

Ifriqiya Tredici Secoli D Arte E D Architettura I

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The Nasrid Kingdom of Granada between East and West 2020-12-07 The Nasrid Kingdom of Granada Between East and West illuminates multiple aspects of the last Islamic state in al-Andalus and its historical evolution within the larger changes that took place throughout the West at the end of the Middle Ages.

Arte Medievale 1995

Muqarnas Gülru Necipoğlu 2010-11-11 The articles in Muqarnas 27 address topics such as spolia in medieval Islamic architecture, Islamic coinage in the seventh century, the architecture of the Alhambra from an environmental perspective, and Ottoman–Mamluk gift exchange in the fifteenth century. The volume also features a new section, entitled “Notes and Sources”, with pieces highlighting primary sources such as Akbar’s Kathāsaritsāgara. Muqarnas: An Annual on the Visual Cultures of the Islamic World is sponsored by the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Islam at 250 Petra M. Sijpesteijn 2020 This volume, which pays tribute to the work of G.H.A. Juynboll, is a collection of original articles on the state of Islamic sciences and Arabic culture in the early phases of their crystallization.

The Near West Allen James Fromherz 2017-08 Viewing the history of North Africa and Europe through the eyes of Christian kings and Muslim merchants, emirs and popes, Sufis, friars and rabbis, this book argues that they together experienced the twelfth-century renaissance and the commercial revolution. In the midst of this common commercial growth, North Africa and Europe also shared in a burst of spirituality and mysticism, instigating a Second Axial Age in the history of religion. Challenging the idea of a Mediterranean split between Islam and Christianity, the book shows how the Maghrib (North Africa) was not a Muslim, Arab monolith or an extension of the exotic Orient. Rather, medieval

North Africa was as diverse and complex as Latin Europe. Instead of dismissing North Africa as a sideshow of European history, it should be seen as an integral part of the story.

The City in the Islamic World 2008 Draws attention to the sites of life, politics and culture where different generations of the Islamic world have made their mark. This book not only includes snapshots of historical fabric but also deals with the transformation of this fabric into modern and contemporary urban entities.

Bibliography of Art and Architecture in the Islamic World (2 vol. set) Susan Sinclair 2012-04-03 Following the tradition and style of the acclaimed Index Islamicus, the editors have created this new Bibliography of Art and Architecture in the Islamic World. The editors have surveyed and annotated a wide range of books and articles from collected volumes and journals published in all European languages (except Turkish) between 1906 and 2011. This comprehensive bibliography is an indispensable tool for everyone involved in the study of material culture in Muslim societies.

After Amnesia Attilio Petruccioli 2007 The book is constituted in four chapters, each of which addresses a specific aspect of the the physical realities of the Islamic city. The first chapter introduces issues that pertain to the dialectic relationship between buildings, cities, and civilizations and highlights the typological processes involved. The second chapter involves a typological analysis of the Islamic houses which formed the structure of many cities including Fez, Mostar, Aleppo, and Algiers--among others. Chapter 3 addresses the physical aspects of the building tissue in the Islamic city and the dialectic relations between the building tissue and the larger contextual fabric. In chapter 4, the city is analytically described as an urban organism; it also involves methods of interpretation while at the same time concluding with the fact that Islamic cities have unique character, especially in terms of its spontaneity and intentionality.

Ifriqiya 2000

Del fondere campane. Dall'archeologia alla produzione. Quadri regionali per l'Italia settentrionale. Atti del Convegno (Milano, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, 23-25 febbraio 2006) Silvia Lusuardi Siena 2007-12-01 Il volume raccoglie i risultati del convegno sull'arte di fonder campane, organizzato dall'Istituto di Archeologia dell'Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano e al quale hanno partecipato Istituti universitari, Soprintendenze ai Beni Archeologici dell'Italia Settentrionale e studiosi del settore. L'insolito tema negli ultimi anni è stato oggetto di attenzione scientifica, sia grazie ai numerosi resti di officine rinvenuti in scavi archeologici di chiese medievali e postmedievali, sia perché fornisce un originale spaccato della società medievale nei suoi aspetti artigianali, liturgici e quotidiani. Archeologi, storici, storici dell'arte, liturgisti, musicologi e archeometri si sono confrontati nella prospettiva di rintracciare i molteplici significati

dell'oggetto campana, simbolo dimenticato della cultura cristiana, e di recuperare il millenario sapere necessario per produrlo. La prima sezione del volume è dedicata alla ricerca dell'origine delle campane, alla decodificazione del loro ruolo nella società medievale (richiamo alla liturgia, scansione del tempo, segnalazione del pericolo) e della loro simbologia cristiana. La seconda sezione raccoglie i dati di scavo delle officine temporanee per campane messe in luce in Italia Settentrionale e nel Canton Ticino. Ogni fornace rivela uno spaccato della storia del cantiere in cui avveniva la fusione: i dati archeologici forniscono preziose informazioni sull'ambiente che ospitava l'attività e sugli attori di un processo produttivo che talvolta per committenti, maestranze e comunità assumeva il valore di un rito magico, religioso e sociale. La terza parte affronta poi questioni di metodo relative ai criteri di catalogazione degli impianti e dei manufatti e all'apporto che le indagini scientifiche possono offrire per conoscere l'identità e l'abilità tecnica di chi operava. Un'ulteriore sezione dà spazio alle fonderie tradizionali che perpetuano il complesso sapere artigianale dell'arte campanaria e alle imprese che ne valorizzano la conoscenza. Chiude il volume un contributo sul valore terapeutico del suono che apre nuove orizzonti di indagine sul significato della campana nella cultura orientale. L'ottica interdisciplinare della ricerca offre un riferimento aggiornato e documentato dello stato degli studi con un ampio apparato illustrativo a colori integrato da indici e tabelle sinottiche.

Spanisch-islamische Systeme sich kreuzender Bögen Christian Ewert 1966

The Arab Conquest of Egypt and the Last Thirty Years of the Roman Dominion
Alfred Joshua Butler 1902

Approaching African History Michael Brett 2013 No description available.

Bollettino d'arte 1985

Muslims of Medieval Italy Alex Metcalfe 2014-03-11 A general historical introduction to the Muslims of Medieval Italy which presents specific information regarding social, religious, administrative, political, cultural, artistic and intellectual questions.

Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians Society of Architectural Historians 1999 Includes special issues.

Mamluk Cairo, a Crossroads for Embassies Frédéric Bauden 2019-01-14 Mamluk Cairo, a Crossroads for Embassies gathers twenty-eight essays that offer the most up-to-date insight into the diplomacy and diplomatics of the Mamluk sultanate with Muslim and non-Muslim powers.

Africa Proconsularis: Pottery, numismatics, and the antiquarian data Søren Dietz 1995 What was the relationship between city and country in the Roman Empire? The writings which have been preserved show an enormous empire, divided

into "cells", each with a city at its centre. But the written sources are few, and focus mainly on the cities of Italy; they do not tell what life was like in the Roman provinces. Through systematic studies of the ancient landscape in Northern Tunisia, archaeologists have reconstructed the day-to-day history and economic activity of the rural population around the city of Segermes. Over 100 persons have been involved in this joint Danish-Tunisian project. The findings presented in these two volumes indicate that in Roman times, the valley was given over to intensive cultivation of wheat and olives, maintained at a high output level by means of extensive irrigation works. The population was dense and, surprisingly, reached its peak between 350 and 550 AD, a period of economic decline elsewhere in the Roman Empire.

The Age of the Dromōn John H. Pryor 2006 This volume examines the development and evolution of the war galley known as the Dromon , and its relative, the Chelandion , from first appearance in the sixth century until its supersession in the twelfth century by the Galea developed in the Latin West. Beginning as a small, fully-decked, monoreme galley, by the tenth century the Dromon had become a bireme, the pre-eminent war galley of the Mediterranean. The salient features of these ships were their two-banked oarage system, the spurs at their bows which replaced the ram of classical antiquity, their lateen sails, and their primary weapon: Greek Fire. The book contextualizes the technical characteristics of the ships within the operational history of Byzantine fleets, logistical problems of medieval naval warfare, and strategic objectives. Surviving Byzantine sources, especially tactical manuals, are subjected to close literary and philological analysis.

Religion Index Two 1970

Palladio 1996

Il giardino delle Esperidi Centro studi giardini storici e contemporanei (Pietrasanta, Italy). Colloquio internazionale 1996

Empires of the Sea 2019-10-07 Empires of the Sea brings together studies of maritime empires from the Bronze Age to the Eighteenth Century. The volume develops the category of maritime empire as a specific type of empire in both European and 'non-western' history.

Arnos 3 2012-01-01

Oriente moderno 2001

Arabic Thought and Its Place in History De Lacy O'Leary 1922

Il disegno della città 2003

Islamic Law of the Sea Hassan S. Khalilieh 2019-05-02 This pioneering research brings into focus the Islamic contribution and influence in the development of

the modern law of the sea.

Ifriqiya: Tredici secoli d'arte e d'architettura in Tunisia 2000 Adesso con indice delle località! Ifriqiya: Tredici secoli d'arte e d'architettura in Tunisia è un viaggio alla scoperta dell'architettura islamica nel Maghreb attraverso la storia di una civiltà millenaria che ha consacrato all'arte i suoi spazi più importanti. Le grandi dinastie islamiche – Abbasidi, Aglabidi, Fatimidi, Ziridi, Almoadi, Hafside, Ottomani – le scuole e i movimenti religiosi islamici hanno lasciato il segno della loro espressione artistica attraverso i secoli. L'arte islamica in Tunisia è il frutto di componenti andaluse, elementi architettonici e decorativi provenienti dall'oriente e tradizioni arabe, romane e berbere che si armonizzano con la straordinaria varietà dei paesaggi naturali. Undici Percorsi vi invitano a scoprire 108 musei, monumenti e siti a Tunisi, Sidi Bou Said, Biserta, Testour, Al-Kef, Kairouan, Mahdia, Sfax, Tozeur e Gabes (fra gli altri).

Inventing the Berbers Ramzi Rouighi 2019-08-02 Before the Arabs conquered northwest Africa in the seventh century, Ramzi Rouighi asserts, there were no Berbers. There were Moors (Mauri), Mauretanians, Africans, and many tribes and tribal federations such as the Leuathae or Musulami; and before the Arabs, no one thought that these groups shared a common ancestry, culture, or language. Certainly, there were groups considered barbarians by the Romans, but "Barbarian," or its cognate, "Berber" was not an ethnonym, nor was it exclusive to North Africa. Yet today, it is common to see studies of the Christianization or Romanization of the Berbers, or of their resistance to foreign conquerors like the Carthaginians, Vandals, or Arabs. Archaeologists and linguists routinely describe proto-Berber groups and languages in even more ancient times, while biologists look for Berber DNA markers that go back thousands of years. Taking the pervasiveness of such anachronisms as a point of departure, *Inventing the Berbers* examines the emergence of the Berbers as a distinct category in early Arabic texts and probes the ways in which later Arabic sources, shaped by contemporary events, imagined the Berbers as a people and the Maghrib as their home. Key both to Rouighi's understanding of the medieval phenomenon of the "berberization" of North Africa and its reverberations in the modern world is the *Kitāb al-'ibar* of Ibn Khaldūn (d. 1406), the third book of which purports to provide the history of the Berbers and the dynasties that ruled in the Maghrib. As translated into French in 1858, Rouighi argues, the book served to establish a racialized conception of Berber indigenes for the French colonial powers who erected a fundamental opposition between the two groups thought to constitute the native populations of North Africa, Arabs and Berbers. *Inventing the Berbers* thus demonstrates the ways in which the nineteenth-century interpretation of a medieval text has not only served as the basis for modern historical scholarship but also has had an effect on colonial and postcolonial policies and communal identities throughout Europe and North Africa.

Scientific Investigation of Copies, Fakes and Forgeries Paul T. Craddock 2009
"A comprehensive guide to the technical and scientific study of the

authenticity of a wide range of antiquities and artworks"--P. [4] of cover.

Ifriqiya Museum With No Frontiers 2002 This travel guide and survey to Islamic art, architecture and culture in Tunisia shows the country's treasures displayed within their historical and cultural context. It includes up-to-date information, detailed descriptions of the items on display, an exhaustive historic and artistic introduction, a number of itineraries, practical information (distances, opening hours etc), and tips for appreciating the natural environment surrounding the sites. The descriptions of monuments, archaeological sites, artefacts and architecture are written by local academics and specialists.

Arts & Humanities Citation Index 1998

The Boundaries of Europe Pietro Rossi 2015-04-24 Europe's boundaries have mainly been shaped by cultural, religious, and political conceptions rather than by geography. This volume of bilingual essays from renowned European scholars outlines the transformation of Europe's boundaries from the fall of the ancient world to the age of decolonization, or the end of the explicit endeavor to "Europeanize" the world. From the decline of the Roman Empire to the polycentrism of today's world, the essays span such aspects as the confrontation of Christian Europe with Islam and the changing role of the Mediterranean from "mare nostrum" to a frontier between nations. Scandinavia, eastern Europe and the Atlantic are also analyzed as boundaries in the context of exploration, migratory movements, cultural exchanges, and war. The Boundaries of Europe, edited by Pietro Rossi, is the first installment in the ALLEA book series Discourses on Intellectual Europe, which seeks to explore the question of an intrinsic or quintessential European identity in light of the rising skepticism towards Europe as an integrated cultural and intellectual region.

L'Arte Mudejar: L'estetica islamica nell'arte cristiana Eva Schubert Adesso con indice delle località! L'Arte Mudejar: L'estetica islamica nell'arte cristiana rivela l'affascinante ricchezza di una simbiosi culturale e artistica tipicamente ispanica che diventò un elemento caratterizzante della Spagna cristiana che seguì al dominio arabo. I Mudejares erano i musulmani ai quali fu concesso di restare nei territori riconquistati e gli artisti e artigiani mudejar influenzarono massicciamente l'arte e la cultura dei nuovi regni cristiani. Le decorazioni di meravigliose chiese costruite in laterizio, monasteri e palazzi in Aragona, Castiglia, Estremadura e Andalusia forniscono un esempio unico di creativa conservazione di forme islamiche nel panorama dell'arte cristiana nella Spagna dall'XI al XVI secolo. Tredici Percorsi vi invitano a scoprire 124 musei, monumenti e siti a Madrid, Gualajara, Saragozza, Tordesillas, Toledo, Guadalupe e Siviglia (fra gli altri).

Bibliographie D'histoire de L'art 1998

Uomini e paesaggi del sud Francesco Gabrieli 1960

A Companion to Medieval Genoa 2018-03-12 A Companion to Medieval Genoa introduces recent scholarship on the vibrant and source-rich medieval history of Genoa, with thematic chapters positioning the city and its people within the broader history of Italy and the Mediterranean ca. 1100–1500.

Arabic Script on Christian Kings Isabelle Dolezalek 2017-06-12 Roger II's famous mantle and other royal garments from twelfth- and thirteenth-century Sicily prominently display Arabic inscriptions. While the phenomenon is highly unusual in the context of Latin Christian kingship, the use of inscriptions as a textile ornament was common and imbued with political functions in the Islamic courts of the medieval Mediterranean. This case study of the inscribed garments from Norman Sicily draws attention to the diverse functions of Arabic textile inscriptions using various contextual frames. Such a contextual approach not only highlights the specificities of the Norman textile inscriptions and emphasises the practical and political choices underlying their use at the Sicilian court, it also pinpoints the flaws of universalising approaches to transcultural ornamentation in circulation in the medieval Mediterranean. This new perspective on the royal garments from Norman Sicily draws from a variety of disciplines, including Islamic and European art history, the history of textiles, epigraphy, legal history and historiography, and aims to challenge established notions of cultural and disciplinary boundaries.

Dynasties Intertwined Matt King 2022-06-15 Dynasties Intertwined traces the turbulent relationship between the Zirids of Ifriqiya and the Normans of Sicily during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. In doing so, it reveals the complex web of economic, political, cultural, and military connections that linked the two dynasties to each other and to other polities across the medieval Mediterranean. Furthermore, despite the contemporary interfaith holy wars happening around the Zirids and Normans, their relationship was never governed by an overarching ideology like jihad or crusade. Instead, both dynasties pursued policies that they thought would expand their power and wealth, either through collaboration or conflict. The relationship between the Zirids and Normans ultimately came to a violent end in the 1140s, when a devastating drought crippled Ifriqiya. The Normans seized this opportunity to conquer lands across the Ifriqiyian coast, bringing an end to the Zirid dynasty and forming the Norman kingdom of Africa, which persisted until the Almohad conquest of Mahdia in 1160. Previous scholarship on medieval North Africa during the reign of the Zirids has depicted the region as one of instability and political anarchy that rendered local lords powerless in the face of foreign conquest. Matt King shows that, to the contrary, the Zirids and other local lords in Ifriqiya were integral parts of the far-reaching political and economic networks across the Mediterranean. Despite the eventual collapse of the Zirid dynasty at the hands of the Normans, Dynasties Intertwined makes clear that its emirs were active and consequential Mediterranean players for much of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, with political agency independent of their Christian neighbors across the Strait of Sicily.

