Record Nr. UNINA9910797899103321 Autore Ghosh Shami Titolo Writing the barbarian past: studies in early medieval historical narrative // Shami Ghosh Pubbl/distr/stampa Leiden, Netherlands:,: Brill,, 2016 ©2016 90-04-30581-5 **ISBN** Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xiii, 315 pages) Collana Brill's Series on the Early Middle Ages: Continuation of the Transformation of the Roman World, ; Volume 24 940.12072 Disciplina Germanic peoples - History - To 1500 - Historiography Soggetti Germanic peoples - History - To 1500 Narration (Rhetoric) - History - To 1500 Historiography - History - To 1500 Oral tradition - History - To 1500 Ethnicity in literature Latin literature, Medieval and modern - History and criticism Germanic literature - History and criticism Middle Ages - Historiography Middle Ages Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Preliminary Material -- Introduction -- The Gothic Histories of Jordanes and Isidore -- The Origins of the Franks -- Paul the Deacon and the Ancient History of the Lombards -- A 'Germanic' Hero in Latin and the Vernacular: Waltharius and Waldere -- Looking Back to a Troubled Past: Beowulf and Anglo-Saxon Historical Consciousness -- Vernacular Oral Tradition and The 'Germanic' Past -- Conclusions -- Bibliography --Index. Writing the Barbarian Past examines the presentation of the non-Sommario/riassunto Roman, pre-Christian past in Latin and vernacular historical narratives composed between c.550 and c.1000: the Gothic histories of Jordanes

and Isidore of Seville, the Fredegar chronicle, the Liber Historiae

Francorum, Paul the Deacon's Historia Langobardorum, Waltharius, and Beowulf; it also examines the evidence for an oral vernacular tradition of historical narrative in this period. In this book, Shami Ghosh analyses the relative significance granted to the Roman and non-Roman inheritances in narratives of the distant past, and what the use of this past reveals about the historical consciousness of early medieval elites, and demonstrates that for them, cultural identity was conceived of in less binary terms than in most modern scholarship.