



## Study Plan

**School:** School of Social Sciences  
**Degree:** Master  
**Course:** History of the Islamic and Medieval Mediterranean (cód. 460)

### 1st Year - 1st Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
HIS9914	Methods and Sources	History	10	Semester	280

#### Group of Options

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
HIS10568	Islam: Norms and Representations	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10569	Mediterranean Ancient to Medieval	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10570	History of the Al-Andalus	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10571	Cities of Al-Andalus	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10572	Structures of Settlement in Gharb al-Andalus	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10573	Powers and Territorial Organisation Models	History	10	Semester	280
LLT10574	Arabic I	Linguistics	10	Semester	280
LLT10575	*** TRANSLATE ME: Persa I ***	Linguistics	10	Semester	280
LLT10576	*** TRANSLATE ME: Turco I ***	Linguistics	10	Semester	280

### 1st Year - 2nd Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
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#### Group of Options

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
HIS10577	History of the North of Africa	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10578	Frontier Cultures	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10579	Al-Andalus and the Christian Hispania	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10580	Ethnic and Religious Minorities	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10581	History of the Moors	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10582	Church and Power	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10583	Jihad and the Crusades	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10584	Rural Agriculture and World	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10585	Daily life and Material Culture in al-Andalus	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10586	Islamic Arts	History	10	Semester	280
HIS10587	Arabic II	Linguistics	10	Semester	280
LLT10588	*** TRANSLATE ME: Persa II ***	Linguistics	10	Semester	280
LLT10589	*** TRANSLATE ME: Turco II ***	Linguistics	10	Semester	280
HIS10590	Paleografia topics	History	10	Semester	280

### 2nd Year - 3rd Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
HIS10591	Orientation Seminar	History	15	Semester	420

Dissertation

### 2nd Year - 4th Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
	Dissertation				



## Conditions for obtaining the Degree:

\*\*\* TRANSLATE ME: Para aprovação na componente curricular nesta área de especialização deste mestrado é necessário a aprovação (através de avaliação ou creditação) das seguintes unidades curriculares: {\ }newline 1.º Semestre: {\ }newline - 1 UC Obrigatória num total de 10 ECTS {\ }newline {\ }newline No 1.º e 2.º Semestres os alunos têm de concluir 5 unidades curriculares optativas dos Grupos de optativas. {\ }newline {\ }newline 3.º Semestre: {\ }newline - 1 UC Obrigatória num total de 15 ECTS {\ }newline {\ }newline Para obtenção do grau, é necessário também a aprovação em Dissertação, Estágio ou Trabalho de Projecto, com o total de 45 ECTS, no 3.º e 4.º Semestre. \*\*\*

## Program Contents

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### Methods and Sources (HIS9914)

- One. Introduction to the methods and sources of Islamic and Medieval Mediterranean. Concept of Power. Typologies.
- 2nd. The conquest
- 3rd. Reading the territory
- 4th. The militarization of the territory and society.
- 5th. The conquest of territory
- 6th. The normative of space

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### Islam: Norms and Representations (HIS10568)

1. Islamology - The Prophet ; the Koran - theories about its formation and Koranic doctrines; the Shari'a - the sources of the Shari'a and legal schools; political thought: the institution of Caliphate ; Sunnism and Shiism; doctrinal development: Kalam and mu'tazila; calendar, ritual obligations, religious practices and festivities.
2. Islam in Iberia and the Maghreb in the Middle Ages - the processes of Arabization and Islamization; the orientalization of social structures; the Malikism and the ulema's elite; the caliphates in the West; "heresies", revolts and Mahdism.

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### Mediterranean Ancient to Medieval (HIS10569)

1. The Mediterranean: unity and diversity
  - Space
  - People
  - Routes
2. The Mediterranean and the end of the Ancient World
  - Decline and fall or continuity? - Issues surrounding the interpretation of Late Antiquity
  - Continuity and transformation in rural world
  - Continuity and transformation in urban world
3. The Mediterranean between Byzantium, Islam and Latin Christianity
  - Navigation in the Muslim Mediterranean
  - The Muslim navigation in the Atlantic Ocean
  - Routes, Ports and Goods

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### History of the Al-Andalus (HIS10570)

The al-Andalus in the medieval Islamic world. The rapid expansion in the Roman world Muslim-Iranian, an old koyné in new guises. The newer vehicles identity: the Muslim religion, the Arabic language. Conquest of Visigothic Hispania: military campaigns and renditions of a matrix or acculturation among Hispanic Romans, Arabs and Berbers. The slow birth of al-Andalus during emiral: foundation of the Umayyad regime, Berber and Arab revolts, resistance Mozarabic, muladis dissent. The caliphate or the triumph of a Umayyad centralized power. From the fitna taifas: urban growth and social oligarchization. Reunifications, militarization, religious renewal: the long twelfth century under the aegis of empires Maghreb. The collapse: the Christian conquests. Granada or the last al-Andalus. The al-Andalus still among us.



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### **Cities of Al-Andalus (HIS10571)**

A - I - Cities of Hispania in Late Antiquity; II - conquests and Umayyad control; III cities of new foundation; IV - Fitna and Taifa's Kingdoms: destruction and new centers, V - the urban impact of North African dynasties;

B - urban and peri-urban spaces; C - buildings and urban infrastructure; D - urban defenses; E - Powers and social groups; F-cities of Gharb al-Andalus, G - Mediterranean and the Maghreb: influences and continuities.

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### **Structures of Settlement in Gharb al-Andalus (HIS10572)**

1. Sources for the study of Islamic settlement.
2. Population changes in Late Antiquity and the in the Islamic period.
3. Territorial organization and administrative structure.
4. The city as a structural element of Islamic society
5. Structures of rural settlement in al-Andalus.
  - a. The Hisn and other fortified structures
  - b. The Alcarias
  - c. Villages
  - d. The munias

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### **Powers and Territorial Organisation Models (HIS10573)**

- Levels and models of organization of the territory. The hierarchy of local unities. The historical and geographical specificities of the south.

- Social network: from human local communities to the "concelhos";

- From the conquest to the kingdom: the presence of royal power and the territory organization. Levels and phases of administrative construction.

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### **Arabic I (LLT10574)**

1 - The Arabic language as part of the Semitic languages, from "classical" Arabic to the MSA and regional variants 2 - Phonology and phonetics; 3 - Morphology and Syntax: roots and inflections; nominal system, the verbal system; particles, numerals; 4 - nominal and verbal phrases; 5 - the idafa structure.

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### **History of the North of Africa (HIS10577)**

1. Characterization of the physical space of Maghreb.
2. The conquest of sites on the forts of Mediterranean Morocco.
3. The Portuguese settlement on the forts of Mediterranean Morocco.
3. Abandonment of several forts under the kingdom of D. João III.
4. The Portuguese presence in Morocco during the domain of the Filipes and until the abandonment of Mazghan (El Jadia) in 1769.
5. The re-establishment of diplomacy and commerce with Morocco in the 2nd half of the 18th century and during the 19th century.
6. Systematic evaluation of the Portuguese presence in Morocco during this period.



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### **Frontier Cultures (HIS10578)**

We will question the processes of identity formation in medieval Hispania and al-Andaluz, understood as a large turntable of two civilisational complexes: Christianitas and Dar al-Islam. In this view, we will privilege observation of the contact regions where specific cultural solutions occur, such as Toledo or Coimbra. Particular attention shall be paid to phenomena usually described as "minorities" understood here as spaces for the observation of the crossing and most of all the formation of original identities, Moorish, Arabic, or Jewish. Lastly, we will study the solutions that characterise these frontier identities, from onomastics through family systems to the definition of domestic spaces, garden architecture, and irrigation.

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### **Al-Andalus and the Christian Hispania (HIS10579)**

Problems around the transition. Transition from the High Middle Ages and the Muslim conquest. Castle settlements and the feudalisation. A Hispanic variant: the Omiad State as a centripetal force. The second transition: militarisation and hill forts settlements. The political dimension. The phenomenon of the formation of kingdoms in the al-Andaluz and the Christian Hispania. The paradox of the tendency for agglutination in large units and the reinforcement of urbanisation and local elites.

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### **Ethnic and Religious Minorities (HIS10580)**

1. Concepts and issues
2. The Dhimmi: Jews and Christians in Al-Andalus
3. Muslims and Jews in the Christian kingdoms
4. The "religiocídio": forced conversion and expulsion

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### **History of the Moors (HIS10581)**

Introduction to the topic: the historiography of the Moriscos

One. Minorities in the Iberian Peninsula

1.1 Moorish Castilians, Aragonese and Portuguese: similarities and differences

1.2 The mobility of the minority within the Iberian Peninsula

2nd. From the Moorish Moorish in Portugal

2.1 The bad indoctrination and religious eclecticism

2.2 The poor command of Portuguese and knowledge of Arabic

3rd. Moorish Portuguese: a minority in regression

3.1 Structures and social group

3.2 Structures and family parafamiliares

3.3 Moorish Moorish captives and Liners

4th. The differences are not tolerated

4.1 The practice of Islam

4.2 The desire to return to Islam

4.3 Moorish and Inquisition

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### **Church and Power (HIS10582)**

- The ecclesiastical organization in the South: space and frontiers
- The religious experience in the South: the confluence of religions
- The Christian church in the south societies: ecclesiastical institutions and control of the territory. Administrative and jurisdictional frame.
- King and church: royal power and territory. Social networks and religious protagonists.



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### **Jihad and the Crusades (HIS10583)**

1. The Christian North and the Islamic South
  - 1.1. From border coexistence to the demonization of the enemy
2. Sacralizing War
  - 2.1. From the martyrdom of warriors to the Jihad coding
  - 2.2. From the wars of God to the Crusade
3. The institutional forms of meritorious war
  - 3.1. The Islamic model: the ribat
  - 3.2. The Christian model: the Order of the Temple
4. The intermediate solutions
  - 4.1. The brotherhood of warriors
  - 4.2. Hispanic military orders

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### **Rural Agriculture and World (HIS10584)**

- One. Sources for the study of rural areas in al-Andalus
- 2nd. Rural and physical environment
- 3rd. Structures of land settlement and resource use
- 4th. Agriculture in al-Andalus
  - a. Forms of farm
  - b. The rainfed
  - c. Irrigation and horticultural resources
- 5th. livestock
- 6th. The use of wild resources

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### **Daily life and Material Culture in al-Andalus (HIS10585)**

1. Everyday live and material culture: terms, concepts and debates.
2. Sources for the study of everyday life and material culture in al-Andalus
3. The private sphere: food, the home quotidian and its furnishings.
4. The public sphere: sociability and religiosity spaces and objects
5. Economic activities: agriculture, industry and commerce.
6. War and weapons
7. Spaces and rituals of death.
8. Iconography and symbolism in the material culture of al-Andalus



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### **Islamic Arts (HIS10586)**

One. sources

- a. The language of forms: transition from ancient and Byzantine
  - b. Architectural volumes: view from space
  - c. Construction techniques tradition and innovation
  - d. grammars ornamental
- and. The basilica and mosque

2nd. expansion

- a. The Mediterranean and the opening to the East
  - b. Persia and the path to the Indus Valley
  - c. Damascus and Baghdad: a first synthesis
  - d. The sea routes to the West
- and. Great Mosque of Kairouan

3rd. The Iberian Peninsula

- a. The tardorromano and paleocristão
  - b. The first syntheses architectural
  - c. Great Mosque of Cordoba
  - d. The defensive military architecture
- and. Urban architecture and urbanism
- f. Construction techniques
  - g. Moçarabismos and mudejarismos

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### **Arabic II (HIS10587)**

I - verb forms; II – plurals; III – negative phrases IV - active and passive phrases; V - complex sentences; VI - practical work on dictionaries; VII - Reading and translation of medieval and contemporary texts.

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### **Paleografia topics (HIS10590)**

1. "Practical" palaeography: palaeographic reading and editing of diplomatic texts
2. Models in the editing of diplomatic texts (Rui de Azevedo, Avelino de Jesus da Costa, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira, Saul Gomes)
3. Specificities in editing various types of diplomatic texts - judicial, legal and chancery texts: creation of transcription norms, indexes and diplomatic summaries
4. Record collections
5. Editing diplomatic texts (practical example)