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THE CONCEPT OF 'INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY' IN THE HUGO GROTIAN TRADITION

The renaissance period has had a great influence in our contemporary world today. It has broadened our artistic scope of thinking which has impacted the lives of many individuals in our society. Though the mundane existence of individuals are on an increase, this period created new techniques used by artists to construct new paintings. Also, this period brought about the formation of new churches like the protestant movement. This period was from the 14th century to the 17th century. The renaissance period recorded many philosophical thinkers such as Dante Alighieri, Marsilio Facino, George Gemistus and others. In this article I would focus on Hugo Grotius.

First, Hugo Grotius whose name was also De Groot was a Dutch Jurist. He was born in Delft a suburb of Netherlands. He was a lawyer by profession and a philosopher as well. He was born on the 10th of April 1583 and died on the 28th of August 1645 at the age of 61. He was known as a prodigious learner since he made much impact as a child. This is evident since he entered the University of Leiden when he was just eleven years old. There he studied with some of the most acclaimed intellectuals in Northern Europe including Joseph Justus. Hugo at a young age of sixteen published his first book on the seven liberal arts. He modified the satyricon by Martianus. Grotius was appointed advocate to The Hague in the Netherlands in 1599. He was later made a Historiographer for Holland in 1601. His first task was to chronologically write about the issues of international justice, this was in 1604. This was basically because he became involved in the legal proceedings following the seizure by the Dutch merchants of the Portuguese carrack and the cargo in the Singapore Strait.

Hugo's main interest were about philosophy of war, international law and political philosophy. He devoted his life to examining issues related to the causes of war, and the relationship that exists between war and human nature. Pertaining to political philosophy, Hugo emphasized on the essence of liberty, justice, rights, and laws. He also outlined the essence of laws by authorities. Thus what the law is, how the law is, if the law is really necessary in our everyday life. Also, pertaining to international law Hugo developed the foundation of this type of law. He was of great importance to the legal field of his country. This is evident because he sought for the defense of seizures in terms of the natural principle of justice. With this he opened the issue wider. His interest was to know the lawfulness of war in general unfortunately the court reeled in favor of the company, due to this the treaty was not published in full. After this battle, Grotius published a new principle «In the free sea». He was of the view that the sea was an international territory and all nations were free to use it use it for trade. This idea of international law propounded by Grotius was given a concrete expression in the peace of Westphalia. His foundation of international law was based on natural law.

Grotius was arrested on the 29th of August 1618 and sentenced to life imprisonment for the conflict between Maurice and the states of Holland. This conflict was led by Oldenbarnevelt and Grotius. This was mainly about the sharp resolution and Hollands refusal to allow a national synod. At this point majority of the states authorized Maurice to disband the troops in Utrecht, but Grotius went on a mission to the states in Utrecht to stiffen their resistance against this move, but to his disappointment Maurice prevailed.

In 1621 with the help of his wife and his maid servant, Grotius managed to escape from the castle in a book of chest and immediately fled to Paris. Grotius was well received in Paris by his former associates and friends and was granted a royal pension under the reign of Louis the XIII. In France Grotius completed one of his most famous books on 'The truth of the Christian religion'. This book was to bring back peace to the church and the state. He also emphasized that the Christian religion was a true revealed religion.

In addition to fortifying the beliefs of his fellow Christians, the book intended to convince non-Christians of the reasonableness of believing and embracing the Christian religion above any other. To him Christianity was the only religion that was right all other religions were not a way to God.

Grotius, also propounded a theory about the atonement of Christ known as the moral government theory. He theorized that Jesus' death occurred in order for the father which is God to forgive while still maintaining his just rule over the universe. This idea which was later developed by other philosophers became one of the prominent views of the atonement in the Methodist church. He also wrote other books such as 'The eighty years war', this war was between Spain and The Netherlands, and 'The thirty years war' this was also between the Protestant Europeans and the Catholic church. It can be concluded that Grotius was much concerned with issues relating to conflicts between nations and religion. He is also known for his monumental efforts to restrain conflicts on the basis of the broad moral consensus.

Many other books have been published to his credit. Grotius life impact has caused a change in the philosophical spheres in our modern day educational system.

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HELIOCENTRISM BY GALILEO GALILEI

Galileo Galilei was born on 15th February 1564 in Pisa, a town in Italy and later died on 8th January, 1642 near Florence. He was born to a musician father Vincenzo Galilei, his father made a Very important contribution to the theory and practice of music and it is known that he may have performed some of the experiments with Galileo between the years 1588-1589 on the relationship between the pitch and tension of strings. His family moved to Florence in early 1570s where the family had lived there for generations.

He attended the monastery school of Vallombrosa, near Florence and he started university of Pisa in 1581. He was meant to study medicine in the university but diverted to mathematics and philosophy against his father's protest. He left the university without getting a degree and gave private lessons in mathematics and subjects in philosophy.

In 1588, Galileo applied for the chair of mathematics at the University of Bologna, but was unsuccessful. Later that year he delivered 2 lectures to the Florentine Academy, a prestigious literary group on the arrangement of the world in Dante's inferno. This made him popular and then became the chair of university of Padua where he taught from 1592-1610.

He was the father of 3 children out of wedlock with Mavina Gaimba, 2 daughters Virginia born in 1600, Livia born in 1601 and Vincenzo. Both girls became members of the convent of San Matteo and remained there for the rest of their lives, while Vincenzo became the heir of the Galilei family.

Galileo Galilei was the reason for a number of inventions and a number of insights that later became the foundation for future of scientists, below is a number of notable ones

Some actually credit Galileo with the creation of telescopes, but it was Hans Lippershey who applied for the first patent in 1608 or even others may have invented it first, instead he significantly improved the telescope. He first learned of the existence of a spyglass in 1609, he began to experiment with telescope making, not long after Galileo's telescope was turned to the heavens, he was now the first to turn his telescope to the heavens. It is known that Galileo was the first to see craters on the moon, he described sunspots and he travelled the phases of the moon.

Out of all the telescopic discoveries, he is most known for his discovery of the 4 most massive moons of Jupiter, which is now known as the Galilean moons; Io, Ganymede, Europa and Calisto.

Inspired by the story of Archimedes' and his «Eureka» moment, Galileo began looking into how jewelers weighed precious metals in air, and then by displacement, to determine their specific gravity. In 1586, at the age of 22, he theorized of a better method, which he described in a treatise entitled *La Bilancetta* (or «The Little Balance»).

In this tract, he described an accurate balance for weighing things in air and water, in which the part of the arm on which the counter weight was hung was wrapped with metal wire. The amount by which the counterweight had to be moved when weighing in water could then be determined very accurately by counting the number of turns of the wire. In so doing, the proportion of metals like gold to silver in the object could be read off directly.

During the 16th century, Aristotelian physics was still the predominant way of explaining the behavior of bodies near the Earth. For example, it was believed that heavy bodies sought their natural place or rest that is at the center of things. As a result, no means existed to explain the behavior of pendulums, where a heavy body suspended from a rope would swing back and forth and not seek rest. Already, Galileo had conducted experiments that demonstrated that heavier bodies did not fall faster than lighter ones – another belief consistent with Aristotelian theory. In addition, he also demonstrated that objects thrown into the air travel in parabolic arcs. Based on this and his fascination with the back and forth motion of a suspended weight, he began to research pendulums in 1588.

This theory actually marked the peak of the astronomical career of Galileo Galilei.

Heliocentrism which is the astronomical model in which the Earth and planets revolve around the Sun at the center of the Solar System. Historically, Heliocentrism was opposed to Geocentrism.

In Galileo's lifetime, all celestial bodies were thought to orbit the Earth. Supported by the Catholic Church, teaching opposite of this system was declared heresy in 1615.

Galileo, however, did not agree. His research – including his observations of the phases of Venus and the fact that Jupiter boasted moons that didn't orbit Earth – supported the Copernican system, which (correctly) stated that the Earth and other planets circle the sun.

In 1616, he was summoned to Rome and warned not to teach or write about this controversial theory. But in 1632, believing that he could write on the subject if he treated it as a mathematical proposition, he published work on the Copernican system. He was found guilty of heresy, and was placed under house arrest for the remaining nine years of his life.

He died on 8th January 1642 at the age of 77 after suffering fever and heart palpitation.

It is a well-known fact that Galileo Galilei is the father of modern science due to the fact that all his inventions are currently in use and most have been modified by the modern day scientists, which means we are still reaping of the inventions and innovations of the greatest scientist that ever lived.

«I do not feel obliged to believe that the same God who has endowed us with sense, reason, and intellect has intended us to forgo their use.»-GALILEO GALILEI.

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