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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA NAMED AFTER PATRICE
LUMUMBA
RUDN University**

LAW INSTITUTE

educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education programme developer

COURSE SYLLABUS

The History of State and Law of Foreign Countries

course title

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:

40.03.01 JURISPRUDENCE

field of studies / speciality code and title

**The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme of
higher education:**

BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)

higher education programme profile/specialisation title

1. COURSE GOAL(s)

"History of State and Law of Foreign Countries" is one of the fundamental legal disciplines that lays the foundations of a legal worldview and legal erudition, forms a deep legal culture and develops a general legal culture of students of a law school. It is an encyclopedic and universal historical and legal science, reflecting the centuries-old state and legal values of different countries of the world, which can be creatively used to create a model of Russian law in the 21st century.

This training course pursues the goal of a thorough and analytically in-depth study of the general history of the state and law in selected examples - monuments of law, as well as the development of historical and legal knowledge on the evolution of foreign political institutions and legal institutions, from the era of antiquity and the Middle Ages up to modern days. The proposed program of the course allows students to effectively master the extensive historical and legal material, find out the trends in the formation and development of the largest state structures and legal systems, get acquainted with the legal terminology and legal tradition of various countries of the world.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the course (module) Comparative Civil Procedure intends to train and guide students to achieve the development of following competences (competences in part):

Table 2.1. List of target competencies (parts of competencies)

Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Competence indicators
UC-1	Able to search, critical analysis and synthesis of information, apply a systematic approach to solving tasks.	UK-1.1. Analyzes the task, highlighting its basic components; UK-1.2. Determines and ranks the information required to solve the problem; UK-1.3. Carries out the search for information and its rational comprehension to solve the task for various types of requests; UK-1.4. Offers options for solving the problem, analyzes the possible consequences of their use. UK-1.5. Analyzes the ways of solving problems of a worldview, moral and personal nature based on the use of basic philosophical ideas and categories in their historical development and socio-cultural context.
UK-5	Able to perceive the intercultural diversity of society in the socio-historical, ethical and philosophical contexts.	UK-5.2. Demonstrates a tolerant perception of social and cultural differences, respectful and careful attitude to the historical heritage and cultural traditions; UK-5.3. Takes into account in social and professional interaction the historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups, ethnic groups and confessions, including world religions, philosophical and ethical teachings.
UK-6	Able to manage his time, build and implement the trajectory of self-development based on the principles of education throughout life.	UK-6.1. Develops and uses tools and methods of time management and control in the performance of specific tasks, projects, goals;

Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Competence indicators
GPC-1.	Able to analyze the main patterns of formation, functioning and development of law.	GPC-1.1. Possesses basic knowledge of the essence, patterns and history of law; GPC-1.2. Uses the methodology of legal science in order to analyze the main patterns of the formation, functioning and development of law.
GPC-2.	Able to apply the norms of substantive and procedural law in solving problems of professional activity.	GPC-2.1. Has an understanding of the system of branches, institutions and sources of law, understands the specifics of the implementation and interaction of the norms of substantive and procedural law;
GPC-5.	Able to logically correctly, reasonably and clearly build oral and written speech with a uniform and correct use of professional legal vocabulary.	GPC-5.2. Logically, reasonably and legally competently builds oral and written speech, sets out facts and circumstances, expresses a legal position; GPC-5.3. Correctly applies legal vocabulary in the implementation of professional communication.

3.COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The course refers to the core component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

Within the higher education programme students also master other (modules) and / or internships that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as results of the course study.

Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components/disciplines that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the course study results

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
UC-1	Able to search, critical analysis and synthesis of information, apply a systematic approach to solving tasks.	Theory of State and Law, Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions, Logic for Lawyers	Philosophy, Theory of State and Law, History of Russian State and Law, Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech), Judicial Organization, Disciplines of the Interdisciplinary Module, History of Political and Legal Doctrines, Interdisciplinary Course Paper, Educational Internship
UK-5	Able to perceive the intercultural diversity of society in the socio-historical, ethical and philosophical contexts.	History of Russia, Fundamentals of Russian Statehood, History of Religions in Russia, Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions	Philosophy, History of Russian State and Law, History of Political and Legal Doctrines, Educational Internship
UK-6	Able to manage his time, build and implement the trajectory of self-development based on the principles of education throughout life.	Foundations of Economics and Management	History of Russian State and Law, History of Political and Legal Doctrines, Foundations of Rhetoric and Communication, Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech)
GPC-1.	Able to analyze the main patterns of formation, functioning and development of law.	Theory of State and Law	Theory of State and Law, History of Russian State and Law, History of Political and Legal Doctrines, Civil Law, Civil and Arbitration

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
			Procedure, International Public Law, Labor Law, International Private Law, Commercial Law and Corporations, Legal Research and Reasoning, Roman Law, Comparative Constitutional Law and Justice, Comparative Criminal Law, Comparative Administrative Law and Justice, Comparative Civil and Commercial Law, Comparative Criminal Procedure, Comparative Civil Procedure, Comparative Financial and Tax Law, Work Experience (Investigation-Prosecution) Internship, Work Experience (Judicial) Internship, Work Experience (Pre-graduation) Internship
GPC-2.	Able to apply the norms of substantive and procedural law in solving problems of professional activity.		History of Russian State and Law, Administrative Law, Civil Law, Civil and Arbitration Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Forensic Science, Financial Law and Tax Law, International Public Law, Labor Law, International Private Law, Commercial Law and Corporations, Comparative Law Studies, Comparative Constitutional Law and Justice, Comparative Criminal Law, Comparative Administrative Law and Justice, Comparative Civil and Commercial Law, Comparative Criminal Procedure, Comparative Civil Procedure, Comparative Financial and Tax Law, Work Experience (Investigation-Prosecution) Internship, Work Experience (Judicial) Internship
GPC-5.	Able to logically correctly, reasonably and clearly build oral and written speech with a uniform and correct use of professional legal vocabulary.	Foreign Language, Theory of State and Law.	Foreign Language, Theory of State and Law, Foreign Language for Legal Purposes, Russian Language for Legal Purpose, Russian Language and Speech Culture, History of Russian State and Law, Civil and Commercial Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Forensic Science, Legal Research and Reasoning, Work Experience (Investigation-Prosecution) Internship, Work Experience (Judicial) Internship, Work Experience (Pre-graduation) Internship

* To be filled in according to the competence matrix of the higher education programme.

4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the course is 4 credits (144 academic hours).

Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (**full-time training**) *

Type of academic activities	Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
		1	2	3	4
<i>Contact academic hours</i>	108	108			
Lectures (LC)	17	17			
Lab work (LW)					
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)	34	34			
<i>Self-studies</i>	30	30			
<i>Evaluation and assessment (exam/passing/failing grade)</i>	27	27			
Course workload	academic hours	108	108		
	credits	3	3		

5. COURSE CONTENTS

Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
Chapter 1. Introduction to the course «History of State and Law of Foreign Countries»	<p>Topic 1. Subject, Methods, and Periodization of the Course "History of State and Law of Foreign Countries"</p> <p>Legal Focus of the Course. Connection with Other Disciplines. Course Structure and Study System. Periodization of the Course. Scientific Approaches and Methods Applied within the Course. Historiography and Sources for the Course "History of State and Law of Foreign Countries"</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the legal focus of the course? 2. What are the existing approaches to periodization of the general history of state and law? 3. List the basic and applied scientific methods for studying this discipline. 4. Name the main milestones in the development of historiography and the types of sources in this discipline. 	LC, S
Chapter 2. The development of Statehood in the Ancient Eastern civilization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Background and peculiarities in the evolution of the Old Eastern countries. Three major eras of the history of the Ancient East political society. 1.2. The peculiarities of the social order in the Ancient East countries. The system of social vertical partitions. 	LC, S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>1.3. Ancient Eastern state structure. The form of “eastern despotism”. Characteristic features of Oriental despotism.</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What factors influenced the development of ancient Eastern statehood? 2. List the characteristic features of the social system in the countries of the Ancient East. 3. Is unlimited monarchy (Eastern despotism) the leading form of government in the Ancient East? 	
<p>Chapter 3. The development of Law in the Ancient Eastern civilization</p>	<p>1.1. Key Features of the Ancient East Law. Strict formalism and casuistry of legal norms. The underdevelopment of individual legal institutions. The presence of archaisms in law (collective responsibility, objective imputation, blood feud). Role in the law of religious and ritual rules.</p> <p>1.2. Features of sources of law. Legal practices. Rulers' laws. The most important codes of ancient Eastern laws. Codex of King Ur-Namma (XXI century BC). Code of King Hammurabi (XVIII century BC). Middle Assyrian laws (middle of the 2nd millennium BC). Hittite laws (XVI century BC). Code of Laws of Ramesses II (XIII century BC). "The code of punishments" of Mu-wang (X century BC). "The Book of Laws of the Kingdom of Wei" (V-IV centuries BC).</p> <p>1.3. Religious-legal collections. Ancient Indian Vedas and Dharmashastras. Ancient Babylonian religious book "Shurpu". The Old Testament "Exodus", "Leviticus" and "Deuteronomy", the legal principles in the "Mishnah" and "Talmud". Commentaries of the Pharisees on the Hebrew Laws of the Pentateuch.</p> <p>1.4. Official (service) legislation. "Instruction to the Vizier" in Ancient Egypt. Arbitrage practice. Political treatises. "Arthashastra" of Kautilya in Ancient India. Treatises of ancient Chinese legalists.</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give an example of archaisms in ancient Eastern law. 2. Name the main types of legal sources in the countries of the Ancient East. 3. Provide a brief description of the royal codes of ancient Eastern laws. 4. What were religious and legal collections like in the Ancient East? 5. Was official (service) legislation known in the Ancient East? 	

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
<p>Chapter 4. The development of State in Ancient (Greco-Roman) civilization</p>	<p>1.1. General characteristics of the civilization of Ancient Greece. The phenomenon of ancient legal civilization. The ancient <i>Greek polis</i> as the unity of the city, the state and the civil community.</p> <p>Theseus' reforms in Ancient Athens. Solon, Cleisthenes, Ephialtes and Pericles. Ecclesia, Bule, Heliaea: composition, procedure, competence.</p> <p>Formation and development of the polis in Ancient Sparta. Reforms of Lycurgus (VIII century BC).</p> <p>1.2. General characteristics of state of Ancient Rome. Periodization of the Roman state (monarchy, early classical and late republic, principate, dominate). Royal period. Reforms of Romulus and Servius Tullius. Political system of the aristocratic republic. Senate – Committees – Magistracy. Nobility political regime (late III – II centuries BC). The first dictatorships: the reign of Sulla and Marius, the regime of Julius Caesar. Principate period (27 BC–284 AD). Reforms of Octavian Augustus. Dominance period (284–476 AD). Reforms of Diocletian and Constantine. Division of the Roman Empire into Western and Eastern (395). Crisis and Fall of the Western Roman Empire (476).</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the characteristics of ancient legal civilization. 2. Name the reasons for the formation and factors in the development of the polis in Ancient Athens. 3. Analyze five reforms each during the reigns of Theseus, Solon, Cleisthenes, Ephialtes, and Pericles. 4. Describe the functioning and competence of such government bodies as the Ecclesia, Bulae, and Heliaea. 5. Compare the reforms of Romulus and Servius Tullius in Ancient Rome. 6. Analyze the regime of the aristocratic republic in Rome. 7. Identify the principles of organization and operation of magistracies. 8. List the forms of emergency rule in Rome. 9. Analyze the reforms of Octavian Augustus. 10. What are the characteristics of the regimes of the Principate and Dominate periods in the Roman Empire? 	<p>LC, S</p>
<p>Chapter 5. The development of Law in Ancient (Greco-Roman) civilization</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General characteristics of Roman law. Periodization and historical subsystems of Roman law. Sources in the ancient and preclassical, classical and postclassical periods. 2. Institutions of law of the archaic and classical periods. “<i>Laws of the XII Tables</i>” (451 – 450 BC): 	

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>development, sources and structure. General characteristics and main institutions of Roman law of the classical period (III BC – III century AD). “<i>Institutions of Gaius</i>” (mid. II century AD): development, sources, structure and institutional system.</p> <p>3. Systematization of postclassical Roman law. “Codex Gregorian” 295. “Codex Hermogenianus” (314–324). “Code of Theodosius” 438. Official codification of law in Byzantium: “<i>Code of laws of Justinian</i>” (529–534). The phenomenon of "Roman jurists".</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide Roman law into periods and identify its historical subsystems. 2. Compare sources from the ancient, pre-classical, classical, and post-classical periods. 3. Describe the Laws of the Twelve Tables, the Institutes, and the Code of Justinian. 	
<p>Chapter 6. The development of Medieval Statehood in European countries</p>	<p>The relationship between the concepts of "feudalism" and "Middle Ages". Different approaches to the genesis of the medieval state and law, features of their formation in the countries of Europe and the East. Characteristic features of medieval civilization.</p> <p>The evolution of medieval Western European statehood: early feudal monarchy, seigneurial monarchy, estate-representative monarchy, absolute monarchy. Feudalism and the burghers: why feudalism was able to progress.</p> <p>Medieval Western European city. Its meaning and difference from Russian and Asian cities.</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Characteristic features of medieval civilization. Evolution of medieval Western European statehood. 2. Early feudal monarchy, seigneurial monarchy, estate-representative monarchy, absolute monarchy. 	<p>LC, S</p>
<p>Chapter 7. The evolution of Medieval Law in European countries</p>	<p>Stages of development of medieval law: early feudal law and classical feudal law.</p> <p>Estate-legal subsystems: feudal (domain and fief) law, church (canonical) law, city law.</p> <p>Reception of classical Roman law: schools of glossators, post-glossators, humanists etc.</p>	<p>LC, S</p>

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>Reception of Moses Law. Formation of national legal systems (formation of the Western legal tradition). IV Lateran Cathedral. Macdeburg law.</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estate-legal subsystems: feudal (domain and fief) law, church (canon) law, urban law. Macdeburg Law. 2. Reception of Roman law (schools of glossators, postglossators, humanists). Reception of Mosaic law. 3. Formation of national legal systems (formation of the Western legal tradition). 	
<p>Chapter 8. The development of Constitutional monarchy in the UK</p>	<p>The English Revolution in mid. XVII century (1640–1660). Establishment of the Independent Republic. “The <i>Instrument of government</i>” in 1653. The Restoration of the constitutional monarchy. “Habeas Corpus Act” 1679. “Glorious Revolution” 1688. “Bill of Rights” 1689. “Act of Dispensation” (“Act of Succession”) 1701.</p> <p>The formation of a parliamentary monarchy. Reforms of the electoral system in the XIX century. The evolution of the two-party system. Reforms of local government and the judiciary system.</p> <p>Democratization of parliament and suffrage in the XX century. “Act of Parliament” 1911, its subsequent amendments. Act 1999 introducing the electivity of the House of Lords. Development of delegated legislation. The policy of “Thatcherism” and state intervention in the economy and social relations. Supreme Court Laws 1981.</p> <p>Development of the British colonial empire. “Act on the Validity of Colonial Laws”, 1865. Formation of dominions. Emergence of the British Commonwealth of Nations.</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of the Independent Republic. The Instrument of Government, 1653 2. Strengthening the Constitutional Monarchy. The Habeas Corpus Act, 1679 3. The Glorious Revolution, 1688, and the Bill of Rights, 1689. The Act of Settlement, 1701 	<p>LC, LW, S</p>

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	4. Electoral Reforms in the 19th Century Reforms of Local Government and the Judicial System in the 19th Century	
<p>Chapter 9. The formation of the Republic in the United States of America</p>	<p>Legalization of the independence of the United States. Legal and socio-economic principles of the development of new territories by colonial empires. War of Independence (1775–1783): background, features and main stages. "Declaration of Independence" 1776 "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" 1781 US Constitution 1787: drafting, structure and main provisions. "Bill of Rights" 1791.</p> <p>Changes in the political system of the United States in the XIX century. "Missouri Compromise" 1820. "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" 1854. Union split and Southern Confederation formed 1860. Civil War (1861–1865). New cycle of amendments to the US Constitution (1865–1870). Formation of a two-party system (late 18th–19th centuries). Formation of the federal state apparatus. Judiciary Act 1789. Marbury v. Madison 1803, Dred Scott 1857 and Homer Plessy 1896.</p> <p>The evolution of the state system in the XX century. Antitrust Law. The "Great Depression" and the Presidency of F.D. Roosevelt: New Deal Politics (1933-1938). Anti-crisis legislation, measures to combat unemployment. Gradual strengthening of presidential power. Executive Office of the President. Legislation 1950 - 60s about civil rights. The activities of the Supreme Court under the presidency of E. Warren (1960s). The policy of "new federalism" R. Reagan. Changes in the US political regime during the 20th century.</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <p>1. Prerequisites, characteristics, and main stages of the Revolutionary War. The Declaration of Independence of 1776.</p> <p>2. The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of 1781. The US Constitution of 1787: development, structure, and main provisions. The Bill of Rights of 1791.</p> <p>3. The Civil War (1861–1865). The New Cycle of Amendments to the US Constitution (1865–1870).</p>	<p>LC, LW, S</p>

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>4. The Judiciary Act of 1789. The case of Marbury v. Madison of 1803, the Dred Scott case of 1857, and the Homer Plessy case of 1896.</p> <p>5. The presidency of F.D. Roosevelt and the New Deal policies (1933–1938). Anti-crisis legislation, measures to combat unemployment.</p> <p>6. The Supreme Court's activities under the chairmanship of E. Warren (1960s).</p>	
<p>Chapter 10. The development of Constitutional state in France</p>	<p>The Great French Revolution of the late XVIII century. Features of French statehood under the "old regime" period of constitutional monarchy. The period of the Girondin Republic. Period of the Jacobin dictatorship. Period of the Thermidorian directory. The periods of the consulate and the first empire of Napoleon Bonaparte.</p> <p>Legislation of the period of the French Revolution. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 French Constitution of 1791: history of creation, structure and main provisions. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen of 1793 French Constitution of 1793 Emergency Legislation of the Jacobins. Constitution Year III of the Republic (1795). Constitution Year VIII of the Republic (1799). Constitution Year X of the Republic (Organic Senate Consultant) 1802 Napoleon Bonaparte: First Empire, Cerazim Regime. Constitution Year XII of the Republic (Organic Senate Council) 1804.</p> <p>Legitimate and July Monarchies. State system of the legitimate monarchy (1814-1830). Charters of 1814 and 1830. Second Republic. Constitution of 1848 and its main provisions. Second empire. The military dictatorship of Napoleon III. Constitution of 1852. Third Republic. Paris Commune 1871. Constitution of the Third Republic. Constitutional reforms of 1884.</p> <p>The evolution of the political system of France in the twentieth century. The government of "national unity" R. Poincaré. The Fall of the Third Republic and the German Occupation: The "Vichy Regime". Legislative registration of the power of Marshal Pétain (1940-1943). Fourth Republic (1946–1958). Constitution of the Fifth Republic of 1958</p>	<p>LC, S</p>

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>Constitutional Reform of 1962 Political crisis of 1968 and de Gaulle's resignation. Presidency of F. Mitterrand (1981–1995). development of the French colonial empire. colony management. Ministry of the Colonies. "Old" and "new" colonies. Protectorates. Differences in the colonial administration of various metropolitan areas.</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The period of constitutional monarchy. The period of the Girondin Republic. 2. The period of the Jacobin dictatorship. The period of the Thermidorian Directory. 3. The periods of the Consulate and the First Empire of Napoleon Bonaparte. 4. Legislation during the French Revolution. 5. The political system of the legitimate monarchy of the first half of the 19th century. 6. The political system of the legitimate monarchy of the second half of the 19th century. 7. The evolution of the political system of France in the 20th century. 8. The development of the French colonial empire. 	
<p>Chapter 11. The unification of the State of German Reich</p>	<p>The German unification in the XIX century Rhine Union. Congress of Vienna 1815. German Confederation. Revolution of 1848. Frankfurt Constitution of 1849. Prussian Constitution of 1850. Establishment of the North German Confederation. Constitution of the Union of 1867. Formation of the Second German Empire (Second Reich). The German Constitution of 1871. Features of the federal structure. Kaiser (emperor). Chancellor. Union Parliament: Bundesrat and Reichstag. Centralization policy and "<i>kulturkampf</i>" during O. Bismarck's chancellorship. Features of the short period of German colonialism. The evolution of the political system of Germany in the twentieth century. Treaty of Versailles. Weimar Republic (1919–1933). The German Constitution of 1919: development, structure and main provisions. Fascist (Nazi) dictatorship (1933–1945). Establishment of the Fuhrer's personal dictatorship: laws of 1934. Nationalization of the fascist party. Legal</p>	<p>LC, S</p>

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Academic activities types
	<p>registration of imperial state unity. militarization of the economy. Punitive and repressive apparatus. The system of emergency courts. Fall of the Nazi regime in 1945.</p> <p>Potsdam agreements and the formation of Germany. The Bonn Constitution of 1949: development, structure and main provisions. Parliament (Bundestag and Bundesrat). The president. Chancellor. Constitutional Court. Judicial system. Local government.</p> <p>The evolution of the state system and the political regime of Germany in the second half of the twentieth century. Unification of West and East Germany.</p> <p>QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The main stages of land unification in Germany in the 19th century. 2. The formation of the Second German Empire (Second Reich). 3. The evolution of the German political system in the first half of the 20th century. 4. The specifics of the political regime and legal system under the Nazi dictatorship. 5. The post-war development of the political system in the FRG and GDR. 	

* - to be filled in only for **full**-time training: *LC* - lectures; *LW* - lab work; *S* - seminars.

6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Classroom equipment and technology support requirements

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
Lecture	Classroom for lectures, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Lab	Classroom for lab work, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
	projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Seminars	Classroom for seminars, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Computer classroom	computer classroom for academic activity, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, 30 personal computers, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Self-studies Classroom	Classroom for Self-studies, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Courtroom	Classroom for court hearing simulation equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome

* The premises for students' self-studies are subject to **MANDATORY** mention

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

Main reading (sources):

- 1) Mousourakis George. Comparative Law and Legal Traditions Historical and Contemporary Perspectives. Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2019.
- 2) Jany Janos. Legal Traditions in Asia. History, Concepts and Laws. Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2020.

Additional reading (optional sources):

- Moréteau, O., Masferrer, A., Modéer, K.A. Comparative Legal History. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2019.
- Scheb John M., Sharma Hemant. An introduction to the American legal system. Fourth edition. New York: Wolters Kluwer, 2015.
- The Cambridge Companion to Roman Law / Ed. by David Johnston. Cambridge University

Press, 2015.

Gagarin Michael. Writing Greek Law. Cambridge University Press, 2008.

Internet-(based) sources:

1. Electronic libraries with access for RUDN students
 - RUDN Electronic library system: <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
 - Electronic library system «University Library online»: <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
 - Electronic Library «URAIT»: <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
 - Electronic library system «Student. Consultant»: www.studentlibrary.ru
2. Legal history in RUDN // Social network "Vkontakte": <https://vk.com/hslfc>

Internet-(based) sources (others): Databases and search engines

- Electronic Legal and Regulatory Documentation Fund <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
- Search system Yandex <https://www.yandex.ru/>
- Search system Google <https://www.google.ru/>
- SCOPUS <http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/>
- Google Scholar <https://scholar.google.com/>

Training toolkit for self-studies to master the course *:

* The training toolkit for self- studies to master the course is placed on the course page in the university telecommunication training and information system under the set procedure.

8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION

The assessment toolkit and the grading system* to evaluate the competences formation level (competences in part) upon the course study completion are specified in the Appendix to the course syllabus.

* The assessment toolkit and the grading system are formed on the basis of the requirements of the relevant local normative act of RUDN University (regulations / order).

DEVELOPERS:

Assistant-Professor of the
Department of Public Policy and
History of State and Law

Elena N. Trikoz

Position, Name of the Department

Signature

Full name

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:

Head of the Department of
the Department of Public Policy
and History of State and Law,
Full Professor

Vladimir M. Platonov

Position, Name of the Department

Signature

Full name

**HEAD OF HIGHER
EDUCATION PROGRAM:**

Director of the Law Institute

Position, Name of the Department

Signature

Aslan Kh. Abashidze

Full name