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Autore	American Institute of Physics
Titolo	American institute of physics handbook / section editors Bruce H. Billings [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York [etc.] : McGraw-Hill, ©1972
Edizione	[3rd ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 v. (paginaz. varia) : ill. ; 24 cm
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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910464134103321
Autore	Ando Clifford <1969->
Titolo	Law, language, and empire in the Roman tradition [[electronic resource] /] / Clifford Ando
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia, : University of Pennsylvania Press, c2011
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [153]-162) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Chapter 1. Citizen and Alien before the Law -- Chapter 2. Law's Empire -- Chapter 3. Empire and the Laws of War -- Chapter 4. Sovereignty and Solipsism in Democratic Empires -- Chapter 5. Domesticating Domination -- Appendix. Work-arounds in Roman Law: The Fiction and Its Kin -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- Acknowledgments
Sommario/riassunto	<p>The Romans depicted the civil law as a body of rules crafted through communal deliberation for the purpose of self-government. Yet, as Clifford Ando demonstrates in <i>Law, Language, and Empire in the Roman Tradition</i>, the civil law was also an instrument of empire: many of its most characteristic features developed in response to the challenges posed when the legal system of Rome was deployed to embrace, incorporate, and govern people and cultures far afield. Ando studies the processes through which lawyers at Rome grappled with the legal pluralism resulting from imperial conquests. He focuses primarily on the tools—most prominently analogy and fiction—used to extend the system and enable it to regulate the lives of persons far from the minds of the original legislators, and he traces the central place that philosophy of language came to occupy in Roman legal thought. In the second part of the book Ando examines the relationship between civil, public, and international law. Despite the prominence accorded public and international law in legal theory, it was civil law that provided conceptual resources to those other fields in the Roman tradition. Ultimately it was the civil law's implication in systems of domination outside its own narrow sphere that opened the door to its own subversion. When political turmoil at Rome upended the institutions of political and legislative authority and effectively ended Roman democracy, the concepts and language that the civil law supplied to the project of Republican empire saw their meanings transformed. As a result, forms of domination once exercised by Romans over others were inscribed in the workings of law at Rome, henceforth to be exercised by the Romans over themselves.</p>