



UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ

Course Unit Descriptor

Faculty

Faculty of Law Nis

GENERAL INFORMATION

Study program

Master Academic Law Study Program (LLM Degree)

Study Module (if applicable)

Course title

Roman Law Institutes

Level of study

Bachelor Master's Doctoral

Type of course

Obligatory Elective

Semester

Autumn Spring

Year of study

1st year of master studies

Number of ECTS allocated

8

Name of lecturer/lecturers

Prof. r 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)

Aims: 1) enhanced analysis of the nature of certain institutes through different periods during more than a millennium of Roman legal history; 2) exploring the original (often forgotten) meaning of certain aspects of Roman institutes and their transformation into new and different social occasions; 3) special reference to the original meaning and transformation of institutes related specifically to the status of women in ancient Rome, along with the identification of non-authenticity of certain provisions of the so-called Leges regiae and different interpretation of the relevant provisions of the Law of the XII tables (excluding those provisions); 4) observing the role of lawyers in the construction and interpretation of certain institutes, especially regarding the status of women in ancient Rome and in Europe centuries later, through reception of Roman law; 5) analysis of the impact that reception of Roman law had on modern European law, with special emphasis on insufficiently grounded or even wrong attitudes of the older romanistics regarding the status of women in Rome and the influence of these attitudes on the status of women in Europe of the Modern Age.

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

Introduction: General Overview of the Roman legal history and the status of women in Rome, with brief overview of the history of the status of women in general. The old Roman *ius civile*: Character of society, Underdevelopment of transport, family and property relations and inheritance in such relationships. Questions of legal and business skills in general and

the status of women in the old Roman society, in fact and in law. Primitive, undeveloped legal technique and misinterpretation of some old institutes, especially regarding the status of women. Review of the non-authenticity of some provisions of *Leges regiae* and a review of the relevant provisions of Law of the XII tables (wrongly interpreted due to the belief in the so-called Royal laws), and identification of their true original content. Highlighting the importance of these questions pertaining to the treatment of women whose impact extends to the present day. Classical Roman law: Classical system of slavery, the rise of society, overcoming the political crisis, change in political arrangements, changing forms of ownership, family and inheritance relations and institutes. Construction of law and legal technique, Augustus legislation. Changes to the content of certain institutes, especially regarding the status of women. Post-classical and Justinian's law: The crisis of the slavery system, changes in the field of property, family and inheritance relations and institutes. The importance and role of Christianity and its influence on law, especially regarding the status of women. Codification of the law, especially Justinian's codification, character and content of individual institutes after Justinian's Code, especially regarding the status of women. Reception of Roman law and the older romanistics: a brief overview of reception. Attitudes of some of the older romanistics on certain Roman law institutes, with special reference to wrong interpretations of some aspects of the status of women in Rome and the negative impact of such attitudes on the regulation of the status of women in European systems of the Modern Age. Conclusion: Summary of some tendencies in the development of Roman law and its influence on European modern law, especially regarding the status of women.

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	0-15	Written examination	10
Practical teaching	0-15	Oral examination	90
Teaching colloquia	0-10	OVERALL SUM	100

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