

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT****Code:** 35260**Name:** Roman public law**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies**ECTS Credits:** 4.5**Academic year:** 2025-26**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1303 - Degree in Law	Facultat de Dret	4	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1303 - Degree in Law	Roman public law	ELECTIVES

COORDINATION

CASINOS MORA FRANCISCO JAVIER

SUMMARY

Within the Fundamentals of the Legal System program, the objective of this course is to provide students with an understanding of the political and public legal reality of Rome, specifically of the paradigms of the political systems that have shaped the history of Rome to the present day (Monarchy, Republic, and Empire) and the associated political concepts (democracy, republicanism, liberty, absolutism, etc.), as well as of the public legal structures that have supported the Roman State and constituted the basis of its organization, as well as its current projection. It also contains an introduction to criminal law and procedure, administration and taxes, and international relations. Finally, the content of the course is completed by the reception of the political legacy of Roman republicanism from the Middle Ages to the Contemporary Age, with special mention of the influence of political thought and Roman republicanism on the Constitution and political form of the United States of America.

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 / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1303 - Degree in Law

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

Be able to read and interpret legal texts.

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. PART ONE. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS:

1.1. Study of Roman political institutions throughout Roman history.

1.2. Historical reception of ancient Roman political ideas and forms.

2. PART TWO. ROMAN PUBLIC LAW.

2.1. Administrative organization.

2.2. Fiscal policy.

2.3. Criminal law and procedure.

2.4. International relations.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES



Activity	Hours
Theoretical and practical classes	45,00
Total hours	45,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	◆
Individual or group project	10,00
Independent study and work	32,50
Preparation of lessons	20,00
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	5,00
Total hours	◆

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

This is a theoretical and practical module, whose purpose is to ensure that students acquire a sufficient level of knowledge about the political, legal, and public reality of Rome, given its importance for their education and for their understanding of modern political and public institutions. The methodology to be followed is basically as follows:

1. Presentation of theoretical content: professor will present and explain the basic concepts that should guide students in understanding the subject, using various tools, such as PowerPoint presentation.
2. Possible use of film clips in the presentation of the topics.
3. Practical activities. Possible use of films or film clips.
4. Student presentations on certain specific topics.
5. Debate activities on controversial topics.
6. Reading of texts and study materials provided by the professor.
7. Attendance at tutorials.

EVALUATION

The continuous assessment will be based on the following criteria:

1. 70% of the grade will be assigned to a test on the theoretical content of the subject, with an assessment. The instructor will indicate the type of test to be administered (oral or written).



2. The remaining 30% of the final grade will be assigned to continuous assessment. Each instructor will establish a schedule of activities for this purpose.
3. Continuous assessment activities will not be recoverable if, due to their nature, it is not possible to design a test that assesses the acquisition of learning outcomes in the second assesment.
4. 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.

REFERENCES

- A. BURDESE, Manual de Derecho Público Romano, Bosch, Barcelona, 1972.
- A. FERNÁNDEZ DE BUJÁN, Derecho Público Romano, Civitas, Madrid., 2024, 27th ed.
- F. FERNÁNDEZ DE BUJÁN y M. J. GARCÍA GARRIDO, Fundamentos clásicos de la Democracia y la Administración, UNED, Madrid, 2010.
- C. FERRINI, Derecho Penal Romano, Marcial Pons, Madrid et al., 2017.
- T. MOMMSEN, El Derecho Penal Romano, I-II, Pamplona, 1999.
- B. SANTALUCIA, Derecho Penal Romano, Centro de Estudios Ramón Areces, Madrid, 1990.
- J.L. MURGA, ¿ Conceptos romanos básicos para el moderno Derecho Administrativo¿, en Romanitas, 1970.
- C. WILLIAMSON, The Laws of the Roman People, Ann Arbor, 2005.
- J. M. BLANCH NOUGUÉS, ¿Principios básicos de justicia tributaria en la fiscalidad romana¿, en Revista de Derecho Financiero y Hacienda Pública, 48, 1998.