

## The Middle Ages

Digital gaming's cultural significance is often minimized much in the same way that the Middle Ages are discounted as the backward and childish precursor to the modern period. Digital Gaming Reimagines the Middle Ages challenges both perceptions by examining how the Middle Ages have persisted into the contemporary world via digital games as well as analyzing how digital gaming translates, adapts, and remediates medieval stories, themes, characters, and tropes in interactive electronic environments. At the same time, the Middle Ages are reinterpreted according to contemporary concerns and conflicts, in all their complexity. Rather than a distinct time in the past, the Middle Ages form a space in which theory and narrative, gaming and textuality, identity and society are remediated and reimagined. Together, the essays demonstrate that while having its roots firmly in narrative traditions, neomedieval gaming—where neomedievalism no longer negotiates with any reality beyond itself and other medievalisms—creates cultural palimpsests, multiply-layered trans-temporal artifacts. Digital Gaming Re-imagines the Middle Ages demonstrates that the medieval is more than just a stockpile of historically static facts but is a living, subversive presence in contemporary culture.

This book shows how the Age of Reason actually began during the late Middle Ages.

The Black Middle Ages examines the influence of medieval studies on African-American thought. Matthew X. Vernon focuses on nineteenth century uses of medieval texts to structure racial identity, but also considers the flexibility of medieval narratives more broadly in the medieval period, twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This book engages disparate discourses to reassess African-American positionalities in time and space. Utilizing a transhistorical framework, Vernon reflects on medieval studies as a discipline built upon a contended set of ideologies and acts of imaginative appropriation visible within source texts and their later mobilizations.

The medieval marketplace is a familiar setting in popular and academic accounts of the Middle Ages, but we actually know very little about the people involved in the transactions that took place there, how their lives were influenced by those transactions, or about the complex networks of individuals whose actions allowed raw materials to be extracted, hewn into objects, stored and ultimately shipped for market. Twenty diverse case studies combine leading edge techniques and novel theoretical approaches to illuminate the identities and lives of these much overlooked ordinary people, painting of a number of detailed portraits to explore the worlds of actors involved in the lives of everyday products - objects of bone, leather, stone, ceramics, and base metal - and their production and use in medieval northern Europe. In so doing, this book seeks to draw attention away from the emergent trend to return to systems and global models, and restore to centre stage what should be the archaeologists most important concern: the people of the past.

In *Nowhere in the Middle Ages*, Lochrie reveals how utopian thinking was, in fact, "somewhere" in the Middle Ages. In the process, she transforms conventional readings of More's *Utopia* and challenges the very practice of literary history today.

Although life in the Middle Ages was not as comfortable and safe as it is for most people in industrialized countries today, the term "Dark Ages" is highly misleading. The era was not so primitive and crude as depictions in film and literature would suggest. Even during the worst years of the centuries immediately following the fall of Rome, the legacy of that civilization survived. This book covers diet, cooking, housing, building, clothing, hygiene, games and other pastimes, fighting and healing in medieval times. The reader will find numerous misperceptions corrected. The book also includes a comprehensive bibliography and a listing of collections of medieval art and artifacts and related sites across the United States and Canada so that readers in North America can see for themselves some of the matters discussed in the book. Instructors considering this book for use in a course may request an examination copy [here](#).

A unique, illustrated book that will change the way you see medieval history *The Middle Ages: A Graphic History* busts the myth of the 'Dark Ages', shedding light on the medieval period's present-day relevance in a unique illustrated style. This history takes us through the rise and fall of empires, papacies, caliphates and kingdoms; through the violence and death of the Crusades, Viking raids, the Hundred Years War and the Plague; to the curious practices of monks, martyrs and iconoclasts. We'll see how the foundations of the modern West were established, influencing our art, cultures, religious practices and ways of thinking. And we'll explore the lives of those seen as 'Other' – women, Jews, homosexuals, lepers, sex workers and heretics. Join historian Eleanor Janega and illustrator Neil Max Emmanuel on a romp across continents and kingdoms as we discover the Middle Ages to be a time of huge change, inquiry and development – not unlike our own.

This book assesses the relationship of literature to various other cultural forms in the Middle Ages. Jesse M. Gellrich uses the insights of such thinkers as Levi-Strauss, Foucault, Barthes, and Derrida to explore the continuity of medieval ideas about speaking, writing, and texts.

[A Short History of the Middle Ages](#)

[Toward a Global Middle Ages](#)

[A Graphic History](#)

[Documents from the Cairo Geniza 'India Book' \(hardcover\)](#)

[Life and Thought in the Early Middle Ages](#)

[The Idea of the Book in the Middle Ages](#)

[Order in the Court: Medieval Procedural Treatises in Translation](#)

[A History of the Middle Ages, 300-1500](#)

[Whose Middle Ages?](#)

[The People of Britain 850-1520](#)

[Daily Life in the Middle Ages](#)

[Fourth Edition](#)

*This important and overdue book examines illuminated manuscripts and other book arts of the Global Middle Ages. Illuminated manuscripts and illustrated or decorated books—like today's museums—preserve a rich array of information about how premodern peoples conceived of and perceived the world, its many cultures, and everyone's place in it. Often a Eurocentric field of study, manuscripts are prisms through which we can glimpse the interconnected global history of humanity. Toward a Global Middle Ages is the first publication to examine decorated books produced across the globe during the period traditionally known as medieval. Through essays and case studies, the volume's multidisciplinary contributors expand the historiography, chronology, and geography of manuscript studies to embrace a diversity of objects, individuals, narratives, and materials from Africa, Asia, Australasia, and the Americas—an approach that both engages with and contributes to the emerging field of scholarly inquiry known as the Global Middle Ages. Featuring 160 color illustrations, this wide-ranging and provocative collection is intended for all who are interested in engaging in a dialogue about how books and other textual objects contributed to world-making strategies from about 400 to 1600.*

*Making a Living in the Middle Ages*  
*The People of Britain 850-1520*  
Yale University Press

*In Printing the Middle Ages Siân Echard looks to the postmedieval, postmanuscript lives of medieval texts, seeking to understand the lasting impact on both the popular and the scholarly imaginations of the physical objects that transmitted the Middle Ages to the English-speaking world. Beneath and behind the foundational works of recovery that established the canon of medieval literature, she argues, was a vast terrain of books, scholarly or popular, grubby or beautiful, widely disseminated or privately printed. By turning to these, we are able to chart the differing reception histories of the literary texts of the British Middle Ages. For Echard, any reading of a medieval text, whether past or present, amateur or academic, floats on the surface of a complex sea of expectations and desires made up of the books that mediate those readings. Each chapter of Printing the Middle Ages focuses on a central textual object and tells its story in order to reveal the history of its reception and transmission. Moving from the first age of print into the early twenty-first century, Echard examines the special fonts created in the Elizabethan period to reproduce Old English, the hand-drawn facsimiles of the nineteenth century, and today's experiments with the digital reproduction of medieval objects; she explores the illustrations in eighteenth-century versions of Guy of Warwick and Bevis of Hampton; she discusses nineteenth-century children's versions of the Canterbury Tales and the aristocratic transmission history of John Gower's Confessio Amantis; and she touches on fine press printings of Dante, Froissart, and Langland.*

*This text covers the Middle Ages from the classical era to the late medieval period. Riddle provides a cogent analysis of the rulers, wars, and events both natural and human that defined the medieval era. Richly illustrated with color plates, this lively, engaging book will immerse readers in an era that shaped the foundation for the modern world."*

*Johannes Fried gives us a Middle Ages full of people encountering the unfamiliar, grappling with new ideas, redefining power, and interacting with different societies—an era characterized by continuities and discontinuities, the vibrant expansion of knowledge, and an understanding of the growing complexity of the world.*

*Interest in the middle ages is at an all time high at the moment, thanks in part to "The Da Vinci Code." Never has there been a moment more propitious for a study of our misconceptions of the Middle Ages than now. Ranging across religion, art, and science, Misconceptions about the Middle Ages unravels some of the many misinterpretations that have evolved concerning the medieval period, including: the church war science art society With an impressive international array of contributions, the book will be essential reading for students and scholars involved with medieval religion, history, and culture.*

*In this book, Christopher Dyer reviews our thinking about the economy of Britain in the Middle Ages. In analysing economic development and change, he allows us to reconstruct the daily lives and experiences of people in the past. The Middle Ages (c.500-1500) includes a thousand years of European history. In this Very Short Introduction Miri Rubin tells the story of the times through the people and their lifestyles. Including stories of kingship and Christian salvation, agriculture and trade, Rubin demonstrates the remarkable nature and legacy of the Middle Ages.*

[The Benedictines in the Middle Ages](#)

[Why the Middle Ages Matter](#)

[Teachable Moments for an Ill-Used Past](#)

[A History of the Middle Ages](#)

[Language Theory, Mythology, and Fiction](#)

[Europe and the Mediterranean, 400-800](#)

[Misconceptions About the Middle Ages](#)

[England in the Later Middle Ages](#)

[Race and the Construction of the Middle Ages](#)

[Gender and Sexuality in the Middle Ages](#)

[Alcohol Research & Health](#)

[Reading the Middle Ages](#)

**Brilliant study of art, life, and thought in France and the Netherlands during 14th-15th centuries explores the period's splendor and simplicity, courtesy and cruelty, religious, artistic, and practical life; much more. 14 illustrations. "**

**"The word "medieval" is often used in a negative way when talking about contemporary issues; Why the Middle Ages Matter refreshes our thinking about this historical era, and our own, by looking at some pressing concerns from today's world, asking how these issues were really handled in the medieval period, and showing why the past matters now. The contributors here cover topics such as torture, animal rights, marriage, sexuality, imprisonment, refugees, poverty and end of life care. They shed light on relations between Christians and Muslims and on political leadership. This collection challenges**

*many negative stereotypes of medieval people, revealing a world from which, for instance, much could be learned about looking after the spiritual needs of the dying, and about integrating prisoners into the wider community with the emphasis on reconciliation between victim and criminal. It represents a new level of engagement with issues of social justice by medievalists and provides a highly engaging way into studying the middle ages for students"--*

*"This reader brings documents from throughout the medieval world into one collection. The book's chapters are organized according to nine areas allowing for comparative examination of different societies and periods of the Middle Ages"--Provided by publisher.*

*PEPIN THE SHORT had done a great deal to unite the kingdom; but when he died, he left it to his two sons, and so divided it again. The older son died in a few years; and now the kingdom of the Franks was in the hands of Charlemagne, if he could hold it. First came trouble with the Saxons who lived about the lower Rhine and the Elbe. They and the Franks were both Germans, but the Franks had had much to do with the Romans, and had learned many of their ways. Missionaries, too, had dwelt among them and had taught them Christianity, while the Saxons were still heathen. It was fully thirty years before the Saxons were subdued. During those years, Charlemagne watched them closely. He fought, to be sure, whenever they rebelled, and he made some severe laws and saw to it that these were obeyed. More than this, however, he sent missionaries to them, and he built churches. He carried away many Saxon boys as hostages. These boys were carefully brought up and were taught Christianity. They learned to like the Frankish ways of living, and when they had grown up and were sent home, they urged their friends to yield and become peaceful subjects of the great king; and finally the land of the Saxons became a part of the Frankish kingdom. Charlemagne had only begun the Saxon war, when the Pope asked for help against the Lombards, a tribe of Teutons who had settled in Northern Italy. The king was quite ready to give it, for he, too, had a quarrel with them; and in a year or two their ruler had been shut up in a monastery and Charlemagne had been crowned with the old iron crown of Lombardy. This war had hardly come to an end before the king led his troops into Spain against the Mohammedans. There, too, he was successful; but at Roncesvalles he lost a favourite follower, Count Roland. Roland and the warriors who perished with him were so young and brave that the Franks never wearied of recounting their noble deeds. Later the story was put into a fine poem, called the "Song of Roland," which long afterward men sang as they dashed into battle.*

*This comprehensive, well-balanced historical survey of medieval Europe from Roman imperial provinces to the Renaissance covers all aspects of the history (political, literary, religious, intellectual, etc.) with a focus on social and political themes. It presents a complete picture of the complex process by which an ecumenical civilization that once ringed the basin of the Mediterranean Sea, evolved into three other distinctive civilizations Latin Europe, Greek Eastern Europe and Asia Minor, and Islam. A six-part organization outlines late Mediterranean antiquity and early northern Europe; two heirs of the ancient world; the early Middle Ages; Christendom: authority and enterprise, 950-1100; culture and society in the high Middle Ages, 1100-1325; and Christendom and Europe, 1325-1519. For anyone interested in the history of Europe and the Middle Ages.*

*Liverpool was founded in the Middle Ages, and as the city approaches its eight-hundredth anniversary, this book takes stock of Liverpool's scholarly contributions to modern understanding of the period. From the eighteenth century to the twenty-first, scholars from Liverpool have made pioneering advances in fields as diverse as Celtic philology and manuscript collecting. By focusing on a local perspective, this volume presents a microcosmic view of the different building blocks of the modern construction of the Middle Ages while offering fresh insights into more universal elements of medieval culture such as pageantry and mystery plays.*

*A fascinating study of natural and demonic magic within the broad context of medieval culture.*

*For the first time, this volume explores the identities of leprosy sufferers and other people affected by the disease in medieval Europe. The chapters, including contributions by leading voices such as Luke Demaitre, Carole Rawcliffe and Charlotte Roberts, challenge the view that people with leprosy were uniformly excluded and stigmatised. Instead, they reveal the complexity of responses to this disease and the fine line between segregation and integration. Ranging across disciplines, from history to bioarchaeology, Leprosy and identity in the Middle Ages encompasses post-medieval perspectives as well as the attitudes and responses of contemporaries. Subjects include hospital care, diet, sanctity, miraculous healing, diagnosis, iconography and public health regulation. This richly illustrated collection presents previously unpublished archival and material sources from England to the Mediterranean.*

[Music of the Middle Ages: Volume 1](#)

[A Very Short Introduction](#)

[Sources from Europe, Byzantium, and the Islamic World, Third Edition](#)

[Magic in the Middle Ages](#)

[A Medieval Source Documents Reader](#)

[The Waning of the Middle Ages](#)

[\*\*\*Making a Living in the Middle Ages\*\*\*](#)

[\*\*\*The Making of the Middle Ages\*\*\*](#)

[\*\*\*The Middle Ages\*\*\*](#)

[\*\*\*The Journal of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism\*\*\*](#)

[\*\*\*Crafts, Consumption and the individual in Northern Europe c. AD 800-1600\*\*\*](#)

[\*\*\*Nowhere in the Middle Ages\*\*\*](#)

First published to wide critical acclaim in 1973, this superb second edition brings the original study up to date with historiographical developments of the last decade. This book will be hugely beneficial to all students of this fascinating period.

With a focus on examples from southern Europe, this interdisciplinary collection explores how commonly held memories influenced the thought, identity, and status of individuals, religions, rulers, cities, and nations in the European Middle Ages.

Inleiding in de geschiedenis van de Middeleeuwen.

A comprehensive survey of the origins, development, and influence of the most important monastic order in the middle ages.

A unique history of the vast repertory of monophonic music of the Middle Ages.

Whose Middle Ages? is an interdisciplinary collection of short, accessible essays intended for the nonspecialist reader and ideal for teaching at an undergraduate level. Each of twenty-two essays takes up an area where digging for meaning in the medieval past has brought something distorted back into the present: in our popular entertainment; in our news, our politics, and our propaganda; and in subtler ways that inform how we think about our histories, our countries, and ourselves. Each author looks to a history that has refused to remain past and uses the tools of the academy to read and re-read familiar stories, objects, symbols, and myths. Whose Middle Ages? gives nonspecialists access to the richness of our historical knowledge while debunking damaging misconceptions about the medieval past. Myths about the medieval period are especially beloved among the globally resurgent far right, from crusading emblems on the shields borne by alt-right demonstrators to the on-screen image of a purely white European populace defended from actors of color by Internet trolls. This collection attacks these myths directly by insisting that readers encounter the relics of the Middle Ages on their own terms. Each essay uses its author's academic research as a point of entry and takes care to explain how the author knows what she or he knows and what kinds of tools, bodies of evidence, and theoretical lenses allow scholars to write with certainty about elements of the past to a level of detail that might seem unattainable. By demystifying the methods of scholarly inquiry, Whose Middle Ages? serves as an antidote not only to the far right's errors of fact and interpretation but also to its assault on scholarship and expertise as valid means for the acquisition of knowledge.

"During the Merovingian centuries when most kings were weak, and brutal men fought over power and booty, ordinary folk, as well as many who were not so ordinary, again found themselves in desperate need of protection. The result was the appearance and wide extension of a practice called commendation. ....[from back cover]

The annotated and translated letters of 11th-12th century traders of the Jewish Indian Ocean, found in the Cairo Geniza, provide fascinating information on commerce between the Far East, Yemen and the Mediterranean, medieval material, social, and spiritual civilization among Jews and Arabs, and Judeo-Arabic.

[God and Reason in the Middle Ages](#)

[Heroes of the Middle Ages](#)

[Dictionary of the Middle Ages](#)

[The Later Middle Ages](#)

[Civilization of the Middle Ages](#)

[Memory in the Middle Ages](#)

[From England to the Mediterranean](#)

[India Traders of the Middle Ages](#)

[Economic and Social History of the Middle Ages](#)

[Medieval Light on Modern Injustice](#)

[A Political History](#)

[Liverpool Essays](#)

Originally published in 1981, *The Later Middle Ages* bridges the gap between modern and medieval language and literature, by introducing the social and intellectual milieu in which writers like Chaucer, Malory and Margery Kempe lived. It provides a unified and coherent account of the culture of late medieval England, and of the problems involved in viewing it, in relation to English literature. The book covers the history of ideas and education, art and architecture, and changes in the social, economic and political structure. Arranged alphabetically, this volume contains articles on various aspects of life in the Middle Ages, from A.D. 500 to 1500 and covering a geographic area including the Latin West, the Slavic world, Asia Minor, the lands of the caliphate in the East, and the Muslim-Christian areas of North Africa.

In *Order in the Court*, Brasington translates for the first time selected twelfth-century treatises on procedure in ecclesiastical courts. He also provides an introduction to Roman and canon-law procedure as well as commentary on the works.

Now revised and expanded, this edition of the splendidly detailed and lively history of the Middle Ages contains more than 30 percent new material.

The Roman empire tends to be seen as a whole whereas the early middle ages tends to be seen as a collection of regional histories, roughly corresponding to the land-areas of modern nation states. As a result, early medieval history is much more fragmented, and there have been few convincing syntheses of socio-economic change in the post-Roman

world since the 1930s. In recent decades, the rise of early medieval archaeology has also transformed our source-base, but this has not been adequately integrated into analyses of documentary history in almost any country. In *Framing the Early Middle Ages* Chris Wickham combines documentary and archaeological evidence to create a comparative history of the period 400-800. His analysis embraces each of the regions of the late Roman and immediately post-Roman world, from Denmark to Egypt. The book concentrates on classic socio-economic themes, state finance, the wealth and identity of the aristocracy, estate management, peasant society, rural settlement, cities, and exchange. These give only a partial picture of the period, but they frame and explain other developments. Earlier syntheses have taken the development of a single region as 'typical', with divergent developments presented as exceptions. This book takes all different developments as typical, and aims to construct a synthesis based on a better understanding of difference and the reasons for it.

*Reading the Middle Ages* is well-known for providing thematic and geographical diversity, clear and informative introductions, and close integration with *A Short History of the Middle Ages*.

[Framing the Early Middle Ages](#)

[Everyday Products in the Middle Ages](#)

[\(300-1300\)](#)

[Encountering the World through Illuminated Manuscripts](#)

[The Black Middle Ages](#)

[Completely Revised and Expanded Edition, A](#)

[Europe and the Middle Ages](#)

[Digital Gaming Re-imagines the Middle Ages](#)

[Leprosy and identity in the Middle Ages](#)

[Printing the Middle Ages](#)