

Table 5.2.Course Specification

Study Programme: UALS - Undergraduate Academic Legal Studies - BA in Law (Hons)
Course Title: Roman law
Teacher(s): Assist. Prof. Tamara Ilić, SJD
Course Status: M (mandatory)
ECTS credits: 8
Condition: None
<p>Course aim:</p> <p>Comprehending that Roman law, while non-systematic and causal, is the origin of contemporary European law, and a factor in evolution of Anglo-Saxon law. Carefully selected and preserved in legal collections compiled in time of Byzantine emperor Justinian I (483-565), it became actual and well-known by the time of the first professors of the University of Bologna in the XI century. Owing to the work of glossators, as well as scientific approach from the later ages, Roman law became a scientific discipline and has a significant place in the basic legal education, which aims to provide introduction to legal phenomena, institutions and legal branches.</p>
<p>Course outcome:</p> <p>Students will be introduced to and familiar with most of legal institutes of contemporary private law. They will understand concepts and differences between the public and private law, contract and estate law, contracts and torts, etc. Following the information acquired in the Legal History course, students will have obtained a comprehensive basic knowledge of the historical context and social factors that resulted in changes in the legal domain.</p>
<p>Course contents:</p> <p><i>Theoretical lessons</i></p> <p>60 classes, introduction to the historical evolution of the Roman state, its political context, culture, religion; overview of legal branches and institutes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Roman Kingdom: legendary state organisation, social stratification (the Patricians and the Plebeians), sources of law (<i>fas</i>, <i>leges regiae</i>). <i>Res publicae</i>: state organisation, social organisation, advance social stratification, Laws of the 12 tables, <i>ius honoratium</i>. The Principate: state organisation, social organisation, <i>ius publicae respondendi</i>, other legal sources of classical law. The Dominate: <i>ius</i> and <i>leges</i>, pre-Justinian legal collections. 2. Detailed overview of legal institutes of status, family and marriage law; estate law, contract law, the civil procedure, inheritance law, torts. 3. Reception of the Roman law – Introduction to doctrinary and normative reception, legal schools, student’s preparation for the following courses (Introduction to Comparative Law in the 2nd year of their studies). <p><i>Practical lessons</i></p> <p>30 classes, reading of legal sources and other work on historical sources. Tit Livius – <i>Ab urbe condita</i> (t. 1); Gaius – <i>Institutiones</i>; Paulus – <i>Sententiae</i>; Justinian’s <i>Digest</i>; Justinian’s</p>

Institutions; Justinian's Novells. Introduction to the reception of the Roman law (Accursius, Cujas, Donellus, Godefroy, and others).			
Coursebook(s) / Readings: Recommended literature: С. Шаркић, Основи римског права, Београд 2018. Additional literature: Ж. Бујуклић, Римско приватно право, Београд 2018; М. Horvat, Rimsko pravo, Zagreb 1948.			
No. of active teaching lessons: 4+2	Theory: 4		Practice: 2
Teaching methods: Interactive classes, source reading, multimedia contents (video/audio), students' research projects (essays, seminars, discussions, panels, other).			
Grading (max. No. of points: 100)			
Pre-examination obligations	Points	Final examination	Points
In-class activity (during lessons)	10	Oral exam	30
Out-of-class activity (additional, self-induced: writing texts, translation, etc.)	-		-
Practice	10		
Progress tests	20		
Seminar papers	30		