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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 19-21

ACIÉN ALMANSA, Manuel

REMARKS ON THE MOZARABS OF AL-ANDALUS

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 23-36

ABSTRACT: This paper is an explanation of the scarce and well-known data about Christians in al-Andalus inside the general evolution of the andalusí society. The mozarabs had to solve the dilemma between the maintenance of the original feudal system or the insertion in the tributary mode of production of the Islamic society. One part of the mozarabs chose to stick to the first option during centuries, but the others were going to be acculturized since early times. As a result of these opposite solutions, the differences with the co-religionists of the Christian Iberian kingdoms became more and more sharp.

Keywords: Mozarabs. Al-Andalus. Feudalisation. Acculturation.

ECHEVARRÍA ARSUAGA, Ana

THE LEGAL FRAME OF ISLAMIZATION: LAW PROCEDURES AMONG ARABIZED CHRISTIANS AND MOZARABS

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 37-52

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the study of changes in the *Hispanic Canonic Collection*, compiled in Arabic in a manuscript copied in the 11th Century, in order to adapt

it to an environment where Islamic law was the rule. Lawsuit requirements were therefore different from the ones necessary during Visigothic times. The arrangement of the *Collection* included canons from other councils of the Church, not quoted in Latin versions. These show a series of social and legal developments that prove the increasing Arabization of Christians living in Islamic territories. At the same time, these canons make a difference with the transmission of the *Collection* in the Christian kingdoms of Northern Iberia.

Keywords: Mozarabs. Councils of Toledo. Canonic Collection. Visigothic Law. Islamic Law.

FERNÁNDEZ CONDE, Javier

THE MOZARABS IN THE KINGDOM OF LEÓN: 8TH-11TH CENTURIES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 53-69

ABSTRACT: The text is a summary of a research about Arabic onomastics which appears in the Leonese charters until 11th Century. The outcome of the analysis of the data is the existence of a Berber settlement in the Duero basin, although this explanation does not exclude other possible origins of a Christian population, like the written documents proves.

Keywords: Onomastics. Berbers. León. Charters.

AILLET, Cyrille

THE MONASTERY OF LORVÃO AND THE BOUNDARIES OF BEIRA (9TH-12TH CENTURIES). REMARKS ON THE HISTORICAL MEMORY OF A BORDER ZONE

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 71-95

ABSTRACT: The Beira district serves as a model for studying the frontier areas of the early medieval Iberia. The constant changes in the political control of the region did not affect the stability of its indigenous Christian population. The reorganisation of the territory after the Christian conquest in 878 did not destroy previous social structures. The endurance of Arab-Romance onomastics could be understood as a sign of the maintenance of some links with al-Andalus. The second period of Islamic political control (998-1064) confirms this explanation, due to the implementation of a kind of Andalusí protectorate north of the Mondego river, an area shaped by a tessellation of Christian small polities. Lorvão and other monasteries survived through adaptation to the new political structure. The reconquest of

Coimbra in 1064 did not cause a complete change, but the pressure of the clergy which supported the Gregorian reform, promoted the process of Latinization. The development of royal chronicles and the compilation of ecclesiastical chartularies were important facts of the social and cultural process of transformation in the 12th and 13th Centuries.

Keywords: Beira. Frontier. Local Powers. Monasteries. Memory.

VIGIL-ESCALERA GUIRADO, Alfonso

GRAVES, GARDENS AND RADIOCARBON (8TH-13TH CENTURIES AD). ISLAMIZATION PROCESS IN RURAL DISTRICTS OF CENTRAL SPAIN AND OTHER ISSUES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 97-118

ABSTRACT: The analysis of a series of recently acquired archaeological contexts from the centre of the Iberian Peninsula makes possible to sketch the shape and rhythms of the islamization process among rural communities in this region. Available data, however, force us to be cautious about the way radiocarbon results for the early medieval period are usually managed. Finally, clear transformations in the rural districts occupation between Visigothic and Emiral periods are evaluated. Unequivocal signs point to a drastic concentration of population toward a number of central places between 750 and 850 AD. This movement implies a temporary disjoining of peasant communities in respect to their intensive cultivation fields.

Keywords: Peasant archaeology. Rural settlement. Funerary ritual. Islamization. Radiocarbon.

FIERRO, Maribel

CHRISTIANS IN ARABIZED AND ISLAMIZED CONTEXTS IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 119-124

ABSTRACT: This study is a brief synthesis about the articles that compose this monographic on the mozarabs. There is a summary of the main contributions of each of them, which analyse the general theme from different methods and views, always with a scientific perspective, moved away from interpretations based on contemporary politics. At the same time, the results of the papers are discussed and they are inserted in the wider context of the relations with the «protected» people in the early Islam.

Keywords: Mozarabs. Arabization. Iberian Peninsula.

SARR MARROCO, Bilal

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ZIRID GRANADA THROUGH WRITTEN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES
 Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 127-151

ABSTRACT: The settlement of the Zirid people in Madīnat Ilbīra and their later transfer to Granada (1013) at the head of the Elvira's population means the foundation of the new islamic city. In this article we analyse the History (tackling aspects as the State, the power, the tax system, the society...) and the material culture of the Zirid kingdom from Granada (reconstructing the possible urban tracing of this period and his different elements).

Keywords: Zirid. Taifas. Islamic Granada. Zirid kingdom. 11th Century.

VILLEGAS ARISTIZÁBAL, Lucas

A REVISION OF ANGEVINE FLEET INVOLVEMENT IN PORTUGAL DURING THE THIRD CRUSADE AS SEEN BY RALPH OF DICETO AND THE *GESTA REGIS RICARDI*
 Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 153-170

ABSTRACT: This article explores the Anglo-Norman military intervention during the Third Crusade on the Portuguese coasts, by analysing the narratives of Ralph of Diceto and the *Gesta regis Ricardi*. It then examines the motives that produced the multiple interventions by the Anglo-Norman fleets from the point of view of the English historiography of the crusades to the Levant. Finally, it discusses the contemporary perception and the consequences of these incursions to the peninsula, and the later interventions of Nordic crusaders in Iberia.

Keywords: Crusades. Dartmouth. Henry II. Lisbon. Sancho I of Portugal. Santarém. Silves. Reconquista. Ralph of Diceto. Richard I. Roger of Howden.

LORENZO JIMÉNEZ, Jesús

SOME COMMENTS CONCERNING COUNT CASIUS
 Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 173-180

ABSTRACT: The count Casius, eponym of the Banu Qasi, was hardly mentioned by the Arab or Latin chronicler and only when they wanted to highlight the entity of his descendants, the Banu Qasi. In the pages that follow, the profile of this character will be drawn, based on the poor mentions we have, emphasizing the features which make him

different from the other members of the aristocracy of the *regnum Gothorum* known at the time of the conquest of al-Andalus, in 711.

Keywords: Islam. Al-Andalus. Count Casius. Banu Qasi. Valley of river Ebro.

FIERRO, Maribel

COUNT CASIUS, THE BANU QASI AND THE GOTHIC LINEAGES IN AL-ANDALUS
Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 27, 2009, pp. 181-189

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the origins of the Banu Qasi family from the conclusions of the recent Ph. D. dissertation of Jesús Lorenzo Jiménez. According to the last mentioned study, the eponymous Casius was not an important member of the most powerful Visigothic aristocracy. A genealogical memory linked to the Umayyads was created as a part of a general process of ideological reinforcement of the power of the emirs of Córdoba in al-Andalus.

Keywords: Muladis. Genealogy. Memory.