

Course Name : Histori e Institucioneve							
Course Code	Course Type	Regular Semester	Lecture (hours/week)	Seminar (hours/week)	Lab. (hours/week)	Credits	ECTS
LAW 101	N/A	Fall	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	5.00
Lecturer		Ilirjana Kaceli, Prof. Asoc. Dr.					
Assistant							
Course language		Albanian					
Course level		Program i Integruar					
Description		Knowledge of the origins of institutions and of the origins of law has been seen as essential by law scholars. This course covers political institutions, constitutional systems, the development of institutions of law and liberty vis-përball-vis political powers, over a centuries-long period of history, from the political institutions of the Ancient East, the fall of the Roman Empire to the establishment of democracy contemporary, in a vast geographical and cultural space that includes Europe, Africa, Asia and America. So, there will be a general treatment on the establishment of institutions initially in the slave-owning system during the ancient period to continue further with the feudal system in the Middle Ages as well as with the modern contemporary time that coincided with the industrial revolutions that arose in different countries. Through this course, students will be able to understand the importance of the gradual development of institutions and law as a whole.					
Objectives		Upon completion of this course, students should be able to: 1. Understand the historical development of law in the most important world cultures 2.Acquire a broad perspective on ancient, medieval and modern legal cultures 3. Analyze primary sources and their significance to relevant historical moments 4. Develop critical analytical abilities and discussion and presentation skills.					
Core Concepts		1. Absolute monarchy 2. Parliamentary monarchy 3. Code of Hammurabi 4. Magna Carta Libertium 5. "Bill of Rights" (Act on Rights) 6. "Act of Settlement" (Throne Inheritance Act) 7. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789) 8. The Constitution of USA 9. The Constitution of Weimar					
Course Outline							
Week	Topic						
1	Ancient Political Institutions and Features of the Egyptian Monarchy Slave-owning states are the first states in the development of human history. The first Slave-owning States of the Ancient East were created and developed in the subtropical areas near the great river valleys such as: the Nile, the Euphrates, the Tigris, India, the Gange, the Jance, the Hoang-Ho, and so on. The settlement of people in these regions was done due to the very suitable conditions for human living. In these regions were once created the first city-states which for a long time remained independent. This lecture will address the first political institutions of the Ancient East. Particular attention will be paid to the features of the Egyptian monarchy and the Code of Hammurabi. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 17-36						
2	Institutions in Athens and Sparta At the end of the century. IX and at the beginning of the century. VIII p.e.s. on the Attica peninsula from our tribes (fillets) was formed the city-state of Athens and from the hands the city of Sparta. This lecture will focus on the characteristics of institutions in ancient Greece and Sparta. Special attention will be paid to state regulation; social strata and their legal positions as well as the characteristics of law in Athens and Sparta. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 37-72						

3	The Royal Period and the Roman Respublica Ancient Rome was a civilization that developed from a small agricultural community established on the Italian Peninsula as early as the 10th century BC. Located along the Mediterranean Sea, it became one of the largest empires in the ancient world. According to a tradition and according to later writers like Titus Livy, the Roman Republic was established around 509 p.e.s. A constitution established a series of norms and balances and separation of powers. The most important magistrates were the two consuls, who together exercised executive power in the form of "imperium", or by military order. This lecture will focus on the Royal Period and the Roman Respublica. Special attention will be paid to Roman institutions and sources of law. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 76-105; 121-133
4	The Byzantine Empire, institutions and legal order. The Byzantine Empire was the Eastern Roman Empire, which survived for a thousand years, after the fragmentation of the western Roman Empire into various small feudal kingdoms. The Byzantine Empire finally fell on May 29, 1453 after continuous Ottoman attack. This lecture will address the institutions and legal order in the Byzantine Empire. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 157-180
5	Medieval institutions in Europe. By the Middle Ages we mean the period of European history between antiquity (around 600) and the New Age (starting between 1453 and 1517). The medieval period of Western Europe begins after the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476. During this period, medieval feudal states were created. Special attention in this lecture will be paid to medieval political and legal institutions. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 181-192
6	Feudal society, The system of seniors and communes, Medieval Cities. In feudal society, the dominant economic-social form of the Middle Ages was feudalism. This lecture will address the characteristics of feudal society, the system of seniors and municipalities. Special attention will be paid to the organization of medieval cities and the analysis of legal norms that provided for medieval statutes. The statutes of medieval cities were a set of written and codified norms, which regulated the internal life of medieval cities and their relations as autonomous municipalities or independent with feudal lords. On their basis, all internal governing bodies of the municipality were elected and acted, performing certain tasks of legislative, administrative, judicial, etc. character. The statutes defined the rights and duties of the citizens of the municipality, the rules for the use of land owned by the municipality, provided for sanctions for their strict observance. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 193-237.
7	Institutional characteristics of the British Kingdom and France during the Middle Ages. This lecture will address the organization and institutional characteristics of the British Kingdom and France during the Middle Ages. In the Middle Ages absolute monarchy was the form of government in the United Kingdom and France. The forms of monarchy vary based on the level of legal autonomy of the monarch in governance, the manner in which the monarch is elected, and the predetermined restrictions on the length of their term. When the monarch has none or few legal restrictions on state and political affairs, it is called absolute monarchy and is a form of autocracy. Cases in which the powers of the monarch are limited (the most common form of monarchy) are then called constitutional monarchies. In hereditary monarchies the post passes through inheritance within a family group, while electoral monarchies use several voting systems. In addition to identifying the institutions and competencies they had, special attention will be paid to aspects of law at the time, especially the Magna Carta Libertum. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 238-305
8	Midterm exam
9	The fall of the absolute monarchy and the establishment of the liberal monarchy in England. This lecture will address the fall of the absolute monarchy and the establishment of the liberal monarchy in England. The lectures will explain the socio-political situation of England on the eve of the revolutions of the seventeenth century and the role of the Protestant and Puritan movement on the eve of the Revolution. The lecture will then focus on the act that preceded the English Revolution "Petition of Right" adopted in 1628. This act is considered the second most important document in England after the Magna Carta and saxophone the supremacy of parliament over the absolute power of the monarch. According to the "Petition of Right" the King would be a simple observer in the law-making process. Particular attention will be paid to the Cromwell Government and the glorious Revolution that paved the way for the establishment of a parliamentary monarchy and the strengthening of parliamentarism with the Bill of Rights and the Legacy Act. of the Throne). Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 306-320

10	Characteristics of modern institutions in the U.S.A. This lecture will address the characteristics of modern institutions in the U.S.A. At first an overview of the war for independence and the role of the colonies in U.S.A state formation will be given. The lecture will then focus on the political and economic circumstances that led to the adoption on 4 July 1776 of the 'Declaration of Independence'. adopted July 4, 1776. The Declaration would unite the colonies and sanction the freedom and independence of the states. The declaration sanctioned the principle of equality & inalienability of human rights. Special attention will be paid to the US Constitution adopted by the Philadelphia Assembly in 1787. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 321-341
11	Political-legal institutions during and after the French Revolution. This lecture focuses on political-legal institutions during and after the French Revolution. An overview of the causes of the revolution will be addressed at the outset so that students can better understand the situation. The lecture will then address the role of the Enlightenment; The Glorious English Revolution (1688-1689) and the American Revolution (1775-1783) in the French Revolution. Particular attention will be paid to the stages of the French Revolution in the analysis of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789). Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tiranë 2006) 342-387.
12	Characteristics of the political institutions of the contemporary U.S.A system. This lecture will address the contemporary constitutional system in the U.S.A. Special attention will be paid to the content of the Constitution. The U.S.A Constitution is the highest legal act in the United States. The United States Constitution was the first constitution of its kind and has influenced the constitutions of many other countries. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 388-411.
13	Characteristics of contemporary political institutions of Great Britain. This lecture analyzes the legal system and major contemporary political institutions in the UK. An overview of political parties and their ideologies will be addressed in the lecture. The lecture will then focus on the function and role of the King, government, parliament and judiciary. Particular attention will be paid to the analysis of the common legal system left in the UK. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 412-430.
14	Characteristics of contemporary French political institutions. This lecture analyzes the legal system and major contemporary political institutions in France. An overview of political parties and their ideologies will be addressed in the lecture. The lecture will then focus on the legal analysis of the 1958 Constitution focusing in particular on i) the composition and powers of parliament; ii) the function and role of government, and iii) the independence of the judiciary. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 431-450.
15	Characteristics of contemporary German political institutions. This lecture analyzes the legal system and the main contemporary political institutions in Germany. An overview of political parties and their ideologies will be addressed in the lecture. The lecture will then focus on the legal analysis of the German Constitution, adopted in 1949, focusing in particular on i) the composition and powers of parliament; ii) the function and role of government, and iii) the independence of the judiciary. Relevant literature: 1. Aurela Anastasi, History of Institutions (Tirana 2006) 451-467.
16	Final Exam
Prerequisites	The student must attend the course at a minimum rate of 75%.
Literature	• Anastasi, Aurela. Histori e Institucioneve, (Ribotim I punuar), Tiranë, 2011. • Ismaili, Hilmi dhe Fatmir Sejdiu. Historia e Institucioneve Juridike dhe shtetërore, Prishtinë, 2009.
References	• Leksione te Historise se Qyteterimeve, e pabotuar autore V.Duka&I.Kaceli • Smith, Adam, Pasuria e Kombeve, Tiranë: Dituria, 2007. • Histori e Qytërimit Botëror autor LL.Filo & G.Sala
Course Outcome	
1	Students describe and explain the basic structure, institution, principles of institution
2	Discuss and evaluate in an informed critical capacity relevant legal problems in weekly classes
3	Demonstrate an ability to apply the areas of public law studied to class problems
4	Communicate your understanding of selected history of institutions issues clearly, in both oral and written forms

Course Evaluation			
In-term Studies	Quantity	Percentage	
Midterms	1	30	
Quizzes	0	0	
Projects	1	10	
Term Projects	0	0	
Laboratory	0	0	
Class Participation	1	10	
Total in-term evaluation percent			50
Final exam percent			50
Total			100
ECTS Workload (Based on Student Workload)			
Activities	Quantity	Duration (hours)	Total (hours)
Course duration (Including the exam week: 16x Total hours of the course)	16	3	48
Study hours outside the classroom (Preparation, Practice, etc.)	14	5	70
Duties	1	0	0
Midterms	1	0	0
Final Exam	1	0	0
Other	1	5	5
Total Work Load			123
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			4.92
ECTS			5.00