



## IDENTIFYING DATA

### Law: Roman law

Subject	Law: Roman law			
Code	V08G081V01104			
Study programme	Grado en Derecho			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Choose	Year	Quadmester
	6	Basic education	1st	1st
Teaching language	Spanish Galician			
Department				
Coordinator	Fuenteseca Degeneffe, Margarita			
Lecturers	Fuenteseca Degeneffe, Margarita			
E-mail	mfd@uvigo.es			
Web				
General description	<p>English Friendly subject: International students may request from the teachers: a) resources and bibliographic references in English, b) tutoring sessions in English, c) exams and assessments in English.</p> <p>The Roman Law subject aims to provide the necessary and essential basis for the study of all other fields and institutions of law, whether public law, private law, procedural law, civil law, labour law, EU law or international law.</p>			

## Training and Learning Results

Code	
A1	Students will have shown they have sufficient knowledge and understanding of an area of study, starting after completion of general secondary education, and normally reaching a level of proficiency that, being mostly based on advanced textbooks, will also include familiarity with some cutting-edge developments within the relevant field of study.
A2	That students know how to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and possess the skills that are usually demonstrated through the elaboration and defense of arguments and problem solving within their area of study. Know How
A3	That students have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their area of study) to make judgments that include a reflection on relevant social, scientific or ethical issues. Know How Know be
A4	Students will be able to present information, ideas, problems and solutions both to specialist and non-specialist audiences.
A5	That students have developed those learning skills necessary to undertake further studies with a high degree of autonomy. Know be
B1	Know the role of law as a regulatory system of social relations. Know
B2	Know the different manifestations of Law in its historical evolution and in its current reality.
B3	To be able to use constitutional principles and values as a working tool for interpreting the law and developing legal dialectics.
B4	To be able to identify legal problems and approach their solution in an interdisciplinary way
C13	CE17 <input type="checkbox"/> To know the Roman legal system, which is the basis of all modern European legal systems.
C14	CE18 <input type="checkbox"/> To be able to solve any theoretical or practical juridical problem of private Law.
D1	Capacity for analysis and synthesis for the elaboration and defense of arguments, as well as organization, planning and use of time in situations of pressure
D4	Ability to behave ethically and with social responsibility as a citizen and as a professional, respecting diversity and multiculturalism.
D5	To be able to solve problems and interpret data from reality with their associated meanings, and to establish links with the different branches of the juridical order.

## Expected results from this subject

Expected results from this subject	Training and Learning Results
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New	A1	B1	C13	D1
	A2	B2	C14	D4
	A3	B3		D5
	A4	B4		
	A5			

## Contents

Topic	
Historical introduction to Roman Law	1. Historical evolution of Roman Law. 2. Sources of the Roman Law. 3. The status of the individual. 4. The negotium contactum
-The Roman Procedural Law	1. Introduction to the Roman process. 2. The procedure of the legis actiones. 3. The formulary procedure. The phase in iure. The litis contestatio. Structure and content of the formula: ordinary and extraordinary parts. 4. The phase apud iudicem 5. Execution of the sentence
-Real Rights	1. Notion of res and its classification. 2. Terminology and types of Roman property. Limitations of the property. 3. Acquisition of property. Primary ways: accession, occupation, acquisition of a treasure, specification, confusio and commixtio, acquisition of fruits 3. Derivative ways: mancipatio, in iure cessio, traditio, usucapio and praescriptio. 4. Defence of the property. Actio reivindicatoria. Other procedural resources. 6. Condominium (co-ownership). 5. Possessio. 6. Servitutes. 7. Ususfructus. Usus and habitatio. 8. Conventio pignoris
-Law of Obligations and Contracts	1. Obligatio. Sources of the obligations: classical and postclassical period. Classes of obligations. 2. Guarantees of obligations. 3. Contracts: general notions. Classes of contracts. 4. Real contracts. 5. Formal contracts: verbal and literal contracts. 6. Consensual contracts. 7. Obligaciones ex delicto. Cuasicontracts and cuasidelicts.
-Family and inheritance Law	1. Roman concept of family. The legal situation of the woman in Rome. 2. Inheritance Law: testamentary succession and ab intestato succession.

## Planning

	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	36	0	36
Problem solving	15	15	30
Essay questions exam	1	83	84

\*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

## Methodologies

	Description
Lecturing	In each lecture the professor explains a lesson of the teaching program. The purpose is to clarify the most problematic questions, and to facilitate the learning process of the student. The most important matters are explained and are connected to other lessons in which the subject is divided.
Problem solving	Every week a practical case is set out, related with the lesson that is being explained in the lectures. The student has to give a written answer, and hand it over. The particular case will be corrected and argued in class. Brief and punctual oral exams will take place, in order to check how the student does the practical application of his theoretical knowledges.

## Personalized assistance

Methodologies	Description
Problem solving	During the practical classes the student will be personally assisted. That is the moment for having a conversation with the teacher and asking all the questions and doubts he could have about the subject.

## Assessment

Description	Qualification	Training and Learning Results

Problem solving	Each week the student will solve a written case study which will be handed in to the teacher. Three of these will be randomly corrected. The student's ability to apply the theoretical knowledge acquired to the resolution of a specific case study will be assessed. Each of these tests will be worth less than 40% of the mark, so that, once all of them have been completed, the sum is equal to 40% of the mark. Those students who have not taken part in the continuous assessment or have not obtained a minimum of 5 in it will have to take a final exam in accordance with the procedure indicated below.	40
Essay questions exam	LAW DEGREE: There will be three liberatory oral exams, on the date indicated in the chronogram, the total value of which in the final mark will be 30%. The remaining 30% will be added when the written exam is taken, consisting of two theory questions. Those who do not pass the liberatory partial exams will have to answer three theoretical questions in the written exam. And the student who has not taken part in the continuous assessment, must, in addition to the theory questions, solve a case study in the same written exam. DOUBLE DEGREE IN BUSINESS AND LAW: Resolution of a practical case that has to be passed in order to correct the theoretical question that is also included in the exam.	60

### Other comments on the Evaluation

The student has to reach the minimum note of 5 in the final examination so that it can be him added to this qualification the one of the continuous evaluation. The qualifications of the continuous evaluation only will keep in the two announcements of the same academic course. In each announcement, so much those who are \*repetidores like those who have not followed the continuous evaluation, will have right to a final examination in which they can reach 100% of the note. The same \*sucede with the examination end of career. The dates and hours of the proofs of evaluation of the different announcements are those that specify in the calendar approved by the Board of Faculty for the corresponding academic course.

### Sources of information

#### Basic Bibliography

FUENTESECA, MARGARITA, **LECTIONES**, últ. edición, JM BOSCH, 2024

METRO, A., **Las fuentes del Derecho romano**, Trad. y com. M.J. Bravo Bosch, DYKINSON,

#### Complementary Bibliography

FERNÁNDEZ BARREIRO, A./PARICIO SERRANO, J.,, **HISTORIA DEL DERECHO ROMANO Y SU RECEPCIÓN EN EUROPA**, últ. edición, MARCIAL PONS, 2017

FERNÁNDEZ BARREIRO, A./PARICIO SERRANO, J.,, **FUNDAMENTOS DE DERECHO PRIVADO ROMANO**, últ. edición, MARCIAL PONS, 2018

### Recommendations

#### Subjects that continue the syllabus

Law: Introduction to civil law and personal rights/V08G081V01203

Civil law 1. Obligations and contracts/V08G081V01301

Civil law 2. Rights in rem/V08G081V01404

#### Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

History: History of law/V08G081V01205

### Other comments

The dates of the different announcements of the proofs of evaluation are the approved in the corresponding calendar by the Board of Faculty for the year 2019/2020.

The responsible professor of the subject in the Degree in Right is Margarita \*Fuenteseca.