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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

MONSALVO ANTÓN, José María

INTRODUCTION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 21-26

CARRASCO MANCHADO, Ana Isabel

POLITICAL CULTURE OR THE CULTURE OF POLITICS IN THE DISCOURS OF THE NOBILITY?
A CATEGORY FOR STUDYNG THE CASTILIAN NOBILITY POLITICIZATION IN THE FIFTEENTH
CENTURY

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 27-57

ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze what kind of political culture adopted the Castilian nobility of the fifteenth Century. First, will be analyzed the definitions of political culture that manage social scientists and historians. Second, are analyzed several historical studies on political culture and nobility in Castile, and the problems to understand the behaviors and values of the nobility in the Middle Ages. Thirdly, a different definition of political culture is proposed: the category of *culture of politics*, with ideas about governance and responsibility (idea of the common good). The Castilian nobility adopted this culture, and an analysis of discourse used by nobles on *Seguro de Tordesillas* (Conde de Haro, 1439) indicates the degree of politicization of the Castilian nobility.

Keywords: Political culture; Nobility; Common Good; Crown of Castile; Fifteenth Century; *Seguro de Tordesillas*; Pedro Fernández de Velasco; Conde de Haro.

DACOSTA, Arsenio

PODEROSO EN PARIENTES E RENTAS: CONCEPTS, DISCOURSES AND PRACTICES ABOUT LINEAGE IN THE WORK OF LOPE GARCÍA DE SALAZAR

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 59-87

ABSTRACT: The matter of the power of nobility in the Late Middle Ages is dealt with focusing on lineage/lignage in the works of the elder and historian Lope García de Salazar. Lineage is key to understanding the nature of that power, as well as nobility's values, practices and ability for social reproduction. To this purpose Pierre Bourdieu's concept of *habitus* is used analytically, evaluating the extent to which it can be useful to the historian.

Keywords: Lineage/lignage; *Habitus*; Nobility; Power.

GUERRERO NAVARRETE, Yolanda

WILLS WOMEN: A SOURCE FOR ANALYSIS OF FAMILY STRATEGIES AND NETWORKS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL POWER OF THE CASTILIAN NOBILITY

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 89-118

ABSTRACT: This paper tries to make a first approach to the concept and exercise of power by women of the aristocracy of the late medieval Castile. To do this I will use as a source of wills analysis of noblewomen and I will rely on one of the new paradigms recently coined by historians of women studies: The Queenship. This innovative approach articulates the analysis of female power around the following scheme: the definition of the power of women, both in its more traditional aspect (marriages, alliances, lineage), and the newest (client networks, influences, «partnership»...) or facet «informal» of female power. The analysis of the aspects that we might consider as «formal power», the «houses» of the queens and the study of their ability to manage and administer their own property. Finally, the construction of a model of «Queen» and the importance, meaning, symbolism and function that takes the same in the late medieval political game. The goal is to bring this model to the Castilian aristocracy through said tripartite scheme.

Keywords: Women and power; Women wills; Noblewomen.

JARA FUENTE, José Antonio

URBAN DISCOURSE IN CASTILIAN LATE MIDDLE AGES: DEFINING DISCOURSE MARKERS AND IDENTIFYING CORRECT POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR. FISCALITY AS A MEANS OF POLITICAL LEGITIMATION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 119-148

ABSTRACT: By and large the world of business and money in the Middle Ages (and beyond the Middle Ages) is linked to a perception of the «economic fact» that absorbs everything or, at least, places it on a basic socio-political perspective. These approaches being correct, nevertheless, dealing that is participating in some manner in the broad field of economic management had, on occasion, a social dimension that transcended by far the possible economic profit any businessman could naturally aspire to, even casting a shadow over the economic profit, reducing that aspect of his activity to the persecution of a purely social and ideological benefit. This profit did not derive straight from the specific economic activity but from the perception by the community of the reasons underlying the agent's «extra-economic behaviour». This perception and the evaluation of these conducts, and the actors' persecution of a behavioural model that positively fixed into that perception frame, explain a whole set of economical attitudes linked to the referential frameworks «service» and «common good». These attitudes were pursued by these individuals, were promoted by urban governments, and were positively perceived by the entire community.

Keywords: Businessmen; Economic profit; Service; Common good; Towns; Crown of Castile; Cuenca; Fifteenth Century.

MONSALVO ANTÓN, José María

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN NOBILITY AND MONARCHY IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY CASTILE: FACTIONALISM AND POLITICAL ACTION OF THE ÁLVAREZ DE TOLEDO (CASA DE ALBA)
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 149-185

ABSTRACT: For high aristocracy of Castile, the lordships, titles of nobility and many incomes were granted by kings. Among other resources, to promote these concessions, the nobles used factionalism. With its alliances and pacts generate conflicts in the kingdom and ended up being rewarded by monarchs. It is checked in this case about the lineage of the Alvarez de Toledo, House of Alba, along the 15th Century. This paper wants to show the correspondence between political history, factionalism and ascent of the lineage.

Keywords: Counts of Alba; Factionalism; Noble leagues; Castile; 15th Century.

SÁNCHEZ BENITO, José María

SOME POINTS ON TERRITORIAL NOBILITY, COUNCILS AND TOWNS BY MEANS OF AN EXAMPLE: CUENCA AND HUETE FROM THE LATE 13TH CENTURY TO THE EARLY 15TH CENTURY
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 187-211

ABSTRACT: Currently it is not possible to analyze the councils and the political life of towns in de Castilian Crown dispensing with the territorial nobility that owned lord lands

in its surroundings. Therefore, this article's purpose is the study of the attraction that the urban settlements had for the nobility as well as the processes that allowed them to establish in them. As a result, we can observe how they determined the population politics decisively, the acting of the councils as well as the social basis on which both aspects were based. With this purpose, and with a regional perspective, I will resort to two examples that are sufficiently significant, but at the same time different enough to enrich the comparison.

Keywords: Nobility; Town; Councils; Power relations; Urban society.

RODRIGUES, Ana Paula Leite

AN OUTLYING AND FRONTIER TERRITORY: THE RELATION BETWEEN THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARÍA DE OIA AND THE PORTUGUESE ROYAL POWER (12TH-15TH CENTURIES)
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 215-242

ABSTRACT: The monastery of Santa María de Oia, located in the coast of Pontevedra's province, had since its foundation in the middle of twelfth Century a very close relation with the Portuguese territory. A considerable part of the monastery's patrimony was established in Portugal, more specifically in the Northwest frontier with Galicia and in the *Estremadura* region. The aim of this study is to reflect about the peripheral and frontier nature of both Oia's patrimony and the Portuguese territory in which it was situated, based on the relations between the monastery and the Portuguese Crown during the Reigns of Afonso Henriques, D. Dinis, Afonso IV and João I.

Keywords: Oia's monastery; Galicia; Portugal; Periphery and frontier; Royal power; 12th-15th Centuries.

LÓPEZ GÓMEZ, Óscar

LA CIUDAD ESTÁ ESCANDALIZADA. SOCIAL UNREST AND FACTIONAL FIGHT IN LATE MEDIEVAL TOLEDO
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 243-269

ABSTRACT: Although the riots occurred since the thirteenth Century served mainly to educate the state organizations in Western Europe in the defense of the sociopolitical status quo, the voice of the *común* never was silenced. The evidence and hundreds of testimonials preserved until today show us protests of all kinds: from those born in the privacy of hate against the noble to those who desperately emerged, result of the collapse of situations that are believed untenable. Individual protests, religious groups and artisans, in masse; using songs and scandalous words, peacefully or with ferocious violence. It was on the eve of the uprisings

when the protest turned bloodiest speech, providing an ideological basis for the achievement of purposes for both aspiring social groups together as specific powerful individuals.

Keywords: Revolt; Subversive discourse; Political factions; Violence; Social movements.

DOMÍNGUEZ DE LA CONCHA, Alfonso

RISE AND DECLINE OF THE RURAL ELITE OF PUEBLA DE GUADALUPE (CÁCERES) IN THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 271-295

ABSTRACT: This work aims to a review of the role of rural elites and a critique of the use of rigid social categories. Once established the general traits that define this elite, we pass to study in a particular rural community. Comparison of judicial and notarial documentation preserved in the archive of the monastery of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe allows to analyze the evolution experienced by this group, during the 14th and 15th Centuries, in the network of links between the neighbours and the Lords of Puebla. The long experience in public affairs led him to become aware of their capacity to intervene and try to reassert its autonomy. This process, on road to consolidation at the end of the 14th, was truncated with the foundation of the monastery. Jeronimos apply a political and economic program that liquidated the capacity of the local elite to agglutinate to the rural community.

Keywords: Guadalupe; Rural elite; Heterogeneity; Autonomy Council; Networks of links.

DIAGO HERNANDO, Máximo

VIOLENT CONFLICTS WITHIN THE OLIGARCHICAL GROUPS OF THE CASTILIAN TOWNS AT THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES: THE «BANDOS» OF ÁVILA

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 297-320

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes the factional strifes between the two most prominent noble houses of the city of Ávila that took place at the end of the fifteenth and at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He tries to verify if there was any kind of connexion between these strifes and the affiliation of the families of the local oligarchy of the city to two local institutions that were called the *linajes* (lineages) of Saint Vicent and Saint John that guaranteed the peaceful distribution of the offices of local government in the city. He arrives to the conclusion that at the analyzed period these *linajes* were not genuine factions with a hierarchical structure, because divisions between groups of aldermen that rivalled for power had developed within them.

Keywords: Castile; Urban nobility; Urban political conflicts; Factional strifes; Fifteenth Century; Sixteenth Century.

GONZÁLEZ ARÉVALO, Raúl

NETWORKS, PROSOPOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF ECONOMY IN THE NORTHERN CROWN OF CASTILE FROM LATE MEDIEVAL TO EARLY MODERN TIMES: HISTORIOGRAPHICAL NOVELTIES
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 34, 2016, pp. 323-339