



«ETTORE MAJORANA» FOUNDATION AND CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC CULTURE  
TO PAY A PERMANENT TRIBUTE TO ARCHIMEDES AND GALILEO GALILEI, FOUNDERS OF MODERN SCIENCE  
AND TO ENRICO FERMI, THE "ITALIAN NAVIGATOR", FATHER OF THE WEAK FORCES



# INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF IUS COMMUNE

## 40th Course

### *IUS COMMUNE AND WESTERN SOCIETY*

**ERICE-SICILY: 13 – 15 DECEMBER 2021**

Sponsored by the: • Italian Ministry of Education, University and Scientific Research  
• Sicilian Regional Government • University of Catania

#### PROGRAMME AND LECTURERS

*“Ius civile” e “ius canonicum”. La ricerca di un coordinamento alla luce della più antica scienza giuridica*

• O. CONDORELLI, Università di Catania, IT

*Pluralismo giuridico: dalla storia alla teoria, e ritorno. Otto von Gierke, Santi Romano e Francesco Calasso sulle istituzioni medievali*

• E. CONTE, Università di Roma Tre, IT

*The concept of “iurisdictio” in the “ius commune”*

• S. LEPSIUS, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München, DE

*Promoting a culture of conciliation. The “ius commune” and early modern debates on settlement agreements (“transactiones”)*

• W. DECOCK, UC Louvain, BE

*La conoscenza di Giustiniano nel “Regnum Siciliae” nell’età di Ruggero II*

• F. MARTINO, Università di Messina, IT

*L’insegnamento del diritto a Bologna nell’età di Dante*

• A. PADOVANI, Università di Bologna, IT

*“Ius commune” e “Ius Regni”*

• B. PASCIUTA, Università di Palermo, IT

*The meaning of “Ius commune” in Roman law, medieval law, and early modern law*

• K. PENNINGTON, Catholic University of America, Washington D.C., US

*Presentation of new researches on the “ius commune”*

#### PURPOSE OF THE COURSE

The culture of the *Ius commune* existed in the very core of medieval society. Before it became a modern historiographical concept, the *Ius commune* was a living set of norms. To understand the concept and its various meanings between the ancient, medieval and modern ages is a task that is still relevant. The course intends to reframe a reflection on the theme that had energized nineteenth and twentieth-century historiography and jurisprudence. The *Ius commune* created a common set of legal principles and norms in medieval and early modern society that local and national legal systems incorporated into their laws and applied in their courts. Scholars had seen in the legal pluralism of medieval and modern legal systems a distinctive element lacking in contemporary legal thought (with the exception of the attempts to fashion universal principles in modern international law). The course will reflect on some themes and fundamental moments in European legal history: the intersection of civil and canon law, the methods of teaching, the great medieval and early modern jurists, the conception of political power, the relationship between the *Ius commune* and local legal systems (*iura propria*), and the creation of specific legal institutes.

#### APPLICATIONS

Persons wishing to attend the School are requested to write to:

Professor Orazio CONDORELLI  
Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza, Università di Catania  
Via Gallo, 24 – 95124 Catania, Italy  
Tel +39.095.230417 – e-mail: [ocondorelli@lex.unict.it](mailto:ocondorelli@lex.unict.it)

#### • PLEASE NOTE

Participants must arrive in Erice no later than 12 a.m. on 13th December 2021.

#### POETIC TOUCH

According to legend, Erice, son of Venus and Neptune, founded a small town on top of a mountain (750 metres above sea level) more than three thousand years ago. The founder of modern history — i.e. the recording of events in a methodic and chronological sequence as they really happened without reference to mythical causes — the great Thucydides (~500 B.C.), writing about events connected with the conquest of Troy (1183 B.C.) said: «After the fall of Troy some Trojans on their escape from the Achaei arrived in Sicily by boat and as they settled near the border with the Sicilians all together they were named *Elymi*: their towns were Segesta and Erice.»

This inspired Virgil to describe the arrival of the Trojan royal family in Erice and the burial of Anchises, by his son Aeneas, on the coast below Erice. Homer (~1000 B.C.), Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~50 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. During seven centuries (XIII-XIX) the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~800 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Motya (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). On the Aegadian Islands — theatre of the decisive naval battle of the first Punic War (264-241 B.C.) — suggestive neolithic and paleolithic vestiges are still visible: the grottoes of Favignana, the carvings and murals of Levanzo.

Splendid beaches are to be found at San Vito Lo Capo, Scopello, and Cornino, and a wild and rocky coast around Monte Cofano: all at less than one hour's drive from Erice.

More information about the «Ettore Majorana» Foundation and Centre for Scientific Culture can be found on the WWW at the following address:  
<http://www.csem.infn.it>