

POP CULTURE IN MEDIEVAL ISLAM

Urban fabric Revolts-Religion-Class

TERMINOLOGY

muhtasib-market inspector (mid 7th c Umar appoints two women, Samra' and al-Shifa'a as join inspectors of Mecca's market)

residential quarters: hawma, hara, mahalla

major market-suq

covered market-qaysariyya (later, bedesten)

goldsmith's market-sagha

caravanserai are called different things according to city: khan, funduq, wakala, samsara

GUILDS-URBAN AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Existed from Byzantine times

Most evidence for guild-caliphate relations dates to 10th c. onwards: period of commercial development, banking system, social revolts

Some evidence that they fared better under Fatimids than Sunni Abbasid caliphate (restrictions, legal rights)

Interconfessional, each with their own market, annual processions

12-13th c. development of futuwwa, gangs of young men with their own ceremonial and ethical codes, allied with Sufis

Criminal elements also organized as guilds: Banu Sassan (bandits of Cairo), and thieves of Baghdad

ZANJ REBELLION

869-883 revolt of East African agricultural slaves outside Basra, movement included free people

Controlled several areas in Iraq before being defeated by Abbasids in 883

THE QARAMITA (CARMATHIANS)

Spread in late 9th c. in eastern Arabia, southwestern Iran, Iraq-syncretic Isma'ili philosophy, utopian society, "communist"/egalitarian/polyamorous

Splits eventually gave rise to Fatimids, recognized by some groups

Robust proselytizing and dissemination of literature, targeting artisans

Attack Mecca, steal the Black Stone 927 (ransom received from Abbasids 930)



SAFFARIDS

861-1003 independent dynasty eastern Iran, led by "the coppersmith" (Ya'qub ibn Layth al-Saffar)

Controlled Khurasan and made inroads towards Baghdad before being defeated by Abbasids

