



COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 35203
Name: Roman Law
Cycle: Undergraduate Studies
ECTS Credits: 6
Academic year: 2026-27

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1303 - Degree in Law	Facultat de Dret	1	First quarter
1921 - Double Degree Program BMA and Law	Facultat de Dret	1	First quarter
1923 - Double Degree Programme Law-Criminology	Facultat de Dret	1	First quarter
1930 - Double Degree Programme in Law and Political and Public Admin. Sciences	Facultat de Dret	1	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1303 - Degree in Law	Roman law	BASIC
1921 - Double Degree Program BMA and Law	Year 1 optional subjects	ELECTIVES
1923 - Double Degree Programme Law-Criminology	Core subjects	ELECTIVES
1930 - Double Degree Programme in Law and Political and Public Admin. Sciences	Asignaturas de formación básica	ELECTIVES

COORDINATION

CASINOS MORA FRANCISCO JAVIER

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 / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1303 - Degree in Law

Acquire basic knowledge of legal arguments.

Be able to analyse legal problems and synthesise their approach and resolution.

Be able to communicate correctly both orally and in writing in the field of law.

Be able to read and interpret legal texts.

Be able to use legal sources (legal, jurisprudential and doctrinal).

Develop critical awareness for the analysis of the legal system and develop the legal dialectic.

Know the community and international regulatory framework, its institutions and their functioning.

Recognise the importance of law as a system for regulating social relations.

Understand the law in its historical dimension and the differences in regulations sequenced chronologically.

Understand the legal system as unitary and have an interdisciplinary perspective of legal problems.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS



1. History, sources of Roman law and law of persons. Concept of Roman law. Sources of Roman law. Law of persons. 2. Roman litigation, specially the formulary system. 3. Ownership, possession and rights involving the use of the property of another person. Study of the things. Possession. 4. Law of Obligations. 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

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00
Total hours	60,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	5,00
Individual or group project	15,00
Independent study and work	60,00
Preparation of lessons	7,00
Preparation for assessment activities	42,00
Resolution of case studies	15,00
Total hours	144,00

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Live activities: Theoretical classes (with the use of new technologies and film clips, where appropriate). Individual or group applied activities, in writing or in the form of individual or group oral presentations or debates. Complementary activities, such as attending conferences or workshops and participating in seminars. Individual tutoring. Final exam. Questionnaires or assessments. Off-campus activities. Preparatory reading (manuals) and supplementary reading (anthology of texts or other materials). Individual or group complementary activities. Independent 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. In the second call, the continuous assessment grade will be obtained from the grades of the recoverable activities and/or, where applicable, the alternative activities to the non-recoverable ones. The percentages assigned to each type of



evaluation are: 70% Final written exam theory. 30% Continuous assessment. In order to pass the subject, students must obtain at least 50% of the percentage assigned in the Final Exam. Non-attendance at the Final Exam will result in a final grade of "Absent".

REFERENCES

<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/> L. BERNAD SEGARRA / G. BUIGUES OLIVER (coords.), Lliçons de Dret Romà, PUV, València, 2011. F. J . CASINOS MORA, Derecho Privado Romano, Dykinson, Madrid, 2022, 2n ed. M. A. MOLLÀ 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, 10th ed. A. FERNÁNDEZ DE BUJÁN, Derecho Privado Romano, Civitas, Madrid, 2022., 11th ed .M. J. GARCÍA GARRIDO Garrido, Derecho Privado Romano, UNED, madrid, 2015, 21th ed.