Ettore Majorana Foundation and Centre for Scientific Culture
President and Director: Prof. Antonino Zichichi

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF IUS COMMUNE
Directors of the School: M. Bellomo - K. Pennington - O. Condorelli - W. Decock

44th Course:

Legal, cultural and religious pluralism: aspects and problems in the tradition of the "ius commune"

ERICE-SICILY: 19 – 23 OCTOBER 2025

Directors of the Course

O. CONDORELLI (Università di Catania) – W. DECOCK (UC Louvain)

Sponsored by the: The Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research – Sicilian Regional Government – University of Catania, Department of Law

Lecturers and topics

Legal and Economic Relations in the 16th Century: Cultural Pluralism in Normative Structures
L. BRUNORI, École Normale Supérieure-Université Paris Nanterre, FR

"Tolerantia": gestione della diversità religiosa nell'età dell'intolleranza
O. CONDORELLI, Università di Catania, IT

King, Judge and Legislator: Post-Tridentine Christology as a Legal Event
W. DECOCK, UC Louvain, BE

Il privilegio come fonte di pluralismo: l'esempio delle concessioni alle comunità ebraiche in età moderna
D. EDIGATI, Università di Bergamo, IT

"Ius mercatorum" and "ius commune": Enemies or best friends? A historical-linguistic approach to legal pluralism
S. GIALDRONI, Università di Padova, IT

Quali diritti? Multiculturalismo giuridico nella Sicilia normanna. Note in calce al progetto DOCUMULT
B. PASCIUTA, Università di Palermo, IT

Un relitto veterotestamentario per il medioevo: la "lex zelotypiae"
A. PADOVANI, Università di Bologna, IT

The Protestant Reformation and the Conflict of Laws
M. SCHMOECKEL, Universität Bonn, D

Un "codice" per la Chiesa universale: i decreti tridentini fra edizioni, traduzioni e censure
LORENZO SINISI, Università di Genova, IT

Alla fine di una tradizione: la condizione giuridica degli ebrei nel "Tractatus de iudaeis" di Giuseppe Sessa (1717)
C. ZENDRI, Università di Trento, IT

Presentation of new researches on the "ius commune"

Purpose

Legal pluralism characterised the tradition of European ius commune. The university training of jurists stemmed from a legacy of legal sources and ethical and religious values that transcended national borders and made it possible to manage the diversity of laws of local and particular institutions (laws of kingdoms, city statutes, customs, ius mercatorum etc.). Alongside secular rights, church law was a further factor in the complexity of the system. In the various geographical, social, institutional and chronological contexts, pluralism presented itself in different forms, conditioned by the intertwining of legal norms with the ethical and cultural assumptions that characterise religious affiliation. The model of the societas christiana, cohesive in its condemnation of heresies but capable of elaborating ways of coexisting with infidels, was put into crisis by the breakdown of religious unity in the 16th century. The course intends to follow some pathways that will highlight paradigmatic elements of this pluralism.

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