

Scope

A refereed journal with an international editorial and advisory board, the *Shii Studies Review* (SSR) provides a scholarly forum for research on Shiism. Issued twice a year, the journal publishes peer-reviewed original studies, critical editions of classical and pre-modern texts, and book reviews on Shii law, ḥadīth, Qur'ānic exegesis, philosophy, kalām, ritual and practices, classical and contemporary literature, political thought, and other aspects of the history of Shiism. It is dedicated to the study of Imami, Ismaili, Zaydi, and other trends in Shii thought throughout history. The goal of the Shii Studies Review is to contribute to the discovery, examination and reinterpretation of different intellectual traditions throughout the history of the Shia. Taking an expansive view of the richly variegated Shii traditions in both thought and practice and in their cultural and social contexts, the *Shii Studies Review* makes a distinctive contribution to current scholarship on Shiism and its integration into the broader field of Islamic studies. It actively endeavours to participate in the development of new scholarly approaches and problematics. The intellectual output of this journal is directed at serving the needs of researchers specializing in all fields of Shii studies.

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Length

Articles should not exceed 10,000 words.

Submission Requirements



Instructions for Authors

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For Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Turkish, use the transliteration charts provided for the *International Journal of Middle East Studies* (IJMES) (<http://goo.gl/IbRhco>). Quotations of longer passages in languages written in non-Latin script should be given in the original script in Unicode font (<http://www.unicode.org/resources/>).

Manuscript Structure

General

Contributions should have as little formatting as possible. All formatting will be done by the typesetter. Obvious structures in the article should be clearly outlined with use of headers.

Abstract & Keywords

Articles should include a short abstract in English of no more than 150 words that clearly defines the thesis. Articles in French or German may include an additional abstract of the same length in the same language as the article. Also include 3-10 key words in English to identify the article.

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Complex hierarchies of numbered or lettered headings in articles should be avoided unless essential for clarity.

Dates

BC, AD and AH follow the date. All Islamic dates should be given in the form 700/1300 (i.e. AH followed by AD). None of these abbreviations has full stops.



Instructions for Authors

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Italics must be indicated by using an italic font. Ensure that all diacritics and accents remain clear. Use italics for the titles of printed books and journals.

Quotations

Quotations longer than about three lines (30 words approx.) should be indented without quotation marks and will be set ultimately in smaller type. In footnotes, prose quotations, of whatever length, are run on within quotation marks. For quotations within text, use double quotation marks; single quotation marks should be reserved for quotes within quotes. When a quotation forms part of a longer sentence, include the full stop within the quotation only if it consists of a grammatically complete sentence. Otherwise, the full stop or comma follows the closing quotation mark. Words and quotations in italic transliteration or non-roman script do not need quotation marks. Any material added to a quotation, including [sic], should appear in square brackets. Sources of quotations should be given in footnotes.

References

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All footnotes should be presented as double-spaced footnotes in the typescript. Footnote markers should be placed after any punctuation which appears at the end of the sentence, phrase or clause to which the footnote is attached.

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A frequently mentioned work may be cited parenthetically within the text.

Authors should ensure that bibliographic information supplied in the bibliography at the end of a contribution is complete and consistent.

A frequently mentioned work may be cited parenthetically within the text.

References

Books

Kohlberg, Etan, *A Medieval Muslim Scholar at Work: Ibn Ṭāwūs and His Library*, Leiden: Brill, 1992.

Walfish, Barry Dov and Mikhail Kizilov, *Bibliographia Karaitica: An Annotated Bibliography of Karaites and Karaism*, Leiden: Brill, 2011.

Edited Books

Muṭahhar b. Ṭāhir al-Maqdisī, *Kitāb al-Bad' wa-l-tārīkh*, 6 vols, ed. Clément Huart, Paris: Leroux, 1889-1919.

Görke, Andreas and Konrad Hirschler (eds.), *Manuscript Notes as Documentary Source*

Madelung, Wilferd (ed.), *Arabic texts concerning the history of the Zaydī Imāms of Ṭabaristān, Daylamān and Gīlān*, Beirut/Wiesbaden: Deutsches Orient-Institut/Franz Steiner, 1987.

Chapter in Edited Book

Swanson, Mark, "Solomon, Bishop of Mount Sinai (Late Tenth Century AD)," *Studies on the Christian Arabic heritage: in honour of Father Prof. Dr Samir Khalil Samir S.I. at the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday*, eds. Rifaat Ebied and Herman Teule, Leuven: Peeters, 2004, pp. 91-111.

Journal Article

Print Journal

In a note, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the bibliography, list the page range for the whole article. Where possible, also insert the doi number.

Ben-Shammai, Haggai, "A note on some Karaite copies of Mu'tazilite writings," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 37 (1974), pp. 295-304.

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Manuscripts

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Scriptural References

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4.1 Thess. 4:11, 5:2–5, 5:14 (New Revised Standard Version) The Qur'ān is cited as follows: Qur'ān 19:17–21. The Qur'ān is cited as follows: Qur'ān 19:17–21.

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