

Chapter 16

Structure and Functions of Cosmopolitan as a Symbol of Creative Cities: Cities in Europe During the Middle Ages

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ABSTRACT

There is hardly a subject that has been more inspirational for the historian medievalists than urban communities. In order to understand the life of cities and towns during the Middle Ages, it is important to define authority and property as related to urban space, and see the interplay between these two notions these issues are not new in the European the legal aspects of ownership and the operation of urban real-estate market. Yet there are very few comparative studies on the European cities, historiographies, especially in the recent years. Moreover, not too much research has been done on the relationship between property and the different levels of authority. .

INTRODUCTION

There is hardly Subject that has been more inspirational for the Historian medievalists than urban communities. In order to understand the life of cities and towns during the middle Ages, it is important to define authority and property as related to urban space, and see the interplay between these two notions these issues are not new in the European the legal aspects of ownership and the operation of urban real-estate market. Yet there are very few comparative studies on the European cities, historiographies, especially in the recent years. Moreover, not too much research¹ has been done on the relationship between property and the different levels of authority. In this research structure and functions of cosmopolitan as a symbol of Creative Cities (Jean, 2000: 116), Study Case: Cities in Europe during The Middle Ages History, Historical Theorization our intention was to stimulate discussion on some of the fundamental questions of urban history: What did it mean to own a town or a segment of urban space in the Middle

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Ages? What was the role of the owner, or the holder of an urban estate, in the development of a town? What did changes in ownership entail? Which sources should be used and which methods should be applied to investigate the relationship between authority and property? What was the legal nature of property over urban land? This Research focuses on urban estates, as they were the key elements in urban structure. They reflect urban politics and institutional organization, individual interests and their economic and social status, church regulations, and a wider political framework medieval town is barely represented in the international surveys of medieval and early modern urban culture. Finally, this study aims to explain relation between Branches Social Science Like History, Sociology, Economic, Political Science and security and Fostering A Historical Theorization by demonstrate that The Concept of Cosmopolitan Cities as a symbol of creative cities in old Civilization and Europe as Study Case during middle ages history.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a Comparative Analytical study that uses Historical Methodology and the descriptive method and trying to answer a Research question: What is the concept of Creative Cities during middle ages? For that the different understanding for this reason and for the study approach I used in the study is based really on contemporary events, sources close timetable of events and time – delayed sources, while reference is relied upon in the case of thought or idea. All Previous Studies about Towns and Cities in Medieval Ages Caring about Life and church (Ennen, 1979). The nature of this chapter that arises is divided into several points namely²:

1. The concept of study: Cosmopolitan, concept of middle ages, creative cities, traditional security
2. The rise of cosmopolitan cities in ancient civilization.
3. Political history in Europe during middle ages.
4. Social structure and functions of cosmopolitan cities as a symbol of creative cities in Europe during middle ages history.
5. The effects of functions of cosmopolitan cities on states in Europe.

1 THE CONCEPT OF STUDY

Creative Cities, Cosmopolitan, Middle Ages

Creative Cities is a concept developed by Charles Landry in the late 1980s, encouraging a culture of creativity in urban problems has become a global movement that inspires a new planning paradigm for cities and it's related to concept of learning cities. However, **Cosmopolitan** the word refers to a person who has lived in various countries, especially a person who does not have national prejudices but having a good idea about creative cities as a socioeconomic society. It also means “sophisticated” or “urbane,” (Yencken, 1988; Metropolis, 2012).The word Cosmopolitan derived from Ancient Greek word, **Kosmopolites**. The Word Kosmos means the world or universe which means a citizen or one of city. In recent time the usage of the word defines citizen of the world. A cosmopolitan city is where people from

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