SYLLABUS

1. Course title:

Roman law

2. Code:

3. Cycle of study:

1

4. ECTS credits:

6

5. Type of course:

(●) Mandatory ( ) Elective

6. Prerequisites:

none

7. Class restrictions:

none

8. Duration / semester:

1 I

9. Weekly contact hours:

9.1. Lectures:	4
9.2. Seminars:	2
9.3. Laboratory/Practice classes:	0

10. Faculty:

Faculty of Law

11. Department/study program:

General course - law

12. Lecturer:

Dževad Drino, associate professor

13. Lecturer's e-mail:

dzevad.drino@prf.unze.ba

14. Web site:

www.untz.ba

15. Course aims:

The primary purpose of the subject is to enable students to familiarize themselves with the basic legal concepts through the teaching of Roman law at the beginning of legal studies and to acquire a knowledge base that will be an introduction and a basis for studying contemporary private law. Roman law in the history of European university development is the oldest scientific discipline. A review of the current reform process in most European University this discipline remains indispensable initial option in the basics of European Legal Studies.

16. Learning outcomes:

As part of the curriculum, students will acquire the basic skills and concepts in the field of Roman law and other legal institutions in related branches of law (civil, contract, family law, etc.) Students will acquire knowledge about the origin and development of legal institutions and the fundamental Principle of law. The most important characteristics of modern lawyers: creativity, the ability of legal thinking and argumentation, may be excellently developed through the study of Roman law. The student acquires the competence to establish the correlation between the relevant branches of law, and to apply the acquired knowledge in further study.

17. Course content:

- Introduction
- Status law
- Family law
- The roman law of things - the introduction
- The roman law of things-typs
- Obligatory law - the general part
- Obligatory law - special dividend obligations
- Law of succession
- Roman civil procedure.

18. Learning methods:

Planned the following activities for learning: observation and reflection, case studies, collaboration, personalization, use of digital media. Learning styles are preferred: visual style, auditive, verbal, social and independent. The most significant learning methods in the course are: - Lectures using multimedia resources, techniques of active learning and with the active participation and discussion of students; - Panel Discussion; - Auditive exercises; - group and individual seminars.

19. Assessment methods:

All students are required to be actively involved in the prescribed forms of teaching: lectures (organizing panel discussions), completion of seminar papers and essays, consultations. Methodological approach to knowledge will be enhanced through continuous monitoring activities through the semester tests, term papers and essays, while in final check of the students have a writing or speaking exam. After half of the semester students write a test (first interviews) that covers the topic of lectures and exercises. The test consists of polytheistic questions. Each correct answer is scored with 3 points, and the student in the first prelim and homework assignments can achieve a maximum of 15 points. After completing the semester, the students write a written test (second interviews) that covers the topics covered in the lectures and exercises from the second semester. The test consists of polytheistic questions. Each correct answer is scored with 3 points, and the student at another prelim and homework assignments can achieve a maximum of 15 points. Both tests put all the students on the subject at the same time, thereby achieving the level of knowledge that is being tested and the conditions under which the student takes the exam. As part of the pre-exam students are required to make individual or group term paper or essay that will cover specific topics from the contents of the subject. Seminar in writing teaches the subject teacher for review and evaluation, and then presented in class. For the seminar work, the student can achieve 0 to 10 points. Also, for continuous activity on the lectures and exercises throughout the semester, the student can achieve from 0 to 5 points. The final exam is speaking exam. The right to attend the final exam are students with a minimum of 30 points during the semester. On an speaking exam, the student answers the three issues raised in the curriculum program dealt with in lectures and exercises. An exam can be passed if the student answers all three questions. The maximum number of points a student can achieve at the exam is 49. Checks on all forms of knowledge are recognized as a cumulative exam if the achieved result is positive after each individual test and at least 50% of the planned and / or the required knowledge and skills. In order for the student to pass the subject must achieve a minimum of 54 cumulative points of which a minimum of 25 points at the final exam.

20. Assessment components:

Rating exam is based on the total number of points a student earned by completing during the semester requirements and exams, according to the quality of the acquired knowledge and skills, and contains a maximum of 100 points, and is based on the next scale:
-Attendance at lectures 3
-Attendance at Exercises 2
-Student Activity 5
-Seminar 10
-Mini tests 30
-Total points during the semester 50
-Final Exam 25-50

21. Required reading list:

- Horvat M., Rimsko pravo, Zagreb, 2002.
- Romac A., Rimsko pravo, Zagreb, 2002.
- Stanojević O., Rimsko pravo, Sarajevo, 2000.
- Romac A., Izvori rimskog prava, Zagreb, 1937.
- Romac A., Rječnik rimskog prava, sva izdanja

22. Web sources:

http://www.iuscivile.com/- Roman Law Resources Ernest Metzger, University of Glasgow School of Law,

23. Applicable starting from the academic year:

2016/17

24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session: