

THIRD PERIOD.

B.C. 264-241. First Punic War.

First province (Sicily) founded B.C. 241.

B.C. 242. Institution of a *Prætor peregrinus*.

218-196. Second Punic War.

214-205. The three Macedonian wars.

200. The *Jus Ælianum* brings law within the knowledge of the laity.

190. Defeat of Antiochus of Syria.

150-146. Third Punic War.

Professional jurists arise.

The development of the law.

Rigour of the *jus civile* modified by simpler and more equitable rules. Growth of the *jus gentium*.

Lex Æbutia introducing the formulary system of procedure [c. B.C. 247, Muirhead; B.C. 150, Sohm; B.C. 149-126 Girard].

The *jus honorarium*, *i.e.*, the law of the edicts of the *Prætor (jus prætorium)* and of the *ædiles*.
Viva vox juris civilis.

The Publician edict introduces bonitary ownership and the doctrine of *bonâ fide* possession.

The 'literal' contract.

The four contracts *Re*.

The four consensual contracts.

Amendments of law of succession by the '*honorum possessio*' of the *prætors*.

B.C. 90-89. The Social War.

48. Julian Insolvency Act (*cessio bonorum*).

31. Battle of Actium and commencement of the Empire.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Application of the conception of a 'law of nature' to private law.

The patented jurists and the *jus respondendi*.

M. Antistius Labeo and Ateius Capito give rise to the rival schools of *Proculians* and *Sabinians*.