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Nevertheless, even while formal equality is established throughout Europe since the 20th century, gender difference in law remains a precarious question. The present volume documents the fifth conference of the international research network "Gender Difference in the History of European Legal Cultures".

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Gender Difference in European Legal Cultures : Historical ...

Gender Difference in European Legal Cultures Subtitle Historical Perspectives Year of publication 2013 Place of publication Stuttgart Publisher Steiner Number of pages 261 ISBN 9783515094092 Subject classification Gender Studies, Legal History Time classification Middle Ages \rightarrow 14th century, Middle Ages \rightarrow 15th century, Modern age until 1900 ...

Gender Difference in European Legal Cultures — recensio.net

The international research network "Gender Differences in European Legal Cultures" aims at bringing together scholars who analyse in historical perspective the significance and function of gender differ-ences in European legal cultures. This will help widen the possibilities of interdisciplinary and comparative work.

Aims — Gender Differences in Legal Cultures

network Gender Difference in European Legal Cultures. 1 Oct 2011 → 2016. External organisation (Academic) Name: network Gender Difference in European Legal Cultures City: Frankfurt am Main Country: Germany. ID: 34061602. Vrije Universiteit Brussel Research Portal

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The only countries in Europe with worse genderrecognition processes for their trans citizens than the UK were Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, and Romania. And none of these countries have a...

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The European network of legal experts in gender equality and non-discrimination informs the European Commission on legal developments at national level in both the fields of gender equality and non-discrimination.. The networkcomprises national experts from 35 countries (the EU countries, Turkey, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) in the ...

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The purpose of gender recognition procedures is to overcome this gap, giving official recognition to a trans person's gender identity. Gender recognition goes beyond being an administrative act: it is essential in order for many trans people to be able to live a life of dignity and respect. The Council of Europe demands that its member states provide for $\frac{Page}{5/15}$

legal gender recognition, but only 30 countries in Europe have robust legal procedures, and only 5 currently do not demand that trans ...

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Gender difference in European legal cultures : historical ...

Gender Difference in European Legal Cultures Untertitel Historical Perspectives Erscheinungsjahr 2013 Erscheinungsort Stuttgart Verlag Steiner Umfang 261 ISBN 978-3-515-09409-2 Thematische Klassifikation Geschlechtergeschichte, Rechtsgeschichte Zeitliche Klassifikation ...

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European Institute for Gender Equality. In Bulgaria, intimate partner violence is included under "domestic violence": any act of physical, mental, sexual, emotional or economic violence and any attempted such violence, as well as the forcible restriction of individual freedom and rights and of private life, carried out against individuals who have kinship ties, who have or have had family ...

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. . .

Gender differences in outcomes have been seen in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF). Overall in the phase III ROCKET AF randomized controlled trial of rivaroxaban versus warfarin in stroke or systemic embolism prevention in patients with nonvalvular AF, women had a higher risk of stroke but a lower risk of vascular death and bleeding events than men.

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Gender equality is the opposite of gender inequality, not of gender difference, and aims to promote the full participation of women and men in society. ... the Eurimages Board of Management adopted a strategy for gender equality in the European film industry. The Istanbul Convention, provides a legal framework to prevent and protect victims of ...

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Law is a central element of social and political order-with it, power is institutionalized, actions are structured and sanctioned. Fundamental concepts of order are expressed and legitimised by law. This is especially true of gender difference. Until equal rights won out as the norm, differentiating legal capacities of persons by their gender meant assigning distinct forms of legally defined agency to men and women and to fix gender hierarchy. Nevertheless, even while formal equality is established throughout Europe since the 20th century, gender difference in law remains a precarious questi.

This book offers a comparative perspective on Northern and Southern European laws and customs concerning women's property and economic rights. By focusing on both Northern and Southern European societies, these studies analyse the consequences of different juridical frameworks and norms on the development of the economic roles of men and women. This volume is divided into three parts. The first, Laws, presents general outlines related to some European regions; the second, Family strategies or marital economies?, questions the potential conflict between the economic interests of the married couple and those of the lineage within the nobility; finally,

the third part of the book, Inside the urban economy, focuses on economic and work activities of middle and lower classes in the urban environment. The assorted and rich panorama offered by the history of the legislation on women's economic rights shows that similarities and differences run through Europe in such a way that the North/South model looks very stereotyped. While this approach calls into question classical geographical and cultural maps and wellestablished chronologies, it encourages a reconsideration of European history according to a cross-boundaries perspective. By drawing on a wide range of social, economic and cultural European contexts, from the late medieval to early modern age to the nineteenth century, and including the middle and lower classes (especially artisans, merchants and traders) as well as the economic practices and norms of the upper middle class and aristocracy, this book will be of interest to economic and social historians. sociologists of health, gender and sexuality, and economists.

This volume offers a cross-period (14th-19th century) European comparison of different property regimes brought into conversation with inheritance patterns and resulting gender-specific negotiations and conflicts.

The EU has slowly but surely developed a solid body of equality law that prohibits different facets of discrimination. While the Union had initially developed anti-discrimination norms that served only the commercial rationale of the common market, focusing on nationality (of a Member State) and gender as

protected grounds, the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997) supplied five additional prohibited grounds of discrimination to the EU legislative palette, in line with a much broader egalitarian rationale. In 2000, two EU Equality Directives followed, one focusing on race and ethnic origin, the other covering the remaining four grounds introduced by the Treaty of Amsterdam, namely religion, sexual orientation, disabilities and age. Eighteen years after the adoption of the watershed Equality Directives, it seems timely to dedicate a book to their limits and prospects, to look at the progress made, and to revisit the rise of EU antidiscrimination law beyond gender. This volume sets out to capture the striking developments and shortcomings that have taken place in the interpretation of relevant EU secondary law. Firstly, the book unfolds an up-to-date systematic reappraisal of the five 'newer' grounds of discrimination, which have so far received mostly fragmented coverage. Secondly, and more generally, the volume captures how and to what extent the Equality Directives have enabled or, at times, prevented the Court of Justice of the European Union from developing even broader and more refined anti-discrimination jurisprudence. Thus, the book offers a glimpse into the past, present and - it is hoped - future of EU anti-discrimination law as, despite all the flaws in the Union's 'Garden of Earthly Delights', it offers one of the highest standards of protection in comparative antidiscrimination law.

This interdisciplinary volume discusses the division of the early modern material world into the important legal, economic, and personal categories of mobile Page 10/15

and immobile property, possession, and the rights to usufruct. The chapters describe and compare di erent modes of acquisition and intergenerational transfer via law and custom. The varying perspectives, including cultural history, legal history, social and economic history, philosophy, and law, allow for a more nuanced understanding of the links between the movability of an object and the gender of the person who owned, possessed, or used it. Case studies and examples come from a wide geographical range, including Norway, England, Scotland, the Holy Roman Empire, Italy, Tyrol, the Ottoman Empire, Greece, Romania, and the European colonies in Brazil and lamaica. By covering both urban and rural areas and exploring all social groups, from ruling elites to the lower strata of society, the chapters o er fresh insight into the division of mobile and immobile property that socially and economically posed disadvantages for women. By exploring a broad scope of topics, including landownership, marriage contracts, slaveholding, and the dowry, this book is an essential resource for both researchers and students of women's history, social and economic history, and material culture.

Law is a central element of social and political order - with it, power is institutionalized, actions are structured and sanctioned. Fundamental concepts of order are expressed and legitimised by law. This is especially true of gender difference. Until equal rights won out as the norm, differentiating legal capacities of persons by their gender meant assigning distinct forms of legally defined agency to men and women and fixing gender hierarchy. Nevertheless, even while

formal equality is established throughout Europe since the 20th century, gender difference in law remains a precarious question. The present volume documents the fifth conference of the international research network Gender Difference in the History of European Legal Cultures.

This book explores the normative and legal evolution of the Social Dimension - labour law, social security law and family law - in both the EU and its Member States, during the last decade. It does this from a wide range of theoretical and legal-substantive perspectives. The past decade has witnessed the entering into force of the Lisbon Treaty and its emphasis on fundamental rights, a new coordination regulation within the field of social security (Regulation 883/2004/EC), and the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union in the so-called Laval Quartet. Furthermore structural changes affecting demographics and family have also challenged solidarity in new ways. The book is organised by reference to distinct 'normative patterns' and their development in the fields of law covered, such as the protection of established groups, the position of market functional values and the scope for just distribution. The book represents an innovative and important interdisciplinary approach to analysing EU law and Social Europe, and contributes a complex, yet thought-provoking, picture for the future. The contributors represent an interesting mix of well-known and distinguished as well as upcoming and promising researchers throughout Europe and beyond.

This Handbook maps the expanding field of gender and EU politics, giving an overview of the fundamentals and new directions of the subdiscipline, and serving as a reference book for (gender) scholars and students at different levels interested in the EU. In investigating the gendered nature of European integration and gender relations in the EU as a political system, it summarizes and assesses the research on gender and the EU to this point in time, identifies existing research gaps in gender and EU studies and addresses directions for future research. Distinguished contributors from the US, the UK and continental Europe, and from across disciplines from political science, sociology, economics and law, expertly inform about gender approaches and summarize the state of the art in gender and EU studies. The Routledge Handbook of Gender and EU Politics provides an essential and authoritative source of information for students. scholars and researchers in EU studies/ politics, gender studies/ politics, political theory, comparative politics, international relations, political and gender sociology, political economy, European and legal studies/ law.

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European regions; the second, Family strategies or marital economies?, questions the potential conflict between the economic interests of the married couple and those of the lineage within the nobility; finally, the third part of the book, Inside the urban economy, focuses on economic and work activities of middle and lower classes in the urban environment. The assorted and rich panorama offered by the history of the legislation on women's economic rights shows that similarities and differences run through Europe in such a way that the North/South model looks very stereotyped. While this approach calls into question classical geographical and cultural maps and wellestablished chronologies, it encourages a reconsideration of European history according to a cross-boundaries perspective. By drawing on a wide range of social, economic and cultural European contexts, from the late medieval to early modern age to the nineteenth century, and including the middle and lower classes (especially artisans, merchants and traders) as well as the economic practices and norms of the upper middle class and aristocracy, this book will be of interest to economic and social historians. sociologists of health, gender and sexuality, and economists.

Health is a matter of fundamental importance in European societies, both as a human right in itself, and as a factor in a productive workforce and therefore a healthy economy. New health technologies promise improved quality of life for patients suffering from a range of diseases, and the potential for the prevention of incidence of disease in the future. At the same time, new health technologies

pose significant challenges for governments, particularly in relation to ensuring the technologies are safe, effective, and provide appropriate value for (public) money. To guard against the possible dangers arising from new health technologies, and to maximize the benefits, all European governments regulate their development, marketing, and public financing. In addition, several international institutions operating at European level, in particular the European Union, the Council of Europe, and the European Patent Office, have become involved in the regulation of new health technologies. They have done so both through traditional 'command and control' legal measures, and through other regulatory mechanisms, including guidelines, soft law, 'steering' through redistribution of resources, and private or quasi-private regulation. This collection analyses European law and its relationships with new health technologies. It uses interdisciplinary insights, particularly from law but also drawing on regulation theory, and science and technology studies, to shed new light on some of the key defining features of the relationships and especially the roles of risk, rights, ethics, and markets. The collection explores the way in which European law's engagement with new health technologies is to be legitimized, and discusses the implications for biological or biomedical citizenship.

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