Pre-Law FAQs for Freshmen and Sophomores

What are “Pre-Law” studies?

We use the expression “pre-law” as a convenient way to describe the training, education, and experiences that precede the formal study of law. However, there is no fixed path to law school. Since the success and effectiveness of your future legal training will depend on the breadth, depth, and quality of your undergraduate education, you would be wise to take a wide variety of traditional and demanding academic courses.

What major and/or courses should I choose?

There are no required courses to take as a prerequisite for admission to law school. The American Bar Association does not recommend a particular major, and law schools do not prefer a specific major. Therefore, you should opt for a major and courses you enjoy, and in which you will excel. This is a practical approach since such choices will generally result in a higher grade point average (a critically important criterion for admission to law school). Additionally, there is a quality-of-life consideration: your undergraduate years should not be spent taking course after course in a major that you do not enjoy!

Your transcript should reflect a broad educational background, and you do want to be certain to choose a major and courses that will sharpen your skills in reading, researching, writing, oral communication, and critical analysis. Do not overload on courses with the word “law” in the title; however, you may wish to take one or two such courses, e.g., Judicial Process or Constitutional Law.

What are the basic requirements for admission to law school?

A bachelor's degree without any qualification as to courses or major is all that is required. No particular courses are specified, nor is there a preferred major. You will also need to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT).

What do law schools require from an applicant other than a bachelor's degree?

First, a high grade point average (GPA) and a strong score on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Law schools will also consider, to a much lesser extent: the personal statement, letters of recommendation,* undergraduate institution, grade trends, difficulty of undergraduate courses, work experience, graduate degrees, extracurricular activities, and writing skill (as exhibited by the personal statement and LSAT writing sample).

* It is essential that you establish ties early in your academic career with faculty members who later may write letters of recommendation for you.
What is the LSAT?

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is a half-day standardized test required for admission to all law schools that are members of the Law School Admission Council (LSAC).** It provides a standard measure of acquired reading and verbal reasoning skills that law schools can use as one of several factors in assessing applicants. As of mid-2018, there will be six test dates administered annually at hundreds of locations.

The LSAT is designed to measure skills that are considered essential for success in law school: reading and comprehension; the organization and management of information and the ability to draw reasonable inferences from it; the ability to reason critically; and the analysis and evaluation of the reasoning and arguments of others.

When do I take the LSAT?

The Office of Pre-Law Advising recommends taking the June test between your junior and senior year or the September/October test at the start of your senior year. See the Law School Admission Council's web site at http://www.lsac.org/ for more information about the LSAT.

When should I apply to law school?

Applying to law school is a very time-consuming process, and law schools set different deadlines. Research the law schools that interest you and begin filling out application materials as early as possible (i.e. in fall of the year before you plan to attend law school). Submitting your applications (including your LSAT score) at the beginning of the admission period may increase your chances of admission and scholarship offers. Read the materials the law schools publish very carefully, and follow the directions.

Where can I get more information and advice about pre-law studies and law schools?

Pre-law advisors are available for one-on-one counseling in the Office of Pre-Law Advising, located in the Carroll Building, Room 2213. Please see our web site at http://cbss.georgiasouthern.edu/prelaw/ for our hours of operation and to book an appointment online. Additionally, the Office of Pre-Law Advising houses reference books and other literature containing information about the legal profession and law schools. The best single source of information is probably the ABA-LSAC Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools. You can find a searchable online edition at http://officialguide.lsac.org/.

** A few law schools now accept the GRE in lieu of the LSAT; however, the American Bar Association hasn’t decided whether the GRE as a law school admissions exam meets accreditation standards.