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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

LUIS CORRAL, Fernando

INTRODUCTION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 19-21

LIUZZO SCORPO, Antonella

UNIVERSAL AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON POWER AND AUTHORITY IN MEDIEVAL IBERIA: THE
GENERAL ESTORIA AND THE *ESTORIA DE ESPAÑA*

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 23-50

ABSTRACT: This article explores the meanings and interpretations of power and authority in the historical collections supervised by Alfonso X of Castile (1252-1284); namely in the ambitious project of a universal history of the *General Estoria* and in the events concerning the Iberian Peninsula from the origins to the reign of Ferdinand III recounted in the *Estoria de España*. Whilst relying significantly on the sources, these two compendia also represented an instrument of political and religious propaganda, based on an innovative legislative perspective, as well as on a more traditional theocratic framework which contributed to legitimize it. Shifting between law, religion and common practice, Alfonso X proposed a model of power where tradition merged with the pragmatic exigencies of his own era; a successful paradigm which would survive in the future.

Keywords: Royal Power. Alfonso X. Legislative System. Religion. Wedding Policy. Women in Power. Counsellors.

BARTON, Simon

NOBLEWOMEN AND POWER IN THE TWELFTH-CENTURY KINGDOMS OF LEÓN AND CASTILE:
A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 51-71

ABSTRACT: This article examines the extent to which aristocratic women could wield power and influence in the twelfth-century Kingdoms of León and Castile. Although it is true that a noblewoman's access to power and influence were constrained by reason of her gender, which meant that she was to a large extent excluded from some important spheres of activity, such as membership of the royal curia, she was far from being a mere passive victim of male domination, as has sometimes been supposed. Thanks to their considerable economic resources, which they commanded through the intertwined institutions of lordship and the family, and their close relationship with the church, such women were able to fulfil important public roles and exercise power and authority to a significant degree as they passed through the female life cycle from marriage to widowhood. That active public role did not necessarily diminish on the death of a husband, if anything it was magnified, as mothers continued to offer support to their sons and daughters, and bestowed patronage, especially religious patronage, on an unprecedented scale.

Keywords: León. Castile. Galicia. Nobility. Women. Lordship.

TRILLO SAN JOSÉ, Carmen

MOSQUES IN AL-ÁNDALUS: AN SPACE BETWEEN THE COMMUNITIES AND THE STATE

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 73-98

ABSTRACT: Apart from a religious function, mosques had a very important social and political role. And, while the *aljama* mosque might be considered as an element which represents political power in each city, local mosques drew together different segments of the population. These groups could have followed a familial criterion in the first epoch of al-Andalus so that later, social-professional models would hold sway, as was the case in the farmstead district mosques. This paper considers the relationships held by these mosque communities and their role in connection with State. Finally, the system of finance of the mosques is looked at, since a significant part of Muslim foundations (*habices*) is brought together, which stood out in terms of their economic, social and political roles.

Keywords: Mosques. Communities. The State of Islam. *Alfaquíes*. *Habices*.

VITAL FERNÁNDEZ, Sonia

THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF THE GALICIAN NOBILITY IN THE REIGN OF ALFONSO VII (1126-1157). BETWEEN THE REVOLT AND THE LOYALTY TO THE KING

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 99-120

ABSTRACT: In the line of the territorial implantation of the nobility and of his relation with the monarchy, in this work we are going to approach the political participation of the Galician nobles in the reign of Alfonso VII, valuing the performance of office-holders in the household, the government of territories and his collaboration in the military campaigns. This participation is determined by the maintenance (or not) of a good relation between the nobles and the monarch, being this good relation what allows the nobles to introduce themselves in the magnates' circle and to enjoy the privileges that it carries. The *amicitia* with the king is therefore the guarantee of the maintenance of a social and political position in the kingdom. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the king for supporting a balance in the spheres of power leads, often, to the dissatisfaction of the nobles and, in occasions, to the revolt and to the change of loyalty.

Keywords: Galicia. Portugal. Aristocracy. Alfonso VII. Afonso Henriques. Revolt.

LAY, Stephen

WRITING THE RECONQUEST: THE CRAFTING OF HISTORICAL MEMORY IN TWELFTH-CENTURY PORTUGAL

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 121-143

ABSTRACT: During the twelfth century the Portuguese experienced a high level of political and social upheaval as the military threat posed by neighbouring states was compounded by a cultural challenge from Latin Christian Europe. In an effort to provide context to their own society many Portuguese looked to the distant past. A number of authors working in Portugal during this period presented a distinctive view of the eighth-century Arabic invasions, the subsequent Reconquista, and the evolving relationship between Christian and Muslim in the Iberian Peninsula. In their efforts to contextualise their own world, these authors also provide the modern reader with a unique insight into a rapidly changing medieval frontier society.

Keywords: Portugal. Reconquest. Crusade. Latin Christian. Historiography.

PETERSON, David

THE *BECERRO GÓTICO* OF SAN MILLÁN. THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A LOST CARTULARY
 Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 147-173

The work of Plácido Romero, archivist of the monastery of San Millán de la Cogolla at the end of the eighteenth-century, records the existence of a long since lost cartulary known as the *Becerro Gótico*. From Romero's notes we have been able to reconstruct the lost cartulary, the contents of which suggest an initial phase of composition around 1115, with further additions being made during the rest of the twelfth-century. Analysis of the structure that emerges from our reconstruction allows us to better understand the workings of the San Millán *scriptorium*, and more specifically, to trace how the successor cartulary, the *Becerro Galicano*, came to be created around 1195, rearranging the contents of the *Gótico*, but also introducing much material absent from the earlier volume. This is of special significance with regards to the origins of the notorious forgeries that abound in this documentation.

Keywords: San Millán de la Cogolla. Cartulary. *Becerro Gótico*. *Becerro Galicano*. Forgeries.

QUIRÓS CASTILLO, Juan Antonio

THE EARLY MEDIEVAL CHURCHES IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY. FROM MONUMENT TO LANDSCAPE
 Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 175-205

ABSTRACT: In this paper an analysis of the religious architecture from the early medieval Basque Country (6th-9th Centuries) is made in social terms, from a revision of these kinds of studies made about this archaeological register and the open area excavation of several early medieval villages. To achieve this, two main themes have been studied: the role of the churches of the 5th-7th Centuries in the landscape preceding the creation of the village network and the role played by churches in the formation of the medieval landscapes. The archaeological indicators analyzed here have been the analysis of the churches in relation with the rural settlement, the study of the silos and the income capture systems and the development of the churches by the elites.

Keywords: Village. Archaeology of production. Buildings Archaeology. Peasant communities.

LUCHÍA, Corina

THE VILLAGERS AND THE LAND: PEASANT PERCEPTIONS IN CASTILIAN *CONCEJOS*, 14TH-16TH CENTURIES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 207-228

ABSTRACT: From the investigation on Castilian *concejos* aims to understand the different perceptions that the villagers built their communities and the link with the soils that were working. The numerous land conflicts which have taken legal expression in the vast series of lawsuits Late Middle Age are now of interest to identify how peasant perceive the relationship with the land and therefore its place in the rural areas to which they belong. The importance of agricultural activities will be key in shaping a «we» peasant who dispute the legitimacy of the field against an «other one» comprised of the key segments that participate in local life and with those facing the use productive space.

Keywords: Villagers. Perceptions. Land. *Concejos*. 14th-16th Centuries. Castile.

CLEMENTE RAMOS, Julián

ESTREMADURA RURAL ELITE IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES. THE SHEPHERD JUAN RUBIO († 1499)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 29, 2011, pp. 229-246

ABSTRACT: Juan Rubio, shepherd of the cows at the Monastery of Guadalupe, has at the time of his death a valuable livestock. His annual expenses in the rent of meadows are high. He also does small loans, in many cases to poor people and women. The case of Juan Rubio shows us the development of rural elite of humble origin in the crown of Castile during the 15th century.

Keywords: Rural society. Rural elites. Peasant. Livestock. Extremadura. Late Middle Ages.