

Yayasan Metafisika Awwalulhidayah Yayasan Metafisika

A classic work in the anthropology of law, this book offered one of the first ambitiously conceived analyses of the fundamental rights and duties that are treated as law among nonliterate peoples (labeled primitive at the time of the original publication). The heart of the book is a description and analysis of the law of five societies: the Eskimo; the Ifugao of northern Luzon in the Philippines; the Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne tribes of the western plains of the United States; the Trobriand Islanders of the southwest Pacific; and the Ashanti of western Africa. Hoebel's lucid analysis reveals the variety and complexity of these societies' political and legal institutions. It emphasizes their use of due process in adjudication and enforcement and highlights the importance of general explicit standards of conduct in these societies. In offering these detailed case studies of societies studied by other anthropologists, and in outlining an influential approach to the subject, it remains an illuminating book for both scholars and students.

Dramatic changes caused by a foreign-owned nickel mining company in an Indonesian town provide the setting for this ethnographic study. Robinson notes the changes that took place in Soroako, a village in Sulawesi. The book outlines the effects of this new development, principally in regard to the 1,000 indigenous Soroakans whose former agricultural land is now the site for the mining town. It presents an analysis of developing capitalist relations in the mining town, investigating changes not only in the sphere of production manifested in daily life as new forms of work, but also in culture and ideology. The book also investigates related changes in other areas of social life, in particular that of women's roles, marriage and the family, and the importance of ideologies of race and ethnicity in regulating relations between different groups in the mining town. Furthermore, Robinson shows that new ideological forms have arisen in the context of the evolving class structure.

Reidar Thomte's Kierkegaard's Philosophy of Religion is an excellent read for students beginning their study of one of the greats of nineteenth and twentieth century philosophy. Thomte directly appropriates Kierkegaard's insightful language and discussion of the theological and philosophical issues that stimulated him, all of which are still alive and well today. This approach has the happy result that readers seeking an introduction do not have to be led through technical debates in order to approach Kierkegaard's thought. Thomte is a master of incisive summary; his presentations of crucial distinctions are level-headed and to the point. Kierkegaard's categories such as the stages on life's way (the aesthetic, the ethical, Religiousness A, and Religiousness B), the individual, subjectivity, the Paradox, the varieties of love, faith and knowledge, etc., are provocative and illuminating. Not only is this book a good a starter, it is also a comprehensive review of the principal issues in Kierkegaard's philosophy of religion. (by Robert L. Perkins, Editor, International Kierkegaard Commentary)

The Attitude of Islam Towards Science and Philosophy
A Translation of Ibn Rushd's (Averroës) Famous Treatise Fasulul-al-Maqal
Sarup & Sons
A Preface to Logic
The Law of Primitive Man
A Study in Comparative Legal Dynamics
Harvard University Press
Table of contents

From the introduction of Greek philosophy into the Muslim world in the eighteenth century to modern times, this book charts the evolution and interaction of philosophy, theology and mysticism in the Islamic context. In a succinct but comprehensive guide, the author highlights key individuals, movements, concepts and writings, and explores the conflicts and controversies between anti-anthropological parties that have characterised the development of Islamic thought. The book also features coverage of: the translation of ancient texts and their transmission to the Muslim world; the development of systematic philosophy in Islam; theology, mysticism and the development of sufism; Islam's interaction with western philosophy and theology; contemporary trends. This accessible book should be of interest to students, scholars, and all those interested in broadening their knowledge of the Islamic tradition.

Most Americans and Europeans have by now heard of Shariah. In the West, politicians, media commentators, televangelists, and others have stoked fears that Muslims intend to impose a repressive rule based on Shariah in America and Europe. Shariah has been portrayed as a medieval system that oppresses women, stifles human rights, and imposes harsh punishments like stoning and amputation. In reality, however, Shariah is a complex concept that has been interpreted in many ways over time and around the world. It plays a vital role in the lives of Muslims around the world, offering guidance on everything from personal morality to ritual practices, family life, and finance. In this timely addition to Oxford's What Everyone Needs to Know® series, John Esposito and Natana DeLong-Bas offer an accessible and thorough guide to this little-understood, but often caricatured system. The book provides clear and even-handed answers to a wide range of questions, covering the history, development, content, and practice of Shariah. What are its origins? What is a Shariah court and how does it work? How does a person become a Muslim in the eyes of Islamic law? Does Islamic law allow Muslims to marry non-Muslims? What are blasphemy laws, and how are they enforced? How does Islamic law govern trade and contracts of sale? Do Muslims in the West want Shariah Law? Is there a need to protect American and European societies from the imposition of Shariah? By answering the questions that so many people have about Shariah and its role in Muslim life, this book makes an invaluable contribution to the crucial task of fostering mutual understanding in our globalizing, pluralistic societies.

The author shares a testimony of his spiritual experience in the mystical tradition.

A festschrift for William Montgomery Watt, constructed around his principal research interests: Islamic thought; Islam in history and society; Islam in literature; Islam and other faiths. The contributors comprise many of the leading scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

LARGE PRINT EDITION! More at LargePrintLiberty.com Here is Hazlitt's major philosophical work, in which he grounds a policy of private property and free markets in an ethic of classical utilitarianism, understood in the way Mises understood that term. In writing this book, Hazlitt is reviving an 18th and 19th century tradition in which economists wrote not only about strictly economic issues but also on the relationship between economics and the good of society in general. Adam Smith wrote a moral treatise because he knew that many objections to markets are rooted in these concerns. Hazlitt takes up the cause too, and with spectacular results. Hazlitt favors an ethic that seeks the long run general happiness and flourishing of all. Action, institutions, rules, principles, customs, ideals, and all the rest stand or fall according to the test of whether they permit people to live together peaceably to their mutual advantage. Critical here is an understanding of the core classical liberal claim that the interests of the individual and that of society in general are not antagonistic but wholly compatible and co-determinous. In pushing for "rules-utilitarianism," Hazlitt is aware that he is adopting an ethic that is largely rejected in our time, even by the bulk of the liberal tradition. But he makes the strongest case possible, and you will certainly be challenged at every turn.

Chronicles Kierkegaard's intellectual and spiritual development through selected writings

Focuses on the complete effects of the primitive art market and various kinds of private & institutional collecting on the art traditions of Indonesia.

The contributors chart a new agenda for anthropology in an increasingly shared terrain of globally interacting cultures and identities.

The Cheyenne Indians are one of the most famous tribes of the Great American Plains. While they lived a nomadic, semi-pastoral, hunting existence, the Cheyenne still abided by a clear and well-organized legal and social system. In an effort to examine the way of the Cheyenne more closely, authors Karl N. Llewellyn (a specialist in law) and E. Adamson Hoebel (an anthropologist) decided to perform a field investigation in the summer of 1936. The result of their work was *The Cheyenne Way*, an illuminating study of the guidance of group conduct without violence in a primitive society having no organized government. It presents 53 cases recorded in the words of Cheyenne informants, ranging from the crime of murder to breaches upon domestic relations. The authors adopted the inductive case-method of American law schools as an exploratory technique to probe Cheyenne jurisprudence. Because the tribe had a non-literate culture, it was necessary to resort to extensive field work to find the case histories recorded only in the memories of tribal storytellers. Prior to delving into the cases, Llewellyn and Hoebel detail the historical background, origin, and development of the Council of Forty-four, the tribal council of civil chiefs that was not only the supreme policy-making body, but which also possessed many judicial functions. After discussing the cases dealing with the Council, the volume explores other elements of the Cheyenne legal system as they related to the military societies, homicide and the supernatural, marriage and sex, property and inheritance, and informal pressures and the integration of the individual. *The Cheyenne Way* created an abundance of discussion in the legal, academic, and North American Indian communities when it was originally published in 1941, and the relevance of this exceptional work endures for members of these communities today

This study brings together two disciplines, now more and more considered being conjuncted. Both sociology and theology give an account of the human condition, but the majority of sociologists and theologians have dismissed each other's views as irrelevant.

Updated reprint of the book with the same title, published in 1980 by The Harvester Press.

First published in 1992, this text is a portrait of the life and work of Rumi. Jalaluddin Rumi (1207-1273), a provincial religious teacher, became an ecstatic mystic at the age of 37 after meeting the wandering dervish, Shams Tabriz.

The Bugis, who number about three million, live for the most part in the Indonesian province of South Sulawesi: they are among the most fascinating peoples of maritime Southeast Asia, and the least known. Their image in legend and modern fiction is of bold navigators, fierce pirates and cruel slave traders, but most are in fact farmers, planters and fishermen. Although they are an Islamic people, they maintain such pre-Islamic relics as transvestite pagan priests and shamans. Their colorful nobility claims descent from the ancient gods, yet owes its power to social consensus. This book is the first to describe the history of the Bugis. It ranges from their origins 40,000 years ago to the present and provides a complete picture of contemporary Bugis society. It is based on the author's extensive field research over the last 30 years, on oral tradition, written epics and chronicles, on travellers' tales from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, and on the latest research by Western and Asian scholars in the fields of archaeology, history, linguistics and anthropology. The author reveals the brilliance of Bugis civilization in all its exotic and extraordinary manifestations, and its survival through Dutch colonization, Japanese invasion and the incursions of modernity. This is a work of outstanding scholarship, interest and originality.

This is the first in-depth study in English of the import and impact of ecstatic utterances (shathiyat) in classical Islamic mysticism. It makes available an important body of mystical aphorisms and reveals not only the significance of these sayings in the Sufi tradition, but also explains their controversial impact on Islamic law and society. This study describes the development and interpretation of shathiyat in classical Sufism and analyzes the principal themes and rhetorical styles of these sayings, using as a basis the authoritative *Commentary on Ecstatic Sayings* by Ruzbihan Baqli of Shiraz. The special topic of mystical faith and infidelity receives particular emphasis as a type of ecstatic expression that self-reflectively meditates on the inadequacy of language to describe mystical experience. The social impact of ecstatic sayings is clarified by an analysis of the political causes of Sufi heresy trials (Nuri, Hallaj, and 'Ayn al-Qudat) and the later elaboration of Sufi martyrologies. This study also examines the attitudes of Islamic legal scholars toward shathiyat, and concludes with a comparison of Sufi ecstatic expressions with other types of inspired speech.

Using the theoretical approach he introduced in his acclaimed *Religious Reason* (Oxford, 1978), and drawing on contemporary rationalist ethical theory as well as a variety of religious traditions and issues, Ronald M. Green here provides a simple, effective model for understanding the complexity of religious life. He shows clearly and convincingly that the basic processes of religious reasoning are the same everywhere and that they give rise, in perfectly understandable ways, to the rich diversity of religious expression worldwide. This is a major resource for courses in the philosophy of religion.

"An essential introduction to the philosophy and practice of the mystical tradition of Islam."--Cover.

World Philosophies presents in one volume a superb introduction to all the world's major philosophical and religious traditions. Covering all corners of the globe, Ninian Smart's work offers a comprehensive and global philosophical and religious picture. In this revised and expanded second edition, a team of distinguished scholars, assembled by the editor Oliver Leaman, have brought Ninian Smart's masterpiece up to date for the twenty-first century. Chapters have been revised by experts in the field to include recent philosophical developments, and the book includes a new bibliographic guide to resources in world philosophies. A brand new introduction which celebrates the career and writings of Ninian Smart, and his contribution to the study of world religions, helps set the work in context.

In contrast to those critics who consistently have accused Soren Kierkegaard of neglecting the social dimension of human life, John Elrod holds that in those books written after the publication of *Concluding Unscientific Postscript* Kierkegaard turned his attention to the social and political issues of nineteenth-century Denmark. Originally published in 1981. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Indonesian term *adat* means 'custom' or 'tradition', and carries connotations of sedate order and harmony. Yet in recent years it has suddenly become associated with activism, protest and violence. This book investigates the revival of *adat* in Indonesian politics, identifying its origins, the historical factors that have conditioned it and the reasons behind its

recent blossoming. It considers whether the adat revival is a constructive contribution to Indonesia's new political pluralism or a divisive, dangerous and reactionary force, and examines the implications for the development of democracy, human rights, civility and political stability. The Revival of Tradition in Indonesian Politics provides detailed coverage of the growing significance of adat in Indonesian politics. It is an important resource for anyone seeking to understand the contemporary Indonesian political landscape.

Scholars have largely misunderstood Soren Kierkegaard, remembering him chiefly in connection with the development of existentialist philosophy in this century. In a short and unhappy life, he wrote many books and articles on literary, satirical, religious and psychological themes, but the diversity and idiosyncratic style of his writing have contributed to a misunderstanding of his ideas. In this book--the only introduction to the full range of Kierkegaard's thought--Patrick Gardiner demonstrates how Kierkegaard developed his ideas and examines his thoughts in light of the doctrines on society developed by his contemporaries Marx and Feuerbach. Finally, he assesses the profound importance of Kierkegaard's ideas on the development of modern ways of thinking.

Social Ethics is an animated introduction to moral philosophy and the key ethical issues of today, and will serve as the ideal text for undergraduate courses in applied, practical and social ethics.

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