

Abstract

This paper is aimed to study how the IXth century texts used ethnic or identity markers to give an explanation on some of the episodes of conflictivity that took place on the Spanish March. The nature of this area as a border space favoured the coexistence of different identities, built fundamentally over the ethnic component. These identities and projections of the otherness appear manifested on episodes of violence and conflictivity. The narrative of these events will be used as a way to study the attitudes of the Franks to this aforementioned diversity characteristic of this border area, and to understand the importance of this component in the organization and management of this space.