

OUTLINE — ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Roman Legal History

<i>Period</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Politics</i>	<i>Sources of Law</i>
500–250 BC	Archaic	City-State	XII Tables
250–1 BC	Pre-Classical	Urban Empire	Statutes/Cases
1–250 AD	Classical	Principate	Cases
250–500 AD	Post-Classical	Dominate	Imperial Constitutions
527–565 AD	Justinian	Byzantine	Code

Continental Legal History

<i>Period</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Politics</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Canon</i>	<i>Customary /National</i>	<i>Age Character</i>
450–1100	Early Middle Ages	Barbarian Invasions —>Feudalism	Romano-barbarian Codes	Collections	Barbarian Codes	primitive collections
1100–1250	High Middle Ages	Feudalism, Feudal monarchy	CJC-glossators	Gratian —>decretists, Papal decretals	Coutumiers	academic study
1250–1500	Late Middle Ages	National monarchy	CJC-commentators, <i>Consilia</i>	Decretalists —>encyclopedic jurists	Coutumiers and statutes	academic application
1450–1550	Renaissance and Reformation	Absolutism	Humanists	Councils, <i>Consilia</i>	Codification of custom, Reception	academic bifurcation
1550–1750	Early Modern	Absolute monarchy	Natural law, <i>usus modernus pandectarum</i>	Papal bureaucracy, Handbooks	“Institutes” and statutes	bureaucracy, philosophers
1700–1900	Modern	Revolution	Pandectists, Historical School	Codification	Codification	codification

English Legal History

<i>Period</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Politics</i>	<i>Sources of Law</i>	<i>Roman Influence</i>	<i>Continental Contrast</i>
600–1150	Age of Tort	Tribal—>Feudal Monarchy	Barbarian Codes, Custom	Non-existent	Weak
1150–1300	Age of Property	Feudal monarchy	Custom, Case Law, Statute	Strong on Method	Same
1300–1500	Age of Trespass	National monarchy	Case Law	Weak	Quite Strong
1500–1700	Age of Equity	Absolute Monarchy—> Const. Monarchy	Case Law, Statute	Strong in spots	Strong
1700–1900	Age of Reform	Const. monarchy	Case law, Some Codification	Submerged but there	Very strong