The Book of Deeds of James I of Aragon-Damian J. Smith 2010-02-01
The 'Book of Deeds' is the first known autobiography by a Christian king. Its author was James I of Aragon (1213-76), known as 'The Conqueror', one of the great political figures of 13th-century Europe and a successful crusader. In his 'Deeds', James describes the turbulent years of his minority, the thrilling capture of Majorca, the methodical conquest of the kingdom of Valencia, the reconquest of the kingdom of Murcia after Castile had failed to hold it, and many of the important events of his reign. While crusade and conquest of Spanish territory from the Muslims and Christian-Muslim relations on the frontier are central features of the account, the 'Deeds' are also a treasure trove of information on the image, power and purpose of monarchy, loyalty and bad faith in the feudal order, the growth of national sentiment, and medieval military tactics. At the same time, the book presents a unique insight into the mind of a medieval ruler, the supreme example we possess of the fears and ambitions of a man at the very centre of events.

Les quatre grans croniques: Llibre dels feits del rei En Jaume-Ferran Soldevila 2007

The Book of Deeds of James I of Aragon-Damian J. Smith 2020-04-13
The 'Book of Deeds' is the first known autobiography by a Christian king. Its author was James I of Aragon (1213-76), known as 'The Conqueror', one of the great political figures of 13th-century Europe and a successful crusader. In his 'Deeds', James describes the turbulent years of his minority, the thrilling capture of Majorca, the methodical conquest of the kingdom of Valencia, the reconquest of the kingdom of Murcia after Castile had failed to hold it, and many of the important events of his reign. While crusade and conquest of Spanish territory from the Muslims and Christian-Muslim relations on the frontier are central features of the account, the 'Deeds' are also a treasure trove of information on the image, power and purpose of monarchy, loyalty and bad faith in the feudal order, the growth of national sentiment, and medieval military tactics. At the same time, the book presents a unique insight into the mind of a medieval ruler, the supreme example we possess of the fears and ambitions of a man at the very centre of events.

Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History. Volume 4 (1200-1350)-David Thomas 2012-08-03
Christian-Muslim Relations, a Bibliographical History 4 (CMR 4) is a history of all the known works on Christian-Muslim relations in the period 1200-1350. It comprises introductory essays and detailed entries containing descriptions, assessments and comprehensive bibliographical details of individual works.

Cronica o Llibre dels Feits-Jaume I 1994

The Catalan Chronicles-Almudena Blasco Valldés 2020-12-14
On the occasion of the celebration of Ramon Muntaner's Year in 2015, the Biblioteca de Catalunya and the Ministry of Culture of the Catalan Government have published Les cròniques catalanes. Through the voices of the researchers Josep Maria Solé Sabaté, José Enrique Ruiz-Doménech, Raül Sanchis Francés and Núria Silleras Fernández, who tell us about the four great chronicles from a current point of view, the reader is introduced to the medieval world, the arts, the festivals and the role of women. The work gives an account of the most relevant facts found in the chronicles and provides a selection of the most significant manuscripts kept at the Biblioteca de Catalunya, a preservation carried out by historian Almudena Blasco. In addition, the book contains a selection of thirty-nine passages from the various chronicles, accompanied by images of the original documents and their transcriptions. Finally, the book includes a bibliographic work that collects the codices and printed documents that transmit these chronicles, a task curated by Tània Aliax, librarian at the Biblioteca de Catalunya. All content and materials are now gathered in this open access e-book in a new and innovative format, published under a Creative Commons license.

The Crown of Aragon-Flocel Sabaté 2017
The crown of Aragon in itself and overseas: a singular Mediterranean empire / Flocel Sabaté -- The northeast Iberian Peninsula and its Muslim rulers (8th-12th century) / Jesús Bruñol -- Aragon and the Catalan counties before the union / Adam J. Kosto -- An intense but stymied Occitan Campaign / Pere Benito -- The culture (9th-12th centuries): clerics and troubadours / Isabel Girifoll -- The Romanesque in the mountains and on the border / Xavier Barral-i-Altet -- Territory, power and institutions in the crown of Aragon / Flocel Sabaté -- The beginnings of urban manufacturing and long distance trade / Antoni Riera -- Crises and changes in the late Middle Ages / Antoni Riera -- The commercial influence of the crown of Aragon in the eastern Mediterranean (13th-15th centuries) / Damien Coulon -- The: people: labourers and rulers in an expanding society / Maria Bonet -- Islands and the control of the Mediterranean space / Alessandra Cuppi and Sebastiana Nocco -- Language: from the countryside to the royal court / Lola Badia and Isabel Girifoll -- Writers at the end of Middle Ages / Lola Badia -- A Gothic Mediterranean Catalan art / Xavier Barral-i-Altet -- Identities in contact in the Mediterranean / Flocel Sabaté -- The Medieval legacy: constitutionalism versus absolutism: the case of Catalonia / Antoni Simon -- The Medieval heritage: islands and territories with a specific identity? / Luciano Gallinari and Esther Martí Sentanés -- The Catalans and the Mediterranean / David Abudila

Transforming the State-Marta VanLandingham 2021-07-26
This volume explores the attempt by the dynasty of the high-medieval Crown of Aragon to ‘rationalize’ its court in support of its expansionist program. It also examines the quotidian operations and social milieu of the various bureaus of the court.

Communicating the Middle Ages-Iris Shagrir 2018-06-14
This volume is a collection of nineteen original essays by leading specialists on the history, historiography and memory of the Crusades, the social and cultural aspects of life in the Latin East, as well as the military orders and inter-religious relations in the Middle Ages. Intended to appeal to scholars and students alike, the volume honours Professor Sophia Menache of the Department of History, University of Haifa, Israel. The contributions reflect the richness of Professor Menache’s research interests - medieval communications, the Church and the Papacy in the central and later Middle Ages, the Crusades and the military orders, as well as the memory and historiography of the Crusades.

Barcelona and Its Rulers, 1096-1291-Stephen P. Bensc 2002-07-04
This volume examines the early growth of Barcelona and the formation of its ruling classes. The city did not at first grow because of overseas trade but because of market-oriented agriculture and tribute from Islamic Spain. Only after a difficult adjustment did the city develop the commercial foundations which would later ensure its prosperity. Barcelona’s patriciate rose to prominence during the second stage of growth, its rise forming part of a profound restructuring of territorial power in response to the ‘feudal crisis’ that challenged traditional authority throughout Catalonia. Patrician families did not model themselves after noble patrilineages, but forged marital alliances in which the wife’s dowry played a fundamental role. In this new book the family structure of the patriciate receives close examination and many traditional assumptions about the nature of Mediterranean towns are challenged.

Llibre dels fets-Jacques I ((roi d'Aragon ;) 2008-02-El rei Jaume I el Conqueridor (1208-1276), una de les figures cabdals de la nostra història...
La <cavalleria umanistica> italiana / The Italian "Humanistic Chivalry"-Antoni Ferrando 2021-11-15 This book aims to contribute to the knowledge of the cultural and linguistic relations between Italy and the Crown of Aragon in the 15th century. In particular, it studies some relevant aspects of the chivalric romance entitled Curial e Güelfa, written in Italy around 1443-1448 in Catalan, but mainly Italian in spirit, sources and onomastics. It is probably the very first work of a genre known as "humanistic chivalry", the epitome of which will be Ariosto’s Orlando furioso. The literary context of Milan and Naples (The Three Crowns, Troubadour Lyrics, Humanism) is analyzed in the first part of the volume. It is this context that made possible the gestation of the Curial, an extraordinary anonymous romance, which was most likely written by the knight Enyego d’Avalos (Inacio d’Avalos), born in Toledo but raised in Valencia. The second part of the volume is devoted to the study of some lexical, stylistic and syntactic aspects of the Curial, which show the author’s excellent knowledge of Catalan and the constant influence of Italian in the romance. This book is intended to contribute to a better understanding of the relations between the Italian and the Crown of Aragon in the XV century. In particular, it studies the influence of the title Curial e Güelfa, scribbled in Italy intorno al 1443-1448, datot of Italian influence, fonts and onomastics, as written in catalan. E probable la prima opera di un genere noto come "cavalleria umanistica", la cui epitone sarebbe l’Orlando Furioso dell’Ariosto. Questo volume analizza il contesto letterario di Milano e Napoli che ha reso possibile questo straordinario romanzo anonimo, di cui conosciamo oggi con quasi assoluta certezza Enyego o Inacio d’Avalos. I contributi in questo volume approfondisce alcuni degli aspetti lessicali, stilistici e sintattici di Curial e Güelfa, e mettono in evidenza l’eccellente conoscenza del catalano da parte del suo autore, nonché la presenza omnipresente della lingua italiana. Il libro pretende contribuire al conoscimento delle relazioni culturali entro Italia e la Corona da Aragon in the siglo XV. In concrete se ocupa de la novela Curial e Güelfa, gestata in Italia hacia 1443-1448, de espíritu, fuentes y onomástica principalmente italianos, pero redactada en lengua catalana. E probablemente la manifestación más primizera del género literario conocido como "caballería humanística", que tendrá su punto culminante con el Orlando furioso, d’Ariosto. Este volumen analiza el contexto literario de Milán y Nápoles que hizo posible esta extraordinaria novela anónima, de la que ahora sabemos con casi absoluta certeza que su autor fue Enyego o Inacio d’Avalos. Las contribuciones de este volumen profundizan en algunos de los aspectos lexicos, estilísticos y sintácticos de Curial e Güelfa, y destacan el excelente conocimiento del catalán de su autor, así como la presencia omnipresente de la lengua italiana.


Before Columbus-Felipe Fernandez-Armesto 1986-07-06 “A welcome addition to the growing literature dedicated to 'Atlantic Studies.' Recommended for the professional scholar, the university student, and the educated public.”—History.


Queenship and Political Power in Medieval and Early Modern Spain-Theresa Earenfight 2017-03-02 Unlike empresses in Germany and queens in England and France, the lives and political careers of most Iberian queens remain largely unexplored. In this collection, Theresa Earenfight brings together new research on medieval and early modern Spanish queens that highlights the distinctive political culture that resulted in forms of queenship similar to, yet also substantially different from, that of northern Europe. The essays consider three aspects of queenship and politics: the institutional foundations and practice of politics, the politics of religion and religious devotion, and the literary and artistic representations of queenship and power. Late medieval queens, because they often occupied prominent and powerful offices such as the regency in Castile and Portugal and the Lieutenancy in the Crown of Aragon, exemplify a unique form of queenship that can best be described as a political partnership. Habsburg queens and empresses, often excluded from such official political roles, were less publicly visible but their power as partner to the king, although somewhat shrouded, remains potent. Their political careers were the result of two forces: first, military circumstances brought about by territorial expansion, conquest, and second, a political culture that did not explicitly prohibit queens from active participation in the governance of the realm. The essays in this collection—by both newer and well established scholars—demonstrate the range and depth of current research on Iberian queenship, and prompt a re-examination of long-held assumptions about women and the exercise of power in pre-modern Spain.

All the King’s Women: Polygyny and Politics in Europe, 900–1250-Jan P. Friesen 2020-09-25 In All the King’s Women Jan Friesen provides a comparative, historical perspective on the roles of Iberian queens and empresses in medieval elite polygyny and its 'uses' in Northern Europe with a comparative perspective on England and France as well as Iberia.

Victory’s Shadow-Thomas W. Barton 2019-06-15 At the beginning of the eleventh century, Catalonia was a patchwork of counties, viscounts, and lordships that bordered Islamic al-Andalus to the south. Over the next two centuries, the region underwent a dramatic transformation. The counts of Barcelona secured title to the neighboring kingdom of Aragon through marriage and this newly constituted Crown of Aragon, after numerous failed attempts, finally conquered the Islamic states positioned along its southern frontier in the mid-twelfth century. Successful conquest, however, necessitated considerable organizational challenges that threatened to destabilize, politically and economically, this triumphant regime. The Aragonese monarchy’s efforts to overcome these adversities, consolidate its authority, and capitalize on its military victories would impose lasting changes on its governmental framework and exert considerable influence over future expansionist projects. In Victory’s Shadow, Thomas W. Barton offers a sweeping new account of the capture and long-term integration of Muslim-ruled territories by an ascendant Christian regime and a detailed analysis of the influence of this process on the governmental, economic, and broader societal development of both Catalonia and the greater Crown of Aragon. Based on over a decade of extensive archival research, Victory’s Shadow deftly reconstructs and evaluates the decisions, outcomes, and costs involved in this experience of territorial integration and considers its implications for ongoing debates regarding the dynamics of expansionism across the diverse boundary zones of medieval Europe.

Hostages in the Middle Ages-Adam J. Kosto 2012-06-21 Examines the changing situations in which hostages were used in the Europe and the Mediterranean world from the fifth to the fifteenth centuries, touching on a wide range of topics in military, diplomatic, political, social, gender, economic, and legal history.

Spaces of Knowledge-Noemi Barrera 2014-10-21 Medieval thought, traditionally associated with great figures and with the works generated by an intellectual elite, encompasses, however, a much wider variety, and an extraordinary wealth, of texts. If, on one perspective is broadened to include all the individuals that make it development, the difference between medieval epistemology of the time, the volume is divided into four separate, albeit related, ways of approaching medieval thought: the sphere of senses and experience; the domain of opinion and language; speculation and the product of fantasy; and the activity of intellect and reason. This approach allows the conceptualisation of the many different ways in which the intellectual production of the Middle Ages manifests itself, but also demands expanding the meaning of what is understood as the thought, or knowledge, of an era. Next to major philosophical, theological, political and medical works and those related to other scientific areas, we find technical treatises devoted to various arts and disciplines. In short, the thought of an age consists of a rich diversity of elements, and branches into numerous expressions that involve all social strata.

DK Eyewitness Travel Guide: Barcelona & Catalonia-Mary-Ann Gallagher 2011-02-01 Days are long in Barcelona, the morning extends until well after midday, with lunch starting around 2pm, and the late opening hours mean the afternoon merges into evening. With all of this time on your hands you want to make the most of it, and the Eyewitness Travel to Barcelona and Catalonia will help you to make the most of your time and your trip. Find out intimate details about each of the cities and what to do and see. Don’t miss the new feature called Four Great Days in Barcelona.
The Victors and the Vanquished: Brian A. Catos 2004-08-05

This is a revisionary study of Muslims living under Christian rule during the Spanish 'reconquest'. It looks beyond the obvious religious distinctions and delves into the subtleties of identity in the thirteenth-century Crown of Aragon, uncovering a social dynamic in which sectarian differences comprised only one of the many factors in the causal complex of political, economic and cultural reactions. Beginning with the final stage of independent Muslim rule in the Ebro valley region, the book traces the transformation of Islamic society into mudéjar society under Christian domination. This was a case of social evolution in which Muslims, far from being passive victims of foreign colonisation, took an active part in shaping their institutions and experiences as subjects of the infidel. Using a diverse range of methodological approaches, this book challenges widely held assumptions concerning Christian-Muslim relations in the Middle Ages, and minority-majority relations in general.

Medieval Mediterranean Ports: Silvia Orvietani Busch 2021-12-28

This is a multidisciplinary study of the ports of the Crown of Aragon compared to the Tuscan coast and port-city of Pisa. It analyzes the geomorphological, geographical, political, and commercial factors in their development, and draws on archaeological and geological investigations as well as published and unpublished historical documents.

Monks & Nuns, Saints & Outcasts: Lester K. Little 2000

A new generation of historians today is borrowing from cultural anthropology, post-modern critical theory, and gender and sexuality studies to understand the meanings of religious movements, practices, figures, and cults. In this volume Sharon Farmer and Barbara H. Rosenwein bring together essays—all hitherto unpublished— that combine some of the best of these new approaches with rigorous research and traditional scholarship. Some of these essays re-envision the professionals of religion: the monks and nuns who carried out crucial social functions as mediators between living and dead, repositories for social memory, loci of vicarious piety. In their religious life these people embodied an image of the society that produced them. Other contributions focus on social categories, usually expressed as dichotomies: male/female, insider/outsider, saint/outcast. Monks and Nuns, Saints and Outcasts is the first book to show the interaction of seemingly antithetical groups of medieval people and the ways in which they were defined by, as well as against, each other. All of the essays, taken together, form a tribute to Lester K. Little, pioneer in the study of religion in medieval society.

Constructing Languages: Francesc Felu 2016-08-25

As language historians we believe that the subject of our study is neither natural languages nor idiocits which speakers have always been able to develop individually (loosely what Chomsky calls L-1), but rather the social constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky calls L-1), but rather the social constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how constructions of reference shared by all speakers (basically what Chomsky terms L-2). In this context the language historian essentially studies how const...
### A Kingdom of Stargazers

- **Michael A. Ryan**
- **2012-03-27**

Astrology in the Middle Ages was considered a branch of the magical arts, one informed by Jewish and Muslim scientific knowledge in Muslim Spain. As such it was deeply troubling to some Church authorities. Using the stars and planets to divine the future ran counter to the orthodox Christian notion that human beings have free will, and some clerical authorities argued that it almost certainly entailed the summoning of spiritual forces considered diabolical. We know that occult beliefs and practices became widespread in the later Middle Ages, but there is much about the phenomenon that we do not understand. For instance, how deeply did occult beliefs penetrate courtly culture and what exactly did those in positions of power hope to gain by interacting with the occult? In *A Kingdom of Stargazers*, Michael A. Ryan examines the interest in astrology in the Iberian kingdom of Aragon, where ideas about magic and the occult were deeply intertwined with notions of power, authority, and providence. Ryan focuses on the reigns of Pere III (1336–1387) and his sons Joan I (1387–1395) and Marti I (1395–1410). Pere and Joan spent lavish amounts of money on astrological writings, and astrologers held great sway within their courts. When Marti I took the throne, however, he was determined to purge Joan’s courtiers and return to religious orthodoxy. As Ryan shows, the appeal of astrology to those in power was clear: predicting the future through divination was a valuable tool for addressing the extraordinary problems—political, religious, demographic—plaguing Europe in the fourteenth century. Meanwhile, the kings’ contemporaries within the noble, ecclesiastical, and mercantile elite had their own reasons for wanting to know what the future held, but their engagement with the occult was directly related to the amount of power and authority the monarch exhibited and applied. A Kingdom of Stargazers joins a growing body of scholarship that explores the mixing of religious and magical ideas in the late Middle Ages.

### The Intricacy of Languages

- **FrancESC Feliu**
- **2019-10-15**

If, as we believe, the history of languages is the history of the construction of an ideal artefact that permits a specific interpretation of the linguistic reality and helps to approve and assimilate a certain zone of diversity, enabling the accumulation of collective historical knowledge and making us identify it with a social community and a territory, then it must be agreed that languages are extremely complex entities. The new linguistic diversity that cultural globalisation and recent population movements have installed in most traditional linguistic territories has probably put the ideology of the national language into a state of crisis and, as a consequence, has made the ancient, intrinsic diversity of all languages visible, at least to the extent that this is still possible. Nowadays, then, the old linguistic diversity of dialects, of parables, of local lexicons and the cultural forms that are reflected in these, of varieties and previously unsuccessful linguistic entities has been given a new opportunity in a world where the cohesion of societies and the welfare of citizens must be guaranteed using all available means. Looked at this way, the intricacy of languages may even open up an opportunity for local economic and social development.

### The Worlds of Alfonso the Learned and James the Conqueror

- **Robert Ignatius Burns**
- **2014-07-14**

The thirteenth-century monarch Alfonso the Learned of Castile and his contemporary rival James the Conqueror, of Aragon-Catalonia, are key figures who made enduring contributions to Western civilization—although neither is well known to American students. This book explores the contrasts and convergences not only of the kings but of the scholarly-cultural with the military-commercial society. Originally published in 1985, The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

### Jaufre (Routledge Revivals)

- **Ross G. Arthur**
- **2014-04-08**

This translation, first published in 1992, presents one of the most memorable medieval ballads, largely because it contains a number of surprises and falsified expectations. Jaufre, the hero, arrives at the court of King Arthur with a total and naive faith in the King and his ability to effect a total transformation in his followers by inducting them into the order of knighthood. As his quest proceeds, he learns the mistake in his idealised view of chivalry and his uncompromising view of pure justice, untempered by mercy. By charting the choices Jaufre makes in military and amorous encounters and the effectiveness of his responses to social trials and temptations, the audience discerns the route to independent adulthood, prestige and virtue, as the poet conceives of them. This fascinating reissue will be of particular value to students and academics researching the concepts typically explored within medieval ballads and romances.

### Contested Treasure

- **Thomas W. Barton**
- **2015-01-09**

In *Contested Treasure*, Thomas Barton examines how the Jews in the Crown of Aragon in the twelfth through fourteenth centuries negotiated the overlapping jurisdictions and power relations of local lords and the crown. The thirteenth century was a formative period for the growth of royal bureaucracy and the development of the crown’s legal claims regarding the Jews. While many Jews were under direct royal authority, significant numbers of Jews also lived under nonroyal and seigniorial jurisdiction. Barton argues that royal authority over the Jews (as well as Muslims) was far more modest and contingent on local factors than is usually recognized. Diverse case studies reveal that the monarchy’s Jewish policy emerged slowly, faced considerable resistance, and witnessed limited application within numerous localities under nonroyal control, thus allowing for more highly differentiated local modes of Jewish administration and coexistence. *Contested Treasure* refines and complicates our portrait of interfaith relations and the limits of royal authority in medieval Spain, and it presents a new approach to the study of ethnoreligious relations and administrative history in medieval European society.