

The *jus naturale* and its characteristics and leading propositions :—

1. potential universal applicability to all men,
2. among all people,
3. and in all ages ;
4. correspondence with the innate conviction of right ;
5. recognition of the claims of blood ;
6. duty of faithfulness to engagements ;
7. apportionment of advantage and disadvantage, gain or loss according to the standard of equity ;
8. supremacy of the *voluntatis ratio* over the words or form in which the *voluntas* is manifested.

A.D.

4. *Lex Ælia Sentia* regulating manumission of slaves.
9. *Lex Julia et Pappia Poppæa* establishes law of 'caduca,' *i.e.*, legacies lapsing from unmarried or childless legatees.
19. *Lex Junia Norbana* establishes among enfranchised slaves the condition known as Junian Latinity.

A.D. 117-222. Hadrian to Alexander Severus.

131. Hadrian consolidates the Edict.
Maturity of Roman jurisprudence. Succession of great jurists: Salvius Julianus, Pomponius, Gaius, Papinian, Ulpian, Paulus, Modestinus.
214. Caracalla confers citizenship on all free subjects of the Empire.

The development of the law :

The *jus militare* and 'castrense peculium,' *i.e.*, recognition of soldier's rights in what he acquires when on service, notwithstanding *patria potestas*.

Disappearance of 'tutela mulierum,' *i.e.*, the perpetual wardship of women.

Recognition of testamentary trusts (*fidei-commissa*) and of codicils (temp. Augusti).

Development of formulary procedure under the *leges Juliae judiciariæ*.