

### Contributions and Editorial Correspondence

Submit article manuscripts as MS Word documents through our ScholarOne online submissions system: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ijmes>. Articles must be based on original research and the careful analysis of primary source materials. Manuscripts are evaluated with the understanding that they have not been published elsewhere in any language and are not under consideration for publication elsewhere. Books are not solicited for review from authors or publishers. Those wishing to have books reviewed should send a review copy to the editorial office. Unsolicited book reviews are not accepted. Individuals interested in reviewing books for *IJMES* should send a curriculum vitae to [ijmes@gc.cuny.edu](mailto:ijmes@gc.cuny.edu).

### Manuscript Preparation and Style

**General.** An article must be in English and may not exceed 10,000 words or thirty-five double-spaced pages in 12-point font (including main text, endnotes, tables, and figure captions) with 1-inch margins on all sides. Authors should submit the manuscript as an email attachment using a standard word-processing program. The entire manuscript—including notes, tables, and references—must be typed double-spaced and numbered consecutively. *IJMES* follows a double-blind peer review process, so authors must avoid putting their names in headers or footers and avoid any references to themselves in the body or the endnotes such as might betray their identity to referees. Selected citations of the author's well-known published work may be included only if the absence of such citations would be conspicuous. Submissions should not include acknowledgments, but these can be added later if the manuscript is accepted. All submissions must include a 150-word abstract and a cover email or letter that includes the author's name, academic discipline and institutional affiliation (if any), land-mail address, telephone number, and e-mail address. The Journal conforms to the *Chicago Manual of Style, 15th Edition*. Transliteration follows a modified *Encyclopedia of Islam* system, which is detailed on this page. The editor may return manuscripts that do not conform to the guidelines.

**Text.** The start of the article and each section should be flush left; other paragraphs should be indented. Do not use desktop publishing features (justified text, bold and underlined fonts, etc.). Block indent long quotations (more than 50 words). Never cross-reference.

**Spelling and Punctuation.** Use American spelling: color, not colour; analyze, not analyse; traveling, not travelling. Use serial commas: blue, green, and yellow. For quotations, use American-style formatting, which puts the final period or comma *inside* the quotation marks, for example, "Gandhi said, 'Poverty is the worst form of violence.'" For capitalizations, check the dictionary; when in doubt, do not capitalize. Examples: President Obama; president of the United States; the president.

**Numbers and Dates.** Spell out whole numbers, cardinal and ordinal, from one to one hundred; for exceptions see the *Chicago Manual of Style*. For percentiles, use numbers but spell out "percent," for example, 20 percent, except in tables and parentheses where it should be 20%. In both text and endnotes, use European, not American, date format, for example, 8 February 2010. Use 20th century, not twentieth century; 1990s, not 1990's or the nineties. Do not use double dating; use common era (A.D.) dates only, unless quoting from an original source, in which case use the date as quoted (e.g., hijra) with the common-era equivalent in brackets.

**Notes and References.** Notes must be numbered consecutively throughout the text using Arabic numerals, double-spaced, and grouped together as endnotes following the text. Footnotes and in-text citations are *not* permitted, nor are bibliographies. All titles in non-Roman alphabets (Arabic, Cyrillic, etc.) must be transliterated and should follow English-language capitalization rules. Foreign

titles in Roman alphabets (French, German, etc.) should follow the capitalization rules of that particular language. English translations of foreign language titles may be provided at the author's discretion. Internet references must include a full URL and an accessed date. Cities of publication should include the country or U.S. state (e.g., Calif., Mass., N.Y.), except for major cities (Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York). The style of note citations should conform to the following examples:

<sup>1</sup>Stanford J. Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey*, 2 vols. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977).

<sup>2</sup>Jamil M. Abun-Nasr, *A History of the Maghrib in the Islamic Period*, 3rd ed. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 10; idem, *Muslim Communities of Grace: The Sufi Brotherhoods in Islamic Religious Life* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2007), 4.

<sup>3</sup>Howard Crane, trans. and ed., *Risale-i Mimarîyye: An Early-Seventeenth-Century Ottoman Treatise on Architecture*, Studies in Islamic Art and Architecture 1 (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1987), 71.

<sup>4</sup>Martin Rein and Donald Schon, "Frame-Reflective Policy Discourse," in *Social Sciences and Modern States*, ed. Peter Wagner, Carol Hirschon Weiss, Björn Wittrock, and Helmut Wollman (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 262–89.

<sup>5</sup>Clifford Geertz, "Toutes Directions: Reading the Signs in an Urban Sprawl," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 21 (1989): 291–306.

When references to the same work follow without interruption, use *ibid*. When notes to the same work follow after interruption, use the author's last name and a shortened title of the book or article. Do not use *op. cit.*:

<sup>6</sup>Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire*, 2:6.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, 1:10–52.

<sup>8</sup>Social Science Research Council, "Internationalization and Interdisciplinarity: An Evaluation of Title VI Middle East Studies Centers," Social Science Research Council, [http://www.ssrc.org/programs/mena/survey\\_of\\_middle\\_east\\_studies/](http://www.ssrc.org/programs/mena/survey_of_middle_east_studies/) (accessed 20 March 2007).

<sup>9</sup>Otis Glazebrook to the U.S. State Department, "Increase in Cost of Living Caused by War," 3 November 1915, consular correspondence, American consulate in Jerusalem, record group 84, Vol. 72, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Md. (NACP).

<sup>10</sup>Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Maqrabi, *al-Tajammu' al-Yamani li-l-Islah: al-Ru'ya wa-l-Masar—Dirasa fi al-Mash' a wa-l-Tatawwur* (Sanaa, Yemen: Yemeni Reform Gathering, 1998).

**Foreign Words and Transliteration.** If an English term exists for a word, use it. All technical terms from languages written in non-Roman alphabets must be italicized and fully transliterated with diacritical marks (macrons and dots), for example, *qaşida*. A technical term is defined as a word not found in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* or a multiword phrase, excluding titles and proper nouns. Diacritical marks, as well as the letters 'ayn and hamza, should be inserted using a Unicode font, preferably Jaghbus Uni. For more information and to download the font, see the Author Resources page of the *IJMES* editorial office website: <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/ijmes>. Words that are found in *Merriam-Webster's* should be spelled as they appear there and not treated as technical terms. They should have no diacritics, nor should they be italicized—for example, mufti, jihad, shaykh. See the *IJMES* Word List on our editorial office website for exceptions that preserve 'ayn and hamza, for example, Qur'an, shari'a, 'ulama'. Diacritics should *not* be added to personal names, place names, names of political parties and organizations, or titles of books and articles. These words should be spelled in accordance with the *IJMES* transliteration system but without diacritics. However, 'ayn and hamza should be preserved in all these cases, and should be clearly distinguished from one another, preferably by inserting the symbols

‘ and ’ using the Jaghbulb Uni font. Place names with accepted English spellings should be spelled in accordance with English norms, for example, Baalbek, Damascus. This rule applies to cities of publication in citations. Names of living individuals may be spelled according to their preferred English spelling. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of their transliterations.

**Transliteration System.** For Arabic and Persian, *IJMES* uses a modified *Encyclopedia of Islam* system, which is detailed in the Transliteration Chart below. Note that *tāʾ marbūʿa* is rendered *a* not *ah*, except in Persian, where it should be *ih*; in Arabic *idāfa* constructions, it is rendered *at*. The feminine nisba ending is rendered *-iyya* (*iyiyih* in Persian). Inseparable prefixes in Arabic are connected with what follows by a hyphen: bi-, wa-, li-, and la-. When one of these prefixes is followed by al, the *a* will elide, forming a contraction rendered as wa-l-, bi-l-, li-l-, and la-l-. The definite article al- is lowercase everywhere, except when it appears as the first word of a sentence or endnote. When an Arabic name is shortened to just the surname, the al- is retained; for example, Hasan al-Banna becomes al-Banna. Connectors in names—such as bin, ben, abu, and so forth—are lowercase only when preceded by a name, e.g. Osama bin Laden, but Bin Laden, Ibn Khaldun. Follow English capitalization rules for transliterated titles; capitalize all major terms, but not articles, prefixes, coordinating conjunctions, or prepositions. Use italics to indicate a book, newspaper, or periodical. Do *not* add diacritical marks, but do preserve ‘*ayn* and hamza (except for initial hamza, which is dropped), for example, *Faysal al-Tafriqa bayn al-Islam wa-l-Zandaqa* and *al-Dīʿaya ila Sabil al-Muʿminin*. For Ottoman Turkish, either transliterate according to our chart or use modern Turkish orthography consistently. Persian must be transliterated using the *IJMES* system, not that of the *Encyclopedia Iranica*, so *i* and *u* must be used, not *e* and *o*. The Persian *izafat* is rendered *—i*.

**Tables, Figures, and Images.** Tables, figures, and images must be cited in the text, for example (see Table 1). They should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, captioned, and appear as a unit at the end of the article. They should *not* be interspersed in the text. Diagrams must be professionally rendered or computer generated; details should be large enough to remain legible at 50% reduction. When appropriate, photos may be submitted with a manuscript. Their use will be at the editor’s discretion. All images should be submitted in electronic format. For halftones or other illustrations, consult the editor.

### **Publishing Information**

**Production.** The publisher reserves the right to copyedit manuscripts to conform to the journal’s style, which generally follows the rules found in the *Chicago Manual of Style*. Spelling will be edited to conform to American usage and *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*.

The lead author will receive a link to page proofs for the correction of typographical or factual errors only. No rewriting will be allowed in the proof stage. Authors must return the material to the editorial office within 48 hours of receipt or approval will be assumed.

**Offprints.** The lead author of an article (but not book reviews) will receive a high quality PDF of the article. Offprints may be purchased if ordered at the proof stage. Orders received after the issue is printed are subject to a 50% reprint surcharge.

**Copyright and Originality.** Submission of an article implies that it has not been simultaneously submitted or previously published elsewhere. Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to publish any material under copyright. Contributors will be asked to assign their copyright, on certain conditions, to Cambridge University Press.

# IJMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH

## CONSONANTS

A = Arabic, P = Persian, OT = Ottoman Turkish, MT = Modern Turkish

	A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT
ء	ʾ	ʾ	ʾ	—	ز	z	z	z	z	ك	k	k or g	k or ñ	k or n
ب	b	b	b	b or p	ژ	—	zh	j	j				or y	or y
پ	—	p	p	p	س	s	s	s	s				or ğ	or ğ
ت	t	t	t	t	ش	sh	sh	ş	ş	گ	—	g	g	g
ث	th	ṯ	ṯ	s	ص	ṣ	ṣ	ş	s	ل	l	l	l	l
ج	j	j	c	c	ض	ḍ	ḍ	z	z	م	m	m	m	m
چ	—	ch	ç	ç	ط	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	t	ن	n	n	n	n
ح	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	h	ظ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	z	ه	h	h	h <sup>1</sup>	h <sup>1</sup>
خ	kh	kh	h	h	ع	ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	—	و	w	v or u	v	v
د	d	d	d	d	غ	gh	gh	g or ğ	g or ğ	ي	y	y	y	y
ذ	dh	ẓ	ẓ	z	ف	f	f	f	f	ة	a <sup>2</sup>			
ر	r	r	r	r	ق	q	q	q	k	ال	a <sup>3</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> When h is not final. <sup>2</sup> In construct state: at. <sup>3</sup> For the article, al- and -l-.

## VOWELS

	ARABIC AND PERSIAN	OTTOMAN AND MODERN TURKISH
<i>Long</i>	ا or آ ā و ū ي ī	ā ū ī
		} words of Arabic and Persian origin only
<i>Doubled</i>	ئى iy (final form ī) ؤ uw (final form ū)	iy (final form ī) uvv
<i>Diphthongs</i>	او au or aw اي ai or ay	ev ey
<i>Short</i>	ا a و u ي i	a or e u or ü / o or ö ı or i

For Ottoman Turkish, authors may either transliterate or use the modern Turkish orthography.



(Contents continued)

MARIAM AL-ATTAR, <i>Islamic Ethics: Divine Command Theory in Arabo-Islamic Thought</i> (Georges Tamer)	571–573
FRED M. DONNER, <i>Muhammad and the Believers: At the Origins of Islam</i> (Robert Hoyland)	573–576
<b>Coexistence, Conversion, and Conflict</b>	
MARTIN GILBERT, <i>In Ishmael's House: A History of Jews in Muslim Lands</i> (Norman A. Stillman)	576–578
KURT J. WERTHMULLER, <i>Coptic Identity and Ayyubid Politics in Egypt 1218–1250</i> (Maryann M. Shenoda)	578–580
TIJANA KRSTIĆ, <i>Contested Conversions to Islam: Narratives of Religious Change in the Early Modern Ottoman Empire</i> (Febe Armanios)	580–582
IAN COLLER, <i>Arab France: Islam and the Making of Modern Europe, 1798–1831</i> (Heather J. Sharkey)	583–584
RONALD GRIGOR SUNY, FATMA MÜGE GÖÇEK, AND NORMAN M. NAIMARK, EDs., <i>A Question of Genocide: Armenians and Turks at the End of the Ottoman Empire</i> (Howard Eissenstat)	584–586
SASAN TAVASSOLI, <i>Christian Encounters with Iran: Engaging Muslim Thinkers after the Revolution</i> (Katajun Amirpur)	587–589
FANAR HADDAD, <i>Sectarianism in Iraq: Antagonistic Visions of Unity</i> (Johan Franzén)	589–592
<b>Local Subjects and Citizens</b>	
COLETTE ESTABLET AND JEAN-PAUL PASCUAL, <i>La gent d'État dans la société ottomane damascéne: Les 'askar à la fin du XVIIe siècle</i> (Eleni Gara)	592–594
FARIBA ZARINEBAF, <i>Crime and Punishment in Istanbul, 1700–1800</i> (James E. Baldwin)	594–595
ZIAD FAHMY, <i>Ordinary Egyptians: Creating the Modern Nation through Popular Culture</i> (Carmen M. K. Gitre)	596–597
MARK TESSLER, <i>Public Opinion in the Middle East: Survey Research and the Political Orientations of Ordinary Citizens</i> (Sean L. Yom)	597–599
<b>Publics and Places</b>	
SAMIR M. ALI, <i>Arabic Literary Salons in the Islamic Middle Ages: Poetry, Public Performance and the Presentation of the Past</i> (Julie S. Meisami)	599–602
ALYSSA GABBAY, <i>Islamic Tolerance: Amīr Khusraw and Pluralism</i> (Sunil Sharma)	602–603
MARILYN BOOTH, ED., <i>Harem Histories: Envisioning Places and Living Spaces</i> (Başak Tuğ)	604–606
FARZANEH MILANI, <i>Words Not Swords: Iranian Women and the Freedom of Movement</i> (Amy Motlagh)	606–609
MONA HARB, <i>Le Hezbollah à Beyrouth (1985–2005): De la banlieue à la ville</i> (Judith Palmer Harik)	609–612
<b>Global Networks</b>	
GARY BUNT, <i>iMuslims: Rewiring the House of Islam</i> (Deborah L. Wheeler)	612–614
MAHMOOD MONSHIPOURI, <i>Muslims in Global Politics: Identities, Interests, and Human Rights</i> (Quinn Mecham)	614–616
CHRISTOPHER DAVIDSON, <i>The Persian Gulf and Pacific Asia: From Indifference to Interdependence</i> (Mehran Kamrava)	616–617

## CONTENTS

### EDITORIAL FOREWORD

BETH BARON AND SARA PURSLEY 395–397

### ARTICLES

#### Modern Morocco

ERIC CALDERWOOD The Beginning (or End) of Moroccan History: Historiography, Translation, and Modernity in Ahmad b. Khalid al-Nasiri and Clemente Cerdeira 399–420

OREN KOSANSKY AND AOMAR BOUM The “Jewish Question” in Postcolonial Moroccan Cinema 421–442

CHARIS BOUTIERI In Two Speeds (*À Deux Vitesses*): Linguistic Pluralism and Educational Anxiety in Contemporary Morocco 443–464

#### Modern Lebanon

SAMER FRANGIE Theorizing from the Periphery: The Intellectual Project of Mahdi ‘Amil 465–482

DANIEL CORSTANGE Vote Trafficking in Lebanon 483–505

#### Interwar Iran

FARZIN VEJDANI Appropriating the Masses: Folklore Studies, Ethnography, and Interwar Iranian Nationalism 507–526

### ROUNDTABLE

#### A Discussion on the State of Middle Eastern/Islamic Economic History

BOĞAÇ A. ERGENE Introduction 527–528

MAYA SHATZMILLER The Economic History of the Medieval Middle East: Strengths, Weaknesses, and the Challenges Ahead 529–531

ŞEVKET PAMUK Economic History, Institutions, and Institutional Change 532–535

HURI İSLAMOĞLU Beyond Histories of Stagnation to “Living” Histories of Possibilities 536–538

JEAN-PHILIPPE PLATTEAU Contextualization Is Not Antagonistic to Theorization 539–541

TIMUR KURAN Synergies between Middle Eastern Economic History and the Analytic Social Sciences 542–545

BOĞAÇ A. ERGENE On the Use of Sources in Ottoman Economic History 546–548

### REVIEW ARTICLE

FATMA MÜGE GÖÇEK Postcoloniality, the Ottoman Past, and the Middle East Present 549–563

### BOOK REVIEWS

#### Arab and Islamic History and Thought

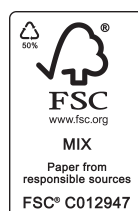
EUGENE ROGAN, *The Arabs: A History*; PATRICK SEALE, *The Struggle for Arab Independence: Riad el-Solh and the Makers of the Modern Middle East* (Max Weiss) 565–568

ELIZABETH SUZANNE KASSAB, *Contemporary Arab Thought: Cultural Critique in Comparative Perspective* (Orit Bashkin) 568–570

(Contents continued on inside back cover)

### Cambridge Journals Online

For further information about this journal please go to the journal website at: [journals.cambridge.org/mes](http://journals.cambridge.org/mes)



**CAMBRIDGE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS