중세이란 정치사상의 특성 연구: 법학자, 정치가 및 철학자의 논쟁을 중심으로*

A Study on the Character of Political Thought in the Medieval Iran

유 달 승(Yu, Dal-Seung)**

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** 한국외국어대학교 이란어과 교수
<Abstract>

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Yu, Dal-Seung

This paper aims to present the character of Political Thought in the Medieval Iran. Islamic political thought has been concerned with leadership. The political thought in the medieval Iran is embodied in the works of jurists, philosophers and politicians, whose disciplines can be placed into three categories: political jurisprudence, political philosophy and political ethics.

Muslim jurists adopted the method of political jurisprudence to explicate and define the Islamic political system and juridical aspects of political affairs. They discussed the duties of rulers over their subjects, the means for appointing and the grounds for dismissing of political leaders, the personal qualities that caliph should possess, and the relationship between different elements of the government to one another.

Political philosophy refers to a set of political consequences. The political writings of al-Farabi are a typical examples of Islamic achievements. By definition, political philosophy should remain independent of any particular religious system or beliefs. However, Islamic political philosophers have formed deeply rational grounds for many Islamic doctrines before applying these as religious-philosophical premises in their political philosophy.

Political ethics refers to a series of writings from Muslim scholars, who have attempted to advise and guide rulers to a successful and just method of government. These prescriptions were usually accompanied by stories of previous kings and rulers.

Key Words: Medieval Iran, Political Thought, Jurists, Philosophers, Politicians