|                                  | UNINA9910453612103321  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Autore                           | Metcalfe A (Alex)  |
| Titolo                           | Muslims and Christians in Norman Sicily : Arabic speakers and the end<br>of Islam / / Alex Metcalfe    |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa               | London ; ; New York : , : Routledge, , 2013  |
| ISBN                             | 0-415-61644-1  |
|                                  | 1-315-82256-3  |
|                                  | 1-317-82924-7  |
|                                  | 1-317-82925-5  |
| Descrizione fisica               | 1 online resource (619 p.)   |
| Collana                          | Culture and Civilization in the Middle East  |
| Disciplina                       | 945/.803   |
| Soggetti                         | Muslims - Italy - Sicily - History   |
|                                  | Islam - Italy - Sicily - History   |
|                                  | Christianity - Italy - Sicily - History<br>Christianity and other religions - Italy - Sicily - History |
|                                  | Electronic books.  |
|                                  | Sicily (Italy) History 1016-1194   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione          | Inglese  |
|                                  |  |
| Formato                          | Materiale a stampa   |
| Formato<br>Livello bibliografico | Materiale a stampa<br>Monografia   |
|                                  | Materiale a stampa<br>Monografia<br>First published 2003 by RoutledgeCurzon.                           |
| Livello bibliografico            | Materiale a stampa<br>Monografia   |

1.

|                    | Life under 'indirect rule': the fiscal, legal and religious status of Sicilian<br>Muslims; Ibn Gubayr's 'Rihla' as a historical source; Muslim<br>administrators and Arab-Islamic traditions<br>The Muslims, the Sicilian kings and the Trinacria toposThe 'palace<br>Saracens' and religious ambiguity; The trial and execution of Philip of<br>Mahdiyya; Arabic, Islam and taqiya; The convert Ibn Zur'a; 3 'Normans',<br>'Lombards', 'Greeks', 'Arabs', 'Berbers' and Jews; Introduction; Twelfth-<br>century terms of reference; The 'ethnicity' question; North African<br>contingents; The Berber question; A model for Berber settlement and<br>dialects?; Introduction to the Sicilian 'Greeks' and Jewish communities;<br>4 At the margins of the Arabic-speaking communities<br>Defining the margins of the Arabic-speaking communities<br>Defining the margins of the Arabic-speaking communities<br>devek names from Nicotera in 1093; Patti: 'Saracens', 'Greeks', and<br>'men of the Latin tongue'; The extent of local variation: an early register<br>from western Sicily; Onomastic data as evidence for social change;<br>Abandoning Arabic names: the Christians of Collesano; Assessing<br>names of mixed origin; Non-Arabic names from the Monreale villeins in<br>1178; The Christians of Corleone<br>Distinguishing between Muslims and Arabic-speaking Christians5<br>Communication around the royal palaces and Arabic as a language of<br>the ruling elite; The Sicilian kings through the eyes of Muslim authors;<br>The collapse of Arab-Muslim intellectual activity; The Sicilian kings,<br>their languages and education; The Sicilian translation movement: from<br>Greek and Arabic into Latin; Arabic-speakers among the ruling elite:<br>the 'palace Saracens'; The Mustakhlif in the royal palace; Arabic-<br>speaking ancillary staff in the royal palaces<br>Re-animating the tradition? The reputed language interests of Frederick II |
|--------------------|---|
| Sommario/riassunto | The social and linguistic history of medieval Sicily is both intriguing and complex. Before the Muslim invasion of 827, the islanders spoke dialects of either Greek or Latin or both. On the arrival of the Normans around 1060 Arabic was the dominant language, but by 1250 Sicily was an almost exclusively Christian island, with Romance dialects in evidence everywhere. Of particular importance to the development of Sicily was the formative period of Norman rule (1061 1194), when most of the key transitions from an Arabic-speaking Muslim island to a 'Latin'-speaking Christian one were made. This wo  |