11

King's College, Toronto.

FACULTY OF LAW.

SESSION MDCCCXLV–XLVI.

TORONTO:

H. & W. ROWSELL,
BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1845.

The requisites for the degree of D.C.L. are—

1st. Having been admitted to the degree of B.C.L.

2dly. Being of the standing of thirty-one Terms from Matriculation in Arts.

3dly. Having performed the appointed Exercises.

V. Dues and Fees.

DUES.

1st Year	Law	£1	0	0	per Term.
	Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.	1	0	0	
2d & 3d Years		1	0	0	

FEES.

Bachelor of Civil Law	£5	0	0
Doctor " "	7	10	0

VI. Those, who desire to attend Courses of Lectures in this Faculty—although not members of the University—may be admitted as Occasional Students, and will not be required to pass any Examination, but such attendance will not be regarded as a qualification for a degree. They may, however, under certain restrictions, offer themselves as candidates for the Prizes and Distinctions.

H. BOYS, *M.D.*
Registrar.

FACULTY OF LAW.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

1845.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner .... PROFESSOR BLAKE.

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LAW.

1. What is the most general definition of the term law with which you are acquainted?

2. Under what heads may the various bodies of laws with which we are acquainted be distributed?

3. Whence the necessity of the divine law, additional to the law of reason?

4. Whence the necessity of the municipal law?

5. Define municipal law.

6. Why is it that we must not expect to find the moral quality of our actions ascertained by the municipal law?

7. In what way do civilized communities attempt to remedy the defect thus inherent in the municipal law?

8. Whence the necessity of the law of nations additional to the municipal law?

9. From what source has the municipal law of this province been derived?

10. To what extent do you understand that the 32 Geo. III. has introduced the English law? What decisions have taken place upon this subject?

11. What is the most general division of which the municipal law of England admits?

12. In what sense is the common law unwritten?

13. What is a statute?

14. Into what two general classes are all statutes divisible?

15. In what respect does a private statute differ most materially from a public?

16. To what does Sir W. Blackstone attribute this difference? does his doctrine seem just? and, if not, to what do you attribute this distinction between public and private statutes?

17. Have we any general enactments relative to the proof of private statutes?

18. From what time used statutes to take effect at common law?

OFESSOR BLAKE.

19. Did that rule lead to any injustice? what remedy has been applied, and when was the same introduced?

20. Is the rule introduced by statute consistent with reason and justice?

21. What is the law of France upon the subject?

22. What is the law of the State of New York?

23. What is the leading rule for the construction of statutes in common with all other instruments?

24. How is this rule extended where there are other statutes in pari materia with that whose construction is sought?

25. State the rules for ascertaining the intent of the legislature, laid down in Heydon's case.

26. To what three heads has Blackstone referred the unwritten law?

27. From which of those heads is the unwritten law in force here almost exclusively derived?

28. Where is the unwritten law by which we are governed, preserved, and how is uniformity in judgments attained?

29. Is the system of codification so much in use amongst the continental nations justly entitled to the great preference claimed for it over the English system?

30. What has been the practical result of the system of codification attempted in France at the time of the Revolution?

31. Enumerate the principal common-law reports prior to 1688, and the period which the different reports embrace.

32. Enumerate the common-law reports from the Revolution down to Barrow's.

33. From what period do our equity reports date?

34. Enumerate the equity reports, with periods embraced by each, down to Vesey, junior.

35. State the fourfold division of his subject adopted by Blackstone.

36. Whence arises the great intricacy of the law of real property in England?

37. To what cause do you ascribe the great simplicity and reasonableness of our law which settles the right of things personal?

38. What seems to you the most reasonable way of accounting for the introduction amongst men of the notion of an *absolute exclusive* right of property in things personal?

39. Enumerate some of the modes in which the introduction of the notion of an absolute and exclusive property in things real has been accounted for, and its abstract justice evinced.

40. How has Mr. Locke attempted this, and does his reasoning seem satisfactory?

41. What fact connected with the history of the early taxation in England evinces the utter insignificance of personal property in that day, as compared with real property?

42. What practical change in the constitution of England has been brought about by the increased extent and importance of personal property?

43. Define chattel property.

44. What is the distinction between chattels real, and real estate? And enumerate some of the estates which come under the denomination chattels real.

45. How does Sir Edward Coke describe real estate?

46. Is any difficulty ever experienced in defining the limits between things real and things personal, and whence does the difficulty arise?

47. Between what three classes of persons do questions touching the real or personal character of things annexed to the freehold generally arise?

48. Is the rule of law, that chattels annexed to the freehold become real estate, observed with equal strictness between each of those classes of persons?

49. In what case has it been most relaxed, and upon what principle has that relaxation proceeded?

50. Is the removal of chattels affixed to the freehold *ever* permitted, between the executor and heir of *the tenant in fee* by whom they were annexed?

51. Has the relaxation of the strict rule of law, in favour of trade fixtures, been extended to fixtures annexed for the purpose of husbandry? and state the leading case on this subject.

52. We have been enquiring concerning those instances in which things annexed to the freehold, and so become real, are regarded as personal: Are you acquainted with any examples of the converse of this proposition, where things personal in the ordinary acceptation are regarded as real?

53. Is the *nature* of the property which we can acquire in chattels capable of any variety?

54. Enumerate some of the classes in which the property in chattels is but a qualified property.

55. Which are the leading examples of chattels the property in which is qualified by reason of the *nature* of the chattel?

56. Is absolute occupation necessary to the continuance of the occupier's property in animals, feræ naturæ?

57. In what instances has the law qualified the joint tenant's right to take the entire chattel personal by survivorship?

58. How far does the law recognize in one joint tenant of a chattel personal, a right to dispose of the *entire* chattel held in joint tenancy?

59. What effect has the sale of a chattel real by one of the joint tenants?

60. Into what two classes are chattels personal usually divided?

61. How has Sir W. Blackstone defined or rather described a chose in action?

62. Has the term chose in action, *as descriptive of a class of personal property*, been extended to comprehend matters not properly reducible under the head of property of any kind?

63. How has Sir W. Blackstone attempted to reconcile with reason a classification which describes damages due, *for breaches of contracts, for torts*, as personal *property*?

64. To what three heads has Kent reduced the different modes in which title to things personal may be acquired?

65. What three distinct classes of cases are comprehended under that general mode of acquiring title to things personal which is termed original acquisition?

66. Enumerate the most remarkable instances in which title to things personal may at this day be acquired by occupancy.

67. Is there any exception, in England, to the rule, that title to animals, feræ naturæ, may be acquired by occupancy? Is there any foundation in the nature of the thing for the exception, or is it the mere effect of municipal regulation?

68. State Sir W. Blackstone's doctrine concerning the acquisition of title to the elements by mere occupancy.

69. Independent of the fundamental error into which Blackstone has fallen on this subject, do you find any discrepancy in the way in which he applies his doctrine to the different elements?

70. Why from the nature of the thing must it be impossible to acquire title to the elements by occupancy?

71. In what way may property to the elements be acquired?

72. Does the property which we acquire in the water of a running stream differ from the property which we acquire in the light or air? wherein does the difference consist, and what is the origin of that difference?

73. Is there in the property which the owner of the soil, as such, has in the elements of air and light, anything analogous to the easement in his neighbour's land which he acquires in regard to the water of a running stream?

74. Can Blackstone's doctrine "that an individual who purchases property *after* an occupation of the air over the adjoining soil by the establishment of noxious or noisy trades, is precluded from any right of action," be sustained?

75. Do you consider proof of actual *present* injury necessary to the support of an action on the case for diverting the water of a running stream?

76. Define acquisition by accession.

77. Enumerate the chief examples of acquisition of property by accession.

78. To whom do the young of cattle leased at the time of birth belong?

79. How was this doctrine modified as to the offspring of slaves?

80. What is the rule of the common law as to the acquisition of property by accession, where the original taking has been an act of trespass?

81. Define what is meant by acquisition of property by confusion of goods.

82. Does acquisition of property, in consequence of confusion of goods, seem *properly* referable to the head of accession?

83. What is the leading case upon the property of an author in his copy, at common law?

84. State the leading arguments for and against the position that he has a property in his copy, at common law; and in what respect the reasonings on both sides seem to have been carried beyond their just bounds.

85. State the simple ground upon which Lord Mansfield demonstrated the common law property of the author in his copy.

86. Is there any ground of reason, in your opinion, upon which the property of an author in his copy, at common law, can be maintained, while the property of the inventor of a machine, in his discovery, is denied?

87. What case has overruled Miller *vs.* Taylor? State the questions submitted to the judges of England in that case, and the result of their opinion on the different questions?

88. Has any provision been made in this Province, for the protection of the property of the inventors of useful machines, in their discoveries?

89. In what two particulars does the Provincial Act chiefly differ from the Imperial?

90. Has any provision been made for the protection of literary property; and when was the same introduced?

91. Enumerate the various modes of acquiring property in things personal, reducible under the head of transfer, by act of law.

92. Omitting the numerous cases attended with a partial forfeiture of chattels, state those crimes punished with an entire forfeiture of the personal estate.

93. What remarkable difference exists between the forfeiture of goods and chattels, and the forfeiture of real estate, consequent upon conviction for treason?

94. To what extent is personalty forfeited upon conviction?

95. Does the classification which enumerates *judgments* as a mode of acquiring personal property seem justly open to objection? and explain the mode in which personal property may be said to be acquired by judgment.

96. Give me an instance in which the property in personalty is in the strictest sense transferred by judgment.

97. Whether is it the judgment in an action of trover, or the payment of the damages, which transfers to the defendant the property to the thing converted?

98. In whom did the property of one dying intestate vest, at common law?

99. To what extent had the ordinary formerly a beneficial interest in, or at least an uncontrolled power of, disposing of the estate of an intestate?

100. To what extent did 13th Edw. I. abridge the discretionary power of the ordinary?

101. At what period was it, that the ordinary was deprived of the right of administering in person the estate of an intestate?

102. In what way did 31 Edw. III. direct the residue of the personal estate of an intestate, after payment of the partes rationabiles and debts, to be disposed of?

103. Did the ecclesiastical courts make any attempts under 31 Edw. III. to secure the residue for the kin of the intestate, and how far was such attempt successful?

104. By what statute was the beneficial interest in the residue of an intestate's estate secured to his kin?

105. By what statute is the distribution of the estate of an intestate in this province regulated?

106. Define consanguinity, or kindred.

107. How are the degrees of consanguinity counted in cases of lineal, and how in cases of collateral consanguinity, for the purpose of ascertaining the person entitled to administration?

108. Enumerate some of the remarkable particulars in which the mode of ascertaining the next of kin, in order to

settle the destination of the personalty, differs from the rules for ascertaining the succession by inheritance.

109. Is the property which the law tranfers to an administrator liable to the ordinary incidents of property, as forfeiture upon conviction for treason, seizure under execution; and in case of the bankruptcy of the administrator, does it pass to his assignees?

110. In what light is an administrator regarded by a court of equity?

111. Is there any qualification to the rule, that an administrator may absolutely dispose of the estate of an intestate, at his discretion?

112. Enumerate some of the various modes in which the trust property may become the absolute property of the administrator, without sale or other actual disposition, and liable to all the incidents of his individual property.

113. Is the rule by which a creditor, when administrator, is allowed to retain the personalty in payment of his debt, and an administrator is allowed to pay the debt from his own monies, and *retain the chattels*, consistent with the usual principles of the court of equity?

114. In speaking of the quantity of the estate, which an administrator hath in the property of an intestate, Swinburn saith, "By the laws of this realm, as the heir hath not to deal with the goods and chattels of the deceased, no more hath the executor to do with the lands and tenements. In other words, the whole personal estate of an intestate vests in his administrator; his real estate in his heir." Are the propositions laid down by Swinburne true, in the generality in which they are stated?

115. Upon the death of one joint-tenant of a chattel, in whom does his share vest?

116. How far is Swinburne's rule varied by the doctrine of courts of equity, upon the conversion of real into personal, and personal into real estate?

117. State the equity doctrine of conversion as applied to wills.

118. Do you remember the general statement of the equity doctrine of conversion, contained in Sir F. Sewell's judgment in Fletcher *v.* Ashburner, 1 B. & C., 497?

119. Where one of several partners dies intestate, leaving real estate, which had been purchased *with partnership monies for partnership purposes*, to whom will such property belong, the personal or real representative?

120. Where such property has been purchased under such circumstances with partnership monies, *but not for partnership purposes*, to whom will it belong?

121. What was the ground of Lord Thurlow's decision, in Thornton *v.* Dixon, 3 B. & C., 199?

122. What is the true effect of Lord Eldon's decision in Townshend *v.* Devaynes, and in what respect does that judgment overrule Thornton *v.* Dixon?

123. Can the proposition, attributed to Lord Eldon, in Selking *v.* Davies, 2 Dow, P. C. 242, "that all property involved in a partnership ought to be regarded as personal," be supported? are you acquainted with any decision upon the subject in the province?

124. Upon what principle is it that the beneficial interest in the mortgage in fee of an intestate passes to the personal representative and not to the heir?

125. When, and upon what principle, does the beneficial interest in the mortgage in fee of an intestate pass to the heir?

126. State the equity doctrine as to the merger of equitable incumbrances in the inheritance; are you acquainted with any recent decisions upon the subject in the province?

127. Where a tenant for years carves an estate of freehold out of his chattel interest, and the owner of the interest thus carved out dies intestate, to whom will it belong, the personal or real representative, and why?

128. What is an estate *pour autre vie?*

129. How was the property in such an estate acquired at common law, in case of the death of the tenant intestate?

130. What palpable injustice flowed from the rule of the common law? when and in what way was the same remedied?

131. Chattels personal animate, may be divided into such as are domitæ, and such as are feræ naturæ. To whom, according to Lord Coke, do the chattels animate feræ naturæ belong?

132. What is the reason assigned by Lord Coke? Does it seem well founded? And is it in fact true, as to those animals feræ nature, which were in the immediate custody of the intestate at the time of his death?

133. To whom will that peculiar property which one may acquire in the person of a prisoner of war pass, in case of intestacy?

134. Into what two classes are chattels vegetable divisible?

135. Where tenant for his own life, or for any uncertain duration, dies, the trees planted during the lease, belong, as a general rule, to the owner of the soil. Are you aware of any exceptions to that rule?

136. Where tenant for an uncertain period dies intestate,

who will be entitled to the fructus industrialis planted by the intestate upon the demised premises?

137. The reason of the rule as laid down by Blackstone, would entitle the administrator of an intestate to reap the fruit of all seed planted by the intestate *whensoever the same might* come to perfection. Is the rule as extensive as the reason, and what restriction has been put upon it by the recent case of Graves *v.* Wedd?

138. Define an heir loom.

139. Although heir looms, properly so called, depending upon particular customs, are unknown amongst us, is personal property ever subject to the same incidents as heir looms?

140. Independent of settlements and particular customs, have we any chattels having a close analogy to heir looms?

141. When it is laid down that the personal property *in action* passes to the administrator, is the term *personal property in action*, confined to *property* in the true sense of the term, or has it a more extended signification?

142. As a general rule, the right of action upon covenants real vests in the heir. Are you aware of any instance in which the right of action upon a covenant real will be regarded as part of the personalty, and pass to the personal representative?

143. What is an annuity? Under what description of property would you class an annuity *in fee*?

144. Define the limits of the maxim, "actio personalis moritur cum persona," as it was observed at common law.

145. Has any change been made by the legislature in this common-law maxim, as it affects torts to personal property?

146. Is there any remedy at the present day, for torts done to the freehold in the life-time of the intestate; and when was that remedy given?

147. Has there been any statutory alteration of the maxim, "actio personalis moritur cum persona," as applied to torts to the person?

148. Define domicil in its legal acceptation.

149. Wherein does the legal differ from the ordinary acceptation of the term; and what two ingredients are absolutely requisite, in order to constitute any place the domicil of an individual, in the legal acceptation of the term?

150. Enumerate the three different species of domicil recognized by law.

151. How, and at what period, is the native domicil lost?

152. How is the domicil of choice acquired; and at what period does the law regard the change as complete?

153. In what particular does the native domicil differ from the domicil of choice?

154. Where the domicil of an intestate and the situs of his personal property differ, by what law is the distribution of his personalty regulated?

155. Where the domicil of an individual and the situs of his realty differ, by what law is the descent and distribution of his realty governed?

156. Do these varying rules, by which the succession and distribution of real and personal estate, whose situation differs from the domicil of the intestate, is governed, give rise to any difficulties in applying the different laws to the different species of property? Enumerate those difficulties.

157. What is meant by the tenant's right of renewal?

158. How far do courts of equity regard the tenant's right of renewal as a species of property, and in what way do they contrive to protect and enforce the disposition of it, by the tenant?

159. Have the equities administered for the protection of the tenant's right of renewal, been ever extended to protect that right of pre-emption sometimes allowed by landlords to their tenants?

160. Has any attempt been made in this province, to extend the equity spoken of to protect the right of pre-emption, allowed by the crown to the holders of its lands? In what case was the attempt made, and what do you consider to be the true effect of the judgment of the Court of Appeal?

161. What is the nature of the equitable plea of a purchase for valuable consideration, without notice? What averments are requisite to the validity of such a plea?

162. Can such a plea be made available when the premises sold, are, *at the time of* the sale, in the possession of the party against whom the plea is set up, and not of the vendor?

163. How is the possession of property by one having *equitable claims thereto* made available against one who acquires the legal title during such possession? Are you acquainted with any recent case illustrative of this doctrine in this province?

164. What is the ordinary mode of settling the priorities between equitable incumbrances upon real estate?

165. Describe that mode of acquiring priority which is termed tacking.

166. Is tacking permitted in our court of equity? Are you acquainted with any recent case on that subject?

167. Is the registry of a deed in England notice of its contents to a purchaser? Is it notice in this Province? Describe the effect of a partial and general search of the registry by a purchaser, as fixing him with notice of the contents of the deeds registered.

168. What is meant by an implied revocation of a will?

169. Upon what two distinct grounds were wills of realty in England held to be revoked by implication, prior to the recent alteration in the law of real property there?

170. Upon what ground was it, that a will of real estate was considered to be revoked by a deed made after the executing the will, notwithstanding such deed being void for equitable fraud?

171. How has the law been altered in this respect, by 1st Victoria?

172. In what respect does our Real Property Act of 1834 differ from the Imperial Act 1st Victoria, as respects the doctrine of the implied revocation of wills?

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AN

"JAMESON MEDAL."

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

1845.

Examiner ..... REV. DR. MCCAUL.

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"The Jameson Medal."

FIRST MORNING.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

I.—1. What ancient authorities have we for the history of Egypt? What modern?

2. What were the three species of writing in use amongst the Egyptians? What do you understand by the Phonetic system of Hieroglyphics?

3. To what causes would you ascribe the early civilization of Egypt? Name the most powerful states.

4. What is the period of the Hyksos? Who were they?

5. At what period was the empire most flourishing? Who was the principal agent in producing this prosperity?

6. Give the dates of the following as closely as you can:—*Psammetichus, Neco, Psammis, Apries, Amasis* and *Psammenitus;* and mention contemporaries in Asia, Greece and Italy.

II.—1. Who was the founder of the Persian empire? On the ruins of what empires was it raised?

2. Give the names of the successors of the founder to Xerxes I.

3. Mention the principal expeditions of Darius I.

4. What was the origin of his peculiar hostility to the Athenians? State briefly the issue of his expeditions against Greece.

5. Cimon signally defeated the Persians twice—where? and when?

6. Give a brief account of the three revolts of Egypt, with dates.

III.—1. What do you understand by the return of the Heraclidæ? State some of the principal consequences.

2. Mention the principal wars in the Peloponnesus, in which the Spartans were engaged up to the Persian invasion.

3. Give a brief sketch of the progressive changes in the Athenian form of government.

4. Mention the principal Æolian, Ionian and Dorian colonies.

5. State the situation and origin of the following:—*Tarentum, Sybaris, Rhegium, Zancle, Saguntum* and *Cyrene.*

6. The flourishing period of Athens was from 470 to 430, B.C.—give the names of some of the most distinguished Athenians then living, and of their contemporaries amongst the Romans, Sicilians and Jews.

IV.—1. How long was the government of Rome a monarchy?

2. State the principal points of dissension between the democracy and aristocracy, from the expulsion of Tarquin to the election of the first Plebeian consul.

3. Mention the principal wars in which the Romans were engaged within Italy, and give the dates as closely as you can.

4. State briefly the origin and result of each of the three Punic wars.

5. Where was Philip V. of Macedon defeated by the Romans? where Perseus?

6. Give a brief sketch of the sources of the Roman revenue at this period of the republic.

V.—1. What were the professed objects of the Gracchi? What measures did they propose? What was the object of conferring judiciary powers on the *ordo equestris*?

2. To what causes would you trace the Social War? What were the results as far as the allies were concerned?

3. What changes in the constitution were introduced by Sylla? Mention the principal objects of the *leges Corneliæ*.

4. Trace the growth of the power of Julius Cæsar.

5. State briefly the principal changes introduced under Augustus.

6. What extension of the empire under him? In what wars did he fail?

VI.—1. What do you regard as the principal cause of the submission of the Romans to such emperors as Caligula and Nero?

2. What reforms were introduced by Vespasian?

3. Who was the first foreigner that was emperor?

4. How was the empire divided in the time of Diocletian? How in the time of Constantine? What was the final division after Theodosius?

5. Give the dates of the following events:—Severus in Britain—Destruction of Palmyra—Alaric master of Rome—the defeat of Attila at Chalons—the foundation of a new empire by Theodoric.

6. Give the names of the principal Roman authors of the Augustan age.

FIRST AFTERNOON.

HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

I.—1. In what way was Zeno Isauricus connected with the establishment of the Ostrogoth power in Italy?

2. For what was Justinian's reign remarkable?

3. Give the names of the principal Macedonian emperors of the East.

4. What was the position of the empire in the time of Alexius I. Comnenus?

5. When was the Grecian empire divided, and into what parts?

6. When and by whom was Constantinople taken during this period? How long did the Latins hold it?

II.—1. What battle gave the decisive blow to the Roman power in Gaul?

2. Mention the names of those of the Merovingian dynasty who were sole kings.

3. Give the names of the principal contemporaries of Charlemagne.

4. What claims had Henry II. of England to territory in France?

5. Give a brief sketch of the characters of the following kings:—Philip Augustus, Louis IX., Philip IV., and Charles VIII.

6. In what battles was Charles of Burgundy defeated by the Swiss?

III.—1. What is the origin of the terms *Ommiyades* and *Abbassides*?

2. Mention the names of the principal khalifs of the latter family.

3. To what causes would you trace the decline of the khalifate of Bagdad?

4. What was the origin of the Turks? Who founded the Seljukian dynasty?

5. What was the origin of the Ottomans?

6. Mention the principal irruptions of the Tartar tribes.

IV.—1. During what period was the Heptarchy established?

2. Who was the first sovereign of both Danish and Saxon states?

3. Give the names of the Norman kings, and of those of the Houses of Lancaster and York.

4. Give the dates of the following events:—Danish vespers —Invasion of Ireland by Henry II.—Magna Charta—Deputies of the boroughs first summoned to Parliament—Battle of Poictiers.

5. Give a brief sketch of the principal events in the lives of Robert Bruce and Edward Balliol.

6. Give the dates of the following as closely as you can, and state for what distinguished:—*Duns Scotus, Giraldus Cambrensis, Roger Bacon, John Maundeville, William Caxton.*

V.—1. Where was the royal residence of the Lombards in Italy? By whom were they dispossessed of the exarchate of Ravenna?

2. Where was the seat of government of the Greek provinces in Southern Italy? How was the Greek power overthrown?

3. What was the origin of the Lombard league?

4. From what do you date the fall of the power of Pisa? From what that of Genoa? How did the Venetians obtain Candia and the Ionian Isles? What was the limit of their territory in Italy?

5. What was the origin of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily? By whom were they held together during this period?

6. Give the dates of the following as closely as you can, and state for what distinguished:—*Martianus Capella, Guido of Arezzo, Gratian, Marco Polo, Flavius Gioja, Chrysoloras, Bessarion.*

VI.—1. Give the names of the Saxon emperors of Germany, and the dates as closely as you can. What were the circumstances of the death of Frederic Barbarossa? What do you understand by the seven electors?

2. What induced the Arabians to enter Spain? From what do you date the decline of their power? By whom were Aragon and Castile united? What was the last of the Arabian possessions, and when conquered?

3. What was the union of Calmar? when dissolved?

4. What is the reason of the constant alternation of kings and dukes in the earlier history of Poland? In what battle was the Teutonic order defeated? Whence did the knights of this order come? At whose invitation?

5. Give a brief sketch of the principal events during the reigns of Louis the Great and Matthias Corvinus of Hungary.

6. What was the state of Russia during this period? Who was its legislator? By whom were the petty states first partially consolidated?

SECOND MORNING.

MODERN HISTORY.

I.—1. What advantages resulted from the diet of Worms in 1495?

2. Who formed the league of Cambray? What was the issue of it?

3. What were the territories inherited by Charles V.? Give a brief sketch of his character.

4. What was the origin of the thirty years' war? Mention some of the principal persons engaged in it.

5. What was the origin of the seven years' war? Mention some of the principal victories of Frederic.

6. When was the German empire formally dissolved?

II.—1. At what period was Portugal most flourishing? What were her remarkable geographical discoveries? Give the dates as closely as you can.

2. When was the independence of Holland recognized by Spain? When that of Portugal?

3. What was the origin of the Spanish Succession War? When did it begin; when end?

4. What do you understand by the *assiento*?

5. Through whose influence were the Jesuits banished from Spain? Give the date.

6. What was the origin of the designation "Prince of Peace?"

III.—1. State the result of each of the five wars between France and Charles V.

2. Who were the two great generals of Louis XIV.? What do you understand by the Fronde?

3. Louis XIV. offered peace on two occasions to the allies during the Spanish Succession War—why were his offers refused?

4. What do you understand by the Mississippi scheme? Who was the projector of it?

5. Mention the names of the ministers of finance under Louis XVI. What was the origin of the National Assembly? Whence was the designation Jacobins derived? Who were the principal leaders of these? Who of the Girondists? What is the date of the Republic?

6. Where was Buonaparte first distinguished? Give the date of the peace of Campo Formio. Who were the colleagues of Buonaparte as first consul? When was he declared consul for life? When emperor? Give the dates of the following:—Marengo, Austerlitz, Berlin Decree, Leipzig, Abdication at Fontainebleau.

IV.—1. Name the Sovereigns of the House of Tudor.

2. Give a brief sketch of the foreign relations of England during the protectorate of Cromwell.

3. What was the title on which George I. succeeded Anne?

4. Who were the chief agents in founding the British empire in India?

5. Mention the principal battles during the Peninsular War, and give the dates.

6. Give the dates of the following:—the Spanish Armada, the battle of Naseby, the Habeas Corpus Act, the battle of Dettingen, the last siege of Gibraltar.

V.—1. Who was the first king of Prussia? When crowned?

2. What were the circumstances of the death of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden?

3. From what period was the Polish monarchy elective?

4. What were the circumstances of the first partition of Poland? Give the dates of the three.

5. What was the most flourishing period of Sweden? What was the cause of its decline?

6. What were the circumstances of the final union of Norway and Sweden?

VI.—1. What was the most flourishing period of the Turkish empire?

2. Mention the principal contemporaries of Peter the Great.

3. What were the results of the two wars with Turkey under Catharine II.?

4. What were the circumstances of the destruction of the Janizaries?

5. Who was the first king of the Netherlands? When was the kingdom erected? What was the extent of its territory? How has it been diminished?

6. Give the dates of the following as closely as you can, and state for what distinguished:—*Copernicus, Sebastian Cabot, Peter Ramus, Camoens, John Kepler, Des Cartes, Francis Bacon, Torricelli, Goldoni, Thomas Hobbes, Leibnitz, Lessing, Huygens, Spinoza.*

SECOND AFTERNOON.

SUBJECT FOR ENGLISH ESSAY.

"England under Queen Anne."