

1. Record Nr.	UNISALENT0991002107399707536
Titolo	Bakchias 1. : rapporto preliminare della campagna di scavo del 1993 / a cura di Sergio Pernigotti, Mario Capasso
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Pisa : Giardini, [1994]
Descrizione fisica	89 p. : ill. (alcune col.), mappe ; 31 cm.
Collana	Monografie di SEAP. Series maior ; 1
Altri autori (Persone)	Capasso, Mario Pernigotti, Sergio
Altri autori (Enti)	Missione archeologica delle Università degli studi di Bologna e di Lecce nel Fayyum
Disciplina	932
Soggetti	Scavi archeologici - Egitto - Bakchias Bacchias
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	In testa al front.: Missione congiunta delle Università di Bologna e di Lecce in Egitto.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910792907703321
Autore	Pemberton Sarah X.
Titolo	Locke's political thought and the oceans : pirates, slaves, and sailors / / Sarah Pemberton
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Lanham, Maryland : , : Lexington Books, an imprint of The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, Inc., , [2017]
ISBN	1-4985-3823-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxv, 151 pages)
Disciplina	341.4/5
Soggetti	Freedom of the seas Slavery - Law and legislation Piracy - Law and legislation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction : introducing Locke's maritime political thought -- Who owns the oceans? : Locke's theory of property at sea -- "Robbers and pyrates" : Locke's theory of natural law at sea -- Locke's war on piracy -- Locke's theory of penal slavery -- Locke's theory on forced military service -- Conclusion : maritime political thought, then and now.
Sommario/riassunto	This book outlines and analyzes John Locke's political thought about the oceans with a focus on law and freedom at sea. The book examines the Two Treatises of Government, in which Locke argues that the seas are collectively owned by all humans and are governed by universal natural laws that prohibit piracy. Locke's Two Treatises provides a systematic political theory of the seas that contributes to theories of international law and maritime law, but his text does not answer the practical question of how to enforce law effectively at sea. The book also considers how Locke translated his theoretical ideas into practice when he was involved in policymaking as a member of England's Board of Trade during the 1690s. On the Board, Locke waged a war against pirates by proposing an anti-piracy treaty between Europe's major maritime states, by successfully advocating a new English piracy law, and by supporting the deployment of the English Navy against pirates. Locke's war against pirates was consistent with the natural law theory in the Two Treatises, and helped to build English empire on land and at

sea. There is also consistency between Locke's theoretical views about slavery and his work on the Board of Trade. As a Board member, Locke advocated forced migration and forced labor for English convicts, which is consistent with the theory of penal slavery in the Two Treatises and suggests that his theory was intended to justify the enslavement of English convicts. However, there are tensions between Locke's arguments in the Two Treatises and the policies of forced naval service that he supported on the Board. Locke's theories of law and freedom at sea shaped his vision of English national identity, and influenced the English government's policies about slavery and piracy.
