

NASTAVNE TEME / JEDINICE

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

1. Naziv nastavne teme/jedinice: Introduction. Early medieval Slavic states in the Balkans. AustriaHungary and Balkan states in the Nineteenth Century. Ideas on South-Slavic integration in 19th-20th century.	Broj sati: 2
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	DIMENZIJE / RAZINE KOGNITIVNOG PROCESA					
DIMENZIJE ZNANJA	Pamćenje	Razumijevanje	Primjena	Analiza	Vrednovanje	Stvaranje
Činjenično znanje		To identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law.		To identify the genesis of individual legal ideas and legal institutes in Croatia.		
Konceptualno znanje		To distinguish distinctive state and legal institutions that make the basis of Croatian state and legal tradition, in relation to the European environment	To apply appropriate legal terminology (in Croatian and one foreign language) in clear and reasoned oral and written expression.	To compare different judicial systems.		
Proceduralno znanje						
Metakognitivno znanje						

2. Naziv nastavne teme/jedinice: 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'etat and proclamation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Constitution and government. Banate of Croatia.	Broj sati: 4
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Metakognitivno znanje						

3. Naziv nastavne teme/jedinice: 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.						Broj sati: 4
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4. Naziv nastavne teme/jedinice: Transitory Yugoslav government 1944-1946. Establishing singleparty system in reality. Constitution 1946: administrative socialism and centralised federation. Break with the Soviet Union and consequences: repression, concept of selfmanagement, non-aligned foreign politics. Analysis of the cornerstones of the Yugoslav political and constitutional system: party-state, federalism and right to selfdetermination 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 “nationstates”. 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.	Broj sati: 10
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Metakognitivno znanje						

5. Naziv nastavne teme/jedinice: 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. Sveučilište u Zagrebu Pravni fakultet. Analysis of the main opinions of the Arbitration Commission. Succession of Yugoslavia.						Broj sati: 8
	DIMENZIJE / RAZINE KOGNITIVNOG PROCESA					
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Metakognitivno znanje						

6. Naziv nastavne teme/jedinice: Apercu: Dayton Agreement; Dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro; independence of Kosovo						Broj sati: 2
DIMENZIJE / RAZINE KOGNITIVNOG PROCESA						
DIMENZIJE ZNANJA	Pamćenje	Razumijevanje	Primjena	Analiza	Vrednovanje	Stvaranje
Činjenično znanje		To identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law.	To apply legal-historical knowledge in solving specific legal cases.			
Konceptualno znanje			To apply appropriate legal terminology (in Croatian and one foreign language) in clear and reasoned oral and written expression.		To evaluate legal institutes and principles in their development dimension and in relation to the modern legal system.	
Proceduralno znanje						
Metakognitivno znanje						