

The Afterlife in Mind: Piety and Renunciatory Practice in the 2nd/8th-and early 3rd/9th-Century Books of Renunciation (Kutub al-Zuhd)

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Abstract

Renunciation in Islam found differing expressions in various literary genres. In the 2nd/8th and early 3rd/9th-century Kutub al-Zuhd, hadith collections on piety and renunciatory practices, we have the traditionists' view on how and what should be renounced, at times resembling late antique Christian asceticism at others displaying a distinct Islamic ... [read more](#)

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Evidence of feline interference in a 15th-century manuscript reminds us of how big an impression they've made on literature as a whole. Alison Flood. Fri 5 Apr 2013 06.33 EDT First published on Fri 5 Apr 2013 06.33 EDT. I'm now trying to think of my favourite literary cats, and I'm swamped with choice. Obviously there's the Cheshire Cat, but thinking of children's literature makes me remember how much I adored Barbara Sleigh's Carbonel books, and Paul Gallico's Jennie, as a child – and as a parent how much I am now enjoying Lynley Dodd's Slinky Malinki books. ("Slinky Malinki was blacker than black, a stalking and lurking adventurous cat.") England began the Industrial Revolution (18th century) and this had also an effect on the development of the language as new words had to be invented or existing ones modified to cope with the rapid changes in technology. New technical words were added to the vocabulary as inventors designed various products and machinery. Britain was an Empire for 200 years between the 18th and 20th centuries and English language continued to change as the British Empire moved across the world - to the USA, Australia, New Zealand, India, Asia and Africa. They sent people to settle and live in their conquered places and as settlers interacted with natives, new words were added to the English vocabulary.