan. 19: Iranian *majlis* voted to extend Mosaddeq's [Muṣaddiq's] power for a year.
 Feb.: Angl-Egyptian agreement on British evacuation of Sudan.
 Jun. 18: RCC abolished Egyptian monarchy.
 Aug. 13: Iranian Shāh dismissed Mosaddeq.
 Aug. 16: Iranian Shāh fled to Iraq.
 Aug. 22: Iranian Shāh returned to power in Iran.
 Aug. 22: Mosaddeq placed under arrest.
 Nov. 3: Moshe Sharett became Prime Minister of Israel; replaced Ben-Gurion.
 Nov. 9: ^CAbd al-^CAzīz b. Sa^Cūd died.
 Nov. 9: Sa^Cūd became King of Saudi Arabia.
- 1954 Feb. 24: Shīshaklī removed from power in Syria by military.
 Aug. 5: Compensation Agreement between Iran and AIOC.
 Oct. 19: Egyptian-British agreement on evacuation of British Suez bases.
 Oct. 26: Muslim Brotherhood attempted to assassinate Nasser.
 Nov. 1: Algerian rebellion began.
- 1955 Feb. 17: Ben-Gurion became Israel's Defense Minister.
 Feb. 24: Iraq-Turkey Agreement. Start of Baghdad Pact.
 Feb. 28: Israeli raid on Gaza.
 April: Britain joined Baghdad Pact.
 Apr. 18-24: Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung.
 Sept.: Pakistan joined Baghdad Pact.
 Sep. 27: Nasser announced Russian arms deal.
 Oct. 11: Iran officially joined Baghdad Pact.
 Nov. 3: Ben-Gurion became Prime Minister of Israel.
- 1956 Jan. 1: Proclamation of Sudanese independence.
 Mar. 1: Ḥusayn of Jordan removed Gen. John Glubb from command of Arab Legion.
 May 16: Egypt recognized government of Mainland China.
 Jul. 19: Secretary of State Dulles announced no U.S. aid to build Egyptian Aswan High Dam.
 Jul. 26: Nasser nationalized Suez Canal Co.
 Oct. 11: Major Israeli raid against Jordan.
 Oct. 24: Jordan joined Egypt and Syria in a defense pact.
 Oct. 29: Israel invaded Sinai.
 Oct. 30: Anglo-French ultimatum issued to Egypt and Israel.
 Oct. 31: Britain bombed Egyptian military bases.
 Nov. 5: Israeli military operations in Sinai effectively ended.
 Nov. 5: Anglo-French force invaded Canal Zone.
 Nov. 6: Eden and Mollet accepted cease-fire, effective next day.
 Dec. 22: Withdrawal of Anglo-French contingents from Suez completed; replaced by UNEF troops.
- 1957 Jan. 5: Eisenhower Doctrine announced.
 Mar. 7: Last Israeli troops withdrew from

- Sinai and Gaza Strip.
- Mar. 13: Jordan terminated 1948 Anglo-Jordanian Treaty.
- 1958 Feb. 1: United Arab Republic [UAR] of Egypt and Syria created.
- Apr.: Amīr Fayṣal came to power in Saudi Arabia.
- May: Increasing internal turmoil in Lebanon.
- Jul. 14: Iraqi Revolution, led by al-Qāsim [Kassem].
- Jul. 15: U.S. Marines landed in Lebanon.
- Oct. 25: U.S. troops withdrew from Lebanon.
- Nov. 17: Ibrāhīm ^CAbbūd led *coup* in Sudan.
- 1960 May 27: Turkish military, led by General Gürsel, overthrew government of Celal Bayar and Adnan Menderes; established NUC.
- 1961 Jun. 19: Kuwait declared free and independent of British control.
- Jun. 25: Iraqis threatened Kuwait.
- July: Major socialization and nationalization laws promulgated in Egypt.
- Sep. 28: Syria withdrew from UAR.
- Oct. 25: 2nd Turkish republic established under President Gürsel.
- 1962 July: Algeria became independent.
- July: Shāh of Iran announced White Revolution for internal reform.
- 1962 Sep. 19: Muḥammad al-Badr became Imām of Yemen.
- Sep. 26: Beginning of Yemeni Civil War, with Republican forces led by ^CAbdullāh Sallāl.
- 1963 Jan.: Aden joined Federation of South Arabia.
- Feb. 8: *Coup d'état* in Iraq, led by ^CAbd al-Salām ^CArīf.
- Mar. 8: *Coup d'état* in Syria, led by Ba^Cthists.
- Jun. 16: Levi Eshkol became Israeli Prime Minister.
- 1964 May 28: PLO established, with Aḥmad Shuqayri as head.
- Nov. 2: Fayṣal officially replaced Sa^Cūd as Saudi Arabian king.
- 1965 Oct.: Süleymān Demirel, head of Justice Party, became Turkish Prime Minister.
- 1966 Feb. 23: Military *coup* in Syria, led by Gen. Ṣalāḥ Jadīd.
- Mar. 20: Gen. Cevdet Sunay became President of Turkey.
- Apr. 13: ^CAbd al-Salām ^CArīf of Iraq died in helicopter crash; succeeded by his brother, Maj. Gen. ^CAbd al-Raḥmān ^CArīf.
- Oct.: Intra Bank of Beirut failed.
- Nov. 13: Palestinian *fidā'iyyīn* land mine killed Israelis near Hebron.
- Nov. 13: Israeli reprisal attack on Jordanian border village of al-Samu.
- 1967 Apr. 7: Israeli-Syrian air clash.
- May 14: Nasser reinforced Sinai forces.
- May 16: Egyptian troops replaced UNEF in Sinai.
- May 21: Partial mobilization of Israeli and Egyptian troops.
- May 22: Nasser announced blockade of Straits of Tiran.
- May 30: Jordan joined Arab Defense Pact of Egypt and Syria.
- June 1: Moshe Dayan was made Israeli Defense Minister.
- June 5: Arab-Israeli War began with Israeli air strikes.
- Jun. 10: End of 3rd Arab-Israeli War [Six-Day War].
- Jul. 28: Israel "annexed" Old Jerusalem.
- Aug. 29-Sep. 1: Arab summit meeting at Khartoum.
- Oct. 21: Egypt sank Israeli naval destroyer, *Elath*.
- Oct. 22: Israel attacked Egyptian Suez oil refineries.
- Nov. 4: ^CAbd al-Raḥmān al-Iryānī led *coup* in Yemen against ^CAbdullāh Sallāl.
- Nov. 22: UN Resolution 242 on Arab-Israeli problem.
- Nov. 30: Last British troops left Aden.
- Dec. 24: Aḥmad Shuqayri resigned as head of PLO.

- 1968 Mar. 21: Israel attacked Karameh, Jordan; fought against Palestinian and Jordanian troops.
- Jul. 17: *Coup d'état* in Iraq.
- Jul. 17: Gen. Aḥmad Ḥasan al-Bakr became President.
- Jul. 23: El-Al Israel airliner hijacked to Algeria.
- Oct. 26: Gen. Ḥāfiẓ al-Asad became Syrian leader in a bloodless *coup*.
- Oct. 27: Israeli raided deep into Egyptian territory.
- Dec. 26: PLO attacked El-Al Israel airliner in Athens.
- Dec. 28: Israel raided Beirut airport; destroyed 13 planes.
- 1969 Feb. 3: Yāsir ^CArafāt became head of the PLO.
- Feb. 18: PLO attacked Israeli airliner in Zürich.
- Feb. 28: Gen. Ḥāfiẓ al-Asad took over direct control of Syrian government.
- Mar. 8: Intensive fighting along the Suez Canal.
- Mar. 8: War of Attrition began; lasted until August 1970.
- Mar. 17: Golda Meir became Israel's Prime Minister.
- May: Gen. Ja^Cfar al-Numayrī seized power in Sudan.
- June: PFLP blew up tapline in Golan Heights.
- July 1: Israel moved major government offices to Old Jerusalem.
- Aug. 11: Israel attacked Lebanese villages, which Israel claimed were *fiḍā'īyīn* bases.
- Aug. 21: Fire at al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.
- Aug. 29: TWA airliner hijacked by PLO *fiḍā'īyīn*.
- Sep. 1: Revolution in Libya, led by Col. Mu^Cammar al-Qadhāfī [Qaddafi].
- Oct.: Palestinian-Lebanese clashes.
- Nov.: Cairo Agreement between Lebanon and Palestine.
- Dec. 9: U.S. Secretary of State Rodgers proposed Middle East peace plan.
- 1970 Feb. 12: Israeli jets raided Cairo suburbs.
- Mar. 11: Major agreement between Iraqi government and the Kurds.
- June: Widespread fighting in Jordan between Palestinian *fiḍā'īyīn* and Ḥusayn's troops.
- Jul. 21: Aswan High Dam completed.
- Jul. 26: Qabus b. Sa^Cīd overthrew his father in palace *coup* in Oman.
- Aug. 7: Cease-fire along Suez Canal between Egypt and Israel, ending the War of Attrition.
- Sept.: Civil war in Jordan between Ḥusayn and Palestinian *fiḍā'īyīn*.
- Sep. 6-12: PFLP hijacked and blew up U.S. and Swiss airlines in Jordan and Egypt.
- Sep. 23: Süleymān Faranjiya became President of Lebanon.
- Sep. 27: Truce in Jordan signed between Ḥusayn and Palestinian leader, ^CArafāt.
- Sep. 28: Gamāl ^CAbd al-Nāṣir died.
- Sep. 28: Anwar al-Sādāt became President of Egypt.
- Sep. 29: Last hostages released from the September 6th hijacking.
- Oct. 13: Second truce between Ḥusayn and ^CArafāt signed.
- Nov. 13: Gen. Ḥāfiẓ al-Asad consolidated his power in Syria.
- 1971 Mar. 7: Sadat ceased renewing Egyptian-Israeli Cease-Fire Agreement.
- May 27: Soviet-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship signed.
- Jul. 18: Last *fiḍā'īyīn* positions eliminated in Jordan.
- Jul. 19-22: *Coup d'état* in Sudan, led by Ḥāshim al-^CAtā, fell to counter-*coup*, led by Numayrī.
- 1972 Apr. 6: Soviet-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship signed.
- May: Marxist-oriented, urban guerillas active in Turkey.

- 1972 May 30: 3 Japanese men, in name of Palestinian movement, opened fire on civilians at Lod Airport, Tel Aviv; killed 26 persons.
- Jul. 18: President Sadat of Egypt ordered Soviet advisers and experts to leave Egypt.
- Sep. 5: 11 members of Israeli Olympic team in Munich were killed while hostages of Palestinian *fiḍā'iyīn*.
- Oct. 5: OPEC set goal of 51% ownership in oil companies.
- 1973 Feb. 21: Israel shot down Libyan civilian airliner over Sinai.
- Mar. 1: Palestinian "Black Septemberists" seized Saudi embassy in Khartoum; 3 American diplomats ultimately killed.
- Mar. 26: Sadat announced Soviet-Egyptian relations were again solid.
- Apr. 6: Fahri Korutürk elected President of Turkey.
- Apr. 10: Israeli commandos raided Sidon and Beirut against PLO.
- May: Malkert Agreement between PLO and Lebanon on halting PLO raids from Lebanon.
- July 1: Attempted overthrow of al-Bakr's Iraqi government failed.
- July 5: President Ḥāfiḡ al-Asad of Syria inaugurated Euphrates Dam at al-Tabqa, which was renamed Madīnat al-Thawra.
- Sep. 13: Air clashes between Israel and Syria.
- Oct. 6: Egyptian and Syrian troops attacked Israeli forces; detachments from other Arab states eventually joined in.
- Oct. 14: U.S. began resupplying Israel to balance continuing Soviet aid to Arabs.
- Oct. 16: Israelis crossed Suez Canal.
- Oct. 18: OAPEC announced cutback in oil production; oil price was raised during this period.
- Oct. 22: UN Security Council passed Resolution 338, calling for a cease-fire "in place."
- Oct. 23: UN Security Council passed Resolution 339, reconfirming call for cease-fire; Israel and Egypt accepted it, while Syria accepted it "with conditions."
- Oct. 25-31: United States troops on alert.
- Oct. 27: UN observers on Suez front.
- Oct. 28: Israeli-Egyptian negotiations began at Kilometer 101 on Suez-Cairo Road.
- Nov. 5: OAPEC announced embargo of all oil to U.S. and Netherlands.
- Nov. 6-9: U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, traveled back and forth between Cairo and Jerusalem.
- Nov. 11: Israel and Egypt signed a Cease-Fire Accord; continued negotiations.
- 1974 Jan. 18: Israel and Egypt signed a Disengagement Agreement.
- Mar. 5: Israel completed withdrawal from area west of Suez Canal.
- Mar. 11: War of Attrition began between Israel and Syria.
- Mar. 18: Arab oil embargo of U.S. lifted.
- May 29: Israel and Syria agreed to a Disengagement Agreement.
- Jun. 13: Bloodless *coup* in Yemen, led by Ibrāhīm al-Ḥamīdī.
- Oct. 28: Arab League meeting at Rabat recognized PLO as sole, legitimate representative of Palestinian people.
- Nov. 13: ḤArafāt spoke before UN General Assembly.
- 1975 Mar. 6: International Border and Good Neighborly Relations Treaty concluded by Ṣaddām Ḥusayn and M. Reza Shāh.
- Mar. 22: Collapse of Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" mission.
- Mar. 25: SaḤūdī King Fayṣal assassinated.
- Mar. 25: Khālīd became king.
- Apr. 13: Symbolic beginning of Lebanese Civil War.
- June 5: Suez Canal reopened after 8 years.
- Sep. 1: Egyptian-Israeli Interim Agreement.

- 1975 Nov. 10: UN General Assembly resolution declared: "Zionism is a form of racism."
- 1976 Mar. 14: Sadat terminated 1971 Soviet-Egyptian Treaty.
 June: First official units of Syrian-dominated Arab Deterrent Force arrived in Lebanon.
 July 1: Abortive *coup* in Sudan against Numayrī.
 July 3: Israeli rescue raid on Entebbe Airport, Uganda.
 Aug. 12: Tall al-Za^Ctar Palestinian refugee camp fell to Phalangists after 54-day siege.
 Sep. 23: Elias Sarkis became Lebanese President amidst civil war.
 Dec. 20: Yitzhak Rabin resigned as Prime Minister of Israel.
- 1977 May 18: Victory of Likud Party, with Menachem Begin as Israeli Prime Minister.
 July: Brief border war between Egypt and Libya.
 July: Shutra Agreement between PLO and Lebanon to restrict PLO activities and weapons in Lebanon.
 Nov. 9: Anwar al-Sādāt, Egypt's President, flew to Israel.
 Dec.25-26: Begin and Sadat met in Ismā^Cīlīya.
- 1978 Jan. 8: Major incident in Iran between demonstrators and police.
 Feb.17-21: Major riots in Tabriz against government.
 Mar. 11: Major Palestinian raid into Israel from southern Lebanon.
 Mar. 14: Large-scale military operation by Israel into Lebanon.
 Apr. 27: Hafizullāh Amīn and Nūr Muḥammad Tarakī overthrew government of Muḥammad Dā'ūd in Afghanistan.
 Apr. 27: Tarakī became President.
 June: Withdrawal of Israelis from southern Lebanon completed.
- Aug. 20: Movie house burned in Abadan; over 400 died.
 Sep. 8: "Black Friday" in Tehran, with deaths of large number of protestors.
 Sep. 17: Camp David accords for peace in Middle East; framework for conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.
 Oct. 6: Ayatollāh Rūḥallāh Khumaynī [Khomeini] expelled from Iraq.
 Nov.: Arab summit meeting rejected Egyptian-Israeli accord.
- 1979 Jan. 16: Shāh Mohammed Reza Pahlavi left Iran.
 Jan. 31: Ayatollāh Khumaynī returned to Iran.
 Mar. 26: Peace treaty between Israel and Egypt signed in Washington, D.C.
 Mar. 31: Islamic republic established by referendum in Iran.
 Jul. 16: Ṣaddām Ḥusayn replaced Aḥmad Ḥasan al-Bakr as President of Iraq.
 Sep. 16: Hafizullāh Amīn overthrew government of Nūr Muḥammad Tarakī in Afghanistan.
 Nov. 4: U.S. Embassy in Iran taken over, including a number of U.S. hostages.
 Nov. 6: Mehdi Bazargan, Iranian Prime Minister, resigned; Revolutionary Council took over Iran.
 Nov. 20: Revolt in Grand Mosque, Mecca.
 Dec. 27: Babrak Karmal made President of Afghanistan.
 Dec. 27: Hafizullāh Amīn assassinated.
 Dec. 27: Soviets invaded Afghanistan.
- 1980 Feb. 4: Banī-Ṣadr became first President of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
 Apr. 7-Sep. 12: Ihsan Sabri Çanğlayangil, Acting President of Turkey.
 Apr. 24: U.S. military operation in Iran aborted.
 Jul. 9: Major Israeli air raid on Lebanon.
 Jul. 27: Mohammed Reza Shāh died in Egypt.
 Jul. 30: Israeli Knesset declared all of

- Jerusalem to be the united capital of Israel.
- 1980 Sep. 12: Gen. Kenan Evren led military *coup* in Turkey.
End of 2nd Turkish republic.
Sep. 22: Iraq invaded Iran.
Oct.: Soviet-Syrian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed.
- 1981 Jan. 20: Iran released American hostages after 444 days of captivity.
Jan.25-28: Arab summit meeting at Tā^Cif repudiated UN Resolution 242, advocated a *jihād* for the delivery of Jerusalem as the capital of a Palestinian state, and extended the Arab boycott of Israel.
Mar.-Apr.: Tensions increased along the Israeli-Lebanese border.
Apr. 1: Fighting in Zahlā, Lebanon; beginning of Syrian-Israeli "missile crises."
Jun. 7: Israeli aircraft destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad.
Jun.17-19: Large-scale clashes in Egypt between Muslims and Christians.
Jun. 21: Banī-Şadr, President of Iran, formally stripped of office by *majlis*.
Jun. 28: IRP headquarters in Tehran bombed; victims included Ayatollāh Bihishti [Beheshti].
Jun. 30: Likud Party, under Menachem Begin, won Israeli election.
Jul. 28: Banī-Şadr, ex-President, and Mas^Cūd Rajavī, head of Mujahidīn-i Khalq, fled Iran to Europe.
Aug. 8: Fahd's Eight-Point Plan for Peace in the Middle East presented.
Oct. 6: Anwar al-Sādāt assassinated.
Oct. 6: Ḥusnī Mubārak became President of Egypt.
Oct. 29: U.S. Senate upheld sale of AWACs to Saudi Arabia.
Nov.: Israeli Knesset made Israeli laws applicable to the Golan Heights.
Nov. 25: Arab summit meeting at Fez rejected Fahd's peace plan.
- 1982 Apr. 25: Israel completed withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.
Jun. 13: King Khālīd of Saudi Arabia died; replaced by Crown Prince Fahd. Abdullāh became Crown Prince.
Jun. 6: Israelis invaded Lebanon, which they called "Operation Peace for Northern Galilee."
Aug. 21: PLO began evacuation from Beirut.
Aug. 23: Bashīr al-Jumayyil [Gemayel] became President-Elect of Lebanon.
Aug. 25: U.S. Marines arrived in Beirut port area, followed by French and Italian troops. They left September 10.
Sep. 1: U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, presented peace plan for Middle East.
Sep.5-8: Fez Peace Plan proposed at Arab summit meeting.
Sep. 14: Bashīr al-Jumayyil [Gemayel] President-Elect of Lebanon, assassinated.
Sep.16-18: Massacres in Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps by Christian Phalangists.
Sep. 21: Amīn al-Jumayyil [Gemayel] elected President of Lebanon.
Sep. 25: Large-scale political demonstration in Tel Aviv that called for inquiry into Beirut massacres.
Sep. 27: French, Italian and, on the 29th, U.S. troops returned to Beirut.
Sep. 28: Kahan Commission established in Israel to investigate Sabra and Shatila massacres.
Nov. 9: Kenan Evren elected as 7th President of Turkey after referendum on new Constitution on November 7th.
- 1983 Feb. 8: Report given by Israeli Kahan Commission on Beirut massacres.
May 7: Revolt within al-Fatah against ^CArafāt leadership, led by Abū Mūsā [Mūsā Sa^Cīd].
May 27: Agreement between Israel and Lebanon for withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

- 1983 Sep. 14: Israelis withdrew from Central Lebanon to Awali River.
- Sep. 15: Begin submitted his resignation as Israel's Prime Minister. Yitzhak Shamir replaced Begin as head of Herut political party.
- Oct. 10: Shamir was confirmed by Knesset as Prime Minister.
- Oct. 23: American and French forces in Lebanon suffered significant losses from truck bombs.
- Oct. 30: Lebanese reconciliation meeting in Geneva.
- Nov. 6: Turgut Özal, head of Motherland Party, was elected Turkish Prime Minister.
- Nov. 14: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus declared by Rauf Denktash, Turkish Cypriot leader.
- Nov. 29: Major U.S.-Israel agreement announced on military cooperation and economic issues.
- Dec. 4: U.S. bombing raid into Lebanon.
- Dec. 20: Evacuation of pro-Arafāt Palestinians from Tripoli completed.
- Dec. 29: Sporadic fighting in and around Beirut among numerous groups continued.



VII. ACRONYMS OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY ORGANIZATIONS

There is no single, extensive collection of abbreviations dealing with the political, social and economic groups formed in the 20th century. Each new resistance movement, military *junta*, political party, oil company, interstate organization, etc. brings with it a new abbreviation. The easiest way to locate the full name of an undefined abbreviation — which, by context, is connected with 20th-century Southwest Asia and Egypt — is to turn to the index of any of the standard works on the Modern Era, such as:

- Abid A. Al-Marayati (Ed.), *The Middle East: Its Government and Politics* (Belmont, CA: Duxbury Press, 1972); and
- Tareq Y. Ismael, *Governments and Politics of the Contemporary Middle East* (Homewood, IL: The Dorsey Press, 1970).
- Yaacov Shimoni and Eyyatar Levine (Eds.), *Political Dictionary of the Middle East in the Twentieth Century* (New York: Quadrangle [The New York Times Book Co.; rev. ed.], 1974), does not list groups by abbreviations.
- Clio Dictionaries in Political Science has announced L. Zering, *The Middle East Political Dictionary*, as Volume 5 of their series, and it may be helpful.

ADF	<u>Arab Deterrent Force</u> [1976-]: The multinational, Syrian-dominated Arab force sent in 1976 into Lebanon to end the internal strife.		
AIOC	<u>Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.</u> [1935-51]: British-controlled oil company; superseded APOC.	ALF	<u>Arab Liberation Front</u> [1969-]: A Palestinian <i>fiḍā'iyīn</i> group sponsored by Iraq.
AL	<u>Arab League</u> [1945-]: Members, as of 1983, were Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Oman, Somalia, Mauritania, and the PLO. Also known as League of Arab States.	ANM	<u>Arab Nationalist Movement</u> [1950s-]: An Arab, particularly Palestinian, group dominated by George Habash. Precursor to PFLP.
ALESCO	<u>Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization</u> [1970-]: Its divisions include education, social sciences, humanities and culture,	APOC	<u>Anglo-Persian Oil Co.</u> [1930-35]: Earliest Western oil company in the area.
		ARAMCO	<u>Arabian-American Oil Co.</u> [1946-]: Owned by Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Mobil Oil and Texaco Oil.
		ARE	<u>Arab Republic of Egypt</u> [1971-]: Official name of Egypt.
		ASU	<u>Arab Socialist Union</u> [1962-]: The only
			science, documentation and information, and the Institute of Arab Manuscripts.

	legal Egyptian political party.	IBRD	<u>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</u> [1944-]: Created to provide and facilitate international investments.
BP	<u>British Petroleum</u> [1951-]: Superseded AIOC.	IDF	<u>Israel Defense Forces</u> [1948-]: Official name for Israeli military forces.
CENTO	<u>Central Treaty Organization</u> [1958-]: Members, as of 1976, were Britain, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. Previously called Baghdad Pact [1955-58] and included Iraq.	INOC	<u>Iraq National Oil Co.</u> [1958-]: Iraqi national oil company.
CUP	<u>Committee of Union and Progress</u> [1908-18]: Known as "Young Turks." This group of Turkish military leaders ran the Ottoman government and reinstated the 1876 Constitution.	IPC	<u>Iraq Petroleum Co.</u> [1929-58]: Composed of APOC [BP], Shell Oil, Compagnie Française, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Mobil Oil and Gulbenkian interests in oil consortium. Superseded TPC.
DFLP	<u>Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine</u> [1969-]: Radical Palestinian <i>fiḍā'iyyīn</i> group founded by Nayif Hawatmeh. Broke off from PFLP. Formerly Popular Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine [PDFLP].	IRP	<u>Islamic Republican Party, Iran</u> [1979-]: Dominates <i>majlis</i> , judicial system and cabinet.
DP	<u>Democratic Party</u> [1946-60]: A Turkish political party during first republic, dominated by Adnan Menderes, and was in power from 1950 to 1960.	JNF	<u>Jewish National Fund</u> [<i>Keren Kayemeth</i> ; 1901-]: Concerned with fund-raising and acquisition of land in Palestine, and then Israel, for Jewish people.
EGPC	<u>Egyptian General Petroleum Co.</u> [1960-]: Egyptian national oil company.	JP	<u>Justice Party</u> [1961-81]: A major Turkish political party in the 2nd Turkish republic, led by Süleymān Demirel.
FLOSY	<u>Front for Liberation of Occupied South Yemen</u> [1966-67]: Radical group opposed to British occupation of Aden and South Yemen.	KNPC	<u>Kuwait National Petroleum Co.</u> [1960-]: National oil company financed by State of Kuwait.
GCC	<u>Gulf Cooperation Council</u> [1981-]: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and UAE joined a regional economic and defense pact on March 10, 1981.	KOC	<u>Kuwait Oil Co.</u> [1933-]: Western oil consortium of APOC [BP] and Gulf Oil Corporation.
GE	<u>Gush Emmunim</u> ["Group of those who keep faith"; 1973-]: An Israeli pressure group, begun after 1973 elections, whose program includes an active settlement policy in a Greater Israel.	MEPL	<u>Middle East Pipeline, Ltd.</u> [1947]: A company controlled by the AIOC and American oil companies who sought to build a pipeline from Iran to the Mediterranean, but failed.
		MFO	<u>Multinational Force and Observers</u> [1981-]: An international force—U.S., Fiji, Colombia, Great Britain, France, Italy, Australia and New Zealand—supervising Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel on the Sinai. It replaced UNEF II.

NATO	<u>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</u> [1949-].		isting government of Oman. Formerly
NF	<u>National Front</u> [1951-53]: A nationalist Iranian political group dominated by Mosaddeq.		PFLOAG.
NF	<u>National Front</u> [1964-]: A major, radical political party in South Yemen.	PFLQAG	<u>Popular Front for Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf</u> [1968-74]: A group opposed to the existing governments of Oman, UAE and other Gulf states sponsored by the PDRY.
NIOC	<u>National Iranian Oil Company</u> [1951-].		
	Iranian national oil company.	PFLP	<u>Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine</u> [1968-]: Marxist Palestinian <i>fiḍā'īyīn</i> group founded by George Habash.
NLF	<u>National Liberation Front</u> [1954-64]: A radical, anti-British political party in Aden. Later became only legal party of PDRY, the British having transferred power to them.	PFLP-GC	<u>Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine - General Command</u> [1968-]: A radical Palestinian <i>fiḍā'īyīn</i> group founded by Aḥmad Jibrīl. Later broke off from PFLP.
NSC	<u>National Security Council</u> [Turkish; 1980-]: Military leadership under Kenan Evren, which ran Turkey from <i>coup</i> of September 12, 1980.	PLA	<u>Palestine Liberation Army</u> [1964-]: The official army of the PLO.
NUC	<u>National Unity Committee</u> [1961-62]: The military group that ran Turkey for the period between the two republics.	PLF	<u>Palestine Liberation Front</u> [1965?-68]: A Palestinian <i>fiḍā'īyīn</i> group founded by Aḥmad Jibrīl. Later merged with part of ANM and other groups to form PFLP.
OAPEC	<u>Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries</u> [1968-]: Membership, as of 1982, was Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt (suspended '79), Iraq, Kuwait, SA, Syria, Tunisia, Libya, Qatar, UAE.	PLO	<u>Palestine Liberation Organization</u> [1964-]: Umbrella organization of various Palestinian groups.
OAU	<u>Organization of African Unity</u> [1963-]: Organization of African states, excluding European-controlled areas, to further African unity and solidarity.	PNC	<u>Palestine National Council</u> [1965-]: Established in 1965 with 182 members. In 1977 it increased to 292.
OPEC	<u>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</u> [1960-]: Membership, as of 1982, was Algeria, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Gabon, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and UAE.	POLP	<u>Popular Organization for Liberation of Palestine</u> [1969-]: Maoist Palestinian <i>fiḍā'īyīn</i> group.
PDFLP	See DFLP above.	PPS	<u>Parti Populaire Syrien</u> [1932-]: Syrian national party founded by Anṭun Sa ^c ada. Also known as SSNP.
PDRY	<u>People's Democratic Republic of Yemen</u> [1970-]: The official name for the government of South Yemen. From 1967-70, it was known as PRSY [People's Republic of South Yemen].	PSP	<u>Progressive Socialist Party</u> [1949-]: A major Lebanese Druze political party associated with Kamāl Jumblāṭ.
PFLO	<u>Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman</u> [1974-]: A group opposed to the existing	RCC	<u>Revolutionary Command Council</u> [1952-56]: Egyptian military group, led by Gamāl ^c Abd al-Nāṣir, which planned the 1952 <i>coup</i> and then ran the government under leadership of Muḥammad Naguib.
		RPP	<u>Republican People's Party</u> [1923-81]: A

	major Turkish political party founded by Muştafa Kemal Atatürk.	UNEF	<u>United Nations Emergency Force</u> [1957-67; 1974-79]: An international military force established after the 1956 Suez War between Egypt and Israel and re-activated after the 1973 War.
SAR	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u> [1961-]: Official name of Syria.	UNEF II	See UNEF. Re-established UNEF after 1973 War.
SAVAK	<u>Sāzeman-e Attil'āt va Amniyat-e Keshvar</u> [Organization for the information and security of the country]: Iranian security forces combine the roles of the FBI and CIA.	UNESCO	<u>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</u> .
SSNP	<u>Syrian Social Nationalist Party</u> : See PPS.	UNGA	<u>United Nations General Assembly</u> .
TAPline	<u>Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co.</u> [1947-]: A subsidiary of Aramco that built a 1,068.2-mile pipeline from Saudi Arabia to Sidon.	UNIFIL	<u>United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon</u> [1978-]: Established after March 1978, when Israel initiated military actions in southern Lebanon.
TPC	<u>Turkish Petroleum Co.</u> [1912-29]: Western-dominated oil company that became basis for IPC.	UNMAC	<u>United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission</u> [1949-]: International groups to supervise and investigate truce violations between Egypt and Israel [UNEIMAC], Jordan and Israel [UNJIMAC], Syria and Israel [UNSIMAC], and Lebanon and Israel [UNLIMAC].
UAA	<u>Union of Arab Emirates</u> : Also known as UAE [United Arab Emirates].	UNOGIL	<u>United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon</u> [1958]: International group to investigate possible Syrian interference during Lebanese Civil War.
UAE	<u>Union of Arab Emirates</u> [1971-]: Members, as of 1974, include: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ahman, Umm al-Qaywayn, al-Fujayrah and Ras al-Khaymah [also United Arab Emirates].	UNRPR	<u>United Nations Relief for Palestinian Refugees</u> [1948-49]: Established to provide immediate relief for Palestinian refugees; superseded by UNRWA.
UAR	<u>United Arab Republic</u> [1958-61]: Union of Egypt and Syria, with the former keeping the name until 1971, when it became the ARE.	UNRWA	<u>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</u> [1949-]: International group to feed, house and train Palestinian refugees temporarily.
UJA	<u>United Jewish Appeal</u> : A major, pro-Israeli Jewish fund-raising group in the United States.	UNSCOP	<u>United Nations Special Committee on Palestine</u> [1947]: UN committee whose majority recommended partition of Palestine.
UNCC	<u>United Nations Conciliation Commission</u> [1948-49]: Commission composed of France, Turkey and U.S. It aimed to achieve a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab States.	UNTSO	<u>United Nations Truce Supervision Organization</u> [1948-49]: Established to supervise the Arab-Israeli armistice.
UNDOF	<u>United Nations Disengagement Observer Force</u> [1974-]: An international military force established in June 1974 to patrol the buffer region separating Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights.	UNYOM	<u>United Nations Yemen Observation Mission</u> [1963-64]: A small international force to oversee the truce in the Yemen Civil War. Unsuccessful and was withdrawn after 15 months.

WZO World Zionist Organization [1897-]: A
major Zionist body.

YAR Yemen Arab Republic [1962-]: Official
name of Northern Yemen.