

The School of Law Undergraduate Studies

 Queen Mary
University of London

SCHOOL OF LAW





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The information given in this brochure is correct at the time of going to press. The College reserves the right to modify or cancel any statement in it and accepts no responsibility for the consequences of any such changes.

Please note: Not all of the modules listed may run each academic year

Welcome to the School of Law



SCHOOL OF LAW



Professor Peter Alldrige



Professor Spyros Maniatis

With over 692 students from 57 different countries, Queen Mary's Undergraduate School of Law is one of the largest amongst the University of London. We have an established reputation for providing high quality teaching by staff who have both practical and academic expertise in almost all areas of law.

In the most recent **2009 National Student Survey (NSS)**, The School of Law scored **92 per cent for undergraduate student satisfaction**, reaffirming its long tradition of providing a supportive and nurturing teaching environment. In the *2009 Times Good University Guide* we were ranked 9th in the UK for the study of law.

In addition, we are firmly established as a centre of national and international excellence in legal study and research, consistently ranked in the top ten in the UK for research of international importance. In the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise, the School of Law was ranked 7th in the UK based on the percentage of our research activity rated 4* (world-leading) and 3* (internationally excellent), placing us 3rd in London. Scholarship and research feed into curriculum design and delivery, and you will therefore find yourself in a dynamic, supportive and stimulating academic environment if you follow a law programme with us.

Unlike many Universities, the School offers **weekly tutorials**, which make it easier for students to meet staff. In addition to their academic advisers, students can also get help and advice from the Graduate Student Advisers, current Queen Mary School of Law Postgraduate students who offer support and advice either on a one-to-one basis or in groups.

The key to studying law at Queen Mary is flexibility. Our programmes include modules in a suitably broad range of subject areas and teaching takes place through a mix of lectures, seminars and tutorials.

There are also opportunities to visit courts, chambers and prisons and to take part in mooting - the verbal presentation of a legal issue or problem - designed to give students the closest experience to appearing in court. Many students take part in pro bono work, including advising members of the public, (experience which is highly sought after by employers) through our Legal Advice Centre which beat over 40 other UK Law schools to win the **coveted Attorney General's Pro Bono Award for the Best New Pro Bono Activity in June 2008**.

Over the years, we have built up close ties with law firms, advisers to government, commerce and industry, NGOs and charities. This is why we offer an extensive careers development programme, which includes partnerships with law firms such as Reed Smith, Field Fisher Waterhouse, Baker & McKenzie, Allen & Overy, Eversheds and Denton Wilde Sapte. Many of our first generations of students now include Judges, senior barristers and partners in law firms and members of the judiciary, as well as staff in senior non legal roles in industry and the public/private sector.

Through our qualifying law degrees, we will provide you with the knowledge and analytical skills which will prove to be a lifelong asset, whether you choose to pursue a legal career or not. You will gain a qualification from the **University of London** which has an excellent reputation both nationally and internationally with academics and employers in all sectors. All our undergraduate courses are highly regarded within the legal profession, which will prove invaluable when seeking your training contract with solicitors' firms or pupilages' at the Bar.

We look forward to meeting you and hope you enjoy your time with us at the School of Law.

Professor Peter Alldrige
Head of Department of Law

Professor Spyros Maniatis
Director, Centre for Commercial Law Studies (CCLS)

What is Law?

We all have an opinion on law: it features prominently on television, in films and on the news. Contrary to the impression you might have, law is not just about people suing their local council. Nor is it all high profile libel cases involving well-known politicians, wigs, judges and the drama of the courtroom.

It is a fascinating subject covering literally the whole range of human activity.

At Queen Mary you'll learn about the law of contract, criminal law, land law, tort, constitutional law, EU law, property law... plus jurisprudence. Then there is human rights law, international law, medical law and ethics, competition law, commercial law and numerous other specialist areas.

A law degree is about analysis, attention to detail, argument and communication. It's also about reading what are called primary sources: for example Acts of Parliament and EU legislation. Law is fascinating, relevant and demanding, and gives you an excellent foundation for a legal career – amongst others.

Why study Law?

A law degree is very highly-regarded by employers generally – **not just those in the legal profession** – because it provides a very rigorous approach to problem-solving and analysis. Law also has social, political and economic significance, which means you will develop the ability to see the 'bigger picture' and make connections between seemingly unrelated issues. The study of law is a rigorous discipline and will provide you with extremely useful skills including:

- **precision** – there is no room for ambiguity in legal argument; you will be trained to be accurate and concise
- **clarity of thought** – in expression and argument
- the ability to **place an argument in its context**
- **persuasiveness** – law is about communicating a point of view
- **communications skills** – if you cannot make yourself understood, both orally and in writing, you will not get far in the legal profession
- **presentation skills** – you will have to write and speak fluently and effectively

Career opportunities

Our success is founded on attracting the best students and nurturing their talent. We therefore aim to enable you to become the best you can be, both professionally and personally. The Law School is not only committed to delivering the highest quality academic experience. We also work to facilitate a breadth of extracurricular activity that supports your professional and personal needs. This is why we offer an extensive careers development programme, which includes partnerships with law firms such as Reed Smith Richards Butler, Field Fisher Waterhouse, Baker & McKenzie, Lewis Silkin LLP, Allen & Overy, Eversheds and Denton Wilde Sapte. The Law School organises career focused workshops in areas such as commercial awareness, online applications, interview skills and choosing the right LPC and BVC provider.

Workshop highlights in Autumn 2008 included:

- **'Vacation Placement and Training Contract Applications'** by Mark Matthews from Reed Smith Richards Butler
- **'Interview Skills Session'** by Lucie Rees from Field Fisher Waterhouse
- **'Life at the Bar'** by various Barristers from Criminal and Civil Practice

- **'Life as a Solicitor'** by various Solicitors (Local firms and corporate)
- **'Careers Application and Experience'** by Lewis Silkin LLP

Of course, not all Law graduates decide to pursue a legal career. Some students pursue postgraduate study, or take up highly successful, well paid non-legal careers in accountancy, banking and finance, management consultancy, public administration and the civil service.

For students not seeking a career in law, the Queen Mary College Careers Service runs sessions at which employees in tax, banking and related fields will be invited to speak and give advice to students.

All Department of Law students are able to use the **Careers Service** free of charge throughout their studies. They provide a wealth of material both online and in print format covering a wide range of career options, as well as advice on interview techniques, helpful tips on completing application forms, etc. **One-to-one advice from trained careers advisers** is also available on these issues.

Students can also benefit from the full range of careers seminars, fairs and employer presentations organised throughout the year for all Queen Mary undergraduates which involve industry experts, who provide useful information on applying and careers in their sectors.

Final year law students are invited to visit the Postgraduate (PG) Law School located in **Lincoln's Inn Fields**, where the Centre for Commercial Law Studies is also based, to meet current LLM students and staff who teach on the PG programmes. Thanks to the extensive links which academic staff have with various law firms, chambers and industry, the LLM Programme benefits from numerous QCs, Judges, Partners and industry experts contributing to the courses, providing excellent opportunities for students to gain practical advice as well as network.

What is Law? (cont)

Every autumn, students from the entire School of Law have the chance to meet staff from leading law firms and law colleges at the 'Queen Mary Law Fair' organised by the Careers Service. Details of the November 2008 Fair, including exhibitors, can be found here: www.careers.qmul.ac.uk

Jobs acquired by 2007 and 2008 law graduates include:

Junior Lawyer (Thailand), Internal Auditor (UK), Paralegal (UK), Police Officer (UK), Underwriter (UK), Constituency Assistant (UK), Commercial Banker, Lawyer (HK), Trainee Barrister (UK), Trainee Accountant, Trainee Tax Advisor, Junior Clinical Trials Officer, Buyer

Employers of recent law graduates include:

Deloitte, Rouse & Co. International (Thailand) Limited, Porter Dodson Solicitors, Essex Police, Metropolitan Police, Royal Sun Alliance, UK Government, Ministry of Justice, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Legal Services Commission, Grant Thornton, Sky, Imperial College London, HSBC, Ford Motor Company, London Metropolitan Police Force

The vast majority of our 2008 graduates are currently completing the Legal Practice Course required to become a solicitor, with several following the Bar Vocational Course to pursue a career as a barrister. Other students are pursuing LLMs both here in the UK and overseas.

Location

The undergraduate School of Law is conveniently located in a fully refurbished, light and spacious building on the main Mile End campus. A virtual tour of the Law building can be viewed online: www.law.qmul.ac.uk/contact

The Mile End campus provides a completely integrated, residential campus environment. Situated next to Regent's canal and the open green spaces of Mile End Park, the campus offers a peaceful environment in which to live and study. As well as the library, lecture halls, cafes and village shop, there is a 2,000-bed award-winning Student Village. Find out more

about your accommodation options online: www.qmul.ac.uk/qmliving/accommodation/

The Mile End campus is ten minutes by tube to the commercial district of Liverpool Street and lively social areas of Shoreditch and Bethnal Green which are fantastic for food, bars, clubs, shopping and diverse street markets. It is twenty minutes by bus to Canary Wharf, the impressive UK headquarters for many banks and businesses, as well a large shopping centre.

Why study Law at Queen Mary?

- We are consistently ranked as one of the top UK Law Schools for research. The 2008 Research Assessment Exercise placed the School of Law 7th in the UK, based on the percentage of our research activity rated 4* (world-leading) and 3* (internationally excellent) The results demonstrate that the Law School's research profile and research environment are clearly amongst the best in the country, and third best in London
- In the most recent **2009 National Student Survey (NSS)**, The School of Law scored **92 per cent for undergraduate student satisfaction**, reaffirming its long tradition of providing a supportive and nurturing teaching environment.
- All our undergraduate programmes are **qualifying law degrees** and are recognised by the legal professional bodies in England and Wales. Students are awarded the highly regarded University of London LLB or BA, which is very attractive to employers.
- Students can benefit from our **extensive staff expertise**, many of whom have advised the United Nations, European Commission, World Bank, International Court of Justice in The Hague, national and international governments, NGOs, whilst contributing and editing leading law journals.

You can find the profiles of all our staff online at: www.law.qmul.ac.uk/people/academic/expert.html

Continuous support throughout your studies

Starting a demanding law degree, which for many first year Undergraduates is their first experience of studying law, whilst settling into College life, can be challenging. To assist students, staff in the Department of Law have devised a **series of activities and support networks** to help guide students through the process whilst offering pastoral support throughout their studies. All students are appointed an **academic adviser**, who monitors academic progress and is the first point of contact if there are problems- academic or personal, and gives feedback to their tutees. In addition, students can also get help and advice from our **Graduate Student Advisers**, who are available for three hours per day, for four days a week. They are current Queen Mary School of Law Postgraduate students who offer support and advice either on a one-to-one basis or in groups on matters including:

- **Adapting to University Studies** (including study skills, time management, transition issues and building independence)
- **Essay Writing Skills** (Problems vs essays, how to prepare an essay, how to structure an essay, how to reference, how to find articles and cases)
- **Revision Technique** (Aimed at first years revising for mid-sessionals, including timetabling revision, making revision notes, memory techniques, advice on practising questions)
- **Exam Technique** (Timing, comprehensive coverage of topics, importance of practice, structure and clarity, producing an impressive exam script)
- Top Tips and Exam Q & A Session

Find out more online at: www.law.qmul.ac.uk/undergraduate/studentlife/

Mooting Society

Queen Mary Student Bar Society

Legal Writing Programme

All first year law students are offered a short Legal Writing Programme. This is designed to help you become reflective and self aware, as well as acquire the sort of analytical and critical skills necessary to the study of Law. During the foundation course in the first week of term, you will receive lectures on case law, common law, statutory interpretation, human rights and access to justice, as well as one about legal writing. You will be set a legal writing exercise on which you will receive feedback, both individually, and in classes.

The classes provide you with an opportunity to improve legal writing skills including: an understanding of legal method, precedent, statutory interpretation and legal research.

The Mooting Society

Mooting, the verbal presentation of a legal issue or problem, an exercise designed to give students the closest experience to appearing in court, is represented by the Queen Mary Student Mooting Society. This society plays an active part of undergraduate life at Queen Mary. Our George Hinde Mooting Competition has been established for approximately forty years with academic staff playing an important role in judging and coaching our students. With qualified practicing barristers supporting our students, the department has a strong and successful mooting body. This year saw over 180 students enter the internal moot competition.

Much focus is placed on these internal moots, with last year seeing the final judged by Lord Neuberger and this year by the Court of Appeal, consisting of Lord Justice Hooper, Mr Justice Sweeney and HHJ David Radford.

The audience of such House of Lords judges is indicative of the esteem held for our law school and its mooting tradition.

The main external moot, the ESU-Essex Court Chambers National Mooting Competition, has been won four times by Queen Mary (most recently 2006) and we are the joint highest winner of this national tournament.

Queen Mary Student Bar Society

The Bar Society is a student led group created for Queen Mary law students wishing to pursue a career at the Bar. The Society offers students the opportunity to experience practical legal and social situations within the professional environment by organising academic, career and social events throughout the year. Recent events in 2008-9 included:

- a visit to the Old Bailey
- visit and dinner at the Inner Temple Chambers
- taster courses on the BVC (professional course to become a barrister)
- visit and lunch at Gray's Inn Chambers

The Chamber visits provide students with excellent networking opportunities to meet top barristers as well as benefit from tips and advice on interviews, applying for scholarships and pupilages.



Ami Ndukwe, UK (LLB) competing in last year's George Hinde Competition



L-R, HHJ David Radford, Laura-May Scott (winner of the 2009 competition), Lord Justice Hooper, Mr. Justice Sweeney

The Queen Mary Student Pro Bono Group and Legal Advice Centre

Pro Bono Publico means for the 'good of the public'. Legal pro bono work involves providing free legal assistance to members of the public who would otherwise be unable to afford it. Students in the School of Law are actively involved in serving the local community in this way – and developing their legal skills in the process.

The Queen Mary Student Pro Bono Group

Over 270 students are involved in the QMSPBG (described as 'one of the best' student pro bono groups in the country) from their first year through to their final year at Queen Mary. As students develop their skills and legal knowledge, they are able to become involved in increasingly challenging and hands-on projects. Below are just some of the current projects (specific details on all projects can be found here):

www.law.qmul.ac.uk/probono/projects/

Placement programmes

Students have the opportunity to volunteer at organisations providing pro bono legal advice. The placement programmes operate through partnerships with leading law firms (Berwin Leighton Paisner LLP, Denton Wilde Sapte, Clifford Chance, Reeds Smith Richards Butler and Liberty, and involves

students 'shadowing' solicitors in pro bono work undertaken by the individual firm's own pro bono initiatives.

The **Streetlaw Programme** is based on a US model and serves to provide an outreach volunteer programme to local schools and communities. Students go into primary and secondary schools to teach pupils relevant parts of law.

The **Queen Mary Student Pro Bono Group (QMSPBG)** promotes the pro bono ethos at an international level, including assistance to A4ID (Advocates for International Development) for working groups in Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania.

Legal Advice Centre (LAC)

The award winning **Legal Advice Centre** was the first in London to open up to the general public, officially opened in 2006 by its Patron, Lord Goldsmith QC. Since its creation, over 300 clients have been advised in areas of law such as employment, consumer, property, defamation, personal injury, medical negligence, intellectual property, contract and human rights by over 270 students. In 2008, the Legal Advice Centre won the **prestigious Attorney General's Pro Bono Award** and was also shortlisted for the Law Society Excellence Award in Social Responsibility.

www.advicecentre.law.qmul.ac.uk/index.html

STUDENT PROFILE



David O'Hare,
LLB student
from Canada
President of the
Law Society

"While I was first drawn to Queen Mary because of its good reputation and London location, it was not until after my first contact with the Admissions team at the School of Law that I felt certain the College would be a good fit. As an international student, I had specific questions about life in London, student accommodation, and the courses on offer. Those I spoke with provided me with detailed answers and seemed genuinely interested in discussing things over.

"My transition to life in London and the study of Law was also made easier by the good work carried out by the Graduate Student Advisors (or GSA's), who are happy to meet and assist with study habits, exam techniques, or for a chat. A reassuring word or two goes a long way at exam time and I think they provide a valuable service.

"If willing to make a commitment to study, I believe students here are given the support needed to succeed. This year the Department is introducing a 'buddy program' that will see third-year students teamed up with new students to assist with the transition. I have signed up and look forward to taking part."



Vicky Naylor, LLB Graduate, Centre Co-ordinator, Queen Mary, University of London, Legal Advice Centre

Degree programmes at the School of Law

LLB/Law3 Law

M100 LLB/Law (three years)

Please note: Not all of the modules listed may run each academic year

Programme description

The normal LLB is a three-year programme. It includes compulsory subjects in the first and second year: property, trusts, contract, criminal law, tort, constitutional and administrative law and EU law. These satisfy **Bar Council and Law Society** professional requirements relating to foundations of legal knowledge and skills.

From these strong foundations, you are in a good position to choose from a wide range of modules for your second and third years.

Programme outline

Year 1 Public Law I (Constitutional Law) • Common Law I (Law of Contract) • Law of Property I (Land Law) • Criminal Law

Year 2 Law of the European Union (half-module) • Administrative Law (half-module) • Common Law II (Law of Torts) • Law of Property II (Equity and Trusts) • Plus one full or two half-modules from the list below

Year 3 Jurisprudence and Legal Theory • Plus three modules or a combination of full/half modules totalling three. **Modules include:** • Commercial and Consumer Law • Company Law • Comparative Law: Asian and African Legal Systems • Competition Law • Criminology (also available as a half-module) • Dissertation • Cyberspace Law • Ethnic Minorities and the Law • EU Justice and Home Affairs • European Comparative Law (also available as a half-module) • Family Law • Intellectual Property • International Commercial Transactions • International Environmental Law • International Human Rights • Labour Law • Law and Globalisation • Law and Medical Ethics • Law of Evidence • Media Law • Origins of Western Legal Tradition • Public International Law • Revenue Law • Sentencing and Penal Policy (also available as a half-module) • The Law of Finance • United Kingdom Human Rights • Use of Force in International law. **Half-modules include:** • Democracy and Justice • Internet Regulation • Law and Government • Law and

Literature: The Foundations of Law • Law and Literature: Justice in Crisis • Law, Justice and Ethics • Law and Government in the USA

Assessment

The LLB is mainly assessed by unseen examination, but some optional modules have an element of course work. Students in the final year of all law courses may choose to research and write a dissertation.

Further information

Please contact: Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 3282
email: law-reception@qmul.ac.uk

LLB/Law2 Law

M101 LLB/Law2 Senior Status (two years)

Please note: Not all of the modules listed may run each academic year

Programme description

This is a two-year LLB programme for advanced students (*those with a degree in another discipline*). It is primarily designed for graduates who wish to obtain a qualifying Law degree but will also be of interest to those non-law graduates who have an interest in reading law as a second academic degree.

Programme outline

Year 1 Public Law I (Constitutional Law) • Common Law I (Law of Contract) • Law of Property I (Land Law) • Criminal Law • Law of the European Union (half-module)

Year 2 Administrative Law (half-option) • Common Law II (Law of Torts) • Law of Property II (Equity and Trusts) • Plus two modules or a combination of full/half modules totalling two. **Modules include:** • Commercial and Consumer Law • Company Law • Comparative Law: Asian and African Legal Systems • Competition Law • Criminology (also available as a half-module) • Dissertation • Cyberspace Law • Ethnic Minorities and the Law • EU Justice and Home Affairs • European Comparative Law (also available as a half-module) • Family Law • Intellectual Property • International Commercial Transactions • International Environmental Law • International Human

Rights • Labour Law • Law and Globalisation • Law and Medical Ethics • Law of Evidence • Media Law • Origins of Western Legal Tradition • Public International Law • Revenue Law • Sentencing and Penal Policy (also available as a half-module) • The Law of Finance • United Kingdom Human Rights • Use of Force in International law. **Half-modules include:** • Democracy and Justice • Internet Regulation • Law and Government • Law and Literature: The Foundations of Law • Law and Literature: Justice in Crisis • Law, Justice and Ethics • Law and Government in the USA

Assessment

The LLB is mainly assessed by unseen examination, but some optional modules have an element of course work. Students in the final year of all law courses may choose to research and write a dissertation.

Further information

Please contact: Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 3282
email: law-reception@qmul.ac.uk

STUDENT PROFILE



Jai Popat, Senior Status LLB, UK

"After completing a BA in Modern History in St Peter's College, Oxford, I chose Queen Mary's as it offered a two year LLB in a highly

rated Law department. Many of the academics here are leaders in their fields and I'm sure many of the others I've met will soon be joining them. It also has the advantage of being close to the heart of London and all the benefits that offers.

"The bursary is a great privilege and motivates me to repay some of the faith that's been shown in me. The bursary has meant that instead of working a part time job, I can volunteer my time at Reprieve, a human rights charity that assists people facing the death penalty and detention in secret prisons. My weekly shift there provides a break from studying as well as an inspiring reminder of how the Law can help those that most need its protection."

Undergraduate degree programmes (cont)

English and European Law

M120 LLB

LawEu (four years)

Please note: Not all of the modules listed may run each academic year

Programme description

The course follows the same pattern as the ordinary LLB (M100). However, the third year is spent studying at a European university.

This will provide you with knowledge and understanding of civil law systems generally and the law of at least one EU country. There are long standing links with universities in Paris, Rennes, Berlin, Sienna, Copenhagen, Leuven, Utrecht and Leiden. Students wishing to study in France, Germany, Spain or Italy must have fluent language skills and be prepared to take language classes provided at Queen Mary.

For 2009-10, the Department of Law has exchange programmes with the following institutions:

- University of Copenhagen, Denmark (tuition is in English) www.ku.dk/English/
- Universiteit Leiden, Netherlands (tuition is in English) www.leidenuniv.nl/en/
- Universiteit Utrecht, Netherlands (tuition is in English) www.uu.nl/EN/
- Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium (tuition is in English) www.kuleuven.be/english/
- Université Panthéon-Assas Paris II, France (tuition is in French) www.u-paris2.fr/
- Université de Rennes I, France (tuition is in French) www.univ-rennes1.fr/english/
- Università degli Studi di Siena (UNISI), Italy (tuition is in Italian) www.unisi.it/ammin/uri/mondo/English%20version/HomePage-Inglese.htm

- Humboldt-Universität Zu Berlin, Germany (tuition is in German) www.hu-berlin.de/standardseite/?set_language=en
- Universidad de Alcalá, Spain (tuition is in Spanish) www.uah.es/idiomas/ingles/

You will benefit considerably from your year overseas. Most students return with excellent results from the overseas assessments, and the extra understanding and insight gained is of considerable benefit to your final year of study. However, you should be aware that you cannot return to your home country for your year abroad.

Programme outline

Year 1

Public Law I (Constitutional Law) • Common Law I (Law of Contract) • Law of Property I (Land Law) • Criminal Law

Year 2

Law of the European Union (half- module) • Administrative Law (half- module) • Common Law II (Law of Tort) • Law of Property II (Equity and Trusts) • Plus one full or two half- modules from the list parallel

Year 3

Year spent overseas

Year 4

Jurisprudence and Legal Theory • Plus three modules or a combination of full/half modules totalling three. **Modules include:** • Commercial and Consumer Law • Company Law • Comparative Law: Asian and African Legal Systems • Competition Law • Criminology (also available as a half-module) • Dissertation • Cyberspace Law • Ethnic Minorities and the Law • EU Justice and Home Affairs • European Comparative Law (also available as a half-module) • Family Law • Intellectual Property • International Commercial Transactions • International Environmental Law • International Human Rights • Labour Law • Law and Globalisation • Law and Medical Ethics • Law of Evidence • Media Law • Origins of Western Legal Tradition • Public International Law • Revenue Law • Sentencing and Penal Policy (also available as a half-module) • The Law of Finance • United

Kingdom Human Rights • Use of Force in International law. **Half-modules include:** • Democracy and Justice • Internet Regulation • Law and Government • Law and Literature: The Foundations of Law • Law and Literature: Justice in Crisis • Law, Justice and Ethics • Law and Government in the USA

Assessment

The LLB in English and European Law is mainly assessed through unseen examination, but some optional modules have an element of course work. Students in the final year of all the law programmes may choose to research and write a dissertation.

Further information

Please contact: Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 6971
email: law-reception@qmul.ac.uk

STUDENT PROFILE



Wei Qi, LLB, Singapore

“Coming from Singapore, I wanted to experience a university life without sacrificing the lights and the sounds of the city. Queen Mary was the perfect

combination, being a campus based university in London. Needless to say, student accommodation is the best in the country with ensuite rooms in the majority of halls.

“The student community provides great support for international students with many societies such as the ASEAN Society, ABACUS and the Malaysian Society amongst others, which organise fantastic events and activities.

“For the budding lawyer, the school’s Legal Advice Centre and the Pro Bono Group are two very reputable societies among the city law firms. The law school itself has a great administration with friendly staff willing to help you, if you ask. Queen Mary has given me the opportunity to develop a wide variety of skills and has been a great stepping stone to a prospective career in the city.”

BA/LawPol Law and Politics

ML12 BA/LawPol (three years)

Please note: Not all of the modules listed may run each academic year

Programme description

This joint honours degree, the first of its kind in the University of London, offers you the opportunity to study the closely related disciplines of Law and Politics side by side in a three-year programme. In the first year, you study constitutional law and the law of contract, together with introduction to politics and a full module or two half-modules within the Department of Politics.

The programme is designed to permit a candidate, by choosing the appropriate law modules, to obtain the usual exemptions from legal professional examinations, or, alternatively, to focus on subjects in the Department of Politics. The degree is aimed at those who wish to pursue a career in which knowledge of both the legal and governmental systems is of major importance, and should appeal especially to those wishing to study public policy in its legal context.

The programme is designed so that you could, by choosing the appropriate law modules, obtain the usual exemptions from legal professional examinations, or alternatively you could focus on subjects in the Department of Politics. The degree is aimed at those who wish to pursue a career in which knowledge of both the legal and governmental systems is of major importance, and should appeal especially to those wishing to study public policy in its legal context.

Programme outline

Year 1 Public Law I (Constitutional Law) • Common Law I (Law of Contract) •

Two from the following: Politics • Introduction to Politics • Themes in Post-war Politics

Year 2 Law of the European Union (half module) • Administrative Law (half-module) • Plus one Law module which must be Law of Property I for BA students to receive a qualifying law degree for professional purposes • And two Politics modules

STUDENT PROFILE



Janta Quigley, LLB Senior Status, Canada

"As a graduate in business on a limited budget, studying a 2-year LLB at Queen Mary saves me both time and money, yet offers me an internationally

recognised University of London degree.

"In addition, my participation in Queen Mary's student-led Pro Bono Group, Law Society, Bar Society, and Mooting Society have given me valuable voluntary experience and allowed me to establish important contacts within top City law firms.

"Finally, Queen Mary's law department demonstrates a very high quality of teaching. It is clear from the time and personal interest demonstrated by each of my lecturers and tutors that they are committed to helping me succeed, both scholastically and in my future career.

"As a result of the skills I am gaining at Queen Mary, I am currently applying for training contracts in 2011 and hope to qualify as a solicitor in a UK commercial law firm by 2013."

Year 3 Four optional modules from either Law or Politics, but BA students must choose Common Law II, Law of Property II and Criminal Law, plus another Law module to receive a qualifying Law degree for professional purposes

Assessment

BA Law and Politics is mainly assessed through unseen examination, but some optional modules have an element of course work. Students in the final year of all the law programmes may choose to research and write a dissertation.

Further information

Please contact: Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 3282
email: law-reception@qmul.ac.uk
For more information on the Department of Politics please see www.politics.qmul.ac.uk/

STUDENT PROFILE



Elitsa Ivanova, LLB English and European Law, Bulgaria

"I chose to study law in London, because it is an intellectually challenging

and demanding subject, and most of the major law companies have their headquarters in here. Also, London offers many opportunities for professional development, work and travel. I opted for English and European Law because I wanted to develop my understanding for the common law system, as well as have the opportunity to study the civil law system in the capital of the EU - Brussels. Not only does Queen Mary have a 5 star law reputation, but it was the only university in London that was offering my course.

"I spent a whole academic year in Leuven, Belgium, which is around 15 minutes on the train from Brussels. I now feel much more confident in understanding and interpreting the law, regardless of whether it comes from a common or civil law jurisdiction. Most of the academics were distinguished solicitors and barristers in their field. One of my professors was a very famous ECJ (European Court of Justice) judge! While studying for some of my courses, I attended many EU conferences in Brussels. These events proved to be very helpful for understanding how the EU works in practice.

"The Queen Mary academics are very approachable. You can contact them even out of their working hours. They are always willing to help you, for example with developing better legal writing skills or explaining material you did not understand.

"Queen Mary is the only campus-based university in the University of London group. This means that you do not have to travel between your lectures or tutorials as all departments are in the same place, next to the student village. The student village itself is a lovely place to live. There is a wi-fi and free internet in the rooms. I want to become a solicitor and for this reason, I plan to study for the LPC next academic year."

Undergraduate Degree Programmes (cont)

STUDENT PROFILE



Ashiseta Metcalfe, UK
3rd Year LLB Student

"I chose Queen Mary because I wanted to study at a top law school where I would be taught by the best. During my time at Queen Mary I have been able to participate in a number of societies that help towards building up the knowledge and experience of working in the legal field. The Law Department boasts a very prominent and vibrant Pro Bono society - of which I have been a member. Pro Bono gives students the chance to participate in legal volunteering schemes with top city law firms and activities can range from fundraising to engaging lectures on legal working life.

"I am also an active member of the Barrister Society (Bar Society) which is an excellent way to meet barristers and develop an idea of what working life as a barrister is like. The Bar society also holds several trips to courts where we get to see the practical implementation of the law. I find that trips like this are a great bonus to the course which is mainly theory based, because it brings the law to life.

"Apart from academic reasons, I decided to come to Queen Mary because I enjoyed the student open day which the law department invited me to. A student led tour afterwards also showed me what the campus looked like and it was a great way to learn and ask questions in an informal setting. I was particularly impressed that Queen Mary is campus based, which gives the place a good community feel. It also helps that everything you need is all in one place, for example the library is just a one minute walk from the law department. The key factor, though, was the people I met; the staff were approachable and made me feel welcome. This is a feature of the law department which continues to impress me throughout my course."

"I chose Queen Mary because I wanted to study at a top law school where I would be taught by the best"



Patrick Abraham, Winner of the Roy Goode Prize for best final year student in 2009

GRADUATE PROFILE



Marelli Massimo, LLB (QM), LLM (Cantab)

Référéndaire at the Court of First Instance of the European Communities

"I took my LLB between 1998-2001. Once at Queen Mary, I found the learning environment very stimulating thanks to inspiring lectures by, and direct contact with, academic staff; frequent tutorials; frequent one-to-one feedback; and individual research support. With regards to the academic programme, the course provided an excellent foundation for a professional career in European law, both in legal practice (at Clifford Chance) and within European institutions (stage at the European Parliament secretariat, and currently as a Référéndaire at the Court of First Instance), with very high quality courses covering both Constitutional and institutional law of the European Union, and the substantive law of the Common Market.

Finally, being in London, I enjoyed the benefits of both campus life (eg sports facilities on campus) and the vast opportunities of a world capital, including stimulating lectures, career talks in the city, and, of course, the West End! Being able to leave home 10 minutes before class and cycle along the canal and through the park to get to the lectures was priceless!



Modules in the School of Law

Alphabetical list of core modules

Administrative Law (Half module)

The module in Administrative Law focuses on the principles of judicial review, the process by which the courts are asked to determine the validity or invalidity of the decisions, actions and inaction of government departments, local councils and other public bodies.

It builds upon foundations established in the first year Public Law module and considers the constitutional justifications for empowering the courts to interfere with the decisions of other (often elected or democratically accountable) bodies. The subject matter is extremely wide. For example, in recent decisions the courts have considered the following: whether prison rules could require prisoners to vacate their cells while they were being searched by the authorities; whether a health authority could close a home in which a small number of severely disabled patients had expected to be able to live indefinitely; whether the government could detain without trial

suspected terrorists who could not be deported to other countries; whether funding could be refused for particular types of medical treatment.

Common Law I (Law of Contract)

The Common Law I module, which forms part of the first year syllabus, aims to introduce students to the rules of English contract law. Topics covered include: how contracts are formed, and the requirements for a legally binding contract; factors which make a contract unenforceable; the effect of attempts to exclude liability for breach of contract; the consequences of a breach of contract; and the legal remedies available for such breach. Through the study of relevant case law and statutes, together with extensive problem-solving exercises in the tutorials, the module develops both a knowledge of the relevant legal principles, and the analytical skills necessary to put that knowledge into practice.

Common Law II (Torts)

In Common Law II (Torts), a considerable part of the module is devoted to the most commonly pleaded cause of action in the common law world, the tort of negligence. You will be introduced to the key principles underpinning the negligence action. You will also examine particular manifestations of negligence, such as negligence giving rise to pure economic loss and pure psychiatric injury, and arising out of a public authority's acts or omissions, to name but a few.

This module also covers other principal torts such as those of private and public nuisance, defamation, and *Rylands v Fletcher*. You will be challenged throughout the module to consider whether the aims and purposes of a compensation-redress system are adequately met by a fault-based regime, the extent (if any) to which behaviour modification should be a legitimate aim of tort law, and the extent (if any) to which some torts may tend toward strict liability.

Criminal law

The criminal law is one of the more formal sources of social control, and in its administration, is probably how most people see and think of justice at work. This module will focus on locating and accounting for the limits of the various kinds of conduct which society at any one time decides that it can, or cannot, tolerate.

It is a constantly changing subject, reflecting the developments in society and changing social attitudes. Module content will, therefore, seek in turn to reflect this aspect of the application of the law. This module aims to provide knowledge and understanding of: the general principles governing criminal liability, including the act and fault requirement; causation and defences; the rules governing individual offences, including those concerned with violence and offences against property; the principles governing liability for the inchoate offences of attempt, incitement and conspiracy; and the principles governing liability as an accomplice.



Alphabetical list of core subjects (cont)

Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

The political scientist Harold Laski wrote that jurisprudence “*is the eye of the law. It gives the law its insight into the environment of which it is the expression. It relates the law to the spirit of the time.*” Jurisprudence explores the origins, nature and functions of law through the perspectives of philosophy and the social sciences. It ranges widely in subject-matter and offers students the opportunity to think through their fundamental assumptions about legal phenomena and about the place of law in modern society. The module aims to introduce students to the most important current and recent approaches in legal theory.

At the end of this module, you should be able to describe a range of major, contrasting approaches to contemporary legal theory. You should also be able to evaluate these approaches and relate them to each other and to practical issues of legal regulation.

Law of EU (Half module)

The study of the institutions and law-making processes of the European Union is introduced in the first year in Public Law. This module builds on that, exploring the enforcement of EU law with a particular emphasis on the use of EU law in the national courts of the Member States.

This module also introduces one of the central preoccupations of EU economic law, namely the removal of barriers to trade within the EU. Finally, the extent to which the Union can claim to be based on the rule of law and to protect fundamental rights is examined.

Law of Property Law I

This module offers an assessment of what it means in law to own land, contrasting freehold and leasehold ownership, and considering co-ownership and the creation and operation of mortgages. In addition, it looks at some of the most important rights

and obligations associated with land (such as easements and restrictive covenants). In examining all these matters, this module is concerned with the manner in which these legal principles affect people in their everyday lives, how they are to be reconciled with the need for ease of conveyance of land, and how property law adapts to social conditions.

Law of Property Law II

Property Law II concerns the law dealing with equity and the law of trusts. You will focus on the principles of equity and trusts law, specifically: the nature of equity; the three certainties in the creation of express trusts; the beneficiary principle; the constitution of express trusts; the duties of trustees; breach of trust; resulting trusts; constructive trusts; trusts of the home; liability for dishonest assistance and knowing receipt; tracing actions and proprietary remedies.

Students are required to understand, and critically assess the application of these principles to factual circumstances. This includes the manner in which these principles affect people in their everyday lives, how they can be reconciled with the principles governing the creation of express trusts, the imposition of trusts by law, and how equity and trusts law adapt to changing social conditions.

Public Law

The Public Law module explores the modern UK constitution from a legal perspective. You will examine the main institutional structures (Parliament, the Executive and the courts) and processes of the constitution (such as law-making and adjudication). Key principles of the UK constitution, such as the rule of law, parliamentary sovereignty and the increasingly important principle of the separation of powers, are important guides.

The constitutional 'architecture' of the UK has changed significantly since 1997. These developments include the devolution of power to Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, major reforms to the Office of the Lord Chancellor, the creation of a UK

Supreme Court and new ways of appointing judges. Arguably the most significant of recent developments is the Human Rights Act 1998. The UK is a member of the European Union, and so the module also looks at the institutions and law-making processes of the EU.

Commercial and Consumer Law

The objectives of this module are twofold. Firstly, to give you a good grounding in the main principles of two of the key components of commercial law; namely, the law of sale and the law of agency; secondly, to introduce you to a topic of growing importance, the law of consumer credit.

This module aims to build on skills which will already have been acquired during the study of other subjects, in particular, contract and property law. It aims to refine and develop your analytical skills, including the techniques of statutory interpretation and construction. In many ways commercial and consumer law is an adaptation and application of the traditional core subjects.

Company Law

The company (identifiable in England by the lettering “Ltd.” or “PLC” after its name) is the principal actor in commerce and industry. It is the subject of national and international business law. The law relating to the company and its various forms is the primary focus of this module.

The company is an artificial person whose creation, control, management and, ultimately, death are governed by law. The challenge to the law is to ensure that it reflects commercial demands and realities at all these stages, for example by allowing initiative (via investment), protecting investment, allowing management its proper role, and securing the legitimate expectations of creditors and others dealing with the company.

Alphabetical list of optional subjects

The interest for the student is to see whether and how the law responds, and whether it can strike an appropriate balance between so many different and often conflicting interests - shareholders, managers, creditors, trading partners, employees. It is with these questions in mind that the module examines the nature and formation of companies; their dealings with third parties; the rights and duties of the shareholders; the obligations of management; the importance attached to the capital represented by the company's shares; the alternative form of capital raised by borrowings and special issues raised by secured borrowings, and some of the main aspects of corporate insolvency.

Comparative Law: Asian and African Legal Systems

This module provides an introduction to the basic structures of Asian and African legal systems in pre-modern, modern and post modern settings.

Setting our study within a legal pluralist context, students study the subject through an exploration of what 'law' has meant in the Western tradition, and how this compares to the understandings in other traditions. The module specifically focuses on four traditions, viz. the Hindu, Islamic, African, and Chinese. Students examine how these systems change over time - before, during and after contact with Western ideas of law. Within this larger context students also focus on the legal systems of particular states that are based on multiple influences.

Competition Law

The aim of this module is to teach the basic provisions of EC and UK Competition Law; to study the law in its economic and market context; and to consider particular business phenomena – monopoly, distribution agreements, cartels and mergers between firms.

You will acquire a very important knowledge and understanding of the way in which the law is (and can be) used to regulate the

operation of markets, including unilateral and collective behaviour of firms. You will also have the opportunity to study basic and important economic concepts (vital to anyone who aims to enter commercial practice in general and competition law practice in particular), and to develop skills on how to handle the application of these concepts.

Criminology

Criminology is an interdisciplinary study which draws on law, the social sciences and history in an exploration of crime and related public policy. Some British institutions prefer to call these studies "criminal justice" to indicate their comprehensiveness, and to distinguish them from a largely social science based criminology; this is also a common practice in the United States.

You will be introduced to a range of sample topics. The selection is intended to provide an overview of the subject, and assist those who wish to choose issues for more detailed individual study. The first term examines various elements of criminal justice, from the definition of crime, the problem of anti-social behaviour and the collection of criminal statistics, through policing, prosecution and punishment. The second term builds on this knowledge and additionally considers various theoretical approaches to crime and punishment. Topics include the nature of theories, the "underclass" and the young and female offender. We also consider the role of the victim in the criminal justice system.

Cyberspace Law

This module aims to address the key policy, regulatory and transactional issues raised by the internet, eCommerce and other services and applications enabled by the internet. The borderless nature of the internet and the possibility to transmit information quickly on a global basis has raised difficult questions of state jurisdiction, regulation and structuring commercial activities online, which this module will explore in depth. The subject-matter of this module affects many different areas of law (contract, intellectual property protection, privacy, content regulation,

criminal law, competition law, administrative law) and is therefore a pervasive theme, which lawyers cannot ignore. The module is divided into two parts: the first half focusing on policy and regulatory issues; the second on the legal and practical aspects of eCommerce. The module is therefore aimed both at students wishing to specialise in technology/intellectual property law and at students with interests in other subjects (such as human rights, media law, administrative law or commercial law).

Democracy and Justice Law (Half module)

Democratic government is commonly assumed to be essential to a just legal system. But is that assumption always correct? Do our traditions of active and vigorous legislation, zealous litigation, and professional lawyering guarantee justice? Are there ways in which they wholly undermine justice? What about public discourse, arts or the media? Do they always promote the kind of open, free society in which law and justice thrive? These questions receive sharp scrutiny in the writings of Plato. In this module, we examine how some classic ideas about justice and democracy, have shaped law and society for centuries.

Ethnic minorities and the Law

This module introduces students to key issues for ethnic minorities and the law. With the UK as the focus, it aims to acquaint students to the essential building blocks of diaspora formation and its legal implications, while equipping them with critical interdisciplinary tools with which to analyse the discourses around these problems. We select and examine conceptual and substantive issues including assimilation, integration and pluralism; ethnicity; legal pluralism; immigration; family relations; education; blasphemy and religious hatred; mental health; discrimination; and criminalisation.

Alphabetical list of optional subjects (cont)

European Comparative Law

This module will describe the key features of modern European legal systems and demonstrate the similarities and differences between the European legal systems. You will be encouraged to critically assess where harmonisation needs to be stimulated, and where differences can or should remain. The module will also demonstrate the relationship between the European legal systems and their general principles with the development of the law of the European Union. You will have the opportunity to reflect on your own solutions and the manner in which they are reached.

EU Justice and Home Affairs

This module will look at EU law and policy in the area of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA). This covers immigration and asylum law, as well as criminal law and procedure, police cooperation and judicial co-operation in criminal matters. Developments in JHA in a socio-economic and political context will also be examined, along with the impact on the protection of fundamental rights and transformation of the EU from an economic to a political Union.

Family Law

Family law is constantly changing as different demands are made of it, both by individual members of families and by society as a whole. The law sometimes reflects, and sometimes lags behind, changing social conditions, and scientific changes. This module traces these changes and deals with the problems that they pose for the law. Following the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into English law in October 2000, Family law cannot look at English law in isolation and a full consideration of those developments will be taken into account.

Intellectual Property

This module is concerned with the legal protection offered to inventions and creative works – from new forms of medicine and computer software, to films and sculptures. Recently, intellectual property law has developed rapidly and has assumed increased cultural and commercial significance. As new forms of creativity arise, intellectual property law must be adjusted to accommodate them. Amongst other things, for example, we will examine controversies concerning the scope of protection available for biotechnological inventions and Internet works.

The law in this field is based on statutes and the module is intended to give students confidence in interpreting legislation. There is also a large body of fascinating case law. Its fascination resides not only in our familiarity with the people and subject matter involved, but also in the tensions revealed between creators, competitors and the general public.

Intellectual property law touches upon a number of other areas of law – personal property law, equity, contract law, European law, criminal law, torts and human rights, for example. It is, therefore, recommended for third year students, who will be able to apply their existing knowledge of these subjects. Students of intellectual property should be able to work independently and will consult specialist journals and reports during their studies.

International Commercial Transactions

International Commercial Transactions (ICT) will be a core module for all students with an interest in international commercial law and international legal practice. The objective is to familiarise you with the key contracts in international commerce. This module covers the fundamental characteristics of international contracts for the sale of goods, and to a lesser extent, the key ancillary contracts for the financing of trading activities, transportation of goods to their

place of destination and insurance of the cargo.

When traders sell or buy goods or commodities on the international markets, that transaction is composed not of one, but of several contracts: the goods are sold under a contract of sale, transported under a contract of carriage, insured under a policy of insurance, and frequently financed through a letter of credit. The purpose of this module is to examine the regulation of each of these contracts under international law and standards. There will also be an emphasis on the practical problems which arise in the international commercial arena.

International Environmental Law

This module will introduce you to the role of international and national law in resolving environmental disputes and protecting the environment at a global and regional level. It will also give you an understanding of the international legal system and international law-making as it relates to environmental matters; and critical skills in assessing the effectiveness of international regulation of environmental issues. This module does not aim to give comprehensive coverage of the subject, but concentrates on a representative range of selected topics of international environmental law.

International Human Rights

The demand for international human rights law is growing, and demand far exceeds supply. This International Human Rights Law module aims to provide you with a unique and thorough practical and theoretical understanding of the subject. You will also examine the effectiveness of the United Nations system of human rights protection as well as the European, African and Inter-American systems.

Internet Regulation (Half module)

This module aims to address the major policy and regulatory issues raised by the major services and applications utilised over the Internet. The borderless nature of the Internet and the possibility to transmit information quickly on a global basis has raised difficult questions of state jurisdiction and regulation which you will explore.

Internet regulation affects many different areas of law (IP protection, privacy, content regulation, criminal law, competition law) and is therefore something which lawyers cannot afford to ignore. This module is aimed both at students with an interest in technology/IP law, as well as those studying other regulatory subjects who are interested in considering Internet-related aspects. The subject of Internet regulation will be taught from a policy perspective (rather than a transactional perspective).

Labour Law

This module deals with the law governing the employment relationship, and is structured around the different levels at which employment is regulated. It uses specific topics to illuminate how systems of domestic common law (like the common law of the contract of employment), domestic statutory law (like the statutory right not to be unfairly dismissed), supra-national law (like that of the EU) and inter-governmental international law (like that emanating from the Council of Europe, particularly the ECHR) structures working lives (and life more generally).

This approach facilitates an imaginative and contextual analysis of law. Rigour in legal reasoning is necessary, but you will also need to think creatively about the legal tools studied from a range of evaluative and critical perspectives. So the aim is, not only for you to gain insight into the substance and the mechanisms of labour law, but to have an understanding of how these interact with social, economic and political developments. At the end of the module, you should be in a position to: give an accurate account of the essential features of the topics covered;

evaluate the rules studied on their own terms, for example, for clarity, consistency and coherence; relate legal rules to experience in practice, considering the impact of the law on working life and its function in society more generally; analyse the thinking that underlies different regulatory interventions; and suggest ways that the law might be improved.

Law and Globalisation: Companies, International Trade and Human Rights

Debate about globalization is often polarized, with both sides making strong claims to knowing the truth. This module seeks to examine why this has happened and to investigate the realities underlying the claims. The system is based on law at various levels; domestic regional and international as well as the activities of international organisations (such as WTO, World Bank and IMF), established under international law.

Law and Government (Half module)

Three legal codes predominate in the modern world - common law, civil law and Sharia (Islamic law). Loosely following Max Weber's analysis of authority, this module examines each of the three great systems of law and the structures of governance within which they operate.

Law and Government in the USA (Half module)

From its earliest days, the Supreme Court has forged an independent path, constantly placing itself in the forefront of political controversies, decisively shaping the destiny of the nation, and often adjudicating disputes a good decade or two before they have arisen in other nations. This module examines the written constitution of the United States as a federally structured nation, with a focus on the constitutionalisation of federal power and of individual rights. Issues such as terrorism, privacy, and abortion are also examined in order to understand the distinct features of the American approach to law and

government. Emphasis is placed on techniques of textual interpretation, including historical context and questions of textual ambiguity and 'silence'. We shall examine some of the dominant theories of interpretation, including originalism, contextualism, legal realism, textual deconstruction, liberalism, paternalism and communitarianism.

Law and Literature: Justice in Crisis (Half module)

Few artists match William Shakespeare in exhibiting the transition of European civilisation from pre-modern to modern forms of law, politics, economics and social relations. Fundamental questions about how law and justice are promoted, or destroyed, emerge through seemingly irreconcilable conflicts that have scarcely been resolved in our own day. In this 15-credit module, we spend one term examining plays pervasively structured by legal arrangements – master-servant, husband-wife, native-alien, parent-child, monarch-parliament, buyer-seller. All confront fraught transitions from pre-modern to early modern forms. Those fundamentally legal relationships fuel character and action, even where no conventionally legal norm or procedure is at issue.

Law and Literature: The Foundations of Law

(Half module)

One hallmark of Western modernity is perpetual crises about the legitimacy with which power is exerted over law. With William Shakespeare, a literary tradition emerges not to systematise, but to problematise the discourses used to assert the legitimacy with which control over law and government is exercised. Basic notions of 'right', 'duty', 'justice' and 'power' combine in discrete, but always encumbered ways, to generate a variety of legitimating discourses. Whilst legal scholars' interest in Shakespeare has often focused on conventional legal rules and procedures, Shakespeare also explores the conditions for the very possibility of a legal system. What is the 'rule of law'? What is required for law or

Alphabetical list of optional subjects (cont)

justice to prevail? What undermines them? This module examines, through literature, the claims by which law is declared to be legitimately or illegitimately founded.

Law and Medical Ethics

This module introduces students to substantive questions of legal regulation of medicine and scientific advances. Dilemmas of medical practice, ethical dilemmas and their legal consequences are the main focus of discussion. It will also deepen your ability to analyse medical law, as well as enable you to apply ethical reasoning to legal and medical dilemmas. You will examine the regulation of medical treatment, with particular emphasis on the ethical issues raised by new technologies and medical advances.

Law of Evidence

The Law of Evidence examines the rules that govern the proof of facts in courts of criminal law. The Anglo-American mode of trial is adversarial and the English law of evidence reflects this, though English law cannot be looked at in isolation. Article 6 of the Convention provides the right to a fair trial and Article 6.3 states minimum procedural requirements in a criminal trial. We must therefore question whether the current rules of evidence are “convention compliant” and highlight possible challenges under the Human Rights Act 1998. You will examine these themes throughout this module.

Law, Justice and Ethics

(Half module)

What makes a just act? What makes a just person? What makes a just law? What makes a just society? These questions are as old as humanity itself. Many more could be added: Is law just a bundle of institutions, rules and procedures? Is law just something that happens in legislatures, courtrooms or prisons? How should law balance individual and collective interests? Should all individuals be equal under law? Is there a ‘higher’ law, ‘above’ human law? Should any laws be disobeyed? If so, what is it? How can

we know it? What relationships exist between law and politics, morals, religion or culture? Christianity and Islam, secularism and democracy, liberalism and collectivism - some of the most diverse traditions have posed those questions, and trace them back to ancient Greek thought. In this module, we consider some of the classical ideas about justice as developed by Aristotle, which have continued to shape law and society for over two thousand years.

Media Law

Media law is the study of the regulation of the media, whether in traditional print form, the broadcast media, or in the online arena. Increasingly, media regulations must be, and are being, adapted to take account of new technological developments as the dividing line between online media and traditional forms becomes less pronounced.

This module is a study in how the media is regulated. Primarily we will be using English law as our starting point, with cross-jurisdictional comparisons being discussed as and where appropriate. However the module is thematic in nature, and English law should be considered as a case study exploring how certain themes may arise and be dealt with in practice.

In addition to considering how the general law applies to the media, we will also consider sector-specific regulation (televisual broadcasting, advertising), as well as extralegal measures such as the voluntary codes of conduct for print content administered by the Press Complaints Commission and the Advertising Standards Authority.

Origins of Western Legal Tradition

The module seeks to familiarise students with the legal materials and legal culture of Europe in the period between c. 1050 and c. 1350, to give them the skills to analyse and comprehend distinctive legal sources. It seeks to encourage students to read from a

wide range of secondary materials, to evaluate rival historical interpretations, and to formulate and articulate their own views.

There are two branches of the ‘Western Legal tradition’ - the English common law and the continental ‘civil law.’ This module seeks to introduce students to the basic origins of both of these legal systems. It examines the growth of the central common law courts in England particularly from the 1160s onwards, looking at the structure of the courts, the nature of litigation in them, and the forms of proof used. It also examines the rediscovery of Roman law in the second half of the eleventh century, and the development of a new legal science, or *ius commune*, in European universities by the Glossators and Commentators. The module also looks at the developments of new ideas on public law, developed by Canon and Civil lawyers.

Public International Law

The aim of this module is to introduce students to the fundamental principles of Public International Law as well as its core structures. The module considers a number of key inter-related questions: In particular, what is international law and why does it matter? To who are international obligations addressed? What are the sources, techniques, and methods of law creation and enforcement in the international legal order? The module is designed to make you think critically about the structure of the international legal order and its relevance to contemporary problems, such as protection of the environment, responsibility for war crimes, the legal framework regulating the exploitation of sea resources, state succession and related issues. The module emphasizes the inter-play between law and politics, and is designed to appeal to law students as well as those taking modules in politics and international relations.

Revenue Law

Why study revenue law? There are a number of reasons. First, those of you thinking of becoming solicitors or barristers will need to understand the basics of taxation and tax

concepts. Choosing this option will help you in your future careers. Second, those of you thinking of working in a UK or international business environment will need a general understanding of tax and taxation issues. All property and investment decisions have a tax implication. This course will help you to spot those issues and understand the basics. Third, tax is a significant career in its own right – whether working at an accounting firm, at the Bar or in a solicitor’s practice, all business transactions have to be vetted by the tax partner/barrister or tax department. Those of you interested in commercial litigation may not be aware that some of the biggest litigation currently ongoing in the UK involves tax matters. Fourth, taking the Revenue Law option now may save you personally lots of tax in the future – we all have to pay tax – so it’s good to know the basics.

The Revenue law module changes from year to year depending on what topics are ‘hot’ or of interest because of recent case law or legislative amendments, or the publication of policy documents. Consequently, the module description above is merely an example of the type of classes you will be involved in on the Revenue Law option.

Sentencing and Penal Policy Law

The broad aims of the module are to consider why we send offenders to prison. What alternatives are there? How should judicial sentencing powers be structured? Questions such as these regularly confront those responsible for criminal justice in this country. Sentencing and Penal Policy attempts to consider, if not to answer, these questions and, in so doing, aims to provide a critical examination of important aspects of the criminal justice system including: the sentencing process and its rationales, and the treatment of mentally disordered, female and young offenders. We then move on to consider penal policy and the use of custody. This involves an analysis of expansionism, reductionism and abolitionism. Then we consider how we deal with the concept of

dangerousness. Prisoners rights are considered along with the values of prison privatisation. Finally an exploration of imprisonment without trial is seen alongside global trends in penal policy.

The Law of Finance

On this module, you can study the Law of Finance at the undergraduate level comprehensively for the first time in the UK. The module is organised around Prof Hudson’s textbook /The Law of Finance/ which was written specifically so that this module could be taught. It covers all of the main aspects of financial law, regulation and practice, including a discussion of the likely effects of the global financial crisis.

Reassuringly, final year undergraduate students will already know a large number of the legal concepts which underpin the law of finance: what is required is to apply those concepts to the context of financial markets, to analyse the applicable financial regulations, and to analyse the key legal issues which arise in financial markets. Thus concepts of criminal law, contract law, tort law, property law and equity will be applied to the financial context generally, and to four principal forms of financial market activity in particular: banking, lending, securities markets (especially shares and bonds) and derivatives markets. This module will analyse the key principles of UK financial regulation as implemented by the Financial Services Authority within the remit created by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as well as the key provisions and heads of liability created by that Act. We shall consider the standard market documentation used in many markets and identify specific legal problems arising from it.

An important part of this module is to consider the social context of finance law. In particular we shall analyse the global financial crisis of 2007 /et seq./, and consider the likely future litigation to arise from that crisis. This module will therefore be both theoretical and very practical. Students will be encouraged to conduct original research into legal and regulatory issues surrounding

financial activity, for which many of the sources are only available on-line and for which many others are available in the extensive QM library collection on finance law.

United Kingdom Human Rights Law

In the first semester, the emphasis will be on procedural aspects of protection including a detailed study of the implementation and operation of the Human Rights Act 1998. In the second semester, the focus will shift to substantive human rights law. We shall explore in detail the protection of fundamental human rights such as the right to life, the right to freedom of expression and the right to respect for private life.

Use of Force in International Law

The aim of this module is to introduce students to the principles of international law regulating the use of force as well as the conduct of armed conflict. The principle prohibiting the use of force is widely regarded as the most fundamental commitment in the United Nations Charter. Two exceptions to the basic prohibition were nevertheless provided for. States were permitted to use force in self defence, and the Security Council was also expressly authorised by the Charter to use force where this was necessary to maintain international peace and security. The exact scope of the prohibition and the exceptions thereto, has however been the subject matter of intense controversy and differing interpretations by states as well as academic writers.

Entry requirements, Bursaries and Tuition fees

Open Days - come and visit the Department of Law

We regularly have open days throughout the application period (generally from November to March). Open days in the Department of Law are on an invitation basis only to students who have received offers from us. The College also has general open days for both applicants and non applicants. Find out more online at <http://qmul.ac.uk/visitus/opendays/>

A/AS-levels

Tariff/Grades Requirement:

AAA GCE A-Level

BA Law and Politics: AAB GCE A-Level

Additional Information

GCE AS-Level acceptable only when combined with other qualifications. 2.1 Honours Degree (or equivalent) for two-year senior status LLB

Excluded subjects

General Studies and Critical Thinking

LNAT

Queen Mary does not currently require applicants for undergraduate Law courses to sit the LNAT test. The academic and other information our applicants provide enables us to make our selection and ensure we admit candidates from all backgrounds and meet our commitment to widening participation. We regularly review our position on LNAT, and our admissions policy may change in the future

International Baccalaureate

Acceptability

Acceptable on its own and combined with other qualifications

Subjects and grades required

36 points overall and at least 6,6,6 at Higher Level

European Baccalaureate

Acceptability

Acceptable on its own and combined with other qualifications
80-85 per cent

Irish Leaving Certificate

Acceptability

Acceptable on its own and combined with other qualifications AAAAB

Scottish Advanced Highers

Acceptability

Acceptable on its own and combined with other qualifications AAB

Other Qualifications

The College welcomes applications from those holding qualifications not listed above. Staff in the Admissions and Recruitment Office will be happy to advise you as to the acceptability of your qualification

European and International Qualifications

The University accepts a wide range of EU and International qualifications, for information please contact the Admissions Office, or visit: <http://www.law.qmul.ac.uk/admissions/>

Access to HE and Foundation Courses

We generally have a different procedure for selecting students who live in the UK and who are gaining entrance on the basis of an Access or Foundation course (other than the Queen Mary International Foundation Programme). We hold all such applications (except those for which there are compelling grounds to decline). In February/March, we compile a shortlist, take up second references, and invite shortlisted applicants for interviews. We may also ask students we interview to submit a short essay on a specified subject which they may be asked to discuss in the interview. We also ask candidates to submit up to two samples of marked coursework. Offers are made on the basis of the information supplied at the time of interview and are conditional on completing the course, with an overall distinction.

Bursaries

The School of Law offers a number of undergraduate bursaries (scholarships) in recognition of academic potential and excellence. The bursaries we offer are usually worth £1000 per year. All new undergraduates can apply for a bursary when they enrol in September. Students on joint honours degree programmes and those on the Senior Status LLB may also apply. School of Law bursaries are awarded on the basis of academic excellence and potential. Applicants normally submit a 300 word statement. The bursaries are renewed annually subject to good progress by the scholar and at the discretion of the Bursaries Committee.

For more information:

email: law-reception@qmul.ac.uk

Tel: + 44 (0)20 7882 3282

How to apply

All applications should be made through UCAS. Visit www.ucas.com for more information.

Application deadlines

All applications from Home and EU students should be made before 15 January 2010 to guarantee equal academic consideration. The official UCAS deadline for applications from overseas candidates is 30 June 2010. However, due to intense competition for places we would encourage candidates to apply as early as possible, ideally before the 15 January 2010. Applications received after this date will be treated on a case by case basis, depending on availability.

Tuition fees

For up-to-date information on fees, visit www.qmul.ac.uk/tuitionfees

Queen Mary, University of London

One of the UK's leading research-focused universities, Queen Mary, University of London is an inspiring place to work and study

Among the three largest of the colleges of the University of London, Queen Mary's 3,000 staff deliver world class degree programmes and research across a wide range of subjects in Humanities, Social Sciences and Laws, in Medicine and Dentistry and in Science and Engineering.

With a budget of over £220 million per annum and a yearly economic impact on the UK economy of over £600 million, Queen Mary offers a vibrant and intellectually stimulating environment to its 15,000 students.

In the *Guardian University Guide 2008* Queen Mary is described as one of the best institutions for student employability.

In the 2008 National Students' Survey, overall student satisfaction was good (74.4%). The levels of satisfaction experienced by students of English and Drama, Geography, Economics, Maths, Electronic Engineering, History, Law, (96%), Modern Languages and Physics was particularly high, far exceeding the national average.

All of our academic staff are engaged in valuable research – bringing benefits to their chosen field of expertise, as well as the students with whom they share the fruit of their knowledge.

A university is, by its very essence, a place dedicated to learning, and everything we do reflects that reality. This focus enables staff and students alike to realise their full potential. For each generation of students, this means being well-prepared for future success; and for staff, being supported in their valuable and ongoing research activity.

As a member of the 1994 Group of research-focused universities, Queen Mary has made a strategic commitment to the highest quality of research. Indeed, we believe that a vibrant research environment means that our students have access to the world's leading experts in their chosen subjects.

We have invested in this principle through a systematic programme of recruiting to Queen Mary the best academic staff in their disciplines from around the world. We are interested in academics at the peak of their careers who have made a substantial commitment to their field, as well as those who show promise. This creates an inspiring and dynamic atmosphere designed to intellectually awaken undergraduates in their first in-depth study of their chosen field.



Queen Mary, University of London (cont)

Queen Mary has been ranked in the top 10 per cent of universities in the UK by an official government assessment. **The Research Assessment Exercise**, the latest results of which were published in December 2008 confirm, Queen Mary's place in the very top group of universities. According to tables published in the *Times Higher Education Supplement*, Queen Mary has been ranked 13th in the country out of 132 institutions. The School of Law is in the top 10 in the UK.

The Guardian places Queen Mary even higher, 11th out of 132 in the UK. The *Times Higher Education* commented "the biggest star among the research-intensive institutions was Queen Mary, University of London."

Queen Mary is ranked ahead of many other leading universities, including Kings College London, Bristol, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham, Southampton, Liverpool and Newcastle.



International outlook

Queen Mary has many active collaborative partnerships, these form an integral part of our international strategy. The rise in importance of countries such as China, India and Pakistan in scientific, technical and medical research, teaching and industrial development presents some exciting opportunities.

Furthermore, twenty per cent of our students are from overseas, representing more than 100 countries, so we are a truly multicultural community. We have links with a variety of international institutions, and exchanges are available to the United States and many European countries.



London

Part of The University of London

Although the size and the range of subjects covered by Queen Mary gives it all the characteristics and facilities of a university in its own right, it is also part of the federal University of London, a wide-ranging body comprising over 30 institutes. Together, these make it the largest and most diverse university in the country. It also means that, although Queen Mary is a self-governing institution, our students are able to take advantage of the wide and varied facilities provided by the University of London.

Students of Queen Mary are also automatically members of the University of London Union (ULU), which is among the most active and lively in the country.

An exciting and dynamic location

Queen Mary is in east London, one of the city's most vibrant areas, with a rich history and an exciting future.

Queen Mary's locations span London's diverse districts. Two of our four campuses are in east London, in the Borough of Tower Hamlets between The City and Canary Wharf, a multicultural and socially diverse area that is one of the most rapidly developing parts of London.

Our other campuses are in central London: at Charterhouse Square and Barts Hospital, on the edge of the City of London, the key financial district, one of the two campuses of Barts and The London Medical School; and at Lincoln's Inn Fields, in London's Legal District, the home for our Graduate School of Law and the world-famous Centre for Commercial Law Studies.

London 2012 and the Thames Gateway

East London is witnessing numerous exciting regeneration projects, including the building of London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games facilities. We will be involved on multiple levels with the Games. From offering 1,000 residential rooms and making dental care available to Olympic/Paralympic officials, to providing skilled teams of keen student volunteers.





Queen Mary
University of London

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For further information contact:
School of Law
Queen Mary, University of London
Mile End Road
London
E1 4NS
Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 3282
Fax: +44 (0)20 8981 8733
email: law-reception@qmul.ac.uk
www.law.qmul.ac.uk

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