

## ISHODI UČENJA KOLEGIJA

Studijski program:	Sveučilišni integrirani prijediplomski i diplomski studij Pravo
Naziv kolegija:	<b>Constitutional and Political History of Yugoslavia: from Formation to Dissolution</b>
Šifra kolegija:	238190

	KONSTRUKTIVNO POVEZIVANJE
<b>ISHOD UČENJA</b>	To distinguish distinctive state and legal institutions that make the basis of Croatian state and legal tradition, in relation to the European environment
1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU)	1. To identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. 5. To explain the institutes of substantive and procedural law. 6. To apply appropriate legal terminology (in Croatian and one foreign language) in clear and reasoned oral and written expression. 14. To compare different judicial systems.
2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA	Understanding
3. VJEŠTINE	Information management skills, learning ability, ability to apply knowledge in practice, skills of clear and understandable oral and written expression.
4. NASTAVNE TEME / JEDINICE	Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-29th century. Dissolution of Austria-Hungary and formation of the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. Formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Constitution and government. Political crisis in the state. Coup d'état and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia. Breakdown of Yugoslavia. Independent State of Croatia. Dualism of power: Yugoslav government-in-exile and Partisan movement. Building up of the Communist federation: decisions of AVNOJ 1943. Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing single-party system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of self-management, nonaligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to self-determination and secession; self-management; rule of law. Development and controversies: Constitutions 1953 and 1963; political "purge" 1965, liberalisation and constitutional amendments 1967- 1971; "Croatian spring" 1971 and repression. Constitution 1974: "confederated federation"; decentralisation and republican identities; fundaments of the Communist "nation-states". Economic crises; Tito's death and beginning of political crises: Kosovo and Serbian nationalism. Serbia, autonomous provinces and federation: constitutional aspects. Serbia and other republics. Slovenian constitutional amendments 1989 and preparation for dissolution. Break down of the Yugoslav Communist Party 1990. Multi-party elections in Slovenia and Croatia and new governments. Croatian and Slovenian proclamations of independence of 25 June 1991. Right to secession and right to "disassociation". War in Slovenia. War in Croatia. International community. Independence renewed: decisions of 8 October 1991. EEC and Conference on Yugoslavia: main acts, Arbitration Commission. Recognition of Croatia and Slovenia by EEC. Bosnia and Herzegovina: war and independence. New states. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia. Apercu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo Repetition
5. METODE POUČAVANJA	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.
6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA	Oral exam.
7. ECTS BODOVI	4 ECTS credits: Lectures - 30 hours: approx. 1 ECTS credits Preparing for lectures (close reading, student debate, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks) - 15 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credit Preparing for mid-term and final exams (independent reading and studying) – 45 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credits.
<b>ISHOD UČENJA</b>	To explain the ways of transfer of law from the European environment and its reception in the legal systems in Croatia.

1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU)	1. To identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. 6. To apply appropriate legal terminology (in Croatian and one foreign language) in clear and reasoned oral and written expression. 12. To evaluate legal institutes and principles in their development dimension and in relation to the modern legal system.
2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA	Understanding
3. VJEŠTINE	Information management skills, ability to learn, ability to apply knowledge in practice, ability to solve problems, logical argumentation with respect for different opinions.
4. NASTAVNE TEME / JEDINICE	Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-20th century. Dissolution of Austria-Hungary and formation of the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. Formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Constitution and government. Political crisis in the state. Coup d'état and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia. Breakdown of Yugoslavia. Independent State of Croatia. Dualism of power: Yugoslav government-in-exile and Partisan movement. Building up of the Communist federation: decisions of AVNOJ 1943. Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing single-party system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of self-management, nonaligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to self-determination and secession; self-management; rule of law. Development and controversies: Constitutions 1953 and 1963; political "purge" 1965, liberalisation and constitutional amendments 1967- 1971; "Croatian spring" 1971 and repression. Constitution 1974: "confederated federation"; decentralisation and republican identities; fundaments of the Communist "nation-states". Economic crises; Tito's death and beginning of political crises: Kosovo and Serbian nationalism. Serbia, autonomous provinces and federation: constitutional aspects. Serbia and other republics. Slovenian constitutional amendments 1989 and preparation for dissolution. Break down of the Yugoslav Communist Party 1990. Multi-party elections in Slovenia and Croatia and new governments. Croatian and Slovenian proclamations of independence of 25 June 1991. Right to secession and right to "disassociation". War in Slovenia. War in Croatia. International community. Independence renewed: decisions of 8 October 1991. EEC and Conference on Yugoslavia: main acts, Arbitration Commission. Recognition of Croatia and Slovenia by EEC. Bosnia and Herzegovina: war and independence. New states. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia. Aperçu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo Repetition
5. METODE POUČAVANJA	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.
6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA	Oral exam.
7. ECTS BODOVI	4 ECTS credits: Lectures - 30 hours: approx. 1 ECTS credits Preparing for lectures (close reading, student debate, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks) - 15 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credit Preparing for mid-term and final exams (independent reading and studying) – 45 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credits.
<b>ISHOD UČENJA</b>	To utilise knowledge of Croatian legal tradition and legal culture in understanding Croatia's position in the European Union.
1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU)	1. To identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. 9. To analyse various aspects of the legal system of the Republic of Croatia, including a comparative perspective. 10. To determine the relevant rules of the European Union legal system in each legal area.
2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA	Application
3. VJEŠTINE	Ability to learn, ability to apply knowledge in practice, clear and understandable expression.

4. NASTAVNE TEME / JEDINICE	<p>Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-29th century. Dissolution of Austria-Hungary and formation of the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. Formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Constitution and government. Political crisis in the state. Coup d'état and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia. Breakdown of Yugoslavia. Independent State of Croatia. Dualism of power: Yugoslav government-in-exile and Partisan movement. Building up of the Communist federation: decisions of AVNOJ 1943. Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing single-party system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of self-management, nonaligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to self-determination and secession; self-management; rule of law. Development and controversies: Constitutions 1953 and 1963; political "purge" 1965, liberalisation and constitutional amendments 1967- 1971; "Croatian spring" 1971 and repression. Constitution 1974: "confederated federation"; decentralisation and republican identities; fundaments of the Communist "nation-states". Economic crises; Tito's death and beginning of political crises: Kosovo and Serbian nationalism. Serbia, autonomous provinces and federation: constitutional aspects. Serbia and other republics. Slovenian constitutional amendments 1989 and preparation for dissolution. Break down of the Yugoslav Communist Party 1990. Multi-party elections in Slovenia and Croatia and new governments. Croatian and Slovenian proclamations of independence of 25 June 1991. Right to secession and right to "disassociation". War in Slovenia. War in Croatia. International community. Independence renewed: decisions of 8 October 1991. EEC and Conference on Yugoslavia: main acts, Arbitration Commission. Recognition of Croatia and Slovenia by EEC. Bosnia and Herzegovina: war and independence. New states. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia. Apercu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo Repetition</p>
5. METODE POUČAVANJA	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.
6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA	Oral exam.
7. ECTS BODOVI	4 ECTS credits: Lectures - 30 hours: approx. 1 ECTS credits Preparing for lectures (close reading, student debate, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks) - 15 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credit Preparing for mid-term and final exams (independent reading and studying) – 45 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credits.
<b>ISHOD UČENJA</b>	To apply legal-historical knowledge in solving specific legal cases.
1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU)	4. To classify and interpret the normative framework relevant to a particular branch of law. 7. To use information technology and legal databases (eg legislation, case law, legal journals and other e-resources). 12. To evaluate legal institutes and principles in their development dimension and in relation to the modern legal system. 15. To propose a solution to a legal problem with the aim of drafting a legal opinion.
2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA	Application
3. VJEŠTINE	Ability to solve problems, ability to apply knowledge in practice, ability to precisely formulate ones attitudes, ability to create new ideas.

4. NASTAVNE TEME /CJELINE	<p>Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-29th century. Dissolution of Austria-Hungary and formation of the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. Formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Constitution and government. Political crisis in the state. Coup d'état and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia. Breakdown of Yugoslavia. Independent State of Croatia. Dualism of power: Yugoslav government-in-exile and Partisan movement. Building up of the Communist federation: decisions of AVNOJ 1943. Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing single-party system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of self-management, nonaligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to self-determination and secession; self-management; rule of law. Development and controversies: Constitutions 1953 and 1963; political "purge" 1965, liberalisation and constitutional amendments 1967- 1971; "Croatian spring" 1971 and repression. Constitution 1974: "confederated federation"; decentralisation and republican identities; fundamentals of the Communist "nation-states". Economic crises; Tito's death and beginning of political crises: Kosovo and Serbian nationalism. Serbia, autonomous provinces and federation: constitutional aspects. Serbia and other republics. Slovenian constitutional amendments 1989 and preparation for dissolution. Break down of the Yugoslav Communist Party 1990. Multi-party elections in Slovenia and Croatia and new governments. Croatian and Slovenian proclamations of independence of 25 June 1991. Right to secession and right to "disassociation". War in Slovenia. War in Croatia. International community. Independence renewed: decisions of 8 October 1991. EEC and Conference on Yugoslavia: main acts, Arbitration Commission. Recognition of Croatia and Slovenia by EEC. Bosnia and Herzegovina: war and independence. New states. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia. Apercu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo Repetition</p>
5. METODE POUČAVANJA	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.
6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA	Oral exam.
7. ECTS BODOVI	4 ECTS credits: Lectures - 30 hours: approx. 1 ECTS credits Preparing for lectures (close reading, student debate, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks) - 15 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credit Preparing for mid-term and final exams (independent reading and studying) – 45 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credits.
<b>ISHOD UČENJA</b>	To analyse the institutes of substantive and procedural law with regard to the specific Croatian internal and external legal and social environment.
1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU)	5. To explain the institutes of substantive and procedural law. 6. To apply appropriate legal terminology (in Croatian and one foreign language) in clear and reasoned oral and written expression. 11. To analyse relevant case law. 12. To evaluate legal institutes and principles in their development and in relation to the modern legal system.
2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA	Analysis
3. VJEŠTINE	Information management skills, ability to apply knowledge in practice, ability to solve problems.

4. NASTAVNE TEME /CJELINE	<p>Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-29th century. Dissolution of Austria-Hungary and formation of the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. Formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Constitution and government. Political crisis in the state. Coup d'état and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia. Breakdown of Yugoslavia. Independent State of Croatia. Dualism of power: Yugoslav government-in-exile and Partisan movement. Building up of the Communist federation: decisions of AVNOJ 1943. Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing single-party system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of self-management, nonaligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to self-determination and secession; self-management; rule of law. Development and controversies: Constitutions 1953 and 1963; political "purge" 1965, liberalisation and constitutional amendments 1967- 1971; "Croatian spring" 1971 and repression. Constitution 1974: "confederated federation"; decentralisation and republican identities; fundaments of the Communist "nation-states". Economic crises; Tito's death and beginning of political crises: Kosovo and Serbian nationalism. Serbia, autonomous provinces and federation: constitutional aspects. Serbia and other republics. Slovenian constitutional amendments 1989 and preparation for dissolution. Break down of the Yugoslav Communist Party 1990. Multi-party elections in Slovenia and Croatia and new governments. Croatian and Slovenian proclamations of independence of 25 June 1991. Right to secession and right to "disassociation". War in Slovenia. War in Croatia. International community. Independence renewed: decisions of 8 October 1991. EEC and Conference on Yugoslavia: main acts, Arbitration Commission. Recognition of Croatia and Slovenia by EEC. Bosnia and Herzegovina: war and independence. New states. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia. Apercu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo Repetition</p>
5. METODE POUČAVANJA	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.
6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA	Oral exam.
7. ECTS BODOVI	4 ECTS credits: Lectures - 30 hours: approx. 1 ECTS credits Preparing for lectures (close reading, student debate, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks) - 15 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credit Preparing for mid-term and final exams (independent reading and studying) – 45 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credits.
<b>ISHOD UČENJA</b>	To identify the genesis of individual legal ideas and legal institutes in Croatia.
1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU)	1. To identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. 2. To define basic concepts and institutes and basic doctrines and principles of individual branches of law. 14. To compare different judicial systems
2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA	Analysis
3. VJEŠTINE	Information management skills, ability to learn, ability to apply knowledge in practice, ability to precisely formulate attitudes.



4. NASTAVNE TEME /CJELINE	<p>Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-29th century. Dissolution of Austria-Hungary and formation of the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. Formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Constitution and government. Political crisis in the state. Coup d'état and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia. Breakdown of Yugoslavia. Independent State of Croatia. Dualism of power: Yugoslav government-in-exile and Partisan movement. Building up of the Communist federation: decisions of AVNOJ 1943. Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing single-party system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of self-management, nonaligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to self-determination and secession; self-management; rule of law. Development and controversies: Constitutions 1953 and 1963; political "purge" 1965, liberalisation and constitutional amendments 1967- 1971; "Croatian spring" 1971 and repression. Constitution 1974: "confederated federation"; decentralisation and republican identities; fundamentals of the Communist "nation-states". Economic crises; Tito's death and beginning of political crises: Kosovo and Serbian nationalism. Serbia, autonomous provinces and federation: constitutional aspects. Serbia and other republics. Slovenian constitutional amendments 1989 and preparation for dissolution. Break down of the Yugoslav Communist Party 1990. Multi-party elections in Slovenia and Croatia and new governments. Croatian and Slovenian proclamations of independence of 25 June 1991. Right to secession and right to "disassociation". War in Slovenia. War in Croatia. International community. Independence renewed: decisions of 8 October 1991. EEC and Conference on Yugoslavia: main acts, Arbitration Commission. Recognition of Croatia and Slovenia by EEC. Bosnia and Herzegovina: war and independence. New states. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia. Apercu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo</p> <p>Repetition</p>
5. METODE POUČAVANJA	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.
6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA	Oral exam
7. ECTS BODOVI	4 ECTS credits: Lectures - 30 hours: approx. 1 ECTS credits Preparing for lectures (close reading, student debate, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks) - 15 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credit Preparing for mid-term and final exams (independent reading and studying) – 45 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credits.
<b>ISHOD UČENJA</b>	To determine the presence of ideas and institutions of the Rechtsstaat and the rule of law and the assumptions of their realization in the modern Croatian legal tradition.
1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU)	1. To identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. 4. To classify and interpret the normative framework relevant to a particular branch of law. 11. To analyse relevant case law. 12. To evaluate legal institutes and principles in their development dimension and in relation to the modern legal system. 18. To conduct empirical or legal and interdisciplinary research.
2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA	Evaluation
3. VJEŠTINE	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.

4. NASTAVNE TEME /CJELINE	<p>Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-29th century. Dissolution of Austria-Hungary and formation of the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. Formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Constitution and government. Political crisis in the state. Coup d'état and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia. Breakdown of Yugoslavia. Independent State of Croatia. Dualism of power: Yugoslav government-in-exile and Partisan movement. Building up of the Communist federation: decisions of AVNOJ 1943. Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing single-party system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of self-management, nonaligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to self-determination and secession; self-management; rule of law. Development and controversies: Constitutions 1953 and 1963; political "purge" 1965, liberalisation and constitutional amendments 1967- 1971; "Croatian spring" 1971 and repression. Constitution 1974: "confederated federation"; decentralisation and republican identities; fundamentals of the Communist "nation-states". Economic crises; Tito's death and beginning of political crises: Kosovo and Serbian nationalism. Serbia, autonomous provinces and federation: constitutional aspects. Serbia and other republics. Slovenian constitutional amendments 1989 and preparation for dissolution. Break down of the Yugoslav Communist Party 1990. Multi-party elections in Slovenia and Croatia and new governments. Croatian and Slovenian proclamations of independence of 25 June 1991. Right to secession and right to "disassociation". War in Slovenia. War in Croatia. International community. Independence renewed: decisions of 8 October 1991. EEC and Conference on Yugoslavia: main acts, Arbitration Commission. Recognition of Croatia and Slovenia by EEC. Bosnia and Herzegovina: war and independence. New states. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia. Apercu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo Repetition</p>
5. METODE POUČAVANJA	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.
6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA	Oral exam.
7. ECTS BODOVI	4 ECTS credits: Lectures - 30 hours: approx. 1 ECTS credits Preparing for lectures (close reading, student debate, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks) - 15 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credit Preparing for mid-term and final exams (independent reading and studying) – 45 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credits.
<b>ISHOD UČENJA</b>	To identify and explain the influence of tradition at the modern Croatian state and legal system.
1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU)	1. To identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. 6. To apply appropriate legal terminology (in Croatian and one foreign language) in clear and reasoned oral and written expression. 8. To develop ethical, legal and socially responsible behavior. ISHODI UČENJA INTEGRIRANI PREDDIPLOMSKI I DIPLOMSKI PRAVNI STUDIJ Sveučilište u Zagrebu Pravni fakultet 82 12. To evaluate legal institutes and principles in their development dimension and in relation to the modern legal system.
2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA	Synthesis/Creation
3. VJEŠTINE	Information management skills, ability to critique and self-criticize, ability to apply knowledge in practice, ability to create new ideas.

4. NASTAVNE TEME /CJELINE	<p>Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-29th century. Dissolution of Austria-Hungary and formation of the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. Formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Constitution and government. Political crisis in the state. Coup d'état and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia. Breakdown of Yugoslavia. Independent State of Croatia. Dualism of power: Yugoslav government-in-exile and Partisan movement. Building up of the Communist federation: decisions of AVNOJ 1943. Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing single-party system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of self-management, nonaligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to self-determination and secession; self-management; rule of law. Development and controversies: Constitutions 1953 and 1963; political "purge" 1965, liberalisation and constitutional amendments 1967- 1971; "Croatian spring" 1971 and repression. Constitution 1974: "confederated federation"; decentralisation and republican identities; fundamentals of the Communist "nation-states". Economic crises; Tito's death and beginning of political crises: Kosovo and Serbian nationalism. Serbia, autonomous provinces and federation: constitutional aspects. Serbia and other republics. Slovenian constitutional amendments 1989 and preparation for dissolution. Break down of the Yugoslav Communist Party 1990. Multi-party elections in Slovenia and Croatia and new governments. Croatian and Slovenian proclamations of independence of 25 June 1991. Right to secession and right to "disassociation". War in Slovenia. War in Croatia. International community. Independence renewed: decisions of 8 October 1991. EEC and Conference on Yugoslavia: main acts, Arbitration Commission. Recognition of Croatia and Slovenia by EEC. Bosnia and Herzegovina: war and independence. New states. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia. Aperçu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo Repetition</p>
5. METODE POUČAVANJA	Lecture, guided discussion, work on the text, independent reading of literature.
6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA	Oral exam.
7. ECTS BODOVI	<p>4 ECTS credits: Lectures - 30 hours: approx. 1 ECTS credits Preparing for lectures (close reading, student debate, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks) - 15 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credit Preparing for mid-term and final exams (independent reading and studying) – 45 hours: approx. 2 ECTS credits.</p>