Index

NOTE: locators in italic type denote illustrations.

Abbasids, Map 10b, 218–20; administration, 36, 128, 332, 456, 463–4, 467, 478; and Cairo Sultanate, 115, 228, 243–4, 346, 352; caliphate, 218, 456, (charisma), 110, 111–12, 120, 344–5, 456, (legitimacy), 104, 218, 332, 456, 465, 478; and administration; and decline, Map 10b, 219, 237, 456–60, 6341; and hajj, 105, 337, 340, 341; and learning, 105; mihna, 331–2, 465; military power, 110, 218, 237, 458–60; Mongol conquest, Map 10d, 115, 227; palaces, 105, 341; palatial tent, 337; Persian traditions, 105, 332; revival, late 10th-century, 241; sources, 104–7, 128, 346; Sunnism, 21, 334, 456, 465; taxation, 36, 219, 463–4; see also under Buyids; Khurasan, ‘ulama; Abu al-Hamid, 341, 463; Abu al-Malik, Umayyad caliph, 101, 103, 214–15; Abu al-Rahman III, Umayyad caliph of al-Andalus, 337; abia’ al-dawla (Abbasid military elite), 459; Abu l-Abbas, Abbasid caliph, 104; Abu Bakr, caliph, Map 10a, 214, 462; Abu Hanifa, 466; Abu Ya’la b. al-Farra, 348; Abu Ya’qub Yusuf, Almohad ruler, 113; Abu Yusuf, ‘Book of the Land Tax’, 341; accession ceremonial, 339–40, 344, 352, 362; see also anointing; coronations; and acclamations: Byzantine, 34–5, 86, 297, 300; in Latin west, 58–9, 396; Achinos, in Strymon valley, Map 6, 442–3; Adalbold of Utrecht; Life of Henry II, 259; Adelheid, Ottonian queen, 504; administration; BYZANTIUM, 89–94, 96–100, 124; geographical obstacles, 180, 181, 182; patriarχ’s powers, 312–13; in provinces, 80, 89–94, 96–8, 296, 312, 314; ISLAMIC WORLD, 237, 460–4, 467–72, 473–86, 491–2; centralisation, 456, 463–4; earlier influences, 246, 462–3; sources, 45, 112, 113, 125–6, 127–8, 129; in successor states, 241, 456; LATIN WEST, 7–8, 38–9, 55, 149; sources, 38, 46–9, 280, 491; strengthening, 384, 388; weakness of central, 32, 45–6, 150; see also officials; taxation; and under individual polities and dynasties; adoption, in Byzantium, 209–10; Adrianople, Map 6, 437, 441, 448, 449; Adud al-Dawla, Buyid emir, 242, 338–9; advice literature, 252–3, 349; see also Mirrors for Princes Aethelfryth, St; shrine at Ely, 172; Aethelwine, bishop of Durham, 168; Afghanistan, Map 7, 461; Africa: East, Arab commerce in, 215; North, Map 10a, 214; Sub-Saharan, Islam in, 15, 490; see also individual polities and Berbers; Fatimids; Irfiqiya al-Afsih, Abbasid commander, 339, 459; Agapetos the Deacon; Ekthesis, 84, 294–5; Aggesen, Sven, Danish chronicler, 281–2; Aghlabids, 220, 337; agriculture: Byzantine, 180, 181, 422, 431; Islamic world, 460, 464, 483; Latin west, 51, 70–1, 74, 75, 144, 369–70; see also land ahl al-hadith and ahl al-rāy, 331–2, 465
Index

archives: Byzantine state, lost, 31, 89; western repositories, 32–3; see also under Aragon; church, western; monasticism, Byzantine
archontes (Byzantine elites), 412, 438–9, 454
Ardashir, Sasanian ruler, 19
Argyros family, 420, 449
Arianism, 137, 143, 216
Aribo, archbishop of Mainz, 255, 256–7, 258–9
Arifi (Ottoman historian), 125
Aristotle, 51, 105, 156, 288, 451
Armenia, Maps 7, 8c and Byzantium, 83, 91, 184, 186, 191; church, 83, 216, 239
arms, general summons to, 377; arms-bearing, in west, 157–8, 377
Asinas, Abbasid Turkish general, 339
Ashlab, Sufi chronicler, 124–5; assemblies
BYZANTIUM; citizen, 437
LATIN WEST, 161, 165, 283–4, 326, 403; and consensus principle, 273, 401; Norwegian regional and local, 67, 68; rulers’ involvement, 35–6; 63–4, 65, 66, 76, 401; and taxation, 382, 498; see also parliaments and estates
Assize of Arms, English, 377
astronomy, 299, 328, 395
asylum, right of, 304–5
asbags, 222, 470
Athenasios of Athos, St; education, 319
Athens, Maps 6, 9d, 424, 438, 440, 446
Athos, Mount, monastic enclave, Map 6, 13, 315; archives, 92, 93, 94, 204, 296, 427; and Byzantine Commonwealth, 79, 197; hesychasm, 208–9; land and property, 92, 94, 422, 426, 435, 442, privileges, 92, 93, 99, 422; under Serbians and Ottomans, 442, 453; trade and commerce, 422, 431; see also Great Lavra; Iviron monastery
Atsiz b. Uvak, Turcoman chief, 346
Augustine of Hippo, St, 261, 288
authority, 8–9, 342–3; and power, 342–3, 400–1; religious, 10–11, 20–1, 328–9, 495–7; (see also under caliphate; church, western; Islam; papacy); rulers’, works on, 51, 110–11, 121; western lack of over-arching, 32, 36; see also legitimacy; power; rulership autokrator (Byzantine senior co-emperor), 290
Avars, Map 8a, 183
Averroes (Ibn Rushd), 288
Avignon, Map 5; papacy, 147, 148, 367
Ayyubids; sultanate of Egypt and Syria, 112, 115, 221, 228, 232; and Crusades, Map 8c, 112, 232; women’s philanthropy, 23
Azerbaijan, Map 7, 219, 244–5, 483–4; Oghuz Turkish empires, 121, 230, 351, 478
Babak, Iranian rebel leader, 219, 239
Babenberg family, 483
Babur, Mughal emperor, 230, 475
Baldric; Gesta of Albero of Trier, 263–4
Balearics, Maps 1, 8, 75, 376, 383
Balkans, Maps 2, 3; and Byzantium, 179, 180, 183, 186, 189; under Ottomans, 189, 231, 246, 359, 441
Balliol, John, king of Scots, 397
banking: Byzantine, 321, 438–9; Italian, 383–4, 447–8, 450
'Baptiste de Saint Louis', 330
Bal-Qa'ili, Abu Bakr Muhammad, 348
Barbarian Laws (codification of customs), 281
Barcelona, county of, 265, 376
Bartholomew, papal legate, 120
Barons, 336, 467; learning, 113, 466, 467; Seljuks and, Map 10, 110, 225, 226, 470
Baybars, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 231, 471
Bayezid I, Ottoman sultan, 125, 245, 476
Bayezid II, Byzantine emperor, 83, 311, 421, 423, 426
Basil II, Byzantine emperor, 83, 311, 421, 423, 426
Basil of Caesarea, Church Father, 207
Basil Lekapenos, grand chamberlain, 86, 341
Bardas Phokas, revolt of, 421
Bardas Skleros, revolt of, 421
Barons’ War, England, 63, 280, 382–3
Barquq, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 351
Bari, 32, 447
Barquq, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 117, 475; ideology, 115, 117, 351–2, 354, 355
Baieque, 258
Baybars, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 117, 475; ideology, 115, 117, 351–2, 354, 355
Bayeux Tapestry, 251
Bayezid I, Ottoman sultan, 125, 245, 476
Bayeux Tapestry, 251
Badoer, Giacomo (Venetian merchant), 448–9
Baghdad, Map 10c–e, 109–10, 227, 237, 336; Abbasid ‘round city’, 13, 105, 218, 336, 467; learning, 113, 466, 467; Seljuks and, Map 10, 110, 225, 226, 470
Barbara, abbess; Italy, 403; and consensus principle, 273, 401; and taxation, 382, 498; see also parliaments and estates
Assize of Arms, English, 377
assemblies
Index

300, 307, 308; and provinces, 88, 302, 306–7; public image, 302, 306–7; purple-born status, 86; religious beliefs, 87, 91, 299; succession, 292, 298, 300–1; warrior ethos, 293, 494; western recognition ceases, 373; writings on, 291, 294, 324–6

Byzantine emperors, 204, 210–11, 311; see also individual emperors

Byzantine successor states, 187–8, 321–2, 414–15, 439–41; competition, 188; elites, 438, 439, 440, 445–6; and Latins, Turks and Serbs, 439–41; political treatises, 322; pronoiai, 445–6; see also Epipr, despote of; Nicaea, empire of; Trebizond, empire of

Byzantium, Map 6, 9a-f, 77–100, 178–211, 290–329, 410–55; chronological context, 183–94; empire, Map 3, 77–80, 179–82; (composition and extent), Map 9a–f, 79–80, 179, 183–4; (continuation of Roman empire), 11, 14, 77, 207, 292, 302; (see also provinces, Byzantine); foreign affairs, 78, 190–4, 197, 205–6, 210, 211, (see also individual polities and Byzantine Commonwealth; diplomacy); formal/institutional and informal/personal models, 198–200, 201–3, 206–10; fragmentation, 211, 414–15, 439; geography, 179–82, 211, 414–15; imperial-eclesiastical complex, 13, 77–8, 84, 316; material culture, influence through, 191, 193–4; Muslim subjects, 413, 428; norms and values, 290–329; and papacy, 192–3; political formations and social groups, 194–211; (see also under elites (Byzantium; Byzantine provinces); eunuchs; peasants; women); post-1204 political thinking and culture, 321–9; practice and organisation, 89–94, 410–55; sources, 77–100, (after 1204), Map 9, 98–100; (on ideology and ceremonial), 84–9; (on individuals and political culture), 94–8, (losses), 31, 45, 89, (narrative context), 77–84; sphere of influence, 190–4; see also Byzantine Commonwealth; Byzantine emperor; Byzantine successor states; church, Byzantine; Constantinople; Komnenian era; Palaiologan era; and individual places and topics

Cairo, Maps 7, 11; ceremonial, 109, 356–7, 360–1, 363–4; (of hajj), 356–7, 358; familial political networks, 200; Geniza documents, 128–9; learning, 247, 479; Mansuriyya complex, Map 11, 116; mausoleum of al-Salih Ayyub, 116; palaces, 116–17, 363–4; population, 467

Cairo Sultanate (or sultanate of Egypt and Syria), Map 10e, 227–8, 323–4; Abbasid caliphs, 115, 228, 243–4, 346, 352; administration, 476, 479–81, 482, 483–4; ceremonial, 109, 116–17, 356–7, 360–1, 363–4; commercial interests, 228; court, 476, 479–81; elites, 233, 245, 247, 476, 477, 479–81; epidemics, 233; and Ilkhans, 118, 233, 352, 356, 358; languages, 247, 461; Mongol lifestyle popular in, 363; Ottomans supplant, 123–4, 232, 234, 398; poet-king image, 353; regional influence, 233, 352–3; stabilisation, 477–8, 485; and White Sheep Turkmen, 234; see also Ayyubids; Mamluk dynasty; Qawwunids

Calais, Map 5, 148
caliphate, 218, 331–41, 342–9; authority, 103–4, 110, 331–2, 334, 337–8, 342, 344, 497, (after decline of temporal power), 110, 240, 335, 344; charisma, 110, 111–12, 120, 344–5, 456; classical theory of, 110, 244, 331, 348–9, 353; divine sanction, 36, 63, 332, 337–8; and hajj, 13, 105, 336, 337, 340, 341; and justice, 103–4, 333, 336; legitimacy, 331, 333, 336, 337–8, 341, 342, (see also kinship (and caliphal legitimacy) and under Abbassids); military aspect, 333, 336, 337, 341; and military class, 26; mosque/palace relationship, 340–1; Ottomans and, 122, 123–4, 240, 244; piety, 103, 105, 333, 336; pragmatism, 244, 331–2, 342–3, 348–9, 353; public visibility, 336, 340–1; and Sasanian ideology, 332, 340–1; Shah Rukh’s claim to, 354; Shi’ite ideology, 331, 332, 334, 335, 465; succession ceremonies, 333, 334, 339–40, 344; al-Tabari’s concept of good, 107; and taxation, 104–5, 336; universalist ideology, 13; see also individual dynasties and accession ceremonies; allegience (caliphal ceremonies); khatib; and under courts, rulers’; Seljuks; Sunnism; ‘ulama; ‘umma

Calixtus II, pope, 399
canon law: Byzantine, 291, 294, 312, 412; Latin, 282–3, 385, 386, 388, 398, 495
Canossa, Map 5, 387
Index

Capetian dynasty, 153, 377, 395, 408–9; and Burgundy, 372, 382; succession, 383, 393, 395, 397, 398; West Francian core territory, Map 8a, 143, 372, 395 Carmathians (Qaraunia), 220, 239, 335, 496 Carolingian empire, Map 8a, 143; and Byzantium, 192; consensus, rule by, 59, 74; disintegration, 150, 367–9, 371, 375; documentary sources, 48, 60–1; government, 149, 165, 173, 177, 274, 367, 400–1; languages, Latin and vernacular, 39, 40; law and customs, 59, 61, 62, 74; military force, 157; and papacy, 138, 140, 143; rulership, norms and values of, 54, 149, 202, 288–9; succession, 393 Castle, Map 8b, 145, 148, 373–4, 505; cortes, 402; German kings sought in, 371, 395; Islamic customs, 138–9; succession, 383, 393–4; vernacular literary culture, 39, 284; wealth, 369, 492 castles, 150, 377 Catalan mercenaries, 325 Catalonia, 49, 62, 394 Cathar heresy, 20–1, 139, 146, 379, 387, 392 cathedrals, 133, 277 Catherine of Siena, St, 164 cavalry: Turkish, 237, 459, 460; western, 157; see also knighthood Cem, brother of Bayezid II, 125 ceremonial BYZANTIUM, 34–5, 85–7, 204, 291–2, 293, 303–9; influence, 191, 192, 322 ISLAMIC WORLD, 105, 336, 337–9, 340–1, 356–64; Cairo Sultanate, 109, 116–17, 356–7, 360–1, 363–4; and legitimacy of rulers, 107, 109, 343–6; Mehmed II adapts Byzantine, 122–3; Turco-Mongol, 115, 356–64; see also accession ceremonial; allegiance (caliphal ceremonies); bay ‘a; drumming; hajj; khatib; robes of honour LATIN WEST, 41, 192, 394, 396, 401, 407 see also accession ceremonial; acclamations; anointing; coronations; designation ceremonies; processions; and under individual polities Chagri Beg, Seljuk leader, 224 Chaldiran, battle of, Map 7, 230–1 Chalkoutzes, Euboian pantebatos, 440 chamberlains, Islamic (hajjis), 463 chanceries: Islamic, 115–16, 463; in Latin west, 48, 50, 65 charisma: Iranian, Turkic and Mongol ideology, 117, 119–20, 240–1, 243, 355, 474, 489; of western emperor, 371–2; see also under Byzantine emperor; caliphate; monasticism, Byzantine charity, see philanthropy Charlemagne, western emperor: Admonitio generalis, 59; canonisation, 53; capitularies, 60; coronation, 14, 143; educational reforms, use of Latin, 39; Einhard’s Life, 53, 266; Mainz bridge, 142; as model of kingship, 257, 264; patronage of shrines of Holy Land, 60, 501 Charles the Bald, king of West Francia, 57, 58 Charles V, king of France, 58, 59 Charles VII, king of France, 59 Charles of Anjou, king of Naples and Sicily, 75 Charles II, king of Naples, 75 Charles IV, western emperor; Golden Bull (opening statements), 278–9; political, 279–80; see also Bulls, Golden; Charter of Liberties of Henry I of England, 60 charters, western, 32–3, 36, 49; avengae (opening statements), 278–9; political, 279–80; see also Bulls, Golden; Charter of Liberties; Magna Carta; Reichslandfrieden Cherson, Map 8d, 418 chests, communal, 403 Childeric III, king of Francia, 266 China, 9, 10–11, 119, 229–30 chivalry, 56, 139, 138, 169, 267–8, 497; orders, 56, 169, 268 Choummos family, 438, 441 Christendom, concept of, Map 2, 136–8, 367 Christianity: in antiquity, 216–17; and European internationalisation, 274; in Islamic world, 9, 190–1, 239, 247, 314, 465, 479; see also church, Byzantine; church, western; papacy; patriarch of Constantinople; monasticism, Byzantine; monasticism, western; saints; and under conversion; war Christine de Pisan, 44, 55–6 Chronicle of Duke Erik, 49–50 chrysobolus, 315, 324, 446–7
Index

church, Byzantine, 14, 184–5, 206–7, 311–16; buildings, 184, 206, 305, (see also under Constantinople); ceremonial, 303–5, 306; formal/informal elements, 198, 199, 206–10, 496; influence outside empire, 79, 87, 138, 190–1; at local level, 199, 313–15, 417, 426–7; moral influence on politics, 207; under Ottoman rule, 441–2, 452, 453; in successor states, 99, 440; and war, 25–6, 417; see also ecumenical councils; iconoclasm; monasticism, Byzantine; patriarch of Constantinople; and under Byzantine emperor; papacy

church, western: and access to divine, 495, 496, 497; archives, 32–3, 37, 46–7, 52, 62, 403; authority and power, 10–11, 136–7, 386–9, 494–5, 496, 497; cathedrals, 133, 277; and Crusades, 25, 136, 152, 175, 379; and education and learning, 11, 42–3, 137, 274, 277; excommunication and interdict, 387–8, 399; historical context, 171–6; jurisdiction, 42, 52, 136–7, 386, 495; Latin language, 39, 137; literacy, 38, 40, 42–4, 137, 273–4, 287, 388, 496; at local level, 148, 171–2, 176, 386–7; and military affairs, 25, 42, 152, 159–60, 497, (see also and war below); organisation, 152, 494–5; and political composition of Europe, 136, 137–8, 155–6, 172, 173, 177; and political participation, 104, 174–5; reform movements, 275–6, 277; and rulers, 175–6, 260, 367, 375, 376, 387; (contention), 155, 166–7, 173–4, 387, 398–400, 495, (endorsement), 52–3, 137, 173, 263, 387–8, 495–7, (see also western empire (and papacy)); taxation, 386; temporal rule, 42, 144, 148, 149, 374–5; in towns, 148, 172; and war, 23, 152, 173, 379; and women, 22, 504; see also Christendom; clergy, western; confraternities; friars; papacy; Reformation, Protestant; saints; and under canon law; conversion; coronations; inquisitions; laity; land; patronage

Church Fathers, 43, 53, 207, 253
Cicero, 43, 261
Circassians, Map 7, 233, 245, 351–2
church factions, Byzantine, 303, 308, 321, 327
Cistercian order, 274, 275
clerical antiquity, legacy of, 489–90; and Byzantine literature, 80, 81, 84, 85–6, 95;

and western norms and values, 43, 253, 257, 261–2, 267; see also Greek legacy;
Persian culture; Roman legacy

Clement, St; relics translated to Rome, 192

Clement V, pope, 155

clergy, western, 8, 41–4, 263–4, 386–9, 495–7; administrative roles, 149, 152, 159, 173, 263–4, 497; appointments, 146, 386, 387, 398–400; celibacy, 387; legal status, 42; in princely households, 407; property rights, 42, 387; secular clergy/religious distinction, 41–2; social mobility, 400; succession, 152, 398–400; temporal rule, 42, 144, 148, 149, 374–5; see also papacy and under education

clientage: Byzantine, 198

codex

Codex Ellenhardi

Codex Manesse

Conciliarism, 283–4, 289

INDEX 523

© in this web service Cambridge University Press

world.cambridge.org

978-1-316-51976-9 — Political Culture in the Latin West, Byzantium and the Islamic World, c.700–c.1500

More Information
index

524

confiscation of property by state: Byzantine, 93, 94, 423, 435, 444, 445, 500; Islamic, 500

confraternities: Byzantine, 88, 99, 209; western, 159, 174, 176

Confucianism, 9–10

Conrad II, western emperor, 255–9; and Burgundy, 60, 256, 271, 373; corruption, 255, 256–7, 258–9, 273, 287; law and justice, 34, 60, 255, 256–7, 271; legitimisation, 53; in Pavia, 256, 258, 271; on realm’s independence of ruler, 256, 258, 271; Regesta imperii, 287; see also Wipo

Conrad III, western emperor, 264

Conrad von Megenberg, 65

consensus

ISLAMIC WORLD, 36, 493
LATIN WEST, 58–9, 493;
Carolingian model, 59, 74; and customs, 61–2; in England, 59, 402; and norms and values, 63, 252–3, 272–3; rulers’ consultation, 35–6, 63–7, 70, 76, 160, 326; and rulers’ legitimacy, 58–9, 63–7, 260; and taxation, 36, 67, 382, 498–9; violence combined with, 76; weak rulers and, 176–7; see also assemblies; contractual government; councils, lay; parliaments

Constantine I, eastern Roman emperor, 304; continuity of imperial power from, 207, 292, 302, 304; Donation of, 13n

Constantine V, Byzantine emperor, 85–6, 301, 417

Constantine VI, Byzantine emperor, 301–2

Constantine VII Porphyrogennetos, Byzantine emperor, 86, 89, 90, 308–9; De administrando imperio, 84, 194, 294, 300; Life of Basil I, 35, 81

Constantine IX Monomachos, Byzantine emperor, 307, 428–9, 434, 451

Constantine X Doukas, Byzantine emperor, 95, 428–9, 437

Constantine XI, Byzantine emperor, 329

Constantine Doukas, son of Michael VII, 424

Constantine Harmenopoulos, 296

Constantine Kombos, 95

Constantine Manasses, 196

Constantinople, Maps 6, 11; absence from, as exile, 95–6, 314; Arab siege (717–18), Map 10a, 14, 301; centrality, 13, 179, 210–11, 291–2, 302–3, 322, 413, (decline), 187, 413; (in narrative sources), 80, 81; ceremonial, 291–2, 303–9; as ‘the City’, 291; civil defence, 417; Constantine I’s foundation, 304; earthquakes, 304; ecumenical councils, 291; education in, 319; emperor’s presence, 302, 305; family networks, 200; foreign visitors’ remarks, 305–6; garrison, tarnata, 299; Golden Gate, Map 11, 308–9; grain supply, 450; guilds, 321, (see also Eparch of Constantinople); hierarchies, 321; Hippodrome, Map 11, 89, 303, 304, 306, 308; justice, 89, 90, 93, 291; Latin capture (1204), 146, 187, 321, 437; mosque, 109; Ottoman capture, Map 10a, 11, 14–15, 122, 125, 189, 231, 306, 308; Auguste, 80, 81; ceremonial, 493; Theotokos Evergetis, monastery of, Map 11, 431; Theotokos Kecharitomene, monastery of, Map 11, 425; trade and commerce, 79, 100, 186–7, 321, 422, 429–30; (foreign merchants), Map 11, 100, 122, 447, 450, (under Ottomans), 454, (see also guilds above)

CHURCHES, Map 11, 305; at Blachernai, 306; Holy Apostles, 206, 304; Nea Ekklesia, 305; St George, at Mangana palace, 306; St Polyeuctos, 196; St Sophia (Holy Wisdom), 178, 206, 293, 297, 304–5, 306, 307, 308–9, 312

PALACES, Map 11; Blachernai, 306; Great, 87, 301, 305, 306, 308–9; Mangana, 306

see also círcus factions; patriarch of Constantinople; senate, Constantinopolitan

Constantinople, Latin empire of, 187–8, 321, 322, 373–4, 439; consequences of creation, 98–9, 187–8; overthrow, 189, 322 consultation, see consensus contention, 166; church/state, 155, 166–7, 173–4, 387, 398–400, 495; in western political life, 73–4, 76, 494; see also violence; war contracts, private, 48–9, 104, 129, 295, 403, 428, 449 contractual government: Byzantine, 324–5; Islamic, 337, 338, 340; Latin west, 35–6, 67, 270, 324–5, (see also coronations (approbation of people; oaths))
Index

conversion: to Catholicism, of Byzantine elites, 451; to Christianity, 138, 139, 143, 144, 148, 369, 373; to Islam, 104, 218, 229, 234–47, 248, 279, 118–19, 228, 229, 359

co-operation, see consensus

Copst, 217, 461

Cordoba, Map 7, 108, 145, 337, 341, 467

Corinth, Map 6, 424, 438

coronations, 58, 62–3, 75, 495–6

BYZANTIUM, 297, 308, 311, 495–6

ISLAMIC WORLD, 338–9, 495

LATIN WEST, 56–62; affirm legitimacy, 52, 57, 58–9, 394, 396; anointing, 52, 57, 58, 137, 394; anticipatory, 394; approbation of people, 58–9, 396; church’s role, 52, 57, 58, 493; continuity, 56–7; Hungarian, 66; oaths, 58, 59–60, 62–3, 66, 279; ordinates, 57–8; of western emperor, 13, 14, 143; see also under Conrad II; England; France

Corpus Christi processions, 172

corruption, Byzantine provincial, 97

councils, church: at Clermont, 379; at Ctesiphon, 217; see also ecumenical councils
councils, lay, 36, 70, 85
countryside: Byzantine, 184, 200–1, 202, 203; Latin west, 144, 394

coups d’état, 198, 200, 298–300, 316
courtliness, 267–8

Courtrai, Map 5, 174
courts, judicial

BYZANTIUM, 35, 89

ISLAMIC WORLD: Buyid non-religious, divan al-muzalim, 468; sultanate, hubn, 357, 362; qadi’s, 35, 37, 104, 126–7, 492–3

LATIN WEST, 280, 384–5, 402, 403–4, 500; ecclesiastical, 42, 52, 136–7, 386, 495; seigneurial, 31–2, 402; shire, 69–70

see also justice

courts, rulers’

BYZANTIUM, 293, 309–11; centrality, 95–6, 100, 198, 291; ceremonial, 34–5, 85–7, 204, 291–2, 293, 303–9; (influence), 191, 192, 322; competition, 198, 211, 309–10, 320; costumes and regalia, 432; eunuchs, 310–11; hierarchy, 309–11, 316, 413, 494; new elites at, 448; oratory, 293–4; precedence manuals, 307–8, 309–10; Psalms on culture, 94–5; women at, 204, 311, 407; see also court-titles, Byzantium

ISLAMIC WORLD, 128, 336–9, 475–6; ceremonial, 337–9, 363–4; court-titles, 99–100, 111–12, 478, 480; literature, 107, 110, 115–16; peripatetic, 235, 336, 360

LATIN WEST, 168–9, 368, 407, 408; retinues, 375, 406–7; see also under individual polities and dynasties

court-titles

BYZANTIUM, 88, 309–10, 315, 316, 418–19; material value, 309–10, 414; on seals, 88, 320; women holders, 204

ISLAMIC WORLD, 99–100, 111–12, 478, 480

craftsmen, Constantinopolitan, 321, 429

Crezy, battle of, Map 5, 378

credit; Byzantine goldsmiths’ provision, 429

Cretae, Maps 1, 6, 10a, 181, 184, 188; trade, 448, 449; Venetian rule, Maps 8d, 9d, 441
crowns, 56, 57, 118, 338–9; Byzantine, 66, 191, 192; see also coronations

Crusader states, Maps 8c, 10c, 136, 145, 186, 221; cultural fusion in, 12, 138, 322; fall, 137, 145; see also individual states

Crusades, 83, 152, 226, 233; Ayyubids and, 112, 232; First, Map 8c, 25, 145, 175, 313, 379; Fourth, Map 8c, 146, 306, 321, 437; ideology, 20–7, 33–4, 317–18, 367; Seventh, 232

Ctesiphon, Map 7, 217
culture, definition of, 17–18

Cumans, 66, 185

customary law, 47, 61–2, 74, 384–5, 500; codification, 60, 170, 281; rulers confirm, 59–60, 255, 271; see also laws and customs under Burgundy; Carolingian empire; Castile; England; France

Cuthbert, St, 173

Cyraith Hyeol (legal compilation), 286

Cyprian, Pseudo-, 286

Cyprus, Maps 1, 6, 8d, 10a, 181, 184, 187, 209, 448

Cyril and Methodios, Sts, 192

Czechs, 269, 373

Dafydd ap Gwilym, poet, 286

Damascus, Maps 7, 10a, d–f, 23, 103, 118, 346; ceremonial, 363, 364; learning, 113, 247, 479

Dand醤qan, battle of, Maps 7, 10c, 224

Dante Alighieri, Divine Comedy, 160

Danube region, 180, 185
dates of study, 134, 140
Daylam, Map 7, 221, 222, 223, 237
De cerimoniis ('Book of ceremonies'), 194, 303
de la Pole family, 391, 395
debt, in Byzantium, 429, 450
Deheubarth, Map 4, 383, 394
Delhi, Map 7, 361
Demetrios Chomatenos, archbishop of Ohrid, 99, 322, 323, 440
Demetrios Kydones, 85
Denmark, Map 8b, 153, 369, 395; Christian realm created, 144, 373; Saxo
Grammaticus' history, 268, 270
designation ceremonies: Islamic world, 333, 334, 339–40, 344; Latin west, 394, 396
diplomacy: Byzantine, 83–4, 182, 186, 205–6, (gifts), 87, 192, 194, 423–4; Latin west, 38–9, 384; see also marriage alliances, dynastic
display: Abbasid, 105, 341; Byzantine, 306–7, 423–4, (of prisoners-of-war), 305; in Latin west, 266–8, 389–90, 407, 409; 'Turco-Mongol, 363, 364; see also ceremonial; courts, rulers'
dispute resolution, in Latin west, 492–3; local, 46, 61–2, 67, 74, 504; violent, 33, 46, 166, 380, 497–8, 504; see also justice; law
dissent, religious, 20–1, 388–9; see also Arianism; Cathar heresy; heresy; Reformation, Protestant
divine sanction of rulers: in Islamic world, 36, 122, 331, 332, 337–8, 355; (see also under caliphate); in Latin west, 59, 67, 165, 260, 262, 387; (and proven ability), 255, 258, 264; and military
success, 293, 299; Mongol, 117, 119–20; see also under Byzantine emperor
divorce and remarriage in Byzantium, 312
dominican order, 276
Donation of Constantine, 13n
Dormition of the Virgin, feast of, 304, 322
Doukas; History, 82
Doukas family, 316–17, 449
dream interpretation, 328, 355
drumming, Islamic ritual, 357, 362, 364
Dubois, Pierre, 153
Durham, Map 5; bishops, see Aethelwine; Hatfield, Thomas
dynastic rule: Byzantium, 198–9, 298, 300–1, 444–5, (family histories and), 112, 113–14, 124–5, (see also Isaurian dynasty; Komnenian era; Palaiologan era); Islamic world, 107, 248, (see also under jingizids; Mamuluk dynasty; Qalawunid); Latin west, 370–1, 375–6, (see also Capetian dynasty; Carolingian empire; Hapsburg, house of; Hohenstaufen dynasty; Ottonian dynasty; Plantagenet dynasty), see also family rule; marriage alliances, dynastic
earthquakes, 304
economy: Byzantium, 184, 185, 187; Latin west, 32, 144–5, 276–7, 377, 381–4; see also agriculture; trade and commerce; wealth; and under towns and cities; Wales; war
eccenical councils, 206–7, 291, 301–2, 312
Edessa, Latin county of, Map 8c, 191
education
BYZANTIUM, 312, 314, 318–19
ISLAMIC WORLD, 23, 466, 470
LATIN WEST, 38–9, 177, 267, 274–5, 409; church's role, 137, 277; of clergy, 11, 42–3, 44, 137, 274, 388, 495; in law, 281–4, 409, 491–2, 493, 495; officials', 281, 282, 388, 400, 409, 495; schools, 277, 287; and social mobility, 400, 409
see also learning; literacy; universities
Edward the Confessor, king of England, 53, 259
Edward II, king of England, 396
Edward III, king of England, 38, 378, 384, 391, 395
Edward, prince of Wales (the Black Prince), 378
Egypt, Maps 2, 7; Arab conquest, Map 10a, 214; Ottoman conquest, 123–4, 232, 234; sources, 115, 117, 126–8, 461, 462; see also Cairo Sultanate; Copts; Fatimids; Ikhshidids; Tulunids
Eike of Regnow, Sachsenspiegel, 166, 282, 283
Einhard
life of Charlemagne, 53, 266
Eirene, Byzantine empress, 77, 204, 299, 301–2, 312–13, 318
Eirene Doukaina, Byzantine empress, 300, 425
Eirene Komnene, sebastokratorissa, 201n
Eliduguizids, Map 10c, 221
Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of England, 55, 75
election: caliph, 333; divine, 14, 59, 293, 355; George of Pelagonia's advocacy, 328; western rulers, 396,
Index

(emperors), 64, 153, 258, 396; western senior clergy, 398–400
Elisabeth of Schönau, 44
elites, 2, 5–6, 8; general and power, 410–12, 414
BYZANTIUM, 416–38; before 1204, 416–25; after 1204, 438–55; dependence on emperor, 99–100, 309–10, 414, 445–7, 454, 455; display, 306–7, 423–4; exclusion from, 412–13; family groupings, 414, 410–21, 438; general and power elites, 410–12, 414; imperial posts and rank, 414, 420–3, 427, 443–4, 500, (see also court-titles, Byzantium); imperial salaries, 418–19, (see also rhogai); Italian connections, 82, 100, 192, 447–52; Komnenian period, 93, 94, 310, 432–8; landholdings, 414, 419–20, 422, 423, 427, 500; marriages, 437, 438, 447–8, 449–50; new mercantile, 428–9, 431, 432, 446, 447–8, 449; and Ottomans, 231, 246, 459–40, 441–2, 444, 451–4, 493; privileges, 94, 432, 433, 434, 445–7, (see also promoi); revenues, grants of, 432, 434, 444; senatorial class expanded, 428–9, 431, 432, 433, 447–8; Italian connections, 441–2, 451–2; sources, 416–17, 428, 432; in successor states, 438, 439, 440; terms for, 412, 454; trade and commerce, 82, 427–32, 438–9, 447–50, (see also Italian connections; new mercantile above); wealth, 94, 310, 432–6, 452, 454–5, (see also imperial posts and rank; imperial salaries; landholdings; privileges; revenues above); see also courts, rulers'; court-titles; military elites; officials; senate, Constantinopolitan
ISLAMIC WORLD, 234–47; early, 234–40, 456; medieval, 240–3; late medieval, 243–7, 479–82; administrative and court, 456, 479–82, 496–7, 499, (see also officials); general or regional, 462, 500; local, 225, 462, (under Turco-Mongol rule), 231, 245–4, 479, 483, 493, 503, 504–5; non-Arab, 213, 237–9, 244, 246, 479; Persian culture, 244, 246, 479; property, 485, 499, 500; rewards for loyalty, 336, 337, 338–9, 345, 474–5, 482; Sasanian, surviving under Islam, 239; warbands/entourages become, 474–7, 478; wealth, 485, 499, 500; see also military elites; slavery (elite); ‘ulama
LATIN WEST, 45, 376–400; economic power, 381–4; enforcement of status, 377, 389–92; judicial power, 150, 384–6; land and power, 150, 152, 158, 376–80, 381–4, 409, 414, 498; lay succession, 393–8; local, 31–2, 45–6, 69–70, 504–5; royal/imperial favour, 162, 384, 406, 414; royal marriages, 391, 408; social diversification, 158, 277, 391, 409; urban, 158–9, 383–4, 391, 409; wealth, 32–3, 46, 157, 377, 414, 498, 500; and written culture, 45–50, 285; see also clergy, western; knighthood; lords and lordship; military elites; military ethos; nobility
Ely, Map 5, 171–2
Emma, queen of England, 55, 504 emotion, 22, 256, 385–6
empires, see Byzantium; Carolingian empire; Constantinople, Latin empire of; Nicaea, empire of; Ottoman empire; Trebizond, empire of; western empire
England, Map 5; administration, 49, 55, 401; coinage, 38, 404–5; consensus, rule by, 59, 402; coronations, 56, 57, 58; documentary sources, 48, 49, 50, 278, 404; and France, 45, 146, 147, 148, 372; historical writing, 49, 34; and Ireland, 145, 147; justice, 31–2, 59, 68–9, 280, 401–2, 408; kings' household knights, 406; kings' relationship with nobles, 40, 63, 68–70, 382, (see also Barons' War; Magna Carta); languages, 39, 40, 151, 285; laws, 59, 68, 282, (Common), 68, 402, 408, (customary), 281, 402; local affairs, crown intervention in, 408;
Index

Norman rule, 54, 151, 153, 168, 172, 395; and papacy, 137, 155; peasants, 370, 392; privateers, 15; St George, cult of, 174; and Scotland, 72, 145–6, 173; succession, royal, 395–6, 398; taxation, 150, 382; towns and cities, 151, 493; unity, 402–3; and Wales, 69, 145–6, 285, 369, 375; Wars of the Roses, 69–70; wealth, 369, 381, 492; see also Anglo-Saxon England; Magna Carta; Parliament, English

entourages, leaders’: Islamic, 244, 472, 474–7, 478; in Latin west, 375, 406–7

Eparch of Constantinople, 320; Book of the Eparch, 91, 295–6, 321, 424, 429

Epilaios, Map 6, 99, 418

epidemics, 233; see also Black Death

Eprios, despotate of, Maps 6, 9d–e, 99, 187–8, 321–2; elites, 438, 440; and Franks, 439, 440; political theory, 322, 323; rivalry with other Greek states, 188, 190, 415

eschatology: Byzantine, 293, 328; Islamic, 108–9, 121, 335; Turco-Mongol, 350, 355

estates, assemblies of, see parliaments and estates

Ethiopia, Map 7, 216

Eudocia Makrembolitissa, Byzantine empress, 434

cenuchs: in Byzantium, 203, 204, 310–11, 320; in Islamic world, 238

Euphrosyne, Byzantine empress, 300, 302

Europe: concept of, 134–8; Mediterranean and transalpine contrasted, 135, 369; see also individual politics and Christendom

Eustathios Maleinos, 423

Eustathios Romaioi, see Petra

excommunication and interdict, 387–8, 399

factions: Abbasid court, 128; circus, Byzantine, 303, 308, 321, 327; in Italy, 152, 167, 323; western aversion to, 273

family: in Byzantium, 198–200, 201, 291, 316–17, (artificial), 209–10, 412, (groupings of elite), 414, 419–21, 438; of Islamic officials, 247, 479; in Italian communes, 152, 162, 163; women’s influence through, 23, 24, 37, 222–3, 471; see also dynastic rule; kinship

family confederations, Islamic, 222–3, 240–2, 476; Buyid, 222, 223, 243, 468

family law, 282, 312, 386

family rule: Byzantine, 310, 325, 434–5, 436–7, 444; in post-Abbasid polities, 240–1, 243, 248, 474; Seljuk, 222, 224–5, 476; western clergy and, 42; women’s influence, 23, 24, 37, 222–3, 471; see also dynastic rule; family confederations

Famine, western Great (1315–22), 369–70

Faraj (Al-Nasir Faraj), sultan of Cairo, 119

Farazdaq (poet), 103

Fatima, daughter of the Prophet, 334, 335

Fatimids, Map 10, 108–9; Berber supporters, 220, 238, 335, 460; and Byzantium, 109, 193; caliphate, Map 10, 109, 220, 332, 346; ceremonial, 109, 346; in Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Maps 8c, 10b, 109, 220–1, 225–6; in Iriqiqi, Map 10, 108–9, 220–1, 337, 460; legitimacy, 109, 335, 456; Sasanian ideology, 332; Shi ism, 243, 331, 335, 494

fealty, see loyalty; oaths

femans (Ottoman decrees), 123, 441–2 feudal system, 151, 324, 377

feuds, 65, 73–4, 166, 380

Fez, Map 7, 228, 337, 476, 483–4

fiction, western vernacular, 40

finances, English, 404

Finland; see also Scandinavia

First Catholic bishopric, 138

flourishing, see Arab

flood, see Great

flooded, see Great

floods, 65, 73–4, 166, 380

Fleez, Map 7, 228, 337, 476, 483–4

Fleury, see Abbeys

flock marriage, 128

Flinders, M. 4, 147; counts, 64, 372, 408

Florence, Map 5, 162, 163, 170, 451

foreigners: Byzantine empresses, 311; Palaiologan imperial grants to, 444; rulers, 163, 167–8, 394–5, 407, 468–9; visitors to Constantinople, 304–7

forests, 381

formularies, 61–2

fortifications, rulers’ control over, 377 foundations, pious and charitable, 266, 500–1; see also waqf

France, Maps 1, 4, 5, 8b; and Burgundy, 147, 158, 372, 382, 383; Byzantine marriage negotiations, 192; church, 173, 399–400; coinage, 405; coronations, 56, 57–8; customs, 71, 402; dialects, 39; historical writing, 49; Islamic raiding stopped at Poitiers, 14; Jews, 169; justice, 32, 70–1, 402, 404, 408; kingship, 70–2, 156, 165, 173, 395, 402;
Index

408–9; landownership, 71–2; law, Roman, 404; nobility, 70–2, 150, 408; and Ottomans, 15; and papacy, 155, 156; (Avignon schism), 147, 148, 367; Parliament and Estates General, 70, 161; succession, 383, 395; Valois dynasty, 383, 395; vernacular literature, 285; Wars of Religion, 505; wealth, 369, 492; see also individual rulers and Capetian dynasty; Carolingian empire; Cathar heresy; England (and France); Jacobite Franciscan order, 276; Frank, 59, 278; and Byzantine successor states, 188, 439, 440–1; kingdoms in Europe, 14, 142; polities in Greece, 83, 440; see also Crusader states; Frederick I Barbarossa, western emperor, 40, 65, 373, 382, 388; Frederick II Hohenstaufen, western emperor and king of Jerusalem, 23, 48, 59, 65, 166–7, 323; Free Companies of mercenaries, 378 freedom, purchase of, 392 friars, 174, 274, 275, 276 Friday prayers, 109, 341, 497; naming of ruler, see khatla friendship (philía), in Byzantium, 97 Frisia, Map 4, 141 frontier regions: Byzantine, 180, 210, 211; in Islamic world, 359, 458; in Latin west, 138–9, 150–1, 158, 164–5, 177 fusion, cultural, 12; in Crusader states, 12, 138, 322; in Ilkhanate, 118–19, 479 Galata/Pera; Genoese enclave, Map 11, 100, 122, 447, 450 Gallus Anonymus, 274 Garonne basin, Map 4, 370 garrison towns (amuš), Islamic, 234–5, 458–9, 461 Gelasius, pope, 52–3 Gemistos Plethon, George, 328 Genghis Khan, Mongol leader, Map 10d, 117, 119, 350, 352, 362 Geniza documents from Cairo, 128–9 Genoa, Maps 5, 8b, d, 186–7, 374, 447–8; colony at Pera, Map 11, 100, 122, 447, 450; and Palaiologoi, 83, 188; sources, 48–9, 83; trading routes and possessions, Map 8d geography, Map 1; al-Maqrizi on Egyptian, 127–8; see also under Byzantium; Ireland; west, Latin geomancy, 355 George, St, 174, 306, 317 George Akropolites; History, 81–2, 198 George the Monk; Chronicle, 80n George of Pelagonia, 328 Georgia, 79, 184, 190–1, 215, 216 Gerald of Wales, 288, 402 Germannic peoples, 142, 148–9, 216 Germany, Maps 4, 5; Monumenta Germaniae historica, 49; population growth, 144; symbolic communication, 50, 401; vernacular literature, 285; see also individual states and western empire gesture, communication through, 41 Ghassan, federation of, 217 al-Ghazali, 111, 348, 349 Ghazan, Ilkhan, 118–19, 476 ghazi (‘holy warrior’, honorific title), 359, 496 Ghaznavids, Map 10c–e, 110, 114, 221, 224; see also Mahmud of Ghazna Ghibeline-Guelph contention, 167 ghulans (‘Islamic slave soldiers’), 237, 238 gifts: Byzantine diplomatic, 87, 192, 194, 290, 423–4; Byzantine imperial, of land, 423, 432, 434, 436, 443, 444, 500; Islamic royal, 361–2, 482 Glaber, Ralph, 273, 408 Godfrey, margrave of Tuscany, 262–3 Godfrey de Bouillon, king of Jerusalem, 282 Godfrey of Viterbo, 141, 288 godparenthood in Byzantium, 209 Gog and Magog, 186–7, 283, 100, 122, 447, 450 Great Heidelberg Book of Songs (Avignon schism), 147, 148, 367; see also under Byzantium; Ireland; west, Latin Great Fleece, Order of the, 56, 169 Great Heidelberg Book of Songs, 368 Great Lavra, Athos, Map 6, 422, 431, 435 Greece: Byzantine rule, Map 5a–f; Catalan Company of the East in, 378; Latin rulers, Map 9d–f, 188, 440–1; silk production, 424 Greek language, 39, 461; Attic, 84, 95, 293, 310 Greek legacy: learning, 11, 288, 465; political ideology, 330, 489 Gregory I, pope, 137, 288

529

© in this web service Cambridge University Press

www.cambridge.org
Gregory VII, pope, 146, 387, 399, 504
Gregory IX, pope, 282–3
Gregory Nazianzus, 207
Gregory Pakourianos, governor of Ohrid, 96, 425–6, 431, 434, 435
Guelf/Ghibelline contention, 167
guilds, 159, 384; Constantinopolitan, 321, (see also Eparch of Constantinople);
Florentine, 162, 163; political influence, 63–4, 162, 176, 384; in Thessaloniki, 326–8
Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, 23
Gwynedd, Map 4, 369, 393, 394
hadith, 102, 127, 215, 466; ahl al-hadith, 331–2, 465; authority, 104, 107, 465
Hafsids, 221, 228, 483–4
hagiography, 44, 46, 98, 204, 206
Hainault, county of, Map 4, 64
hajj (annual pilgrimage to Mecca), 64; caliphs and, 13, 105, 336, 337, 340, 341; mahmal and kiswa, 357–8; Ottomans and, 123–4, 358; ruler of Mali makes, 490
Hamadhan, Maps 7, 10a, 224
Hamamids, 221
Hansa, Map 5d, 375, 493
Hapsburg, house of, Map 5, 15, 371, 396
al-Hariri, Maqamat, 457
harmony, ideal of, 76, 166, 292
Harold, king of the English, 251
Harthama b. al-Nadr al-Khattali, 459
Harun b. Yahya, 305
Harun al-Rashid, Abbasid caliph, 337, 340
Hasan b. Buya, Rukn al-Dawla, 223, 241–2, 345
Hashmid branch of Quraysh, 240, 334, 335
al-Hashimiyah, Map 7, 336, 458–9
Hatfield, Thomas, bishop of Durham, 159–60, 497
Hauteville family, 185
Helena of Anjou, queen of Serbia, 192–3
Helgaud of Fleury, 259
Henry IV, king of Castile, 138–9
Henry I, king of England, 60, 63, 283, 399
Henry III, king of England, 63, 382–3, 384, 396
Henry I, king of Germany, 149–50
Henry II, western emperor, 53, 259
Henry III, western emperor, 252
Henry IV, western emperor, 146, 372, 387, 504
Henry V, western emperor, 399
Henry de Bracton, 282, 283
heraldry: in Byzantium, 320; in Cairo
sultanate, 363–4; in Latin west, 159, 172, 320, 407
Herat, Map 7, 472, 476
heredity, see kinship
heresy, 20; in Byzantium, 170–1, 299, 328; in Islam, 239; in Latin west, 170–1, 495; see also individual instances
hierarchies
BYZANTIUM, 36, 292, 309–21; court, 309–11, 316, 413, 494; ecclesiastical, 311–16, 494; military, bureaucratic and Constantinopolitan, 316–21, 494
LATIN WEST, 157, 165, 494–5
Hierissos, Chalkidiki, Map 6, 426
Hildegard of Bingen, 44
Himyar, Maps 7, 10a, 9n, 214, 217
Hincmar of Rheims, 44, 46, 98, 204, 206
Hildegard of Bingen, 44
Hodore, king of the English, 251
Hartama b. al-Nadr al-Khattali, 459
Harun b. Yahya, 305
Harun al-Rashid, Abbasid caliph, 337, 340
Hasan b. Buya, Rukn al-Dawla, 223, 241–2, 345
Hashmid branch of Quraysh, 240, 334, 335
al-Hashimiyah, Map 7, 336, 458–9
Hatfield, Thomas, bishop of Durham, 159–60, 497
Hauteville family, 185
Helena of Anjou, queen of Serbia, 192–3
Helgaud of Fleury, 259
Henry IV, king of Castile, 138–9
Henry I, king of England, 60, 63, 283, 399
Henry III, king of England, 63, 382–3, 384, 396
Henry I, king of Germany, 149–50
Henry II, western emperor, 53, 259
Henry III, western emperor, 252
Henry IV, western emperor, 146, 372, 387, 504
Henry V, western emperor, 399
Henry de Bracton, 282, 283
heraldry: in Byzantium, 320; in Cairo
sultanate, 363–4; in Latin west, 159, 172, 320, 407
Herat, Map 7, 472, 476
heredity, see kinship
heresy, 20; in Byzantium, 170–1, 299, 328; in Islam, 239; in Latin west, 170–1, 495; see also individual instances
hierarchies
BYZANTIUM, 36, 292, 309–21; court, 309–11, 316, 413, 494; ecclesiastical, 311–16, 494; military, bureaucratic and Constantinopolitan, 316–21, 494
LATIN WEST, 157, 165, 494–5
Hierissos, Chalkidiki, Map 6, 426
Hildegard of Bingen, 44
Himyar, Maps 7, 10a, 9n, 214, 217
Hincmar of Rheims, 54, 57, 58, 275, 288
historical writing
BYZANTIUM, 80–2; centred on Constantinople, 80, 81; classicism, 80–1, 84; external, 82–4; idealisation, 80–2, 83–4; late Byzantine, 81–3
ISLAMIC WORLD: Abbasid, 105–7, 462; isuuds, 127; late medieval, 115, 116, 351–3; origin narratives, 351–2; Ottoman, 124–5; ivyara, 19, 110–11, 112–13, 469–70; universal histories, 105–6, 113, 118–19, 125
LATIN WEST, 43–4, 49–50, 53–6; clerical and lay, 44, 388; origin narratives, 148–9, 160–1, 172, 265, 268–70; treatises on power adopt form, 288, 402; women patrons and writers, 44–5; see also under Hungary; Italy; Poland
Hohenstaufen dynasty, 371, 396
holymen and women: Byzantine, 207–8, 328–9; Ottoman, 124–5; see also saints; Sufism
holy sites: Charlemagne’s patronage, 60, 501; political use, 171–2; see also pilgrimage
House of Wisdom, 105
household: Byzantine oikos, 199–201; elite women’s management, 37; western princely, 375, 406–7
Hrotsvitha of Gandersheim, 44
Hugh Capet, king of France, 395
Hulegu, Ilkhan, 119, 227, 351, 477
humility, 292–3, 294
Index

Humphreys, Stephen; elements of political culture, 7, 33–5, 490–1
Hundred Years War, 147, 370, 378, 384
Hungary, Map 8b, 66–7; and Byzantium, 66, 192; Christian realm created, 144, 373; confederate government, 66–7; and empire, 256, 288; ethnic and religious diversity, 66, 138; Golden Bull (1222), 66, 279, 282; historical writing, 49, 265, 268–9, 270, 278; Jews, 66, 138; justice, 66; and Nafplion, 75; Ottoman expansion into, 15; summons to arms, 377
hunting: Byzantine imperial, 290; Islamic, 330, 341, 357, 358
Hürrrem Sultan (Roxelana), 23
Husayn Bayqara, Timurid ruler of Herat: conquest and elite formation, 472, 473, 474–5, 477; opposition to, 473, 476; and political order, 473–4, 485
Hussite movement in Bohemia, 147–8
Hypapante, feast of, Byzantium, 306
Iberia, Caucasus; Georgian Bible, 216
Iberian peninsula, Maps 1, 2, 5, 7, 8b, 9a, 10a–b; Byzantine rule, Map 9a; caballeros villanos, 158; Christian reconquest, Map 5, 145, 148; cultural fusion, 12; Jews, 138, 454; Latin–Christian kingdoms, 145; Visigoths, 137, 142–3, 215; women rulers, 397; see also individual polities
 Ibn Abd al-Hakam, 462
Ibn Abd al-Zahir, 117
Ibn Aybak al-Dawadari, 480
Ibn al-Farraj, 348
Ibn Iyas, 481
Ibn Jama’a, 116n, 244n
Ibn Khaldu’n, 120, 244n, 490
Ibn Miskawayh, 113, 464
Ibn al-Mubarak, 26
Ibn al-Muqaffa, 341
Ibn al-Qalani, 113
Ibn Ra’iq, amir al-umara’, 464
Ibn Rushd (Averroes), 288
Ibn Shiraz, 471
Ibn Sina, 240
Ibn Taghri Birdi, 356–7
Ibn Taymiyya, 116, 244n
Iceland: law and justice, 34, 49; literature, 39, 268, 284, 285, 286; Norwegian rule, 146, 285; oral culture, 49; political organisation, 49, 141, 161
iconoclasm, 184–5, 301–2; opposition, 83, 208; suspension (787–815), 301–2, 312–13; ultimate end (843), 204, 312–13
icons, 99, 192–3, 496
Idirs Imad al-Din, 109
Ifrīqiya, Maps 7, 10a; Aghlabid rule, 220, 357; Fatimid caliphate, 220–1, 337, 460; Hafsid rule, 221, 228, 483–4
Ikhsishidis, 219–20, 221, 237, 346
Ilkhanate, Maps 9a, 10d, 117–19; administration, 476, 483–4; and Cairo Sultanate, 118, 233, 356, 358; cultural synthesis, 118–19, 479; elite formation, 476, 477, 479, 482; establishment, 222, 229; internal weakness and decline, 356, 478; and Jingizid tradition, 352; iqāb, 355; successor states, 244, 477; Sunnism, 118, 229, 358; waqīb, 485; women’s power, 503
ilm al huruf (science of letters), 355
Imad al-Din (secretary to Saladin), 112
imamate, 331, 334, 335, 465
Inal, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 234
inauguration-rituals, see accession ceremonial; acclamations; anointing; coronations; designation ceremonies
infantry, western, 163, 378
inheritance, 492–3; Byzantine common chrysobulls, 446; in Islam, 104, 128, 500; in Latin west, 71–2, 282, 381–2, (clergy rights), 42, 387, (local customs), 403, 440–1; see also succession
innocent II, pope, 192
Innocent III, pope, 138, 399
inquisitions: Islamic mihna, 331–2, 465; in Latin west, 20–1, 388–9, 495
insignia, 56, 300, 309; see also crowns; robes of honour
intelligence-gathering, 181–2, 479
interpreters, 447
Investiture Contest, 20–1, 146, 387, 398–9, 504
Ioannina, 117
Iowa, 324, 326, 446, 449
Iwerth ap Madog, Cyfraith Hywel, 286
Ita’s (Islamic land grants), 241, 464, 467, 472, 499–500
Iran, Map 2; see also Persia
Iraq, Map 2; Abbasid rule, 218–19, 464, (decline), 221, 223, 237–8, 459–60; Arab conquest, Map 10a, 214, 234–5; Buyid
control, 110, 221, 223, 237, 241–2, 338–9, 459–60; Carmathians, 335; Hamdanids, *Map 10b*, 221, 237–8, 471; Judaism, 236; Mazyadids, 221–2; under Seljulo, *Map 10c*, 224, 226; under Umayyads, 463; Zanj revolt, 219, 464; see also Baghdad
Ireland, *Map 4*, Anglo-Normans, 145, 147, 151, 375; culture, 39, 404; geography, 141, 369; kingdoms, 373, 374
Isaac II Angelos, Byzantine emperor, 430–1
Isabella I, queen of Castile, 397–8
Isaurian dynasty, 300–2
Isfahan, *Maps 7, 10c*, 224
Isodore of Seville, 168, 261, 272
Iskandar b. Umar-Shaykh, Timurid prince, 121
Islam, *Map 10a*; Arabic as language of, 39, 215; authority, 47, 213, 465, 496; (see also under hadith; law; *ulama*); foundation, 213, 215, 465; and Greco-Roman culture, 11, 465; and heresy, 239; identity, 215; and Judeo-Christian religions, 9, 123, 217, 465; Latins’ accommodation with, 138; lay religious experience, 497; missions, 490; *muslim* as term, 215; oral and written culture, 9, 47, 107, 126–7, 465, 466; scriptural literalism and speculative reasoning, 331–2, 465; sectarian diversity, 222; soteriology, 333, 349; universalism, 13, 248; see also caliphate; conversion (to Islam); imamate; *jihad*; Shi ism; Sunnism; *ulama*; *umma
Isma’ili Shi ism, 222, 230, 243, 335
isnads (chains of authorities), 47, 127
Istanbul: Topkapı palace, *Map 11*, 123; see also Constantinople
Istria, *Map 4*, 88
Italy, *Maps 5, 8a*, 144; archives, 48–9, 82, 91–2, 403; banking, 383–4, 447–8, 450; Byzantine elites and, 82, 100, 192, 447–52; Byzantine rule, *Map 9b*, 91–2, 144, 180, 183, 184; communities, 141, 151–2, 154, 288, 374; and empire, 144, 146, 256, 376; faction and civil strife, 152, 167, 323; historical writing, 49, 269; Muslim raiders and colonists, 144; Norman rule in south, 54, 144, 185–6, 393; possessions in Mediterranean, *Map 8d*; trade and commerce, *Map 8a*, 82, 100, 186–7, 370, 424, 447–9; see also individual cities and Lombards; papacy
Iviron monastery, Athos, *Map 6*, 422, 425, 431, 435
Jacquerie, 162, 370
Jagiellonian dynasty of Poland-Lithuania, 197
Jahan Shah, leader of Black Sheep Turks, 230, 483–4
James IV, king of Scots, 54
Janissaries, 246, 493
Japan, 10
Jaqmaq, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 233, 356–7, 477
Jarir (poet), 103
Jarir school of law, 466
Jews and Judaism: in Byzantium, 413, 428, 454; Cairo Geniza documents, 128–9, exclusion and expulsions, 169, 392, 413, 454; in Hungary, 66, 138; in Iberian peninsula, 138, 454; and Islam, 9, 236, 465; Khazars adopt Judaism, 9; in late antiquity, 216, 217
*jihad*, 26, 317–18, 359, 456; Ayyubids and, 112; Ottomans and, 122, 359, 496; *Sama‘i* ‘fighting scholars’, 108
Jingizids, 228, 229, 477; Chaghadai dynasty, 229, 244; dynastic ideology, 117, 119–20, 350, 352; succession, 117, 118, 242

© in this web service Cambridge University Press

www.cambridge.org
Index

Knights Hospitaller of Rhodes, 374–5
knowledge and power, in Islam, 350, 354–5
Knox, John, 503
Kodinos, Pseudo-, 86–7
Komnenian era, 186–7, 306, 307–8; diplomacy, 186, 437; elites, 93, 94, 310, 432–8; family government, 199, 311, 434–5, 436–7, 444; women’s influence, 200–1, 311
Komnenoi, Grand, 187–8; see also Trebizond, empire of
Konungs shuggjía, 67
Konya, Maps 6, 7, 186, 231
Kufa, Map 7, 234–5, 336, 465–6
al-Kunduri, Seljuk vizier, 225
Kurds, 222, 228, 244, 351
Kutama Berbers, 220, 238, 335, 460
Kyzikos, Map 6, 417
labour force, western, 32, 369–70, 377, 392; see also peasants
laity, western, 139; administrators, 159, 388; and church authority, 275–6, 388, 496, 497; literacy, 51, 281–4, 287, 388, 496
land, 24–5
BYZANTIUM: confiscations, 93, 94, 423, 435, 444, 445, 500; elite holdings, 414, 419–20, 422, 423, 427, 500; imperial gifts, 423, 432, 434, 436, 443, 444, 500; material and liquid assets valued above, 201; poor protected against encroachment, 90, 97, 200, 202, 296, 421, 426, 427; provincial holdings, 419–20, 421, 422–3; sources, 92–3; state control, 202; and status, 419–20, 498; see also under Athos, Mount; monasticism, Byzantine
ISLAMIC WORLD, 483, 484–6, 498, 500; as private concern, 127, 128, 491–2, 500; sultans and, 123, 500; tax, kharaj, 484, 498; see also ʿaḡaʾ; waqfs
LATIN WEST, 74, 177, 498–501, 504–5; Black Death and, 369–70; church and, 32–3, 37, 46–7, 52, 61–2, 381, 386; clergy ownership, 42; Cluniac concept of landed property, 381; and jurisdiction, 32, 61–2; and labour dues, 32, 377; lesser landowners, 63–4, 67, 68, 502; local government, 158; partitioning, 382–3; peasant smallholders, 47, 370; and power, 150, 152, 158, 376–80, 381–4, 409, 414, 498; reclamation, 369; rulers’ relations with landowners, 71–3; sources on, 36, 37, 38, 46–7; 76; violent defence of rights, 380, 500; wealth from, 32–3, 46, 157, 377, 414, 498, 500; women’s holdings, 24, 502
see also agriculture
Langton, Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, 399
languages, 3; western diversity, 3, 38–45, 135–6, 151; see also individual languages and politics
Languedoc, Map 4, 370, 381, 392; French rule, 372, 403, 408; see also Cathar heresy
laqabs (Islamic honorific titles), 344–5, 353–5; Buyid, 110, 223, 345; and legitimacy, 343, 344–5; Turk-Mongol, 353–5; Umayyads of al-Andalus, 108
Larissa, Map 6, 437
Laskaris family, 449, 450
Lasswell, Harold; politics as
Latin principalities in east Mediterranean, 186, 188, 444; see also individual principalities
Latin west, see west, Latin law
BYZANTIUM, 89–91; canon, 291, 294, 312, 412; codes, 90–1, 295–6; emperors and, 90–1, 295–6, 300, 301; Roman legacy, 90, 291, 295, 296–7, 420–1; women’s property rights, 420–1; see also Petrus
ISLAMIC WORLD, 45, 103–4, 491–2; Ottoman, 123, 124, 247, 362, 492–3, 505; religious authority, 39, 47; literacy in, 281–4, 409, 491–2, 493, 495; local bye-laws, 161; on noble status, 409; rulers’ confirmation, 59–60, 255, 256, 271; sources, 46–9, 280;
transcending political divisions, 404; treaties and surveys, 252, 282–4; see also customary law; justice; and under Burgundy; England; France; Iceland; Norway; Wales; western empire

ROMAN: in Byzantium, 90, 291, 295, 296–7, 420–1; in Latin west, 47, 148–9, 385, 404; public/private distinction, 400, 401; see also justice; lawyers

lawspeaker (léguoματος), Icelandic, 34 lawyer(s): Byzantine, becomes patriarch, 318, 492; in Latin west, 286, 409, 492, 495, (governmental posts), 159, 163, 170, 492

leagues and alliances, 154–5, 176, 375; see also marriage alliances, dynastic learning, 11, 489–90

BYZANTIUM, 318–19, 451

ISLAMIC WORLD, 105, 240, 349, 354–5, 467; see also ulama; and under Baghdad; Cairo; Damascus; al-Tabari; Timurids

LATIN WEST, 177, 409; church and, 11, 42–3, 137, 274, 277

see also education; historical writing; literature; universities; and under Greek legacy

legitimacy: antique precedents and, 56, 148–9, 256–8, 268–9, 337–8; ceremonial affirming, 337, (Islamic world), 107, 109, 343–6, (Latin west, see acclamations; anointing; coronations; designation ceremonies); coups d’état as evidence, 298, 300; dynastic marriage and, 300, 302, 308; ecclesiastical endorsement, 398, (Christian), 52–3, 137, 275, 299, 300, (Islamic), 108, 340, 341; military power and, 56, 242, 244, 293, 298, 299, 333, 336, 348–9; symbolic acts, 343–6; see also divine sanction of rulers, and under individual politics and caliphate; consensus; kinship; šika; tribal traditions; ulama; victory

Lekapenos family, 199, 200

Leo I, Byzantine emperor; coronation, 297

Leo III, Byzantine emperor, 184–5, 300–1; Ezò gió, 90, 295, 296

Leo IV, Byzantine emperor, 301

Leo V, Byzantine emperor, 83–4

Leo VI, Byzantine emperor, 295–6, 300, 312; novellas, 295–6; Taktika, 317, 419–20; see also Book of the Eparch

Leo III, pope, 14

Leo the Deacon, 198

Leo Kephalas, 434

Leo Phokas, 430

León, kingdom of, Map 8b, 145, 374, 383, 393–4, 397

letters: Byzantine, 36–7, 82, 89, 95–7, (imperial, basilikà grammatà), 206; in Latin west, 44, 252, 259

libraries, 40, 108; see also archives

Lincoln, Map 5; bishop, 271–2

literacy
BYZANTIUM, 319, 427, 491, 492

ISLAMIC WORLD, 126, 491–2


see also education; written culture

literary gatherings, Byzantine (theatra), 95 literature, 84, 491; classical influence on Byzantine, 80, 81, 84, 85–6, 95; Islamic court, 107, 110, 115–16; vernacular, 39, 54, 284, 285, 286; see also hagiology; historical writing; panegyric; poetry

Lithuania, Map 8b, d, 148, 197, 505

Laudprand of Cremona, 205–6, 305

Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, king of Gwynedd, 394

local society
BYZANTIUM, 98, 182, 426–7, 438; church in, 199, 313–15, 417, 426–7; villages, 205, 206, 426–7

ISLAMIC WORLD, 24, 462; see also under elites; Ottomans; Seljuks; Timur

LATIN WEST, 31–2, 146–7, 158, 160–1, 176, 406–7, 408–9; assemblies, 67, 68, 161; church in, 148, 171–2, 176, 386–7; crown intervention, 408; elites, 31–2, 45–6, 69–70, 504–5; inheritance customs, 403, 440–1; justice, 31–2, 69–70, 402; villages, 150, 161, 176, 369; see also dispute resolution

Lollard heresy, 171

Lombards, Map 8a, 142, 183, 269

London, Maps 5, 8d, 285, 391, 449, 493
lords and lordship, 3, 150, 504–5; ecclesiastical, 42, 374–5; economic resources, 381–2, 500; foreign, 167–8; judicial role, 32, 74; mutuality of vassalage, 162; and peasants, 369, 370, 391–2, 500; in political order, 150, 152–3, 375, 400, 401; women’s influence, 502; see also nobility

Lorraine, Map 4, 273, 371

Lothar III, western emperor, 264

Louis VI, king of France, 408

Louis VII, king of France, 388, 402, 408

Louis VIII, king of France, 384, 387–8, 402–3

Louis IX, king of France (St Louis), 23, 57, 232, 399; ‘Baptistère de’, 330; justice, 70, 402; prohibits internal violence, 70, 75; sainthood, 53–4, 173

loyalty; rulers reward followers for, 162, 241, 336, 337, 338–9, 345, 474–5, 482

Lusignan dynasty of Cyprus, 209

Lütfi Pasha, Ottoman vizier, 124

Luther, Martin, 51, 171, 288, 495, 496; political consequences, 10–11, 15, 496

Luxembourg, Map 4; dynasty of, 371, 396

luxury goods, 32; in Byzantium, 290, 307, 423–4, 428

Macedonian dynasty, 199

Machiavelli, Niccolò, 51

Macrobius, 257

Madina al-Zahra, Cordoba, Map 7, 108, 337, 341

madrasas, 466, 469

Magnifica Carta, 60, 63, 66, 279

Magyars, 149–50, 265, 268–9

al-Mahdi, Ubayd Allah, Fatimid caliph, 337

al-Mahdiyya, Map 7, 337

mahmal (procession of hajj palaquin), 356–7

Mahmud of Ghazna, 114, 224, 345

Maine, county of, Map 4, 376, 405

Mainz, Map 5, 133, 142; archbishops, 255, 256–7, 258–9, 264

Majd al-Din Muhammad Khwafi, 473–4

Maleinos family, 420, 421, 423

Mali; ruler’s pilgrimage to Mecca, 490

Malik b. Anas; family background, 466

Malik al-Rahim, Buyid emir, 223

al-Malik al-Salih, Ayyubid ruler, 232

Malikshah, Seljuk sultan, Map 10c, 225, 226; and Nizam al-Mulk, 19, 110–11, 469

Mamluk dynasty, Map 10c, 232–3; arts, 330, 457; buildings, ceremonial and propaganda, 116–17, 363–4; dynastic rule, 351–2, 353–4, 355; and Timur, 119, 233; see also Cairo Sultanate; Qalawunids mamluks (military slaves), 26, 110, 237, 459, 460; in Egypt, 237, 481, 504

al-Maʾmun, Abbasid caliph, 104, 218

al-Maqrizi, 109, 116, 127

al-Mahdi, Ubayd Allah, Fatimid caliph, 337

al-Mawardi, 348–9

Mawardi, Pseudo-, 107–8

INDEX
Index

Mazyadids, 221–2
Mecca, Maps 7, 10a, 13, 123–4, 214, 218; see also hajj
Medina (Yathrib), Maps 7, 10a, 13, 123–4, 214, 465–6
Mehmed I, Ottoman sultan, 441–2, 477
Mehmed II, Ottoman sultan, 122–3, 234; and Byzantine ideology, 11, 122–3, 124, 329; and church, 122, 306, 452; see also Constantiopole (Ottoman capture)
Melisende, queen of Jerusalem, 397
Melkite church, 190–1
Mendicant orders, 174, 274, 275, 276
mercenaries: in Byzantium, 325, 346, 443, 444; in Latin west, 378, 388
merchants: Byzantine hierarchies, 321; in Latin west, 277, 384, 391, 409; see also trade and commerce
mercy, 272, 294, 325, 385–6
Merv, Map 7, 336, 459
messianism, Islamic, 114, 121, 122; Fatimid, 108–9, 220; Turco-Mongol ideology, 350, 355; violence over, 494, 496; see also eschatology; millenarianism
Methodios, St, 192, 312–13
methodology of project, 3–4, 490; question-led, 4, 506–9
Michal II, Byzantine emperor, 300, 302
Michael III, Byzantine emperor, 299
Michael VII Doukas, Byzantine emperor, 423
Michael VIII Palaiologos, Byzantine emperor, 94, 189, 324; recovery of Constantinople, 81–2, 83, 189, 322
Michael IX, Byzantine emperor, 447
Michael Attaleiates, 423–4, 425–6, 432, 434
Michael Choniates, archbishop of Athens, 438, 440
Michael Kritoboulos, 82, 452–3
Michael Psellos, 36–7, 94–5, 96–7, 19, 319, 428–9
mihna (Islamic ‘inquisition’), 331–2, 465
Milan, Map 5, 144, 170, 280
military affairs, 8; Byzantine, 198, 199, 301; in Islamic world, 458–60, 463, 478; (and taxation), 123, 460, 461, 492; (see also caliphate; military aspect; and under individual polities and dynasties); in Latin west, 376–80, 409; power as source of legitimacy, 56, 242, 244, 293, 298, 299, 333, 336, 348–9; see also following entries and violence; war
military elites, 25–7
BYZANTIUM, 199, 316–18, 418–20, 496; and civilian bureaucracy, 25; commanders rise to throne, 86, 198, 292, 298–9; diversification, 418–19, 436, 443, 448; eunuch commanders, 204; provincial, 421
ISLAMIC WORLD, 26, 237–9, 456, 458–9, 479, 496–7; and civilian bureaucracy, 25, 463, 499; commanders’ prominence, 338–9, 361, 478; Ottoman, 123; see also mandals; warlords
LATIN WEST, 25, 33, 157–60, 163, 376–80, 497–8; church and, 25, 159–60, 497; ideology, 159–60, 163, 378, 497; see also chivalry; knighthood; nobility; violence; war
military ethos: Byzantium, 293, 317–18, 494; Islamic world, 240–1, 242, 265, 358–9, 494, 496; Latin west, 33, 56, 159–60, 409, 497–8; see also chivalry; victory; violence; war; and under rulership
military orders, monastic, 152
military service, 67, 377–8
militias, urban, 325
millenarianism, see eschatology
mills, 381
mines and minerals, 381
ministeriales
Mirdasids, 222
Mirrors for Princes: Byzantine, 294;
Islamic, 107–8, 110, 111, 115, 341, 349, (by Nizam al-Mulk), 19, 110–11, 469–70; in Latin west, 51, 54, 288–9; Sasanian tradition, 341
missions, religious, 490; Christian, 137, 192, 210, 274, 312, 490; Islamic, 490
Mistra, Maps 6, 9d–e; see also Morea, despotate of
mob rule (demokratia), Byzantine fear of, 327
Mokios, St, 304
monarchy, see rulership
monasticism, Byzantine, 315–16, 425–6; archives, 31, 92–3, 94, 126, 127, 204, 296, 427; buildings, 184, 206; charisma, 312, 315–16, 416, 496; and iconoclasm, 208; individualist ethos, 496; land and property, 92–3, 94, 422, 426, 435, 442; local leadership, 426; monks become patriarchs, 318; mysticism, 208–9; under Ottomans, 442, 453; patrons, 315, 425–6, 431; political role, 199, 208–9, 315–16; privileges, 315–16, 433–4; rhogas, 422; ‘spiritual children’, 412; trade and commerce, 422, 431; typika,
Index

197, 315; see also individual monasteries and Athos, Mount

monasticism, western: lay involvement,
275, 399–400, 500; literacy and learning,
42–3, 44, 277, 287, 388; orders, 152,
275, 277, 496, (see also Cistercian order;
Clniac order); scriptoria, 277; secular
clergy/religious distinction, 41–2;
vernacular use, 40

Monemvasia, Maps 6, 9d–e, 326, 446,
447, 449

monetisation, 119, 145, 377–8

Mongols, Map 10d; and Abbasids, 115,
227, 478; and Ayyubids, 232; and
Byzantium, 193; ceremonial, 115;
Chaghadai dynasty, Map 10f, 229, 244;
elites, 229, 244, 477; hunting parties,
358; invasions, Map 10d, 213, 222, 350;
and Islam, 117, 118–19, 228, 229, 359;
lajabs, 355; laws, 362; Oghuz Turks
replace, 230, 231; and Ottoman
legitimacy, 124–5; rulership, ideologies
of, 117, 229, 350, 352, 474, 476,
(genealogy and divine sanction), 117,
119–20, 229, 351, (Jingizid), 117,
119–20, 350, 352; sources, 117;
stabilisation after invasion, 115, 478;
succession, 117, 118, 242, 474, 503;
and Turco-Mongol successor states, 228,
244, 363; violence, politics of, 229, 423,
474, 477; women’s influence, 503; see also
Golden Horde; Ilkhan; Jingizids;
Turco-Mongol peoples and politics
monotheism, 9–11; context of Islamic, 213,
216–17; and monarchy, 9, 10, 11
monothelitism, 299

Montfort, Simon de, earl of Leicester, 63,
280, 382–3, 403

Moray, kingships of, 374

Morea, despotate of the, 189, 190, 324,
328, 449–50; and Franks, 439, 440–1;
see also Chronicle of the Morea
Moschopoulos, Manuel, 294, 324–5
mosques, 340–1

Mosul, Maps 7, 10a, c, 237–8

Mu’awiyah b. Abi Sufyan, Umayyad
caliph, 214

al-Mu’ayyad Shaykh, Mamluk sultan of
Cairo, 233, 477

Mughal empire, Map 3, 227, 230, 489

Muhammad, the Prophet, Map 10a, 101,
105–6, 214, 340; foundation of Islam,
213, 215, 465; see also hadith

Muhammad b. Tughluq, sultan of
Delhi, 361

Muhammad b. al-Zayn, 330

Mu in al-Din Natanzi, 121

al-Mu’izz, Fatimid ruler, 109

Mu’izz al-Dawla (Ahmad b. Buya), Buyid
emir, 223, 241–2, 243, 345, 471

al-Muqtadi, Abbasid caliph, 226

Murad I, Ottoman sultan, 245, 441–2, 477

al-Musabbihi, Fatimid emir; diary, 126

Muscovy, 87, 502–3

al-Mustafadi, Abbasid caliph, 223, 243,
345, 480

al-Mu’tasim, Abbasid caliph, 106, 219, 459

al-Mutawakkil, Abbasid caliph, 337–8

Mu’tazilism, 347, 468

al-Muti, Abbasid caliph, 223, 243

mutuality, 35

mythology: of chivalric orders, 169; Near
Eastern, of kingship, 337

Nicholas I Mystikos, patriarch of
Constantinople, 411, 439

Nicholas IV, pope, 192

Nicaea, Maps 6, 9d

Nicaea, empire of, 213, 233, 356, 358;
see also Byzantine Empire

Nasr b. Ahmad II, Samanid emir, 108, 337

Nasrid kingdom of Granada, 129, 148,
171, 280, 382

Nasr b. Ahmad II, Samanid emir, 108, 337

Nasrid kingdom of Granada, 129, 148,
171, 280, 382

national identities, western, 155

Turco-Mongol genealogies, 351–2; in
western origin stories, 160–1

Naples, Map 8b, 75, 170, 383, 397

al-Nasir Muhammad, Qalawunid sultan of
Cairo, 118, 233, 356, 358, 360–1

Nasr b. Ahmad II, Samanid emir, 108, 337

Nasrid kingdom of Granada, 129, 148,
228, 476

national identities, western, 155–6, 172

naval power: Arab, 215; Byzantine, 322,
325, 327

Neophytops the Recluse, 209

neoplatonism, 350

Newark, England, Map 5, 68–9

Nicea, Maps 6, 9, 301–2, 417

Nicea, empire of, Map 9c, 98–9, 187–8;
elites, 438, 440, 441; external relations,
415, 439; George Akropolites on, 81;
and monarchy, 9, 10, 11

Nicolas Kabasilas, 94

Nicholas Notaras, 447

Nicholas IV, pope, 192–3

Nicholas Kabasilas, 94

Nicholas Notaras, 447–8

Niketophoros II Phokas, Byzantine emperor,
86, 200, 300, 317, 421

Niketophoros III Botaneiates, Byzantine
emperor, 411, 434

Niketophoros I, patriarch of
Constantinople, 80n

Niketophoros Blemmydes, 322–3
Index

Nikephoros Bryennios, 319, 437
Nikephoros Choumnos, 438
Nikephoros Gregoras, 82, 88–9, 100, 198, 443, 444
Niketas Choniates, 198
Niketas Magistros; letters, 95
Nile-to-Oxus region, Map 2, 113, 227–34, 243–7, 350–64; see also constituent parts and Turco-Mongol peoples and polities
Nizam al-Mulk (Seljuq vizier), 225, 226, 469–70; Sytarat-nama, 19, 110–11, 469–70
nobility, western, 74–5, 158, 263, 389–92; legal status, 390, 409; and rulers, 66, 70–2, 150–1, 377, 408, (see also under England); see also lords and lordship nomads; Arab, 213, 248, 335, 340, 483; northern, and Byzantium, 185; see also Turco-Mongol peoples and polities
Nomos georgikos (‘Farmer’s Law’), 296
Normans: customs, 71, 403; duchy, Map 4, 144, 403; in England, 54, 151, 153, 168, 172, 395; in Ireland, 145, 147, 151, 375; in Italy, 54, 144, 185–6, 393; peace discourse, 379; and Scots, 72; see also Sicily (Norman kingdom) norms and values, 7–8, 18, 22–3; implementation, 254, 287, 289; see also law and under individual spheres, polities and topics
Norsemen, 149–50
Norway, Map 88, d, 67–8; and Iceland, 146, 284, 285; kingdom and government, 67–8, 144, 153, 373, 395; law-codes, 67, 68; literature, 39, 54, 284
Notaras family, 447–8, 449, 450
Notitiae (Byzantine lists of bishoprics), 314–15
al-Nu man, al-Qadi, 109
Nur al-Din, Zengid ruler, 228
Nuremberg, Map 5, 288, 493
oaths, 137, 325, 340, 394; and consensual rule, 50, 324–5; see also bay a; coronations (oaths)
office, deference to, 110, 256, 258, 401 officials
Byzantium, 198, 199, 318–20; careers, 318–19, 320, 438; efficiency and standing, 25, 36; imperial grants of posts and rank, 414, 420–3, 427, 443–4, 500, (see also court-titles, Byzantium); personal connections, 203, 438; seals, 88, 89, 98, 319–20, 410; wealth, 47, 422, 429–30; women, 420–1
ISLAMIC WORLD, 36, 456, 469–70, 481–2; Buyid, 468; in Cairo Sultanate, 234, 479–81; Christian, 479; family traditions, 247, 479; Ottoman, 503; tax, provincial, 462; see also idama; vizierate
LATIN WEST, 47, 384, 388; clerical, 149, 152, 159, 173, 263–4, 497; education, 281, 282, 388, 400, 409, 495; lay, 159, 277, 384, 400, 409; ruler’s responsibility for, 255, 262, 263, 271–2; social mobility, 477, 584, 409; see also administration; lawyers
Oghuz Khan (mythical figure), 351
Oghuz Turkmen, 224, 226, 230, 231, 244; see also Black Sheep Turkmen; Ottomans; Safavids; White Sheep Turkmen
Ohrid, Map 6, 96, 440; see also Demetrios Chomatienos; Gregory Pakourianos
Olga (Helga), Princess of Rus, 503
oral culture: in Byzantium, 97; in Islamic world, 47, 107, 126–7, 465, 466; and judicial testimony, 46, 47, 97, 126–7; in Latin west, 40–1, 46, 47; oratory, Byzantine, 80–1, 82, 84–5, 293–4, 295 origin narratives, 148–9, 160–1, 172, 265, 268–70, 351–2
Orkhan, Ottoman leader, 231, 245, 351
Osman, Ottoman leader, 124–5, 231, 351, 475
Otto I, western emperor, 110, 143
Otto III, western emperor, 504
Otto, bishop of Freising, 373
Otto of Brunswick, 373
Ottomans, Maps 3, 9e–f, 10e, 121–5, 230–2; administration, 15, 123, 124, 451, 482, 492–3, 505; artillery, 489; and Byzantium, 189, 489, (advance through Nile-to-Oxus region, 30; women, 420
Orkhan, Ottoman leader, 231, 245, 351
Osman, Ottoman leader, 124–5, 231, 351, 475
Otto I, western emperor, 110, 143
Otto III, western emperor, 504
Otto, bishop of Freising, 373
Otto of Brunswick, 373
Ottomans, Maps 3, 9e–f, 10e, 121–5, 230–2; administration, 15, 123, 124, 451, 482, 492–3, 505; artillery, 489; and Byzantium, 189, 489, (advance through Anatolia and Balkans), Maps 3, 9e–f, 10e, 189, 210, 231, 439–40, 441, (capture of Constantinople), Map 10e, 11, 14–15, 122, 189, 231, 489, (consequences of conquest), 15, (relations with Byzantine elites), 231, 246, 439–40, 441–2, 444, 451–4, 493, (traditions adopted), 122, 124, 193, 231, 329, 505; and Cairo Sultanate, 123–4, 232, 234, 358; and church, 441–2, 452, 453; conquests after fall of Byzantium, Map 10e, 15, 189, 232, 234, 358; desshime, 245–6; efficiency and power, 230–2, 489, 492–3, 505; elite formation, 245–7, 475, 476, 477; empire formation, Maps 3, 9f, 10e, 15, 227, 230–2, 477–8, 485–6, 489; justice, 15, 123, 124, 492–3, 505; languages, 246–7;
Persia: Arab conquest, Map 10a, 214, 217, 235–6, 247; Eldiguzids, Map 10c, 221; elites under Islam, 235, 240, 244, 248; non-Muslims in, 239; revolts, 219; under Timurids, 229–30; see also Sasanian empire
Persian culture and traditions, 11; Buyids and, 223, 243; coronations, 339; elites, late medieval, 244, 246, 479; and government, 105, 108, 246, 462, 463, 499; and kingship, 105, 108, 110, 114, 121, 246, 355, (kingship as brother of religion), 19, 342, (Mirrors for Princes), 341, (Ottomans and), 125, 489; and oaths, 340; in post-Abbasid successor states, 332, 350; provincial administration, 235–6, 461, 462, 463; robes of honour; 338; Safavids and, 230–1; Samanids and, 107, 108, 238; scholarship, 11, 240; synthesis with Islamic ideals, 110; wine-drinking sessions, 340–1; see also under Abbasids; Ottomans
Persian language, 107, 213, 239, 246
Peter II, King of Aragon, 391–2
Peter Damian, 262–3, 272
petitions, 33–5; in Byzantium, 34–5, 205–6; in Islamic world, 34, 35; in Latin west, 34, 60, 63–4, 65, 68–9, 70, 162, 449
Philadelphia, Asia Minor, Maps 6, 9d–e, 437
Philanthropenos family, 441, 443
philanthropy: Byzantine rulers’, 294, 300, 325; Islamic, 23, 336; Latin western rulers’ duty, 266; see also foundations, pious and charitable; waqf
Philip Augustus (Philip II), King of France, 72, 372, 382, 403, 405–6
Philip IV, ‘the Fair’, King of France, 70, 161, 173, 402–3
Philip VI, King of France, 395
Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, 56, 169
Philippikos, Byzantine emperor, 299
philosophy, 9–10, 11, 283–4, 465, 489–90
Philothoeis; Kleerologion, 309–10, 315
Phokas family, 200, 316–17, 420, 421, 430; revolts, 200, 423
Photios, patriarch of Constantinople, 294
piety, rulers’, 294; Byzantine emperor’s, 307; Islamic, 103, 105, 333, 336; in Latin west, 252–3, 255
pirogia, 13, 137, 173, 197, 266; see also hajj pipe rolls, 278
Pisa, Maps 5, 8b, 151–2, 186–7, 374
Pius II, pope, 136
plague, 147, 369–70, 483; see also Black Death
Plantagenet, Geoffrey, 401–2
Plantagenet dynasty, 375, 376, 395–6
Plethon, George Gemistos, 328
plunder, 266, 270, 482
poetry: in Islamic world, 103, 110, 336; in Latin west, 284, 285; see also panegyric
Poitiers, battle of, Map 5, 14, 378
Poland, Map 8b, 144, 153, 256, 373, 383, 397; historical narratives, 265, 268–9, 271, 274
Poland-Lithuania, 148, 197, 505
policing, Islamic, 462, 468
political culture, 17–27; definitions, 5–6;
17–18, (Lasswell’s ‘Who gets what, when and how?’), 7, 17, 18, 24, 489;
Humphreys’ essential elements, 7, 33–5, 490–1; previous comparative studies, 6–7
poll tax, Islamic (jizya), 484
Ponzo, Antonio di, 449
poor and weak, protection of; rulership; violence
Pope Boniface VIII, 294, 300, 325; (see also under land); by western rulers, 255, 256–7, 271–2, 401–2
popular opinion, 163, 300, 493
population levels in Latin west, 144, 147, 150, 369–70
Portugal, Map 8b, 74–5, 145, 234, 373–4; see also Iberian peninsula
postal services, 181–2; 340, 468, 479
power, 3, 5–6, 8–9, 17; and authority, 342–3, 400–1; economic, in west, 184, 381–4; general and power elites, 410–12, 414; judicial, 150, 384–6; justification, 7, 8; and knowledge, in Islam, 350, 354–5; land as basis in Latin west, 150, 152, 158, 376–80, 381–4, 409, 414, 498; military, and legitimacy, 56, 242, 244, 293, 298, 299, 333, 336, 348–9; performance of, 336, 364; (see also display); public organisation in Latin west, 400–6; and religion, 8, 20; women’s, attitudes towards, 22, 55–6, 503; see also authority; church, western (authority and power); papacy (power); poor and weak, protection of; rulership; violence
Powys, Map 4, 394
practice and organisation, 7–8; see also under individual spheres
preaching: popular, in Latin west, 174; see also sermons
prisoners-of-war, Byzantine display of, 305
privileges: Byzantine grants, 92, 93, 94, 315–16, 432, 433–4, 436, 445–7, (see also pronoiai; and under elites (Byzantium; Byzantine provinces); taxation); in change for fealty and service, 162, 482; in late medieval Islam, 476, 482; western codifications, 279–80

Privilegium Minus, 64


professional classes; growth in Latin west, 281–4

pronoai (Byzantine privileges), 24–5, 94, 202, 438–9, 441, 445–6; extension, 99, 436, 445–6

propaganda: Byzantine imperial, 88, 300, 307, 308, (see also under coinage; processions); Latin clergy and, 175; see also ceremonial; visual imagery

property, 19, 21, 24–5, 27, 61, 490–1, 498–501; and discourse of violence in Latin west, 380; importance, and abundance of sources, in Latin west, 36, 37, 38, 46–7, 76; see also confiscation; inheritance; land; succession

Protestantism, see Luther, Martin;

Reformation, Protestant

Provençal, county of, of Map 4, 376, 383

provinces, Byzantine: administration, 80, 89–94, 96–8, 296, 312, 314;
corruption, 97; emperors and, 88, 302, 306–7; family networks, 200, 291; in frontier regions, 180, 210, 211; justice, 36–7, 90, 93, 96–7, 296, 314, 435, 446; land holdings, 419–20, 421; legalization, 98, 182; officials, 96–7, 319; posting as tantamount to exile, 95–6, 314; sources, 78, 91–4, 96–8, 319; see also elites

(Byzantine provinces)

provinces, Islamic: under Abbasids, 459, 464; administration, 235–6, 461, 462, 463; Arabic language, 462; Cairo Sultanate and, 361; elites, 462, 470, 483, 500; governors, 103–4, 461, 462, 464, 480; pledges of allegiance to caliph, 340; policing, 462; taxation, 400, 461, 462; under Umayyads, 235–6, 458

psogoi (defamatory tracts), 293

public good, rulers’ concern for, 255, 258, 262, 267, 297, 325

public opinion, 163, 300, 493

punishments, 156–7, 261, 272, 314

al-Qadir, Abbasid caliph, 345, 347

qadisi courts, 35, 37, 104, 126–7, 492–3

al-Qahir, Abbasid caliph, 106

al-Qa’im, Abbasid caliph, 223, 224, 347–8

Qalawun, al-Malik al-Mansur, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 115, 116, 351, 476

Qalawunids, 233; ceremonial and palaces, 116–17, 363–4; dynastic ideology, 351, 355–5, 356, 360–1, 494; and Ilkhans, 118, 233, 356, 358; see also Cairo Sultanate

al-Qalqashandi, Ahmad, 115–16

Qanshaw, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 234

Qara Uthman, leader of White Sheep, 230

Qara Yusuf, leader of Black Sheep, 230

Qarakhindis, Map 10c, 110, 129, 221

Qarakhitay, 226

Qarun (Carmathians), 220, 239, 335, 496

Qayrawan (Kairouan), Maps 7, 10a, 337

Qaytbay, Mamluk sultan of Cairo, 234

Qirimsin, Map 7, 224

Quraysh, 214, 218, 240, 333, 334, 335

Radolish, Thrace, Map 6, 422, 453

al-Rafi’al-Raqqa, Map 7, 336

Ralph de Glanville, 282

al-Ra’iq al-Raqqa, Map 7, 336

Rashid al-Din; Jami’ al-tawarikh

al-Rasulids, 355, 358

rationalists, speculative (ahl al-ray), 331–2, 465

Rayy, Map 7, 346

reciprocity, see contractual government;
mutuality

Reformato Sigismundi, 288–9

Reformation, Protestant, 10–11, 15, 367, 399–400, 503; lay influence, 275, 496; see also Luther, Martin; Wars of Religion

Regesta imperii, 287

Reichslandfrieden (imperial peace), 65, 279

relics, 46, 304, 306; diplomatic and political use, 172, 191, 192

religion, 8, 9–11, 19–21, 490–1, 495–8; see also church, Byzantine; church; western; Islam; Reformation, Protestant; state and religion; and under authority; rulership

rendability, 377

republican tradition in Byzantium, 205
resources, 7–8; material and symbolic, 17; politics and control of, 17, 19; religion and, 19–20
restraint (mansuetudo), 407
retinues, princely military, 375, 406–7
revolts
BYZANTIUM: by elites, and coups d’état, 198, 200, 298–300, 316, 423; tax, in Larissa, 437; Zealot, in Thessaloniki, 326–8
ISLAMIC WORLD: of agricultural slaves, 219, 464; Iranian nativist, 219, 239, 459–60
LATIN WEST, 154; elite attitudes to, 160; excommunication of rebels, 387; against lawyers, 170; peasant, 162, 370; religious symbols, 174; urban, 391
Rhaides, Maps 6, 448
Rhinelands, 269, 371
Rhodes, Maps 1, 10a, 374–5
Rhodian Sea Law, 428
rhogai (Byzantine imperial salaries), 309, 419, 420–3, 432–3
Richard I, king of England, 396
Richard II, king of England, 391, 395, 396
rights, in Latin west, 36, 59–60, 380, 500; clerical, to property, 42, 387
river transport, 141, 142
roads, 11, 141–2, 181–2
Robert I, king of France; Life, 259
Robert de Sorbon, 390
robes, Byzantine court, 32, 309, 423–4
robes of honour, Islamic (khil’ā), 338–9; Abbasid, 105, 111–12, 338–9, 344, 345, (for Buyids), 110, 223; in Nile-to-Oxus region, 118, 361–2
Roman empire, 215–17; Arab conquests, Map 10a, 214, 215–17; 235, 247; Christianity in, 216–17; disintegration in Latin west, 142, 148, 150, 177; robes of honour, 338
Roman legacy, 11
BYZANTIUM, 11, 84; empire as continuation of Roman, 11, 14, 77, 207, 292, 302; fiscal apparatus, 177, 499; see also law (Roman)
ISLAMIC WORLD: political structures, 177, 235–6, 461, 462–3
LATIN WEST, 11, 140, 165, 168, 288; Christian Roman empire, 140, 143, 367; in Germanic kingdoms, 140, 148–9, 216
see also classical antiquity; Latin language
romances, western, 406
Romanos I Lekapenos, Byzantine emperor, 95, 300, 429; Constantine VII and, 86, 309; justice, 90, 93
Romanos IV Diogenes, Byzantine emperor, 186
Rome, Map 8b, 13, 137, 143; see also papacy
Roxelana (Hürrrem Sultan), 23
Rudolf I of Hapsburg, king of Germany, 65, 276
ruleship: accessibility, 34–5, 340–1, 401–2; accountability, 270, 283, 384; deposition, 260, 270, 283–4; display, 266–7, 336; distinction between man and office, 110, 256, 258, 401; foreign, 163, 167–8, 394–5, 407, 468–9; judicial role, 407, (Islamic world), 103–4, 333, 336, 357, 360, 362, 468, (Latin west), 54, 59–61, 63–4, 255; limitations on, 176–7, 331–2; location, fixed or itinerant, 337, 360, 363, 371–2; and military ethos, 56, 293, 336, 358–9, 494; military leadership, 56, 159, 265, 266, 293, 337, 341; monotheism and monarchy, 9, 10, 11; moral and behavioural code, 267–8; mutual relations with subjects, 35–6, 71–2, 162, 270, 323; and nobility, 66, 70–2, 150–1, 377, 408, (see also under England); norms and values, 51–6, 252–3, 292–303, (Byzantium), 292–303, (Islamic), 107, 331–41, 342–9, 350–64, (in Latin west), 51–6, 140, 252–3, 255–70; officials, responsibility for, 255, 262, 263, 271–2; and peace discourse, 379; performance of monarchy, 266–7, 336; philanthropy, 266, 294, 300, 325; and public good, 255, 258, 262, 267, 297, 325; religion as twin brother of, 19, 342; rewards to loyal followers, 241, 336, 337, 338–9, 345, 474–5, 482; symbolic acts, 41, 50, 343–6, 356–64, 401; and towns and cities, 151, 162, 170; and vernacular languages, 39–40, 163; women, 55–6, 397–8, 504, (attitudes towards), 22, 55–6, 503, (regents), 204, 312–13, 501–2, 504; see also accession ceremony; acclamations; Byzantine emperor; caliphate; contractual government; coronations; divine sanction of rulers; legitimacy; Mongols (ruleship, ideologies of); Persian culture and traditions (and kingship); petitions; piety, rulers’; succession; and under individual peoples and polities and assemblies (Latin west); consensus; election; nobility
Rum, sultanate of, Maps 8c, 9d, 10c, 186
Index

Rus, Map 2; church, 13, 79, 185, 197, 208; and Golden Horde, 196–7; royal women, 208, 503–4
Sabuktagin, Ghaznavid ruler, 114
Sachenspiegel (law code), 166, 282, 283
Safavids, Map 3, 227, 230–1, 354, 489; and Ottomans, 230–1, 232, 495
Saffarids, Map 10b, 113–14, 219, 221
St Catherine, monastery of, Sinai, Map 7, 126, 127
St John Prodromos, monastery of, near Serres, Map 6, 441–2
Saladin (Salah al-Din Yusuf b. Ayyub), 112, 228, 232
salaries, 418–19, 498–9; see also rhogai
Salian dynasty, 192, 371, 396
Salih, federation of, 217
Salim Abu al-Ala, 463
Saljuq b. Duqaq, 224
Sallarids, Map 10b, 225n
Samanids, Map 10b, 107–8, 238; area ruled by, 219, 221, 238, 337; Turks in army, 224, 460
Samarqand, Maps 7, 10a, c-e, 120–1, 229–30, 337, 476
Samarra, Map 7, 219, 336, 340, 341; garrison, 219, 237, 459
Sanjar, Seljuk sultan, 226
Sanctori, eruption of, 301
Sardis, Map 6, 417
Sarjun b. Mansur al-Rumi (’Sergius the Roman’), 462–3
Sasanian empire, Map 3; Arab conquest, Map 10a, 214, 217, 235, 477; Christianity in, 217; see also Persian culture and traditions
Sawad, Lower Iraq, Map 7, 107, 464
Saxo Grammaticus, 268, 270
Saxony, Map 4, 149–50, 265, 271, 371
Scandinavia: Christianity, 144, 373; Cnut’s composite kingdom, 153; non-hierarchical tendencies, 165; raiding and conquests, 88, 144, 149–50; trading routes, Map 8d; vernacular languages, 284; woman ruler, 397; see also individual kingdoms
scholarship, see learning
schools, in Latin west, 277, 287
Schweinfurt, Map 5, 288
sciences, 105, 120, 355
Scotland, Map 8b, 39, 72, 369, 399–400; kingship, 54, 72–3, 74, 374, 396–7; wars against England, 145–6, 173
scribes, Islamic, 340, 462, 463
Scriptores rerum Hungaricarum, 49
scripts, rulers’ promotion of uniform, 274–5
seafaring, 141, 181, 182, 215; see also naval power
seal of Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, 159–60, 497
sebeta (Byzantine imperial grants), 434
self-control, 325, 489
Selim I, Ottoman sultan, 123–4, 230–1
Seljuk, Map 10c, 110–12, 224–7; administration, 241, 468–71; and Baghdad, 110, 225, 226, 470; building projects, 112, 225; and Byzantium, 112, 185, 186, 192, 225–6; and caliphate, 110, 111, 224, 225, 226–7, 345, 470; coinage, 110, 346; court literature, 110; decline of sultanate after Malikshah, Map 10c, 226; education of princes, 470; establishment of sultanate, 110, 224; family-based rule, 222, 224–5, 476; and Ghaznavids, 224; historical context, 222–3; and Khwarazmshahs, Map 10c, 226; lagabs, 345, 355; and local populations, 225, 468–9; Osman claims links to, 351; rulership, 110–11, 224–5; and Samanids, 224; sources, 110–12; succession, 226, 242; Sunnism, 224; and Byzantines, 230–1; dynasty, 224; family-based rule, 222, 224–5, 476; and Ghaznavids, 224; historical context, 222–3; and Khwarazmshahs, Map 10c, 226; lagabs, 345, 355; and local populations, 225, 468–9; Osman claims links to, 351; rulership, 110–11, 224–5; and Samanids, 224; sources, 110–12; succession, 226, 242; Sunnism, 224–7, 469, 494; taxation, 469, 471–2; tribal traditions, 222, 240–1, 469, 478; violence, 110; see also Nizam al-Mulk and under Anatolia; Iraq; Khurasan; vizierate
senate, Constantinopolitan, 416, 429; expansion of eligibility, 428–9, 431, 432, 447–8
Serbia, Map 9d–f, 447; in Bulgarian Commonwealth, 190; and Byzantines, 188, 197, 439, 441–2, 451–2; and Ottomans, Map 10e, 189, 231
sermons, 43, 255, 256–7, 258–9, 293–4
Seres, Map 6, 441–3
Speusippus, Leo, lord of Corinth and Argolid, 438
al-Shafi’i, 465, 466
Shah Rukh, Timurid ruler, 120–1, 230, 354, 358
Shahnama, 246
Shajar al-Durr, sultana of Egypt, 504
Index

Shami, Nizam al-Din; Zafarnama, 120
Shams al-Husn, 120–1
Shaybani, Muhammad, Uzbek khan, 473, 486
Shaybanids, 486
Shihab, 335; ideology of caliphate and imamate, 331, 332, (descent from Ali b. Abi Talib and Prophet as source), 334, 335, 466; Isma’ili, 222, 230, 253, 335, (Carmathians), 220, 239, 335, 466; in post-Abbasid successor polities, 222, 243, 494; Samanids and, 108; scholarship, 349, 465; Twelver, 313, 335; Zaydi, 222, 239, 335; see also under Buyids; Fatimids

Sicily, Maps 1, 8b, 10a; agricultural wealth, 369; Aragonese rule, 75, 376, 383; Byzantium and, Map 9a–b, 184; cultural fusion, 12; Islamic rule, Map 10a

Norman Kingdom, 54, 74–5, 145, 185, 373–4; administration, 129, 138, 153; authoritarism, 150, 151; and Byzantium, 138, 186, 187, 191, 196; Muslims in, 138, 169; succession, 393

Side, Map 6.417

Siena, Map 5, 172

Sigismund II, western emperor, 287, 288

Siijama, Map 7, 337

Silk: Byzantine production and trade, 423–4; diplomatic gifts, 87, 194, 423–4; imperial prerogative, 423–4; prestige abroad, 191

Sihaka (right to be named on coinage), 103, 344, 356; and rulers’ legitimacy, 344, 345–6, 356

Simon de Keza; Gesta Hungarorum, 67, 265

Simonis, Byzantine princess, queen of Serbia, 441–2

Sinai; St Catherine’s monastery, Map 7, 126, 127

Sind, Map 7, 215

Sirat Jawfar, 109

Sistan, Map 7, 113–14, 219, 221

Sitt al-Malik, Fatimid regent, 501–2

iyasus (historiographical genre), 19, 110–11, 112–13, 469–70

Skleros family, 316–17, 319, 421, 422, 423, 434

Slavery

Byzantium, 430; imperial use of terminology, 36, 80

Islamic World: agricultural, revolt under Abbasids, 219, 464; elite, 237, 238, 245–6; military, 26, 237, 245, 460; see also ghulams, namulabs

Latin West: disappearance, 391

Slavs, Map 8a, 183, 210

Smallholders, see peasants; poor and weak, protection of social mobility, in Latin west, 158, 281, 389–90, 392, 400, 409, 502; merchants’, 277, 391, 409; see also under education; literacy, officials society: definition, 18; three orders, 160, 162, 482; see also local society sources, 31–7; on non-elite and non-literate, 204, 280; survival rates, 31, 45, 48–50, 89, 125–6; see also under individual spheres, politics and topics

Spain: Visigothic, 137, 142–3, 215; see also al-Andalus; Aragon; Castile; Iberian peninsula; Leon

spheres: Byzantium, Islam, and Latin west, 1–16, 17–27, 31–7; definition and workings, 12–13; sources, and comparison, 31–7

squires, 390, 395–6

State and religion: in Latin west, 137–8, 175–6, 367, 376, 387, 495; ‘ulama ambivalent on issues of, 466; see also contention (church/state)

statehood as abstraction, 51

status, social: Byzantine emperor as source, 32, 99–100; property and, 32, 409, 498; western enforcement, 389–92

Stature of Labourers, English, 392

Stefan Dušan, king of Serbia, 296–7, 316, 442

Stephen, king of England, 397

Stephen I, St, king of Hungary, 259, 282

steppes, Maps 1, 2, see also nomads; Turco-Mongol peoples and polities

Strasbourg, Map 5, 285

strongmen in Islamic world, 243–7, 248, 353–5; and caliphate, 244, 353, 459–60; and ‘golden dynasty’ idea, 350–1; iqababs, 353–5; narratives of leadership, 351–2; performance of power, 364; warbands/entourages, and elite formation, 472, 474–7, 478; see also individual instances, and anir al-umara

Sturlusson, Snorri, 286

succession

Byzantium, 300–1, 328; by female line, 23, 300, 395–6, 397

Islamic World, 23, 125, 339–40,
Index

503; unclear, 121, 226, 242, 243, 474
LATIN WEST, 394–8; conflict over, 382–3; ecclesiastical, 398–400; kinship and, 382–3, 393, 395–6; lay, 393–5; to multiple territories, 376; and partition of territories, 372, 382–3, 393, 394
see also designation ceremonies; election; inheritance; and under individual dynasties and polities
Successors of the Prophet, 465
Surolinos, 43, 53
Sufism, 121, 230, 247, 466
Suleiman I, the Magnificent, Ottoman sultan, 123, 124, 125
Sulpicius Severus; *Life of St Martin*, 257
sultanate, 222, 224; and caliphate, 343, 344, 345; and vizierate, 470; see also Cairo Sultanate; Seljuks; Ottomans
sumptuary laws, 389–90
Sunnism: Abbasids and, 21, 334, 456, 465; *ahl al-hadith* and, 331–2; Cairo and Damascus as centres, 247, 479; and caliphate, 240, 333, 334, (classical theory), 110, 244, 331, 348–9, 353; in post-Abbasid successor polities, 222, 224, 229, 243, 494; see also jurisprudence, Islamic; *ulama*; and under Ilkhinate; Seljuks
al-Suyuti, 339
Sweden, *Map 8b, d*, 49–50, 144, 153
Swiss Confederation, *Map 8d*, 141, 146, 155, 371, 375
symbolic acts, 41, 50, 343–6, 356–64, 401
Symeon, archbishop of Thessaloniki, 443
Symeon, tsar of Bulgaria, 312
Symeon the New Theologian, 208–9
Synesius, 323, 325
Syria, *Maps 2, 7, 10c*; Arab conquest, *Map 10a*, 214; Carthagians, 220; Crusader principalities, 145; elites, 247; Greater (Bilad al-Sham), *Map 7*, 214, 221, 235; Komnenian client states, 186; Ottoman conquest, 232; Timur devastates, 233; Umayyad power base, 214, 235, 458; see also Cairo Sultanate Syriac church, 210–17
al-Tabari, 106–7, 240, 466; history, 106–7, 340, 494; polymathy, 106–7, 466, 494
Tahirids, 341, 459
Tanukh, federation of, 217
Tarasios, patriarch of Constantinople, 312–13
Tarsus, *Map 6*, 183
taxation, 492–3, 498–9
BYZANTIUM, 199; farming, 421–2; justice for smallholders, 97, 296, 314; *konon* (*konon* 477; Ottomans and tradition, 124; privileges, 315, 432, 433, 436, 446, 447; revolt in Larissa, 437; sources, 91–2, 93, 96, 97; Thomas Magistros’ criticism, 325
ISLAMIC WORLD, 235, 237, 460–4; *iqta*’s and, 499
LATIN WEST, 145, 150; church and military power, 426, 427
see also Iberian Peninsula
political lineages, 535; in Madrid, 56
population, 428–9; and economy, 430; and defence, 431
property systems, 432; and administration, 433; and taxation, 434; and law, 435
see also under individual polities
tent, Abbasid caliphs
Thebes, Greece, *Map 6*, 86, 92, 97, 424
Theobald IV, count of Champagne, 72
Theodora, Byzantine empress (consort of Justinian I), 23
Theodora, Byzantine empress, and regent for Michael III, 204, 208, 312–13, 430
Theodora, Byzantine empress (1042–50), 204
Theodore II Laskaris, Byzantine emperor, 322, 323
Theodore Komnenos Doukas, despot of Epiros, 322, 323, 440
Theodore Mankaphas, ruler of Epiros, 322, 323, 440
THEOLOGIKAI KATAKOUZOENAI, 450
Theodore the Studite, 208n, 315
Theodora, Byzantine empress, and regent for Michael III, 204, 208, 312–13, 430
Theodore II Laskaris, Byzantine emperor, 322, 323
Theodore Komnenos Doukas, despot of Epiros, 322, 323, 440
Theodore Mankaphas, ruler of Epiros, 322, 323, 440
THEOLOGIKAI KATAKOUZOENAI, 450
Theodore the Studite, 208n, 315
Theodore of Sykeon, 208
Themistocles, 434
Theophanes Continuatus, 83–4
Theophani, Byzantine emperor, 300
Theophilos, western emperor, 504
Theophilos, Byzantine emperor, 302, 308–9, 430
Theophylact, archbishop of Bulgaria, 96

© in this web service Cambridge University Press

www.cambridge.org
Index

Theophylact, patriarch of Constantinople, 300
Thessaloniki, Maps 6, 9d–e, 190; Akapniou monastery, Map 6, 442; Athonite property, 431; civil defence, 417; Jews, 454; mercantile elites, 446, 449; Norman occupation, 187; under Ottomans, 442–3, 454; silk production, 424; ‘Thomas Magistros’ criticism, 325–6; Venetian rule, 443; Zealot revolt, 326–8
Thessaly, Map 6, 180, 324, 443, 444
Thietmar of Merseburg, 167
Thing (Scandinavian assembly), 49, 161
Thomas Magistros, 325–6
Thrace, Map 6, agriculture, 180, 422, 431, 442; Athonite property, 422, 431, 442, 453; elites, 441, 443, 444, 448; Monemvasiote settlements, 447; Ottomans in, 231
Three Orders, theory of, 160, 162 time-span of study, 5, 14–15
Timur, Turco-Mongol ruler, Map 10e, 119–20, 229–30; building projects, 107, 120; coinage, 356; entourage, 244, 475, 477; ideology and practice of rulership, 119–20, 244–5, 351, 352; laqabs, 354, 355; and learning, 120; and local elites, 244–5; and Mamulks, 119; rise to power, 229–30, 475, 477; war and conquest, Map 10e, 119–20, 229–30, 231, 233, 475, 476, 477
Timurids, Map 10e, 229–30; administration, 482, 483–4; decline, 230, 472–4, 478; elites, 244, 477, 479; and hajj, 358; ideology and practice of rulership, 119–21, 246, 355, 494; laqabs, 354, 355; learning and culture, 120–1, 230, 355; stabilisation of power, 477–8, 485; wagh, 485
Tirol, Map 8, 162
tithe, 386
Tlemcen, Map 7, 228, 476
Toledo, 145
tolls, 381
Topkapı palace, Istanbul, Map 11, 123
Tornikes family, 438, 440
touch, royal, 35
Toulouse, Map 5, 35; counts, 139, 370, 387, 392, 408
towns and cities
BYZANTIUM, 11; in 8th-9th-century crisis, 417–18; 9th-11th-century economic growth, 184; elites, 203, 325, 417–18, 437–8, 446–7, 454; oikos in, 200–1; Open Cities, 79
ISLAMIC WORLD, 47, 248, 466–7; garrison (amur), 234–5, 458–9, 461
LATIN WEST, 288; autonomous, 151–2, 288, 493; church in, 148, 172; city states, 151–2, 170, 184, 383–4, 492; economic power, 184, 383–4; elites, 158–9, 383–4, 391, 409; new, 144–5, 369; political participation in, 36, 63–4, 151–2, 162–3, 280, 409; protest, 163, 391; public opinion, 163, 493; Roman and sub-Roman, 11, 148; rulers and, 151, 162, 170; violence, 497–8; see also communes, city; confraternities; guilds; militias
trade and commerce
BYZANTIUM: emperors’ participation, 430–1, 448; established elites and, 82, 427–32, 438–9, 447–50; imperial privileges, 444, 447; investment in shops and workshops, 422, 429–30; with Italians, 82, 100, 186–7, 447–9; new elites, 428–9, 431, 432, 446, 447–8, 449; under Ottomans, 454; sources on, 45; with western Europe, 449; see also Eparch of Constantinople; silk; and under Athos, Mount; Constantinople; monasticism, Byzantine; women
ISLAMIC WORLD, 215, 228, 483; Ottomans, 123, 454
LATIN WEST, 145, 146–7, 370, 376, 409; Italy, Map 8d, 82, 100, 186–7, 370, 424, 448–9; see also grain; merchants; towns and cities
traditions and traditionalists, Islamic, see hadith
translation: between Arabic and other eastern languages, 107, 468–9; between Arabic and western languages, 288, 348; of Bible into western vernaculars, 216; in Islamic world, of classical works, 11, 105; between Latin and European vernaculars, 39–40, 58, 251–2
Transoxiana, Maps 7, 10a, d; military elite in Abbasid armies, 218–19, 237, 333, 339, 459; under Sasanids, 221, 238, 337; Timur and Timurids from, 229, 475, 477–8, 483–4
Trastevere; church of Maria the Blessed Mother of God, 192
Trebizond, empire of, Maps 6, 9d–f, 181, 187–8, 321–2; court-titles, 87; and Latin empire of Constantinople, 439; local elites, 438; Ottoman conquest, Map 10e,
548 Index

14, 189, 453–4; rivalry with other Greek states, 188, 190, 415

tribal traditions, in Islamic world: and legitimacy, 7, 229, 240–2, 340, 351, 469; see also under Arabs; Buyyids; Seljuks;
Turco-Mongol peoples and polities

Trier, Map 5, 263–4, 269

Trikka; citizen assembly, Map 6, 326

Tripoli, Latin county of, Map 8c, 191

Tripoli, North Africa, Maps, 7, 10a

triumphs, Roman-style, 85–6; see also victory

Troyes Casket, 290

Tughluqids, 361
tughra (sultan’s stylised monogram), 470

Tughrıl Beg, Seljuk sultan, 110, 224, 225

Tughril II b. Arslan, Seljuk sultan, 226

Tulunids, 219–20, 237

Tunis, Map 7, 228, 476

Turco-Mongol peoples and polities, 114–25, 227–34, 350–64, 473–86; astrology, 355; ceremonial and symbolic acts, 115, 356–64; coinage, 356; ‘golden dynasty’, 350–1; ḥalqa, 353–5; legitimisation, 351–2; messianism, 355; millennialism, 350, 355; norms and values, 350–64; peripatetic courts, 360; Persianate elites, 479; practice and organisation, 473–86; sources on, 114–25; succession customs, 422, 350; tribal traditions, 243, 351–2, 362, 469, 478; view of umma, 494; see also individual peoples and polities

Turkish languages, 246–7; literature, 110

Turks: Byzantine dealings after 1204, 82, 100, 188; elites in post-Mongol polities, 244; family confederations, 476; in medieval Islamic armies, 110, 219, 222, 223, 237, 459, 460; post-Abbasid polities, 188, 193; sources, 114–25; see also Cairo Sultanate; Mamluk dynasty; mamlūk; Ottomans; Seljuks;

Turco-Mongol peoples and polities

cultural and social status, 465–6; education, 466; ‘fighting scholars’, 108; legal role, 35, 104–5; use Ottoman Turkish, 247; and rulers’ legitimacy, 108, 340, 341; and Samanids, 107–8

Ullrich of Lichtenstein, 267–8

Uthman b. Affan, caliph, 63, 101

Umayyads of al-Andalus, Map 10a–b, 219, 220, 221, 332, 460; armies, 238, 460; building, 108, 337; kinship and legitimacy, 248, 456

Umayyads of Syria, Map 10a, 102–4, 214–15, 458, 460–3; administration, 460–3; attack on Constantinople, 14, 301; caliphate, 14, 218, 333–4; coinage, 130, 336; factionalism and fall, 218, 458–61–2; Marwanid clan, 214–15, 218; military power, Map 10a, 458; provinces, 235–6, 458; robes of honour, 339; sources, 102–4, 462; succession ceremonies, 340; Syrian power base, 214, 235, 458; taxation, 460–3

umma (community of Muslim believers), leadership of: by caliph, 63, 101–2, 107, 115, 334, 342; in classical theory of caliphate, 111, 348–9; and salvation, 333, 349; by sultans and khans, 111, 118, 352–3

umfree status, 391–2; see also peasants; slavery

universality, see under Islam; papacy; western empire

universities, 277, 287, 388, 400, 495; clergy education, 43, 388, 495; and heresy, 171, 495

Uqaylids, Map 10b, 221

Urban II, pope, 25, 379, 504

Urraca, queen of León and Castile, 397

Uthman b. Affan, caliph, Map 10a, 214, 334

Usun Hasan, leader of White Sheep Turkmen, 230, 234, 354, 483–4

Valois dynasty, Map 4, 383, 395

vassalage, 162; see also oaths

Venice, Maps 5, 8b, d, 9d, 144, 170; and Byzantium, 98, 186–7, 191, 447–8; and capture of Constantinople, 146, 187, 196, (territories won from), Map 8d, 146, 188, 441, 443; political ideology, 322; state archives, 48–9; trading routes and possessions, Map 8d

vernacular languages, 284–7; in eastern churches, 216–17; elites’ and rulers’ use,
Index

39–40, 163; idealisation of past, 285; and Latin, 40, 284, 285, 286; literacy in, 284–7; literature, 39, 54, 284, 285, 286; variety in Latin west, 39; see also individual languages and countries

victory, and rulers' legitimacy, 293, 333, 336

Vienna, Map 5, 489

villages: in Byzantium, 205, 206, 426–7; in Latin west, 150, 161, 176, 369

violence

ISLAMIC WORLD: late medieval political, 472–4, 476–7; Mongol culture, 229, 243, 474, 477; and religion, 494; rulers' succession and legitimisation, 242, 243, 358–9; Seljuk dispute settlement, 110

LATIN WEST, 76; clergy forbidden to shed blood, 42; dispute resolution by, 33, 46, 166, 380, 497–8, 504; amongst dynastic principalities, 375; endemic; routine nature, 33, 70–1; 73–4, 76, 497–8; feuds, 65, 73–4, 166, 380; and ideal of peace, 70–1, 166, 379; and property, 380, 500; urban, 497–8; as virtue and duty, 56, 166, 265, 266

Virgin Mary, cult of, 172, 174, 304, 306

Visigoths, 137, 142–3, 145, 215

visual imagery, 320; Byzantine imperial, 290, 307, 320, 411; (influence abroad), 87–8, 192, 193; Umayyad, 102–3, 108; see also ceremonial; Mamluk dynasty (arts); propaganda; symbolic acts vizierate, 451, 463, 467, 468; Seljuk, 225, 226, 469–70

Vlachs; Ottoman Criminal Code and, 123

Wales, Map 4; economy, 369, 381; England and, 69, 145–6, 285, 369, 375; kings' retinues, 406; kingships disappear, 374; language and literature, 39, 285, 286; legal culture, 286, 404; Marcher lords, 69, 375; partition of kingdoms, 383, 394; squerarchy, 395–6; upland communities, 141; see also Gwynedd

al-Walid I, Umayyad caliph, 103

al-Walid II, Umayyad caliph, 103–4, 340

waqf (charitable trusts), 128, 484–6, 500

war, 19, 21, 25–7, 490–1; Christian doctrines and attitudes, 25–7, 145, 152, 175, 379, 417; economic impact, 70–1, 75, 483, 492; essential element of political culture, 19, 21, 25–7, 490–1; holy or just, 26–7, 119–20, 145, 317–18; Islamic attitudes, 26, 119–20, 358–9, 494, 496–7; (see also jihad); prisoners displayed, 305; private, in Latin west, 33, 73–4; over religion, 496, 498, 503; see also individual wars and; booty; feudal; jihad; military affairs and following entries; victory; violence

warlords, see strongmen

Wars of Religion, western, 496, 498, 505

waterways, 141, 142, 381

weak, the, see poor and weak, protection of wealth, see under Castile; elites; England; France; land; officials (Byzantium)

Welf dynasty, 265, 288

Wenceslaus II, king of Bohemia, 368

West, Latin, Maps 2, 89, 38–76, 131–77, 251–89, 367–409; authority, lack of over-arching, 32, 36; cellular structures, 493, 495, 498, 502, 505; Christendom, concept of, Map 2, 136–8, 367; and disintegration of Roman empire, 142, 148, 150, 177; expansion, 10th–12th-century, 150–1, (and sources), 31–2, 36, 37, 39, 491; geography, 140–2, 177, 369–72; historical context, 131–77; and Islam, 138–40, 142–3; norms and values, 51–6, 251–89, (approach), 251–4; (military use of lower classes), 378, (see also chivalry); practice and organisation, 367–409; sources, 38–76, (abundance), 31–2, 36, 37, 38, 46–7, 76, (languages and users), 38–45

PLURALITY, 134, 135–6, 145, 153, 177, 367–9; church's influence, 136, 137–8, 155–6, 172, 173, 177; early medieval, 135, 140, 142, 177; later medieval, 493–4; legal cultures, 404; linguistic, 3, 38–45, 135–6, 151; and religion, 170–1; theorists, 156

see also individual polities, dynasties and topics

western empire, Maps 4, 88; Byzantine marriage negotiations, 192; centres of gravity, 147, 156, 371; cities' autonomy, 288, 493; confederate model, 64–6, 146–7; electoral system, 64, 153, 258, 396; emperor's itinerant lifestyle, 371–2; justice, 65; laws, Regesta imperii, 287; local and regional powers, 146–7, 408; and papacy, 14, 110, 138, 140, 167, 398, (confrontation), 10–11, 166–7, 175, 263–4, 398–9, 498, (Investiture Contest), 20–1, 146, 387, 398–9, 504, (popes' crowning of emperors), 13, 14,

© in this web service Cambridge University Press

www.cambridge.org
Index

550

143; Romano-German ideology, 65, 143; succession, 371, 394–5, 396; universalism, 135, 155, 156, 372–3; see also individual polities and topics and Carolingian empire; Charlemagne; Hapsburg, house of; Ottonian dynasty
Wettin dynasty of Anhalt, 288
White Sheep Turkmen (Aq Qoyunlu), Map 9f, 121, 230, 232, 351, 483–4; see also Uzun Hasan
William I, the Conqueror, king of England, 251, 379, 395
William I, the Lion, king of Scotland, 396–7
William Marshal, 378, 406
William of Newburgh, 138
wills, Byzantine, 45, 295; see also Gregory Pakourianos; Kale-Maria Pakourianos
Wipo; Gesta Chuonradi imperatoris, 251–2; contents, 53, 252, 255–9, 272, 287; context, 53, 259–70
women, 19, 21–4, 27, 490–1, 501–4; attitudes towards rule, 22, 55–6, 503; family, and influence, 23, 24, 37, 222–3, 471; misogyny, 22–3; patronage, 23, 44–5, 200–1; property, 24, 420–1, 502; religious attitudes to, 22, 503, 504; resource and household management, 23, 37; in Russia, 208, 502–4; succession by female line, 23, 300, 395–6, 397
BYZANTIUM: and court, 204, 311, 407; holy, 208; imperial titles and offices, 204, 420–1; patronage and networks, 200–1; political influence, 200–1, 203–4, 311, 501, 502; property, 420–1, 434; regents, 204, 312–13, 501; trade and commerce, 430
ISLAMIC WORLD, 21–2; family, and political power, 23, 222–3, 471; local elites, hold office, 503; Ottomans and, 246, 451, 452, 503; regency of Sitt al-Mulk, 501–2; rule by, 503
LATIN WEST, 502–3; political participation, 164; power in principalities, 375, 502; previous studies, 21; property, 24, 502; regents, 501–2, 504; religious attitudes to, 22, 503, 504; royal consorts, 45, 407; rulers, 55–6, 397–8, 504; and written culture, 44–5, 502–3; see also marriage alliances, dynastic world, medieval concepts of, 134–5
Worms, Map 5; Concordat, 399
writs, English chancery, 48, 50; written culture, 9; in Islam, 9, 126–7; and judicial testimony, 46, 47, 97, 126–7, 492–3; in Latin west, 44–50, 285, 409, 502–3; see also book culture; libraries; literacy
Wulfstan of York; Institutes of Polity, 259, 263
yasa, Jingiz Khan’s laws of the, 362
Yazd, Map 7, 354
Yolanda-Eirene, Byzantine empress, 325
Zadhanfarrukh, Umayyad administrator, 462–3
Zanj revolt, 219, 464
Zayyaniids of Tlemcen, 228
Zengids, Maps 8c, 10c, 228
Ziyarids, Map 10b, 223
Zoe, Byzantine empress, 204, 307, 312
Zubayda, wife of Harun al-Rashid, 106

© in this web service Cambridge University Press www.cambridge.org