International Of

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Common Law I

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Prof. Dr. Jur. H. Sc B.A, J.D., Esq.

Business Law I Outline

- I. Introduction
 Definitions and Functions of Law
 Legal Law Systems
 Major Differences
 Common Law System
 Historical Development and Influences
 Various Types of Law
 Law and Equity Jurisdiction
- II. Sources of Law
 Federal and State
 Public and Private Law
 Constitutional and Administrative Law
 Criminal and Tort Law
 Federal and State Court Systems
 Uniform Law Codes
- III. Constitutional Law and Business
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 Judicial Review
 Marbury v/s Madison
 Commerce Clause
 Gibbons v/s Ogden
 International Perspective
 Church and State
- IV. Torts
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 Examples of various torts
 Defenses
- V. Business Torts
 Wrongful Interference
 Defamation in Business
 Intellectual Property
- VI. Criminal Law
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Business Responsibility

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Invitation to Negotiate
Elements of a Proper Offer
Communication and Revocation
Option Contract

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Timely Response and Revocation
Case Studies and Analysis
Mutual or Genuineness of Assent
Fraud and Innocent Misrepresentation
Duress and Undue Influence
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XI. Capacity of Parties Consideration Legal Subject Matter

XII. Statute of Trends
Discharge of Contracts
Equity Actions

XIII. Property
Definition
Classifications
Methods of Acquisition

XIV. Landlord and Tenant
The Lease as a Contract
Classifications
Rights and Duties of the Parties
Termination of Lease

XV. Wills, Trusts, Estates
Testancy and Intestancy Laws
Types of Wills
Requirements for a Valid Will
Revocation of a Will

Vertragsrecht

- I. Einleitung
- II. Quellen des Vertragsrechts
- III. Definition
- IV. Klassifizierung der Verträge
- V. Die Erfordernisse eines Verfragsabschlusses

Angebot oder Aufforderung zur Angebotsabgabe
"Offer or Invitation to Negotiate" ("invitatio ad offerendum")
Annahme

"Mirror-Image Rule - Acceptance"

Willenseinigung / Gegenseitigkeit 'Meeting of the mind'

Rechts- und Geschäftsfähigkeit "Legal capacity of the parties"

Leistung und Gegenleistung
"Consideration / Legal Detriment"

Rechtswidrigkeit

"Legality of the Subject Matter"

Vorgeschriebene Schriftform für Verträge "Statute of Frauds (1677)" "Parol Evidence Rule

VI. Verfräge zugunsten Dritter

'Third Parly Beneficiaries'
Gläubiger des Versprechungsempfängers
'Creditor Beneficiaries'

Unentgeltlich Begünstigte 'Donee Beneficiaries'

Zufalls-Begünstigte"
"Incidental Beneficiaries"

VII. Abtretungsverträge und Ansprüche

"Assignment contracts"

"Delegated duties cannot be assigned"

VIII. Die Erfüllung des Vertrages

Erbringung der vorgeschriebenen Leistung

"Absolute Performance"

"Personal Taste or Operative Fitness"

"Condition Precedent"

"Condition Subsequent"

"Condition Concurrent"

Ausnahme bei "wesentlicher Vertragserfüllung"

"Substantial performance"

"UCC - Non - Conforming Goods"

IX. Die Aufhebung des Verfrages

Freiwillige

Gemeinsame Vereinbarung

"Mutual Rescission"

Ersetzung von Klauseln oder einer Vertragspartei "Substituted or Novation Contract"

Entlassung des Schuldners "Waiver and Release"

Unfreiwillige

Objektive Unmöglichkeit

"Impossibility of performance"

Tod, Krankheit

Untergang / Verlust / Zerstörung des Vertragsobjektes

"Destruction of subject matter"

Gesetzesänderung

Wegfall der Geschäftsgrundlage

"Doctrine of Commercial Impracticability"

"Frustration in UCC-Fällen"

Dauernd oder vorübergehend

Gesetzliche Fristen

"Statute of Limitation"

X. Der Vertragsbruch

Völliger oder teilweiser Bruch

"Total or partial breach"

Nichterfüllung

"Repudiation or Anticipatory Breach"

Mangelhafte Leistung

"Inferior performance"

XI. Schadensersatz

Tatsächlicher Schaden

"Actual damages"

Law Court Remedies ("in rem actions")

Schadensersatz

("Compensatory damages")

"Consequential damages"

"Incidental damages"

Strafgelder

Verschäffer

Pauschalierter

"Punitive damages"

"Exemplary damages"

"Liquidated damages"

Symbolischer Schaden

Nomineller Schaden

"Nominal damages"

Nichtvermögensschaden

Beweispflichtiger Schaden

"Non-pecuniary damages"

"Special damages"

Schmerzensgeld

"General damages for pain and

suffering"

Nichterfüllung

Deliktischer Schaden

Vermeidbarer Schadeń

Wertdifferenz

"Non-performance damages"

"Tort damages"

"Avoidable damages"

"Diminished value"

Schadensminderungspflicht "Mitigation of damages"

Leistungsklage XII.

Equity Court Remedies (in personam actions)

Klage auf Leistung

"Einzigartig"

"Specific performance"

"Unique"

Zurückgabe

"Restitution"

Auflösung

"Rescission"

Abänderung

"Reformation"

Unterlassung/

Einstweilige Verfügung "Injunction"

XIII. Ausnahmehandlungen

Ausgleichung einer ungerechtfertigten Bereicherung

. "Quasi-contract" to prevent unjust enrichment

Law of Torts

Introduction

Comparison to Criminal and Contract Law

The Basis of Tort Law

Classifications

Intentional Torts against Persons

Assault and Battery

False Imprisonment

Infliction of Emotional Distress

Defamation

Invasion of the Right to Privacy

Misrepresentation - Fraud (Deceit)

Intentional Tort against Property

Trespass to Land

Trespass to Personal Property

Unintentional Torts (Negligence)

The Duty of Care and its Breach

Causation in Fact and Proximate Cause

Defenses to Negligence

Special Negligence Doctrines and Statutes

Strict Liability

Strict and vicarious liability

Consent

Justification and Excuse

Duress

Justifiable use of force

Self-defense

Defense of others

Defense of property

Crime prevention

Apprehension of criminals

Entrapment

Statute of limitations

Immunity

Harm and Attribution

Causation

Attempt

Complicity

Conspiracy

Procedure in Criminal Law

Constitutional safeguards

Criminal Process

Specific Offenses

Justifiable Homicide

Unjustifiable Homicide

Murder

Criminal Law

Introduction

Federal and State Jurisdiction

Facts and Figures

General Principles

"Nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege"

"Ex post facto"

"Double Jeopardy"

"Due Process of Law"

Classifications

"Mala in se" and "Mala prohibita"

Felonies and Misdemeanors

Elements of Criminal Liability

The Requirement of an Act (Actus Reus)

Omissions

The Mental Element (Mens Rea)

General and Specific Intent

Malice and Scienter

Defenses to Criminal Liability

Infancy

Intoxication

Insanity

Mistake in Fact and in Law

Manslaughter

Property Crimes

Forgery

Robbery

Burglary

Larceny

Obtaining goods by false pretenses

Receiving stolen goods

Embezzlement

Arson

Mail fraud

Computer crime

Bribery

Bankruptcy fraud

Money laundering

Insider trading

Criminal RICO violations

Common Law

I. Property

a) History of Property

b) Concept of Ownership

c) Types of Property

II. General Concepts of Property

a) Classification

b) Distinction between Real and Personal Property

c) Limitations upon and Constitutional Protection of Propert

III. Acquiring Title to Personal

- a) 10 Ways of Acquisition
- b) Fixtures
- c) Severance

IV. Various Types of Co-ownership of Property

a) Sole-ownershipb) 4 Unities of Property

c) Types of Co-ownership

V. Bailments

a) Definition and Creation

b) Essential Elements

c) Classification

d) General and Special Responsibilities

Interests in Real Property

- a) Historical Basis
- b) Estates in Land
- c) Future Interests
- d) Rights in the Land of another
- e) Acquisition and Transfer of Title

VII. Landlord and Tenant

- a) The Lease as a Contract
- b) Classification by Rent or Term
- c) Rights and Duties of the Parties
- d) Termination of Lease

VIII. Wills, Trusts, Estates

- a) State Intestancy Laws
- b) Requirements for a Valid Will
- c) Revocation of a Will
- d) Estate Administration

Property

I. Definition

"rights and interest, but not the ownership in the object itself"

II. Systems of Property Ownership

Feudal System Allodial System (1789 French Revolution)

III. Main Ownership Rights

Dispositon

- Sale -
- Gift -
- Will -
- Abandonment -

Control

- Build or remove structures -
- Mortgage -
- Lease -
- Grant easements -
- Grant license –
- Impose covenants or conditions -

Use and Enjoy

- for any legal purpose -
- occupy as residence use as place of business –
- farm -
- mine and drill for oil, etc. -

Exclusion

- maintain privacy -
- nontrespass -

IV. Classification of Property

- Public and Private -
- Real and Personal -
- Tangible and Intangible -
- Fixed and Severed –
- "Fructus Naturalis and Fructus Industrialis" –

V. Necessity of Classification

1. Testamentary Distribution

- 2. Statutory Distribution
- 3. Fulfilling Statutory Form Requirement "Statute of Frauds 1677"
- 4. Acquisition of Title Proof

Bill of Sale

Deed

- 5. Taxation
- VI. Encumbrances to Ownership Governmental Limitations
 - Police Power -
 - Harmful Use -
 - Taxation -
 - Eminent Domain -
 - Escheat -

Private Restrictions

- Leases -
- Liens -
- Easements -
- Encroachments -
- Title Restrictions -
- Licenses -

VII. Common Methods of Acquisition

- 1. Sale
- 2. Gift

Elements

Types of gifts

"inter vivos" (contemporaneous)

"causa mortis"

3. Testament (Testate)

Bequest

Devise

- 4. Statutory (Intestate)
- 5. Operation of Law

Statutory Law

Appropriation

Court determines "Dominion + control"

VIII. Acquisition Methods for Personal Property only

- 1. Creation
- 2. Production
- 3. Accession
- 4. Confusion
- IX. Acquisition Methods of Real Property only

Property

and interest to which a person has in Is not the object itself but the rights and upon an object.

Systems of Property Ownership

- Feudal Hierarchal Pyramid Distribution
- Allodial (1789 French Revolution) -Inverted Hierarchal Pyramid Distribution ςi

Five Legal rights to title of property:

- Right of Disposal by;
- a. Sale b. Gift

c. Will

- d. Abandonment
- Right of Possession
- Right of Use and Enjoyment
- Occupy as residence or place a. For any legal purpose
- Farm, mine or drill for oil, etc. ڻ

of business

- Right of Control to;
- Build or remove structures
- Mortgage/Lease -ci
- Grant easements or licenses ن
- Impose covenants or conditions
- Right of Exclusion Ŋ
- a. Right to privacy
- To protect from trespass

Main Classifications of Property:

- Public or Private
- Real or Personal 7
- Fruits of Nature of Industry.
- Fixed or Severed 4.
- Tangible or Intangible

Five Reasons to distinguish between 'real and 'personal' property.

- Taxation purposes
- Inheritance concerns (Testate or Intestate distribution)
- Transfer purposes (Deed or Bill of Ownership. m
- Form requirements 4. r.
- Legal requirements

Major Restrictions and controls by State

upon property:

1. Imminent Domain

- for the greater good with Right of property seizure just compensation
- Police Powers
- In cases of Emergency
- Matters of public security
 - Harmful Use m
- in cases where usage would bring harm to another
- Taxation 4
- Escheat,

property revert to State usage/ownership of Post-mortem,

Major Methods of Acquiring Title to

- Sale or Purchase

Gift-Types of:

- a. Contemporanius/intervivos. During a lifetime
- Causa Mortis. After or due to death à
- Testamentary. Due to Last will and testament ن
- Testamentωj
- a. Bequest (Personal)
- Devise (Private) į.
- Operation/right of law 4.
- a. Statutory Law
- determination of dominion b. Appropriation by court

Acquisition Methods of Personal Properti Omly.

- Creation
- Production
- Accession (Addition) m
- Confusion (Mixture) 4;
- Dominion (Conquest)



COMMON LAW III

Business Organizations Corporation Law

Introduction and Overview

- I. Definition and Function of Law Civil Law and Common Law Sources of Law National and International Jurisdiction
- II. Business Organizations
 General Form
 Single Proprietorship
 Partnership
 Corporation
 Specialized Forms
 Joint Venture, Cooperative, Syndicate
 Joint Stock Company, Franchising
- III. Factors in Selecting a Form of Business Organization Managerial Control Extent of Personal Liability Transferability of Interest Taxation Legal Status Summary of Advantages and Disadvantages
 - IV. Nature and Formation of Partnership Definition and Types of Partnership Sources of Partnership Law Formation of Partnership Partnership Property and Interests
 - V. Operation of Partnership
 Relationship among Partners
 Fiduciary Duties, Profits, Compensation,
 Management, Information, Limited Partners
 Relations with Third Parties
 Contracts and Tort Liabilities
- VI. Partnership Dissolution
 Causes
 Winding Up and Termination
 Distribution of Assets
 Continuing the Partnership Business
- VII. Examination

The Law of Agency

Outline:

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1	Introduction
	- muoducnon

- Definition and Nature of Agency Α.
- В. **Parties**
- C. Capacity
 - 1. Principal
 - 2. Agent
- Major problems D.

Various Employer and Employee Relationships 11.

- Principal-agent
- Master-servant В.
- Employer-independant contractor

Classes and Kinds of Agents 111.

- Α. General
- В. Special
- C. Sub-agent
- Factors and Brokers D.
- E. Gratuitous

/V. Creation of the Agency Relationship

- Contract or appointment Α.
- В. Ratification
- C. Estoppel
- D, Operation of Law
 - Necessity
 - Emergency

Expressed and Implied Duties V.

Agent's Duties

Performance (Exercise of Care and Skill)

Notification

. Loyalty (Fundamental Fiduciary Relatiónship)

Obedience

Accounting

Principals' Duties

Compensation

Reimbursement and Indemnification

Cooperation (observe and respect exclusive agency)

Safe working Conditions

VI. Scope of Agent's Authority

Express Authority (Power of Attorney)
Equal Dignity Rule
Implied Authority
Apparent Authority and Estoppel
Ratification

VII. Liability for Contracts

Disclosed - PARTIALLY and Undisclosed Principal

Liability for Agent's Torts

"Respondeat Superior" thus Vicarious liability

Scope of Employment "Within the scope"

Misrepresentation

Agent's Liability to the Third Parties

Liability for Independent Contractor's Torts

VIII. Termination of Agency

Lapse of time
Purpose Achieved
Occurrence of a Specific Event
Mutual Agreement
Termination by one Party
Power vs. Right
Agency Coupled with an Interest

The Law of Partnership

Outline:

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- A. Sources of Partnership Law
- B. Partnership Defined
 - 1. Types of Partnerships
- C. Aggregate and Entity Nature of Partnerships
 - 1. Aggregate Theory
 - 2. Entity Theory
 - 3. UPA Approach (uniform Partnership Act)

II. Partnership Formation

- A. Factors Establishing Partnership Existence
 - 1. "An Association"
 - 2. "Of Two or More Persons"
 - 3. "To Carry On"
 - 4. "As Co-Owners"
 - 5. "A Business"
 - 6. "For Profit"
- B. Protected Relations
- C. Partnership Established by Representation
 - 1. Representation
 - 2. Reliance
- D. Formalities
 - 1. License, Permit, and Certificate Requirements
 - 2. Name Selection and Registration
 - 3. Partnership Articles
 - 4. Limited Partnerships

III. Properly Rights in Partnership

- A. Partnership Property
 - 1. What Constitutes Partnership Property
 - 2. Tenancy in Partnership
- B. Partner's Interest in the Partnership
 - 1. Assignment of Partner's Interest
 - 2. Creditor's Rights
 - 3; Inheritance
- C. Limited Partnerships
 - 1. Partnership Property
 - 2. Limited Partner's Interest

1. Fiduciary Duty

2. Duty of Obedience

3. Duty of Care

B. Rights Among Partners

1. Rights in Specific Partnership Property

2. Partner's Interest in the Partnership

a. Assignability

b. Creditors' Rights

3. Right to Distributions

a. Right to Share in Profits

b. Right to Return of Capital

c. Right to Return of Advances.

d. Right to Compensation

4. Right to Participate In Management

5. Right to Choose Associates

6. Enforcement Rights

a. Right to Information and Inspection of the Book

b. Right to an Accounting

V. Relationship Between Partners and Third Parties

A. Contracts of Partnership

1. Contract Liability of Partners

2. Authority to Bind Partnership

a. Actual Express Authority

b. Actual Implied Authority

c. Apparent Authority

3. Partnership by Estoppel

B. Torts of Partnership

C. Admissions of and Notice to a Partner

D. Liability of Incoming Partner

VI. Dissolution, Winding Up, and termination A. Dissolution

1. Causes of Dissolution

a. Dissolution by Act of the Partners

b. Dissolution by Operation of Law

c. Dissolution by Court Order

2. Effects of Dissolution

a. On Authority

b. On Existing Liability

B. Winding Up

1. The Rights to Wind Up

2. Distribution of Assets

a. Solvent Partnership

b. Insolvent Partnership

c. Contribution of Partner upon Insolvency

3. Marshaling of Assets

Continuation of Partnership After Dissolution
1. Partners' Right to Continue Barbarship

♦ Exhibit 25–2 A Basic Comparison of Types of Partnerships

CHARACTERISTIC	GENERAL PARTNERSHIP (UPA)	LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (RULPA)
Creation .	By agreement of two or more persons to carry on a business as co-owners for profit.	By agreement of two or more persons to carry on a business as co-owners for profit. No Must include one or more general partners and one or more limited partners. Filing of certificate with secretary of state is required.
Sharing of Profits and Losses	By agreement, or in the absence thereof, profits are shared equally by partners, and losses are shared in the same ratio as profits.	Profits are shared as required in certificate agreement, and losses are shared likewise. Up to the amount of the limited partners' capital contributions. In the absence of provision in certificate agreement, profits and losses are shared on the basis of percentages of capital contributions.
Liability	Unlimited personal liability of all partners.	Unlimited personal liability of all general partners; <u>limited partners</u> liable only to extent of <u>capital contributions</u> .
Capital Contribution	No minimal or mandatory amount; set by agreement.	Set by agreement; may be cash, property services, or any obligation.
Management	By agreement, or in the absence thereof, all partners have an equal voice.	General partners by agreement, or else each has an equal voice. Limited partners have no voice or else are subject to liability as general partners (but only if a third partner has knowledge of such involvement). Limited partner may act as agent or employee of the partnership and vote on amending certificate or sale or dissolution of the partnership.
Duration	By agreement, or can be dissolved by action of partner (withdrawal), operation of law (death or bankruptcy), or court decree.	By agreement in certification or by withdrawal, death, or mental incompetence of general partner in absence of right of other general partners to continue the partnership. Death of a limited partner, unless he or she is the only remaining limited partner, does not terminate the partnership.
Assignment	Interest can be assigned, although assignee does not have rights of substituted partner without consent of other partners.	Same as general partnership; if partners consent to assignee's becoming a partners certificate must be amended. Upon assignment of all interest, the partner ceases to be a partner.
Priorities (order) upon Liquidation	 Outside creditors. Partner creditors. Partners, according to capital contributions. Partners, according to profits. 	 Outside creditors and partner creditors Partners and former partners entitled to distributions before withdrawal under the agreement or RULPA. Partners, according to capital contributions. Partners, according to profits.

The Law of Corporations

- I. Historical Perspective
- II. Nature of Corporations
 - A. Corporate Characteristics
 - 1. Juristic Personality
 - 2. Limited Liability
 - 3. Continued Existence
 - 4. Transferability of Ownership
 - 5. Centralized Management and Control
 - B. Corporations and the Constitution
 - C. Classes of Corporations
 - I. Public and Private Corporations
 - 2. Profit and Nonprofit Corporations
 - 3. Public Issue and Closely Held Corporations
 - 4. Professional Corporations
 - 5. Foreign and Domestic Corporations
- III. Regulation of Corporation
- IV. Corporate Formation
 - A. Preincorporation Activity
 - 1. The Promoter
 - 2. Promoter's Duties to the Corporation
 - 3. Preincorporation Contracts
 - B. Incorporation Procedure
 - 1. Selecting the State of Incorporation
 - 2. Articles of Incorporation
 - 3. Organizational Meeting
 - C. Incomplete Incorporation
 - I. De Jure Incorporation
 - 2. De Facto Incorporation ...
 - 3. Incorporation by Estoppel
 - V. Disregarding Corporate Personality
 - A. "Piercing the corporate veil"
 - B. Various reasons for the courts to "pierce"
 - VI. Corporate Purposes and Powers
 - A. Purposes
 - B. Powers
 - 1. Express Powers
 - 2. Implied Powers
 - C. The Ultra Vires Doctrine
 - VII. Corporate Management
 - A. The Role of Shareholders
 - 1. Shareholders' Powers and Involvement
 - 2. Shereholders' Forum (Meetings)

- B. The role of the Board of Directors
 - 1. Election and Term of Office
 - 2. Qualifications and Compensation
 - 3. Management Responsibilities
 - 4. Forum
 - 5. Powers
 - 6. The Role of Executives and Officers
- VIII. Rights and Duties of Directors, Managers and Shareholders
 - A. The Fiduciary Duty
 - 1. Duty of Care
 - 2. Duty of Loyalty
 - B. Conflicts of Interest
 - 1. The Business Judgment Role
 - C. Rights of Directors and Managers
 - 1. Participation
 - 2. Inspection
 - 3. Intemnification
 - 4. Compensation
 - D. Rights of Shereholders
 - 1. Stock Certificate and Peremptive Rights
 - 2. Dividends
 - 3. Voting Rights
 - 4. Inspection Rights
 - 5. Transfer of Shares
 - 6. Rights of Dissolution
 - 7. Shareholders' Derivative Suit
 - E. Lisbilities
 - 1. Stock Subscriptions
 - 2. Watered Stock
- IX. Corporations' Merger and Consolidation
 - A. Merger or Consolidation
 - B. Procedure
 - 1. Short-Form Merger Statutes
 - 2. Appraisal Rights
 - 3. Shareholder Approval
 - 4. Purchase of Asset and Stocks
 - X. Termination
 - A. Dissolution
 - 1. Voluntery
 - 2. Involuntary
 - B. Liquidation
 - M. Corporate Financing
 - A. Securities
 - Bonds and Bond Indenture (Leading Agreement)
 - a) Debenture and Mortgage Bonds
 - b) Convertible and Callable Bonds
 - 2. Stocks
 - a) Common and Preferred Stocks
 - b) Position of Preferred Stockholder
 - B. Borrowing from Natural of Legal Persons
 - C. Selling of Personal and Real Property

EXHIBIT 26-1 Articles of Incorporation

	ARTICLE ONE	
The name of the corporation is		A Statistical programmy representation to define a complete a manch complete appropriate representation.
	ARTICLE TWO	
The period of its duration is perpetual (may be a number of years or until a	certain date).
	* ARTICLE THREE	
The purposes (or purposes) for which the	e corporation is organized is (are)	
	ARTICLE FOUR	
The aggregate number of shares that dollar(s) each (or without par vi	the corporation shall have authority take).	to leave is of the par value
	ARTICLE FIVE	•
The corporation will not commence but alue of \$1,000 (can be any sum not less	sinees until it has received for the las than \$1,000).	wance of its shares consideration of the
	ARTICLE SIX	
The address of the corporation's registers Pacum, and the name of its registers	ered office is	
law Pacum, and the name of his registers	d egent et euch address la	
Jee the street or building or rural route as	ddress of the registered office, not a	post office box number.)
	ARTICLE SEVEN	
The number of initial directors is		armes and addresses of the directors a
	ARTICLE EIGHT	
The name and address of the incorpora	RIOT IS	
	/clanced	
	(60%)	Incorporator
Swom to onb	, the above-passed backsonstru	
(data)	the consensus anapaean.	
	Notary Public	County, New Piscum
Interv Scall		
PROFESSION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROFESSION	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Inhalt der Anglo-amerikanischen Public Common Law-Vorlesung

Public Common Law-Vorlessung I

Historical Development of the Common Law System

The Common Law Acts of the English Kings and the Parliament

William the Conqueror (1066)

King John and the Magna Carta (1215)

Henry III (1264) Statutory Law Development

Edward I (English Justinian, 1270) 4 Major Enactments of Westminster

Petition of Rights (1679)

Habeas Corpus Act (1679)

The Bill of Rights of the Glorious Revolution (1688)

The Case Law Significance in the Common Law

The Civil, Equity, Highcourts development and impact

Precedents and "Stare Decisis"

Important writers of the Common Law

Sir Edward Coke (1628)

Promulgator and Preserver

Sir William Blackstone (1758)

Modernizer and Disseminator

Chief Common Law source for the New World

Public Common Law-Vorlesung II

The Mayflower Compact (1620)

The Declaration of US Independence (1776)

The Constitution of the 13 States

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The Articles of Confederation (1781)

The United States Constitution (1787)

The significance of the 7 Articles

Separation of Powers

Supremacy Clause

Interstate Commerce

Bankruptcy

The United States Supreme Court

Significance

Some of the "leading cases"

Marbury vs. Madison (1806) -Judicial Review-

McCulloch vs. Maryland (1819)
-Doctrine of Implied Powers

Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka (1954) -Equal Protection of the Laws for all-

Public Common Law-Vorlesung III

The English Bill of Rights of the Glorious Revolution 1688

The Virginia Bill of Rights 17

The United States Bill of Rights (1792)

The 10 Amendments

Significance of each
US Supreme Court Decision
Selection of Leading cases

The "Civil War" Amendments 1863-1865

Application of the 14th Amendment

Selection of Leading Cases