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Columbia law course guide

CUIT Canvas FAQs page can be accessed here . CTL Support Helpline is available at 212-854-9058, staffed by knowledgeable educational technologists. CTL Staff members who support Law Faculty include Andrew Flatgard, Learning Designer and 212-854-1851. General Support Information on CourseWorks (Canvas) can be found here: . For more assistance, visit the CTL Faculty Support Lab in Butler Library Room 204. The schedule for training faculty on Canvas usage is available at this link: . To access additional features, click on Settings and then Navigation features can be dragged from the bottom list to activate them. See the Training and Support Resources section for more assistance. Many other features and tools are available besides the default ones listed. Course Materials for most Law School courses posted in Fall 2018 and Spring 2018 semesters were on Canvas, while Fall 2019 courses can use imported course materials within Canvas. For older course materials, a different method is required. According to CUIT Canvas FAQ, there are two methods for migrating course content from previous semesters: Migrating Content from a previous Canvas course site (most common) or Migrating content from a course hosted in Sakai into a Canvas course (less common). CourseWorks is the University's learning management system used by over 3,000 courses. The CourseWorks Canvas system was introduced for Law School courses starting with Fall 2018 semester, replacing the Sakai platform previously used at the Law School since Spring 2015. To log in to CourseWorks, go directly to the CourseWorks page at: or use your UNI username and password. A link is also available on the Columbia.edu home page main menu. If you don't know your UNI for CourseWorks, visit this website: or call CUIT Service Desk at If you need help with a Lawnet issue, call (212) 854-1370 or email help@law.columbia.edu. For emails, use the "Announcements" tool or the "Mailtool". The CUIT Communications Strategies FAQ is available on the website. To post your syllabus, go to the "Files" section and create a folder with the title "Syllabus" then upload a file. You can also contact help@law.columbia.edu or call (212) 854-2400 to request that your class sessions be recorded. When requesting a recording, provide your L-number, section number and course title, as well as the desired start and end times. You can also specify what should be recorded (audio-only, audio+presentation, etc.). Please note that recordings are automated and will begin and end at the exact times provided. Avoid side conversations during the recording time. The Law School participates in the Copyright Clearance Center program for using copyrighted materials in CourseWorks. For technical assistance, contact help@law.columbia.edu or call (212) 854-1370. The IT Helpdesk is open Monday to Friday from 9am to 6pm and Tuesday to Thursday from 10:30am to 6:30pm. The Center for Gender & Sexuality Law at Columbia University believes that education should be accessible to everyone, which is why they make syllabi for various courses related to gender, sexuality, civil rights, and social justice available to the public. These courses include Critical Legal Thought, Gender Justice, and Social Justice Advocacy, among others. The university is also home to the Institute for Research on Women, Gender, and Sexuality, and the Department of African American and African Diaspora Studies, which offer additional courses, events, and programs on related topics. Professor Katherine Franke has taught numerous courses at Columbia Law School, including Queer Theory Workshop, Legalizing Social Movements, and Feminist Legal Theory. For those interested in obtaining syllabi or materials for these courses, they can contact the Assistant Director for the Center for Gender & Sexuality Law. Columbia Law School offers a wide range of courses that can be accessed through their course search directory, and students can leverage the benefits of a world-class institution during their three years at the school, connecting their studies to real-world practice and participating in clinics and other community-based programs. Legal Education at Its Core The law school offers simulations, policy labs, and public service opportunities for hands-on experience in practical settings. Connect with top faculty experts and mentors who are renowned scholars and practitioners tackling real-world challenges. Explore a global society through the classroom and clinical settings where you will develop critical thinking and responsible law practices. Prepare to succeed as a practicing lawyer by graduation with essential tools and experience in today's fast-paced, globalized world. Key Foundations of Law School Curriculum - Year 1: Establish a solid foundation in legal concepts, reasoning, and analysis through the First-Year Foundation Curriculum. - Years 2 & 3: Dive deeper into core subjects such as Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, and Criminal Law to develop a comprehensive understanding of law practices. Additional Highlights - Explore various extracurricular opportunities like moot court participation for honing your legal skills. - Stay updated with the roadmap for each year, from academic milestones to career development, ensuring you make the most out of your time in law school. Legal Foundations and Methodologies ####First-Year Curriculum At Columbia Law School, first-year students take two required courses: Legal Methods I and II. These courses provide a comprehensive introduction to the legal system and case analysis. Students also have the opportunity to choose from various elective courses in their second year. ####Workshops and Research The school offers intensive workshops for research, writing, and analytical skills necessary for legal practice. These workshops cover topics such as appellate advocacy and focus on developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills. ####Core Subjects Property law, torts, and other core subjects are also offered at Columbia Law School. The property course explores the history and theory of ownership, government regulation, and allocation and development of resources. In contrast, tort law focuses on common-law doctrines and assigns duties of care and liability for noncontractual wrongs. ####Electives and J-Term First-year students can choose from a range of elective courses that focus on various aspects of the law, such as commercial law, corporate law, gender and sexuality law, health care, human rights, legal history, national history, social justice, taxation, and more. Additionally, Columbia Law School offers January Term courses, which provide an opportunity for students to explore cutting-edge legal topics in a condensed one-week format. Columbia Law School's curriculum is designed by full-time faculty to be pedagogically innovative and offer experiential learning opportunities. Courses cover topics such as bioethics mediation, conflict resolution, financial methods for lawyers, social justice advocacy, and the technology, business, law, and policy of AI. Students must complete required courses and also participate in various programs that provide hands-on experience. The school offers a range of resources to support students' academic and career development. The course guide provides information on curriculum, special programs, law journals, and experiential learning opportunities. Students can also explore roadmaps for the 2L and 3L years, which outline every academic, career development, and student milestone. Columbia Law School encourages students to incorporate public interest and public service into their academic program and career. The school offers various opportunities for students to engage with these interests, including moot court applications, leadership positions, litigation and dispute resolution, law of the workplace, social justice and human rights, and structural change in public education. The school also offers a full-semester program that brings together graduate and professional students from around the country to study and gain hands-on experience in improving educational equity. Additionally, the school's course offerings on international arbitration provide students with a comprehensive understanding of this field, including international commercial arbitration, investor-state arbitration, and recognition and enforcement of awards. International law obligations have led to a relatively new phenomenon where investors receive monetary compensation from states. Investor-state arbitration has gained significance due to recent cases like the US$50 billion award against Russia in the Yukos arbitration. This debate highlights concerns about unelected individuals reviewing decisions of elected representatives regarding state sovereignty. The Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership negotiations have amplified this debate. This course, co-taught by international arbitration practitioners, bridges theory and practice in investor-state arbitration. Unlike other courses, it focuses on the conduct of major aspects of international arbitration itself. The seminar covers drafting the arbitration agreement, arbitrator disclosures, anti-suit injunctions, threshold issues, multi-party arbitration, state entities, third-party funding, interim relief, discovery, hearings, deliberations, and post-award relief. The course also examines all major phases of transnational litigation in national courts, with a primary focus on U.S. courts and some comparative treatment of European Union and its Member States. It covers jurisdiction, sovereign immunity, parallel litigation, service of legal documents, and more. Columbia University offers various programs for students interested in international arbitration, global business law, and transnational practice. The Comprehensive Course on International Arbitration is a week-long program at Columbia Law School that provides a systematic examination of the law and practice of international arbitration. The course features both lecture and interactive segments and is designed for arbitrators, advocates, in-house counsel, and others interested in international arbitration. Registration is now open for the September 2024 Columbia – CIArb Comprehensive Course. For more information, including pricing and registration details, download the 2024 Course Brochure. Columbia University's Global Alliance program allows up to 16 students from Columbia University to spend a semester abroad studying within a trans-Atlantic cohort of students at two world-class law schools in Paris. The program starts with a fall semester in New York, followed by a spring semester in Paris. The J.D./M1 dual degree program at the University of Paris 1—Pantheon-Sorbonne Law School is ideal for students who aspire to practice law in both the U.S. and France. Upon completion, participants receive a J.D. from Columbia and a Master 1 in French law from the Sorbonne. The LL.M. Program offers one year of boundless opportunities for intellectual, professional, and personal growth. The program includes an orientation course that helps students design an individualized program of study to meet their academic and professional goals. LL.M. Year at Columbia Law School: Overview and Requirements The LL.M. year at Columbia Law School offers administrators, classmates, and prospective students valuable opportunities to enhance their skills and knowledge in American law. During these weeks, Introduction to American Law (IAL) and LL.M. Legal Research and Writing (LRW) courses begin, introducing students to U.S. constitutional, contract, criminal, and civil law fundamentals. To excel in this program, students engage with the Socratic method in most lecture courses, collaborate closely with faculty and J.D. students in seminars, and participate in workshops and simulation courses that address real-world challenges. The course guide provides comprehensive information on curriculum and experiential learning opportunities, allowing students to plan their schedule. Columbia Law School also offers a range of experiential learning opportunities through clinics, externships, and skills-based courses, such as the popular Deals and Negotiation workshops. Centers and programs provide vehicles for involvement in research, career, advocacy, and school-related ventures. To earn the LL.M. Degree, students must complete specific requirements: * Earn 24 points of academic credit with a minimum of 11 credits per term * Complete IAL and LRW courses (except those who have earned a J.D. from a U.S. law school or waive these courses) * Complete the LL.M. Writing Project requirement * Meet the LL.M. Experiential Credit requirement * Maintain a grade point average (GPA) of 2.67 (B-) or better, or a preponderance of B or better grades It is essential to note that an LL.M. degree does not guarantee eligibility to practice law in the United States, as each jurisdiction determines its own requirements for bar admission. Given article text here Students are advised to submit their documents well in advance of starting at Columbia Law School's LL.M. program. The school cannot provide copies of foreign law school transcripts or other documents, nor can it share them with BOLE. This policy applies to everyone without exception. Students must take approved courses that meet the New York State Bar Examination eligibility requirements to be eligible for the bar exam. For example, the following courses have been approved by the New York State Court of Appeals: - Legal and Ethical Obligations in Complex Litigation - Professional Responsibility - Professional Responsibility: Becoming a Lawyer - Professional Responsibility for the Transactional Lawyer - Professional Responsibility in Criminal Law - Professional Responsibility Issues in Business Practice - Professional Responsibility Issues in Public Interest Practice - Professional Responsibility: Representing Business Organizations The following courses satisfy the minimum requirements for legal research, writing and analysis: - LL.M. Legal Research and Writing The following courses meet the requirement for American legal studies: - American Constitutional Law - American Civil Procedure - Introduction to American Law Finally, students must complete a total of six credits in other courses that focus on subject matter tested on the New York State bar exam. Some examples include: - Administrative Law - Advanced Administrative Law - Advanced Civil Procedure - Advanced Constitutional Law: Equal Protection - Advanced Constitutional Law: First Amendment - Advanced Constitutional Law: Religious Liberty Additional Requirements for New York Bar Admission Besides passing the New York bar exam, there are several other steps to take to gain admission to the bar. These include additional requirements that must be met in order to become a licensed attorney in New York. It's also important to note that a specific skills competency requirement needs to be fulfilled as part of this process.