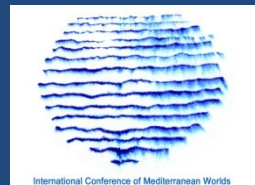


# Cultures, Hopes and Conflicts. The Mediterranean between Land and Sea



## Abstracts Book





Cultures, Hopes and Conflicts.  
The Mediterranean between Land and Sea

3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference of the  
ICSR Mediterranean Knowledge

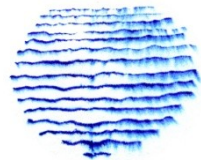
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26-28 September 2017

Abstracts Book



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## Welcome Message

Dear Colleagues,

I am very glad to welcome you at the University of Salerno for this international conference, dedicated to cultures, hopes and conflicts of the Mediterranean Basin. Our congress will address very significant subjects, which affect the life of everybody.

Today, indeed, the Mediterranean is facing difficult challenges: an epochal migration from the Southern shore to Europe; the intricate relations among civilizations and religions; the problem of terrorism, which threatens to undermine the peaceful coexistence among peoples. The secular Western Europe, the Arab-Islamic North Africa and Middle East, the orthodox Christianity of Greece and other Balkan countries, the Jewish culture of Israel - just to mention the most important cultures located on the Mediterranean shores - are called upon to overcome reciprocal fear and try to build an effective coexistence.

We believe that, for this purpose, knowledge is an unavoidable element: meeting and knowing one another is the only way to overcome the mistrust and the fear which, sometimes, affect us when we are in contact with people of different cultures.

In this context, scholars and academics play an essential role. They have to build the tools of knowledge necessary for implementing effective policies and overcome conflicts; furthermore, with their studies they can demonstrate that coexistence is not only possible, but that it is also a foundation on which to build a world free from conflicts and fear.

The ICSR Mediterranean Knowledge and the Network Mediterranean Worlds have been committed since their establishment to favour research as a tool of reciprocal understanding. These two institutions have worked together in the organization of the conference. Our approach combines different social sciences: we believe that only a transdisciplinary and multidisciplinary perspective

is able to analyze the problems of the Mediterranean and that history, sociology, philosophy, literary sciences, juridical sciences, economy, etc. must cooperate in providing tools for a proper understanding of a complex and multi-faceted reality.

We expect that your papers, and the discussion that will follow, may represent a step - although only a drop in the ocean - on the road toward a better reciprocal understanding of the peoples living on the shores of the Mediterranean.

It is with this hope that I welcome all of you at our University.

Emiliana Mangone,  
Director of the ICSR Mediterranean Knowledge

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Emiliana Mangone', with a stylized flourish at the end.

## Programme

### Plenary session

26 September h. 10,30	Courtroom: Gabriele De Rosa Welcome speeches and key note speaker
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### Parallel sessions

	Courtroom 12 DISUFF	Courtroom 13 DISUFF
26 September h. 15,00	A1 - From Rome to Byzantium. Late ancient and medieval Mediterranean	A2 - Middle East and Islam: a key issue for the Mediterranean
27 September h. 9,30	B1 - Long Middle Ages? The Mediterranean from year 1000 to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century	B2 - Political and juridical strategies for the future of the Mediterranean
27 September h. 15,00	C1 - From centre to periphery. The Mediterranean between the 18 <sup>th</sup> and the 20 <sup>th</sup> century	C2 - On migrants routes in the Mediterranean. Encounters and clashes

Cultures, Hopes and Conflicts. The Mediterranean between Land and Sea

28 September h. 9,30	D1 - Representations of the Mediterranean: visual arts, music, architecture	D2 - Challenges of migration: refugees, unaccompanied minors, illegal migrants, students
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**Plenary Session**

*Welcome speeches  
and key note speaker*



PANEL I

27 September, h. 15,00

Courtroom 12 DISUFF

Chair

Claudio Azzara, University of Salerno

*The American Mediterranean in the Age of Thomas Jefferson*

ANTHONY J. ANTONUCCI

Citrus College of Los Angeles

Comprising the vast domains of mainland Italy south of Rome as well as the island of Sicily, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with its capital at Naples, captured the imaginations of foreign visitors throughout late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Europe. This sentiment was epitomized by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's admonishment that to live fully one must first go "see Naples and then die." Across the Atlantic Ocean many citizens of the rising American Republic, from Thomas Jefferson to Herman Melville, shared Goethe's interest in Naples and the Italian South. At a time when Italians were governed by a half dozen rival states, Americans saw the Southern Kingdom as a critical symbol of the Italian idea: the concentrated heart of Italian "otherness." Some Americans pictured Naples as a benighted land defined by superstition and tyranny. Others saw it as a romantic refuge. A third contingent regarded Southern Italy as an emerging market inhabited by people with shared interests in increasing trade and national standing. My paper, "The Mediterranean World in the Age of Thomas Jefferson," examines U.S. relations with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies during the formative years of Jefferson's statecraft. Beginning with Jefferson's first efforts to secure a commercial treaty with Naples in

1783 through his election as President in 1800, this paper traces the history of the American-Neapolitan military alliance that emerged during the U.S. war against Tripoli (1801-5). In so doing, my work investigates the foreign policies that guided the American entry into the Mediterranean and the evaluates the impact that they had on political and cultural life in southern Italy, North Africa and the United States between 1783 and 1805. My paper's account of early American-Sicilian relations contributes to our understanding of the transnational worlds Americans and talians traversed in the nineteenth century and helps us chart a new history of Italians, Americans, and North Africans across the Mediterranean during the pioneering years of American expansion east into *mare nostrum*.

*Social, economic and cultural impact of the Ottoman empire and the Barbary States in the Kingdom of Naples under the Bourbons (1734 – 1806)*

FRANCA PIROLO  
University of Catania

Southern Italy has been in constant “state of war” during the 16th and the 17th centuries, when Turkish pirates and Barbary corsairs attacked its coasts and engaged in hostilities against the Spanish monarchy. Therefore, sea workers living in the cities of the gulfs of Naples and Salerno had been joining in professional associations since the beginning of the 17th century. They had formed some “Monti di padroni di barche, marinai e pescatori” (mutual aid societies for boat owners, seamen and fishermen), inside the churches, ensuring protection to seamen and their families in case of death (an adequate insurance cover could provide survivor benefits for spouses or dowries for daughters) or providing the payment of ransoms to the Turks or the Barbary corsairs for the release of the prisoners. In the 18th century, these institutions broadened the scope of their professional activities (for example, the coral fishers from

Torre del Greco). When the Kingdom of Naples came under the influence of the Austrian Habsburgs, in the early 18th century, the consequences of piracy were a matter of great concern for the government pursuing a policy of the mercantilism in international trade: its aim was indeed to expand trade with the Levant. Therefore, a radical solution to the problem was adopted, and some trade agreements were signed with the Ottoman Porte and the Barbary States. Charles of Bourbon, who became king of Naples in 1734, and later his son Ferdinand, pursued the same policy.

*Diplomatic relations and trade between the Kingdom of Naples and the new American nation in late 18th century / early 19th century.*

MARIA SIRAGO

Liceo Classico Jacopo Sannazaro of Naples

During the reign of Charles of Bourbon, the reorganization of a strong merchant navy was actively encouraged: many exemptions from customs duty were granted, and it was established that the foremast fighting tops of some big vessels, used for long-distance voyages, should be equipped with guns. Therefore, during the Seven Years' war (1756 – 1763), Gaspare Marchetti, a shipowner living in London, created a trading company for his “commercio con l'Oceano” (maritime commerce in the Ocean): one of his vessels, carrying products from southern Italy, made a lucrative voyage to Martinique. These first attempts were followed by more frequent voyages to the Americas when strong merchant vessels were built in the Sorrento peninsula and Castellammare. Then, at the end of the 18th century, after the American Declaration of Independence, first diplomatic relations were established between the Bourbon kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the United States, which intensified during the 19th century. Ferdinando Galiani strongly advocated that trade agreements should be signed, because he had already worked out a definite trade agreement in 1787 between the Bourbon Kingdom and



*Everywhere the eye can see – from vista to vista, event to event – there are stories about the sea and the coast, the islands and isolation, the body and incarceration, about winds, rivers, and estuaries, about ourselves: the eternal rituals of rise and fall, departure and return, grandiloquence and parody, palingenesis and palimpsest, circlemaking and circlebreaking. The moment we try to penetrate these oppositions, they become eschatology or prosody, yet I do not see how we can avoid them. Putting them into words may represent the Mediterranean's greatest achievement. Setting sail for distant seas and distant continents, the great seafarers have imitated their Mediterranean forebears by keeping minute records of their travels. The ship's log and travelogue are among the earliest genres of literature, the earliest branches of science.*

**Predrag Matvejević, *Mediterranean Breviary***

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