

**Important Note:** See <https://www.gabaradmissions.org/home> for the most current information on admission to practice in Georgia. The website contains details on deadlines, fees, and the full application process. ***This course guide is no substitute for your own review of the requirements for admission to the Georgia bar.***

This course guide is intended to assist students in selecting a few courses that may help them pass the Georgia bar exam, become a well-rounded lawyer, and perhaps also focus upon a field of interest. By combining this course guide with either information from a practice-area course guide or advice from a professor or practicing lawyer, students can strike a reasonable balance between their various curricular goals. ***For most students, taking every available course related to the content of any state bar exam is both impractical and inadvisable.*** At the same time, attention to preparedness for the exam is certainly important as students plan their schedules. More comments on balancing bar preparation with other goals can be found below the list of topics and courses. ***In sum: plan carefully.***

### **OUTLINE OF THE GEORGIA BAR EXAM**

The Georgia Bar Examination is a three-part examination that takes place over two days. It includes:

- (1) the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE);
- (2) the Multistate Performance Test (MPT); and
- (3) four Georgia essay questions including issues from a range of subject areas (details below).

Georgia also requires the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE).

The information below outlines the various components of the Georgia bar exam and indicates which LSU Law Center courses correspond most significantly with the subject matter coverage of the exam.

**GEORGIA ESSAY EXAMINATION—FOUR QUESTIONS COVERING MULTIPLE TOPICS:** The Georgia essay examination includes only four questions, but those four questions cover a wide array of topics, rather than being questions raising issues only within one or two larger fields of law. To see examples of the types of questions asked over the past fifteen or so years (with some sample answers), go to: <https://www.gabaradmissions.org/essay-and-mpt-questions-and-selected-answers>.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS	Business Associations I (5300)
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	Constitutional Law I (5008) (1L, required) Constitutional Law II (5421)
CONTRACTS	Contracts (5001) (1L, required) Contracts II (5305) UCC Sales (5319)
CRIMINAL LAW & PROCEDURE	Criminal Law (5009) (1L, required) Administration of Criminal Justice I (5010) (1L, required) <i>Supplemental course:</i> Admin. of Criminal Justice II (5401)
EVIDENCE	Evidence (5605) (required upperclass course)
FAMILY LAW	<i>Potentially helpful:</i> Family Law: Law of Persons & Family (5208)
FED. PRACTICE & PROCEDURE	Basic Civil Procedure I (5007) (1L, required) Basic Civil Procedure II (5017) (1L, required) Federal Courts (5603)
GA PRACTICE & PROCEDURE	N/A
NON-MONETARY REMEDIES	N/A (injunctions, etc. presented in various other courses)

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS	Legal Profession (5721) (required upperclass course)
PROPERTY	Common Law Property (5309) Real Estate Transactions (5530)
TORTS	Torts (5003)(1L, required)
TRUSTS, WILLS & ESTATES	Common Law Trusts, Estates, Fiduciary Obligations (5311)
UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE (INCLUDING ARTS. 2, 3 AND 9)	UCC Sales (5319) (art. 2) Payment Systems (5304) (art. 3) UCC Security Devices (5320) (art. 9)

**MULTISTATE PERFORMANCE TEST (MPT):** The MPT contains two 90-minute items. The MPT is a skills test rather than a knowledge test. The goal is to test some fundamental skills that all lawyers, no matter their subject-matter expertise, will be expected to apply in practice. Based on a “file” containing research materials as well as source documents, the test-taker provides a written response to a task assigned in the “question,” which comes in the form of a memorandum from a supervising attorney. The form of the response varies, and might be a memorandum to the supervising attorney, a letter to a client, a settlement proposal, a persuasive brief, a closing argument, or other attorney work product. More information on preparation is at: <http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mpt/preparing/>, and the skills tested are described at [MPT Skills Tested](#). Courses that focus on the basic skills that are central to successful performance on the MPT include:

LEGAL RESEARCH & WRITING      Legal Research & Writing I & II (5021, 5022) (1L, required)  
*Note: In addition to LR&W I & II, many advanced research, skills, clinical, externship, and trial advocacy courses provide opportunities to develop the skills that are tested on the MPT.*

**MULTISTATE BAR EXAMINATION (MBE) (multiple-choice):** For the complete scope of the material covered by the MBE, see the [MBE Subject Matter Outline](#).

CIVIL PROCEDURE	Basic Civil Procedure I (5007) (1L, required) Basic Civil Procedure II (5017) (1L, required) Federal Courts (5603)
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	Constitutional Law I (5008) (1L, required) Constitutional Law II (5421) Federal Courts (5603) <i>Supplemental course:</i> Administrative Law (5402)
CONTRACTS	Contracts (5001) (1L, required) Contracts II (5305) UCC Sales (5319)
CRIMINAL LAW & PROCEDURE	Criminal Law (5009) (1L, required) Administration of Criminal Justice I (5010) (1L, required) <i>Supplemental course:</i> Admin. of Criminal Justice II (5401)
EVIDENCE	Evidence (5605) (required upperclass course)
REAL PROPERTY	Common Law Property (5309) Real Estate Transactions (5530)
TORTS	Torts (5003) (1L, required)

Most students have multiple, albeit related goals for their legal educations. Almost every student plans to take, and of course, to pass the state bar examination in at least one state. Another goal is to learn as much as possible about a field or fields of particular professional or personal interest—which may be outside the scope of any state bar examination (e.g., environmental law, intellectual-property law, immigration law, and more). A third goal is to obtain an overall well-rounded legal education that will equip the student for professional success, whether as a lawyer or non-lawyer. ***Balancing all of those goals requires careful planning.***