

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910807278803321
Autore	Metcalfe A (Alex)
Titolo	Muslims and Christians in Norman Sicily : Arabic speakers and the end 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/.803 945.804
Soggetti	Muslims - Italy - Sicily - History Islam - Italy - Sicily - History Christianity - Italy - Sicily - History Christianity and other religions - Italy - Sicily - History Sicily (Italy) History 1016-1194
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	First published 2003 by RoutledgeCurzon.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Half Title; Culture and Civilization in the Middle East; Title Page; Copyright Page; Table of Contents; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; Transliteration schemes; Map of Sicily; Introduction; 1 Sicily before 1100; Popular perceptions and issues; Early invasions and settlement; Romanization and the 'Siculi trilingues'; The situation at the end of the Byzantine period; The Islamic period (827-1061); The Sicilian 'thema' and responses to raids; Phases of the Islamic conquest of Sicily; Demographic patterns: the Christian exodus?; Conversion, assimilation and degrees of Christian-ness The Islamicization of SicilyRometta; The social and linguistic situation at the end of the Islamic period; The 'Norman conquest' of Sicily?; Events of the conquest; The 'Greeks' and Muslims of Troina; The Sicilian Muslim communities around 1090; 2 The Muslim Community: Language, Religion and Status; Introduction to the issues; Messina and Agrigento: Christians and Muslims; The new rulers and the status quo;

Life under 'indirect rule': the fiscal, legal and religious status of Sicilian Muslims; Ibn Gubayr's 'Rihla' as a historical source; Muslim administrators and Arab-Islamic traditions

The Muslims, the Sicilian kings and the Trinacria toposThe 'palace Saracens' and religious ambiguity; The trial and execution of Philip of Mahdiyya; Arabic, Islam and taqiya; The convert Ibn Zur'a; 3 'Normans', 'Lombards', 'Greeks', 'Arabs', 'Berbers' and Jews; Introduction; Twelfth-century terms of reference; The 'ethnicity' question; North African contingents; The Berber question; A model for Berber settlement and dialects?; Introduction to the Sicilian 'Greeks' and Jewish communities; 4 At the margins of the Arabic-speaking communities

Defining the margins of the Arabic-speaking communitiesDemographic mobility: the villeins around Cefalu; Naming and identity; Signs of social integration among villeins: Catania and Aci in 1095; Arabic and Greek names from Nicotera in 1093; Patti: 'Saracens', 'Greeks', and 'men of the Latin tongue'; The extent of local variation: an early register from western Sicily; Onomastic data as evidence for social change; Abandoning Arabic names: the Christians of Collesano; Assessing names of mixed origin; Non-Arabic names from the Monreale villeins in 1178; The Christians of Corleone

Distinguishing between Muslims and Arabic-speaking Christians5

Communication around the royal palaces and Arabic as a language of the ruling elite; The Sicilian kings through the eyes of Muslim authors; The collapse of Arab-Muslim intellectual activity; The Sicilian kings, their languages and education; The Sicilian translation movement: from Greek and Arabic into Latin; Arabic-speakers among the ruling elite: the 'palace Saracens'; The Mustakhlif in the royal palace; Arabic-speaking ancillary staff in the royal palaces

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
