

Second stage

First lecture : Nature of constitutional law

In this lecture you are going to get entrance to the concept of law in general and the term of constitution that used in three different senses

∩: used to denote the collection of rules which establish and regulate the government of a country

∪: to mean a document having a special legal sanctity

∩: the fundamental law of a state establishing the basic principles and forms of society

Universal phenomenon :

Nearly every state has its constitutional which may be of one kind or another or an aggregate of rules these rules forms its constitution

Essence of constitutional rules :

These rules may be written or unwritten , they are not merely formal legal rules but they reflect the will , interest and aspirations of the dominant social and political force

Changing law : as a reflection of changing society a constitution change may be brought about through an amendment or abrogation , the constitutional standards change is an each social or political change

Fundamental Law:

The constitution of a state constitute the fundamental law of the land it is supreme law in the country no act whether executive , judicial or legislative , contrary to the constitution can't stand

Lecture 2

Sources of constitutional law : in this lecture you are going to learn the main sources of constitutional law their definitions and their main effect role of making the constitution they could be as following:

- 1- **Legislation :** law made by the legislature are the first and foremost source of the constitution for example rules for elections in certain countries which have no written constitution laws are part of the constitution in Britain for example the Magna Carta
- 2- **Judicial interpretation :** in certain countries courts and judges are empowered to interpret the law and constitution too, it's importance the interpretation which usually takes the form of a decision will be binding to all the states organs
- 3- **Conventions:** a mixture of rules based on custom and expediency to supplement the legal frame work of the constitution

conventions arise from two main sources :

- 1- A course of conduct may continue over along period
- 2- People may agree among themselves to adopt a particular rule of conduct

Lecture ३

Making of the constitution

In this lecture you are going to learn the reasons and strategies of making law and the requirement of social life of economic and political needs such as

Emergence of new state : a newly emergent state requires constitution which will define it's nature ,goals and structure

Change of political regime by a revolution or a coup is usually followed by change of constitution

Constituent power : a person holding political power may make a constitution which defines the procedures under various organs of the state

A committee composed of number of persons ruling the country as a result of revolution or a coup may draw up a constitution

An assembly elected by people maybe assigned with the task of making the constitution [framing and adopting]