

## Module Layout

### ΠΙΘ621 / Law II (The Method of Legal Reasoning – Elements of Jurisprudence)

<b>Faculty</b>	ΣΑΚΕ	School of Humanities and Social Sciences	
<b>Programme of Study</b>	ΠΙΘ	PNYX: Political History, Theory and Practice	
<b>Module</b>	ΠΙΘ621	Law II (The Method of Legal Reasoning – Elements of Jurisprudence)	
<b>Level of Study</b>	<b>Undergraduate</b>	<b>Graduate</b>	
		<b>Master</b>	<b>Doctoral</b>
		√	
<b>Language of Instruction</b>	Greek		
<b>Mode of Delivery</b>	Distance		
<b>Module Type</b>	<b>Required</b>		<b>Electives</b>
			√
<b>Number of Group Consulting Meetings</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Physical Presence</b>	<b>Online</b>
	10	-	10
<b>Number of Assignments</b>	2		
<b>Final Grade Calculation</b>	<b>Assignments</b>	<b>Weekly Activities</b>	<b>Final Exam</b>
	30 %	10 %	60 %
<b>Number of European Credit Transfer System (ECTS)</b>	15		

#### Module Description

The aim of the Course ΠΙΘ621 is to acquaint students (especially non-lawyers) with the “peculiar” way of thinking, which characterizes lawyers and their science and has its deep roots in ideas and thoughts of a pure philosophical origin. The bridge that connects the modern “expert” lawyer who is involved in politics either as a politician himself or in advisory roles, with the non-lawyer citizen who wants to understand policies which are to a great extent “legalized”, can only be the common place of the Philosophy of Law (Jurisprudence); Law, morals and politics are interconnected and any attempt to strictly distinguish between “legal” and “moral” is, probably, condemned to failure. Students of the Course ΠΙΘ621 should become familiar with many “open issues” of Jurisprudence, already known from the Greek Antiquity (Greek philosophers, Plato, Aristotle *et al.*) and still constituting an active field of interest for modern scholars. This acquaintance shall allow them to better grasp the way and the reasons why modern societies have transformed themselves into totally “legalized” communities, although Justice still remains the “desideratum” in them. The Course also aims to persuade future politicians that an effective “translation” of legal concepts found into statutes, Acts and other legal texts, into an ordinary-language “vocabulary”, more natural and more “non-lawyer citizen-friendly” should not be considered as an impossible task. On the contrary, such an effort should be undertaken and can succeed under the following prerequisite: Jurisprudence should be used as the “translatory programme” for this aim. The Module ΠΙΘ621 is divided in 4 Parts:

- 1st Part: Basic definitions and distinctions: Seeking the foundations and “materials” of positive law
- 2nd Part: Interpretation of law and legal reasoning: The limits, the methods and the problems of interpretation
- 3rd Part: Moral-political dimensions of positive law: The relationship of law to justice and morality and the promise of human rights
- 4th Part: Modern critical approaches to law: critical legal studies, feminist legal theory, law and literature

#### Pre-requisite Modules

ΠΙΘ511	Political and Economic Theory
--------	-------------------------------

ΠΙ0521 Aspects of Greek and Cypriot History

**Co-requisite Modules**

ΠΙ0522 Aspects of European and World History

**Grading Scheme**

Assessment Method	Percentage on Final Grade	Workload	
		Hours	ECTS
<b>Weekly Interactive Activities</b>	10 %	30	1
<b>Assignment 1</b>	15 %	180	6
<b>Assignment 2</b>	15 %	180	6
<b>Final/Repeat Examination</b>	60 %	60	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>15</b>

**Grading Rules and Assessment methods**

- Students are evaluated with 9, if they earn 90% of the possible grade, i.e.  $90\% \times 10 = 9$ , etc.
- Passing rate
  - 50% of the Assignments
  - 50% of the Interactive Activities
  - Students are allowed to participate in the final exam of a Module if they have overall earned the minimum grade ( $\geq 50\%$ ) in both their Assignments and Interactive Activities
  - 50% of the Final exam

If a student earns a grade with decimal points, then it is rounded to the nearest half unit.