

# Αρχαίο Ελληνικό Δίκαιο

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## METADATA

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### Abstract

The book starts with the notions of law and justice in Homeric society, and continues with the origins of written law, focusing on the motives and purposes that led to the creation of the first written laws, and to the terms used for legal norms. The chapter on the law of Sparta studies the Lycurgan legislation, the established authorities, the categories of status (citizens, perioikoi, hilots and slaves), the administration of justice and the provisions of civil law. The study of the law of Gortyn focuses on magistrates and other authorities, personal status, inheritance, administration of justice and torts. The following chapters examine thoroughly the law of classical Athens, starting with the evolution of law-making from the first legislators to the legislative activity of the Assembly and to the establishment of a new procedure in 403/2, as well as the graphe paranomon. As far as the administration of justice is concerned, the focus

is on the stages of procedure at the courts of Heliiaia, on the limited capacity of other boards, and on the procedure of arbitration. After that personal status (citizens, women, aliens, metics, slaves), family law (marriage, dowry, parent-child relations, adoption and guardianship), are analysed as well as their inheritance (intestate and testamentary succession). The analysis of the law of property refers to the different categories of property, to the ways of acquisition, and to the restrictions on property, whereas the part on the law of transactions focuses on sale, lease, and loan. The next chapters examine the law of homicide (procedures, different categories of homicide), and the laws concerning crimes and torts against personality, family, and property). The final chapter studies the control of magistrates (before, during and after tenure), political crime (laws on treason, tyranny, subversion of the regime, and procedures in court).

