Abstract
In this article I attempt to make a description and an assessment of some of the main contents of neoconstitutionalism. This new current is framed in post Second World War European constitutional law and in the work developed by national constitutional courts. Three main aspects are identified, that characterise neoconstitutionalism: the legal system's transformation due to the normative value attributed to the constitution; the new theory of law that accompanies this event and the institutional role that judges begin to develop, following the new paradigm and causing the rise of new jurisprudence doctrines. I afterwards analyze the possibilities and risks posed by the pattern of neoconstitutionalism. Firstly, it is suggested that the development of this current may notably contribute to the effective validity of human rights, by means of the judges' active task. Secondly, two possible risks are pointed out: an excessively individualistic and relativist conception of human rights, and the possibility of a judicial activism that could affect the normal functioning of the institutional system. Finally, I report how the neoconstitutionalist theses have been received in the Argentine constitutional law, specially in the 1994 constitutional reform and in some of the most recent cases addressed by the Supreme Court of that country.

Keywords
Neoconstitutionalism, legal system, theory of law, human rights, judicial power, judges, judicial review.