

# **DEGREE IN LAW**



**FIRST YEAR**

**Campus CEADE, Isla de la Cartuja. Sevilla.**

## DEGREE IN LAW

Year	1 st
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Civil Law. General Part	First Semester
Constitutional Law I: Constitutional Institutions	First Semester
Roman Law	First Semester
Law Philosophy	First Semester
The Sources of the Law and Instrumental Techniques for the Lawyer	First Semester
Constitutional Law II: Fundamental Rights	Second Semester
International Public Law	Second Semester
Economics	Second Semester
The History of Law	Second Semester
The Spanish Legal System	Second Semester
Legal- Administrative System	Second Semester

## CIVIL LAW, GENERAL PART

### 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Civil Law. General Part</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 1. Basic Training for a Jurist
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	First Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

### 2. SKILLS

#### 2.1. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI3** – Having and understanding specific knowledge

**CGI4** – Implementation of said knowledge in professional endeavours

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

**CB1** - Students should be able to prove their knowledge in certain areas of study which have their basis in general secondary education, and although these are supported in advanced textbooks, it also includes knowledge which comes from the forefront area of its field.

**CB2** – Students should be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and they must have the skills which can be seen in the elaboration and defence of argumentations and the resolution of problems within their study area

**CB 3** – Students should have the skill to gather and interpret relevant data (normally within their study field) so that they can have an informed opinion including a reflection about relevant social, scientific or ethical subjects.

**CB 4** – Students should be able to transmit information, ideas, problems and solutions both to specialized and unspecialized audiences.

**CB 5** – Students should have developed the learning skills which are necessary to carry on with their subsequent studies with a high degree of autonomy

## **2.2. CROSS SKILLS**

There is no data.

## **2.3. SPECIFIC SKILLS**

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language

**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

**CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)

**CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation

**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

## **3. CONTENT**

Concept of Civil Law. Coding and Regional and Autonomous Civil Law. Personal Rights: Natural Person and legal Entity. Practice of Subjective Law and its limits. Legal facts, actions and businesses. Representation.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I: CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Constitutional Law I: Constitutional Institutions</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 1. Basic Training for a Jurist
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	First Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

### 2. SKILLS

#### 2.4. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

**CB1** - Students should be able to prove their knowledge in certain areas of study which have their basis in general secondary education, and although these are supported in advanced textbooks, it also includes knowledge which comes from the forefront area of its field.

**CB2** – Students should be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and they must have the skills which can be seen in the elaboration and defence of argumentations and the resolution of problems within their study area

**CB3** – Students should have the skill to gather and interpret relevant data (normally within their study field) so that they can have an informed opinion including a reflection

about relevant social, scientific or ethical subjects.

**CB 4** – Students should be able to transmit information, ideas, problems and solutions both to specialized and unspecialized audiences.

**CB 5** – Students should have developed the learning skills which are necessary to carry on with their subsequent studies with a high degree of autonomy

## 2.5. CROSS SKILLS

There is no data.

## 2.6. SPECIFIC SKILLS

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language

**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

**CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)

**CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation

**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

## 3. CONTENT

The Constitution as a legal norm. General theory of the State and constitutional organization of the State. Representative Democracy. The Electoral Systems: Separation of Powers. Political Regimes. The Spanish Parliament. The General Courts ( the equivalent of the Houses of Parliament). The Government. The Functional working relationships between the Government and the General Courts. The Judicial Power. The Constitutional Court of Justice.

# ROMAN LAW

## 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Roman Law</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 1. Basic Training for a Jurist
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	First Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

## 2. SKILLS

### 2.7. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

**CB1** - Students should be able to prove their knowledge in certain areas of study which have their basis in general secondary education, and although these are supported in advanced textbooks, it also includes knowledge which comes from the forefront area of its field.

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**CB3** – Students should have the skill to gather and interpret relevant data (normally within their study field) so that they can have an informed opinion including a reflection about relevant social, scientific or ethical subjects.

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**CB 5** – Students should have developed the learning skills which are necessary to carry on with their subsequent studies with a high degree of autonomy

### 2.8. CROSS SKILLS

There is no data.

## 2.9. SPECIFIC SKILLS

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language

**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

**CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)

**CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation

**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

## 3. CONTENT

The Sources of Roman Law and the Sources of Jurisprudence in Roman Law. Origen and Evolution of the public and private Roman institutions within the European and western traditions.

The Law concerning the natural person. Family Law. Tutelary Institutions. Real Rights (Ius in Re). The possession of real rights over someone else's property. Credit Rights/ Law. Inheritance Rights/ Law.

# LAW PHILOSOPHY

## 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Law Philosophy</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 1. Basic Training for a Jurist



<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	First Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

## 2. SKILLS

### 2.10. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

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**CB 5** – Students should have developed the learning skills which are necessary to carry on with their subsequent studies with a high degree of autonomy

### 2.11. CROSS SKILLS

There is no data.

### 2.12. SPECIFIC SKILLS

- CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects
- CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations
- CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole
- CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system
- CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system
- CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language
- CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication
- CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)
- CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation
- CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory
- CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.
- CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

### 3. CONTENT

Theory of the Rule of Law. Theory of the Legal System. Theory of the Judicial Relations. Theory of Judicial Knowledge. Theory of Justice. Legal interpretation and argumentation. Legal Sociology..  
Law and State. Law and Morals. Law and Social Uses. The application of the Law. The Legal relationship. Law and Legal Values.

## THE SOURCES OF THE LAW AND INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUES FOR THE LAWYER

### 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>The Sources of the Law and Instrumental Techniques for the Lawyer</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 1. Basic Training for a Jurist
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science

<b>Semester</b>	First Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

## 2. SKILLS

### 2.13. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

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**CB3** – Students should have the skill to gather and interpret relevant data (normally within their study field) so that they can have an informed opinion including a reflection about relevant social, scientific or ethical subjects.

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**CB 5** – Students should have developed the learning skills which are necessary to carry on with their subsequent studies with a high degree of autonomy

### 2.14. CROSS SKILLS

There is no data.

### 2.15. SPECIFIC SKILLS

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social

relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language

**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

**CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)

**CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation

**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

### 3. CONTENT

The Constitution as the most important norm in the Legal System. The Law. The Legal Decree. The Law Decrees. The Regulations. European Law and International Treaties. Jurisprudence as a source of the Law and the role of the Constitutional Court of Justice.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

### 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Constitutional Law II: Fundamental Rights</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 2. Basic Training for a Jurist II
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	Second Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training

Language in classroom

Spanish

## 2. SKILLS

### 2.16. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

### 2.17. CROSS SKILLS

There is no data.

### 2.18. SPECIFIC SKILLS

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language

**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

**CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)

**CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation

**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

### 3. CONTENT

Individual Rights. Public Liberties. Social Rights. The Right to Legal Protection. Governing principles in Social and Economic Politics. Constitutional Guarantee of the Rights. Legal Protection of the Fundamental Rights. The Ombudsman (People's Advocate). The Suspension of Fundamental Rights.

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW

### 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>International Public Law</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 2. Basic Training for a Jurist II
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	Second Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

### 2. SKILLS

#### 2.19. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to

an audience)

## 2.20. CROSS SKILLS

There is no data.

## 2.21. SPECIFIC SKILLS

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language

**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

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**CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation

**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

## 3. CONTENT

International society: subjects. Creation and Application of International rules/ norms. Relationship between International Law and Home Law. The Application of International Legal Rules/ norms. International Responsibility. Peaceful settlement of International Disagreements. The Role of the International Public Law.

# ECONOMICS

## 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Economics</b>

<b>Module</b>	Module 2. Basic Training for a Jurist II
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	Second Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

## 2. SKILLS

### 2.22. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

### 2.23. CROSS SKILLS

There is no data.

### 2.24. SPECIFIC SKILLS

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language



**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

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**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

### 3. CONTENT

The fundamentals of Political Economics and Public treasury. Economic analysis of enterprises. Introduction to Economics. Market Laws. Market Failures. Job Market, social and work- related policies and inequality. Economic problems and how to measure them. Public Policies and social welfare. The Monetary and Finance Systems. The Financial Market. Economic analysis of the Enterprise. Economic Analysis of the Law.

## THE HISTORY OF LAW

### 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>The History of Law</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 2. Basic Training for a Jurist II
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	Second Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	6
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

### 2. SKILLS

## **2.25. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS**

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

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**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

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**CB 5** – Students should have developed the learning skills which are necessary to carry on with their subsequent studies with a high degree of autonomy

## **2.26. CROSS SKILLS**

There is no data.

## **2.27. SPECIFIC SKILLS**

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language

**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

**CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)

**CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation

**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

### 3. CONTENT

The History of Law until the end of the Former Regime in Spanish territories. The rule Systems: cultural location, sources for legal creation and literature. Basic Institutions. The History of Contemporary European law, with a special focus on the constitutional history of Spain.

## THE SPANISH LEGAL SYSTEM

### 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>The Spanish Legal System</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 2. Basic Training for a Jurist II
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	Second Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	3
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

### 2. SKILLS

#### 2.28. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

- CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.
- CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism
- CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills
- CGS2** – Creativity
- CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.
- CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

## **2.29. CROSS SKILLS**

There is no data.

## **2.30. SPECIFIC SKILLS**

- CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects
- CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations
- CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in their origin and as a whole
- CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system
- CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system
- CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language
- CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication
- CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)
- CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation
- CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory
- CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.
- CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

## **3. CONTENT**

General Theory: jurisdiction, action and procedure. Legal Structure. Judicial organization. The Judicial Power. The Procedure. Citizenship and Justice. Constitutional Guarantees for Judges. Subjects which make up the Jurisdictional Bodies. Subjects who cooperate with the Administration of Justice. The Procedural Actions

## **LEGAL- ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM**

## 1. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

<b>Degree</b>	Law
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Legal- Administrative System</b>
<b>Module</b>	Module 2. Basic Training for a Jurist II
<b>Department</b>	Social and Health Science
<b>Semester</b>	Second Semester
<b>Total Credits</b>	3
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Basic Training
<b>Language in classroom</b>	Spanish

## 2. SKILLS

### 2.31. BASIC AND GENERAL SKILLS

**CGI1** – Ability to analyse and synthesise

**CGi2** – Ability to organise and plan

**CGI5** – Ability to manage information (expressing opinions and thoughts based on relevant data)

**CGI6** – Ability to avoid and solve problems

**CGP1** – Acquiring values and ethical principles for social harmony

**CGP2** – Acquiring the ability for team work.

**CGP3** – Acknowledgement of diversity and multiculturalism

**CGS1** – Autonomous learning skills

**CGS2** – Creativity

**CGS3** – Sensitivity towards subjects related to social, economic and environmental realities.

**CGS4** – Ability to put into practise oral and written expression ( transmitting contents to an audience)

### 2.32. CROSS SKILLS

There is no data.

### 2.33. SPECIFIC SKILLS

**CEA3** – Understanding the different ways in which Law was created in its historic evolution, its current reality and future prospects

**CEA1** – Being conscious of the importance of the Law as a regulating system in social relations

**CEA5** – Understanding and knowing the main legal, private and public institutions, in

their origin and as a whole

**CEA6** – Acquiring a critical awareness in the analysis of the legal system

**CED1** – Acquiring the ability to use the constitutional principles and values as a work tool in the interpretation of the legal system

**CED2** – Acquiring the basic legal terminology in Spanish and in a modern foreign language

**CED3** – Applying the information and communication technology (TICs in Spanish) in order to obtain legal information ( legal data bases, jurisprudence, bibliography, internet) as well as data handling and communication

**CEP1** – Acquiring the ability for the use of legal sources (legal, according to jurisprudence, administrative and according to doctrine)

**CEP2** – Developing the techniques for legal argumentation

**CEP 3** – Developing legal oratory

**CEP 4** – Acquiring the ability to read, interpret and write documents, texts and legal written memos.

**CEP5** – Acquiring the ability to avoid and solve legal conflicts.

### 3. CONTENT

Origin, concept and Structure of Administrative law. The concept of Public Administration and its base on the constitution. The legal authority to make Laws. The Administrative Organization. The government and the Administrations. Public employment.