Marriage in Roman law

The purpose of the thesis is to analyse how marriage and the bonds of wedlock were regulated in the Post-classical period of Roman law, focusing especially on the roles of the Corpus Iuris Civilis and the Ekloge. The Roman law influence on the first source of law on the territory of Grand Moravia, the Zakon sudnyj ljudem, will also be considered. The aim is to compare these sources of law, describe the development of Roman law in this legal area and identify major differences in regulation.
The Introduction presents the basic terminology used in the thesis and lists the principal legal institutions.

The thesis consists of three main chapters, each dealing with one of the documents, its formation, structure, and the problem of authorship. In addition to the marriage and its dissolution, legal consequences in law of the marriage, concubinage, slave marriages in fact, and the impedimenta are discussed in great detail, the basics of the family law regulation and the problem of abduction marriages are discussed.

Chapter One examines the Corpus Iuris Civilis, chapter Two the Ekloge, chapter Three the Zakon sudnyj ljudem.

Conclusion summarizes the thesis purpose and produce, illustrates which institutions of Roman family law changed and which of them were stable from Classical period till High Middle Ages. The main aim of the thesis is to prove that Corpus Iuris Civilis was the most popular law-book, that it was standard and model act for all the later law-books. Influence of Eastern Orthodox Church on legislation of Eastern Roman Empire, especially canons adopted by a councils, is mentioned likewise. The thesis also refers which material and subject of Roman family law I would like to elaborate in the future. The thesis includes the special index of citations from the mentioned law-books and handbook at the end.

**Klíčová slova**

Římské právo rodinné/ Roman family law

Právní dějiny/ Legal History

Římská společnost/ Roman society