

# 2021-22 / LESSON 11 / 2021-11-04

## Later Middle Ages -- ~1000-1492 ce/3

### 1096

The territory after 1000 ce includes the earliest fragments of the future Dominio da Mar (Sea Dominions); doge Vitale Michiel II acquires the title of *Dux Dalmatiae et Croatiae*.

[http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX\\_dominions.pdf](http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_dominions.pdf)

### 1099-1106

First crusade; establishment of the Latin feudal kingdom of Jerusalem  
The Venetians do not take part in the first three crusades, but they sell weapons and offer naval transport to the crusaders in exchange for trading privileges.

[http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX\\_crusades.pdf](http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_crusades.pdf)

[http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX\\_fonteghi.pdf](http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_fonteghi.pdf)

### 1122

Worms agreement: the pope Callixtus II and the Western emperor Henry V establish separation of investitures for the offices of bishop and feudal lord.

### ~1130

Mention of members of the *placitum as clerici* disappears.

### around mid-XII century

Development of Comuni in Northern Italy: the cities are once again permanent centres of economic and social life, but the feudal system is unfit to rule over them, so the citizens organise themselves into institutions of government with councils and elected magistrates to manage local interests, within and under the rule of the Western Empire.

[http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX\\_comuni.pdf](http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_comuni.pdf)

### ~1140

Irnerius and Gratianus begin to teach civil and canon law in Bologna; Justinian's compilation is reused as a body of rules of law in actual force, completing the discipline given by the particular law systems of the autonomous communities and providing a common language and common principles allowing them to interact effectively.

The Venetian Ducatus does not adopt the resurrected Roman law system in any form, nor does it change its form of government yet, but is ready to acknowledge the new institutions, both as international parties and as trade partners, and to take stock of their developing law systems.

**1141**

Treaty between the Ducatus and the Comune of Fano: should the terms be modified in the future, they will be negotiated by the *sapientes* of Fano and those of the Venetians (presumably elected for the occasion).

**[http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX\\_fano.pdf](http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_fano.pdf)**

**Comune -- 1143-1297:  
a representative democracy****1143**

Law in the form of a *constitutio* about the route of the ship procession to S. Mary Formosa ("the Beautiful") on February 2, feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary.

The law is deliberated by the doge, the *iudices*, the bishop of Castello (it being a matter of ecclesiastical relevance) and *sapientes* "who presided over counsel" or "over the council" and "whom the people have sworn to obey".

While the subject matter is comparatively trivial and soon obsolete, the document is relevant as it contains the earliest mention of an elected body of councillors; the details given about their functions and powers hint at a recent introduction of such a Council.

**[http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX\\_sapientes.pdf](http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_sapientes.pdf)**