

ترجمة ملخصات المحتوى بالإنجليزية

Summaries of Researches and Articles



The cultural backwardness of Europe for a millennium, between the collapse of the Roman Empire and the onset of the Renaissance.

Nabil Ali Saleh^[1]

Synopsis

The research delves into the cultural stagnation that Europe went through during the Middle Ages and up to the Renaissance. It highlights the significant aspects of their culture and practical characteristics that influenced medieval Western history.

During the medieval period, the culture was generally considered to be less advanced, and the people lacked the ability to participate in production and economic development. Negative social values, such as supremacy, class, and slavery, were prevalent, leading to a degradation of values.

During those eras, myths and mythological narratives played a significant role in shaping society. Monumental sculptures, folk traditions, and social customs all featured tales of conflict and competition between gods who created the universe and giant villains who aimed to destroy it. Additionally, myths about nobility and knights were prevalent, as were beliefs in ignorance, illiteracy, witchcraft, and sorcery. However, the perception of Islam as a violent religion spread by the sword was overshadowed during this time. It was viewed as a human religion that encouraged lust and murder.

The research also examined how intellectual and cultural backwardness affected Christian Religious Thought during those eras. It was found that morality was often separated from reality, and human needs were not taken into account. Additionally, there was a focus on instilling fear of religion and blind obedience to religious dogmas without critical reflection or consideration.

[1]- Syrian researcher and writer.

Moral values of the Western Middle Ages in a thousand years

(From the fifth century AD to the fifteenth century AD)

(Critical analytical view)

Dr. Ghidhan Assayed. Ali^[1]

Synopsis

This study focuses on the moral values of medieval European society and aims to highlight the significant influence of theological and ecclesiastical thought on the moral structure of that time. To achieve this, the study will analyze the moral perspectives of prominent philosophers and theologians during that historical era.

The study conducted by the researcher was divided into three chronological stages. The first stage spanned from the fifth to the ninth centuries, during which St. Augustine emerged as one of the most significant theologians of his time. His contributions had a profound impact on the field of theology.

The second stage of the period between the 9th and 12th centuries was considered by the researcher as a time of maturity and prosperity. One of the most significant pioneers and thinkers during this era was Saint Anselm.

In the third stage the philosopher and theologian St. Thomas Aquinas had a significant impact on the moral values of the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries.

In the Middle Ages, fulfilling God's commands was considered the basis of morality and great importance was placed on the concept of sin. People believed that they needed God's intervention to be saved from sin. Furthermore, it was widely accepted that God was love and the presence of evil in the world had no purpose. This indicates that moral principles during this era were closely linked to religion.

[1]- Assistant professor of Philosophy at Beni Suef Faculty of Literature - Arab Republic of Egypt

Women and the family in medieval Europe

Hiba Shbat^[1]

Synopsis

This monograph delves into the intricate study of the family's essence, with a particular focus on the lives of women and their social standing during medieval Europe's decadent era. Backwardness, ignorance, and intolerance ruled the society during that time, which led to women's subjugation and humiliation. They carried the weight of society's burdens and suffered from the bleak thoughts and archaic viewpoints prevalent in the Middle Ages.

The study indicated that the decline of the family's role in society was due to the underdevelopment of the area. Furthermore, it highlighted the impact of the church during that period in altering social customs, particularly with regard to marriage and the regulations endorsed by the church, as well as in the way women were treated.

It should be noted that the church had conflicting views towards women and family. On one hand, it promoted strong family bonds by keeping marriage a sacred mystery and placing the responsibility of protecting women on men. However, on the other hand, the church viewed women with disdain as they were blamed for Adam's eviction from Paradise. The church's perception of women was unjust as it favored men over women, placing them in a lower rank and enforcing guardianship on them.

[1]- Syrian writer and researcher.

The political geography of the European continent in the Middle Ages

Ibrahim Ahmed said^[1]

Synopsis

There is no doubt that the Middle Ages were a crucial period in European history. They followed a cultural legacy, the foundations of which were laid by the Greek civilization and developed by the Roman civilization, and the importance of the Middle Ages lies in the changes that took place within the continent itself, especially after the Crusades.

The internal changes in the continent during the Middle Ages were the result of many interrelated factors, starting with the results of the control of the Germanic barbarians over the central capital (Rome), and ending with the decline of the church's control and dominance. An important variable is also the decline in socio-economic relations between the strata of society, and these changes paved the way for the Enlightenment era later.

This study has examined the social and economic shifts that occurred in Europe during the Middle Ages, aiming to grasp the essence of the geopolitical transformations that took place. As the tension between paganism and Christianity intensified, a fusion of the two cultures took shape, ultimately shaping European Society.

The Crusades significantly impacted European societies by bringing an end to the slavery system and giving rise to the feudal system. However, this change also led to the emergence of large commercial cities and communes, which eventually paved the way for the European Enlightenment, Renaissance, and great geographical discoveries. These events had a global impact, particularly in the fields of knowledge, technology, and colonization

[1]- Researcher and professor at the Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts, Damascus University.

The economic system of medieval Europe

(Critical reading in the history of the two systems: feudal and capitalist, origins and practice)

Abdullah Al-Sulaiman ^[1]

Synopsis

This study aims to examine the major concepts that influenced the economic environment in Europe from the fall of Rome in 476 AD until the end of the 15th century AD, referred to as the Middle Ages. During this period, Europe experienced two economic systems. The first was a rural agricultural feudal system that persisted until the 12th century. This system resulted in a decline in progress, innovation, and production, which led to underdevelopment and deteriorating economic conditions.

The second is the capitalist system, the emergence of which was associated with the revival of cities and trade, the organization of labor with the economy through the mediation of trade unions while retaining the appearance of man's control over his brother man. It dominated Europe from the XII century until the Renaissance, developing after the European Renaissance and becoming a global capitalist system. The church also originated in Western Europe as a result of economic work, eventually becoming a fully capitalist institution.

[1]- Teacher of Ancient History- Damascus University.

Social life in European Society during the Middle Ages

Rafah Al-Bushi Al-Dabbagh^[1]

Synopsis

This research focuses on the characteristics of the social life that prevailed in European societies in the Middle Ages, which were characterized by stagnation and lack of progress, and known as the Dark Ages, under the rule of the class system in European Society at that time. European Society in the Middle Ages was divided into three social classes, by which the rights and duties were determined. These classes are the clergy class, the warrior class of the nobility and Knights, and the peasant class.

The clergy represented the highest rank among the strata of medieval European Society, and all bishops were appointed by the King on the nomination of local feudal lords after the approval of the pope. Churches and monasteries received large fiefs, which made the clergy a wealthy class.

The second class is the nobility and the Knights, while the third class is the peasant class, and they, in turn, are divided into slaves and freemen..

During that time, the Christian Church played a significant role in shaping European Society with its authority and influence. Unfortunately, the church did not always use its power for the betterment of society. Instead, the abuse of its authority led to corruption and degradation in society.

Medieval European Society was plagued by confusion and chaos. Additionally, ignorance clouded people's minds which led to the prevalence of superstitions and nonsense.

[1]- PhD in History-University of Damascus.

Synopsis of Essays in the 31st Issue

The theory of the state In the Middle Ages

Iyad Farhan Badriya^[1]

Synopsis

The author of this study aimed to offer a comprehensive understanding of the different theories regarding governance and the state. The focus was on the transformation and change in the political scene during the ninth century AD, as a new theory appeared in the state based on the principle of “One State, one church”. This theory led to the Imperial State gaining political control over the entire Christian world, while the church maintained its spiritual authority.

It is evident that the church’s involvement in shaping the state and its system has had a significant impact on various aspects, including institutions, political relationships, the army’s ideology, and the relationship between the shepherd and the parish community.

It is worth noting that this duality in the political view of the construction of government and the state, that is, the power of the emperor and the church, was not always in harmony, and the conflict between the two authorities occurred and turned Europe into an arena of conflict between the pope and the Emperor during the years between (1050-1122). Despite the intensity of the conflict, the principle of balance between the two forces lasted for a time, before the papacy was able to win in its favor that long struggle between church and state, and Europe at that time was engaged in a fierce bloody civil war.

[1]- PhD student at the Department of history-Damascus University.