



COURSE DATA

Data Subject

Code	35203
Name	Roman Law
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2024 - 2025

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1303 - Degree in Law	Faculty of Law	1	First term
1921 - Double Degree Program BMA and Law	Faculty of Law	1	First term
1922 - Double Degree Prog. Law-Political Science	Faculty of Law	1	First term
1923 - Double Degree Programme Law-Criminology	Faculty of Law	1	First term
1930 - Double Degree Programme in Law and Political and Public Admin. Sciences	Faculty of Law	1	First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1303 - Degree in Law	6 - Roman law	Basic Training
1921 - Double Degree Program BMA and Law	2 - Year 1 optional subjects	Optional
1922 - Double Degree Prog. Law-Political Science	2 - Core subjects	Optional
1923 - Double Degree Programme Law-Criminology	2 - Core subjects	Optional
1930 - Double Degree Programme in Law and Political and Public Admin. Sciences	2 - Asignaturas de formación básica	Optional

**Coordination****Name**

CASINOS MORA, FRANCISCO JAVIER

Department

75 - Roman Law and State Canon Law

SUMMARY

Roman law is a subject included into the 1st semester as a matter of basic training. Their inclusion in the Curriculum of Law Schools is due to its formative nature, and a true introduction to the law, essentially private, at the same time approaching the student to a rich vocabulary and a cadre of legal institutions that are present in modern legal systems. Also, the experience clearly casuistry of Roman jurisprudence, the main source of Roman law, is an excellent opportunity to introduce students to the legal dialectic through practical cases that contribute to a strengthening in the assimilation of the contents of discipline. In this introductory paper assumes the Roman law, their relationship is inevitable Theory of Law, with the history of law with civil law and, on some institutions, commercial law and canon law. Occasionally, references to the handling of litigation in Rome will connect with the great concepts of Civil Procedure.

Roman law student approaches the Roman legal experience, particularly in the field of property law. Its uniqueness as a discipline is necessary historical and legal way of introduction to begin a history of the sources of Roman law in each of the periods in which such extensive legal experience that unfolds. Next, mean the peculiarities of the legal proceedings of interpersonal conflicts before boarding a study of the institutions of the Roman law, organized around the traditional systematic studies of modern civil law.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**Relationship to other subjects of the same degree**

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

Apart from the general background on social history of the ancient world we must bear in mind that there is no other subject related to law in the secondary school. Roman law is the general introduction to legal matters.

COMPETENCES (RD 1393/2007) // LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 822/2021)**1303 - Degree in Law**

- Recognise the importance of law as a system for regulating social relations.
- Understand the legal system as unitary and have an interdisciplinary perspective of legal problems.
- Know the community and international regulatory framework, its institutions and their functioning.



- Be able to use legal sources (legal, jurisprudential and doctrinal).
- Be able to read and interpret legal texts.
- Be able to communicate correctly both orally and in writing in the field of law.
- Be able to analyse legal problems and synthesise their approach and resolution.
- Develop critical awareness for the analysis of the legal system and develop the legal dialectic.
- Acquire basic knowledge of legal arguments.
- Understand the law in its historical dimension and the differences in regulations sequenced chronologically.

LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 1393/2007) // NO CONTENT (RD 822/2021)

- Knowledge of the foundations of the Spanish legal system and the countries of the EU.
- Handle of the main Roman legal sources.
- Knowledge of the working of the Roman legal institutions and their reception by the modern legal systems
- Solving ability regarding cases on Roman law and skills to evaluate legal questions.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. History, sources of Roman law and law of persons

Concept Roman law. Sources of Roman law. Law of persons.

2. Roman litigation

Roman litigation, specially the formulary system.

3. Ownership, possession and rights involving the use of the property of another person

Study of the things. Ownership and rights involving the use of the property of another person. Possession.

**4.**

Study of the different ways of arising an obligation.Sureties of the obligations.

5. The Law of inheritance

Basic concepts of Roman law of inheritance. Ways of hereditary succession.

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Development of group work	5,00	0
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Study and independent work	20,00	0
Readings supplementary material	5,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	20,00	0
Preparing lectures	15,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	5,00	0
Resolution of case studies	5,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Live Activities:

- Theory classes.
- Complementary activities and seminars.
- Individual tutoring.
- Final exam
- Non qualifying exams.

Non-contact activities:

- Introductory readings (handbooks) and complementary readings (text anthologies).
- Self-study.



EVALUATION

The competency assessment procedures to use are:

Final exam:

- Final written/oral exam, according to each teacher, of theoretical and practical content.

Continuous assessment:

- Questionnaires theorists different parts of the program.
- Evaluation of group practice activities from the development, delivery of papers, reports / reports and / or oral presentations.
- Continuous assessment of each student, based on regular attendance and active participation in classroom activities proposed level of involvement in the process of teaching and learning and skills and attitudes displayed during the development of activities.

Activities related to continuous evaluation (or assessment) cannot be evaluated again when, due to their nature, their results cannot be borne in account again in the second examination session.

The percentages assigned to each type of evaluation are:

70% Final written exam theory.

30% Continuous assessment .

REFERENCES

Basic

-
- L. BERNAD SEGARRA / G. BUIGUES OLIVER (coords.), *Lliçons de Dret Romà*, PUV, València, 2011.
- F. J. CASINOS MORA, *Derecho Privado Romano*, Dykinson, Madrid, 2022, 2ª ed.
- S. MOLLÁ NEBOT / J. M. LLANOS PITARCH, *Presupuestos de Derecho patrimonial romano*, Repr-exprés, Valencia, 2017.
- J. A. OBARRIO MORENO / J.M. PIQUER MARÍ, *En defensa de la cultura grecolatina*, Dykinson, Madrid, 2023.
- E. VALIÑO DEL RÍO, *Instituciones de Derecho Privado Romano*, Valencia, 1991.
- A. BORKOWSKI / P. DU PLESSIS, *Textbook on Roman Law*, OUP, Oxford, 2020., 6ª ed.
- A. DORS PÉREZ-PEIX, *Derecho Privado Romano*, Eunsa., Pamplona, 2004, 10º ed.
- A. FERNÁNDEZ DE BUJÁN, *Derecho Privado Romano*, Civitas, Madrid, 2022., 11ª ed.
- M. J. GARCÍA GARRIDO Garrido, *Derecho Privado Romano*, UNED, madrid, 2015, 21ª ed..



Additional

- <http://bib.us.es/derecho/recursos/pixelegis/areas/derechoRomano-ides-idweb.html>
- <http://www.bibliojuridica.org/estlib/resulib.htm?m=R>
- <http://webu2.upmf-grenoble.fr/Haiti/Cours/Ak/corpjurciv.htm>
- <http://www.intratext.com/LATINA/>

