

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910452196003321
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Titolo	The laws of late medieval Italy (1000-1500) [[electronic resource]] : foundations for a European legal system / / by Mario Ascheri
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden, : Brill, 2013
ISBN	90-04-25256-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (443 p.)
Disciplina	349.4509/02
Soggetti	Law - Italy - History - To 1500 Law, Medieval Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Irnerius and the Roman law of Justinian -- The multi-faceted eleventh century -- The characteristic of eleventh-century law -- The beginning of university teaching and groundwork for Corpus Juris Canonici -- Territorial laws and various social categories and institutions -- Protagonists of theory and practice -- Perfecting and consolidating the system -- Doctrinal and institutional developments -- University texts and legislation -- Justice and its institutions -- The end of the middle ages.
Sommario/riassunto	In The Laws of Late Medieval Italy Mario Ascheri examines the features of the Italian legal world and explains why it should be regarded as a foundation for the future European continental system. The deep feuds among the Empire, the Churches unified by Roman papacy and the flourishing cities gave rise to very new legal ideas with the strong cooperation of the universities, beginning with that of Bologna. The teaching of Roman law and of the new papal laws, which quickly spread all over Europe, built up a professional group of lawyers and notaries which shaped the new, 'modern', public institutions, including efficient courts (like the Inquisition). Politically divided, Italy was partly unified by the legal system, so-called (Continental) common law (ius commune), which became a pattern for all of Europe onwards. Early modern Europe had for long time to work with it, and parts of it are still

alive as a common cultural heritage behind a new European law system.
