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Nota di contenuto	; 1. Introduction / Hugh Elton and Ine Jacobs -- ; 2. A change of appearance. Urban housing in Asia Minor during the sixth century / Inge Uytterhoeven -- ; 3. Pagan-mythological statuary in sixth-century Asia Minor / Ine Jacobs -- ; 4. Sixth-century Asia Minor through the lens of hagiography : ecclesiastical power and institutions in city and countryside / Efthymios Rizos -- ; 5. Studying Asia Minor in the sixth century. Methodological considerations for an economic analysis / Kristina Terpoy -- ; 6. Forgotten borderlands. Northeastern Anatolia in the sixth century and its potential for frontier studies / Emanuele E. Intagliata -- ; 7. The countryside in southern Asia Minor in the long sixth century / Hugh Elton -- ; 8. The cities of southern Asia Minor in the sixth century / Angela Commito -- ; 9. Aspects of sixth-century urbanism in western Asia Minor / Hugh Jeffery -- ; 10. Constantinople in the long sixth century / James Crow -- ; 11. Industrial agriculture, intensification and collapse in Sinope and its territory during the late Roman/early Byzantine periods / Owen Doonan -- ; 12. Aphrodisias in the long sixth century / Andrew Wilson -- ; 13. The glorious sixth century in Assos. The unknown prosperity of a provincial city in Western Asia Minor / Beate Böhlendorf-Arslan.

Asia Minor is considered to have been a fairly prosperous region in Late Antiquity. It was rarely disturbed by external invasions and remained largely untouched by the continuous Roman-Persian conflict until very late in the period, was apparently well connected to the flourishing Mediterranean economy and, as the region closest to Constantinople, is assumed to have played an important part in the provisioning of the imperial capital and the imperial armies. When exactly this prosperity came to an end - the late sixth century, the early, middle or even later seventh century - remains a matter of debate. Likewise, the impact of factors such as the dust veil event of 536, the impact of the bubonic plague that made its first appearance in AD 541/542, the costs and consequences of Justinian's wars, the Persian attacks of the early seventh century and, eventually the Arab incursions of around the middle of the seventh century, remains controversial. The more general living conditions in both cities and countryside have long been neglected. The majority of the population, however, did not live in urban but in rural contexts. Yet the countryside only found its proper place in regional overviews in the last two decades, thanks to an increasing number of regional surveys in combination with a more refined pottery chronology. Our growing understanding of networks of villages and hamlets is very likely to influence the appreciation of the last decades of Late Antiquity drastically. Indeed, it would seem that the sixth century in particular is characterised not only by a ruralisation of cities, but also by the extension and flourishing of villages in Asia Minor, the Roman Near East and Egypt.
