

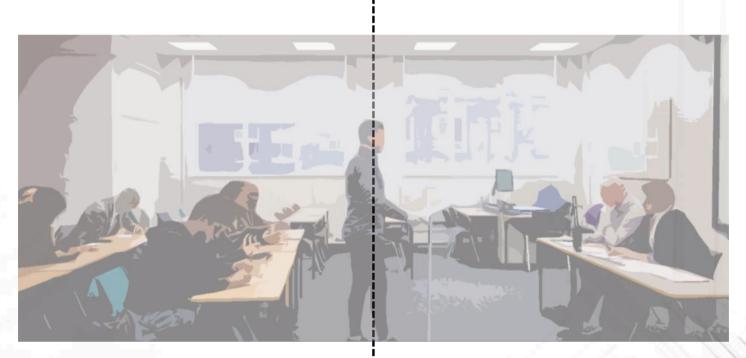


Jigsaw Classroom and Law Teaching

Theoretical Aspects and Practical Implications of Modeled Lecture with Jigsaw Classroom

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Introduction



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- A. Is Law Teaching Old-Fashioned?
- B. The Jigsaw Classroom
- c. The Jigsaw Classroom in the Law School Classroom Modeled Lecture (Introduction to Legal Writing)
- D. Results

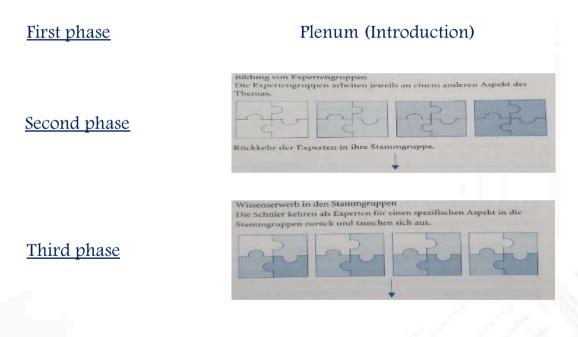


- I. Centralisation in its rigid form (with minor exceptions following the Bologna Process (Sic! European context) and introduction of Moot Courts)
- II. Shift from 'passive transmission of static knowledge' towards a 'much more active engagement with ideas' (*Coper*, 2010)
- III. Harvard Professor *Langdell* Introduction of methods of law teaching i.e. 'casebook' and 'Socratic method' in the 19th century
- IV. Problem-solvers versus advocates for rule of law?



- I. Developed and implemented by American psychologist *Elliot Aronson* at the University of Texas
- II. Primary goal Combating 'hostility among group of students [whites, African-Americans and Hispanics] who found themselves in the same classroom for the first time' (*Reese*, 2009)
- III. Shift of paradigms in the classroom from competitiveness to cooperation
- IV. Passive listener versus active thinker

C. The Jigsaw Classroom in the Law School Classroom – Modeled Lecture (Introduction to Legal Writing)



Joint Discussion

Fourth phase

Langfeldt, Psyhologie für die Schule, 2006, p. 153

D. Results

- I. Team work on specific problem (discussions between students in the expert groups)
- II. Pursuant to the additional assignment (finding five keywords) students abstract the purpose of the problem themselves
- III. Joint discussion means "puzzle pieces fit together"
- IV. Flexibility of method (especially regarding the input from lecturer)
- V. Sense of responsibility

Quod est rectam?

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