

Nuova Rivista Storica

Anno XCVII, Settembre-Dicembre 2013, Fascicolo III

Abstracts

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The events that mark the southern lands between the tenth and twelfth centuries represent a moment of epochal change about the events of southern Italy.

The policy of conquest and colonization of the Lombard princes, the attempts to expansion of the Frankish and Ottonian dynasties, the Byzantine returns along the coasts, the consequences of the Arab invasions and the Norman occupation produce a precarious political balance and continually troubled by riots.

The land of Capua assists the apogee of Lombard dynasty and soon after to its progressive and inevitable dissolution; these are really crucial years in which Capua plays a leading role within the dynamics of penetration of the Normans and offers itself as privileged scenery in the capillary renewal of ecclesiastical structures undertaken by the Roman Church.

The effects produced by this complicated congeries of events are translated into urban choices that mark the insulae of Capua: the settlement in the city of Benedictine communities of Montecassino and San Vincenzo al Volturno, the dismemberment of the ancient area of the Lombard court, the creation of new poles of urban aggregation inside and outside the walls, the strengthening of the bishopric.

In this context, the role played by Benedictine communities of San Vincenzo al Volturno and Montecassino, settled in the city after the Saracen destructions, seems essential to follow the two levels on which the political, social and urbanism story of Capua unfolds.