WRITING THE MEDIEVAL BODY

The course will focus on sexuality and illness in the medical, religious, and literary discourses from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries. Of particular interest will be the development of medieval technical literature (Fachliteratur) as it moved from the monastery to the university and with its preference for prose distanced itself from the "less truthful" texts (romances, poetry, fabliaux, etc.) which were written in verse. Works studied in the course will be examples in which two or more of the discourses converge or collide, starting with Hildegard von Bingen's medical text *Cause et Cure* from the twelfth century. Literary works from the classical Middle High German period will be studied in combination with their foreign, in particular French, forerunners or parodies (*Cligès*). They will include Gottfried von Strassburg's *Tristan*, in which women healers, a love potion, and trial by ordeal figure prominently, Hartmann von Aue's *Iwein* whose protagonist suffers from madness, *Der Arme Heinrich* with a protagonist afflicted by leprosy, and *Gregorius* which features double incest. In the medical works of medieval and Renaissance school medicine the emphasis will be on sexuality and procreation, two areas from which the religious discourse is never completely absent as Maino de Maineri's *Regimen sanitatis*, and Jakob Rueff's gynecological work *Hebammenbuch* illustrate. The course will conclude with a look at the representations of the body in the fabliaux and Shrovetide plays of Hans Sachs.

**Required Texts:**


Course Requirements:
Critical Report (1500 words)* 25%
Seminar (up to 1 hour) 25%
Term Paper (ca. 20 pages) 40%
Class Contribution 10%

*Choose one of the books from the list whose author is underlined, report to be presented in class first, and handed in later.

Course Outline (subject to minor modifications):
Week 1 Introduction, (course requirements, outline), *The Name of the Rose*

Week 2 MEDICINE AND THE BODY: Transmission of knowledge from Antiquity to the Middle Ages, Humoral Theory, Non-Naturals (overview)

Week 3 MEDICINE AND THE BODY: sex and gender (Laqueur), sexuality (Jaquart/Thomasset), pain (Morris) [critical reports]

Week 4 CHRISTIANITY AND THE BODY: sexuality and procreation (Hildegard of Bingen’s *Cause et Cure*), sexual renunciation (Brown), pleasure (Foucault) [critical reports]

Week 5 CHRISTIANITY AND THE BODY: food and fasting (Bell) (Bynum: *Holy Feast and Holy Fast*) [critical reports]

Week 6 CHRISTIANITY AND THE BODY: construction of gender (Bynum: *Jesus as Mother*) (Newman) [critical reports]

LITERATURE AND THE BODY: Hartmann von Aue (introduction)

Week 7 LITERATURE AND THE BODY: *Der Arme Heinrich*

Week 8 LITERATURE AND THE BODY: *Der Arme Heinrich* [presentation], *Gregorius*

Week 9 LITERATURE AND THE BODY: *Gregorius* [ presentation], Chretien de Troyes, *Yvain*, Hartmann von Aue, *Iwein*

Week 10 LITERATURE AND THE BODY: *Yvain/Iwein* [presentation], introduction to *Tristan* (the myth of Tristan and Isolt, literary sources)

Week 11 LITERATURE AND THE BODY: *Tristan* (sexuality, suffering, healing), Chretien de Troyes, *Cliges* [presentation/s]

Week 12 THE BODY IN PRINT (or: EMBARRASSMENT AND SHAME): late-medieval and early-modern representations of the body in the medical literature, the fabliaux and Shrovetide plays of Hans Sachs

Week 13 THE BODY IN PRINT: Hans Sachs; course review
Bibliography:


**Essay Topics:**
You can choose your own topic. If you are not sure what areas to explore, here are some suggestions:

Virginity and/or widowhood in one or more works of Hartmann, or *Tristan* Adventures and the Body (*Tristan* and/or Hartmann) Nature vs. Culture, or The Civilising of the Body (in *Tristan*, *Gregorius*, or *Iwein*) The Function of Physical Suffering in *Tristan* Heroes in Pain Healing in Gottfried and Hartmann Love and the Body Beauty and Ugliness in Gottfried and/or Hartmann Conception and Birth in Gottfried and/or Hartmann
The required attribute is supported by text, search, url, tel, email, password, date, month, week, time, datetime-local, number, checkbox, radio, file, and types along with the form control elements. If present on any of these input types and elements, the :required pseudo class will match. When including the required attribute, provide a visible indication near the control informing the user that the <input>, <select> or <textarea> is required. If it's absolutely crucial for the "required" text to appear, then you must add it in the HTML. Javascript is a suitable solution to some extent but only if you can't edit the source code. Whilst content can be generated using JS, it's obviously only going to appear to people with JavaScript enabled, and it adds to the complexity of maintenance. When someone looks at the page in five years' time to make a code change, they are initially going to wonder where the "required" text comes from. Note: The required trait works with the accompanying information types: text, search, url, tel, email, secret phrase, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and record. You can put required inside a form tag and closing the input tag: <form action="get.php">. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, but you already know that and that won't help. I'll keep it simple: It is a Language used to write web pages, whatever you see on any website, it has been written in HTML. change required text html. how to modify text field validation message. message required in html. html required. change required input text. raise up validation message select javascript form. change html validation input message. Required