Coppice

Coppicing is a traditional method of woodland management which exploits the capacity of many species of trees to put out new shoots from their stump or roots if cut down. In a coppiced wood, which is called a copse, young tree stems are repeatedly cut down to near ground level, resulting in a stool. New growth emerges, and after a number of years, the coppiced tree is harvested, and the cycle begins anew. Pollarding is a similar process carried out at a higher level on the tree in order to prevent grazing animals from eating new shoots. Daisugi (台杉, where sugi refers to Japanese cedar), is a similar Japanese technique.

萌生是植物適應環境干擾的一種更新策略。一些植物從被火燒、乾旱或被砍伐的根部、樹幹基部的木質瘤等產生新的枝苗,從而形成多莖 幹植株。這也是森林管理的一種傳統方式。萌生出的莖幹數量常作為萌生能力的表徵指標。

Venationes

Venationes, (Latin: "animal hunts"), in ancient Rome, type of public spectacle that featured animal hunts.

Contests between beasts or between men and beasts were staged in an amphitheatre, usually in connection with gladiator shows. The men used in these exhibitions were either captives, condemned criminals, or professional animal hunters. Originating in the 2nd century BC as part of the games of the circus, such displays were immensely popular with the Roman public. Julius Caesar built the first wooden amphitheatre for the exhibition of this spectacle. The popularity of venationes became such that the world was searched for lions, bears, bulls, hippopotamuses, panthers, and crocodiles to be displayed at public celebrations and slaughtered. As many as 11,000 animals were exhibited and killed on a single occasion. Although it is uncertain how long the venationes were presented, they were still in existence after the shows of gladiators were abolished in the 5th century. Representations of venationes appear on coins, mosaics, and tombs of the period.

Forestum

拉丁語:森林

Hortus Conlusus

Hortus conclusus is a Latin term, meaning literally "enclosed garden". At their root, both of the words in hortus conclusus refer linguistically to enclosure. It describes a genre of garden that was enclosed as a practical concern, a major theme in the history of gardening. Having roots in the Canticle of Canticles in the Hebrew scriptures, the term Hortus Conclusus has importantly been applied as an emblematic attribute and a title of the Virgin Mary in Medieval and Renaissance poetry and art, first appearing in paintings and manuscript illuminations about 1330

Magdeburg Cathedral

馬格德堡主教座堂(德語:Magdeburger Dom),正式名稱為聖莫里斯聖凱瑟琳主教座堂(德語:Dom zu Magdeburg St. Mauritius und Katharina),是德國最為古老的哥德式天主教主教座堂之一。建築物其中一個尖塔高 99.25 米,而另外一個則為 100.98 米,使它成為前東德最高的主教座堂。主教座堂位於德國薩克森-安哈爾特聯邦州的首府馬格德堡,亦同時安葬了東法蘭克國王、羅馬帝國皇帝奧托一世的

第一座教堂於 937 年在今天主教座堂的位置建成,是一所本來叫聖莫里斯的大修道院,以紀念天主教聖人聖莫里斯。主教座堂從 1209 年開始動土,整個工程維持了三百多年,而尖塔的蓋建於 1520 年才正式竣工。儘管飽經戰爭掠奪,馬格德堡主教座堂本身包含着極豐富的藝術成分,遠至古董,近至現代藝術。

Liutprand of Cremona

克雷莫納的利烏特普蘭德,中世紀意大利歷史學家、神聖羅馬帝國外交官、克雷莫納主教,他的作品是了解 10 世紀拜占庭帝國宮廷政治的重要來源。利烏特普蘭德生於貴族家庭,在帕維亞意大利的烏戈的宮廷中長大。947 年,烏戈死後,他成為實際掌權的貝倫加爾二世的心腹,出使拜占庭帝國。回國後,利烏特普蘭德與貝倫加爾發生爭執,955 年離開意大利前往德國,在貝倫加爾對手奧托一世的宮廷任職。961 年,奧托一世任命他擔任克雷莫納主教,出使羅馬參與會議使得教宗若望十二世被廢,良八世成為教宗。後參與了若望十三世的選舉。

第二次出使: He was frequently employed in missions to the Pope, and in 968 he was sent again to Constantinople, this time to the court of Nicephorus Phocas, to demand for the younger Otto (afterwards Otto II) the hand of Anna Porphyrogenita, daughter of the former emperor Romanus II. The possible marriage was part of a wider negotiation between Otto and Nicephorus, the Eastern Emperor, who still claimed Benevento and Capua, which were actually in Lombard hands and whose forces had come to strife with Otto in Bari recently. His reception at Constantinople was humiliating and ultimately futile after the subject of Otto's claim to the title Emperor caused friction, triggered by a letter from Pope John XIII which offensively addressed Nicephorus as "the emperor of the Greeks".

Liutprand's account of this embassy in the Relatio de Legatione Constantinopolitana is perhaps the most graphic and lively piece of writing which has come down to us from the 10th century. The detailed description of Constantinople and the Byzantine court is a document of rare value, though highly coloured by his hostility towards the Byzantine Empire. The Catholic Encyclopedia asserted "Liutprand's writings are a very important historical source for the tenth century; he is ever a strong partisan and is frequently unfair towards his adversaries."

Liutprand's candid account makes clear that often he was not as diplomatic as he might have been and Constanze Schummer has questioned how good a diplomat he really was in Constantinople, despite successes in the West. On his second mission to Constantinople, for instance, after his purple purchases are confiscated, he tells the imperial party that at home whores and conjurers wear purple. Schummer and others have speculated that Otto I did not actually see the Relatio or receive an accurate account of Liutprand's performance at Constantinople.

Whether he returned in 971 with the embassy to fetch Theophanu, the eventually negotiated bride, or not is uncertain, but he may well have. Liutprand probably died before 20 July 972, certainly before 5 March 973. His successor as bishop of Cremona was installed in 973.

Nikephoros II Phokas

尼基弗魯斯二世·福卡斯(拉丁化:Nicephorus || Phocas;希臘文:Νικηφόρος Β΄ Φωκᾶς,Nikēphoros || Phōkas;約 912 年至 969 年 12 月 10/11 日),963 至 969 年間為拜占庭皇帝,其輝煌的戰功對於拜占庭帝國於 10 世紀的中興作出了極大的貢獻。

尼基弗魯斯·福卡斯在 912 年左右出生,來自於卡帕多細亞的福卡斯家族,其家族為帝國輸出了幾位傑出的將領,包括其父巴爾達斯·福卡斯,其兄利奧·福卡斯,其祖父老尼基弗魯斯·福卡斯,皆任野戰軍統帥。其母為另一個有權勢的安納托利亞家族:馬雷諾伊家族的成員。尼基弗魯斯在年輕時就入伍參軍。他在 945 年,君士坦丁七世任內被任命為安納托利亞軍區將軍。當其父在 953 年於戰役中受傷時,他被提拔為東部前線最高司令。在與阿拔斯王朝的戰爭中,他於 954 年首戰遭遇慘痛失利,但在 957 年之後,他在敘利亞開始以一系列的勝利收復失地。

在 959 年羅曼努斯二世即位之後,尼基弗魯斯和他的弟弟利奧分別管理東西部的野戰軍。在 960 年,27,000 名獎手以及水兵被集中起來並配置到一支裝載 50,000 人,擁有 308 艘船的艦隊。在一名有影響力的政府官員約瑟夫·布林加斯(此人是一名宦官)的提議下,尼基弗魯斯被委任率領這次對抗薩拉森人建立的克里特埃米爾國的遠征,他在 9 個月的圍困後攻陷了堪達克斯,又於 961 年從穆斯林手中奪回了整座島嶼。他被剝奪了按照慣常榮譽應舉行的凱旋式,只被允許在大賽車場接受鼓掌致敬,接着帶領裝備精良的大軍返回東部。憑藉着精彩的戰略,他在 962-963 年的戰役中征服了奇里乞亞,攻入了敘利亞,和他的侄子約翰吉米斯基合力攻取了阿勒頗,但並未永久征服該地。在這一系列戰役中他得到了「薩拉森人的白色死神」的綽號。在佔領阿勒頗之後,拜占庭軍隊繳獲了 390,000 銀第納爾,2,000 頭駱駝以及 1,400 頭驢。同年,尼基弗魯斯派兵防止伊斯蘭勢力對意大利南部的滲透,結果拜占庭戰敗使皇帝遣使赴北非簽署媾和條約,至此拜占庭再也未嘗試與薩拉森海盜進行決戰。

他早早與斯蒂芬妮結婚,後者在他出名之前就已去世,在她的死亡後他立下了堅守貞潔的誓言,這在之後的日子裏將會製造麻煩。

在 963 年 3 月 15 日,皇帝羅曼努斯二世出人意料的在 26 歲的年齡去世。他的死因並不明確,當時以及後世的歷史學家似乎都相信年輕的皇帝是因為縱慾、飲酒過度損害健康而亡,或者懷疑皇后塞奧法諾毒死了他。塞奧法諾在當時已經因為其睿智和雄心名聲鵲起,她在之後會因為了達到目標的所表現出的冷酷而更加出名。羅曼努斯在死前就己加冕其子巴西爾二世和君士坦丁八世為共治皇帝。但當時他們各自只有五歲以及三歲,他們並不能承擔與頭銜所相符的責任。於是塞奧法諾被提名為了攝政王。

但是塞奧法諾並不被允許單獨一人統治,佔據了羅曼努斯二世御前會議中重要位置的宦官,約瑟夫·布林加斯保持了他的職位。根據當時的史料他意圖將權利控制在自己手裏,而不是讓它落到皇后一派人手中。他也試着削弱尼基弗魯斯的權利,高奏凱歌的將軍被批准成為軍隊的實際總司令,並維繫着自己和貴族的穩固聯繫。約瑟夫生怕尼基弗魯斯憑藉着軍隊以及貴族的支持,對王座提出宣稱權。約瑟夫在接下來幾個月中的陰謀詭計讓塞奧法諾和尼基弗魯斯都轉到了他的對立面。約瑟夫不知道的是,尼基弗魯斯在他的侄子約翰·吉米斯基的煽動下決定奪取王座,並與皇后建立了同盟。

在皇后以及大牧首的幫助下,尼基弗魯斯得到了東部軍隊的最高統帥權,在 963 年 7 月 2 日被軍隊宣稱為皇帝之後他向君士坦丁堡進軍。與此同時他的同黨推翻了布林加斯。要感謝他在軍隊中的人氣,尼基弗魯斯二世·福卡斯在羅曼努斯的幼子身邊被加冕為皇帝,並不顧大牧首的阻擋與攝政王塞奧法諾結婚。但女攝政王塞奧法諾卻與其姪子約翰·吉米斯基有地下情,約翰後來殺死叔父尼基弗魯斯二世·福卡斯奪下皇位。

John I Tzimiskes

約翰一世·齊米斯基斯(希臘語:Ιωάννης Α' Τσιμισκής, 925 年 – 976 年 1 月 10 日),969 年—976 年在位為拜占庭皇帝。約翰一世出身於小亞細亞的一個祖籍亞美尼亞的名門望族庫爾庫阿斯家族,是尼基弗魯斯二世·福卡斯皇帝任命的帝國最高統帥。他在對阿拉伯帝國的戰爭中功勳卓著。969 年,約翰·齊米斯基斯謀殺了叔父尼基弗魯斯二世並自立為皇帝。

約翰一世在即位後對其政變的主要支持者君士坦丁堡東正教會作出一些讓步,特別是接受君士坦丁堡牧首波利埃克塔斯的請求廢除了尼基弗魯斯二世頒佈的反教會法令。

在約翰一世統治期間,拜占庭帝國成功地重創了阿拉伯人和新興的基輔羅斯的侵犯。971 年,約翰一世將斯維亞托斯拉夫·伊戈列維奇大公率領的羅斯武士隊趕出保加利亞,並佔領了保加利亞東部。972 年,約翰一世宣佈承認神聖羅馬皇帝奧托一世的皇帝稱號,從而在拜占庭帝國和神聖羅馬帝國之間建立了友好關係。約翰一世鎮壓了帝國東部城市的叛亂。約翰一世死於 976 年,據信是被人毒死的。

Abd al-Rahman III

阿卜杜拉赫曼三世(阿拉伯文: عبد الرحمن الثالث ; 西班牙文: Abderramán III, 891 年 1 月 11 日—961 年 10 月 15 日)是伊斯蘭帝國西班牙科爾多瓦酋長國的第八任埃米爾(912 年—929 年)和首任哈里發(929 年起)。亦即後倭馬亞王朝(即白衣大食)最偉大的統治者。他的稱號是納賽爾,意即為「常勝者」。

阿卜杜拉赫曼三世即位時,科爾多瓦埃米爾王國正因地方割據和柏柏爾人的叛亂而陷入危機,埃米爾的權力被大大削弱。阿卜杜拉赫曼三世立刻重申倭馬亞家族對整個伊斯蘭教大區西班牙的最高權威,繼而向有獨立傾向的各大行省總督與各大部落酋長們公開宣戰。他和這些封建豪強,尤其是著名的歐麥爾·伊本·哈夫松的後代們斷斷續續進行了長達三十年的政教鬥爭。932 年,他攻克了最後一個拒不投降的反叛城市托萊多,從而再次統一了後倭馬亞王朝的領土。

大約在同一時期,阿卜杜拉赫曼三世建立了一支在地中海上無人能敵的艦隊。931 年,他從統治北非的法蒂瑪王朝手中奪取了摩洛哥。他也向北方的諸基督教王國,例如萊昂和納瓦拉時常炫耀其軍事武力,震懾其他任何國家收復領土的企圖。在幾次打敗了萊昂和納瓦拉王國的軍隊後,阿卜杜拉赫曼三世迫使各基督教國家自 955 年起向他正式納貢朝拜。另外,他與歐洲其他基督教國家保持了正常關係,例如和拜占庭帝國皇帝羅曼努斯二世及神聖羅馬帝國皇帝奧托一世互派使節。

阿卜杜拉赫曼三世最驚人最自信的做法是在 929 年開始公然使用哈里發的稱號,從而徹底地與世仇阿巴斯王朝分庭抗禮。就像和許多穆斯林統治者一樣,他組建了一支絕對效忠於他本人的奴隸禁衛軍薩卡里巴,其成員主要是來自斯拉夫民族。禁衛軍如同哈里發的貼身保鏢,能就近與王室成員住在一起。

Martyrs of Córdoba

The Martyrs of Córdoba were forty-eight Christian martyrs who were executed under the rule of Muslim administration in the Iberian Peninsula. In this period of time the area was known as Al-Andalus. The hagiography describes in detail the executions of the martyrs for capital violations of Islamic law, including apostasy and blasphemy. The martyrdoms related by Eulogius (the only contemporary source) took place between 851 and 859 which according to the Maliki judges of Andalusia broke the treaty signed between Muslims and their Christian subjects.

Some of the martyrs were executed for blasphemy after they appeared before the Muslim authorities and insulted the prophet Muhammad while there was a minority case that some martyrs where accused by witnesses. The witnesses at points have exaggerated the scale of the statements made by the martyrs. This was however rare as the Maliki judges would ask for a testimony one example we have is the case of Perfectus who was accused of insulting the prophet Muhammad and was asked to testify when he testified he stated the prophet Muhammad had committed fornication and he thought of Islam as "a corrupt form of Christianity" he was then executed for this it has been stated he was aware of the punishment for such a thing.

科爾多瓦酋長國

科爾多瓦酋長國(阿拉伯語: إمارة قرطية, Imārat Qurṭubah)是伊比利亞半島上的一個獨立酋長國,由倭馬亞王朝家族成員統治,科爾多瓦是它的首都。它在 756 年宣告成立,一直持續到 929 年最後一位埃米爾宣佈建立哈里發國。

公元 711-718 年,倭馬亞王朝征服了西班牙,伊比利亞半島被確立為倭馬亞王朝的一個省。這個省的統治者在科爾多瓦建立了他們的首都,並從倭馬亞哈里發那裏獲得了埃米爾的頭銜。

公元 750 年,倭馬亞王朝將大馬士革的哈里發之位拱手讓給了阿拔斯王朝,之後被廢黜的倭馬亞王室的王子阿卜杜勒·拉赫曼一世拒絕承認阿拔斯王朝哈里發的權威,他逃亡了六年。為了重新掌權,他擊敗了伊比利亞半島現存的穆斯林統治者,這些統治者公然反抗倭馬亞王朝的統治。公元 756 年,阿卜杜勒·拉赫曼成為獨立的科爾多瓦埃米爾。然而,在拉赫曼的領導下,安達盧斯的第一次統一仍然花了超過25 年才完成。

Ulama

烏理瑪(阿拉伯語: عالِه, 'Ulamā',單數形式: عالِه, 'Ālim',英語: Ulama 或 ulema),又譯為烏里瑪、歐萊瑪,阿拉伯語原義為學者,是伊斯蘭教學者的總稱。任何一位了解古蘭經注學、聖訓學、教義學、教法學,與有系統的宗教知識的學者,都可被稱為烏理瑪。它被用來泛指伊斯蘭教中所有的知識份子,包括阿訇、毛拉、伊瑪目等。

In Islam, the ulama (/ˈuːləˌmɑː/; Arabic: علِم ʿUlamāʾ, singular علِم ʿĀlim, "scholar", literally "the learned ones", also spelled ulema; feminine: alimah [singular] and aalimath [plural]) are the guardians, transmitters, and interpreters of religious knowledge in Islam, including Islamic doctrine and law. By longstanding tradition, ulama are educated in religious institutions (madrasas). The Quran and sunnah (authentic hadith) are the scriptural sources of traditional Islamic law.

Qadi

卡迪(阿拉伯語:قاضي)是伊斯蘭教法法庭裁判官或法官的名稱,卡迪除了具審判司法案件的功能之外,同時也負責處理例如調解、對孤兒和未成年人監護權的仲裁,並擁有監督與審計公共工程的相關權責。

A Qadi (Arabic: قاضي, romanized: Qāḍī; also Qazi, cadi, kadi or kazi) is the magistrate or judge of a Sharia court, who also exercises extrajudicial functions, such as mediation, guardianship over orphans and minors, and supervision and auditing of public works.

Dhimmi

齊米(阿拉伯語: ﴿فَيُ [ðɪmːiː],轉寫:Dhimmī,被保護的),伊斯蘭教稱「(被)保護民」的術語,是指在以沙里亞法規為基礎的伊斯蘭國家中信仰其他一神教的人(有經者)。多神教與無神論者不在被保護的範圍內。

這一詞彙最早是指猶太教徒的,後來擴展到了基督徒、以及瑣羅亞斯德教信仰者。齊米在生活上有限制:不能穿綠色衣服、不能騎馬、不能隨便建新宗教場地、宗教場地不能高於清真寺、交吉茲亞稅、作證證詞不一定被法官接受。不能主張先知所反對的教義或公開違逆真主的舉動。另若放棄有經者身分(如放棄一神論)或故犯伊斯蘭國家規範,則不再受保護。照聖訓教導,此等保護只能是暫時的,世界末日之時齊米亦將接受伊斯蘭。

Sharia

伊斯蘭教法,音譯為沙里亞(阿拉伯語:﴿﴿رَبِعَةُ,Šarīʿa,[ʃaˈriːʕa]),意為「道路」,是一套以伊斯蘭教教義為準則的法律,根據《古蘭經》和可靠聖訓的內容,對人民日常生活和行為作出法律規定,因此又被稱為伊斯蘭法律(Islamic law)。「基於古蘭經的表達和解釋」的伊斯蘭教法在當今普遍的「人權」、性別平等和「個人宗教和言論自由」方面存在問題。