

Study program: Law (240 ECTS)			
Type and level of studies: Basic academic studies, first level of studies			
Course title: <b>Roman law</b>			
Professor: Tamara Matović			
Course status: Obligatory			
ECTS Points: 8			
Condition: Enrolled first semester, completed course and successfully completed pre-exam obligations			
<b>Objective:</b> The aim of the course is to introduce students to Roman law, the oldest legal discipline and the most important chapter in legal history, the basic institutions of private Roman law, their development and characteristics, the role and significance of the law and the rule of law, as well as the impact of socio-economic and political opportunities on the character of law and legal techniques and others.			
<b>Outcome:</b> After passing the exam, the student has adopted theoretical knowledge from Roman legal history and is qualified to understand the importance of the right to quality and survival of the society, understands the importance of Roman law on the basis of which legal concepts, classifications and categorizations of the basic legal institutes have been built, accepted by legal science in all civilized societies, capable of continuously monitoring and mastering matter primarily from a private legal field, understands the importance of building rights, its target interpretation and application in professional work, and dr.			
<b>Contents of the course:</b>			
<b>Theoretical classes:</b> 1. Introduction to the subject; 2. The notion, the significance of the division and the system of Roman law; 3. Sources of knowledge and overview of legal and ethical principles; 4. History of Roman law - the period of the Kingdom, the period of the Republic; 5. History of Roman law - Period Principle, Dominate period; 6. Socio-economic and political conditions, social structure, forms of family and property relations and overall cultural development in each period; 7. Review and analysis of legal sources; 8. Reception of Roman law: conceptual determination, doctrinal and practical, basic tendencies and legal schools; 9. Institutions of Roman law: status law - legal capacity, seniority, business capacity, tutoring and guardianship; family law - family, marriage, position of a woman; 10. Real right - general view of real and in general property rights, property, property, private property, state, real rights over others' rights; 11. The next law - concept and significance, intestational inheritance, testamentary inheritance, legacies; 12. Obligatory law - General part: the term and elements of the obligation, the classification of obligations, the subjects of the obligation, the securing of claims, guilt and damage, Bonafides and formalism in the development of the obligation right. 13. Obligatory law - Special part: sources of obligations, contracts, pacts, quasi-contracts, delicts, quasidelicts, arrears, extinguishing obligations; 14. Court proceedings - types of proceedings, civil litigation, legalization, formal and extraordinary proceedings, criminal proceedings; 15. The importance of Roman law in the history of law.			
<b>Practical classes:</b> Closer clarification of some of the topics addressed in lectures, with particular reference to the interpretation of the basic institutions of private Roman law, the role and importance of the law and the rule of law, the impact of socio-economic and political circumstances on the character of law and legal technique. Discussion of selected topics with the active participation of students. Preparation of colloquium and exams. Evaluation of realized teaching and analysis of its results.			
<b>Literature</b>			
<b>Basic:</b> 1. Stanojević O.,: Roman Law, Dosije, Pravni fakultet, Beograd, 2007. 2. Milosevic M.: Roman Law, fourth edition, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Official Gazette, 2009.			
<b>Additional:</b> 1. Horvat M.,: Roman Law, Faculty of Law, Zagreb 2007. 2. Malenica, A.,: Roman law, first issue, History of Roman law, Belgrade, 2005. 3. Danilovic J., Stanojevic O., Texts from Roman Law, Belgrade, 2003.			
<b>Number of active classes</b>			Other classes
Lectures: 3	Exercises: 3	Other forms of lectures: Study research:	
<b>Methods of teaching</b> Lectures are auditory, and they are performed at the amphitheater with all students. Exercises are conducted in groups of students in classrooms: (1) as auditors, where further topics are discussed and analyzed by the basic institutes of private Roman law; (2) as demonstrative, to present characteristic examples from Roman legal history; and (3) as, discussing the topic of selected topics from the material;			
<b>Knowledge assessment (maximum number of points 100)</b>			
<b>Pre-exam obligations</b>	<b>points</b>	<b>Final exam</b>	<b>points</b>
activity during lectures	20	written exam	
colloquium-first	15	oral exam	50
colloquium-second	15	<b>total</b>	100