

Yrian Rulers Of The Early First Millennium B C 858 745 Bc V 2 The Royal Inscriptions Of Mesopotamia Rim The Royal Inscriptions Of Mesopotamia

Crusades covers seven hundred years from the First Crusade (1095-1102) to the fall of Malta (1798) and draws to scholars working on theatres of war, their home fronts and settlements from the Baltic to Africa and from Spain to Near East and on theology, law, literature, art, numismatics and economic, social, political and military history. Routledge publishes this journal for The Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East. Particular attention is given to publication of historical sources in all relevant languages - narrative, homiletic and documentary - in trustworthy editions but studies and interpretative essays are welcomed too. Crusades appears in both print and online editions.

The Middle East and the United States brings together scholars and policy experts to provide an empirical and balanced assessment of US policy in the Middle East primarily from the end of World War I to the present. Carefully edited by David W. Lesch and Mark L. Haas, this text provides a broad and authoritative understanding of the United States' involvement in the Middle East. The sixth edition is significantly revised throughout, including a new part structure and part introductions that provide students with greater context for understanding the history of the United States and the Middle East. The five parts cover the watershed moments and major challenges the United States faces in the Middle East, from the Cold War proxy wars and the Arab-Israeli conflict, to the Gulf wars and the upheaval in the region posed by Arab uprisings. Three new chapters-on the Golan negotiations, US-Saudi relations, and the US fight against al-Qa'ida and ISIS-make this the most current and comprehensive book on the United States' involvement in the Middle East available. Annotation. This is a book for anyone interested in the political and cultural results of the entry of the small state of Judah and its capital Jerusalem into the wider Hellenistic world in the second century BCE. In particular it forms a helpful introduction to the biblical writing called 1 Maccabees, which is preserved in the Apocrypha. 1 Maccabees is a history of the rebellion of the Jews against their Syrian rulers in the 160s BCE. The rebellion's leader was Judas Maccabee, and from his family and its success sprang a dynasty that ruled Judah for the century before the arrival of Herod the Great. The author of 1 Maccabees was a keen supporter of that dynasty, and saw their early rulers as made in the mould of the early kings of Israel. The present book introduces the student to modern scholarly research on 1 Maccabees and its author.

The Great Syrian Revolt and the Rise of Arab Nationalism
A Textbook for African Students

And of the Roman People, from Its Origin to the Invasion of the Barbarians

A Manual of Ancient History

Ba'ath Versus Ba'ath

The New Unger's Bible Dictionary

Cross-Cultural Diplomacy in the Period of the Crusades. Translated by Peter M. Holt. Revised, edited and introduced by Konrad Hirschler

Strong nation-states often assume that they can use their military might to intervene in civil wars and otherwise reshape the domestic political order of weaker states. Often, however, as recent history demonstrates, foreign military interventions end up becoming protracted conflicts. This was the case, for example, for the United States in Vietnam, the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, Syria in Lebanon, Israel in Lebanon, South Africa and Cuba in Angola, and India in Sri Lanka. Some of these cases resulted in major setbacks; in others, a greater degree of success was achieved. But in all six, the interventions turned out to be long, complicated, and costly undertakings with far-reaching repercussions. Foreign Military Intervention: The Dynamics of Protracted Conflict brings together prominent scholars in an ambitious and innovative comparative study. The six case studies noted above constitute a diverse set, involving superpowers and regional powers, democracies and non-democracies, neighboring states and distant states, and incumbent regimes and insurgent movements. The book examines both the similarities and the differences among these cases, identifying key patterns and gaining insights both about the individual cases themselves and the dynamics of foreign military intervention in general. Each case study is structured according to three analytical stages of intervention--getting in, staying in, and getting out--and is focused through three levels of analysis: the international system, the domestic context of the intervening state, and the domestic context of the target state. Three additional chapters provide cross-case comparisons along each of the analytic stages, adding depth and richness to the study. A concluding chapter by the editors provides additional perspective on foreign military interventions, integrating major arguments and presenting key theoretical as well as policy-oriented findings. While all six cases are drawn from the Cold War era, the issues raised and dilemmas posed never have been strictly tied to any particular system structure. Indeed, they preceded the Cold War and, as already evident amidst the new and widespread domestic instability of the post-Cold War world, will postdate it. Foreign Military Intervention: The Dynamics of Protracted Conflict thus is a timely, important study of value and relevance both to scholars and policymakers dealing with the challenges of contemporary world politics.

Ba'th Versus Ba'th: The Conflict Between Syria and Iraq, 1968-1989 covers the twenty year period, when the two nations were dominated by the Ba'th political party.

This tightly focused collection of essays, from an invited seminar of international specialists, centres on the question of the apocalyptic worldview around the time of the Maccabean revolt. What was the nature of apocalyptic at this time? Did the Maccabees themselves have a distinct apocalyptic worldview? These questions lead to other, more specific queries: who of the various groups held such a view? Certain of the essays analyse the characteristics of the apocalypses and related literature in this period, and whether the apocalyptic worldview itself gave rise to historical events or, at least, influenced them. The collection begins with two introductory essays. Both the main and short papers have individual responses, and two considered responses by well-known experts address the entire collection. The volume finishes with a concluding chapter by the lead editor that gives a perspective on the main themes and conclusions arising from the papers and discussion.

A Universal Reference Library, Comprising the Arts and Sciences, Literature, History, Biography, Geography, Commerce, Etc., of the World
History of Rome and of the Roman People from Its Origin to the Establishment of the Christian Empire

Envisioning Islam

The Syrian Rebellion

Antioch

The World Facing Israel, Israel Facing the World

The Dynamics of Protracted Conflict

The best selling study Bible in the King James Version—now updated, with added features. Trusted for 25 years, The King James Study Bible has dependable notes and annotations from scholars you can rely on, led by General Editor Edward Hindson. A clear presentation of conservative Bible doctrine, with the resources you need for knowing God's Word. Features include: NEW: Fresh new page design for enjoyable reading of the Authorized King James text More than 5,700 authoritative and time-tested study notes offer straightforward communication and clear understanding NEW: 48 revised in-text maps and charts - modernized and redrawn for stress-free reference Large, 11-point Bible type for comfort reading no matter how long you spend NEW: Enhanced concordance with added Hebrew and Greek word studies gives deeper insight NEW: Index of Christ and the Gospels NEW: Index of Paul and His Letters NEW: Index of Bible Prophecy Words of Christ in red Doctrinal and archaeological footnotes and personality profiles written by trusted, conservative pastors and Bible teachers Comprehensive book introductions and outlines Center-column references with translation notes Complete index to annotations, doctrinal footnotes, personality profiles, and archaeological sites Part of the Signature Series line of Thomas Nelson Bibles King James Study Bibles sold to date: More than 2.4 million The King James Version—The most successful Bible translation in history with billions of copies published

Papers presented at meetings held May 2010 in Rhineland-Palatinate.

The present volume unites a series of critical studies devoted to the political, institutional and ideological construction of the Seleukid empire, with particular focus on the complex interplay between the Seleukids' Greco-Macedonian background and their Achaimenid heritage. In order to explore whether, and the extent to which, the Seleukids can be considered heirs to the Achaimenids and precursors of the Parthians, and to what extent they simply 'imported' cultural and political behavioural patterns developed in Greece and Macedonia, the studies united here adopt a decidedly interdisciplinary and diachronic approach. They investigate diverse fields, including the construction of the Seleukid royal court; the title of 'Great King'; the prosopography of early Seleukid Iran; the integration of the 'Upper Satrapies' into the new Seleukid empire; the continued importance of the Iranian religions under the early Seleukids; the reign of the Persian Frataraka; the 'feudalisation' of the Seleukid empire under Antiochos III; the construction of a Hellenistic gymnasium in Seleukid Jerusalem; the importance of the Seleukid kingdom as model for Eunos' Sicilian slave-state; the evolution of the Syrian civic elite; and

the potential influence of Seleukos' royal propaganda on the religious self-legitimation of Augustus. Finally a general comparison is proposed between the Seleukid empire and 19th century European colonialism.

The Conflict Between Syria and Iraq

Cylinder Seals of Third Millennium Syria

Culture, Language and Religion Between Anatolia and the Aegean

History of Rome

Beginning from Jerusalem

A Universal Reference Library, Comprising the Arts and Sciences, Literature, History, Biography, Geography, Commerce, Etc., of the World

Alliances and Treaties between Frankish and Muslim Rulers in the Middle East

This book is the most comprehensive treatment of the art of Syria in the third millennium B.C. It is a catalogue of nearly 600 seals from Tell Brak, combined with a general study of the comparative material. It is both a basic word of reference and a new synthesis of the Syrian Early Bronze Age. relate to taxation during the New Kingdom.

A historical study of the 1925 revolt against French rule in Syria, and how it established a new popular nationalism that helped shape the Middle East. The Great Syrian Revolt of 1925 was the first mass movement against colonial rule in the Middle East. Mobilizing peasants, workers, and army veterans, it was also the region's largest and longest-lasting anti-colonial insurgency during the inter-war period. Though the revolt failed to liberate Syria from French occupation, it provided a model of popular nationalism and resistance that remains potent in the Middle East today. Each subsequent Arab uprising against foreign rule has repeated the language and tactics of the Great Syrian Revolt. In this work, Michael Provence uses newly released secret colonial intelligence sources, neglected memoirs, and popular memory to tell the story of the revolt from the perspective of its participants. He shows how Ottoman-subsidized military education created a generation of leaders who rebelled against both the French Mandate rulers of Syria and the Syrian elite who helped the colonial regime. This new popular nationalism was unprecedented in the Arab world. Provence shows compellingly that the Great Syrian Revolt was a formative event in shaping the modern Middle East.

The first Christians to encounter Islam were not Latin-speakers from the western Mediterranean or Greek-speakers from Constantinople but Mesopotamian Christians who spoke the Aramaic dialect of Syriac. Under Muslim rule from the seventh century onward, Syriac Christians wrote the most extensive descriptions extant of early Islam. Seldom translated and often omitted from modern historical reconstructions, this vast body of texts reveals a complicated and evolving range of religious and cultural exchanges that took place from the seventh to the ninth century. The first book-length analysis of these earliest encounters, *Envisioning Islam* highlights the ways these neglected texts challenge the modern scholarly narrative of early Muslim conquests,

rulers, and religious practice. Examining Syriac sources including letters, theological tracts, scientific treatises, and histories, Michael Philip Penn reveals a culture of substantial interreligious interaction in which the categorical boundaries between Christianity and Islam were more ambiguous than distinct. The diversity of ancient Syriac images of Islam, he demonstrates, revolutionizes our understanding of the early Islamic world and challenges widespread cultural assumptions about the history of exclusively hostile Christian-Muslim relations.

Luwian Identities

Cosmopolitanism and Empire

Literature and Theology

Orientalia: Vol. 77, No. 2

From the Remotest Times to the Overthrow of the Western Empire, A.D. 476

Foreign Military Intervention

Egyptian Iconography on Syro-Palestinian Cylinder Seals of the Middle Bronze Age

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading On his deathbed, some historians claim that when he was pressed to name a successor, Alexander the Great muttered that his empire should go "to the strongest." Other sources claim that he passed his signet ring to his general Perdiccas, thereby naming him successor, but whatever his choices were or may have been, they were ignored. Alexander's generals, all of them with the loyalty of their own corps at their backs, would tear each other apart in a vicious internal struggle that lasted almost half a century before four factions emerged victorious: Macedonia, the Seleucid Empire in the east, the Kingdom of Pergamon in Asia Minor, and the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt. During the course of these wars, Alexander's only heir, the posthumously born Alexander IV, was murdered, extinguishing his bloodline for ever. Despite the infighting among them, one thing Alexander's generals did agree upon was their Hellenistic culture. Most famously, Ptolemy's line firmly established the Hellenistic culture of the Greeks while ruling over Egypt, and by marrying within their family line, the Ptolemaic pharaohs kept their Hellenistic heritage until the very end of Ptolemy's line, which died with Cleopatra in 30 BCE. Although the Seleucid Empire is less well known, Alexander's general Seleucus was no less successful in "Hellenizing" Persia and parts of Asia Minor. The Greek influence is still readily visible in the region thousands of years later. Anthropologists have found that some of the earliest Buddha statues constructed in India bear an uncanny resemblance to Ancient Greek depictions of Apollo, and local legend has it that the wild olive trees that grow in some regions of Afghanistan sprang from the olive seeds that Macedonian soldiers spat out on the march - not to mention the presence of Balkan features such as red hair and blue eyes among a significant amount of the locals there to this day. Legends of Alexander crop up amid the popular mythology of half the world, and while some among the Persian Empire called him "the accursed," it is now widely believed that the story of the prophet Dhul-Qarnayn ("The Two-Horned One") in the Qur'an is a reference to Alexander. For a time, the Seleucids commanded the largest empire in the world as it stretched from the high plains and deserts of what is now Afghanistan in the east to parts of the Levant and Asia Minor in the west. The empire's early kings were strong and shrewd and committed to the ideas of Hellenism as much as holding power and expanding the realm of their empire, but later rulers did not prove as capable. In time, the Seleucid royal house often descended into orgies of violence

which were driven by ambitious men and women. Antioch served as the most important city of the Seleucid kingdom from the 3rd century BCE onwards, and by the 1st century CE Antioch had grown into a well-fortified and cosmopolitan Roman city, famous throughout the Roman Empire alongside its neighboring town of Daphne. This rich, beautiful city was the setting of the major gods, goddesses, myths, and legends of the Classical world; a city beloved by divine and mortal, pagan and Christian alike. This was approximately the same time that the Christian Church was founded in Antioch by those fleeing Jerusalem after the martyrdom of Saint Stephen, and it was from this city that Saint Paul left on his missionary journeys. Antioch continued to serve as an iconic Christian city during the Crusades. It was one of the first cities to be captured by the European armies of the First Crusade, and from that point forward, two powerful dynasties - the house of Hauteville and the house of Poitiers - ruled from there over the principality of Antioch.

Fouad Ajami offers a detailed historical perspective on the current rebellion in Syria. Focusing on the similarities and differences in skills between former dictator Hafez al-Assad and his successor son, Bashar, Ajami explains how an irresistible force clashed with an immovable object: the regime versus people who conquered fear to challenge a despot of unspeakable cruelty.

The Second Crusade (1145-49) was an unprecedented attempt to expand the borders of Christianity in the Holy Land, the Baltic, and the Iberian peninsula. This wide-ranging collection offers a series of original interpretations of new and partially explored evidence of the crusade. The essays examine the planning, execution, and consequences of the crusade for Western Europe, the Crusader States of the Holy Land, and the Muslim Near East.

The History and Legacy of the Ancient Syrian Kingdom During the Bronze Age
Between Political Formation and Literary Revision

A Select Chronology and Background Documents Relating to the Middle East (first Revised Edition) ... May 1969

Christianity in the Making, Vol 2

KJV Study Bible, eBook

A History of the Jewish People

Scope and Consequences

Current scholarly debate over the historical character of David's rule generally considers the biblical portrait to represent David as king of Judah first, and subsequently over "all Israel." The ninth-century Tel Dan inscription, which refers to the "House of David" (by *dw*), is often taken as evidence for the dynasty of Judah. Mahri Leonard-Fleckman argues, however, that references to Judah in the story of David as king do not suffice to constitute a coherent stratum of material about Judah as a political entity. Comparing the "house of . . ." terminology in the ninth-century Tel Dan inscription with early first-millennium Assyrian usage, then giving close examination to the "house of David" materials in 2 Samuel and 1 Kings, she understands the "house of David" as a small body politic connected to David, but distinct from any Judean dynastic context. One implication is that the identification of Judah as a later southern kingdom may have less to do with an Israelite secession from Jerusalem than with an Israelite rejection of David's lineage and the subsequent redactional creation of Judah-centric language on the part of a Davidic coterie. Leonard-Fleckman's arguments suggest a rethinking of the rise of monarchy in Israel.

The Luwians inhabited Anatolia and Syria some three thousand years ago. The present collective volume addresses the questions of their homeland, material and spiritual culture, and relationship with neighbors. It strives to promote Luwian studies as a new interdisciplinary research field.

eBook now easier to navigate than ever Unger's Bible Dictionary has been one of the best-selling Bible dictionaries on the market since its introduction in 1957. Now, this time-honored classic is more valuable than ever. Updated and expanded by respected Bible authorities including R.K. Harrison, Howard F. Vos, and Cyril J. Barber, The New Unger's Bible Dictionary is packed with the most current scholarship. Plus, the table of contents is enhanced for easy navigation. Readers can jump to any letter and see a full list of words, allowing them to locate any entry within seconds. No more paging through whole sections of the book to find your word. More than 67,000 entries are supplemented with detailed essays, colorful photography and maps, and dozens of charts and illustrations to enhance your understanding of God's Word. Although this volume is based on the New American Standard, extensive cross-referencing makes it useful with all major Bible translations, including the New International, King James, and New King James versions.

Ancient History

Nations of the World: Schmitz, L. Ancient history from the remotest times to the overthrow of the Western empire, A.D. 476

The Orthodox Church in the Byzantine Empire

The Seleucid and Hasmonean Periods and the Apocalyptic Worldview

Universal Rulers, Local Elites, and Cultural Integration in the Ancient Near East and Mediterranean

Second Edition

Relations of Power in Early Neo-Assyrian State Ideology

The first truly comprehensive work on the Byzantine Church in the English language by a seasoned Byzantinist. Theological Studies --

The Bible is a collection of 66 books written by many writers over a vast time period, and yet it's the unified Word of God. Available for the first time in the widely-read New International Version® translation, The Open Bible offers clean and easy navigation through the connectivity of Scripture with a time-tested reference system trusted by millions. Plus, The NIV® Open Bible gives you even more access to the truths of the Word with book introductions and outlines that provide context and themes from beginning to end. If you are longing for a deeper understanding of Scripture, this is the Bible for you. Features include: Thorough, easy-to-navigate Topical Index displaying the connections between 8,000+ names, places, concepts, events, and doctrines

Interactive book introductions and outlines provide historical context, themes, and verse relationships within Scripture Extensive cross-references so you can find related passages and texts Visual Survey of the Bible illustrating an easy-to-follow diagram of Scripture Amazing study aids including a concordance, How to Study the Bible, The Christian's Guide to the New Life, The Scarlet Thread of Redemption, and Prophecies of the Messiah Fulfilled in Christ Clear and readable NIV Comfort Print® in a 9-point print size

"This volume traces the development of cosmopolitan cultural techniques through which ancient empires managed difference in order to establish regimes of domination. Its case studies of Near Eastern and Mediterranean empires combine to demonstrate the centrality of cosmopolitanism to the establishment and endurance of trans-cultural political orders"--

History of Rome, and of the Roman People

Complete Reference System

The Second Crusade

The Americana

The History and Legacy of the Ancient Syrian City Established by the Seleucid Empire

Images and Politics

The NIV, Open Bible

A comprehensive, detailed survey of Jewish politics, religion, economics, and society and of Jewish life and achievement, from the second millennium B.C. through the Diaspora, and in the state of Israel

This volume examines the state ideology of Assyria in the Early Neo-Assyrian period (934-745 BCE) focusing on how power relations between the Mesopotamian deities, the Assyrian king, and foreign lands are described and depicted. It undertakes a close reading of delimited royal inscriptions and iconography making use of postcolonial and gender theory, and addresses such topics as royal deification, "religious imperialism", ethnicity and empire, and gendered imagery. The important contribution of this study lies especially in its identification of patterns of ideological continuity and variation within the reigns of individual rulers, between various localities, and between the different rulers of this period, and in its discussion of the place of Early Neo-Assyrian state ideology in the overall development of Assyrian propaganda. It includes several indexed appendices, which list all primary sources, present all divine and royal epithets, and provide all of the "royal visual representations," and incorporates numerous illustrations, such as maps, plans, and royal iconography.

Gerbern Oegema has long been drawn to the noncanonical literature of early Judaism literature written during the time between the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament (300 b.c.e. 200 c.e.). These works, many of which have been lost, forgotten, and rediscovered, are now being studied with ever-increasing enthusiasm by scholars and students alike. Although much recent

attention has been given to the literary and historical merits of the Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha, and other deutero- and extracanonical writings, Early Judaism and Modern Culture shows that it is also important to study these literary works from a theological perspective. To that end, Oegema considers the reception of early Jewish writings throughout history and identifies their theological contributions to many issues of perennial importance: ethics, politics, gender relations, interreligious dialogue, and more. Oegema demonstrates decisively that these books more than merely objects of academic curiosity have real theological and cultural relevance for churches, synagogues, and society at large today. Through engaging words, Gerbern Oegema invites his readers to appreciate the vibrant and advanced world of the early Jews and how they have left us insights and visions for modern culture. James H. Charlesworth Princeton Theological Seminary In an era when biblical theology is commonly approached from a narrow canonical perspective, Oegema s demonstration of the theological and historical significance of the noncanonical writings of ancient Judaism is refreshing and important. John J. Collins Yale Divinity School

Crusades

The Early Glyptic of Tell Brak

The Nations of the World: Ancient history from the remotest times to the overthrow of the western empire, A.D. 476

1 Maccabees

From Its Origin to the Invasion of the Barbarians and Fall of the Empire

The Middle East and the United States

History, Politics, and Ideologies

****Includes pictures *Includes excerpts of ancient accounts *Includes a bibliography for further reading The Early Bronze Age in the Near East (c. 3300-2100 BCE) was an era of significant cultural, political, and scientific development. At the same time, city-states became empires, gaining hegemony over the region, and then collapsed, sending Mesopotamia and the Levant into political chaos. The Sumerians were the dominant ethnic group during the first part of the Early Bronze Age Mesopotamia, and the Semitic Akkadians followed them, with the language of the latter became the lingua franca of the Near East for more than a millennium. However, as the Early Bronze Age transitioned into the Middle Bronze Age (c. 2100-1550 BCE), new ethnic groups came to prominence that would once more change the region's political composition. These groups ushered in a new era where the Near East's cultural and economic focus shifted from southern Mesopotamia to central and northern Mesopotamia and the Levant. The primary ethnic group that led this transition was the Amorites, who were originally a collection of nomadic Semitic tribes from the deserts of Arabia. When the Amorites began steadily infiltrating the cities and states of Mesopotamia and Syria around 2000 BCE, they brought a new way of conducting geopolitics in the region while adopting many centuries-old Mesopotamian and Levantine traditions regarding religion literacy and other aspects of culture. The legendary Hammurabi (r. circa 1792-1750 BCE)***

descended from the Amorites and most famously established the First Dynasty of Babylon, but other rulers named Hammurabi also reigned in Mari, Assyria, Yamhad, and Qatna. The Kingdom of Qatna, named for the primary city in the kingdom, was located on the other Amorite states' geographical periphery in the northern Levant but was still a significant participant in the Near East's geopolitical system during the Middle Bronze Age. Although researchers know little about the chronological details of the Qatna kings, a combination of sources from Mari, Egypt, and Qatna itself provide an image of the kingdom's place in the world at the time, and it seems Qatna was every bit as powerful as its brother states in Mesopotamia. Thanks to its location, it was able to withstand the aggression of the more powerful states of Assyria and Babylon. The textual and archaeological evidence shows that Qatna was able to grow and prosper throughout the Middle Bronze Age. As the other Amorite powers collapsed at the onset of the Late Bronze Age (c. 1550-1200 BCE), it was able to stay politically relevant longer by playing the new powers against one another. Eventually, though, Qatna could not stop the march of history, or the armies of Egypt, Mitanni, and Hatti, and Qatna was ultimately leveled, only to be rediscovered over 3,000 years later in the 20th century. Qatna: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Syrian City during the Bronze Age chronicles the dramatic rise and fall of the Syrian city, and what life was like there. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Qatna like never before. Designed as an undergraduate textbook, and shaped by needs of both Muslim and Christian students across Africa, this resource provides a thorough introduction to the history, theology and teaching of early Christianity. Professors Helleman and Gaiya follow Christianity from its inception in Jerusalem through to the decline of the Roman Empire in the Mediterranean and the development of Orthodox churches in the East and in Africa before the arrival of Islam. The book provides an overview of critical historical events, controversies, teaching, and important individuals and movements providing foundational understanding of early developments in Christianity and the general history of antiquity. Students and lecturers will also appreciate the attention given to the role of North African leaders in early Christianity and the impact of major issues on the North African church, such as Gnosticism, Donatism and Arianism. Additional Features: • Introduction to online tools & resources • Survey of the study of early Christianity • Introduction to key historians • Evaluation of recent literature & early Christianity

In Christianity in the making, James D.G. Dunn examines in depth the major factors that shaped first-generation Christianity and beyond, exploring the parting of the ways between Christianity and Judaism, the Hellenization of Christianity, and responses to Gnosticism. He mines all the first- and second-century sources, including the New Testament Gospels, New Testament apocrypha, and such church fathers as Ignatius, Justin Martyr, and Irenaeus, showing how the Jesus tradition and the figures of James, Paul, Peter, and John were still esteemed

influences but were also the subject of intense controversy as the early church wrestled with its evolving identity.

Early Judaism and Modern Culture

Early Christianity

The House of David

Syriac Christians and the Early Muslim World

Qatna

Studies on the Seleukid Empire Between East and West

In Alliances and Treaties between Frankish and Muslim Rulers Michael Köhler presents a ground-breaking study of Frankish-Muslim diplomacy in the period from the First Crusade through to the thirteenth century.