

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	35260
<b>Name</b>	Roman public law
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	4.5
<b>Academic year</b>	2021 - 2022

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1303 - Degree in Law	Faculty of Law	4	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1303 - Degree in Law	65 - Roman public law	Optional

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
SANCHEZ-MORENO ELLAR, CARLOS	75 - Roman Law and State Canon Law

**SUMMARY**

Within the plan "Foundations of the European Legal System", the aim of this subject that students will be able to achieve a general knowledge on the Roman public and political legal reality, i.e. on the different political regimes of Rome and the concepts implied in them (democracy, mixed constitution absolutism...) their structures and their further influence.

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

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



### **Other requirements**

Although in the subjects related to Roman Law, History of Legal Institutions or Political Ideas no previous requirements are demanded, it would be desirable a general knowledge of public legal concepts just as of Roman social and political history.

## **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.
- Be able to read and interpret legal texts.
- Be able to communicate correctly both orally and in writing in the field of law.
- Understand the law in its historical dimension and the differences in regulations sequenced chronologically.

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

- Basic concepts on the Roman constitutional history and its institutions.
- General knowledge of the Roman criminal law, tax law and the so called Roman administrative law.
- View of the reception and survival of public Roman law nowadays.

## **DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS**

### **1. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS**

Study of the Roman political institutions throughout their history.

### **2. SECOND PART. ROMAN PUBLIC LAW.**

1. Jurisdictional organization.
2. Administrative organization.
3. Tax Policy.
4. Criminal Law and criminal procedures.



## WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	45,00	100
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Study and independent work	20,00	0
Readings supplementary material	12,50	0
Preparing lectures	10,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	10,00	0
Resolution of case studies	5,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,50</b>	

## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Live Activities:

1. Theory classes.
2. Complementary activities and seminars.
3. Individual tutoring.

Non-contact activities:

1. Introductory readings(handbooks) and complementary readings (text anthologies). Individually or as a group, complementary activities.
2. Self study.

## EVALUATION

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.

The percentages assigned to each type of evaluation are:

- 70% Final written exam theory.



- 30% Continuous assessment.

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.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- A. BURDESE, Manual de Derecho Público Romano, Barcelona, 1972.
- A. FERNÁNDEZ DE BUJÁN, Derecho Público Romano, Madrid (última edición).
- F. FERNÁNDEZ DE BUJÁN y M. J. GARCÍA GARRIDO, Fundamentos clásicos de la Democracia y la Administración, Madrid, 2010.
- C. FERRINI, Derecho Penal Romano, Madrid et al., 2017.
- T. MOMMSEN, El Derecho Penal Romano, I-II, Pamplona, 1999.
- B. SANTALUCIA, Derecho Penal Romano, Madrid, 1990.
- J.L. MURGA, Conceptos romanos básicos para el moderno Derecho Administrativo, en Romanitas, 1970.
- J. R. ROBLES, Magistrados, jueces y árbitros en Roma, Madrid, 2009.
- J. M. BLANCH NOUGUÉS, Principios básicos de justicia tributaria en la fiscalidad romana, en Revista de Derecho Financiero y Hacienda Pública, 48, 1998.

## ADDENDUM COVID-19

**This addendum will only be activated if the health situation requires so and with the prior agreement of the Governing Council**

### HYBRID TEACHING

If the academic authority determines it, this subject will be adapted to the hybrid teaching model established by the Faculty of Law, through which face-to-face theoretical-practical classes will be taught in discontinuous weeks for the student. To this end, the Secretary of the Faculty will divide the group into as many subgroups as necessary, teaching in the classroom, at the time established for the subject, to one of the subgroups each week in accordance with the calendar established by the Faculty, providing for the others, as a priority, follow-up of the class through synchronous VIDEO CONFERENCE. The contents, volume of work and evaluation are maintained in the terms initially foreseen in the academic guide.

### NON-PRESENTIAL TEACHING

If the academic authority establishes the change in non-classroom teaching, this subject will be taught to all students under the same conditions as those indicated for the non-classroom teaching part of the hybrid system. The contents, volume of work and evaluation are maintained in the terms initially foreseen in the academic guide.