



UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ

Course Unit Descriptor

Faculty

Faculty of Law Nis

GENERAL INFORMATION

Study program

Postgraduate academic studies

Study Module (if applicable)

Course title

Reception of Roman law

Level of study

Bachelor Master's Doctoral

Type of course

Obligatory Elective

Semester

Autumn Spring

Year of study

I

Number of ECTS allocated

7

Name of lecturer/lecturers

Prof.dr Marija Ignjatovic

Teaching mode

Lectures Group tutorials Individual tutorials
 Laboratory work Project work Seminar
 Distance learning Blended learning Other

PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW (max. 5 sentences)

Thoroughly introduction to the reasons of revival of Roman law in Western Europe, knowing the importance of doctrinal reception period, as well as ways of re-application and incorporation of Roman law in a large European (including Serbian) codifications, primarily with the aim of noticing the unifying importance and influence of the Roman law as predecessor of an idea of the European Union.

SYLLABUS (brief outline and summary of topics, max. 10 sentences)

General overview of the importance of Justinian's codification and its fate in Byzantium and Western Europe; Commodity-monetary economy and trade in the Italic coastal cities as a basis for the revival of Roman law; The importance of intellectual curiosity as driving factors for doctrinal phase of reception; School of Glossators led by Irnerius and the establishment of the University in Europe (the first was in 1119 in Bologna); School of post-glossators and orientation towards practical application; School of 'elegant jurisprudence', led by Gotofredus, who was the first to release Corpus iuris civilis, noticing interpolations and the first attempt at reconstruction, Law of the XII tables; Economic and cultural changes in Europe, educated lawyers and the practical application of Roman law (usus Modernus pandectarum); rationalism, school of commercial law and Hugo Grotius; Historical - law school, Savinji and Jering (Girard, Levi, Bril, Bonfante, etc.). School of pandectist (Puhta, Winside); Newer tendencies in romanistics; civil codifications (including Serbian); Reception of Roman law and the European Union;

Roman law and modern legal systems.

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

- Serbian (complete course) English (complete course) Other _____ (complete course)
- Serbian with English mentoring Serbian with other mentoring _____

ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA

Pre exam duties	Points	Final exam	points
Activity during lectures	0-25	Written examination	
Practical teaching	0-15	Oral examination	100
Teaching colloquia	0-10	OVERALL SUM	100

*Final examination mark is formed in accordance with the Institutional documents