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| **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** | | | | | | |