Current projects

La agresividad en la cohesión social en la Baja Edad Media

Title: La agresividad en la cohesión social en la Baja Edad Media

Principal investigator: Flocel Sabaté Curull

Project reference: PID2025-168092NB-I00

Call: Proyectos de generación de conocimiento 2025. Investigación No Orientada Tipo B

Funding body: Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación

Start date: 01/09/2026 **End date:** 31/08/2029

Summary:

ACS investigates the role of aggressiveness in the cohesion of Late Medieval society, in order to contribute to an accurate depiction of the Late Middle Ages and rectify poorly substantiated opinions. Based on the initial hypotheses, aggressiveness was part of the emotion of the language of power, it served a specific function as a form of communication between social bodies, and it was an expression of the socially shared axiology. Therefore, its analysis requires specifying the terms involved (anger, violence, aggressiveness, severity, violence, etc.), inserting aggressiveness in the understanding of power as a relationship between social bodies in communication, addressing the external perception and internal assumption of the phenomenon, recognizing space and territory as a social and axiological sphere in aggressive expression, and developing the gender dimension in a transversal manner. The specific objectives are as follows: 1.- Definition and type of aggressiveness; 2.- Perception and assumption of aggressiveness; 3.- Aggressiveness in everyday social situations; 4.- Aggressiveness in the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; 5.- Exercise of judicial authority and punishment of aggressiveness; 6.- Aggressiveness and gender; 7.- Aggressiveness and social alterity; 8.- Anger, aggressiveness and management of sovereign power; 9.- Aggressiveness and violence in the review and in the image of the Middle Ages, and three additional functional objectives defined in order to rigorously address scientific meetings, publications, as well as scientific and technical coordination. ACS is a three-year project focusing on the Crown of Aragon (the research team is constituted by members of universities in Catalonia and the former kingdoms of Aragon, Valencia and Mallorca), although it takes a comparative perspective within the Iberian and Western context. ACS integrates the gender dimension in its content and in all its aspects, adopts an interdisciplinary methodology (researchers in the areas of medieval history, art history, legal history, philosophy, philologies and architecture), and incorporates vectors of analysis and interpretation of the social sciences (the perception of human geography, the 'internal awareness' of psychology and psychiatry, the 'habitus clivé' of sociology, and the solidarity and community of anthropology). The research team is united by a long previous experience, in which a progressive evolution of successfully developed projects on the identity and political and social cohesion of Late Medieval men and women has led to ACS. It benefits from a work team that includes prominent international personalities and combines the expertise o f
the research team with young researchers. ACS has identified the critical points and prepared a contingency plan that ensures the achievement of results and a scientific and social impact, as foreseen in the dissemination and transfer plan. The plan of scientific communication and internationalization of results ensures the dissemination and international exchange of results, discussed in three seminars and verified during an

international congress, culminating in open-access publications, with proven quality according to the DORA criteria and deposited in the UdL repository.
The data (spatial and documentary) will be preserved according to the data management plan. The proven training capacity of the research team facilitates doctoral training through ACS.

La tradición hagiográfica latina en Cataluña medieval: leccionarios del oficio como fuentes inexploradas

Title: La tradición hagiográfica latina en Cataluña medieval: leccionarios del oficio como fuentes inexploradas

Principal investigator: Clara Renedo Mirambell

Project reference: PID2025-168372NA-I00

Call: Proyectos de generación de conocimiento 2025. Investigación No Orientada Tipo B

Funding body: Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación

Start date: 01/09/2026 **End date:** 31/08/2029

CateCArq. La arquitectura y los usos y costumbres de las catedrales de la provincia eclesiástica de Toledo hasta el concilio de Trento

Title: CateCArq. La arquitectura y los usos y costumbres de las catedrales de la provincia eclesiástica de Toledo hasta el concilio de Trento

Principal investigator: Eduardo Carrero Santamaría

Project reference: PID2023-149168NB-I00

Call: 2023 Proyectos I+D+i Programa Generación de Conocimiento.

Funding body: Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades

Start date: 1/09/2024 End date: 31/08/2028

Summary:

Our project is a preliminary approach to the study of medieval cathedral ceremonials in the Crown of Castile, analyzed from an architectural perspective. Several authors who have explored aspects of peninsular liturgy have suggested that the Crown of Castile was something of a liturgical desert. This claim stems from the fact that the oldest complete codices are primarily found in Catalonia and Aragon.

A *Liber consuetudinarium* served as the manual for each institution to regulate its customs. Arranged according to the liturgical calendar, it contained texts or references to the prayers to be sung during celebrations, along with explanatory passages known as rubrics, which outlined the methods of officiation. This distinctive feature makes liturgical ceremonials a critical source for understanding each cathedral's practices.
The core of this project, therefore, focuses on cataloguing and conducting a heuristic study of these virtually unpublished liturgical sources and their relationship to cathedral architecture. The goal is to reconstruct the setting of Christian liturgy as it was performed within its architectural framework, complete with its props and "stage design." While parts of these medieval buildings have been preserved, natural changes in taste over time and sometimes arbitrary modifications—especially in modern times—have resulted in the loss of many original

elements, such as choirs, sedilia, faldstools, ambos, altars on stands, twin altars in the presbytery, and monumental reliquaries, which were essential to this extraordinary theater.

Furthermore, the study includes an exploration of liturgical routes within the church and their integration into the surrounding urban environment through seasonal rites. The project is also complemented by a defined plan for the dissemination and transfer of its objectives and results, with a focus on internationalization and collaboration with other projects and research groups examining the liturgical phenomenon from different perspectives.