“ius migrandi” e libertà religiosa in Germania nell’età moderna

G. CHIODI, Università di Milano-Bicocca, IT

Gli Albanesi in Sicilia (secoli XV-XVIII): modalità e problemi dell’integrazione civile e religiosa

O. CONDORELLI, Università di Catania, IT

Oltre l’“ospitalità”: insediare i barbari entro i confini. Il caso degli Ostrogoti e quello dei Franchi

L. LOSCHIAVO, Università Roma Tre, IT

Tra intolleranza politica, ragion di Stato e diplomazia europea: le migrazioni dei Valdesi di Piemonte alla fine del Seicento

A. LUPANO, Università di Torino, IT

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 Sicanians all together they were named Elymii: 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 Eneo, 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 — the 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 mounds 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.

APPLICATIONS

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

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More information about the other activities of the

“ETTORE MAJORANA” FOUNDATION AND CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC CULTURE

can be found on the WWW at the following address:

http://www.ccsem.infn.it

PLEASE NOTE

Participants must arrive in Erice on October 12, no later than 7 p.m.