From Byzantium to Italy—Nigel Guy Wilson 1992 Which famous poet treasured his copy of Homer, but could never learn Greek? What prompted diplomats to circulate a speech by Demosthenes - in Latin translation - when the Turks threatened to invade Europe? Why would enthusiastic Florentines crowd a lecture on the Roman Neoplatonist Plotinus, but underestimate the importance of Plato himself? Having all but disappeared from western literary during the Middle Ages, classical Greek would recover a position of importance - eventually equal to that of classical Latin - only after a series of surprising failures, chance encounters, and false starts. From Byzantium to Italy offers a detailed account of the rediscovery and growing influence of classical Greek scholarship in Italy from the fourteenth century and then throughout Italy. Wilson recounts the early attempts of Petrarch and Boccaccio to master Greek and the efforts of the Byzantine diplomat Chrysoloras to simplify the teaching of the language. He chronicles the work of Bruni and other translators as well as important teachers such as Vittorino, Guarino, Filelfo, and Politian. He also follows the spread of Greek studies to cities throughout Italy, including Padua, Bologna, Ferrara, Messina, Rome and Venice. Wilson concludes with the death of Aldus Manutius, the great publisher of Greek texts. From a leading authority on Greek paleography in the English-speaking world, here is a complete account of the history of rediccovery of Greek philosophy, language, and literature during the Renaissance.

A Companion to Byzantine Italy—2021-02-01 This book offers a collection of essays on Byzantine Italy which provides a fresh synthesis of current research as well as new insights on various aspects of its local societies from the 6th to the 11th century. It also offers a detailed account of the rediscovery and growing influence of classical Greek scholarship in Italy from the fourteenth century and then throughout Italy. Wilson recounts the early attempts of Petrarch and Boccaccio to master Greek and the efforts of the Byzantine diplomat Chrysoloras to simplify the teaching of the language. He chronicles the work of Bruni and other translators as well as important teachers such as Vittorino, Guarino, Filelfo, and Politian. He also follows the spread of Greek studies to cities throughout Italy, including Padua, Bologna, Ferrara, Messina, Rome and Venice. Wilson concludes with the death of Aldus Manutius, the great publisher of Greek texts. From a leading authority on Greek paleography in the English-speaking world, here is a complete account of the history of rediccovery of Greek philosophy, language, and literature during the Renaissance.

The Byzantine World—Paul Stephenson 2010-12-20 The Byzantine World presents the latest insights of the leading scholars in the fields of Byzantine studies, history, art and architectural history, literature, and theology. Those who know little of Byzantine history, culture and civilization between AD 700 and 1453 will find overviews and distillations, while those who know much already will be afforded countless new vistas. Each chapter offers an innovative approach to a well-known topic or a diversion from a well-trodden path. Readers will be introduced to Byzantine women and children, men and eunuchs, emperors, patriarchs, aristocrats and slaves. They will explore churches and fortifications, monasteries and palaces, from Constantinople to Cyprus and Syria in the east, and to Apulia and Venice in the west. Secular and sacred art, profane and spiritual literature will be revealed to the reader, who will be encouraged to read, see, smell and touch. The worlds of Byzantine ceremonial and sanctity, liturgy and letters, Orthodoxy and heresy will be explored, by both leading and innovative international scholars. Ultimately, readers will find insights into the emergence of modern Byzantine studies and of popular Byzantine history that are informative, novel and unexpected, and that provide a thorough understanding of both.

Byzantine Religious Law in Medieval Italy—James Morton 2021-03-04 Southern Italy was conquered by the Norman Hauteville dynasty in the late eleventh century after over five hundred years of continuous Byzantine rule. At a stroke, the region’s Greek Christian inhabitants were cut off from their Orthodox compatriots in Byzantium and became subject to the spiritual and legal jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic popes. Nonetheless, they continued to follow the religious laws of the Byzantine church; out of thirty-six surviving manuscripts of Byzantine canon law produced between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, the majority date to the centuries after the Norman conquest. Byzantine Religious Law in Medieval Italy is a historical study of these manuscripts, exploring how and why the Greek Christians of medieval southern Italy persisted in using them so long after the end of Byzantine rule. The first part of the book provides an overview of the source material and the history of Italo-Greek Christianity. The second part examines the development of Italo-Greek canon law manuscripts from the last century of Byzantine rule to the late twelfth century, arguing that the Normans’ opposition to papal authority created a laissez faire atmosphere in which Greek Christians could continue to follow Byzantine religious law unchallenged. Finally, the third part analyses the papacy’s successful efforts to assert its jurisdiction over southern Italy in the later Middle Ages. While this brought about the end of Byzantine canon law as an effective legal system in the region, the Italo-Greeks still drew on their legal heritage to explain and justify their distinctive religious rites to their Latin neighbours.

The Living Icon in Byzantium and Italy—Paroma Chatterjee 2014-03-17 Explores the development and diffusion of the vita image which emerged in Byzantium in the twelfth century and spread to Italy and beyond. The icon became an effective religious symbol and an object of devotion, which was transmitted to the West through the Crusades and the Eastern church missions. The icon was also a key element in the development of Byzantine iconography and was adopted by the Western church in the thirteenth century.

Transformations of Romaness—Walter Pohl 2018-07-09 Roman identity is one of the most interesting cases of social identity because in the course of time, it could mean so many different things: for instance, Greek-speaking subjects of the Byzantine empire, inhabitants of the city of Rome, autonomous civic or regional groups, Latin speakers under ‘barbarian’ rule in the West or, increasingly, representatives of the Church of Rome. Eventually, the Christian dimension of Roman identity gained ground. The shifting concepts of Romanness represent a methodological challenge for studies of ethnicity because, depending on its uses, Roman identity may be regarded as ‘ethnic’ in a broad sense, but under most criteria, it is not. Romanness is indeed a test case how an established and prestigious social identity can acquire many different shades of meaning, which we would class as civic, political, imperial, ethnic, cultural, legal, religious, regional or as status groups. This book offers comprehensive overviews of the meaning of Romanness in most (former) Roman provinces, complemented by a number of comparative and thematic studies. A similarly wide-ranging overview has not been available so far.

Greece Reinvented—Han Lamers 2015-11-16 Greece Reinvented is the first book-length discussion of the Byzantine history that are informative, novel and unexpected, and that provide a thorough understanding of both. It also offers a detailed account of the rediscovery and growing influence of classical Greek scholarship in Italy from the fourteenth century and then throughout Italy. Wilson recounts the early attempts of Petrarch and Boccaccio to master Greek and the efforts of the Byzantine diplomat Chrysoloras to simplify the teaching of the language. He chronicles the work of Bruni and other translators as well as important teachers such as Vittorino, Guarino, Filelfo, and Politian. He also follows the spread of Greek studies to cities throughout Italy, including Padua, Bologna, Ferrara, Messina, Rome and Venice. Wilson concludes with the death of Aldus Manutius, the great publisher of Greek texts. From a leading authority on Greek paleography in the English-speaking world, here is a complete account of the history of rediccovery of Greek philosophy, language, and literature during the Renaissance.

Sailing from Byzantium—Colin Wells 2008-12-10 A gripping intellectual adventure story. Sailing from Byzantium sweeps you from the deserts of Arabia to the dark forests of northern Russia, from the colorful towns of Renaissance Italy to the final moments of a millenial city under siege. Byzantium: the successor of Greece and Rome, this magnificent empire bridged the ancient and modern worlds for more than a thousand years. Without
Byzantium, the works of Homer and Herodotus, Plato and Aristotle, Sophocles and Aeschylus, would never have survived. Yet very few of us have any idea of the enormous debt we owe them. The story of Byzantium is a real-life adventure of electrifying ideas, high drama, colorful characters, and inspiring feats of daring. In Sailing from Byzantium, Colin Wells tells of the missionaries, mystics, philosophers, and artists who against great odds and often at peril of their own lives spread Greek ideas to the Italians, the Arabs, and the Slavs. Their heroic efforts inspired the Renaissance, the golden age of Islamic learning, and Russian Orthodox Christianity, which came complete with a new alphabet, architecture, and one of the world’s greatest artistic traditions. The story's central reference point is a legendary group of poet-historians who lived during the Byzantine period, the so-called "hagiographers." The Hesychia tradition led by the brilliant, acerbic intellectual Barlaam against the powerful monks of Mount Athos led by the stern Gregory Palamas, who denounced "pagan" rationalism in favor of Christian mysticism. Within a few decades, the light of Byzantium would be extinguished forever by the invading Turks, but not before the humanists found a safe haven for Greek literature. The controversy of rationalism versus faith would continue to be argued by some of history's greatest minds. Fast-paced, compulsively readable, and filled with fascinating insights, Sailing from Byzantium is one of the great historical dramas—the gripping story of how the flame of civilization was saved and passed on.

The Reception of the Virgin in Byzantium-Thomas Arsentz 2019-08-31 Images and texts tell various stories about the Virgin Mary in Byzantium, reflecting an important cult with strong doctrinal foundations.

Byzantine-Normanica-Alexios G. C. Savvides 2007 The monograph, based on Greek, Latin and Old French primary sources (especially Anna Komnene's Alexiad and William of Apulia's Gesta Roberti Wiscardi), as well as on a wide range of secondary material available in several languages, attempts a detailed description of the first century of Byzantine-Norman relations, namely from the early 11th to the early 12th century, focusing on the first two Norman expeditions against Byzantium's Ionian and Byzantine possessions. The diplomatic background related to the intricacies of Byzantium's external affairs in one of its most perplexed historical periods, is discussed throughout in detail, making use of pertinent research from recent decades when studies on Byzantine diplomatic history have progressed considerably. Of particular interest in this book is the prosopography of the period (both Byzantine and Western), while special attention is also given to matters of chronology as well as to the historical geography and topography of the locations involved in the Ionian Sea (Septinsular area), southern Albania and northwestern Hellas (especially Epeiros and western Macedonia). The background of the first two Norman invasions, delineating Byzantine-Norman contacts since the late 1030s until the eve of the first Norman campaign of 1080/81, is also treated by describing some interesting terms and connotations encountered in both Byzantine and Western sources.

Studies on the Internal Diaspora of the Byzantine Empire-Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection 1998 The successful coexistence of different ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups within the same political boundaries depends in part on the resolution of the tension between uniformity and separateness. This volume reviews sources of tension and their resolution in a number of cases that may be considered paradigmatic and which demonstrate the resilience of this society, rich in its diversity and impressive in its unicity.

A Companion to Byzantium-Liz James 2010-01-29 Using new methodological and theoretical approaches, A Companion to Byzantium presents an overview of the Byzantine world from its inception in 330 A.D. to its fall to the Ottoman Turks in 1453. Provides an accessible overview of eleven centuries ofByzantine society Introduces the most recent scholarship that is transforming the field of Byzantine studies Emphasizes Byzantium's social and cultural history, as well as its material culture Explores traditional topics and themes through freshperspectives on Byzantine society and culture.

The Cambridge History of the Byzantine Empire c.500-1492-Jonathan Shepard 2019-06-30 Byzantium lasted a thousand years, ruled to the end by self-styled ‘emperors of the Romans’. It underwent kaleidoscopic territorial and structural changes, yet recovered repeatedly from disaster: even after the near-impregnable Constantinople fell in 1204, variant forms of the empire reconstituted themselves. The Cambridge History of the Byzantine Empire c.500-1492 tells the story, tracing political and military events, religious controversies and economic change. It offers clear, authoritative chapters on the main events and periods, with more detailed chapters on outlying regions and neighbouring societies and powers of Byzantium. With aids such as maps, a glossary, an alternative place-name table and references to English translations of sources, it will be valuable as an introduction. However, it also offers stimulating new approaches and important findings, making it essential reading for postgraduates and for specialists. The revised paperback edition contains a new preface by the editor and will offer an invaluable companion to survey courses in Byzantine history.

Byzantium-Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.) 2004 The fall of the Byzantine capital of Constantinople to the Latin West in 1204 during the Fourth Crusade abruptly interrupted nearly nine hundred years of artistic and cultural tradition. In 1261, however, the Byzantine general Michael VIII Palaiologos triumphantly re-established Constantinople and reclaimed the seat of the empire, initiating a new phase of art and culture that would continue for nearly three hundred years, not only in the waning empire itself but also among rival Eastern Christian nations eager to assume its legacy. Byzantium: Faith and Power (1261-1557), and the groundbreaking exhibition that it accompanies, explores the artistic and cultural flowering of the last centuries of the "Empire of the Romans" and its enduring heritage. Conceived as the third of a trio of exhibitions dedicated to a fuller understanding of the art of the Byzantine Empire, whose influence spanned more than a millennium, "Byzantium: Faith and Power (1261-1557)" follows the 1997 landmark presentation of "The Glory of Byzantium," which focused on the art and culture of the Middle Byzantine era—the Second Golden Age of the Byzantine Empire (843-1261). In the late 1970s, "The Age of Spirituality" explored the early centuries of Byzantium's history. The present concluding segment explores the exceptional artistic accomplishments of an era too often considered in terms of political decline. Magnificent works—from splendid frescoes, textiles, gilded metalwork, and mosaics to elaborately decorated manuscripts and liturgical objects—testify to the artistic and intellectual vigor of the Late and Post-Byzantine era. In addition, forty magnificent icons from the Holy Monastery of Saint Catherine, Sinai, Egypt, join others from leading international institutions in a splendid gathering of these powerful religious images. While the political weakness of the Byzantine empire weakened, the creativity and learning of Byzantine spread father than ever before. The exceptional works of secular and religious art produced by Late Byzantine artists were emulated and transformed by other Eastern Christian centers of power, among them Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Cilician Armenia. The Islamic world adapted motifs drawn from Byzantium's imperial past, as Christian minorities in the Muslim East continued Byzantine customs. From Italy to the Lowlands, Byzantium's artistic and intellectual practices deeply influenced the development of the Renaissance, while, in turn, Byzantium's own traditions reflected the empire's connections with the Latin West. Fine examples of these interrelationships are illustrated by important panel paintings, ceramics, and illuminated manuscripts, among other objects. In 1557 the “Empire of the Romans,” as its citizens knew it, which had fallen to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, was renamed Byzantium by the German scholar Hieronymus Wolf. The cultural and historical interaction and mutual influence of these major cultures—the Latin West and the Christian and Islamic East—during this fascinating period are investigated in this publication by a renowned group of international scholars in seventeen major essays and catalogue discussions of more than 350 exhibited objects.

The Church in Italy in the Fifteenth Century-Denys Hay 2002-08-22 A survey of the popes and the Italian clergy during the century preceding the Reformation.

Commercial Exchange Across the Mediterranean-David Jacoby 2005 Jacoby (The Hebrew U., Jerusalem) explores eastern Mediterranean commerce from the mid-tenth to the mid-fifteenth century and emphasizes regional economies and their interaction, rather than their relationship and exchange with the West. The study presents articles printed elsewhere from 1998-2001 and encompasses the structure, commodities, staples and goods such as cheese, war materials, topography, transportation issues, and silk textiles in commerce in Egypt, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Acarn, and Latin Romania. The articles maintain their original pagination and two of them are in Italian.

Byzantine Culture in Translation-Amelia Robertson Brown 2017-07-17 This collection on Byzantine culture in
transcription, edited by Amelia Brown and Bronwen Neil, examines the practices and theories of translation inside the Byzantine empire and beyond its horizons to the east, north and west, from Late Antiquity to the present.

Byzantium in Dialogue with the Mediterranean—John Haldon 2005-09-01 John Haldon’s beautifully illustrated book tracks the checkered history of an oriental enigma, a ‘lost empire’ which stood for a 1,000 years against the might of Islam. He retells the story of the cycle of conquest and re-conquest of its lands by Goths, Arabs, Slavs, and Crusaders, and finally its complete destruction by the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

Bibliophilos—Charalambos Dendrinos 2021-06-08 The present volume is a Festschrift in honour of the distinguished Byzantinist Costas N. Constantinides. The title of the volume, Bibliophilos: Books and Learning in the Byzantine World, reflects Professor Constantinides’ major contribution to the field of Greek paleography, editions of Byzantine texts, Byzantine history, scholarship and education, and Cypriot manuscripts and culture. The book is richly illustrated not only with original Byzantine models and the works they inspired, but also with reproductions from the finely illustrated publications that played an important role in their own right in promoting Byzantium as an ideal. Covering politics, religion and literature as well as the arts, this is an exemplary study in cultural history, providing real insight into the interplay of ideas and forms.

Making and Rethinking the Renaissance—Gianncarlo Abbamonte 2019-06-04 The purpose of this volume is to investigate the crucial role played by the return of knowledge of Greek in the transformation of European culture, both through the translation of texts, and through the direct study of the language. It aims to collect and organize in one database all the digitalised versions of the first editions of Greek grammars, lexica and school texts available in Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries, between two crucial dates: the start of Chrysoloras’s teaching in Florence (c. 1397) and the end of the activity of Aido Manuzio and Andrea Asolano in Venice (c. 1529). This is the first step in a major investigation into the knowledge of Greek and its dissemination in Western Europe: the aim is to connect the texts of the first millennium to the methods were put together in that period, through the work of scholars like Chrysoloras, Guarino and many others. A remarkable role was played also by the men involved in the Council of Ferrara (1438-39), where there was a large circulation of Greek books and ideas. About ten years later, Giovanni Tortelli, together with Pope Nicholas V, took the first steps in founding the Vatican Library. Research into the return of the knowledge of Greek to Western Europe has suffered for a long time from the lack of intersection of skills and fields of research: to fully understand this phenomenon, one has to go back a very long way through the tradition of the texts and their reception in contexts as different as the Middle Ages and the beginning of Renaissance humanism. However, over the past thirty years, scholars have demonstrated the crucial role played by the return of knowledge of Greek in the transformation of European culture, both through the translation of texts, and through the direct study of the language. In addition, the actual translations from Greek into Latin remain poorly studied and a clear understanding of the intellectual and cultural contexts that produced them is lacking. In the Middle Ages, the knowledge of Greek was limited to isolated areas that had no reciprocal links. As had happened to many Latin authors, all Greek literature was rather neglected, perhaps because a number of philological texts had already been available in translation from the seventh century AD, or because of a sense of mistrust, due to their ethnic and religious differences. Between the 12th and 14th century AD, a change is perceptible: the sharp decrease in Greek texts and knowledge in the South of Italy, once a reference-point for this kind of study, was perhaps an important reason prompting Italian humanists to go and study Greek in Constantinople. Over the past thirty years it has become evident that scholars and the re-appreciation of classical antiquity, created a bridge to the modern era, which also includes the Middle Ages. The criticism by the humanists of medieval authors did not prevent them from using a number of tools that the Middle Ages had developed or synthesized: glossaries, epitomes, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, translations, commentaries. At present one thing that is missing, however, is a systematic study of the tools used for the study of Greek between the 15th and 16th century; this is truly important, because, in the following centuries, Greek culture provided the basis of European thought in all the most important fields of knowledge. This volume seeks to supply that gap.

Byzantium in the Ninth Century: Dead or Alive?—Leslie Brubaker 2016-12-05 9th-century Byzantium has always been viewed as a mid-point between Iconoclasm and the so-called Macedonian revival; in scholarly terms it is often treated as a ‘dead’ century. The object of these papers is to question such an assumption. They present a picture of political and military developments, legal and literary innovations, artisanal production, and religious and liturgical changes from the Anatolian plateau to the Greek-speaking areas of Italy that are only now gradually emerging as distinct. Investigation of how the 9th-century Byzantine world was perceived by outsiders also reveals much about Byzantine success and failure in promoting particular views of itself. The chapters here, by an international group of scholars, embody current research in this field; they recover many lost aspects of 9th-century Byzantium and shed new light on the Mediterranean world in a transitional century. The papers in this volume derive from the 30th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, held for the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies at the University of Birmingham in March 1996.

Byzantium—in Dialogue with the Mediterranean—Krijn Nelly Ciggaar 1996 This volume provides a survey of the thousands and thousands of people from the West who travelled to Constantinople between 962 and 1204, and of the influence Byzantium exerted on them and on those who remained home. Crusaders were an important group, but other social groups played a key role as well in the exchange of ideas.

Byzantium Rediscovered—J. B. Bulfin 2003-11-11 Although the Byzantine style was never widely popular, it was nevertheless important and influential. The legacy of Byzantium was interpreted in many different ways and used to promote different aims. Professor Bulfin’s original and pioneering interdisciplinary study presents the first coherent account of the varied manifestations of Byzantium in Germany, Austria, France, Britain and America. The book is richly illustrated not only with original Byzantine models and the works they inspired, but also with reproductions from the finely illustrated publications that played an important role in their own right in promoting Byzantium as an ideal. Covering politics, religion and literature as well as the arts, this is an exemplary study in cultural history, providing real insight into the interplay of ideas and forms.

The Cambridge Companion to Roman Law—David Johnston 2015-02-23 This book reflects the wide range of current scholarship on Roman law, covering private, criminal and public law.

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Jews in Byzantium - 2011-10-14 Byzantine Jews: Dialectics of Minority and Majority Cultures is the collective product of a three year research group convened under the auspices of Scholion: Interdisciplinary Research Center in Jewish Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The volume provides both a survey and an analysis of the social and cultural history of Byzantine Jewry from its inception until the fifteenth century, within the wider context of the Byzantine world.

Byzantium and the Avars, 6th-9th c. A. D.-Georgios Kardaras 2018-10-25 In this book Georgios Kardaras offers a global view of the political and cultural contact between the Byzantine Empire and the Avar Khaghanate, emphasizing in their reconstruction after 626 and the definition of the possible channels of communication.

The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography-Frank Coulson 2020-07-22 Latin books are among the most numerous surviving artifacts of the Late Antique, Mediaeval, and Renaissance periods in European history; written in a variety of formats and scripts, they preserve the literary, philosophical, scientific, and religious heritage of the West. The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography surveys these books, with special emphasis on the variety of scripts in which they were written. Palaeography, in the strictest sense, examines how the changing styles of script and the fluctuating shapes of individual letters allow the date and the place of production of books to be determined. More broadly conceived, palaeography examines the totality of early book production, ownership, dissemination, and use. The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography includes essays on major types of script (Uncial, Insular, Beneventan, Visigothic, Gothic, etc.), describing what defines these distinct script types, and outlining when and where they were used. It expands on previous handbooks of the subject by incorporating select essays on less well-studied periods and regions, in particular late mediaeval Eastern Europe. The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography is also distinguished from prior handbooks by its extensive focus on codicology and on the cultural settings and contexts of mediaeval books. Essays treat of various important features, formats, styles, and genres of mediaeval books, and of representative mediaeval libraries as intellectual centers. Additional studies explore questions of orality and the written word, the book trade, glossing and glossaries, and manuscript cataloguing. The extensive plates and figures in the volume will provide readers with clear illustrations of the major points, and the succinct bibliographies in each essay will direct them to more detailed works in the field.

A Concise History of Byzantium-W. Treadgold 2017-03-14 Between AD 285, when Byzantium first separated from the Western Roman Empire, and 1461, when the last Byzantine splinter state disappeared, the Byzantine state and society underwent many crises, triumphs, declines and recoveries. Spanning twelve centuries and three continents, the Byzantine empire linked the ancient and modern worlds, shaping and transmitting Greek, Roman and Christian traditions - including the Greek classics, Roman law and Christian theology - that remain vigorous today, not only in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, but through western civilisation. This book examines the causes behind Byzantium's successes, failures and remarkable longevity. The author shows how Byzantine political leadership, military strategy, cultural attitudes and social, institutional and demographic changes combined with the strengths and weaknesses of the empire's enemies to explain the paradoxes of Byzantium's long history.

Constantinople and the West-Deno John Geanakoplos 1989 The glory of the Italian Renaissance came not only from Europe's Latin heritage, but also from the rich legacy of another renaissance - the palaeologist of late Byzantine. This nexus of Byzantine and Latin cultural and ecclesiastical relations in the Renaissance and Medieval periods is the underlying theme of the diverse and far-ranging essays in Constantinople and the West.

Gender and Identity around the World [2 volumes]-Chuck Stewart Ph.D. 2020-11-09 This book provides an indispensable resource for high school and college students interested in the history and current status of gender identity formation and maintenance and how it impacts LGBTQ rights throughout the world. Gender and Identity around the World explores a variety of gender and LGBTQ experiences and issues in countries from all the world's regions. Guided by more than 50 recognized academic experts, readers will examine how gender and LGBTQ identities are developed, fought for, perceived, and policed in countries as diverse as France, Brazil, Russia, Jordan, Iraq, and China. Each chapter opens with a general introduction to a country or group of countries and flows into a discussion of gender and identity in terms of culture, education, family life, health and wellness, law, work, and activism in that region of the world. A section on contemporary issues specific to the country or group of countries follows this discussion. Readers gain in-depth information from more than 50 recognized experts writing from around the world Readers can compare and contrast life experiences from a number of different geopolitical and cultural regions Each chapter explores a country or region's gender and LGBTQ experiences in terms of culture, law, family life traditions, education, health and wellness practices, work norms, and activist movements

Scholars of Byzantium-Nigel Guy Wilson 1996

The Oxford Handbook of Byzantine Studies-Elizabeth Jeffreys 2008 The Handbook contains eighty-nine articles by leading experts on all significant aspects of the diverse and fast-growing field of Byzantine Studies, which deals with the history and culture of the Byzantine Empire, the eastern half of the Late Roman Empire, from the fourth to the fourteenth century.

Italy and the East Roman World in the Medieval Mediterranean-Thomas J. MacMaster 2021-08-25 Italy and the East Roman World in the Medieval Mediterranean addresses the understudied topic of the Italian peninsula’s relationship to the continuation of the Roman Empire in the East, across the early and central Middle Ages. The East Roman world, commonly known by the ahistorical term “Byzantium”, is generally imagined as an Eastern Mediterranean empire, with Italy part of the medieval “West”. Across 18 individually authored chapters, an introduction and conclusion, this volume makes a different case: for an East Roman world of which Italy forms a crucial part, and an Italian peninsula which is inextricably connected to—and, indeed, includes—regions ruled from Constantinople. Celebrating a scholar whose work has led this field over several decades, Thomas J. Brown, the chapters focus on the general themes of empire, cities and elites, and explore these from the angles of sources and historiography, archaeology, social, political and economic history, and more besides. With contributions from established and early career scholars, elucidating particular issues of scholarship as well as general historical developments, the volume provides both immediate contributions and opens space for a new generation of readers and scholars to a growing field.

From Constantinople to the Frontier: The City and the Cities- 2016-06-06 From Constantinople to the Frontier: The City and the Cities provides twenty-five articles addressing the concept of centres and peripheries in the late antique and Byzantine worlds, focusing on urban aspects of this paradigm between the fourth and thirteenth centuries.

The Oxford Handbook of the Merovingian World-Bonnie Effros 2020-08-04 In recent decades, the Merovingian world has become more visible in Anglophone historical studies. The forty-six essays included in this collection highlight the vitality and importance of the Merovingian kingdoms in the fifth through eighth centuries.

The Byzantine World War-Nick Holmes 2019-05-14 The Crusades shook the world. But why did they happen? Their origins are revealed in a new light. As part of a medieval world war that stretched from Asia to Europe. At its centre was an ancient empire - Byzantium. Told for the first time as a single, linked narrative are three great events that changed history; the fall of Byzantium in the eleventh century, the epic campaign of the First Crusade and the origins of modern Turkey. Nick Holmes not only presents the First Crusade in a wider global context but he also puts forwards new interpretations of the original sources, suggesting that its success was in fact largely accidental, and that the central role of Byzantium in the Crusades has been underestimated.