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Byzantium, Pliska, and the Balkans Joachim Henning 2009-05-05 MILLENNIUM pursues an interdisciplinary approach transcending historical eras. The editorial board and the advisory board represent a wide range of disciplines - contributions from art and literary studies are just as welcome as historical, theological and philosophical contributions on both the Latin and Greek and the Oriental cultures. The STUDIES present relevant monographs or collections of papers from across the whole range of topics. The YEARBOOK contains authoritative articles. As the links between the various articles are sketched out in a comprehensive editorial, their diversity is intended to encourage dialogue between the disciplines and national research cultures. MILLENNIUM does not publish individual reviews, but does on occasions produce literature surveys. The languages of publication are principally English and German, but articles in French, Italian and Spanish can also be accommodated.

Sutton Hoo M. O. H. Carver 2005 This book brings the excavations at the fabulous site of Sutton Hoo right up-to-date, documenting the discoveries made since 1983. It also takes a fresh look at what was known prior to this and includes discussions by contributing experts.

*Zwischen Spätantike und Frühmittelalter* Sebastian Brather 2008-12-10 The 15 articles in this volume are dedicated to the analysis of fundamental cultural developments between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. Archaeologists and historians offer new perspectives on Central and Western Europe which do not simply polarise between Romans and Germans. Central themes are the relationship between historical studies and archaeology, the beginnings of the Early Middle Ages, the archaeology of early medieval "peoples", the role of burials, as well as trade and exchange. The result is a complex picture of an epoch of decisive change.

**Essays on the Early Franks** Ernst Taayke 2003 Around the year 500 A.D. king Clovis expanded his territory situated near the French-Belgian border to an area reaching from beyond the Pyrenees to well into Germany. Towards the end of the 20th century, this rise of the Franks, Clovis' tribe, was celebrated extensively. From texts written at that occasion one might get the impression that the destiny of present-day Europe was decided 1500 years ago by a group of West Germanic tribes. Without the Franks, there would have been no modern France or Germany ... Reading more closely, however, one involuntarily recalls the famous metaphor from Chaos theory in which the butterfly's delicate

fluttering eventually causes a hurricane. Similarly, the Frankish contribution to the fall of the Roman Empire was in the beginning rather modest. Indeed, in the 3rd and 4th century AD, the Franks were, in Roman eyes, only an annoying and, compared with the Goths, Huns or Vandals, insignificant people. Viewed academically, had there been no Clovis, the Franks would not have risen above the level of a footnote in history, for what do we know of their actions in the two centuries before his appearance? Led by King Clovis, and with thanks to Gregory of Tours, we move from ignorance to history, whereas Clovis's predecessors have never moved out of the shadows. What do we know, for instance, of Merovech, the famous dynasty's nomenclator? The main ingredient in our desire to organize a workshop was curiosity about the Franks' mysterious origins. What people belonged to this tribe-in-the-making? What caused them to leave their homelands? And what was their desired destination?

Archaeologically, we are certainly seeing some progress in our knowledge of the early Franks. But what about their history or onomastics? The event, organised by the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, was to be held in the province of the same name, with the small borg of Rusthoven at Wirdum our first and only choice as venue. One does not automatically associate the Franks with the Groningen area. On second thoughts, however, the idea is not so strange after all. In the 3rd century, when the Germanic attacks on the Roman frontier started, the main participants were presumably inhabitants of the coastal area, Frisians and Chauki. Only in the 4th century did the name of the Franks move to and become permanently associated with people in the interior, like the Chamavi or the Bructeri. The intention was to assemble an international but small gathering, where participants could be given an opportunity to raise their voices and facilitate discussion. The geographical focus would be on the Netherlands and its immediate surroundings, while the upper time limit was, initially, set by the reign of Clovis. March 2000 some 30 archaeologists, historians, onomasiologists and others, from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands found their way to Wirdum. Eight papers were read and commented on. To our delight, in addition to the texts delivered, this volume contains four more papers.

*Über allen Fronten* Frank Both 1999

**Großbootshaus - Zentrum und Herrschaft** Oliver Grimm 2006-01-01 Boathouses, built for the protective storage of watercraft, have a centuries old tradition that is archaeologically proven. Used in great numbers in Scandinavia and the North Atlantic even today, boathouses of lengths up to 40 m were widely used between the 1st and 15th century, especially in Norway. They are great focal points in the discussion of naval history, as well as prime indicators of the centres of power along the coastline.

International Bibliography of Book Reviews of Scholarly Literature Chiefly in the Fields of Arts and Humanities and the Social Sciences 2000

**Höhensiedlungen zwischen Antike und Mittelalter von den Ardennen bis zur Adria** Heiko Steuer 2008-12-10 In April 2004 a conference on Late Antique hilltop settlements was organised in Freiburg im Breisgau to mark excavations at such sites, in the Black Forest by the University of Freiburg and in North Italy by the University of Munich. In more than 20 contributions scholars from 10 countries presented the results of their own excavations in Late Antique and Early Medieval hilltop settlements, identifying similarities and differences. Not in every prehistorical or historical period were hilltops used as refuges or - since they were highly visible - for representational purposes, and these

comparative studies were intended to analyse the military, political and social backgrounds. The results are presented in this volume together with a supplementary commentary.

The Excavations at Wijnaldum Annet Nieuwhof 2020-11-16 Wijnaldum is nowadays an unassuming rural village in the north of the province of Friesland, no more than a small dot on the map of the Netherlands. But during the Early Middle Ages, this probably was a lively political centre, a kingdom, with intensive contacts with other kingdoms along the North Sea coasts, and with the Frankish realm to the south. The search for the king that resided at Wijnaldum was the major goal of the excavations that were carried out at the terp Wijnaldum-Tjitsma between 1991 and 1993. These excavations yielded a wealth of information, although tangible remains of the king or a royal residence were not found. What was found was a lot of pottery. The ceramic assemblage from the first Millennium consists of local handmade and imported wheel-thrown pottery, revealing contacts with the wider world. The first results and an overview of the habitation phases were published in 1999, in Volume 1 of *The Excavations at Wijnaldum*. The ceramic assemblage, and its consequences for the habitation history of Wijnaldum, are the main subjects of this second volume of *The Excavations at Wijnaldum*.

The Roman Army and the Economy Paul Erdkamp 2002 Contents: PART ONE : SUPPLYING THE ROMAN ARMIES HERZ, P.: Die Logistik der kaiserzeitlichen Armee. Strukturelle Überlegungen. ERDKAMP, P.: The Corn Supply of the Roman Armies during the Principate (27 BC - 235 AD). CARRERAS MONTFORT, C.: The Roman military supply during the Principate. Transportation and staples. BLOIS, L. DE: Monetary policies, the soldiers pay and the onset of crisis in the first half of the third century AD. PART TWO : COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT HAYNES, I.: Britain's First Information Revolution. The Roman army and the transformation of economic life. KISSEL, Th.: Road-building as a munus publicum. KOLB, A.: Army and transport. PART THREE : THE ROMAN WEST: HISPANIA, BRITANNIA AND GERMANIA DAVIES. J.L.: Soldiers, peasants, industry and towns. The Roman army in Britain. A Welsh perspective. WHITTAKER, C.R.: Supplying the army. Evidence from Vindolanda. FUNARI, P.P.A.: The consumption of olive oil in Roman Britain and the role of the army. WIERSCHOWSKI, L.: Das römische Heer und die ökonomische Entwicklung Germaniens in den ersten Jahrzehnten des 1. Jahrhunderts. REMESAL RODRIGUEZ, J.: Baetica and Germania. Notes on the concept of provincial interdependence in the Roman Empire. KONEN, H.: Die ökonomische Bedeutung der Provinzialflotten während der Zeit des Prinzipates. PART FOUR : NORTH AFRICA AND THE EAST MORIZOT, P.: Impact de l'armée romaine sur l'économie de l'Afrique. ROTH, J.: The army and the economy in Judaea and Palestine. ALSTON, R.: Managing the frontiers. Supplying the frontier troops in the sixth and seventh centuries.

Tätigkeitsfelder und Erfahrungshorizonte des ländlichen Menschen in der frühmittelalterlichen Grundherrschaft (bis ca. 1000) Dieter Hägermann 2006 Um die Erforschung der fruehmittelalterlichen Grundherrschaft haben sich seit den Achtziger Jahren vor allem deutsche, belgische und französische Forscher in enger, grenzüberschreitender Kooperation verdient gemacht. Der von Brigitte Kasten im Fruehjahr 2004 zu Ehren von Dieter Hägermann versammelte, internationale Kreis von Historikern, Archäologen und Philologen griff weit ueber die Analyse des Phänomens Grundherrschaft hinaus. Die in diesem Band veröffentlichten Beiträge dokumentieren damit erstmals die Erweiterung klassischer Positionen und Anliegen der fruehmittelalterlichen Agrargeschichte um moderne kulturwissenschaftliche Fragestellungen. Nicht die Institution,

sondern der in den grundherrschaftlichen Strukturen verortete Mensch steht nunmehr im Mittelpunkt. Mit Beitrögen von: Wolfgang Haubruchs, Jean-Pierre Devroey, Brigitte Englisch, Werner Rösener, Michel Parisse, Yitzhak Hen, Hans-Werner Goetz, Brigitte Kasten, Gesine Jordan, Jan Ulrich Buettner / Sören Kaschke, Cordula Nolte, Heinrich Schmidt, Karl-Heinz Ludwig, Konrad Elmshöuser, Udo Recker / Michael Schefzik, Andreas Hedwig, Ulrich Weidinger, Matthias Springer.

**Experiencing the Frontier and the Frontier of Experience: Barbarian perspectives and Roman strategies to deal with new threats** Alexander Rubel 2020-12-17 This book considers the Roman Empire's responses to the threats which were caused by the new geostrategic situation brought on by the crisis of the 3rd century AD, induced by the 'barbarians' who - often already part of Roman military structures as mercenaries and auxiliaries - became a veritable menace for the Empire.

**Die Integration Sachsens in das fränkische Reich** Caspar Ehlers 2007-06-18 Diese Studie zeichnet die Integration Sachsens in das Frankenreich der Karolinger bis zum Ende der ottonischen Herrschaft nach. »Raum« und »Zeit« spielen dabei eine wesentliche Rolle. Sie beschreiben die einzelnen Abläufe und erfassen historische Prozesse größeren Umfangs. Mithilfe kartografischer Darstellungen wird die Entstehung einer sächsischen Infrastruktur unter dem Einfluss weltlicher und kirchlicher Ordnungsvorstellungen des früheren Mittelalters sichtbar. Zwei zentrale Teile erörtern die Integrationen unter dem Aspekt der Ordnungsvorstellungen, also des Raums, und in ihren Entwicklungslinien, wobei die Zeit eine entscheidende Rolle spielt. Die umfangreichen Anhänge bieten das reiche Quellen- und Datenmaterial, das der Untersuchung zugrunde liegt, in erster Linie die »Regesten«.

**Die Keramik des sächsischen Gräberfeldes bei Liebenau, Kreis Nienburg, Weser** Gregor Schlicksbier 2003

**Über allen Fronten** 1999

*Saxon Identities, AD 150-900* Robert Flierman 2017-07-13 This study is the first up-to-date comprehensive analysis of Continental Saxon identity in antiquity and the early middle ages. Building on recent scholarship on barbarian ethnicity, this study emphasises not just the constructed and open-ended nature of Saxon identity, but also the crucial role played by texts as instruments and resources of identity-formation. This book traces this process of identity-formation over the course of eight centuries, from its earliest beginnings in Roman ethnography to its reinvention in the monasteries and bishoprics of ninth-century Saxony. Though the Saxons were mentioned as early as AD 150, they left no written evidence of their own before c. 840. Thus, for the first seven centuries, we can only look at the Saxons through the eyes of their Roman enemies, Merovingian neighbours and Carolingian conquerors. Such external perspectives do not yield objective descriptions of a people, but rather reflect an ongoing discourse on Saxon identity, in which outside authors described who they imagined, wanted or feared the Saxons to be: dangerous pirates, noble savages, bestial pagans or faithful subjects. Significantly, these outside views deeply influenced how ninth-century Saxons eventually came to think about themselves, using Roman and Frankish texts to reinvent the Saxons as a noble and Christian people.

**„Germanen“ aus Sicht der Archäologie** Heiko Steuer 2021-08-02 Die allgemeinen

Vorstellungen in unserer Gesellschaft vom Leben im alten Germanien der ersten Jahrhunderte n. Chr. beruhen immer noch auf den Darstellungen in den Schriftquellen der antiken Historiker seit Caesar und Tacitus. Doch inzwischen erlauben die Ergebnisse der Archäologie über Ausgrabungen und neue Auswertungen ihrer Quellen, der Siedlungen, Kultplätze und Gräberfelder ein völlig anderes Bild zu beschreiben. Zwar gibt es eine Fülle von Publikationen zu den Germanen von Historikern, doch diese schildern die Inhalte der antiken Texte und nehmen archäologische Objekte höchstens als Illustration. Dieses Buch dreht den Spieß um, beschreibt die neuartigen Ergebnisse der Archäologie und ergänzt nur dann und wann als Illustration mit historischen Fakten der Ereignisgeschichte die Schilderung. In zwei Abschnitten werden einerseits die neuen archäologischen Fakten erzählt und andererseits in einer Reihe von Thesen die Vorteile und Topoi der antiken Quellen entlarvt, z.B. gab es große Dörfer aus 20 Gehöften in offenen Landschaften, also nicht in finsternem Wald, die über eine beachtliche Wirtschaftskraft verfügten. Sie stellten zahlreiche Kriegerverbände, weshalb Rom Germanien nicht erobern konnte.

Palaeohistoria 49/50 (2007/2008) Paj Attema 2008-12-15 The annual journal Palaeohistoria is edited by the staff of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, and carries detailed articles on material culture, analysis of radiocarbon data and the results of excavations, surveys and coring campaigns.

*Germanen und Romanen im Merowingerreich* Hubert Fehr 2010 This work focuses on one of the most striking archaeological phenomena of the Early Middle Ages in Europe, the so-called Reihengraberfelder (cemeteries with graves in rows). The author covers the development of their historical interpretation against the backdrop of an apparently fundamental contrast between the Germanic tribes and the Romans. However, his analysis demonstrates that these cemeteries cannot be seen as archaeological evidence of Germanic migration to the former boarder regions of the Roman Empire, but rather represent a cultural reaction to the break-up of Rome. "

**The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Roman Germany** Simon James 2020-03-24 This handbook is currently in development, with individual articles publishing online in advance of print publication. At this time, we cannot add information about unpublished articles in this handbook, however the table of contents will continue to grow as additional articles pass through the review process and are added to the site. Please note that the online publication date for this handbook is the date that the first article in the title was published online.

Nomen et Fraternitas Uwe Ludwig 2008-12-10 This Festschrift celebrates the 65th birthday of Dieter Geuenich, who held the Chair of Medieval History at the University of Duisburg-Essen from 1988 to 2008; it contains 41 papers dedicated to him by friends and colleagues from the fields of historical onomatology, memoria and memorials in the Middle Ages and Early Medieval archaeology and history.

**Palaeohistoria** 2003

**Regna and Gentes** Hans-Werner Goetz 2003-01 This book is the first comprehensive and comparative study of the difficult relationship between ethnic identities and political organisation in the post-Roman and early medieval kingdoms. 16 authors (historians, archaeologists and linguists) deal with ten important kingdoms of this period and with its political and legal context.

Post-Roman Towns, Trade and Settlement in Europe and Byzantium: Byzantium, Pliska, and the Balkans Joachim Henning 2007 Both specialists and the general public have been excited by the recent progress made in our knowledge and understanding of early medieval towns and economic archaeology by new research approaches and the use of scientific methods. This collection of conference papers contains archaeological and interdisciplinary studies presented by international authorities at a conference in Bad Homburg in 2004. The topics of the papers focus on the structures and economic functions of non-agrarian centres in the East and West, the connections between them, their differences and their development.

**Beiträge zur Ausstellung Mensch und Meer, Küste und Marsch – eine Ewige Liebesgeschichte** Landesmuseum für Natur und Mensch Dauerausstellung Mensch und Meer. Küste und Marsch – eine Ewige Liebesgeschichte 2006

**Palaeohistoria 51/52 (2009/2010)** Paj Attema 2010-12-15 The annual journal Palaeohistoria is edited by the staff of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, and carries detailed articles on material culture, analysis of radiocarbon data and the results of excavations, surveys and coring campaigns.

The Saxon Relief Style Peter A. Inker 2006 This thesis sets out to re-examine, define, and explore the art-style already occasionally referred to as the Saxon Relief Style. This style developed in certain Germanic areas of the continent out of provincial Roman ornament of the later fourth century AD.

**Centrality – Regionality** Lars Larsson 2003

**Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London** 2005

Runica – Germanica – Mediaevalia Wilhelm Heizmann 2003-01-01 The chapters on the Middle Ages or on later epochs deal with questions of the reception of Antiquity or aspects of its continuity – e.g. the reception of the Germanic tribes in the 20th century and the history of Germanic and Nordic Studies, Runology, Old Germanic Studies and Early Germanic Languages and Literatures. The various methodological approaches of the internationally renowned contributors combine to give a comprehensive and many-faceted view of recent research. In addition, the articles cover the spectrum of the scholarly work and interests of the Göttingen medievalist and runologist Klaus Düwel, to whom this volume is dedicated.

Altertumskunde – Altertumswissenschaft – Kulturwissenschaft Heinrich Beck 2012-01-01 2007 saw the completion of the Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde. This volume takes stock of developments and brings together the fields of archeology, history, philology and numerous natural sciences. The themes in the book address current topics, methods and new sources.

**The Migration Period between the Oder and the Vistula (2 vols)** 2020-03-17 This collection of studies is the result of a six-year interdisciplinary research project undertaken by an international team, and constitutes a completely new approach to environmental, cultural and settlement changes around the mid-first millennium AD in Central Europe.

**Charlemagne's Early Campaigns (768–777)** Bernard Bachrach 2013-02-15 Charlemagne's Early Campaigns is the first book-length study of Charlemagne at war. The neglect of this subject has truncated our understanding of the

Carolingian empire and the military success of its leader, a true equal of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.

The Origins of the English Catherine Hills 2003-02-13 This volume uses various methods to determine when and how people living in Britain became "English."

**Northwest Europe in the Early Middle Ages, c.AD 600–1150** Christopher Loveluck 2013-10-24 Christopher Loveluck's study explores the transformation of Northwest Europe (primarily Britain, France and Belgium) from the era of the first post-Roman 'European Union' under the Carolingian Frankish kings to the so-called 'feudal' age, between c. AD 600 and 1150. During these centuries radical changes occurred in the organisation of the rural world. Towns and complex communities of artisans and merchant-traders emerged and networks of contact between northern Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Middle and Far East were redefined, with long-lasting consequences into the present day. Loveluck provides the most comprehensive comparative analysis of the rural and urban archaeological remains in this area for twenty-five years. Supported by evidence from architecture, relics, manuscript illuminations and texts, this book explains how the power and intentions of elites were confronted by the aspirations and actions of the diverse rural peasantry, artisans and merchants, producing both intended and unforeseen social changes.

*Karl Martell* Andreas Fischer 2011-10-06 Karl Martell blieb der Nachwelt vor allem durch seine militärischen Erfolge im Gedächtnis. Besonders sein Sieg in der Schlacht bei Poitiers (732) gegen die Araber schuf seinen Mythos vom Retter des christlichen Abendlandes. Zugleich wird dem Hausmeier ein gewichtiger Anteil am Aufstieg der Karolinger zum König- und Kaisertum beigemessen. Ausgehend von den politischen Voraussetzungen und der Herkunft Karls verfolgt die Darstellung die Durchsetzung, Festigung und Gestaltung seiner Herrschaft im Frankenreich und dessen Randzonen bis zu seiner Alleinherrschaft in den Jahren 737 bis 741. Die Schilderung seiner Feldzüge, seiner Kirchen- und Missionspolitik und seines Wirkens in den eroberten Gebieten zeigt anschaulich, wie sich Karl Martell den politischen Herausforderungen seiner Zeit gegenüber behaupten konnte.

*Europa in der Welt des Mittelalters* Tillmann Lohse 2014-10-14 Seit der Wende von 1989/90 haben sich die Erkenntnisinteressen der internationalen Mediävistik radikal gewandelt. Unter dem Eindruck aktueller politischer Prozesse gerieten die lange Zeit dominierenden nationalgeschichtlicher Debatten immer weiter in den Hintergrund. An ihre Stelle trat zum einen die Frage nach der Integration und Desintegration der Kulturen im europäischen Mittelalter, zum anderen die Suche nach den Akteuren, Anlässen und Folgen weltumspannender Interaktionen während des mittelalterlichen Jahrtausends. Prof. Dr. Michael Borgolte hat diese Paradigmenwechsel seit mehr als zwei Jahrzehnten mit großem Engagement vorangetrieben. Aus Anlass seines 65. Geburtstags versammelten sich deshalb im Mai 2013 zahlreiche Forscherinnen und Forscher aus dem In- und Ausland zu einem interdisziplinären Colloquium, auf dem nicht nur eine Zwischenbilanz des bislang erreichten gezogen wurde, sondern auch neue Ansätze vorgestellt und diskutiert wurden. Die aus den Vorträgen erwachsenen Aufsätze lassen sich drei verschiedene Themenfelder zuordnen: Europa als historisches Problem, Globalgeschichte des Mittelalters als methodische Herausforderung und Transkulturalität als heuristisches Konzept.

*Franken oder Sachsen?* Herbert Westphal 2002

Die Sachsen Matthias Springer 2004-09-16 Der Name Sachsen ist seit mehr als anderthalb Jahrtausenden lebendig, wenn er seinerzeit auch für andere Gebiete gegolten hat als den heutigen Freistaat. Das alte Sachsen entsprach annähernd dem nördlichen Deutschland zwischen dem Rhein und der Elbe. Die vorliegende Darstellung verfolgt die Geschichte der Träger des Sachsennamens von seinem frühesten Vorkommen bis zum Ende der sächsischen Selbstständigkeit, die Karl der Große herbeiführte. Der Leser erfährt, was uns die Quellen über die politischen Verhältnisse des Landes und die Religion seiner Bewohner mitzuteilen haben, bevor es ans Karolingerreich angegliedert wurde. Ausführlich werden die Kriegszüge geschildert, die Karl der Große von 772 bis 804 gegen die Sachsen unternahm, bis es ihm gelang, ihren Widerstand zu brechen. Ebenso stellt der Autor die Gesetzgebung des Kaisers dar, mit der er das Land seiner Herrschaft unterwarf und zur Annahme des Christentums zwang.

**Bruc ealles well** Marc Lodewijckx 2004 The essays in this book are about the peoples of North-West Europe in the first millenium AD. They were written by archaeologists from various countries who either reveal the results of their archaeological fieldwork or place the knowledge they have of their particular region in a wider, supraregional context. It is commonly known that archaeologists prefer to devote their time to fieldwork. Considering the limited number of archaeologists, and the multitude of opportunities for fieldwork, this preference is quite understandable, if not even obvious. In addition to this, essay-writitng is a cumbersome and exhausting activity. The warm and enthusiastic response to our request for contributions made it possible ot compose an interesting volume. We hope that this publication may encourage many others to remain active in the field of archaeology, and that the cooperation among colleagues, stimulated by this project, may be continued in the future.