

Europe In The High Middle Ages The Penguin History Of Europe

This collection of essays examines the similarities and differences between medieval England and Germany at a period of great change in almost all areas of life. It asks a number of fundamental questions which highlight the foundations of a rich common European heritage. What was it that madelife in the twelfth century more varied, less peaceful, and less secure than before? How can the parellel developments, changes, and transformations that took place in Latin Europe in the High Middle Ages be related to each other? What answers were found to the challenges of the age in England andGermany? This volume gives the reader an opportunity to see how English-speaking and German scholars approach similar themes. Edited by two leading German medievalists, it includes 17 contributions by eminent scholrs from Britain, North America, and Germany. It is divided into 4 sections on modes ofcommunication, war and peace, Christians and non-Christians, and urban and rural developments, and is essential reading for students and scholars of English or German medieval history.

Essay from the year 2005 in the subject History Europe - Other Countries - Middle Ages, Early Modern Age, grade: High Distinction, University of New England (Australia), 8 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Nowadays, when the people think about the Middle Ages, names like Joan of Arc, Nostradamus, Richard the Lionheart, William the Conqueror, King Arthur, and Robin Hood immediatly spring to mind. Chivalry, magic, romance, adventure, superstition, and torture are the first characteristics they come up with and events they associate with it are the Crusades, the Hundred Years War, witchcraft trials, and the spread of the Black Death. As the modern view of the Middle Ages is biased by novels and the latest Hollywood movies, in general, the perception of it as a time of glorious battles and brave knights dominates. The age is glorified in annual festivals like knight games and bard contests, partly because this is more attractive and partly because the inconvenience of everyday life then can hardly be imagined by people enjoying today's living standards. This has not always been the case, yet. The term Middle Ages indicates what Italian humanists of the Renaissance think about that time. They see it as a mere interim between the greatness of the Antiquity and its revival in the Renaissance.1 Furthermore, this episode is often referred to as the Dark Age, an expression introduced by Petrarch in the 1330s and later used to criticise the lack of cultural achievements during that period of time.2 The question, how valid this view is concerning Medieval Europe, forms the centre of the following explanations. To answer it, the paper follows the common distinction between the Early Middle Ages (500-1050), the High Middle Ages (1050 to 1250), and the Late Middle Ages (1250-1500)3. After talking about each phase separately, it brings findings together in a conclusion answering the initial question. Due to the limits of this essay, it will deal with the question from an economic point of view exclusively. 1 See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages#Periodization_issues. 2 See www.answers.com/topic/dark_ages. 3 See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages#Periodization_issues.

Introduction : rethinking European kinship : transregional and transnational families / David Warren Sabean and Simon Teuscher -- The historical emergence and massification of international families in Europe and its diaspora / Jose C. Moya -- The medieval and early modern experience -- Mamluk and Ottoman political households : an alternative model of "kinship" and 'family' / Gabriel Piterberg -- From local signori to European high nobility : the Gonzaga family networks in the fifteenth century / Christina Antenhofer -- Property regimes and migration of patrician families in western Europe around 1500 / Simon Teuscher -- Trans-dynasticism at the dawn of the modern era : kinship dynamics among ruling families / Michaela Hohkamp -- Marriage, commercial capital, and business agency : transregional Sephardic (and Armenian) families in the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Mediterranean / Francesca Trivellato -- Those in between : princely families on the margins of the great powers : the Franco-German frontier, 1477-1830 / Jonathan Spangler -- Spiritual kinship : the Moravians as an international fellowship of brothers and sisters (1730s-1830s) / Gisele Mettele -- Modernity -- Families of empires and nations : Phanariot Hanedans from the Ottoman Empire to the world around it (1669-1856) / Christine Philiou -- Into the world : kinship and nation-building in France, 1750-1885 / Christopher H. Johnson -- German international families in the nineteenth century : the Siemens -- Family as a thought experiment / David Warren Sabean -- The culture of Caribbean migration to Britain in the 1950s / Mary -- Chamberlain -- Exile, familial ideology, and gender roles in Palestinian camps in Jordan since 1948 / Stephanie Latte Abdallah -- Mirror image of family relations : social links between Patel migrants in Britain and India / Mario Rutten and Pravin J. Patel.

The world of mediaeval Europe continues to haunt us: its great works of art, its cathedrals and castles, many of its institutions - and yet this is a civilization from which we are fundamentally cut off. The uniquely terrible fire break of the 14th century - the famines, plagues and wars -meant that the Europe that slowly built itself in the 15th century was a very different place from the brilliant, confident world that had built Chartres cathedral or summoned up the passion for the Crusades.

How valid is the view of Medieval Europe as a 'Dark Age'?

Women in Early Medieval Europe, 400-1100

The Long Morning of Medieval Europe

The Myth of Nations

Conquest, Colonization and Cultural Change 950 - 1350

And Other Essays for a Nuclear Age

Although the Middle Ages saw brilliant achievements in the diverse nations of East Central Europe, this period has been almost totally neglected in Western historical scholarship. East Central Europe in the Middle Ages provides a much-needed overview of the history of the region from the time when the present nationalities established their state structures and adopted Christianity up to the Ottoman conquest. Jean Sedlar's excellent synthesis clarifies what was going on in Europe between the Elbe and the Ukraine during the Middle Ages, making available for the first time in a single volume information necessary to a fuller understanding of the early history of present-day Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and the former Yugoslavia. This is the first comprehensive study of loans and debts in Central European countries in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period. It outlines the issues of debts and loans in the Czech lands, Poland and Hungary, with respect to the influence of Austria and Germany. It focuses on the role of loans and debts in medieval and early modern society, credit markets in these countries, the mechanism of lending and borrowing, forms of credit, availability of loans, frequency of credits dealings, range of lending business, and last, but not least, the financial relationships inside the social classes and between them. The research presented in the book is based on a wide range of resources including credit contracts and agreements, evidence of loans and debts of courts, accounting of nobility, towns, churches and guilds, merchant diaries and Jewish registers, as well as other financial records. It covers a wide range of historical disciplines including economic and financial history, social history, the history of economic thought as well as the history of everyday life. It also contains a wealth of case studies, which offer, for the first time in English, a comprehensive and representative sample of most up-to-date Central European research on the history of loans and debts and serves as a basis for a comparison with the other parts of Europe during the same period. The book is designed primarily for postgraduates, researchers and academics in financial, economic and historical sciences but will also be a valuable resource for students of business schools.

Scholars from Europe and North America convened at Harvard University in 2004 for an interdisciplinary conference aimed at Rethinking the Early Middle Ages. What are the issues and techniques of research defining the field today, and what will they be tom

What meaning did human kinship possess in a world regulated by Biblical time, committed to the primacy of spiritual relationships, and bound by the sinews of divine love? In the process of exploring this question, Hans Hummer offers a searching re-examination of kinship in Europe between late Roman times and the high middle ages, the period bridging Europe's primitive past and its modern future. Visions of Kinship in Medieval Europe critiques the modernist and Western bio-genealogical and functionalist assumptions that have shaped kinship studies since their inception in the nineteenth century, when Biblical time collapsed and kinship became a signifier of the essential secularity of history and a method for conceptualizing a deep prehistory guided by autogenous human impulses. Hummer argues that this understanding of kinship is fundamentally antagonistic to medieval sentiments and is responsible for the frustrations researchers have encountered as they have tried to identify the famously elusive kin groups of medieval Europe. He delineates an alternative ethnographic approach inspired by recent anthropological work that privileges indigenous expressions of kinship and the interpretive potential of native ontologies. This study reveals that kinship in the middle ages was not biological, primitive, or a regulator of social mechanisms; nor was it traceable by bio-genealogical connections. In the Middle Ages, kinship signified a sociality that flowed from convictions about the divine source of all things and which wove together families, institutions, and divinities in an expansive eschatological vision animated by 'the most righteous principle of love'.

From Saint Louis to Luther

The Rise of Cities in North-West Europe

The Making of Europe

A Short History

Visions of Kinship in Medieval Europe

Power and Place in Europe in the Early Middle Ages

A wave of internal conquest, settlement and economic growth took place in Europe during the High Middle Ages, which transformed it from a world of small separate communities into a network of powerful kingdoms with distinctive cultures. In this vivid and provocative book Robert Bartlett vividly shows how Europe was itself a product of colonization, as much as it was later a colonizer, and what this did to shape the continent and the world today.

In the modern world it is sometimes necessary to remind people of their citizenship, but the Roman never forgot the greatness of his inheritance. When St. Paul, bound with thongs and condemned to be scourged, declared, 'I am Roman born,' the Captain of the Guard, who had only gained his citizenship by paying a large sum of money, was afraid of the prisoner on whom he had laid hands without a trial.

'Probably the best "buy" among recent works for one who comes to medieval history for the first time.' History (about the second edition) Consisting of two parts, this book successfully conveys the importance of the distant past in understanding our modern world. The first part; The Dark Ages, examines the impact of the Barbarian invasions on Constantine's Christianized empire, and the gradual emergence, by the end of the ninth century, of a new social, economic and political order. There are important chapters on the on the Church and the Papacy, the coming of Islam, and the rise and fall of the Frankish Empire. The second part; The High Middle Ages, takes the reader from the Saxon Empire through to an examination of the European economy in the mid-thirteenth century. Important topics covered in this period include the spread of monasticism, the reform of the Papacy, the crusades, and feudal monarchy. This has been the best introductory book in medieval history for fifty years, and still is.

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. The attitude of Jews living in the medieval Christian world to Jews who converted to Christianity or to Christians seeking to join the Jewish faith reflects the central traits that make up Jewish self-identification. The Jews saw themselves as a unique group chosen by God, who expected them to play a specific and unique role in the world. This study researches fully for the first time the various aspects of the way European Jews regarded members of their own fold in the context of lapses into another religion. It attempts to understand whether they regarded the issue of conversion with self-confidence or with suspicion, and whether their attitude was based on a clear theological position, or on issues of socialisation. The book will primarily interest students and lecturers of Jewish/Christian relations, the Middle Ages, Jews in the Medieval period, and inter-religious research.

Apostasy and Jewish identity in High Middle Ages Northern Europe

Pious and Rebellious

The Central Middle Ages

Europe in the Middle Ages

The Middle Ages and Early Modern Period

Proof, Information, and Political Record-Keeping, 1400–1700

With a lucid and clear narrative style William Chester Jordan has turned his considerable talents to composing a standard textbook of the opening centuries of the second millennium in Europe. He brings this period of dramatic social, political, economic, cultural, religious and military change, alive to the general reader. Jordan presents the early Medieval period as a lost world, far removed from our current age, which had risen from the smoking rubble of the Roman Empire, but from which we are cut off by the great plagues and famines that ended it. Broad in scope, punctuated with impressive detail, and highly accessible, Jordan's book is set to occupy a central place in university courses of the medieval period.

A concise study of large time frame (fourth-twelfth centuries) charting the growth and development of cities in north-west Europe.

Through the use of images, diagrams, and detailed descriptions, this book enables readers to appreciate how the construction, design, and function of famous structures inform our understanding of societies of the past. • Supplies fascinating and interactive ways to learn about these buildings and the motivations of the people who created them • Spotlights buildings and structures that are visually compelling as well as historically significant in order to heighten readers' interest in the content • Ideally suited to support the emerging set of Common Core Standards for Social Studies that specifically calls for students to learn how to integrate information from diverse formats and media • Includes photographs of medieval buildings with descriptions and historical analysis, sidebars with additional info and primary sources, illustrations, a bibliography, and a glossary

Sample Text

Central Europe in the High Middle Ages

The Medieval Origins of Europe

The Two Cities

Buildings and Landmarks of Medieval Europe: The Middle Ages Revealed

1150-1300

'Are you still my brother?'

Compares the archives of European states after 1500 to reveal changes in how records supported memory, authority and power.

This impressive volume presents a thorough examination of all aspects of physical impairment and disability in medieval Europe. Examining a popular era that is of great interest to many historians and researchers, Irene Metzler presents a theoretical framework of disability and explores key areas such as: medieval theoretical concepts theology and natural philosophy notions of the physical body medical theory and practice. Bringing into play the modern day implications of medieval thought on the issue, this is a fascinating and informative addition to the research studies of medieval history, history of medicine and disability studies scholars the English-speaking world ever.

This book traces across the millennium of the Middle Ages the gradual crystallisation of a new and distinctive European identity. Koenigsberger covers the Islamic, Byzantine and central Asian worlds in his account which explains Europe's progression from chaos and collapse to the point where it was set to rule much of the world.

A revised and updated new edition of Professor Mundy's lively introduction to Europe 1150-1300. It provides a portrait of the social, economic, political and intellectual life of Latin Christendom in the period. Wherever possible the men and women of the high middle ages are allowed to speak for themselves as Professor Mundy makes wide use of contemporary sources xxx; bringing alive the complexities and concerns of people living in medieval times. Another strength of the book is the attention devoted to groups often marginalised in other histories; looking at the experience of women, for instance, and that of the Jews in a predominantly Christian society.

East Central Europe in the Middle Ages, 1000-1500

Europe in the High Middle Ages

Framing the Early Middle Ages

Transregional and Transnational Families in Europe and Beyond

A History of the Credit Market in Central Europe

Medieval Europe

In popular imagination few phenomena are as strongly associated with medieval society as knighthood and chivalry. At the same time, and due to a long tradition of differing national perspectives and ideological assumptions, few phenomena have continued to be the object of so much academic debate. In this volume leading scholars explore various aspects of knightly identity, taking into account both commonalities and particularities across Western Europe. Knighthood and Society in the High Middle Ages addresses how, between the eleventh and the early thirteenth centuries, knighthood evolved from a set of skills and a lifestyle that was typical of an emerging elite habitus, into the basis of a consciously expressed and idealised chivalric code of conduct. Chivalry, then, appears in this volume as the result of a process of noble identity formation, in which some five key factors are distinguished: knightly practices, lineage, crusading memories, gender roles, and chivalric didactics.

The first complete look at the social status and daily life of medieval Jewish women.

Growth of the power of the State and the manner in which this is reflected in ideas concerning politics.

The Roman empire tends to be seen as a whole whereas the early middle ages tends to be seen as a collection of regional histories, roughly corresponding to the land-areas of modern nation states. As a result, early medieval history is much more fragmented, and there have been few convincing syntheses of socio-economic change in the post-Roman world since the 1930s. In recent decades, the rise of early medieval archaeology has also transformed our source-base, but this has not been adequately integrated into analyses of documentary history in almost any country. In Framing the Early Middle Ages Chris Wickham combines documentary and archaeological evidence to create a comparative history of the period 400-800. His analysis embraces each of the regions of the late Roman and immediately post-Roman world, from Denmark to Egypt. The book concentrates on classic socio-economic themes, state finance, the wealth and identity of the aristocracy, estate management, peasant society, rural settlement, cities, and exchange. These give only a partial picture of the period, but they frame and explain other developments. Earlier syntheses have taken the development of a single region as 'typical', with divergent developments presented as exceptions. This book takes all different developments as typical, and aims to construct a synthesis based on a better understanding of difference and the reasons for it.

The Penguin History of Europe

Disability in Medieval Europe

Experiences Since the Middle Ages

Later Medieval Europe

A Comparative Archaeology

A General History of Europe: Europe in the high middle Ages, 1150-1309, by J.H.Mundy

This new volume in the Short Oxford History of Europe series traces the history of Europe in the central middle ages (c.950-1320), an age of far-reaching change for the continent. Seven expert contributors consider the history of this period from a variety of perspectives, including political, social, economic, religious and intellectual history. - ;The period from the late Roman to the early medieval dynamic in European history. Latin Christendom found a new confidence which has left its mark upon the landscape in the form of the great cathedrals and castles, w.

This volume brings together a series of case studies of spatial configurations of power among the early medieval societies of Europe. The geographical range extends from Ireland to Kosovo and from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean world and brings together quite different scholarly traditions in a focussed enquiry into the character of places of power from the early medieval period. The book's strength lies in the basis that it provides for a comparative analysis of the formation, function and range of power relations in early medieval societies. The editors' introductory chapter provides an extended scene setting review of the current state of knowledge in the field of early medieval social complexity and sets out an agenda for future work in this field.

volume, most of them interdisciplinary, showcase detailed studies of particular situations at a range of scales. While much previous work tends to focus on comparisons with the classical world, this volume emphasises the uniqueness of early medieval modes of social organisation and the need to assess these societies on their own terms.

Dismantling nationalist myths about how the nations of Europe were born, this text contrasts them with the actual history of Europe's transformation between the fourth and ninth centuries - the period of grand migrations that nationalists hold dear.

A groundbreaking comparative history of the formation of Bohemia, Hungary and Poland, from their origins in the eleventh century.

Medieval Europe 1050-1320

Europe in the High Middle Ages 1150-1309

Bohemia, Hungary and Poland, c.900-c.1300

Europe and the Mediterranean, 400-800

A History of Medieval Europe

Jewish Women in Medieval Europe

First published to wide critical acclaim in 1992, The Two Cities has become an essential text for students of medieval history. For the second edition, the author has thoroughly revised each chapter, bringing the material up to date and taking the historiography of the past decade into account. The Two Cities covers a colourful period from the schism between the eastern and western churches to the death of Dante. It encompasses key topics such as: the Crusades the expansionist force of the Normans major developments in the way kings, emperors and Popes exercised their powers a great flourishing of art and architecture the foundation of the very first universities. Running through it all is the defining characteristic of the high Middle Ages: the delicate relationship between the spiritual and secular worlds, the two 'cities' of the title. This survey provides all the facts and background information that students need, and is defined into straightforward thematic chapters. It makes extensive use of primary sources, and makes new trends in research accessible to students. Its fresh approach gives students the most rounded, lively and integrated view of the high Middle Ages available.

This book offers an an overview of the current state of research and a basic route map for navigating an abundant historiography available in 10 different languages. The book is also an invitation to comparison between various parts of the region over the same period.

Christopher Loveluck's study explores the transformation of Northwest Europe (primarily Britain, France and Belgium) from the era of the first post-Roman 'European Union' under the Carolingian Frankish kings to the so-called 'feudal' age, between c. AD 600 and 1150. During these centuries radical changes occurred in the organisation of the rural world. Towns and complex communities of artisans and merchant-traders emerged and networks of contact between northern Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Middle and Far East were redefined, with long-lasting consequences into the present day. Loveluck provides the most comprehensive comparative analysis of the rural and urban archaeological remains in this area for twenty-five years. Supported by evidence from architecture, relics, manuscript illuminations and texts, this book explains how the power and intentions of elites were confronted by the aspirations and actions of the diverse rural peasantry, artisans and merchants, producing both intended and unforeseen social changes.

Chapter nine 1204: the failure of alternatives -- chapter ten Defining society: gender and community in late medieval Europe -- chapter eleven Money, war and death, 1350-1500 -- chapter twelve Rethinking politics, 1350-1500 -- chapter thirteen Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index

Europe 950-1320

Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages (500-1300) (2 vols)

Thinking about Physical Impairment in the High Middle Ages, c.1100-c.1400

The Middle Ages Revealed

Future of Immortality

Northwest Europe in the Early Middle Ages, c.AD 600-1150

This book presents a broad overview of succession law, encompassing aspects of family law, testamentary law and legal history. It examines society and legal practice in Europe from the Middle Ages to the present from both a legal and a sociological perspective. The contributing authors investigate various aspects of succession law that have not yet been thoroughly examined by legal historians, and in doing so they not only add to our knowledge of past succession law but also provide a valuable key to interpreting and understanding current European succession law. Readers can explore such issues as the importance of a father's permission to marry in relation to disinheritance, as well as inheritance transactions and private, dynastic and cross-border successions. Further themes addressed by the expert contributors include women's inheritance rights, the laws of succession for the prince in legal consulting, and succession in the Rota Romana's jurisprudence.

Making Archives in Early Modern Europe

Knighthood and Society in the High Middle Ages

Medieval Europe 400 - 1500

Succession Law, Practice and Society in Europe across the Centuries

England and Germany in the High Middle Ages

New Directions in Early Medieval Studies