

Liverpool John Moores University

Title: Comparative European Private Law
Status: Definitive
Code: **7106LAWPL** (119606)
Version Start Date: 01-08-2013

Owning School/Faculty: Law
Teaching School/Faculty: Law

Team	Leader
Carlo Panara	Y
Peter De Cruz	

Academic Level: FHEQ7
Credit Value: 15.00
Total Delivered Hours: 18.00
Total Learning Hours: 150
Private Study: 132

Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Semester 1

Component	Contact Hours
Seminar	18.000

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Essay	AS1	Coursework Assignment	100.0	

Aims

- 1. To provide students with knowledge and critical analysis of key themes of European law within the discrete areas of Private Law*
- 2. To provide a focused programme of study designed to provide advanced knowledge and skills directly relevant to the European sector through the delivery of a discrete syllabus content of Contract and Family Law from the private law perspective*

3. To provide students with the opportunity through critical analysis to understand the complexities arising in this particular field of law

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- A3 Develop through the Core and Option Modules a more in-depth knowledge and understanding sufficient to demonstrate some critical evaluation of key issues and current developments in the areas of European Law
- D1 Apply critical and analytical skills associated with legal analysis to identified scenario and situations
- D4 Formulate judgements and identify a range of possible solutions to a given problem

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

4000 words A3 D1 D4

Outline Syllabus

A Contracts

- 1. Capacity and formal requirements*
- 2. Factors affecting validity*
- 3. Construction*
- 4. Third Parties*
- 5. Breach and supervening events*

B Family

- 1. Marriage, cohabitation and informal unions outside marriage; Civil partnerships*
- 2. Rights in Property and Divorce*
- 3. Relationship breakdown*
- 4. Human Rights impact on european Family Law*

Learning Activities

All modules utilise blended learning to enrich the intellectual and innovative landscape of the course through methods involving interactive, self-directed and independent learning.

Lecturer-produced materials where appropriate will be available electronically for students to access.

Students will have opportunities to collaborate with each other in their learning cohort in structured seminar sessions.

Generally, the teaching and learning style of delivery is seminar/workshop-based with students being required to undertake preliminary reading in order to prepare for and actively participate in group discussion.

References

Course Material	Book
Author	De Cruz, P
Publishing Year	2007
Title	Comparative Law in a Changing World
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Zweigert, K and Kotz, H
Publishing Year	1992
Title	An Introduction to Comparative Law
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	De Cruz, P
Publishing Year	2010
Title	Family Law Sex and Society
Subtitle	A comparative Study of Family Law
Edition	
Publisher	Routledge
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Choudhury, S and Herring, J
Publishing Year	2010
Title	European Human Rights and Family Law
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	Hart Publishing
ISBN	

Notes

This is an Option Module on the LLM European Law

Comparative law is the study of differences and similarities between the law (legal systems) of different countries. More specifically, it involves the study of the different legal "systems" (or "families") in existence in the world, including the common law, the civil law, socialist law, Canon law, Jewish Law, Islamic law, Hindu law, and Chinese law. It includes the description and analysis of foreign legal systems, even where no explicit comparison is undertaken. The importance of comparative law Comparative law, examination of comparative legal systems and of the relationships of the law to the social sciences. The expression comparative law is a modern one, first used in the 19th century when it became clear that the comparison of legal institutions deserved a systematic approach, in. The upheavals resulting from World War I (1914-18) prompted a change in direction. From then on, European interest began to extend beyond the continental systems themselves, first, to those of the common-law countries (chiefly England and the United States), then still further afield to the socialist systems, and finally, after 1945, to the laws of the newly independent states of Asia and Africa. Gunnar Duttge, Ji-Yun Jun (eds.) Comparative Law in a Changing World. Historical Reactions and Future Visions Fünftes Symposium der Juristischen Fakultät der Georg-August-Universität Göttingen mit der Yonsei Law School (Seoul). Universitätsverlag Göttingen. In the second century CE, the Roman lawyer Gaius formulated intricate rules for each of these cases which were ultimately laid down in the Corpus Juris, a large body of laws and doctrines compiled by Emperor Justinian the Great at the beginning of the sixth century CE. Thus, wherever Roman law remained in use or was freshly introduced throughout medieval and early modern times, water rights were regarded as individual or collective property rights with non-human resources at the command of human actors.

Are you sure you want to remove Comparative law in a changing world from your list? There's no description for this book yet. Can you add one? Subjects. Comparative law. 5 editions First published in 1995. function of explaining and developing the law through argument and counter-argument is performed in France by legal scholars and those who are responsible for drawing up reasoned proposals for a decision in any given case. These scholars include not just professional lawyers, but also the \hat{A} or other personal reasons (Amos and Walton (1967) p 241). Comparative Law in a Changing World. 78. The Civil Law System. Gunnar Duttge, Ji-Yun Jun (eds.) Comparative Law in a Changing World. Historical Reections and Future Visions FÄ¼nftes Symposium der Juristischen FakultÄ¼t der Georg-August-UniversitÄ¼t GÄ¼ttingen mit der Yonsei Law School (Seoul). UniversitÄ¼tsverlag GÄ¼ttingen.Ä In the second century CE, the Roman lawyer Gaius formulated intricate rules for each of these cases which were ultimately laid down in the Corpus Juris, a large body of laws and doctrines compiled by Emperor Justinian the Great at the beginning of the sixth century CE5. Thus, wherever Roman law remained in use or was freshly introduced throughout medieval and early modern times, water rights were regarded as individ-ual or collective property rights with non-human resources at the command of hu-man actors.