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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

VALVERDE CASTRO, M.^a Rosario

«MANNISH» WOMEN IN VISIGOTHIC HISPANIA. THE CASES OF GOSVINTA AND BENEDICTA
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 26, 2008, pp. 17-44.

ABSTRACT: The aim of this work is to analyze the judgements passed in Visigothic *Hispania* on women adopting behaviours regarded as mannish. Qualities positively valued in men, such as a strong personality or decision capability were, in principle, judged as a defect in women, from which submissiveness and respect were expected. However, this general premise was not always applied, and the objective of this paper is to reveal why those «mannish women» are positively or negatively judged depending on the cases.

Keywords: Late Antiquity. Visigothic Spain. Women. Monarchy. Church.

TENA TENA, Pedro

WOMAN AND BODY IN AL-ÁNDALUS

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 26, 2008, pp. 45-61.

ABSTRACT: The age, personal status, ethnic and family origin and socioeconomic position do not provide us with a uniform description of the women in Al-Ándalus. In

addition, the attention to the feminine body often followed lines drawn up by a masculine writing of religion and authority and also by artistic commonplaces. This article is an attempt to sketch a general image.

Keywords: Woman. Body. Al-Ándalus.

VAL VALDIVIESO, M.^a Isabel del
FEMALE WORK AREAS IN 15TH CENTURY CASTILE
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 26, 2006, pp. 63-90.

ABSTRACT: The article first outlines a general framework setting out the concepts of public space and domestic space, and establishes certain indicators which provide an insight into how these areas were viewed and how they were allocated to the various sectors that made up society. A study is then carried out of female work, which in part is centred around the family, but which moves towards the public domain, in both the market and craft workshops. Women are thus seen as being very much in evidence in the vast majority of sectors and trades, both inside the home and out, devoting themselves to the task of providing for and maintaining the home, trade, handicrafts, agricultural work and services («hostelry», public works, baths, etc.). A more accurate picture is thereby given of the contribution of women to the construction of society, and the possibility of their setting up networks of relations amongst themselves.

Keywords: Women. 15th Century Castile. Work. Society. Female Work.

GIULIODORI, Serena
WHICH SOURCES? WHICH QUESTIONS? STUDIES ON WOMEN'S PATRIMONIAL STRATEGIES
IN ITALY DURING THE LATE MIDDLE AGES
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 26, 2008, pp. 91-109.

ABSTRACT: The aim of this article is the reconstruction of the most important history investigation lines that had taken into the limelight themes connected with women role on properties and inheritance. The contribution takes the links between women history and general history into consideration to underline the main stages that had changed

these matters in historiographical themes. So it starts from basic studies dealt by law historians to arrive at most recent research lines that had renewed the approach on these themes beginning from history investigation frame that, in most recent works, considers dates taken from different kinds of sources and uses new keys to interpret them owing very much to gender history.

Keywords: Women. Properties. Gender History. Wills. Inheritance.

AZPEITIA MARTÍN, María
HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE «HISTORY OF DEATH»
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 26, 2008, pp. 113-132.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present article is to offer an analytic revision of the historiography focused on the theme of the so-called «history of death», concentrating mainly on the studies dealing with the medieval period. This trend, a product of the Annales School of History, was considerably successful in the last quarter of the 20th century, and although it has suffered because of the crisis in the history of mentalities, the historiographical production on the matter continues to increase at the present time.

Keywords: Death. Mentalities. Religiosity. Historiography.

CARVAJAL LÓPEZ, José Cristóbal
EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEM ON THE VEGA OF GRANADA
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 26, 2008, pp. 133-152.

ABSTRACT: In this paper the conclusions of a study on the settlement system in the Vega of Granada are presented. This work has been carried out mainly through archaeological documentation, but data coming from other kinds of studies have also been considered. The conclusions allow us to propose suggestions about the process of social evolution that took place in the first centuries of Islamic domination of the Iberian Peninsula.

Keywords: Settlement. Dark Ages. Islamization. Pottery.

COLOMBO, Octavio

MERCANTILE GROWTH AND POLITICAL REGULATION (CASTILE, 14TH-15TH CENTURIES)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 26, 2008, pp. 153-175.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to challenge a widespread interpretation according to which the market growth in the Late Middle Ages would have given rise to an increasing unification of the economy and of the regional structures of prices. Based on the study of the evolution of Castilian peasant markets in the 14th and 15th Centuries, an alternative view is proposed, focusing on the regulation that central and local political powers exerted over trade. The analysis is intended to prove that the late medieval market growth took place in a context of political control which caused an increasing fragmentation of circulation as well as a greater divergence of local prices. This situation, in turn, stimulated the development of forms of monetary accumulation based on speculative practices. We conclude that the market dynamics was not an autonomous process but a phenomenon linked with the feudal structure that contained it in a way that varied according to the historical situation.

Keywords: Markets. Peasantry. Political Power. Feudalism.