

“MUSLIH AL-DĪN LĀRĪ” (d.1572) “An Intellectual of three empires”

Nilab Saeedi

The aim of our work is to bring the 16th-century historian and polymath Muslih al-Din Lārī (d. 1572) into the focus of intellectual-historical research and to open a new debate on 16th-century Persian-style Ottoman historiography. In order to understand how Persian historiography, and in particular the practices and methods of Timurid Islamic historiography, shaped the 16th-century Ottoman style of historiography. How the network of historiography was connected by Persian as a common factor. Lārī was a polymath who traveled from the Safavids to the Mughals and finally found shelter in the Ottoman Empire. He was a master of scientific and intellectual sciences, as is evident from the large number of his works in various fields, although a large number of his works have not yet been studied. Lārī's works can help us understand the intellectual arguments and dominant approaches of the era, as he gives a comprehensive analysis of the authors and works worth mentioning in world history. His works are valuable especially for historiography, but also for intellectual history. Lārī and his writings allow us to take a look at the period and see, through the career of an emigrant historian, what opportunities were actually available in politics and intellectual life. The aim of this study is to reveal the limitations of Lārī's historiographical approach and his intellectual perception. Through a critical analysis of his universal history *Mir'at al-advar wa Mirqat al-akhbar* (The Mirror of Periods and the Staircase of the Events) and its relationship to Persian Islamic literary understanding. How this understanding transcended the boundaries of the age, and how Lārī's approach changed and transformed as he moved between the three empires.