

Storia Della Chiesa Medievale L Medioevo E I Suoi Cardini

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Storia della cucina - La cucina medievale -

ROBERT MARCHESE

2013-03-13

Questo testo è frutto di una ricerca su svariati testi di cui è data ampia bibliografia. Contiene una panoramica die grandi cuochie dell'antichità ed in

particolare dell'epoca medievale ma con riferimenti anche alla cucina dell'antica Roma e quella Rinascimentale. Si descrive anche l'evoluzione della tavola e delle abitudini alimentari degli antichi con riferimento alle stoviglie ai metodi di

cottura e alla profonda differenza fra il mangiare dei poveri e quello dei ricchi per i quali il banchetto era anche una dimostrazione di fasto e di ricchezza. Si descrivono anche alcuni piatti legate a personaggi famori e la trascrizione di ricette originali più o meno modificate per renderle appetibili alle mutate abitudini culinarie del tempo attuale.

Italy and the East Roman World in the Medieval

Mediterranean - Thomas J. MacMaster 2021-08-25
Italy and the East Roman World in the Medieval Mediterranean addresses the understudied topic of the Italian peninsula's relationship to the continuation of the Roman Empire in the East, across the early and central Middle Ages. The East Roman world, commonly known by the ahistorical term "Byzantium", is

generally imagined as an Eastern Mediterranean empire, with Italy part of the medieval "West". Across 18 individually authored chapters, an introduction and conclusion, this volume makes a different case: for an East Roman world of which Italy forms a crucial part, and an Italian peninsula which is inextricably connected to—and, indeed, includes—regions ruled from Constantinople. Celebrating a scholar whose work has led this field over several decades, Thomas S. Brown, the chapters focus on the general themes of empire, cities and elites, and explore these from the angles of sources and historiography, archaeology, social, political and economic history, and more besides. With contributions from

established and early career scholars, elucidating particular issues of scholarship as well as general historical developments, the volume provides both immediate contributions and opens space for a new generation of readers and scholars to a growing field.

Medieval Lucca - M. E. Bratchel 2008-09-04

The first scholarly study covering the history of both the city and the region of Lucca, from classical antiquity to the end of the fifteenth century

The Formation of a Medieval Church - Maureen C. Miller 2018-09-05

In this provocative account, Maureen Miller challenges traditional explanations of the process that changed the nature of religious institutions—and religious life itself—in the diocese of Verona

during the early and central Middle Ages. Building on substantial archival research, she shows how demographic expansion, economic development, and political change helped transform religious ideals and ecclesiastical institutions into a recognizably "medieval" church.

Cosmatesque Ornament - Paloma Pajares-Ayuela 2001

A richly illustrated study of architectural ornament in the late Middle Ages.

Medieval Sovereignty - Francesco Maiolo 2007

Medieval Sovereignty examines the idea of sovereignty in the Middle Ages and asks if it can be considered a fundamental element of medieval constitutional order. Francesco Maiolo analyzes the writings of Marsilius of Padua (1275/80–1342/43) and

Bartolous of Saxoferrato (1314–57) and assesses their relative contributions as early proponents of popular sovereignty. Both are credited with having provided the legal justification for medieval popular government. Maiolo's cogent reconsideration of this primacy is an important addition to current medieval studies.

Reconstructing Past Population Trends in Mediterranean Europe (3000 BC - AD 1800) - John Bintliff 2016-10-03
Archaeology of Populus Monograph in Archaeology of Mediterranean Landscapes Series.
Population trends and demographics in general are discussed through a variety of case studies based in Mediterranean Europe. The range of archaeological techniques and methods of analysis includes

regional field surveys, artifact scatter analysis, palaeoanthropology, historical and documentary sources, and studies of cemeteries.

Archeologia e Calcolatori, Supplemento 10, 2018. Progetti digitali per la Storia dell'Arte medievale / Digital Projects in Medieval Art History - Paola Vitolo 2018-07-26
Attraverso il racconto di specifiche esperienze, i saggi di questo volume contribuiscono a tracciare il quadro dell'attuale stato della ricerca e delle tendenze in atto nel mondo delle tecnologie informatiche applicate alla Storia dell'arte medievale, offrendo uno spaccato di una realtà in rapida crescita e in continua trasformazione. Sia i progetti pioneristici, sia quelli più recenti, conclusi o ancora in

corso, dimostrano come il settore degli studi sul Medioevo stia vivendo una stagione di grande vitalità nel contesto delle Digital Humanities. Le iniziative qui raccolte, promosse da studiosi afferenti ad università e istituti di ricerca, sono rappresentative di vari campi e settori di interesse, di diversi approcci sul piano metodologico, delle strategie di comunicazione e della strumentazione applicata, e consentono di riflettere sulle reali possibilità dei mezzi al servizio della storia dell'arte. Permettendo al lettore di entrare nell'officina della collaborazione tra informatica e scienze storico-artistiche, questi contributi rappresentano al tempo stesso un bagaglio di "buone pratiche" a vantaggio non solo di

chi è impegnato in imprese analoghe, ma anche di chi voglia intraprenderne di nuove. The Deeds of the Neapolitan Bishops - Luigi Andrea Berto 2023-05-30

In the early Middle Ages Naples underwent huge changes. She was able to acquire complete independence from the Byzantine Empire and to emerge as one of the major powers in southern Italy. Moreover, Naples avoided becoming part of the Frankish Empire, being subdued by the Lombards of southern Italy, and being attacked by the Muslims, who had conquered Sicily. The Deeds of the Neapolitan Bishops, the only medieval historical text composed in Naples before the 14th century, not only reports the biographies of the Neapolitan bishops during those centuries, but also describes the

history of Naples and the relationships the Neapolitans had with their dangerous neighbors. This volume presents the analysis, Latin text, English translation, and historical commentary of this work, thus offering an important contribution for a better understanding of early medieval southern Italian (and Mediterranean) history. The book will appeal to scholars and students of chronicles, Naples, and Church history in early medieval Italy, as well as all those interested in medieval Europe and the Mediterranean.

Fortified Settlements in Early Medieval Europe - Neil Christie 2016-08-31
Twenty-three contributions by leading archaeologists from across Europe explore the varied forms, functions and significances of

fortified settlements in the 8th to 10th centuries AD. These could be sites of strongly martial nature, upland retreats, monastic enclosures, rural seats, island bases, or urban nuclei. But they were all expressions of control - of states, frontiers, lands, materials, communities - and ones defined by walls, ramparts or enclosing banks. Papers run from Irish cashels to Welsh and Pictish strongholds, Saxon burhs, Viking fortresses, Byzantine castra, Carolingian creations, Venetian barricades, Slavic strongholds, and Bulgarian central places, and coverage extends fully from north-west Europe, to central Europe, the northern Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Strongly informed by recent fieldwork and

excavations, but drawing also where available on the documentary record, this important collection provides fully up-to-date reviews and analyses of the archaeologies of the distinctive settlement forms that characterized Europe in the Early Middle Ages.

The Making of Medieval Sardinia - 2021-08-16

This landmark volume combines classic and revisionist essays to explore the historiography of Sardinia's exceptional transition from an island of the Byzantine empire to the rise of its own autonomous rulers, the iudikes, by the 1000s.

The New Cambridge Medieval History: Volume 3, C.900-c.1024 -

Timothy Reuter 1995
Sample Text

Traditions in Contact and Change - Peter Slater 2006-01-01

"Traditions in Contact and Change" was the theme of the fourteenth quinquennial congress of the International Association for the History of Religions. This selection from 450 papers by scholars from all over the world address the theme. Section One, "Indian Traditions and Western Interactions," treats subjects ranging from the flood story in Vedic ritual to a study of the women of the Nehru family. Section Two, "Buddhist, Chinese, and Japanese Studies," includes discussions of the origin of the Mahayana, William James and Japanese Buddhism, and lyrical imagery and religious content in Japanese art. Section Three, "Mediterranean Cultures," covers a broad range of topics, from foster children in early Christianity to "the transformation of

Christianity into Roman religion" to the change in the status of women in Iceland from pagan to Christian times. Section Four, "Islamic, African, and Amerindian Developments," examines such subjects as religions in conflict and change in the works of African novelists, tradition and change in Indian Islam, and religious acculturation among Oglala Lakota. Section Five offers "Methodological and Theoretical Discussions" of women's studies, Western perceptions of Asia, structure in Jung and Lévi-Strauss, among others. The essays provide ready access to the leading edge of scholarship across a wide range of religions and cultures and should be of interest to students of religion, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and philosophy.

L'arte medievale nel contesto - Antonio Cadei 2006

Living the Middle Life, Secular Priests and Their Communities in Thirteenth-century Genoa

- John Benjamin Yousey-Hindes 2010

Secular priests occupied a central place within thirteenth-century European society, carrying out important duties within the institutional Church, as well as participating in the lay and religious communities around them. This dissertation uses secular sources--the private registers of public notaries--to show that priests in the port city of Genoa entered into economic, spiritual, and social transactions with a wide range of people. In doing so, they built complex and durable relationships that provided ample

opportunities for the exchange of ideas and values with the women, men, and other clerics with whom they shared their lives. If a major trend in scholarship on the Middle Ages over the past seventy years has been to emphasize the religiosity of lay people's everyday world, then this dissertation looks the other direction, to explore the so-called secularity of religious institutions and their priests. Ultimately, the notarial registers prove that Genoa's priests were not mere facilitators of lay religiosity or agents of ecclesiastical power; rather they played a multivalent role in the intermediary space between "lay" and "religious" communities. Chapter One provides an overview of Genoa's ecclesiastical structure and demonstrates how

private notarial registers can provide useful perspectives on secular priests' lives. Chapter Two investigates how priests' participation in the real estate and credit markets helped weave them into the fabric of Genoese neighborhoods. Chapter Three uses the notarial registers to show priests carrying out their core professional duties: tending to the health of souls in their communities. Chapter Four demonstrates priests' important intermediary position by examining their service as executors, agents, arbiters, and judges. Chapter Five explores how secular priests embodied the Genoese Church overseas in Genoa's network of trading settlements around the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Finally, the Conclusion considers

the broader contours of priests' social networks, identifying trends that cut across the heuristic boundaries that structure earlier chapters. It also summarizes the value of the private registers as sources for ecclesiastical and clerical history.

A Companion to Medieval and Renaissance Bologna
- 2017-11-20

A Companion to Medieval and Renaissance Bologna offers a broad panorama of essays that illuminate the distinctive features of the city and its transition from independent medieval commune to second largest city of the Renaissance Papal State.

Una storiografia inattuale? - Daniele Menozzi

2011-02-23T00:00:00+01:00

La funzione civile della ricerca storica è stata

il denominatore comune del percorso intellettuale di Giovanni Miccoli, dagli anni giovanili trascorsi alla Scuola Normale di Pisa accanto a maestri come Delio Cantimori e Arsenio Frugoni ai recenti interventi sui temi più attuali delle vicende religiose del Novecento; dalla storia della Chiesa nel medioevo fino alla questione dell'antisemitismo cattolico e della controversa figura di papa Pio XII. Quale attualità conserva oggi quel modo "civile" di avvicinarsi alla storia, di condurre e organizzare la ricerca in questo ambito, di rendere manifesto il senso dell'indagine sul passato nella cultura contemporanea? Alcuni qualificati storici del cristianesimo analizzano qui i temi affrontati dallo studioso triestino

nella sua lunga carriera di ricerca e di insegnamento: un'occasione per ripensare, attraverso l'opera di un "protagonista", l'itinerario e le prospettive delle discipline storiche degli ultimi cinquant'anni. Conclude il volume la bibliografia completa di Giovanni Miccoli.

Adoption and Fosterage Practices in the Late Medieval and Modern Age

- Maria Clara Rossi
2016-02-26T00:00:00+01:00

In recent years historical studies on adoption and fosterage have greatly advanced, very likely due to the importance that such practices have acquired in our own societies. Also in the past – not only during Roman or Late Antique periods, but throughout the Middle Ages and the

Modern Era as well – a rather significant number of family units went through adoption and fosterage, experiencing these kinds of ties and relationships on the daily basis. Articles collected in this volume are aimed at analysing the various forms and methods by means of which the concept of "adoption" was interpreted and practiced during the Medieval and Early Modern periods, identifying especially relevant chronological points, examples from different regional and local contexts, reciprocal influences, and family relationships shaped by adoption.

The Bishop's Palace -

Maureen C. Miller

2018-09-05

This lavishly illustrated book looks at the art and architecture of

episcopal palaces as expressions of power and ideology. Tracing the history of the bishop's residence in the urban centers of northern Italy over the Middle Ages, Maureen C. Miller asks why this once rudimentary and highly fortified structure called a domus became a complex and elegant "palace" (palatium) by the late twelfth century. Miller argues that the change reflects both the emergence of a distinct clerical culture and the attempts of bishops to maintain authority in public life. She relates both to the Gregorian reform movement, which set new standards for clerical deportment and at the same time undercut episcopal claims to secular power. As bishops lost temporal authority in their cities to emerging communal governments,

they compensated architecturally and competed with the communes for visual and spatial dominance in the urban center. This rivalry left indelible marks on the layout and character of Italian cities. Moreover, Miller contends, this struggle for power had highly significant, but mixed, results for western Christianity. On the one hand, as bishops lost direct governing authority in their cities, they devised ways to retain status, influence, and power through cultural practices. This response to loss was highly creative. On the other hand, their loss of secular control led bishops to emphasize their spiritual powers and to use them to obtain temporal ends. The coercive use of spiritual authority contributed to the

emergence of a "persecuting society" in the central Middle Ages.

A Companion to Medieval Genoa - 2018-03-12

A Companion to Medieval Genoa introduces recent scholarship on the vibrant and source-rich medieval history of Genoa, with thematic chapters positioning the city and its people within the broader history of Italy and the Mediterranean ca. 1100–1500.

Churchmen and Urban Government in Late Medieval Italy, c.1200-c.1450 - Frances Andrews 2013-11-28

Major new study of secular-religious boundaries and the role of the clergy in the administration of Italy's late medieval city-states.

The City in Late Antiquity - Dr John Rich 2002-09-11

The city was the nexus of the Roman Empire in

its early centuries. The City in Late Antiquity charts the change undergone by cities as the Empire was weakened by the third-century crisis, and later disintegrated under external pressures. The old picture of the classical city as everywhere in decline by the fourth century is shown to be far too simple, and John Rich seeks to explain why urban life disappeared in some regions, while elsewhere cities survived through to the Middle Ages and beyond. *Rome 1300* - Herbert L. Kessler 2000-01-01

On this Jubilee year, the authors take readers back to the first Holy Year, 1300, when Pope Boniface VIII promised eternal peace for the souls of all Christians who trekked to the Eternal City. 225 illustrations, 60 in color.

Medieval Italy -

Christopher Kleinhenz
2004-08-02

This Encyclopedia gathers together the most recent scholarship on Medieval Italy, while offering a sweeping view of all aspects of life in Italy during the Middle Ages. This two volume, illustrated, A-Z reference is a cross-disciplinary resource for information on literature, history, the arts, science, philosophy, and religion in Italy between A.D. 450 and 1375. For more information including the introduction, a full list of entries and contributors, a generous selection of sample pages, and more, visit the Medieval Italy: An Encyclopedia website. La città medievale è la città dei frati? / Is the medieval town the city of the friars? - Silvia Beltramo
2021-12-29

Fin dalla metà del XIII secolo la presenza degli Ordini mendicanti diventa elemento caratterizzante della città medievale. Questo fenomeno sempre più esteso, che si consolida progressivamente nei decenni seguenti, raggiungendo l'apice nel corso del Trecento, provoca un acceso dibattito all'interno delle comunità conventuali sull'opportunità o meno di erigere complessi duraturi e monumentali nei contesti urbani. La successiva costruzione di una rilevante moltitudine di conventi nella penisola italiana incide profondamente sulle scelte artistiche e architettoniche con soluzioni innovative che verranno replicate, con opportune declinazioni locali, in un ampio contesto territoriale. La crescita della città europea tra XIII e XIV

secolo risentirà profondamente della presenza dei conventi mendicanti, determinando l'espansione di alcune aree, l'incremento residenziale e demografico in altre, la trasformazione del tessuto storico prossimo ai principali poli urbani, religiosi e politici. Questo volume, esito del progetto di ricerca interdisciplinare e internazionale, La città medievale. La città dei frati | Medieval city. City of the friars, sostenuto da diversi enti e istituzioni, prospetta molteplici approcci e competenze utili a far luce sulla complessità e la ricchezza di una delle più significative esperienze religiose dell'età medievale e della prima età moderna.

The 'Other', Identity, and Memory in Early Medieval Italy - Luigi

Andrea Berto 2022-11-30
The political fragmentation of Italy—created by Charlemagne's conquest of a part of the Lombard kingdom in 774 and the weakening of the Byzantine Empire in the eighth and ninth centuries—, the conquest of Sicily by the Muslims in the ninth century, and the Norman 'conquest' of southern Italy in the second half of the eleventh century favored the creation of areas inhabited by persons with different ethnic, religious, and cultural background. Moreover, this period witnessed the increase in production of historical writing in different parts of Italy. Taking advantage of these features, this volume presents some case studies about the manner in which 'others' were perceived, what was known about them, the

role of identity, and the use of the past in early medieval Italy (ninth – eleventh centuries) focusing in particular on how early medieval Italian authors portrayed that period and were, sometimes, influenced by their own ‘present’ in their reconstruction of the past. The book will appeal to scholars and students of otherness, identity, and memory in early medieval Italy, as well as all those interested in medieval Europe.

A Life of Ill Repute -
Maria Serena Mazzi
2020-03-19

Prostitution is often called the oldest profession in the world. Even in the Middle Ages, people believed that there would always be women willing to use their bodies for profit. But who were these women who offered themselves up to men? In *A Life of*

Ill Repute Maria Serena Mazzi traces and reconstructs prostitution in the early fourteenth century, describing how in medieval European society women - often extremely poor and overwhelmed by debt, or victims either of predatory men full of duplicitous intentions or simply of rape - were traded as commodities. Prostitutes, according to Mazzi, were despised and condemned but considered necessary in an ambiguous and contradictory society that tolerated their sexual exploitation to safeguard the virtue of honest women and counter the vice of homosexuality, while allowing men to vent their own impulses. The theory of the lesser evil - encouraged by both the church and the state - is the grounds on which prostitution

flourished in medieval Europe. In the Middle Ages prostitution was censured and considered disgraceful, but at the same time it was deemed inevitable and even necessary. *A Life of Ill Repute* uncovers the hypocrisy and speciousness of ecclesiastical, political, and social arguments for the justification of the existence of public prostitution.

Medieval Church Law and the Origins of the Western Legal Tradition
- Kenneth Pennington
2006

In this volume leading scholars from around the world discuss the contribution of medieval church law to the origins of the western legal tradition. Subdivided into four topical categories, the essays cover the entire range of the history of medieval canon law from

the sixth to the sixteenth century.

La grande storia del

Medioevo - Ludovico Gatto 2012-07-18

Tra la spada e la fedeRe e regine, papi e condottieri, battaglie e avvenimenti che hanno segnato una delle epoche più affascinantiIl Medioevo è stato finalmente riconosciuto come una fase storica fondamentale, ricca di cambiamenti e di vivaci sviluppi in tutti i campi. I secoli che vanno dalla caduta dell'Impero Romano d'Occidente all'alba del Rinascimento hanno visto nascere, infatti, in una vastissima area che si estende dalla punta più settentrionale delle Isole Britanniche fino alle steppe dell'Asia centrale, movimenti e idee da cui ha preso origine il mondo moderno. Il volume, scritto da uno dei medievisti più

autorevoli, narra in modo chiaro ed esauriente tutti gli eventi, i personaggi e le leggende della Media Aetas che oggi sempre più la letteratura, il cinema e le grandi mostre riportano al centro dell'attenzione. Il Medioevo Le invasioni barbariche Storia della Chiesa L'impero medievale Il feudalesimo Le ultime grandi invasioni Le crociate L'Italia dei comuni e delle signorie I regni nazionali L'Italia; gli italiani e le loro città Ludovico Gatto professore emerito di Storia medievale presso l'Università di Roma «La Sapienza», è autore, fra l'altro, di L'atelier del medievista e Viaggio intorno al concetto di Medioevo. Tra i numerosi titoli pubblicati con la Newton Compton ricordiamo: Sicilia medievale,

Storia e storie del Medioevo, Storia di Roma nel Medioevo, Il Medioevo giorno per giorno e Le grandi donne del Medioevo.

Storia della Chiesa. 2. L'età medievale -

Letizia Pellegrini
2021-03-08T09:46:00+01:00

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Ancora oggi, nel linguaggio comune, tutto quanto è «medievale» è soggetto a percezioni diametralmente opposte: da un lato l'idea di un Medioevo ridente, una sorta di tenera infanzia dell'Occidente, con l'aura mitica che avvolge cavalieri e santi, trovatori e monaci copisti, e che fa il successo di grandi monumenti (da Castel del Monte al cammino di Santiago); dall'altro la perdurante idea di un Medioevo oscurantista e feroce, con la barbarie delle crociate, le fiamme dei roghi inquisitoriali, la

misoginia del potere soprattutto ecclesiastico. Questi modi opposti di pensare il Medioevo si riferiscono soprattutto a fenomeni propri della storia della Chiesa, di cui si esalta la provvidenzialità della funzione salvifica e «unificatrice» o, al contrario, si biasima la prepotente violenza. Il volume attraversa e precisa i fattori che hanno generato questi luoghi comuni per raccontare il Medioevo ecclesiastico con il passo della storia. Sarà facile vedere che non esistono né leggende nere né leggende auree, interpretazioni che vanno anch'esse storicizzate, essendo imposte, rispetto al Medioevo, rispettivamente dalla cultura illuministica e da quella romantica. Il volume si colloca in una collana di testi

rigorosi e agili a un tempo, rivolti soprattutto al pubblico di università, facoltà teologiche, istituti di scienze religiose e seminari.

**Routledge Revivals:
Medieval Italy (2004)** -
Christopher Kleinhenz
2017-07-05

First published in 2004, *Medieval Italy: An Encyclopedia* provides an introduction to the many and diverse facets of Italian civilization from the late Roman empire to the end of the fourteenth century. It presents in two volumes articles on a wide range of topics including history, literature, art, music, urban development, commerce and economics, social and political institutions, religion and hagiography, philosophy and science. This illustrated, A-Z reference is a cross-disciplinary resource

and will be of key interest not only to students and scholars of history but also to those studying a range of subjects, as well as the general reader.

The New Cambridge Medieval History -
Rosamond McKitterick
1995

Sample Text

Rome, Ravenna, and Venice, 750-1000 -
Veronica West-Harling
2020-08-20

The richest and most politically complex regions in Italy in the earliest middle ages were the Byzantine sections of the peninsula, thanks to their links with the most coherent early medieval state, the Byzantine empire. This comparative study of the histories of Rome, Ravenna, and Venice examines their common Byzantine past, since all three escaped incorporation into the

Lombard kingdom in the late 7th and early 8th centuries. By 750, however, Rome and Ravenna's political links with the Byzantine Empire had been irrevocably severed. Thus, did these cities remain socially and culturally heirs of Byzantium? How did their political structures, social organisation, material culture, and identities change? Did they become part of the Western political and ideological framework of Italy? This study identifies and analyses the ways in which each of these cities preserved the structures of the Late Antique social and cultural world; or in which they adapted each and every element available to them to their own needs, at various times and in various ways, to create a new identity based partly on their Roman

heritage and partly on their growing integration with the rest of medieval Italy. It tells a story which encompasses the main contemporary narratives, documentary evidence, recent archaeological discoveries, and discussions on art history; it follows the markers of status and identity through titles, names, ethnic groups, liturgy and ritual, foundation myths, representations, symbols, and topographies of power to shed light on a relatively little known area of early medieval Italian history.

The Medieval Salento - Linda Safran 2014-03-10

Located in the heel of the Italian boot, the Salento region was home to a diverse population between the ninth and fifteenth centuries. Inhabitants spoke Latin, Greek, and various

vernaculars, and their houses of worship served sizable congregations of Jews as well as Roman-rite and Orthodox Christians. Yet the Salentines of this period laid claim to a definable local identity that transcended linguistic and religious boundaries. The evidence of their collective culture is embedded in the traces they left behind: wall paintings and inscriptions, graffiti, carved - tombstone decorations, belt fittings from graves, and other artifacts reveal a wide range of religious, civic, and domestic practices that helped inhabitants construct and maintain personal, group, and regional identities. *The Medieval Salento* allows the reader to explore the visual and material culture of a people using a database of over

three hundred texts and images, indexed by site. Linda Safran draws from art history, archaeology, anthropology, and ethnohistory to reconstruct medieval Salentine customs of naming, language, appearance, and status. She pays particular attention to Jewish and nonelite residents, whose lives in southern Italy have historically received little scholarly attention. This extraordinarily detailed visual analysis reveals how ethnic and religious identities can remain distinct even as they mingle to become a regional culture.

The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography - Frank Coulson 2020-10-02
Latin books are among the most numerous surviving artifacts of the Late Antique, Mediaeval, and Renaissance periods in

European history; written in a variety of formats and scripts, they preserve the literary, philosophical, scientific, and religious heritage of the West. The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography surveys these books, with special emphasis on the variety of scripts in which they were written. Palaeography, in the strictest sense, examines how the changing styles of script and the fluctuating shapes of individual letters allow the date and the place of production of books to be determined. More broadly conceived, palaeography examines the totality of early book production, ownership, dissemination, and use. The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography includes essays on major types of script (Uncial,

Insular, Beneventan, Visigothic, Gothic, etc.), describing what defines these distinct script types, and outlining when and where they were used. It expands on previous handbooks of the subject by incorporating select essays on less well-studied periods and regions, in particular late mediaeval Eastern Europe. The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography is also distinguished from prior handbooks by its extensive focus on codicology and on the cultural settings and contexts of mediaeval books. Essays treat of various important features, formats, styles, and genres of mediaeval books, and of representative mediaeval libraries as intellectual centers. Additional studies explore questions of orality and the written

word, the book trade, glossing and glossaries, and manuscript cataloguing. The extensive plates and figures in the volume will provide readers with clear illustrations of the major points, and the succinct bibliographies in each essay will direct them to more detailed works in the field.

The Long Morning of Medieval Europe -

Jennifer R. Davis

2016-12-05

Recent advances in research show that the distinctive features of high medieval civilization began developing centuries earlier than previously thought. The era once dismissed as a "Dark Age" now turns out to have been the long morning of the medieval millennium: the centuries from AD 500 to 1000 witnessed the dawn of developments that

were to shape Europe for centuries to come. In 2004, historians, art historians, archaeologists, and literary specialists from Europe and North America convened at Harvard University for an interdisciplinary conference exploring new directions in the study of that long morning of medieval Europe, the early Middle Ages. Invited to think about what seemed to each the most exciting new ways of investigating the early development of western European civilization, this impressive group of international scholars produced a wide-ranging discussion of innovative types of research that define tomorrow's field today. The contributors, many of whom rarely publish in English, test approaches extending from using ancient DNA to deducing cultural

patterns signified by thousands of medieval manuscripts of saints' lives. They examine the archaeology of slave labor, economic systems, disease history, transformations of piety, the experience of power and property, exquisite literary sophistication, and the construction of the meaning of palace spaces or images of the divinity. The book illustrates in an approachable style the vitality of research into the early Middle Ages, and the signal contributions of that era to the future development of western civilization. The chapters cluster around new approaches to five key themes: the early medieval economy; early medieval holiness; representation and reality in early medieval literary art; practices of power in an

early medieval empire; and the intellectuality of early medieval art and architecture. Michael McCormick's brief introductions open each part of the volume; synthetic essays by accomplished specialists conclude them. The editors summarize the whole in a synoptic introduction. All Latin terms and citations and other foreign-language quotations are translated, making this work accessible even to undergraduates. The Long Morning of Medieval Europe: New Directions in Early Medieval Studies presents innovative research across the wide spectrum of study of the early Middle Ages. It exemplifies the promising questions and methodologies at play in the field today, and the directions that beckon tomorrow.

The Bianchi of 1399 -

Daniel E. Bornstein
2019-06-07

In the summer of 1399 a wave of popular devotion swept through Italy from the Alps to Rome. Men, women, and children from city and countryside joined in pious processions lasting nine days. Dubbed "Bianchi" because of their white robes, they listened to sermons, sang hymns, observed dietary restrictions, and prayed for "peace and mercy."

Daniel E. Bornstein reconstructs the history of the Bianchi in unparalleled detail, and his conclusions offer new insight into the character of late medieval Christianity. Drawing on a wide range of sources including diaries, hymns, and government reports, Bornstein offers nuanced analyses of both the spiritual and the political dimensions of the movement. After

describing the origins of the Bianchi as a movement concerned with the conflict and violence of the age, he traces its spread through Italy, paying particular attention to local variations. Focusing on the relationship between lay participants and ecclesiastical authorities, Bornstein demonstrates that the Bianchi represent what might be called a popular orthodoxy—a spontaneous and deeply sincere rallying to the approved beliefs and traditional practices of the church. In conclusion, he argues that scholars who have assumed a sharp division between lay and clerical religion in the late Middle Ages have misconstrued the development of Christianity in fundamental ways. *Ecclesiastical*

Landscapes in Medieval Europe: An Archaeological Perspective - José Carlos Sánchez-Pardo
2020-07-02

By presenting case studies from across Eastern and Western Medieval Europe, this volume aims to open up a Europe-wide debate on the variety of relations and contexts between ecclesiastical buildings and their surrounding landscapes between the 5th and 15th centuries AD.

2010 - Massimo Mastrogregori 2014-12-12
Every year, the Bibliography catalogues the most important new publications, historiographical monographs, and journal articles throughout the world, extending from prehistory and ancient history to the most recent contemporary historical studies. Within the systematic

classification according to epoch, region, and historical discipline, works are also listed according to author's name and characteristic keywords in their title. *Florence and Its Church in the Age of Dante* - George W. Dameron 2013-05-27

By the early fourteenth century, the city of Florence had emerged as an economic power in Tuscany, surpassing even Siena, which had previously been the banking center of the region. In the space of fifty years, during the lifetime of Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321, Florence had transformed itself from a political and economic backwater—scarcely keeping pace with its Tuscan neighbors—to one of the richest and most influential places on the continent. While many historians have focused on the role of

the city's bankers and merchants in achieving these rapid transformations, in *Florence and Its Church in the Age of Dante*, George W. Dameron emphasizes the place of ecclesiastical institutions, communities, and religious traditions. While by no means the only factors to explain Florentine ascension, no account of this period is complete without considering the contributions of the institutional church. In Florence, economic realities and spiritual yearnings intersected in mysterious ways. A busy grain market on a site where a church once stood, for instance, remained a sacred place where many gathered to sing and pray before a painted image of the Virgin Mary, as well as to conduct business. At the same time, religious

communities contributed directly to the economic development of the diocese in the areas of food production, fiscal affairs, and urban development, while they also provided institutional leadership and spiritual guidance during a time of profound uncertainty. Addressing such issues

as systems of patronage and jurisdictional rights, Dameron portrays the working of the rural and urban church in all of its complexity. *Florence and Its Church in the Age of Dante* fills a major gap in scholarship and will be of particular interest to medievalists, church historians, and Italianists.