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(~~FINAL EXAMINATION~~)

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Trinity Term, 1928

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HONOUR SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY
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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

I.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE question marked *.]

A.

1. When, in your opinion, was Roman Britain most prosperous?

2. Examine the most hopeful lines of investigation into the problem of the relations between the Britons and the English after the Anglo-Saxon invasions of Britain had begun.

3. Illustrate from their work the difference between the characters of St. Wilfrid and Theodore of Tarsus.

*4. Trace the history of the Danish settlements in England down to the settlement between Alfred and Guthrum in 886. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

5. Account for the failure to maintain a united English kingdom after the reign of Edgar.

6. Show how the differences between English and Norman methods of warfare reflect differences in social conditions.

7. Contrast the position of the Church in England in 1100 with its position in 1154.

*8. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the course of Anglo-Scottish relations during the twelfth century.

9. Examine the value of the main sources for the history of the reign of Henry II.

10. Illustrate, from the history of any district familiar to you, the development of monasticism in England.

11. What part did London play in English political life during the reigns of Richard I and John?

12. How far is it true to say that the kings of England pursued a definite policy in European affairs during the reign of Philip Augustus of France (1180-1223)?

B.

13. Estimate the importance of the reign of Henry III, as a period of transition in English life.

14. Discuss the influence of the Friars upon learning in England.

15. 'The Hundred Years' War really began in the reign of Edward I.' Examine and explain this statement.

16. Examine the view that the invasion of Edward Bruce marks a distinct epoch in the history of Ireland.

17. In what ways was the influence of favourites injurious to the monarchy in the fourteenth century?

18. Illustrate and account for the growth of political propaganda and social satire in England during the later middle ages.

*19. To what extent was the course of the wars between England and France in the fourteenth century affected by control of the seas?

20. Analyse the character of Henry IV.

21. In what respects, if any, did the Church lose influence in England between the middle of the fourteenth and the end of the fifteenth century?

*22. 'Both the rise and fall of the house of York were mainly decided in Wales.' Discuss this view, illustrating your answer by means of a sketch-map.

23. Show how the development of the perpendicular style of architecture reflected changes in social and religious life.

24. To what extent had the revival of learning affected England before the work of Colet, More, and Erasmus?

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

II.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE question marked *.]

A.

*1. What parts of England did the Tudors find most difficult to control, and what general causes may be assigned for the difficulty? Illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

2. What light do descriptions of imaginary commonwealths from More to Swift throw on contemporary life and politics?

3. 'At once a typical Englishman and a typical Renaissance despot.' Discuss this view of the character of Henry VIII.

4. Account for the failure of the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne.

5. Discuss the influence of the Netherlands on Elizabeth's foreign policy.

*6. What military dangers threatened English rule in Ireland in Elizabeth's reign, and how were they met? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. To what extent were his Scottish experiences responsible for James I's difficulties in England?

8. Account for the general alienation of his subjects from Charles I at the beginning of 1640.

9. Estimate the capacity of Cromwell as a soldier.

10. Trace the development of British sea-power in the Mediterranean from Cromwell to the death of Anne.

11. How far is it just to accuse Charles II of subservience to France in matters of foreign policy after 1670?

12. Did Harley deserve well of the Tory party?

B.

13. 'An appendage to a despicable electorate' (PITT). Does the course of British foreign policy under George I and George II justify this view of the relations between Great Britain and Hanover?

*14. What evidence of military capacity was shown by the Jacobite leaders in the campaign of 1745-6?

15. What novel elements did the Methodist movement bring into the history of English nonconformity?

*16. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the chief routes between Canada and the English colonies employed for military purposes in the Seven Years War.

17. What place would you assign to Shelburne among English political leaders?

18. Explain the rise of an English school of painting in the eighteenth century.

19. How far did British statesmen between 1793 and 1815 learn from experience the principles of conducting European war?

20. In what manner did the abolition of slavery affect the British Colonies?

21. Was the foreign policy of Palmerston merely a series of improvisations?

22. Discuss the influence of scientific concepts on the English Church in the Victorian period.

*23. What light does the history of British rule in India throw on the principles of frontier policy?

24. What domestic problems demanded solution in 1880, and how far was Gladstone's second ministry successful in dealing with them?

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919–1273.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. To what extent did Otto the Great continue the work of his father in the organization of Germany?

2. How far do you consider the political ideas of Pope Sylvester and the Emperor Otto III to have been practicable?

*3. Trace the decline of the last Carolingians in France and illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

*4. 'The whole policy of Nicephorus Phocas had a military aim.' Discuss and illustrate this statement.

5. Estimate the importance of the Cluniac movement (a) in the monastic history, (b) in the general tendency of ecclesiastical reform during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

6. Describe the chief stages in Russian history before the end of the tenth century.

7. Why do modern historians attach so much importance to the reign of the Emperor Conrad II?

8. 'Le lien du grand fief n'a été que la conséquence juridique du lien organique, ethnique, national, beaucoup plus profond' (FLACH). Examine this view of the formation of the French provinces and the French monarchy, with special reference to the eleventh century.

9. To what extent was the Western Church actually united in law and administration at the death of Gregory VII?

10. How far did the country between the Ebro and the Alps retain its unity during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

*11. Examine the extent of the social and economic relations between Western Europe and the Levant prior to the capture of Jerusalem by the Seljuk Turks. Illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

12. Can the First Crusade be correctly described as a popular religious movement?

13. Discuss the problems connected with the origin and spread of the Romanesque style of architecture.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919-1273.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Was Suger a typical ecclesiastical statesman of his time?

*2. Trace the growth of self-government in the Lombard cities, and illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

3. Illustrate, with reference to the reign of Manuel Comnenus, the strength and weakness of the Eastern Empire in the twelfth century.

4. Did St. Bernard understand Abelard?

5. 'The last chance of achieving the unity of Germany was lost when Frederick Barbarossa destroyed the duchy of Henry the Lion.' Discuss this view.

*6. Explain, with the aid of a sketch-map, the political consequences of the Albigensian wars.

7. In what respects did Innocent III extend in practice the 'plenitudo potestatis' of the papacy?

8. To what extent did Frederick II as king of Sicily adopt the domestic and foreign policy of his Norman predecessors?

9. With what justice were the Latin states in Greece described as a new France?

*10. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, *either* the growth of the power of Ottocar of Bohemia *or* of James I of Aragon.

11. Discuss the social and constitutional effects of the Interregnum upon Germany.

12. Compare the services rendered to France by the three brothers, St. Louis, Alphonse of Poitiers, and Charles of Anjou.

13. Explain the significance of the disputes between the universities and the mendicant orders.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1519.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. 'Philip IV was the first French Chauvinist.' Discuss this view, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

2. Contrast Boniface VIII and John XXII.

3. Estimate the importance of Florence in the social and political history of Italy during the fourteenth century.

4. Were there any causes common to the movements associated with the names of Rienzi, Étienne Marcel, and Philip van Artevelde?

5. How far did dynastic changes in fourteenth-century Spain prepare the way for the union of the Peninsula?

*6. Account for the failure of Lewis of Bavaria. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. Do you consider Bartolus or Marsiglio of Padua the more significant thinker?

8. 'The Golden Bull is the Magna Carta of medieval Germany.' Is this a helpful comparison?

9. Is there any justification for the view that the papal court at Avignon was influenced by considerations of French nationalism?

10. In what respects was the work of Charles V of France enduring?

11. Analyse the origins of the Hussite movement.

*12. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the importance of Venice in the eastern Mediterranean at the end of the fourteenth century.

13. Discuss the relation between commercial and artistic developments during your period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1519.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. What forces favoured the development of monarchy in the fifteenth century?

2. In what respects were the Councils of Constance and Bâle defective as instruments of Church reform?

3. Examine the effect of the Hussite Wars *either* upon Germany *or* upon Bohemia.

4. What place would you assign to Joan of Arc in the revival of France?

*5. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the distribution and character of the Habsburg dominions in 1440.

6. Discuss the part played by Florence in Italian politics in the time of Cosimo de' Medici.

7. 'During the reign of Christian I the power of the House of Oldenburg in Scandinavia was more apparent than real.'

Do you agree with this statement?

8. Explain the causes which made Antwerp the centre of northern commerce by the end of the fifteenth century.

*9. In what respects were political conditions in Italy in 1494 favourable to French intervention? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

10. To what extent did Anne of Beaujeu continue the policy of Louis XI?

11. Compare the power and position of the crown in 1504 in Aragon and in Castile respectively.

12. Compare and contrast the development of the arts in the fifteenth century north and south of the Alps.

*13. Sketch the progress of geographical discovery in the last hundred years of your period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V (1414–1598).

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. What forces favoured the development of monarchy in the fifteenth century?

2. In what respects were the Councils of Constance and Bâle defective as instruments of Church reform?

3. Examine the effect of the Hussite Wars *either* upon Germany *or* upon Bohemia.

4. What place would you assign to Joan of Arc in the revival of France?

*5. Describe with the aid of a sketch-map the distribution and character of the Habsburg dominions in 1440.

6. Discuss the part played by Florence in Italian politics in the time of Cosimo de' Medici.

7. 'During the reign of Christian I the power of the House of Oldenburg in Scandinavia was more apparent than real.'

Do you agree with this statement?

8. Explain the causes which made Antwerp the centre of northern commerce by the end of the fifteenth century.

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11. Compare the power and position of the crown in 1504 in Aragon and in Castile respectively.

12. Compare and contrast the development of the arts in the fifteenth century north and south of the Alps.

*13. Sketch the progress of geographical discovery in the first hundred years of your period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1598.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. How far did Charles V and Philip II pursue a similar policy in the government of Spain?

2. Discuss the place of Francis I in the constitutional development of France.

3. Estimate the influence of the Peasants War on the Reformation movement in Germany.

4. 'The sack of Rome was the end of the Italian renaissance.' Discuss this statement.

*5. Discuss the problems which faced the Spanish empire-builders in America.

6. Compare Calvin and Loyola as organizers of religious reform.

7. What claims has Gustavus Vasa to be considered the founder of the modern Swedish state?

*8. Were the territorial arrangements of the Treaty of Cateau Cambrésis in the best interests of France? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

*9. Describe the extent and character of the European dominions of Suleyman the Magnificent. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

10. How far was the religious policy of Maximilian II determined by the political needs of his territories?

11. How did the death of William the Silent influence the history of the United Provinces?

12. Discuss the influence of the wars of religion upon French literature and political thought.

13. Illustrate the influence of sea-power on European politics in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1559–1715.)

I.

[*At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.*]

*1. Were the territorial arrangements of the Treaty of Cateau Cambrésis in the best interests of France? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

*2. Describe the extent and character of the European dominions of Suleyman the Magnificent. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

3. How far was the religious policy of Maximilian II determined by the political needs of his territories?

4. How did the death of William the Silent influence the history of the United Provinces?

5. Discuss the influence of the wars of religion upon French literature and political thought.

6. Illustrate the influence of sea-power on European politics in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

7. Discuss the economic and financial policy of Sully.

*8. Explain the importance of the question of the Cleves-Jülich succession to Germany and to Europe.

9. Account for the decline of the Spanish monarchy under Philip III.

10. Did the policy of Richelieu towards the Huguenots and the nobles form a consistent whole?

11. May the Peace of Prague be regarded as affording a satisfactory basis of settlement for the questions of the Thirty Years War?

12. Did religion or territorial ambitions exercise the greater influence on Swedish policy under Charles IX and Gustavus Adolphus?

13. What factors in the social and economic state of the United and the Southern Netherlands, in the first half of the seventeenth century, favoured the rise of a great school of painting?

[*T. T. 1925.*]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1559–1715.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Trace the growing importance of colonial rivalries in international relations after the peace of Westphalia.

*2. Is it true that Sweden never derived any advantage from her gains in the Thirty Years' War? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

3. What did the Great Elector contribute to the evolution of Brandenburg-Prussia?

4. How much right had John de Witt and his friends to claim that their policy was that of 'true freedom'?

5. 'The obscurities and inconsistencies of the system of government made personal and irresponsible rule the only alternative to anarchy.' Discuss this justification of the despotism of Louis XIV.

6. Sketch the international role of Portugal from 1660 to 1713.

7. Describe the influence of the Spanish Succession question on the policy of Louis XIV from his accession to 1688.

*8. Explain, with the help of a sketch-map, the work done by the Chambers of Reunion. To what extent was it permanent?

*9. Show how the terms of the Treaty of Carlowitz resulted from the war which it ended, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

10. What part was played by the Empire and its constitutional machinery in the internal government of Germany in the age of Louis XIV?

11. 'The seventeenth century was the cradle of the modern standing army.' Explain and discuss this statement.

12. Estimate the effect of royal patronage upon the development of the arts in the seventeenth century.

13. 'The sixteenth century produced a greater number of learned men than the seventeenth; and yet the former of these ages was far from being as enlightened as the latter' (BAYLE). Discuss this statement.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1715-1815.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked* should be attempted.]

1. 'Hunting shadows.' Is this a fair description of the policy of the Emperor Charles VI after 1715?

2. Account for the failure of the constitutional experiments of the French regency.

*3. Explain the stages by which Spain regained a hold on Italy after 1715, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

4. Estimate the results of the Bourbon Family Compacts in the history of Spain.

*5. 'The Treaty of Belgrade sacrificed not only the interests of Austria but also the prospects of Russia.' Discuss this statement, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

*6. Illustrate, with the aid of a sketch-map, the strategical difficulties of Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War.

7. 'Catharine II's conceptions of humanity and the rights of man had very little to do with the real course of events in Russia.' ~~Discuss this statement.~~

8. To what do you attribute the failure of Turgot?

9. Give some account of the causes and character of the Dutch revolution of 1787.

10. Is it true that sea-power was the decisive factor in the colonial rivalries of the eighteenth century?

11. 'A principle neither of peace nor of stability.' Criticize this judgement on the operation of the balance of power in the eighteenth century.

12. Would you take exception to the statement that in painting, architecture, and decoration, the eighteenth century was a period of good taste but not of creative power?

13. In what ways are the writings of Voltaire typical of their age?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1789-1815.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Trace the evolution of parties in the National Assembly.

*2. Account for the successes of France in the autumn of 1792, and show with the aid of a sketch-map how far the 'natural frontiers' had been conquered by the close of the year.

3. Discuss the economic and social effect of the Revolution on the French bourgeoisie.

4. Can the political career of Talleyrand up to 1815 be defended as that of a consistent French patriot?

5. Was the failure of the Directory due principally to the personnel of the government or to the constitution?

*6. To what extent did the second coalition act on a concerted strategical plan? Illustrate your answer, if possible, with a sketch-map.

7. What was the original purpose of the Confederation of the Rhine? Show how it was adapted to suit the changes in Napoleon's plans.

8. How far was the continental system theoretically complete and practically enforceable by the year 1810?

9. Explain the reason and significance of the changes carried through in the Prussian kingdom between 1806 and 1813.

10. Discuss the motives which actuated Napoleon's treatment of Pius VII.

*11. How far was the policy of weakening the Ottoman Empire pursued by Russia with consistency and success between 1789 and 1815? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

12. Discuss the attitude of the Congress of Vienna towards small states.

13. 'The influence of the French Revolution upon literature still remained in 1815 surprisingly small.' Discuss this statement with reference to the contemporary literature of the Continent.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII (1789–1815.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Trace the evolution of parties in the National Assembly.

*2 Account for the successes of France in the autumn of 1792, and show with the aid of a sketch-map how far the 'natural frontiers' had been conquered by the close of the year.

3. Discuss the economic and social effect of the Revolution on the French bourgeoisie.

4. Can the political career of Talleyrand up to 1815 be defended as that of a consistent French patriot?

5. Was the failure of the Directory due principally to the personnel of the government or to the constitution?

*6. To what extent did the second coalition act on a concerted strategical plan? Illustrate your answer, if possible, with a sketch-map.

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8. How far was the continental system theoretically complete and practically enforceable by the year 1810?

~~9. Explain the reason and significance of the changes carried through in the Prussian kingdom between 1806 and 1813.~~

10. Discuss the motives which actuated Napoleon's treatment of Pius VII.

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12. Discuss the attitude of the Congress of Vienna towards small states.

13. 'The influence of the French Revolution upon literature still remained in 1815 surprisingly small.' Discuss this statement with reference to the contemporary literature of the continent.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1815-1878.)

II.

[*At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.*]

- 1. Why did the Greeks find it difficult to get help from the powers in their rebellion against the Turks?
- ✓*2. Discuss the importance of the Zollverein in the history of German unification.
3. What part was played by Charles Albert of Savoy in the Italian revolutionary movements between 1820 and 1849?
- 4. Why did the French working class lose confidence in the government of the second republic?
5. How far was their treatment of Poland between 1815 and 1863 an indictment of the honesty of the Romanoffs?
6. Explain the attitude of German liberals throughout the different phases of the Schleswig-Holstein question.
7. Account for the hostility of most great Frenchmen to Napoleon III.
8. Show how the policy of Napoleon III towards Mexico was influenced by the international situation of the time.
9. Account for the instability of Spanish political conditions during this period.
- *10. To what extent were the plans of French generals during the Franco-Prussian war dictated by political considerations? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.
11. How far did the entry of Italian troops into Rome in 1870 mark the attainment of Italian unity?
- *12. Discuss and illustrate with a sketch-map the various secret agreements about the Eastern question made by the powers between 1876 and 1878.
13. Compare the character of revolutionary socialism before and after 1848 as illustrated by its literature.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Economic History.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper.]

A.

1. What part was played by economic forces in the formation of towns before 1066?
2. Estimate the effect of the Norman Conquest upon England's commercial relations with the continent.
3. Discuss the place of the fair in the development of English economic life?
4. Discuss the changes in the economic organization of the manor in the fourteenth century.
5. How far did English experience during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries discredit the doctrine of the 'just price'?
6. Account for the growing importance of the commercial treaty in the later middle ages.

B.

7. 'The reign of Elizabeth saw the introduction of little that was new in the sphere of economic legislation; rather did her ministers aim at the regulated development of old principles.'

Discuss this opinion.

8. Did the Stuart grants of monopolies help or hinder industrial progress?
9. How far was the development of economic theory between 1660 and 1760 influenced by politics?
10. 'The ideas and methods of the agrarian and industrial revolutions were the same.' Criticize this description of the changes of the eighteenth century.

11. 'The first three years of the younger Pitt's administration are very notable in the history of English commerce and finance.'

How far can this view be supported?

12. Discuss the results to England of the improvement in methods of transport and communication by land and water during the nineteenth century.

13. How far have differences of occupation affected the organization of Trade Unionism?

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Hildebrand. I.

1. Comment on *six* of the following extracts from the *Registrum*.—

(a) Unde nobilitatem tuam scire volumus, quia non solum circa regem Heinricum, cui debitores existimus ex eo, quod ipsum in regem elegimus, et pater eius laudandae memoriae Heinricus imperator inter omnes Italicos in curia sua speciali honore me tractavit . . . aliquam malivolentiam non observamus . . .

(GREGORY VII TO RUDOLF OF SWABIA.)

(b) Ego Richardus, Dei gratia et sancti Petri Capuae princeps, ab hac hora et deinceps ero fidelis sanctae Romanae ecclesiae et apostolicae sedi et tibi domino meo Gregorio universali papae . . . Sanctae Romanae ecclesiae tibiue adiutor ero ad tenendum et acquirendum et defendendum regalia sancti Petri eiusque possessiones recta fide contra omnes homines.

(OATH OF RICHARD OF CAPUA.)

(c) Qua in re quoniam evidenter apparet, quam parum consultores tui iura apostolicae auctoritatis intelligant vel attendant, fraternitatem tuam, ut nobiscum canonicas traditiones et decreta sanctorum patrum percurrat, invitamus.

(GREGORY VII TO SIEGFRIED OF MAINZ.)

(d) In qua, inter cetera decreta quae ibi gesta sunt, quinque de familia regis Teutonicorum, quorum consilio ecclesiae venduntur, a liminibus sanctae ecclesiae separavit.

(ROMAN LENTEN SYNOD OF 1075.)

(e) Praesentium vero portitorem ad hoc vobis dirigimus, ut—una cum venerabili fratre nostro Treverensi archiepiscopo, qui Heinrico favet, et altero, qui utilis et religiosus ad hoc sit opus episcopus ex parte Rodulfi—locum et tempus praedicti conventus statuunt.

(GREGORY VII TO THE GERMANS, A. D. 1078.)

(f) Quia consuetudo sanctae Romanae ecclesiae, cui Deo auctore licet indigni deservimus, est: quaedam tolerare quaedam etiam dissimulare; discretionem tempe-

rantiam potius quam rigorem canonum sequentes, causas episcoporum Franciae et Burgundiae, qui suspensi seu damnati a legato nostro Hugone Diensi episcopo fuerant, non sine gravi labore discussimus.

(GREGORY VII TO MANASSES OF REIMS AND OTHERS.)

(g) Quoniam investituras ecclesiarum contra statuta sanctorum patrum a laicis personis in multis partibus cognovimus fieri . . . decernimus: ut nullus clericorum investituram episcopatus vel abbatae vel ecclesiae de manu imperatoris vel regis vel alicuius laicae personae, viri vel feminae, suscipiat. Quod si praesumpserit, recognoscat investituram illam apostolica auctoritate irritam esse, et se usque ad condignam satisfactionem excommunicationi subiacere.

(DECREE OF AUTUMN SYNOD OF 1078.)

(h) Quod tamen gaudium de sapientia tua multo cumulatius referimus, cum tuae humilitatis illustrem famam memoriae interdum reducimus, et eam virtutem, quae cum regia potentia vix aut rarissime capi sub uno domicilio consuerit, in corde tuo moderari consideramus.

(GREGORY VII TO ALFONSO VI OF LEON.)

(i) Tres autem synodos quadragesimales eiusdem H(einrici) persecutio prepedivit. Qui, semel Beatum Paulum, bis Beatum Petrum aggressus, demum post multum fusi sanguinis, non tam suorum fortitudine quam negligentia civium, Porticus muros surripuit.

(AUTUMN SYNOD OF 1083.)

(j) Notum vobis omnibus facimus nos anathema fecisse . . . omnibus qui iniuriam aliquam facere praesumpserint Berengario, Romanae ecclesiae filio, vel in persona vel in omni possessione sua, vel qui eum vocabit haereticum.

(GENERAL LETTER CONCERNING BERENGER, 1079.)

2. Translate and comment on the following passages:—

(a) Quid enim ad laicos pertinet personas sacramenta ecclesiastica et pontificalem seu pastorem gratiam distribuere, camyros scilicet baculos et anulos, quibus praecipue perficitur, militat et innititur tota episcopalis consecratio?

(CARDINAL HUMBERT.)

(b) Ut, obeunte huius Romanae universalis ecclesiae pontifice, inprimis cardinales episcopi diligentissima simul consideratione tractantes, mox sibi clericos cardinales adhibeant; sicque reliquus clerus et populus ad consensum novae electionis accedant.

(DECREE CONCERNING PAPAL ELECTIONS, 1059.)

(c) Iam omnes pene principes regni a communione Heinrici se sequestrarunt. Mense igitur Octobric colloquium apud Openheim a principibus regni colligitur, cui legatio sedis apostolicae interfuit. Ibi Heinricus, in purificationem Sanctae Mariae hanc proximam se praesentandam domno papae apud Augustam firmissime promisit.

(BERNOLD.)

(d) Ipsum dimisit, postquam iuravit. Et ivit urbem Reginam, qua stabat turba maligna pontificum, valde metuentes hanc fore pacem.

(DONIZO.)

3. Comment upon *two* of the following passages from *Lampert*:—

(a) Ego n. vulgatam toto orbe abbatis Meginheri placitam Deo conversationem emulatus, rei familiaris curam, ne in via Dei pregravarer, abieci, sanctamque vestem ab eius sanctissimis manibus Idibus Martiis . . . suscepi.

(s. a. 1058.)

(b) Educatio regis atque ordinatio omnium rerum ~~publicarum penes episcopos~~ erat, eminebatque inter eos Mogontini et Coloniensis archiepiscoporum auctoritas.

(Ib. 1063.)

(c) Ipso tempore Coloniae res accidit digna omnium bonorum miseratione et lacrimis, incertum levitate vulgi an factione eorum qui vicem regis in archiepiscopum ulcisci cupiebant.

(Ib. 1074.)

(d) Saxones, deportatis in exilium principibus suis, tedio et merore tabescebant, nec calamitatis ullum usquam patebat effugium.

(Ib. 1076.)

4. Comment upon *two* of the following passages from *Bruno*:—

(a) Cetera vero castella non tam pulchra quam fortia esse laborat. Beatus et valde beatus esset, si munitiones easdem contra paganos erexisset.

(b) Ex multis quos probitate dignos in electione proposuerunt, tamen Rodulfum, ducem Suevorum, regem sibi Saxones et Suevi concorditer elegerunt. At cum singuli deberent eum regem laudare, quidam voluerunt aliquas condiciones interponere . . . Otto namque dux non prius volebat eum sibi regem constituere, nisi promitteret honorem sibi iniuste ablatum restituere.

(c) Transacto vero natali Domini proximo, quo 1081^{us} ab incarnatione Domini inceptus annus erat, Heinricus exrex Italiam disponebat ingredi, ut imponeret aliquem finem rerum suarum longo labori, scilicet ut vel domno papa Gregorio humiliatione ficta placato, sive vi tyrannica coacto, vincula banni, quibus erat ligatus, exueret, vel quod magis volebat, Gregorio per vim de sede pontificatus eiecto, et in ipsa sede Wiperto Ravennate collocato, libere faceret omnia quae suae tyrannidi placeret.

5. Comment on *three* of the following passages:—

(a) Ecce autem nostri temporis Gregorius papa, qui et Hildebrant, cum aliquando os suum aperuit, ecclesiam divisit et . . . prophetica ollam ab aquilone in tantum accendit ut per hos XVII aut eo amplius annos ubique sint in regno Romani imperii bella et seditiones.

(WALTRAM.)

(b) Sed post aliquantum temporis fugiens quoque Hildebrant ex illa quae se occultaverat munitione, Salernum petiit, ibique vitam finivit. ~~Igitur utrum sit pastor an mercenarius, cognosci veraciter non potest, si occasio necessitatis deest.~~

(Ib.)

(c) Crescebat cottidie gloriosum genus Paterinorum in tantum, ut destinarent, mittere honestos viros Romam, qui beatum Stephanum papam rogarent, ut secum mitteret religiosos episcopos, qui illorum ecclesiam a fundamentis reedificarent.

(BONITHO.)

(d) Nam Deo odibilis Cencius, coniuratione facta, in ipsa nocte nativitatis Christi papam, sacramenta celebrantem, ab altare sanctae Dei genetricis Mariae . . . rapuit.

(Ib.)

(e) Sed cum superius a me quaesisses, amice dulcissime: Si licet christiano armis pro veritate certare, historiam petebas. Quam non invitus contextui . . .

(Ib.)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Hildebrand. II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Which of your authorities gives the most reliable account of the election of Gregory VII to the papacy?

2. What actually happened at Canossa in January 1077?

3. Examine the relations between Gregory VII and William the Conqueror.

4. 'A primitive' (CASPAR). How far can you apply this term to the character and writings of Gregory VII?

5. 'Data in expeditione.' What evidence is there that Gregory VII really intended to embark upon a crusade against the Moslems?

6. Illustrate from the career of Adalbert of Bremen the strength and weakness of the German episcopate in the latter half of the eleventh century.

7. Attempt a character sketch of Henry IV.

8. Account for the inconclusive nature of most of the fighting in the civil war in Germany.

9. Discuss the part played by the lesser German nobility in the quarrel between Henry IV and his most powerful subjects.

10. Discuss the characteristic features of popular religion in Italy during the second half of the eleventh century.

11. How far would you be prepared to maintain that Manegold of Lautenbach and Peter Crassus produced better arguments in defence of their respective causes than Gregory VII and Waltram?

12. To what extent did the papal chancery develop an organization and tradition during the lifetime of Gregory VII?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Age of Dante.

I.

1. Translate and explain the following passages from the *Divina Commedia* :—

- (a) Venimmo al piè d'un nobile castello
Sette volte cerchiato d'altre mura,
Difeso intorno d'un bel fiumicello.
Questo passammo come terra dura.
- (b) Dentro dal monte sta dritto un gran veglio,
Che tien volte le spalle invêr Damiaata
E Roma guarda sì come suo specchio.
La sua testa è di fin'oro formata.
- (c) Io stava come il frate che confessa
Lo perfido assassin, che, poi ch'è fitto,
Richiama lui, per che la morte cessa;
Ed ei gridò: Se' tu già costì ritto,
Se' tu già costì ritto, Bonifazio?
- (d) Che val perchè ti racconciasse il freno
Giustiniano se la sella è vota?
Senz'esso fora la vergogna meno.
- (e) D'oggimai che la Chiesa di Roma
Per confondere in sè due reggimenti
Cade nel fango, e sè brutta e la soma.
- (f) Tanto eran gli occhi miei fissi ed attenti
A disbramarsi la decenne sete,
Che gli altri sensi m'eran tutti spenti;
Ed essi quinci e quindi avean parete
Di non caler, così lo santo riso
A sè trae' li con l'antica rete.

2. Explain the following passages from the *De Monarchia* :—

- (a) Ubicunque potest esse litigium, ibi debet esse iudicium.
- (b) Et iam manifestum est quod Romanus populus per duellum adquisivit imperium: ergo de iure adquisivit: quod est principale propositum in libro praesenti.
- (c) Post ecclesiam vero sunt traditiones quas Decretales dicunt: quae quidem etsi auctoritate Apostolica sunt venerandae, fundamentali tamen Scripturae postponendas dubitandum non est.

3. Comment on *two* of the following passages from Dino Compagni:—

(a) Grande era del corpo, ardito, e sfacciato, e gran ciarlatore, e dicea palesamente chi erano i congiurati contro a Giano, e che con loro si raunava in una volta sotterra; poco era costante, e più crudele che giusto.

(b) Molto si studiavano difendere la Città dalla malizia de' loro adversari; ma niente giovò, perchè usaron modi pacifici, e voleano esser repenti e forti: Niente vale l'humiltà contra alla grande malizia.

(c) Morì il Vescovo Lontieri della Tosa. Chiamato ne fu per simonia uno altro di vile nazione, animoso in parte Guelfa, e molto nel vulgo del Popolo, ma non di santa vita. Molto ne fu biasimato il Papa, e a gran torto, perchè i mali Pastori sono alcuna volta conceduti da Dio pe' peccati del Popolo, secondo il Filosofo.

4. Comment on *two* of the following passages from Villani:—

(a) Havemo sì lungamente detto de' costumi de' Tartari, per trarre d'ignoranza coloro che de' loro fatti non sanno; ma chi più vorrà sapere legga il trattato di Frate Aiton d'Erminia, e 'l Libro del Milione di Vinegia.

(b) In somma arse tutto il midollo e tuorlo e cari luoghi della città, e furono in quantità tra palagi, torri e case più di 1700. Il danno d'arñesi, tesoro, e mercatantia fu infinito, però che in que' luoghi era quasi tutta la mercatantia e le care cose di Firenze.

(c) Al detto Concilio fu il Re di Francia, e più altri signori, e fecionvisi più constitutioni, e cominciossi il settimo Libro delle Decretali... In questo Concilio fu canonizzato il Beato Lodovico Archivescovo di Tolosa, Frate Minore, fratello del Re Roberto, e per essere Religioso abbandonò l'honore mondano e la corona del reame.

5. Comment on *two* of the following passages from Nicholas of Butrinto:—

(a) Dominus excusationem non admisit, et hoc quia medicum suum misit, et requisitus per iuramentum, utrum haberet talem infirmitatem, propter quam esset merito excusandus de non veniendo, dixit quod non.

(b) Venimus Pisas, et ibi inter alia relatione digna invenimus civitatem satis turbatam et commotam, et hoc propter dominium totum, quod ad se Dominus Rex acceperat, nihil volens eis servare de modo faciendi Ancianos et alios officiales secundum consuetudines antiquas, qui consueverant civitatem gubernare; sed unum Vicarium dedit eis de Ubaldinis.

(c) Pater Sancte, unum nolo omittere, quod audiavi ab Imperatore, quando ab eo recessi. Petivi secrete, quod placeret mihi dicere, quid intendebat facere de tot galeis in mare existentibus, ex quo tales processus audiverat fieri contra regnum Apuliae invadentes.

6. Translate and comment on *one* of the following passages from John of Cermenate:—

(a) Iam scriptis legibus, quas Statuta Communis dicimus, quibus aequo iure viveretur in urbe, iste Nicolaus arrogans et superbus, iam cuncta quae gesserant doctus, ipsarum legum conditores ad se vocans, eis velut ignarus rerum inquit: Quid libertatis et arbitrii vestris legibus auctum est nobis.

(b) Cui ut vivo, sic et mortuo in patriam accessus minime concessus est; nam Fratribus Minoribus id petentibus Matthaeo negatum est, qui eos Fratres increpans: Vultisne, inquit, excommunicati corpus Mediolanum ferre?

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Age of Dante.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

•1. 'Non erat papa, erat potius diabolus, qui erat in terra pro dando tribulationem Christianis.' (Remark attributed in 1299 to the abbess of San Pier Maggiore, Florence.) Illustrate from your authorities contemporary Italian opinions about Pope Boniface VIII.

2. Discuss Dante's conception of political and philosophical authority.

3. Write a short life of Corso Donati, giving a critical account of the evidence of your texts.

4. Examine, with reference to Nicholas of Butrinto and John of Cermenate, the extent and justification of Henry VII's interference with local law and custom in Italy.

5. Explain carefully the circumstances which led to Dante's exile.

6. 'The Council of Ten was the corollary to the Closing of the Great Council.' Explain this statement.

~~7. What light do your authorities throw on the relations between Philip of France and the Italian States?~~

8. 'A new Solomon.' Criticize this view of Robert of Naples.

9. Compare the part played by 'foreigners' in the life of Venice and Florence respectively during your period.

10. To what extent do you consider that Dante's view of the imperial mission was shared by his contemporaries?

11. Illustrate the influence of personal and political prejudice in the *Inferno* and *Purgatorio*.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Reign of Richard II.

I.

• 1. Translate, and comment upon any *three* of the following passages from Walsingham:—

(a) Aliquae [propositiones], licet aliquibus quibusdam mutatis terminis, sentire videntur perversas opiniones et doctrinam indoctam damnatae memoriae Marcelli de Padua et Iohannis de Ganduno, quorum liber per felicitis recordationis Iohannem Papam Vicesimum Secundum, praedecessorem nostram, reprobatus extitit et damnatus.

(b) Cum ergo Romam venisset . . . tandem audivit Dominum Iohannem Brinche, quondam Abbatem suum, diem clausisse supremum, et putans iam tempus opportunum arrisisse sibi, . . . accessit ad quendam advocatum, sed Flandrensem, qui tamen morabatur in Curia et vocabatur Magister Iohannes Shipdam, et promisit ei magnam summam pecuniae annuae, si id efficeret, ut Abbas de Burgo quoquo pacto creari posset.

(c) Miles autem, dextrarium insidens, accessit ad eum, auditurus quid dicere proponebat. Ille quidem indignatus quia equo vectus miles accesserat, et non pedes, mox cum furore dixit, decere eum potius pedes quam equum insidens suae praesentiae propinquare. Miles vero, nondum oblitus omnino militiae suae veteris probitatis, illico sic respondit: 'Sedenti,' inquit, 'tibi in equo non est iniuriosum me equitem accessisse.'

(d) Et quoniam scriptum est—'Vexatio tantum dabit intellectum auditui', tunc primo Dux ipse, conversus ad religionem, coepit accusare vitam suam pristinam, non solum privatis sed publicis confessionibus; tunc suis peccatis ascribere causas malorum quae contigerunt; tunc sibimet imputare mortes, non solum nobilibus sed reliquorum, qui illo tempore manu impia strati sunt; tunc illius Katerinae Swynfo d consortium abhorrere, vel potius abiurare.

(e) Et sine maiori deliberatione de Londoniis multi apprenticii, plures servi, sumptis albis capitiis et rubeis crucibus in parte dextera, rubeis quoque gladiatorum vaginis in sinistra; invitis magistris et dominis, sunt profecti. Quod exemplum secuti alii de tota pene Anglia . . . ; quia non propter Iesum tantum peregrinare decreverunt, sed ut patriam mundumque viderent.

(f) Regina [Portyngaliae], proinde considerans cuncta sibi licere quae voluit, filiam suam, quæ desponsata fuerat filio Domini Edmundi Comitis Cantabriggiae, vendidit Regi Castellae, consilio militis supradicti.

2. Translate, and comment upon *two* of the following extracts from the *Anominalle Chronicle* :—

(a) Et puis apres les comons de Kent sans teste et sans cheiftaine relieronr de iour en iour a grand nombre et le Vendredj auant le Pentecost vienderont a Dertforde et prysteront lour conceile et ordinerent que nulles que fueront demurrantz pree de la mere en null lieu par lespace de xii. leuges deueront venir ouesque eux.

(b) Et aleront en Esglise et pristerent toutz les liuers et roues et remembrances que fueront en lour huches deins le Temple des apprentiz de la ley et porteront en le haut chemine et les arderent, et en alant devers Sauoye destroieront toutz les measons que fueront al master del hopitall de St^t Johne.

(c) Adonques les aldremente vienderont surrement amennant ouesque eux les gardeins et les wardes en diuers routes oue belle companye des gentz bien armes a grand nombre et enveloperont les comens come berbis en caules.

3. Comment upon *two* of the following passages from the *Fasciculi* :—

(a) [Argumentum] subtile et mihi satis difficile; verumtamen dicam sicut sentio. Mihi videtur quod haec consequentia non tenet; Deus intuetur *a*, ergo *a* est; ad quod me movet triplex ratio.

(b) Post haec, cum non posset ultra celari ignis absconditus, coepit palam contra Christi sacramenta dictare blasphemias, maxime contra sacram eucharistiam, colorem placiti sinuans ex evangelio.

(c) Et praecipue cum [esset] dilectus sequax Wycelyff sacerdos dominus Iohannes Balle, qui incarceratus erat per Simonem Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, et Willelmum Londoniensem episcopum, propter haereses quas praedicavit; et in illa insurrectione communitas liberavit eum a carcere.

4. Comment upon *two* of the following extracts from Knighton:—

(a) No man may come trewþe to, but he sing si dederō. Speke, spende and spede, quoth Jon of Bathon, and therefore synne fareth as wilde flode, trew love is away, that was so gode, and clerkus for welthe worche hem wo.

(b) Romani igitur videntes quod papa sine consensu eorum ab eis recesserat et sic in domigeris positus esset, ira moti et in seditionem versi palatium papae invaserunt, carcerem papae confregerunt, et inibi incarceratos liberos abire fecerunt, inter quos Nicholaus de Hereforde a damno carceris solutus est et in Angliam reversus est.

(c) Ex quorum parte haec vobis intimamus, quod sic antiquo statuto habemus et consuetudine laudabili et approbata, cuius contrarietati dici non valebit, quod rex noster convocare potest dominos et proceres regni atque communes semel in anno ad parliamentum suum tanquam ad summam curiam totius regni, in qua omnis aequitas relucere deberet absque qualibet scrupulositate et nota, tanquam sol in ascensu meridiei.

(d) Et ne scieront trover ne troveront altre remedie mes de ordeigner qe xii. de loialx et sages seignurs de la terre serront de conseil le du Roy pur une an entiere alors proschein ensuant.

5. Comment upon *two* of the following extracts from the chronicle attributed to John of Malvern:—

(a) Ad unum istorum fratrum profecto iure hereditario deveniret regnum Anglorum si, quod absit, rex sine liberis decessisset.

(b) Rex eundem dominum Nicholaum multipliciter recusavit protestandum ipsum nunquam scivisse eum fore proditorem, nec in predictis articulis ipsum culpabilem vel reum unquam fuisse in quantum ipse cognovit.

(c) Quod audiens clericus antedictus praeparavit se tam deo quam mundo, ac si continuo moreretur, et collocavit se iuxta feretrum sancti Edwardi opem et iuvamen ab ipso implorando.

(d) Demum celebrato ibidem consilio dux Lancastriae rogavit pro Iohanne Northampton et suis sociis quod possent redire et morari Londoniis ac uti eorum mercimoniis prout olim fecerunt ibidem. Ad quem rex ait, 'O dulcissime avuncule, non est in potestate mea hoc facere modo ut aestimo'. 'Immo,' ait dux, 'ista et maiora facere valeatis.'

6. Comment upon *five* of the following passages from the *Annales Ricardi Secundi* and Adam of Usk:—

(a) Tercio tamen die aule Mertonis favore nostrates fortiter constipati ipsos stratas publicas, per eos illis duobus diebus pro castris occupatas, verecunde relinquere et ad propria hospicia affugere compulerunt.

(b) In primis, facta pronuntiacione parlamenti ad modum sermonis, per Edmundum Stafford, episcopum Exoniensem, cancellarium, in qua semper concludebat ad unum, quod potestas regis esset sibi unica et solida et quod eam tollentes vel insidiantes pena legis essent condigni.

(c) Quia homines sunt canonizati, Deus scit quomodo; et ad loquendum magis plene, fidelis Christianus supponit quod puncta istius nobilis hominis quem homines vocant 'Sanctum' Thomam non fuerunt causa martyrii.

(d) Circa festum Sancti Iohannis Baptistae, venerunt nuncii de Alemannia, Praepositus Coloniensis et alii, qui, Regis levitatem et ambitionem cognoscentes, suggererunt ei quod electus, vel certe eligendus, erat in Imperatorem.

(e) Iohannes Bussy in cunctis suis propositionibus non humanos honores exhibuit Regi, sed divinos, adiuvens verba adulatoria et insueta, mortalibus minime congruentia.

(f) Rex igitur sentiens, propter gesta tam scelerata, se invisum populo, Cestiensibus sui corporis commisit tutelam.

(g) Propter praemissa, et eorum praetextu, ab omni dignitate et honore regis, si quid dignitatis et honoris huiusmodi in eo remanserit, merito deponendum pronunciamus, decernimus et declaramus.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Reign of Richard II.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. What light do your authorities throw on the personal life and household of King Richard?

2. Illustrate from the history of St. Albans during the Peasants' Revolt the economy of a great abbey during your period.

3. Trace the history of the relations between John of Gaunt and Wycliffe.

4. Discuss the effect of the French War upon English politics between 1377 and 1396.

5. Examine the evidence for, and the legality of, the part played by the judges in 1387.

6. ~~Richard's Irish policy was a century too late.~~ Discuss this statement.

7. How far was the development of the King's Council in Richard's reign the result of parliamentary interference?

8. Do you consider that the great ecclesiastics in Richard's reign were actuated more by professional or by family motives?

9. Analyse the character and career of the Duke of Gloucester.

10. Is there any real basis for the view that the king acted 'unconstitutionally' during the years 1397-9?

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Revolution of 1688.

I.

1. Comment on any *four* of the following passages from Burnet:—

(a) The French ambassador . . . told the States that his master understood their design was against England, and . . . that there was such a strict alliance between him and the king of England, that he would look on everything done against England as an invasion of his own crown. This put the king and his ministers much out of countenance.

(b) By a special commission under the great seal, ten bishops and twenty divines were empowered to meet, and prepare such alterations in the Book of Common Prayer and Canons as might be fit to bring before Convocation.

(c) Both the Dutch and the blue squadron complained much of the earl of Torrington; and it was a general opinion that if the whole fleet had come up to a close fight, we must have beat the French.

(d) When all the errors, with relation to the protection of our trade were set out and much aggravated, a motion was made to create by act of parliament, a council of trade.

(e) A bill was brought into the house of commons, declaring all men incapable of public trust, or to serve in parliament, who did not sign the association. This passed with no considerable opposition.

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following passages from Parliamentary proceedings:—

(a) Crown void has a consequence of an extraordinary nature.—To make an election will turn constitution into a commonwealth.

(SIR THOMAS CLARGES, January 28, 1689.)

(b) That the Commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes and all other Commissions and Courts of like Nature are Illegal and Pernicious.

(*Bill of Rights.*)

(c) I confess, I convoyed 22 of 44, and if I had forced money from one, I might have done it from others, and it was a voluntary gift from them; if they will give a gratuity, 'tis not extorted but voluntary.

(CAPTAIN CHURCHILL, November 18, 1689.)

(d) I think we are much safer in English hands than in Foreigners. None are ignorant of the melancholy story of Steenkirk; every one knows that tragedy.

(SIR PETER COLLETON, November 21, 1692.)

3. Explain any *four* of the following passages from Dalrymple:—

(a) We must presume to inform your Highness, that your compliment upon the birth of the child (which not one in a thousand believes to be the Queen's) hath done you some injury.

(*Invitation to William*, June 30, 1688.)

(b) Mr. Sidney will let you know how I intend to behave myself: I think it is what I owe to God and my country.

(LORD CHURCHILL to WILLIAM, August 4, 1688.)

(c) Mr. Henry Shales, who had the inspection of them, may have taken presents to receive bad arms.

(SCHOMBERG to WILLIAM, August 9, 1689.)

(d) I find this country mightily divided, not so much for or against your Majesty's interest and government, as about the methods of serving you and the persons employed therein.

(LORD DRUMLANRIG to WILLIAM, March 29, 1690.)

(e) This proposal of the increasing the fleet in the manner, lord privy seal, Nottingham and Cornwallis say, is the most pernicious thing in the world.

(LORD CARMARTHEN'S note on LORD ROCHESTER'S letter to WILLIAM, August 16, 1692.)

4. Discuss any *three* of the following extracts from Bonnet's reports:—

(a) On a présenté au Roy l'Adresse des Communes, par laquelle elles le supplioient de mettre un Embargo sur tous les navires, excepté ceux qui doivent porter des munitions en Amérique. (December 5/15, 1690.)

(b) [L'Acte] des Confiscations des biens des Rebelles d'Irlande, annuloit en plus d'un chef la Capitulation de Limerick.
(February 26/March 7, 1692.)

(c) Les préludes de cette ouverture ont fait beaucoup de plaisir à plus de la moitié des deux Chambres, pour ne pas dire de la Ville de Londres et de la Nation, et ne pourront que produire un bon effet, si cette partie du Parlement continue à estre la dominante.

(November 7/17, 1693.)

(d) Entre 4 ou 5 Bills . . . il y avait celui qui a pour titre . . . Placebill . . . ; mais on fut fort surpris quand on entendit le Clerc, qui dit, que le Roy et la Reine s'y aviseroient.

(January 26/February 5, 1694.)

5. *Show the significance of *three* of the following extracts relating to the Treaties:—

(a) Though the business is not yet owned, I think it so far advanced, that I may take the liberty to speak a word to your grace in favour of Mr. Prior.

(LORD VILLIERS to the DUKE OF SHREWSBURY,
August 31, 1696.)

(b) They ask that the queen's jointure should be paid her, which I take to be another way of asking an allowance for king James.
(Ib. June 11, 1697.)

(c) Que le Mariage de Monseigneur le Duc de Bourgogne avec Madame la Princesse fille de S. A. R. se traitera incessamment pour s'effectuer de bonne foi, lors qu'ils seront en âge.
(*Treaty of Turin.*)

(d) Restituatur Serenissimo Sueciae Regi, ut Comiti Palatino Rheni, Comiti Sponheimii et Veldenziae, avitus Ducatus Bipontinus.
(*Treaty of Ryswick.*)

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Revolution of 1688.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. 'The most complying wife in the world.' Discuss this description of Queen Mary.

2. Criticize the naval strategy of the Prince of Orange's expedition to England.

3. Give some account of the non-juring bishops.

4. Illustrate the effect of the Revolution on the aims of the Tory party.

5. Do you agree with the statement that the Jacobite conspiracies rather strengthened than weakened William's position?

6. How far was the ill-success of William's continental campaigns due to the inevitable weakness of a coalition?

7. In what ways did the Bank of England inaugurate a new era in the history of British public finance?

8. What success attended the efforts of the French to destroy British sea-borne commerce during this period?

9. Account for the defection of Savoy from the alliance against Louis XIV.

10. Estimate the value of Burnet's account of his own share in the history of his time.

11. What are the characteristic merits of reports of parliamentary debates given in Bonnet, the Hardwicke State Papers, and Cobbett?

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773-1805.)

I.

1. Write notes on *three* of the following extracts dealing with administrative questions:—

(a) It is true that the resources of Bengal are great, but they are not inexhaustible. (HASTINGS, 1785.)

(b) The public in England have of late years adopted very high ideas of the rights of the Zemindars in Hindostan. (Ib., 1785.)

(c) The first important amendments of Pitt's Act were made in 1786. (ILBERT.)

(d) That a Court of Directors formed of such materials as the present, can never, when left to themselves, conduct any branch of the business of this country properly, I will readily admit. (CORNWALLIS, 1790.)

(e) There are no circumstances however connected with our political situation in this country, which require that the Governor General in Council should continue to exercise any portion of the judicial authority. (MARQUESS WELLLESLEY, 1800.)

2. Comment on *five* of the following extracts dealing with the administration of Warren Hastings:—

(a) I have always considered the capture of Salsette as an act of necessity and of good policy, nor inconsistent with the most rigid principles of political justice. (HASTINGS, March 21, 1776.)

(b) At four next morning the judges delivered their opinion that General Clavering had not a shadow of a claim to the Government; and that his assumption would be illegal. (Ib., June 29, 1777.)

(c) In the month of May, 1777, the chevalier of St. Lubin arrived at Poonah, with a letter and presents from the King of France to the Peshwah. (Ib., Feb., 1778.)

(d) The whole army of the Company was obliged, in effect, to surrender to this injured, betrayed, and insulted people. Justly irritated, however, as they were, the terms which they prescribed were reasonable and moderate. (BURKE.)

(e) At Cuddalore the General drew out his army in view of Hyder's, which he calls offering battle; but there he has stuck ever since, incumbered with an unmanageable load of artillery . . . unable to move for want of bullocks and provisions. (HASTINGS, April 28, 1781.)

(f) I could have sat quietly down when our ordinary resources would yield no more supplies for the war, and ruin threatened. What business had I at Benares?

(Ib., March 27, 1783.)

(g) The King Shah Allum can scarcely be with propriety mentioned among the powers of India.

(Ib., 1785.)

3. Comment on *four* of the following passages relating to Lord Cornwallis's first administration:—

(a) That the offer through our Resident at Poonah, to grant an assistance of troops from Bombay to the Peshwa, proceeded from the warmest anxiety for the public good, I am firmly persuaded, but I am clearly of opinion, that if performed, it would amount to a direct breach of the late treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan.

(CORNWALLIS, Sept. 27, 1786.)

(b) The business of the Guntoor Circars is a very delicate one, and requires the most mature reflection.

(Ib., March 5, 1787.)

(c) I am much obliged to you for your friendly hint about William Burke.

(Ib., Dec. 2, 1789.)

(d) The treaty therefore . . . is clearly an alliance between three states for a declared specific object, with a prospective clause for the future security of all the contracting parties against a common enemy.

(SHORE'S *Minute*.)

(e) With all their acquisitions, however, I have little doubt that Tippoo is still strong enough to beat them both, and take back the country that they have got, if we would let him. (CORNWALLIS, May 21, 1792.)

(f) Even Nana Furnuwees and Pureshrum Bhow, the parties in the Mahratta state most inimical to Tippoo, were averse to the total overthrow of the Mysore state.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(g) The military arrangement for India is in a bad way, the Directors and the officers equally reprobate my plan.

(CORNWALLIS, Jan. 31, 1795.)

4. Write notes on *four* of the following extracts dealing with the administrations of Sir John Shore and Lord Wellesley :—

(a) Since the termination of hostilities, he has faithfully discharged all the obligations of the treaty of peace, and his attention appears to have been more immediately directed to the improvement of his finances by economy.
(SHORE'S *Minute*.)

(b) 'I grieve,' said he, 'to observe such degeneracy as there must be on both sides, when such a disgraceful submission has been made to the Moghuls, and our soldiers are vaunting of a victory obtained without an effort.'
(GRANT DUFF.)

(c) The right of conquest entitled the Company and the Nizam to retain the whole territory in their own hands; the cession of any portion of it to any other party might be a consideration of policy or humanity, but could not be claimed on any ground of justice or right.
(MARQUESS WELLESLEY.)

(d) The conduct of different corps of your Excellency's army had in several instances previously to the approach of Zemaun Shah abundantly manifested that no reliance could be placed either in their fidelity or discipline.
(Ib.)

~~(e) As far as the Mahrattas are concerned, what motive can they have in acquiescing in the ostensible head of their empire being placed in our hands?~~
(CASTLEREAGH.)

(f) The destruction of the French territorial power established by M. Perron.
(MARQUESS WELLESLEY.)

(g) He would probably have done much better to attack Holkar at once, and he would probably have put an end to the war.
(SIR A. WELLESLEY.)

5. Explain *three* of the following extracts from the *Fifth Report* :—

(a) In respect to the provinces, it was resolved that 'the Company having determined to stand forth as dewan', the supervisors should now be designated collectors.

(b) A preference was now to be given to the zemindar, if he consented to engage for the amount of the former settlement, or for such an amount as the provincial council might deem reasonable.

(c) The fear of confirming, under a perpetual settlement, abuses which might not have yet come to light, or, if discovered, were not of a nature to be at once obviated, seems to have suggested a trial of the decennial settlement . . . before any assurance should be afforded to the zemindars that their assessments were to be fixed for ever.

(d) The application of the Bengal Code of Regulations to the provinces ceded by the Nabob Vizier, bears the date March 24, 1803.

(e) Under the encouragement of head money offered by the Regulations of 1792 above quoted, the profession of a goyenda first took its rise, and speedily spread itself over the country.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773-1805.)

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. How far was the friction between the Council and the Supreme Court due to the imperfections of the Regulating Act of 1773?

2. Discuss Burke's strictures on the treatment of the Rohillas.

3. 'Forgive me the boast when I add that I have been the instrument of rescuing one presidency from infamy, and both from annihilation.' (HASTINGS, 1782.)

Do the action and policy of Hastings justify this boast?

4. Compare the views of Hastings and Wellesley on the question of the Company's commercial monopoly.

5. Discuss the military problems involved in the invasion of Mysore.

6. What were the weak points of the Permanent Settlement?

7. Examine the character and policy of Nana Furnuwees.

8. 'A period of six-years' peace, instead of having added to the strength, or improved the security, of the British dominions in India, had placed them in a situation of comparative danger.' (MALCOLM.)

Is this view of the result of Sir John Shore's administration justified?

9. What weight should be given to Munro's criticisms on the Battle of Assaye?

10. Discuss the justice and expediency of Wellesley's policy in the Carnatic.

11. Give an account of Lake's operations in Hindostan in 1803, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

12. Compare the capacity for government displayed by Cornwallis and Wellesley.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

I.

1. Explain and comment upon any *three* of the following passages:—

(a) 'We . . . petition that it may please your Majesty to order a house of representatives to be chosen in this as in other your Majesty's Provinces; there being a number more than sufficient of loyal and well-affected Protestants, exclusive of military officers, to form a competent . . . Assembly.'

(*Petition of the Quebec Traders, 1764.*)

(b) 'As to the erecting an assembly in that Province it is a measure which probably for some years to come will not be found expedient.'

(*Maseres, 1766.*)

(c) 'How far this change of laws . . . is conformable to the capitulation of Montreal and Treaty of Paris; how far this Ordinance . . . is within the limits of the power his Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Governor and Council; . . . this much is certain, that it cannot long remain in force without a general confusion and discontent.'

(*Carleton, Dec. 1767.*)

(d) 'My opinion of toleration is that nothing can be more impolitic than to give establishment to that religion which is not the religion of our own country.'

(*Dunning, 1774.*)

2. Explain the significance of any *four* of these statements:—

(a) 'What would your countryman, the immortal Montesquieu, have said to such a plan of domination as has been framed for you?'

(*Address of Congress to inhabitants of Quebec, Oct. 1774.*)

(b) 'I have great reason to believe these unfortunate people have suffered too much by Committees and Houses of Assembly to retain any prepossession in favour of that mode of government, and that they have no reluctance to live under the constitution established by law for this country.' (Haldimand, Nov. 1783.)

(c) 'Before we think of a House of Assembly for this province let us lay a foundation for useful knowledge to fit the people to judge of their situation.'

(Finlay, Oct. 1784.)

(d) 'The fear of taxation, I take for granted, is among the motives of those who are adverse to the change and would no doubt strongly influence the sentiments of the common people, if they should come to consider the merits of the question.'

(Dorchester, Nov. 1788.)

(e) 'We might make the people entirely English by introducing the English language.'

(Finlay, Feb. 1789.)

3. In what circumstances were any *three* of the following statements made:—

(a) 'It is the King's further intention to confer upon the persons whom he shall distinguish by calling them to his Legislative Council some mark of honour such as a Provincial Baronetage.'

(Grenville, Oct. 1789.)

(b) 'Others there are which may be objectionable in a colony as tending to lessen the authority which the parent State ought to possess over it.'

(Portland to Simcoe, May 1795.)

(c) 'In regard to the measure of excluding judges from a seat in the Legislature there is no repugnance felt here to the measure.'

(Castlereagh to Craig, Sept. 1809.)

(d) 'Si le Gouvernement avait le pouvoir d'appeler au Conseil les principaux membres de la majorité de la Chambre d'Assemblée il aurait par là un moyen d'entendre les deux partis.'

(Mémoire, 1814.)

4. Place any *three* of these statements in their proper context:—

(a) 'I could not avoid remarking when I was in Upper Canada that in many instances a stronger bias prevailed in favour of the American than of the British form of government.'

(Sherbrooke to Bathurst, 1822.)

(b) 'It is the opinion of this Committee that under no circumstances and upon no consideration whatsoever ought the house to abandon or in any way compromise its inherent and constitutional right as a branch of the provincial parliament, representing his Majesty's subjects in this colony, to superintend and control the receipt and expenditure of the whole public revenue arising within this province.' (Neilson's Resolutions, Dec. 1828.)

(c) 'Your committee now beg leave to draw the attention of your honourable house to a subject to which they attach very great importance . . . viz. the representation of the North American Colonies in the House of Commons by members chosen by themselves.'

(Report of Committee of House of Assembly of Upper Canada, 1838.)

(d) 'It is with the deepest mortification that I find that the whole of the system for the establishment of local government has been omitted from the bill.'

(Sydenham to Russell, Sept. 1840.)

5. Explain and criticize any three of the following opinions:—

(a) 'The faithful carrying out of the principles of Constitutional Government is a departure from the American model, not an approximation to it.'

(Elgin to Grey, Nov. 1850.)

(b) 'It has always appeared to me that the opening up of the North-West ought to be one of the most cherished projects of my honourable friends from Lower Canada.'

(G. Brown, 1865.)

(c) 'I have to ask honourable gentlemen how they are going to organize their Cabinet, for these provinces, according to this so-called federal scheme?'

(Donkin, 1865.)

(d) 'I do not believe in the propriety or wisdom of the Legislature voting on a great question of this nature with reference to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, if the people of Nova Scotia have never had the question directly put to them.'

(Bright, in House of Commons, Feb. 28, 1867.)

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Give an account of the ordinance establishing Civil Courts, 1764.

2. Summarize the judgement of Lord Mansfield in *Campbell v. Hall*, 1774.

3. How far in your opinion would the adoption of the proposals of Chief Justice Smith have proved a solution of the Canadian difficulty?

4. What was 'The Family Compact'? Trace the influence of this so-called body upon politics in Lower and Upper Canada.

5. Explain the origin and development of the 'Eastern Townships'.

6. Compare the attitude of Lord Durham and of Lord Elgin with regard to the French Canadians.

7. What were the difficulties in the way of Lord Dalhousie's government, and how did he meet them?

8. Explain the circumstances under which the Indemnity Act, 1838, was, or was held to be, necessary.

9. What was the importance of Sir C. Bagot's government in the development of the Canadian Constitution?

10. How far can Sir J. Macdonald be regarded as the master builder of modern Canada?

11. Explain the meaning of the demand for representation by population.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

I.

1. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following extracts from Morison's *Documents*:—

(a) Upon which the same member stood up again (his name is Henery) and said that if he had affronted the Speaker or the House, he was ready to ask pardon.

(*Diary of a French Traveller*, 30 May, 1765.)

(b) Their charters are undoubtedly no more than those of all corporations, which impower them to make bye-laws, and raise duties for the purposes of their own police, for ever subject to the superior authority of parliament.

(SOAME JENYNS, *Objections Consider'd*, 1765.)

(c) General Gage . . . on the 19th day of April sent out from [Boston] a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked assault on the inhabitants of the said Province, at the town of Lexington.

(*Declaration of Causes of Taking up Arms*, 1775.)

(d) If it appears to you that no pacification can take place except upon a condition that the office of Governor . . . should become elective, even this point may in such case be conceded.

(*Instructions to the Peace Commission of 1778*.)

2. Give short explanations of any *three* of the following extracts on the economic history of the period:—

(a) You are to take notice that all goods and commodities of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British Colonies are distinguished as *enumerated* and *non-enumerated*.

(*Instructions to Commissioners of Customs in America*.)

(b) That the act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty George II, commonly called the sugar act . . . may be highly injurious and detrimental to all His Majesty's North American colonies in general and to this colony in particular.

(*Remonstrance of Rhode Island*, 1764.)

(c) On a slight complaint of a few Virginia merchants, nine colonies had been restrained from making paper money, become absolutely necessary to their internal commerce, from the constant remittance of their gold and silver to Britain.

(FRANKLIN, *Causes of the American Discontent before 1768.*)

(d) The machinations of Great Britain with regard to Commerce have produced much distress and noise in the Northern States. (*Letter of MADISON, 1786.*)

3. Write brief notes on any four of the following quotations from parliamentary proceedings:—

(a) A Petition from Birmingham, was next presented setting forth, That the petitioners are apprehensive, that any relaxation in the execution of the laws respecting the colonies of Great Britain will ultimately tend to the injury of the commerce of the said town and neighbourhood. (HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25 January, 1775.)

(b) The noble lord . . . I dare say, will in a future day be as ready to recede from what he has now proposed, as he has now been humble enough to give up what he before so strenuously defended. I say this upon the supposition that the noble lord is sincere; but I cannot believe it.

(CHARLES JAMES FOX, 20 February, 1775.)

(c) Yesterday in the afternoon, Paul Revere arrived in this town, express from a committee in Boston to another committee in this town.

(WENTWORTH to GAGE, NEW HAVEN, 14 December, 1774.)

(d) Do you forget that, in the very last year, you stood on the precipice of general bankruptcy?

(BURKE on *American Taxation.*)

(e) And pray, Sir, let not this circumstance escape you; it is very material; that the preamble of this act, which we wish to repeal, is not *declaratory of right* . . . it is only a recital of the *expediency* of a certain exercise of a right supposed already to have been asserted.

(*Ibid.*)

(f) I do not know, that the colonies have, in any general way, or in any cool hour, gone much beyond the demand of immunity in relation to taxes.

(BURKE on *Conciliation with America.*)

4. Comment on any *four* of the following passages :—

(a) It is this *new invention of collecting taxes* which makes them burdensome to the Colonies.

(KNOX, *The Controversy Reviewed*.)

(b) In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

(*Constitution of Massachusetts*.)

(c) We have boasted of the protection of Great Britain, without considering that her motive was *interest* not *attachment*; that she did not protect us from our *enemies* on *our* account, but from *her* enemies on *her* own account.

(PAINE, *Common Sense*.)

(d) There are thousands and tens of thousands, who would think it glorious to expel from the Continent that barbarous and hellish power, which hath stirred up the Indians and Negroes to destroy us.

(*Ibid.*)

(e) That this town will now make choice of some suitable person to join with such as are or may be appointed and sent from the several other towns of this Province, to consult and advise what may be best for the public good at this critical juncture.

(*Lexington Town Meeting*, 21 September, 1768.)

5. Discuss *three* of the following extracts relating to the Federal Constitution :—

(a) *Influence is no government.* Let us have one by which our lives, liberties, and properties will be secured or let us know the worst at once.

(WASHINGTON to LEE, 31 October, 1786.)

(b) Mr. Pinckney moved . . . 'That no act of the Legislature for the purpose of regulating the commerce of the United States . . . shall be passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members of each House.'

(*Federal Convention Debate*, 29 August, 1787.)

(c) The error which limits republican government to a narrow district . . . seems to owe its rise and prevalence chiefly to the confounding of a republic with a democracy.

(*The Federalist*.)

(d) The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite.

(*Ibid.*)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

I.

1. Comment on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) Mais quel parti prendrons-nous dans le cas où les alliés ne consentiraient pas à conclure la paix d'après les bases proposées par nous?

(*Instructions de Metternich pour les Conférences de Prague.*)

(b) Engagements of secrecy against us are of bad precedent, and must not be.

(*Castlereagh to Cathcart, Sept. 1, 1813.*)

(c) Your Lordship is not to understand that the unofficial communication made by M. de St. Aignan embraced the whole basis of negotiation.

(*Aberdeen to Castlereagh, Nov. 28, 1813.*)

(d) Pour neutraliser le mauvais effet que cette déclaration de lord Beresford pourrait produire dans le public, M. Lynch se hasarda à dire dans une proclamation que le mouvement se faisait d'accord avec l'armée anglaise, ce qui occasionna une réclamation très énergique de la part du duc de Wellington.

(*Talleyrand.*)

(e) I send you my treaty, which I hope you will approve. ~~We four ministers, when signing,~~ happened to be sitting at a whist-table. It was agreed that never were the stakes so high at any former party.

(*Castlereagh to Hamilton, March 10, 1814.*)

2. Comment on *four* of the following passages connected with the Congress of Vienna:—

(a) Une égalité absolue de forces entre tous les États, outre qu'elle ne peut jamais exister, n'est point nécessaire à l'équilibre politique, et lui serait peut-être, à certains égards, nuisible.

(*Instructions pour les Ambassadeurs du Roi au Congrès.*)

(b) The situation of affairs in the world will naturally constitute England and France as arbitrators at the Congress, if those powers *understand* each other.

(*Wellington to Castlereagh, Aug. 18, 1814.*)

(c) At a very early period, a species of commission consisting of the five principal German Powers . . . charged themselves with German affairs.

(*Castlereagh to Liverpool, Nov. 21, 1814.*)

(d) La question de Naples ne fut jamais abordée directement; lorsqu'on y toucha par hasard dans les conférences, M. de Metternich se contenta de déclarer que, l'Autriche ayant conclu des traités avec le Roi Joachim, il ne pouvait même discuter cette question.

(*Mémoire de Gentz.*)

(e) Il est donc permis d'espérer qu'il y aura pour la Suisse un arrangement, sinon le meilleur en soi, du moins le meilleur que les circonstances permettent.

(*Talleyrand to Louis XVIII, Nov. 30, 1814.*)

(f) Prince Hardenberg warmly resisted the idea of parting with *this trophy*. That Prussia ought to have at least one of the Saxon capitals, and that he could not return to Berlin under such a mortification.

(*Castlereagh to Liverpool, Jan. 29, 1815.*)

3. Comment on *three* of the following passages connected with the Hundred Days:—

(a) His Majesty cannot wish us to feel more decisively the importance of his restoration than we do; and most assuredly every effort will be made so to conduct the war so as to lead to this result, but we cannot make it a *sine qua non*.

~~(*Castlereagh to Clancarty, April 8, 1815.*)~~

(b) J'avoue néanmoins que j'étais désolé de devoir renoncer à l'espérance que j'avais conçue en faisant aller le roi à Lyon, d'établir un ordre de choses qui empêchât le retour des événements du 20 mars.

(*Talleyrand.*)

(c) Si lord Castlereagh n'avait pas en faveur de son administration trois années de succès éclatants, et lord Wellington son grand nom et l'immensité de sa gloire, la situation du ministère anglais serait extrêmement précaire et critique.

(*Gentz, Sept. 5, 1815.*)

(d) However satisfactory it was to observe the Emperor enter with so much cordiality into the support of the Bourbons, and of the established order of things in France, it appeared to me that the proposed draft of a treaty was open to very considerable objections.

(*Castlereagh to Liverpool, Oct. 15, 1815.*)

4. Comment on the following extracts from treaties :—

(a) Holland placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange shall receive an increase of territory.
(*First Peace of Paris.*)

(b) His Majesty the King of Prussia shall also possess in full property and sovereignty, the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, included in the frontier hereinafter designated.
(*Vienna.*)

(c) His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty and his successors shall have the right of placing Garrisons at Ferrara and Commachio.
(*Vienna.*)

(d) The pecuniary part of the Indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied Powers is fixed at the sum of 700,000,000 of francs.
(*Second Peace of Paris.*)

5. Comment on *four* of the following passages dealing with the diplomatic history of Europe 1815–22 :—

(a) Ainsi, par le plus bizarre des revirements, la seule Puissance pour laquelle l'Empereur Alexandre professe aujourd'hui un attachement parfait . . . c'est l'Autriche.
(*Gentz, Sept. 13, 1816.*)

(b) Par les changements que Votre Majesté introduira dans le gouvernement du royaume Lombard-Vénitien, Elle inaugurera une ère nouvelle.
(*Metternich to the Emperor, Nov. 3, 1817.*)

(c) La Confédération a le droit d'exiger de chacun de ses membres qu'il s'acquitte des devoirs communs. Dans le cas où il ne serait pas disposé à le faire la Confédération a le droit de l'y forcer.
(*Metternich to Gentz, June, 17, 1819.*)

(d) M. de Capo d'Istria, en partageant les principes du mémoire du 28 novembre, préférerait la forme d'un protocole à celle d'un traité.
(*Gentz, Dec. 31, 1820.*)

(e) Le Roi Charles-Félix, qui paraît convaincu de la culpabilité de M. le prince de Carignan, n'a point encore renoncé à l'idée de l'écarter de la succession au trône.
(*Metternich to Zichy, Dec. 6, 1821.*)

6. Comment on *two* of the following passages connected with the Congress of Verona:—

(a) In respect of the Congress M. de Villèle desired me to observe that his whole policy in relation to Spain was founded upon French interests, and that it was entirely unconnected with anything the Congress might determine.

(*Wellington to Canning, Sept. 21, 1822.*)

(b) In point of fact His Majesty's Government had much more ground of quarrel with Spain than that of France.

(*Wellington to Canning, Nov. 26, 1822.*)

(c) Cette démarche doit être considérée comme une déclaration de guerre — *morale* ou *diplomatique*, mais non pas *matérielle*. Elle a été dictée aux trois monarques par le sentiment de leur propre dignité et par le désir de ne pas démentir . . . les principes qu'ils ont tant de fois proclamés.

(*Gentz, Dec. 26, 1822.*)

(d) Je vous recommande l'accord le plus parfait avec lord Strangford. Cet ambassadeur doit avoir appris à connaître la vérité dans les situations, car il les a vues de près.

(*Metternich to Ottenfels, Dec. 21, 1822.*)

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Discuss the importance of the differences which had arisen between Alexander and Metternich before the First Peace of Paris.

2. Does the evidence suggest that the influence of Lord Liverpool over British foreign policy was negligible?

3. 'Le congrès, comme tel, n'a jamais été réuni' (Gentz, June 26, 1815). Explain what he means.

4. Examine the use made in the Treaty of Vienna of the principles of neutrality and guarantee.

5. How far would Pitt have approved of the settlement of 1815 taken as a whole?

6. Does the policy pursued by Alexander towards Turkey up to the opening of the Greek revolt suggest an aggressive intention?

7. Is the evidence conclusive for establishing the international character of the Liberal movements in Europe during the years 1815-22?

8. 'The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle preserved harmony by shelving difficulties.' Is this a fair criticism?

9. Discuss the effect of the Carlsbad Decrees on the relations of Austria with the German Confederation.

10. 'The fashion and habit of the diplomatic world has been lately to suspect us of selfish policy, and in pursuit of objects of this description to imagine that we stick at nothing' (Wellington, Dec. 21, 1822). Examine the causes for this distrust of Great Britain, with special reference to the Congress of Verona.

11. Discuss the accuracy and political sagacity of Gentz.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Economy.

A.

Finance.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. The expenditure of the central government amounted in 1786 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions and in 1899 to 108 millions. How far was this great increase met by (a) new sources of taxation, (b) improved organization of or stiffer demands upon all sources?

2. Illustrate from the Reports of Committees on Finance the uses and importance of statistical material in regard to Taxation.

3. Upon which of the two schemes—Sinking Fund or Redemption of Land Tax—would you prefer to defend Pitt's fame as a finance minister?

4. Sketch the history of the Income Tax before it came into Gladstone's hands, and explain how he dealt with it.

5. Upon what reasoning was it suggested by Hume (1852) to tax incomes on the basis of their capitalized value? Can the Death Duties be described as a capitalized Income Tax?

6. On what principles did Peel in 1842 base his measures of tariff reform? Show from Gladstone's budgets that this had developed into full free trade finance.

7. Indicate and discuss the arguments for and against progressive taxation. Is it more defensible as applied to some kinds of taxes than to others?

8. 'The object for which the new system of valuation is sought to be introduced is the imposition of a special tax on the "site" or land values.' On what grounds was this proposal rejected in the Final Report of the Commission of 1901, and accepted in the Separate Report on Urban Rating and Site Values of the same date?

9. 'Complaint is made on behalf of ratepayers in general that there is thrown on the rates too much of the cost of certain National services.' (Final Report on Local Taxation.) Explain this, and show what attempts have been made, from time to time, to deal with this complaint.

10. Write explanatory notes on any *four* of the following:—

(a) Der Einfluß der Beseitigung und Ermäßigung von Zöllen und Accisen auf den Preis und dadurch auf den Consum betreffender Artikel wird zwar gerade durch britische Beispiele mehrfach besonders deutlich gezeigt. (WAGNER.)

(b) The minister has uniformly, when it suited his convenience, gotten hold of this sum, which ought to have been regarded as most sacred. (PITT, 1786.)

(c) Now, Sir, I will state the Income and Expenditure, including the Deadweight, as it adds to the income on one side, and to the expenditure on the other. (PEEL, 1828.)

(d) I have asked them (the Committee) to sacrifice £1,190,000 of the existing Revenue, in order to effect a relief to the consumer of, I think, £1,737,000, by giving effect to the provisions of the Treaty with France. (GLADSTONE, 1860.)

(e) It seems to me to be the chief defect of the present tax, that it does not make any distinction between permanent and temporary incomes. (MILL, 1852.)

(f) I may, perhaps, observe that I look upon taxation as paid for services done. (BABBAGE, 1852.)

(g) To return to the case of house property, it has been stated that the incidence of rates must there be considered with reference to three parties.

(GOSCHEN, *Draft Report*, 1870.)

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Economy.

B.

Currency and Banking.

• [Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. 'By that Act (1844) the currency manages itself: the entire working is automatic.' What did Bagehot mean by this? To what extent did this automatic currency control and determine the principles of banking?

2. The Bullion Committee (1810) thought the high price of gold and the depression of the Exchanges were both due to 'something in the state of our own domestic currency'. How did they prove this?

3. Show how Canning, in his speech on the Bullion Report, vindicated the principles of our currency, and explain why he nevertheless refused to vote for the proposal of resumption.

4. How far was Peel, in his defence of the resumption of cash payments in 1819, upholding the same principles of currency as appear in his Bank Charter speech in 1844?

5. Was Huskisson or Ricardo the more successful in meeting Western's attack upon the restoration of the gold standard?

6. Explain what is involved in the term 'money market', and point out its connexion with the Bank of England.

7. In what respects does the Final Report of the Gold and Silver Commission (1887-8) constitute an indictment of the 'gold standard'?

8. Explain the ways in which the fluctuations in the values of the precious metals affected India. Why was a remedy found for this, and not for the more widespread trouble caused to gold using countries?

9. 'The medium of exchange should be stable in value.' Why is this? Failing a perfectly stable medium, do you consider rising or falling prices less harmful economically?

10. Write explanatory notes on *four* of the following:—

(a) 'Professor Jevons proceeds to say, "such schemes for a tabular or average standard of value appear to be perfectly sound and highly valuable in a theoretical point of view"' (WALKER).

(b) 'All the precautions of the Bank take time to operate. The principal precaution is a rise in the rate of discount' (BAGEHOT).

(c) 'I think the separation of the two departments is the most prejudicial part of the whole' (MILL, 1857).

(d) 'We should make a rule that every debt should be discharged by the payment of a certain amount of gold and silver instead of a certain amount of gold or silver' (MARSHALL, *Evidence before the Gold and Silver Commission*).

(e) 'His (Mr. Goschen's) statements made at the International Monetary Conference in Paris in 1878 to the effect that the continued demonetization of silver would bring about a financial and commercial catastrophe such as had never before been seen' (*Gold and Silver Commission*, App. xvi).

(f) 'In the Indian currency system, as established in 1835, silver takes the place which gold occupies in the English system' (*Indian Currency Committee*, 1893).

(g) 'It was therefore with much doubt and difficulty that I brought myself to think that it was right to close the mints in 1893' (MARSHALL, *Indian Currency Committee*, 1899).

(h) 'I do not consider that the council bills have any permanent effect different from that which other bills have' (MARSHALL, *Evidence before Gold and Silver Commission*).

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

I.

1. Comment on any *five* of the following:—

(a) 'If Combination Laws were repealed . . . the Combination as it now exists would cease.' (Francis Place's evidence: Report of 1824.)

• (b) 'The common law should be restored.' (Report of 1825.)

(c) 'In the administration and management of their own property employers were entitled to freedom from all external control.' (Speech of Huskisson: Hansard, 1825.)

(d) 'Their [Trade Unions] principles are wrong, and they will eventually become bankrupt.' (Tucker's evidence: Report of 1867.)

(e) 'You are a lucky fellow, Nasmyth, you took down your sign-board at the right time.' (Nasmyth's evidence: Report of 1867-8.)

(f) 'We resolved to adopt the system of co-operation at the collieries.' (Briggs's evidence: Report of 1867-8.)

(g) 'The whole secret is bringing the two parties face to face.' (Mundella's evidence: Report of 1867-8.)

(h) 'The man who works overtime takes so much from the common stock of labour.' (Report of 1868-9.)

2. Comment on any *three* of the following:—

(a) 'Of all the six points of the Charter there is only one to which I entertain extreme and unmitigated hostility.' (Speech of Macaulay: Hansard, 1842.)

(b) 'Chartism . . . is a new name for a thing which has had many names.' (CARLYLE.)

(c) 'Wages, it would appear, are no index of well-being to the working man.' (CARLYLE.)

(d) 'The issue of paper money was more important to Mr. Attwood than the People's Charter.' (LOVETT.)

(e) 'Will you submit to incessant toil from birth to death to give in tax and plunder out of every twelve hours' labour the proceeds of nine hours to support your idle and insolent oppressors?' (LOVETT.)

3. Comment on any *five* of the following :—

(a) 'The poor man is taxed from his cradle to his grave.' (Report of 1834.)

(b) Such remedies as these are so contrary to the principles of political economy . . . that I scarcely need make any further comments on them.' (Report of 1840.)

(c) 'Hand-loom weaving is a receptacle for the destitute from all other classes.' (Report of 1840.)

(d) 'The man who has been bred to weaving is seldom acquainted with the management of land.' (Report of 1840.)

(e) Therein lies the difference between Chartist democracy and all previous political bourgeois democracy.' (ENGELS.)

(f) 'The working men were to take the chestnuts from the fire to save the bourgeoisie from burning their own fingers.' (ENGELS.)

(g) 'In very numerous instances men are presented with a ticket to nearly the full amount of their wages, and this is alone negotiable at [the masters'] shops.' (GASKELL.)

4. Comment on any *three* of the following :—

(a) 'Mr. Owen's establishment at Lanark is conducted in a manner . . . dispensing more happiness than perhaps any other institution.' (OWEN.)

(b) 'Each association, generally speaking, should create for itself a full supply of the usual necessities, conveniences, and comforts of life.' (OWEN.)

(c) 'The inhabitants of every country are formed by its existing circumstances.' (OWEN.)

(d) 'Manual labour, properly directed, is the source of all wealth.' (OWEN.)

(e) 'The genuine principle of barter was to exchange the supposed prime cost, or value of labour in one article, against the prime cost or amount of labour contained in any other article.' (OWEN.)

5. Comment on *one* of the following:—

(a) 'The law relating to master and servant as it now (1866) exists is objectionable.' (Report of 1875.)

(b) 'We believe [the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871] to be useful and necessary for the purpose of securing the independence and rights of those whom it is intended to protect.' (Report of 1875.)

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. 'In its present form Socialism can never become the common creed of the working class.' (ENGELS.) Examine, in the light of this statement, the theoretical basis and practical manifestations of early English Socialism.

2. In what respects has the modern co-operative movement diverged from the co-operative ideals of the thirties?

3. Can the Christian Socialists be fairly regarded as followers of Robert Owen?

4. Illustrate, and account for, the contrast in the aims and methods of Trade Unionism before and after 1840.

5. What light does the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Trade Unions (1867-9) throw upon the mentality of the employing class?

6. How far were the aims of the Chartists of a reactionary nature?

7. Examine the causes of friction between the Chartists and the middle classes, and indicate the attempts made to bridge over the differences between them.

8. Do you consider William Lovett a typical exponent of working-class opinion?

9. Discuss Gaskell's eulogy of the Domestic System in the light of what you know about industrial conditions in (a) the West, and (b) the North of England.

10. 'The power loom of itself would never have been the cause of such immediate widespread misery and distress as that of which the hand-loom weavers now so reasonably complain. Other causes have tended to aggravate their difficulties.' (Report of 1835.) Indicate the nature of these 'other causes'.

11. Consider the value of Engels as an authority for your period.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

I.

The Theory and Practice of Representative Government.

(Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.)

1. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) Les Chambres auront le droit, par délibérations séparées, prises dans chacune à la majorité absolue des voix . . . , de déclarer qu'il y a lieu de réviser les lois constitutionnelles.

(France: *Loi constitutionnelle du 25 février 1875.*)

(b) Les deux Chambres doivent être réunies en session cinq mois au moins chaque année.

(France: *Loi constitutionnelle du 16 juillet 1875.*)

(c) Les rapports officiels entre les cantons et les gouvernements étrangers ou leurs représentants ont lieu par l'intermédiaire du Conseil fédéral.

(Switzerland: *Constitution fédérale.*)

(d) La révision partielle peut avoir lieu, soit par la voie de l'initiative populaire, soit dans les formes statuées pour la législation fédérale. (Ib.)

(e) Les Chambres ont sur toutes les questions la même compétence et la même autorité.

(Sweden: *Constitution.*)

(f) Aucun membre du Conseil d'État ni aucun conseiller de justice ou du Gouvernement ne pourra faire partie des Comités.

(Sweden: *Loi organique du 22 juin 1866.*)

(g) The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. (*Constitution of the United States.*)

(h) The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. (Ib.)

2. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) The Belgian system has the inestimable advantage of almost perfect simplicity for the elector.

(*Royal Commission on systems of election.*)

(b) A Committee, especially in those countries which have adopted the Standing Committee System, is very largely independent of the control of the Chamber.

(*Appendix to Report from Select Committee on House of Commons Procedure.*)

(c) Any government fit for a high state of civilization would have as one of its fundamental elements a small body . . . who should act as a Commission of legislation.

(MILL.)

(d) The case in which election by two stages answers well in practice is when electors are not chosen solely as electors, but have other important functions to discharge.

(IB.)

(e) The power to deal with questions which the people do not decide directly must be committed to some authority selected for the purpose, and the persons so designated may be intended to act in any of three ways.

(LOWELL.)

3. Compare the rights and powers of the private member in the French *Chambre des Députés* and the Swedish *Riksdag*.

4. To what extent do the powers conferred on them by the Constitution enable the President and Congress to control each other's actions?

5. What features in the Swiss Confederation would be inapplicable or dangerous for a large State?

6. 'Le roi règne, mais ne gouverne pas.' Does this maxim apply to the way in which the King of Sweden exercises his legal powers?

7. 'The Referendum in action has proved a conservative safeguard.' Examine this statement.

8. Does the initiation and direction of policy by experts increase the efficiency of representative government?

9. Compare in point of efficacy the provisions for ensuring the responsibility of ministers in the Constitutions selected for study.

10. Explain any *three* of the following:—Urgency motions, rapporteur, scrutin de liste, model charter, the recall.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

II.

The Parliamentary System of the United Kingdom.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment on the following:—

(a) The results of these constructive efforts during the first half of the seventeenth century is what must be called the *historic order of business* of the House of Commons. (REDLICH.)

(b) The genuine committees of the House of Commons have a much smaller scope than is given to the corresponding bodies in other legislative assemblies. (Ib.)

(c) The House of Commons is not and never has been what is technically called a Court of Record. (Ib.)

(d) In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of *anticipation* regard shall be had by Mr. Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time. (Standing Orders of the House of Commons.)

(e) This house will not proceed upon any motion for an address to the crown, praying that any money may be issued, or that any expense may be incurred, but in a committee of the whole house. (Ib.)

2. Comment on the following:—

(a) 'I remember a very experienced Member of the House when the eleven o'clock Rule was adopted, expressed the opinion that it was a great mistake from the point of view of the Government, and that the greatest power the Government had was, as he expressed it, fatigue, fatigue, fatigue.' (SIR T. WHITTAKER.)

(b) Our system of questions is, I believe, unique. (MR. BALFOUR.)

(c) I think the form of closure which is much the most satisfactory in its actual working, . . . is that which goes vulgarly by the name of the 'Kangaroo'. (MR. ASQUITH.)

(d) Treasury control, invaluable as it is up to a point, is not a substitute for Parliamentary control.

(Ninth Report on National Expenditure.)

(e) It was only in 1869 that the audited accounts of the whole public service were laid before Parliament.

(LORD WELBY.)

(f) The advocates of the Transferable Vote remind us that the object of a representative body is to represent; but the object of representative government is not only to represent, but to govern.

(Report on Electoral Systems.)

(g) We hope and believe that when the system of Free Conferences has been established, rejections of a Bill will rarely occur.

(Conference on Reform of the Second Chamber.)

3. Explain the stages by which the Government has acquired its present control over the business of the House of Commons.

4. 'Even now the will of the House is the only legal foundation for any exercise of coercion upon a member.' What then is the part played by the Speaker?

5. Discuss the character and importance of Parliamentary Papers.

6. What are the principal functions of the proposed Estimates Committees?

7. Criticize the composition of the Second Chamber suggested by the Bryce Report.

8. 'The Chief Whip presides over the internal working of the party machine in Parliament.' Describe his activities.

9. Trace the stages through which the draft estimates of the Head of a Department pass before they receive the final sanction of Parliament.

[T. T. 1925.]

A

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

I. *The Principles of Strategy.*

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. What were the chief strategical fallacies into which the generals of the eighteenth century were apt to fall? On what lines does Clausewitz criticize them?

2. What does Clausewitz mean by 'genius for war'? How far does Moltke's conduct of the 1870 campaign fulfil the requirements he lays down?

3. What light does Clausewitz's use of 'Examples' throw on his views as to the value of military history?

4. Give the substance of what Clausewitz says on any two of the following:—surprise in war, strategic reserve, military virtue, limited objects in offensive war.

5. 'No plan of operations can with any safety include more than the first collision with the enemy.' (MOLTKE.) Is this borne out by the campaigns of 1806 and 1870?

6. In the Jena campaign both sides attacked each other's communications and to some extent exposed their own. In what then did the great superiority of Napoleon's strategy consist?

7. What do you learn from Foucart as to Napoleon's use of advanced guards?

8. Was the defeat of the Prussians in the actual battle of Jena due mainly to their having been outmanœuvred before the battle or to bad tactics and generalship in the battle itself?

9. What do you learn from Colin as to the influence of tactical developments on strategy?

*10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Clausewitz:—

(a) There have been many wars in which action occupied by far the smallest portion of the time employed.

(b) Friction is the only conception which in a general way corresponds to that which distinguishes real war from war on paper.

(c) Method will be the more generally used, become the more indispensable, the farther down the scale of rank the position of the active agent.

(d) Reflection must be the guide of the general and in his case individual boldness in action may easily become a fault.

(e) Not only the conception of war but experience also leads us to look for a great decision only in a great battle.

(f) The concentric attack is, therefore, always that which may lead to the greatest results, but . . . it involves also the most risk.

*11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Colin —

(a) Devant les progrès de l'infanterie la cavalerie a décidément perdu la première place dans la bataille.

(b) Nous lui demandons deux choses, avancer et tirer.

(c) Les faits sont, sur ce point, en contradiction absolue avec l'opinion si souvent émise par Clausewitz, que les grands mouvements tournants ont pour objet d'accroître les trophées de la victoire.

(d) La conduite opposée à l'offensive consiste aussi, consiste surtout à éviter ou retarder la bataille.

(e) Le service de sûreté n'a pas seulement pour objet de protéger les troupes contre toute surprise.

(f) Ainsi avait pu s'établir dans son esprit une conception de la manœuvre entre deux ennemis, comportant une succession de coups de boutoir à droite et à gauche.

*12. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Foucart:—

(a) Il n'y a plus d'officiers, et sans cette école et celle de Fontainebleau je ne sais ce que deviendrait notre armée.

(b) Vous avez vu à Austerlitz l'avantage de cette formation. .

(c) Ce qu'il y a de plus probable, c'est que l'ennemi débarquera en Hanovre.

(d) Cela ne fera pas mal le pendant de sa proclamation d'il y a quatorze ans.

(e) C'est sous les coups de cette ardente et valeureuse cavalerie que le prince Louis Ferdinand de Prusse trouva la mort.

(f) Enfin le voile est déchiré: l'ennemi commence sa retraite sur Magdebourg.

(g) J'ordonnai qu'on ne s'amusât point à riposter au feu des batteries prussiennes, et qu'on tirât uniquement sur les masses des troupes.

[T. T. 1925.]

A

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

II. *The Campaign of 1870.*

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. How far did Moltke's final plan of campaign for 1870 differ from those which he had outlined in the winter of 1868-9?

2. 'Had the French mobilization arrangements been as efficient as those of the Germans the story of 1870 might have run very differently.' Discuss this statement.

3. What account does Colin give of Moltke's tactical ideas? Does the conduct of the campaign of 1870 show that they were applied in practice?

4. 'En somme, toute direction stratégique éclairée lui est organiquement interdite, c'est de surprise à surprise qu'il va promener ses armées.' Is this a fair summary of the opening operations of the Germans in 1870?

5. 'Douai's defeat at Wissembourg was due to his failure to grasp the true functions of an advanced guard.' Discuss this.

6. Discuss the strategical importance of the battle of Colombey-Nouilly, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the general situation on August 14.

7. How do you account for the failure of the French to defeat the numerically inferior forces which they encountered in the battle of Vionville-Mars la Tour?

8. How far was Macmahon primarily responsible for the French disaster at Sedan? What alternatives were open to him when he started from Chalons?

*9. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages from Colin :—

(a) L'insuffisance de l'artillerie est pour beaucoup dans l'attitude défensive de nos troupes au début de la guerre.

(b) Les Français, en 1870, ont eu quelque temps l'idée de laisser au camp de Chalons le corps de Canrobert.

(c) Pendant un demi-siècle il s'était attaché à la former, à lui imposer le culte de l'initiative et de l'action. C'est surtout par là qu'elle a vaincu.

(d) A la nouvelle du mouvement de MacMahon vers Montmédy, il faut converser tout à coup pour marcher vers Sedan, et rien de plus pénible que cette conversion.

(e) C'est ce que Steinmetz n'a pas compris de lui-même en 1870.

*10. Comment on not more than *four* of the following passages from Moltke's *Correspondance* :—

(a) Si les Français veulent utiliser complètement leur réseau ferré, ils sont obligés de se concentrer en deux masses séparées par les Vosges.

(b) Les navires de transport semblent destinés à amener les troupes venant d'Alger et peut-être de Civita Vecchia.

(c) Les divisions Badoise et Wurtembergeoise ont reçu à Carlsruhe d'ici même l'ordre de rallier la III^e armée.

(d) Les données les plus importantes manquent. Où a eu lieu la bataille ? Dans quelle direction s'est retiré l'ennemi ?

(e) Ce n'est que lorsque ce but capital sera atteint que les I^{re} et II^e armées pourront se séparer pour continuer la marche vers l'ouest.

(f) La subdivision d'armée de S.A.R. le Prince Royal de Saxe a en particulier pour mission d'empêcher l'aile gauche ennemie de s'échapper vers l'est.

*11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Moltke's *History*:—

(a) Un Napoléon placé sur le trône de la France était tenu de se justifier ses prétensions par des succès politiques et militaires.

(b) Le plan de campagne . . . visait dès le début la conquête de la capitale ennemie.

(c) Précisément en ce moment les Bavarois, à l'aile droite, interrompaient le combat et se retiraient à Langensalzbach.

(d) Grâce à la bataille de Spicheren . . . le généralissime et son état-major possédaient la base nécessaire pour prendre leur résolutions ultérieures.

(e) Cet engagement, le plus grand que la cavalerie ait soutenu au cours de la campagne tout entière.

(f) Le succès de la journée dépendait de ce qui se serait passé à l'aile opposée.

(g) Ce général était en outre porteur de pleins pouvoirs, en vertu desquels il avait à prendre le commandement supérieur de l'armée, si le maréchal devenait indisponible.

[T. T. 1925.]

B

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

I. *The Principles of Strategy.*

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. Would Clausewitz have included Hamley among the 'mathematical' or 'geometrical' school of writers whom he so often attacks?

2. What does Clausewitz mean by 'genius for war'? How far did any of Wellington's opponents in the Peninsula fulfil the requirements he lays down?

*3. What light does Clausewitz's use of 'Examples' throw on his views as to the value of military history?

4. Give the substance of what Clausewitz says on any one of the following:—surprise in war; military virtue; subsistence; the use and action of outposts; fortresses. Show how far the campaigns in the Peninsula illustrate his ideas.

5. 'Hamley's discussion of the campaign of Salamanca is largely vitiated by his failure to emphasize the fact that the main aim of strategy is to bring about tactical success.' Discuss this.

6. Does your study of the campaigns in the Peninsula lead you to think that Hamley exaggerates the importance of obstacles?

7. 'In the Jena campaign both sides attacked each other's communications and to some extent exposed their own, but Napoleon's strategy was nevertheless much superior to that of the Prussians.' Outline briefly the probable comments of Clausewitz and Hamley on this verdict.

8. Wellington always maintained that Napoleon would have done better in 1815 to have attempted to outflank the Anglo-Dutch right. On what general or particular grounds can this verdict be supported?

*9. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Clausewitz :—

(a) There have been many wars in which action occupied by far the smallest portion of the time employed.

(b) Friction is the only conception which in a general way corresponds to that which distinguishes real war from war on paper.

(c) Method will be the more generally used, become the more indispensable, the farther down the scale of rank the position of the active agent.

(d) Reflection must be the guide of the general, and in his case individual boldness in action may easily become a fault.

(e) The value of a base of operations will seldom determine the choice of an undertaking in the first instance.

(f) The idea of revenge must always be at the bottom of every defensive.

(g) Even if the complete overthrow of the enemy cannot be the object, there may still be one which is directly positive.

*10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Hamley :—

(a) As the military machine grew more manageable . . . enterprises became more extensive and operations more systematic.

(b) The old system of Frederic met the new system directed by Napoleon and was shattered to pieces. And at the root of the new system lay the new method of procuring supplies.

(c) His eager and grasping ambition led him to seek a superior enemy in the great plain of Marengo.

(d) It is not too much to say that, rightly employed, it is the most effective weapon in the military armoury.

(e) When England made war against the French in Spain the form of the Peninsula gave her the choice of numerous lines by which to operate.

(f) The screen of the river, veiling in some degree the assailant's movements, told against the defender.

B

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

II. *The Peninsular War.*

[Candidates should attempt Question 11 and should also show a knowledge of the other prescribed authorities.]

1. A distinguished military historian has called Moore's Corunna campaign 'the boldest, the most successful, the most brilliant stroke of war of all time'. Do you agree with this verdict or with Jourdan's?

2. By what arguments does Jourdan support his view that the French should have again attacked Portugal in 1810 rather than invaded Andalusia? How far did the course of events bear out his contention?

3. 'Wellington ought not to have let Masséna leave Portugal without bringing him to battle.' Discuss this statement, and show from the *Dispatches* how Wellington would have answered it.

4. Compare the responsibility of Napoleon, Masséna, and Soult for the failure of Masséna's invasion of Portugal.

5. 'The adoption of the measures proposed in Jourdan's memorandum of May 28, 1812, would have gone far to paralyse Wellington's plan of campaign for 1812.' Discuss this verdict.

6. 'From what I see in the newspapers I am much afraid that the public will be disappointed at the result of the last campaign.' (*Wellington to Liverpool, November 23, 1812.*)

Consider the grounds for a more favourable verdict : (a) when Wellington wrote, (b) in the light of subsequent events.

7. 'The impression that Wellington was only a defensive general will not survive the study of his operations in the South of France.' Discuss this verdict, with reference *either* to the invasion of France in 1813, *or* to his operations against Soult in 1814.

8. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Foy :—

(a) Mais à peine les têtes arrivaient sur le plateau, qu'attaquées tout à coup par les troupes immensément supérieures en nombre . . . elles ont été culbutées en bas de la montagne dans le plus grand désordre.

(b) Si j'avais été en Portugal cette année, les Anglais se seraient embarqués, mais il y a trop loin.

(c) Il craint l'Empereur et l'opinion de l'armée : il voudrait la bataille ; il n'a pas assez de volonté pour la livrer.

(d) Ces braves traversent le fleuve large et profond en cet endroit, courant tout nus à la tour, s'en rendent maîtres et mettent en fuite le bataillon de Brunswick.

(e) Laissant dans la place de Saint-Sébastien deux mille bons soldats et une centaine de canonniers il ramène ses troupes sur Ernani et Oyarzun.

(f) Le maréchal a voulu faire un mouvement par sa droite dans la montagne avec le prétexte de secourir Saint-Sébastien.

9. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Gurwood :—

(a) But Sir H. Burrard, who was at this time upon the ground, still thought it advisable not to move from Vimeiro.

(b) Notwithstanding the pains which I took and the assurances which were given me respecting the security of the Puerto de Baños . . . the French passed through unopposed and entered Plasencia on the 1st.

(c) The Spanish authorities having omitted to take the necessary steps to provision Ciudad Rodrigo it is absolutely necessary that I should return to the frontiers of Castille.

(d) If it should meet with your Royal Highness' approbation, I should prefer to keep as many of the old regiments as I can with the army.

(e) The defect of this position was that the communication between the several divisions was very tedious and difficult, while the communication of the enemy in front of the passes was easy and short.

(f) I beg that you, and your officers, will understand that I prefer to have a small army that will obey my orders, and preserve discipline, to a large one that is disobedient and ill-disciplined.

10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Jourdan:—

(a) Jusque-là, elles n'avaient été employées qu'à des expéditions peu importantes ou mal combinées.

(b) Ce dernier servait avec peine sous les ordres d'un chef d'un grade égal au sien: le premier voulait être obéi.

(c) Il était assuré que de longtemps le duc de Raguse ne pourrait les attaquer, parce qu'on n'improvisait nulle part un équipage de cette nature, et moins en Espagne que partout ailleurs.

(d) Au moment où ils allaient se mettre en marche, leur départ fut arrêté par l'apparition sur les côtes de Biscaye d'une petite escadre anglaise.

(e) Le maréchal Jourdan . . . répondit que le parti proposé par le duc de Dalmatie était, sans doute, le plus prudent.

(f) Il ne s'agissait donc plus de défendre la ligne du Douro, complètement tournée, mais bien de se former en bataille parallèlement à l'armée ennemie.

11. Comment briefly on not more than *five* of the following passages:—

(a) Notwithstanding the proclamations, and the urgent and even menacing remonstrances of the English general, the Regency had not caused the country behind the Mondego to be laid waste. (NAPIER.)

(b) With a worthy colleague he would have raised the blockade. (NAPIER.)

(c) Going to the last the Army of Portugal would appear a beaten force seeking the shelter of its fortresses: going to Coria it made a great movement wiping out the notion of a forced retreat. (NAPIER.)

(d) Lord W. was much displeased with Crawford for the last affair, though I consider him the best outpost officer in the army. (TOMKINSON.)

(e) With the Light Division the Caçadores did well, and the day gave the Portuguese confidence.

(TOMKINSON.)

(f) Our annihilation can be his only object, and after the lesson we taught him at Albuera he will not again attempt that. (TOMKINSON.)

(g) Colonel Trant arrived at Coimbra on the 7th. . . . The resistance made by the enemy did not last long.

(WELLINGTON.)

(h) We have saved Coimbra and Upper Beira from the enemy's ravages . . . and we have obliged the enemy to take for their retreat the road by Ponte de Murceña.

(WELLINGTON.)

(i) I conceive the surrender of Badajoz at this moment to be the most important event of the war in the Peninsula. (WELLINGTON.)

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Science.

[*Question 1 should be attempted.*]

1. Comment on *six* of the following passages, including at least *one* from each of your prescribed authorities :—

(a) So in general we may ask about the natural ruler, and the natural subject, whether they have the same or different virtues. (ARISTOTLE.)

(b) A fifth form of democracy is that in which, not the law, but the multitude, have the supreme power, and supersede the law by their decrees. (ARISTOTLE.)

(c) There are three things which make men good and virtuous: these are nature, habit, reason. (ARISTOTLE.)

(d) It is true that certain living creatures, as bees and ants, live socially one with another, which are therefore by Aristotle numbered amongst political creatures;... and therefore some man may perhaps desire to know why mankind cannot do the same. (HOBBS.)

(e) A man that doth his business by the help of many and prudent counsellors, with every one consulting apart in his proper element, does it best. (HOBBS.)

(f) To equal justice appertaineth also the equal imposition of taxes. (HOBBS.)

(g) Le droit de premier occupant, quoique plus réel que celui du plus fort, ne devient un vrai droit qu'après l'établissement de celui de propriété. (ROUSSEAU.)

(h) Celui qui rédige les lois n'a donc ou ne doit avoir aucun droit législatif. (ROUSSEAU.)

(i) Les sujets ne doivent donc compte au souverain de leurs opinions qu'autant que ces opinions importent à la communauté. (ROUSSEAU.)

(j) Analogy, the most valuable of instruments in the maturity of jurisprudence, is the most dangerous of snares in its infancy. (MAINE.)

(k) Territorial sovereignty . . . was distinctly an offshoot, though a tardy one, of feudalism. (MAINE.)

2. To what extent is Rousseau's doctrine of the general will Aristotelian?

3. Explain and criticize Aristotle's doctrine of 'self-sufficiency' as the object of the state.

4. 'A good constitution is a constitution which works well. There is no other possible criterion.' Examine this statement in the light of your authorities.

5. Can rights exist apart from duties?

6. 'Salus populi suprema lex.' Is Locke right in justifying the discretionary power of the executive by this maxim?

7. Compare the conceptions of liberty to be found in the *Leviathan* and the *Contrat Social*.

8. 'Truly has it been said of the historic method, that . . . it reduces the element of individual accident to its due proportion' (LORD MORLEY). Explain and discuss this statement.

9. Compare the relative importance of law and custom as elements in the political structure of medieval communities.

10. In what ways have legal fictions advanced political and social progress?

11. To what extent are Rousseau's arguments against slavery relevant as a refutation of Aristotle's defence?

12. Discuss the importance of a common language as a factor in nationality.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

French Translation.

Certes, il est ombrageux. Il se sent d'une essence rare. Le contact du rustre ou du mondain le blessent cruellement. Son enfance, à ce point de vue, sa jeunesse entière sont atroces. Il souffre de tout, de son accent corse qu'on raille, de son nom qu'on défigure, de ses manières bizarres de petit sauvage pris au piège, de son visage singulier qu'on trouve ingrat, malvenu, de son uniforme râpé qu'usent la brosse et le fer. Un orgueil brûlant le dévaste, tire ses yeux en dedans, amincit son nez, crispe ses lèvres, le mure dans un silence sombre où tous les nerfs, tendus comme des cordes, contractent le cœur pour alimenter de sa substance la flamme tapie de l'esprit. Plus tard il paie cela, c'est un nerveux incurable, migraineux, bilieux, dyspeptique, sensible aux odeurs, aux couleurs, aux bruits, aux intempéries comme un artiste ou une femme, rempli de tares et de tics, tisonnant, tripotant ses doigts, avec un tremblement dans la jambe, un pas précipité, de brusques dégoûts, de brusques fatigues, mais capable d'efforts géants, semant ses centaures derrière lui après trente heures de cheval, toujours galopant, trempé, ou brûlé, ou livide, arrivant seul au but, mangeant peu, et vite, et quand il y pense, dormant quand il en a le temps.

• Ombrageux ? Oui. Comme un aigle tombé dans un troupeau d'oies. Il sent sa supériorité, mais il est trop fier pour la dire. Il veut la prouver d'abord. Il n'est pas fait pour les fadeurs, ni pour les grâces. 'Son imagination ardente, son cœur de feu, sa raison sévère, son esprit froid ne pouvaient que s'ennuyer du salut des coquettes, des jeux de la galanterie, de la logique des tables et de la morale des brocards.' Je crois bien. Il souffrait de tout. Parce qu'il bâtissait en lui une image de la grandeur que tout rapetissait et salissait. Parce que nul, autour de lui, ne pénétrait sa puissance secrète. Parce qu'on souriait à son entrée, parce qu'on parlait bas dans les coins en le regardant. Parce que les femmes la lorgnaient avec une moue dédaigneuse. Ou du moins qu'il se figurait tout cela. Je crois bien. Le mépris qu'il avait des

hommes, le désir qu'il avait des femmes le rendaient timide et hargneux. Manquant de tact parfois, à cause d'une crise brusque d'amabilité mal réglée, d'une douleur mal contenue, d'un besoin mal dissimulé d'impressionner quelque interlocuteur. Manquant de tact, comme un poète de génie manque très souvent de goût. Connaissant mal les usages du monde, parce que l'empire du Monde tient entre les parois de son cœur.

• FAURE.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

German Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Die Kirche hat Theodosius mit dem Beinamen des Grossen geschmückt, und weil dieser einmal hergebracht ist, mag er ihm bleiben. Doch wer nach modernen Begriffen urteilt, wird ihm keine Eigenschaft weniger zuschreiben, als was wir Grösse nennen. Denn nach keiner Richtung hin hat er sich über seine Zeitgenossen erhoben; er ist tief in einer schwachen Menschlichkeit stecken geblieben, die von höchst gefährlicher Art war, aber einer gewissen Liebenswürdigkeit doch nicht entbehrte. Zwar was wir als menschlich im engeren Sinne bezeichnen, war er keineswegs. Im Kriegslager seines grausamen Vaters aufgewachsen und von Jugend auf an den Anblick von Tod und Marter gewöhnt, konnte er Blut vergiessen wie Wasser. Wie er in Thessalonica Tausende hinmetzeln liess, ist allbekannt, und schon ehe er diese grause Schlächtereie befohlen hatte wusste man im ganzen Reiche, dass, wenn sein leicht erregter Jähzorn ausbrach, seine rohe Soldatennatur zu dem Schrecklichsten fähig war. Packte ihn die Wut, so wagten selbst seine Frau und seine Kinder sich nicht in seine Nähe. Als im Januar 387 die Antiochener, durch seine harten Steuerforderungen aufgeregt, die Statuen des Kaisers und seiner Familie umgestürzt und geschändet hatten, erwartete man nichts Geringeres, als dass er die glänzende Stadt zerstören und ihre Einwohner abschlachten werde. Tausende flohen aufs Land hinaus oder verkrochen sich gar in den Höhlen des Gebirges, und die Zurückgebliebenen harreten mit Furcht und Zittern, welches Unheil ein paar Stunden unbesonnener Volkswut über sie heraufbeschworen hätten. Doch als der greise Bischof Flavian nach Constantinopel reiste und dem Kaiser demütig flehend die Pflicht christlicher Milde ans Herz legte, da blieb die Stadt gänzlich unbestraft. Und derselbe Mann, von dessen Zorn man mit gutem Grunde die blutige Ausrottung ganzer Stadtbevölkerungen erwarten konnte, hat in den ersten zwei Jahren seiner Regierung kein Todesurteil vollstrecken lassen.

SEECK.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Stubbs's Charters and Constitutional History to 1307.

[Question 1 must be attempted.]

1. Comment on *six* of the following extracts, translating those marked with an asterisk if selected:—

*(a) Definitur et numerus: centeni ex singulis pagis sunt; idque ipsum inter suos vocantur, et quod primo numerus fuit, iam nomen et honor est. (TACITUS.)

(b) And we have ordained, that no man buy any property out of port over xx pence. (*Laws of Athelstan.*)

(c) And if a thegn throve so that he became an eorl, then was he thenceforth of eorl-right worthy.
(*Of People's Ranks and Law.*)

(d) Praecipio tibi quod submoneas omnes illos qui sub ballia et iustitia sunt quatinus omnes milites quos mihi debent paratos habeant ante me . . . apud Clarendunam. Tu etiam illo die ad me venias et illos quinque milites quos de abbatia tua mihi debes tecum paratos adducas.
(*Writ of 1072.*)

*(e) De baroniis vero nihil certum statutum est, quia iuxta voluntatem et misericordiam domini regis solent baroniae capitales de suis releviis domino regi satisfacere. Idem est de sergantiis.
(GLANVILL.)

(f) Communia est tumor plebis, timor regni, tepor sacerdotii.
(RICHARD OF DEVIZES, 1191.)

(g) Non licet alicui de cetero dare terram suam alicui domui religiosae ita quod illam resumat tenendam de eadem domo, nec liceat alicui domui religiosae terram alicuius sic accipere quod tradat eam illi a quo eam receperit tenendam. (*Reissue of Magna Carta, 1217.*)

*(h) Homines qui manent extra forestam non veniant de cetero coram iustitiariis nostris de foresta per communes summonitiones, nisi sint in placito, vel plegii alicuius vel aliquorum qui attachiati sunt propter forestam.
(*Charter of the Forest, 1217.*)

(2) *Communitas bacheleriae Angliae significavit domino Edwardo filio regis, comiti Gloverniae, et aliis iuratis de consilio apud Oxoniam, quod dominus rex totaliter fecerat et adimplevit omnia et singula quae providerant barones et sibi imposuerant facienda; et quod ipsi barones nihil ad utilitatem reipublicae sicut promiserant fecerunt.* (*Annals of Burton, 1259.*)

*(j) Le roi ad grante a soen poeple qil eient eleccion de leur viscontes en chescun conte ou visconte ne est mie de fee sil voelent. (*Statutes of the Realm, 1300.*)

2. What reasons may be assigned for the promulgation of written law by English kings before the time of Athelstan?

3. Account for the growth of private jurisdictions in the later Anglo-Saxon period.

4. Discuss the character and constitutional importance of the office of Chief Justiciar.

5. Discuss the importance of the reign of Henry I in the history of the *Curia Regis*.

6. 'The reign of Stephen revealed the defects in the Norman administrative machinery.' Discuss this statement.

7. Compare the character of scutage in the reigns of Henry II and Henry III.

8. Were the Constitutions of Clarendon as conservative in intention as was claimed by the Crown?

9. What light does Magna Carta throw on contemporary English political theory?

10. To what forms of papal interference was the English church subjected in the reign of Henry III?

11. What light do your documents throw on the development of the representative principle in parliament?

12. How far were royal rights of taxation limited by the *Confirmatio Cartarum* of 1297?

13. Indicate the reasons for the ascendancy gained by royal over seignorial jurisdiction in England between 1066 and 1307.

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Discuss the measures adopted by Diocletian and Constantine to remedy abuses in the system of imperial administration.

2. 'Constantine's view of Christianity was pagan: Julian's view of paganism was Christian.' Do you agree with this view?

*3. Explain the importance of Armenia to the Roman Empire in the fourth and fifth centuries. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

4. What causes brought about the transformation of free corporations into 'closed compulsory services' in the later Roman Empire?

5. Distribute the responsibility for the disaster of Adrianople.

6. Discuss the importance of the pontificate of Pope Damasus I in the history of the papacy.

*7. What were the most important Teutonic tribes on the borders of the empire at the death of Theodosius the Great, and what degree of civilization had they attained? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Give an account of the anti-barbarian movement in the Eastern Empire during the reign of Arcadius.

*9. Estimate the significance of the career of Attila, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map of the Hunnic migrations within the empire from 441 to the battle 'in campis Catalaunicis'.

10. Do you think that the political thought of St. Augustine owes its importance to its date or to its intrinsic merit?

11. What was the place of the senate in the constitution of the Roman Empire from Diocletian to Odoacer?

12. To what extent did the social conditions of the fourth and fifth centuries affect the composition and methods of fighting of the Roman army?

13. How far did Christianity further or arrest the decadence of the decorative arts in the Western Roman Empire?

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273–1494.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. Draw a sketch-map showing the position of the Swiss confederates in 1389, and estimate their strength.

2. What were the problems facing Martin V at his election and with what success did he meet them?

3. Show the interest of the career of Frederick of Hohenzollern, Margrave of Brandenburg.

4. Estimate the character and ability of Charles VII of France.

*5. Compare the position of the House of Habsburg in Germany in 1440 and 1493. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

6. 'Even in the darkest days of the fifteenth century, France never lost interest in the affairs of Italy.' Illustrate this statement from the history of northern Italy.

7. 'Totalement dépourvu des éminentes qualités politiques de Philippe le Bon.' Discuss this estimate of Charles the Bold.

8. 'Louis XI, in spite of his successes, failed to establish an autocratic monarchy.' Discuss this judgement in the light of the history of the Beaujeu regency.

9. 'The home of political instability.' Account for this characteristic of the kingdom of Naples.

10. Illustrate the growing importance of firearms in European warfare during the fifteenth century.

11. Does the death of Lorenzo de' Medici deserve to rank as one of the memorable events of the year 1492?

*12. Why was the struggle between Venice and the Turks postponed to the second half of the fifteenth century? Show on a sketch-map the extent of Venetian colonial possessions in 1463 and 1492.

13. In what sense had Italian painting freed itself from ecclesiastical influences at the end of the fifteenth century?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1648-1763.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Describe the social and economic effects of the Thirty Years' War in Germany.

2. Illustrate from his actions during the Fronde the character of Mazarin.

3. Criticize the economic ideas and practical achievements of Colbert.

*4. When did the influence of Louis XIV in Germany reach its height and how came it to fall away? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

5. 'One of the few leaders of the seventeenth century to whom the epithet "great" is applicable.' Discuss this judgement on John Sobieski.

*6. 'Savoy is prevented by geography from having a conscience.' Is this dictum confirmed by the record of Victor Amadeus I (1630-75)?

7. Is it true to say that the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 was a turning-point in European history?

8. What were the main lines of Dutch policy in relation to the Spanish Netherlands from 1688 to 1713?

*9. Draw a sketch-map of the dominions of Charles XII of Sweden at his accession, and explain the aims of the neighbouring powers which attacked him.

10. Illustrate the decadence of the Spanish monarchy in the second half of the seventeenth century.

11. Distinguish the different elements of Gallicanism.

12. Show how the methods of warfare in the seventeenth century reflected the contemporary progress of political organization and scientific inquiry.

13. Indicate the importance of the art of diplomacy in the age of Louis XIV.

5. Comment upon *one* of the following passages from John of Cermenate :—

(a) Invito semper Guidone, haec acta fuisse dicuntur, quem in huius consilii discessu dixisse fertur : ‘ Summo studio procuramus, video mortem nostram’. Nec falsus vates fuit, nam nihil dubii est quin eventui regis facile resisti potuissent, nec etiam fines Ligurum attigisset, si ad resistendum praefati principes convenissent.

(b) Insuper rex non spernens tractatum pacis, immo ipsius pacis auctori complacere cupiens papae, priusquam de civitate Pisana decederet, ex secretariis suis, contrahendi dicti matrimonii causa, ad Robertum regem misit, eum praeferens Siculo regi causa pacis.

6. Comment upon *two* of the following passages from Nicholas of Butrinto :—

(a) Post hec fuit visum honestum consilio Mediolanensium quod aliqua curialitas fieret regi.

(b) Postea addidit quod mandatum eorum habebant quod me caperent, qui litteras eorum Florentiam missas mecum habebam et ipsas portabam cardinalibus legendas.

(c) Post festum beati Dominici, nescio quot diebus, contradicentibus omnibus de suo consilio, Romanis exceptis, reversus est Romam propter ea que fiebant Romae per gentem domini Iohannis. Timebamus quod si Romam reverteretur, quod Romani ipsum recedere non permitterent donec dominus Iohannes recederet.

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(c) Some considerable advantages have no doubt been experienced by the system of neutrality, which the legislature required of the Governments in this country, but it has at the same time been attended with the unavoidable inconvenience of our being constantly exposed to the necessity of commencing a war, without having previously secured the assistance of efficient allies.

(Ib., Feb. 28, 1790.)

(d) It cannot however be denied that the retreat of Colonel Floyd's corps, and the loss of the artillery which he was obliged to abandon, have furnished the enemy with plausible means of imposing upon his own subjects and upon our allies, by laying claim to a victory.

(Ib., Nov. 6, 1790.)

(e) These untoward circumstances did not deprive us of any of the solid advantages of our victory, for we are in possession of the whole of the enemy's redoubts, of all the ground on the north side of the river, and of great part of the island.

(Ib., Feb. 8, 1792.)

(f) What I have said about Governors is equally applicable to Bombay, and still more to the Supreme Government, which I hope never again to see in the hands of a Company's servant.

(Ib., June 18, 1792.)

(g) It is difficult to guess how the contest between Nana and Scindia will terminate, but where cunning and procrastination are the favourite weapons, there is always a chance that it will not come to extremity.

(Ib., May 10, 1793.)

4. Write notes on *four* of the following extracts dealing with the administrations of Sir John Shore and Lord Wellesley:—

(a) Acting upon these conclusions, the Governor-General immediately adopted measures for placing Saadut Ally Khan upon the Musnud. (MALCOLM.)

(b) We need only remark that whatever might have been the apparent advantage of the Governor-General's interference, if it had enabled Nizam Ally to effect his evasive purposes, it must have been recorded as an injustice to the Mahrattas.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(c) After you had engaged his attention and mine for nearly two months, by your ostensible intention to abdicate the government, you suddenly relinquished that intention. (MARQUESS WELLESLEY, 1800.)

(d) The death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omra has not affected the rights acquired by the British Government under the discovery of his breach of the alliance.

(Ib., 1801.)

(e) The deliverance of the Emperor Shah Allum from the control of the French power. (Ib., 1804.)

(f) Had he been satisfied with Peons instead of battalions, and with a few long field pieces, instead of a cumbersome train of artillery, and had he applied the funds consumed by his infantry to the equipment of his cavalry, his army might not have been so able to meet us in battle, but it would have been much better calculated than it was, to have carried on a protracted, harassing, and doubtful war. (MUNRO.)

(g) The policy of the Company's Government has hitherto been to prevent, as much as possible, the residence of Europeans in India. (A. WELLESLEY.)

5. Explain *three* of the following extracts from the *Fifth Report* :—

(a) In pursuance of the orders received on this occasion the office of Naib-dewan was abolished.

(b) The settlement was to be for one year only, with an assurance that in instances where the revenue was regularly discharged, the same person should have the option of continuance on the same assessment.

(c) If we further consider the form of the British government in India, we shall find it ill calculated for the speedy introduction of improvement.

(d) The first point proposed in the interrogatories circulated by the government, was intended to determine the person with whom the settlement should be made.

(e) The canongoes, whose functions were abolished in Bengal, were continued in Benares under the permanent settlement.

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. 'The natural result of the Quebec Act . . . had been simply to provide an ideal battle ground and ensure a perpetual conflict between the institutions of two races within the bosom of one state.' Explain and criticize this statement of a leading Canadian historian.

2. Give a short account of the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards the British Government from the time of the conquest to the rebellion of 1837.

3. Contrast the behaviour of Carleton and Craig as governors of Canada.

4. How far were the political grievances identical in character in Lower and in Upper Canada?

5. Explain the 'full platform of conciliation' of 1835.

6. Contrast the ninety-two resolutions of the Lower Canadian Assembly in 1834 with the ten resolutions of the British Parliament in 1837.

7. Give an account of the Rebellion Losses Bill, 1849.

8. Describe and illustrate Elgin's conceptions of the functions of a Colonial governor.

9. Discuss the various motives that helped to bring about Canadian Confederation.

10. What was the attitude of leading British statesmen towards Confederation?

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(b) 'The uniting the Provinces . . . would bring the English considerably nearer the French in point of number.'
(*Observations by J. BLACK, 1806.*)

(c) 'Nothing appears more difficult or delicate to manage than a Provincial Assembly constituted like that of Lower Canada.'
(*CASTLEREAGH to CRAIG, 1809.*)

(d) 'A chaque fois que les Canadiens ont voulu proposer quelque chose qui n'était pas conforme aux idées de ce parti, ils se sont trouvés en opposition avec le gouvernement, et ont été traités de mauvais sujets et de gens opposés au gouvernement. Le gouvernement n'a aucune communication avec la majorité d'assemblée que par le moyen de conseillers et gens en place de la minorité, qui, étant rivaux de la majorité, sont peu propres à la bien représenter.'
(*Mémoire, 1814.*)

(e) 'A claim has been made to an unlimited right in one branch of the legislature to appropriate the whole revenue of the province according to its pleasure.'
(*LORD DALHOUSIE, 1824.*)

4. Illustrate the meaning of at least *four* of the following statements:—

(a) 'It appears to your committee that one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction with the administration of colonial affairs arises from the frequent changes in the office of Secretary of State, to whom the colonial department is entrusted.'

(*Report of Select Committee of Upper Canadian Assembly, 1838.*)

(b) 'Not Government merely but society itself seems to be almost dissolved.'
(*DURHAM to GLENELG, 1838.*)

(c) 'The plan of Lord Durham is to confine the functions of the Legislatures to affairs strictly Colonial, but this limitation of powers is not practicable under his Lordship's system.'

(*Report of Committee of Upper Canadian Legislative Council, 1839.*)

(d) 'The fact is that all parties there are dead sick of the present state of things, and desire a return to constitutional government.'

(*POULETT THOMPSON to a friend, 1839.*)

(e) 'How long will the system work without producing a collision between the two branches of the Legislature?' (*DORION in Confederation Debates, 1865.*)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

I.

1. Explain and comment upon at least *four* of the following passages:—

(a) 'His Britannic Majesty . . . agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholick religion to the inhabitants of Canada: he will in consequence give the most precise and most effectual orders that his new Roman Catholick subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Romish Church as far as the laws of Great Britain permit.' (*Treaty of Paris, 1763.*)

(b) 'So soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof they (the Governors) shall with the advice and consent of the members of our Council summon and call general assemblies within the said governments respectively.' (*Royal Proclamation, Oct. 7, 1763.*)

(c) 'In this Court (of King's Bench) His Majesty's chief justice presides with power and authority to hear and determine all criminal and civil causes agreeable to the laws of England and the ordinances of the Province.' (*Ordinances establishing Civil Courts, 1764.*)

(d) 'His (the Governor's) further adding to this by most flagrant partialities, by formenting parties and taking measures to keep your Majesty's old and new subjects divided from one another by encouraging the latter to apply, for judges of their national language.' (*Petition of the Quebec Traders.*)

(e) 'We the underwritten members of his Majesty's Council for the Province of Quebec think it our indispensable duty to communicate to you our sense of the method lately adopted of calling together only a part of the Council.'

(*Remonstrance of Members of Council to Carleton, 1766.*)

2. Comment on at least *four* of the following :—

(a) 'After the passing of this Act the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty tax or assessment whatever payable in any of his Majesty's colonies . . . except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce.'

(*The Colonial Tax Repeal Act, 1773.*)

(b) 'It requires but little penetration to discover that had the system of government solicited by the old subjects been adopted in Canada, this colony would in 1775 have become one of the United States of America.'

(*HALDIMAND to GERMAIN, 1780.*)

(c) 'A division of the province, I am of opinion, is by no means advisable at present either for the interests of the new, or the ancient districts.'

(*DORCHESTER to SYDNEY, 1788.*)

(d) 'To make from and out of the lands of the Crown within such provinces such allotment and appropriation of lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy . . . such lands so allotted and appropriated shall be, as near as the circumstances and nature of the case will admit, of the like quality as the lands, in respect of which the same are so allotted and appropriated, and shall be, as nearly as the same can be estimated at the time of making such grant, equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted.'

(*Constitutional Act, 1791, § 36.*)

(e) 'The establishment of a general government for all the King's Provinces in North America.'

(*Suggestions submitted by LORD DORCHESTER, 1793.*)

3. Discuss at least *four* of the following statements :—

(a) 'Very few of the seigneurs . . . have sufficient interest to insure their own election or the election of any one to whom they give their support in the House of Assembly, and the uneducated habitant has even a better chance of being nominated (though he cannot perhaps sign his name) than the first officer under the Crown. There was a moment when I even despaired of getting the Attorney-General into the present Assembly.'

(*MILNES to PORTLAND, 1800.*)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773–1805.)

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. How far does examination bear out the accusations made against Hastings and Impey in relation to the trial of Nuncomar?

2. Discuss the proceedings of Warren Hastings towards either Cheyt Singh or the Begums of Oudh.

3. Compare Warren Hastings' views on Mahratta politics between 1773 and 1785 with those of Grant Duff.

4. Describe the constitution and the functions of the Commissioners for the affairs of India commonly known as the Board of Control.

5. What light does the Mysore War, 1780–2, throw on Hyder Ali's capacity as a soldier?

6. Discuss the differences of opinion between Cornwallis and Shore with regard to the land settlement of Bengal.

7. Explain and discuss the views held by Cornwallis on the question of amalgamating the King's and Company's armies in India.

8. Is there any justice in the charge that Wellesley overrated the perils from the action of Revolutionary and Napoleonic France?

9. Explain with the aid of a sketch-map the political and territorial arrangements for the partition and settlement of Mysore in 1799.

10. Describe the campaign of Assaye and Argaum. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

11. Examine the criticisms brought against the subsidiary alliance system by Castlereagh and Munro.

12. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of governing India from Calcutta during your period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

I.

1. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following extracts from Morison's *Documents* :—

(a) To the word 'tax', I annex that meaning which the Constitution and history of England require to be annexed to it; that is—that it is an imposition on the subject, for the sole purpose of levying money.

(DICKINSON, *Farmer's Letters*.)

(b) It was then moved by Mr. Samuel Adams that a Committee of Correspondence be appointed . . . to state the Rights of the Colonists and of this Province in particular. (*Proceedings of the Town of Boston*, 1772.)

(c) He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

(*Declaration of Independence*.)

(d) In transacting the business of an infant nation embarrassed with debt, economy and dispatch are absolutely necessary, for which purposes . . . Boston . . . is by no means adapted.

(*Petition of a County Convention*, 1786.)

2. Give short explanations of any *three* of the following extracts on the economic history of the period :—

(a) The British sugar islands in the West Indies . . . answer in every point of view . . . all the purposes and expectations for which colonies have been at any time established.

(EDWARDS, *History of the West Indies*, 1793.)

(b) Under the present system of management, therefore, Great Britain derives nothing but loss from the dominion which she assumes over her colonies.

(SMITH, *The Wealth of Nations*.)

(c) Within three years from the commencement of this evil, the currency sank so low, as to be refused in exchange for the necessaries of life.

(DWIGHT, *Travels*, 1796–1815.)

(d) It is therefore obvious . . . into what channels the commerce of the American States must inevitably flow, and that nearly four-fifths of their importations will be from Great Britain directly.

(SHEFFIELD, *Observations*, 1783.)

3. Write brief notes on any *four* of the following quotations from parliamentary proceedings:—

(a) The Act for shutting up the port got here before me; and a town meeting was holding to consider of it at the time of my arrival in the harbour.

(GAGE to DARTMOUTH, 19 May, 1774.)

(b) General, however, as the resolution is to oppose, there is great diversity of opinions as to the proper modes of opposition.

(PENN to DARTMOUTH, 5 September, 1774.)

(c) I wish the committee would attend to what I am going to say, (for I know it to be true) that the country of America must, for the future, be governed under regulations and forms, and a constitution that must be settled under compact.

(GOVERNOR POWNALL, 20 February, 1775.)

(d) The scheme of a colony revenue by British authority appeared . . . in the light of a great innovation; the words of Governor Bernard's . . . letter written in Nov. 1765 state this idea very strongly.

(BURKE on *American Taxation*.)

(e) It does not propose to fill your lobby with squabbling colony agents, who will require the interposition of your mace, at every instant, to keep the peace amongst them.

(BURKE on *Conciliation with America*.)

(f) That it is proper to explain and amend an Act . . . of King Henry VIII intituled, An Act for the trial of treasons committed out of the King's dominions.

(*Ibid.*)

4. Comment on any *four* of the following passages:—

(a) I have quoted these passages from Mr. Locke's *Treatise upon Civil Government*, because his opinions in this treatise have been principally relied on as the foundation of many extravagant and absurd propositions.

(KNOX, *The Controversy Reviewed*.)

(b) We cannot forbear observing the glowing contrast which, in some instances, is to be seen, between our Charter and the Resolves and Acts of the British Parliament. (*Lexington Town Meeting*, 5 January, 1772.)

(c) We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufactory of this country. (PAINE, *Common Sense*.)

(d) No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law . . . until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal.

(*Constitution of Massachusetts*.)

(e) If it be the design of Providence to extirpate these savages in order to make room for cultivators of the earth, it seems not improbable that rum may be the appointed means. (FRANKLIN, *Autobiography*.)

5. Discuss *three* of the following extracts relating to the Constitution :—

(a) We, the people of the United States . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

(b) The smallest State in the Union has obstructed every attempt to reform the government.

(MADISON in the *Virginia Convention*.)

(c) By a curious refinement upon the spirit of republican jealousy, we are even taught to apprehend danger from the militia itself, in the hands of the federal government.

(*The Federalist*.)

(d) Upon a comparison of the plan for the appointment of the officers of the proposed government with that which is established by the Constitution of this State, a decided preference must be given to the former.

(*Ibid.*)

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT. .

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution. :

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should
be illustrated by references to their prescribed
authorities.]

1. What were the conditions of colonial life which made the Americans 'a nation of politicians'?
2. Illustrate the variety in the characters and constitutional positions of the colonial governors.
3. Where amongst your authorities would you point for the best defence of the government of George III?
4. Sketch the relations of the colonists with the Indians from 1762 to 1787.
5. Show how a knowledge of the economic history of the thirteen colonies helps to explain the opposition to the Stamp Act.
6. By what stages did the American leaders come to aim at independence?
7. How far is the difference in the situation at the dates when they were delivered reflected in Burke's two speeches?
8. What precisely was Washington's share in events during the period of the American revolution?
9. What were the chief problems set for American foreign policy by the achievement of independence?
10. To what extent was the framing of the Constitution of the United States influenced by the study of existing constitutions?
11. 'The Federal and anti-Federal parties were composed of groups based principally upon economic interests.' Discuss this view.

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

I.

1. Comment on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) Your Lordship will bring forward the restoration of the rest of Germany, including Switzerland and Italy, to an order of things more consonant to the common safety.

(CASTLEREAGH to CATHCART, *July 5, 1813.*)

(b) The three great military Powers of the Continent start with immense advantages . . . but this may perish before numbers unremittingly poured forth, if the whole is not sustained by a national sentiment and by that impulse, which is alone to be communicated by calling the mass of the people into action.

(*Ib.*, *Oct. 14, 1813.*)

(c) Dans le but d'isoler encore davantage Napoléon, et d'agir en même temps sur l'esprit de l'armée, je proposai en outre de rattacher à l'idée des frontières naturelles l'offre des négociations immédiates.

(METTERNICH.)

(d) Ce qu'il y a de bizarre dans la conduite de Napoléon à mon égard, c'est que, dans le temps même où il était le plus rempli de soupçons sur moi, il cherchait à me rapprocher de lui.

(TALLEYRAND.)

(e) I still feel great doubts about the acquisition in sovereignty of so many Dutch colonies. I am sure our reputation on the Continent, as a feature of strength, power, and confidence, is of more real moment to us than an acquisition thus made.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *April 19, 1814.*)

2. Comment on *four* of the following passages connected with the Congress of Vienna:—

(a) However this question of Poland may now end, it cannot be settled either creditably or satisfactorily . . . I am inclined to think that the less we have to do with it, except as far as regards giving our opinion, the better.

(LIVERPOOL to CASTLEREAGH, *Oct. 14, 1814.*)

(b) La France s'étant également prononcée d'une manière catégorique contre la conquête entière de la Saxe, l'union de l'Autriche et de la Prusse pour le soutien de cette conquête ne servirait qu'à remettre le protectorat de l'Allemagne entre les mains du gouvernement français.

(METTERNICH to HARDENBURG, *Dec. 10, 1814.*)

(c) The result perhaps may seem to prove what I have ventured before to allege, that the climate of Russia is often the more serene after a good squall.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *Dec. 17, 1814.*)

(d) Un royaume composé d'un pays de commerce et d'un pays de fabriques doit devenir un rival de l'Angleterre ou être annulé par elle, et par conséquent mécontent.

(TALLEYRAND.)

(e) L'existence de Bernadotte me ramène à une autre bien plus dangereuse, à celle de Murat.

(LOUIS XVIII to TALLEYRAND, *Jan. 15, 1815.*)

(f) Your Lordship will observe that the Hanoverian settlement will not only give that power the command of the Ems, but place it in direct contact with Holland.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *Feb. 13, 1815.*)

3. Comment on *three* of the following passages connected with the Hundred Days and the Second Treaty of Paris:—

(a) Fixing me, as if to discover what impression his proposition was likely to make, he said—Suppose the regency of Marie Louise, avec ce petit bonhomme de Prince, qu'en pensez-vous?

(CATHCART to CASTLEREAGH, *April 15, 1815.*)

(b) Le premier intérêt de Bonaparte est de nationaliser la guerre qu'il va avoir à soutenir. Le premier intérêt des puissances est qu'il n'en puisse venir à bout.

(TALLEYRAND to LOUIS XVIII, *April 23, 1815.*)

(c) La deuxième paix de Paris forme le complément de la première. La seule différence entre les deux traités, c'est que les puissances alliées voulurent donner une leçon à la France.

(METTERNICH.)

(d) It is quite impossible . . . to advise the Prince to sign the Act of Accession which has been transmitted to him.

(LIVERPOOL to CASTLEREAGH, *Oct. 3, 1815.*)

4. Comment on the following extracts from treaties :—

(a) The future Congress shall . . . likewise examine and determine in what manner the above provisions can be extended to other Rivers which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different states.

(*First Peace of Paris.*)

(b) The Poles, who are respective subjects of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, shall obtain a Representation and National Institutions, regulated according to the degree of political consideration, that each of the Governments to which they belong shall judge expedient and proper to grant them.

(*Vienna Congress Treaty.*)

(c) The King of Sardinia shall add to his present titles that of Duke of Genoa.

(*Ib.*)

(d) The sole principle of force, whether between the said Governments or between their Subjects, shall be that of doing each other reciprocal service.

(*Holy Alliance.*)

5. Comment on *four* of the following passages dealing with the diplomatic history of Europe 1815–22 :—

(a) Il est certain que l'Europe présente aujourd'hui un spectacle fort singulier. Tout le monde désarme . . . La Russie seule n'a pas licencié un homme.

(GENTZ, *March* 19, 1816.)

(b) C'est une chose assez singulière que de voir cette diète de Francfort . . . se former peu à peu en puissance.

(GENTZ, *Aug.* 1, 1817.)

(c) La quadruple alliance n'est et n'a jamais été qu'un principe de paix.

(METTERNICH, *Nov.* 1818.)

(d) Tant qu'il ne se passera pas un grand événement politique en Europe, il n'y aura pas à songer à un mouvement quelconque en Italie.

(METTERNICH, *May* 7, 1817.)

(e) L'Espagne est un pays trop séquestré pour agir directement sur les autres.

(GENTZ, *March* 31, 1820.)

(f) Il commença par une longue récapitulation des événements des dernières années, où l'Autriche seule avait joué le beau rôle, selon lui, et il termina par une épouvantable sortie contre son propre ministère et particulièrement contre Lord Liverpool.

(METTERNICH, *Oct.* 24, 1821.)

6. Comment on *two* of the following passages connected with the Congress of Verona:—

(a) The Spanish question has been stated to divide itself into two branches: the European and the American. (*Instructions for the Duke of Wellington, Sept. 14, 1822.*)

(b) I have explained to the Count (Nesselrode) that it was impossible for Great Britain to adopt or to attempt to enforce upon the Porte the principle of making the Black Sea another Baltic, or of the Bosphorus a Sound.

(WELLINGTON to CANNING, *Nov. 12, 1822.*)

(c) L'Angleterre, à l'égard de la question qui nous occupe, devra constamment être rangée dans une classe à part. (METTERNICH, Verona (undated).)

(d) L'idée d'intervenir dans les affaires intérieures de l'Empire ottoman se trouve donc définitivement abandonnée. (GENTZ, *Dec. 6, 1822.*)

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should
• be illustrated by references to their prescribed
authorities.]

1. Explain the policy of Austria with regard to Napoleon from the beginning of 1813 to the Congress of Châtillon.

2. What judgements would you pass upon the British diplomatic representation on the Continent from the beginning of 1813 to the assembling of the Congress of Vienna?

3. How far did Talleyrand's dispatches from Vienna conceal his diplomatic defeats?

• 4. Account for the dissatisfaction of the leaders of German opinion at the settlement of German affairs in Vienna.

5. What did the statesmen at Vienna mean by the principle of the balance of power?

6. 'Un Grec du Bas-Empire' (NAPOLEON). 'L'âme d'élite' (DE MAISTRE). Which of these judgements upon Alexander I do you prefer?

7. Explain from the correspondence of Gentz the attitude of the Austrian government towards Turkey in Europe.

8. What different orientations of Russian policy were advocated by Capo d'Istria, Nesselrode, and Pozzo di Borgo?

9. Compare the attitude of Metternich towards political societies in Germany and Italy.

10. Explain and account for the attitude of England towards the Congresses of Troppau and Laibach.

11. Did the death of Castlereagh cause any change in the policy of England at the Congress of Verona?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Political Economy.

A.

:

Finance.

. [Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. What criticisms have been made of Pitt's Sinking Fund plans? How much of such criticism is fair?

2. Trace from your documents the course of trade fluctuation and its influence on the finances of the country from 1815 to 1828.

3. What principles should govern the distribution of burden in a perfect tax system?

4. How did Gladstone deal with the recommendations of the committee on the Income and Property Tax (1852) in his budget speech of 1853?

5. To what extent do your documents illustrate the principles and effects of the British policy of Free Trade?

6. On whom is the incidence of a rate levied upon the full 'rateable' value of property and paid by the occupier?

7. State the case for and against the imposition of a special tax on site values.

8. Do high taxes in general tend to stimulate or restrict national production? What particular taxes have the most stimulating or least restrictive effect?

9. Sketch in outline the history of Death Duties in the nineteenth century.

10. Comment on *four* of the following:—

(a) Driven from its stronghold of tea it lurks in other petty trenches, from whence it may be effectually chased. (PITT, 1786.)

(b) By this measure it is evident that upon the supposition that the whole of the land tax were to be redeemed, the public would gain £400,000. (PITT, 1798.)

(c) The terms he had proposed as the basis of the law, were to give for every £100 subscribed, £130 in the 3 per cent. reduced stock. (PERCEVAL, 1810.)

(d) If that portion of income which is laid by is charged with income tax, it pays the income tax twice; first on the capital, and then on the interest derived from it. (J. S. MILL, 1852.)

(e) The abolition of the Malt Duty . . . would be the death warrant of the whole of our system of indirect taxation. (GLADSTONE, 1865.)

(f) The Elizabethan Poor Rate was perhaps originally intended to be something like a local income tax. (ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL TAXATION, 1901.)

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT. :

Political Economy.

B.

Currency and Banking.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. Give an account of the principles which the Bullion Committee sought to refute. Could any valid objections have been made to the policy which that committee recommended?

2. Show how (a) the state of trade, and (b) the policy of the Bank helped or hindered the restoration of our currency from 1815 to 1821.

3. What may be said for and against the system of a fixed fiduciary note issue?

4. To what extent are the business interests of the Bank of England and the general economic interests of the community coincident? Do they both require the same conduct on the part of the Bank at all times?

5. What fallacies were prevalent in 1887 concerning the effects of the fall of the rupee (a) on British trade, (b) on Indian government finance?

6. What constructive proposals did Marshall lay before the Gold and Silver Commission (1887-8)?

7. Enumerate the difficulties in principle and practice of constructing an index number of general prices.

8. What evidence was presented to the Indian Currency Committee of 1893 as to the working of a gold standard without a gold currency?

9. What governs the market rate of exchange between countries using the same metallic standard?

10. Comment on *four* of the following :—

(a) 'The Directors in former times did not perhaps perceive and acknowledge the principle more distinctly than those of the present day, but they felt the inconvenience, and obeyed its impulse; which practically established a check and limitation to the issue of paper.' (BULLION COMMITTEE, 1810.)

(b) 'An amount of circulation, which, under particular circumstances, might be excessive, might, under others, prove deficient.' (THOMAS TOOKE, 1819.)

(c) 'The engagement to pay a Pound means nothing, and can mean nothing else, than the promise to pay to the holder, when he demands it, that definite quantity of gold.' (PEEL, 1842.)

(d) 'Those who framed the Act do not seem to have adverted to what may be called the double action of drains.' (J. S. MILL, 1857.)

(e) 'To unite gold and silver in the office of money is to generate a compensatory action which shall not only tend to reduce the variations in their mutual relation, but shall give to the two, as a mass, a steadiness in comparison with the general body of commodities which neither by itself would have.' (WALKER.)

(f) 'I will confess that for 10 or 15 years after I began to study political economy, I held the common doctrine, that a rise of prices was . . . indirectly beneficial to the working classes. But after that time I changed my views.' (MARSHALL, 1899.)

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

I.

1. Comment on any *five* of the following:—

(a) 'In proportion as the men have been able to support an association, either jointly with the masters, or opposed to the interests of the masters, they are respectable and intelligent.' (Richmond's evidence: Report of 1824.)

(b) '... Combination beyond this should be at the risk of the parties ...' (Report of 1825.)

(c) 'He believed the system of delegation, at present existing in the country, to be an excessive and infamous tyranny.' (Speech of Peel: Hansard, 1825.)

(d) 'He was defended by an attorney, who stated that our rules were in restraint of trade. ... The magistrates concurred and dismissed the prisoner.' (Applegarth's evidence: Report of 1867.)

(e) 'If we say, "We will not degrade our labour, we will not give up the business", then we are in to the tariff.' (Hewitt's evidence: Report of)

(f) 'The cheque weighman at the top of the pit is often a great source of mischief.' (Elliot's evidence: Report of 1867-8.)

(g) 'Good men will not stop with bad masters.' (Evidence of C. M. Palmer: Report of 1867-8.)

(h) 'The establishment of Boards of Conciliation ... is to offer a remedy at once speedy, safe and simple.' (Report of 1868-9.)

Comment on any *three* of the following:—

(a) 'They attribute [their] manifold grievances and losses ... to class-legislation and to the misrepresentation of their interests in this house.' (Speech of Duncombe: Hansard, 1842.)

(b) 'To which it is added that the poor man also loses property, namely his labour ...' (CARLYLE.)

(c) 'Their [Poor-Law] Amendment Act, heretical and damnable as a whole truth, is orthodox and laudable as a *half-truth*.' (CARLYLE.)

(d) 'The details of the Charter brought home to the minds of the many the justice, the practicability, and the efficiency of the measure.' (LOVETT.)

(e) '[The National Hall was] taken on the understanding that it should not be used for socialist purposes, as the chief object of our Association was to unite persons of all creeds and opinions in favour of Chartism . . .' (LOVETT.)

3. Comment on any *five* of the following:—

(a) '... A piece of flesh meat is a luxury. . . . They are clothed in rags; and their furniture is . . . such as a convict ought not to have . . .' (Oastler's evidence: Report of 1834.)

(b) 'The effect of the measure would be to withdraw from the worst paying masters the power which they possess of regulating wages . . .' (Report of 1835.)

(c) 'It is evident that the manufacturers, while competing with each other, carry on the contest at the cost of labour.' (Report of 1840.)

(d) 'If weavers are wanted they may be struck in existence in a month.' (Report of 1840.)

(e) 'The Manchester Exchange is the thermometer for all the fluctuations of trade.' (ENGELS.)

(f) 'If [the employer] wishes to decide a parliamentary election, he sends his enfranchised operatives in rank and file to the polls, and they vote for the bourgeois candidate whether they will or no.' (ENGELS.)

(g) 'Machinery . . . destroyed domestic spinning . . . and . . . condemns the domestic weaver to clothe the whole world while he himself is working fourteen hours a day in rags and poverty.' (GASKELL.)

4. Comment on *three* of the following:—

(a) 'One of the measures which he ventured to propose, to let prosperity loose on the country . . . change in the standard of value.' (OWEN.)

(b) 'The children . . . must labour incessantly for their bare subsistence. . . . They know not what relaxation means, except by the actual cessation of labour.' (OWEN.)

(c) 'The system . . . with regard to the management of the poor law has been emphatically condemned by a long and painful experience.' (OWEN.)

• (d) 'It is true that . . . [these villages] may come into competition with the existing agricultural and manufacturing systems, if society shall permit them to do so . . . ' (OWEN.)

(e) 'He recommends that there should be a community of interests, and that they should have all things in common.' (OWEN.)

5. Comment on *one* of the following:—

(a) 'It [The Master and Servant Act, 1867] is, we feel bound to say, a singularly ill-drawn Act in many particulars.' (Report of 1875.)

• (b) 'Any possible criminality which by the common law still attached to a combination . . . as being in restraint of trade, and therefore a conspiracy, was removed . . . ' (Report of 1875.)

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. 'I believe it would be nearly impossible to prosecute a master to conviction' (PLACE). 'The men have escaped with impunity' (LIVERPOOL MASTER SHIPWRIGHTS). Discuss these views of the enforcement of the law before 1824.

2. Did the distresses revealed by the reports of 1824 and 1825 vary according to districts and occupations?

3. What light is thrown by Gaskell on the health and housing of the working classes?

4. How did co-operation, as conceived by Owen and Lovett, differ from that practised by the Rochdale Pioneers?

5. 'After 1842 the fire had gone out of Chartism.' Consider this verdict.

6. What significance should be attached to the land schemes of Feargus O'Connor?

7. 'Allan and Applegarth, Guile, Coulson and Odger were the dictators of Trade Unionism.' Estimate their ability as leaders.

8. What light is thrown by the evidence in your prescribed authorities upon the management of the coal industry in the nineteenth century?

9. 'The prevailing individualism was modified in practice by the growth of voluntary associations.' Discuss this with reference to your period.

10. In what sense, if any, is Engels an original authority?

11. Did the industrial legislation of 1867-75 justify the working classes in the belief that more was to be hoped from the Tories than from the Liberals?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

I.

The Theory and Practice of Representative Government.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) 'Les ministres sont solidairement responsables devant les Chambres de la politique générale du gouvernement, et individuellement de leurs actes personnels.'

(France: *Loi constitutionnelle du 25 février 1875.*)

(b) 'Tout électeur est éligible, sans condition de cens, à l'âge de 25 ans accomplis.'

(France: *Loi organique du 30 novembre 1875.*)

(c) 'Les cantons sont souverains en tant que leur souveraineté n'est pas limitée par la constitution fédérale.'

(Switzerland: *Constitution fédérale.*)

(d) 'Les membres des deux Conseils votent sans instructions.'

(Ib.)

(e) 'Si les Chambres prennent des résolutions différentes et que l'accord ne puisse s'établir, chaque Chambre votera séparément sur les résolutions que, chacune aura déjà adoptées; et l'avis qui réunira le plus de voix, en comptant celles des deux Chambres, vaudra comme résolution du Riksdag.' (Sweden: *Constitution.*)

(f) 'Le Comité de constitution a pour mission d'examiner les lois fondamentales et électorales du royaume . . . et de proposer au Riksdag les modifications qu'il juge nécessaires ou utiles et réalisables . . .'

(Sweden: *Loi organique du Riksdag.*)

(g) 'But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one Vote.'

(*Constitution of the United States.*)

(h) 'The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators for each State, elected by the people thereof. . . . The electors in each State shall have the qualifications required for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.'

(*Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.*)

2. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) 'In France . . . there is, perhaps, not so much reality in the distinction between the political and the personal vote . . .'

(*Royal Commission on systems of election.*)

(b) 'In most countries the subjects dealt with in England by Private Bill are reserved for the Executive (in Federal States for the Local Legislatures).'

(*Appendix to Report from Select Committee on House of Commons Procedure.*)

(c) 'I attach little weight to the argument oftenest urged for having two Chambers—to prevent precipitancy, and compel a second deliberation.' (MILL.)

(d) ' . . . The virtual blotting-out of the minority is no necessary and natural consequence of freedom.' (Ib.)

(e) 'In public affairs the services of the political leader as a broker are called into play.' (LOWELL.)

3. Compare the guarantees of 'State Rights' in the United States with those in Switzerland.

4. What advantages and disadvantages of election by 'scrutin de liste' have been observed in continental practice?

5. 'Il n'y a pas de constitution tacite, il n'y a pas de droits constitutionnels par réticence . . .' Within what limits is this true of the French Constitution?

6. How is central control over local government exercised in Sweden?

7. What value can be attached to the distinction often drawn between rigid and flexible constitutions?

8. 'In most Parliaments the Budget Committee . . . wields in fact the Parliamentary power of the purse.' Examine this statement.

9. Has the Senate of the United States hampered the work of the Executive?

10. Compare the functions of the supreme judicial bodies in the constitutions prescribed for study.

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT. :

Representative Government.

II.

The Parliamentary System of the United Kingdom.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment on the following:—

(a) '... The procedure of the House of Commons, its order of business, was worked out, so to speak, as the *procedure of an opposition* ...' (REDLICH.)

(b) 'The work of the committee [of Selection] is continuous organization.' (Ibid.)

(c) 'The power of committing members as a penalty for disorderly conduct is a special application of a general right.' (Ibid.)

(d) 'This house will receive no petition for any sum relating to public service, and proceed upon any motion for a grant or charge upon the public revenue ... unless recommended from the crown.' (*Standing Orders of the House of Commons*).

(e) 'Each of the said standing committees shall consist of not less than forty nor more than sixty members, to be nominated by the committee of selection ...' (Ibid.)

2. Comment on the following:—

(a) 'The measures that are actually strangled are useful, non-contentious proposals ...' (LORD ROBERT CECIL.)

(b) 'If we are to have National Committees really governing the opinion of the House I would rather have some form of Home Rule all round.' (MR. BALFOUR.)

(c) 'Now everybody who wants to let off a big speech wants to speak before dinner, the reason being the press.' (MR. ASQUITH.)

(d) 'The duty of the Estimates Committees would be to suggest desirable economies, and they should not be authorized to propose increased expenditure.' (*Ninth Report on National Expenditure.*)

(e) 'From that time the wind was in the sails of the spending departments.' (LORD WELBY.)

(f) It [the Alternative Vote] prevents the election of . . . the worst candidates, but it does not secure the election of the best.' (*Report on Electoral Systems.*)

(g) 'A fourth plan . . . was that of placing the selection of the Second Chamber in the hands of some weighty, impartial, and independent authority . . . chosen by a Committee of Selection, drawn . . . from both Houses of Parliament.' (*Conference on Reform of the Second Chamber.*)

3. By what steps of procedure in the House of Commons is authorization obtained for public expenditure?

4. What changes have taken place in the methods of settling differences between the two Houses since 'Conferences' fell into desuetude?

5. 'Full to judge and thin to hear.' Is this a fair verdict upon the House of Commons?

6. Are government bills better prepared than those introduced by private members?

7. Discuss, with reference to the prescribed authorities, the usefulness of inquiry by Select Committee.

8. 'I do not think the private member is, as he is sometimes represented to be, a mere pawn.' (MR. BALFOUR.) What, then, is his influence, and how is it exerted?

9. How far has the British Civil Service escaped the dangers which beset a body of permanent officials?

10. 'In the long run organized obstruction always turns to the profit of the Executive.' Discuss this opinion.

[T. 7. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

I. *The Principles of Strategy.*

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. By what arguments does Clausewitz support the statement that 'the form of defence is stronger than that of offence'? Is he quite consistent upon this point?

2. Explain briefly what Clausewitz means by 'absolute war' and 'limited war'. In which category would you place the British campaigns in the Peninsula?

3. How far is the value of Clausewitz's teaching diminished by the fact that he entirely overlooks the factor of sea-power?

4. Give the substance of what Clausewitz says on any two of the following:—friction in war, methodicism, tension and rest, utilizing victory, marches, command of ground. Give illustrations from the campaigns in the Peninsula.

5. Compare the views of Clausewitz and Hamley on the use and value of fortresses. What light do the campaigns in the Peninsula throw on this subject?

6. Do you agree with the view that Hamley neglects the importance of the human and moral factors in war?

7. 'The shape of one's frontier matters little, the all-important thing is whether one has to defend it or not.' Admitting this to be true, what do you gather from Hamley as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of a salient?

8. 'We must conquer before we can think of cutting off an enemy's retreat' (CLAUSEWITZ). How far is this principle supported by what one learns from Hamley about operating against an enemy's lines of communication?

9. Illustrate from the campaigns in the Peninsula the main uses and characteristics of rivers as obstacles.

*10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Clausewitz:—

(a) There may and must naturally arise for particular parts a number of objects which are not themselves the destruction of the enemy's armed force.

(b) An immense space lies between a general and his second in command.

(c) In war a single advantage cannot be separated from the result of the whole.

(d) The services assigned to such vanguards range also from those of mere observation to an offer of opposition or resistance to the enemy.

(e) The tactical result of a battle must be the foundation of all strategic combinations, and therefore the strategic combination can never be regarded as something all-sufficient in itself.

(f) Buonaparte's case in 1812, very far from shaking our opinion, has rather confirmed us in it. His campaign did not miscarry because he advanced too swiftly, or too far, as is commonly believed, but because the only means of success failed.

*11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Hamley:—

(a) Mere possession of the capital is not final so long as the enemy can still make head in the field.

(b) In framing a plan of campaign a general must make full allowance for political exigencies.

(c) He must occupy his ground to the last moment possible without committing himself to a general action, and must then effect an orderly retreat.

(d) An instance of the great advantage of possessing several alternatives of action is afforded by the military situation in Portugal in 1810-11.

(e) A British army operating from Gibraltar would merely press the French back along their road to France.

(f) The lateral extent of a base, without reference to its configuration, is also an important matter.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

II. *The Peninsular War.*

[Candidates should attempt Question 12 and should show a knowledge of the other prescribed authorities.]

1. What do you learn from Gurwood as to the military situation when Wellington landed in Portugal in 1808, and as to his reasons for the strategy he adopted until his supersession by Sir H. Burrard? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

2. After Talavera the Whigs in Parliament opposed the vote of thanks to Wellington and criticized his conduct of the campaign as rash and blundering. Do Jourdan's comments on the campaign of 1809 provide any real support for this view?

3. 'Napoleon's great error lay not in never returning to Spain but in failing to entrust the conduct of affairs in the Peninsula to a real commander-in-chief.' Discuss this verdict.

4. 'In a military view the battle of Busaco should not have been fought' (NAPIER). Do you agree with this criticism *either* as applied to Wellington, *or* to Masséna?

5. What were the main reasons for Wellington's inability to do more in 1811 to follow up his success in driving Masséna out of Portugal?

6. Describe and account for the unfavourable position in which Wellington found himself in October 1812 and show how he extricated himself from it. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. What do you learn from Foy and Jourdan as to the activities of the Spanish guerrillas in the spring of 1813 and their influence on the campaign of that year?

8. 'After the expulsion of the French from Spain Wellington's chief difficulties were political rather than military.' Discuss this verdict.

9. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Foy:—

(a) Dans la matinée du 12 mai le général Foy aperçoit sur le Duero des barques en mouvement remplies de soldats. :

(b) Perdre ses hôpitaux pour une armée c'est perdre son drapeau, c'est perdre tout.

(c) Soult est aujourd'hui le plus capable de nos généraux, j'aurais dû lui donner l'expédition de Portugal.

(d) Ces habiles dispositions sont à peine en voie d'exécution que les ordres impératifs de l'Empereur obligent le duc de Raguse à grouper ses forces autour de Salamanque.

(e) La plus grande partie de ses forces était réunie et masquée en arrière des collines : il n'avait voulu avoir personne sur les sommités.

(f) Une catastrophe était facile à prévoir. Le lieutenant général Reille a eu assez de talent pour s'en apercevoir et pas assez de caractère pour la prévenir. •

10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Gurwood:—

(a) The whole of the army in Portugal, Portuguese as well as British, should be placed under the command of British officers.

(b) The great object in Portugal is the possession of Lisbon and the Tagus.

(c) I am about to attack Ciudad Rodrigo, in which enterprise I shall succeed, or I shall bring back towards this frontier the whole army which had marched towards Valencia and Aragon.

(d) The Royals and the Third Dragoon Guards were the best regiments of the cavalry in this country and it annoys me particularly that the misfortune has happened to them.

(e) The people of England will not readily believe that important results here frequently depend on having fifty or sixty mules, more or less, or a few bundles of straw to feed them.

(f) The enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, had the whole of it fortified, and their right in particular had been made so strong that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.

(g) In the meantime, however, if Suchet joins Soult with his whole force, we shall be very weak, particularly in British troops.

11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Jourdan:—

(a) Il répéta plusieurs fois qu'un Bourbon sur le trône d'Espagne était un voisin trop dangereux.

(b) Pour avoir conçu un tel espoir, il a fallu supposer que le maréchal Soult commettrait l'imprudence de se laisser attaquer par des forces si supérieures.

(c) Le temps était affreux et les Portugais . . . s'étaient réfugiés dans une baraque, à peu de distance du pont, sans y placer une sentinelle.

(d) Il fallait, avant tout, priver les peuples du puissant appui de l'armée anglaise.

(e) Ce maréchal fixait son attention vers une flotte anglaise qui portait quelques troupes de débarquement et qui, après s'être montrée sur les côtes de la Catalogne, entra à Alicante.

(f) Lord Wellington s'étant montré plus disposé à forcer son adversaire à la retraite, en manœuvrant sur sa droite, qu'à l'aborder franchement pour lui livrer bataille, on supposait que, persistant dans ce système, il se porterait sur Bilbao.

12. Comment briefly on not more than *five* of the following passages:—

(a) The Spanish generals, never much disposed to respect Wellington's counsels, were now discontented by the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo. (NAPIER.)

(b) For this both generals have been censured, but it may be shown that they acted wisely and like great captains. (Ibid.)

(c) When Graham knew that Soult had gone to Estremadura he undertook to drive Victor from his lines. (Ibid.)

(d) I can only tell you, that of which I am most apprehensive is that the enemy will raise the blockade of Cadiz. (WELLINGTON.)

(e) I should be happy to make your division stronger . . . But you see the difficulty which is created by the arrival of general officers of rank superior to yours. (Ibid.)

(f) I had therefore decided to attack the enemy in his positions as soon as the reinforcements should arrive. (Ibid.)

(g) Our loss is much less than one would have supposed possible, scarcely 200 men. The 43rd have 73 killed and wounded. Really these attacks in columns against our lines are very contemptible. (Ibid.)

(h) 'Then I advise you to produce them, for he is quite certain to do it.' (TOMKINSON.)

(i) He may think so, and yet not like to give the thing up until he can hear from the Emperor. (Ibid.)

(j) Their troops on ascending the top were in confusion, but it is the first time I ever heard of infantry charging cavalry. (Ibid.)

[T. T. 1926.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

French Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Le trait caractéristique de la race bretonne, à tous ses degrés, est l'idéalisme, la poursuite d'une fin morale ou intellectuelle, souvent erronée, toujours désintéressée. Jamais race ne fut plus impropre à l'industrie, au commerce. On obtient tout d'elle par le sentiment de l'honneur; ce qui est lucre lui paraît peu digne du galant homme; l'occupation noble est à ses yeux celle par laquelle on ne gagne rien, par exemple celle du soldat, celle du marin, celle du prêtre, celle du vrai gentilhomme qui ne tire de sa terre que le fruit convenu par l'usage sans chercher à l'augmenter, celle du magistrat, celle de l'homme voué au travail de la pensée. Au fond de la plupart de ses raisonnements, il y a cette opinion, fausse sans doute, que la fortune ne s'acquiert qu'en exploitant les autres et en pressurant les pauvres. La conséquence d'une telle manière de voir, c'est que le riche n'est pas très considéré; on estime beaucoup plus l'homme qui se consacre au bien public ou qui représente l'esprit du pays. Ces braves gens s'indignent contre la prétention qu'ont ceux qui font leur fortune de rendre par surcroît un service social. Quand on leur avait dit autrefois: 'Le roi fait cas des Bretons' cela leur suffisait. Le roi jouissait pour eux, était riche pour eux. Persuadés que ce que l'on gagne est pris sur un autre, ils tenaient l'avidité pour chose basse. Une telle conception d'économie politique est devenue très arriérée; mais le cercle des opinions humaines y ramènera peut-être un jour. Grâce, au moins, pour les petits groupes de survivants d'un autre monde, où cette inoffensive erreur a entretenu la tradition du sacrifice. N'améliorez pas leur sort, ils ne seraient pas plus heureux; ne les enrichissez pas, ils seraient moins dévoués: ne les gênez pas pour les faire aller à l'école primaire, ils y perdraient peut-être quelque chose de leurs qualités et n'acquerraient pas celles que donne la haute culture; mais ne les méprisez pas. Le dédain est la seule chose pénible pour les natures simples; il trouble leur foi au bien ou les porte à douter que les gens d'une classe supérieure en soient bons appréciateurs.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

German Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Wollte man aber im Widerspruch mit der hier geäusserten Ansicht annehmen, dieser Fortschritt bestehe darin, dass in jeder Epoche das Leben der Menschheit sich höher potenziert, dass also jede Generation die vorhergehende vollkommen übertreffe, mithin die letzte allemal die bevorzugte, die vorhergehenden aber nur die Träger der nachfolgenden wären, so würde das eine Ungerechtigkeit der Gottheit sein. Eine solche gleichsam mediatisierte Generation würde an und für sich eine Bedeutung nicht haben; sie würde nur insofern etwas bedeuten, als sie die Stufe der nachfolgenden Generation wäre, und würde nicht in unmittelbarem Bezug zum Göttlichen stehen. Ich aber behaupte: jede Epoche ist unmittelbar zu Gott, und ihr Wert beruht gar nicht auf dem, was aus ihr hervorgeht, sondern in ihrer Existenz selbst, in ihrem eigenen Selbst. Dadurch bekommt die Betrachtung der Historie, und zwar des individuellen Lebens in der Historie, einen ganz eigentümlichen Reiz, indem nun jede Epoche als etwas für sich Gültiges angesehen werden muss und der Betrachtung höchst würdig erscheint.

Der Historiker hat also ein Hauptaugenmerk erstens darauf zu richten, wie die Menschen in einer bestimmten Periode gedacht und gelebt haben; dann findet er, dass, abgesehen von gewissen unwandelbaren ewigen Hauptideen, z. B. den moralischen, jede Epoche ihre besondere Tendenz und ihr eigenes Ideal hat. Wenn nun aber auch jede Epoche an und für sich ihre Berechtigung und ihren Wert hat, so darf doch nicht übersehen werden, was aus ihr hervorging. Der Historiker hat also fürs zweite auch den Unterschied zwischen den einzelnen Epochen wahrzunehmen, um die innere Notwendigkeit der Aufeinanderfolge zu betrachten. Ein gewisser Fortschritt ist hiebei nicht zu verkennen; aber ich möchte nicht behaupten, dass sich derselbe in einer geraden Linie bewegt; sondern mehr wie ein Strom, der sich auf seine eigene Weise den Weg bahnt.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Italian Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Debbono i presenti Principi e le moderne Repubbliche, le quali circa le difese ed offese mancano di soldati proprii, vergognarsi di loro medesime, e pensare con lo essemio di Tullo tale difetto essere non per mancamento d'huomini atti alla militia, ma per colpa loro, che non hanno saputo fare i loro huomini militari. Perche Tullo, sendo stata Roma in pace XL. anni, non trovò (sucedendo lui nel Regno) huomo che fusse stato mai alla guerra. Nondimeno disegnando lui fare guerra, non pensò di valersi, ne di Sanniti, ne di Toscani, ne d'altri che fussero consueti stare nell' armi; ma deliberò, come huomo prudentissimo, di valersi de' suoi: Et fù tanta la sua virtù, che in uno tratto sotto il suo governo gli potè fare soldati eccellentissimi. Et è più vero che alcuna altra verità, che se dove sono huomini, non sono soldati, nasce per difetto del Principe, e non per altro difetto, ò di sito, ò di natura: di che ce n'è uno essemio freschissimo: perche ogn'uno sà, come ne' prossimi tempi il Re d'Inghilterra assaltò il Regno di Francia, ne prese altri soldati che i popoli suoi; e per essere stato quel Regno più che trenta anni senza far guerra non aveva ne soldato ne capitano che avesse mai militato; nondimeno ei non dubitò con quelli assaltare un Regno pieno di capitani, e di buoni eserciti, iquali erano stati continuamente sotto l'armi nelle guerre d'Italia. Tutto nacque da essere quel Re prudente huomo, e quel Regno bene ordinato; ilquale nel tempo della pace non intermette gli ordini della guerra. Pelopida e Epaminunda Thebani, poi ch'egli ebbero libera Thebe, e trattola dalla servitù dello Imperio Spartano, trovandosi in una città usa à servire, e in mezzo di popoli effeminati, non dubitarono (tanta era la virtù loro) di ridurgli sotto l'armi, e con quelli andare à trovare alla campagna gli eserciti Spartani, e vincergli: e chine scrive, dice, come questi due in breve tempo mostrarono che non solamente in Lacedemonia nascevano gli huomini di guerra, ma in ogni altra parte dove nascessino huomini, pure che si trovasse chi li sapesse indirizzare alla militia; come si vede che Tullo seppe indirizzare i Romani.

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Trinity Term, 1927 ,

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Stubbs's Charters and Constitutional History to 1307.

[Question 1 must be attempted.]

1. Comment briefly on *six* of the following passages, translating those marked with an asterisk if selected:—

*(a) Mos est civitatibus ultro ac viritim conferre principibus vel armentorum vel frugum, quod pro honore acceptum etiam necessitatibus subvenit. (TACITUS.)

(b) Also we declare that a man may fight for his lord without incurring a feud, when anyone assails the lord. So too the lord may fight for the man. In like manner may a man fight for his blood-relation if wrongfully attacked, only not against his lord; this we do not allow. (Laws of Alfred.)

(c) And that a gemot be held in every wapentake; and the xii chief thegns go out, and the reeve with them, and swear on the relic that is given them in hand, that they will accuse no innocent man, nor conceal any guilty one. (Laws of Ethelred.)

*(d) Si rex mittebat alicubi exercitum, de quinque hidis tantum unus miles ibat et ad eius victum vel stipendium de unaquaque hida dabantur ei iiii solidi ad duos menses. Hos vero denarios regi non mittebantur sed militibus dabantur.

(Domesday Book—Customs of Berkshire.)

(e) Ecclesiasticarum personarum et omnium clericorum et rerum eorum iustitiam et potestatem et distributionem honorum ecclesiasticorum in manu episcoporum esse perhibeo et confirmo.

(The Second Charter of Stephen, 1136.)

(f) Et statuit quod illi quinque audirent omnes clamores regni, et rectum facerent, et quod a curia regis non recederent, sed ibi ad audiendum clamores hominum remanerent; ita ut si aliqua quaestio inter eos veniret, quae per eos ad finem duci non posset, auditui regio praesentaretur, et sicut ei et sapientioribus regni placeret terminaretur. (BENEDICT ABBAS, 1178.)

(g) Milites vero ad hoc assignati facient venire omnes de ballia sua coram se a quindecim annis et ultra; et iurare facient quod pacem domini regis... servabunt.
(*Edictum Regium*, 1195.)

(h) Rex vicecomiti Oxon. salutem... et quatuor discretos milites de comitatu tuo illuc venire facias ad nos ad eundem terminum ad loquendum nobiscum de negotiis regni nostri.
(*Writ of 1213*.)

*(i) Sed non erit absurdum leges Anglicanas (licet non scriptas) leges appellare, cum legis vigorem habeat, quicquid de consilio et assensu magnatum et reipublicae communi sponsione, auctoritate regis sive principis praecedente, iuste fuerit diffinitum et approbatum.

(BRACTON.)

*(k) Sicut lex iustissima, provida circumspectione sacrorum principum stabilita, hortatur et statuit ut quod omnes tangit ab omnibus approbetur, sic et nimis evidenter ut communibus periculis per remedia provisae communiter obvietur.

(*Summons of Archbishop and Clergy to Parliament*, 1295.)

2. Seebohm called his *English Village Community* 'an essay in economic history'. Why then is its thesis so often discussed by constitutional historians?

3. Discuss the main historical problems connected with *either* the Witan, *or* the Hundred, during the Anglo-Saxon period.

4. How far did the Anglo-Saxon kingship prepare the way for that of the Normans?

5. 'C'est peut-être à la conquête des Normands que l'Angleterre a dû ses libertés' (GUIZOT). Consider this judgement.

6. Estimate the constitutional interest of the coronation charter of Henry I.

7. 'The constitutional results of Henry II's reforms of judicial procedure were indirect and unintended.' Do you agree with this judgement?

8. Do the constitutional ideas of the Provisions of Oxford show any advance upon those of Magna Carta of 1215?

9. What is the importance of the thirteenth century in the constitutional history of taxation in England?

10. At what period down to 1307 was the influence of the Church on English constitutional development most marked?

11. Do you consider that the legislation of Edward I is of any great importance in English constitutional history?

12. Give some account, with special reference to Stubbs's *Select Charters*, of the main original sources for English constitutional history from 1154 to 1307.

13. Trace the growing constitutional importance of the boroughs during the period 1066-1307.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History from 1307.

FOR CANDIDATES WHO OFFER STUBBS'S CHARTERS.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from EACH section of the paper.]

A.

1. What is the constitutional interest of the reign of Edward II?

2. How far, and by what means, did Parliament establish effective control over the revenue during the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries?

3. Account for the growth of the equitable jurisdiction of the Chancellor in the fifteenth century.

4. Examine the suggestion that the ambition of the barons in the fifteenth century 'was not to sit as lords of council or of parliament at Westminster, but to rule as princes in the provinces'.

5. Discuss the respective shares of Council and Parliament in legislation under the first two Tudors.

6. What facts can be adduced in support of the contention that in the Reformation period Parliament gained strength at the expense of the constitutional rights of the Church?

7. Define Philip II's constitutional position and effective influence in England after his marriage with Mary Tudor.

B.

8. How did 'the Secretary' attain predominant importance in the management of royal business?

9. Why was 'Judge-made Law' of unusual importance under the first two Stuarts?

10. 'Every political party falsifies history in its appeal to precedent.' What outstanding illustrations of this can be drawn from English history of the seventeenth century?

11. 'The Restoration of 1660 restored both Crown and Parliament; many constitutional issues between them were therefore left unsettled.' Examine this statement.

12. How far had the growth of political parties affected constitutional practice before the death of Anne?

13. Account for the disuse of impeachment.

14. Mark the influence of Lord Durham's doctrines on the constitutional development of the Dominions other than Canada.

15. 'Ministerial responsibility has made possible an extended use of the prerogative.' Discuss this.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History to 1558.

For Candidates who offer PROTHERO, GARDINER, &c.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from EACH section of the paper.]

A.

1. Illustrate the growth of the kingship under Alfred and his descendants.
2. Distinguish the characteristics of bookland as a system of land tenure.
3. In what important respects did William I increase the local influence of the Crown?
4. Was there any definite law of succession to the Crown in the century after the Norman Conquest?
5. How far was Henry II's ecclesiastical policy a new policy?
6. What is distinctive about English feudalism?
7. What were the most important powers of self-government sought by the towns in the thirteenth century?
8. 'Council rather than Parliament is the main constitutional interest of Henry III's reign.' Consider this statement.

B.

9. What is the constitutional interest of Edward II's reign?
10. How far, and by what means, did Parliament establish effective control over the revenue during the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries?
11. Account for the growth of the equitable jurisdiction of the Chancellor in the fifteenth century.
12. Examine the suggestion that the ambition of the barons in the fifteenth century 'was not to sit as lords of council or of parliament at Westminster, but to rule as princes in the provinces'.

13. Discuss the respective shares of Council and Parliament in legislation under the first two Tudors.

14. What facts can be adduced in support of the contention that in the Reformation period Parliament gained strength at the expense of the constitutional rights of the Church?

15. Define Philip II's constitutional position and effective influence in England after his marriage with Mary Tudor.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Constitutional History, Documents.

II.

[Question 1 must be attempted.]

1. Write brief explanatory notes on *six* of the following extracts:—

(a) We . . . have condescended and agreed with one voice . . . to make your Highness at this time a present; . . . That your Highness . . . shall have by authority of this present Parliament, two whole fifteenths and tenths . . .

(1 ELIZ. c. xxi.)

(b) Her Majesty . . . said they should do well to meddle with no matters of state but such as should be propounded unto them . . .

(*Speech of the Lord Keeper, 1571.*)

(c) By the law this House ought not to meddle with returns, being all made into the chancery, and are to be corrected or reformed by that court only into which they are returned.

(*Mr. Speaker's report of the King's answer in the Buckinghamshire election case.*)

(d) And be it declared and enacted by the King, our Sovereign Lord, with the assent of the Lords and Commons . . . that this present Parliament . . . shall not be dissolved unless it be by Act of Parliament . . .

(17 CAR. I. c. 7.)

(e) That the supreme legislative authority of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland . . . shall be and reside in one person, and the people assembled in Parliament . . .

(*Instrument of Government.*)

(f) . . . Our indulgence as to the allowance of public places of worship, and approbation of teachers, shall extend to all sorts of nonconformists and recusants, except the recusants of the Roman Catholic religion . . .

(*Declaration of Indulgence, 1672.*)

(g) That the declaring *Mathew Ashby* guilty of a Breach of Privilege of the House of Commons . . . is an unprecedented Attempt upon the Judicature of Parliament, and is, in Effect, to subject the Law of England to the Votes of the House of Commons.

(*Ashby v. White, 1704.*)

(h) Resolved, That . . . 'An Act for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain', ought to be repealed.

(*Resolution of the House of Commons, 1782.*)

(i) A soldier for the purpose of establishing civil order is only a citizen armed in a particular manner.

(*Report on the Featherstone Riots, 1893.*)

(k) Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

(*Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900.*)

2. What machinery was employed to secure religious uniformity between 1566 and 1601?

3. What meaning was attached to 'treason' under Elizabeth?

4. Consider in the light of your documents how far the Militia Ordinance of March, 1642, was an encroachment upon the King's prerogative.

5. 'None of the constitutional expedients of the Inter-regnum solved the problem of harmonizing executive authority with representative institutions.' Is this verdict supported by the evidence?

6. Estimate the merits and defects of the procedure followed in cases of attainder.

7. 'The establishment of the King's Civil List marks a definite breach with traditional principles and methods of administering the normal expenditure of the realm.' Examine this statement.

8. Show the constitutional significance of the plans for Colonial union which were tried or discussed before the disputes of George III's reign.

9. Illustrate and account for the constitutional importance attached in the eighteenth century to questions arising from the law of libel.

10. Why did the numerical strength of the House of Lords increase more rapidly between 1783 and 1801 than between 1714 and 1783?

11. Within what limits is it true that during the nineteenth century the Cabinet usurped the duties of the House of Commons in originating legislation?

12. What influence did the Crown exercise over the choice and conduct of Ministers during the nineteenth century?

13. Define and illustrate the British doctrine of the omniscience of Parliament.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

I.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE question marked *.]

A.

*1. How far did the Anglo-Saxon settlements coincide with areas which had already been subjected to Roman influence? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

2. Compare the debt of the Anglo-Saxon Church to Celtic and Roman Christianity.

3. Why did the reconquest of the Danelaw prove easier than the defence of England against the Danish invasions?

4. Estimate the value of the original sources for any portion of our history before 1066.

5. Which of the risings against William the Conqueror had the greatest, which the least, chance of success?

6. Describe the progress of the monastic movement in twelfth-century England with special reference to the history of any *one* monastic order.

7. Estimate the importance in the history of England of any *one* of the following:—(a) Geoffrey de Mandeville, (b) Strongbow, (c) Hubert Walter.

*8. What were the elements of strength and weakness in Henry II's continental dominion? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

9. Compare the part played in English life of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by London and Westminster.

10. 'Henry III's personal piety controlled his political action' (STUBBS). Discuss.

11. Consider *either* English architecture *or* English Universities as products of thirteenth-century civilization.

B.

12. 'The success of Edward I. in dealing with the Church indicates a decline of its strength and influence.' Discuss this suggestion.

13. Explain the importance of the fourteenth century in the history of English relations with *either* (a) Ireland, *or* (b) the Low Countries.

*14. What noble families exercised greatest political influence in the fourteenth century? Show on a sketch-map the distribution of their territorial power.

15. Would your estimate of Edward III be different if he had died in 1360?

16. Discuss the value to the student of English history of the writings of Wyclif, *or* Chaucer, *or* Langland, illustrating from the works of the writer chosen.

17. To what extent was the course of English history influenced, in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, by the nationality or the personality of any *one* English queen?

18. Show the chief effects on English history prior to 1485 of the alliance between France and Scotland.

*19. Write an appreciation of Henry V as a leader and strategist, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

20. 'Only in the towns did civilization survive.' Is this a fair estimate of social life in fifteenth-century England?

21. 'Its decadence is proved by the fact that it produced no great heretics.' Is this an adequate verdict on the English Church in the fifteenth century?

22. With what reservations can Edward IV be described as a 'Renaissance Prince'?

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

II.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE question marked *.]

A.

1. 'If the Tudor nobility ceased to be a danger to the State this was largely due to the measures adopted by Henry VII.' Discuss this statement.

*2. Estimate the part played by Englishmen in the geographical discoveries of the sixteenth century.

3. 'Elizabeth in 1560 reaped the belated fruits of Henry VIII's intervention in Scotland.' Correct or justify this statement.

4. What causes led to the decline of archery during the Tudor period, and what was the political and military importance of the change?

5. 'While South and East adopted the new ideas North and West clung to the old faith.' How far is this statement true of England in the reigns of Edward VI and Mary?

6. Has recent research tended to modify Froude's picture of Elizabeth?

7. How far did Elizabeth's treatment of Ireland anticipate and affect that of Cromwell?

8. 'Had James I been a Puritan his reign would have been free from serious troubles.' Examine this verdict.

*9. At what point in the Civil War (1642-1646) were Charles I's chances of success most promising? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

10. 'The fall of James II shows the real hollowness of Charles II's triumph over the Whigs.' Discuss this statement.

11. What light does the attitude of the two parties towards the Peace of Utrecht throw upon their divergences of view?

12. Illustrate the value to the student of history of any one of the following:—Milton's prose works; Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*; Pepys' *Diary*; *Gulliver's Travels*?

B.

13. 'From the failure of his Excise scheme in 1733 Walpole's authority was on the decline.' How far is this statement exaggerated?

*14. Discuss, with the aid of a sketch-map, the relative value as naval bases of the possessions held by England in the Mediterranean between 1704 and 1815.

15. The Jacobites were described in 1744 as 'a party that was almost forgot'. How can you account for this forgetfulness, and what light did the 'Forty-Five' throw on the strength of Jacobitism in England?

16. With what justification did Chatham criticize the Peace of Paris (1763)?

17. Estimate the influence of the Methodist movement on English society and political life.

18. 'The younger Pitt never had a solid majority behind him in the Commons.' How far does this explain his failure to achieve more substantial reforms before 1793?

19. Estimate and account for the importance attached to the West Indies in the eighteenth century.

20. 'The arch-mediocrity.' How far was Disraeli's judgement on Lord Liverpool deserved?

21. 'The reforms of 1832 proved less unfavourable to the Tories than might have been expected.' Why was this?

*22. How far was the steady expansion of English rule in India from 1805 to 1857 inevitable rather than deliberate? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

23. 'The greatest finance minister of his time.' Is this a sound estimate of Gladstone?

24. 'It would be unfair to judge the Victorians only by their architecture.' Discuss this verdict.

25. How far, and for what reasons, had the views of the 'Manchester School' about the colonies been discredited by 1881?

• [T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Describe the aims and main features of Diocletian's reorganization of the Empire.

*2. Did Constantine show a sound instinct in placing the capital of the Empire at Byzantium? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

3. Estimate the effect of the Arian controversy on the character of the Church.

*4. Is Julian's Persian campaign creditable to his military judgement? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

5. Examine the position of the pagans in the Empire between the Edict of Milan and the reign of Theodosius I.

6. What were the chief services of Theodosius I to the Empire?

*7. Discuss the problems presented by the defence of Gaul in the fourth century. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Discuss the significance of the relations between Alaric and Stilicho in the history of the Empire.

9. Did the Huns exert more influence on the military or the political history of Europe?

10. 'The first of the great popes.' What claims has Leo I to this title?

11. Compare the careers of Ricimer and Odovacar.

12. Estimate the influence of economic forces in the collapse of the Empire in the west.

13. What do we learn about contemporary culture from the writings of *either* Claudian *or* Apollinaris Sidonius?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. Describe with the aid of a sketch-map the distribution of territory in Gaul at the accession of Clovis. To what main causes do you attribute his success?

2. What is the interest and importance of the Nika riot?

3. In what sense can Theodoric be described as a 'barbarian'?

*4. What were the special elements of weakness in the kingdom of the Vandals? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the kingdom at the time of its reconquest by Belisarius.

5. Estimate the importance of St. Benedict in the development of monasticism.

6. 'Justinian's attempted reconquest of the West brought no benefits either to the lands reconquered or to their conquerors.' Discuss this verdict with special reference to Italy.

7. Estimate the importance of the Monophysite controversy.

8. On what main principles was the domestic policy of Justinian based? How far did it meet the needs of the time?

*9. 'He could diagnose the ills from which the Empire suffered, but he did not always choose aright the moment for administering the remedy.' Discuss this verdict on the Emperor Maurice, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the frontier problems of his reign.

10. To what main causes do you ascribe the decline of the Merovingian power after the death of Clovis?

11. Describe the military organization and the tactical methods of the Byzantine armies in the sixth century.

12. 'His virtues and even his faults, a singular mixture of simplicity and cunning, of pride and humility, of sense and superstition, were happily suited to his station and to the temper of the times.' Discuss Gibbon's verdict on Pope Gregory I.

13. Do any of the Visigothic kings of Spain stand out as really successful rulers?

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919–1273.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'The Empire meant more to Otto III than to Otto I.' Discuss this statement.

2. How do you account for the transference of royal power from the Carolingians to the Capetians?

3. 'The annals [of the Eastern Empire] repeat a tedious and uniform tale of weakness and misery' (GIBBON). Criticize this judgement in the light of the events of the first century of your period.

*4. Explain the various meanings of the geographical name Burgundy during your period, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

5. 'Feudalism meant anarchy.' With what qualifications would you accept this dictum?

*6. What were the chief factors in the revival of European commerce in the tenth and eleventh centuries?

7. Distinguish the main currents in the movement for ecclesiastical reform before the accession of Pope Leo IX.

8. How do you explain the strong opposition to Henry IV in Germany?

9. 'A privileged abuse.' Is this a good description of the Commune during your period?

*10. Explain, with the aid of a sketch-map, the political and strategical situation in Syria in 1148. Was the Crusaders' attack on Damascus well conceived?

11. What is the interest of the Cistercian order in the monastic history of your period?

12. What was the contribution of Roger II to the building of the Norman kingdom in Naples and Sicily?

13. Was the advance of the Capetian monarchy arrested under Louis VII?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1494.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. What were the chief princely families in Germany at the beginning of the fourteenth century? Illustrate the position and extent of their lands by a sketch-map.

2. 'He was modern in his efficiency, ruthlessness and irreverence.' Does this adequately describe Philip the Fair as an administrator?

3. 'A court-chaplaincy of France.' Discuss this view of the Avignonese Papacy.

4. Was the achievement of Swiss independence due more to political or to military factors?

5. What light is thrown by the dispute between Lewis the Bavarian and Pope John XXII on the main divisions of opinion in Italy regarding the relations of church and state?

6. Illustrate the economic and intellectual development of Bohemia in the reign of Charles IV.

7. How far can the word 'democratic' be applied to any of the Italian cities in the fourteenth century?

8. In what respects did France benefit from the reign of Charles V?

*9. Account for the rivalry of Venice and Genoa. Show, with the help of a sketch-map, the extent of their Mediterranean possessions in the fourteenth century.

10. What light do the Imperial visits to Italy throw on the relations between Italy and the Empire?

11. Compare the distinctive features of representative institutions in France and Aragon in the fourteenth century.

*12. What progress had been made in geographical discovery by the middle of the fifteenth century?

13. Was the fourteenth century a period of artistic decadence or artistic progress?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1494)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'He left nothing to his successors but unsolved problems.' Discuss this judgement on the Emperor Sigismund.

*2. Illustrate, with the help of a sketch-map, the development of Poland prior to 1494.

3. What relations between Church and State in France were established by the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges?

*4. Describe the commercial, or political, or intellectual importance of the German towns in the fifteenth century, illustrating your answer by a sketch-map.

5. Discuss the attitude adopted by any one of the following to the conciliar movement:—Jean Gerson, Cardinal Cesarini, Aeneas Sylvius.

6. Can Cosimo de' Medici be credited with a consistent foreign policy?

7. 'Dijon might have rivalled Paris.' Illustrate, from the consolidation and government of their possessions, the administrative qualities of the Burgundian dynasty.

8. Discuss *either* the military *or* the political importance of the employment of condottieri in this period.

*9. Estimate the achievements of Mohammed II as conqueror and organizer, illustrating the extent of his conquests by a sketch-map.

10. 'Louis XI never failed to profit from the lessons of his defeats.' Does this statement provide a clue to his reign?

11. Is there any parallel between the histories of Hungary and Bohemia in the period 1414-94?

12. Discuss the value to the historian of the chronicles of *either* Froissart *or* Commines.

13. Distinguish between the Pagan and the Christian elements in the Renaissance prior to 1494.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1559.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'He left nothing to his successors but unsolved problems.' Discuss this judgement on the Emperor Sigismund.

*2. Illustrate, with the help of a sketch-map, the development of Poland prior to 1494.

3. What relations between Church and State in France were established by the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges?

*4. Describe the commercial, or political, or intellectual importance of the German towns in the fifteenth century, illustrating your answer by a sketch-map.

5. Discuss the attitude adopted by any one of the following to the conciliar movement:—Jean Gerson, Cardinal Cesarini, Aeneas Sylvius.

6. Can Cosimo de' Medici be credited with a consistent foreign policy?

7. 'Dijon might have rivalled Paris.' Illustrate, from the consolidation and government of their possessions, the administrative qualities of the Burgundian dynasty.

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12. Discuss the value to the historian of the chronicles of *either* Froissart *or* Commines.

13. Distinguish between the Pagan and the Christian elements in the Renaissance prior to 1494.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1559.)

II.

[*At least ONE of the questions marked* should be attempted.*]

*1. 'Geography forbade Venice to be heroic.' Discuss this suggestion and show on a sketch-map the extent of the Venetian dominion at the end of the fifteenth century.

2. 'It was the strength of monarchy at home which made possible its aggressions abroad.' How far is this true of France in the time of Louis XII?

3. Consider the value as a plan of imperial administration of the proposals advanced by Berthold of Mainz.

4. 'Julius II, most fatal of all Italians to Italian freedom.' Discuss this judgement.

*5. Bring out the diplomatic and strategic significance of Navarre between 1494 and 1516.

6. Compare Erasmus and Melancthon as scholars and reformers.

7. How did Ferdinand and Isabella use the Church to further their political aims?

8. Distinguish between the religious and social grievances in the Peasants' Revolt.

9. Explain the effect of Ferdinand's difficulties in Eastern Europe upon the policy of Charles V.

10. Examine the thesis that 'the importance of the Swedish Reformation lies in its national and political consequences'.

11. 'The Masters of Princes.' Does this estimate of the Fuggers exaggerate the influence exercised by the great banking-houses in the reign of Charles V?

*12. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, how the policy of Henry II was influenced by concern for the north-eastern frontiers of France.

13. Illustrate 'the power of the Press' in the Reformation period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1519-1648.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. How far had the independence of the United Provinces already been secured before the death of William the Silent?

2. 'Henry of Navarre was a thorough Frenchman with the good and bad qualities of his race.' Discuss this verdict.

3. How far were questions of trade responsible for the wars of the first half of the seventeenth century?

*4. Explain with the aid of a sketch-map the political and strategical importance of *either* the Cleve-Jülich question, *or* the control of the Valtelline.

*5. How far is it true to say that, at the accession of Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden's frontiers forced an aggressive policy in the Baltic upon her?

6. What is the special interest and importance of the pontificate of Sixtus V?

7. How do you account for the success of the Counter Reformation in Southern Germany?

8. Estimate the importance in the domestic history of France under Richelieu of the execution of Montmorenci (1632).

9. 'In supporting the Bohemian rebellion the Protestant Union challenged their enemies on an ill-chosen issue.' Discuss this view.

10. Estimate the importance of Grotius in the history *either* of political theory, *or* of European diplomacy.

11. 'The first half of the seventeenth century marks the period when French influence took the place previously held by Italian in European art.' Examine this statement.

*12. 'Breitenfeld marks a turning-point in the story of the art of war, Nördlingen (1634) was the more decisive battle.' Consider this verdict.

13. What light does the revolt of Catalonia (1640) throw on the causes of the decline of Spain?

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1648-1763.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.] •

*1. 'Politically and commercially the Peace of Westphalia established Sweden as a German Power.' Examine this statement, and show the possessions of Sweden on a sketch-map.

2. Distinguish the part played by the Parlement de Paris in the later stages of the Fronde.

3. Estimate the value to Brandenburg-Prussia of the Great Elector's administrative achievements.

• 4. 'More an apple of discord than a treaty of peace.' Can this verdict on the Treaty of the Pyrenees be sustained?

5. Compare the constitutional development of kingship • in Denmark and Sweden during your period.

6. What was the importance of the Councils in the administrative system of Louis XIV?

7. Account for the failure of Charles X of Sweden to turn his early successes against Poland to permanent advantage.

8. How far was the downfall of de Witt due to his mistakes of policy?

9. 'The work of Colbert was destroyed by the King.' Discuss this verdict.

*10. What light is thrown upon the military qualities of Turenne by the campaigns of 1674-5? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

11. Is the relief of Vienna in 1683 truly described as 'one of the decisive events in European history'?

*12. To what extent does the Archbishopric of Cologne owe its importance in this period to its strategic position?

• 13. 'The architectural embodiment of a political design.' Discuss this description of Versailles in the time of Louis XIV.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1648-1763.)

II.

- [*At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.*]

1. What can be said for and against Louis XIV's acceptance of the Spanish Succession in 1700?

*2. Criticize, with the help of a sketch-map, the strategy of Charles XII in the campaign of Pultava.

3. How far were the fortunes of France in the Spanish Succession War *either* (a) impeded by difficulties at home, *or* (b) benefited by dissensions among the Allies?

*4. Compare the extent and resources of the Hapsburg possessions in Europe in 1720 and 1748, illustrating your answer by a sketch-map.

5. 'The English alliance of 1716 and the Austrian alliance of 1756 were both contrary to the interests of France.' Consider the grounds for this view.

6. 'Both armies and generals in the eighteenth century were still, in large measure, cosmopolitan, not national.' Discuss, giving definite examples.

7. Can it be maintained that the Papacy in the period 1697-1763 was of no importance in European politics and of little importance in Italian history?

*8. 'The treaty of Carlowitz was the greatest triumph of the Hapsburgs, that of Passarowitz their greatest blunder.' Discuss this verdict with the help of a sketch-map.

9. Do the activities of the Parlement de Paris in the period 1711-63 show 'a mingling of class and national aspirations'?

10. Write an appreciation of Frederick the Great *either* as a strategist *or* as a man of letters.

11. 'Russia has never proved a faithful or a useful ally.' How far is this justified or discredited by the events of the Seven Years' War?

12. Does the reign of Ferdinand VI prove that neutrality, not war, was the true policy of Spain?

13. Consider any *one* of the following as a representative or critic of the intellectual forces of his age:—

(a) Leibniz, (b) Bayle, (c) Montesquieu.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1715–1815.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. Compare the extent and resources of the Hapsburg possessions in Europe in 1720 and 1748, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

2. 'The English alliance of 1716 and the Austrian alliance of 1756 were both contrary to the interests of France.' Consider the grounds for this view.

3. How far is it correct to describe Holland in the eighteenth century as 'a row-boat in tow of the English man-of-war'?

4. 'Both armies and generals in the eighteenth century were still, in large measure, cosmopolitan, not national.' Discuss, giving definite examples.

5. Can it be maintained that the Papacy in the eighteenth century was of no importance in European politics and of little importance in Italian history?

*6. 'Russia has never proved a faithful or a useful ally.' How far is this justified or discredited by the events of the Seven Years' War? Illustrate with a sketch-map.

7. Does the reign of Ferdinand VI prove that neutrality, not war, was the true policy of Spain?

8. How far can the activities of the Parlement de Paris in the years 1763–71 be defended, how far criticized? What ministerial crises were directly due to these activities?

9. Write an appreciation of Frederick the Great *either* as a diplomatist *or* as a man of letters.

10. 'French naval strategy in the eighteenth century was too often diverted to the pursuit of ulterior objects.' Consider the justice of this verdict from the part played by the French navy in the War of American Independence.

*11. Estimate the importance of Bavaria in the eighteenth century, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

12. Did the internal conditions in Turkish dominions in the eighteenth century justify the intervention of foreign powers?

13. 'Le repos et la liberté me paraissent incompatibles : il faut opter' (ROUSSEAU). Did the principles and practice of benevolent despotism justify this axiom?

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1715–1815.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Illustrate from Joseph II's dealings with the Netherlands his chief characteristics as a man and a ruler.

2. 'Felix opportunitate mortis.' Does this apply to Mirabeau?

3. On what principles were the reforms of 1791 in French local government based? How far were these principles adhered to in the subsequent changes?

4. 'The ideas of the French Revolution were far more readily welcomed in Italy than in Germany.' Explain and discuss this statement.

*5. What is the main interest and importance of the revolt in La Vendée? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the area affected by it.

*6. 'The Second Coalition had really been defeated already before Napoleon returned from Egypt.' Examine this, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. How do you account for the changes in the attitude of Alexander I towards Napoleon between 1801 and the Peace of Tilsit?

8. 'From first to last Napoleon never understood the nature or the difficulties of war at sea.' Discuss this verdict.

9. Estimate the influence of Napoleon's relations with the Papacy on his position in France.

10. Estimate Bernadotte's character and political ability in the light of his career as Crown Prince of Sweden.

11. What part did men of letters play in bringing about the revolt of Germany against Napoleon?

12. 'Napoleon's failure in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 is to be ascribed not to defects in his own generalship but to the deterioration in the quality of his troops.' Discuss this.

*13. Examine the political and strategical importance attached to the possession of Sicily during the Napoleonic wars.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IX. (1789–1878.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Felix opportunitate mortis.' Does this apply to Mirabeau?

2. On what principles were the reforms of 1791 in French local government based? How far were these principles adhered to in the subsequent changes?

3. 'The ideas of the French Revolution were far more readily welcomed in Italy than in Germany.' Explain and discuss this statement.

*4. What is the main interest and importance of the revolt in La Vendée? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the area affected by it.

*5. 'The Second Coalition had really been defeated already before Napoleon returned from Egypt.' Examine this, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

6. How do you account for the changes in the attitude of Alexander I towards Napoleon between 1801 and the Peace of Tilsit?

7. 'From first to last Napoleon never understood the nature or the difficulties of war at sea.' Discuss this verdict.

8. Estimate the influence of Napoleon's relations with the Papacy on his position in France.

9. Estimate Bernadotte's character and political ability in the light of his career as Crown Prince of Sweden.

10. What part did men of letters play in bringing about the revolt of Germany against Napoleon?

11. 'Napoleon's failure in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 is to be ascribed not to defects in his own generalship but to the deterioration in the quality of his troops.' Discuss this.

12. 'The Restoration was seen at its worst in Spain.' Discuss this verdict.

*13. With what objects was the Kingdom of the United Netherlands created? Could any better solution of the problem of the Netherlands have been adopted in 1815?

[T. T. 1927.]

HONOUR SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IX. (1789-1878.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Can the weakness of the restored Bourbon monarchy be attributed to any extent to defects in the French constitution?

2. In what respects was the Eastern question modified by the Treaties of London and Adrianople?

3. Compare the characteristics of the Romantic Movement in France and Germany.

4. 'The most serious obstacles to Italian unity before Cavour's advent to office were internal.' How far is this true?

*5. Estimate the influence of the Zollvereins on German industrial and commercial development. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

6. Had Italy any justification for her intervention in the Crimean war?

7. Account for the isolation of Austria in 1866.

8. To what causes do you attribute the troubled condition of Spain in the reign of Isabella II?

9. Account for the absence of racial strife in Switzerland in the nineteenth century.

*10. Had France ever any reasonable chances of success in the war of 1870-1?

11. Compare the services of Thiers and Gambetta to the third French republic.

*12. Explain, with the aid of a sketch-map, the political significance of the territorial modification of the Treaty of San Stefano by the Treaty of Berlin.

13. Illustrate the influence of the development of railways on European relations within this period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Science.

[Question 1 should be attempted.]

1. Comment briefly on *six* of the following passages, including at least *one* from each of your prescribed authorities:—

(a) If then self-sufficiency is to be desired, the lesser degree of unity is more desirable than the greater.

(ARISTOTLE.)

(b) It must be admitted that we cannot consider all those to be citizens who are necessary to the existence of the state.

(ARISTOTLE.)

(c) Democracy... arises out of the notion that those who are equal in any respect are equal in all respects.

(ARISTOTLE.)

(d) These dictates of reason men used to call by the names of laws, but improperly.

(HOBBS.)

(e) In monarchy the private interest is the same with the public.

(HOBBS.)

(f) Civil and natural law are not different kinds, but different parts of law.

(HOBBS.)

(g) Chacun se donnant à tous ne se donne à personne.

(ROUSSEAU.)

(h) Les engagements qui nous lient au corps social ne sont obligatoires que parce qu'ils sont mutuels.

(ROUSSEAU.)

(i) Comme le régime des gens sains n'est pas propre aux malades, il ne faut pas vouloir gouverner un peuple corrompu par les mêmes lois qui conviennent à un bon peuple.

(ROUSSEAU.)

(j) Analogy, the most valuable of instruments in the maturity of jurisprudence, is the most dangerous of snares in its infancy.

(MAINE.)

(k) That 'all men are equal' is one of a large number of propositions which in progress of time have become political.

(MAINE.)

(4) The movement of the progressive societies has been uniform in one respect. Through all its course it has been distinguished by the gradual dissolution of family dependency, and the growth of individual obligation in its place. (MAINE.)

2. 'The greatest good of the greatest number.' Would Aristotle have accepted such a definition of the end of the State?

3. Discuss the view that of all your prescribed texts Aristotle's *Politics* can be applied most usefully to modern political conditions.

4. 'Will, not force, is the basis of the state.'

Is this true of Hobbes's theory of the State?

5. Discuss Hobbes's treatment of crime and punishment.

6. How far does Locke vindicate a right of revolution?

7. 'Mais, outre la personne publique, nous avons à considérer les personnes privées qui la composent, et dont la vie et la liberté, sont naturellement indépendantes d'elle. Il s'agit donc de bien distinguer les droits respectifs des citoyens et du souverain, et les devoirs qu'ont à remplir les premiers en qualité de sujets, du droit naturel dont ils doivent jouir en qualité d'hommes.'

'Ces clauses [du contrat social], bien entendues, se réduisent toutes à une seule, savoir: l'aliénation totale de chaque associé avec tous ses droits à toute la communauté.'

Are these statements in the *Contrat Social* reconcilable?

8. Does Maine exaggerate the influence of law on the early development of society?

9. Estimate the influence of feudal conceptions on the development of political theory.

10. On what grounds did sixteenth-century theorists justify resistance to the sovereign?

11. Compare the attitude of Burke and Rousseau towards the political value of tradition.

12. Estimate the extent of Kant's debt to Rousseau.

13. Does any satisfactory theory of property exist?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Economic History.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from
EACH section of the paper.]

A.

1. Describe the 'open-field' system of agriculture. How far was it a communal system?
2. Examine the evidences of material well-being in thirteenth-century England.
3. Illustrate the part played by aliens in the economic life of England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
4. To what extent did the decay of the guilds contribute to the social and economic difficulties of Tudor England?
5. What contemporary sources are of special interest or value for English economic history in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?
6. How far were the economic interests of England in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I impeded or advanced by monopolies?

B.

7. 'The Restoration Settlement tried to make the King live of his own.' How far had this attempt broken down by the end of the seventeenth century?
8. 'The Elizabethan Poor Law was practicable and successful in an agricultural England.' Illustrate the truth of this statement from the working of the Poor Law 1600-1780.
9. Estimate the debt of eighteenth-century English agriculture to 'intelligent and benevolent landlordism'.
10. What controversies were aroused in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by the institution of the national debt?

11. Trace the development, prior to 1830, of *either* the cotton *or* the iron industry.

12. 'The main effect of improvement in communications has been to exalt the capital at the expense of the provinces.' Can you justify this statement?

13. 'The economic stress of war comes after the conclusion of peace.' Discuss and illustrate this statement.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Hildebrand.

I.

1. Comment on *five* of the following passages from the *Register* :—

(a) Nam sicut duobus oculis humanum corpus temporali lumine regitur, ita his duabus dignitatibus in pura religione concordantibus corpus ecclesiae spirituali lumine regi et illuminari probatur.

(GREGORY TO DUKE RUDOLF OF SWABIA, 1073.)

(b) Scimus equidem, quod pro pace et concordia universalis ecclesiae multum laboratis et omnia, quae pontificatum et imperium glutino caritatis astringere valeant, amplius quam dici possit concupiscitis et infessa solitudine quaeritis.

(GREGORY TO THE EMPRESS AGNES.)

(c) . . . Si hoc Deus me permiserit incipere, a te quero consilium et ut tibi placet auxilium ; quia, si illuc favente Deo ivero, post Deum tibi Romanam ecclesiam relinquo, ut eam et sicut sanctam matrem custodias et ad eius honorem defendas. (GREGORY TO HENRY IV.)

(d) . . . Huic sanctae Romanae ecclesiae semper licuit semperque licebit, contra noviter increscentes excessus nova quoque decreta atque remedia procurare, quae rationis et auctoritatis edita iudicio nulli hominum sit fas ut irrita refutare.

(GREGORY TO ARCHBISHOP ANNO OF COLOGNE.)

(e) Cuius votis et petitionibus, quia iusta videbantur, tum ex consensu vestro tum ex devotione poscentis tandem assensum praebuimus et regni vestri gubernacula sibi ex parte beati Petri tradidimus.

(GREGORY TO KING DEMETRIUS OF RUSSIA.)

(f) De superbia vero Saxonum vobis iniuste resistendum, quae divino iudicio a facie vestra contrita est, et gaudendum est pro pace ecclesiae, et dolendum quia multus christianorum sanguis effusus est.

(GREGORY TO HENRY IV.)

(g) Non autem prudentiam tuam ignorare credimus : quod ad episcopalem cathedram, in qua positus es, ante te alia, quae adhuc superstes est, fuerit assignata persona.
(GREGORY TO TEDALD OF MILAN.)

(h) Sed quia, praemittendo: Romanis, continuo subiungitis: non ultramontanis, ostenditis: vos tantum eos velle Romanos habere legatos, qui vel Rome nati vel in Romana ecclesia a parvulo educati vel in eadem sint aliqua dignitate promoti.

(GREGORY TO ARCHBISHOP MANASSES OF RHEIMS.)

(j) Noverit excellentia tua, dilectissime, illud unum admodum nobis immo clementiae divinae placere: quod in ecclesiis regni tui matris omnium sanctae Romanae ecclesiae ordinem recipi et ex antiquo more celebrari effeceris.
(GREGORY TO KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.)

(k) *Ab hac hora et deinceps fidelis ero per rectam fidem beato Petro apostolo eiusque vicario pape Gregorio, qui nunc in carne vivit.*

(GREGORY TO BISHOP ALTMANN OF PASSAU AND ABBOT WILLIAM OF HIRSAU.)

2. Translate and comment on the following passages:—

(a) Et his tantis cladibus non tantum Wandalus, Gothus, Hunus, Langobardus aut Ungarus est auctor, quantum symonianus hostis, qui mobiles et immobiles seseque moventes res venerabilium locorum sic vendendo et propinquis et extraneis donando dilapidat et dissipat, ut nil sibi nec posteris suis praeter lacrimas relinquat.

(CARDINAL HUMBERT.)

(b) Quis autem illud pro indignitate rei non stupeat, quod novam quandam indebitamque potentiam tibi usurpando arrogas, ut debita universae fraternitati iura destruas?

(*German Bishops to Gregory, 1076.*)

(c) Cui cum diceretur: 'Domine, ecce duo gladji hic', respondit: 'Satis est', significans hac sufficienti dualitate spirituales et carnales gladium in ecclesia esse gerendum, quibus omne nocivum foret amputandum.

(*Letter of Henry IV, 1076.*)

(d) Sic dum blasphematur, prefectus eum cupiebat Privari vita gladio, commotus in ira.

Quod fecisset enim, sed ei pater almus adhesit.

(DONIZO.)

3. Comment on *two* of the following passages from Lampert's *Annales* :—

(a) Rex . . . pentecosten Magadaburg celebravit. Ubi Adalberto Premensi archiepiscopo . . . defuncto successorem constituit Liemarum, optimae spei iuvenem et omnium liberalium artium peritia adprime insignem.

(s. a. 1072.)

• (b) Id magis venit in suspicionem, quod, cum celebre apud omnes esset nomen Wormaciensium, pro eo quod regi fidem in adversis servassent et episcopum rebellare temptantem civitate expulissent, Colonienses pessimum exemplum emulati suam quoque devocionem insigni aliquo facinore regi gratificare vellent.

(s. a. 1074.)

(c) . . . De integro Turingos omnes de iniusta decimarum retentatione reos addicere molitur.

(s. a. 1074.)

(d) Facta est igitur conspiratio non modica et magis ac magis in dies roborabatur, ea re maxime omnibus ausum et fiduciam prebente, quod excommunicatum esse regem a Romano pontifice frequentes ab Italia nuntii quotidie deferebant.

(s. a. 1076.)

4. Comment on *two* of the following passages from Bruno's *De Bello Saxonico* :—

(a) 'Ipsius castelli ubi haec acta sunt destructionem nulli nostrum credere voluit, sed hanc operam suis famulis et familiaribus iniunxit.'

(s. a. 1074.)

(b) Quod utrumque cum se facturum polliceretur, absolutus hac lege dimittitur, multum monitus ne Deo mentiatur; quia si promissa non impleverit, non solum priora vincula non auferantur, sed etiam alia strictiora superaddantur.

(s. a. 1077.)

(c) Ergo quicquid Unstrod ubi victi sumus in nos peccavit, Elstera pro nobis dupliciter vindicavit.

(s. a. 1080.)

5. Comment on *three* of the following passages :—

(a) Quo mortuo et in pace sepulto, venerabilis Hildeprandus, Cluniacum tendens, ibi monachus effectus est et inter religiosos viros adprime phylosophatus est.

(BONITHO, s. a. 1047.)

(b) Hunc talem, . . . nullo Romanorum clericorum vel laicorum ibi presente vel consentiente, excepto Hugone Candido, qui peccatis suis exigentibus ab ecclesia iam diu fuerat sequestratus, elegit sibi rex Henricus in pontificem. (Id., s. a. 1080.)

(c) Henrichus rex, non ut dispergeret oves Christi, sed ut congregaret eas in unum, profectus est Romam, praecipue studens aut cum Hildebranto redire in gratiam, aut, si id fieri non posset, substituere alium papam, qui amaret pacem et evangelizaret pacem. (WALTRAM.)

(d) Specialiter enim ipse prae ceteris Saxonibus odio habebat eundem locum Herosfeldiae, ideoque civitatem et sancta nostra quaerebat omnibus modis destruere. (Id.)

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Hildebrand. II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should
• be illustrated by references to their prescribed
authorities.]

1. Was Gregory VII's election to the Papacy valid?
2. Who were the leaders of the Saxon opposition down to 1077, and by what motives were they impelled?
3. Illustrate from Gregory's letters the main features of the ecclesiastical centralization at which he aimed.
4. Estimate the ability of Henry IV as a politician and statesman.
5. '*Iustitia* seems to have meant for Gregory VII unswerving devotion to the interests of clerical reform.' Do you consider that this is an adequate interpretation?
6. Compare the value to the Papacy of its alliances with the Countess Matilda and with Robert Guiscard.
7. Is the struggle between Henry IV and Gregory VII adequately described as an 'investiture contest'?
8. 'Gregory VII was no diplomat.' How far is this judgement borne out by his dealings with Henry and Rudolf from 1077 to 1080?
9. What are the main questions of historical criticism that have been discussed in connexion with the *Register*, and what is their practical importance to the historian?
10. 'The normal type of Gregory's policy towards the secular power must be sought, not in Germany, but in England.' Discuss this verdict.
11. What are the merits and interest of the *Liber de unitate ecclesiae conservanda* as a polemical pamphlet?

[T. T. 1927.]

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Age of Dante.

I.

1. Translate and comment upon the following passages from the *Divina Commedia*:—

- (a) Dopo lunga tenzone •
Verranno al sangue, e la parte selvaggia
Caccerà l'altra con molta offensione.
• Poi appresso convien che questa caggia
Infra tre soli e che l'altra sormonti
Con la forza di tal che testè piaggia.
- (b) Ivi è Romena, là dov'io falsai
La lega suggellata del Batista,
Perch'io il corpo su arso lasciai.
Ma s'io vedessi qui l'anima trista
• Di Guido, o d'Alessandro, o di lor frate,
Per fonte Branda non darei la vista.
- (c) State contenti, umana gente, al *quia* ;
Chè se potuto aveste veder tutto,
Mestier non era partorir Maria.
- (d) E se re dopo lui fosse rimasto
Lo Giovinetto che retro a lui siede,
Bene andava il valor di vaso in vaso.
- (e) L'un l'altro ha spento ; ed è giunta la spada
Col pastorale, e l'un con l'altro insieme
Per viva forza mal convien che vada.

2. Translate and comment upon the following passages from the *De Monarchia*:—

(a) Genus humanum, solum imperante Monarcha, sui et non alterius gratia est ; hinc enim solum politiae diriguntur obliquae, democratiae scilicet, oligarchiae atque tyrannides, quae in servitutem cogunt genus humanum, ut patet discurrenti per omnes, et politizant reges, aristocratici, quos optimates vocant, et populi libertatis zelatores.

(b) Et si Romanum imperium de iure non fuit, peccatum Adae in Christo non fuit punitum : hoc autem est falsum ; ergo contradictorium eius ex quo sequitur est verum.

(c) *Quum probant, dico quod sua probatio nulla est, quia Constantinus alienare non poterat Imperii dignitatem, nec Ecclesia recipere.*

3. Comment upon *two* of the following passages from Dino Compagni, translating *one* of them:—

(a) I maladetti giudici cominciorono a interpretare quelle leggi: le quali aveano dettate messer Donato di messer Alberto Ristori, messer Ubertino dello Stroza e messer Baldo Aguglioni. E diceano che dove il maleficio si dovea punire con effetto, la distendevano in danno dello avversario, e impaurivano i rettori: e se l'offeso era ghibellino, e il giudice era ghibellino; e per lo simile faceano i guelfi: gli uomini delle famiglie non accusavano i loro consorti per non cadere nelle pene.

(b) I cittadini di parte Nera parlavano sopra mano, dicendo: 'Noi abbiamo il signore in casa; il papa è nostro protettore; gli avversari nostri non sono guerniti nè da guerra nè da pace; danari non ànno; i soldati non sono pagati.'

(c) I due nimici si guardavano a' fianchi. Messer Rosso temea l'abbominio de' Toscani, se contro a messer Corso avesse procurato; temea i nemici di fuori e procurava d'abbassarli prima che contro a messer Corso mostrasse sua nimistà.

4. Comment upon *two* of the following passages from Villani, translating *one* of them:—

(a) Come la morte di messer Bondelmonte il vecchio fu principio di parte Guelfa e Ghibellina, così questi fu cominciamento di grande ruina di parte Guelfa e della nostra città.

(b) 'Il Re di Francia farà di questa novella grande allegrezza: ma io ho per ispirazione divina, che per questo peccato n'è condannato da Dio; e grandi e diversi pericoli e avversità con vergogna di lui e di suo lignaggio li avveranno assai tosto; e elli e suoi figliuoli rimarranno diredati del reame.'

(c) Messere Corso sentendo la persecuzione, che li era mossa, s'era asserragliato nel borgo di san Piero maggiore a piede della torre del Cicino, e in Torricoda alla bocca della via, che va in verso le Stinche, e alla via di san Brocolo con forti sbarre, e con gente assai d'amici e di suoi consorti rinchiusi nel serraglio, e con balestra in suo servizio.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Age of Dante.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. To what extent were divergent economic interests responsible for the rivalries in Florence during your period?

2. What are the principal points of comparison between Dino Compagni and Villani in their treatment of Florentine disputes, 1293-1304?

3. Is it correct to attribute to Boniface VIII a vision of Italian unity?

4. Illustrate, from the sources at your disposal, the part played in the struggle between the Black and the White Guelfs *either* by the nobility, *or* by the towns, of the country round Florence.

5. Examine the criticisms brought by Dante against the chief arguments in favour of Papal sovereignty.

6. What does Dante tell us of the religious movements affecting Italy during his time?

7. Account for the failure of the attempts made by the Papacy after the death of Boniface VIII to pacify Florence.

8. How do John of Cermenate and Nicholas of Butrinto compare when dealing with Henry VII's handling of affairs in Lombardy?

9. What factors led to the estrangement between the Emperor and Robert of Naples?

10. 'The value of the *Divine Comedy* to the historian is not to be sought only in its portraits of contemporary personalities.' Discuss.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Reign of Richard II.

I.

1. Comment on *three* of the following extracts from the *Historia Anglicana*:—

(a) Post paucos dies, videns Dux, iam mortuo patre suo et novo Rege constituto, cuncta nova in regno futura . . . et metuens si aliqua sinistra contingerent Regi vel regno, sibi imputarentur, et pro bonis grates nullas sive modicas reportaret, accepta a Rege licentia, ad sua discessit.

(b) Sed dum haec aguntur; Gallici mare oceanum pervagantes, villas in Cornubia licenter incendunt, videlicet Fowey et quasdam alias, absque resistantia sive licentia Anglicorum.

(c) 'State modo, dum stare licebit, et de mea multatione minime timeatis; qui in causa libertatis acquisitae moriar, si nunc contingat occumbere, felicem me reputans per tale posse martyrium vitam finire.'

(d) Rege cum universo exercitu suo terram vastantē Scotiae, ingressi sunt in Angliam Scoti, cum Gallieis, et, villas cremantes, praedas agentes, et captivos multos abducentes, reversi sunt in terram suam.

(e) Rex Franciae, parans invadere regnum Angliae, per illud tempus victoriam non armis sibi tantummodo proventuram credit, sed muris ligneis aestimavit.

(f) Papa vero, tanto sonitu conturbatus, mittit nuncium sub celeritate, . . . qui causas exploret harum rerum omnium, simul et Statuti Parliamentalis, nuper editi de Provisoribus, contra consuetudinem Ecclesiae Romanae.

2. Comment upon *two* of the following extracts from the continuation of Knighton's chronicle:—

(a) Ministri regis admirantes multum conquesti sunt, dicentes, rem in collectione non se habere bene gestam, nec fideliter taxam fore collectam.

(b) Similiter et caeteri de secta illa frequenter et absque taciturnitate in suis sermonibus et sermonicationibus inexacte clamitaverunt, *Trewe Prechoures*, *False Prechoures*, opinionesque mutuas et communes sicut unus ita et omnes.

(c) Tunc iussi sunt iusticiarii sigilla sua apponere ad infrascriptas quaestiones, ut exinde seductores saepedicti caperent occasionem occidendi ducem Gloverniae et omnes reliquos qui in ultimo parlamento constituti sunt ad gubernationem regis et regni.

(d) Et en outre est ordeigne et assentuz qe nule servant oue laborer soit il homme oue femme ne departe au fyn de son terme hors del hundrede rape oue wapentake oue il est demoraunt pur servir oue demorere ayllors oue per colour dalere loynes en pylrynage sil ne porte lettre patent contenant la cause de son aller et le temps de son retourneré sil doit retourner.

3. Comment on *two* of the following extracts from the chronicle attributed to John of Malvern:—

(a) Item xxix die Novembris [1387] obiit frater Nicholaus Litlington abbas Westmonasterii et xvii die Decembris fuit sepultus. Interim dominus rex misit terriori et conventui per fratrem Iohannem Lakyngheth ut eius personam sui contemplatione haberent merito commendatam.

(b) Dux praedictus iter faciens cum suis Cestrensibus et Walensibus numero quinque millia versus Wytteneiam ubi in lato campo primo cum suis comes Arundelliae occurrebat quos videns dux praedictus animavit suos ad bellum distinctis aciebus ad pugnam erexitque vexilla regis et sancti Georgii.

(c) Vous jurrez que vous nassenterez ne suffrez, en qanqe en vous est, que ascun juggement, estatut ou orderance faitz ou renduz en ceste present parlement soit ascunement adnulle, reverse, ou repelle en ascun temps avenir.

(d) Confestim post rex transtulit se Gloverniam multum appetens proavum suum ibi iacentem transferre, ubi occurrebant ei Cantuariensis archiepiscopus . . . et quidam alii episcopi . . . super attestatione miraculorum domino papae dirigenda.

4. Comment on *three* of the following passages from the *Annales Ricardi Secundi*:—

(a) Dux Lancastriae ad partes Eboraci, cum commissione et Iusticiariis regiis, et ipse tanquam Iusticiarius principalis, pro patria et rebellibus pacificandis, se transtulit. Deinde ad partes Lancastriae et Cestriae, cum manu armata satis valida, diversurus fuerat.

(b) . . . ut per istam affinitatem utriusque Regis subiecti vivere possint pacifice, et ipsi Reges pervenire ad bonum finem et conclusionem faciendae pacis perpetuae inter regna.

(c) Factum fuit quod ipse renunciaret verba Ducis, sed in alia sententia quam Dux intenderat, nec esset conveniens testificatio sua.

(d) . . . ipsum Ricardum, ex abundantia et ad cautelam, ad regimen et gubernationem dictorum regnorum et dominii . . . fuisse et esse inutilem, inhabilem, et insufficientem penitus, et indignum, ac propter praemissa, et eorum praetextu, ab omni dignitate et honore regiis, si quid dignitatis et honoris huiusmodi in eo remanserit, merito deponendum pronunciamus.

5. Comment on the following passages from Adam of Usk's chronicle:—

(a) Item, die Iovis, dominus Cantuariensis venit ad palacium versus parliamentum; et rex misit sibi per episcopum Karlionensem quod rediret ad hospitium suum; et factum est ita, et de cetero non comparuit.

(b) Sancti Mathei festo, ad byennium decapitacionis comitis Arundelle, in dicta Turri, ubi rex Ricardus in custodia fuerat, ipsius cene presencium notator interfuit, ipsius modum et gesturam explorando . . .

6. Translate and comment upon *two* of the following passages from *Anonimale Chronicle*:—

(a) Et les ditz comons auoient entre eux vne wache-
worde en Englishe with whome haldes you et le respons
fist with Kinge Richarde and the true comons.

(b) En quel temps par cause que le chancelour fuist
decollee le roy fist le counte de Arundel pur la iourne
chancelor et luy bayla la grand seale et pur toute le iour
fist diuers clerkes escriuer charters et patentes et petitions
a eux grantees touchantz les matters auandits.

(c) Et mesme celle temps fueront levies en Suffolke grand nombre des comons et auoient a lour cheiftaine Sir Johne de Wrawe.

7. Translate and comment upon *two* of the following passages from the *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*:—

(a) Quod nullus tenetur dare decimas vel oblationes curatis discolis.

(b) Ideo Christus est specialiori modo in isto sacramento quam in aliis, cum sit simul veritas et figura in isto: non est autem sic in aliis sacramentis: et sic patet iste miraculosus modus essendi sacramentalis.

(c) Haec autem omnia simul, et alia huiusmodi plurima criminoſa nimium et blasphema, quidam apud nos vocatus magister Nicolaus de Hereford, paginae sacrae professor, et utinam non perversor, cum aliis quibusdam suis compliceibus, in damnum praegrave, non tam famae nostrae quam vitae, in illius vulgi publicis auribus incessanter proclamat.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Reign of Richard II.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. How far would you distinguish, in an account of the Peasants' Revolt, between the rebels of Essex and those of Kent?

2. To what extent did English policy towards France under Richard II avail itself of internal dissensions in that country?

3. What impression have you formed of Wyclif from the authorities that you have read?

4. Did *either* the Earl of Suffolk *or* the Duke of Ireland deserve his fate?

5. Discuss the constitutional interest of the King's Council under Richard II.

6. 'Lollardry withered before the sun of authority.' What reasons for this fact are discernible during the reign of Richard II?

7. Discuss the conduct and policy of John of Gaunt during the last ten years of the reign.

8. Draw up a critical comparison of the *Historia Anglicana* and the Continuation of Knighton as authorities for the reign.

9. What is the interest of Richard II's reign in the history of English relations with Ireland?

10. What do you think were Richard's mistakes, from his own point of view, in his handling of the events of the years 1397-9?

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Revolution of 1688.

I.

1. Comment on any *four* of the following passages from Burnet:—

(a) At the election the cardinal had fourteen voices and Prince Clement had ten.

(b) It was thought necessary to stick to the point of the king's deserting his people, and not to give up that by entering upon any treaty with him.

(c) To this I proposed an additional clause absolving subjects in that case from their allegiance. This was seconded by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and it passed without any opposition or debate.

(d) When the letters, writ upon this business, were all examined . . . it appeared, that so many were involved in the matter, that the king's gentleness prevailed in him to a fault; and he contented himself with dismissing only the Master of Stair from his service.

(e) But as the French soon perceived their error, and were forming themselves into a line, Rook saw his error likewise, and stood out to sea.

(f) Now he proves from historians, that Ottoman came and began his conquests at Prouse in the year 1302, to which the former number, in which they were to slay the third part of men, being added, it must end in the year 1698.

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following passages from Parliamentary proceedings:—

(a) The lords have so far concurred with your Vote, 'That King James has broken the original contract between the king and the people'. The premises must agree with the conclusion. (MR. DOLBEN, February 2, 1689.)

(b) If you think this Proviso necessary, three words do it, viz. 'Provided that it does not extend to privilege of parliament,' and I hope you intend it to those members that do not attend in parliament and are absent.

(SIR THOMAS LEE, March 4, 1689.)

(c) When you come to say, 'That the Revenue shall be collected for one year and no longer', you determine the hereditary revenue. (FINCH, December 17, 1689.)

(d) The bill doth certainly intrench upon the prerogative and every true Englishman ought to keep the true balance. (DOLBEN, February 9, 1693.)

3. Explain any *four* of the following passages from Dalrymple:—

(a) One of the first things his Holiness wishes the Emperor to do, after the war is declared, is to lay siege to all the places which France has taken from the Elector of Cologne with a design to give the possession of them to Cardinal Furstemberg in the quality of Elector, though his Holiness would never own nor acknowledge him as such. (ESTRÉES to LOUVOIS, December 18, 1687.)

(b) The King said to my Lord Dumbarton, I find they are much surprised in Holland with my raising three new regiments; to which my Lord Dumbarton answered, that he wondered why they should be so; the King replied, they would be surprised much more before he had done with them. (DANBY to the PRINCE OF ORANGE, March 29, 1688.)

(c) I approve also of the manner in which you have talked to the King of England and the Earl of Sunderland concerning the recall of Mr. Skelton.

(LOUIS XIV to BARILLON, September 30, 1688.)

(d) I do not understand why so great an English and Dutch fleet, which has done nothing all summer, should not be able at least to guard the coasts of Ireland.

(SCHOMBERG to KING WILLIAM, October 12, 1689.)

(e) And at the same time the Jacobines are not only numerous, but very much increased; and will not misse to make use of these dissatisfactions in the presbyterian party, to hurt Your Maj. interest.

(LORD TARBAT to KING WILLIAM, May 13, 1690.)

4. Discuss any *three* of the following extracts from Bonnet's reports:—

(a) Il est seulement à souhaiter que les mauvaises nouvelles, qu'on reçoit coup sur coup de Hongrie, n'apportent point d'altération dans les esprits. (October 31, 1690.)

(b) Sa M^{té} n'a pas voulu passer un Acte qu'on avoit fait en faveur des 12 Juges du Royaume, qui est le premier auquel Elle ait refusé de donner son consentement.

(March 7, 1692.)

(c) Le Marquis d'Halifax, et les Comtes de Rochester, Nottingham, et Monmouth, haranguèrent à plusieurs reprises contre cet établissement, et alléguèrent beaucoup de raisons, pour prouver qu'il seroit désavantageux au Roy, n'estant pas de son intérêt que le maniement d'un fond aussi considérable soit en d'autres mains qu'en celles du Gouvernement; qu'il le seroit encore plus au public, parce qu'au lieu de faire rouler l'argent dans le commerce on le mettroit dans cette banque.

(May 4, 1694.)

(d) Il falloit de bonne heure le donner à quelque Docteur plus mitigé, et qui pût mieux s'accommoder avec les Presbytériens, tel que paroissoit le Dr. Tennison.

(December 24, 1694.)

5. Explain *three* of the following extracts relating to the treaties:—

(a) Your Grace sees that the Peace of Savoy has not broke off the Treaty, though it may have lessened the advantages of it.

(LORD VILLIERS to the DUKE OF SHREWSBURY, August 10, 1696.)

(b) The Emperor, I imagine, is well satisfied to be forced to take the equivalent, rather than Strasburgh.

(DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to LORD VILLIERS, October 6, 1697.)

(c) Que S.M. déclarera S.A.R. le généralissime de ses armées en Italie.

(*Treaty of Turin.*)

(d) Suffragabunter porro Domino Duci omnia de Unionibus seu Reunionibus Articulo quarto statuta, ac si hic verbotenus repetita essent, ubicunque aut quomodocunque factæ seu decretæ fuerint.

(*Treaty of Ryswick.*)

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Revolution of 1688.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Account for the failure of Louis XIV to prevent William's expedition against James II.

2. What light do your authorities throw on the reasons for the complete collapse of James II's government after the landing of William of Orange?

3. How far was the Revolution in Scotland national in character?

4. What controversial constitutional issues did the Bill of Rights leave undetermined?

5. Discuss the nature of the difficulties encountered by Schomberg in Ireland.

6. 'Only the Whig party possessed an efficient party organization.' Is this true of your period?

7. Estimate the military capacity shown by William in the campaigns in the Low Countries.

8. How far did the death of Mary increase William's difficulties in England?

9. What problems in naval strategy were presented by the War of the English Succession?

10. What political considerations inclined Louis XIV to peace, and how far were his ends attained by the treaties of 1696 and 1697?

11. Does the Revolution period show any advance in the theory and practice of religious toleration in England?

12. Illustrate from your authorities the value of private letters as historical material.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773-1805.)

I.

1. Comment on *four* of the following extracts dealing with the administration of Warren Hastings :—

• (a) If any servant of the Company, of whatsoever rank, and whether civil or military, shall find his way thither without my authority, you are to command him in my name to depart immediately.

(HASTINGS, Jan. 28, 1774.)

(b) The Mahrattas are in a state of the greatest distraction.

(Ib., March 20, 1774.)

• (c) The trumpet has been sounded, and the whole host of informers will soon crowd to Calcutta with their complaints and ready depositions. (Ib., March 25, 1775.)

(d) The fact is, a plan is formed for reducing the Company to the simple transactions of commerce, and for taking possession of all its territorial rights and acquisitions.

(MACLEANE, June 25, 1776.)

(e) In the year 1779 the Nabob of Oude represented, through the British resident at his Court, that the number of Company's troops stationed in his dominions was a main cause of his distress.

(*Burke's Speech on Fox's India Bill.*)

(f) Our first point was to retrieve our disgrace at Woorgaum. That has been most completely effected and this was worth crores to purchase it.

• (HASTINGS, Aug. 27, 1780.)

(g) This man whom you have thus ranked among the princes of India will be astonished, when he hears of it, at an elevation so unlooked for. (Ib., March 20, 1783.)

2. Comment on *four* of the following passages relating to Lord Cornwallis's first administration :—

(a) It is unnecessary to examine the policy of a measure we are not at liberty to adopt: we cannot give the three battalions without going to war; we cannot go to war without offending the laws of our country.

(CORNWALLIS, Sept. 27, 1786.)

(b) I do not, however, conceive that I can, consistently with the duties of my station, and with the spirit of the orders of the Court of Directors, correspond on the public business of this country with any British subject who assumes the character of agent of any native prince in India. (Ib., March 1, 1789.)

(c) I hope you will give Medows full credit in England for his generous and noble conduct on the trying occasion of my superseding him in his command. (Ib., Dec. 31, 1790.)

(d) The greatest embarrassment that I apprehend from it regards the movements of General Abercromby, whose corps the Bhow had promised to join, and who cannot come forward with his battering train on the south bank of the Caveri, unless he is reinforced by some battalions and a considerable corps of cavalry. (Ib., Jan. 13, 1792.)

(e) The revenues of the Coimbatore country would have made our proportion too great, but if that had not been the case, . . . I should have preferred the districts I have chosen. (Ib., March 17, 1792.)

(f) As the Company have expressed their approbation of the choice which you have made of Hossein Reza Khan and Rajah Ticket Roy, I shall naturally consider the political measures of your Government to be dependent on them as well as the domestic. (Ib., Jan. 29, 1793.)

3. Write notes on *three* of the following extracts dealing with the administration of Sir John Shore:—

(a) If Tippoo were at the same time to join the confederacy, or an European enemy superadd the weight of his power, the successful termination of the contest would require the utmost exertions both here and in Europe. (SIR JOHN SHORE, Feb. 18, 1795.)

(b) To these conditions were added one still more disgraceful, the delivery of his prime minister, Azeem ul Omrah, into the hands of the Mahrattas. (MALCOLM.)

(c) The determination of the Nizam to depute a part of Monsieur Raymond's corps towards Kurpah, near the frontiers of the British possessions, requires, in my opinion, more serious opposition than has been made to it by the resident at Hyderabad.

(SIR JOHN SHORE, June 15, 1795.)

(d) Sir John Shore professed himself averse from the adoption of any expensive measures of preparation against Zemaun Shah's designs. (MALCOLM.)

4. Write notes on *four* of the following extracts dealing with the administration of Lord Wellesley:—

(a) By the former it is his intention to increase the difficulty of our approach by lengthening the line of our operation, and by the latter to oppose such impediments as to make the capture of Seringapatam impracticable in the course of one campaign.

(MR. JOSIAS WEBBE, July 6, 1798.)

(b) In this case the allusion to war in your friendly letter, and the following passage, namely 'that prudence required that both the Company and their allies should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence, have given me the greatest surprise.

(TIPPOO SULTAN, Dec. 18, 1798.)

(c) The application of these principles to the case of Ceylon would lead me to submit most seriously to your consideration the absolute necessity of preserving the control of the Governor-General in Council over the Government of Ceylon entire.

(WELLESLEY, May 10, 1801.)

(d) It is manifest therefore that the intentions of the Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omra have been uniformly and without interruption hostile to the British power in India. (*Declaration of the Governor of Fort St. George*, July 27, 1801.)

(e) They must however have known that Stevenson was approaching, and that he might possibly join you in the morning and this circumstance alone would, I have no doubt, have induced them to retreat in the night.

(MUNRO, Nov. 28, 1803.)

(f) The current coin of every established power is struck in the name of Shah Alum.

(*Governor-General in Council*, July 13, 1804.)

(g) I fear that we have despised the place and the enemy so much as to render both formidable.

(WELLESLEY to LAKE, March 9, 1805.)

5. Explain *two* of the following extracts from the *Fifth Report* :—

(a) After due consideration of the different modes which, consistently with these orders, might be adopted, the government gave the preference to the farming system, under which they received offers for each pergunnah, whether made by the landholders, or by speculators and adventurers.

(b) Over this court, presided a covenanted servant styled Superintendent of Dewanny Adawlut.

(c) In proposing this union of different authorities in the same person, the Court of directors were influenced by the consideration of its having 'a tendency to simplicity, energy, justice, and economy'.

(d) No material alteration appears to have been made in this regulation relative to the salt, since that time, except the establishment of chokeys.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773–1805.)

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Discuss the relations with the Nizam during Hastings' administration.

2. Compare, with reference to your authorities, the relative merits of the treaties of Surat and Poorundhur.

3. 'It is not too much to say that if he had been taken from the head of affairs, the years 1780 and 1781 would have been as fatal to our power in Asia as to our power in America.' Do you agree with this judgement on Hastings?

4. How far may Eyre Coote be regarded as supporting Hastings' general policy?

5. Trace the development of British revenue administration in Bengal up to 1786.

6. To what extent and with what objects did Cornwallis intervene in the internal administration of the Carnatic?

7. What were Cornwallis's aims in the territorial arrangements of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and how far were they realized? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Were there adequate reasons for Shore's action with regard to the Oudh succession in 1797?

9. Discuss Wellesley's views with regard to *either* (a) the relations between the Governor-General in Council and the local governments, *or* (b) the exercise of Indian patronage.

10. 'Holkar was a more dangerous enemy than Scindia.' How far does the story of the campaigns of 1803 and 1804 bear this out?

11. 'Lord Wellesley was more governed by considerations of necessity than of choice in his anxious pursuit of an alliance with the court of Poonah. It originated in a desire to avoid, not to provoke war' (MALCOLM). Do your authorities bear out this view?

12. Compare the merits of Cornwallis and Wellesley as writers of state papers.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

I.

1. Explain and comment upon at least *four* of the following passages:—

(a) 'We have thought fit . . . to erect, within the countries and islands ceded and confirmed to us by the said treaty, four distinct and separate governments.'
(*Royal Proclamation, Oct. 7, 1763.*)

(b) 'You are, upon the misbehaviour of any of the said patentees or their deputies, to suspend them from the execution of their office.'

(*Instructions to GOVERNOR MURRAY, Dec. 7, 1763.*)

(c) 'It was most unfortunate for the colony of Quebec that weak, ignorant and interested men were sent over to carry the proclamation into execution who expounded it . . . entirely contrary to the royal intention.' (HILLSBOROUGH to CARLETON, *March 6, 1768.*)

(d) 'We beg leave to represent that the province of Quebec has thriven exceedingly, both in agriculture and trade since the establishment of the civil government of the province.'

(*Case of the British Merchants trading to Quebec, 1774.*)

(e) 'Judgement must be given for the plaintiff.

(*LORD MANSFIELD'S Judgement in CAMPBELL v. HALL, 1774.*)

2. Comment on at least *four* of the following:—

(a) 'Are we then to establish the Roman Catholic religion and tolerate the Protestant religion? I conceive so: for this distinction is founded in the terms of the Bill.'

(*MR. DUNNING in the Debates on the Quebec Act, 1774.*)

(b) 'Considering all the new ideas they (the "habitans") have been acquiring for these ten years past, can it be thought they will be pleased at being suddenly embodied in a militia?'

(*CARLETON to GAGE, Feb. 4, 1775.*)

(c) 'The advocates for a House of Assembly in this province take it for granted that the people in general wish to be represented: but this is only a guess.'

(FINLAY to NEPEAN, Oct. 22, 1784.)

(d) 'The object of these regulations is both to give to the upper branch of the legislature a greater degree of weight and consequence than was possessed by the Councils in the old Colonial Governments and to establish in the provinces a body of men having that motive of attachment to the existing form of government which arises from . . .'

(GRENVILLE to DORCHESTER, Oct. 20, 1789.)

(e) 'A Septennial Act did not apply to many of the most respectable persons in that country.'

(FOX in *Debates on the Quebec Government Bill*, 1791.)

3. Discuss at least *four* of the following statements:—

(a) 'The second cause which, I apprehend, tends to lessen the influence of the government in this province is the prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion and the independence of the priesthood.'

(MILNES to PORTLAND, Nov. 1, 1800.)

(b) 'Every topick that is calculated to mislead and inflame the people has at times occupied the pages of this paper.'

(CRAIG to LIVERPOOL, May 1, 1810.)

(c) 'The preposterous calumny against the Canadians of French origin, as to their supposed attachment to France, requires no other answer than what is derived from their uniform conduct during the wars and the loyalty evinced by them on every occasion.'

(PAPINEAU to WILMOT, Dec. 16, 1822.)

(d) 'The geographical situation of the two provinces and the relations which nature has established between them absolutely and indispensably require their union under one legislature.'

(*Petition from the Eastern Townships for Union*.)

(e) 'In this state of things and with the experience of past years it is now no longer consistent with a proper discharge of the high trust committed to me to entertain hopes of a return to better reason in the representative branch of this parliament.'

(LORD DALHOUSIE'S speech proroguing the Legislature of Lower Canada, 1827.)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Compare the greatest difficulties facing Carleton during his first and his second terms of office.

2. Illustrate from your authorities the main divisions in the British Legislature regarding the Quebec Act.

3. 'The great inconvenience in Canada from the bad administration of bad laws.' Explain this description with special reference to its date (1788) and show how far this defect had been remedied by 1792.

4. Compare the effects of the war of 1812-14 on Upper and on Lower Canada.

5. What particular circumstances accounted for the power of the demagogue in Lower Canada?

6. To whom does the cause of Canadian unity owe more—to Sir John Prevost or to Sir John Sherbrooke?

7. What is meant by the Clergy Reserves question? What efforts were made to settle it?

8. Show the stages by which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick achieved self-government.

9. In what respects was the Union Act modified by legislation between 1841 and 1865?

10. Summarize the arguments for and against confederation as they were submitted to the Canadian Parliament in 1865.

11. Indicate clearly the spheres allotted by the British North America Act to (a) the Imperial Parliament, (b) the Canadian Legislature, (c) the provincial assemblies.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

I.

1. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following:—

(a) 'We complain that a certain Society of people in this province, in the late Indian war, and at several treaties held by the King's representatives, openly loaded the Indians with presents.'

(*Remonstrance from the Pennsylvania Frontier*, 1764.)

(b) 'The notion of a virtual representation of the Colonies is a mere cob-web to catch the unwary.'

(DANIEL DULANY, *Considerations*, 1765.)

(c) 'And here is a line fairly drawn between the rights of Britain and the rights of the colonies, namely, the banks of the ocean, or low-water mark: the line of division between common law and civil or maritime law.'

(*Novanglus*, 1775.)

(d) 'Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it.'

(*Declaration of Independence*.)

(e) 'Requisitions are actually little better than a jest and a by-word throughout the land.'

(WASHINGTON to JAY, 1786.)

2. Write short explanations of any *three* of the following extracts on the economic history of the period:—

(a) Such a country life as they lead . . . must almost naturally have a strong effect in bringing them to be just such planters as fox-hunters in England make farmers.

(*American Husbandry*, 1775.)

(b) The situation of the free-willer is, in almost every instance, more to be lamented than either that of the convict or the indented servant.'

(EDDIS, *Letters from America*.)

(c) 'The principles on which the act of navigation is founded are just and sound policy, but the application of them, as the laws now stand, to the present state of the colony trade, is neither just nor prudent.'

(POWNALL, *Administration of the Colonies*.)

(d) 'On the whole, the literary, political and military talents of the citizens of the United States have been improved by the Revolution, but their moral character is inferior to what it was.'

(RAMSAY, *History of the American Revolution*, 1789.)

(e) 'By the restoration of confidence in the nation, confidence in the states, and confidence in individuals, the funding system actually added to the labour, land and capital of the country a much greater value than the amount of the debt thereby charged upon them.'

(HILDRETH, *History of the United States*.)

3. Write brief notes on any four of the following quotations:—

(a) 'Tis greatly to be wished that gentlemen of property, experience and education could be persuaded to accept the office of select-men, but it is impracticable.'

(WENTWORTH to DARTMOUTH, 1774.)

(b) 'This glorious spirit of Whiggism animates three millions in America.'

(CHATHAM, Jan. 20, 1775.)

(c) 'It was impossible for him to foretell the Americans would resist at being able to drink their tea ninepence in the pound cheaper.'

(LORD NORTH, Jan. 23, 1775.)

(d) 'I consider the power of taxing in parliament as an instrument of empire and not as a means of supply.'

(BURKE on *American Taxation*.)

(e) 'I hear they have sold nearly as many of Blackstone's Commentaries in America as in England.'

(BURKE on *Conciliation with America*.)

(f) 'The question now, on all this accumulated matter, is:—whether you will choose to abide by a profitable experience or a mischievous theory.' (Ibid.)

4. Discuss any four of the following passages:—

(a) 'I know the last war is commonly spoken of here as entered into for the defence or for the sake of the people in America. I think it is quite misunderstood. . . . We had no particular concern or interest in that dispute.'

(FRANKLIN, in his examination before the Commons, 1766.)

(b) 'Europe and not England is the parent country of America.'
(TOM PAINE.)

(c) 'There is therefore, secondly, another way whereby governments are dissolved, and that is, when the legislative, or the prince, either of them, act contrary to their trust.'
(JOHN LOCKE, *Second Treatise*.)

(d) 'And the people of this commonwealth have also a right to and do invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid.'
(*Constitution of Massachusetts, 1780*.)

(e) 'This boasted distinction between taxes for the regulation of trade and taxes for the purposes of revenue we therefore see is without a difference.'
(WILLIAM KNOX *on American Taxation*.)

5. Discuss any *three* of the following relating to the Federal Constitution:—

(a) 'Mr. Wilson said that unity in the executive, instead of being the fetus of monarchy, would be the best safeguard against tyranny.'
(*Federal Convention Debates*.)

(b) 'No nation would be unwise enough to enter into stipulations with the United States, by which they conceded privileges of any importance to them, while they were apprised that the engagements on the part of the Union might at any time be violated by its members.'
(*The Federalist*.)

(c) 'Congress, from the non-attendance of a few states, have been frequently in the position of a Polish Diet where a single vote has been sufficient to put a stop to all their movements.'
(*Ibid.*)

(d) 'Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States.'
(*The Federal Constitution*.)

(e) 'The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall pronounce amendments to this Constitution.'
(*Ibid.*)

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. 'The colonists knew how to make the most of English precedents as to modes of coercing an executive.' Illustrate this from the relations of the colonists with royal officials.

2. What were the main questions at issue in regard to the problem of western settlement, 1763-87?

3. How far did the West India trade enable the northern colonists to exploit their natural economic resources?

4. What support is provided by your authorities for the statement that 'had the commercial and industrial classes been adequately represented in the British legislature, the breach with America would not have taken place'?

5. Describe the attitude of Benjamin Franklin and Tom Paine to (a) Monarchy, (b) George III.

6. 'Otis and Adams opened the battle of the Revolution long before the sword was drawn.' Discuss.

7. Illustrate from your authorities the importance of (a) provincialism, (b) municipal spirit in the evolution of the independence movement.

8. Discuss the view that the American colonists were a century ahead in their educational standards and a century behind in their constitutional doctrines.

9. Estimate the value of the French support in the cause of American independence, 1774-78.

10. Distinguish between the idealist and the practical elements in Burke's speeches on America.

11. What divergences of interest between the large and the small states were revealed by the Federal Convention debates? How were these divergences reconciled?

(c) If a war should then arise, it would not be a revolutionary war.

(LIVERPOOL to WELLINGTON, *Nov. 26, 1814.*)

(d) 'Messieurs, parlons franchement, s'il y a encore des puissances alliées, je suis de trop ici.' (TALLEYRAND.)

(e) Murat vint à mon aide. (TALLEYRAND.)

(f) The Sovereign of the Netherlands shall add to his titles that of Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

(*Vienna Congress Treaty.*)

(g) Il me paraît d'une nécessité urgente que la Porte fasse une démarche . . . pour engager les principales Puissances à garantir ses droits et ses possessions par quelque acte formel.

(GENTZ, *Oct. 6, 1814.*)

(h) Le congrès était une masse informe, composée d'éléments incompatibles, qui se heurtaient et s'entraînaient partout.

(GENTZ, *June 26, 1815.*)

4. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages relating to the diplomatic history of Europe 1815-22:—

(a) All the Powers who shall choose solemnly to avow the sacred principles which have dictated the present Act . . . will be received with equal ardour and affection into this Holy Alliance. (*Holy Alliance.*)

(b) The Duke of Wellington happened to be with me when the Emperor called, and it was not without difficulty that we went through the interview with becoming gravity.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *Sept. 28, 1815.*)

(c) Ce n'était pas une tâche facile d'amener le ministre britannique à consentir à la suppression d'une constitution rédigée par lord Bentinck et introduite en Sicile sous l'influence d'Angleterre. (METTERNICH, 1817.)

(d) L'exercice d'un droit et, bien plus encore, l'accomplissement d'un devoir, n'excitent pas la jalousie de ceux qui sont en dehors de l'un et de l'autre. (*Ib.*, 1818.)

(e) Le désir chimérique de transplanter sur le sol allemand les constitutions des pays étrangers dont la forme politique diffère de celle de l'Allemagne autant que toute leur histoire passée diffère de notre. (*Ib.*, 1819.)

(f) Que s'est-il donc passé dans le septième ciel de Capo d'Istria. (Ib., 1820.)

(g) En France, les événements de Naples ont fait une grande sensation. (Ib., 1820.)

(h) La puissance des Anglais dans la Méditerranée est une des premières sauvegardes de l'intégrité de la Porte. (GENTZ, Feb. 25, 1816.)

(i) Ce plan fut accueilli avec froideur par les autres Puissances, mais avec une répugnance particulière par l'Empereur de Russie, qui, se souciant très-peu du commerce des nègres, avait en vue des projets d'une tout autre nature contre les Barbaresques.

(GENTZ, March 24, 1818.)

5. Comment briefly on not more than *three* of the following passages relating to the Congress of Verona :—

(a) Il est résulté de leur enquête que la présence d'un corps auxiliaire destiné à assurer le repos de Piémont n'était plus nécessaire. (METTERNICH.)

(b) Qu'elle s'arrange à l'amiable avec les Cours qui demandent la navigation de la mer Noire. (Ib.)

(c) La Porte n'a dans aucun temps, pas même au plus fort de la rébellion, manqué de respect pour la religion de ses sujets révoltés. (GENTZ.)

(d) Rien n'est encore moins connu que le système politique qu'adoptera en général M. Canning. (GENTZ.)

(e) Solicitude for the safety of the royal family, observance of our engagements with Portugal, and a rigid abstinence from any interference in the internal affairs of that country, must be considered as forming the basis of his Majesty's policy.

(Memorandum for Wellington.)

(f) The French government will then be placed between three parties all driving to the same object, viz. war, which I have already shown is inconsistent with its best interests. (WELLINGTON'S Memorandum.)

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. How do you account for the difficulties experienced by the British representatives in getting the Continental powers to agree to a definite 'Treaty of Alliance'?

2. 'The restoration of the Bourbons was the only solution of the French question which would not have involved a serious menace to the peace of Europe.' Discuss this verdict.

3. Do your other authorities confirm the picture drawn by Talleyrand of the influential part played by him at the Congress of Vienna?

4. Metternich alleges that Castlereagh's ideas on the reconstruction of France in a manner compatible with the general interests of Europe were approximately the same as his own. Does a comparison of *British Diplomacy* with his *Memoirs* bear out this statement?

5. In what respects does the principle of 'l'équilibre réel et durable' differ from the eighteenth century idea of the 'balance of power'?

6. Trace and account for the changes in the attitude of Great Britain towards the proposed annexation of Saxony by Prussia.

7. How far was the treatment meted out to France after 'the Hundred Days' more lenient than she could have expected?

8. What was the international importance of the revolutionary movement in Germany in the years 1816-1822?

9. Can the inconsistencies in Russian foreign policy between 1814 and 1822 be attributed to the influence exerted over Alexander by diplomatists of his own or of other Courts?

10. What light do your authorities throw on Metternich's views as to Austria's interests in the Eastern Question?

11. What do you gather from your authorities on the attitude of Great Britain towards the question of the Spanish colonies?

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Political Economy.

B.

Currency and Banking.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. 'If the Bank had followed the counsels of the *doctrinaires*, the whole system of war finance would have collapsed' (PROFESSOR FOXWELL). Do you agree with this view of the Report of the Bullion Committee?

2. What circumstances determine the degree of depreciation of an inconvertible paper currency?

3. Does modern expert opinion incline more to the views of the Currency School or to those of the Banking School?

4. Explain precisely the policy which Bagehot recommended to the directors of the Bank of England, and the arguments by which he supported it.

5. 'The market rate of discount on bills is determined, like other prices, by the laws of supply and demand.' 'The Bank of England can always in the last resort control the market rate of discount.' Comment.

6. Give a brief account of the course of the general price-level in England in the nineteenth century. What caused the outstanding variations in it?

7. Would you have been a mono-metallist or a bi-metallist in 1886? Give your reasons.

8. Write a short history of the rupee from 1873 to 1900.

9. In what circumstances, if any, are exporters from a country with a depreciating currency stimulated by the depreciation to increase their exports?

10. Comment on *four* of the following:—

(a) The prices of all commodities have risen, and gold appears to have risen in its price only in common with them. (*Bullion Committee*, 1810.)

(b) From the first of February, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand . . . a quantity of not less than 60 ounces . . . at the rate of £4. 1s. per ounce. (PEEL, 1819.)

(c) Let me suppose the honorable member himself to have two mortgages upon his estate—the one dated in 1796 and the other in 1811. (HUSKISSON, 1822.)

(d) I think it is much better that there should be no notes below £5. (J. S. MILL, 1857.)

(e) The case of Austria-Hungary is also interesting, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of India. (*Indian Currency Commission*, 1893.)

(f) A person who borrows a peck of green peas in April, and returns two pecks in June, has paid no interest at all, he has not even returned the corpus of the loan. (MARSHALL, 1899.)

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

I.

1. Comment *briefly* on any *five* of the following:—

(a) '... It is impossible for men to find out how such combinations take place, the masters being fewer in number than... the men are.' (Evidence of the Stockport Cotton Spinners: Report of 1824.)

(b) '... Liberty of associating and co-operating together, so far as wages or hours of labour are concerned, should be preserved alike to masters and workmen...' (Report of 1825.)

(c) 'But the workmen, he believed, did not know what law they were to obey.' (Speech of Sir M. W. Ridley: Hansard.)

(d) 'Is the executive in the habit of suggesting or counselling a strike?—It never does.' (Applegarth's evidence: Report of 1867.)

(e) '... There are about sixty trade unions in Sheffield, of which twelve have promoted or encouraged outrages...' (Sheffield Report.)

(f) '... They have tried to start a colliery on the truly co-operative system, as you describe it, and they cannot.' (Evidence of H. C. Briggs: Report of 1867-8.)

(g) 'I do not see how you can establish a board without a union?' (Nasmyth's evidence: Report of 1867-8.)

(h) '... During the existence of a strike, workmen... are often subjected, through the agency of the pickets, to molestation, intimidation, and other forms of undue influence...' (Report of 1868-9.)

2. Comment on any *three* of the following:—

(a) 'Can it be anything but a confiscation of property—of the funds—and of land—which is contemplated?' (Speech of Sir James Graham: Hansard, 1842.)

(b) 'The average rate of day's wages is not correctly ascertained for any portion of this country. . . . Given the average of wages, what is the constancy of employment . . . ?' (CARLYLE.)

(c) 'The wretchedness of Ireland . . . has crept over to us and become our own wretchedness.' (CARLYLE.)

(d) 'When I had finished my [draft], I took it to Mr. Roebuck who . . . suggested that I should show it to Mr. Francis Place . . . ' (LOVETT.)

(e) 'In . . . 1846 a kind friend . . . made a proposal to the Association . . . for the establishing of a day school in the hall under my superintendence and management.' (LOVETT.)

3. Comment *briefly* on any *five* of the following:—

(a) 'I never knew a rise of wages in a thing that had been long made . . . ' (Kingan's evidence: Report of 1834.)

(b) ' . . . By the produce of these excessive hours of work . . . a stock of goods is created not only exceeding the legitimate demand, but glutting the market . . . ' (Report of 1835.)

(c) 'Petitions setting forth the distress of cotton-weavers date back many years previous to the introduction of power-looms.' (Report of 1840.)

(d) 'The period . . . of better wages was also that of a depreciated currency.' (Report of 1840.)

(e) 'The truck system is here the rule, not the exception, and is carried on in the most direct and undisguised manner.' (ENGELS.)

(f) 'Home colonization . . . goes too far; it changes the character of the labourer—it makes him a small farmer without capital.' (GASKELL.)

(g) 'There is nothing whatever in a well-regulated mill directly injurious to health, save only the length of time spent there . . .' (GASKELL.)

4. Comment on *three* of the following :—

(a) 'The adult inhabitants of New Lanark . . . are well clad, and well fed, and their dwellings are inviting.' (Report of the Leeds Deputation to New Lanark (1819).)

(b) 'The immediate cause of the present distress is the depreciation of human labour . . . occasioned by the general introduction of mechanism . . .' (OWEN.)

(c) 'It is found that when men work together for a common interest, each performs his part more advantageously for himself and for society, than when employed for others at daily wages, or than when working by the piece.' (OWEN.)

(d) 'The employer regards the employed as mere instruments of gain, while these acquire a gross ferocity of character?' (OWEN.)

(e) '... The natural standard of value is, in principle, human labour . . .' (OWEN.)

5. Examine *one* of the following :—

(a) 'As yet [before 1867] the idea of adjudging the party who had broken his contract to make reparation to the other party . . . had not been adopted.' (Report of 1875.)

(b) As regards the Criminal Law Amendment Act the statute should remain unaltered, with the exception . . . of having the case tried by a jury at the option of the party accused.' (Report of 1875.)

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. State and examine the remedies for unemployment suggested in the prescribed writings of Robert Owen.

2. What light is thrown on the emigration of artisans and the export of machinery by the evidence offered to the committee of 1824?

3. To whom should the chief place among the pioneers of British Socialism be assigned, and on what grounds?

4. Trace the connexion between the early stages of Chartism and the struggle for an unstamped press.

5. Consider the adequacy of the remedies proposed by Carlyle to meet the evils he described.

6. Do you concur in Gaskell's verdict that the hand-loom weavers correctly estimated the causes of their own distress?

7. Estimate the importance of the part played by the Engineers in the development of Trade Unionism.

8. What light is thrown upon the fluctuations of wages in this period by an examination of the course of general prices?

9. How far did co-operation depart, in the later part of this period, from the principles enunciated by its earlier advocates?

10. What was the place of the skilled professional negotiator, during this period, in the organization of (a) the cotton operatives, (b) the miners?

11. Estimate the debt of Trade Unionism to its sympathizers in the legal profession during the years from 1867 to 1875.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

I.

The Theory and Practice of Representative Government.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) 'Le Président de la République peut, sur l'avis conforme du Sénat, dissoudre la Chambre des députés avant l'expiration légale de son mandat.'

(France: *Loi constitutionnelle du 25 février 1875.*)

(b) 'Toute pétition . . . ne peut être faite et présentée que par écrit. Il est interdit d'en apporter en personne ou à la barre.'

(France: *Loi du 22 juillet 1879.*)

(c) 'Toute alliance particulière et tout traité d'une nature politique entre cantons sont interdits.'

(Switzerland: *Constitution fédérale.*)

(d) 'Les produits des péages appartiennent à la Confédération.'

(Ib.)

(e) 'La présente Constitution, ainsi que les autres lois constitutionnelles du royaume, ne pourront être modifiées ni abrogées que par décision du Roi et du Riksdag en deux sessions ordinaires.'

(Sweden: *Constitution.*)

(f) 'Celui qui n'a pas fait consigner au procès-verbal d'opinion divergente est responsable de la décision comme s'il avait contribué à y déterminer le Roi.'

(Ib.)

(g) 'The judicial power [of the Supreme Court] shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution . . .'

(*Constitution of the United States.*)

(h) 'The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes . . . without apportionment among the several states . . .'

(*Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.*)

2. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) ' . . . The Belgian system and the French system are both difficult to apply in existing circumstances to English political conditions . . .'

(*Royal Commission on Electoral Systems.*)

(b) 'Interpellations . . . have completely lost, as questions themselves tend to do, their interrogatory character.' (*Appendix to Report from Select Committee on House of Commons Procedure.*)

(c) 'The plan of filtering . . . the popular suffrage through an intermediate body admits of a very plausible defence.' (MILL.)

(d) 'In general, the head of a department of the executive government is a mere politician . . . Professional advisers must therefore be provided for him.' (MILL.)

(e) '[The] essential function [of parties] and the true reason for their existence, is bringing public opinion to a focus and framing issues for the popular verdict.' (LOWELL.)

3. 'The French constitution is authoritarian rather than republican.' Discuss this verdict and show how it is possible to reconcile the facts with the form.

4. 'Responsibility to those for whose benefit political power ought to be employed; and . . . the benefits of superior intellect, trained . . . to that special task.' Examine Mill's 'two great requisites of government'.

5. It has been suggested that the Swedish constitution represents an attempt to combine strong monarchy with the advantages of democracy. Is this supported by an examination of the law and practice of Sweden?

6. Is a stationary and unchanging constitution possible? If not, why not?

7. In what important respects does the constitution of the United States differ in practice from the expectations of its makers?

8. 'When the conditions exist for the formation of efficient and durable Federal Unions, the multiplication of them is always a benefit to the world.' Can this verdict be accepted, on the evidence, as of general validity?

9. Examine the working of the referendum in Switzerland.

10. Compare the Civil Service of France and the United States, with particular regard to initiative and integrity.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

II.

The Parliamentary System of the United Kingdom.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment on the following :—

• (a) 'He [Onslow] was the first holder of the office to recognize the order of business as a separate and important problem of constitutional law and politics.' (REDLICH.)

(b) '... The House of Commons is to-day, in its social character, frankly a delegation from the whole of the propertied classes of the land.' (Ibid.)

• (c) 'Unless ... the bill is entirely to be abandoned one House must ultimately agree to the proposals made by the other.' (Ibid.)

(d) '... In committee of the whole house or on report, Mr. Speaker, or in committee the chairman ... and the deputy chairman, shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed....' (*Standing Orders of the House of Commons.*)

• (e) 'Mr. Speaker or the chairman ... [may direct] a member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition ... to discontinue his speech.' (Ibid.)

2. Comment on the following :—

(a) 'Governments occasionally accept amendments, not only to avoid defeat ... but because they do not wish to discourage and get at odds with their followers.' (LORD ROBERT CECIL.)

(b) 'Our present system of balloting ... for the introduction of Bills is a thoroughly bad one and there is nothing to be said for it. It is a pure hazard....' (MR. ASQUITH.)

(c) 'From the point of view of drafting ... the smaller the Committee the better. Probably the best size would be not more than five or six for discussion. On the other hand, if you make Committees as small as that, you give up the notion of making a Standing Committee what is called a microcosm of the House....' (SIR J. C. ILBERT.)

(d) 'But the House will not be free to give [Estimates Committees] support so long as the present convention continues, which introduces into every division on a proposal of the Government . . . the question of confidence or want of confidence in that Government.' (*Ninth Report on National Expenditure.*)

(e) ' . . . One great benefit of the Treasury control is that it forces the spending Departments to make out their case.' (LORD WELBY.)

(f) 'Majorities in the House have since shown a very great, and at the same time variable, disproportion to majorities in votes.' (*Report on Electoral Systems.*)

(g) 'It was agreed that a Second Chamber ought not to have equal powers with the House of Commons, nor aim at becoming a rival of that assembly.' (*Conference on Reform of the Second Chamber.*)

3. Consider the opinion of Mr. Speaker Lowther that 'the House of Commons has become one of the chief spending departments of the State'.

4. What justification is there for the charge that the procedure of the House of Commons often amounts to 'legislation by endurance'?

5. Explain and discuss the methods of settling differences between the two Houses proposed by the Conference on the Reform of the Second Chamber.

6. With what success has the House of Commons eased the pressure of business by delegating its work to committees?

7. Show the relation between legislation by private bill and the working of local government.

8. 'Ministers are our masters because they are responsible.' Discuss this verdict.

9. Mark the stages in the preparation of a Budget from the first drafting of departmental estimates to its approval by Parliament.

10. 'The first legislative chamber is now the Cabinet.' Examine this statement.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

I. *The Principles of Strategy.*

[Questions 10 and 11 should be attempted.]

1. What do you gather from Clausewitz as to the theories of war current in the eighteenth century which he desired to refute?

2. 'If Clausewitz had known the story of the war in the Spanish Peninsula he would have found his conception of the defensive ideally illustrated.' Discuss this view.

3. How far do the operations in the Pyrenees between July 25 and August 1, 1813 illustrate Clausewitz's teaching as to the use and action of outposts?

4. Give the main points of Clausewitz's view on any one of the following:—the three arms, marches, base of operations, tension and rest, methodicism. Give examples, if possible from the campaigns in the Peninsula, to illustrate his meaning.

5. On what grounds would Clausewitz have criticized Hamley's discussion of the Salamanca campaign?

6. 'The campaigns in the Peninsula turned in very large measure on the question of subsistence.' Consider this verdict in the light of what Clausewitz and Hamley say on the subject of supplies.

7. What general conclusions does Hamley lay down about operations against an enemy's line of communications?

8. How far did Napoleon's plan of campaign in 1815 resemble that which he adopted in 1796?

9. What illustrations of Hamley's views on the influence of obstacles can you find in the operations of 1810-11 in Portugal?

*10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Clausewitz:—

(a) Even when both these things are done, still the war . . . cannot be considered as at an end as long as the will of the enemy is not subdued also.

(b) We must require him to remember that he only travels on forbidden tracks, where the God of War may surprise him.

(c) In war, through the influence of an infinity of petty circumstances which cannot properly be described on paper, things disappoint us and we fall short of the mark.

(d) Flank and rear attacks have, as a rule, a more favourable effect on the consequences of the decision than upon the decision itself.

(e) Where things are well organized there should exist only one supreme command in a theatre of war and the Commander-in-Chief in a particular theatre of war should always have a proportionate degree of independence.

(f) The occupation of such and such a position or space of ground has been looked upon as an exercise of power like a thrust or a cut, the ground or position itself as a substantive quantity.

(g) We have seen the most resolute commanders make their bow before such positions.

(h) An offensive of this kind will not always compensate us for what we lose upon other points.

*11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Hamley:—

(a) These have been discussed by many writers and it is not proposed to enter deeply into them here.

(b) That guarantee is generally sought in an enemy's capital.

(c) An inferior force may menace its enemy's rear . . . but unless it have a retreat open, it will probably suffer heavily for its presumption.

(d) The sole use of the containing force is to prevent a reunion of the enemy's parts.

(e) These diminutions of the force available for attack on an enemy who could speedily concentrate prevented the enterprise.

(f) These operations will suffice to show the manner in which obstacles aid, and are indeed essential to, the efforts of a retarding force.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

II. *The Peninsular War.*

[Candidates should attempt Question 12 and should show a knowledge of the other prescribed authorities.]

1. 'Though but a poor harvest for Vimiero the Convention of Cintra was under the circumstances not unsatisfactory to the British.' Discuss this statement in the light of your authorities.

2. Talavera appears among the French victories recorded on the Arc de Triomphe: it is also borne on the colours of some twenty British regiments. Which of these claims do you consider the better founded?

3. What do you learn from Gurwood as to the principles on which Wellington based his strategy in the campaign of 1810? How far do these principles provide an adequate defence against the criticisms which have been passed upon him?

4. 'Napoleon had no right to put the blame for the French failure in Portugal on Massena.' On what grounds and with what justice would Napier have disputed this verdict?

5. Estimate the influence exercised by Imaz's surrender of Badajoz (a) on Wellington's pursuit of Massena, (b) on the subsequent operations down to its recapture in April, 1812.

6. Consider the alternatives open to Wellington after his victory at Salamanca, and discuss his subsequent movements up to his laying siege to Burgos.

7. What do you learn from Foy and Jourdan about the activities of the guerrillas in the spring of 1813 and their influence on the operations of the year? Why were they so specially active at this time?

8. Do Wellington's operations in the South of France better justify Foy in speaking of his *circonspection habituelle*, or Colonel G. F. R. Henderson in saying that 'his genius was eminently aggressive'?

9. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Gurwood :—

(a) No measure which I could take was omitted to intercept the enemy's retreat. It is obvious, however, that if an army throws away all its cannon, equipments and baggage . . . it must be able to march by roads through which it cannot be followed.

(b) My opinion is that the enemy ought to make the possession of Portugal their first object, when their reinforcements shall arrive in Spain.

(c) Major General Cole, very judiciously bringing up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left . . . Here the Fusilier brigade particularly distinguished itself.

(d) I have the honor to enclose Sir R. Hill's report of this brilliant exploit ; and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the difficulties with which he had to contend.

(e) In regard to the detention in this country of the second battalions and their formation into provisional battalions, I can only repeat to you what I have said to Colonel Torrens.

(f) In no part of Spain have we been better, I might say so well, received : because we really draw more supply from the country than we ever did from any part of Spain.

(g) The enemy retired in the night . . . across the Gave du Pau and assembled their army near Orthez . . . having destroyed all the bridges on the river.

10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Foy :—

(a) Sa manœuvre téméraire aurait pu cependant avoir pour lui de funestes conséquences si les préparatifs de guerre de l'Autriche n'avaient obligé l'Empereur à rentrer en France.

(b) Cette opinion, je me garde bien de l'émettre en public : il faut que le soldat méprise et haïsse son ennemi.

(c) Je voulais aller en Espagne à la fin de l'année dernière. Si j'y eusse été, Cadix était pris.

(d) Ce pays fait l'effet d'un gouffre où s'engloutissent les bataillons.

(e) Voilà donc une portion de l'armée qui n'entrait pas dans l'action. Les autres divisions étaient décousues entre elles et pouvaient être battues isolément.

(f) Vous formerez de toutes ces troupes un corps avec lequel vous vous maintiendrez à Tolosa autant que vous le pourrez sans vous compromettre.

(g) Nous formions en tout un corps de dix à douze mille hommes ramassés confusément du corps de Reille et d'une partie du corps de Clausel ; la moitié des soldats égarés et marchant pour leur compte.

11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Jourdan :—

(a) C'est un bienfait particulier de la Providence... que les passions aient assez aveuglé les conseils anglais pour qu'ils renoncent à la protection des mers et présentent enfin leur armée sur le continent.

(b) Dès que cette lettre lui apprenait l'entrée des Français dans la capitale, il aurait dû renoncer à son projet de diversion, qui n'avait plus de but.

(c) Si tout autre que le roi eût dirigé cette belle opération, elle lui eût acquis une belle réputation. Mais il était convenu, à la cour de Napoléon, que le roi n'entendait rien à la guerre.

(d) Mais on a oublié de dire que le 8^e et le 2^e corps n'étaient pas encore arrivés, et qu'ils ne rejoignirent le 6^e que dans la nuit.

(e) La faute principale est de lui avoir donné l'ordre d'aller rejoindre le maréchal Suchet... et de s'être ainsi affaibli devant l'armée anglaise... Cet ordre était venu de Paris.

(f) Si l'Empereur ne peut envoyer les 15,000 à 20,000 hommes qu'on juge indispensables dans l'état actuel des choses, il faut que sa Majesté Impériale ordonne l'évacuation de l'Andalousie.

(g) En l'adressant au roi, le duc de Dalmatie chercha à démontrer le danger qu'il y aurait à suivre l'avis du maréchal Jourdan.

(h) On supposait que, persistant dans ce système, il se porterait sur Bilbao, par Orduña, et de là sur Durango.

*12. Comment briefly on not more than *five* of the following passages :—

(a) While revolving this great stroke in his mind a terrible disaster broke his measures. (NAPIER.)

(b) The Portuguese government was a direr enemy to the English general than Massena. (Ibid.)

(c) It was, however, no exaggeration for Lord Wellington to say 'This was one of the most glorious actions British troops were ever engaged in'. (Ibid.)

(d) He had been a long time at this advanced duty and was well aware, that on the army uniting, so great a command would fall from him. He was anxious to do something. (TOMKINSON.)

(e) They may calculate that the Portuguese troops, of which the greater part of the army is composed, will run away. (Ibid.)

(f) We asked the Lancers where they last marched from : they said the Vistula, having come through France without remaining any time. (Ibid.)

(g) If they wait another day or two, they will be unable to turn it on the only vulnerable point. (WELLINGTON.)

(h) I wish we had the reinforcements out here now (Jan. 28, 1811). (Ibid.)

(i) It is a favourite notion with some members of the Government, that the Portuguese troops can do with very little or no food. (Ibid.)

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

German Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Damit erwies sich nun aber die ganze österreichische Rechnung als hinfällig und zwar gleich nach zwei Seiten. Nicht nur der Feind wurde eine Gefahr, sondern auch der Bundesgenosse. Traf jenes Wort Spielmanns aus dem Juli zu, wonach die Allianz mit Preussen nur möglich geworden war durch die Schwächung Frankreichs, so musste nunmehr und zwar im selben Mass, wie Frankreich etwa erstarkte, die alte Rivalität gegenüber dem Berliner Hof aufleben. Gleich jetzt begannen Beziehungen zwischen der preussischen und der französischen Heeresleitung, die zu schwerem Argwohn Anlass gaben. Kein Wunder, dass die kaiserlichen Staatsmänner auf einmal der Kleinmut selbst wurden. Der erfahrenste und vielleicht geschickteste unter ihnen, Graf Mercy, der lange die Geschäfte Österreichs in Paris geführt hatte, meinte melancholisch, am Ende von fünf Monaten, nach einer grossen Ausgabe von Geld und Menschen wäre man froh, sich wieder an dem Punkt zu finden, von wo man angefangen habe, und der auf dem Weg nach Paris geglaubte Staatsreferendar meldete kläglich aus Luxemburg, das wesentliche Absehen müsse dahin gehen, 'sobald als nur immer möglich aus dem kostbaren Spiel zu kommen,' weswegen den Franzosen 'ein soviel nur immer möglich wohlfeiles Marché' zu machen sei. Übereifer im Interesse der Bourbonen war dem Wiener Hof auch früher nicht nachzusagen gewesen: mit einem gemässigten parlamentarischen System hätte man sich gern abgefunden; nun verlangte Spielmann nur noch eine 'Quasifreiheit' für Ludwig XVI. und dachte sich allenfalls damit zu begnügen, dass er eine Art Statthalterschaft über Frankreich als konföderierte Republik erhielt. Sein Korrespondent in Wien Philipp Cobenzl ging noch weiter. Er fürchtete, sogar auf diese Statthalterschaft verzichten zu müssen.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Italian Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

I Grigioni, respinti sulle prime, calarono più grossi e accanniti sopra Bormio: ed unendo cupidigia e crudeltà al fanatismo religioso, piacevansi profanare quanto i Cattolici avevano in venerazione: nella marcia vestire tunicelle e cotte: sfregiare e bersagliare le immagini devote: illaidire i lavacri battesimali ed il sacro pane: coi crismi ungersi gli stivali: mutilare sacerdoti, menar danze nelle chiese al profanato suono degli organi, usare a desco i calici e le patene. Poi grossa e brava battaglia a Tirano; durò otto ore, finchè i Valtellinesi ebbero la vittoria: più di duemila fra Grigioni ed ajuti si dissero periti, chi di ferro, chi nell'Adda, e fra essi il colonnello Florio Sprecher e Nicola da Myler, capo degli ausiliari bernesi, che in sul partire per la guerra, toccando i bicchieri co' suoi amici, avea promesso di riportar loro tante chierché di papisti, quante anella contava una sua lunga collana d'oro. Ucciso lui, quella collana fu mandata in trofeo al governatore Feria. La vittoria, anzichè al valor confidente di chi combatte per la patria e per la religione, volle ascriversi a prodigio, asserendo che la statua dell'arcangelo Michèle, per quanto durò la pugna contro ai Grigioni, si tenesse rivolta, benchè contrario spirasse il vento, minacciosamente vibrando la spada. Il Feria fece stampare tal prodigio, e mandollo a Madrid insieme con un'immagine dei santi Cervaaso e Protaso, che sulla facciata della chiesa di S. Maria, fatta bersaglio delle fucilate, n'era rimasta illesa. Vernata chiusa di nevi e ghiacci i passi: onde sostare al pericolo, si venne in quel secondo stadio delle insurrezioni, dove gl'intriganti sottentrano ai convinti. Agitavasi il destino della valle da politici, da giureconsulti, da teologi: e mentre tanti ponevano in campo ragioni sopra di essa, la Valtellina mandava al papa, ai re, alle repubbliche, affinchè la conservassero indipendente.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Spanish Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Aragón no tuvo marina propia, como pueblo que no poseía litoral. Su unión con Cataluña se la procuró, y desde entonces todos los adelantos que la marina catalana había hecho son utilizados por los reyes de Aragón. La influencia de este elemento fué grande, no sólo en el éxito de las guerras, sino en la dirección de las conquistas, que el espíritu mercantil y marinero de los catalanes empujó hacia el Mediterráneo, produciendo los dominios de Italia y las expediciones análogas que llenan toda la época siguiente. En punto á las armas, no se diferenció Aragón de los territorios castellanos. En el ejército de Don Jaime figuraban los arietes, las balistas, las torres de madera y demás máquinas que servían para el sitio y ataque de las ciudades. Los almogávares, ó tropas ligeras á sueldo de Aragón, llevaban casco, escudo, cuchillo, lanza, agazaya, dos dardos, zurrón de piel y calzas y abarcas de cuero. Muchos de los cargos y nombres del ejército se tomaron de los musulmanes. Los barcos de guerra eran de las varias clases que ya conocemos: naves, galeras, de construcción catalana ó italiana: pintados de varios colores los cascos, con esculturas y dorados en popa y proa y llenos los palos de banderolas, gallardetes etc., que á veces eran de seda. En las velas solían pintarse, bien el escudo del señor dueño de la nave, bien una imagen religiosa, y aun se tejían en oro y púrpura. Llevaban remeros y combatientes. Los colores de la casa de Aragón eran ya por entonces el rojo y amarillo, y se cree que de tiempo de Pedro II data el uso del escudo ó sello con las cuatro barras. En el ejército, además de la señera ó bandera del rey, llevaba cada cuerpo pendones ó banderines.

[T. T. 1927.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Stabbs's Charters and Constitutional History to 1307.

[The FIRST question should be attempted by all Candidates.]

1. Comment on SIX of the following passages, and translate those marked with an asterisk :—

*(a) Eliguntur in isdem conciliis et principes, qui iura per pagos vicosque reddunt. Centeni singulis ex plebe comites consilium simul et auctoritas adsunt.

[*Tacitus.*]

(b) If a man kinless of paternal relatives, fight and slay a man, and then if he have maternal relatives, let them pay a third of the 'wer'; his guild-brethren a third part; for a third let him flee.

[*Alfred.*]

(c) And I will that all people, clerk and lay, hold fast Edgar's law, which all men have chosen and sworn to at Oxford, for that all the bishops say that it right deeply offends God, that a man break oaths or pledges.

[*Canute.*]

*(d) Et si amodo exsurgat placitum de divisione terrarum, vel de preoccupatione, si est inter dominicos barones meos tractetur placitum in curia mea. Et si est inter vavasoires alicuius baronis mei honoris, tractetur placitum in curia domini eorum. Et si est inter vavasoires duorum dominorum tractetur in comitatu.

[*Henry I.*]

(e) Archiepiscopis, episcopis, et personis regni, non licet exire de regno absque licentia domini regis.

[*Constitutions of Clarendon.*]

(f) Eodem anno Ricardus rex Angliae cepit de unaquaque carucata terrae sive hyda totius Angliae quinque solidos de auxilio, ad quos colligendos misit idem rex per singulos comitatus Angliae unum clericum et unum militem.

[*Hoveden.*]

*(g) Liber homo non amercietur pro parvo delicto, nisi secundum modum delicti; et pro magno delicto amercietur secundum magnitudinem delicti, salvo contenemento suo; et mercator eodem modo salva mercandisa sua; et villanus eodem modo amercietur salvo wainnagio suo, si inciderint in misericordiam nostram.

[*Magna Carta, 1215.*]

(h) Et si forte aliqui electorum ex parte nostra absentes fuerint, liceat illis qui praesentes fuerint alios substituere loco absentium; et similiter fiat ex parte praedictorum procerum et fidelium nostrorum. Et quicquid per viginti quatuor utrimque electos et super hoc iuratos, vel maiorem partem eorum, circa hoc ordinatum fuerit inviolabiliter observabimus. [Henry III, 1258.]

*(i) Et quia dicta expulsio Iudaeorum multum placuit Anglicanae ecclesiae et populo, clerus concessit regi decimam. honorum spiritualium secundum taxationem Norwicensem. [Annals of Dunstable.]

*(k) E pur coe ke tout le plus de la communauté del roiaume se sentent durement grevez de la male toute des leynes, c'est asaver de chescun sac de leyne quarante sous, e nous unt prie ke nous les vousissions releaser, nous a leur priere les avuns pleinement relese. [Confirmation of Charters, 1297.]

2. In what ways did the Church influence the growth of English institutions before the Norman Conquest?

3. What light does the organization of the triple hundred of Oswald's law throw on the development of the tenurial system of the Anglo-Saxons?

4. 'The history of the constitution is the history of taxation, and the history of taxation is bound up with that of the army.' How far is this statement true of the constitutional history of the twelfth century?

5. What light has recent research thrown on the early history of the Exchequer?

6. Illustrate the importance of the work of Hubert Walter in English constitutional history.

7. Explain the 'view of frankpledge' and the 'assize of arms', and show their importance in the development of the police system down to the Statute of Winchester.

8. What were the chief limitations imposed by the common law upon the administration of canon law in the thirteenth century?

9. Trace and account for the growing influence of the 'knight of the shire' in the reign of Henry III.

10. Did the English clergy take an effective part in the constitutional disputes of the reigns of Henry III and Edward I?

11. Has the importance of the borough in the history of the English constitution before the reign of Edward I been over-estimated?

12. 'Edward I was an administrative genius, not a constitutional reformer.' Discuss this statement.

13. Illustrate the methods by which the royal commands in judicial and financial matters were executed in mediaeval England.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History from 1307.

FOR CANDIDATES WHO OFFER STUBBS'S CHARTERS.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from BOTH sections of the paper.]

A.

1. Does the baronial opposition in Richard II's reign show any constitutional advance on the programme of the Lords Ordainers?

2. What were the principal sources of royal revenue in the fourteenth century?

3. Estimate the importance of the part played by the Knights of the Shire in the House of Commons before 1485.

4. 'The new monarchy has been plausibly dated from 1471.' Examine this view.

5. Sketch the history of anti-papal legislation from 1327 till 1529.

6. 'It is particularly the court of Star Chamber which is to be regarded as the institutional continuation of the original medieval council.' Discuss this statement.

7. 'The constitutional ideal which Sir John Fortescue depicted at the close of the Middle Ages had little more relevance to the practice of his day than More's *Utopia* had to the government of Cardinal Wolsey.' Explain and criticize this statement.

8. To what extent did Parliament by legislation increase the power of the Crown during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII?

9. Describe the characteristic features of the Tudor system of local government.

B.

10. In what ways did James I's theory of government lead him to depart from Tudor practice?

11. Trace the steps by which the House of Commons acquired effective control over finance during the seventeenth century.

12. Discuss the legality of the use made of the dispensing and suspending power by the Stuarts.

13. At what time and for what reasons were the power and influence of the House of Lords strongest between 1688 and 1784?

14. Trace the development of the doctrine of 'collective responsibility' in the Cabinet.

15. 'Martial Law is no law at all.' Explain this statement.

16. Examine the relations between the Law Courts and privilege of Parliament.

17. In which of the British Dominions do you consider that the federal ideal is most successfully realized?

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History to 1558.

For Candidates who offer PROTHERO, GARDINER, &c.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from BOTH sections of the paper.]

A.

1. Trace the development in theory and practice of Anglo-Saxon justice.

2. Did the Danish invasions leave any permanent marks on English institutions?

3. Compare the composition and powers of the Witenagemot and the Magnum Concilium.

4. Discuss the constitutional development of the English boroughs before 1307.

5. 'In England the law for the great man has become the law for all men, because the law of the King's court has become the common law.' Discuss this statement.

6. Sketch the relations between Church and State between the death of Becket and the death of Edward I.

7. 'The Bible of the English Constitution.' Is this view of Magna Carta wholly unjustified?

8. 'In spite of modern criticism Simon de Montfort stands out as the real founder of Parliament.' Examine this view.

B.

9. Does the baronial opposition in Richard II's reign show any constitutional advance on the programme of the Lords Ordainers?

10. What were the principal sources of royal revenue in the fourteenth century?

11. Estimate the importance of the part played by the Knights of the Shire in the House of Commons before 1485.

12. 'The new monarchy has been plausibly dated from 1471.' Examine this view.

13. Sketch the history of anti-papal legislation from 1327-1529.

14. 'It is particularly the court of Star Chamber which is to be regarded as the institutional continuation of the original mediaeval council.' Discuss this statement.

15. 'The constitutional ideal which Sir John Fortescue depicted at the close of the Middle Ages had little more relevance to the practice of his day than More's Utopia had to the government of Cardinal Wolsey.' Explain and criticize this statement.

16. To what extent did Parliament by legislation increase the power of the Crown during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII?

17. Describe the characteristic features of the Tudor system of local government.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Constitutional History, Documents.

II.

[Candidates should attempt Question 1.]

1. Write explanatory notes on *six* of the following extracts:—

(a) Upon pain that every person so offending shall forfeit for every such offence twelve pence, to be levied by the church-wardens of the parish . . . to the use of the poor.
(*Act of Uniformity, 1559.*)

(b) The twelve are not only rebuked by the judges, but also threatened of punishment; and many times commanded to appear in the Star-Chamber, or before the Privy Council, for the matter.

(*Sir Thomas Smith, 1589.*)

(c) But I will prove this book to be against her Majesty's person, for her Majesty, being the supreme governor of all persons and causes in these her dominions, hath established this kind of government, in the hands of the bishops.

(*Udall's Case, 1590.*)

(d) It hath been the ancient, constant, and undoubted right and usage of Parliaments, to question and complain of all persons, of what degree soever, found grievous to the commonwealth, in abusing the power and trust committed to them by their sovereign.

(*Remonstrance of the House of Commons, 1626.*)

(e) The persons elected shall not have power to alter the government as it is hereby settled in one single person and a Parliament.

(*Instrument of Government, 1653.*)

(f) Provided also, that neither this Act, nor anything therein contained, shall extend to invalidate or avoid his majesty's supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs.

(*Second Conventicle Act, 1670.*)

(g) That all Matters and Things relating to the well governing of this Kingdom which are properly cognizable in the Privy Council shall be transacted there, and all Resolutions taken thereupon shall be signed by such of the Privy Council as shall advise and consent to the same.

(*Act of Settlement, 1701.*)

(h) It is his majesty's pleasure that you take into your custody the person of Francis Smith, Stationer, for having a hand in printing and compiling dangerous books, and that you keep him close prisoned till further orders from his majesty, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Dated at the court at Whitehall this 15th day of August, 1681.

Edward Nicholas.

To the Keeper of the Gatehouse, Westminster, or his Deputy.

(*Wilkes and General Warrants.*)

(i) In our present unhappy situation, that essential requisite being unattainable, we cannot condescend to give a sanction to a counterfeit representation of the Royal signature, and we dare not assume a power to dispense with the law which makes that signature essential to the validity of a commission to pass Bills.

(*Protest of the Lords, Regency Act, 1788.*)

(j) When a bill is presented to the Governor-General for the King's assent, he shall declare according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given by the King.

(*South Africa Act, 1909.*)

2. Explain carefully the development in composition and in powers of the Privy Council under the Tudors.

3. 'The prince is the life, the head, and the authority of all things that be done in the realm of England.' How far did Elizabeth and James I recognize any constitutional limitations on their power?

4. To what extent is the Grand Remonstrance a revolutionary document?

5. Discuss the relative importance of the Acts of Uniformity of 1559 and 1662 in determining the character of the Church of England.

6. How far has the full control of Parliament over national expenditure been established, since 1660, and how is it exercised?

7. What are the most important constitutional points which emerge from the chief conflicts between the House of Lords and the Commons on the questions of jurisdiction and privilege after 1660?

8. 'The writ of Habeas Corpus determines the whole relation of the judicial body towards the Executive.' Explain and elaborate this statement.

9. Does the history of Cabinet Government justify the statement that there is no constitution in England?

10. When within your period do you consider that English Local Government was most efficient and best suited to the needs of the time?

11. 'We may ask whether the Crown in its own person, or that of its servants, is amenable to the rule of law and the procedure of the courts.' (*Anson.*) Illustrate and discuss this question.

12. 'The Crown in Parliament can make laws which are binding in any part of the king's dominions'. To what extent is this right of legislation exercised?

13. Describe the powers of the Crown under martial law and the circumstances under which it can be declared.

[T. T. 1923.]

12. Estimate the position of Robert Grosseteste as a scholar, statesman, and ecclesiastic.

*13. Show with the help of a sketch-map the importance of the Treaty of Paris (1259) in the history of Anglo-French relations.

14. Discuss the historical importance of *one* of the following authorities:—Ordericus Vitalis, Giraldus Cambrensis, Matthew Paris, The Song of Lewes.

15. To what extent were Edward I's dealings with Scotland dictated by a true perception of English interests?

16. 'Edward II was the first king since the Conquest who was not a man of business.' Discuss the political significance of this fact.

C.

17. What original features in English architecture were developed in the course of the fourteenth century?

18. Discuss and illustrate the importance of the command of the sea during the Hundred Years' War.

19. With what justification is Wycliffe regarded as a pioneer of the Reformation?

20. Was the policy of John of Gaunt wholly dictated by motives of personal ambition?

21. How far is Shakespeare's representation of Henry V as Prince of Wales and as King in accord with historical truth?

22. 'In the War of the Roses no political, constitutional, or religious principle was at stake.' What, then, was the cause of the war?

*23. Trace carefully, with the aid of a sketch-map, Edward IV's campaign in 1471.

24. Describe the position acquired by the family of Woodville, and account for its unpopularity.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

I.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from ALL THREE sections of the paper, and to attempt at least ONE of those marked *.]

A.

1. Discuss the historical basis for the Arthurian legend.
- *2. Give some account of the work of Theodore of Tarsus, and illustrate your answer by a sketch-map of the English dioceses.
3. Why did Offa fail and Egbert succeed in establishing a lasting supremacy?
4. Compare the importance of the intellectual work of the Northumbrian School in the seventh and eighth centuries with that of Wessex in the time of Alfred.
- *5. Draw a map to illustrate the extent of the 'Danelaw' in the time of Alfred, Athelstan, and Canute, and account briefly for the alterations of the boundaries.
6. 'A king English by birth, but Norman in feeling and habits.' Illustrate the truth of this description of Edward the Confessor, and explain its bearing on subsequent events.
7. Estimate the importance of the duchy of Normandy in English politics during the reigns of the first three Norman kings.
8. Did the ecclesiastical legislation of William the Conqueror make a conflict between Church and State inevitable?

B.

- *9. Explain the circumstances which led to the partial conquest of Ireland and trace the main steps by which it was carried out in the time of Henry II, and illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.
10. Trace the relations between England and Germany during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
11. Describe the part played *either* by foreign mercenaries in the reigns of Richard I and John *or* by the Queen's relatives in the reign of Henry III.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

II.

[Candidates should attempt questions from all THREE sections of the paper, and at least ONE question marked *.]

A.

1. 'A wonder to wise men.' Explain and illustrate this statement with reference to the personality of Henry VII.

2. Can a consistent foreign policy be traced throughout the reign of Henry VIII?

3. Discuss the chief defects of Tudor policy towards Scotland.

4. Compare Thomas Cranmer and Cuthbert Tunstall as types of moderate churchmen of the sixteenth century.

5. Account for the decay of ecclesiastical and the rise of domestic architecture under the Tudors. Illustrate your answer with reference to famous buildings of the period.

*6. 'Efflavit Deus et dissipati sunt.' To what extent was the defeat of the Armada due to weather conditions? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map of the campaign.

7. Have the character and abilities of the Earl of Leicester been unduly depreciated?

8. Analyse the principles which underlay the foreign policy of James I.

B.

9. 'The success of Strafford in Ireland made his failure in England inevitable.' Discuss this statement.

10. Does the career of Oliver Cromwell demonstrate the 'fundamental legalism' of the English race?

11. Examine Milton as the representative poet of Puritanism.

*12. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the campaign of Monmouth, and analyse the character of the support which he received.

13. To what extent did William III deliberately subordinate the interests of this country to those of Holland and himself?

14. Were the differences in the Whig party under George II due to anything deeper than personal jealousies?

15. Compare the grounds advanced among Protestants for dissent from the Church of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

*16. Draw a map illustrating the political arrangements made in North America by the treaty of Paris (1763) and discuss their bearing on subsequent events.

C.

17. 'Amicitiae sempiternae, inimicitiae placabiles.' To what extent did the political conduct of Charles James Fox bear out this motto?

18. Examine the justice of the criticisms passed on the strategy of Pitt's cabinet during the French War.

*19. 'The Roman system of roads was still the skeleton of the main communications in England at the opening of the nineteenth century.' Discuss this statement and illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

20. 'The Liverpool cabinet, with so much brilliancy on its surface, is the real parent of the Roman Catholic Association, the Political Unions, and the Anti-Corn Law League.' Discuss this statement.

21. Analyse the position of Palmerston in the history of English parties.

22. Compare Gladstone and John Stuart Mill as types of mid-Victorian mentality.

23. In what ways did India influence the foreign relations of Great Britain during the nineteenth century?

24. Do you consider that the progress of mechanical invention has been detrimental to British art?

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

• *General History. Period I. (285-604.)*

I.

[Candidates are required to attempt at least ONE of the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. Do you agree with the view that the Roman Empire suffered from no evils which necessarily involved its collapse?

*2. Illustrate, with the aid of sketch-maps, the parallelism between the civil and ecclesiastical organization of the Empire.

3. To what extent was the political life of the Empire in the fourth century to be found in the armies?

*4. What is the significance of the career of St. Ambrose?

5. Contrast Valentinian I and Theodosius the Great.

6. Give an account of the early history and social condition of the Huns.

*7. Describe the city and life of Rome about the year 400. Illustrate your answer, if possible, with a sketch-map.

8. Estimate the extent and importance of monasticism at the end of the fourth century.

*9. Trace, with the aid of a sketch-map, the history of the Vandals in the Empire.

10. Discuss the historical importance of *two* of the following:—Ammianus Marcellinus, Macrobius, St. Jerome, Orosius.

11. Do you consider that the Colonnade survived in later society after the Teutonic migrations?

12. Was the rivalry between Aetius and Boniface due primarily to a question of principle?

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

II.

[Candidates are required to attempt at least ONE of the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. 'The Goth, then, is the champion of Rome ; but we must remember that the champion of Rome is not necessarily the champion of Honorius' (FREEMAN). Discuss this comment on the speech of Ataulf the Visigoth.

*2. Trace the history of the Burgundian settlements during your period, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

3. Examine the value of the sources for the history of Clovis.

4. Estimate the importance of the work of Cassiodorus.

*5. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the work of Anastasius in defence of the Empire in Asia.

6. In what ways do you consider that Gibbon's treatment of the life and reign of Justinian requires modification ?

*7. Give an account of the recovery and administration of Roman Africa in the reign of Justinian.. Illustrate your answer with the aid of a sketch-map.

8. Trace the relations between the civil and ecclesiastical powers in Visigothic Spain before 604.

9. To what extent did Gallo-Roman organization survive in northern Gaul ?

10. Is it true to say that the temporal power of the Papacy was based upon the functions of the Bishops of Rome as officials of the Empire ?

11. In what respects did the Lombards differ from the Goths ?

12. Discuss the influence of the East upon Germanic and Scandinavian civilization.

13. Describe carefully the scope and organization of pastoral ministration in the sixth century.

• SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period II. (476-919.)

I.

[Candidates are required to attempt at least ONE of the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. In what ways do you consider that Gibbon's treatment of the life and reign of Justinian requires modification?

*2. Give an account of the recovery and administration of Roman Africa in the reign of Justinian. Illustrate your answer with the aid of a sketch-map.

3. To what extent did Gallo-Roman organization survive in northern Gaul?

4. In what respects did the Lombards differ from the Goths?

*5. Trace the development of the temporal power of the papacy during the sixth and seventh centuries. Illustrate your answer with the aid of a sketch-map.

6. Examine the significance of the career and difficulties of Heraclius.

7. Discuss the policy of the Mohammedans in the lands conquered for Islam under the early Caliphs.

8. Account for the rapid fall of Visigothic Spain.

*9. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the work of the Irish missionaries on the Continent.

10. What were the most striking changes which a contemporary of Justinian would have noticed in Constantinople and in the Empire under Leo the Isaurian?

11. Discuss the importance of the writings of St. Isidore of Seville.

12. Describe the household and responsibilities of a western bishop during your period.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period II. (476-919.)

II.

[Candidates are required to attempt at least ONE question marked with an asterisk.]

1. 'Papa mandavit Pippino, ut melius esset illum regem vocari, qui potestatem haberet, quam illum, qui sine regali potestate manebat.' Explain the situation here alluded to, and show briefly how it was dealt with.

2. Sketch the history and explain the importance of the Exarchate of Ravenna during the eighth century.

3. Do the Capitularies of Charles the Great justify us in regarding him as a great legislator?

*4. Distinguish the historical from the legendary account of the battle of Roncevalles. Give an account of the campaign, illustrating your answer by a sketch-map.

5. 'If we look at the ecumenical event of A.D. 800 from a wide point of view, it really resolves itself into this: New Rome bestowed upon western nations a great idea, which moulded and ordered their future history; she gave back to Old Rome the idea which Old Rome had bestowed upon her five centuries before.' Examine this statement.

6. How far was the decline in prestige of the Eastern Empire due to the character and policy of the Empress Irene?

7. 'A crowned monk.' Is this a fair description of Louis the Pious?

8. Estimate the importance and influence of John Scotus Erigena.

9. Explain and discuss the significance of the problems raised in the controversy between Nicholas I and the Patriarch Phocas.

*10. What were the main stages in the disruption of the Frankish Empire after the deposition of Charles the Fat? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

11. Explain the causes which contributed to the strength and independence of the four great German dukedoms during the last century of your period.

*12. Describe the effects upon Europe of the inroads *either of the Hungarians or of the Saracens*, and illustrate your answer by a sketch-map showing the areas affected.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919–1273.)

I.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE of the questions marked *.]

1. How far was the tribal sentiment of the different duchies responsible for the failure of the Saxon emperors to achieve any measure of national unity?

2. 'Romam pristinae reddidit libertati' (Adam of Bremen). 'Ve Roma! oppressa et conculcata a Saxone rege' (Benedict of Soracte). Discuss these conflicting views of the effect of Otto I's imperial coronation.

3. 'The date 987 is not that of a "revolution"; it is only a convenient chronological mark.' Explain and discuss this statement.

4. Illustrate and explain the importance of women either in Byzantine or in Italian politics during the tenth century.

*5. Draw a sketch-map to illustrate the west frontier of Germany and the east frontier of France in the period 919–1032. Describe briefly the nature of any changes which these boundaries underwent during these years.

6. Contrast the monastic ideals of the Cluniacs and of the Cistercians.

7. How was the Pope in theory and in practice elected during the first half of the eleventh century? What changes were effected by the Decree of 1059? Show the effect of the different methods of election on the character of the Papacy.

*8. Trace with a sketch-map the rise of the Seljuk Turks down to their conquest of Jerusalem.

9. Under Henry III the Empire is said to have reached the height of its power. Do you share this view? Give reasons for your answer.

10. Explain what is meant by 'Lay Investiture'. Is it correct to describe the struggle between Gregory VII and Henry IV as the 'Investiture Contest'?

*11. Show how (a) the conquest of South Italy by the Normans, (b) the Crusades, affected the trade of Europe. Illustrate your answer, if possible, with a sketch-map.

12. Give some account of the career of Rodrigo Diaz of Bivar, commonly known as the Cid.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919–1273.)

II.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE of the questions marked *.]

*1. Describe, and illustrate with the help of a sketch-map, the progress of German colonization in the north-east during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

2. Discuss the aims and success of Imperial foreign policy during the twelfth century.

3. 'The increasing power of the urban population was exercised as a whole in favour of the royal authority and for the destruction of the feudal state of things.' Examine this statement with reference to the communal movement in France.

4. What is the real significance of the Peace of Venice in the contest between the Empire and Papacy? Trace the principal features in this struggle during the remainder of the reign of Frederick Barbarossa.

5. Examine the statesmanship of Innocent III.

6. What essential differences are apparent between the Crusades of the twelfth and those of the thirteenth century? How would you account for these differences?

7. Explain the nature of the administrative reforms of Philip Augustus and Louis IX.

*8. Describe, with the help of a sketch-map, the organization of the Latin Empire of Constantinople. Explain the causes of its weakness.

9. 'O felix Asia, o felices orientaliū potestates quae ad inventiones pontificum non verentur.' How far were the popes accountable for Frederick II's ultimate failure?

10. Trace the development of *either* the School of Paris *or* that of Bologna during your period.

11. Give some account of the life and influence of *one* of the following:—Berengar of Tours, Arnold of Brescia, Joachim of Flora.

12. Trace the growth of French influence in the affairs of the Papacy down to the end of your period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1519.)

I.

[Candidates are required to attempt at least ONE of the questions marked *.]

*1. Explain the importance of the struggle between Rudolf of Habsburg and Ottocar of Bohemia. Illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

2. To what extent did the legists of Philip the Fair anticipate the principles and objects of later French policy?

3. Is it true to say that Clement V was less independent of political influence than Boniface VIII?

*4. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, *either* the growth of the kingdom of Aragon in the fourteenth century, *or* the adventures of the Catalan Grand Company.

5. 'Pope John XXII was one of the greatest administrators in European history.' Discuss this judgement.

6. In what respects did the development of municipal life in western Europe in the fourteenth century follow similar lines in the various urban centres?

7. How did the early stages of the Hundred Years' War affect the social condition of Flanders?

8. Trace the career of Charles the Bad, king of Navarre.

9. Examine the causes and consequences of the Angevin relations with Hungary.

*10. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, the extent of the Serbian kingdom under Stephen Dushan, and account for the failure of Serbia to retain the lead in the Balkans.

11. Analyse the significance *either* of the disputes on Evangelical Poverty, *or* of the life of St. Catherine of Siena.

12. To what extent were the results of the reign of the Emperor Charles IV permanent?

13. Compare the universities of Paris and Bologna in the fourteenth century as centres of political influence.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1519.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Contrast the attitude of John XXIII and Julius II towards a General Council. Account for the difference.

2. What in your opinion is the debt of Europe to the Hussites?

*3. Describe the administration of the Duke of Bedford in France, and explain the difficulties with which he was confronted. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map of Northern France.

4. Illustrate from the history of the fifteenth century the importance of the House of Wittelsbach in Germany.

5. To what extent did the Byzantine Empire prove an obstacle to Turkish advance between 1414 and 1453?

*6. In what ways did the Sforza continue the policy of the Visconti? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map showing the boundaries of the Duchy of Milan in 1414 and 1494.

7. Estimate the value of the contributions to European knowledge made by the Spaniards and the Portuguese during this period.

8. Is disregard for tradition the keynote of the Italian Renaissance? Illustrate your answer with reference to *either literature or painting or architecture*.

9. Account for the instability of the Florentine and the stability of the Venetian Republic.

*10. Draw a map of the Baltic lands in the fifteenth century. How far were the centres of power altered during this period?

11. Contrast the Swiss Confederation and the Hanseatic League in respect of (a) constitution, (b) policy towards the Empire, in the fifteenth century.

12. 'For a ducat he can be won for anything.' Do you consider that the career of Maximilian justifies this severe remark?

13. 'De 1484 à 1515, ce ne fut pas la monarchie représentative, mais la monarchie absolue qui s'établit.' Explain this saying with regard to French institutions.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1598.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Contrast the attitude of John XXIII and Julius II. towards a General Council. Account for the difference.

2. What in your opinion is the debt of Europe to the Hussites?

*3. Describe the administration of the Duke of Bedford in France, and explain the difficulties with which he was confronted. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map of Northern France.

4. Illustrate from the history of the fifteenth century the importance of the House of Wittelsbach in Germany.

5. To what extent did the Byzantine Empire prove an obstacle to Turkish advance between 1414 and 1453?

*6. In what ways did the Sforza continue the policy of the Visconti? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map showing the boundaries of the Duchy of Milan in 1414 and 1494.

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[T. T. 1923.]

•SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1598.)

II.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE of the questions marked *.]

1. 'An imperial sanction of Luther would not have killed the separatist tendencies of German politics.' Discuss this view.

2. 'The intellectual outlook of the papacy during the sixteenth century underwent a radical change.' Is this view justifiable?

3. Compare the policy of Francis I and Henry II towards the Protestant movement.

4. What constitutional problems confronted Charles V on his accession to the throne of Spain, and how did he solve them?

5. What is the special interest of the career of Gustavus Vasa?

*6. Estimate the importance in Italian history of the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, and indicate on a sketch-map the changes which had taken place in the territorial distribution of the peninsula between 1515 and 1598.

7. How far is it true to say that Maximilian II staved off the Thirty Years' War for two generations?

*8. Explain and illustrate the strength and weakness of the Huguenot party in France, and show on a sketch-map the distribution of its strongholds at the beginning and end of the Wars of Religion.

9. How far did the attitude of France towards the Revolt of the Netherlands contribute to the failure of Philip II?

*10. In what respects does the reign of Selim II constitute an epoch in the history of the Ottoman Turks? Indicate on a sketch-map the extent of his dominions.

11. How did the period of the Counter-Reformation contribute to the development of political theory?

12. Describe and criticize Philip II's attempt at personal government.

13. What effects, economic and political, had been produced in Europe before the end of the sixteenth century by the development of new trade-routes?

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1559-1715.)

I.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE question marked *.]

*1. Estimate the importance in Italian history of the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, and indicate on a sketch-map the changes which had taken place in the territorial distribution of the peninsula between 1559 and 1650.

2. 'La Royauté seule est capable de sauver la France' (LA NOUE, 1587). Discuss the truth of this opinion with reference to the reorganization carried out by Henry IV.

3. Describe and criticize Philip II's attempt at personal government.

4. How far did the attitude of France towards the Revolt of the Netherlands contribute to the failure of Philip II?

5. Estimate the influence of the Catholic Reaction upon Italian literature and art.

*6. Explain and illustrate the strength and weakness of the Huguenot party in France, and indicate on a sketch-map its strongholds in 1562 and 1598.

7. 'L'Allemagne est un empire sans sujets, sans institutions et sans souverain.' Is this verdict true of the constitution of the Empire at the opening of the Thirty Years' War?

*8. Explain the question of the Cleves-Julich succession and estimate its importance, illustrating your answer by a sketch-map.

9. Compare Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein as generals and statesmen.

10. 'There are too many châteaux in France.' How far does this explain the internal policy of Richelieu and Mazarin?

11. Explain the importance of the Baltic in determining the relations between the Northern Powers in the early years of the seventeenth century.

12. Discuss the effects upon Portugal and the Portuguese Empire of sixty years of Spanish domination.

13. How do the following works illustrate the thought of this period:—Bodin, *de Republica*, Sully, *Économies royales*, Longuet, *Vindiciae contra Tyrannos*?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1559–1715.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Discuss the importance of the Peace of Westphalia in determining the future relations between France and the German States.

2. Estimate the abilities of Christina of Sweden as a woman and as a queen.

*3. How did France acquire Alsace and Franche-Comté? Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, their strategic significance.

4. Was the policy pursued by John de Witt in the best interests of the United Provinces?

5. Analyse the political importance which the Jansenist movement assumed.

*6. Account for the transitory character of the Turkish revival under the Kiuprili family, and show by a sketch-map the extent of the losses sustained at the Peace of Carlowitz.

7. Why is siege-warfare so predominant a feature in the campaigns of Louis XIV?

*8. Discuss how far the Partition Treaties of 1698 and 1700 aimed by geographical distribution at the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe.

9. Did Peter the Great succeed in providing Russia with an efficiently centralized autocracy?

10. Was the recovery of France after 1708 due mainly to her own efforts or to the disunion among her enemies?

11. Compare the extent to which the principle of religious toleration was accepted in Europe in 1648 and 1715.

12. Illustrate the influence of either French literature or art upon foreigners during this period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1715-1815.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Estimate the importance of the death of Louis XIV in European politics.

2. How far can the success which attended the policy of Elizabeth Farnese be attributed to her own persistency?

3. 'The personal animosities of monarchs largely determined the fate of peoples in Northern Europe during the first half of the eighteenth century.' Discuss this statement.

4. Compare the attempts made at reform in Spain and Austria before 1760, and estimate their success.

*5. In what ways did the foreign policy of Frederick William I prepare the ground for Frederick the Great? With the aid of a sketch-map show the territorial claims and acquisitions of Prussia between 1715 and 1748.

6. To what causes should you ascribe the low prestige of the Papacy in the eighteenth century?

7. Show how the attitude of Frederick the Great towards the smaller princes of the Empire after 1763 conformed to his political canons.

8. Estimate the influence of Louis XV's character on French history.

9. Do you think that statesmen in the eighteenth century grasped the true meaning of the balance of power?

10. 'He always takes the second step before he has taken the first.' Discuss this judgement on Joseph II.

*11. How far did Catherine II realize the dreams of Peter the Great? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

12. Estimate the capacity of Vergennes as a statesman.

13. 'The one thing common to the French philosophers of the eighteenth century is their disregard for liberty.' Discuss this statement.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1715-1815.)

II.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE question marked with an asterisk.]

1. In what ways was the position of a French peasant worse than that of a British peasant at the outbreak of the French Revolution?

2. Compare the influence of the Clubs and the Press in moulding French political opinion between 1789 and 1792.

3. Can the Girondins be considered as 'the last champions of freedom'?

4. Estimate the influence exercised by Polish affairs on the political harmony and military strategy of the allies between 1792 and 1795.

*5. 'Our communications are the enemy's arsenals.' Explain this statement, with the help of a sketch-map, in reference to either of Napoleon's Italian campaigns.

6. Estimate the importance of the work of Montgelas in Bavaria.

7. Napoleon said that a constitution without an aristocracy is a ball lost in the air. How far did he suit his policy to the word?

8. Account for the failure of Napoleon to found a colonial empire.

9. 'By remaining neutral in 1805, Prussia betrayed her own doctrine of self-interest.' What foundation is there for this judgement?

*10. Show carefully how the geographical features of the Peninsula assisted the guerrilla warfare of the Spanish people, and illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

11. Can the aims of Alexander I during your period be defended against a charge of inconsistency?

12. Show, from the events of 1813, how Napoleon's own character rendered his defeat inevitable.

*13. How far did the settlement of Europe at Vienna correspond to that foreshadowed by Pitt in 1805? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map of Central Europe.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1789-1878.)

I.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE question marked with an asterisk.]

1. In what ways was the position of a French peasant worse than that of a British peasant at the outbreak of the French Revolution?

2. Compare the influence of the Clubs and the Press in moulding French political opinion between 1789 and 1792.

3. Can the Girondins be considered as 'the last champions of freedom'?

4. Estimate the influence exercised by Polish affairs on the political harmony and military strategy of the allies between 1792 and 1795.

*5. 'Our communications are the enemy's arsenals.' Explain this statement, with the help of a sketch-map, in reference to either of Napoleon's Italian campaigns.

6. Estimate the importance of the work of Montgelas in Bavaria.

7. Napoleon said that a constitution without an aristocracy is a ball lost in the air. How far did he suit his policy to the word?

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1789-1878.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. Were the measures taken in 1815 to prevent future French aggression in Europe necessary or adequate? Explain your answer by a sketch-map.

2. What effect had the death of Alexander I on the relations of Russia with Europe?

3. Analyse the common elements in Continental Liberalism during the period 1815-30.

4. Estimate the personal share of Louis-Philippe in directing the policy of the July Monarchy.

5. Compare the position of Piedmont in Italy with that of Prussia in Germany at the time of the revolutionary outbreaks in 1848.

6. Explain the motives which led Louis-Napoleon to carry out the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851.

7. Discuss the policy pursued by Austria during the Crimean War, and its subsequent effect upon her position in Europe.

8. 'From the very beginning I kept annexation steadily before my eyes' (BISMARCK). Explain in the light of this remark Bismarck's handling of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

*9. Illustrate from any relevant campaign, with the aid of a sketch-map, the influence *either* of railways or of fortresses upon strategy.

10. To what extent did Cavour's successors follow his political principles?

11. Compare the theories of social regeneration held by the Revolutionaries of Paris in 1848 and 1871.

*12. Does the German Empire of 1871 deserve the title of a federal state?

*13. How far were the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano calculated to secure Russian predominance in the Balkans? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Economic History.

1. What were the economic causes which contributed to the breakdown of the manorial system?

2. Compare and contrast the position of a villein in 1300 with that of an agricultural labourer in 1900.

3. Estimate the importance of *either* the wool *or* the wine trades of England in the Middle Ages.

4. Account for the mediaeval objection to 'usury', and trace the steps in the gradual change of opinion on the subject.

5. 'The influence of Gilds was in the main inimical to mediaeval commerce.' How far does history substantiate this statement?

6. Illustrate from the reign of Elizabeth the Tudor conception of the economic duties and functions of the State.

7. How far did the Poor Law of 1601 stand the test of experience in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

8. What were the main objections raised to the system of Chartered Companies in the seventeenth century, and were those objections sound?

9. 'The greatest burthen on the land is the landlord.' Does the history of English agriculture confirm this view?

10. To what extent has the repeal of the Corn Laws justified the hopes and fears of contemporaries?

11. Comment in the light of economic history on one or more of the following quotations:—

(a) 'It appears to me that notwithstanding the beneficial operation of the Act of 1844 in the first stages of one kind of commercial crisis, it on the whole aggravates the severity of commercial revulsions.' (J. S. MILL.)

(b) 'The Act of Navigation is perhaps the wisest of all the commercial regulations of England.' (ADAM SMITH.)

(c) 'Colonies ought to contribute to the revenue of the mother country and ought not to be retained if they do not.' (ADAM SMITH.)

12. Do you consider that legislation has helped or hindered the organization of the working classes?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Hildebrand. I.

1. Comment on any *five* of the following extracts from the *Registrum* of Gregory VII:—

(a) Itaque comes Evulus de Rocco . . . hanc concessionem ab apostolica sede obtinuit: ut partem illam, unde paganos suo studio et adiuncto sibi aliorum auxilio expellere posset, sub conditione inter nos factae pactionis ex parte sancti Petri possideret.

(b) Alioquin, si in perversitate studiorum perduraverit . . . nos . . . in Romana synodo a corpore et communione sanctae ecclesiae ipsum et, quicumque sibi regalem honorem vel obedientiam exhibuerit, sine dubio sequestrabimus.

(c) Nunc ergo, excellentissime fili, sublimitatem tuam hortamur et pro nostrae sollicitudinis debito suademus: ut religiosorum consilio virorum eadem ecclesia ita secundum Deum ordinetur, quatinus beati Petri, cuius et nomini et defensioni attitulata est, intercessione divinae merearis obtinere suffragia protectionis.

(d) Praeterea misimus ad eum tres religiosos viros, suos utique fideles, per quos eum secreto monuimus; ut poenitentiam ageret de sceleribus suis—quae quidem horrenda dictu sunt, pluribus autem nota et in multis partibus divulgata.

(e) Inter quos duo familiares nostri, Albericus et Cincius, et ab ipsa pene adolescentia in Romano palatio nobiscum enutriti.

(f) Quia consuetudo sanctae Romanae ecclesiae . . . est: quaedam tolerare quaedam etiam dissimulare; discretionis temperantiam potius quam rigorem canonum sequentes, causas episcoporum Franciae atque Burgundiae, qui suspensi seu damnati a legato nostro Hugone Diensi episcopo fuerant, non sine gravi labore discussimus.

(g) Pervenit ad nos, quod quidem ex vobis de me dubitant, tanquam—in instanti modo necessitate—usus sim seculari levitate.

(h) *Tu es Petrus, et super hanc petram aedificabo ecclesiam meam, et portae inferi non praevallebunt adversus eam; et tibi dabo claves regni caelorum; et quodcunque ligaveris super terram, erit ligatum et in caelis, et quodcunque solveris super terram, erit solutum et in caelis.* Nunquid sunt hic reges excepti? aut non sunt de ovibus, quas filius Dei beato Petro commisit? Quis, rogo, in hac universali concessione ligandi atque solvendi a potestate Petri se exclusum esse existimat.

2. Comment on *two* of the following extracts from Bruno:—

(a) Rustici vero cum eius loci potestatem nunc acceperant, quo multa iam pridem mala passi fuissent, non quid iuberentur, sed quid iam diu desiderassent intendebant, a diruendo non quiescentes, donec lapidem super lapidem non reirare videbant.

(b) Hoc etiam ibi consensu communi comprobatum, Romani pontificis auctoritate est corroboratum, ut regia potestas nulli per hereditatem, sicut ante fuit consuetudo, cederet.

(c) Testis est excellentia vestra et litterae vestrae, quas in testimonium habemus, quia neque consilio nostro nec etiam pro causa nostra, sed pro illatis sedi apostolicae iniuriis regem nostrum regia dignitate privastis.

3. Comment on *three* of the following passages from Lampert:—

(a) Rex natalem Domini Mersinburg celebravit; aderatque ibi inter alios regni principes etiam Hildibrant abbas de Sancto Paulo, mandata deferens ab sede apostolica.

(b) Is ergo ubi se in sua recepit, rex tanquam severissimo pedagogo liberatus statim in omnia genera flagitiorum ruptis omnibus modestiae et temperantiae frenis precipitem se dedit.

(c) Quidam, qui lateri eius iam diu familiarissime obversatus fuerat, Regenger nomine, incertum aliorum instinctu an privato in eum odio suscitatus, repente prorupit in medium et ducibus Rudolfo ac Bertholdo grave adversus eum crimen detulit.

•(d) Denique et hi regem alium sibi protinus constituit et transmisso Rheno fluvio—navigium enim omne episcopus Mogontinus in eam ripam coegerat—proxima luce regi Heinricho arma inferre parabant; et ille, incisa spe dilationis impetrandae, suos, qui per proximas villas dispersi erant, in unum coire atque arma expedire iubebat, ut in ulteriorem ripam progressos confestim prelio adoriretur.

4. Translate, and comment on *two* of the following passages from the *Liber de unitate ecclesiae conservanda* :—

(a) Haec quidem potestas, quae a Deo ordinata est, et quae iubetur honorificari, ubi tandem debet indicari? Utrum in ecclesia, an in curia? Si in ecclesia, fortasse ecclesia fit curia, quae a cruore dicitur, sicut Sylvester papa attesatur.

(b) Sed Hildebrant papa sic scripsit et sic praedicavit: *Quidam*, inquit, *Romanus pontifex regem Francorum non tam pro eius iniquitatibus, quam pro eo quod tantae potestati non erat utilis, a regno deposuit, et Pippinum, Caroli Magni imperatoris patrem, in eius loco substituit, omnes Francigenas a iuramento fidelitatis, quam illi fecerunt, absolvit.*

(c) Igitur cum utraque dignitas, regalis scilicet atque pontificalis, sic ordinata sit a Deo, quatinus spiritalis actio a temporalibus distet incursibus et Deo militans minime se negotiis implicet saecularibus, et cum non possint omnes res tutae esse, nisi quae ad divinam confessionem pertinent et regia et sacerdotalis defendit auctoritas, attendite, obsecro, et videte, quomodo Hildebrant et episcopi eius inter alias innumerabiles, quae inde emergerunt, hereses quaesierint, resistentes miro modo Dei ordinationi, haec duo principalia, quibus regitur mundus, extirpare et ad nihilum ducere; cupientes, etiam alios omnes episcopos tales esse, sicut sunt ipsi, qui vere non sunt episcopi, et reges eiusmodi habere, quibus ipsi regia licentia possint imperare.

5. Comment on the following passages from Bonizo :—

(a) Romae capitanei, et maxime Gregorius Tusculanus, qui patricialem sibi inanem quondam vindicaverat

dignitatem, assumentes tirranidem, quendam Velliterensem episcopum cardinalem contra hoc, quod papae dudum in manu ipsemet iuraverat, ad papalem evehunt dignitatem.

(b) Venerabilis Alexander, et sacramentum contra ius ecclesiasticum factum dixit non tenendum, et communi decreto tam episcoporum cardinalium quam sacerdotum et levitarum eum iure Mediolanensem electum iudicavit.

(c) Rex Henricus . . . misit Romae legatos, . . . superbiam et inauditam portantes legationem: ut, si vellet papa R(udolfum) absque iudicio excommunicare, debitam ei preberet obedientiam; sin aliter, acquireret sibi papam, qui faceret secundum eius voluntatem.

6. Translate, and comment on the following passages:—

(a) Verumtamen tu hoc negare non potes, quod pater domini mei regis piae memoriae Henricus imperator factus est patricius Romanorum, a quibus etiam accepit in electione semper ordinandi pontificis principatum. Huc accedit, quod prestantius est, quia Nicolaus papa hoc domino meo regi privilegium, quod ex paterno iam iure successerat, prebuit et per sinodalis insuper decreti paginam confirmavit. (PETER DAMIANI.)

(b) Quia vero graviora quaedam de nobis iactantur, quae in eandem sedem et tuam reverentiam statuerim, ea congruo tempore vel innocentiae suffragio vel opitulante Deo expurgabo, vel tum demum pro his competentem penitentiam libenter amplectar.

(PROMISSIO HEINRICI REGIS.)

(c) Nam benedixit eum, pacem tribuit sibi, demum Missam cantavit, corpus dedit et Deitatis:
Secum convivans, super arcem qui Canusinam,
Ipsam dimisit, postquam iuravit, et ivit
Urbem Reginam, qua stabat turba maligna
Pontificum, valde metuentes hanc fore pacem.

(DONIZO.)

[T. 7. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Hildebrand. II.

1. 'Hildebrand nourished Nicholas II and Alexander II like asses in their stable.' Does this statement truly represent the influence which Hildebrand was able to exert over his predecessors?

2. Give a brief account of the life of Bonizo of Sutri, and estimate the value of the *Liber ad Amicum* as an authority for the history of the papacy during this period.

3. Explain the connexion of the South German princes with the revolt of the peasants in Saxony.

4. Discuss the relations of Gregory VII with Henry IV during the first two years of his pontificate.

5. 'Neque vero nos fugit, quam diversa de nobis hominum opinio sit et iudicium, dum in eisdem causis et actibus alii nos crudeles alii nimium mites esse dicunt.' Discuss the diverse estimates of Gregory's character.

6. Compare the strength and weakness of Henry's position before and after Canossa.

7. Discuss the effect of the decrees against Lay Investiture on the struggle between pope and emperor.

8. 'Nemo enim omnium regum, etiam paganorum, contra apostolicam sedem hoc praesumpsit temptare, quod si non erubuit facere.' (Reg. vii. 1.)

'Rex Anglorum, licet in quibusdam non ita religiose sicut optamus se habeat, tamen in hoc, quod ceteris regibus se satis probabiliorem ac magis honorandum ostendit.' (Reg. viii. 28.)

Consider Gregory's attitude towards William I of England in the light of these extracts from his letters.

9. Sketch, with reference, if possible, to your authorities, the career of the Countess Mathilda, and estimate the extent of her power and influence.

10. Explain and illustrate the influence of St. Augustine's *De Civitate Dei* on Gregory VII and on the author of the *De Unitate Ecclesiae Conservanda*.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Age of Dante.

I.

Comment upon the following passages, translating those marked with an asterisk:—

1. DANTE, *Divina Commedia*.

(a) Ed una lupa, che di tutte brame
Semiava carca nella sua magrezza,
E molte genti fe' già viver grame.

(b) Dopo lunga tenzone
Verranno al sangue, e la parte selvaggia
Caccerà l'altra con molta offensione.

*(c) Ed io a lui: 'Da me stesso non vegno:
Colui, che attende là, per qui mi mena,
Forse cui Guido vostro ebbe a disdegno.'

*(d) Nuovo Jason sarà, di cui si legge
Ne' Maccabei: e come a quel fu molle
Suo re, così fia a lui chi Francia regge.

(e) Se il pastor di Cosenza, che alla caccia
Di me fu messo per Clemente, allora
Avesse in Dio ben letta questa faccia,
L'ossa del corpo mio sarien ancora
In co del ponte presso a Benevento,
Sotto la guardia della grave mora.

(f) Io fui di Montefeltro, io son Buonconte:
Giovanna, o altri non ha di me cura:
Perch' io vo tra costor con bassa fronte.

(g) Tempo vegg' io, non molto dopo ancoi,
Che tragge un altro Carlo fuor di Francia,
Per far conoscer meglio e sè e i suoi.
Senz' arme n' esce solo e con la lancia
Con la qual giostrò Giuda.

*(h) La casa di che nacque il vostro fieto,
Per lo giusto disdegno che v' ha morti
E pose fine al vostro viver lieto,
Era onorata ed essa e suoi consorti.
O Buondelmonte, quanto mal fuggisti
Le nozze sue per gli altrui conforti!

De Monarchia.

(a) Ergo Romanus populus subiciendo sibi orbem, cum iure hoc fecit; et per consequens de iure sibi adscivit Imperii dignitatem.

(b) Post Ecclesiam vero sunt traditiones, quas Decretales dicunt: quae quidem etsi auctoritate Apostolica sunt venerandae, fundamentali tamen Scripturae postponendas esse dubitandum non est.

(c) Hanc ergo minorem interimo; et quum probant, dico quod sua probatio nulla est, quia Constantinus alienare non poterat Imperii dignitatem, nec Ecclesia recipere.

2.

DINO COMPAGNI.

(a) Scopristi la congiura fatta contro a Giano uno giorno che io Dino ero con alquanti di loro per raunarci in Ognissanti, e Giano se ne andava a spasso per l'orto.

• (b) Giunti li ambasciatori in Roma, il Papa gli ebbe soli in camera, e disse loro in segreto: 'Perchè siete voi così ostinati? Umiliatevi a me: e io vi dico in verità, che io non ò altra intenzione che di vostra pace. Tornate indietro due di voi.'

(c) In Corte fu eletto messer Napoleone Orsini cardinale, Legato in Toscana, e ciò si fece per soccorrere Pistoia, come terra di Chiesa.

3.

VILLANI.

(a) Per la qual cosa incontanente il papa fece legato a ciò seguire frate Matteo d'Acquasparta, suo Cardinale portuense dell'ordine de' minori, e mandollo a Firenze.

*(b) Il papa, non dimenticato lo sdegno preso contro alla parte bianca di Firenze, non volle che soggiornasse e vernasse invano, e per infestamento de' guelfi di Firenze si gli diede il titolo di paciaro in Toscana, e ordinò che tornasse alla città di Firenze.

*(c) Insomma arse tutto il midollo e tuorlo e cari luoghi della città di Firenze.

(d) Quale che si fosse il vero, i detti, e quegli che reggeano il popolo, l'aveano in odio e a grande sospetto, dappoi s'era imparentato con Uguccone della Faggiuola, ghibellino e nimico de' Fiorentini.

4. NICHOLAS OF BUTRINTO.

(a) In eodem loco venerunt ad eum archiepiscopus Mediolanensis et dominus Matheus Vicecomes et Manfredus de Becaria de Papia, qui tunc erant expulsi.

(b) Audivi quod dictus Fredericus libenter vellet esse iunctus dicto regi per aliquam parentelam, et propter hoc venerat dictus frater.

(c) Pater sancte! Unum nolo omittere quod audiivi ab imperatore quando ab eo recessi. Petivi secrete, quod placeret mihi dicere quid intendebat facere.

5. JOHN OF CERMENATE.

*(a) At ubi rex Matteum vidit, quem in se conspirasse acceperat assertionem multorum, eius presentia laetatus, cuius horrebat absentiam; 'Mattee, inquit, ubinam Galeaz filius tuus, quem quidam nobis infestum dicunt? Cur tam tardus huc venisti?'

• (b) At Guillelmi nece Guelphica pars Cremonae domita est, dum subito Guidonis de la Torre obitu stupet omnis Guelphus.

(c) Dum in partibus Tusciae imperator moram trahit, Placentia, cuius custodia et iurisdictio Galeaz Vicecomiti commissa erat, prope perdita fuit.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Age of Dante.

II.

1. 'To Dante the Emperor was not only the universal pilot; he was, in a special sense, the pilot of Italy.' Discuss and illustrate this statement.
2. 'Dante in the *De Monarchia* is defending a lost cause.' Examine this criticism.
3. Illustrate and account for the rise of the *nouveaux riches* at Florence in the Age of Dante.
4. Explain and illustrate the personal attitude of Villani and Dino Compagni towards the Florentine parties.
5. What light do your authorities throw on the composition and views of the White party at Florence? Account for its failure.
6. 'Jacomo e Federico hanno i reami.' Examine the attitude of Dante and Villani to the house of Aragon.
7. Examine the policy of Clement V with regard to the expedition of Henry VII, and the Emperor's Italian plans.
8. Form an estimate of the character of Henry VII from the evidence given in your authorities.
9. What light do your authorities throw on the local effects of Henry VII's expedition in Lombardy?
10. 'Robert le Sage avait eu l'ambition d'être le Louis IX de l'Italie' (BERTAUX). Does a study of Robert's political career confirm this judgement?
11. Explain from your authorities the importance of the relations between Florence and (a) Pistoia, (b) Bologna.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Reign of Richard II.

I.

1. Translate, and comment on any *four* of the following passages from Walsingham :—

(a) Unde rogamus, ex parte civium et civitatis Londoniensis, ut habeatis recommendatam erga vestram reverentiam, civitatem vestram, Cameram scilicet vestram, qui in proximo eritis noster Rex, quem solum Regem recognoscimus; cuius solius subiiciemur imperio, flectemur arbitrio, parituri summo dominio, famulabimur tam personae quam verbo.

(b) Hoc eodem modo versipellis Iohannes Wycliff ponendo intellectum in suis nefandis Propositionibus, ut dictum est, favore et diligentia Londoniensium, delusit suos examinatores, Episcopos derisit, et evasit. Quae omnes, si simpliciter caperentur secundum modum quo ipse in scholis et in publicis praedicationibus eas protulit, haeticam proculdubio sapiunt pravitatem.

(c) Pileus, tituli Sanctae Praxedis, Presbyter Cardinalis, per istud tempus venit in Angliam, cum Duce Tarsiliae et multis nobilibus ex parte Imperatoris, locuturus de conditione matrimonii contrahendi inter sororem eiusdem Imperatoris et Regem Anglorum, et regnum de inaeestimabili summa pecuniae vacuaturus.

(d) Tunc Iusticiarius, convocata seorsum alia duodena, demonstravit eis et nomina et indictamenta personarum per primam duodenam (ut praemittitur) exarata, interrogans quid illi vellent dicere de personis praedictis, si illi onerati essent super praemissis.

(e) Ob quam causam idem Navarus regali iudicio, qui ad spectaculum duelli, cum principibus regni sui, consederat, tractus et suspensus est; quamquam Regina et plures alii pro eo preces sedulas porrexissent.

(f) 'Ecce! nostis quod diu regulatus fuerim per tutores; nec licuit mihi quicquam, vel minimum, facere sine illis. Iam enim de caetero illos de Consilio meo moveo, et, ut haeres aetatis legitimae, quos voluero ad Consilium advocabo, et negotia propria pertractabo. Et ideo iubeo ut in primis Cancellarius Sigillum mihi resignet.'

2. Comment on any *three* of the following extracts from the *Annales Ricardi Secundi* :—

(a) Quo facto, iverunt Reges pariter ad locum suo colloquio limitatum, ubi concordatum est, ut construere-
tur in eodem loco, amborum sumptibus, una Capella,
quae vocaretur 'Nostrae Dominae de Pace,' in memoriam
sempiternam colloquii duorum Regum.

(b) Et hii non erant de generosis patriae, sed tracti
vel de rure, vel sutoria, vel alia quavis, arte; ut qui domi
vix digni reputati fuerant detrahere calceos magistrorum,
hic se reputabant pares et socios dominorum.

(c) Finaliter tamen, quia nullus pro tunc audebat
verum fateri, vel libere verum dicere, rogaverunt omnes
Regem, ut Papae dignaretur scribere quod a talibus
translationibus temperaret.

(d) Fracta virga sui officii, flevit amarissime, optans
quod nunquam se tali sollicitudini miscuisset.

3. Comment on any *two* of the following extracts from
Knighton :—

(a) Ne cuidam cedat in mirum quare ipsum totiens
pium duce[m] vocitavi, diligens lector attendat et auditor,
veritatis amicus, intelligat, quod iste pius dux pietatis
tanto robore fundatus extitit, quod in omnibus tribula-
tionibus suis . . . non vindictam quaesivit.

(b) Item magister Iohannes de Aston nominatissi-
mus, qui refocillamen corporis postponens, vehiculum
equorum non requisivit sed pedestris effectus, cum baculo
incedens, ubique ecclesias regni cum veneni ampulla
indefesse cursitando visitavit.

(c) Si avons ne nostre franche volonte et a la
request dez seignurs et communes suisditz ordeignez et
assignez noz grantz officers, cest assavoyre noz Chaunce-
lere, Tresorer et Gardeyne de nostre privey seale tieles
come nous tenoms bonez et foiales et sufficiauntz pur le
honour et profit de nous et de nostre dit realme.

(d) Sed causa istius egestatis penuria pecuniae mul-
tum credebatur esse apud plures, nam pecunia multum
defuit illis diebus et huius maxima causa fuit quia lanæ
regni dormiebant apud quosdam per biennium, et apud
quosdam per triennium absque emptore.

4. Comment on any *two* of the following extracts from the chronicle attributed to John of Malvern:—

(a) Item quaerebatur ab eis quomodo sunt illi etiam puniendi qui impediverunt regem quominus poterat exercere quae ad regaliā et praerogativā suā pertinerunt.

(b) Nox nostros Anglicos delusit in tantum, quando ipsi percuterent Scotum, incaute propter unius linguae consonantiam profecto Anglicum ceciderunt.

(c) Quo in tempore dux Lancastriae obtinuit a rege ut in Eboraco et in provinciis circumadiacentibus posset exercere illam terribilem inquisitionem contra usurpatores coronae trailllebastoun vocatam.

(d) Ulterius attentis vestrorum et vestra devotionibus supradictis, percepto per litteras excellentiae vestrae vestrique consilii quaedam condita fore statuta in detrimentum ecclesiasticae libertatis admirationem concepit non modicam.

5. Comment on the following passages from the *Fasciculi*:—

(a) Quod domini temporales habent potestatem auferendi temporalia a viris ecclesiasticis.

(b) Intellego autem dicta mea in ista materia secundum logicam Scripturae, nec non secundum logicam sanctorum doctorum et decreti Romani ecclesiae, quos suppono prudenter fuisse locutos.

(c) Etiam cum maiore et suis procuratoribus et aliis suis complicibus processit ad sermonem; et in illo sermone excitavit magister Philippus Repyngden populum ad insurrectionem et ad spoliandas ecclesias; et excusans magistrum Iohannem Wycelyff in omnibus sibi favens.

6. Translate, and comment on the following extracts from *Adam of Usk* and the *Anominalle Chronicle*:—

(a) Et tunc Buschei et socii sui clamaverunt: 'Ecce, domine rex, qualiter iste proditor nititur suscitare seditionem inter nos et regni plebeios domi existentes.'

(b) Et recitavit historias et nomina vexatorum a primeva regni inhabitatione. Videns animi sui turbacionem, et qualiter nullum sibi specialem aut famulari solitum, sed alios extranios sibi totaliter insidiantes, ipsius obsequio deputatos, de antiqua et solita eius gloria et de mundi fallaci fortuna intra me cogitando, multum animo meo recessi turbatus.

(c) En quel temps les comons auoient a lour counceil un chaplen de male part sire Johne Balle par nosme, lequel sir Johne Ball les conceller de fuire toutz les seignurs et le Ercheuesque et euesques abbees et priores et plusors moignes et chanones.

(d) Et lendemainne la Samēdye grand nombre des comons viendrent al Abbey de Westminster al heure de tierce et illoques trouveront Johne de Imworthe marescalle del Mariscalcy et mestre de les prisoners homme sans pitie come tormentour pres Shryne de seint Edward embrascent vn piller de marbre.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Reign of Richard II.

II.

1. 'Damnosa haereditas.' Is this phrase an exaggerated description of the task to which Richard II succeeded?
2. Describe and account for the participation of the towns in the Peasants' Revolt.
3. How much support did Wycliffe get (a) in academic, (b) in baronial circles?
4. Illustrate from the history of Richard's parliaments the appeal to precedents by political leaders during his reign.
5. Discuss the relations of Richard with London.
6. Trace the variations in the attitude of Richard's government towards the Lollards.
7. Had Richard any clear Irish policy? What relation did Irish politics bear to English politics during his reign?
8. Do you consider that Richard was seriously influenced by his personal friends?
9. Compare the chroniclers whom you have read from the point of view of their style, arrangement of material, general accuracy, political and religious standpoints.
10. Do you consider that contemporary poetry gives a fair impression of the conditions of the Church at the end of the fourteenth century?

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Revolution of 1688.

I.

1. Comment on *four* of the following passages from *Burnet*:—

(a) Thus things went on in July and August, with so much secrecy and so little suspicion, that neither the court of England nor the court of France seemed to be alarmed at them.

(b) [The archbishop] was a poor-spirited and fearful man; and acted a very mean part in all this great transaction.

(c) The corporation bill did so highly provoke all those whom it was to have disgraced, that the tories were by far the greater number in the new parliament.

(d) It was believed, that if this success had been pursued with vigour . . . this victory might have been carried much further than it was.

(e) This public disgrace put upon our coin . . . brought a discount of above 40*l.* per cent. upon tallies.

2. Explain the significance of *three* of the following passages from Parliamentary proceedings:—

(a) Amongst others, this opinion should be exploded, That the King can raise what forces he thinks fit in England, provided he can pay them. (SIR T. LEE.)

(b) Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law?

(CORONATION OATH ACT, 1689.)

(c) It is not that, the commons do say, the crown of England is always and perpetually elective; but it is more necessary that there be a supply where there is a defect. (SERJEANT MAYNARD.)

(d) I cannot call this an Address; it is a libel, in some part of it: pray re-commit it. (SERJEANT WOGAN.)

(e) None are ignorant of the melancholy story of Steenkirk; every one knows that tragedy. The common soldiers had no opinion of their officers. I move 'that none but Natives should command Englishmen'.

(SIR PETER COLLERTON.)

3. Write notes on *four* of the following passages from *Dalrymple* :—

(a) If the King should have any trouble come upon him, which God forbid, we do not know any sure friend he has to rely upon abroad, besides yourself, whom therefore God long preserve a blessing to the King and kingdom.

(BISHOP OF LONDON to PRINCE OF ORANGE, June 16, 1687.)

(b) Très assurément le Saint Père ne sait rien de cette intrigue fatale contre le Roy Jaques II^d, car on lui a fait seulement accroire que le Prince d'Orange doit passer en Allemagne.

(CARDINAL D'ESTRÉES to LOUVOIS, Dec. 18, 1687.)

(c) I have had yours of the 11th, and am afraid that the death of the Elector of Cologne may in time cause some disturbance.

(KING JAMES II to THE PRINCE OF ORANGE, June 8, 1688.)

(d) [They] have all the same opinion of Lord Monmouth, that he tells all to Major Wildman.

(QUEEN MARY II to KING WILLIAM III, July 17, 1690 N.S.)

(e) The club, as it's called here, are extremely diligent, and seem very confident to carry the plurality in this parliament.

(LORD DRUMLANRIG to WILLIAM III, March 29, 1690.)

(f) My lord Marlborough is out of all his employment, and the manner was very disagreeable to him.

(LORD BASIL HAMILTON to THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, Jan. 21, 1692.)

4. Explain any *three* of the following extracts from *Bonnet* :—

(a) Le plus grand obstacle roule toujours sur la liberté du sujet, et principalement de la Noblesse de la campagne, qui ne veut pas que ses maisons soient sujettes à la visite.

(Nov. 11/21, 1690.)

(b) M^e la Princesse, qui demeure à présent dans Barclayhouse, alla dimanche passé pour la 1^{re} fois à sa Paroisse de St James, où le Curé ne laissa pas de luy faire une profonde révérence en montant dans la Chaire et en sortant, nonobstant la deffense.

(Nov. 29/Dec. 9, 1692.)

(c) L'article de la Capitulation de Limerik, sur lequel la Chambre Basse insiste le plus, et qu'elle regarde comme le plus criminel, et celuy par le quel on comprit les 2 Provinces adjacentes à cette Ville dans les mêmes conditions qu'on luy accordoit, ce qui leur a enlevé de grosses confiscations.

(Mar. 10/20, 1693.)

(d) Un entretien particulier de plus d'une heure, que le Roy eut hier avec le Comte de Shrewsbury, un des plus zéléz et des plus estimez du parti Whig, donne encore lieu de croire qu'on a fait de nouvelles tentatives pour luy faire reprendre de l'employ.

(Feb. 9/19, 1694.)

5. Discuss any *three* of the following extracts relating to the Treaty of Ryswick :—

(a) I find that it is much desired by those who manage this business here, that the king should come quietly hither, to prevent . . . the delays which must necessarily occur, by these proceedings of the emperor.

(VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY, Sept. 25 N.S., 1696.)

(b) As to Orange, monsieur de Boufflers said, that his master would not think it reasonable, that it should be a place of refuge for the protestants, which, indeed in a manner is demanded by the article.

(VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY, July 19 N.S., 1697.)

(c) I fear the allies will never get much better conditions; and since the misfortune of Barcelona and Pointis, they themselves ought, in reason, to despair of it.

(SHREWSBURY to VILLIERS, Aug. 28 N.S., 1697.)

(d) Donnant pour cet éfet sa parole Royale de n'assister directement ou indirectement aucun des ennemis dud. Roy de la Grande-Bretagne.

(*Treaty of Ryswick*, § 4.)

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Revolution of 1688.

II.

1. What light is thrown by your authorities upon the conduct of James II's relatives resident in England in 1688 towards the King?

2. 'James was lulled into a fatal security by Sunderland and Albeville.' How far does the evidence given by Dalrymple support Burnet's statements about this?

3. To what extent do you consider that the failure of the English fleet to intercept the Prince of Orange was due to disaffection?

4. Trace the steps by which Scotland was brought into line with England in 1689.

5. What opinion do you form as to the capacity of Queen Mary II as sovereign during the crisis of 1690?

6. Illustrate from your authorities the autocratic temper of William III.

7. What light is thrown by Bonnet and Burnet on the condition of Ireland after the Treaty of Limerick?

8. Examine in the light of your texts the merits of the case of Sir John Fenwick.

9. Do you consider that the war of 1689-97 was indecisive? Discuss this question with special reference to your authorities.

10. 'The cause of liberty gained more from the Toleration Act than from the Bill of Rights.' Discuss this statement.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

British India. (1773–1805.)

I.

1. Comment on *four* of the following passages dealing with administrative questions :—

(a) 'The establishment of the courts of justice in Calcutta was almost an act of injustice, the criminal judicature being a branch of the Nizamut.'

(HASTINGS, 1772.)

(b) 'We have abolished all the Provincial Councils, and have given the general administration of the revenue to a committee consisting of four persons.'

(Ib. 1781.)

(c) 'It has also been urged as a reproach against me that in providing the opium by contract, I have consulted the interests of my friends in preference to those of the Company.'

(Ib. 1785.)

(d) 'What I have said about Governors is equally applicable to Bombay, and still more to the Supreme Government, which I hope never again to see in the hands of a Company's servant.'

(CORNWALLIS, 1792.)

(e) 'The Governor-General and the members of council shall not constitute the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in future, but distinct judges shall be appointed to preside in that court.'

(WELLESLEY, 1800.)

2. Discuss *four* of the following passages relating to the policy of Mr. Hastings :—

(a) 'The letter produced by Nund Comar as Munny Begum's is a gross forgery.'

(HASTINGS, 1775.)

(b) 'Twelve hundred European soldiers were to have been added to our army by the treaty, and a territory ceded in return which could scarcely be called our own, and which would have rendered the Dutch dependent on us.'

(Ib. 1781.)

(c) 'These old women had very nigh effected our destruction.'

(Ib. 1782.)

(d) 'The invasion of the Carnatic was not caused by the Mahratta war, but by the known weakness of the Carnatic.'

(Ib.)

(e) 'It is difficult to contemplate these cautious operations without reverting to the unhappy fate of Baillie, whom, in advancing from the same quarter, a very inferior degree of military prudence would have placed in equal security.' (WILKS.)

3. Write notes on *three* of the following passages dealing with Lord Cornwallis's first administration :—

(a) 'You are to notify [to Scindia] . . . that I shall consider any act of injury or insult to the Vizier or his subjects, precisely in the same light as if it had been offered to any of the immediate subjects or dominions of the Company.' (CORNWALLIS, 1789.)

(b) 'You will assign your reasons for withholding the information from the Resident at Travancore, and from the Rajah himself, that we should assist in maintaining and defending the forts of Cranganore, and Jacottah.' (CORNWALLIS, 1790.)

(c) 'Lord Cornwallis, with a view to obtain the Guntoor Circars, and to effect a settlement of the arrears of peishcush due for the Circars, deputed a British resident to Hyderabad.' (MALCOLM.)

(d) 'Sindea possessing no equivocal pretensions to independent power, at the date of the treaty of Salbey, had subsequently been permitted, without even a remonstrance on the part of the English government, to usurp the whole power of the Mogul empire.' (WILKS.)

4. Comment on *four* of the following passages regarding British relations with the Mahrattas :—

(a) 'The expulsion of the French influence from the Mahratta State, and the establishment of our own in its stead, were our objects in our first adoption of the Bombay plan; and they form equally the grounds of this.' (HASTINGS, 1778.)

(b) '[Guallior] is the key of Indostan. It will entirely exclude the Mahrattas from that part of the country and opinion . . . will raise the credit of the English arms and strength.' (Ib. 1780.)

(c) 'I look upon a rupture with Tippoo as a certain and immediate consequence of a war with France, and in that event a vigorous co-operation of the Mahrattas would certainly be of the utmost importance to the interest of our country.' (CORNWALLIS, 1788.)

(d) 'By this revolution in the Deekan, that state of affairs in which Lord Cornwallis left India was completely changed.' (MALCOLM.)

(e) 'The English government also became bound . . . to mediate between Nizam Ally and the Peishwa, and in case of differences arising between them, to use every endeavour to induce the Peishwa to accede to a friendly arbitration.' (GRANT DUFF.)

5. Discuss *five* of the following passages concerning the administrations of Sir John Shore and Lord Wellesley :—

(a) 'On all these grounds the Governor-General came to a conclusion, that the act of parliament was against aiding the Nizam if attacked by Tippoo while at war with the Mahrattas.' (MALCOLM.)

(b) 'Although the succour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun under his offensive alliance with the French is inconsiderable, yet the tenor of the proclamation . . . and the declaration of the Ambassadors prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his service the largest force he could obtain.' (WELLESLEY, 1798.)

(c) 'In my opinion the extension of our power and influence has been greater than our means.' (ARTHUR WELLESLEY, 1800.)

(d) 'I am not an advocate for placing extensive civil powers in the hands of soldiers merely because they are of the military profession, and I have always opposed the idea except in cases of necessity. The case of Malabar is one of these.' (Ib. 1801.)

(e) 'The British Government has now resolved to exercise its rights and its power . . . in supporting the hereditary pretensions of the Prince Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur in the soubahdarry of the territories of Arcot and of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut.' (WELLESLEY, 1801.)

(f) 'A considerable portion, if not the whole of this territory has been assigned to M. Perron, a French officer, who has succeeded M. Duboigne in the chief command of Scindiah's regular infantry.' (Ib. 1803.)

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

British India. (1773-1805.)

II.

1. Explain three of the following passages from the *Fifth Report*:—

(a) 'Mr. *James Grant* . . . endeavoured to show that the real value of the lands had been concealed.'

(b) 'The collectors being divested of their magisterial authority, it became necessary to provide, by other means, for the collection of arrears of land revenue.'

(c) 'The principal cause of the distresses alluded to, appears to have grown out of the condition introduced into the permanent settlements, which declared, that the land should be held, as a security for the amount of the revenue assessed upon it, combined with the circumstance under which that condition was enforced, for the recovery of arrears of revenue.'

(d) 'The criminal court is the weapon of revenge to which the natives of this province resort on all occasions.'

2. Illustrate from the history of British India from 1773 to 1782 the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773.

3. Estimate the effect of maritime operations on the course of the Mysore war of 1779-84.

4. 'Believe me, I will never interfere in the concerns of other presidencies, but where the faith and interests of our own are at stake.' How far did Hastings adhere to this maxim?

5. Account for the weakness of Mr. Macpherson's administration.

6. What is Lord Cornwallis's chief title to remembrance in India?

7. 'It was the Moghul Empire as a whole that defeated Tipu.' What amount of truth is there in this statement?

8. Discuss the character and policy of Nana Furnuwees.

9. Sketch Wellesley's plans for the improvement of civil administration in India. How far did they lead to friction with the Directors?

10. What is meant by the policy of subsidiary treaties? How far were the objections made against it valid?

11. What light do your authorities throw on the view held by (a) Hastings, (b) Wellesley, on the relations of the Company to the Moghul Empire?

12. 'To stop is dangerous, to recede is ruin.' (CLIVE.) Criticize the administration of Cornwallis with Barlow from this point of view.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

I.

1. Discuss briefly the points involved in *five* of the following:—

(a) If by the treaty of peace, Canada should remain in the power of His Britannic Majesty, his most Christian Majesty shall continue to name the Bishop of the Colony.
(*Capitulation of Montreal.*)

(b) All his Majesty's Subjects in the said Province of Quebec, without Distinction, are intituled to be impannelled, and to sit and act as Jurors, in all Causes civil and criminal cognizable by any of the Courts or Judicatures within the said Province.

(*Ordinance of 1766.*)

(c) The natural Rights of Men, the British Interests on this Continent, and the securing the King's Dominions over this Province, must ever be the principal Points in View, in forming its Civil Constitution, and Body of Laws.

(*Carleton, 1767.*)

(d) The laws of tenure, he conceives, ought to be considered as having been already granted by your Majesty to your new Canadian subjects by . . . the capitulation of 1760.

(*Maseres, 1769.*)

(e) This country is henceforward to be governed by a legislative council, consisting of seventeen at least, and not more than twenty-three. The governor may make and unmake his creatures.

(*Dunning, 1774.*)

(f) A change of the laws and form of government, by the introduction of an Assembly, is chiefly promoted by the commercial part of the community. . . . The Canadian gentlemen in general are opposed to the measure.

(*Dorchester, 1788.*)

(g) The general object of this plan is to assimilate the Constitution of that Province to that of Great Britain.

(*Grenville, 1789.*)

(h) If there was a constitution, consisting of a house of assembly, in which the parties might be nearly balanced, the consequence . . . would be a great degree of animosity and confusion.

(*Pitt, 1791.*)

2. Examine briefly the views expressed in *five* of the following:—

(a) It requires reasons more forcible than any which have yet occurred to me, to convince me that such a confederacy amongst the distant dependencies of the Empire, can either add to its own strength or the real happiness of the different Provinces. (*Dundas, 1793.*)

(b) They either believe, or affect to believe, that there exists a Ministry here. (*Craig, 1808.*)

(c) Every Endeavour should be used by personal communications, to conciliate the most moderate amongst the Canadians. (*Liverpool, 1810.*)

(d) The Assembly of Upper Canada appears more tractable *at present*. (*Sherbrooke, 1822.*)

(e) A claim has been made to an unlimited right in one branch of the legislature, to appropriate the whole revenue to the province according to its pleasure. (*Dalhousie, 1824.*)

(f) Resolved, That the Legislative Council of this Province has never been anything else but an impotent screen between the Governor and the people. (*Ninety-two Resolutions, 1834.*)

(g) The annexation of the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada . . . they regard as far the most to be desired for the interests of this Province.

(*Report of U. C. Assembly's Committee, Feb. 1838.*)

3. Comment on and explain briefly *five* of the following:—

(a) My only sphere of utility to these colonies must, I am more than ever convinced, be henceforth in the Imperial Parliament. (*Durham, 20 Oct., 1838.*)

(b) It has never been very clearly explained what are the imperial interests, which require this complete nullification of representative government.

(*Durham's Report.*)

(c) The present is the fifth of these alternating Houses of Assembly. (*Ibid.*)

(d) The establishment of municipal institutions for the whole country should be made a part of every colonial constitution. (*Ibid.*)

(e) That fatal error which stifled its prosperity in the very cradle of its existence, by giving up the whole Island to a handful of distant proprietors. (*Ibid.*)

(f) The first of the terms of re-union, to which the Governor-General desires the assent of the House of Assembly, is equal representation of each Province in the united legislature. (*Thomson, 1839.*)

(g) . . . the several provisions contained in the said last mentioned Act (1791) respecting the allotment and appropriation of land for the support of the Protestant clergy. . . . (*Union Act, 1840.*)

4. Discuss briefly the significance of *five* of the following:—

•(a) Nothing could more clearly define his (Sydenham's) view of the responsibility of a Colonial Government, which evidently was, that the Governor is the responsible Government. (*Metcalfe, 1843.*)

(b) I readily admit that the maintenance of the position and due influence of the Governor is one of the most critical problems that have to be solved. (*Elgin, 1854.*)

(c) It could not be expected that they would again readily destroy the new organization which they had formed—the union of the three provinces on the sea-board. (*Macdonald, 1865.*)

(d) The constitutional system of Canada cannot remain as it is now. (*Brown, 1865.*)

(e) How long will the system work without producing a collision between the two branches of the Legislature? (*Dorion, 1865.*)

(f) I am afraid the provincial constituencies, legislatures and executives will all show a most calf-like appetite for the milking of this one most magnificent government cow. (*Dunkin, 1865.*)

(g) All ungranted or waste lands in the Province shall be . . . vested in the Crown, and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion. (*Manitoba Act, 1870.*)

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

II.

1. Examine the question of what laws should have been put in force in Canada between the Treaty of Paris, 1763, and the Quebec Act.
2. 'The Quebec Act was almost still-born.' Is this true?
3. Why did the Seigniorial system survive for nearly a century after the British conquest?
4. State the case for the Lower Canada Assembly between 1791 and 1834.
5. Examine British policy as regards Canada from 1810 to 1837.
6. To what extent is it correct to regard Durham's views as falsified by subsequent history?
7. Compare the services to Canada of Carleton and Durham.
8. Is it arguable that Canada owes more to Sydenham than to Elgin?
9. Describe and criticize the constitutional programme of *one or more* of the following:—Ryland, Neilson, Joseph Howe, George Brown.
10. Analyse the case against Confederation in 1865.
11. Do you discern any essential differences between 'Responsible Government' and the constitutional position now claimed by the Dominions?

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

International Relations.

I.

[Candidates should answer questions from all the prescribed authorities.]

Comment on the following extracts :—

1. MACHIAVELLI, *The Prince*.

(a) Another excellent expedient is to send colonies into one or two places, so that these may become, as it were, the keys of the Province.

(b) He who against the will of the people is made Prince by the favour of the nobles must, above all things, seek to conciliate the people.

(c) Irresolute Princes, to escape immediate danger, commonly follow the neutral path, in most instances to their destruction.

2. GROTIUS, *De Iure Belli et Pacis*.

(a) Natural Law is so immutable that it cannot be changed by God himself.

(b) Nature may be said to be the grandmother of Civil Laws.

(c) In order that a war may be formal according to the Law of Nations, two things are required.

3. *Le Testament politique de Frédéric II.*

(a) Les Ministres ne sont chargés ici que des affaires de l'Empire ; tout ce qui est négociation d'importance, traité ou alliance, passe par mes mains.

(b) Le grand nombre des traités nuit plus qu'il ne sert : faites-en peu, toujours à propos et de sorte que vous en ayez tout l'avantage, en y courant le moins de risque.

4. TREITSCHKE, *Politik*.

(a) The Peace of Westphalia came to be looked upon like a *ratio scripta* of international law.

(b) Every forward step in international humanity must be founded upon reciprocity.

5. TALLEYRAND, *Mémoires*.

(a) Les arrangements convenus à l'égard de plusieurs autres parties de l'Italie eurent pour objet d'établir dans cette péninsule de forts contrepoids capables d'arrêter la puissance autrichienne.

(b) Les généraux autrichiens, dont j'ai vu un grand nombre, se déclarent pour la conservation de la Saxe. Ils font à ce sujet des raisonnements militaires qui commencent à faire impression.

6. ALBIN, *Les Grands Traités*, and HERTSLET, *The Treaty of Vienna*.

(a) The Confederate States engage, in the same manner, not to make war against each other, on any pretext. (*Treaty of Vienna, 1815.*)

(b) Aucune troupe appartenant à l'une des trois Puissances Contractantes ne pourra entrer sur le territoire du nouvel État Grec sans l'assentiment des deux autres cours signataires du traité. (*Treaty of London, 1830.*)

(c) Les deux souverains favorisent la création d'une Confédération italienne.

(*Preliminaries of Villafranca, 1859.*)

(d) En conséquence, il est convenu d'un commun accord que la ville de Luxembourg, considérée par le passé, sous le rapport militaire, comme forteresse fédérale, cessera d'être une ville fortifiée.

(*Treaty of London, 1867.*)

(e) La ville et les fortifications de Belfort resteront à la France, avec un rayon qui sera déterminé ultérieurement.

(*Preliminary of Versailles, 1871.*)

(f) En Roumanie, la distinction des croyances religieuses et des confessions ne pourra être opposée à personne comme un motif d'exclusion ou d'incapacité en ce qui concerne la jouissance des droits civils et politiques.

(*Treaty of Berlin, 1878.*)

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

International Relations.

II.

1. Does a survey of public morality in the nineteenth century suggest any unwillingness on the part of European statesmen to carry out Machiavelli's precepts?

2. 'The Romans therefore foreseeing evils, while they were yet far off, always provided against them, and never suffered them to take their course for the sake of avoiding war' (MACHIAVELLI). Is preventive war ever justifiable?

3. What limitations of sovereign power are consistent with the independence of a state? Discuss this question with reference to Grotius' theory of Sovereignty.

4. 'The State is power in order to protect and to further the highest welfare of the human race.' Does Treitschke's conception of International Law permit the State to carry out this mission effectively?

5. To what degree should foreign policy be subject to popular control?

6. Examine the claims which Talleyrand makes for French diplomacy at the Congress of Vienna.

7. Compare the effect of the Crimean and Franco-Prussian Wars on the diplomatic grouping of Europe.

8. Estimate the importance of the chief changes in Maritime Law during the period 1815-78.

9. Discuss the qualities requisite for the ideal diplomatist.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Economy.

A.

Finance.

[Candidates should attempt Question 1.]

1. Write comments on any of the following :—

(a) 'He therefore again, in very forcible terms, recommended the other mode of proceeding by individual subscription.' (FOX, 1786.)

(b) 'By this measure it is evident that, upon the supposition that the whole of the land-tax were to be redeemed, the public would gain £400,000. . . . Eighty millions would thus be taken out of the market.'

(PITT, 1798.)

(c) 'I think, Sir, we should not omit to take into consideration the effect that will be produced by the termination of the contract with the Bank of England, with reference to the naval and military pensions.'

(PEEL, 1828.)

(d) 'I believe that the trade, which will be created under the Treaty, will be immense.' (GLADSTONE, 1860.)

(e) 'The paper duty is in many respects a bad duty ; and I will show presently that it is also becoming untenable in law.'

(GLADSTONE, 1860.)

(f) 'A third powerful argument against progressive taxation is derived from its probable effect upon the accumulation of wealth.'

(BASTABLE.)

(g) 'Some [witnesses] considered that during the lease the owner gets no benefit at all from local public expenditure, and only reaps the benefit (if any) on the falling in of his reversion.'

(Select Committee on Town Holdings.)

2. Either, State, from Wagner's sketch, the main features of the English fiscal system, as developed during the nineteenth century, and point out how far these features are considered favourable or unfavourable by Wagner.

Or, 'A thorough reform in fiscal policy may prove the best sinking fund.' (BASTABLE.) Discuss this in reference to nineteenth-century fiscal history.

3. Show, by referring to Pitt's speeches, how modern Sinking Fund practice differs from that advocated by him. Was Pitt the 'dupe' of Price's calculations?

4. Explain and illustrate, from the Reports of Financial Committees, the fiscal burden imposed on this country by the Napoleonic wars.

5. What principles guided Gladstone in his introduction of free trade finance? What tests does he propose by which his system should be judged? Illustrate from his speeches, 1853, 1860, 1865.

6. Gladstone in 1853 pointed out the grave difficulty involved in all attempts to remove the inequalities of the Income Tax. What suggestions had been made by the Committee of 1852? Have we in your own day succeeded in removing the inequalities?

7. Does a study of your authorities enable you to lay down any principles as to which is the more eligible tax—direct or indirect?

8. State and examine briefly the problems which arise when local taxation becomes an important factor in the life of the community.

9. For what reasons should the fiscal reformer attempt to deal with the difficulties of 'incidence'? Illustrate your answer from Goschen's draft Report.

10. How far do your authorities afford guidance as to (a) the justice, (b) the practical possibility, of establishing a tax upon the 'unearned increment'?

11. Describe the 'Death Duties' as they were left by Harcourt in 1894.

Do these taxes constitute a valid precedent in favour of the modern demand for a 'tax on capital'?

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Economy.

B.

Currency and Banking.

[Candidates should attempt Question 1.]

1. Write comments on any of the following:—

(a) 'The fluctuations [of exchange] between countries having an open intercourse, must be limited, of course, to the means of conveyance of the metals between one and the other. In a state of war, a great deal must depend upon the political obstructions to that intercourse.'
(TOOKE.)

(b) 'Yes, I think it [the standard of value] would be more variable if measured by two metals.'
(RICARDO.)

(c) 'The fluctuations in the value of Money are therefore greater than those in the value of most other commodities.'
(BAGEHOT.)

(d) 'What I said was, that the two departments cannot help one another, but the Bank is obliged to take separate measures for the security of both.'
(MILL, 1857.)

(e) 'To take the average price of corn, as the best measure of value, was a most mistaken principle.'
(RICARDO, 1822.)

(f) 'Thus these council bills have to be sold for a price not higher than the cost of buying in England and sending to India iron, or cotton goods, or silver, whichever may happen to be the most profitable business.'
(MARSHALL.)

(g) 'The advantages which would flow from a standard possessing the maximum amount of stability, would, it is said, be secured by having the two metals linked together at a fixed ratio.'

(*Report of Gold and Silver Commission, 1888.*)

2. It has been stated that, under the provisions of the Act of 1844, this country was, until the War, provided with a complete and effective gold standard.

Show how this system was set up, explain how it operated, and discuss the effect produced upon it by the development of payment by cheque.

3. Define inflation.

Work out the causes, proofs, and results of it by using—

(a) The Report of the Bullion Committee, 1810.

(b) Canning's speech on this Report, 1811.

4. What is deflation, and what ill effects may it have? How far did Peel and Huskisson, in the debates on Resumption, meet the fears of those who arraigned the wisdom, justice, and policy of Resumption?

5. What did Ricardo suggest in his evidence and speeches on Resumption as his scheme for an effective currency? Why did Peel in 1844 express his disagreement with it?

6. *Either*, While Mill carefully criticized the Act of 1844, Bagehot wishes to ignore it. Yet both focus their attention on the Bank. Explain and discuss this.

Or, 'Since 1844, Lombard Street is so changed that we cannot judge of it without describing and discussing a most vigorous adult world which then was small and weak.' (BAGEHOT.) Explain and illustrate the meaning of this passage.

7. Point out the circumstances which led to so universal a discussion of the relative values of gold and silver in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Why is this question so little handled in our own day?

8. In what ways does Marshall consider that variation in the rupee exchange could affect trade between England and India?

9. How far is the 'quantity theory' of the value of money supported or vitiated by the evidence to which you have had access?

10. Write an essay, based upon the authorities prescribed for this subject, on the nature and operation of credit.

11. Describe briefly the system suggested by the 1893 Report and established in that year for stabilizing the rupee exchange. Why was there a further Committee and Report in 1898?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Representative Government.

I.

The Theory and Practice of Representative Government.

(Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.)

1. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) Les lois de finances doivent être, en premier lieu, présentées à la Chambre des députés et votées par elle.

(France: *Loi constitutionnelle du 24 février 1875.*)

(b) Tout mandat impératif est nul et de nul effet.

(France: *Loi organique du 30 novembre 1875.*)

(c) Les cantons sont tenus de demander à la Confédération la garantie de leurs constitutions.

(Switzerland: *Constitution fédérale.*)

(d) Il y a un Tribunal fédéral pour l'administration de la justice en matière fédérale.

(Switzerland: *Constitution fédérale.*)

(e) Dans toutes les affaires qui seront traitées devant le roi en Conseil d'État, il sera dressé un procès-verbal.

(Sweden: *Constitution.*)

(f) Les présidents (*talmän*) et vice-présidents des Chambres seront nommés par le roi.

(Sweden: *Constitution.*)

2. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties.

(*Constitution of the United States.*)

(b) New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union.

(*Ib.*)

(c) Government bills may generally be presented at any time, as Ministers have the right of speaking when they wish.

(*Select Committee on House of Commons Procedure, 1914.*)

(d) It seems to me that under any form of parliamentary government the executive is rather in danger of being too weak than too strong.

(*SIDGWICK.*)

(e) Of all officers of government, those in whose appointment any participation of popular suffrage is the most objectionable, are judicial officers.

(*MILL.*)

(f) Contrary to a prevalent impression, statistics prove that in Congress party lines are much less strictly drawn than in the House of Commons.

(*LOWELL.*)

3. Describe the part which 'representation by sample' should, in your opinion, play in a modern democracy.

4. 'The really moderating power in a democratic constitution must act in and through the democratic house.' (MILL.) Explain and criticize this statement.

5. For what subjects and under what conditions is the Referendum most useful?

6. Discuss the use made by the President of the French Republic of the powers attributed to him by the constitution.

7. Analyse the characteristic features in the Committee System of the Swedish legislature.

8. Contrast the principles on which the Civil Service is selected and organized in Great Britain and the United States.

9. Which enjoys the wider exercise of power, the Swiss Canton or the American State?

10. Explain any *four* of the following terms:—*ordre du jour motivé*; *projet de loi*; *rapporteur*; *questeur*; *Seniorenkonvent*; *direct primary*.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Representative Government.

II.

The Parliamentary System of the United Kingdom.
(Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.)

1. Comment on the following :—

(a) The second rule soon to be known by the name of 'Rule of progress' was a permanent and substantial step in advance. (REDLICH.)

(b) From the time of Speaker Addington two principles have guided Speakers in their decisions upon casting votes; they may now be considered as established parts of parliamentary practice. (Ib.)

(c) Duties and taxes are imposed by statute, and when a tax or duty has been imposed it remains in force, in the absence of further statutory provision, for such period as may be prescribed by the statute imposing it. (Ib.)

(d) On days on which government business has priority, the government may arrange such government business, whether order of the day or notices of motions, in such order as they may think fit.

(*House of Commons Standing Orders.*)

(e) Upon the report stage of any bill no amendment may be proposed which could not have been proposed in committee without an instruction from the house. (Ib.)

2. Comment on the following :—

(a) 'I think that the government has far less power in Grand Committee.' (LORD R. CECIL.)

(b) It is not the fact that the thing is discussed, but the knowledge that it may be discussed, which is a very effective check upon carelessness and laxity of administration in all the Departments. (MR. ASQUITH.)

(c) I do not attach very great importance to the power of carrying over Bills from one session to another. (SIR C. ILBERT.)

(d) The transferable vote owes its peculiar merits and defects to the fact that subordinating, as it does, the party to the persons, it is not in its origin a system of proportional representation at all.

(*Report on Electoral Systems.*)

(e) The Committee recommend the Public Accounts Committee even more than in the past, to encourage the Comptroller and Auditor General to scrutinize and criticize improper or wasteful expenditure.

(*Select Committee on National Expenditure.*)

(f) Treasury control is not intended to limit or hamper the public service. What it is intended to do is to force a Department which desires an increase of expenditure to make good its case. (LORD WELBY.)

3. What opportunities has the private member for discussing the policy and administration of the government? Are they adequate?

4. Compare the methods of obstructing the passage of a bill through the House of Commons available in 1880 and 1914.

5. Trace in outline the stages by which the House of Commons attained control over expenditure between 1688 and 1868 (the date of the Exchequer and Audit act).

6. The House has absolutely no initiative in money matters. . . . The House itself is a mere *revising authority*. (REDLICH.). Explain this statement.

7. Illustrate from a comparison with foreign legislatures the uniqueness of the position held by the Speaker in the House of Commons.

8. 'An independent member is a gentleman on whom nobody can depend.'

'Excessive majorities are at least preferable to insufficient majorities.'

Discuss these two dicta in the light of the probable effects of a system of proportional representation on the composition of the House of Commons.

9. Examine the importance of the part played by Select Committees in the House of Commons.

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Strategy and Military History.

I. The Principles of Strategy.

[Candidates are reminded that they should show a knowledge of Clausewitz, Colin; and Hamley.]

1. In what main respects did the campaigns of the French Revolution mark a new era in the history of war?

2. 'The adoption of a defensive strategy is never desirable, but it is sometimes inevitable.' Discuss this statement, with special reference to the views of your authorities on the subject.

3. Give the substance of what Clausewitz says on any one of the following:—the influence of policy on war, the genius for war, the battle.

4. Do you consider that the increased size of modern armies has reduced the value of Hamley's teaching?

5. What do you learn from your authorities as to the relation of tactics to strategy?

6. How far are the doctrines of Clausewitz based on the practice of Napoleon?

7. 'Errors in the original concentration of the army can scarcely ever be made good during the course of the campaign.' Why does Moltke say this; is it in harmony with his statement that 'No plan of operations can with any safety include more than the first collision with the enemy'?

8. What are the chief lessons which Colin draws from the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5?

9. Comment briefly on any three of the following passages from Clausewitz:—

(a) Let us just consider the nature of this foundation, its want of trustworthiness, its changefulness, and we shall soon feel what a dangerous edifice War is. (I. 75.)

(b) In War the young soldier is very apt to regard unusual fatigues as the consequence of faults, mistakes and embarrassments in the conduct of the whole, and to become distressed and despondent in consequence.

(I. 82.)

(c) All this was done through a manner which had outlived its day, together with the most downright stupidity to which methodicism ever led. (I. 129.)

(d) The intensified activity which great souls acquire in the moment of danger, these are the grounds of such victories. (I. 197.)

(e) The cannonade of Valmy . . . decided more than the battle of Hochkirch. (I. 233.)

10. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages from Colin:—

(a) Il ne faut pourtant pas oublier que les Boers ont été vaincus par les Anglais. (p. 48.)

(b) Napoléon n'obtient qu'à peu près une fois sur trois l'achèvement de son vaste mouvement tournant. (p. 104.)

(c) La leçon fut perdue pour toutes les cavaleries européennes. (p. 142.)

(d) Le service de sûreté n'a pas seulement pour objet de protéger les troupes contre toute surprise. (p. 234.)

(e) Moltke est souvent mal jugé: on voit en lui le calculateur froid et précis. (p. 270.)

11. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages from Hamley:—

(a) In the wars of Louis XIV whole armies were for months occupied in besieging towns, and Marlborough's battles bear but a small proportion to the number of his sieges. (p. 15.)

(b) He seized Vienna in 1805, and again in 1809, yet in each case a great subsequent victory was necessary. (p. 55.)

(c) In 1800 a new condition had entered into the problem of a campaign on the Rhine. (p. 103.)

(d) The powerful artillery which almost crushed the British at Waterloo would have choked the narrow roads of Spain. (p. 225.)

(e) The true uses of obstacles are not, as might at first appear, merely to increase the means of passive resistance. (p. 270.)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Strategy and Military History.

II. *The Campaign of 1870.*

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. 'The Prussians in 1870 were the true heirs of Napoleon, not the French.' Discuss this statement.

2. How far did previous negotiations with Austria affect the French plan of campaign?

3. 'March to the sound of the guns.' How far was this principle the rule in the Prussian Army in 1870, and what was its contribution to their success?

4. 'The French had only themselves to thank for their defeat at Spicheren.' Discuss this statement, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

5. 'German Headquarters in 1870 stayed too far behind the front, and in consequence Moltke's direction of the Armies was halting and belated.' Do you agree with this verdict?

6. 'The moral and strategical advantages won by the Germans at Mars-la-Tour and Vionville were decisive.' Discuss this statement, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the situation on the evening of August 16.

7. What course of action would have been best for the French after the battle of Gravelotte? What did Moltke expect them to do?

8. Estimate the military capacities and conceptions of war of *either* Bazaine *or* MacMahon.

9. What value do you attach to the account of the campaign given in Moltke's *History*?

10. Were the German victories in 1870 due more to superior tactics or to superior equipment?

11. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages from Moltke's Correspondence:—

(a) The business of the cavalry is not to remain massed.

(b) A telegram of to-day (29th) from Florence announced the impending embarkation for France of the troops from Civita Vecchia.

(c) The Third Army is left quite free in the execution of its mission.

(d) The conditions in which I, VII, and parts of the 18th Division won a victory yesterday evening quite excluded pursuit.

(e) Châlons evacuated by the enemy. We are continuing our march while securing our right wing.

(f) In these conditions a serious disturbance of the army before Metz by parts of the army of MacMahon does not seem probable.

12. Comment briefly on any *five* of the following passages from Picard:—

(a) Moltke, après mûr examen, ne considérait pas cette éventualité comme probable et fixait les points de débarquement dans la région même de concentration.

(b) Il n'y a pas lieu d'être surpris de ces idées. Elles se sont renouvelées à chaque perfectionnement des armes de guerre.

(c) Une victoire cimenterait l'unité: un insuccès désagrégerait peut-être cette masse hétérogène.

(d) La part du commandement suprême fut donc très faible dans la victoire des Allemands.

(e) C'était un nouveau Sadowa que Moltke avait l'intention de réaliser dès le début de la campagne.

(f) Une répartition entre les corps d'armée devait avoir pour conséquence fatale d'entraver la liberté d'action des divisions de cavalerie.

(g) La retraite de l'armée du Rhin n'en fut nullement ralentie.

(h) Elle détermine le maréchal à réunir sur sa gauche des forces considérables, qu'il eût dû employer au contraire à manœuvrer par son aile droite.

(i) Moltke, on doit le reconnaître, a montré la fermeté d'âme et l'esprit de décision des grands capitaines.

(j) Son succès dépendait presque exclusivement du fait que le prince royal . . . continuerait sa marche vers Paris.

(k) La situation n'exigeait certes pas des dispositions aussi contraires au bon ordre, à la discipline et au moral des troupes.

(l) Ainsi se réaliseront — sans que Moltke l'ait prescrit d'ailleurs — la jonction des deux armées allemandes vers Illy et l'enveloppement définitif des Français.

• [T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Science.

[*Question 1 should be attempted.*]

1. Comment on *six* of the following, including at least *one* from each of your prescribed authorities :—

(a) 'If then self-sufficiency is to be desired, the lesser degree of unity is more desirable than the greater.'
(ARISTOTLE.)

(b) 'The virtue of the citizen must therefore be relative to the constitution of which he is a member.'
(ARISTOTLE.)

(c) 'The ruler who has a care of the state should invent terrors, and bring distant dangers near, in order that the citizens may be on their guard.'
(ARISTOTLE.)

(d) 'Whether a commonwealth be monarchical or popular the freedom is still the same.'
(HOBBS.)

(e) 'Ignorance of the law of Nature excuseth no man.'
(HOBBS.)

(f) 'Properly speaking, there was no institution at Rome during the Republic analogous to the English Bench.'
(MAINE.)

(g) 'The history of political ideas begins, in fact, with the assumption that kinship in blood is the sole possible ground of community in political functions.'
(MAINE.)

(h) 'A contemporary author has well spoken of "the deep slumber of a decided opinion".'
(MILL.)

(i) 'We have a right, also; in various ways, to act upon an unfavourable opinion of any one, not to the oppression of his individuality, but in the exercise of ours.'
(MILL.)

2. Compare the conception of Law in Aristotle and Hobbes.

3. 'Since the whole city has one end, it is manifest that education should be one and the same for all, and that it should be public' (ARISTOTLE). 'A general state education is a mere contrivance for moulding people to be exactly like one another' (MILL).

Discuss these two views.

4. Compare the part played by experts in the government of an ancient and a modern democracy.

5. In what sense may Hobbes be described as the parent of all modern doctrines of Sovereignty?

6. Explain the popularity of the doctrine of 'natural rights' with political thinkers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

7. Examine the question of punishment from an Utilitarian standpoint.

8. In what modern state do you consider that the principles of Mill's Liberty are most fully carried out?

9. 'Thus Labour, in the beginning, gave a Right of Property, wherever anyone was pleased to employ it, upon what was common' (LOCKE). 'La propriété c'est le vol' (PROUDHON).

Are these two statements mutually contradictory?

10. 'Custom may be either the enemy or the ally of progress.'

Discuss this statement with special reference to Maine and Mill.

11. What continuity can be traced in the conceptions of International Law in ancient and modern times?

12. In what ways are recent attacks on the state based on or akin to mediaeval ideas?

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Relations of Capital and Labour.

I.

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with an asterisk*.]

*1. Comment briefly on the following :—

(a) Generally the objections to the Act appeared to me to be either such as would disappear as the Act became better understood, or could be remedied by some amendment of the Act without altering its main principles.

(Report on Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, 1907.)

(b) I consider that the forwarding of the spirit and intent of conciliation is the more valuable portion of the Canadian Act, and that an Act on these lines . . . would be suitable and practicable in this country.

(Report on Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, 1907.)

(c) One of the great advantages of a special Board system, as well as one that helps to bring in its train great dangers, is that in fixing a minimum it also helps to set a standard. . . .

(Report on Wages Boards, &c., of Australia and New Zealand.)

(d) It is the easy creation of 'disputes' which represents for many the chief failure of the New Zealand Act.

(Report on Wages Boards, &c., of Australia and New Zealand.)

*2. Explain the following points from the Report on Collective Agreements, and give examples :—

(a) Intermediate between the methods of time wage and piece wage there exist systems of wage payment which combine payment by time with payment by result.

(b) In some cases the agreements between employers and employed provide that changes in wages shall be effected by self-acting adjustment under what is known as a sliding scale.

(c) The principle . . . that when a stress of work occurs the employment of unemployed workmen is to be preferred to overtime will be found to lie at the root of the restrictions imposed on overtime in many trades.

(d) Many of these demarcation agreements have been settled by arbitration, and in some instances permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration have been constituted for the settlement of disputes in respect of the allocation of work.

*3. Comment on the following :—

(a) The Gas Companies afford a field exceptionally favourable for the application of co-partnership methods.

(Report on Profit Sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom.)

(b) The Provisional Order Bill introduced on 1st May, 1913, proposes to extend the operation of the Act . . .

(Memoranda in reference to the working of the Trade Boards Act.)

(c) In the United Kingdom combinations operating in restraint of trade are, though not criminal, unlawful if shown to be against public policy.

(Report of Committee on Trusts.)

4. To what extent were the causes of industrial unrest in Wales (a) temporary, (b) local, (c) peculiar to particular industries?

5. What conclusions do you draw from a study of the Report on Profit-sharing.

6. Compare (a) the functions, (b) the procedure of a Trade Board and an Industrial Council, and indicate any respects in which experience suggests modification of existing provisions.

7. How far do you consider that the State has been justified in interfering with the regulation of wages?

8. 'Marx's theory of value is an abstraction remote from reality.' Examine this statement and consider the influence of Marx's theory.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Relations of Capital and Labour.

II.

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with
an asterisk *.]

*1. Comment briefly on the following :—

(a) We think it undesirable that any proposals should be put forward which might lead to a tendency to refrain from entering into voluntary agreements ; indeed efforts should, in our opinion, be made rather to support the continuance of the collective bargain.

(Report on Industrial Agreements.)

(b) Owing to the frequency during recent years of sudden stoppages and 'down tool' strikes in certain localities, more especially in the Coalfield, suggestions were made to us by employers and officials in favour of rendering the trade unions liable in damages for the losses resulting to the owners from such action.

(Industrial Unrest : Report of the Commissioners for

Wales.)

(c) For these reasons it would appear desirable that there should be a standing Arbitration Council on the lines of the present temporary Committee on Production.

(Report on Conciliation and Arbitration.)

*2. Comment briefly on the following :—

(a) 'We see an excellent scientific example of the final correction of the piece-rate system in the scheme introduced by Mr. Rowan, of Glasgow, under which the additions to the standard time-wage rise in the same proportion as the time saved in relation to the standard time.'

(CHAPMAN.)

(b) 'Because of their exceptional position the Trade Unions of England have been most successful in aiding the unemployed.'

(CHAPMAN.)

(c) 'The Device of the Common Rule stands in sharpest contrast, in all that concerns the selection of the factors of production, with the Device of the Restriction of Numbers.'

(WEBB.)

(d) 'The Trade Unions have not yet developed for their application of the Method of Legal Enactment even so much formal machinery as they possess for the Method of Collective bargaining.' (WEBB.)

3. 'Scientific management tends to make more impassable the gulf between Labour and Management.' Explain briefly the methods of scientific management and consider how far this statement is justified.

4. Indicate the main sources of evidence as to the amount and the distribution of the National Income, and consider Mr. Bowley's conclusion that: 'More important immediately than the improvement of the division of the product, is to increase the national product, and that without sacrificing leisure and the amenities of life.'

5. How far does an examination of the organization and operation of Trade Unionism reveal its 'inherent limitations'?

6. What industries have been found to be most suited to organization on co-operative lines and why?

7. 'It is the right to subsistence rather than the right to the whole produce of labour which social development tends to realize.'

Discuss this statement.

8. 'So many Socialists, so many social philosophies!' Compare in this respect the development of socialist thought in the early nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

[Candidates who attempt all three languages are required to translate ONE only of the two French pieces.]

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

French Translation.

(a) Louvois, son fils, se trompait encore en croyant qu'il suffirait d'un ordre de sa main pour garder toutes les frontières et toutes les côtes contre ceux qui se faisaient un devoir de la fuite. L'industrie occupée à tromper la loi est toujours plus forte que l'autorité : il suffisait de quelques gardes gagnés pour favoriser la foule des réfugiés. Pres de cinquante mille familles, en trois ans de temps, sortirent du royaume, et furent après suivies par d'autres ; elles allèrent porter chez les étrangers les arts, les manufactures, la richesse. Presque tout le nord de l'Allemagne, pays encore agreste et dénué d'industrie, reçut une nouvelle face de ces multitudes transplantées ; elles peuplèrent des villes entières. Les étoffes, les galons, les chapeaux, les bas, qu'on achetait auparavant de la France, furent fabriqués par eux : un faubourg entier de Londres fut peuplé d'ouvriers français en soie ; d'autres y portèrent l'art de donner la perfection aux cristaux, qui fut alors perdu en France. On trouve encore très communément dans l'Allemagne l'or que les réfugiés y répandaient. Ainsi la France perdit environ cinq cent mille habitants, une quantité prodigieuse d'espèces, et surtout des arts dont ses ennemis s'enrichirent. La Hollande y gagna d'excellents officiers et des soldats ; le prince d'Orange et le duc de Savoie eurent des régiments entiers de réfugiés ; ces mêmes souverains de Savoie et de Piémont, qui avaient exercé tant de cruautés contre les réformés de leur pays, soudoyaient ceux de la France ; et ce n'était pas assurément par zèle de religion que le prince d'Orange les enrôlait. Il y en eut qui s'établirent jusque vers le cap de Bonne-Espérance : le neveu du célèbre Duquène, lieutenant général de la marine, fonda une petite colonie à cette extrémité de la terre. Elle n'a pas prospéré ; ceux qui s'y embarquèrent périrent pour la plupart ; mais enfin il y a encore des restes de cette colonie voisine des Hottentots. Les Français ont été dispersés plus loin que les Juifs.

VOLTAIRE.

(b) Les forêts des Gaules ont passé à leur tour dans les temples de nos pères, et nos bois de chênes ont ainsi maintenu leur origine sacrée. Ces voûtes ciselées en feuillages, ces jambages qui appuient les murs et finissent brusquement comme des troncs brisés, la fraîcheur des voûtes, les ténèbres du sanctuaire, les ailes obscures, les passages secrets, les portes abaissées, tout retrace les labyrinthes des bois dans l'église gothique, tout en fait ressortir la religieuse horreur, les mystères et la divinité. Les deux tours hautaines plantées à l'entrée de l'édifice surmontent les ormes et les ifs du cimetière et font un effet pittoresque sur l'azur du ciel. Tantôt le jour naissant illumine leurs têtes jumelles ; tantôt elles paraissent couronnées d'un chapiteau de nuages ou grossies dans une atmosphère vaporeuse. Les oiseaux eux-mêmes semblent s'y méprendre et les adopter pour les arbres de leurs forêts : des corneilles voltigent autour de leurs faîtes et se perchent sur leurs galeries. Mais tout à coup des rumeurs confuses s'échappent de la cime de ces tours et en chassent les oiseaux effrayés. L'architecte chrétien, non content de bâtir des forêts, a voulu, pour ainsi dire, en imiter les murmures, et au moyen de l'orgue et du bronze suspendu il a attaché au temple gothique jusqu'au bruit des vents et des tonnerres, qui roulent dans la profondeur des bois. Les siècles, évoqués par ces sons religieux, font sortir leurs antiques voix du sein des pierres et soupirent dans la vaste basilique : le sanctuaire mugit comme l'ancre de l'ancienne Sibylle, et tandis que l'airain se balance avec fracas sur votre tête, les souterrains voûtés de la mort se taisent profondément sous vos pieds.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

German Translation.

Wir haben erkannt, dass das Kriegswesen der italienischen Kommunen das ritterliche war und blieb, aber mit der besonderen Eigenschaft, dass im Mischkampf das Fussvolk eine stärkere, zuweilen auch eine viel stärkere Potenz bildete, als sonst in der Zeit. Zur Bildung einer wirklichen Infanterie jedoch, fester taktischer Körper, wie die Phalanx und Legion, ist es nicht gekommen. Als eine Art Ersatz für die fehlenden taktischen Körper haben wir das Carroccio anzusehen. Das Carroccio ist ein schwerer, von acht Ochsen gezogener Wagen, auf dem eine hohe Stange mit einer Fahne aufgerichtet ist; an der Spitze war auch wohl die Monstranz mit geweihten Hostien befestigt. Auf dem Wagen standen Priester. Nicht übel hat man dies Heiligtum mit der israelitischen Bundeslade verglichen. Wir kennen die Schwäche des nicht fest zusammengeschlossenen Fussvolks gegenüber Reitern; das Carroccio hinter der Front soll einen weithin sichtbaren Mittelpunkt bilden, wo alles sich wieder sammelt, was augenblicklich von seiner Stelle verdrängt oder in Verwirrung geraten ist. Auch die Verwundeten begeben sich zum Carroccio oder werden dort hingebraucht, um vor ihrem Scheiden von den Priestern die Absolution zu erhalten. Wir werden annehmen dürfen, dass vor jeder Schlacht den Kriegern noch einmal eingeprägt worden ist, die Fahne nicht zu verlassen, sondern sich in der äussersten Not um das Heiligtum zu scharen und es zu retten oder mit ihm unterzugehen. Die Stimmung der Entschlossenheit und des Vertrauens auf den Sieg, die in einer gut geordneten und geführten Legion (die ja übrigens auch ihre Feldzeichen hat) von selber vorhanden ist, wird durch das Carroccio künstlich hervorgerufen und durch den religiösen Charakter des Symbols gesteigert. Wir finden einen solchen Fahnenwagen zum erstenmal genannt in Mailand im Jahre 1039, eben also um die Zeit, als durch das Zusammenschliessen der Stände die italienischen Kommunen sich bildeten und bürgerliche Elemente, die lange des Kriegertums entwöhnt waren, wieder die Waffen aufnahmen. Der

Erzbischof Heribert bewaffnete, wie die Quelle sagt, alle 'a rustico ad militem, ab inope usque ad divitem.' Die Kirche stand also schon bei dem ersten Auftreten des städtischen Symbols (wenigstens dem ersten, das uns überliefert ist) Gevatter, der spätere Bund der Kirche mit den Kommunen trug noch mehr dazu bei, dem Carroccio einen kirchlichen Charakter zu geben, und wir finden es diesseits der Alpen besonders bei Heeren, die mit der Kirche in Beziehung stehen.

[T. T. 1923.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Italian Translation.

Una bella mattina, al primo salire sul cassero, vi piomba la noia sull'anima, inaspettata, come una mazzata sulla nuca: uno scoloramento improvviso d'ogni cosa, un disgusto inesprimibile di quella vita e di quello spettacolo, il senso di soffocazione di chi, addormentatosi all'aria libera, si svegli con le corde ai polsi, sotto la volta d'una prigione. In quel momento vi pare di esser per mare da un tempo immemorabile, come i passeggeri del bastimento fantastico di Edgardo Poe, e l'idea di aver da passare ancora due settimane su quelle quattro assi, in mezzo a quel gruppo di moribondi di noia, vi atterrisce. No, non è possibile che vi resistiate, vi piglierà prima d'arrivare qualche strana malattia cerebrale, non ancor conosciuta.

Il mare si mostrava quella mattina in uno dei suoi aspetti più brutti e più odiosi: immobile sotto una volta bassa di nuvole gonfie e inerti, di colore giallo sporco, d'un'apparenza viscida, come se fosse tutta una belletta di terra grassa, in cui un rampone da pesca avesse a rimanere confitto come una stecca nel mastice; e pareva che non vi dovessero guizzare dei pesci, ma delle bestie deformi e immonde, del suo stesso colore. Un aspetto simile presentano forse le pianure della regione occidentale del Mar Caspio, quando son coperte dalle eruzioni dei vulcani di fango. Se fosse vero che questo immenso mare, salato come il sangue, e dotato d'una circolazione, d'un polso e d'un cuore, non è un elemento inorganico, ma uno smisurato animale vivente e pensante, avrei detto quella mattina ch'egli volgeva in mente i più sconci pensieri, farneticando in uno stato di mezzo assopimento, come un bruto briaco. Ma neanche risvegliava l'idea della vita, poichè non v'era un respiro di vento, e sulla sua faccia non appariva nè una contrazione nè una ruga. Dava l'immagine di quell'angolo d'oceano deserto, rimasto per molto tempo inesplorato, che si stende fra la corrente di Humboldt e quella che le va incontro dal centro del Pacifico, posto fuori delle grandi vie della navigazione, dove non si vede nè vela, nè balena; dai confini del quale tutto fugge, ogni indizio di vita dispare; e se il vento o la tempesta vi gettano qualche volta un bastimento smarrito, pare ai navigatori di esser caduti nelle acque d'un mondo morto.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Unseen Translation.

SPANISH.

El hecho había causado profunda sensación en la villa de Hispaniola. Se trataba de un crimen cometido entre dos luces, en una tarde de invierno, a media legua de la villa y en una heredad que había estado siempre abierta para el vecino y el forastero: su dueño, el asesinado, se había casado tan sólo hacía ocho días.

Que el móvil del crimen no había sido el robo lo probaba haberse hallado sobre el cadáver del tío Rejuco su reloj de oro, con gruesa cadena del mismo metal, el bolsillo de seda, con su rico pasador, y dentro un billete del Banco de España de 100 pesetas y las dos peluconas que el tío Rejuco llevaba siempre consigo para convencer a cualquiera, como él decía, 'que aún había oro en España.'

La herida, una sola y cierta — por la espalda —; el arma, la nacional — la navaja —; el agresor, ignorado. A todas estas circunstancias se añadía que, por motivos políticos, la Guardia Civil del puesto se concentraba al día siguiente en la capital.

Todas estas noticias, acerca de las cuales cada persona que entraba traía frescas variantes, se comentaban a las nueve de la noche de aquel día en la única barbería de Hispaniola, entre el 'ret-teté', 'ret-teté' de las tijeras del tío Pedro, y el humo de los cigarillos. En un silencio producido por el agotamiento del tema se abrió la puerta, y cuando todos se deleitaban ya con una versión más del hecho, entró un hombre que nunca hablaba de nadie, ni de nada: el parroquiano de las nueve de la noche de todos los sábados — *el Habanero*.

[T. T. 1923.]

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Stubbs's Charters and Constitutional History to 1307.

[Question 1 must be attempted.]

1. Comment on *six* of the following extracts, translating those marked with an asterisk if selected :—

*(a) *Liberti non multum supra servos sunt, raro aliquod in domo, nunquam in civitate, exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus quae regnantur. Ibi enim et super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt; apud ceteros impares libertini libertatis argumentum sunt.* [TACITUS.]

(b) If any one at the folk-mote make a complaint to the king's reeve, and afterwards wish to withdraw it, let him make it against a righter person, if he can; if he cannot, let him forfeit his 'angylde', and [let the reeve] take possession of the 'wite'. [Laws of Alfred.]

(c) And that a gemot be held in every wapentake; and the xii. chief thegns go out, and the reeve with them, and swear on the relic that is given them in hand, that they will accuse no innocent man, nor conceal any guilty one. [Laws of Ethelred.]

(d) W. Rex Anglorum Athew' abbati de Euesham salutem. . . . Tu etiam illo die ad me venias et illos quinque milites quos de abbacia tua mihi debes tecum paratos adducas. [William I, 1072.]

*(e) Interesse comitatui debent episcopi, comites et ceterae potestates, quae Dei leges et saeculi negotia iusta consideratione diffiniant. . . . Unusquisque per pares suos iudicandus est, et eiusdem provinciae. [Leges Henrici.]

(f) Rex vicecomiti salutem. Praecepit A. quod sine dilatione reddat B. unam hidam terrae in villa illa unde idem B. queritur quod praedictus A. ei deforceat: et nisi fecerit summone eum per bonos summonitores quod sit coram me vel iusticiariis meis in crastino post octabas clausi paschae ostensurus quare non fecerit. [Glanvill.]

*(g) Sciatis me concessisse et conformasse civibus meis de Oxenforda libertates et consuetudines et leges et quietantias suas quas habuerunt tempore regis Henrici avi mei, nominatim gildam mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus.

[Charter of Henry II to Oxford.]

(h) Communia placita non sequantur curiam nostram sed teneantur in aliquo loco certo. [*Magna Carta.*]

*(i) Autel del tresorer. Mes ke il rende acunte al chef del an. E bone genz autres seient mis al eschequer solum le ordenement les avant dit vint et quatre. E la vengent totes les issues de la tere, et en nule part ailues. [*Provisions of Oxford.*]

(j) Eligi facias duos milites . . . ita quod sint ibi . . . cum plena potestate pro se et tota communitate comitatus praedicti, ad consulendum et consentiendum pro se et communitate illa hiis quae comites, barones et procures praedicti concorditer ordinaverint in praemissis. [*The King to the Sheriff of Northumberland, 1294.*]

2. What traces are found of an organized central government before 1066?

3. Discuss the effect of the Norman Conquest on the classes of the population in England.

4. Discuss the origin and describe the duties of the shire court under the Anglo-Saxon kings. In what ways was its position modified during the century following the Conquest?

5. What light has been thrown in recent years on the importance of Knight Service in constitutional history?

6. 'The reign of Richard I is in constitutional matters the supplement of his father's.' Discuss this view.

7. Illustrate the strength and weakness of Henry II's attempts to control the Church.

8. To what extent were the administrative and judicial officers liable to effective control by the king in the thirteenth century?

9. 'The provisions of 1258 restricted, the constitution of 1264 extended, the limits of parliament.' [STUBBS.] How far do you agree with this statement?

10. What is the place of pre-Conquest custom in the legislation of Edward I?

11. Trace the development of the organization and duties of the Chancery down to 1307.

12. What sources of revenue were available to Edward I, and to what extent was he made dependent upon Parliamentary sanction for their receipt?

13. What was a borough in the thirteenth century?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History from 1307.

FOR CANDIDATES WHO OFFER STUBBS'S CHARTERS.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from BOTH sections of the paper.]

A.

1. In what way did the Hundred Years' War affect the growth of the Constitution?
2. Account for and illustrate the growth of the practice of impeachment before 1485.
3. Illustrate the danger of the 'overmighty subject' and discuss the attempts made to meet it in the fifteenth century.
4. 'The Government of Edward IV had all the vices of that of Henry VII without any of its merits.' Discuss this view.
5. Who succeeded to the inheritance of the mediaeval sheriff?
6. Illustrate from your period the constitutional importance of regulation of the succession of the Crown.
7. 'The high water mark of Erastianism in English history.' Does the Act of the Six Articles or the Act of Supremacy of 1559 best deserve this description?

B.

8. Account for the revival of impeachment in the seventeenth century, and explain its constitutional importance.
9. What is the value of the constitutional experiments of the Long Parliament and Protectorate?
10. How far is it true to call Charles II a 'constitutional monarch'?
11. Which do you consider exercised the greater effect on the development of the constitution in the eighteenth century: the Bill of Rights or the Act of Settlement?

12. How far was the practice of the eighteenth century in the matter of Toleration more liberal than the law of the land?

13. 'The parliaments just previous to 1832, like those of the next succeeding generations, were representative of the ruling group of the time.' Discuss this statement.

14. Were the measures taken to safeguard the internal security of the country during the French Revolutionary wars adequate or necessary?

15. 'Of all known forms of local government, government by justices of the peace is the purest and the cheapest.' (MAITLAND.) Why, then, has it been superseded?

16. 'Every man is subject to the ordinary law of the realm and amenable to the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.' Is this as true as when Dicey wrote it in 1885?

17. 'The first mark of the Cabinet, as that institution is now understood, is united and indivisible responsibility.' Trace the growth of this doctrine.

18. Estimate the share of the mother country in promoting self-government within the Empire.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History to 1558.

For Candidates who offer PROTHERO, GARDINER, &c.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from BOTH sections of the paper.]

A.

1. Illustrate and explain the rise and the decline of the power of the King in Anglo-Saxon times.

2. How far and by what stages did a nobility of service take the place of a nobility of birth in Anglo-Saxon England?

3. 'It is in local government only that Anglo-Saxon institutions survived the Conquest.' Explain and discuss this statement.

4. Compare the constitutional importance of Henry I with that of Henry II.

5. Trace the steps by which the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench were formed out of the *Curia Regis*.

6. What is the importance of the 'Eyre' in constitutional development?

7. 'The chief constitutional problem throughout the thirteenth century was to find a permanent means of keeping a check on the Crown.' What attempts were made to solve this problem, and with what success?

8. How far did the Church give a lead to the State in the development of a representative system?

B.

9. In what way did the Hundred Years' War affect the growth of the Constitution?

10. Account for and illustrate the growth of the practice of impeachment before 1485.

11. Illustrate the danger of the 'overmighty subject' and discuss the attempts made to meet it in the fifteenth century.

12. 'The Government of Edward IV had all the vices of that of Henry VII without any of its merits.' Discuss this view.

13. Who succeeded to the inheritance of the mediaeval sheriff?

14. Illustrate from your period the constitutional importance of the regulation of the succession to the Crown.

15. 'The high water mark of Erastianism in English history.' Does the Act of the Six Articles or the Act of Supremacy of 1559 best deserve this description?

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Constitutional History, Documents.

II.

[Candidates should attempt Question 1.]

1. Write explanatory notes on six of the following extracts:—

(a) They ... shall ... assess all the inhabitants dwelling ... within the said limits to such weekly charge as they and every of them shall weekly contribute towards the relief of the said poor people.

(*Poor Law of 1572.*)

(b) Camera Stellata, sive potius Curia Consilii Regii ... Haec, si vetustatem spectemus, est antiquissima; si dignitatem honoratissima.

(CAMDEN, *Britannia.*)

(c) That our making of request in the entrance of parliament to enjoy our privilege is an act only of manners, and doth weaken our right no more than our suing to the King for our lands by petition.

(*Apology of the Commons, June 20, 1604.*)

(d) I affirm ... that the charge now demanded is not within the ancient acceptation or signification of the words, aids, mises, prizes, taxes, or talliages. (*Argument of Sir Robert Berkeley in the Ship Money Case, 1638.*)

(e) Judges have been put out of their places for refusing to do against their oaths and consciences ... and the better to hold a rod over them, the clause *Quam diu se bene gesserit* was left out of their patents, and a new clause *Durante bene placito* inserted.

(*The Grand Remonstrance, 1641.*)

(f) That by Act of Parliament the concluding of peace or war with foreign Princes and States, be with advice and consent of both Parliaments, or in the intervals of Parliaments, by their Commissioners.

(*The Propositions of Uxbridge, 1644.*)

(g) I'll tell you what they should have done, Sir. If they were commanded to do anything against their consciences, they should have acquiesced till the meeting of the parliament.

(*The Solicitor General in the Case of the Seven Bishops, 1688.*)

(h) We deem the power, which the House of Commons have assumed to themselves, of creating an incapacity, unknown to the law, and thereby depriving, in effect, all the electors of Great Britain of their valuable right of free election . . . a flagrant usurpation.

(*The Lords' Protest on Wilkes and the Middlesex Election.*)

(i) That every male of full age . . . who shall occupy as tenant any lands or tenements for which he shall be *bona fide* liable to a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds, shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire. (*The Reform Act, 1832.*)

(k) It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not . . . by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. (*British North America Act, 1867.*)

2. With what truth may the reign of Queen Elizabeth be described as one of the great periods of parliamentary development?

3. What were the rival theories of sovereignty which found expression in the reigns of James I and Charles I?

4. 'New Presbyter is but old Priest writ large.' Illustrate this saying from the ecclesiastical policy of the years 1641-60.

5. How far do the attempts to solve the constitutional problem between 1647 and 1658 show progressive success in dealing with the needs of the situation?

6. How was it that provision for the financial needs of the Crown had ceased to be a serious national grievance by the end of the Stewart period?

7. Account for the fact that in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the liberties of the subject have been threatened by the House of Commons and defended by the courts of law.

8. Trace the changes in the constitutional functions of the House of Lords since the accession of George III.

9. Examine the effect of the extensions of the franchise on the development of the party system in the nineteenth century.

10. In what ways are the 'Conventions of the Constitution' ultimately protected by legal sanctions?

11. What is the Crown's prerogative of dissolving parliament, and what are the principal rules which govern its exercise?

12. What are the principal links by which the Dominions are legally connected with the United Kingdom?

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

I.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from EACH section of the paper, and to attempt at least ONE of those marked *.]

A.

*1. Discuss the effect of the Roman period upon the map of England in subsequent times.

2. Account for the difference between the social life of Kent and of the rest of England.

3. Estimate the importance of London in Anglo-Saxon history.

4. Discuss the sources for the history *either* of Alfred, *or* of Canute.

5. Write an appreciation of the career of St. Dunstan.

6. Trace the history of the relations between England and Normandy before the Norman Conquest.

7. How would you draw up a defence of William Rufus?

8. To what extent was the 'Angevin Empire' a unity?

*9. Describe the circumstances under which the first attempts to conquer Ireland were made. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map of the country about the year 1170.

10. 'It would be hard to say whether the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury or the failure of the great rebellion three years later was the more important fact in the history of the English people.' Discuss this statement.

11. Account for the vogue of St. Edward the Confessor and of the Arthurian legend in the twelfth century.

12. Discuss King John's relations with the Church.

B.

13. How far was the development of English architecture in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries independent of foreign influences?

14. Examine the defects of Simon de Montfort as a political and military leader.

15. What light do Edward I's relations with Scotland throw upon his character?

*16. Trace the history and show the importance of *one* of the following in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries:—the honour of Lancaster, the house of Mortimer, the Clare inheritance.

17. Compare the part played by the Universities in the national life in the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries.

18. Estimate the harm done to England by Edward III.

19. Give an account of the life of any great prelate of the fourteenth century.

20. Write an appreciation of Chaucer from the standpoint of a student of history.

*21. Illustrate, from the period 1377–1485, the importance to England of the possession of Calais.

22. 'The traditional view that the fifteenth century was a period of peculiar disorder in English history is ridiculous.' Comment upon this statement.

23. Was the foreign policy of Edward IV, based on any clear and consistent principles?

24. Compare and contrast Margaret of Anjou with Henrietta Maria.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

II.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE question marked *.]

A.

1. Illustrate from the career of any prominent Tudor statesman the importance then attached to the service of the sovereign.

2. Did its results under the Tudors show that Henry VII's Irish policy was based on wrong principles?

3. In what direction did the rise of the middle classes most profoundly affect Tudor England?

*4. Indicate by means of a sketch-map the position of the principal houses of the monastic orders in 1539, and discuss the immediate political effect of their disappearance.

5. Can any defence be made of Mary Tudor's character and policy?

6. 'There was no gulf fixed in the Elizabethan age between men of letters and men of action.' Illustrate this statement.

7. Why did the common Protestantism of England and Scotland fail to unite those countries under James I?

*8. With the help of a sketch-map illustrate the military problems confronting the king at Nottingham, and account for his failure to solve them in 1642 and 1643.

9. 'What brave things he did and made all the neighbour princes fear him.' Do you agree that the chief importance of Oliver Cromwell in English history lies in his foreign policy?

10. Comment on the view of Shaftesbury presented in *Absalom and Achitophel*.

11. Estimate the position of Sir Christopher Wren in the development of English architecture.

12. Compare the use of British sea-power made in the reigns of William III and Anne.

B.

13. 'The characters of George I and George II as nearly approached insignificance as it is possible for human character to approach it.' (J. R. GREEN.) Comment on this verdict.

14. Discuss the value of eighteenth-century novelists as authorities for the history of the society of the time.

*15. With the help of a sketch-map trace the growth of British power in India down to the end of the Seven Years War.

16. How far was the coalition against Britain at the end of the American war due to mistakes in British foreign policy and diplomacy?

17. Discuss the merits and shortcomings of William Wilberforce as a statesman and as a reformer.

18. In what ways did the younger Pitt influence the domestic policy of the Tories who succeeded him?

19. Trace the influence of Irish affairs on the fortunes of British ministries between 1820 and 1850.

*20. To what causes may be attributed the failure of attempts at the federation of South Africa down to 1881? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the distribution of European races in the subcontinent.

21. Can the Chartist movement be deemed to have been a failure?

22. Estimate the influence of Prince Albert on British politics.

23. Compare the debt owed by the Church in the nineteenth century to Dr. Pusey and Dr. Arnold.

24. Will any lawyers of the nineteenth century be remembered outside their own profession?

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

I.

[Candidates are required to attempt at least ONE of the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. 'This cruel and wasteful system of taxation.' Do you consider that Diocletian had any practical alternative?

2. To what extent did Constantine realize the implications of his recognition of the Christian Church?

*3. What were the principal varieties of heresy at the time of the Council of Nicaea? Discuss, with the aid of a sketch-map, the significance of their geographical distribution.

4. Contrast Diocletian and Julian.

*5. 'Valentinian may indeed be styled the frontier Emperor.' Illustrate, with the aid of sketch-maps if necessary, the work of Valentinian I upon the frontiers.

6. Discuss the development of the theory of Roman supremacy in the Church during the fourth century.

7. Describe and account for the main differences between the military and administrative organization of the Roman Empire at the death of Diocletian and at the death of Theodosius the Great.

*8. Trace, with the aid of a sketch-map, the history of the Visigoths until they settled in Southern Gaul.

9. Compare and contrast the contribution of St. Augustine and St. Jerome to the Church of their day.

10. Explain carefully the significance of the career of Aetius.

11. Do you consider that the Hunnish invasions did more to disintegrate or to preserve Roman influence in the West?

12. Examine the state of Italy during the rise of Odoacer.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285–604.)

II.

[Candidates are required to attempt at least ONE of the questions marked with an asterisk.]

*1. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the extent of Theodoric's influence in the West.

2. Estimate the importance of Ravenna as a link between East and West during the fifth and sixth centuries.

3. Contrast the extent of Roman influence in south and north Gaul in the middle of the sixth century.

4. Account for the decline of Arianism in the West.

5. Discuss the nature of the literary contribution to later European culture of *one* of the following :—Boethius, Isidore of Seville, Gregory the Great.

*6. Explain, with the aid of a sketch-map, the character and geographical divisions of the Eastern Empire at the time of Justinian's succession.

7. Analyse the political significance of Eastern heresies in the sixth century.

*8. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the conquest and organization of Africa by Justinian.

9. Contrast the life of a citizen of Rome and the life of a citizen of Constantinople about the year 600.

10. Illustrate, from the pontificate of Gregory the Great, the attitude of the Roman Church (a) to paganism, (b) to heresy.

11. Describe the settlement of the Lombards in Italy.

12. 'Justinian the dreamer, Maurice the realist.' Is this a fair contrast?

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919-1273.)

I.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE of the questions marked with an asterisk *.]

*1. Describe, with the help of a sketch-map, the ecclesiastical provinces and the chief centres of Church life in Germany under the Saxon Emperors. How far did the Church contribute to German unity?

2. At what time in your period do you think that a permanent union of Italy and Germany was most possible?

3. 'It was at the New Rome, not at the Old, that the political tradition of the Empire was preserved' (BURY). Illustrate the survival of these traditions under the Macedonian Emperors.

4. Explain the origin and the development of the movement of the 'Truce of God'.

*5. Describe, with the help of a sketch-map, the condition of southern Italy at the time of the arrival of the Normans, and trace the rise of their power till the death of Robert Guiscard.

6. 'Early feudalism tended to establish small local units.' How were the dangers of such an isolation counteracted in the eleventh century?

7. 'The relations between Henry III and Leo IX are a proof that the War of Investitures was not inevitable.' Discuss this statement.

8. Examine the statement that the Crusading spirit was born in Spain.

9. Trace the development and explain the importance of Chartres as an intellectual centre.

*10. Describe, with the help of a sketch-map, the positions of the chief Alpine passes, and illustrate the importance of each of them from your period.

11. 'The Cistercian movement was reactionary in intention but progressive in effect.' Examine and discuss this statement.

12. 'In a style less grave than that of history, I should perhaps compare the Emperor Alexius to the jackal, who is said to follow the steps and to devour the leavings of the lion' (GIBBON). How far would the comparison have been a fair one?

13. Give an account of *two* of the following, explaining their importance in the history of their times:—Hugh of Provence, Alberic the Senator, Odo of Cluny, Heribert of Milan, Hanno of Cologne, William of Hirschau.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

General History. Period III. (919-1273.)

II.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE of the questions marked with an asterisk*.]

*1. Describe, with the help of a sketch-map, the position of the Crusading principalities in the East, and estimate their military strength and weakness in relation to their Moslem neighbours.

2. What different elements contributed to the strength of Louis VII in his struggle with Henry II?

3. Describe the Western policy of Manuel. How far was it successful?

4. 'Henry the Lion, rather than Barbarossa, had a true sense of the interests of Germany in the twelfth century.' Criticize this statement.

5. Discuss the development of sculpture in France during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

*6. What were the chief centres of municipal life in the Rhineland and northern France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?

7. What was the extent of Western influence, ecclesiastical and secular, in the eastern part of Central Europe by the end of the twelfth century?

8. Discuss the view that Innocent III by his constant interference in temporal affairs prepared the decline of the Papacy.

9. How far can the Albigensian Crusade be rightly described as a conflict between two civilizations?

*10. Describe, with the help of a sketch-map, the chief features of Frederick II's war with the Papacy and the Lombards.

11. 'The work of a great idealist ruined by practical politicians.' Is this a fair account of the early history of the Franciscans?

12. How far was Frederick II responsible for the break up of the Imperial power in Germany in the thirteenth century?

13. Describe the stages by which Aristotle came to be accepted as 'The Philosopher' in the medieval schools.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273–1519.)

I.

[Candidates are required to attempt at least ONE of the questions marked *.]

*1. Describe the settlement of the Habsburgs in Austria and the neighbouring lands, and explain how they justified it. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

2. Account for the downfall of the Templars.

3. Estimate the effects upon southern and eastern Europe of the establishment of the Angevin house in Naples.

4. How far had the theological controversies in which Pope John XXII was engaged a political significance?

5. 'Prague was the first German capital.' Examine this view of the importance of the court of Charles IV at Prague.

6. Is there any reason to consider that the place of Florence in the history of the early Italian art has been exaggerated?

7. Account for the failure of the French kings during the first period of the Hundred Years' War.

*8. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, *either* the mission of Cardinal Albornoz in Italy, *or* the adventures of the Grand Catalan Company.

9. 'The Great Schism gave the Empire its last opportunity.' Criticize this statement.

10. Contrast the popular religious movements of Italy and the Rhineland during your period.

11. Examine and illustrate the relations between England and the Spanish peninsula in the fourteenth century.

*12. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, the political and economic importance of the Baltic lands in the later Middle Ages.

13. Compare the influence of Italian jurists with that of Parisian theologians upon political life and thought in the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1519.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Rome never changes.' Does this saying apply to the Papal position as a result of the Conciliar movement?

2. How far were the Slavs a real danger to German civilization between 1414 and 1450?

3. To what extent is the revival of the French monarchy due to its reliance upon the Third Estate in the fifteenth century?

4. Compare Italian despotisms and oligarchies as employers of *condottieri*.

*5. 'The fairest chance of checking the advance of the Turk in Europe was lost on the field of Varna.' Discuss this statement with the aid of a sketch-map.

*6. With the aid of a sketch-map illustrate the ambitions of the House of Burgundy after 1414. To what causes should you attribute the collapse of Charles the Bold?

7. 'The sculptors of the Italian Renaissance attempted what the Greeks had never done, the expression of emotion.' Discuss this statement.

8. To what extent is it true to say that the voyages of discovery were caused by the Turks blocking the old trade routes?

*9. With the help of a sketch-map discuss the obstacles to the realization of French claims on Italy under Charles VIII and Louis XII.

10. Consider from the point of view of general history the importance of the Mediterranean interests of Aragon under Ferdinand the Catholic.

11. What, in your opinion, are the factors which most facilitated the rise of a national independent dynasty in Sweden?

12. To what extent does German art in the days of Albert Dürer derive its inspiration and technique from that of Italy?

13. Compare Louis XI and Ferdinand the Catholic as types of contemporary political morality.

[T. T. 1924.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1598.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Rome never changes.' Does this saying apply to the Papal position as a result of the Conciliar movement?

2. How far were the Slavs a real danger to German civilization between 1414 and 1450?

3. To what extent is the revival of the French monarchy due to its reliance upon the Third Estate in the fifteenth century?

4. Compare Italian despotisms and oligarchies as employers of *condottieri*.

*5. 'The fairest chance of checking the advance of the Turk in Europe was lost on the field of Varna.' Discuss this statement with the aid of a sketch-map.

*6. With the aid of a sketch-map illustrate the ambitions of the House of Burgundy after 1414. To what causes should you attribute the collapse of Charles the Bold?

7. 'The sculptors of the Italian Renaissance attempted what the Greeks had never done, the expression of emotion.' Discuss this statement.

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10. Consider from the point of view of general history the importance of the Mediterranean interests of Aragon under Ferdinand the Catholic.

11. What, in your opinion, are the factors which most facilitated the rise of a national independent dynasty in Sweden?

12. To what extent does German art in the days of Albert Dürer derive its inspiration and technique from that of Italy?

13. Compare Louis XI and Ferdinand the Catholic as types of contemporary political morality.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1598.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'The future of the internal history of Spain was decided between 1504 and 1530.' Discuss this statement.

2. Is it reasonable to say that dynastic considerations dominated the foreign policies of European states in the sixteenth century?

3. 'Luther at Worms' is the most pregnant and momentous fact in our history.' Discuss this dictum of Lord Acton.

4. Give some account of the pontificate of Paul III.

*5. Compare, with the aid of a sketch-map, the frontiers and the European position of France at the Treaties of Cambrai (1529) and Crespy (1544).

6. What contributions did the Jesuits make to the development of political thought?

7. How do you interpret the character of Catherine de Médicis and her influence on French history?

8. What is the place of Philip II in the development of the Spanish monarchy?

*9. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, by what stages and by what agencies Protestantism was overcome in the Habsburg dominions in and bordering on Germany.

10. What were the causes of the decline of the Ottoman power after the death of Suleyman the Magnificent?

*11. What causes determined the frontiers of the Dutch Republic? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

12. Give some account of Sigismund of Poland and Sweden.

13. How far can the contrasts between the Venetian and the Florentine schools of painters be explained by the social and political characteristics of their cities?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1559-1715.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. How do you interpret the character of Catherine de Médicis and her influence on French history?

2. What is the place of Philip II in the development of the Spanish monarchy?

*3. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, by what stages and by what agencies Protestantism was overcome in the Habsburg dominions in and bordering on Germany.

4. What were the causes of the decline of the Ottoman power after the death of Suleyman the Magnificent?

*5. What causes determined the frontiers of the Dutch Republic down to 1609? Show their positions on a sketch-map.

6. Give some account of Sigismund of Poland and Sweden.

7. What were the advances in the art of war in the first half of the seventeenth century and in what armies were they evolved?

*8. 'The porter of the Alps.' Show how the dukes of Savoy fulfilled this role down to 1648, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

9. How far is it true to say that the disasters of Spain in the reign of Philip IV were inevitable?

10. On what lines is it possible to defend the conduct of the Catholic opponents of Wallenstein in Germany?

11. Was the domestic policy of Richelieu well calculated to forward his foreign aims?

12. How far were the principles of Grotius antagonistic to the spirit of his time?

13. Does the fact that Rembrandt and Velasquez were contemporaries suggest any caution in generalizing about the effects of political and religious changes upon art?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1559–1715.)

II.

*[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]*

1. 'There never has been a time more favourable to the aristocracy than the middle of the seventeenth century' (RANKE). Discuss the reasons why this condition of things prevailed throughout most of Europe.

*2. Show with the aid of a sketch-map how the Peace of Westphalia gave the strategic and economic keys of Germany to foreign powers.

3. Was the policy of the Papacy after 1648 consistently favourable to its true interests?

4. Discuss the statement that the Fronde merely interrupted French history and contributed to it nothing of positive value.

*5. Describe the career of Charles X of Sweden, illustrating his conquests with a sketch-map.

*6. What part was played by Venice in the Eastern Question from 1667 to 1697? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. How far did the Emperor Leopold I deal successfully with the problem of waging war on two fronts, in the east and in the west?

8. During the reign of Louis XIV there was a French party in every important country of Europe. How far do you attribute this to the efficiency of Louis' diplomatic service?

9. Estimate briefly the importance of any two of the following:—Lisola, Heinsius, Tököly, Louvois, Vauban, Villars, Patkul.

10. 'Peter the Great sacrificed the Russian national character to an ideal of impracticable efficiency.' Is this true?

11. Illustrate the importance of Bavaria between 1648 and 1715.

12. Criticize the statement that in the France of Louis XIV political thought was kept alive only by religious disputes.

13. In what ways does the French classical drama reflect the social and economic conditions of seventeenth-century civilization?

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1715-1815.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'An alliance, but not an *entente cordiale*.' Discuss this view of the Anglo-French alliance of 1717..

*2. How should you account for the failure of Sweden to prevent the advance of Russia towards the Baltic under Peter the Great? Describe his acquisitions with the aid of a sketch-map.

3. Have the Spaniards any cause to be grateful for the work of Elizabeth Farnese?

*4. Illustrate with a sketch-map the dominions of Prussia in 1740, and estimate the effect of its geographical position upon the institutions of the country.

5. Which of the European powers made the most effective use of Turkey in its scheme of diplomacy during the eighteenth century?

6. Criticize the diplomatic ability of Frederick the Great.

7. 'The benevolent despots were actuated by altruism rather than by fear.' Examine this statement in the light of the achievements of any one of them.

8. Compare the Encyclopaedists and the Economists as harbingers of the Revolution.

*9. Which, strategically, was the more important menace to Bourbon power in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar or Minorea? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

10. Account for the unanimity with which the Catholic powers demanded the suppression of the Jesuit order.

11. 'Kaunitz was both the good and the evil genius of Maria Theresa.' Do you agree with this verdict?

12. Compare the respective contributions of France and Italy to the artistic life of the eighteenth century.

13. 'Sir, the danger of the abuse of power is nothing to a private man. What Frenchman is prevented from passing his life as he pleases?' How would you have answered Dr. Johnson?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1715-1815.)

II.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE question marked with an asterisk.]

1. What was the diplomatic grouping of the principal European powers in 1789?

2. 'Anarchie spontanée' (TAINÉ). Is this a fair description of the condition into which France fell immediately after the capture of the Bastille?

3. Compare the Constitutions of 1791 and 1795 with reference to their principles and practical efficiency.

4. 'Robespierre était un optimiste qui croyait à la vertu. Les hommes d'état de ce tempérament font tout le mal possible' (ANATOLE FRANCE). Can the career of Robespierre be explained on these lines?

5. Explain the motives which led Prussia to conclude the peace of Bâle and to refuse adherence to the Second Coalition.

*6. Do the terms of the Treaty of Lunéville justify the contention of Napoleon that he had 'spared the House of Austria'? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

7. Was Napoleon a good judge of men?

*8. 'I can give you anything but time' (NAPOLEON). Show from any one of his campaigns the results secured by superior rapidity of concentration.

9. Examine the effect of the Continental System and the Orders in Council on the internal economy of France.

10. Compare the character of the national risings against France in Spain and Germany.

*11. Show the influence of political considerations on the strategy adopted by the Allies in 1813-14.

12. 'Every country administered under Napoleon was happier in 1814 than in 1789.' Criticize this statement with special reference to Italy.

13. To what extent did Alexander succeed in imposing his will on the Congress of Vienna?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1789-1878.)

I.

[Candidates should attempt at least ONE question marked with an asterisk.]

1. What was the diplomatic grouping of the principal European powers in 1789?

2. 'Anarchie spontanée' (TAINE). Is this a fair description of the condition into which France fell immediately after the capture of the Bastille?

3. Compare the Constitutions of 1791 and 1795 with reference to their principles and practical efficiency.

4. 'Robespierre était un optimiste qui croyait à la vertu. Les hommes d'état de ce tempérament font tout le mal possible' (ANATOLE FRANCE). Can the career of Robespierre be explained on these lines?

5. Explain the motives which led Prussia to conclude the peace of Bâle and to refuse adherence to the Second Coalition.

*6. Do the terms of the Treaty of Lunéville justify the contention of Napoleon that he had 'spared the House of Austria'? Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

7. Was Napoleon a good judge of men?

*8. 'I can give you anything but time' (NAPOLEON). Show from any one of his campaigns the results secured by superior rapidity of concentration.

9. Examine the effect of the Continental System and the Orders in Council on the internal economy of France.

10. Compare the character of the national risings against France in Spain and Germany.

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12. 'Every country administered under Napoleon was happier in 1814 than in 1789.' Criticize this statement with special reference to Italy.

13. To what extent did Alexander succeed in imposing his will on the Congress of Vienna?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1789-1878.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1 Has the settlement of Germany in 1815 been unfairly criticized? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

2. Compare Louis XVIII and Louis-Philippe as constitutional monarchs.

3. Explain the origin of the Monroe doctrine. In what ways did it influence the diplomacy of European States within your period?

4. Discuss the attitude of Russia towards the Porte between the Treaties of Adrianople (1829) and London (1844).

*5. Estimate the character and extent of Nationalist feeling in Italy in 1848. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map, showing the areas affected.

6. Compare the debt owed by Cavour and Bismarck to their respective sovereigns.

*7. What is the strategic importance of the Danubian Principalities? Sketch their history between 1856 and 1878.

8. Why did France enter the War of 1870 without allies?

9. Compare the influence of the Papacy in Europe at the beginning and end of Pius IX's Pontificate.

10. What were the most pressing problems calling for solution within the German Empire after its foundation in 1871?

11. To what extent have European Congresses been successful in preventing war between 1815 and 1878?

12. Discuss the value of plebiscites within your period as reliable indications of popular sentiment.

13. 'In the nineteenth century the development of the arts was more completely independent of political influences than in any other.' Discuss and illustrate this statement.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Economic History.

[Candidates are recommended to answer questions from EACH section of the paper.]

A.

1. Discuss the rights and duties of the villein in the manorial system.
2. Explain and illustrate the relations between the borough and the merchant gild.
3. Account for the rise of the Journeyman Gilds and for their eventual subordination to the Craft Gilds.
4. 'To wish, like the usurer, to live without labour is contrary to nature' (GERSON). How far was this principle applied in mediaeval practice?
5. Illustrate from the history of the Merchant Adventurers the advantages and disadvantages of 'regulated companies'.
6. How far were the violent literary protests against landlords in the early sixteenth century justified by the facts?

B.

7. What are the lessons to be learnt from the system of state control of economic life under Elizabeth and the early Stewarts?
8. What were the permanent effects of the Civil War and Commonwealth on English economic conditions?
9. 'The systematic commercial rivalry with France which prevailed during the eighteenth century was probably the greatest economic mistake of the time.' Explain and discuss this statement.
10. Trace the influence on each other of the Industrial Revolution and the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars.
11. Sketch the history of the Income Tax, and of the various objections which have been brought against it.
12. Account for the development of Trade Unionism in the middle of the nineteenth century.

13. 'Trade combinations are tending to make the markets as close as they were in the Middle Ages.' What essential differences may be discerned between the mediaeval and the modern limiting of competition?

14. Comment on one or more of the following quotations:—

(a) 'It is manifest that nothyng robbeth the realm of England, but whan moore marchandisees is brought into the realme than is carried furth.' (CECIL.)

(b) 'I find that those pirates that have given the greatest disturbance in the East Indies have been either fitted from New York or Rhode Island.'

(THE EARL OF BELLOMONT, 1698.)

(c) 'An infallible sign of your decay of wealth is the falling of rents, and the raising of them would be worth the nation's care.'

(LOCKE.)

(d) 'The right of every man to employ the Capital he inherits or has acquired according to his own discretion so long as he does not infringe on the rights and property of others is one of those privileges which the free and happy constitution of this country has long accustomed every Briton to consider as his birth-right.'

(Committee of the House of Commons.)

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Hildebrand. I.

1. Comment on *five* of the following extracts from the *Registrum* :—

(a) *Et nunc in primis pro ecclesia Mediolanensi, quae nostra culpa est in errore, rogamus ut vestra apostolica districtione canonice corrigatur.*

(b) *Notum tibi esse credimus regnum Ungariae in proprie libertatis statu debere esse, et nulli regi alterius regni subici nisi sanctae et universali matri Romanae ecclesiae.*

(c) *Hanc itaque caritatem nos et vos specialius quam caeteris gentibus debemus, qui unum Deum, licet diverso modo, credimus et confitemur.*

(d) *Quapropter vos admonemus ut, quicquid episcopi dehinc loquantur aut taceant, vos officium eorum, quos aut symoniace promotos et ordinatos aut in crimine fornicationis iacentes cognoveritis, nullatenus recipiatis.*

(e) *‘Maledictus homo qui prohibet gladium suum a sanguine.’*

(f) *Tulisti vel recepisti ducem in Cluniacensem quietem; et fecisti ut centum milia christianorum careant custode.*

(g) *Notum esse tibi credo, excellentissime fili, quanto semper te sinceræ dilectionis affectu amavi, qualem etiam me tuis negotiis et quam efficacem exhibui, insuper, ut ad regale fastigium cresceres, quanto studio laboravi.*

(h) *Quanta sit mihi meditatio quantumque desiderium mare transeundi, ut christianis qui more pecudum a paganis occiduntur, Christo favente, valeam succurrere, erubesco quibusdam dicere ne videar aliqua duci levitate.*

2. Comment on *two* of the following passages from *Bruno*, translating those marked with an asterisk :—

(a) *Sed haec castellorum diversis in locis constructio primo nostratibus puerilis ludus videbatur, quia nondum eius intentio mala cognoscebatur.*

(b) *Gens vero Suevorum audita Saxonum calamitate clam legatos suos ad illos misit et foedus cum eis fecit ... Quod foedus Saxones si fideliter servassent, et ab infamia perfidia et a magna parte calamitatis liberi fuissent.*

*(c) Episcopus inter missas sermonem faciens ad populum, derisorie quod rex esset excommunicatus indicavit, sed hanc excommunicationem nichil valere, quibus poterat verbis, utpote facundus homo, confirmavit.

*(d) At nostrates cum ipsas litteras accepissent, a magna spe quam in apostolica petra posuerant, exciderunt, quia prius caelum stare vel terram crediderant caeli modo moveri, quam cathedram Petri amittere constantiam Petri.

3. Comment on *two* of the following passages from *Lampert*, translating those marked with an asterisk :—

(a) Tum vero in eum coorti omnes qui aderant principes aiebant, aequa censere Romanum pontificem, et per Deum rogabant, ne crimen inferret gloriae suae et regii nominis maiestatem tam turpis facti colluvione macularet.

(b) Primus tunc in palatio erat Adalbertus Premensis archiepiscopus, qui solus nunc rege fruebatur.

*(c) Triduo per vastissimam silvam ieiuni, ut fertur, gradiebantur, angustissimo et paucis antehac comperto tramite, undique circumspectantes gladium et ad quemlibet perstrepentis aurae sonitum incursus hostium iamque iugulo incumbentem interitum formidantes.

(d) Legati petierunt verbis Romani pontificis ut sinodum tenere intra Gallias pace episcoporum sinerentur. Vehementer hoc abnuerunt omnes episcopi.

*(e) Cumque magna pars Italiae eius pareret imperio, et omnibus quae prima mortales ducunt supra ceteros terrae illius principes habundaret, ubicumque opera eius papa indignisset, ocius aderat et tamquam patri vel domino sedulum exhibebat officium.

4. Comment on *four* of the following passages :—

(a) Conferte nunc, si placet, illum exheredatum totius regiae dignitatis ac regiae potestatis Hildericum cum hoc tali viro, cui, ut salva dixerim fide, non invenitur in toto Francorum regno aptior persona Romano imperio.
(WALTRAM.)

(b) Duo enim reges, unus post unum, substituti sunt nostris temporibus a parte principum et partem regni tenuerunt, et non totum; quod scilicet 'totum' habet magnum pietatis mysterium in unitate fidelium. (Ib.)

(c) Ex illo tempore nunc est annus octavus, et ne adhuc quidem cessant participes Hildebranti studere modis omnibus ut non habeat Romana ecclesia Clementem papam neque res publica catholicum imperatorem, nisi succedat catholico papae Clementi aliquis hereticus, sicut fuisse monstratur ille Cassiniensis abbas Sergius. (Ib.)

(d) Nam venerabili Alexandro defuncto et venerabili Hildebrando per meliores cardinales electo, religiosus archiepiscopus debitam subiectionem in tantum ei contulit, ut, vocatus ad synodum, veniret; et in eadem synodo secundum privilegium suae ecclesiae dextra ei sederet. (BONITHO.)*

(e) Hii omnes, barba rasati et mitras in capite portantes, sacerdotes et cardinales se esse dicebant; sicque oratores decipiebant, et precipue Longobardorum rusticam multitudinem. (Ib.)

(f) In secunda feria post pascha apud Sanctum Petrum, cum regem excommunicasset, adiecit: 'Omni-
bus vobis notum sit quod si usque ad festivitatem Sancti Petri Henricus non resipuerit, mortuus erit aut depositus.' (Ib.)

5. Comment on the following passages, translating those marked with an asterisk:—

(a) Ut per laicos nullo modo quilibet clericus aut presbyter obtineat ecclesiam nec gratis nec precio. (ROMAN SYNOD, 1059.)

*(b) Periculosus homo vult iubere quae vult episcopis ut villicis suis, qui si non fecerunt omnia Romam venient aut sine iudicio suspenduntur. (LIEMAR OF BREMEN.)

(c) Rudolfus utique regnum, non ut proprium, sed pro dispensatione sibi creditum reputans, omne hereditarium ius in eo repudiavit. (PAUL OF BERNRIED.)

*(d) Romanis cleris mox idem portitor inquit
'Costes in pente Romam, testor, veniet rex
Missurus papam; lupus hic non est quia papa.'
(DONIZO.)

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Hildebrand. II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Cardinal Humbert, Peter Damiani, Hildebrand: what did each contribute to the cause of reform before 1070?

2. Examine the point of view that the Norman alliance was on the whole disadvantageous to the Papacy.

3. By what methods was the reform policy carried out in France?

4. Explain, with the help of your authorities, the causes (a) of the Saxon revolt, (b) of the defeat of the Saxons in 1075.

5. Trace carefully the events which led up to the breach between Gregory VII and Henry IV.

6. 'The triumph of the priest over the politician in Gregory' (HAUCK). 'A fatal weakness which led to years of civil war' (DOM LECLÈRE). Discuss these two views of Canossa.

7. Examine the part played by the towns in the German Civil War.

8. 'Hildebrand's most surprising success was the hold he obtained over the Roman population.' Discuss this statement.

9. Why are there comparatively few controversial writings on the imperial side?

10. How far can you derive from the *Registrum* a consistent account of Gregory's attitude towards temporal authority?

11. Estimate the literary merits of any of your authorities.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Age of Dante.

I.

Write short notes on the following passages, translating those marked with an asterisk, and illustrating your comments, when it is possible, from your other authorities:—

1. DANTE, *Divina Commedia*.

- (a) 'E se tu mai nel dolce mondo regge,
dimmi, perchè quel popolo è sì empio
incontro a' miei in ciascuna sua legge?'
- (b) chè dopo lui verrà, di più laid' opra
di ver ponente un pastor senza legge,
tal che convien che lui e me ricopra.
- *(c) Io fui uom d'arme, e poi fui cordelliero,
credendomi, sì cinto, fare ammenda;
e certo il creder mio veniva intero,
se non fosse il gran prete, a cui mal prenda.
- (d) Io fui abate in San Zeno a Verona,
sotto lo imperio del buon Barbarossa,
di cui dolente ancor Milan ragiona.
- *(i) 'Non aspettar mio dir più, nè mio cenno.
Liberò, dritto e sano è tuo arbitrio,
e fallo fora non fare a suo senno:
per ch'io te sopra te corono e mitrio.'

2. *De Monarchia*.

(a) Genus humanum, solum imperante Monarcha,
sui et non alterius gratia est.

(b) Unde recte illud scriptum est: Romanum imperium de fonte nascitur pietatis.

(c) Propter quod opus fuit homini duplici directivo,
secundum duplicem finem.

3.

DINO COMPAGNI.

*(a) Andando una vilia di San Giovanni l'Arti a offerere, e essendo i consoli innanzi, furono manomessi da certi grandi, e batuti, dicendo loro: 'Noi siamo quelli che demo la sconfitta in Campaldino'.

(b) E perchè i Guelfi bianchi, presi, furon parimenti morti co' Ghibellini, s'assicurarono insieme: chè fino a quel di sempre dubitarono, che d'intero animo fussono con loro.

*(c) 'Signore, questa mano ti può dare e tòr Milano: vieni a Milano, dove sono gli amici miei, però che niuno ce la può torre; se vai verso Pavia, tu perdi Milano.'

4.

VILLANI.

*(a) Giano della Bella era stato de' caporali e cominciatori degli ordini della giustizia, e oltre a ciò per abbassare i grandi, volle torre a' capitani di parte guelfa il suggello e 'l mobile della parte.

(b) Vicini erano in Firenze e in contado, e per la conversazione della loro invidia colla bizzarra salvatichezza, nacque il superbo isdegno tra loro.

*(c) Allora disse lo'mperadore: 'male hanno fatto, che nostro intendimento era di volere i Fiorentini tutti, e non partiti, a buoni fedeli, e di quella città fare nostra camera e la migliore di nostro imperio'.

5.

JOHN OF CERMENATE.

(a) Itaque tam pretiosa res, libertas, et perditae leges populi animum non movere, . . . verum vilissima res, pecunia, murmure primo, tumultum et iram populi suscitans, magna seditionis causa fuit.

(b) Hic namque Philippus post recessum regis, prius etiam quam rex Ianuam attingeret, illico Papiae, Vercellarum et Novariae Guelphos extollere, Gibellinos opprimere totis viribus coepit.

(c) Iam stolidi gens Germaniae, natura nimium praedae avida ac disciplinae militaris ignara, . . . late vacuos undique cultoribus agros fecit.

6. NICHOLAS OF BUTRINTO.

(a) Nos autem Citramontani, inter quos ego fui tunc, plus satis eramus contenti de Domino Guidone et de sua procuratione magna quam essemus de Domino Matthaeo.

(b) Ipse mihi dixit secrete quomodo parum Italici curant de excommunicationibus alicubi. Et posuit exemplum de Florentinis.

(c) Venimus Pisas et ibi invenimus civitatem satis turbatam et commotam, et hoc propter dominium totum quod ad se Dominus Rex acceperat, nihil volens eis servare de modo faciendi Ancianos et alios officiales secundum consuetudines antiquas.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Age of Dante.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. How far was Dante's character, as revealed in the *Divine Comedy*, typical of contemporary Florence?

2. 'Dante was both a cosmopolitan philosopher and an Italian patriot.' How far did he succeed in reconciling these two characters?

3. Account for the continued commercial prosperity of Florence with its complicated constitution and constant civil broils.

4. 'Corso Donati was just the kind of noble who might have become a "tyrant".' Why did he fail?

5. How far, on what grounds, and with what success did the Popes claim any sovereignty over Florence?

6. Describe the formation and constitution of the Tuscan League. How far did it contribute to the failure of Henry VII's expedition?

7. Explain the relations between Henry VII and Robert of Naples.

8. With what justification was the siege of Brescia considered by contemporaries to have been the turning-point in Henry VII's attempt to revive the Empire?

9. Explain the policy adopted (a) by the House of della Scala, (b) by the cities of Romagna, towards Henry VII.

10. 'The gossiping chronicles of Dino Compagni and Nicholas are of more value to the historian than the more balanced histories of Villani and John of Cermenate.' Discuss this view.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Reign of Richard II.

I.

1. Translate, and comment on any *three* of the following passages from Walsingham:—

(a) Iamque solus Iohannes Philipott ore omnium laudabatur, et admirationi habebatur: de nostris vero proceribus et militia quae dudum conducta fuerat, dicebantur probrosa verba, aspera et invectiva, prout commune vulgus solet inferre vario motu suo. Londonienses praecipue obloquebantur, dicentes iam perpaucorum procerum corda fore cum Rege, eos solos sibi fideles esse; quorum Rex, licet ironice, vocabatur a nonnullis proceribus, eo quod ipsi multum iuissent eum in coronatione sua.

(b) Statuitur ergo dies belli, et interim praeparantur duello necessaria in Curia apud Westmonasterium, limites videlicet, quas 'listas' vocant, de lignis fortissime fabricatae, tanquam perpetuo duraturae.

(c) Sed non potuit placere eis quod ipsi non conceperant; sed cum magna superbia miserunt Abbati per quendam armigerum ipsius, ut destineret suum clericum cum incausto et pergamento; ut quod ipsi decernerent, ipse scriberet, et exposit Abbas et Conventus opponerent sigilla sua... Sed postquam et clericum habuissent et chartam confecissent, iuxta vota sua confirmandam et sigillandam, non tamen satisfactum est eis; sed dixerunt quamdam superesse chartam in Monasterio libertatum suarum antiquarum, quam iuraverunt eis esse reddendam, vel Monasterium diruendum.

(d) In crastino, cum mendacium latere non posset, captus est et equo impositus; equinaque cauda commissa suis manibus loco fraeni, et duae ollae, quas *iordanes* vulgo vocamus, ad eius collum colligantur, cum cote, in signum quod illam mentiendo promeruit; et ita circumductus est per omnem civitatem, in conspectu cunctorum physicorum et chirurgiorum, digna dehonestamenta recipiens pro mercede.

(e) Cuius pecuniae portionem Domini partium Boreallium petierunt, quia in hoc Parlamento fuerunt deputati ad custodiendum partes illas contra Scotorum irruptiones.

Quibus responsum est per Dominum Willelmum Wykham, Episcopum Wintoniensem, quod ideo ex pauperibus effecti fuerant divites et Domini, ut Scotos liberius arcere possent.

(f) Hic, ut fertur, nomen Londoniarum delevisse meditatus fuerat, et apposuisse scilicet nomen novum, scilicet Parvae Troiae; cuius urbis et nominis ipse Dux creari statuit, et nominari.

2. Translate and comment upon *two* of the following extracts from the *Anominale Chronicle* :—

(a) Et a cause de les faitz de dit Thomas Monsieur Robert Belknappe cheif Iustice del comon banke nostre seignur le roy fust assis en pais de trailbastunerye et auoit deuant luy plusors enditementz de divers gentz.

(b) En la matine les ditz comons de Kent abateront vne meason . . . et puis aleront a le pont pur passer devers le cyttye mes le maire fust prest auant eux et fist trieyer vn cheine et levere le pont pur disturber lour passage et les comons Sutheren leueront ouesque eux et criant a les gardeins del dit pont pur aualer le dit pont et les lesses entrer ou autrement ils ferroient defaitz et pur docte que ils auoient de lour vies ils les soefferont entrer et grandement encontre lour volunte.

(c) Et le roy luy demanda quelz fueront les pointz que il voderoit auer et il les auoiet voluntiers sans contradiction escript et enseale et donques le dit Wat rehersa les pointz queux fueront a demander et demanda que nul le deuoiet estre fors la ley de Winchester, etc.

3. Comment on the following passages from the *Fasciculi* :—

(a) Ista predicta condemnatio promulgata est publice in Scholis Augustinensium, ipso Magistro Iohanne sedente in cathedra, et determinante contrarium.

(b) Dimitto alias rationes palpabiles, quod exhinc regnum nostrum sensibiliter depauperatur pecunia; quod praetextu subtractionis huius thesauri qui expenderetur in Anglia, decrescit populus.

(c) Mandantes insuper quod per universas aulas universitatis predictae, diligenter inquiri et scrutare faciat indilate si quis aliquem librum sive tractatum, de editione vel compilatione praedictorum magistrorum Iohannis Wycclyff, vel Nicolai habuerit.

4. Comment on *two* of the following extracts from Knighton :—

(a) Salubri usus consilio convocavit vicinos suos iuratos et alios peritiores, quorum consilio eadem nocte fecit proclamationem ad altam crucem villae, et ad iij portas sub nomine regis, quod unusquisque paratus esset mane seipsum et proximos defensurus.

(b) For I am certaine of the thridde partie of clergye that defendus thise doutes that is here saide, that they will defende it on payne of her lyf.

(c) Primerment qe le dit conte esteant chauncelere et jurez de faire le profite du Roy, purchasa de nostre seigneur le Roy terres, tenementz et rentes a grant value, come pert par recordes es rolles del chancerye, encontre son soerment . . .

(d) Item, ordeigne est et assentuez qe ceux oue celluy qe use de laborere a charewe et charet oue altre labour oue servyse de husbondrye tank soit del age del xij anz qe dehors en avant il demourge a tyele labour sanz estre mys au mystiere oue artifice.

5. Comment on *two* of the following extracts from the chronicle attributed to John of Malvern :—

(a) Item in isto autumno illi de consilio statuerunt aliud navigium redire ad mare, cui praefuit dominus Henricus de Percy. Qui circa principium mensis Septembris sulcans maria cum suis navibus . . . circa crepusculum venit prope villam de Brest, accensis lucernis in castellis erectis in summitate malorum, feliciter et gloriose portum illius villae intravit. Cuius adventus terruit eos existentes in eorum bastilis iuxta villam predictam firmatis . . .

(b) Igitur sexto die Natalis Domini accesserunt domini predicti ad gildam Aulam Londoniarum ubi in praesentia maioris et communitatis civitatis praedictae declarabant se quomodo et sub qua forma et quare praemissa agebant ac cum tanta multitudine equitarunt.

(c) Quo etiam die et tempore in pleno parlamento magnus rumor exuberavit de Lollardis et eorum praedicationibus ac libris eorum Anglicis quibus idiotas et simplices pravis eorum doctrinis diversimodo pervertunt.

(d) Dominus Iohannes Clanvowe miles egregius in quodam vico iuxta Constantinopolim in Graecia diem clausit extremum.

6. Comment on the following passages from the *Annales Ricardi Secundi* and *Adam of Usk*:—

(a) Haec ergo dicebatur fuisse causa quare Hibernici ad patriam regredi cgebantur. Quidam dicebant hoc factum esse consilio Cancellarii, considerantis quod multi divitiis abundabant, et citius paterentur summa multari maxima, quam a limitibus Angliae sequestrari; sicque cresceret Regis commodum pro licentia remorandi, et Cancellarii marsupium pro frequentia sigillandi.

(b) Cumque vidisset reliquias tam ordinate dispositas, et in medio corpus Christi inter duo candelabra aurea, cereosque accensos, tam reverentur collocatum,—‘Quam bene’, inquit, ‘belle patruē, scitis facere, quando vultis’; tuncque subiunxit,—‘Ite iam, et cibum sumite, quia isthic manere non potestis; sed transibitis ad locum ad quem vos destinabo, postquam sumpseritis cibum.’

(c) Decipiebatur nempe cotidie per quosdam pseudo-prophetas, suggerentes sibi quod Imperatoris dignitate proculdubio foret sublimandus.

(d) Cui ille, licet puer, non tamen respondit pueriliter, sub hiis verbis;—‘Vere, gratiose Rex, et Domine, de istis rumoribus multum doleo; sed et constat vestrae dominationi, prout aestimo, quod ego sum innocens de patris facto’.

(e) Item fuit per plebeios petitum, Iohanne Buschei verba semper proferente, quia illa specialis perdonacio pro proditore fuit impetrata per Thomam Arundell Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum, tunc cancellarium Angliae, ipsius impetrator, qui potius ex officio restitisset, proditor adiudicaretur. Idemque archiepiscopus surrexit volens respondere; et rex dixit sibi: ‘Cras’.

(f) Quodam die, in concilio per dictos doctores habito, per quosdam fuit tactum quod, iure sanguinis ex persona Edmundi comitis Lancastrie, asserentes ipsum Edmundum regis Henrici tercii primogenitum esse, sed ipsius geniture ordine, propter ipsius fatuitatem, excluso, Edwardo suo fratre, se iuniore, in huius loco translato, sibi regni successionem directa linea debere compediri.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Reign of Richard II.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Explain, with reference to contemporary sources, the causes of the Peasants' Revolt.

2. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the extent and government of London in the reign of Richard II.

3. To what extent was the Wycliffite dispute a continuation of the controversy between the secular and regular clergy?

4. What light do contemporary accounts of Wycliffe throw upon the studies and academic life of the University of Oxford?

5. Illustrate from the chronicles the methods of military and naval organization in England in the last decades of the fourteenth century.

6. Trace the relations of England in Richard's reign *either* with the Spanish Kingdoms *or* with the countries east of the Rhine.

7. How far was the opposition to Richard in the middle years of his reign the work of a coherent party?

8. Discuss the significance of the career of Michael de la Pole.

9. Analyse the evidence for and against the alleged change in Richard's character in the last years of his reign.

10. Describe carefully the proceedings in Parliament relating to the deposition of Richard and the accession of Henry IV.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Revolution of 1688.

I.

1. Comment on any *four* of the following passages from *Burnet* :—

(a) The prince . . . rejected the notion of dividing his fleet and army.

(b) Wildman, and all the republican party, opposed it. Their secret reason seemed to be, a design to extinguish monarchy, and therefore to substitute none beyond the three that were named, that so the succession might quickly come to an end.

(c) King James stayed all the while with his guards, at a safe distance, and never came into the places of danger or of action.

(d) The king settled the government of England, in seven lords justices, during his absence; and in this a great error was committed.

(e) It appeared by his discoveries that the Jacobites in England were much divided; some were called compounders and others noncompounders.

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following passages from Parliamentary proceedings :—

(a) We are the third estate, in the regular course, and the constitution monarchical.—Copyholders, leaseholders, &c., are the people.

(SIR R. SAWYER, Jan. 28, 1688/9.)

(b) That it is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and all Commitments and Prosecutions for such Petitioning are Illegal. (*Bill of Rights*.)

(c) As a friend to the Bill, I proffer a Clause 'For incapacitating, for seven years, all such as had any ways acted in the surrender of Charters of Corporations, from bearing any office in the said corporations'.

(SACHEVERELL on the *Corporation Bill*, Jan. 10, 1689/90.)

(d) I am afraid the king is informed that this Bill is prejudicial to his security; but it was the Advice of the last parliament, that, for the security of the king, such a Bill was necessary.

(SIR THOMAS CLARGES on the *Treason Trials Bill*, Nov. 26, 1692.)

3. Explain any *four* of the following passages from *Dalrymple*:—

(a) Mr. Dyckuelt has not taken right measures of affairs here, by giving so much credit to some that do not wish me and the monarchy well.

(JAMES II to PRINCE OF ORANGE, June 16, 1687.)

(b) Since I came into England, Mr. Roberts is grown so warm, that I can hardly prevail with him to stay for his being turned out.

(ADMIRAL RUSSEL to PRINCE OF ORANGE, July 28, 1688.)

(c) I ventured to speak, and tell Sir H. Capel, that I believed every body knew as I did, that there was too much against [Lord Clarendon] to leave him out of the list that was making.

(QUEEN MARY to KING WILLIAM, June 24/July 4, 1690.)

(d) By the next I expect to hear either these people are come to your hand, or else your scheme for mauling them, for it will not delay.

(SECRETARY STAIR to LORD BREADALBANE, Dec. 3, 1691.)

(e) I find all my just grievances capable of being redressed in one word from your Majesty, that I should meet with the keeper, president, privy seal, and secretaries when they are assembled.

(MARQUIS OF NORMANDY to KING WILLIAM, June 19, 1694.)

4. Discuss any *three* of the following extracts from *Bonnet's reports*:—

(a) La plainte contre ce livre ne fut pas achevée, qu'on en produit un autre de l'Evêque de Salisbury (Burnet), qui est une Lettre Pastorale.

(Jan. 24/Feb. 3, 1693.)

(b) Avant-hier on commença à examiner les causes des malheurs arrivez à la Flotte destinée pour la Méditerranée.

(Nov. 17/27, 1693.)

(c) Cinq heures entières se passèrent en harangues, repliques et dupliques, sur le sujet des procès faits aux gentilshommes de Lancastre.

(Nov. 23/Dec. 3, 1694.)

(d) La chute du Bill pour les Parlemens trienniaux, dont on parla l'ordinaire dernier, est deue à deux motifs bien différens.

(Dec. 26, 1693/Jan. 5, 1694.)

5. Show the significance of *three* of the following extracts relating to the Treaties:—

(a) I came this morning from Loo. I find they think it there not safe to make any step in this affair but by the joint consent of the emperor; and (what I like worse) that England wants nothing but a good will to carry on the war.

(VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY, Sept. 15/25, 1696.)

(b) It remains to be considered, whether it would not be better that this expression should have a general bearing, namely, '*to aid no one without exception or reserve*'. (PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY, Aug. 2/12, 1697.)

(c) Son Altesse Royale fera publier un Edit, par lequel elle ordonnera sous de rigoureuses peines corporelles à ceux qui habitent dans les Vallées de Luserne sous le nom de Vaudois, de n'avoir aucune communication sur le fuit de la Religion, avec les sujets du Roi.

(*Treaty of Turin.*)

(d) L'on fera un nouveau Tarif . . . et cependant le tarif de l'an 1667 sera executé par provision, et en cas, qu'on ne convienne pas dans ledit tems dudit tarif nouveau, le tarif de l'an 1664, aura lieu pour l'avenir.

(*Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Ryswick.*)

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Revolution of 1688.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Would you assent to the statement that the relations of James II. and Louis XIV in 1688 do credit to the statesmanship of neither?
2. What evidence is there of the existence of republican feeling in England during the period of the Revolution, and how did it influence the relations of parties?
3. 'William required not counsellors but instruments.' Discuss this opinion with special reference to the career of Portland.
4. Account for the change in the character of the war in Ireland after William's landing there.
5. Describe William's settlement of the Scottish church question and the difficulties in its way.
6. What is the place of the ministerial reconstruction of 1694 in the history of English parties?
7. Estimate the importance of naval operations in the Mediterranean in the history of the war.
8. What constitutional systems other than that of a responsible cabinet seemed likely to result from the Revolution?
9. Illustrate the condition of parliament from the references in your authorities to the affairs of the East India Company.
10. What light is thrown on Burnet's credibility by the earlier drafts of his *History*?
11. Does your study of the authorities lead you to conclude that any important facts of the history of this time were unknown to the principal European statesmen or to the contemporary English public?

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773–1805.)

I.

1. Comment on *four* of the following extracts dealing with the administration of Mr. Hastings :—

(a) I now retract the resolution communicated to you separately in my letter of 27 March.

(GLEIG, May 18, 1775.)

(b) All my plans have been blasted by the miserable and precipitate enterprise of the Presidency of Bombay.

(Ib., April 18, 1779.)

(c) As a proper keystone to bind the arch, a native, one Gunga Govind Sing, a man turned out of his employment by Sir John Clavering, for malversation in office, is made the corresponding secretary, and, indeed, the great moving principal of their new Board. (BURKE.)

(d) From that time not a complaint has been heard from the natives against their governors. All the grievances of India have found a complete remedy.

(BURKE.)

(e) If ever there was a demonstration produced by argument, I have demonstrated the falsehood of Cheit Sing's pretences to independency, and those of his advocates who assert that we were bound by any treaty, or any engagement differing from that of a common zemindarry sunnud.

(GLEIG, February 5, 1783.)

2. Write notes on *four* of the following extracts dealing with administrative questions :—

(a) In February, 1784, I with some difficulty prevailed on the Board to constitute a committee for auditing accounts.

(HASTINGS, 1785.)

(b) The British Government in Bengal... cannot be ruled by a body of men variable in succession, discordant in opinion, each jealous of his colleagues, and all united in their common interest against their ostensible leader.

(Ib. 1785.)

(c) The chief ground of attack on Fox's bill was its wholesale transfer of patronage from the Company to nominees of the Crown.

(ILBERT.)

(d) It would be very useful to the public, to reduce the number of Directors to twelve, or nine.

(CORNWALLIS.)

(e) A [collegiate] institution of this description will ensure a succession of men, equal to the support of the great interests of the Company, and of the British nation in India.

(WELLESLEY.)

3. Explain *three* of the following passages relating to Lord Cornwallis's first administration :—

(a) I most perfectly approve of your having resolved to support the declaration of the Madras Government, and of its being our determination to protect the Rajah of Travancore.

(CORNWALLIS, October 15, 1787.)

(b) Sir J. Macpherson's conduct in Ōude was as impeachable, and more disgusting to the Vizier, than Mr. Hastings's:

(Ib., November 1, 1788.)

(c) I am convinced that Tippoo was encouraged by the weakness and corruption of Mr. Hollond's government.

(Ib., February 13, 1790.)

(d) It is not the wish of our government to subdue any part of Assam.

(Ib., December 28, 1792.)

4. Discuss *four* of the following extracts relating to British relations with the Mahrattas :—

(a) I cannot part with this subject without testifying to the entire satisfaction which I have received from Goddard's conduct. I cannot find a single error in it.

(HASTINGS.)

(b) However disappointed the Peshwa's ministers may have been at our declaration of neutrality, there is no appearance from Mr. Malet's correspondence, . . . of an intention . . . to interrupt the former friendly intercourse between the two governments.

(CORNWALLIS, 1787.)

(c) In the event of hostilities with the Mahrattas, I think it probable that an useful alliance might be formed with the northern Rajahs, and perhaps even with some of the Seik chiefs.

(SHORE.)

(d) This agreement was concluded in October, 1800; but the death of Govind Rao . . . occasioned fresh disturbances in the province.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(e) The acquisition of Ahmednugur . . . was of great consequence to the British Army. (Ib.)

5. Write notes on *four* of the following extracts dealing with the administrations of Sir John Shore and Lord Wellesley :—

(a) There was not a shadow of doubt but that Vizier Ally, as well as other reputed sons of Asuph u Dowlah, were spurious. (MALCOLM.)

(b) Our political consequence might lose something of its importance in the estimate of the native powers, by leaving the Nizam to his fate. (SHORE.)

(c) Having decided these leading principles of the new settlement, I proceeded to determine the rule of the distribution for the respective shares of the company, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, to fix the most eligible position for the cessions to be made to each party, and to define the limits of the new government of Mysore. (WELLESLEY.)

(d) I shall submit to his Majesty my opinion, that Ceylon be restored to the state of a royal government, and administered upon the same principles as the government of the Cape is now conducted. (DUNDAS.)

(e) I cannot suppose that the condition of the Company, with relation to any part of its territorial possessions in India, can be considered to be similar to that of a private individual proprietor of a landed estate. (WELLESLEY.)

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773-1805.)

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Explain four of the following extracts from the *Fifth Report*:—

(a) The court of Nizamut Adawlut was in consequence, removed back to Moorshedabad, and placed under the superintendence of Mahomed Reza Khan, who at the recommendation of the governor and council, was appointed Naib Nazim.

(b) Lord Cornwallis proceeded without loss of time to notify by proclamation, bearing date the 22nd March, 1793, to the landholders, the permanency of the settlements that had just been formed.

(c) The Asiatic governments inclined to the establishment of individual authorities, in gradation from the sovereign downwards to the village mockuddum or mundul.

(d) The ceded provinces are divided into seven zillahs or districts.

(e) The criminal court is the weapon of revenge to which the natives of this province resort on all occasions.

2. Discuss the sagacity of Francis.

3. Does the study of your authorities confirm Burke's statement that 'the seat of the supreme power is in Calcutta' and not in Leadenhall Street?

4. What was the importance of Tipū's assumption of the title of Padishah?

5. 'The Permanent settlement was a bold, brave, and a wise measure.' 'The Permanent settlement was a sad blunder.' Which of these two statements should you agree with?

6. Estimate from your authorities the reality of the French danger under (a) Hastings, (b) Wellesley.

7. Discuss the importance of *two* of the following treaties :—Purandhar, Salbai, Surji-arjangan.

8. Can any defence be made of the character and conduct of Tipū?

9. 'Amid the talents for command which he possessed in a very unusual degree he displayed two qualities of primary importance: he has seldom been surpassed in the skill with which he made choice of instruments: and having made choice of his instruments, he communicated to them with full and unsparing hands the power which was necessary for the end they were employed to accomplish' (JAMES MILL). Illustrate this appreciation of Wellesley.

10. What do we hear of relations between the British and Persia during this period?

11. Do you approve of Wellesley's policy towards the Mahrattas after the treaty of Bassein?

12. Compare Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Arthur Wellesley as generals in Asiatic warfare.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

I.

[*At least two of the subsections must be attempted.]

1. Enumerate the powers allotted to the Central and Provincial Parliaments under the British North America Act of 1867.

*2. (a) 'We the underwritten members of His Majesty's Council for the province of Quebec think it our indispensable duty to communicate to you our sense of the method lately adopted of calling together only a part of the Council.' (*Remonstrance to Carleton, Oct. 13, 1766.*)

(b) 'There is not the least probability this present superiority should ever diminish; on the contrary 'tis more than probable it will increase and strengthen daily.'
(*Carleton to Shelburne, Nov. 25, 1767.*)

(c) 'I had no objection to assemblies in general, yet such was the peculiar situation of Canada, tho' I had turned that matter often in my thoughts, I could hit off no plan that was not liable to many inconveniences.'
(*Carleton to Shelburne, Jan. 20, 1768.*)

(d) 'Had the present settlement taken place when first recommended, it would not have aroused the jealousy of the other colonies, and had the appearance of more disinterested favour to the Canadians.'
(*Carleton to Gage, Feb. 4, 1775.*)

Explain and comment upon the above passages.

*3. (a) 'His Majesty also recommends it to the house to consider of such provisions as may be necessary to enable his Majesty to make a permanent appropriation of lands in the said provinces for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy.'
(*H.M.'s Message to the House of Commons, Feb. 25, 1791.*)

(b) 'Un ancien sujet doit être, il est vrai, plus attaché à l'empire ; mais aussi il a moins d'aversion pour le peuple et le gouvernement des États-Unis, et, si tout est mis en calcul, il en résultera qu'un Canadien est beaucoup plus fortement attaché aux intérêts de la mère patrie, relativement à la conservation de ce pays.'

(*Mémoire à son Altesse royale, le Prince royal, 1811.*)

(c) 'The vicious composition and irresponsibility of the Executive Council.'

(*The 92 Resolutions, No. 84, Subs. 1.*)

(d) 'The King is most unwilling to admit as open to debate the question whether one of the vital principles of the provincial Government shall undergo alteration.'

(*Glenelg to Gosford, July 17, 1835.*)

Explain shortly the meaning of these statements.

*4. (a) 'The first of the terms of reunion to which the Governor-General desires the assent of the house of Assembly is equal representation of each province in the United Legislature.'

(*Poulett Thomson's message to the Legislature of Upper Canada, Dec. 7, 1839.*)

(b) 'Money votes should not originate with the Assembly, but that a vote should never be given without a message from the Governor giving the Assembly the power of addressing him upon it.'

(*Lord John Russell in House of Commons, March 23, 1840.*)

(c) 'It is with the deepest mortification that I find that the whole of the system for the establishment of local government has been omitted from the bill.'

(*Poulett Thomson to Lord John Russell, Sept. 16, 1840.*)

(d) 'Among these Acts was the Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838.'

(*Elgin to Grey, Apr. 30, 1849.*)

What is the significance of these statements?

*5. (a) 'We have had a Federal Union in fact, though a Legislative Union in name.'

(*Macdonald's Speech, Feb. 6, 1865.*)

(b) 'Far from regarding this scheme as cementing more closely the connexion of these provinces with the British Empire, I look upon it as tending rather towards a not distant disunion of these provinces from the British Empire.'

(*Donkin, Feb. 25, 1865.*)

(c) 'But the province of Nova Scotia is also unwilling to come in, and it is assumed that because some time ago the legislature of that province voted a resolution partly in favour of some such course, therefore the population is in favour of it.'

(*Bright, in House of Commons, Feb. 28, 1867.*)

'If they should prefer to unite themselves with the United States, I should not complain even of that.' (*Ib.*)

Explain and criticize the above assertions.

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Summarize the provisions of the Proclamation of October 7, 1763, and explain its significance.

2. Compare the views of Carleton and of Masereau with regard to proposed changes in the law.

3. Discuss Dorchester's objections to the policy of the Constitutional Act.

4. The Constitutional Act was intended 'to assimilate the Constitution to that of Great Britain'. How far did it effect this purpose?

5. On what grounds was the action of Simcoe in Upper Canada disapproved of by the Home Government?

6. Discuss the account given by Milnes in 1800 of the difficulties in the way of the Government and his proposed remedies.

7. Give a short account of the attempt at Union in 1822.

8. 'The assembly used the weapons of Hampden in support of the principles of Wentworth.' Discuss this assertion of Lord J. Russell.

9. Compare the views on responsible government held by Durham, Sydenham, and Elgin.

10. Explain the main causes contributing to the breakdown of party government in Canada between 1854 and 1864.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

I.

1. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following extracts from Morison's *Documents* :—

(a) The Parliament cannot make 2 and 2, 5: Omnipotency cannot do it. The supreme power in a state is *ius dicere* only :—*ius dare*, strictly speaking, belongs alone to God. (OTIS, *Rights of the Colonies*.)

(b) In fact, however advantageous the subduing or keeping any of these countries may be to Great Britain, the acquisition is greatly injurious to these colonies. (DICKINSON, *Farmer's Letters*.)

(c) When I consider the extreme corruption prevalent among all orders of men in this old, rotten state, and the glorious public virtue so predominant in our rising country, I cannot but apprehend more mischief than benefit from a closer union.

(FRANKLIN to GALLOWAY, 25 February, 1775.)

(d) I am sorry to be assured of what I had little doubt before, that we have been guilty of violating the treaty in some instances.

(WASHINGTON to JAY, 1 August, 1786.)

2. Give short explanations of any *three* of the following extracts on the economic history of the period :—

(a) The situation of the free-willer is, in almost every instance, more to be lamented than either that of the convict or the indentured servant.

(EDDIS, *Letters from America*.)

(b) That the duties imposed by several late Acts of Parliament . . . will be extremely burthensome and grievous; and from the scarcity of specie, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

(*Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress*.)

(c) The general effect of the depreciation among the inhabitants of the States has been this, that it has operated as a *gradual tax* upon them.

(FRANKLIN, *The Paper Money of the United States.*)

(d) This being the state of things, you may depend upon it, the commerce of America will have no relief at present, nor, in my opinion ever, until the United States shall have generally passed Navigation Acts.

(ADAMS to JAY, 1785.)

3. Write brief notes on any *four* of the following quotations from parliamentary proceedings:—

(a) It has been said again and again, that the five taxes were repealed on commercial principles. It is so said in the paper in my hand.

(*Burke on American Taxation.*)

(b) I consider the power of taxing in Parliament as an instrument of empire, and not as a means of supply:

(*Burke on American Taxation.*)

(c) I cannot admit that proposition of a ransom by auction;—because it is a meer project.

(*Burke on Conciliation with America.*)

(d) Nothing that is said at present can palliate: conciliating, moderation, reasoning, is over; nothing can be done but by forcible means.

(GAGE to DARTMOUTH, 2 September, 1774.)

(e) Lord North said it was impossible for him to have foreseen the proceedings in America respecting the tea.

(23 January, 1775.)

(f) That it shall and may be lawful for delegates from the respective provinces lately assembled at Philadelphia, to meet in general congress . . . to take into consideration the making due recognition of the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of parliament.

(*Chatham's Provisional Act*)

4. Comment on any *four* of the following passages:—

(a) The distinction between internal and external taxes is rejected by the colony advocates, and a new one devised between taxes for the *regulation of trade*, and taxes for the *purpose of revenue*.

(KNOX, *The Controversy Reviewed.*)

(b) That a Committee be . . . chosen to transmit the proceedings of this meeting to the Gentlemen of the Committee of Correspondence in Boston ; and further to correspond with them, as well as the Committee of other towns. (*Lexington Town Meeting, 5 January, 1772.*)

(c) No man was a warmer wisher for reconciliation than myself, before the fatal nineteenth of April, 1775.
(PAINE, *Common Sense.*)

(d) A small number of electors, or a small number of representatives, are equally dangerous : but if the number of the representatives be not only small but unequal, the danger is increased.
(PAINE, *Common Sense.*)

(e) The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially.
(*Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*)

5. Discuss *three* of the following extracts relating to the formation of the Federal Constitution :—

(a) Les peuples, généralement mécontents des difficultés du commerce, et ne soupçonnant guère les motifs de leurs antagonistes, ont embrassé avec ardeur cette mesure, et ont nommé des commissaires qui ont dû s'assembler à Annapolis.

(OTTO to CHOISEUL, 10 October, 1786.)

(b) But the people are gradually ripening in their opinion of government—they begin to be tired of an excess of democracy—and what even is the Virginia plan, but *pork still, with a little change of the sauce.*

(*Hamilton in the Federal Convention, 18 June, 1787.*)

(c) The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

(*The Constitution of the United States.*)

(d) Upon a comparison of the plan for the appointment of the officers of the proposed government with that which is established by the constitution of this State, a decided preference must be given to the former.

(*The Federalist.*)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. To what extent, and in what ways, may the Navigation System be said to have benefited the American colonies?

2. Distinguish the different elements of the Western Problem in the years 1763-8.

3. How far is it true to say that the issue between the colonies and the Home Government was at any time 'No taxation without representation'?

4. Is it fair to regard Townshend's duties as nothing better than a return to the principles of the Stamp Act?

5. How far do your authorities enable you to correct the contemporary Whig view of the quarrel?

6. Estimate the influence of Locke's teaching in America during this period.

7. Trace the development of French policy towards the American Revolution down to the French intervention in the war.

8. Describe the military resources and organization of the colonies during the war of independence.

9. Compare and contrast, as types of American thought and action, Franklin, Hamilton, and Jefferson.

10. 'Weighed in the scales of Liberalism the instrument, as it stood, was a monstrous fraud' (LORD ACTON). How far does the *Federalist* supply an answer to this judgement on the Federal Constitution?

11. Describe and account for the Virginian opposition to the Constitution.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

I.

1. Comment on *four* of the following passages :—

(a) Great Britain may be driven out of a Congress, but not out of her maritime rights, and, if the Continental Powers know their own interests, they will not hazard this. (*Castlereagh to Cathcart, July 14, 1813.*)

(b) Votre Majesté a mis à Sa coopération avec les alliés des conditions qui prouvent la modération des vues du Cabinet autrichien. (*Instructions de Metternich pour les Conférences de Prague.*)

(c) Austria, both in army and government, is a timid power. (*Castlereagh to Liverpool, Feb. 26, 1814.*)

(d) M. le Baron de Vitrolles se présenta pour cette mission délicate et difficile. (*Talleyrand.*)

(e) You will see, by Lord William's official dispatches, that we shall have something to unravel in Corsica and also at Genoa. (*Castlereagh to Liverpool, May 5, 1814.*)

(f) Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. (*First Peace of Paris.*)

2. Comment on *three* of the following passages connected with the Congress of Vienna :—

(a) La souveraineté est dans la société générale de l'Europe ce qu'est la propriété privée dans une société civile particulière. (*Talleyrand.*)

(b) The Ministers of the Allied Powers have had four Conferences, which have been principally occupied in discussing the form and course of our future proceedings. (*Castlereagh to Liverpool, Sept. 24, 1814.*)

(c) 'Votre droit public n'est rien pour moi ; je ne sais ce que c'est. Quel cas croyez-vous que je fasse de tous vos parchemins et de vos traités ?' (*Talleyrand.*)

(d) Elle vous intéressera d'autant plus, que c'est la seule pièce formelle et officielle que les plénipotentiaires de France aient remises pendant toute la durée du Congrès. (Metternich.)

(e) I enclose the Projet of Declaration alluded to in this dispatch. It has been prepared by M. de Gentz on my suggestion. The Emperor highly approves of it, as do all the ministers of the other powers.

(Castlereagh to Liverpool, Feb. 13, 1815)

3. Comment on *three* of the following passages connected with the Hundred Days and the Second Treaty of Paris:—

(a) 'Le présent traité étant uniquement dirigé dans le but de soutenir la France, ou tout autre pays envahi, contre les entreprises de Bonaparte et de ses adhérents, S. M. très Chrétienne sera spécialement invitée à donner son adhésion.'

(Talleyrand.)

(b) I entirely concur with you and the Duke of Wellington in your opinion as to the extravagance of the Prussian propositions under all the present circumstances.

(Liverpool to Castlereagh, Aug. 18, 1815.)

(c) 'Ces dépouilles, qui sont un obstacle à la réconciliation morale de la France et des États qu'elle a envahis, ne sont pas nécessaires pour rappeler les exploits de ses armées.'

(Talleyrand.)

(d) All the territory on the left bank of the Lauter, including the fortress of Landau, shall form part of Germany.

(Second Treaty of Paris.)

4. Comment on the following extracts from the Treaty of Vienna:—

(a) The town of Cracow, with its territory, is declared to be for ever a free, independent, and strictly neutral city.

(b) The first object to be considered by the Diet after its opening shall be the framing of the fundamental laws of the Confederation.

(c) Her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa shall possess, in full property and Sovereignty, the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla.

5. Comment on *six* of the following passages relating to the diplomatic history of Europe (1815-1822):—

(a) Le second traité dont je dois faire mention ici, celui qui a réglé le sort des Sept-Îles, mérite une attention particulière. (Gentz, Jan. 1, 1816.)

(b) Parmi tous les Gouvernements italiens, le Piémont est sans contredit celui dont la marche administrative et le système politique réclament l'attention la plus soutenue. (Metternich, Nov. 3, 1817.)

(c) Tant que l'Autriche et la Prusse seront unies, la Russie ne peut pas se porter à des entreprises partielles et isolées. (Gentz, March 24, 1818.)

(d) L'Empereur de Russie proposa en même temps la formation d'un comité militaire. (Gentz, March 17, 1819.)

(e) Capo d'Istria semble s'effacer et se mettre au second rang, qu'il n'aurait jamais dû quitter. (Metternich, Aug. 8, 1820.)

(f) Pour arriver à cette fin en employant des moyens de conciliation, les Souverains réunis à Troppau résolurent d'inviter le Roi des Deux-Siciles à venir s'entendre avec eux à Laybach. (Metternich, Dec. 8, 1820.)

(g) They have agreed to a *procès-verbal*, which they contend is neither a treaty nor a protocol, but it is, in fact, both, defining the *casus foederis*. (Wellington to Canning, Nov. 19, 1822.)

(h) Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne... a donc pensé qu'elle ne pouvait accepter la médiation que Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui proposer. (Montmorency to Wellington, Dec. 24, 1822.)

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Trace and estimate the growth of British influence in the councils of the Allies between June 1813 and the abdication of Napoleon.

2. In what ways were the hands of the Allied Plenipotentiaries at Vienna tied by the conclusion of prior engagements?

3. Was the part played by Talleyrand at the Congress in the best permanent interests of France?

4. What is the importance of the Treaty of Vienna in the history of International law?

5. What light do your authorities throw on the character and abilities of Wellington as a diplomatist?

6. Did Alexander remain consistent in his conception of the meaning and scope of the Holy Alliance?

7. 'La victoire que vous venez de remporter est peut-être la plus difficile et la plus belle qui ait signalé votre ministère.' (*Francis to Metternich, June 1, 1822.*)

Discuss the significance and results of the Tatistcheff Mission.

8. 'Prussia counts as a great power, without being so in reality.' Is this a fair criticism of the role played by Prussia from 1813-1822?

9. 'La manière de travailler de M. de Metternich est telle, qu'il y a une difficulté extrême, invincible, à mettre une certaine suite dans une affaire quelconque que l'on traite avec lui.' Do you agree with Gentz that Metternich was a bad man of business? Illustrate your answer from your authorities.

10. Estimate the importance of Chateaubriand at the Congress of Verona.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Economy.

A.

Finance.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. 'The reasons that have led to the popularity of progressive taxation are obvious enough' (BASTABLE). Explain this passage, and argue the case for progressive taxation with special reference to Harcourt's financial statement of 1894.

2. Do you agree with the arguments by which Pitt supported his scheme for the redemption of the land-tax?

3. 'Whilst we have been decreasing the pressure of taxation . . . we have not been inattentive to the permanent burthens of the kingdom' (GODERICH, 1826). Is this a fair account of British finance from 1816 to 1826?

4. 'Die britische Besteuerung hat so im Laufe des 19. Jahrhunderts eine viel einfachere, technisch bedeutend verbesserte, auch mehr den finanzpolitischen, volkswirtschaftlichen und Gerechtigkeitsgrundsätzenentsprechende Gestaltung gewonnen' (WAGNER). To what extent was Peel responsible for these changes?

5. Compare the views of Mill and Pitt on the income tax.

6. 'Public expectation has long marked out the year 1860 as an important epoch in British finance' (GLADSTONE, 1860). Explain this statement, and discuss Gladstone's handling of the main financial problems of the time.

7. Examine the findings of Lord Goschen (Draft Report, 1870) on the 'baffling problem' of urban rating.

8. With special reference to the system of assigned revenues, discuss the principles on which the expenses of local authorities should be relieved from the central exchequer.

9. In the light of your authorities, consider how far it may be justifiable to impose taxation for purposes other than revenue.

10. Comment on *four* of the following:—

(a) 'In the period of 28 years the sum of a million, annually improved, would amount to four millions per annum' (PITT, 1786).

(b) 'There was a limit to taxation, and . . . we had nearly reached that limit' (HUSKISSON, 1810).

(c) 'These payments (bounties) . . . are perhaps not more expensive than erroneous' (*Report of Committee on Public Income and Expenditure*, 1828).

(d) 'I know of no proper exemptions from taxes except in those cases where the taxes are not worth collecting' (LOWE, 1871).

(e) 'Land is not the only class of rateable property the value of which may be enhanced by circumstances beyond the influence or control of its owners' (*Final Report on Local Taxation*, 1901).

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Economy.

B.

Currency and Banking.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. Should seigniorage be levied?
2. 'The problems of banking must be solved by every generation for itself.' Examine this statement historically, with special reference to Bagehot's *Lombard Street*.
3. What support do you find in the Report of the Bullion Committee, and in the Parliamentary Debate upon it, for Cassel's opinion that the rate of exchange between two countries 'mainly depends on the relative purchasing power of the two currencies'?
4. Show from your authorities what are ~~the~~ ^{the} main problems involved ~~in a return to the~~ gold standard.
5. 'If you . . . will adopt such measures as shall ensure the uniform equivalency of Bank notes to coin, you may safely, in my opinion, leave untouched other forms of paper credit' (PEEL, 1844). Discuss this statement.
6. What has the student of currency to learn from the history of the Latin Union?
7. Examine the evidence of your authorities on the effects of a general fall of prices.
8. 'One cannot say that a fall of the exchange is good for a country or bad' (Dr. MARSHALL, 1899). Discuss this statement, with special reference to the trade between England and India in the 'nineties.
9. Does experience suggest that the Bank Charter Act of 1844 should be amended?

10. Comment on *four* of the following:—

(a) 'Our one-reserve system of banking . . . was the gradual consequence of many singular events' (BAGEHOT).

(b) 'To ascribe the high price of Gold in this Country to its scarcity, seems to your Committee to involve a misconception' (*Report of Bullion-Committee, 1810*).

(c) 'The Object of my Plan would be most completely effected by there being no Gold Coin in Circulation' (RICARDO, 1819).

(d) 'It has been said that the proper test (or appreciation) is not commodities, but labour. . . . But it appears to me that this is an impossible standard' (FOXWELL, 1894).

(e) 'It would thus appear that it has been found possible to introduce a gold standard without a gold circulation' (*Report of Indian Currency Committee, 1893*).

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

I.

Trade Unionism.

Relations of Masters and Men.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. Analyse, with special reference to the textile industries, the causes of the unrest which was examined by the Committee on Artisans and Machinery, 1824.

2. Examine the opinions of Place (Evidence, 1824) on the probable results of a repeal of the Combination Laws, and show how far his opinions were shared by other witnesses before the Committee.

3. In the light of your authorities, estimate the influence of Robert Owen upon the development of the Trade Union movement.

4. 'We believe that it (piece-work) has a tendency to injure the trade.' (W. Allan's Evidence, 1867.)

Explain this statement, and compare the practice of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in regard to piece-work with the practice of any other Trade Union examined by the Commission.

5. Describe the scheme of Profit-Sharing which was in force at Messrs. Briggs, Son and Co. (Sixth Report, 1867-8.) What light is thrown by the evidence of employers and employed at this firm upon the attitude of the Trade Union movement to Profit-Sharing?

6. 'It is of the essence of the system, in the opinion of its promoters, that it should be voluntary.' (Commission on Trade Unions, Final Report.)

Examine the Commission's recommendations on Arbitration and Conciliation, with [special reference to the evidence of Mundella (Tenth Report).

7. 'We know no sound reason why their acts should not be dealt with under the ordinary penalties for offences in the regular course of justice.' (Eleventh Report. Statement by Hughes and Harrison.)

Discuss this statement.

8. 'If a good Bill were brought in, the Trades Union funds might easily be protected without interfering with the friendly societies at all.' (Potter, Parliamentary Debates, 1869.)

Discuss this statement, and explain the relation between Trade Unions and Friendly Societies in the 'sixties.

9. Account for the dissatisfaction aroused by the Trade Union legislation of 1871, and consider how far it was met by the legislation of 1875.

10. Comment on *four* of the following :—

(a) 'This is all the freedom in respect to Combination, that seems essential for any beneficial purpose.' (Report of Committee on Combination Laws, 1825.)

(b) 'My next point is that trades unions endeavour to confine the performance of certain work to certain arbitrarily defined classes.' (A. Mault's Evidence, First Report of Commission on Trade Unions.)

(c) 'The rate of wages is regulated substantially in our country by the profits which a man can get out of the soil.' (A. S. Hewitt's Evidence, Second Report of Commission on Trade Unions.)

(d) 'The system of rattening has generally proved successful in effecting its object.' (Report on Sheffield, 1867.)

(e) 'It seems impossible to deny that, while freedom should be given to men willing to enter such a confederacy as a Trade Union, . . . the object of the law should be equally to secure perfect freedom of action to those who do not think proper to join such a confederacy.' (Report on the Master and Servant Act.)

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

II.

Chartism.

Decline of Domestic System and rise of Factory System.

Co-operation.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. What light is thrown by Lovett's *Life* on the relation between Chartism and popular movements abroad?

2. Give an account, based upon your authorities, of the organization of the linen industry in Scotland in the 'thirties.

3. In the light of the evidence before the Commissioners, discuss the case for fixing minimum wages for the handloom weavers.

4. Compare the character of the domestic system in the West Country and in Yorkshire.

5. 'It is doubtful whether the whole system of apprentices ought not to be abolished.' (Hickson's Report, 1840.) Discuss this statement.

6. By a comparison of your authorities, consider whether, in the early 'forties, the lot of the domestic or the factory worker in the woollen industry was the better.

7. In the light of Engels' observations, consider how far factory legislation was effective in 1844.

8. 'It seems doubtful whether the co-operative principle can advantageously be extended to the conduct of many kinds of manufacturing partnerships.' (Commission on Trade Unions, Final Report, 1869.) Examine this judgement.

9. Describe Robert Owen's settlement at New Lanark, and consider what justification there was for the hopes which he built upon it. (Appendix to *Life*.)

10. Comment on *four* of the following:—

(a) '*Laissez-faire* and Malthus positively must part company.' (CARLYLE.)

(b) 'I should say, generally speaking, with regard to the operatives, that their condition . . . got worse on the change of trade from war to peace; but I have observed a more rapid growth for the worse, since Sir Robert Peel's Bill passed.' (R. Oastler's Evidence, Report on Hand-loom Weavers, 1834.)

(c) 'That this encouragement to foreign weaving by the export of yarn has added to the disadvantageous circumstances operating on the Hand-loom Weaver, Your Committee see little reason to doubt.' (Report on Hand-loom Weavers, 1835.)

(d) 'The extent to which it (truck) is carried on . . . sufficiently proves that the present law is inadequate to put down the practice.' (A. Austin's Report, 1840.)

(e) 'The workhouses have intensified, more than any other measure of the party in power, the hatred of the working-class against the property-holders, who very generally admire the New Poor Law.' (ENGELS.)

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

I.

The Theory and Practice of Representative Government.

(Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.)

1. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) Les ministres ont leur entrée dans les deux Chambres et doivent être entendus quand ils le demandent.

(France: *Loi constitutionnelle du 16 juillet 1875.*)

(b) Les membres du Sénat sont élus pour neuf années.

(France: *Loi du 22 juillet 1879.*)

(c) Les rapports officiels entre les cantons et les Gouvernements étrangers ou leurs représentants ont lieu par l'intermédiaire du Conseil fédéral.

(Switzerland: *Constitution fédérale.*)

(d) La décision constatant qu'un arrêté fédéral n'a pas de portée générale ou revêt un caractère d'urgence est du ressort de l'Assemblée fédérale.

(Switzerland: *Loi fédérale du 17 juin 1874.*)

(e) Les affaires de commandement militaire . . . seront décidées par le Roi . . . en présence de celui des chefs des départements militaires au département duquel l'affaire appartient.

(Sweden: *Constitution.*)

(f) Le Comité est également tenu de se faire communiquer les procès-verbaux tenus au Conseil d'État.

(Sweden: *Loi organique du 22 juin 1866.*)

(g) The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

(*Constitution of the United States.*)

(h) The President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

(Ib.)

2. Comment on the following passages:—

(a) If parliamentary sessions are discontinuous, the question arises how their duration is to be determined, apart from the case of dissolution.

(SIDGWICK.)

(b) As regards moral qualifications it would be going too far to say that the 'people'—as politically defined—has no 'sinister interests' opposed to the interests of the community as a whole. (SIDGWICK.)

(c) One of the strongest hindrances to improvement, up to a rather advanced stage, is an inveterate spirit of locality. (MILL.)

(d) A people cannot be well governed in opposition to their primary notions of right, even though these may be in some points erroneous. (MILL.)

(e) The constant presence of a recognized opposition is an obstacle to despotism. (LOWELL.)

3. In what ways does the possession by the executive of the right of dissolution affect the working of the party system?

4. Compare the procedure for questioning ministers evolved in foreign legislatures with that of the House of Commons.

5. Discuss the influence of the Referendum on the authority and activities of the Legislature.

6. Illustrate the growth of constitutional conventions within written constitutions.

7. On what principles should legislative powers be delegated to local bodies in a unitary state?

8. Discuss the merits and defects of the Senate of the United States as a federal second chamber.

9. Estimate the extent of legislative and executive initiative enjoyed by the French parliamentary committees.

10. Compare the provisions for safeguarding the rights of the individual contained in the American and Swiss Constitutions.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

II.

The Parliamentary System of the United Kingdom.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment on the following:—

(a) It is the chief merit of the parliamentary generation represented by Onslow that it preserved the character of the historic order of business, as, first and foremost, a protection of the minority. (REDLICH.)

(b) Since 1783 the House of Commons has taken no step directed towards keeping the Crown in ignorance of the proceedings in Parliament. (Ib.)

(c) Theoretically speaking, the principle of parliamentary freedom of speech is far from being a claim of irresponsibility for members. (Ib.)

(d) Not more than twenty days, being days before the 5th of August, shall be allotted for the consideration of the annual estimates.

(*Standing Orders of the House of Commons.*)

(e) Four standing committees shall be appointed for the consideration of all bills committed to them. (Ib.)

2. Comment on the following:—

(a) There is no obstruction where there is a body of opinion that is doubtful. (LORD R. CECIL.)

(b) I never admire private members' legislation. (MR. BALFOUR.)

(c) The Report stage is intended for second thoughts or it ought to be, at least. (MR. ASQUITH.)

(d) A condition . . . which gives Proportional Representation peculiar advantages, is a mixture of races or religions in a country. (*Report on Electoral Systems.*)

(e) The Comptroller and Auditor-General is absolutely independent of the Treasury and over and over again he has, I will not say thwarted, but he has restrained and reported against the Treasury without the smallest compunction for them. (LORD WELBY.)

3. 'Logically regarded, the whole activity of every parliamentary body is made up of motions and resolutions.' (REDLICH.) Explain this statement carefully with reference to the procedure of the House of Commons.

4. Show by a historical sketch the stages through which the Speakership has advanced to its modern position of independence and impartiality.

5. Explain and illustrate the constitutional significance of the special procedure adopted by the House of Commons in dealing with financial questions.

6. To what extent had the House of Commons in 1914 provided adequate remedies against legislative congestion?

7. Compare the methods for enforcing order in the House of Commons and in foreign legislatures.

8. Do you consider that the introduction into the United Kingdom of any new electoral system would produce beneficial results?

9. Explain any *three* of the following:—blocking motion, closure by compartments, previous question, hybrid bills, cross-benches.

[T. T. 1924.]



SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

I. *The Principles of Strategy.*

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. 'Clausewitz a eu le mérite inappréciable de chasser le formalisme de l'enseignement militaire' (COLIN). Discuss this judgement.

2. What does Clausewitz teach with regard to any two of the following :—friction in war, superiority of numbers, tension and rest, the decision of the combat?

3. What were the main results of the adoption of what Colin calls 'le principe divisionnaire'?

4. In what respects did the battles of the Revolutionary wars differ from those of earlier periods, and what were the chief changes in the conduct of battles introduced by Napoleon?

5. What do you understand by the principle of 'economy of forces'? Illustrate it from the campaigns of 1806 and 1870.

6. How far has the increased size of modern armies rendered the conduct of war more difficult?

7. What do you learn from Colin about Napoleon's methods of obtaining information? How far does Foucart bear out his account?

8. Discuss briefly the importance of the action of Saalfeld.

9. What do you learn from Foucart as to the general principles on which Napoleon employed his cavalry?

*10. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages from Clausewitz:—

(a) We see then that there are many ways to one's object in war.

(b) All this was done through a manner which had outlived its day, together with the most downright stupidity to which methodicism ever led.

(c) Boldness becomes of rarer occurrence the higher we ascend the scale of rank.

(d) If we now take a look at the conception of victory as a whole we find in it three elements.

(e) The defensive in war generally is no absolute state of expectancy and warding off but it is a relative state.

*11. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages from Colin:—

(a) Les rapports prussiens sur les batailles d'Iéna et d'Auerstaedt affirment l'efficacité des feux de tirailleurs et l'innocuité des feux de files.

(b) Elle va faire disparaître ces batailles à fronts renversés si communes dans l'ancienne guerre.

(c) Dans le système de guerre de Napoléon une armée aura donc toujours derrière elle une place de campagne.

(d) En 1806 . . . Napoléon marchant à l'extrême droite, le long de la frontière de Bohême, sait que l'ennemi est à sa gauche.

(e) Comme le montrent tous ces exemples, ce qui a perdu les armées ce n'est pas l'action *offensive* après le contact obtenu.

*12. Comment briefly on any *four* of the following passages from Foucart:—

(a) Du reste rien ne porte à penser que l'Autriche ait des vues hostiles et on doit agir en conséquence.

(b) On doit donc croire que, dans la saison où nous entrons, l'ennemi n'essayera rien de sérieux, parce qu'il n'aurait plus la probabilité de pouvoir se rembarquer.

(c) Vous pensez bien que ce serait une belle affaire que de se porter autour de cette place en un bataillon carré de 200,000 hommes.

(d) L'Empereur veut décidément arriver à Gera, afin de savoir ce que fait l'ennemi.

(e) Je n'ose prendre sur moi d'ordonner ce mouvement par la crainte que j'ai que V. M. ne veuille me donner une autre direction.

(f) Le corps du maréchal prince de Ponte-Corvo fut destiné à déboucher de Dornburg pour tomber sur les derrières de l'ennemi.

• [T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

II. *The Campaign of 1870.*

[Candidates should attempt the questions marked with an asterisk.]

1. What main considerations had Moltke to take into account in deciding upon the original distribution and points of concentration of his armies?

2. Colin describes Moltke as 'a disciple of Clausewitz'. Is this a satisfactory description?

3. 'The only chance for the French in 1870 lay in a prompt and vigorous offensive.' Why was it impossible for them to adopt such a course, and do you think they would have gained by it?

4. 'Moltke's *History* may not tell untruths, but it certainly practises a severe economy of the truth.' Do you consider this statement unfair?

5. 'La bataille de Spicheren . . . n'avait pas été prévue. Mais d'une manière générale il ne se présentera que fort peu de cas où une victoire tactique ne cadrera pas avec le plan de campagne stratégique.' Discuss this statement of Moltke's in the light of the situation of the two armies on the morning after the battle.

6. Does Moltke's *Correspondance* justify the charge that the Prussian higher command left subordinates insufficiently acquainted with the situation and with its intentions?

7. 'The French army was ruined in 1870 by the cult of the defensive.' Discuss this with special reference to the tactics of *either* Spicheren *or* Vionville, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Describe and account for Moltke's appreciation of the situation on the night of Aug. 17th-18th.

9. 'Macmahon's move to Sedan was eminently calculated to assist Moltke to realize the object laid down by Clausewitz for the conduct of a campaign against France.' Discuss this, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

*10. Comment briefly on any *four* of the following passages from Moltke's *Correspondance* :—

(a) C'est en marchant sur cette ville *que nous pouvons le plus sûrement compter rencontrer notre objectif, l'armée ennemie.

(b) J'ai l'honneur par suite de proposer de prendre dès maintenant la décision de faire débarquer la II^e armée sur le Rhin.

(c) Si après s'être portée jusqu'à Haguenau elle ne rencontre pas de forces ennemies importantes, elle se tournera vers la Sarre en amont de Sarreguemines.

(d) Cette dernière, qui se trouve à gauche, se maintiendra en général à une étape en avant.

(e) Châlons est évacué par l'ennemi: nous continuons la marche en assurant notre flanc droit.

(f) Votre Excellence appréciera s'il ne serait pas possible de faire franchir la Meuse cette nuit même au XI^e corps et la division wurtembergeoise.

*11. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages from Moltke's *History* :—

(a) Cette réserve, destinée à renforcer la deuxième armée.

(b) Aussi la troisième armée reçut-elle l'ordre de franchir la frontière le 4 août, même si elle n'avait pas été rejointe par ses équipages du train.

(c) La IV^e division de cavalerie n'avait pas été appelée à quitter ses cantonnements . . . : aussi on ne put pas recourir à elle afin de faire poursuivre l'ennemi.

(d) A cause de cette proximité l'état-major n'avait eu nullement le dessein de faire livrer ce jour-là une bataille à la première armée.

(e) Ils avaient donné de telles preuves d'indiscipline qu'on ne pouvait guère songer à les mener à l'ennemi.

*12. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages from 'Colin :—

(a) En 1870 il devenait plus difficile de préciser la position de l'ennemi.

(b) Les lieutenants agissent avec initiative, avec entrain, et leur exemple est efficace, parce qu'il s'adresse à une petite troupe.

(c) Cette dernière ne vise que la bataille dans le cas où l'ennemi se trouverait exactement dans la direction de la marche.

(d) Sous prétexte qu'ils étaient d'inégale valeur on les fit battre séparément.

(e) Nous savons aussi comment Macmahon fut envoyé de Châlons à Sedan avec son armée.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Science.

[Question 1 should be attempted.]

1. Comment on *six* of the following passages, including at least *one* from each of your prescribed authorities:—

(a) 'If a constitution is to be permanent, all the parts of the state must wish that it should exist and be maintained.' (ARISTOTLE.)

(b) 'It is hardly to be supposed that a great number of persons would all get into a passion and go wrong at the same moment.' (ARISTOTLE.)

(c) 'Whether a communication with the sea is beneficial to a well-ordered state or not is a question which has often been asked.' (ARISTOTLE.)

(d) 'Man is then most troublesome when he is most at ease.' (HOBBS.)

(e) 'To resist the sword of the commonwealth in defence of another man, guilty or innocent, no man hath liberty.' (HOBBS.)

(f) 'Now the intention of the legislator is always supposed to be equity; for it were a great contumely for a judge to think otherwise of the Sovereign.' (HOBBS.)

(g) 'The epoch of Customary Law, and of its custody by a privileged order, is a very remarkable one.' (MAINE.)

(h) 'The tendency to look not to the past but to the future for types of perfection was brought into the world by Christianity.' (MAINE.)

(i) 'A man may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury.' (MILL.)

(j) 'A further question is, whether the state, while it permits, should nevertheless indirectly discourage conduct which it deems contrary to the best interests of the agent.' (MILL.)

2. 'A social instinct is implanted in all men by nature' (ARISTOTLE). 'It may seem strange . . . that nature should thus dissociate and render men apt to invade and destroy one another' (HOBBS). Explain the contradiction between the views of these two philosophers.

3. Can you construct from the Politics an adequate or relevant defence of private property against modern theories of Socialism or Communism?

4. 'Another doctrine repugnant to civil society is that "whatsoever a man does against his conscience is sin"' (HOBBS). In what cases, if any, is the individual justified in disobeying the state?

5. Compare the accounts given by Aristotle and Hobbes of the causes of revolutions within states.

6. Have the fears expressed by Mill as to the effect of public opinion and convention on the development of individuality within a democratic society proved exaggerated?

7. What should be the relation and attitude of the judge towards the law-making body in the state? Illustrate your answer from your authorities.

8. What importance should be attached to deterrence in a modern system of punishments?

9. When and why has the conception of the Law of Nature had the most important direct influence on political theory?

10. 'Feudalism is an elementary form of federalism' (GUIZOT). Explain and criticize this statement.

11. 'The essential ideas of Rousseau are to be found in Locke's *Treatise of Civil Government*' (T. H. GREEN). Explain this remark.

12. Illustrate from the history of political institutions in the nineteenth century the practical influence exerted by Bentham's writings.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

French Translation.

Une fois posé que l'aristocratie est une plante vénéneuse, il ne suffit pas de l'élaguer, il faut l'extirper, et non-seulement couper toutes ses racines, mais écraser toutes ses semences. — Un préjugé haineux s'est élevé contre elle, et, de jour en jour, il grandit. Des piqures d'amour-propre, des mécomptes d'ambition, des sentiments d'envie l'ont préparé. L'idée abstraite d'égalité en a fourni le noyau sec et dur. Autour, l'échauffement révolutionnaire a fait affluer le sang, aigri les humeurs, avivé la sensibilité, formé un abcès douloureux que les froissements quotidiens rendent plus douloureux encore. Par un travail sourd et continu, la pure préférence spéculative est devenue une idée fixe et devient une idée meurtrière. C'est une passion étrange, toute de cervelle, nourrie de phrases et d'emphase, mais d'autant plus destructive qu'avec des mots elle se crée des fantômes, et que, contre des fantômes, nul raisonnement, nul fait visible ne prévaut. Tel boutiquier ou petit bourgeois, qui jusqu'ici se représentait les nobles d'après les parlementaires de sa ville ou les gentilshommes de son canton, les conçoit maintenant d'après les déclamations du club et les invectives des gazettes. Peu à peu, dans son esprit, la figure imaginaire recouvre la figure vivante ; il ne voit plus un visage avenant et paisible, mais un masque grimaçant et convulsé. De la bienveillance ou de l'indifférence il passe à l'animosité et à la méfiance : ce sont des tyrans dépossédés, d'anciens malfaiteurs, des ennemis publics ; d'avance et sans examen, il est prouvé pour lui qu'ils ourdissent des trames. S'ils évitent de donner prise, c'est par habileté et perfidie ; ils sont d'autant plus dangereux qu'ils ont l'air plus inoffensifs. Leur soumission n'est que feinte, leur résignation n'est qu'hypocrisie, leur bonne volonté n'est que trahison.

TAINÉ.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

German Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Doch ich will versuchen die Sache aus ihren ersten Gründen herzuleiten.

Ich schliesse so. Wenn es wahr ist, dass die Malerei zu ihren Nachahmungen ganz andere Mittel oder Zeichen gebraucht als die Poesie; jene nämlich Figuren und Farben in dem Raume, diese aber artikulierte Töne in der Zeit; wenn unstreitig die Zeichen ein bequemes Verhältniss zu dem Bezeichneten haben müssen: so können neben einander geordnete Zeichen auch nur Gegenstände, die neben einander, oder deren Teile neben einander existieren, auf einander folgende Zeichen aber auch nur Gegenstände ausdrücken, die auf einander, oder deren Teile auf einander folgen.

Gegenstände, die neben einander oder deren Teile neben einander existieren, heissen Körper. Folglich sind Körper mit ihren sichtbaren Eigenschaften die eigentlichen Gegenstände der Malerei.

Gegenstände, die auf einander, oder deren Teile auf einander folgen, heissen überhaupt Handlungen. Folglich sind Handlungen der eigentliche Gegenstand der Poesie.

Doch alle Körper existieren nicht allein in dem Raume, sondern auch in der Zeit. Sie dauern fort, und können in jedem Augenblicke ihrer Dauer anders erscheinen und in anderer Verbindung stehen. Jede dieser augenblicklichen Erscheinungen und Verbindungen ist die Wirkung einer vorhergehenden, und kann die Ursache einer folgenden, und sonach gleichsam das Zentrum einer Handlung sein. Folglich kann die Malerei auch Handlungen nachahmen, aber nur andeutungsweise durch Körper.

Auf der andern Seite können Handlungen nicht für sich selbst bestehen, sondern müssen gewissen Wesen anhängen. Insofern nun diese Wesen Körper sind, oder als Körper betrachtet werden, schildert die Poesie auch Körper, aber nur andeutungsweise durch Handlungen.

LESSING.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Italian Translation.

C'è una fatalità che spinge spesso le anime sentimentalmente più indifese verso gli esseri i meno affini e meno adatti a entrare con esse in comunanza di sentimenti o di vita. Mozart è uno degli esempi più illustri di passione mal assortita. I due grandi amori della sua vita furono per due donne inconciliabilmente distanti da lui; due donne che per natura, inclinazioni e carattere, non potevano assolutamente dargli quello ch'egli cercava in loro e di cui egli aveva bisogno. Tra tutti i suoi idilli giovanili, ce n'era stato qualcuno come quello con la povera cuginetta di Absburg o quello con la brava e graziosa signorina Cannabich, che lo aveva forse portato vicino alla donna capace di diventare la sua buona compagna per sempre, di offrirgli la felicità, precaria magari ma dolce, di sentirsi capito e seguito. Eppure no, il suo grande amore giovanile, la sua passione dei vent'anni, è per Aloysia Weber, bella ambiziosa egoista volubile, strumento perfetto di quell'arte d'intrigo e di civetteria che a casa Mozart, dove non potevano soffrire i Weber, compendiarono nello sprezzante aggettivo di *weberische*; l'ultima donna in ogni caso in cui il giovane pianista, celebre ma senza un soldo, simpatico ma ragazzo, col suo piccolo viso a mela e il suo modesto frac rosso a bottoni d'oro, potesse avere durevolmente presa; e infatti, dopo un primo periodo di flirt illudevole, quando il povero Mozart, più caldo che mai, torna giù da Parigi col cuore che batte solo dell'ansia di rivederla, si ritrova di fronte a una Primadonna altezzosa e smorfiosetta, viziata da corteggiatori d'alto bordo e da acclamanti platee, che gli porge la punta delle dita da baciare e si volta subito a parlare, distratta, al vicino. Il colpo è tremendo, e l'innamorato maestrino, come un colombo ferito, ripara a Salisburgo, nella casa paterna, a cercare nell'affetto un po' aspro ma previdente del padre, e in quello della soave e virtuosa Nannerl — una di quelle figure di sorella che come Jacqueline Pascal sono qualche volta le mamme adottive della gloria — un balsamo alla piaga mortale. Lentamente rimargina, lentamente guarisce.

[T. T. 1924.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Spanish Translation.

En la casa de los locos de Sevilla estaba un hombre á quien sus parientes habian puesto allí por falta de juicio : era graduado en cánones por Osuna ; pero aunque lo fuera por Salamanca, según opinión de muchos, no dejara de ser loco. Este tal graduado, al cabo de algunos años de recogimiento, se dió á entender que estaba cuerdo y en su entero juicio, y con esta imaginación escribió al arzobispo, suplicándole encarecidamente y con muy concertadas razones le mandase sacar de aquella miseria en que vivía ; pues, por la misericordia de Dios, había ya cobrado el juicio perdido : pero que sus parientes, por gozar de la parte de su hacienda, le tenían allí, y á pesar de la verdad querían que fuese loco hasta la muerte. El arzobispo, persuadido de muchos billetes concertados y discretos, mandó á un capellán suyo se informase del rector de la casa, si era verdad lo que aquel licenciado le escribía, y que asimismo hablase con el loco ; y que, si le pareciese que tenía juicio, le sacase y pusiese en libertad. Hízolo así el capellán, y el rector le dijo que aquel hombre aun se estaba loco ; que puesto que hablaba muchas veces como persona de grande entendimiento, al cabo disparaba con tantas necedades, que en muchas y en grandes igualaban á sus primeras discreciones, como se podía hacer la experiencia, hablándole. Quiso hacerla el capellán, y poniéndole con el loco habló con él un hora y más, y en todo aquel tiempo jamás el loco dijo razon torcida ni disparatada ; antes habló tan atentadamente, que el capellán fué forzado á creer que el loco estaba cuerdo : y entre otras cosas que el loco le dijo fué, que el rector le tenía ojeriza, por no perder los regalos que sus parientes le hacían porque dijese que aun estaba loco y con lúcidos intervalos ; y que el mayor contrario que en su desgracia tenía era su mucha hacienda, pues por gozar della sus enemigos ponían dolo y dudaban de la merced que Nuestro Señor le había hecho en volverle de bestia en hombre. Finalmente, él habló de manera que hizo sospechoso al rector, codiciosos y desalmados á sus parientes, y á él tan discreto, que el capellán se determinó á llevársele consigo á que el arzobispo le viese y tocase con la mano la verdad de aquel negocio.

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9. To what extent was Stubbs led by his preoccupation with the growth of parliament to misunderstand the importance of Simon de Montfort?

10. Illustrate from the history of the military arrangements of the Angevin kings the survival of pre-conquest institutions.

11. Discuss the different experiments made by Edward I with the object of broadening the basis of taxation.

12. What share did the church take in the constitutional life of England during the reign of Edward I?

13. Discuss the value of chronicles as sources of medieval constitutional history.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Stubbs's Charters and Constitutional History to 1307.

[*Question 1 must be attempted.*]

1. Comment on *six* of the following extracts, translating those marked with an asterisk if selected:—

*(a) Agriculturae non student: maiorque pars eorum victus in lacte, caseo, carne consistit; neque quisquam agri modum certum aut fines habet proprios; sed magistratus ac principes in annos singulos gentibus cognitionibusque hominum qui una colerunt, quantum et quo loco visum est agri attribuunt atque anno post alio transire cogunt. (CAESAR.)

(b) The man who has 'boerland', which his kindred left him, then ordain we that he must not give it from his 'maeg-burg', if there be writing or witness that it was forbidden by those men who at first acquired it, and by those who gave it him, that he should do so.

(*Laws of Alfred.*)

(c) And let no man have any soken over a king's thegn except the king himself. (Laws of Ethelred.)

(d) Forestas communi consensu baronum meorum in manu mea retinui, sicut pater meus eas habuit.

(*Charter of Henry I.*)

*(e) Et si aliquis fuerit captus qui fuerit saisatus de roberia vel latrocinio, si ipse fuerit diffamatus et habeat malum testimonium de publicamento, et non habeat warantum, non habeat legem. Et si non fuerit publicatus, pro saisina quam habet, eat ad aquam.

(*Assize of Clarendon.*)

(f) Praeterea tailleantur omnes civitates, et burgi et dominica domini regis.

(*Form of Proceeding on the Judicial Visitation of 1194.*)

(g) Si laicus inferat clerico gravem vel enormem laesio-
nem, statim capiatur, et si magna sit laesio, incarcerationetur in castro Oxoniae, et ibi detineatur quousque clerico satisfiat, et hoc arbitrio cancellarii et universitatis Oxoniae.

(*Charter of Henry III to Oxford.*)

*(h) Sed non erit absurdum leges Anglicanas (licet non scriptas) leges appellare, cum legis vigorem habeat, quicquid de consilio et assensu magnatum et reipublicae communi sponsione, auctoritate regis sive principis praecedente, iuste fuerit diffinitum et approbatum.

(BRACTON.)

*(i) Ces sont les Establisemenz le Rey Edward le fiuz le Rey Henry, fez a Weymoster a son primer parlement general apres son coronement apres la cluse Paske lan de son regne tierz, par son conseil e par le assentement des Erceveskes, Eveskes, Abbes, Priurs, Contes, Barons, et la Communaute de la tere ileokes somons.

(*Statute of Westminster the First.*)

(j) Rex talibus iudicibus salutem. Circumspecte agatis de negotio tangente dominum episcopum Norwicensem et eius clerum, non puniendo eos si placita tenuerint de iis quae mere sunt spiritualia.

(*Warrant of Circumspecte Agatis.*)

2. Has the value of Tacitus as a guide in the study of Anglo-Saxon institutions been over-rated?

3. 'A momentous force, capable of depressing and displacing whole classes of men' (MAITLAND). Explain what is meant by this description of Danegeld.

4. Discuss the character and importance of the statements of customary law made under the Anglo-Norman kings.

5. What different elements combined to form the frankpledge system?

6. What elements in the Constitutions of Clarendon were permanent?

7. Discuss, with special reference to Magna Carta, the meaning or meanings of the phrase 'liberi homines'.

8. How far was the constitutional development of London under the Angevins unlike that of any other town or city in England?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History to 1558.

For Candidates who offer PROTHERO, GARDINER, &c.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from BOTH sections of the paper.]

A.

1. What was the contribution made by the Church to constitutional development down to the death of Alfred?
2. Give an account of the efforts made by the kings of England from Edgar to Canute to organize the detection and punishment of crime.
3. Compare the position of the pre-Conquest thegn with that of the post-Conquest knight.
4. What were the duties of the sheriffs in the first century after the Norman Conquest?
5. Explain the different uses of the 'jury' in the reign of Henry II.
6. How did Magna Carta influence the subsequent constitutional history of the thirteenth century?
7. By what methods did Edward I try to increase his revenue?
8. Illustrate the development of municipal life in England between the accession of Henry II and the death of Henry III.

B.

9. What is the constitutional interest of the opposition to the government of Richard II?
10. How far and for what reasons were the relations between the English Church and the papacy modified by Parliament during the fourteenth century?

11. 'The victory of Parliament was not the victory of law but the victory of the great nobles.' Discuss this view of the Lancastrian constitution.

12. Explain the connexion between the Star Chamber and the Council.

13. In what ways was the law of treason altered by Henry VII and Henry VIII?

14. Estimate the effect of the ecclesiastical changes of 1529-58 on the composition and influence of Parliament.

15. Upon what principles was local government organized in England in 1558?

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Constitutional History, Documents.

II.

[*Question 1 must be attempted.*]

1. Write explanatory notes on *six* of the following extracts :—

(a) If any . . . do the third time commit and do the said offences or any of them in manner and form afore-said . . . then every such offence or offences shall be deemed and adjudged high treason.

(*Act of Supremacy, 1559.*)

(b) The same association and every article and sentence therein contained, as well concerning the disabling of any person that may pretend any title to come to the crown of this realm, and also for the pursuing . . . of any person . . . shall be in all things expounded and adjudged according to the true meaning of this Act, and not otherwise nor against any other person.

(27 ELIZ. Cap. I.)

(c) We notify by these presents, that all returns and certificates of knights, citizens and burgesses ought and are to be brought to the Chancery, and there to be filed of record.

(*Proclamation of January 11, 1604.*)

(d) I will speak a word or two to the matter of the return; and that is touching the imprisonment 'per speciale mandatum domini regis', by the Lords of the Council, without any cause expressed.

(SELDEN in *The Case of the Five Knights*, 1627.)

(e) Neither the statute of the seventh of Edward the First . . . nor any other law of this kingdom, doth restrain or make void the Ordinance agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament, for the ordering and disposing the militia of this kingdom.

(*Declaration of the Parliament*, May 27, 1642.)

(f) The . . . Question being put, That penal Statutes, in Matters Ecclesiastical, cannot be suspended but by Act of Parliament; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

(*Commons' Journal*, February, 1673.)

(g) The toleration granted to the protestant dissenters, by the act made in the first year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary . . . shall be and is hereby ratified and confirmed.

(*Occasional Conformity Act*, 1711.)

(h) That . . . 100 commoners . . . be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the parliament of the united kingdom.

(*Act for the Union with Ireland, 1800.*)

(i) If injustice has been done, it is injustice for which the courts of law afford no remedy.

(LORD COLERIDGE, C.J., in *Bradlaugh v. Gossett*.)

(k) The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people. (*Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.*)

2. Discuss the influence of parliamentary privilege upon the relations of executive and legislature in the reign of Elizabeth.

3. Describe the chief branches of parliamentary taxation under Elizabeth and James I.

4. What part was played in the constitutional struggles of the early Stuarts by the rivals of the common law?

5. What light does the ecclesiastical legislation of the Long Parliament down to the outbreak of civil war throw on the views of the majority of members?

6. Illustrate the growing importance of government departments and administration committees during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

7. Explain the need for the different enactments against placemen from the Act of Settlement to 1782, and estimate their success.

8. How far was the growth of cabinet government interrupted between 1760 and 1784?

9. What elements of compromise are to be found in the provisions of the Reform Act of 1832?

10. Do you consider that modern legislation has seriously impaired the absence of *droit administratif* which Dicey held to be characteristic of the constitution?

11. Illustrate from the constitutions of the British dominions the conditions which decide whether a combination of states is to take the form of federation or union.

12. Trace the steps by which the self-governing dominions have come to be consulted on questions of imperial policy.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History from 1307.

FOR CANDIDATES WHO OFFER STUBBS'S CHARTERS.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from BOTH sections of the paper.]

A.

1. What is the constitutional interest of the opposition to the government of Richard II?
2. How far and for what reasons were the relations between the English Church and the papacy modified by Parliament during the fourteenth century?
3. 'The victory of Parliament was not the victory of law but the victory of the great nobles.' Discuss this view of the Lancastrian constitution.
4. Explain the connexion between the Star Chamber and the Council.
5. In what ways was the law of treason altered by Henry VII and Henry VIII?
6. Estimate the effect of the ecclesiastical changes of 1529-58 on the composition and influence of Parliament.
7. Upon what principles was local government organized in England in 1558?

B.

8. 'The reign of Elizabeth was one of the great formative ages of the House of Commons.' Discuss this statement.
9. Trace the progress towards religious toleration from 1603 to 1660.
10. Indicate the main stages in the growth of ministerial responsibility from the Restoration to the death of Anne.

11. In what ways is the first century after the Revolution an important period in the history of the House of Lords?

12. Estimate the value of Burke's contribution to the theory of the British constitution.

13. How would you explain or justify the opposition to the parliamentary reform movement after 1815?

14. What is the constitutional importance of parliamentary control of public expenditure?

15. 'Articulus stantis aut cadentis imperii.' Discuss this description of the autonomy of the overseas Dominions in their internal affairs.

[T. T. 1925.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Stubbs's Charters and Constitutional History to 1307.

[Question 1 must be attempted.]

1. Comment briefly on *six* of the following passages, translating those marked with an asterisk if selected :—

*(a) Eliguntur in isdem conciliis et principes, qui iura per pagos vicosque reddunt. Centeni singulis ex plebe comites consilium simul et auctoritas adsunt.

(TACITUS.)

(b) If the king call his 'leod' to him, and any one there do them evil, a two-fold 'bot' and fifty shillings to the king.

(Laws of Ethelbert.)

(c) And let the heriots be as it is fitting to the degree. An earl's such as thereto belongs . . . And after that, a king's thegn's, of those who are nearest to him; . . . And of the medial thegn a horse and his trappings and his arms.

(Secular Dooms of Canute.)

*(d) Decretum est etiam ibi, ut, si Francigena appellaverit Anglum de periurio aut murthero, furto, homicidio, . . . Anglus se defendat per quod melius voluerit, aut iudicio ferri aut duello . . . Si Anglus Francigenam appellaverit et probare noluerit iudicio aut duello, volo tamen Francigenam purgare se sacramento non fracto.

(Statutes of William the Conqueror.)

(e) Dum vero sedes propriis pastoribus vacuae fuerint, ipsas et earum possessiones omnes in manu et custodia clericorum vel proborum hominum eiusdem ecclesiae committam, donec pastor canonice substituatur.

(Second Charter of Stephen.)

*(f) Ex æquitate autem maxime prodita est legalis ista constitutio; ius enim, quod post multas et longas dilationes per duellum vix evincitur, per beneficium ipsius constitutionis commodius et acceleratius expeditur.

(GLANVILL.)

(g) Praeterea in quolibet comitatu eligantur tres milites et unus clericus custodes placitorum coronae.

(Form of proceeding on the judicial visitation, 1194.)

*(h) E ke il ne prenge loer, e ke il ne sei vescuente fors un an ensemble. E ke en le an rende ses acuntes al echeker, e respoine de sun tens. E ke le rei lui face del soen, solum sun afferant coment il pusse garder le cunte dreitement. (Provisions of Oxford, 1258.)

(i) Est etiam aliud genus villenagii quod tenetur de domino rege a conquestu Angliae, quod dicitur socagium villanum et quod est villenagium, sed tamen privilegatum. (BRACTON.)

(k) E ausint avuns graunté pur nous e pur nos heysr . . . , qe mes per nule busoignie tieu manere des aydes, mises, ne prises, de nostre roiaume ne prenderons, fors ke par commun assent de tout le roiaume, et a commun profit de meismes le roiaume, sauve les auncienes aydes e prises dues e acoustumées.

(Confirmation of Charters, 1297.)

2. Examine the various means of bringing offenders to trial in Anglo-Saxon England.

3. Describe the functions of the ealdorman and the shire reeve before 1066.

4. Why are extracts from Domesday Book included among documents illustrative of constitutional history?

5. 'Tremendum regiae maiestatis imperium' (*Leges Henrici Primi*). Is this an exaggerated description of the power of the Norman kingship in England?

6. Distinguish the different kinds of private jurisdiction in England during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

7. Compare the constitutional significance of the law-making of Henry II with that of Edward I.

8. Examine the main sources of royal revenue at the end of the twelfth century.

9. 'The institutions of London differed from those of the other boroughs in the kingdom not in kind, but only in degree' (BALLARD). How far is this true for the twelfth century?

10. How far were the differences between Magna Carta 1225 and Magna Carta 1215 of importance?

11. To what extent were the years 1258-65 a period of innovation?

12. What are the chief problems concerning the composition of the 'Parliaments' of Edward I?

13. Illustrate the importance of those of your prescribed documents which relate to military service in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from EACH of the TWO sections appropriate to them.]

A.

Only for candidates who offer Later Documents.

1. To what extent and by what processes had the shire arrangements current in the thirteenth century developed during the Anglo-Saxon period?
2. What were the main social and constitutional differences between the Danelaw and the rest of England in the eleventh century?
3. 'The continuity between the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot and the Norman Great Council is a tenet decidedly to be upheld.' Discuss this judgement.
4. What were the chief constitutional issues raised during the primacy of Anselm, and how far were they solved by the compromise of 1106?
5. '... the initiation of good principles of law under Henry II and the development of good principles of government in the reign of John' (STUBBS). Discuss this characterization of the two reigns.
6. What is the constitutional significance of the outcry against 'foreigners' under Henry III?
7. Give some account of the main features of the forest organization down to the death of Edward I, and indicate the constitutional interest of the system.
8. 'The greatest post in the king's service.' How and why did this come to be true of the Chancellorship in the thirteenth century?
9. 'Throughout Edward I's constitutional policy the same object can be traced, the creation of a reliable counterpoise to the military power of the baronage.' Examine this statement.

B.

For all candidates.

10. How far had a House of Lords taken definite shape by the middle of the fourteenth century?

11. Was the issue between Richard II and his opponents one between arbitrary and 'constitutional' government?

12. What is meant by 'the Lancastrian constitutional experiment', and what arguments may be adduced either for or against the conception?

13. To what extent did the Yorkists and early Tudors supplement their revenue by what Sir John Fortescue called 'exquisite means'?

14. In what ways did Henry VIII assimilate the government of Wales and the palatine counties with that of the rest of the country?

15. What were the chief 'liberties' possessed by the Church in England at the end of the fifteenth century, and how far were they affected by the legislation of the Reformation Parliament (1529-36)?

C.

Only for candidates who offer Stubbs' Charters.

16. Is it true to say that the reign of Elizabeth was a more critical period than that of James I in the history of the House of Commons?

17. 'From the Tudors to George IV the means at the disposal of the State for the prevention of crime and for the enforcement of law and order were neither effective nor adequate.' Discuss this judgement.

18. What is the constitutional importance of the period of the Restoration Parliament (1661-78)?

19. What were the objects of the Peerage Bill of 1719, and what were the chief results of its rejection?

20. 'Long reigns may begin and end in different worlds.' Consider the constitutional history of the reign of George III from this standpoint.

21. Sketch briefly the methods employed between 1760 and 1860 for the control of *either* Indian or Colonial affairs.

22. 'The outstanding feature of the history of English local government in the nineteenth century is the supersession of the Justice of the Peace.' On whom did his inheritance devolve?

23. 'The most curious point about the Cabinet is that so very little is known about it' (BAGEHOT, 1867). Would he say this now?

24. Explain carefully what is now meant by 'the parliamentary control of finance'.

[T.T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Constitutional History, Documents.

II.

[Question 1 must be attempted.]

1. Write explanatory notes on *six* of the following extracts:—

(a) And that it may be further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons temporal, suing livery or oustre le maine out of the hands of your Highness . . . before his or their livery or oustre le maine sued forth and allowed . . . shall make, take and receive the said corporal oath. (1 ELIZ. c. i.)

(b) I would to God, Mr. Speaker, that these two were buried in Hell, I mean rumours and messages.

(*Speech of Peter Wentworth, 8 Feb. 1576.*)

(c) The King's power is double, ordinary and absolute, and they have several laws and ends.

(*Argument of Chief Baron Fleming in Bates's case.*)

(d) The root of all this mischief we find to be a malignant and pernicious design of subverting the fundamental laws and principles of government. . . . The actors and promotors hereof have been . . .

(*The Grand Remonstrance.*)

(e) And be it further enacted . . . That if any person that now is or hereafter shall be a peer of this realm, or member of the house of peers, or member of the house of commons, shall presume to do anything contrary to this act . . . then every such peer and member so offending . . . shall be deemed a popish recusant.

(*The Test Act, no. 2.*)

(f) I observed not that any steady rule hath been drawn from the cases cited to guide a man's judgment, where the king may or may not dispense in penal laws, excepting that old rule taken from the case of 11 Henry VII.

(*Chief Justice Vaughan's Judgement in Thomas v. Sorrell.*)

(g) That no person who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King or receives a pension from the Crown shall be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons.

(*The Act of Settlement.*)

(h) State necessity, the avowed ground of the measure, may serve as a pretext for any diminution of the just prerogative of the Crown, or of the liberties of the people that best suits the designs of ambition.

(*Protest of the Peers on the passing of the Regency Act, 1811.*)

(i) The case of *Stockdale v. Hansard*, which was much pressed upon us by the counsel for the defendant, is in like manner beside the question.

(COCKBURN, C. J., in *WASON v. WALTER.*)

(j) It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not . . . by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. (*British North America Act, 1867.*)

2. 'There's a great deal of difference between head of the church and supreme governor' (SELDEN). Does the reign of Elizabeth illustrate this difference?

3. Show the importance of legislation by Royal Proclamation in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

4. Compare the attitude of Presbyterian and Independent to the problem of the relations between Church and State in the period 1643-9.

5. How far were the constitutional experiments of the Commonwealth influenced by the conception of fundamental law?

6. What indications are there that the House of Commons was gaining in power between 1660 and 1702?

7. For what reasons did the 'law of constructive treason' eventually fall into disrepute?

8. 'The constitutional strength of the House of Lords in the eighteenth century has been generally underestimated.' Do you agree with this view?

9. In what different circumstances and for what different purposes has the demand for annual parliaments been urged since 1603?

10. Examine the constitutional relations established between England and Ireland in 1782.

11. In what directions did the cabinet system develop in the nineteenth century?

12. Examine the value of Lord Durham's Report as a solution of Canadian constitutional problems.

13. 'The Government, which has no concern but the public interest, is placed in the false position of a litigant fighting for his own advantage' (DICEY).

In what circumstances may this 'rule of law' be applied to the detriment of the State?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

I.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE of the questions marked *.]

A.

1. What do you understand by 'the departure of the Romans from Britain'?

*2. Why should Mercia have been specially powerful in the eighth century and yet have failed to maintain its position? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the Mercian kingdom at its widest extent.

3. 'The Anglo-Saxon Church never recovered from the Danish invasions.' Does this adequately explain its condition in the tenth century?

4. How do you account for Edgar's former reputation as a greater king than Alfred?

*5. Had the Norman and early Plantagenet kings any consistent policy towards Scotland? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

*6. Describe briefly the Church reforms of William the Conqueror, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the bishoprics at the time of his death.

7. What reasons are there for thinking that the 'anarchy' of Stephen's reign has been exaggerated?

8. 'Henry II was his own worst enemy.' Does a study of his character bear out this view?

9. Does John's record in France afford any evidence of the ability with which he has sometimes been credited?

10. Compare the opposition to the Crown in John's reign and in the first half of that of Henry III.

*11. Is it possible to discover any political, social, or geographical reasons for the very irregular distribution of castles in medieval England?

12. Compare the influence exerted over England by the monastic revival of the twelfth century and by the Friars in the thirteenth.

B.

*13. Describe with the aid of a sketch-map the settlement arranged in Aquitaine in 1259. Why did it fail to prove more lasting?

14. Was Peckham or Winchelsey the more effective champion of the Church against Edward I?

15. Do you consider that Edward I shows to more advantage as a soldier than as a statesman in Wales?

16. Is it true that the succession of great monastic chronicles ends with the thirteenth century?

17. 'Edward Bruce's invasion, though ultimately unsuccessful, disclosed the essential weakness of the Anglo-Norman rule in Ireland.' Discuss this statement.

18. Attempt a defence of *either* Thomas of Lancaster or Thomas of Gloucester.

19. Estimate the importance of the Hundred Years' War in the naval history of England.

20. Illustrate and account for the hostility to Lollardy displayed by the governing classes in Church and State.

*21. Illustrate with the aid of a sketch-map the military and political importance of the Severn in medieval England.

22. Who did more to cause the Wars of the Roses, Edward III or Henry V?

23. What evidence is there of the spread of education among the laity in fifteenth-century England?

24. Did the House of York succeed in remedying the evil of 'lack of governance'?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

II.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE marked *.]

A.

1. 'In all respects Richard III was better fitted to reign over England than the tyrant who succeeded him.' Discuss this condemnation of Henry VII.

2. 'Wolsey is misjudged if regarded merely as a foreign minister.' Discuss this opinion.

3. Was Cranmer's share in the Reformation ultimately as important as Henry VIII's?

4. Can it fairly be held that Mary Tudor's marriage to Philip II 'tied England to the chariot-wheels of Spain'?

5. Did Elizabeth make the most of her naval opportunities?

6. Consider Elizabeth's policy in regard to her marriage and the problem of the succession.

*7. How far were the chief centres of settlement in North America before 1650 representative of distinct elements in English life? Show the settlements on a sketch-map.

8. Was Laud or Pym the more provocative of national discord?

*9. Did Cromwell show greater military ability in Scotland than in Ireland? Illustrate your answer by means of sketch-maps.

10. Estimate the political interest of *either* Spenser's or Dryden's poetry.

11. Does Charles II's foreign policy show political ability?

*12. Can the period from 1689 to 1710 be accurately described as one of Whig ascendancy?

B.

13. How far did Walpole's ecclesiastical policy strengthen the Whigs at the expense of the Church?

*14. Account for the increase of British territorial responsibilities in the East between 1756 and 1763. Illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

15. Has George III suffered unduly at the hands of Whig historians?

16. Is the eighteenth century in England appropriately described as 'the age of reason'?

17. 'As a reformer he excited hopes only to disappoint them.' Can this verdict on the younger Pitt be reconciled with the facts?

*18. 'It was not until the Peninsular War that England was able effectively to fight France.' Does English strategy between 1793 and 1808 support this contention?

19. Was the Evangelical movement more fruitful in social and political life than stimulating to the Church of England?

20. How do you account for the power exercised by O'Connell?

21. Is it true to say that the Whigs alone took any interest in colonial affairs between 1830 and 1850?

22. Was Chartism the product of a social malady or of a political agitation?

23. 'Neither a Whig nor a Tory; a Palmerstonian.' Discuss this estimate of Palmerston's attitude in home affairs.

24. 'England has never intervened in the Eastern question without subsequent regret.' Is this true with reference to the years 1822 to 1878?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. What were the frontier problems that confronted Diocletian, and what measures were adopted to meet them?

2. Discuss Gibbon's judgement that the last fourteen years of Constantine's reign were 'a period of apparent splendour rather than of real prosperity'.

3. What were the main features of the development of the organization of the Church during the fourth century?

4. How far was the death of Constantius II a benefit to the Empire?

*5. How do you account for the survival of paganism as the state religion of Rome down to A.D. 383?

*6. Do the various partitions of the Empire during the first century of your period show any consistent geographical tendencies?

7. 'Unwearying caution.' Is this a just summary of the policy of Theodosius I?

8. Illustrate the view that the Roman Empire was dismembered, not so much by the attacks of barbarians from without as by the self-assertion of barbarians from within.

*9. 'The real interest of the Vandal conquests begins and ends with Gaiseric.' Discuss this judgement, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

10. What questions other than doctrinal were involved in the Nestorian and Eutychian controversies?

11. 'The battle of the Nedao (A.D. 454) was an arbitration far more momentous than the battle of "Châlons".' Explain this judgement.

*12. How far had Gaul passed under Teutonic rule by the middle of the fifth century A.D.? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

13. 'The social process taking place in the Roman Empire of the fourth and fifth centuries presented features of decline and of renovation at the same time' (VINOGRADOFF). Develop this thesis.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Estimate the importance of the work of Zeno and Anastasius.

2. In what respects was the government established by Theodoric in Italy an advance upon that of Odoacer?

*3. Can you discover any principle in the division of the Frankish kingdom (*a*) at the death of Clovis, (*b*) at the death of Clothar I (561)? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

4. How far does a study of his administrative arrangements and policy justify the statement that Justinian was the last Emperor who can be called Roman?

5. What were the chief weaknesses of the Visigothic rule in Spain?

6. 'Belisarius may be the more renowned, but Narses was the greater general.' Discuss this verdict.

7. 'Good order in the Church is the prop of the Empire.' How far did Justinian base his religious policy on this principle?

8. To what extent can Roman influences be detected in the political and social organization of the Merovingian kingdom?

*9. 'Justinian would have done better to devote himself to defending his Eastern frontier rather than to reconquering the West.' Discuss this with special reference to the problems connected with his Eastern frontier.

10. Estimate the literary merits and the value as an authority for history of *either* Procopius or Gregory of Tours.

11. Can any definite principles or policy be detected in Gregory I's dealings with the Teutonic kingdoms outside Italy?

*12. Describe with the aid of a sketch-map the political condition of Italy at the end of your period.

*13. How far had the Slavs penetrated into Central and South-Eastern Europe by the end of the sixth century, and what was the political importance of their advance?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period II. (476-919.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'It was a great misfortune for Italy that neither the Ostrogoths nor the Lombards succeeded in establishing their rule in the peninsula.' Of which race is this statement easier to justify?

*2. Can you discover any principle in the division of the Frankish kingdom, (a) at the death of Clovis, (b) at the death of Clothar I (561)? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

3. 'Belisarius may be the more renowned, but Narses was the greater general.' Discuss this verdict.

4. On what principles did Gregory I base his policy towards the Teutonic kingdoms of the West?

5. How far does a study of his administrative arrangements and policy justify the statement that Justinian was the last Emperor who can be called Roman?

6. Estimate the literary merits of Gregory of Tours and his authority as an historian.

7. Can the Emperor Maurice be held responsible for his own overthrow?

8. Do the political and economic conditions of Arabia at the beginning of the seventh century throw any light on the causes of Mahomet's success?

9. 'Heraclius surpassed even Justinian in wasting his strength on harmless foes while disregarding those who were really dangerous.' Is this a fair criticism of Heraclius?

*10. To what do you ascribe the success of the Mahometan attack on *either* the Vandals *or* the Visigoths? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

11. What progress was made in the seventh century in the conversion of the Teutonic nations to Christianity, and by what agencies was the work carried on?

*12. How far had the Balkan peninsula been penetrated by Slavs by the end of the seventh century? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

13. 'The really remarkable thing about the last century of the Merovingians is that the dynasty should have been suffered to survive.' Discuss this view.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period II. (476–919.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Estimate the effect of the Iconoclastic controversy on the connexion between Italy and the Byzantine Empire.

2. Which did more to ward off the Moslem attack on Christendom—Charles Martel or Leo the Isaurian?

3. Estimate the importance in the development of the Papacy of the pontificate of Hadrian I.

4. What are the chief literary sources for our knowledge of the reign of Charles the Great? Estimate the value of any one of them.

5. What was Charles the Great's conception of the relations between the spiritual and the lay powers?

*6. With what motives did Charles the Great interfere in Spain? Show by the aid of a sketch-map the political results of his intervention.

7. 'Louis the Pious aggravated matters by his blunders, but his troubles were not in the main of his own making.' Discuss this verdict.

8. 'The territorial arrangements of the Treaty of Verdun are less important than the change it produced in the position and authority of the Emperor.' Examine this statement.

*9. What were the main directions taken by the Viking raids? Indicate the chief difficulties which Western Europe found in dealing with them.

10. 'If Basil the Macedonian gained his throne by murder his achievements justified his crime.' Discuss this verdict.

11. To what extent were feudal tendencies encouraged by the successors of Charles the Great?

12. Estimate the economic consequences of the establishment of Saracen power in the Mediterranean.

*13. 'A kingdom only in name.' How far is this true of Germany in 919? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919-1273.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. Compare the importance of the Magyars with that of the Slavs in German history in the tenth century.

2. Examine Otto the Great's handling of Italian affairs down to 963.

3. Why did Hugh Capet succeed in obtaining the throne and founding a dynasty?

4. Criticize the statement of Gibbon that 'the vices of Byzantine armies were inherent, their victories accidental'.

5. Did Henry III leave a really strong Empire behind him?

*6. Why were the relations between the Papacy and the Normans in South Italy in the eleventh century so unstable? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. 'On peut dire que c'est en Lorraine et nulle part ailleurs que la réforme grégorienne a pris naissance.' Would you agree?

8. Consider the different factors which help to explain the beginnings of the communes *either* in North Italy *or* in Flanders and North France.

9. Analyse the attitude and policy of Alexius I towards the Crusaders.

*10. Consider the importance of the relations of Anjou and Aquitaine with the Capetian monarchy in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

11. Compare the results of the investiture struggle in the Empire and in France.

12. What new elements contributed most to the twelfth-century renaissance?

13. To what extent were the papal theories of the relations between the spiritual and temporal powers modified between the pontificate of Gregory VII and the close of your period?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919-1273.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. Estimate the significance of the reigns of Lothair of Supplinburg and Conrad III in the history of the Welf family in Germany. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of Germany at the death of Conrad III.

2. 'The last great emperor who sat on the Byzantine throne.' Consider the justice of this description of Manuel Comnenus (1143-80).

3. What were the methods by which Philip Augustus extended his royal power?

4. Why was Innocent III so great a force in the secular politics of his time?

5. Did Frederick Barbarossa really achieve more for Germany than Frederick II?

6. Why did the religious enthusiasm of the thirteenth century produce mendicant rather than monastic orders?

*7. Compare the prospects of the two parties in the struggle of Papacy and Empire at the death of Gregory IX, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map of Italy.

8. Do you agree with the view that the external policy of Louis IX was 'peaceful and disinterested'?

*9. Compare the share of Castile and Aragon in the reconquest of territory from Islam during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

10. How do you account for the delay in the Mohammedan reconquest of Syria from the Latins after the failure of the 'Third' Crusade?

11. Illustrate the part played by the city of Rome in the struggles between Empire and Papacy during your period.

*12. Illustrate the influence of trade upon the politics of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

13. Consider the development of the art of sculpture during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273–1494.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Do you consider that the foreign policy of Philip IV accorded better with French interests, both in aim and achievement, than that of Philip III?

2. Do you agree with the view that during the pontificate of Boniface VIII the Papacy was 'by far the strongest power in Italy'?

*3. Give some account of the main centres of European trade in the Levant in the fourteenth century, and illustrate the special importance of any one of them.

4. Do the careers of the Luxemburg emperors suggest that the Empire was changing in character during the fourteenth century?

5. Illustrate and explain the continued interest in crusading projects during the fourteenth century.

6. What were the circumstances which made possible the career of Rienzi?

7. How does the history of the States-General during the fourteenth century help to explain the growing ineffectiveness of that institution during your period?

8. How do you explain the fact that 'tyranny' was established in Milan so much earlier than in Florence?

9. Distinguish the social and political factors in the struggles in the Netherlands during the latter half of the fourteenth century.

*10. Estimate the importance of the Treaty of Stralsund (1370), illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

11. Do you agree with the view that the Urbanists during the Great Schism were not only the more numerous but also the more disinterested party?

12. 'Il n'a vu que le côté extérieur des choses.' Is this a just and sufficient criticism of Froissart as an authority for the history of the fourteenth century?

*13. Show on a sketch-map the extent of Ottoman conquests at the time of the first Turkish siege of Constantinople (1402). Why was the capture of the city afterwards so long delayed?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1494.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'More academic than oecumenic.' Is this an accurate description of the Council of Constance?

*2. Show, with the help of a sketch-map, the growth of the possessions of the House of Burgundy between the accession of Philip the Good and the death of Charles the Bold.

3. How much of Charles VII's reorganization of French administration was dependent on existing, how much on new institutions?

*4. Is it fair to regard the rule of Frederick III as 'a hiatus in imperial history'?

*5. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, how the policy of fifteenth-century Venice was dictated by her frontiers.

6. Illustrate from the career of *either* George Podiebrad *or* Mathias Corvinus the characteristics of *either* Czech *or* Magyar nationalism.

7. Estimate the debt of the Renaissance to papal patronage after the Council of Constance.

8. Distinguish the contributions of Catalonia, Aragon, and Navarre to the development of Spain in the fifteenth century.

9. Indicate *either* the economic *or* intellectual importance of the Rhenish and Swabian towns in fifteenth-century Germany.

*10. Do you consider that the development of discovery and exploration by the Western nations was primarily due to Turkish control of the Eastern Mediterranean?

11. 'Cynical and bourgeois.' To which of the Italian despots would this description best apply?

12. Show from the career of Louis XI the feudal and separatist ambitions of the great French nobles of his reign.

13. 'The condottieri contributed nothing to the development of the art of war.' Discuss this statement.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1559.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'More academic than oecumenic.' Is this an accurate description of the Council of Constance?

*2. Show, with the help of a sketch-map, the growth of the possessions of the House of Burgundy between the accession of Philip the Good and the death of Charles the Bold.

3. How much of Charles VII's reorganization of French administration was dependent on existing, how much on new institutions?

4. Is it fair to regard the rule of Frederick III as 'a hiatus in imperial history'?

*5. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, how the policy of fifteenth-century Venice was dictated by her frontiers.

6. Illustrate from the career of *either* George Podiebrad, *or* Mathias Corvinus the characteristics of *either* Czech *or* Magyar nationalism.

7. Estimate the debt of the Renaissance to papal patronage after the Council of Constance.

8. Distinguish the contributions of Catalonia, Aragon, and Navarre to the development of Spain in the fifteenth century.

9. Indicate *either* the economic *or* intellectual importance of the Rhenish and Swabian towns in fifteenth-century Germany.

*10. Do you consider that the development of discovery and exploration by the Western nations was primarily due to Turkish control of the Eastern Mediterranean?

11. 'Cynical and bourgeois.' To which of the Italian despots would this description best apply?

12. Show from the career of Louis XI the feudal and separatist ambitions of the great French nobles of his reign.

13. 'The condottieri contributed nothing to the development of the art of war.' Discuss this statement.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1559.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Were the aims of Maximilian I dynastic rather than Imperial?

*2. Bring out the political and strategic significance of the Milanese between 1494 and 1516, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

3. In which country of Western Europe was the lot of the peasantry worst at the beginning of the sixteenth century?

4. 'The Church was sacrificed to the Renaissance.' Examine this verdict on the pontificate of Leo X.

5. 'The inexperienced King almost destroyed the work of Ferdinand and Isabella.' Is this a just verdict on the conduct of Charles V in Spain?

*6. Was the Turkish advance between 1521 and 1541 a serious menace to Europe? Illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

7. 'The main military interest of the wars in Italy is the rise of the Spanish infantry at the expense of the Swiss.' Explain and illustrate this.

8. Did Francis I contribute anything to the consolidation of the royal power in France?

9. 'Geneva not Wittenberg was the spiritual home of the Reformation.' Discuss this verdict.

*10. Did the Spaniards or the Portuguese make the better use of their geographical discoveries?

11. 'Religious zeal cloaked an eagerness to augment princely independence.' Is this a fair comment on the aims of the Schmalkaldic League?

12. Bring out the main interest of Polish history in the latter half of your period.

13. 'The Renaissance, coming late to France, was shaped to the characteristic bent of the French mind.' Correct or justify this opinion.

• SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1519–1648.)

I.

- [At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'The dearest merchandise that ever was bought.' Does this involve a false conception of the value of the Empire to Charles V?

*2. Was the Turkish advance between 1521 and 1541 a serious menace to Europe? Illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

3. 'Charles V blundered as badly in his early rule in Spain as Philip II did in the Netherlands during his residence there.' Discuss this verdict.

4. How far do the Wars of Religion show that the triumph of Francis I over the feudal nobility was merely personal?

5. 'Geneva not Wittenberg was the spiritual home of the Reformation.' Discuss this verdict.

6. Did the conquests of Ivan IV compensate Russia for the blunders of his rule?

7. 'Religious zeal cloaked an eagerness to augment princely independence.' Is this a fair comment on the aims of the Schmalkaldic League?

8. Explain and illustrate the repute of the Spanish infantry in the sixteenth century.

9. To which of the Popes of the Counter-Reformation would you assign the highest place?

10. 'The Renaissance, coming late to France, was shaped to the characteristic bent of the French mind.' Correct or justify this opinion.

*11. How far was the development of the Rhineland in this period affected by the extent to which they were under ecclesiastical rule? Illustrate your answer by means of a sketch-map.

12. Can it be reasonably argued that St. Bartholomew's Day was as important in the history of the Netherlands as in that of France?

*13. Estimate the international importance of the Spanish conquest of Portugal.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1519–1648.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Son rôle était fini et son système d'expédients hors de saison.' Is this a fair verdict on Catherine de Medici's position at the time of her death?

2. 'Un empire sans sujets, sans institutions et sans souverain.' How far were Maximilian II and Rudolf II responsible for this state of affairs?

*3. Estimate the part played by Charles Emanuel I (1580–1630) in the development of Savoy, and illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

4. 'Henry IV's efforts at the reconstruction of France were seriously handicapped by the means he had employed to establish himself on the throne.' Discuss this verdict.

*5. 'The Dutch reaped more benefit from the defeat of the Armada than did the English.' How far does the development of Dutch trade and overseas possessions bear out this statement?

6. Estimate the importance in the history of Poland of the election of Sigismund Vasa as king (1587).

7. Trace the influence of the theories of the Huguenots on the development of political thought.

8. Compare the influence of Maurice of Nassau and Gustavus Adolphus on the development of the art of war.

9. Has Urban VIII any claim to be reckoned among the greater Popes?

10. 'Nowhere does Richelieu show to such advantage as in his treatment of the Huguenots.' Do you agree with this statement?

11. Estimate the importance and achievements of Maximilian of Bavaria.

12. 'The Thirty Years War completed the ruin of the German towns, but that ruin was already inevitable.' Discuss this verdict.

*13. Compare the relative strength of Sweden and Denmark in 1613 and 1648, and illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1648-1763.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Analyse the elements of opposition within France to Mazarin.

2. Had the United Provinces more reason for regret or for relief at the death of William II?

3. How do you account for the success of Portugal in throwing off the Spanish yoke?

*4. How far did the Peace of the Pyrenees leave France provided with satisfactory frontiers? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

5. How do you account for the revival of Turkish activities in the beginning of your period? Did it constitute a serious menace to Europe?

*6. Estimate the position held by Sweden in the Baltic in 1660, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. What light is thrown on the France of Louis XIV by the career of any one of the following:—Fouquet, Madame de Sévigné, Vauban?

8. How do you explain the inability of Europe to offer effective resistance to the aggressions of Louis XIV in the ten years following the Peace of Nymwegen?

9. Under what circumstances was the Electoral dignity conferred upon the House of Brunswick and what light does the transaction throw on the condition of the Empire at the time?

10. Was the age of Louis XIV one of real greatness in French intellectual life?

11. Illustrate from the condition of Italy at the close of the seventeenth century the effects of its long subjection to Spanish rule and influences.

12. 'The story of the war of 1689-97 in no way prepares one for the French failures in the Spanish Succession War.' Discuss this verdict.

*13. Estimate the importance of Louis XIV's reign in the colonial, commercial, and maritime development of France.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1648-1763.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * would be attempted.]

1. Compare the parts played by the House of Savoy in the War of the Spanish Succession and the War of the Austrian Succession.

*2. Illustrate the importance of the 'Barrier Question' in the negotiations immediately preceding and following the Treaty of Utrecht.

3. What was the importance in French history of the bull *Unigenitus*?

*4. In what respects did the Peace of Nystad mark a turning-point in Baltic history? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

5. 'Breaches in the Chinese wall of Spanish insularity.' Discuss the influence of Alberoni and Ripperda on Spanish policy from this standpoint.

6. Estimate the European importance of Turkey between the Treaty of Carlowitz and the Treaty of Belgrade.

*7. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, how Charles VI tried to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction by territorial sacrifice.

8. 'An ineffective despotism.' Is this an apt description of the administration of France under Louis XV?

9. With what justification can the successors of Peter the Great be described as his 'pupils'?

10. 'Both half-hearted and obsolete.' Does this phrase fairly describe French policy in the War of the Austrian Succession?

11. How far were the military enterprises of Frederick the Great made possible by wise administration of Prussia?

12. 'Austria had only herself to blame for her failure in the Seven Years' War.' Discuss this judgement.

13. Is it true that intellectual leadership in this period was transferred from the universities to the scientific and literary academies?



[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1715–1815.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. In what respects did the Peace of Nystad mark a turning-point in Baltic history? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

2. 'Breaches in the Chinese wall of Spanish insularity.' Discuss the influence of Alberoni and Ripperda on Spanish policy from this standpoint.

3. Estimate the French and Russian influences on the destinies of Turkey from the Treaty of Passarowitz to the Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji.

*4. 'An ineffective despotism.' Is this an apt description of the administration of France under Louis XV?

*5. Show, with the aid of a sketch-map, how Charles VI tried to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction by territorial sacrifice.

*6. 'Both half-hearted and obsolete.' Does this phrase fairly describe French policy in the War of the Austrian Succession?

7. How far were the military enterprises of Frederick the Great made possible by wise administration of Prussia?

8. 'Austria had only herself to blame for her failure in the Seven Years' War.' Discuss this judgement.

9. With what justification can Catherine the Great be described as a 'pupil' of Peter the Great?

*10. Which of the partitioners benefited most by the First Partition of Poland? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

11. What evidences are there of a revolutionary spirit in France before 1789?

12. How far did Joseph II develop or modify the domestic policy of Maria Theresa?

13. Show the influence of new economic ideas on either the commercial or agricultural development of eighteenth-century Europe.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1715-1815.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

*1. What is the interest and importance of Joseph II's project for the 'Bavarian exchange'?

2. To what main causes do you ascribe the failure to devise a workable constitution for France between 1789 and 1791?

3. 'This Court [Vienna] is at bottom averse to war.' Does Austrian policy towards France between 1789 and 1792 support this view?

4. Is it possible to assign special responsibility for the Reign of Terror to any individuals?

5. 'La Prusse veut se donner l'air de tout mener, de tout faire, en ne voulant prendre part à rien' (SIEYÈS). Does this adequately describe Prussian foreign policy from the Peace of Basle to that of Lunéville?

6. 'Napoleon's services to the cause of Italy were unintentional.' Discuss this verdict.

*7. Does the Marengo campaign deserve to be reckoned among Napoleon's most brilliant achievements? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

8. What light do Napoleon's relations with England between the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens and the death of Fox (1806) throw on his limitations as a statesman and a diplomat?

9. 'In the long run Trafalgar proved more important than Mack's surrender at Ulm; at the time it made much less impression on Europe.' Discuss this statement.

10. Did the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era produce any prose writers of real distinction?

11. Compare the work done for Prussia by Stein and by Scharnhorst.

12. What conclusions can one draw from the Continental System as to Napoleon's economic policy?

*13. Sketch briefly and account for the relations of Denmark to France between 1800 and 1815, and show by the aid of a sketch-map how she was treated by the Allies in 1815.

14. Illustrate and account for the change in the attitude of the French nation to Napoleon between the spring of 1814 and that of 1815.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IX. (1789–1878.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. To what main causes do you ascribe the failure to devise a workable constitution for France between 1789 and 1791?

2. 'This Court [Vienna] is at bottom averse to war.' Does Austrian policy towards France between 1789 and 1792 support this view?

3. Is it possible to assign special responsibility for the Reign of Terror to any individuals?

4. 'La Prusse veut se donner l'air de tout mener, de tout faire, en ne voulant prendre part à rien' (SIÉVÈS). Does this adequately describe Prussian foreign policy from the Peace of Basle to that of Lunéville?

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8. Did the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era produce any prose writers of real distinction?

9. Compare the work done for Prussia by Stein and by Scharnhorst.

10. What conclusions can one draw from the Continental System as to Napoleon's economic policy?

*11. How far did the creation of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw satisfy the aspirations of the Poles?

*12. 'The situation of Italy in 1810 shows that Napoleon's policy towards Italy was purely selfish.' Discuss this statement, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

13. Illustrate and account for the change in the attitude of the French nation to Napoleon between the spring of 1814 and that of 1815.

14. *Examine the position and influence of the Catholic Church in any one country in the period immediately following 1815.*

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IX. (1789-1878.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Il étoit trop fort pour employer le despotisme, trop faible pour établir la liberté.' Discuss this judgement of Chateaubriand on Alexander I.

2. Wherein lies the international importance of Spain in the 'eighteen twenties'?

3. Why did Greece achieve full independence so much sooner than *either* Serbia *or* the Principalities?

4. 'La première Entente Cordiale.' Do Anglo-French relations at any time during the reign of Louis Philippe justify this description?

5. Illustrate the international importance of the Polish question during your period after 1830.

6. Discuss the strength and weakness of Mazzini's doctrine of nationality.

7. 'For eight years Frederick William IV remained the man of destiny for Germany' (TREITSCHKE). Explain and discuss this statement.

*8. Why did the Habsburg Empire survive the 1848-9 revolutions despite its racial diversity? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

9. Was there ever any real chance of Italy becoming a confederation rather than a unitary state?

10. Examine the main reasons for the opposition in France to Napoleon III during the last ten years of the Second Empire.

11. Was the isolation of France in 1870 due primarily to Napoleon III or to Bismarck?

*12. Illustrate from one or more campaigns the strategical disadvantages which Russia had to face in attacking Turkey in Europe.

*13. Sketch the development *either* of French or of German industry during your period. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map showing the principal mining and industrial areas of either country.

14. Was this period less stimulating to art than to letters?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Science.

[Question 1 should be attempted.]

1. Comment briefly on any *six* of the following passages, including at least *one* from each of your prescribed authorities:—

(a) For the slave has no deliberative faculty at all: the woman has, but it is without authority, and the child has, but it is immature. (ARISTOTLE.)

(b) The populousness of democracies generally preserves them . . . whereas the preservation of an oligarchy depends on an opposite principle. (ARISTOTLE.)

(c) Any occupation, art, or science which makes the body or soul or mind of the freeman less fit for the practice or exercise of virtue is vulgar. (ARISTOTLE.)

(d) For, though they that speak of this subject use to confound *ius* and *lex*, right and law, yet they ought to be distinguished. (HOBBS.)

(e) There is no perfect form of government where the disposing of the succession is not in the present sovereign. (HOBBS.)

(f) Faith and sanctity are indeed not very frequent: but yet they are not miracles, but brought to pass by education, discipline, correction, and other natural ways. (HOBBS.)

(g) La fréquence des supplices est toujours un signe de faiblesse ou de paresse dans le Gouvernement. (ROUSSEAU.)

(h) Ainsi ceux qui prétendent que l'acte par lequel un peuple se soumet à des chefs n'est point un contrat, ont grande raison. (ROUSSEAU.)

(i) Tout ce que Rome avait d'illustre vivant aux champs et cultivant les terres, on s'accoutuma à ne chercher que là les soutiens de la république. (ROUSSEAU.)

(j) The fate of the Hindoo law is, in fact, the measure of the value of the Roman code. (MAINE.)

(k) If sovereignty . . . had not become territorial, three parts of the Grotian theory would have been incapable of application. (MAINE.)

(l) The moral elevation and moral debasement of the individual appear to be confounded with or postponed to the merits and offences of the group to which the individual belongs. (MAINE.)

2. Summarize the views of Aristotle on not more than two of the following:—(a) land nationalization, (b) overpopulation, (c) trade. Have they any bearing on modern problems?

3. Contrast the views of Aristotle and Hobbes on the qualifications of the model citizen.

4. Account for the unpopularity of Hobbes's *Leviathan* with seventeenth-century advocates of the theory of Divine Hereditary Right.

5. For what reasons did Rousseau consider a true democracy impossible of realization?

6. Define 'liberty' as it was understood by (a) Aristotle, (b) Hobbes, (c) Rousseau.

7. To which of your prescribed authorities might the term 'Utopian' be most suitably applied?

8. What are the main objections to the Patriarchal theory?

9. Does the real value of Maine's *Ancient Law* consist rather in its methods than in its conclusions?

10. Did any valuable contributions to political theory result from the medieval conflict between Empire and Papacy?

11. On what grounds was tyrannicide justified in the sixteenth century?

12. What is meant by utilitarianism, and what is its place in political theory?

13. Is racial unity an essential basis for the modern state?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Economic History.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from
EACH section of the paper.]

A.

1. Is it an exaggeration to say that there is 'clear proof of a high agricultural and social development' in Anglo-Saxon England?

2. Illustrate the importance of the Norman Conquest in English economic history.

3. Bring out the economic and social significance of fairs and markets in the life of medieval England.

4. 'A deciding factor in the corruption and decline of the Middle Ages.' How far can this estimate of the importance of the Black Death be accepted?

5. Is the view that travelling was easier and more general in England in the fourteenth century than in the sixteenth supported by evidence?

6. What is the interest of the methods by which the great 'clothiers' of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries conducted their business?

7. How far were the economic difficulties of Elizabeth's reign due to mistakes of policy made by her predecessors?

B.

8. Through what stages of development did the English trading companies pass before the end of the seventeenth century?

9. To what extent was English foreign policy in the seventeenth century affected by economic interests?

10. What share in the changes of economic opinion during the later years of the eighteenth century is attributable to Adam Smith?

11. Are the economic developments of the period between 1760 and 1830 satisfactorily described as 'the Industrial Revolution'?

12. 'A bad remedy for an admitted disease.' Examine this comment on the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.

13. At what periods of its history has the Bank of England been of the greatest economic importance to this country?

14. Did railways or steamships exercise the greater influence on English economic development in the nineteenth century?

[*T. T.* 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

St. Augustine.

I.

1. Translate, and comment upon *three* of the following passages from St. Augustine's *Confessions* :—

(a) Cur ergo graecam etiam grammaticam oderam talia cantantem? nam et Homerus peritus texere tales fabellas, et dulcissime vanus est, et mihi tamen amarus erat puero. credo etiam graecis pueris Vergilius ita sit, cum eum sic discere coguntur ut ego illum.

(b) Itaque institui animum intendere in scripturas sanctas, et videre, quales essent. et ecce video rem non comperitam superbis neque nudatam pueris, sed incessu humilem, successu excelsam, et velatam mysteriis... non enim sicut modo loquor, ita sensi, cum attendi ad illam scripturam, sed visa est mihi indigna, quam Tullianae dignitati comparerem.

(c) Et quoniam multa philosophorum legeram, memoriaeque mandata retinebam, ex eis quaedam comparabam illis Manichaeorum longis fabulis: et mihi probabiliora ista videbantur, quae dixerunt illi, qui tantum potuerunt valere, ut possent aestimare saeculum, quamquam eius dominum minime invenerint.

(d) Itaque posteaquam missum est a Mediolanio Romam ad praefectum urbis, ut illi civitati rhetoricae magister provideretur, inperitita etiam erectione publica, ego ipse ambivi, per eos ipsos Manichaeis vanitatibus ebrios—quibus ut carerem ibam, sed utrique nesciebamus—ut dictione proposita me probatum praefectus tunc Symmachus mitteret.

(e) Et tibi omnino non est malum, non solum tibi sed nec universae creaturae tuae, quia extra non est aliquid, quod inrumpat et corrumpat ordinem, quem imposuisti ei.

2. Comment on *four* of the following passages from the *De Civitate Dei* :—

(a) Volebat vos, ille Scipio terreri ab hoste, ne in luxuriam flueretis: nec contriti ab hoste luxuriam repersistis, perdidistis utilitatem calamitatis, et miserrimi facti estis et pessimi permansistis.

(b) Remota igitur iustitia, quid sunt regna nisi magna latrocinia? quia et latrocinia quid sunt nisi parva regna? Manus et ipsa hominum est, imperio principis regitur, pacto societatis adstringitur, placiti lege praeda dividitur.

(c) Magnam coelo faciunt iniuriam, in cuius velut clarissimo senatu ac splendidissima curia opinantur scelera facienda decerni, qualia si aliqua terrena civitas decrevisset, genere humano decernente fuerat evertenda.

(d) Neque enim nos Christianos quosdam imperatores ideo felices dicimus, quia vel diutius imperarunt vel imperantes filios morte placida reliquerunt, vel hostes reipublicae domuerunt vel inimicos cives adversus se insurgentes et cavere et obprimere potuerunt.

(e) Arbitror tamen satis nos iam fecisse magnis et difficillimis quaestionibus de initio vel mundi vel animae vel ipsius generis humani, quod in duo genera distribuimus, unum eorum, qui secundum hominem, alterum eorum qui secundum Deum vivunt; quas etiam mystice appellamus civitates duas, hoc est duas societates hominum, quarum est una quae praedestinata est in aeternum regnare cum Deo, altera aeternum supplicium subire cum diabolo.

(f) In his tenebris vitae socialis sedebit iudex ille sapiens an non audebit? sedebit plane. constringit enim eum et ad hoc officium pertrahit humana societas, quam deserere nefas ducit.

3. Comment upon *four* of the following passages :—

(a) Quis victum meminit sola formidine Rhenum? quod longis alii bellis potuere mereri, hoc tibi dat Stilichonis iter. post otia Galli limitis hortaris Graias fulcire ruinas. (CLAUDIAN.)

(b) Et quotiens optare tibi quae moenia malles adludens genitor regni pro parte dedisset, divitis Aurorae solium sortemque paratam sponte remittebas fratri: 'regat ille volentes Assyrios; habeat Pharium cum Tigride Nilum; contingat mea Roma mihi.' nec vota fefellit eventus. (Ib.)

(c) Ἡσθάνοντο δὲ τῶν γινομένων οἱ βασιλεῖς οὐδενός, ἀλλὰ ἔγραφον μόνον ὅσα Ῥουφίνος ἐπέταττε καὶ Στελίχων. (ZOSIMUS.)

(d) Οὗ δὴ γενομένου Γίλδωνα παραχρῆμα πάσης τῆς ὑπὸ Καρχηδόνα Λιβύης ἔχοντα τὴν ἡγεμονίαν οἰκειωσάμενος, ἀφίστησι διὰ τούτου τὴν χώραν τῆς Ὀνωρίου βασιλείας καὶ τῇ Ἀρκαδίου προστίθουσιν. (Ib.)

(e) Ἐν τῇ Ῥαβέννῃ . . . παρασκευαζομένων Στελίχωνι ταῖς Ἰλλυριῶν πόλεσι μετὰ στρατεύματος ἐπιστῆναι, καὶ σὺν Ἀλλαρίχῳ παρασπάσασθαι μὲν αὐτὰς Ἀρκαδίον περιποιῆσαι δὲ τῇ Ὀνωρίου βασιλείᾳ, δύο κωλύματα συνέβη παρεμπесεῖν, φήμη τε ὡς Ἀλλάριχος τεθνεὺς εἶη διαδραμούσα, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης Ὀνωρίου γράμματα τοῦ βασιλέως ἀποδοθέντα, δι' ὧν ἐδηλοῦτο ὡς Κωνσταντίνος ἐπιθέμενος εἶναι τυραννίδι καὶ ἐκ τῆς Βρεττανικῆς νῆσου περαιωθεῖς ἐν τοῖς ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἀλπείας ἔθνεσι παραγένοιτο, τὰ βασιλέως ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι πράττων. (Ib.)

(f) Ἐπεὶ δὲ πανταχόθεν ἔδει τὰ φέροντα πρὸς ἀπώλειαν τῆς πόλεως συνδραμεῖν, οὐκ ἀπεκόσμησαν τὰ ἀγάλματα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐχώνευσάν τινα τῶν ἐκ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου πεποιημένων, ὧν ἦν καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀνδρείας, ἣν καλοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι VIRTVTEM· οὐπὲρ διαφθαρέντος, ὅσα τῆς ἀνδρείας ἦν καὶ ἀρετῆς παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις ἀπέσβη. (Ib.)

4. Comment upon *three* of the following passages:—

(a) Praesertim in ecclesiis basilicisque sanctorum, cymiteriis vel monasteriis sceleratius saeviebant, ut maioribus inceptiis domus orationis magis quam urbes cunctaque oppida concremarent. (VICTOR VITENSIS.)

(b) Omnia quidem deo plena sunt nec ullus perfidius tutus est locus, sed plurimum valet ad metum delinquendi etiam praesentia numinis urgere. illa ara concordiam tenet omnium, illa ara fidem convenit singulorum, neque aliud magis auctoritatem facit sententiis nostris, quam quod omnia quasi iuratus ordo decernit. (SYMMACHUS.)

(c) Videas ibi elegantiam Graecam abundantiam Gallicanam celeritatem Italam, publicam pompam privatam diligentiam regiam disciplinam. (SIDONIUS.)

(d) Si enim potens erat, inquit, creare mundum, componere pacem mundi, insinuare mundo cultum ac notitiam sui, quid opus fuit tanta vel, ut ipsi sentiunt, tam perniciose patientia, ut in ultimo erroribus cladibus laboribusque hominum fieret, quod a principio virtute eius, quem praedicat, Dei sic potius coepisse potuisset? (OROSIUS.)

(e) Ipse se monachos Graio cognomine dicunt, quod soli nullo vivere teste volunt. munera fortunae metuunt, dum damna verentur. quisquam sponte miser, ne miser esse queat? (RUTILIUS.)

5. Comment upon *two* of the following excerpts from the Theodosian code:—

(a) IMPPPP. VAL(ENTINI)ANVS, THEOD(OSIVS) ET ARCAD(IVS) AAA. ALBINO P(RAEFECTO) V(RBI).

Quicumque sub nomine Manichaeorum mundum sollicitant, ex omni quidem orbe terrarum, sed quam maxime de hac urbe pellantur sub interminatione iudicii. voluntates autem eorundem, quin immo ipsae etiam facultates populo publicatae nec vim testamentorum teneant nec derelinqui per eos aut isdem fas sit. nihil ad summum his sit commune cum mundo.

(b) IDEM. AAA. FLAVIANO P(RAEFECTO) P(RAETORIO). Si quis splendor conlatus est in eos vel ingenitus dignitatis, qui fide devii et mente caecati sacrosanctae religionis cultu et reverentia descivissent ac se sacrificiis mancipassent, pereat, ut de loco suo statuque deiecti perpetua urantur infamia ac ne in extrema quidem vulgi ignobilis parte numerentur.

(c) IMPP. ARCAD(IVS) ET HONORIUS AA. APOLLODORO PROCONS(VLI) AFRIC(AE). Ut profanos ritus iam salubri lege submovimus, ita festos conventus civium et communem omnium laetitiam non patimur submoveri. unde absque ullo sacrificio atque ulla superstitione damnabili exhiberi populo voluptates secundum veterem consuetudinem, iniri etiam festa convivia, si quando exigunt publica vota, decernimus.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

St. Augustine.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. What influences led St. Augustine to accept Catholic Christianity?

2. 'His learning is too often borrowed, and his arguments are too often his own' (GIBBON). Is this a fair judgment upon St. Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*?

3. Explain St. Augustine's views upon the ideal relation between the Church and secular authority.

4. What light is thrown by your authorities upon the character of the Imperial Government in Italy and Africa in the first quarter of the fifth century?

5. Compare Claudian and Zosimus as authorities for the career of Stilicho.

6. Why was the government of Honorius unable to keep the Visigothic invaders out of Italy?

7. Account for the vitality of paganism among the upper classes in western Europe.

8. 'Moritur et ridet.' Was this the attitude of the western Roman world towards the barbarian invasions?

9. Describe the organization and chief problems of the African church immediately before the Vandal invasion.

10. Discuss, with reference to your authorities, the character of the educational system in Italy and Africa at the beginning of the fifth century.

11. Illustrate from the Theodosian code the progressive stringency of the laws against schismatics and heretics.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Crusades of 1147, 1190, and 1202.

I.

[Candidates are expected to attempt the questions marked *].

*1. Comment upon *three* of the following passages, translating those in Latin :—

(a) Celui qui commandait dans Édesse pour les Francs, attendant d'un moment à l'autre l'arrivée de Josselin et du roi de Jérusalem, rejeta avec dédain la proposition de Zengui. (ABOULFARAGE.)

(b) ... placuit omnibus de communi consilio, ut de honesta et competente recompensatione, supradicto satisfiat viro; et convocatis exercitibus, ad Bostrenses partes difigantur expeditiones; maximum enim et Deo acceptum regni judicant incrementum, si Christianae fidei et nostrae jurisdictioni, per hujus operam, jure perpetuo possit accrescere civitas praenominata. (WILLIAM OF TYRE.)

(c) Qui autem sequebantur, arbitrati quod in montis praedicti vertice essent castrametaturi, modicumque rati superesse itineris ad diem deputati, lente nimis et remissius sequi coeperunt praecedentes; ita quod monte a quibusdam transcurso, quibusdam vero circa montem adhuc moram facientibus, divisus est exercitus. (Ib.)

(d) Murum quoque asserunt humilem, et ex crudis compactum lateribus, primos vix posse impetus sustinere. Ibi nec machinis, nec multo opus esse conamine dicunt, sed statim primis congressionibus manibus murum dejici, et in civitatem irrumpere non esse difficile. (Ib.)

(e) Il écrivit aussi aux Francs de Syrie: 'A quoi songez-vous', leur disait-il, 'de soutenir les chrétiens d'Occident? Ne savez-vous pas que s'ils s'emparent de Damas, ils voudront conquérir toutes vos places?' (IBN-ĀLATIR.)

2. 'Nostrum statum in deteriore mutaverunt conditionem' (WILLIAM OF TYRE). In what ways did the 'Second' Crusade weaken the position of the Latin states in Syria?

3. Attempt a critical estimate of William of Tyre as an authority for the period 1143-8.

4. What is the importance of the reign of Amalric I (1163-74) in the history of the Christian states of Syria?

5. Assess the responsibility for the disaster of Hattin.

*6. Comment on *four* of the following passages from *L'Estoire de la Guerre Sainte*, translating *one* of them:—

- (a) Mult ot li regnes escheeites
D'ensi mescheanz mescheeites;
Mais rien ne l'aveit tant gregiee,
Destorbee ne delaiee
Cum un ille pres de Sulie:
Ço estoit Cipre la bien garnie,
Qui mult la soleit soutenir
E lors n'en osoit riens venir.
- (b) Chastels eumes bien coverz
Por le feu grezeis als colverz:
Treis en i ot de grant affaire
Que trei haut home firent faire,
L'andegraves e li reis Guis
E Geneveis od le marchis.
- (c) En l'ost ot fait un parlement
Dont il vint un acordement
Del rei Guion e del marchis,
Qui mult fud porchacié e quis.
- (d) Mais mult malveis conseil donerent,
Quant a Eschalone ne alerent;
Car se lors l'eussent escosse
Le terre fust tote rescusse;
Mais tant parlerent e tant distrent
Que Jaffe a rafermer enpristrent.
- (e) A l'endemain se deveit metre
Por aler s'en, ço dit la letre,
Por Barut il e ses maisnees;
E il aveit ja enveiees
Set gualees qui estormirent
Cels del chastel, qui s'en fuirent.

- (f) Mais ne savoit pas les nuisances,
 Les granz meschiefs ne les pesances
 Qui devant les oilz li pendoient,
 E les tormenz qui l'atendoient
 Par la traison porpensee,
 Que de Sulie fud mandee
 En France al roi des Hausasis.

*7. Comment on *three* of the following passages :—

(a) Les murs furent réparés, les tours relevées et la ville entourée de fortifications redoutables. Lorsque le siège commença, Caracousch était encore dans la ville et il y resta jusqu' à la fin. (EMAD-EDDIN.)

(b) La garnison détruisit dans une sortie le navire avec lequel les chrétiens se proposaient d'attaquer la tour des Mouches. Tant de désastres causèrent une douleur mortelle aux Allemands, et ils n'osèrent plus rien entreprendre. (BOHA-EDDIN.)

(c) Saladin ayant eu communication du traité, hésita d'abord à le reconnaître, vu qu'il n'y avait pris aucune part. Il rassembla ses émirs et leur demanda conseil. (IBN-ALATIR.)

(d) Ces propositions flattèrent beaucoup Malek-adel ; il se hâta d'en faire part au sultan. (BOHA-EDDIN.)

(e) Il eut un moment l'idée de s'enfermer lui-même dans Jérusalem ; puis, sur les remontrances de ses émirs, il s'arrêta à l'idée d'y placer un de ses neveux. Cependant il était en proie à une grande tristesse. (Ib.)

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Crusades of 1147, 1190, and 1202.

II.

[Candidates are expected to attempt the questions marked *.]

1. 'Brutal and ferocious valour' (GIBBON). Is this an adequate summary of the qualities shown by Richard I as a crusader?

2. 'The strength and enthusiasm of the Crusade should have been turned, not against the coast towns, but directly against Saladin himself.' Do your authorities suggest that Saladin would have found difficulty in meeting such an attack?

3. Compare the *Estoire de la Guerre Sainte* and Robert de Clari's *Estoire* as historical sources.

4. What events between the preaching of the 'Third' and 'Fourth' Crusade prepared the way for the diversion of the latter against Constantinople?

*5. Comment on *four* of the following passages from Villehardouin:—

(a) 'Et pristrent conseil entr'els que il envoieroient bons messages encontre les pelerins, et encontre le conte Loeys de Blois et de Chartein, qui n'ere mie encor venuz, por conforter et por crier merci qu'il ausent pitié de la Terre d'oltremer, et que autres passages ne pooit nul preu tenir que cil de Venise.'

(b) 'Certes', fait l'empereres, 'la convenance est mult granz, ne je ne voi comment elle puisse estre ferme; et ne por quant, vos l'avez tant servi, et moi et lui, que se on vos en donoit trestot l'empire, si l'ariez-vos bien deservi.'

(c) Mais il nel fist mie ensi con il dist; ainz chevaucha vers autres rues, plus loing qu'il pot de cels de l'ost, et vint à une porte que on appelle Porte Oire: par enqui s'enfui et guerpi la cité.

(d) Ensi se partirent de l'ost Guillaumes de Chanlite et Joffrois de Vile-Hardoin, et enmenerent bien cent chevaliers avec als, et de serjanz à cheval grant part; et entrerent en la terre de la Morée.

(e) Il avoient la terre si tote perdue, que il ne tenoient, defors Costantinoble, fors que Rodesoc et Salembrie; et tote la terre si tenoit Johans li rois de Blaquie et de Bougrie. D'autre part le Bras de Saint-George, ne tenoient que le cors de l'Espigal; et tote la terre si tenoit Toldres li Asceres.

(f) Lors vindrent li message le marchis à l'empereor en Constantinoble, et li distrent de par le marchis que il avoit envoie sa fille en galies à la cité d'Aines.

*6. Translate and comment upon *two* of the following passages from Robert de Clari:—

(a) Après li haut homme croisié et li Venicien parlerent ensamble de l'eskemeniement dont il furent eskemenié, de la vile qu'il avoient prise, tant qu'il se consellierent entr'aus qu'il envoierent a Rome pour estre assous; tant qu'il y envoierent le vesque de Sessions et mon seigneur Robert de Bove pourcachierent lettres de l'apostoile que tout li pelerin et tout li Venicien fussent assaus.

(b) Quant che vint vers mie nuit et les nes furent bien esprises, si ventoit mout durement, si laissent li Griu illueques ches nes toutes ardans pour ardoir le navie as Francois, et li vens les acachoit grant aleure vers le navie. Quant s'aperchoivent li Venicien, si salent sus, si entrerent en barges et en galies, si fissent tant que onques le grace Dieu leur navies n'en eut garde.

(c) Si i avoit un clerc, Aliaume de Clari avoit a non, qui si estoit preus en tous besoins que ch'estoit li premiers a tous les assaus ou il estoit, et a le tor de Galatha prendre fist chis clers plus de proeches par sen cors, un pour un, que tout chil de l'ost, fors seigneur Pierron de Braiechoel.

(d) Si fu perdus li empereres, que on ne seut onques que il devint, et li cuens Loeis et molt d'autres haus hommes... Ensi faitement se venja Damedieus d'aus pour leur orguel et pour le male foi qu'il avoient portee a le povre gent de l'ost, et les oribles pekiés qu'il avoient fais en le chité, après chou qu'i l'eurent prise.

7. ' Venice played the Crusaders false ' (BURY). Consider this judgement in the light of Villehardouin's account.

8. What were the considerations that determined the attitude of Pope Innocent III towards the conquest of Constantinople?

9. What did Venice gain by the dismemberment of the Byzantine empire?

10. What can be learned from your authorities about the topography of Constantinople at the beginning of the thirteenth century?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Medieval English Boroughs, 1066-1400.

I

[Candidates are expected to attempt the questions marked *]

*1. Comment on four of the following passages:—

(a) Ipse tamen Hugo [filius Baldrici] in terra comitis in nouo burgo statuit xiii domus quae antea non fuerant, apponens eas in censu ueteris burgi.

(*Domesday Book: Nottingham.*)

(b) De predictis wastis mansionibus propter castellum destructae fuerunt CLXVI, reliquae LXXIII wastatae sunt extra metam castelli non propter oppressionem vicomitum et ministrorum sed propter infortunium et paupertatem et ignium exustionem.

(*Domesday Book: Lincoln.*)

(c) Prohibeo ne aliqua navis applicet ad aliquod litus de Cantebrugeseira nisi ad litus de burgo meo de Cantebruge neque carece onerentur nisi in burgo de Cantebruge.

(*Writ of Henry I.*)

(d) Nos nolentes mercatores aliquos uictualia infra regnum nostrum ducentes, quominus illa per manus proprias vendere possint, dum tamen in venditione eorundem bene et fideliter se habeant et ea ad retallium non vendant, aliquo modo impediri, uobis precipimus . . . quod omnes illos quos uictualia ad dictam uillam uestram . . . adducere contigerit uictualia illa . . . per manus proprias in grosso uel per particulas dictis magistris et scholaribus . . . uendere permittatis.

(*Writ of Edward II to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Oxford.*)

(e) . . . les franchises par nostre seigneur le Roy et ses predecessours . . . a nous grauntetz et donetz nous sont grauntez sulenge les usages de vostre dit ville . . .

(*Mayor and commonalty of Lynn to the Mayor and commonalty of Oxford.*)

*2. Comment on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) Has predictas consuetudines eis concedo, et omnes alias libertates et consuetudines liberas, quas habuerunt tempore Henrici Regis, avi mei, quando meliores vel liberiores habuerunt.

(*Charter of Henry II to London.*)

(b) Si nul home de Lundres sursiet nul de ices treis folkesimotz, si est el forfeit le rei xl. sol.

(*London Municipal Collection.*)

(c) Ciuis Lond' si pro inopia terram suam uendere uoluerit, nec filii nec parentes eius ei uetare possunt, nisi eam ad concessum ipsius mercari uoluerunt. (*Ibid.*)

(d) Balliui autem illius ville, qui semper invident Londoniensibus, ceperunt quatuor homines de Londoniis, imponentes eis mortem illam, et illos incarcerauerunt, et omnia bona illorum et aliorum de Londoniis arestauerunt.

(*Cronica maiorum et vicecomitum Londoniarum.*)

(e) Item, quod nullus eorum operetur de nocte, sed de die: et pro utilitate et commoditate pauperum illius officii, cum multi sunt, concessum est.

(*Articles of London Cappers, A. D. 1270.*)

(f) Et defendu est qe les serjauntz overours de la cordewanerie, ne autres, ne facent nul congregacioun pur faire purveaunce qe soit prejudice au mester et damage au commun people; sur peyne denprisonement.

(*Ordinance for the London Cordwainers, A. D. 1303.*)

*3. Comment on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) Burgenses uero tunc moti pietate ita conuenerunt cum domino comite, quod darent ei tres denarios per annum de qualibet domo cuius gablus situs est uersus altam stratam, tali condicione quod eis concederet quod per xxiiii iuratos qui erant in Leycestria antiquo tempore statuti, ex eo tempore omnia placita ipsos contingentia essent discussa et determinata.

(*Leicester inquisition, A. D. 1253.*)

(b) Ex per communitatem Gilde adiudicatum fuit quod quamuis esset in Gilda non potest excercere marcan-disas Gilde nisi redeat ad Leycestriam et ibidem maneat et cum aliis de Gilda pondus ferat et respondeat.

(*Merchant Gild Roll, A. D. 1257.*)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Medieval English Boroughs, 1066-1400.

I

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(c) Will. le massun accupatus quod contra libertatem et consuetudinem Gilde marcandizauit cum denariis cuiusdam mercatoris extranei pro parte superlucris et iuit cum illo per patriam et docuit illum modum patrie . . . Amerciatur ad dimidiam marcam : qt.

(*Merchant Gild Roll of Leicester*, A.D. 1260.)

(d) Ne ceo nest mie a entendre qe les tenans le Euesqe escotent a cele manere de amerciement ou de fyn qe tñche la commune de la vile e ne mye la commune de la Gilde.

(*Leicester agreement*, A.D. 1281.)

(e) . . . le dit Duc ad graunte et a ferme lesse as dites Maire, burgeises, et communalte [de la ville de Leycestre], la baillie de la ville susdite et des suburbs dicell . . .

(*Leicester indenture*, A.D. 1375.)

4. 'The customs of townspeople present two aspects : in one sense they have kept traces of many archaic views and institutions, on the other hand they are the outcome of economic and social progress' (VINOGRADOFF). Illustrate and explain this fact.

5. Maitland described the medieval borough as 'a body which, within large limits, was free to give itself a constitution'. Which of your prescribed authorities best illustrate this description?

6. What in your opinion is the most satisfactory theory of the rise of craft guilds in England?

7. What do you know of the probable author of the *Cronica Majorum et Vicecomitum Londoniarum*? Estimate briefly the value of the work as a source for the history of London.

8. Write notes on not more than six of the following :—assize of bread and beer, *scotale*, *morwenspeche*, *landgable*, *lageman*, *custodia*, *hansum*, *xx librae de xx in ora*.

[T. T. 1928.]

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[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

• *Medieval English Boroughs, 1066-1400.*

II.

[Candidates are expected to attempt the question marked *.]

• *1. Translate and comment on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) Et nominati sunt eadem hora duo burgenses, Godefridus et Nicholaus, ut essent praefecti, habitaque disputatione de cuius manu cornu acciperent, quod dicitur *mot-horn*, tandem illud receperunt de manu prioris, qui post abbatem caput est de rebus conventus.

(JOCELYN OF BRAKELOND.)

• (b) Item quod Major Bristollie faciat summonire omnes textores coram eo et eligere debent quatuor aldermannos qui supervidere debent totum illud artificium per sacramentum suum.

(*Ordinances of the Weavers*, A. D. 1346.)

• (c) En primes qe nul hom qest mestre del dist mestier ne paye a nul stallager ne a nul altre oueraunt en le stok fors iii d. par le iour auxy bien en estee com en yuer et nyent plus.

(*Ordinances for the Bristol Fullers*, A. D. 1346.)

• (d) Et quant Gildeynt muert, seon fitz einz nei ou soun prochayn heyr doit auoyr le siege seon Pere ou de vnclre, sy Pere neist Gildeyn, et de nul autre, et riens ne dorra por son siege. (*Gild Ordinances of Southampton*.)

(e) . . . consuetudine illa inter vos ex arrupto mutata, loco dictorum xii proborum hominum, unum Aldermannum et duos camerarios ad regimen et gubernacionem ville illius infra annum presentem noviter prefecistis et ordinastis . . .

(RICHARD II to the men of Beverley, March, 1382.)

2. Discuss the so-called 'garrison-theory' with special reference to the prescribed portions of Domesday Book.

3. Consider the importance of foreign influences on the history of English boroughs during the first two centuries of your period.

4. Describe the normal diplomatic form of a royal charter in the latter half of the twelfth century. How would you proceed to determine the date of an undated charter?

5. What were the distinctive differences between *burgus* and *villa* in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?

6. Examine the part played by the *minutus populus* of London in the latter half of the thirteenth century.

7. What do you gather from the Leicester records about the extent, application, and management of borough revenues in the first half of the fourteenth century?

8. 'They used to find the King a Benign and Gracious Patron.' (MADOX.) Do your authorities suggest that royal boroughs were more fortunate in their lord than other boroughs?

9. The years 1376-1386 have been called 'the most eventful ten years in the history of London'. What were the circumstances that caused this crisis?

10. In what ways did the boroughs make their influence felt in national affairs during the fourteenth century?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Italian Renaissance.

° I.

1. Comment briefly on any *four* of the following :—

(a) Da questa risposta sdegnato il re fece partire subito di Francia gli ambasciatori dei Fiorentini, e scacciò da Lione, secondo il consiglio di Lodovico Sforza, non gli altri mercatanti, ma solo i ministri del banco di Piero Medici: acciò che a Firenze s'interpretasse lui riconoscere questa ingiuria dalla particolarità di Piero, non dalla universalità dei cittadini. (GUICCIARDINI.)

(b) Nè a Carlo in segreto era molesto il procedere dei Pisani, la causa de' quali aveva fautori scopertamente molti de' suoi, indotti alcuni da pietà, per l'impressione già fatta in quella Corte, che e' fossero stati dominati acerbamente: altri per opporsi al cardinale di San Malò (il quale si dimostrava favorevole a' Fiorentini.)

(GUICCIARDINI.)

(c) Senzachè la cavalleria nostra non è nè di quel numero, nè di quel vigore, che molti forse si persuadono (essendone, come ognun sa, ammalati molti, molti ancora, e con licenza e senza licenza, ritornatisene in Francia): e la maggior parte di quegli che restano, stracchi per la lunga milizia, sono più desiderosi d'andarsene che di combattere: e il numero grande de' Svizzeri, ch'è il nervo principale del nostro esercito, ci è forse così nocivo, come sarebbe inutile il piccolo numero. (GUICCIARDINI.)

(d) Dalle quali cose perdè nel reame di Napoli il nome francese quella riputazione, che gli aveva data la virtù di colui, che, lasciato da Giovanni d'Angiò a guardia di castel dell' Uovo, lo tenne dopo la vittoria di Ferdinando molti anni, insino a tanto, che l'esser consumati del tutto gli alimenti, lo costrinse ad arrendersi.

(GUICCIARDINI.)

(e) Avendo il Valentino con somma celerità, come erano convenuti tra loro, significato al Pontefice quanto felice fine avessero conseguito a Sinigaglia le insidie sue, egli, tenuto l'avviso segretissimo, . . . chiamò subito, sotto colore di faccende, nel palagio del Vaticano il cardinale Orsino.

(GUICCIARDINI.)

(f) Seguitò la ribellione dei Genovesi dalla divozione del Re di Francia, non mossa da altri che da loro medesimi: nè cominciato il fondamento da desiderio di ribellarsi, ma da discordie civili. (GUICCIARDINI.)

2. Discuss any *three* of the following:—

(a) Ma nelle repubbliche è maggior vita, maggior odio, più desiderio di vendetta. (MACHIAVELLI.)

(b) E che i fondamenti suoi fussero buoni, si vide che la Romagna l'aspettò più d' un mese. (MACHIAVELLI.)

(c) La qual cognizione è utile in due modi. Prima, si impara a conoscere il suo paese, e può meglio intendere le difese di esso: dipoi, mediante la cognizione e pratica di quelli siti, con facilità comprende ogni altro sito che di nuovo gli sia necessario di speculare. (MACHIAVELLI.)

(d) Alla casa Sforzesca ha fatto e farà più guerra il castello di Milano, che vi edificò Francesco Sforza, che alcun altro disordine di quello stato. (MACHIAVELLI.)

3. Translate and explain any *four* of the following:—

(a) Nell' arte della pittura aggiunse costui alla maniera del colorire ad' olio un' certa oscurità, donde hanno dato i moderni gran forza e rilievo alle loro figure. (VASARI, *Vita di Lionardo da Vinci*.)

(b) Laonde Raffaello nella sua arrivata avendo ricevute molte carezze da Papa Giulio, cominciò nella camera della Segnatura una storia quando i teologi accordano la filosofia e l' astrologia con la teologia. (VASARI, *Vita di Raffaello da Urbino*.)

(c) Avendo dunque veduto Raffaello lo andare nelle stampe d' Alberto Durerò, volenteroso ancor egli di mostrare quel che in tal arte poteva, fece studiare Marco Antonio Bolognese in questa pratica infinitamente. (VASARI, *Vita di Raffaello da Urbino*.)

(d) Lo re di Francia era lo più scontrafatto homo che viddi alli di mei, piccolino, ciumaruto, lo più brutto viso che avesse mai homo. (TEDALLINI.)

(e) Questi signori cardinali vennero in Pisa dello mese di novembre [1511] per fare consiglio contro lo papa a reformare le cose della chiesa. (TEDALLINI.)

(f) A dì 6 agosto 1515, come venne la nova come l'armata del re di Spagna s'ène affrontata con Lotreche nello paese della Cecilia: l'armata era nove galere, due fuste, quelle delli Turchi erano trediti fuste.

(TEDALLINI.)

4. Explain any *three* of the following :—

(a) E da questo segue, che il tiranno abbia virtualmente tutti i peccati del mondo. (SAVONAROLA.)

(b) Se il governo del tiranno è pessimo in ogni città e provincia, massimamente parmi questo esser vero nella città di Firenze, volendo noi parlare come Cristiani.

(SAVONAROLA.)

(c) Questa virtù adunque contraria alla affettazione, la qual noi per ora chiamiamo sprezzatura, oltra che ella sia il vero fonte donde deriva la grazia, porta ancor seco un altro ornamento . . . perchè nelle animi delli circostanti imprime opinione, che chi così facilmente fa bene sappia molto più di quello che fa, e se in quello che fa ponesse studio e fatica, potesse farlo molto meglio.

(‘Il Conte’ in CASTIGLIONE, *Il Cortegiano*,
1. cap. XXVIII.)

(d) Questa medesima cagion credo che mova i vecchi a laudare il passato tempo e biasimar il presente.

(CASTIGLIONE, 11. cap. I.)

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Italian Renaissance.

II.

1. Describe the main features of the constitution established in Florence in December 1494. How far did this constitution embody the views of Savonarola?

2. Illustrate from Guicciardini's *Storia d'Italia* any one of the following:—(a) Maximilian's intervention in Italy in 1496, (b) the career of Pagolo Vitelli, (c) the battles of Cerignola and Garigliano.

3. What historical judgements in Machiavelli's *Prince* are based on misconceptions?

4. What light is thrown on the conditions and possibilities of mercenary service by the career of Bartolomeo d' Alviano?

5. Compare the different meanings attached to the word 'virtù' by Machiavelli, Savonarola, and Castiglione.

6. Do your authorities support the view that the foreign policy of Venice in this period was short-sighted?

7. How far did Pope Julius II succeed in the policy of making the papacy a powerful territorial state?

8. What opinions were expressed in *Il Cortegiano* regarding the place of music in the education of the ideal courtier?

9. Do you admire the paintings of Leonardo da Vinci for the same reasons as Vasari?

10. Discuss the merits and demerits of Tedallini as a diarist.

11. Can an element of fatalism be detected in the political theory of Machiavelli?

12. How far does Savonarola's *Trattato* . . . supply a refutation of Machiavelli's *Il Principe*?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Protectorate and Restoration, 1654–1663.

I.

1. Comment briefly on any *four* of the following:—

(a) I say you have an honourable peace with a kingdom that, not many years since, was much a friend to France, and lately perhaps inclinable enough to the Spaniard.
(*Cromwell's Speech*, Sept. 4, 1654.)

(b) I had rather have any name from this Parliament than any other name without it.

(*Cromwell's Speech*, April 13, 1657.)

(c) I pray you tell the Cardinal from me, that I think if France desires to maintain his ground, much more to get ground on the Spaniard, the performance of his treaty with us will better do it than anything appears yet to me of any design he hath.

(CROMWELL TO SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, Aug. 31, 1657.)

(d) So Pen was committed to the Tower, and Col. Venables confined to his lodging, the distemper that was upon him excusing him from a stricter imprisonment.

(*Ludlow's Memoirs*, Sept. 20, 1655.)

(e) For they assured him that there was more in this matter than he perceived: that those who put him upon it were no enemies to Charles Stuart: and that, if he accepted of it, he would infallibly draw ruin on himself and his friends.

(*Ludlow's Memoirs*, April, 1657.)

(f) The secluded members not thinking themselves secure, till they had put the militia into the hands of such as were enemies to the Commonwealth, passed an act to that purpose.

(*Ludlow's Memoirs*, March, 1660.)

2. Discuss any *three* of the following:—

(a) That to the public profession held forth none shall be compelled by penalties or otherwise.

(*The Instrument of Government*.)

(b) That your Highness will for the future be pleased to call Parliaments consisting of two Houses.

(*The Humble Petition and Advice*.)

(c) Cette grande disposition à ouvrir la bourse rend les inclinations de ce chef plus suspectes, y ayant peu d'apparence que les Ecossais, peu opulents et moins affectionnés à leur gouverneur, lui accordassent un secours si facilement. (BORDEAUX to MAZARIN, Dec. 8, 1659.)

(d) Le dit sieur Thurloe passa ensuite de ces expressions générales dans le particulier et me demanda comment il se pourrait négocier avec la France durant l'éloignement de la cour, si le roi d'Angleterre voulait s'y rendre, et si l'Espagne ne l'arrêterait point au moment qu'elle en aurait le soupçon. J'ai dû recueillir, de ses expressions et de la chaleur avec laquelle il m'a parlé, que les jalousies du Conseil sont grandes et fomentées par les agents du roi d'Angleterre.

(BORDEAUX to MAZARIN, April 12, 1660.)

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following:—

(a) The way to deal with him is by some fit person (which I think is the greatest difficulty) to show him plainly and to give him all imaginable security for it, that he shall better find all his ends with the King than in any other way he can take. Neither are we to boggle at any way he shall propose in the declaring himself.

(CULPEPPER to HYDE, Sept. 20, 1658.)

(b) Sir Henry Vane's religion is to make a party . . . Harrison is an enthusiast, or one left by God to be superstitious in unfixed worship . . . Fleetwood is a Presbyterian Anabaptist, a weak brother on all accounts: Desborough and Bury [Berry] are beasts of pray and of no congregation.

(MORDAUNT to HYDE, June 7, 1659.)

(c) I cannot doubt but the two crowns will assist him vigorously.

(HYDE to MORDAUNT, Nov. 7, 1659.)

(d) That His Majesty shall agree with the subjects of this State for the salt of St. Eues: . . . they shall every year make a new agreement, by which the said subjects shall have the buying of all the salt (in case it be not against the treaty with England) excepting such proportion of salt as Portugall, and the provinces thereupon shall have occasion to use.

(Articles proposed by the Portuguese Ambassador at The Hague, June 6-16, 1661.)

(e) I am sure I never had any task anything like what since my coming hither, having had continually in all things the fierceness of wind and tide, I mean De Witt and his most powerfull and active caball against mee. And, thinke what you will, I am confident: yea, give me leave to say, I do see it, that De Witt is under hand backed and put on by France.

(SIR GEORGE DOWNING to CLARENDON, June 27, 1662.)

• 4. Write explanatory comments on any *four* of the following:—

(a) That his duty to his king and his love for his country made a conflict within him.

(SIR JOHN NORTHCOT in *Debate whether Money Bill should precede the Act of Grace.*)

(b) I think there are not many of you who are not particularly known to me.

(*King's Speech on opening of Parliament, May 8, 1661.*)

(c) We have considered the nature of Your Majesty's Declaration from Breda and are humbly of opinion that Your Majesty ought not to be pressed with it any further.

(THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 27, 1663.)

(d) He fancied, that after death our souls lived in stars. He had a general knowledge of the slighter parts of learning, but understood little to the bottom: so he triumphed in a rambling way of talking, but argued slightly when he was held close to any point. He had a wonderful faculty at opposing, and running things down: but had not the like force in building up.

(BURNET.)

(e) He [Lauderdale] being really a Presbyterian, but at the same time resolving to get into the King's confidence, studied to convince the King by a very subtle method to keep up Presbytery still in Scotland.

(BURNET.)

(f) So now a great debate arose between the native Irish and the English settled in Ireland.

(BURNET.)

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Protectorate and Restoration, 1654-1663.

II.

1. Do you consider that the posthumous reputation of Cromwell is enhanced or diminished by his Speeches?
2. Compare the powers attributed to Parliament and Council respectively by the Instrument of Government and the Humble Petition and Advice.
3. How far was the royalist cause advanced, how far impeded, by the activities of the royalist agents during the last years of the Protectorate?
4. Estimate the parts played by *either* (a) the City of London, *or* (b) the 'secluded' members in effecting the Restoration.
5. What light is thrown by your authorities on the career and opinions of Lambert during the two years preceding the Restoration?
6. How far did the Portuguese alliance affect Charles' relations with France and the States General?
7. Do your authorities support or contradict the view that a reconciliation between Anglican and Presbyterian was possible in 1660?
8. What problems had to be faced in the settlement of a revenue on Charles II, and how were they solved?
9. Do you agree that the main value of Burnet's *Memoirs* lies in its character-sketches?
10. How far was the welfare of Scotland and Ireland sacrificed by the legislation of the Pensionary Parliament 1661-3?
11. What considerations can be urged for and against the sale of Dunkirk?
12. What light do Clarendon's Letters in the State Papers and his Speeches in Parliament throw on his character and opinions?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773–1805.)

I.

1. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Gleig:—

(a) An officer of reputation lost his life in an unequal attack upon a party of these banditti, about 3,000 of them, near Rungpore, with a small party of Pergauna sepoys. (HASTINGS, Feb. 2, 1773.)

(b) The business of the new board of revenue and the office of the *calsa* go on as regularly as if both had been instituted from the first establishment of Calcutta. (Ib., April 4, 1773.)

(c) Our Cooch Bahar expedition has, I hope, terminated in an advantageous and creditable manner. (Ib., March 20, 1774.)

(d) Colonel Monson, with a more guarded temper and a more regular conduct, now appears to be the most determined of the three. (Ib., March 25, 1775.)

(e) He immediately quitted the detested land of Bundelcund. (Ib., Nov. 29, 1775.)

(f) I moved that Mr. Whitehill should be suspended for persisting in keeping possession of the *circar* of Guntoor. (Ib., Oct. 28, 1780.)

(g) I wish to see the war closed in the Carnatic by the dispersion of Tippoo's followers and the defeat and dispersion of the French, and this, I trust, will be effected before the month of October, if Coote gets safe to the coast and lives. (Ib., Feb. 5, 1783.)

(h) The third charge is that of an academy instituted for the study of the different branches of the sciences taught in the Mahomedan schools. (Ib., Feb. 21, 1784.)

2. Comment briefly on any *two* of the following passages from Forrest:—

(a) The Danish settlement of Fredericknagore was become a great resort of trade.

(b) The public in England have of late years adopted very high ideas of the rights of the Zemindars.

(c) The fortress of Bidjeygur surrendered on the 10th of November, yielding to Major Popham the peculiar credit of having surmounted all the obstacles which nature and art had opposed to the conquest of two of the fortresses of Hindostan which had been before universally deemed impregnable.

3. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Grant Duff and Malcolm:—

(a) The ministers were vested with a right of interference but had little, if any, responsibility with respect to the conduct of Indian affairs. (MALCOLM.)

(b) This extraordinary mode of warfare, which the commanding officer afterwards declared was owing to the want of provisions and carriage in the commissariat, and which Mr. Carnac describes as what Colonel Egerton might have seen in Germany, encouraged the enemy.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(c) De Boigne displayed great personal energy on this occasion, and to his gallantry and the discipline of his battalions was justly attributed the great victory which ensued. Numbers fell on both sides, but the army of Ismael Beg was completely routed. (Ib.)

(d) The conduct of the court of Poonah was very different: it treated the guarantee proposed by the English Government with delay and evasion. (MALCOLM.)

(e) By this revolution in the Deckan that state of affairs in which Lord Cornwallis left India became completely changed. (Ib.)

(f) A considerable force from India, under the command of Sir David Baird, marched from Suez to Alexandria. (Ib.)

(g) Sir George Barlow conceived that the reasons adduced by Lord Lake for continuing the connections with the petty states north of the Chumbul were outweighed by the political advantage of their dissolution.

(GRANT DUFF.)

4. Comment briefly on any *two* of the following passages from the *Fifth Report*:—

(a) On the recall of the former, native officers stiled foudars, were appointed to the fourteen districts into which Bengal was divided.

(b) Regulations for the Sayer revenue, for the opium contract, and for the salt monopoly, were at this time introduced.

(c) It was in 1801 enacted that the court of nizamat adawlut should thenceforth consist of three judges.

5. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from the Cornwallis Correspondence:—

(a) A war with France, or a rupture with Tippoo, will put it in our power to contract such alliances as may appear most conducive to our interests. (Mar. 10, 1788.)

(b) I could never bring myself to assist any man in obtaining a seat at the Supreme Council, who had dissipated his fortune at the gaming table. (Dec. 4, 1789.)

(c) That mad barbarian Tippoo has forced us into a war with him by attacking without any just provocation our ally, the Rajah of Travancore. (April 15, 1790.)

(d) It became necessary for me to decide on relinquishing entirely the prosecution of the plan for the campaign. (Sept. 7, 1791.)

(e) I have been fortunate in taking in a few days and with very little loss, the important fortress of Saven-droog. (Dec. 29, 1791.)

(f) What I have said about Governors is equally applicable to Bombay and still more to the Supreme Government. (June 18, 1792.)

(g) We are now waging war against two chieftains who have neither territory or army to lose.

(Aug. 14, 1805.)

6. Comment briefly upon not more than *four* of the following passages from the Wellesley Despatches:—

(a) I am confident that your honourable court will be of opinion, that the conduct and success of the army of Bombay on that day has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed, in India. (April 20, 1799.)

(b) The restoration of the descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore was recommended by the same course of reasoning which excluded the heir of the Mahomedan usurpation. (Aug 3, 1799.)

(c) Justice and moderation warrant that the family of Omdut ul Omra shall be deprived of the means of completing its systematic course of hostility.

(July 27, 1801.)

(d) To these considerations it is important to add that M. Perron is in possession of the person of the unfortunate Emperor Shah Allum. (July 27, 1803.)

(e) This most splendid and important victory, which has completed the subversion of Scindia's hostile power and formidable resources in Hindostan. (Dec. 28, 1803.)

(f) The French at these islands possess a colony within the tropics of white men, as active and ardent as the mother country. (STUART to DUNDAS, Jan. 1800.)

(g) The private trade of India would become a fertile source of wealth and strength to the British nation, instead of contributing to the opulence and aggrandizement of foreign powers. (Aug. 5, 1799.)

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773–1805.)

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to the prescribed authorities.]

1. Illustrate from your authorities the chief drawbacks consequent on the establishment of the Supreme Court.

2. What light does the Mahratta war of 1777–82 throw on the difficulties which confronted Hastings in dealing with the other presidencies?

3. 'British intervention in Oudh was a matter not of choice but of geographical and strategical necessity.' Examine this statement in the light of your authorities, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

4. Sketch briefly the policy of Hastings towards Berar, and explain the importance attaching to that district.

5. Do your other authorities afford any justification for Burke's charges against Hastings with regard to Cheyt Singh?

6. Is Malcolm justified in attributing the success of Cornwallis's administration not so much to his character as to the enlargement of the Governor-General's powers under the Act of 1784?

7. Does the subsequent story of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal do more to justify Cornwallis or Shore?

8. 'The ablest Indian of his day.' To whom does this description best apply in your period?

9. Compare the views of Cornwallis and Wellesley upon Army reform, more especially as regards the Company's European troops.

10. 'The period at which he (Marquess Wellesley) reached India was one of a most critical nature for British interests.' Explain this statement of Malcolm's, and show how far the situation resulted from the system followed by Sir John Shore.

11. Discuss the validity of Castlereagh's criticisms on the Treaty of Bassein.

12. 'The ultimate fault lay with Lake' (SIR J. W. FORTESCUE). Do your authorities bear out this verdict on Monson's retreat? Illustrate your answer, if possible, with a sketch-map.

13. Outline Wellesley's proposals for the reform of the Civil Service.

[T. T. 1928.]

• SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

• *The American Revolution and the Formation of
the Federal Constitution.*

I.

• 1. Comment briefly on any *four* of the following passages:—

(a) 'If the towns of Manchester and Birmingham, sending no representatives to Parliament, are notwithstanding there represented, why are not the cities of Albany and Boston equally represented in that Assembly?'
(SOAME JENYNS, *Objections Consider'd*, 1765.)

• (b) 'The Parliament unquestionably possesses a legal authority to regulate the trade of Great Britain and all her colonies. Such an authority is essential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies; and necessary for the common good of all.'

• (DICKINSON, *The Farmer's Letters*, 1767.)

• (c) 'In particular it has always been held that the dependence of the Governor of this Province upon the General Assembly for his support, was necessary for the preservation of this equilibrium; ...'

• (*Proceedings of the town of Boston*, 1772.)

• (d) 'In order that the freedom of the commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by ballot ... two persons in each city and county of this State, to be called the Council of Censors; ...'

• (*Constitution of Pennsylvania*, 1776.)

• (e) '... and we authorize you to admit of any claim or title to independency in any description of men, during the time of treaty, and for the purpose of treaty.'

(*Royal Instructions to the Peace Commission of 1778*.)

(f) 'Quant à la navigation du Mississipi, ils ont remarqué que cet article, bien loin d'être avantageux à la Confédération, ne serviroit qu'à détacher des États-Unis toutes les terres de l'intérieur; ...'

(*Report of Otto*, Sept. 10, 1786.)

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following passages relating to the economic history of the period :—

(a) 'The tobacco planters live more like country gentlemen of fortune than any other settlers in America.
(*American Husbandry*, 1775.)

(b) 'This immense continent will require a considerable population before the inhabitants can, with propriety, divert their attention from agriculture.'
(*EDDIS, Letters from America.*)

(c) 'It hath been observed before, that of fourteen thousand hogsheads of molasses annually brought into this colony, not more than twenty-five hundred have been imported from the English islands ; . . .'
(*Remonstrance of Rhode Island*, 1764.)

(d) 'I answer, let every State in the Union lay on a duty of five per cent. on all West India articles imported in British ships, and upon all their own productions exported in British ships.'
(*JOHN ADAMS to LIVINGSTON*, July 16, 1783.)

3. Explain briefly any *four* of the following passages :—

(a) 'If commercial principles had been the true motives to the repeal, or had they been at all attended to, tea would have been the last article we should have left taxed for a subject of controversy.'
(*BURKE on American Taxation.*)

(b) ' . . . I would state that as far as I am capable of discerning, there are but three ways of proceeding relative to this stubborn spirit which prevails in your colonies and disturbs your government.'
(*BURKE on Conciliation with America.*)

(c) 'With regard to the high aristocratic spirit of Virginia and the southern colonies, it has been proposed, I know, to reduce it by declaring a general enfranchisement of their slaves.'
(*Ib.*)

(d) 'I am informed that the new committee, in their answer to Boston, have given them no reason to expect that the merchants of this place will adopt so extravagant a measure, . . .'
(*COLDEN to DARTMOUTH*, June 1, 1774.)

(e) 'Nothing has been untried that could tend to hurt and terrify the mandamus counsellors to resign, . . .'
(*GAGE to DARTMOUTH*, Dec. 15, 1774.)

(f) 'The propositions contained in the Resolution form an express declaration, and do not begin a negotiation.
(NORTH, Feb. 20, 1775.)

4. Discuss briefly any *three* of the following passages:—

(a) 'To this, perhaps, it will be said that . . . no government will be able long to subsist if the people may set up a new legislative whenever they take offence at the old one.'

(LOCKE, *Second Treatise on Civil Government*.)

(b) 'Society in every state is a blessing, but Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one: . . .'

(PAINE, *Common Sense*.)

(c) 'It is this new invention of collecting taxes that makes them burdensome to the Colonies, and an infringement of their rights and privileges; . . .'

(WILLIAM KNOX *on American Taxation*, 1769.)

(d) ' . . . the people of this commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require . . . the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of God, . . .'

(*Constitution of Massachusetts*, 1780.)

5. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages:—

(a) 'Despotism comes on mankind in different shapes, sometimes in an executive, sometimes in a military one. Is there no danger of a legislative despotism? Theory and practice both proclaim it.'

(JAMES WILSON *in the Federal Convention Debates*.)

(b) 'New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; . . .'

(*The Federal Constitution*.)

(c) 'A firm Union will be of the utmost moment to the peace and liberty of the States, as a barrier against domestic faction and insurrection.'

(*The Federalist*.)

(d) 'It is evident from the state of the country, from the habits of the people, from the experience we have had on the point itself, that it is impracticable to raise any very considerable sums by direct taxation.'

(*Ib.*)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. Examine the importance of the idea of the Law of Nature in the political thought of the colonists.

2. Why was no satisfactory policy as regards the Western question evolved during the period 1763-74?

3. 'Be content to bind America by laws of trade.' Would the colonists have been content?

4. Can Benjamin Franklin and John Adams be regarded as typical representatives of colonial opinion?

5. 'All the different members of the British Empire are distinct states, independent of each other, but connected together under the same sovereign' (JAMES WILSON). Consider the views of Burke and Chatham in relation to this quotation.

6. Compare the roles played by Massachusetts and Virginia during the period 1765-75.

7. 'In substantially every colony there was a double revolution, one for independence and the other for the overthrow of aristocratic control.' Illustrate this statement from the history of one or more colonies.

8. Why had Paine's *Common Sense* such a great success?

9. How far do you consider that your authorities enable a fair estimate to be made of the work done by the Confederation?

10. 'It really is an assembly of demi-gods' (JEFFERSON to JOHN ADAMS). Whom do you consider to have been the most influential members of the Federal Convention?

11. Why was the Federal Constitution ratified by so narrow a margin?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

I.

1. Comment on *four* of the following passages relating to the alliance against Napoleon :—

(a) Les victoires de Napoléon à Lutzen et à Bautzen m'avertirent que l'heure avait sonné. (METTERNICH.)

(b) Although neither Spain, Holland, nor Italy are mentioned, still it may be argued . . . that in the two paragraphs of Article II of the Secret Articles the Independence of the greater part of both Holland and Italy may be secured.

• (STEWART to CASTLEREAGH, *Sept.* 21, 1813.)

(c) I am not sanguine as to the result of the negotiation, because I assume Murat to be a mere calculator.

• (CASTLEREAGH to ABERDEEN, *Oct.* 15, 1813.)

• (d) A Francfort, . . . au mois de novembre, le prince Metternich n'hésita plus à articuler, comme base de la négociation, la frontière du Rhin, des Alpes et des Pyrénées . . . (GENTZ, *March* 8, 1814.)

(e) Je fus autorisé par l'Empereur François à aller jusqu'à la menace d'une retraite immédiate de l'armée autrichienne. (METTERNICH.)

(f) Au congrès même de Châtillon . . . s'il avait su céder à propos, il pouvait faire une paix utile à la France. (TALLEYRAND.)

• (g) Je mettrai mon nom au bas d'un traité qui en moins de deux ans nous ramènera sur le champ de bataille. (METTERNICH.)

2. Comment briefly on *four* of the following passages relating to the First Treaty of Paris and the Congress of Vienna :—

(a) La monarchie avec les Bourbons . . . joignait la légitimité que donne la famille à la légitimité que donnent les institutions. (TALLEYRAND.)

(b) Le traité du 30 mai ne fit perdre à la France que ce qu'elle avait conquis . . . (TALLEYRAND.)

(c) The great question for them, as well as for us, is to weigh what is the best security for peace, and for keeping the Low Countries out of the hands of France.

(CASTLEREAGH to WELLINGTON, Oct. 1, 1814.)

(d) Si, à la possession de Gibraltar et de Malte, l'Angleterre ajoutait celle de Corfou, elle serait maîtresse absolue de la Méditerranée. (TALLEYRAND.)

(e) Ce changement essentiel, quoique désiré sincèrement en Allemagne, est absolument incompatible avec les droits et les prérogatives que les grands États de l'Allemagne, tels que la Prusse, la Bavière, le Hanovre, ont exercés depuis plus d'un demi-siècle.

(GENTZ, Sept. 27, 1814.)

(f) Orders were to go this day to M. de Talleyrand, to direct him to co-operate with you in every way to produce an effectual opposition to the Emperor's Polish schemes. (WELLINGTON to CASTLEREAGH, Nov. 7, 1814.)

(g) L'Angleterre a favorisé jusqu'à un certain point les projets de la Prusse sur la Saxe.

(GENTZ, Dec. 20, 1814.)

3. Comment briefly on *three* of the following passages relating to the Hundred Days and the Second Treaty of Paris :—

(a) Bonaparte a donc pour lui la force armée. Tous les cœurs sont à moi.

(LOUIS XVIII to TALLEYRAND, March 26, 1815.)

(b) Ce n'est pas d'ailleurs d'une guerre contre la France qu'il s'agit.

(TALLEYRAND to LOUIS XVIII, April 13, 1815.)

(c) Le roi, lui dis-je, pourrait de Lyon exercer son pouvoir avec une indépendance entière des alliés.

(TALLEYRAND.)

(d) The immediate difficulty is now to keep Blücher and the Prussians within any bounds towards this town.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, July 8, 1815.)

(e) Quant à Sarrelouis et Thionville, [l'Autriche] croit que l'une ou l'autre de ces places ne sauraient être refusée à la Prusse.

(GENTZ, Sept. 5, 1815.)

(f) Quant à moi [dit l'Empereur François], je ne la goûte nullement . . . Le roi [de Prusse] parla dans le même sens . . . (METTERNICH.)

4. Comment briefly on *two* of the following extracts from treaties:—

(a) The Allied Powers assure to France the possession of . . . Avignon, of the Comtat Venaissin . . . together with the several insulated territories which formerly belonged to Germany, comprehended within the Frontier . . . described . . . (First Peace of Paris.)

(b) It is understood and expressly stipulated that no asylum shall be afforded in . . . Cracow to fugitives . . . belonging to the country of either of the High Powers [concerned]. (Vienna Congress Treaty.)

(c) The three contracting Monarchs . . . will, on all occasions and in all places, lend each other aid and assistance. (Holy Alliance.)

(d) The utmost extent of this military occupation is fixed at five years. (Second Treaty of Paris.)

5. Comment briefly on *four* of the following passages relating to the years 1816 to 1821:—

(a) L'intérêt de la Porte, si elle veut la paix, est de placer la Russie dans l'embarras de commencer la guerre. (GENTZ, Jan. 1, 1816.)

(b) On signa d'abord, le 6 juin, un traité par lequel l'Espagne accédait sans réserve à toutes les dispositions de l'acte du congrès de Vienne et du traité de Paris de 1815. (GENTZ, July 1, 1817.)

(c) L'autre parti . . . envisageait une diète fédérative comme un moyen infaillible de limiter le pouvoir des souverains; . . . de créer enfin par des gradations lentes et insensibles une vraie assemblée représentative au milieu de l'Allemagne. (GENTZ, Aug. 1, 1817.)

(d) L'Angleterre . . . depuis qu'elle a consenti à la réunion de Gènes au Piémont et à la suppression de la constitution de lord Bentinck . . . a entièrement perdu la confiance des partisans de l'indépendance. (METTERNICH, Nov. 3, 1817.)

(e) Or cette union vraiment sacrée ... ne s'est jamais manifestée d'une manière plus rassurante qu'à l'époque des conférences d'Aix-la-Chapelle.

(*Memorandum of GENTZ for METTERNICH, Nov. 1818.*)

(f) Si le rétablissement de l'ordre en Italie exige des opérations militaires, l'Empereur ne s'y portera qu'avec l'aveu formel et bien prononcé de ses alliés.

(*GENTZ, Aug. 30, 1820.*)

(g) Le plus grand résultat des neuf derniers mois, ce sont les bonnes relations qui se sont établies entre les deux Empereurs.

(*METTERNICH, April 13, 1821.*)

6. Comment briefly on *two* of the following passages relating to the events of 1822 and to the Congress of Verona:—

(a) Les Grecs, comme révoltés, n'avaient aucun titre à la faveur de l'Empereur de Russie; ces mêmes Grecs, comme chrétiens malheureux ... étaient en quelque sorte fondés à invoquer l'appui de ce Monarque.

(*METTERNICH to LEBZELTERN, Jan. 28, 1822.*)

(b) Il m'était dévoué de cœur et d'âme ... Je l'avais attendu ici comme un autre moi-même ... Je viens de demander le duc de Wellington, comme étant le seul homme qui puisse à peu près le remplacer.

(*METTERNICH, Aug. 25, 1822.*)

(c) ... I shall certainly proceed to [Verona], taking every precaution that we may not be involved in the affairs of Italy; ...

(*WELLINGTON to CANNING, Sept. 30, 1822.*)

(d) This observation ... convinced me that M. de Montmorency either differs in opinion with M. de Villèle, that he does not know what is the opinion of the French government on these questions, or that he is uncertain of it.

(*WELLINGTON to CANNING, Nov. 12, 1822.*)

(e) The truth seems to be, that having got the three continental Powers at their back, the use which M. de Villèle intends to make of them with Spain is not against Spain, but against us.

(*CANNING to WELLINGTON, Dec. 13, 1822.*)

[*T. T. 1928.*]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

II.

[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. 'L'Angleterre est le pivot de la fédération; c'est elle qui a fondé ce système.' Is this a true reading of Castlereagh's share in creating the Concert of Europe?

2. At what point did the war of the Allies against France become a crusade for the dethronement of Napoleon?

3. 'Napoléon est le premier et le seul qui ait pu donner à l'Europe un équilibre réel.' What substance is there in the arguments adduced by Talleyrand to support this contention?

4. Can either Treaty of Paris be adjudged vindictive?

5. 'Le congrès, comme tel, n'a jamais été réuni.' By what means, then, were the negotiations at Vienna organized and effected?

6. 'Having already received what she wanted, England could act at Vienna with a detachment which was always useful, if sometimes exasperating.' Discuss this statement.

7. 'Ce funeste élément d'éternelle division.' Can Metternich's verdict on Capo d'Istria be sustained?

8. Compare the position of the German Confederation in 1820 with its position in 1815.

9. What was the attitude of the Powers at Troppau and Laibach to the question of Austrian intervention in Italy?

10. How far did Gentz succeed in his attempts to prove that Austria was always the disinterested friend of Turkey?

11. Can it reasonably be argued that Wellington's judgement on the question of the Spanish colonies was sounder than Canning's?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Germany, 1871-8.

PAPER I.

[*The asterisked questions should be attempted.*]

*1. Translate and comment on not more than four of the following passages:—

(a) Nur fanatische Verblendung kann bestreiten, dass eine Nothwendigkeit sich vollzog, als dieser König; der Doctrinär des altständischen Staats, die neue Verfassung unterschrieb. Doch wenn das Werk selber nothwendig war, seine Form zeigte überall die Spuren zufälliger, krankhafter Zeitmeinungen. Statt die grossen Reformgedanken der Stein-Hardenberg'schen Epoche wieder aufzunehmen, wollte man wetteifern mit der constitutionellen Herrlichkeit der deutschen Nachbarlande.
(v. TREITSCHKE, *Aufsätze*.)

(b) Sogar die neue Kreisordnung ist durch das Beamtenthum entworfen, und nichts berechtigt uns zu der Forderung, dass diese Selbstbeschränkung der Bureaukratie schliesslich zur Selbstvernichtung führen solle. Es geht nicht an, dass die Masse unserer Beamten, wie in England, in eine subalterne Stellung herabgedrückt und eine kleine Anzahl der höchsten Ämter den parlamentarischen Führern vorbehalten werde. (Ib.)

(c) Wir stellen die tiefere Frage: warum sollen unsere Minister so übermächtige Männer sein, dass von ihrer Verantwortlichkeit Wohl und Wehe des Staates abhängen müsste? Die gegenwärtige Stellung eines deutschen Ministers ist auf die Dauer unvereinbar mit dem constitutionellen Leben. (Ib.)

(d) Der Norddeutsche Bund ist ein nationaler Staatenbund unter preussischer Hegemonie; nur sind die Rechte des führenden Staats so ausgedehnt, seine Macht so überwiegend, dass dem Fremden, der nur die Aktion des Bundes nach aussen ins Auge fasst, das Ganze als ein Einheitsstaat erscheint.

(*Deutsche Kämpfe*.)

(e) Mit überwältigender Mehrheit wurde endlich das allgemeine Stimmrecht angenommen — ein merkwürdiger Beweis für die Umstimmung der öffentlichen Meinung. (Ib.)

*2. Comment on any *three* of the following passages from Treitschke:—

(a) Derweil also unter blutigen Gräueln wurde das Landvolk durch die Wohltaten der Revolution für Frankreich gewonnen. Also erschien der Krieg gegen Deutschland dem Elsässer Landmann als ein Krieg für die Freiheit des Leibes und der Scholle.

(b) Wir alten Kämpen der deutschen Einheit haben vor sechs Jahren die Einverleibung der Elbherzogtümer in den preussischen Staat gefordert, obwohl der Erbanspruch eines deutschen Fürstenhauses uns im Wege stand — und diese Jahrbücher sollten heute empfehlen, dass ein Kleinstaat sich einniste in den hundertmal schwerer bedrohten rheinischen Herzogtümern, wo kein Grund des Rechtes wider Preussen spricht?

(c) Lassalle versuchte bekanntlich alle grossen Institutionen der Gesellschaft kritisch zu vernichten, indem er behauptete, sie seien „historische, nicht logische Kategorien“.

(d) Wer aber, angesichts der deutschen Gesetzgebung seit 1808, von einer unmenschlich harten Bedrückung der Massen unseres Volkes redet, der lügt mit Bewusstsein.

(e) So dient das eiserne Gesetz als ein Werkzeug, um in den Gemütern der Arbeiter hoffnungslosen Pessimismus, revolutionäre Entschlüsse zu erwecken.

3. What were the difficulties and disputes which delayed the conclusion of the Treaty of Frankfort, and how were they overcome?

*4. Translate and comment on any *four* of the following passages from *Die Grosse Politik*:—

(a) Si l'un des deux Empires étoit attaqué par une puissance européenne il sera secouru dans le plus bref délai possible au moyen d'une armée de deux cent mille hommes de troupes effectives.

(b) Ich glaube nicht an Kriegsabsichten im nächsten Jahre, aber 10,000 Reitpferde wäre ein Aderlass, den wir noch empfinden würden, wenn wir in etwa 3 Jahren mobil zu machen hätten, und wenn wir die Vorbereitungen Frankreichs, welches ausserhalb Deutschlands diese

Menge von brauchbaren Pferden schwer findet, auch nur verlangsamten, so kann auch darin schon ein Gewinn liegen.

(c) Allen andern grossen Mächten, mit Einschluss von Italien und selbst von Spanien, liegt es näher als uns, im Mittelländischen Meere eifersüchtig auf Frankreich zu sein.

(d) Beide Aktenstücke kumulieren in dem Bestreben, „Europa“ als eine einheitliche Macht, als eine Art Bundesstaat hinzustellen, dessen Interessen Russland opferwillig zu vertreten bereit ist, so dass es danach in unserem Interesse als Europäer läge, die übrigen Europäer zu bewegen, dass sie nicht nur an Russlands Uneigennützigkeit glauben, sondern sich auch entschliessen, die russischen Pläne durch ein europäisches Kommissorium zu decken.

(e) Wenn ich arbeitsfähig wäre, könnte ich das Bild vervollständigen und feiner ausarbeiten, welches mir vorschwebt: nicht das irgend eines Ländererwerbes, sondern das einer politischen Gesamtsituation, in welcher alle Mächte ausser Frankreich unser bedürfen, und von Koalitionen gegen uns durch ihre Beziehungen zueinander nach Möglichkeit abgehalten werden.

(f) Bei Gelegenheit der Bedenken, die mir Lord Salisbury wegen Asien und Indien entwickelte, brachte er selbst die Rede auf Ägypten und sagte, dass allerdings diese Bedenken durch Englands Herrschaft daselbst bis zu einem gewissen Grade gehoben werden könnten.

*5. Comment on *three* of the following passages from Bismarck's *Reminiscences* :—

(a) So far as I was concerned my task was directed to a settlement with France before the Neutral Powers arrived at an understanding as to the influence they should exert on the Peace.

(b) After the Peace of Frankfort, if a Catholic party, no matter whether Royalist or Republican, had remained at the helm in France, it would scarcely have been possible to postpone the renewal of war for so long a time.

(c) I must request you to express to the Minister, Count Eulenburg, and to Geheimrat Hahn my regret that the draft of the Socialist Law was officially published in the 'Provincial Correspondence' before it was laid before the Federal Council.

(d) Even before the Congress (of 1878) Count Shuvaloff touched on the question of a Russo-German offensive and defensive alliance, and put it to me directly.

6. What information do the documents in *Die Grosse Politik* supply as to the Balkan policy of Austria-Hungary in 1876-8?

7. Write short notes on *three* of the following persons:—Gontaut Biron, Ignatieff, Blowitz, Bleichröder, Odo Russell, Arnim.

8. What light is thrown by Treitschke's essays upon his own political attitude?

9. 'Marie Bismarck said that I was the only man on whom the Imperial Chancellor could rely' (Hohenlohe in 1877). Examine Hohenlohe's political and personal relations with Bismarck in this period.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Germany, 1871-8.

PAPER II.

[*The asterisked question should be attempted.*]

*1. Comment on any *three* of the following extracts from Bismarck's speeches:—

• (a) Alles, was von der Dictatur gefürchtet wird, und auch was der letzte Herr Redner Unheilvolles von der Dictatur sagt, das trifft die Zeitfrage eigentlich gar nicht, sondern nur die Frage: ob? Wenn alle Befürchtungen richtig sind, müssen Sie die Dictatur gar nicht zulassen, Sie müssen dann heute schon die Sache in die Hand nehmen und auch nicht 24 Stunden uns das gefährliche Instrument der Gesetzgebung in der Hand lassen.

(HORST KOHL, v, p. 114.)

(b) Es war wohl wahrscheinlich die Erscheinung, dass in der Nationalversammlung von 1848 alle die Kreise mit überwiegend katholischer Bevölkerung, ich will nicht sagen royalistische, aber doch Freunde der Ordnung gewählt hatten, was in den evangelischen Kreisen nicht der Fall gewesen war. Unter diesen Eindrücken hat man damals diesen Compromiss in dem Machtsstreit zwischen dem weltlichen und dem geistlichen Schwerte geschlossen.

(Ib., p. 387.)

(c) Wenn ich nun in der Reichspolitik die Überzeugung gewinne, berechtigt oder irrthümlich, dass Missbräuche oder fehlerhafte Richtungen vorhanden sind, dann bin ich berechtigt, verfügend einzugreifen, ich habe ein Veto gegen diese Richtung. Das habe ich in Preussen nicht; als Ministerpräsident bin ich nur ein ornamentales Glied.

(Ib., vi, p. 210.)

(d) Der Herr Vorredner wünscht, dass der preussische Staat dieselbe Ausbildung des Eisenbahnaufsichtsrechts und seiner materiellen Hilfsmittel in die Hand nehme, die wir hier dem Reiche zuführen wollen.

(Ib., p. 409.)

(e) Mein Ideal ist nicht ein Reich, was vor den Thüren der Einzelstaaten seine Matricularbeiträge einsammeln muss, sondern ein Reich, welches, da es die Hauptquelle guter Finanzen, die indirecten Steuern, unter Verschluss hält, an alle Particularstaaten im Stande wäre, herauszuzahlen.

• (Ib., vii, p. 112.)

(f) Aber in der gewöhnlichen landläufigen Fabrication halte ich diesen Weg, dem Arbeiter zu einer besseren Existenz zu verhelfen, durchaus nicht ausgeschlossen und sehe auch für einen Staatsmann kein Verbrechen darin, wenn er zu dem Behufe den Arbeitern, die eine Association bilden wollen, Staatshilfe gewährt, namentlich, um Versuche in der Richtung zu machen. (Ib., p. 264.)

2. Examine and explain Bismarck's attitude towards the German Ultramontanes in 1872.

3. Discuss the origin of the war-scare in 1875.

4. To what causes do you attribute the failure of the alliance between Bismarck and the National Liberal Party?

5. Explain the functions of the Bundesrat, and account for the predominance of Prussian influence in it.

6. 'The struggle with Rome cannot be said to have ended in failure' (A. WARD). Discuss this view of the Kulturkampf.

7. Criticize Treitschke's indictment of German Socialism.

8. Examine Bismarck's relations with England after 1875.

9. Write notes on not more than *three* of the following:—the meeting of the Three Emperors (1872), the Berlin Memorandum (1876), the Conference of Constantinople, the Russo-British agreement of June 1878.

10. 'In our parties the real point of crystallization is not a programme so much as a person: a parliamentary condottiere' (BISMARCK). Is this true of Prussian and German parties in your period?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Political Economy.

A.

Finance.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. What methods did Pitt employ to provide money for the war against France? Were those methods the best available?

2. Account for the unsatisfactory state of British finances in the period from 1815 to 1830.

3. Give a critical account of the recommendations for the reform of the Income Tax made by Joseph Hume in his draft report of 1852.

4. State the case for and against differentiation in an Income Tax between earned and unearned income.

5. State and examine the proposals made by Gladstone in his Budget speech of 1860.

6. What is the difference in incidence between a rate paid wholly by the occupier of property and a rate paid half by the occupier and half by the owner?

7. Do you consider that the English rating system is an equitable method of distributing local burdens?

8. What determines the incidence of a duty imposed on an imported commodity when no countervailing duty is imposed on the same commodity produced at home?

9. Should the national tax system be based either on the principle of equal sacrifice or on the principle of least aggregate sacrifice? What scheme of distribution among different scales of income does each of these principles entail?

10. Comment on *four* of the following :—

(a) I am proud to flatter myself that my name may be inscribed on that firm column now about to be raised to national faith and national prosperity. (PITT, 1786.)

(b) It is only just in the first instance to limit the experiment to a period of three years. (PEEL, 1842.)

(c) The poorer the man is, the more protection is important to him, and therefore the larger ought to be his share of contribution in proportion to his means for the defence of the country. (BABBAGE, 1852.)

(d) If you think that intelligence and skill under our system of taxation pay too much and property too little, there are means of equalizing the burdens of the two classes, in a manner which would be, on the whole, safe, honourable, and efficacious. (GLADSTONE, 1853.)

(e) Ex luce lucellum. (LOWE, 1871.)

(f) This increase is what is commonly known by the term 'unearned increment'.

(*Select Committee on Town Holdings*, 1892.)

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Political Economy.

B.

Currency and Banking.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. Give a brief account of the contribution which the report of the Bullion Committee made to monetary theory.

2. Estimate the value of the arguments brought forward by those who were opposed to a return to the pre-war gold standard in the period 1815-25.

3. What objects did the supporters of the Bank Act of 1844 expect that it would achieve? In which of their expectations were they disappointed?

4. State and examine the validity of Bagehot's opinions concerning the causes of financial cycles.

5. Give an account of the position of the Bank of England in the London money market.

6. How was the economic condition of England affected by the movements of the rupee between 1873 and 1898?

7. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the bimetallic system (called by Marshall fixed ratio mintage) with those of the system proposed by Marshall of a paper currency based on linked bars.

8. What is a bill of exchange? What governs the supply and demand in any financial centre for bills on a foreign financial centre?

9. A function of money is to be a measure of value. What test would you apply in order to ascertain whether in a given country during a given period that function was being perfectly performed?

10. Comment on *four* of the following :—

(a) It is necessary to observe, that the law, which in this country limits the rate of interest . . . exposes the Bank to still more extensive demands for commercial discounts.
(*Bullion Committee*, 1810.)

(b) The only criterion of what is a proper measure of the paper circulation is that quantity which would circulate, if it were convertible into coin. . . . Any amount beyond that produces an artificial excitement, which is invariably counterbalanced by a subsequent exhaustion.
(TOOKE, 1819.)

(c) When the Act was introduced, the language usually held by its supporters was that the Bank in the management of its deposits was no more bound to consider the public interest than any other bank.
(J. S. MILL, 1857.)

(d) If they permit all other forms of credit to perish, their own will perish immediately and in consequence.
(BAGEHOT.)

(e) That is exactly what I mean by a limping double standard or hump-backed monometallism.
(ALFRED MARSHALL, 1888.)

(f) If the Turkish precedent is followed, gold will remain almost entirely in the Presidency and seaport towns and will not penetrate to the interior.
(SIR E. VINCENT, 1898.)

[*T. T.* 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Industrial Relations, 1815–1875.

I.

1. Comment on any *four* of the following:—

(a) No instance has been adduced of any master having been punished. (Report of 1824.)

(b) *In these cases it appears either that the Associations had commenced since the passing of the Act of the last Session, or that having previously existed had taken a more open and avowed character.* (Report of 1825.)

(c) Both the parties ought to be free to make what bargains . . . they should think to be best in their own interest. (Speech of Hume: Hansard.)

(d) Pure and simple ours is a trade society . . . although we have a number of excellent benefits in connexion with it. (Applegarth's evidence: Report of 1867.)

(e) Rattening is always done in the interests of the union . . . (Sheffield Report.)

(f) At the end of a strike the firm whose men have been out send an account to the associations, and the money to be paid is then raised by a levy upon all the firms belonging to the association. (Jones's evidence: Report of 1867–8.)

(g) A union seems to me to be necessary in order that there may be something like cohesion on the part both of masters and men. (Mundella's evidence: Report of 1867–8.)

(h) The relations between employer and employed are . . . most of all in those lowest paid trades and branches of trades in which trade societies do not and cannot exist. (J. M. Ludlow's answers: Appendix to Report of 1868–9.)

2. Comment on any *three* of the following:—

(a) The subject was treated as if there was something about the name of the Charter which temperate men felt they could not entertain. (Speech of J. T. Leader: Hansard, 1842.)

(b) Can the labourer, by thrift and industry, hope to rise to mastership: or is such hope cut off from him? (CARLYLE.)

(c) Their trade . . . is of the nature of gambling: they [the cotton spinners] live by it like gamblers, now in luxurious superfluity, now in starvation. (CARLYLE.)

(d) The result of our deliberations . . . was the formation of 'The London Working Men's Association'. (LOVETT.)

(e) The idea, however, of . . . legislators . . . being brought to the same test of examination as . . . for the Civil Service very much excited the risibility of some of them. (LOVETT.)

3. Comment on any *five* of the following:—

(a) I doubt whether the power loom has tended to bring down wages at all. (Makin's evidence: Report of 1834.)

(b) Many of the Witnesses, . . . especially Operative Weavers, have concurred in the opinion, . . . elaborately stated by Mr. Hale, on the necessity for the maintenance of British Agriculture. (Report of 1835.)

(c) The interest of the men against the truck system is as strong as it is possible to be against an invasion of regulated wages . . . (Report of 1840.)

(d) Wages will not be allowed to exceed in any great degree the cost at which power can perform the work. (Report of 1840.)

(e) [Bobbin-laceworkers] usually die of consumption after suffering the severest forms of digestive disorders, brought on by sedentary work in a bad atmosphere. (ENGELS.)

(f) Upon the slightest favourable report, each one exports what he can, and before long such a market is glutted . . . and English manufacture has no further employment for its hands. (ENGELS.)

(g) Local boards for the regulation of wages would be useless. (GASKELL.)

(h) This profitable return is burdened with no drawback; no rent is lost, every pay-night it is deducted from the wages. (GASKELL.)

4. Comment on *three* of the following:—

(a) The industry of the lower orders, from whose labour this wealth is now drawn, has been carried by new competitors, striving against those of longer standing, to a point of real oppression. (OWEN: 1815.)

(b) Human labour may now be obtained at a price far less than is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the individual in ordinary comfort. (OWEN: 1818.)

(c) In this well regulated colony . . . almost everything is made [that is] wanted by either the manufactory or its inhabitants. (Report of the Leeds Deputation to New Lanark: 1819.)

(d) No real benefit could arise to any party from a return to cash payments . . . (OWEN: 1810.)

(e) His practical operations will commence with those who are a burthen to the country for want of employment. He will enable those persons to support themselves and families. (OWEN: 1810.)

5. Comment on *two* of the following:—

(a) It certainly appears that the [Master and Servant] Act has been misconstrued and misunderstood in many points, and that many of the convictions, if made the subject of appeal, would in all probability have been quashed. (Report of 1875.)

(b) [Mr. Shipton] insisted that a stipendiary magistrate would be better than a justice of the peace to decide such cases. (Ib.)

(c) It does not appear to have occurred to any one to say that any of the acts made penal by this Statute should be permitted. (Ib.)

(d) We . . . recommend . . . that no person shall be liable to be indicted for conspiracy, by reason only of the object of the combination . . . unless the means of coercion . . . shall be one of those mentioned in the Criminal Law Amendment Act. (Ib.)

• SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

• *Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.*

II.

✓ [Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by references to their prescribed authorities.]

1. How did alternate expansions and contractions of demand influence industrial conditions between 1815 and 1840?

2. Examine the changes in the law affecting industrial combinations made by the acts of 1824 and 1825.

3. 'If Owen is to be honoured as the Father of British Socialism, he must also be convicted of infanticide.' Does he merit either the honour or the condemnation?

4. Did (a) Gaskell's suggested tax on machinery, (b) objections to the export of machinery, deserve more consideration than they received?

5. 'Chartism is one of the most natural phenomena in England.' How far did Carlyle judge more wisely than contemporary political leaders?

6. 'The Chartist Schoolmaster.' Is Lovett or Bronterre O'Brien the better entitled to this name?

✓ 7. Show the interest of Trade Unionism before 1867 as a field of constitutional experiment.

8. What light is thrown by the prescribed authorities on the aims and difficulties of co-operative production?

9. State and criticize Owen's views on currency and the standard of value.

10. 'Rather a manipulator of authorities than an authority himself.' Discuss this estimate of Engels' work.

✓ 11. Compare the position of Trade Unionism in 1875 with its position in 1867.

• [T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

I.

The Theory and Practice of Representative Government.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment briefly on six of the following passages, including at least one from each prescribed constitution:—

(a) 'Toutefois, les lois des finances doivent être, en premier lieu, présentées à la Chambre des députés et votées par elle.'

(France: *Loi constitutionnelle du 24 février 1875.*)

(b) 'Les membres de la Chambre des députés sont élus au scrutin individuel.' (France: *Loi du 13 février 1889.*)

(c) 'Le Tribunal fédéral connaît, en outre:—Des conflits de compétence entre les autorités fédérales, d'une part, et les autorités cantonales, d'autre part; . . .'

(Switzerland: *Constitution fédérale.*)

(d) 'La décision constatant qu'un arrêté fédéral n'a pas de portée générale ou revêt un caractère d'urgence est du ressort de l'Assemblée fédérale.'

(Switzerland: *Loi fédérale du 17 juin 1874.*)

(e) 'Toutes les affaires du gouvernement . . . seront rapportées devant le Roi en Conseil d'État et y seront décidées.'

(Sweden: *Constitution.*)

(f) 'Il appartient également au Comité, lorsque les Chambres sont en désaccord sur le Comité auquel il convient de renvoyer certaines matières et questions, de trancher la difficulté. . . .'

(Sweden: *Loi organique du Riksdag.*)

(g) 'The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed . . .'

(*Constitution of the United States.*)

(h) 'This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . ., shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; . . .'

(Ib.)

(i) ' . . . the Committee on Rules of the American House of Representatives appears to possess the widest and most autocratic powers.' (Appendix to Report of Select Committee on House of Commons Procedure.)

2. Comment on *two of* the following passages from Mill's *Representative Government*:—

(a) 'In any case in which the attempt to introduce representative government is at all likely to be made, indifference to it, and inability to understand its processes and requirements, rather than positive opposition, are the obstacles to be expected.'

(b) 'The appropriate corrective is to associate with it [a democratic assembly] a body of which special training and knowledge should be the characteristics.'

(c) 'Another equally important principle is, that in each local circumscription there should be but one elected body for all local business, not different bodies for different parts of it.'

3. 'Though every one ought to have a voice—that every one should have an equal voice is a totally different proposition.' Does Mill's view of representative government involve a repudiation of democracy?

4. How far do you consider that it is a fair criticism of schemes of proportional representation to say that they dwell solely on the process by which opinion is ascertained and ignore the process by which opinion is created?

5. Is the referendum incompatible with the theory and efficient practice of representative government?

6. Compare and contrast the different modes of constitutional revision laid down in the prescribed constitutions.

7. Compare the committee system in the United States with that in France.

8. 'C'est devenu un principe constitutionnel qu' "il chasse le lapin et ne gouverne pas".' Is this a necessary consequence of the powers of the French President as laid down in the Constitutional Laws of the Third Republic?

9. 'Un pouvoir législatif lent et faible pour l'action, mais ferme et bien armé pour la résistance.' How far is this true as regards the constitutional provisions concerning the *Riksdag*?

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

II.

The Parliamentary System of the United Kingdom.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment briefly on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) 'Secondly. The Government asked for a reform in procedure as to petitions.' (REDLICH.)

(b) 'The means of bringing about direct intercourse between the two Houses is a conference.' (Ibid.)

(c) 'Without motion and question there is no debate: this is one of the cardinal principles of English parliamentary procedure.' (Ibid.)

(d) 'Whenever any member shall have been named by the speaker, . . . the speaker shall forthwith put the question, . . . "That such member be suspended from the service of the house; . . ."'

(*Standing Orders of the House of Commons.*)

(e) 'When a bill has been read a second time it shall stand committed to one of the standing committees, . . .'
(Ibid.)

2. Write short notes on *five* of the following passages:—

(a) 'It [the alternative vote] prevents the election of what may be called the worst candidate, but does not secure the election of the best.' (*Report on Electoral Systems.*)

(b) 'The Comptroller and Auditor General . . . stated that he conceived his functions to go beyond mere audit, . . .'
(1903 *Report on National Expenditure.*)

(c) 'Thus it knew the sums which had been impressed to the Departments from the Exchequer; it did not know how the Departments had actually expended those imprests.' (LORD WELBY.)

(d) 'We recommend that . . . any motion carried in Committee of Supply in pursuance of the recommendations of those Committees should not be taken to imply that the Government of the day no longer possessed the confidence of the House.' (1918 *Report on National Expenditure.*)

(e) 'As the kangaroo is at present worked, it is better than the guillotine, I think; ...' (LORD ROBERT CECIL.)

(f) 'I think neither Indian Affairs nor Foreign Affairs are very fitting subjects for constant discussion and debate.' (MR. BALFOUR.)

(g) 'It was suggested that the choice of members of the Second Chamber might be entrusted to Local Authorities, grouped in local areas of suitable size.' (*Report of Conference on Reform of Second Chamber.*)

(h) 'The Royal Assent may, on the advice of the United Kingdom Cabinet, be withheld from a Grand Council Act—on the ground not only of invalidity but also of policy.' (*Appendix to Report of Conference on Devolution.*)

3. Which Speaker do you consider has exercised the most important influence on the development of the functions and powers of his office?

4. 'The fundamental notion underlying the change [in the procedure of Parliament] was the endeavour to adapt ... parliamentary work to the fully matured system of party government.' Explain this conclusion of Redlich. Do you agree with it?

5. What are the chief difficulties in developing means to ensure fuller financial control by the House of Commons?

6. Explain the different types of closure that have been or are used in the House of Commons.

7. 'Obstruction is, in reality, nothing less than a repudiation of the existing constitution.' (REDLICH.) 'The vital principle of all deliberative assemblies ... [is] that the normal minority must occasionally be in a majority.' (LORD ROBERT CECIL.) Discuss the functions of an opposition with reference to these two statements.

8. In your opinion do the disadvantages outweigh the advantages of the proposals as to the composition of the Second Chamber suggested by the 1918 Conference?

9. How far is the experience of federal states of value in considering devolution for Great Britain?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

I. *The Principles of Strategy.*

[Questions 10 and 11 should be attempted.]

1. Would Clausewitz have agreed that the wars of the French Revolution began a new era in the art of war?

2. Under what circumstances can detachments be made without violating the principle of concentration of effort? Illustrate your answer, if possible, from the Peninsular War.

3. Does Hamley exaggerate the importance in war of the shape of the frontiers between contending countries?

4. Attempt an appreciation by Clausewitz of Wellington's defence of Portugal in 1810-11, treating it as an example of the relation between the end and the means.

5. Does one learn the more valuable lessons as to the influence of natural obstacles on operations from Clausewitz or from Hamley?

6. What are the chief deductions which Hamley draws from the Jena campaign? Would Clausewitz have considered them satisfactory?

7. 'When Hamley describes Marmont as having out-manceuvred Wellington before Salamanca he quite overlooks the fact that war is essentially a contest between human wills.' Discuss this.

8. Give the substance of Clausewitz's view on any one of the following:—boldness, habituation to war, outposts, strong positions. Can you find any illustrations of his ideas in the Peninsula?

9. 'Though a success on the defensive is only half a victory unless followed up by a counter-stroke the exploitation of tactical success will often be impossible for strategical reasons.' Examine any of Wellington's defensive battles in the light of this statement.

10. Comment briefly upon not more than *four* of the following passages from Clausewitz:—

(a) Polarity therefore lies in that to which both bear a relation, in the decision, but not in the attack or defence itself.

(b) It is, therefore, not only the physical, but more frequently the mental eye which is meant in *coup d'œil*.

(c) The latest military history is naturally the best field from which to draw them.

(d) It lies more or less at the foundation of all undertakings, for without it preponderance at the decisive spot is not properly conceivable.

(e) All time which is not turned to any account falls into the scale in favour of the defence.

(f) National levies and armed peasantry cannot, and should not, be employed against the main body of the enemy's army.

(g) The principal consideration for the assailant is, therefore, not so much merely to reach the object as to reach it a conqueror.

(h) The pit of the stomach of the French monarchy is between Paris and Brussels.

11. Comment briefly upon not more than *four* of the following passages from Hamley:—

(a) It is sometimes argued that very large armies must become so unwieldy that they may be defeated by smaller and more mobile forces.

(b) An inferior force may menace its enemy's rear . . . but, unless it have a retreat open, it will probably suffer heavily for its presumption.

(c) This, though it may account for the direction of this British detachment on Hal on the 17th, does not satisfactorily explain its detention there during the whole of the 18th.

(d) The proportion of the different arms will be adjusted to the country in which they are destined to act.

(e) Soult now hesitated whether to fall upon Beresford and the column crossing at Berenx, or to take up a defensive position in rear.

(f) If a frontier naturally strong have few issues, the strong places that guard them become of immense importance.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

II. *The Peninsular War.*

[Candidates should attempt Question 12, and should show a knowledge of the other prescribed authorities.]

1. 'Jourdan's criticisms on Sir John Moore display a misunderstanding both of his object and of his achievement.' Discuss this verdict.

2. Sketch the strategical situation which confronted Wellington on his return to Portugal in 1809. Do you consider his plan of campaign for that year over-ambitious?

3. Do you gather from your authorities that Wellington missed any real opportunities for effective action in 1810 either before Massena entered Portugal or after Massena's arrival in front of Torres Vedras?

4. 'Soult est aujourd'hui le plus capable de nos généraux, j'aurais dû lui donner l'expédition de Portugal' (NAPOLEON). Comment upon this statement.

5. What light do Wellington's Dispatches throw on the relative responsibility of (a) the Portuguese Government, (b) Mendizabel's defeat at the Gebora, for Massena's success in extricating his army from Portugal?

6. 'Marmont saved Badajoz from Wellington in 1811, but Napoleon prevented him from doing so again in 1812.' Discuss this, with special reference to the views of Foy and Jourdan.

7. Was Foy justified in describing Salamanca as 'la catastrophe de la guerre de l'Espagne'? Would not this apply better to Vittoria?

8. With what objects did Wellington invade Southern France (Oct. 1813), and how far had he achieved them before the end of 1813?

9. Comment briefly on not more than four of the following passages from Foy:—

(a) Il n'était que midi; partout nos attaques ont échoué: Sir Arthur Wellesley laissa échapper l'instant précis où il eût pu écraser son adversaire.

(b) Le duc de Dalmatie répond que la marche en Andalousie est la conséquence naturelle de la victoire d'Ocana.

(c) Ney veut faire, mais il ne sait pas obéir: il manque sans cesse aux égards qu'il doit au prince.

(d) A Astorga . . . j'aurais poursuivi les Anglais, si j'avais prévu le contretemps du retard de leurs vaisseaux.

(e) J'ai pensé que parce qu'on a laissé une garnison de 400 hommes dans le fort de Salamanque, il ne faut pas en faire tuer six mille hommes et risquer l'honneur des armes pour les délivrer.

(f) Ces braves traversent le fleuve, large et profond en cet endroit, coururent tous nus à la tour, s'en rendent maîtres et mettent en fuite le bataillon de Brunswick.

(g) Le 28 j'ai visité Saint-Sébastien . . . La place n'avait presque pas de garnison.

10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Gurwood :—

(a) I considered these objects to be so important as to counterbalance the disadvantage of throwing 20,000 additional French troops, at no very remote period, upon the Pyrenees.

(b) The advance of the Guards to the extent to which it was carried was nearly fatal to us, and the battle was certainly saved by the advance, position, and steady conduct of the 48th Regiment.

(c) The great disadvantage under which I labour is that Sir J. Moore . . . gave an opinion that this country could not be defended by the army under his command.

(d) Notwithstanding that this charge was repulsed, I determined to concentrate our force towards the left, and to move the 7th and Light Divisions and the cavalry from Pozo Velho towards Fuentes d'Onoro.

(e) I would beg to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of adding to the Engineers' establishment a corps of sappers and miners.

(f) The troops retired in admirable order to Torre-villa de la Orden, having the enemy's whole army on their flank, or in their rear, and thence to the Guarena, which river they passed under the same circumstances and effected their junction with the army.

(g) Sir J. Murray's misfortune will create the devil of a breeze.

(h) In the meantime Marshal Sir W. Beresford with the 4th Division and the 6th Division attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right.

11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Jourdan:—

(a) Sir Arthur agit très lentement et avec la plus grande circonspection, afin, sans doute, de donner le temps de débarquer aux divisions de Sir Harry Burrard et de Sir John Moore.

(b) On a beaucoup vanté l'opération de Sir Wellesley, on a dit qu'elle était belle, hardie, savante. Nous disons qu'elle a été heureuse.

(c) Il sentait que s'il adoptait l'avis du maréchal Jourdan, le duc de Bellune ne manquerait pas d'écrire à l'Empereur qu'on lui avait fait perdre l'occasion d'une brillante victoire sur les Anglais.

(d) Dans son armée, même, on lui eût reproché de laisser l'ennemi s'échapper par trop de prudence. Il échoua, on le taxa de témérité.

(e) Ce fut le prince d'Essling qui favorisa les opérations de maréchal Soult.

(f) Il ordonna, à cet effet, au général Hill d'aller détruire le pont d'Almaraz.

(g) Ce n'était pas seulement l'approche des armées du Portugal et du Nord qui avaient déterminé Lord Wellington à lever le siège du Burgos.

(h) On n'était pas plus en état de livrer bataille sur le Carrion que vers le Duero.

*12. Comment briefly on not more than *five* of the following passages:—

(a) It was Wellington who first conceived the design of turning those vast mountains into one stupendous and impregnable citadel. (NAPIER.)

(b) He with headstrong ambition resolved, in defiance of reason and of the reiterated orders of his general, to fight on the right bank. (Ib.)

(c) The most daring and hardy enterprise executed by any partisan during the war. (Ib.)

(d) The crisis of the retreat had arrived. The defiles of Condeixa leading to Coimbra were behind the French. (Ib.)

(e) The prisoners and deserters taken said Massena was extremely vexed when he saw it was not our intention to attack. (TOMKINSON.)

(f) Major-General Slade, in the absence of Sir Stapleton, commands the cavalry. (Ib.)

(g) Considerable blame was attached to Beresford for the way he fought. (Ib.)

(h) He did not reach Sardao till the 28th at night, after the enemy were in possession of the ground. (*Wellington's Dispatches.*)

(i) I may say that we have scarcely any sick, excepting in the Walcheren regiments. (Ib.)

(j) It is useless now to speculate upon the consequences which would have resulted from a more determined and protracted resistance at Badajoz. (Ib.)

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

French Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Aujourd'hui, il est devenu très difficile, dans le domaine des études d'érudition, sinon de faire illusion, au moins de faire illusion *longtemps*. Désormais, dans les sciences historiques comme dans les sciences proprement dites, aucune erreur ne se fonde, aucune vérité ne se perd. Quelques mois, quelques années peuvent s'écouler, à la rigueur, avant qu'une expérience de chimie mal faite ou une édition bâclée soient reconnues pour telles, mais les résultats inexacts, provisoirement acceptés sous bénéfice d'inventaire, sont toujours, tôt ou tard, aperçus, dénoncés, éliminés, et généralement très vite. La théorie des opérations de critique externe est si bien établie, le nombre des spécialistes qui en sont pénétrés est si grand dans tous les pays, qu'il est très rare, maintenant, qu'un catalogue descriptif de documents, une édition, un regeste, une monographie, ne soient pas tout de suite scrutés, disséqués, et jugés. Que l'on en soit bien averti: il serait très imprudent, désormais, de se risquer à publier un travail d'érudition sans avoir pris toutes ses mesures pour qu'il soit inattaquable, car il serait aussitôt, ou, dans tous les cas, à brève échéance, attaqué et démolì. Des naïfs, qui l'ignorent, s'aventurent encore, de temps en temps, sans préparation suffisante, sur le terrain de la critique externe, pleins de bonnes intentions, désireux de 'rendre des services', et convaincus apparemment que l'on peut procéder là, comme ailleurs (sur le terrain politique, par exemple), à vue de nez, par approximation, 'sans connaissances spéciales'; ils ont à s'en repentir. Les malins ne s'y risquent pas: les travaux d'érudition, d'ailleurs pénibles et médiocrement glorieux, ne leur disent rien qui vaille; ils savent trop bien que des spécialistes habiles, en général peu bienveillants pour les intrus, se les réservent; ils se rendent compte que, de ce côté, il n'y a plus rien à faire pour eux. L'honnête et rude intransigeance des érudits les préserve ainsi des contacts désagréables que les 'historiens' proprement dits ont encore, quelquefois, à subir.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

German Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Frankreich war des Krieges müde, sehnte sich nach Frieden und Befreiung von den fremden Armeen; man wollte nach dem langen Zwange des absolutistischen Regiments freier atmen und die Segnungen einer liberalen Regierung genießen. Dies alles hoffte man von der Rückkehr der Bourbonen, und diese Hoffnungen wurden noch gesteigert durch das gegen jedermann liebenswürdige Benehmen des Grafen von Artois, der für seinen noch in England weilenden Bruder bald nach der Einnahme von Paris dahin geeilt war, um die Regierungsgewalt zu übernehmen. Die provisorische Regierung war aber nicht willens, diese so ohne weiteres auszuliefern, und verlangte vorerst die Zusage einer „Konstitution“. Dem stolzen, von den angestammten Rechten seiner Familie auf den französischen Thron durchdrungenen Bourbonen erschien dies zwar absonderlich, als ihm aber Kaiser Alexander bedeuten liess, dass diese Bedingung unerlässlich sei, fügte er sich und übernahm unter dem Titel eines „lieutenant général“ die Regierung. Obgleich Graf Artois nur unter Vorbehalt der Genehmigung seines Bruders Versprechungen machen konnte, so war er damit doch ungemein freigebig, wie dies seiner leichtlebigen, entgegenkommenden Natur entsprach, erschwerte hierdurch aber die Stellung des Königs in hohem Masse.

Ludwig XVIII. besass nicht die körperlichen Vorzüge seines eleganten Bruders, er näherte sich dem 60. Jahre, litt an starker Wohlbeleibtheit und Gicht, so dass er sich beim Gehen eines Stockes bedienen musste. Der neue Beherrscher Frankreichs entbehrte dabei aber nicht der Hoheit in seinem Auftreten, er war ruhig und verständig in seinem Urtheil, und wenn er auch von den angestammten Rechten ebenso durchdrungen war wie sein Bruder und dessen leidenschaftlicher und jähzorniger Sohn, der Herzog von Berry, so kam es ihm doch mehr auf das Prinzip an, während er im übrigen keine absolutistischen Neigungen besass. Er hatte die Zeit der Verbannung in England zugebracht, sich mit ernstesten Studien befasst und, wenn er auch keine eingehenderen Kenntnisse des englischen politischen Lebens gewonnen hatte, so war er doch kein Gegner einer Verfassung, nur wollte er sie Frankreich aus eigener Macht verleihen.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Italian Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Si ricorda Ella di quel personaggio della commedia, il quale, strapazzato e battuto dalla sua sposa, per sospetto geloso, si rallegra tutto di quegli sdegni, benedice quelle percosse, che gli sono testimonianze d'amore? Ora, pensi che tale, a un di presso, è il mio sentimento nel veder Lei in collera contro di me, per difendere il mio Shakespeare: giacchè, quantunque io non sappia un iota d'inglese, e quindi non conosca il gran poeta che per via di traduzioni, pure ne son sì caldo ammiratore, che quasi quasi ci patisco se altri pretende esserlo più di me. E un tempo ch'io me la pigliava più calda che non adesso per la poesia e pei poeta, non Le so dire quanta rabbia mi facessero quelle così rabbiose e così inconsiderate sentenze di Voltaire e de' suoi discepoli sulle cose di Shakespeare. E forse più ancor delle ingiurie mi spiaceva quel modo strano di lodarlo dicendo che, in mezzo a una serie di stravaganze, egli esce di tempo in tempo in mirabili scappate di genio: come se la voce del genio, che in quei luoghi leva, per dir così, un grido, non fosse quella stessa che parla altrove; come se la stessa potenza, che ivi fa di sé una mostra straordinaria, non si mostrasse, con meno scoppio, ma con maravigliosa continuità, nella pittura di tante e tante varie passioni, nel linguaggio di tanti caratteri e di tante situazioni, così umano e così poetico, così inaspettato e così naturale . . . E appunto contro quel sentimento di Voltaire (sul quale, del resto, è stato detto da altri prima di me meglio ch'io non saprei mai dire) io me la son voluta prendere con quella mia frase ironica; la quale, intesa da Lei in senso proprio, non mi maraviglio che l'abbia così scandalizzata.

[T. T. 1928.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Spanish Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Para completar el cuadro de esa gran máquina administrativa, cuyos órganos, funciones y reflejo sobre la vida nacional hemos descrito, es inexcusable fijarse en los dos caracteres que más la señalan y mejor indican las consecuencias del buracritismo centralizador de la edad moderna, complicado con la multitud de rodajes anacrónicos que perduraban, constituyendo una serie de centros antagónicos que mutuamente se celaban y estorbaban. Esos dos caracteres son: el de la etiqueta, que promueve constantemente conflictos por las cosas más menudas, y el del expedienteo, que los eterniza disolviéndolos en un mar de papel de oficio ó sellado. Por lo etiqueta, es decir, por la conservación del puesto, honor, ceremonia ó privilegio que corresponde á cada funcionario ó corporación, se riñen continuas peleas y se promueven pleitos enojosos, que obligan á trabajar á las oficinas públicas, administrativas y judiciales, y hasta originan reales cédulas. Una cédula del Consejo, fecha de 23 de septiembre de 1747, se refiere á una cuestión de etiqueta entre el Real Acuerdo de la Chancillería de Granada y las autoridades eclesiásticas, y manda que se prohíba 'expresamente el poner sitiales, almohadas ni otra distinción por el R. obispo, Inquisidores, ni otra persona, á vista del Acuerdo formado en la plaza, ni en otro lugar de función formal ni pública'. y da al mandato carácter de generalidad para todos los lugares del reino. En enero de 1782, conflicto de etiqueta entre el comandante general de Mallorca y las señoras del teniente coronel y de los oidores de la Audiencia, por que éstas no habían ido á visitar á la del general el día del cumpleaños del Rey.

[T. T. 1928.]

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Stubbs's Charters and Constitutional History to 1307.

[Question 1 must be attempted.]

I. Comment briefly on *six* of the following passages, translating those marked with an asterisk, if selected:—

*(a) Insignis nobilitas aut magna patrum merita principis dignationem etiam adolescentulis adsignant; ceteris robustioribus ac iam pridem probatis adgregantur, nec ruber inter comites aspici. (TACITUS.)

(b) 'Bot' shall be made for the king's 'burg-bryce' and a bishop's, where his jurisdiction is, with CXX shillings; for an ealdorman's, with LXXX shillings; for a king's thegn's, with LX shillings; for a 'gesithcund' man's, having land, with XXXV shillings, and according to this make the legal denial. (INE.)

*(c) Now let Earl Oslac and the whole army that dwells in his earldom, see to it that this hold good, for the glory of God and the health of all our souls and the peace of the whole people. (EDGAR.)

*(d) Et si amodo exsurgat placitum de divisione terrarum, vel de preoccupatione, si est inter dominicos barones meos tractetur placitum in curia mea. Et si est inter vavasores alicuius baronis mei honoris, tractetur placitum in curia domini eorum. Et si est inter vavasores duorum dominorum tractetur in comitatu. Et hoc duello fiat, nisi in eis remanserit.

(Order for the holding of the Courts of Hundred and Shire.)

(e) Si quis terram in burgagio uno anno et una die iuste et sine calumnia tenuerit, non respondeat calumnianti, nisi calumnians extra regnum Angliae fuerit, vel ubi sit puer non habens potestatem loquendi.

(Customs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

*(f) Exiit ergo edictum a iustitiariis regis per universam Angliam, ut quaelibet caruca arans tres persolveret solidos, quae nimirum gravis exactio valde populum terrae extenuavit, cum antea gravis exactio scutagii praecessisset; nam ad scutum duae marcae persolvebantur, cum nunquam amplius quam viginti solidi ad scutum exigentur. (RALPH OF COGGESHALL, 1200.)

(g) Fiat autem visus de franco plegio sic, videlicet, quod pax nostra teneatur et quod tethinga integra sit sicut esse consuevit, et quod vicecomes non quaerat occasiones, et quod contentus sit de eo quod vicecomes habere consuevit de visu suo faciendo tempore Henrici regis avi nostri. (*Reissue of Magna Carta*, 1217.)

*(h) Satis enim sufficit ei pro poena degradatio, quae est magna capitis deminutio, nisi forte convictus fuerit de apostasia, quia tunc primo degradetur et postea per manum laicalem comburatur; secundum quod contigit in concilio Oxoniae celebrato a bonae memoriae Stephano Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, de quodam diacono qui se apostatavit pro quadam Iudaea. (BRACON.)

(i) Quod venire facias coram nobis in octavis Sancti Hillarii apud Northamptoniam . . . quatuor milites de utroque comitatu praedictorum pro communitatibus eorundem comitatu habentes plenariam potestatem; et de qualibet civitate, burgo, villa mercatoria, duos homines similiter potestatem habentes pro communitatibus eorundem, ad audiendum et faciendum ea quae sibi ex parte nostra faciemus ostendi.

(*Writ of summons*, 1282.)

*(k) E desoremes est comaunde, qe veylles soient fetes, issi cum auncienement soleyent estre, ceo est asaver del jour de la Ascenciun deqes le jour Seint Michel, en chescun cite par sis homes, en chescune porte; en chescun burgh par xii. homes; en chescune yile en terre par vi. homes ou iiiii. solom nombre des genz qi abitent, . . .

(*Statute of Winchester*.)

2. Can one defend the inclusion of passages from Caesar and Tacitus among documents illustrating English constitutional history?

3. Discuss the various types of organization for mutual security and protection found in pre-Conquest England.

4. What is the administrative importance of the *burh* in Anglo-Saxon history?

5. Estimate the value of the land-books as material for Anglo-Saxon constitutional history.

6. Examine the principal changes in tenurial custom brought about by the Norman Conquest.

7. *Avitae consuetudines*. Does this phrase accurately describe the Constitutions of Clarendon?

8. Describe the activities, and illustrate the importance, of the Justiciar.

9. Is any reaction against the administrative system of Henry II to be observed in the Great Charter of 1215?

10. John 'the great charter-monger'. Could this description be as accurately applied to Henry III?

11. Illustrate the increasing employment of knights in local government between 1189 and 1254.

12. Examine the importance of the Wardrobe during the reign of Henry III.

13. Is it correct to say that in methods of representation the Church was ahead of the State in England during the thirteenth century?

14. Discuss the juridical relations between the Crown and the great tenants-in-chief during the reign of Edward I.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Outlines of Constitutional History.

[Candidates are expected to answer questions from EACH of the TWO sections appropriate to them.]

A.

Only for candidates who offer Later Documents.

1. 'The general tendency of the process may be described as a movement from the personal to the territorial organization' (STUBBS). Explain and illustrate this statement with reference to England before the Norman Conquest.

2. Discuss the importance of the oath in Anglo-Saxon judicial procedure.

3. What changes did the Norman Conquest effect in the sphere of local government?

4. How far did the ecclesiastical difficulties of Henry II's reign originate in that of Stephen?

5. 'The Great Charter was a practical legal document, not merely a statement of principles.' How far is this borne out by the history of the thirteenth century?

6. Write a brief account of the central courts of law during the thirteenth century.

7. What contrasts may be observed between the movement of 1258-65 and that of the Lords Ordainers?

8. Outline the developments in the methods of royal taxation from the Saladin tithe onwards.

9. 'Suits and petitions were the normal business of parliamentary routine.' Discuss.

B

For all candidates.

10. What is the constitutional interest and importance of Edward III's relations with his magnates?

11. Explain how new methods of raising troops for foreign service led to the 'bastard feudalism' of the fifteenth century.

12. At what time during the Lancastrian period did the King's Council reach the height of its power?

13. What were the principal abuses in local government which Henry VII found it necessary to remedy?

14. Estimate the constitutional importance of 'the Reformation Parliament'.

15. 'Henry VIII's legislation with regard to treason abandoned all legal principles of dealing with the subject.' Was this still true under Edward VI and Mary?

C

Only for candidates who offer Stubbs's Charters.

16. How far was Parliament a check upon the Crown under Elizabeth?

17. 'The financial question was not the least troublesome of Elizabeth's legacies to James I.' Explain this and show what new sources of revenue were developed before 1688.

18. What do you understand by 'the use of the judges for acts of power'? Why was this practice so important under James I and Charles I?

19. 'To the King's coming in without conditions may be imputed all the errors of the reign' (BURNET). Do you agree with this statement as applied to the constitutional history of Charles II's reign?

20. 'Had any of Anne's children survived her, we should have heard much less of the "Glorious Revolution" as a constitutional landmark.' Discuss this statement.

21. Had the American colonies any legal grounds for objecting to the Stamp Act?

22. How far had the disabilities imposed under the Restoration on *either* Roman Catholics *or* Protestant Nonconformists been removed before 1828?

23. What were the chief varieties of borough franchise in existence before 1832, and how were they modified by the Reform Bill of that year?

24. The British Parliament has been described as 'at once a legislative and a constituent assembly'. Does this description apply equally well to the Parliaments of the Dominions?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Constitutional History, Documents.

II.

[Candidates must attempt questions from both sections, including the two questions marked *.]

A.

*1. Comment briefly on any *four* of the following passages :—

(a) Forasmuch as the Queen's Majesty is otherwise sufficiently assured of the faith and loyalty of the temporal lords of Her Highness's Court of Parliament . . . this Act shall not extend to compel any temporal person of or above the degree of a baron of this realm, to take the oath aforesaid. (5 ELIZ. c. i.)

(b) Forasmuch as all begging is forbidden by this present Act . . . the justices of peace . . . shall rate every parish to such a weekly sum of money as they shall think convenient. (39 & 40 ELIZ. c. iii.)

(c) This court began long before but took augmentation and authority at that time that Cardinal Wolsey . . . was Chancellor of England. (SIR T. SMITH.)

(d) The arduous and urgent affairs concerning the King, state, defence of the realm . . . are proper subjects and matter of counsel and debate in parliament.

(*Protestation of the Commons, 1621.*)

(e) All and every, the grounds, territories or places which have been or are disafforested . . . since the said twentieth year of the reign of our said late Sovereign Lord King James shall be excluded and left out of the meets, meers, limits and bounds of the forests which are to be inquired of. (16 CAR. 1. c. 16.)

(f) Expressly contrary to the said statute and other good laws of this our kingdom, under colour and pretence of an Ordinance of Parliament . . . the trained bands and militia of this kingdom have been lately and are intended to be put under arms.

(*King's-Proclamation, May 27, 1642.*)

2. It has been claimed that under Elizabeth no man suffered death for his religious opinions. Do your documents bear this out?

3. Describe briefly the organization of a shire in the reign of Elizabeth, and show how the central authority kept touch with the local administration.

4. 'The Stuarts would have done better to rely more on precedent and dwell less on prerogative.' Discuss this with special reference *either* to Bates's case *or* to Ship Money.

5. What was the general attitude of the House of Lords towards the Crown between 1603 and 1642 and by what motives was it determined?

6. Compare the position and functions assigned to the Council by the different constitutions of the Interregnum.

7. 'Meet to be more warrantably made and in a more seasonable time' (CLARENDON). Discuss the main changes in the franchise and in the distribution of seats in Parliament made by the Instrument of Government.

B.

*8. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following extracts:—

(a) The judge, qua judge, cannot know the fact possibly but from the evidence which the jury have.
(*Bushell's case*, 1670.)

(b) Provided always . . . that neither this act, nor any clause, article or thing herein contained shall . . . extend to give any ease, benefit or advantage to . . . any person that shall deny in his preaching or writing the doctrine of the Blessed Trinity.

(*Toleration Act*, 1 WILL. & MAR.)

(c) Whereas it hath been found by experience that the said clause hath proved very grievous and burthensome, by occasioning much greater and more continued expenses in order to elections of members to serve in Parliament . . .

(*Septennial Act*, 1 GEO. I.)

(d) A motion being made and the question put, that Henry Lucas Luttrell, Esquire, is duly elected a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the County of Middlesex.

(*Commons' Journals*, May 8, 1769.)

(e) The said commissioners shall have the superintendence and control over all the British territorial possessions in India. (*Pitt's India Act*.)

9. 'The raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace unless it be with the consent of Parliament is against law' (*Bill of Rights*). What was the legal position of the Army before 1689?

10. Estimate the importance of William III's reign in respect of Parliamentary control of the national finances.

11. 'In the eighteenth century ministers were neither royal nor popular, but dependent on the owners of pocket boroughs.' Can you justify this statement?

12. Describe the Cabinet of the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign as regards composition, functions, and relation to the House of Commons?

13. What do you understand by 'Dominion status'? Would it be correct to describe it as a convention of the constitution?

14. On what basis does the Englishman's 'right to personal freedom' rest? Does this right need to be made more secure?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

I.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE question marked *.]

A.

1. Are there satisfactory grounds for holding that there was a complete break between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods of our history?

2. Compare the services to the Church in England of Theodore of Tarsus and St. Dunstan.

3. Estimate the value of the written sources for our knowledge of the period 597–870.

*4. In what parts of England and in what forms do Danish influences seem to have been strongest?

5. Illustrate the extent to which the fyrd was of value as a military force.

6. 'A very wise and a great man.' Would you agree with this contemporary impression of William the Conqueror?

*7. Discuss the chief difficulties which William II and Henry I encountered in their efforts to acquire or hold Normandy. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Which do you consider to have been the most important of the continental influences on the civilization of England in the twelfth century?

9. Compare as types of ecclesiastics *two* of the following:—Roger of Salisbury, Henry of Blois, St. Hugh of Lincoln, Hubert Walter.

10. Discuss the character and motives of the revolts against Henry II.

11. 'Ce ne sont pas toujours les fautes qui nous perdent, c'est la manière de se conduire après les avoir faites.' Was this the principal failing of John?

*12. Account for the importance of the royal forests in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Show on a sketch-map the approximate extent of these forests in the latter century.

• B.

13. 'Matthew Paris is the greatest, as he is in reality the last, of our monastic historians' (J. R. GREEN). Examine this judgement.

14. What were the most important contributions of the Friars to England in the thirteenth century?

*15. Would you agree that geographical factors were the least important of the difficulties which Edward I encountered in Scotland?

16. Which of the royal marriages in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries do you consider to have been of most consequence?

17. 'The King of England must needs obey his people and do all their will' (FROISSART). Is this illustrated by the course of the Hundred Years' War in the fourteenth century?

18. Examine the main essentials of Wycliff's theories on the relations of Church and State.

19. Discuss the importance of the city of London during the reign of Richard II.

*20. Explain, with the help of a sketch-map, the importance of the Welsh Marches and of Wales *either* in the reign of Edward II *or* in that of Henry IV.

21. 'A brave man struggling with the storms of fate
And greatly falling with a falling state.'

Can this more justly be applied to Suffolk than to any one else in the reign of Henry VI?

22. Wherein lies the military interest of the Wars of the Roses?

23. Is it true to say that the fifteenth century was a period of important intellectual activity?

24. How far can the leading features of fifteenth-century architecture be illustrated from Oxford?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Political History.

II.

[Candidates should attempt questions from EACH section of the paper, and at least ONE question marked *.]

A.

*1. Discuss the importance of the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII in Irish history. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

2. What evidence is available as to the state of the monasteries at the time of their dissolution?

3. Attempt a character sketch of *either* Sir Thomas More, *or* Protector Somerset.

4. 'A deep instinct made it impossible for her to come to a fixed determination upon any subject whatsoever.' Do you discover any guiding principle in Elizabeth's foreign policy?

5. Are Shakespeare's characters 'typical Elizabethans'?

6. 'There was not a wiser man since Solomon than he who said, "No bishop, no king".' Examine, in the light of this remark, James I's policy towards the Puritans.

7. 'Spaine's agent, Holland's bane, Rome's friend.' Discuss this contemporary judgement on Buckingham.

*8. Explain, with the aid of a sketch-map, how the control of sea-ports and garrison towns influenced the course of the Civil War.

9. 'You shall scarce speak to Cromwell about anything, but he will lay his hand on his breast, elevate his eyes, and call God to record.' Consider the relation between Cromwell the Puritan and Cromwell the statesman.

10. 'There were many compensations for England's loss of continental prestige.' Discuss this verdict on Charles II's relations with Louis XIV.

11. Illustrate and account for the connexion between literature and politics between 1688 and 1714.

*12. What is the importance of the wars against Louis XIV in British colonial development?

B.

13. Account for the failure of the Jacobite cause in the eighteenth century.

14. Did England derive more benefit from the results or harm from the methods of Walpole's administration?

15. 'Bute was quite right to make peace when he did' (FORTESCUE). Examine England's situation at the end of the Seven Years' War.

16. 'While Your Majesty preserves Your Temper and exercizeth Your own very sound Judgement I trust and believe You will master the disagreeable Situation of the Times' (LORD NORTHINGTON to GEORGE III, 1765). Discuss George III's qualities as a ruler.

17. What careers were open to a gentleman in the eighteenth century, and what prospects did they present?

18. 'He was indeed a poor hand at a measure, whatever he may have been at a speech' (BROUGHAM). Discuss this criticism of the younger Pitt.

*19. 'War cannot be decided by naval action alone.' Consider this judgement in relation to England's struggle against France, *either* between 1793 and 1802, *or* between 1803 and 1815.

20. 'Every extension of the franchise, during the nineteenth century, has been the prelude to an era of reform.' Illustrate this remark.

21. How far did Canning introduce, and Palmerston perpetuate, a new tradition in British foreign policy?

*22. Contrast the distribution of population in England in 1760 and 1837, and estimate the political significance of the change.

23. Is it true to say that in the eighteenth century religion preached contentment with the social order, in the nineteenth discontent?

24. Consider the effect of Utilitarianism on Victorian art.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Examine the economic measures of the Emperor Diocletian. How effective were they?

2. 'His attitude towards Christianity was determined largely by political rather than by religious convictions.' Do you agree with this verdict upon Constantine's relations with the Church?

*3. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, Julian's Persian expedition of 363. Why did it fail?

4. 'As for thee,' Hermes said to me, 'I have granted thee the knowledge of thy Father Mithras' (JULIAN, *Caesars*). How far had Mithraism penetrated in the Empire during the time of Julian?

*5. What results were achieved by the principal barbarian assaults upon the imperial frontier between 364 and 378? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

6. Examine the relations of St. Ambrose of Milan with the Emperor Theodosius I.

7. What were the main administrative divisions of the Empire in the time of Gratian? Describe briefly the work of the central departments, civil and military.

8. Estimate the significance of the career of the Empress Galla Placidia.

9. 'With the Vandal invasions Africa lost its cultural supremacy in the West.' How justly may such a supremacy be attributed to her?

10. 'The Council of Chalcedon (451) brought not peace, but a sword.' Discuss.

11. Account for the success of Aetius in preserving central and south-eastern Gaul for the Empire, 433-454.

*12. What were the principal avenues of communication for trade and commerce in fifth-century Gaul?

13. 'New Rome became a museum, an unmatched school of art.' Illustrate this statement with reference to the fifth century.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period I. (285-604.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Has the deposition of Romulus Augustulus (476) any special significance in the history of the Empire?

*2. Under what circumstances did the Visigoths establish themselves in Spain, and what were the chief characteristics of their rule? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the Visigothic kingdom at its greatest extent.

3. What are the main sources of our information as to the conversion of the chief barbarian kingdoms to Christianity?

*4. Describe with the aid of a sketch-map the conquest of Italy by Theodoric. How far was his rule more Roman than barbarian?

5. 'A barbarian of the barbarians but still something of a statesman.' Discuss this estimate of Clovis.

*6. Describe Justinian's organization of the frontier defences of the Empire. How far did they meet the needs of the situation?

7. Attempt a character sketch of Justinian.

8. Estimate the part played by the Empress Theodora in the religious controversies of her time.

9. 'Justinian's successors were faced with tasks to which the Empire was no longer equal.' Discuss this verdict.

10. 'The great Evangelist among the Popes.' Does this claim too much for Gregory the Great?

11. What picture of Frankish society does one gather from the writings of Gregory of Tours?

*12. Discuss the commercial and economic importance of Constantinople in the sixth century.

13. 'The vices of Byzantine armies were inherent, their victories accidental' (GIBBON). Could anything be farther from the truth as regards the sixth century?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919-1273.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Il serait d'ailleurs injuste de qualifier le x^e siècle de siècle de fer.' Would it be?

2. Examine the debt of Otto the Great to his father.

3. Discuss the military importance of the reigns of Nicephorus Phocas and John Tzimiscēs.

4. Whom would you describe as the most important of the Popes within your period prior to Clement II?

*5. Outline the main features of the history *either* of the Kingdom of Burgundy to 1032, *or* of the Duchy of Normandy to 1066. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

6. Would you agree that German and French feudalism were so different that they may more profitably be studied by contrast than by analogy?

*7. Was the cleavage between the Greek and Latin Churches in 1054 irreparable?

8. 'In adversis fortem, in prosperis temperatum.' Is this the keynote of the greatness of the character of Hildebrand?

9. Consider the main reasons for the opposition of the Saxons to Henry IV throughout his reign.

*10. Sketch the chief political changes in the Iberian Peninsula between the beginning of the eleventh and the middle of the twelfth century. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

*11. Compare the importance of Venice and Pisa prior to the Second Crusade.

12. Discuss the reasons for the hostility between St. Bernard and Abelard.

13. Illustrate the most significant aspects of the relations between monasticism and medieval economic life.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period III. (919-1273.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Estimate the significance of Arnold of Brescia among religious reformers of the twelfth century.

2. In what respects did Frederick Barbarossa's treatment of the Welf power in Germany differ from that of his predecessor?

3. 'A common form of administration, yet one with marked local peculiarities.' Is this a correct description of the government of Roger II's Norman kingdom?

4. Examine the part played by the Papacy in the resistance of the Lombard cities to Frederick Barbarossa.

*5. 'Philip Augustus . . . only laid the foundation of a larger France. He did not build up a widespread centralized state.' Consider this statement.

6. What were the main contributions to Western learning derived from Spain and Sicily during your period?

*7. Describe the changes made by colonization in the eastern frontier of Germany during the twelfth century. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map.

8. Is it fair to term Innocent III greater as an administrator than as a diplomatist?

*9. 'The peace of Ceprano restored what the death of Henry VI bade fair to destroy.' Comment on this verdict upon Italian events, 1197-1230.

10. Criticize the policy of the Emperor Frederick II towards the ecclesiastical feudatories and the towns in Germany.

11. Account for the divisions in the Franciscan order which manifested themselves after the death of its founder.

*12. Discuss the main features of the Latin occupation of Greece, 1204-61, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

13. How did France come to be involved in Mediterranean politics during the reign of Louis IX?

14. 'The Canonists gave legal form to the structure of Papal power: St. Thomas gave it philosophical completion.' Discuss.

[T.T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. • Period IV. (1273-1494.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Account for the ultimate failure of the projects of Charles of Anjou.

2. 'A legal maniac.' Do you agree with this description of Boniface VIII?

3. How far was the political movement of 1314-20 in France a reaction against the centralized government of Philip IV?

*4. Give a brief account of the relations of Venice with Padua and Verona in the fourteenth century, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

5. Is it correct to say that France and Naples were more dangerous enemies to the Emperor Lewis IV than the Papacy was?

6. Which proved the more revolutionary force in Christendom, Marsilius of Padua or the 'spiritual' Franciscans?

*7. Trace the progress of the Swiss Confederation between 1291 and 1386, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Is it a fair criticism of the Emperor Charles IV to say that he hastened the disintegrating tendencies in the Empire?

9. Was Charles V of France a more significant figure in French than in European history?

10. Indicate the elements of similarity and contrast in the civic and industrial organization of the cities of the Netherlands and Central Italy during the second half of the fourteenth century..

*11. How nearly did Lewis the Great of Hungary achieve his ideal of dominating Eastern Europe?

12. Examine the main causes and characteristics of Bohemian discontent during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

13. Scrutinize the developments in the attitude adopted by the University of Paris towards the Avignonese Papacy during the Great Schism, and account for its conversion to Conciliar methods.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IV. (1273-1494.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Sigismund possessed in perfection all the lesser arts of sovereignty.' Does this help to explain the success and failure of his career?

*2. Illustrate, with the help of a sketch-map, the increase and consolidation of French territory in the reigns of Charles VII and Louis XI.

3. 'The Papacy has never gained so much by definite victories as by steady persistency.' How far is this true of the pontificate of Eugenius IV?

4. How much of the social and administrative progress of the Netherlands was due to the rule of Philip the Good?

*5. Was the decay of the Hanseatic League due more to economic or to political causes? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

6. Can the admiration of contemporaries for the stability of the Venetian constitution be justified?

7. Write a short appreciation of Mohammed II as conqueror and organizer.

8. What, in your view, were the more permanent achievements of the fifteenth-century Conciliar Movement?

9. Show the political importance of the Slav elements in the empire of Frederick III.

10. Compare the debt of the Renaissance to Popes Pius II and Nicolas V.

*11. What is the importance of geographical factors in the history of fifteenth-century Spain?

12. 'An efficient administration disguised in a popular republicanism.' Can this description be applied to the rule of the Medici in Florence?

13. Illustrate from the career of any *one* condottiere the characteristics and possibilities of the career of arms in the fifteenth century.

14. Compare French and Burgundian taste as illustrated in fifteenth-century art.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1559.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Sigismund possessed in perfection all the lesser arts of sovereignty.' Does this help to explain the success and failure of his career?

*2. Illustrate, with the help of a sketch-map, the increase and consolidation of French territory in the reigns of Charles VII and Louis XI.

3. 'The Papacy has never gained so much by definite victories as by steady persistency.' How far is this true of the pontificate of Eugenius IV?

4. How much of the social and administrative progress of the Netherlands was due to the rule of Philip the Good?

*5. Was the decay of the Hanseatic League due more to economic or to political causes? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map?

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12. 'An efficient administration disguised in a popular republicanism.' Can this description be applied to the rule of the Medici in Florence?

13. Illustrate from the career of any *one* condottiere the characteristics and possibilities of the career of arms in the fifteenth century.

14. Compare French and Burgundian taste as illustrated in fifteenth-century art.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period V. (1414-1559.)

II.

*[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]*

1. 'A half-way house between a kingdom and a confederation which the Emperor was trying to make more like a kingdom, the Princes to make more like a confederation.' Discuss this description of the Holy Roman Empire in 1500.

2. Is it possible to justify Charles VIII's invasion of Italy?

3. Is there any real parallelism between the careers of Savonarola and Luther?

*4. 'America was discovered too soon and Spain was not the power most fitted to take advantage of the discovery.' Examine the story of the Spanish conquests in the New World in the light of this statement.

5. What is the main military interest of the Italian wars?

6. Examine the place of the reign of Francis I in the intellectual life of his period.

*7. What light does the revolt of the Comuneros throw on the strength of provincial feeling in Spain at the accession of Charles V? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

*8. What were the chief political and social results of the Peasants' Revolt? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the area affected.

9. Did the Habsburgs derive any real benefit from the acquisition of Hungary and Bohemia?

10. 'Venice was not really interested in Italy.' Does the story of the first half of the sixteenth century support this view?

11. How do you account for the success of Gustavus Vasa?

12. Did the Church make any real attempt to reform itself in the first half of the sixteenth century?

13. What is the interest and importance of the reign of Charles V in the history of the Netherlands?

14. Does the accession of Henry II mark a turning-point in the story of Huguenotism?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1519-1648.)

I.

[At least ONE question marked * should be attempted.]

*1. 'At the accession of Charles V Spain was not yet really united.' Does the revolt of the Comuneros support this statement? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

*2. What were the chief political and social results of the Peasants' Revolt? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the area affected.

3. 'Francis I's intervention in Italy was based on no national need and neither deserved nor achieved success.' Discuss this statement.

4. Distinguish between the elements of conservatism and innovation in the teaching of Luther.

5. Did the Habsburgs derive any real benefit from the acquisition of Hungary and Bohemia?

6. Was there ever any chance that the Council of Trent would result in the reconciliation of Western Christendom?

*7. 'Charles V and Philip II both neglected Spain's true interests in not doing more against Moslem sea-power in the Mediterranean.' Discuss this, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Was the age of the Counter-Reformation a period of intellectual and artistic decadence in Italy?

9. Is L'Hôpital or the Cardinal of Lorraine more characteristic of the France of the Wars of Religion?

10. 'A half-way house between a kingdom and a confederation which the Emperor was trying to make more like a kingdom, the Princes more like a confederation.' Examine this description of the Holy Roman Empire in 1550.

11. 'In every complete antithesis there are common as well as contrasting elements.' Can this be applied to a comparison between Calvin and St. Ignatius Loyola as protagonists in the Counter-Reformation?

12. 'There is little military interest in the wars of the latter half of the sixteenth century.' Discuss this statement.

13. 'William of Orange had been attempting the impossible—the Union of Arras is a clear proof of it.' Discuss this judgement.

*14. 'Spain deserved to lose the Indies.' Discuss this as a criticism on her colonial and commercial policy.

[T. T 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VI. (1519-1648.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Henry III, not Henry IV, ought to have led the Politique party.' Discuss.

*2. 'Her frontiers were to the advantage not of herself but of her neighbours.' Show how far this is true of Poland after 1572.

3. Did the expulsion of the Moriscos hasten the decline of Spain?

4. Describe the main features in the economic and political progress of the Dutch after the truce of 1609.

5. 'The climax of years of racial and religious animosities.' Is this a just verdict on the Defenestration of Prague?

*6. Show, by means of a sketch-map, the importance of the Treaty of Sitvatorok (1606) in (a) the history of Turkey in Europe, and (b) the extension of Habsburg influence in South-eastern Europe.

7. Consider the importance of Sully *either* as a financial administrator *or* as an advocate of European peace.

8. Can it be maintained that the duration of the Thirty Years War was mainly due to antagonisms and disagreements among the Roman Catholic allies?

9. How far did Gustavus Adolphus found a military school?

*10. Show, with the help of a sketch-map, the political and military importance of the Valtelline.

*11. What parts of Italy were directly subject to Spanish rule, and what were the main characteristics of that rule?

12. Has the place of Louis XIII in French history been underestimated?

13. 'At the Peace of Westphalia, Germany was little better than a desert.' Does this exaggerate the social and economic results of the Thirty Years War?

14. 'Painting is great in so far as it is a faithful reflection of contemporary social life.' Does this account for the excellence of *either* Dutch *or* Spanish art?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1648-1763.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'Les Français se précipitaient dans les séditions par caprice, et en riant' (VOLTAIRE). Is this an adequate verdict upon the Fronde?

*2. To what extent did Sweden exercise economic control over the Baltic after 1648?

3. Discuss the claims of the Great Elector to be considered the creator of the Hohenzollern tradition.

4. 'For thirty years before 1680 France dictated the diplomacy of Europe: during the thirty years afterwards the initiative passed into other hands.' Discuss this statement.

*5. 'Religion now ceases to have a value of its own: it is patronized, or it is persecuted, purely as a political force.' Consider this judgement on the second half of the seventeenth century.

*6. Estimate the seriousness of the Turkish threat against Austria between 1648 and 1699. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. Discuss the causes of the decline of Holland at the end of the seventeenth century.

8. 'La nation abdique ses droits, mais non ses jugements' (SOREL). What evidence is there of contemporary French criticism of Louis XIV's régime?

9. Is the political decline of Spain reflected in Spanish art and literature?

10. 'A hindrance rather than a help to the natural development of the Russian nation.' Discuss this estimate of the reforms of Peter the Great.

11. What advances were made in the methods *either* of military *or* of naval warfare in the half-century following the Thirty Years' War?

12. Trace the influence of the study of the classics upon the culture of the 'Age of Louis XIV'.

*13. 'The configuration of the French frontier dictated a defensive policy on the side of Italy and an offensive policy on the side of Germany.' Discuss this remark, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VII. (1648-1763.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Can you defend Louis XIV's action in accepting the will of Charles II of Spain?

*2. 'Charles XII was not enough of a statesman to be a great strategist.' Discuss this, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing Sweden's losses in 1721.

3. Compare Blenheim and the death of the Emperor Joseph I (1711) as turning-points in the War of the Spanish Succession.

4. Illustrate the value of contemporary memoirs for the period of the Regency in France.

*5. What possibilities of success as a colonial power were open to France under Louis XV?

6. 'Before 1740 Brandenburg-Prussia was of less account in Europe than Bavaria or Saxony.' Do the reigns of Frederick I and Frederick William I afford justification for this statement?

7. What were the guiding principles of Fleury's foreign policy?

*8. 'Spanish intervention in Italy after 1713, even when successful, was not in the true interests of Spain.' Discuss this, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the results achieved by that intervention.

9. Illustrate and account for the political importance of the Jansenists.

10. Were there any principles underlying Russian foreign policy between 1725 and 1763?

11. How far was Maria Theresa successful in remedying the main internal weaknesses of the Habsburg dominions?

12. Is Frederick II or Marshal Daun more representative of the generals of their day?

13. 'French diplomacy left France no alternative in 1756 except the disastrous alliance with Austria.' Discuss this judgement.

[T.T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1715–1815.)

I.

[At least ONE question marked * should be attempted.]

*1. What possibilities of success as a colonial power were open to France under Louis XV?

2. Illustrate and account for the declining importance of Holland after the Peace of Utrecht.

*3. 'The worst of all the blunders of Charles VI.' Discuss this verdict on the Peace of Passarowitz, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

4. What were the guiding principles of the foreign policy of Fleury?

*5. How long did the traditions of 'the Age of Louis XIV' continue to dominate French literature?

*6. 'Spanish intervention in Italy after 1715, even when successful, was not in the true interests of Spain.' Discuss this, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the results achieved by that intervention.

7. Is Frederick II or Marshal Daun more representative of pre-Revolutionary generals?

8. Did Maria Theresa succeed in remedying the main internal weaknesses of the Habsburg dominions?

*9. 'Catherine II was the first Russian sovereign to instal as a national object the system of unremitting crusade against the Turk.' Discuss this, and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

10. How do you account for the success of Gustavus III's *coup d'état*?

11. Examine the motives and the results of French intervention in the quarrel between Great Britain and her American Colonies.

12. Consider the elements of strength and weakness in Frederick II's work for Prussia.

*13. What light does the reign of Louis XVI throw on the attitude of the French nobility towards social and constitutional reform?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period VIII. (1715-1815.)

II.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'La France est le pays où les nouveautés de tout genre savent le mieux s'introduire ; mais c'est aussi le pays où les vieilles impressions durent le plus longtemps' (METTERNICH). Illustrate this remark from the history of the years 1789-1815.

2. Could any person or policy have saved the French monarchy in 1791?

3. 'Pour ma part, plus j'étudie, et plus je vois dans la Révolution deux mouvements parallèles . . . un mouvement politique, surtout parisien, un mouvement économique et social, surtout provincial' (AULARD). Discuss this dictum.

*4. Explain, with the aid of a sketch-map, how the second and third partitions of Poland altered the balance of power in Central Europe.

5. 'Nous aimons Robespierre parce qu'il a incarné la France révolutionnaire dans ce qu'elle avait de plus noble, de plus généreux, de plus sincère' (MATHIEZ). Is this rehabilitation of Robespierre's character in accordance with the evidence?

6. 'A mesure que l'Allemagne subit davantage l'action de la pensée française, elle se sépare plus profondément de la France' (SOREL). Illustrate this remark from German literature of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era.

*7. Illustrate the character of the Napoleonic régime either in western Germany or in northern Italy. Show on a sketch-map the territories concerned.

8. Account for the failure of the third coalition.

9. Would it be true to say that the Concordat of 1801 was a victory for Napoleon, and that of 1813 a victory for the Pope?

10. 'He never blundered into victory, but won his battles in his head before he won them on the field' (EMERSON). 'Pooh! he had no general preconceived plan of a campaign' (WELLINGTON). Discuss these verdicts on Napoleon.

*11. Account for Napoleon's failure to make the continental blockade complete.

12. Compare the attitudes of Prussia and Austria to Napoleon during the years 1807-1812.

13. Is it possible to construct a true account of Napoleon's career in his own words?

14. How did the Hundred Days affect the Congress of Vienna?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IX. (1789-1878.)

I.

[At least ONE of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. 'La France est le pays où les nouveautés de tout genre savent le mieux s'introduire; mais c'est aussi le pays où les vieilles impressions durent le plus longtemps' (METTERNICH). Illustrate this remark from the history of the years 1789-1815.

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[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

General History. Period IX. (1789-1878.)

II.

[At least one of the questions marked * should be attempted.]

1. Which was the most satisfactory to England of the various arrangements by which the question of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles was regulated during your period?

2. Account for the secondary part played by Prussia in international relations during the period 1815-48.

3. 'Ils opposent des soldats à des doctrines; ils jettent des pierres contre le vent, au lieu de former des abris' (LAMENNAIS). Can this criticism be justly applied to the ideas and policy of Metternich after 1822?

4. Had Nicolas I a consistent policy towards Turkey during the period 1829-54?

5. 'Cet homme fatal était destiné à ruiner son pays dans toutes les hypothèses.' Criticize this judgement of Cayou on Charles Albert.

6. To what extent was the failure of the Second Republic due to defects in its constitution?

*7. Would you agree that the strategy and tactics of both sides in the Crimea were equally bad? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Compare the importance of Schwarzenberg and Andrassy.

9. 'Le secret de son impénétrabilité est dans l'absence de motifs de ses actions' (HÜBNER). Discuss the character of Napoleon III, with special reference to this judgement.

*10. Trace carefully the steps by which partial Italian unity was attained between the outbreak of the war of 1859 and the fall of Gaeta. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

11. Examine the statement that particularism rather than liberalism caused the greater difficulties for Bismarck.

12. Account for the hostility between Marx and Bakunin.

*13. Compare the degree to which political and national frontiers coincided in 1878 and 1789.

14. Illustrate the main changes in French views on the French Revolution as represented by historians and men of letters after 1815.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Political Science.

[Question 1 should be attempted.]

1. Comment on *four* of the following passages, including at least *one* from each of your prescribed authorities:—

(a) Thus the state is by nature clearly prior to the family and to the individual, since the whole is of necessity prior to the part; . . . (ARISTOTLE.)

(b) Men should not think it slavery to live according to the rule of the constitution; for it is their salvation. (ARISTOTLE.)

(c) There are three things which make men good and virtuous: these are nature, habit, reason. (ARISTOTLE.)

(d) The force of words being . . . too weak to hold men to the performance of their covenants, there are in man's nature but two imaginable helps to strengthen it. (HOBBS.)

(e) For it is the 'unity' of the representer, not the 'unity' of the represented, that maketh the person 'one'. (HOBBS.)

(f) Ignorance of the law of Nature excuseth no man, because every man that hath attained to the use of reason is supposed to know he ought not to do to another what he would not have done to himself. (HOBBS.)

(g) S'il y a donc des esclaves par nature, c'est parce qu'il y a eu des esclaves contre nature. (ROUSSEAU.)

(h) Pour qu'un peuple naissant pût goûter les saines maximes de la politique et suivre les règles fondamentales de la raison d'état, il faudrait que . . . l'esprit social, qui doit être l'ouvrage de l'institution, présidât à l'institution même. (ROUSSEAU.)

(i) Or, il importe bien à l'état que chaque citoyen ait une religion qui lui fasse aimer ses devoirs; . . . (ROUSSEAU.)

2. 'Democracy . . . arises out of the notion that those who are equal in any respect are equal in all respects.' (ARISTOTLE.) Do you consider that equality is an essential element in democracy?

3. 'It is not uncommon to hear a man say, "I have nothing to do with politics". According to my conception, it would be just as laudable to say, "I have nothing to do with morality".' Compare the attitude of Aristotle and Hobbes to this point of view.

4. Would you agree that Hobbes's theory of sovereignty cannot be accepted because it does not fit the facts of the modern world?

5. 'Political theory ought to be adjusted not to human reasoning, but to human nature.' To which of your prescribed authorities do you consider that this dictum could most fairly be applied as a criticism?

6. What is there of value in Rousseau's theory of the general will?

7. Are there any natural rights?

8. What limitations were placed in medieval political theory upon the absolutism of the ruler?

9. Compare the main features of the political thought of Machiavelli and Bodin.

10. Examine the importance *either* of Locke *or* of Burke in English political thought.

11. Do you consider Hobbes's treatment of the question of punishment satisfactory?

12. To what extent are biological conceptions of value in political theory?

13. 'A Hobbesian version of Syndicalism.' Discuss this diagnosis of the political theory of Fascism.

14. Do you agree with Aristotle's justification of private property?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

English Economic History.

[Candidates are required to answer questions from each section of the paper, and are reminded that they are expected to show a knowledge of the general principles contained in the three prescribed books.]

A.

1. 'A house against which geld is charged.' Does this adequately describe the manor?

2. 'Peace and plenty.' Did thirteenth-century England ever enjoy these?

3. What English industry has benefited most from the immigration of foreigners?

4. Show the importance of either (a) Ireland, or (b) Flanders in the scheme of commercial development advocated by the author of the *Libelle of Englyshe Polycye*.

5. Compare the importance of economic considerations in the policy of Edward III and that of Henry VII.

6. Illustrate the abuses attributed to the enclosure movement in the sixteenth century.

7. What new overseas markets for English trade were opened up between 1500 and 1650?

B.

8. Summarize the principles expounded in Mun's *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade* with regard to any two of the following:—(a) the export of bullion, (b) usury, (c) tillage and fishing.

9. By what arguments did Adam Smith attempt to prove that monopolies are justifiable? Illustrate your answer from either (a) the working of the Navigation Acts, or (b) the history of the East India Company.

10. How was the problem of the pauper dealt with prior to 1795, and with what success?

11. Did the Industrial Revolution owe more to mechanical invention or to natural resources?

12. Was the early development of *either* canal or railway transport seriously hampered by lack of system and bad policy?

13. Does the evidence of English economic history show that the effects of commercial crises are irreparable?

14. Did either Mun or Adam Smith provide a satisfactory theory of foreign exchanges?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

St. Augustine.

I.

1. Translate, and comment upon, *three* of the following passages from St. Augustine's *Confessions* :—

(a) Dilata est itaque mundatio mea, quasi necesse esset, ut adhuc sordidarer, si viverem, quia videlicet post lavaerum illud maior et periculosior in sordibus delictorum reatus foret.

(b) Et maior iam eram in schola rhetoris et gaudebam superbe et tumebam tyfo, quanquam longe sedatior, domine, tu scis, et remotus omnino ab eversionibus quas faciebant eversores—hoc enim nomen saevum et diabolicum velut insigne urbanitatis est—inter quos vivebam pudore impudenti, quia talis non eram.

(c) Et per annos ferme ipsos novem, quibus eos animo vagabundus audivi, nimio extento desiderio venturum expectabam istum Faustum.

(d) Nec ille sciebat aestus meos nec foveam periculi mei. non enim quaerere ab eo poteram quod volebam, sicut volebam, secludentibus me ab eius aure atque ore catervis negotiosorum hominum, quorum infirmitatibus serviebat.

(e) Dicebam enim apud me intus : ' Ecce modo fiat, modo fiat ', et cum verbo iam ibam in placitum. iam paene faciebam, et non faciebam, nec relevebar tamen in pristina, sed de proximo stabam et respirabam.

2. Comment on *four* of the following passages from the *De Civitate Dei* :—

(a) Ut ergo in his duobus hominibus, ita in duabus familiis, ita in duobus populis, ita in duobus regnis regula sequitur aequitatis, qua vigilanter adhibita si nostra intentio corrigatur, facillime videbimus ubi habitet vanitas et ubi felicitas.

(b) Prorsus divina providentia regna constituuntur humana. quae si propterea quisquam fati tribuit, quia ipsam Dei voluntatem vel potestatem fati nomine appellat, sententiam teneat, linguam corrigat.

(c) Alii vero, qui mundum istum non existimant sempiternum, sive non eum solum, sed innumerabiles opinentur; sive solum quidem esse, sed certis saeculorum intervallis innumerabiliter oriri et accidere, necesse est fateantur hominum genus prius sive hominibus gignentibus extitisse.

(d) Bona igitur voluntas opus est Dei; cum ea quippe ab illo factus est homo. mala vero voluntas prima, quoniam omnia opera mala praecepit in homine; defectus potius fuit quidam ab opere Dei ad sua opera quam opus ullum, et ideo mala opera, quia secundum se, non secundum Deum.

(e) Quocirca ubi non est vera iustitia, iuris consensu sociatus coetus hominum non potest esse et ideo nec populus iuxta illam Scipionis vel Ciceronis definitionem; et si non populus, nec res populi, sed qualiscunque multitudinis, quae populi nomine digna non est.

3. Comment on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) Sic traditus ille
servatusque Oriens. at non pars altera rerum
tradita: bis possessa manu, bis parta periculis.
per varium gemini scelus erupere tyranni
tractibus occiduis: hunc saeva Britannia fudit;
hunc sibi Germanus famulum delegerat exul.
(CLAUDIAN, iv. *Cons. Hon.*)

(b) Tu quoque non parvum Getico, Verona, triumpho
adiungis cumulum, nec plus Pollentia rebus
contulit Ausonius aut moenia vindicis Hastae.
(Ib.)

(c) Ἐπιὼν Ἀλάριχος πανστρατιᾷ τῇ πόλει τὸ μὲν
τείχος ἑώρα περινοστοῦσαν τὴν πρόμαχον Ἀθηνᾶν, ὥς
ἔστιν αὐτὴν ὄραν ἐν τοῖς ἀγάλμασιν. . . . (ZOSIMUS.)

(d) Γαῖνης δὲ τὴν ἐπὶ θράκην ἐστέλλετο, κωλύσων
τὴν δι' Ἑλλησπόντου τῶν ἅμα Τριβιγίλδω διάβασιν,
ναυμαχῆσων τε αὐτοῖς, εἰ καὶ τούτου γένοιτο χρεῖα. (Ib.)

(e) Πᾶσι τοίνυν δόξαντος δίκαια λέγειν Στελίχωνος, ἐδόκει τῇ γερουσίᾳ χρυσίου τετρακισχιλίας ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης Ἀλαρίχῳ δίδοσθαι λίτρας, τῶν πλειόνων οὐ κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἀλλὰ Στελίχωνος φόβῳ τοῦτο ψηφισαμένων, ὥστε ἀμέλει Λαμπάδιος γένους καὶ ἀξιώματος εὖ ἔχων, τῇ πατρίῳ φωνῇ τοῦτο ὑποφθεξάμενος 'non est ista pax sed pactio servitutis, . . .' εἰς τινα πλησιάζουσιν τῶν Χριστιανῶν ἀπέφηνεν ἐκκλησίαν. (Ib.)

(f) Quod autem dicis eo nostris vestra sacra praeponi, quod nos publice colitis deos, nos autem secretioribus conventiculis utimur, primo illud abs te quaero, quo modo oblitus sic Liberum illum, quem paucorum sacratum oculis committendum putatis. deinde tu ipse iudicas nihil aliud te agere voluisse, cum publicam sacrorum vestrorum celebrationem commemorares, nisi ut nobis decuriones et primates civitatis per plateas vestrae urbis bacchantes et furentes ante oculis quasi specula poneremus. (ST. AUGUSTINE, *Letters*.)

4. Comment upon *three* of the following passages:—

(a) Statim sategit vir deo plenus et carus universa vasa ministerii aurea vel argentea distrahere et libertatem de servitute barbarica liberare, ut et coniugia foederata manerent et pignora genitoribus redderentur.

(VICTOR VITENSIS.)

(b) Ergo Romanae religiones ad Romana iura non pertinent? quod nomen accipiet ablatio facultatum quas nulla lex, nullus casus fecit caducas?

(SYMMACHUS, *Relationes*.)

(c) I nunc, et legibus me ambitus interrogatum senatu move, cur adipiscendae dignitati hereditariae curis pervigilibus incumbam; cui pater socer, avus proavus praefecturis urbanis praetorianisque, magisteriis Palatinis militaribusque micuerunt.

(SIDONIUS, *Ep.*)

(d) Occurrunt mihi subito et tripudiis quibusdam insultatur: Ecce, inquiunt, tandem in foveas nostras diu expectate venisti. hic te decursum opperiebamus, hic delapsum opprimimus, hic confusum tenemus.

(OROSIUS.)

- (e) Religiosa patet peregrinae curia laudi;
 nec putat externos, quos decet esse suos.
 ordinis imperio collegarumque fruuntur
 et partem Genii, quem venerantur, habent.

(RUTILIUS, l. 13.)

5. Comment upon *two* of the following extracts from the Theodosian code:—

- (a) IDEM. AA. HADRIANO P(RAEFECTO) P(RAETORIO).
 • Rescriptum, quod Donatistae a Iuliano tunc principe
 impetrasse dicuntur, proposito programme celeberrimis
 in locis volumus anteferri et gesta, quibus est huiusce-
 modi allegatio inserta, subnecti, quo omnibus innotescat
 et catholicae confidentiae stabilita constantia et Donati-
 starum desperatio facta perfidia. DAT. V. KAL. MAR.
 RAV(ENNAE) STILICHONE ET AVRELIANO CONSS.

(xvi, 5. 37.)

- (b) ID M. AAA. AD HYPATIVM P(RAEFECTVM) P(RAETORIO). Christianorum ad aras et templa migrantium
 negata testandi licentia vindicamus admissum. eorum
 quoque flagitia puniantur, qui Christianae religionis et
 nominis dignitate neglecta Iudaicis servet pollueret
 contagiis.

(xvi. 7. 3.)

- (c) INPPP. ARCADIVS, HONORIVS ET THEOD(OSIVS)
 AAA. CVRTIO P(RAEFECTO) P(RAETORIO). POST ALIA.
 Templorum detrahantur annonae et rem annonariam
 iuvent expensis devotissimorum militum profuturae.
 simulacra, si qua etiam nunc in templis favisque consi-
 stunt et quae alicubi ritum vel acceperunt vel accipiunt
 paganorum, suis sedibus evellantur, cum hoc repetita
 sciamus sanctione decretum.

(xvi. 10. 8.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

St. Augustine.

II.

1. Discuss the reasons which induced St. Augustine to repudiate Manichaean doctrines.

2. What do we know of St. Augustine's relations with the Imperial power during his episcopate?

3. 'Not one of his ideas is new' (SEECK). Is this a fair criticism of the *De Civitate Dei*?

4. Estimate the importance of St. Ambrose in the resistance to Paganism, 382-395.

5. Discuss the effects of the breaking of the Rhine frontier in 406.

6. 'Proditor arcani quod fuit imperii' (RUTILIUS).

"Πάντων ὡς εἶπεν τῶν ἐν ἐκείνῳ δυναστευσάντων τῷ χρόνῳ γεγωνὸς μετρίωτερος" (ZOSIMUS).

Which of these statements about Stilicho is farther from exaggeration?

7. Estimate the value of Zosimus as an authority for the Byzantine history of your period.

8. Is it correct to say that education in St. Augustine's day was still substantially pagan?

9. Compare the views of the ideal emperor given in the *De Civitate Dei* and in Claudian's *Fourth Consulship of Honorius*.

10. What measure of assistance did Arians lend to the Vandalic persecution in Italy?

11. What traces of decadence are visible in the Gallo-Roman society of St. Augustine's day?

12. Does the *Codex Theodosianus* record an actual or an ideal picture of the encouragement and enforcement of Christianity by the State?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Crusades of 1147, 1190, and 1202.

I.

1. Comment upon *three* of the following passages, translating those in Latin:—

(a) La même année eut lieu la ruine d'Édesse. Josselin, depuis la perte de cette cité, avait établi son séjour à Tell-Bascher, à l'occident de l'Euphrate. Quand il sut la mort de Zengui, il écrivit aux habitans d'Édesse, dont la plupart étaient Arméniens, pour les exciter à la révolte et les engager à lui livrer la ville

(IBN-ALATIR.)

(b) 'Contra legem initi foederis in terram domini mei paratis intrare, et servum eius contumacem, et contra debita fidelitatis iura versantem, indebito protegere laboratis patrocínio; rogamus humiliato in preces animo, quatenus ab iniusto dominus rex desistat proposito . . .'

(WILLIAM OF TYRE.)

(c) Verum Graeci innata usi malitia, et consueto in nostros ducti odio, sive de mandato domini sui, sive hostium corrupti pecunia, studiose et ex industria per devia coeperunt trahere legiones; . . .

(Ib.)

(d) Pendant ce temps Anar avait demandé du secours au prince de Moussoul. Ce prince se concerta avec son frère Noureddin et se mit en marche. Mais d'abord, voulant profiter de cette occasion pour s'emparer de Damas, il écrivit ces mots au visir: 'J'arrive accompagné de tous les hommes en état de porter les armes, et brûlant d'en venir aux mains avec les Francs; mais je veux avant tout que Damas me soit remis . . .'

(IBN-ALATIR.)

(e) Hi ergo datis et pollicitis corrupti, et vitiorum omnium fomitem, cupiditatem secuti, in id sceleris descenderunt, ut regibus et peregrinis principibus, de eorum fide et industria confidentibus, impiis suggestionibus persuaderent ut, relictis pomeriis, in oppositam civitatis partem transferrent expeditiones; . . .

(WILLIAM OF TYRE.)

2. Comment on *four* of the following passages from
L'Estoire de la Guerre Sainte, translating *one* of them :—

- (a) Li messagier le rei Richart
 Li distrent de la sue part
 Qu'il demandoit od sa clamor
 Le doaire de sa sorur
 E del grant tresor sa partie
 Ke lui fust a dreit departie,
 Que dreture e raisons sereit,
 E quant que a la dame afereit.
- (b) A Salahadin le manderent,
 Kar irié e dolent en erent.
 Quant Salahadins l'oi dire,
 Treis feiz tira sa barbe d'ire;
 Lors dist que persone esperdue:
 'Deus! ore ai ge Acre perdue'
 'E mes genz, dont jo ere asseur.
 'Trop m'avez doné mal eur.'
- (c) Li reis de France aveit doné
 A sez genz e abandoné
 Que chescon meis treis besanz d'or
 Avreit chescun de son trésor;
 Sin iert grant parole tenue.
 Li reis Richarz en sa venue,
 Quant il oi si fort affaire,
 Si fist par mi l'ost son ban faire
 Que chevaler, de quelque terre
 Qu'il fust, qui ses solz voldreit quere,
 Quatre besanz d'or lui dorroit, . . .
- (d) La riere garde fud guarnie
 Le jor de haut baronie,
 E fud par conreiz conree
 Tot coste a coste e devisee
 Issi serré que d'une pome
 Ne ferissiez fors beste ou home; . . .
- (e) Car nus reis n'iert mielz entechiez,
 Fors d'une teche qu'il aveit,
 Cele que nul mal ne saveit;
 Cele que l'em clame simplesee; . . .
- (f) Lors manda il a Saffadin
 Qui iert freres Salehadin,
 Qui molt l'amoit por sa proesce,
 Qu'il li porchaçast sanz peresce
 La meillor triuue qu'il poroit.
 E il devers lui la donroit.

3. Comment on *three* of the following passages :—

(a) Leur position était désespérée, et ils se seraient retirés, s'ils avaient pu. Nos émirs disaient : ' Ah ! sans doute nous en aurons bon marché ; voilà que leur feu s'est éteint.' (EMAD-EDDIN.)

(b) C'est moi qu'il choisit pour cette mission. Je me rendis sur-le-champ auprès des princes de Singar, de Gézire, de Moussoul et d'autres villes de Mésopotamie, et j'exhortai tous les musulmans à venir prendre part à la guerre sacrée. (BOHA-EDDIN.)

(c) ' De deux choses l'une . . . : ou renvoyez dès à présent tous les musulmans libres, et moi je vous remettrai l'argent que j'ai entre les mains, ainsi que les prisonniers et la croix ; pour le reste, je vous donnerai des gages : ou bien, si vous ne mettez en liberté qu'une partie des musulmans, donnez vous-mêmes des gages comme garantie que vous renverrez le reste quand il en sera temps.' (Ib.)

(d) ' Dieu nous garde d'un homme comme vous pour nous commander ! Insensé que vous êtes ! Quoi ! vous sachiez que Saladin démolissait Ascalon, et vous n'avez pas volé pour l'arrêter ; vous n'avez pas profité de cette occasion pour entrer dans la ville sans combat et sans résistance !' (IBN-ALATIR.)

(e) Ainsi, il fut décidé qu'on défendrait Jérusalem jusqu'au bout ; mais après le conseil, lorsque le résultat de cette conférence fut connu, les mameloucks du sultan montrèrent une vive opposition. (BOHA-EDDIN.)

4. Comment on *four* of the following passages from Villehardouin :—

(a) Ensi fina la chose, et de faire les chartes pristrent lendemain jor, et furent faites et devisées : quant elles furent faites, si fu la cose seue, que on iroit en Babyloine, porce que par Babyloine poroient mielz les Turs destruire, que par autre terre.

(b) Mult ont fait grant oltrage cil qui ont ceste plait defait. Et il ne fu onques jorz que il ne meissent peine à ceste ost depeçier. Or somes nos honi se nos ne l'aidons à prendre. Et il viennent al Duc et li dient : Sire, nos le vos aiderons à prendre por mal de cels qui destorné l'ont.

(c) ' Sachez se vos me laissez, li Grieu me héent por vos, je reperdrai la terre, et si m'occiront. Mais faïçois une chose que je vos dirai, demoressiez trosque

al mars, et je vos alongeroie vostre estoire de la feste Sain Michel en un an, et paieroie le costement as Venisiens, . . .

(d) Lor pristrent li baron de l'ost et li dux de Venise un parlement, et si i furent li evesque, et toz li clergie, et cil qui avoient le commandement de l'Apostolle: et mostrèrent as barons et as pelerins, que cil qui tel murtre faisoit, n'avoit droit en terre tenir: . . .

(e) 'Sire (fait Bonifaces li marchis de Monferrat), je te proi desque je puis ma terre conquerre sanz toi, que tu ni entre; et se tu y entres, ne me semble mie que tu le faces por mon bien, et sachiez vos de voir je n'irai mie avec vos, ainz me partirai de vos.'

(f) Toldres Lasceres qui guerroya l'empereor Henri prist ses messages, si les envoia à Johannis le roi de Blaquie e de Bougrie. Si li manda que totes les genz l'empereor Henri estoient devers lui, qui le guerroyent d'autre part del Braz devers la Turchie: . . .

5. Translate and comment on *two* of the following passages from Robert de Clary:—

(a) Si avoient pourcachié unes lettres de Rome, que trestout chil qui les verieroyent ou qui leur feroient nul damage, qu'il fussent eskemenié. . . . Quant les letres furent lutes, et li dux les eut entendues, il dist qu'il ne lairoyt mie pour l'eskemeniement l'apostolle qu'il ne se venjast de chiax de la vile.

(b) Li haut homme qui d'autre part estoient qui se devoient combatre a l'empereur, avoient estavli que on avoit eslit de cascunne bataille II. des plus preudoumes et des plus sage que on i savoit; et quanke il kemandoyent estoit fait; s'il kemandaissent 'pongniés!' on pongnoit, s'il kemandaissent: 'alés le pas!' on aloit le pas.

(c) A l'anel du grant huis du moustier, qui tous estoit d'argent, si i pendoit uns buhotiaus que on ne savoit de quel despoise il estoit; si estoit du grant a une fleuste dont chil pasteur fleustent.

(d) Et disoit on a cascun des haus homes: 'Vous arés tant de fiés, et vous tant, et vous tant, s'en fieverés vos hommes et chiaus qui de vous vaurront tenir, et si arés chele chité et vous chelui, et vous chel autre, et les seigneriers qui i apendoient.'

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Crusades of 1147, 1190, and 1202.

II.

1. 'This land was not conquered by any lord, but by an army of Crusaders and pilgrims.' How severely was Palestine suffering from the effects of this upon the eve of the Second Crusade?

2. To what extent did dissensions between the contingents undermine the success of the Second Crusade?

3. Estimate the military significance of Damascus.

4. Show the importance of Egypt in the calculations of Amalric I and Nūr-ad-Din, 1163-1174.

5. In what particulars does Boha-eddin's narrative of the operations at Acre supplement the account given by the *Estoire de la Guerre Sainte*?

6. 'His skill is nowhere better seen than in his treatment of his commanders.' Discuss this verdict upon Saladin.

7. In what respects does the attitude of Philip Augustus towards the crusading movement contrast with that of Richard I?

8. Is it true to say that the Third Crusade provided more feats of physical endurance than any other similar expedition?

9. 'The chroniclers systematically keep Innocent III in the background.' Was Innocent ever anywhere else?

10. Examine the historical value of Robert de Clary's narrative of the taking of Constantinople.

11. How much can we gather from Villehardouin's *Conquête* as to his own part in the events he narrates?

12. Give some account of the palaces and churches of Constantinople in 1202.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Medieval English Boroughs, 1066-1400.

I.

[Candidates are expected to attempt the questions marked *.]

*1. Comment on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) De harieta Lagemannōrum habuit isdem Picot viii libras et unum palefridum et unius militis arma.
(*Domesday Book: Cambridge.*)

(b) Willelmus Peurel habet xlviii domus mercatorum reddentes xxxvi solidos, et xii domus equitum ... Radulfus de Burun habet xiii domus equitum: in una harum manet unus mercator. (*Ibid.: Nottingham.*)

(c) Sciatis me tradidisse ad firmam burgensibus meis de Cantebruge villam meam de Cantebruge tenendam de me in capite per eandem firmam quam vicecomites mihi reddere solebant et ut ipsi inde ad scaccarium meum respondeant. (*Writ of Henry II.*)

(d) Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilectis burgensibus nostris de Cantebrugia quod ipsi in perpetuum habeant returnum omnium brevium nostrorum villam nostram Cantebrugie et libertatem eiusdem ville tangencium. (*Charter of Henry III.*)

(e) . . . de consilio nostro providimus quod constabularius castri nostri predicti [Oxonie], qui pro tempore fuerit, percipiat omnes exitus provenientes de forisfacto predictorum panis et ceruisie cum acciderit. (*Royal writ of 1285.*)

*2. Comment on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) Et ecclesiae et barones et cives teneant et habeant bene et in pace socnas suas cum omnibus consuetudinibus, ita quod hospites qui in soccis hospitantur nulli dent consuetudines, nisi illi cuius socca fuerit, vel ministro suo quem ibi posuerit. (*Charter of Henry I to London.*)

(b) E se li ueskunte ni uient ne li chamberlengs de denz ces treis itides pus ke il serrunt uenu a terre, e le uescunte seit garni, li Loreng poent uendre e altres uenir e achater senz forfait. (*London Municipal Collection.*)

(c) Quilibet aldermannus teneat wardimotum suum de omnibus hominibus qui sunt de etate xv annorum et ultra. (*Ibid.*)

(d) Maior vero et Cives convenerunt ibi, quibus ipse Rogerus dixit quod Dominus Rex voluit quod omnes catene, que facte fuerant ex transverso vicorum, fuissent amote, et omnes postes, quibus dicte catene attachiate fuerunt, fuissent irradiate, et omnes apud Turrim deportate; et sic factum fuit postea.

(*Cronica maiorum et vicecomitum Londoniarum.*)

(e) Item, qe nul forteie autre emprentiz, ne autri sergeaunt, dedenz son term, ne nul emprentiz receyve a mendre terme qe a x aunz, et ove xxx soulz au meyns.

(*Ordinances of the London Lorimers, 45 Henry III.*)

(f) Et si aucun qe ne soit pas de leur mester les enplede en la Court le Vicount, les avaunt ditz quatre prodeshomes de leur mester, ou deus pur eux touz, vendront a chef le Vicount, et prendra cel plai hors de cele Court, jesses en leur Court.

(*Ordinances of the London Weavers, 1300.*)

*3. Comment on four of the following passages—

(a) . . . quod omnes filii primogeniti de legitimo matrimonio in prenominata uilla nostra Leycestrie et eius suburbio, post mortem patris eorum hereditatem paternam et habitationem pacifice, quiete et sine omni contradictione decetero habeant et possideant, et sint eis heredes decetero legitimi. (*Charter of Earl Simon de Montfort, 1255.*)

(b) Symon de Hocton intrauit Gildam et uadiauit xx. sol. et fecit finem pro dim. marc, pacanda die dominica proxima sequente pro tauro et pro toto: . . . et fuit ipsa dim. marc. soluta Ricardo de Campeden pro dim. marc. quam idem Ric. accommodauerat ex parte communitatis Leycestrie ad expensas Alexandri le debonner et Radulfi Sabyn, versus dominum comitem pro eleccione maioris.

(*Merchant Gild Roll of Leicester, 1257.*)

(c) Memorandum quod a. r. r. Edwardi secundo et die Iouis proxima ante festum S. Gregorii, in quadragesima, fuit provisum per totam communitatem Leycestrie quod nullus Iuratus Leyrcestrie maneret super feodum domini episcopi. Et ideo Will. Tabur erat remotus ex Iuratis. (*Ibid.*, 1274.)

(d) Purueu est ensement pur tailages de les uns unt este malement retenuz et cuncelez e purceo que les poueres tuz iours paierent, e les greinors furent manees, ke si auent ke taylage pur commune bosoigne de la vile conuegne estre fet, seit cel taylage fet par les plus leaus de la vile e ke meuz sachent les eses de gent . . . E chescun an seit acunte rendue des tailages assis . . . E cel acunte seit rendue par le meyre e les cuilurs a la commune ou a ceus ke eus mettront en lor liu. E si eus se sustreent del acunte rendre, soient iustise a ceo fere par le bailif del Chastel.

(*Ordinance of Earl Edmund for Leicester*, 1277.)

(e) Il est ausint ordeine e comaunde qe quant marchaunz menent a la vile pessoun et autres viaundes pur vendre qe le Mere ne bailyfs ne nul autre preignent de lour merz pur nul custoume qe il eyent auant vse . . . mes qe home le soeffre bonementes venir et aler e vendre leur biens a lur volente saue qe il paient lour toune auxi comme il deiuent faire de dreit.

(*Leicester ordinance*, 1352.)

4. What light do the prescribed portions of Domesday Book throw upon the condition of English boroughs at that period?

5. What were the main characteristics of burgage tenure?

6. Estimate, with special reference to your prescribed authorities, the place of the *gilda mercatoria* in the government and development of English boroughs.

7. Distinguish the main classes of borough archives and estimate their historical value.

8. What can be learned of the main features of the government of London during the period from the charter of William I to that of Henry II?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Medieval English Boroughs, 1066-1400.

II.

[Candidates are expected to attempt the question marked *.]

*1. Translate and comment on four of the following passages:—

(a) Post autem, cum abbas de hoc loqueretur in capitulo, indignabatur conventus et moleste tulit, unde et Benedictus supprior in capitulo respondens pro omnibus dixit: 'Ille, ille abbas Ordingus, qui illic iacet, non faceret tale quid pro quingentis marcis argenti.'

(JOCELYN OF BRAKELOND.)

(b) . . . et qe vn hom soit esluz par le mair et altres gentz pur ensealer les draps de la ville et qe vn seal pur ceo soit ordenee.

(Bristol ordinance.)

(c) Similiter si quis burgensis eiusdem ville qui sic narrando pisces ad vsus suos proprios huiusmodi pisces ex liberatione mercatoris piscium habuerit, et postea super terram infra eandem villam illos vendiderit, et inde conuinci contigerit, dabit pro quolibet pisce in subsidium communitatis predictae vid.

(Bristol ordinance.)

(d) Et nul abrokur ne seit en la vile, si yl ne seit a ceo establi par les proddeshommes de la vile et seit a ceo jurez a le Office de Abrokurs en la forme que est poruee.

(Southampton ordinance.)

(e) Quia Thomas Lorymer . . . et socii sui, defecerunt in festo Corporis Christi anno Domini M^o CCC^o nonagesimo in ludo suo; ideo consideratum est per . . . custodes ville Beverlaci, quod solvant communitati ville Beverlaci xls, prout ordinatum fuit per totam communitatem ab antiquo.

(Beverley town documents.)

2. Discuss the character and ultimate fate of the *communi Londiniensium* of 1191.

3. What is the importance of 'affiliation' in the history of English boroughs?

4. 'It is noteworthy that the most liberal grantor of charters to royal boroughs was John.' How do you explain this fact?

5. What is the interest for English borough history of the Ipswich record of 1200 printed by Gross?

6. Illustrate the extent and objects of the central government's regulation of borough affairs during your period.

7. How far is it justifiable to treat the craft gild as a creation of the civic authority?

8. '*Nay, nay, nos nolumus ullum Maiorem habere nisi Walterum Hervi.*' What is the significance of Hervey's career in the history of London?

9. Illustrate and explain the friction between monastic boroughs and their lords during your period.

10. 'The towns were the birth-place of the middle class.' How far is this fact apparent in England by 1400?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Italian Renaissance.

I.

1. Comment briefly on any *four* of the following:—

(a) Pervenuta a Firenze la notizia delle convenzioni fatte da Piero de' Medici, con tanta diminuzione del dominio loro, e con sì grave e ignominiosa ferita della Repubblica, si concitò in tutta la città ardentissima indignazione.

(GUICCIARDINI, Bk. I, cap. 3, i.)

(b) 'Nè si regge il governo veneziano solamente con quei due fondamenti, i quali sono stati considerati: ma alla perfezione e stabilità sua importa molto l'esservi un doge perpetuo, e molte altre ordinazioni, le quali chi volesse introdurre in questa Repubblica avrebbe infiniti contraddittori.'

(Ib., *Speech of Guid' Antonio Vespucci*, Bk. II, cap. 1.)

(c) Anzi si udivano per la campagna spesse voci di chi gridava: 'Ricordatevi, compagni, di Guineguaste'.

(Ib., Bk. II, cap. 4.)

(d) Certo è che molte di queste cose procederono per la negligenza e imprudenza de' Franzesi: perchè Manfredonia ancor che fosse forte, e posta in paese abbondante da poterli facilmente provvedere di vettovalie, e che 'l Re vi avesse lasciato al governo Gabriello da Montefalcone, avuto da lui in concetto d'uomo valoroso, nondimeno dopo breve assedio fu costretto ad arrendersi per la fame.

(Ib., Bk. III, cap. 3, i.)

(e) 'Hacci ingiuriato Ludovico gravissimamente: nessuno lo nega: ma non è prudenza metter, per fare vendetta, le cose proprie in pericolo sì grave, nè vergogna aspettare, a vendicarsi, gli accidenti e le occasioni che può aspettare una Repubblica.'

(Ib., *Speech of Marchionne Trevisano*, Bk. IV, cap. 4, i.)

(f) Acquistato che ebbe il Valentino Faenza, si mosse verso Bologna, avendo in animo non solo d'occupare quella città, ma di molestare dipoi i Fiorentini, i quali erano in molta declinazione, essendosi allo sdegno primo del Re di Francia aggiunte nuove cagioni.

(Ib., Bk. V, cap. 2, ii.)

(g) Da altra parte il Re dei Romani, non confidando più dell'animo del Re di Francia . . . e desiderando con grande ardore il passare a Roma principalmente per prendere la corona dell'Imperio . . . tentava nel tempo medesimo di pervenire con altri mezzi all'intento suo.

(Ib., Bk. VIII, cap. 1, ii.)

2. Discuss any *three* of the following:—

(a) Per queste ragioni Luigi XII, re di Francia, occupò subito Milano, e subito lo perdè.

(MACHIAVELLI, cap. 2.)

(b) Ma se nella morte di Alessandro fusse stato sano, ogni cosa gli era facile. Ed egli mi disse, ne' dì che fu creato Giulio II, che aveva pensato a tutto quello che potesse nascere morendo il padre, e a tutto aveva trovato rimedio, eccetto che non pensò mai in su la sua morte di stare ancora lui per morire.

(Ib., cap. 2.)

(c) Onde è che a Carlo, re di Francia, fu lecito pigliare Italia col gesso: e chi diceva come di questo ne erano cagione i peccati nostri, diceva il vero: ma non erano già quelli che credeva, ma questi ch'io ho narrato.

(Ib., cap. 12.)

(d) Nei nostri tempi noi non abbiamo veduto fare gran cose se non a quelli che sono stati tenuti miseri, gli altri essere spenti.

(Ib., cap. 16.)

(e) E non mi è incognito come molti hanno avuto ed hanno opinione, che le cose del mondo siano in modo governate dalla fortuna e da Dio.

(Ib., cap. 25.)

3. Translate and explain any *four* of the following:—

(a) Nella erudizione e principi delle lettere avrebbe fatto profitto grande, se egli non fusse stato tanto vario ed instabile. Perciocchè egli si mise a imparare molte cose: e cominciate, poi l'abbandonava.

(VASARI, *Vita di Leonardo da Vinci*.)

(b) La quale opera, rimanendo così per finita, è stata dai Milanesi tenuta del continuo in grandissima venerazione, e dagli altri forestieri ancora: atteso che Lionardo s'imaginò e riuscigli di esprimere quel sospetto che era entrato negli apostoli, di voler sapere chi tradiva il loro maestro. (Ib.)

(c) Fra costoro è un Diogene con la sua tazza a ghiacere in su le scæe: figura molto considerata, ed astratta, che per la sua bellezza e per lo suo abito così a caso è degna d'essere lodata. Similmente vi è Aristotile e Platone: . . . dove intorno gli fanno cerchio una grande scuola di filosofi. (Ib., *Vita di Raffaello da Urbino*.)

(d) Ed insomma, piacendogli la maniera di Lionardo più che qualunque altra avesse veduta mai, si mise a studiarla, e lasciando, sebbene con gran fatica, a poco a poco la maniera di Pietro, cercò, quanto seppe e potè il più, d'imitare la maniera di esso Lionardo. (Ib.)

(e) Mai non fu vista la più grande crudelitate come fu fatta in Cápoa. Come Napoli sentíne la novella, incontinentemente si voltòne: allhora re Federico et lo signore Prospero Colonna se partíne.

(TEDALLINI, *Diary*, July 30-Aug. 3 1501.)

(f) Lo signore Bartolomeo d' Alviano, capitano della Signoria de Venetia, haveva la vittoria: se partíne dallo campo dello re di Francia con tutta la sua gente: . . . lo re di Francia gli diede altrettante genti, che gissi a pigliare le cose della Signoria. In questo che se partíne, lo signore Bartolomeo s' ammalò et morse per la via: haveva anni 60 et fu dignissimo capitano, animoso et d'ogni altra cosa. (Ib., Sept. 20-Oct. 7, 1515.)

4. Explain briefly any four of the following:—

(a) E però li uomini savi e prudenti le quali hanno a instituire qualche governo prima considerano la natura del popolo. (SAVONAROLA, *Trattato I*.)

(b) Perchè non è cosa che più habbi in odio il Tyranno che il culto di Christo e il ben vivere christiano: poichè è direttamente suo contrario: ed uno contrario vercha di scacciare l'altro. (Ib., *Trattato II*.)

(c) Trovo una regola universalissima, la qual mi par valer circa questo in tutte le cose umane che si facciano o dicano più che alcuna altra: e ciò è fuggir quanto più si può, e come un asperissimo e pericoloso scoglio, la affettazione: e, per dir forse una nuova parola, usar in ogni cosa una certa sprezzatura, che nasconda l'arte, e dimostri, ciò che si fa e dice, venir fatto senza fatica e quasi senza pensarvi.

(‘ Il Conte ’ in *Il Cortegiano*, Bk. I, cap. 25.)

(d) Non so adunque come sia bene, in loco d'arrichir questa lingua e darli spirito, grandezza e lume, farla povera, esile, umile ed oscura, e cercare di metterla in tante angustie, che ognuno sia sforzato ad imitare solamente il Petrarca e 'l Boccaccio: e che nella lingua non si debba ancor credere al Poliziano, a Lorenzo de' Medici, a Francesco Diaceto, e ad alcuni altri che pur sono Toscani.

(Ib., cap. 37.)

(e) Allor il Signor Gaspar Pallavicino, molte sorti di musica, disse, si trovan, così di voce viva, come d'instrumenti: pero a me piacerebbe intender qual sia la miglior tra tutte, ed a che tempo debba il Cortegiano operarla.

(*Il Cortegiano*, Bk. II, cap. 13.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Italian Renaissance.

II.

1. What do you consider the principal merits and demerits of Guicciardini as a historian?

2. Illustrate from Guicciardini's *Storia d'Italia* any one of the following:—(a) the politics and policy of Genoa, (b) the first Italian expedition of Louis XII, (c) the relations between Pope Julius II and Venice.

3. By what geographical features were the campaigns of the Italian wars most notably influenced? Illustrate from *either* Lombardy *or* the kingdom of Naples.

4. How far does the public career of Machiavelli help to explain *The Prince*?

5. Which of the Italian states benefited most, directly or indirectly, from French intervention?

6. Compare what *ben vivere* meant to Machiavelli and Savonarola.

7. Can the view that the temperament of the governed ultimately determines the form of the constitution be supported by arguments from your authorities?

8. 'He has all the garrulity and credulity of Pepys, but nothing of his sagacity.' Is this a fair judgement on Tedallini as a diarist?

9. Which of the rulers concerned in the Italian wars best exemplified the characteristics of the ideal courtier as defined by any of the speakers in *Il Cortegiano*?

10. How much did *either* Leonardo da Vinci *or* Raphael owe to technical education and apprenticeship?

11. What reliance can be placed on the statements of Machiavelli regarding (a) France, and (b) the Papacy?

12. Write a short biography and appreciation of *either* Piero Soderini *or* Gonsalvo da Cordova.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Protectorate and Restoration, 1654-1663.

I.

1. Comment briefly on any *four* of the following:—

(a) The natural magistracy of the nation, was it not almost trampled under foot by men of Levelling principles? (CROMWELL, *Speech of* Sept. 4, 1654.)

(b) It is not to be denied that the Lord hath greatly humbled us in that sad loss sustained at Hispaniola.

(CROMWELL to VICE-ADMIRAL GOODSON, Oct. 30, 1655.)

(c) Truly, I think, if I may not be thought partial, I think if there be a freedom of judgement it is there [among the Independents].

(CROMWELL, *Speech of* April 21, 1657.)

(d) Thus did this wise man (as he would be thought) weaken his own interest and lose the affections of the people: for as by his interruption of the Long Parliament, he disobliged the most sober part of the nation, so by the dissolution of this assembly he opened the eyes of the rest. (LUDLOW, 1655.)

(e) 'A Justice of the Peace,' said he, 'may commit, and shall not I?' 'He is', said I, 'a legal officer, and authorised by the law to do so, which you could not do, though you were King.' (Ib., 1656.)

(f) Wherein his [Monk's] deportment was so visible that Col. Martin in the Parliament House likened him to one, that being sent for to make a sute of clothes, brought with him a budget full of carpenter's tools.

(Ib., 1660.)

2. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following:—

(a) That Henry Lawrence, Esq., or any seven of them shall be a Council for the purposes expressed in this writing. (*Instrument of Government*.)

(b) That Your Highness will consent that none be called to sit and vote in the other House, but such as are not disabled. (*Humble Petition and Advice.*)

(c) Sir Richard Willis is an excellent officer, and of a very good understanding, but I know not how or why he seems to be as wary as the rest who have estates to lose. (HYDE to MORDAUNT, May 9, 1659, *Clarendon State Papers.*)

(d) If the Articles of the Isle of Wight be the best we are able to expect from their conclusion, I shall protest against it, for nothing can secure the crown that destroys the mitre.

(MORDAUNT to HYDE, London, Oct. 31, 1659, *Clarendon State Papers.*)

3. Discuss any *three* of the following:—

(a) Outre les cabales des ennemis du présent régime, il y a dans l'armée des intérêts différents.

(BORDEAUX to MAZARIN, Dec. 5, 1659.)

(b) Les avis de la défection de Portsmouth se sont trouvés véritables.

(*Ib.*, Dec. 18, 1659.)

(c) Sans nul doute, les ministres du roi . . . lui ont représenté qu'il n'était point convenable d'accepter la médiation de Sa Majesté Catholique: qu'il devait se rendre au plus tôt à La Haye, et . . . il ne sera pas obligé d'exécuter le traité signé en l'an 1656.

(MARQUIS OF CARACENA to DON LOUIS DE HARO, May 24, 1660.)

(d) They were afraid of their own fears.

(MR. SECRETARY MORRICE in the Commons, July 27, 1660.)

(e) It threatens danger to the peace of the Kingdom of Ireland by universal poverty.

(*Protest of the Peers against the Bill for the encouragement of Trade*, July 21, 1663.)

4. Write brief comments on any *four* of the following:—

(a) In this first conference, that which was proposed to the Ambassador was to know of him whether he would consent to the restitution of the lands of.

Brazeile, to which he replied negatively. And that being done *pro forma* for the contenting of the people (especially those of Gelderland and Zealand) De Witt was resolved at the next conference to have an entire concept of a treaty.

(DOWNING to CLARENDON, July 1, 1661.)

(b) I cannot doubt but it [the Bill of Settlement] will find a passage there by the votes of all who do really wish the peace and settlement of that poore kingdom: the king being as just to the several interests as the persons concerned can wish.

(CLARENDON to ORMONDE, Feb. 7, 1663.)

(c) He [Lauderdale] being really a Presbyterian, but at the same time resolving to get into the king's confidence, studied to convince the king by a very subtle method to keep up Presbytery in Scotland.

(BURNET.)

(d) A man every way fitted for a court: of a graceful appearance, a lively wit and a cheerful temper. . . . He had gone through many transactions in Ireland with more fidelity than success. (Ib.)

(e) The King stood in great awe of him and saw how popular he would grow if put out of his service: and therefore he chose rather to bear with his ill humour and contradiction than to dismiss him. He left the business of the Treasury wholly in the hands of his secretary. (Ib.)

(f) The earl of Clarendon said he understood not these matters: but appealed to Monk's judgment, who did positively advise the letting it go for the sum that France offered. (Ib.)

5. 'The qualities sought for in the ideal historical authority are honesty, accuracy, and personal acquaintance with the events or personages described.' Which of your prescribed sources appears to you to conform most, which least, to these requisites?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Protectorate and Restoration, 1654-1663.

II.

1. How far did the Instrument of Government succeed in steering a middle course between the despotism of a single person and the despotism of a single house?

2. By what arguments did Cromwell justify his refusal of the crown? Do his arguments appear to you satisfactory?

3. Do your authorities confirm or discredit the view that Cromwell's relations with France were in the best interests of England?

4. How far was the Protectorate strengthened or weakened by its policy in either Scotland or Ireland?

5. What evidence does Ludlow supply in his *Memoirs* regarding his own political opinions?

6. What promises of foreign help were received by Charles before the Restoration?

7. What light is thrown by your authorities on the state of parties in England during the last three months of the year 1659?

8. Estimate the part played in the Restoration by either William Prynne, or Secretary Morrice.

9. Illustrate from your sources the meanings attributed to the following terms:—(a) Fanatic, (b) Republican, (c) Presbyterian.

10. 'The abolition of the Court of Wards was a peaceful revolution.' Discuss.

11. Can anything of the characters and opinions of either the King or Clarendon be deduced from their addresses to the Houses of Parliament?

12. What commercial and diplomatic advantages did England derive from the Portuguese alliance in this period?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773-1805.)

I.

1. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Gleig:—

(a) We have lately been engaged in a kind of Polligar war with the inhabitants of Bhutan.

(March 9, 1773.)

(b) We have been long sensible of the utter impropriety of lodging an absolute power in the hands of Mahommed Reza Khan.

(April 16, 1773.)

(c) I shall offer but two points to your notice. One is the rapid succession of your Governors.

(Nov. 11, 1773.)

(d) At Bombay the hands of the Governor and Council have been tied by the Government of Bengal and loosened by the Court of Directors, who have confirmed the treaty made with Ragoba.

(July 14, 1776.)

(e) We had received their clear and decided opinion that the assumption of the government by General Clavering would be illegal.

(June 29, 1777.)

(f) Sir E. Coote gives us a dreadful account of the state of the Madras army.

(Nov. 10, 1780.)

(g) Souffrein has made his appearance off Ganjam, but his object is unknown.

(Jan. 16, 1783.)

2. Comment briefly on any *two* of the following passages from Forrest:—

(a) It brought me . . . information of a bill for the regulation of all the various branches of the British possessions in India . . . which had actually passed the House of Commons.

(b) The unexampled lenity of our government . . . ought to have operated as an additional claim on his fidelity.

(c) No sooner had the rebellion of the Zemmedary manifested itself than its contagion instantly flew to Fyzabad.

(d) The great and almost the only defect of the detachment under . . . Colonel Pearse . . . is the want of a body of cavalry.

3. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages:—

(a) This great power was given to such Governors-General or Governors only as were specifically appointed to those stations. (MALCOLM.)

(b) Colonel Keating's orders were far from precise, but almost exclusively of a military nature.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(c) The encouragement given to St. Lubin by Nana Furnuwees might have had the effect of alarming the Bombay Government. (Ib.)

(d) In the first intoxication of success, he so far lost sight of his usual prudence as to make a demand, under the Emperor's authority, for the chouth of the British provinces in Bengal. (MALCOLM.)

(e) A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was, in conformity with these instructions, concluded with the Nizam and immediately ratified by the Governor-General in Council. (Ib.)

(f) This treaty vested the whole civil and military government of the Carnatic in the Company.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(g) The hardy veterans of de Boigne determined to die where they could not conquer. (Ib.)

4. Comment briefly on any *two* of the following passages from the *Fifth Report*:—

(a) Appeals from these decisions were allowed to two superior courts established at the chief seat of government.

(b) This regulation, as far as it related to the unavowed emoluments of the Company's servants, does not appear to have been effectual.

(c) Guided by the foregoing principles . . . Lord Cornwallis proceeded to divest the revenue board of its powers as a court of appeal.

5. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from the Cornwallis Correspondence:—

(a) The abuses or neglects in reuniting your Europeans appear to be scandalous, and, if not corrected, may endanger the safety of your possessions in this quarter of the globe. (Nov. 16, 1786.)

(b) In establishing these principles for regulating the allowances of your servants in all the branches of your service I trust that I have acted upon the soundest maxims of public economy. (Aug. 2, 1789.)

(c) By all accounts Holland is in every manner doing infinite mischief both to the interest and reputation of the Company. (Aug. 8, 1789.)

(d) The five years' settlement which Shore himself made formerly in Bahar, far from rendering that province more flourishing, only contributed to accelerate its ruin. (Dec. 5, 1789.)

(e) I admit the proprietary rights of the Zamindars, and that they have hitherto held the collection of the internal duties. (Feb. 10, 1790.)

(f) I hope that our acquisitions by this peace will give so much additional strength and compactness to the frontier of our possessions, both in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, as to render it extremely difficult for any power above the Ghauts to invade them. (March 4, 1792.)

(g) I am desirous of abandoning all concern in the territories on the West of the Jumna with the exception of Bundelcund. (Sept. 19, 1805.)

6. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from the Wellesley Despatches:—

(a) On a recent occasion Zemaun Shah advanced to Lahore without meeting any formidable opposition from the Seiks. (Aug. 12, 1798.)

(b) It is difficult to account otherwise for Tippoo's inaction while General Harris executed this arduous and important movement. (April 20, 1799.)

(c) Soon after the enthronement of the Rajah, the Brahmin Poorneah was appointed by the commissioners to be his Highness' Dewan. (Aug. 3, 1799.)

(d) These objections to the exercise of any judicial power by the Governor-General in Council are founded on general and established principles of government.

(July 9, 1800.)

(e) The knowledge of our arrangements with the Peishwa may induce Dowlut Rao Scindia and Holkar to compromise their differences and offer to the Peishwa proposals for restoring his Highness to the Musnud at Poonah.

(Feb. 10, 1803.)

(f) The first object of the campaign must be to destroy the military force and resources of M. Perron: and it is extremely important that this object should be accomplished previously to the close of the rainy season.

(July 29, 1803.)

(g) The separation of the government of Ceylon from the control of the general government of India always appeared to me to be a measure of the utmost danger to this empire.

(Nov. 30, 1803.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British India. (1773-1805.)

II.

1. What do you learn from Hastings's letters as to his ideas with regard to revenue matters? What was the system in force when he left India?
2. How far does the case of the Rajah of Cossi-Jurah illustrate the shortcomings of the Regulating Act?
3. Do you consider that Hastings provides an altogether satisfactory account of his actions in regard to the Rohillas? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.
4. Explain briefly the importance of any *two* of the following:—the Seniassies; the Treaty of Benares (1773); Hastings's relations with Thibet; Popham's capture of Gwalior (1780); the suspension of Lord Macartney.
5. 'Though the causes of the Mahratta war of 1803-1805 may be traced to the Treaty of Salbai, that treaty was nevertheless wise and necessary.' Discuss this.
6. What were the chief reforms effected by Cornwallis in the administration of justice?
7. Illustrate from the relations of Cornwallis with the Nizam, the handicaps imposed upon the Governor-General in regard to foreign affairs by the Act of 1786.
8. What light does the Mysore war of 1790-1792 throw on the main problems and difficulties to be faced by the British in operating against that country? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.
9. What do you learn from Malcolm as to the motives and the results of Shore's intervention in Oudh?
10. 'High-handed and over-bearing.' Is this description unfair to Wellesley?

11. On what principles was Wellesley's 'subsidiary system' based? How far does it represent an advance on the ideas outlined by Hastings in 1777?

12. Did the Marhattas really gain by the establishment of their 'French forces'?

13. With what objects did Wellesley establish the College at Fort William, and what is the chief importance of the episode?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

I.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

1. Comment briefly on any four of the following passages :—

(a) 'And we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, . . . for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories not included within the limits of our said three new governments . . .'
Royal Proclamation of 7 October, 1763.)

(b) 'That the duties imposed by several late Acts of Parliament, from the peculiar circumstances of these Colonies, will be extremely burthensome and grievous; and from the scarcity of specie, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.' (*Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress.*)

(c) 'You are to take notice that all goods and commodities of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British Colonies are distinguished as *enumerated* and *non-enumerated*.' (*Imperial Trade Regulations, 1769.*)

(d) 'And we recommend it to the provincial conventions and to the committees in the respective colonies to establish such farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this association.'
Continental Congress, 1774 : the Association.)

(e) 'A Governour, or chief magistrate, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of both Houses . . .'
Virginia Constitution, 1776.)

(f) 'I am told that even respectable characters speak of a monarchical form of government without horror.'
(WASHINGTON to JOHN JAY, 1 August, 1786.)

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following passages relating to the economic history of the period :—

(a) 'It was certainly a very right policy to encourage the importation of foreigners into Pennsylvania, as well as into our other colonies.' (BURKE, *European Settlements in America*, 1761.)

(b) 'The principles on which the act of navigation is founded are just, and of sound policy, but the application of them, by the modes prescribed, . . . is neither founded in justice or prudence.' (POWNALL, *The Administration of the Colonies*, 1764.)

(c) 'There cannot be a stronger natural right than that of a man's making the best profit he can of the natural produce of his lands, provided he does not thereby hurt the state in general.' (FRANKLIN, *Causes of the American Discontent before 1768*.)

(d) 'The arrival of Mr. Gardoqui will turn out I hope an auspicious step . . .' (MADISON to R. H. LEE, 1786.)

3. Explain briefly any *four* of the following passages :—

(a) 'Whether you were right or wrong in establishing the colonies on the principles of commercial monopoly rather than on that of revenue, is at this day a problem of mere speculation.' (BURKE, *American Taxation*.)

(b) 'We are, indeed, in all disputes with the colonies, by the necessity of things, the judge.' (BURKE, *Conciliation with America*.)

(c) 'This method of ransom by auction, unless it be *universally* accepted, will plunge you into great and inextricable difficulties.' (Ib.)

(d) 'This event too plainly proves the imbecility of this government to carry into execution his Majesty's order in council, for seizing and detaining arms and ammunition imported into this province, without some strong ships of war in this harbour; . . .' (GOVERNOR WENTWORTH to GENERAL GAGE, 14 Dec., 1774.)

(e) 'That it was unbecoming the noble lord to allege that this dangerous measure was adopted to serve the East India Company . . .' (GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE, 23 Jan., 1775.)

(f) 'And moreover, may it please your most excellent Majesty, that the said delegates . . . may be required . . . to take into consideration . . . the making a free grant to the King, his heirs, and successors, of a certain perpetual revenue, . . .' (CHATHAM, 1 Feb., 1775.)

4. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages :—

(a) 'These are the *bounds* which the trust, that is put in them by the society, and the law of God and nature, have set to the *legislative* power of every commonwealth, in all forms of government.' (LOCKE, *Second Treatise on Government*.)

(b) 'And in order that nothing may pass into law but what is satisfactorily just, not less than three-fifths of the Congress to be called a majority.' (PAINE, *Common Sense*.)

(c) 'It is unreasonable to suppose, that France or Spain will give us any kind of assistance, if we mean only to make use of that assistance for the purpose of repairing the breach . . .' (Ib.)

(d) 'That the inhabitants of this town and Province by the Royal Charter (a sacred compact between them and the crown) . . . have the indisputable right . . . to judge for themselves when laws or measures of government are obnoxious or oppressive, and to consult upon, and adopt the best measures in their power for redress when oppressed.' (*Lexington Resolution*, 31 Dec., 1772.)

5. Comment briefly on any *three* of the following passages :—

(a) 'Mr. GERRY insisted that the commercial and monied interests would be more secure in the hands of the State Legislatures, . . .' (*Federal Convention Debates*, 7 June, 1787.)

(b) 'All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.' (*The Federal Constitution*.)

(c) 'Who authorized them to speak the language of, *We, the People*, instead of, *We, the States*?' (PATRICK HENRY in the *Virginia Ratifying Convention*, 4 June, 1788.)

(d) 'The tempestuous situation from which Massachusetts has scarcely emerged, evinces that dangers of this kind are not merely speculative.' (*The Federalist*.)

(e) 'Some perplexity respecting the rights of the courts to pronounce legislative acts void, because contrary to the Constitution, has arisen from the imagination that the doctrine would imply a superiority of the judiciary to the legislative power.' (Ib.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The American Revolution and the Formation of the Federal Constitution.

II.

1. Consider briefly the value of Franklin's *Autobiography* as a source for the colonial background of the revolution.

2. What were the main features of the economic condition of the southern colonies? In what ways were they affected by imperial economic legislation?

3. Which of your authorities do you consider deals most satisfactorily with the argument of 'no taxation without representation'?

4. Examine the rôle played by any one of the following:—Samuel Adams, John Dickinson, Lord Shelburne.

5. 'It seems to have been imperialism, not mercantilism, which was the most important immediate cause of rebellion and war.' Discuss this judgement.

6. Do you consider that the information from the Colonial Governors laid before Parliament in 1775 gave a true picture of conditions in the colonies?

7. Is the political philosophy implicit in the Declaration of Independence the same as that of Locke?

8. Can it truly be said that the English never made proper use of the loyalism among the colonists?

9. To what extent can it be said that the western problem was the same and was tackled along the same lines after 1776 as before?

10. How were the most crucial difficulties of the Federal Convention surmounted?

11. Examine the debt of the Federal Constitution to the Articles of Confederation and to the State Constitutions.

12. What information is supplied by your sources regarding the means whereby the Americans educated themselves politically?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

I.

1. Comment briefly on *four* of the following passages relating to the alliance against Napoleon and the First Treaty of Paris:—

(a) Your Lordship will be enabled to satisfy the Emperor that, if this is a subject on which the mediation of an Ally cannot be accepted, it is still less a question that we could consent to discuss in a general Congress,...

(CASTLEREAGH to CATHCART, *July 5, 1813.*)

(b) In looking for the cause of this change, and apparently sudden maturity of the Austrian Councils, it is impossible not to feel that the late brilliant and glorious successes of Field Marshal Wellington have had a very great share in producing them.

(JACKSON to STEWART, *July 27, 1813.*)

(c) The misfortune has been that Russia has spoiled both games in the mode she played them, both that of peace and dethronement.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *Feb. 26, 1814.*)

(d) Il est certain que l'acceptation de ces bases générales fut, politiquement, pour les alliés une victoire tout aussi grande et beaucoup plus décisive que ne l'avait été, militairement, celle de Leipzig.

(GENTZ, *March 8, 1814.*)

(e) The Emperor is weaned of his false notions on this point, and we have a secret intimation from Nesselrode through Schwarzenberg, that the Prince Royal's intrigue with Joseph is understood, and that Talleyrand and others in authority will counteract it.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *April 4, 1814.*)

(f) You will see by Lord William's official despatches, that we shall have something to unravel in Corsica, and also at Genoa.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *May 15, 1814.*)

(g) Enfin, ce qui est pour le peuple anglais l'objet d'une passion poussée jusqu'à la frénésie, l'abolition de la traite a été consentie par les deux seules puissances qui n'y eussent point encore renoncé.

(TALLEYRAND to LOUIS XVIII, Feb. 15, 1815.)

2. Comment briefly on *three* of the following passages relating to the Congress of Vienna.—

(a) Les puissances allaient opposer en Italie, par des arrangements justes et sages, une barrière efficace au retour de ces révolutions fréquentes, dont les peuples de ce pays sont tourmentés depuis des siècles.

(TALLEYRAND to LOUIS XVIII.)

(b) His Imperial Majesty's language uniformly was, 'Je donnerai ce qu'il faut à la Prusse, mais je ne donnerai pas un village à l'Autriche. J'ai conquis le Duché, et j'ai 480,000 hommes à le garder.'

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25, 1814.)

(c) J'ai dû croire . . . que sa partialité pour la Prusse et sa ténacité sur la question saxonne devaient être imputées à lord Liverpool autant qu'à lui.

(TALLEYRAND to LOUIS XVIII, Feb. 1, 1815.)

(d) Then fixing me, as if to discover what impression his proposition was likely to make, he said—suppose the Regency of Marie Louise, avec ce petit bonhomme de Prince, qu'en pensez-vous?

(CLANCARTY to CASTLEREAGH, April 15, 1815.)

(e) Les ministres de Russie étaient absolument sourds à toute proposition de ce genre. Il n'est que trop probable qu'une des principales raisons de leur répugnance était la crainte de voir la Porte Ottomane explicitement comprise dans la garantie commune.

(GENTZ.)

(f) Certes, quand le traité du 30 mai a voulu que le dernier résultat des opérations du Congrès fût un *équilibre réel et durable*, il n'a pas entendu sacrifier à l'établissement de cet équilibre les droits qu'il devait garantir.

(METTERNICH.)

3. Comment briefly on *three* of the following passages relating to the Hundred Days and the Second Treaty of Paris:—

(a) Le poids que je puis mettre dans la balance, c'est les dix-neuf vingtièmes de la nation française.

(LOUIS XVIII to TALLEYRAND, *April* 10, 1815.)

(b) Il suffit de suivre le système du gouvernement de Buonaparte pour se convaincre que la grande arme dont il sent se servir est celle de l'émigration.

(METTERNICH to TALLEYRAND, *June* 24, 1815.)

(c) It is the Duke's opinion that the Allies will in a short time find themselves circumstanced in France as the French were in Spain, if the system pursued by the Prussians . . . shall not be effectively checked.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *July* 14, 1815.)

(d) Les monarques alliés ne devaient point laisser échapper cette occasion de donner aux Français une grande leçon de morale.

(WELLINGTON to TALLEYRAND, *Sept.* 1815.)

(e) Lord Castlereagh alla jusqu'à me dire : Pourquoi ne voulez-vous pas être ministre de l'Europe avec nous ? — Parceque, lui répondis-je, je ne veux être que le ministre de la France.

(TALLEYRAND.)

(f) Upon the whole this is what may be called a scrape ; and yet in the long run it may be attended with more beneficial results than many of the acts which are in progress, and which are of a character better to suit the eye of Parliament.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *Sept.* 28, 1815.)

4. Comment briefly on *two* of the following extracts from treaties :—

(a) The Kingdom of France retains its limits entire, as they existed on the 1st of January 1792. (*First Treaty of Paris.*) The frontiers of France shall be the same as they were in the year 1790. (*Second Treaty of Paris.*)

(b) His Imperial Majesty reserves to himself to give to this State, enjoying a distinct administration, the interior improvement which he shall judge proper.

(*Final Act of the Vienna Congress.*)

(c) The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg . . . shall form one of the States of the Germanic Confederation: and the Prince, King of the Netherlands, shall enter into the system of this Confederation as Grand Duke of Luxemburg. (Ib.)

(d) The affairs of the Confederation shall be confided to a Federative Diet, in which all the Members shall vote by their Plenipotentiaries, either individually or collectively, . . . (Ib.)

5. Comment briefly on *three* of the following passages relating to the years 1816 to 1821:—

(a) Sa Majesté Impériale se borne à promettre ses bons offices pour la cession du cercle de Main-et-Tauber.
(METTERNICH to WACQUANT, Feb. 9, 1816.)

(b) Aujourd'hui, les *Droits de l'homme* ont fait place aux '*lecteurs de la Bible*'.
(METTERNICH to FRANCIS II, Aug. 29, 1817.)

(c) Le maintien d'un système tel que celui de la dette publique de l'Angleterre est un des plus grands miracles de nos jours. Le ministère le sent bien, et par conséquent rien ne le fait frémir comme l'idée d'une nouvelle guerre.
(GENTZ, Sept. 19, 1817.)

(d) En attendant, les Barbaresques braveront encore assez longtemps les mesures impuissantes des cabinets européens; et ils ne seront détruits ni par les croisières permanentes de lord Castlereagh, ni par les *casus foederis* de l'Empereur Alexandre, ni par les chevaliers errants de l'isle de Lissa.
(GENTZ, March 24, 1818.)

(e) Or, pendant qu'en Allemagne on assassine les agents russes *propter obscuritatem*, d'autres agents russes président en Italie les clubs des carbonari.
(METTERNICH to GENÈZ, April 9, 1819.)

(f) Les gouvernements, en établissant le principe de la *stabilité*, n'excluent aucunement le développement de ce qui est bien, car la stabilité n'est pas l'immobilité.
(METTERNICH, 1820.)

6. Comment briefly on *two* of the following passages relating to the events of 1822 and to the Congress of Verona:—

(a) Londonderry ne comprendra jamais rien au fond de la question, qui est celui-ci: c'est que l'Empereur Alexandre ne veut pas entendre parler de la question grecque, tandis que Capo d'Istria a horreur de la question espagnole. (METTERNICH, *May 8, 1822.*)

(b) Every day convinces me more and more, that in the present state of the world, . . . of the Peninsula, and . . . of this country, the American questions are out of all proportion more important to us than the European. (CANNING to WELLINGTON, *Nov. 8, 1822.*)

(c) I have explained to the Count that it was impossible for Great Britain to adopt or to attempt to force upon the Porte the principle of making the Black Sea another Baltic, or of the Bosphorus a Sound. (WELLINGTON to CANNING, *Nov. 12, 1822.*)

(d) The truth seems to be, that having got the three continental Powers at their back, the use which M. Villèle intends to make of them with Spain is not against Spain, but against us. (CANNING to WELLINGTON, *Dec. 13, 1822.*)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

The Concert of Europe.

II.

1. Examine Austrian policy towards Napoleon during 1813 with special reference to Metternich's account of it.

2. 'Revolutionary France is more likely to distress the world than France, however strong in her frontiers, under a regular Government' (WELLINGTON to CASTLEREAGH, Aug. 11, 1815). Trace the effect of this opinion upon British policy during 1814-15.

3. Illustrate the value of your different authorities in their treatment of the Saxon question during the Congress of Vienna.

4. Consider the difficulties that had to be faced by Talleyrand at the time of the Second Restoration.

5. To what circumstances or qualities do you chiefly attribute Castlereagh's predominance as a diplomatist?

6. 'Divine Right brought back under an assumed name, like a thief from transportation' (MACAULAY). Examine, in the light of this remark, the principle of Legitimacy.

7. 'Talleyrand a dit un jour: "L'Autriche est la Chambre des pairs de l'Europe; aussi longtemps qu'elle ne sera pas dissoute, elle contiendra les Communes." Le mot est on ne peut plus vrai' (METTERNICH). Examine Metternich's policy in the light of this remark.

8. 'Mon entente avec lord Londonderry est complète' (METTERNICH). How far did the proceedings at Troppau and Laibach break this alliance?

9. 'C'est un véritable Grec, on ne peut se fier à lui.' Is this judgement of Napoleon on Alexander borne out by the Tsar's Turkish policy during 1815-22?

10. Did the death of Castlereagh cause any serious difference in the policy of Great Britain at the Congress of Verona?

11. 'Je dois à Votre Altesse la vérité telle qu'elle est, non telle qu'elle se montre par un prisme soit autrichien, soit russe, soit français, soit napolitain.' Do Geptz's dispatches justify this claim?

12. What is the importance of these years for the history of diplomatic procedure?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British Colonial Policy, 1830-1860.

I.

1. Comment briefly on *four* of the following passages dealing with Canada:—

(a) That which would be an objectionable Mode of raising a Revenue for any public Purpose is still more strongly to be condemned as a Provision for the Ministers of Religion, ... (GODERICH to COLBORNE, Nov. 21, 1831.)

(b) I cannot help contrasting the practical good sense of the English reformers of Upper Canada with the less prudent course of the French majority in the Assembly of Lower Canada. (DURHAM: *Report*.)

(c) The contrast which I have described, is the theme of every traveller who visits these countries, and who observes on one side of the line the abundance, and on the other the scarcity of every sign of material prosperity, ... (Ib.)

(d) Mr. Sewell, the late Chief Justice of Quebec, laid before me an autograph letter addressed to himself by Your Majesty's illustrious and lamented father, in which his Royal Highness was pleased to express his approbation of a similar plan then proposed by that gentleman. (Ib.)

(e) 'The responsibility', says your Lordship, '*rests on the Secretary of State*.' 'The responsibility', says Sir Francis Head ..., '*rests on me*.'

(HOWE to LORD JOHN RUSSELL, Sept. 1839.)

(f) There appears to me to have been a great difference between the sort of Responsible Government intended by Lord Durham and that carried into effect by Lord Sydenham.

(METCALFE to STANLEY, Aug. 5, 1843.)

(g) It is true that I have always said to my advisers, 'while you continue my advisers you shall enjoy my unreserved confidence; and *en revanche* you shall be responsible for all acts of government.'

(ELGIN to CUMMING BRUCE, Sept. 1852.)

2. Comment briefly on *three* of the following passages concerning self-government:—

(a) Some method will also be devised for enabling the various legislatures of the several Australian colonies to co-operate with each other in the enactment of such laws as may be necessary for regulating the interests common to those possessions collectively; . . .

(EARL GREY to FITZROY, *July* 31, 1847.)

(b) From the national councils of his country, the British American is shut out.

(HOWE to EARL GREY, *Nov.* 25, 1850.)

(c) . . . I . . . propose to transfer the exercise of the veto from the Colonial Office to the colonial governor; that is, I propose virtually to transport the Colonial Office . . . to the Colonies.

(*Speech of* SIR W. MOLESWORTH, *May* 6, 1850.)

(d) . . . The United States is a system of States clustered round a central republic. Our colonial empire ought to be a system of colonies clustered round the hereditary monarchy of England. (Ib.)

(e) Our colonies have come to be looked upon as being, not municipalities endowed with external freedom, but petty States.

(*Speech of* MR. GLADSTONE, *May* 21, 1852.)

(f) Suppose that the O.R.T. and the T.V.R. dissent . . . from the policy determined on by the Cape . . . , are we to acquiesce in the dissent if it leads perhaps to prohibitive duties or tolls or as is possible bloodshed on the frontiers? (CARNARVON to LYTTON, *Jan.* 7, 1859.)

3. Comment briefly on *three* of the following passages dealing with colonization and transportation:—

(a) The present plan is so close an imitation of those of the seventeenth Century that like them it proposes a surrender of all that the Crown has to yield, and offers no equivalent or compensation in return. . . .

(STEPHEN, *July* 14, 1832.)

(b) . . . thus Transportation sins against the first and acknowledged principles of penal legislation . . .

(*Report of House of Commons' Committee on Transportation*, *Aug.* 3, 1838.)

(c) The high price of land and the Squatting System seem to me naturally to go together, . . .

(GIPPS to STANLEY, *Jan.* 17, 1844.)

(d) ... Lord Mansfield then declared, that ... the proclamation which granted to the colonists the rights and privileges exercised under the British constitution, placed it out of the power of the Crown afterwards to make any arbitrary assessment.

(*Speech of LORD JOHN RUSSELL, Feb. 8, 1850.*)

(e) ... The recent discovery of gold ... places the transportation question in a new and still more alarming light,

(*Address of Legislative Council of Victoria, 1851.*)

(f) The waste lands of the vast colonial possessions of the British empire are held by the Crown as trustee for the inhabitants of that empire at large, ...

(*EARL GREY to FITZROY, Jan. 23, 1852.*)

4. Comment briefly on *four* of the following passages dealing with commercial policy and slavery and the plantation system :—

(a) It is clear that if Jamaica were as densely peopled as Ireland, and the competition for land as great, the negroes would learn like the Irish to look upon employment as a favour, ...

(*Memorandum of LORD HOWICK, Dec. 31, 1832.*)

(b) ... let any Gentleman substitute 'Abolition of Slavery' for 'Abolition of the Slave Trade'; and there is not an argument advanced by Mr. Canning in 1799, that may not be used with double force now, to justify the interference of Parliament, ...

(*Speech of MR. STANLEY, May 14, 1833.*)

(c) For these reasons Her Majesty's Government decidedly object in principle to the assumption by the local Legislatures of the office of imposing differential duties on goods imported into the respective colonies.

(*Circular Despatch of Stanley to Governors of Colonies, June 28, 1843.*)

(d) We cannot protect the negro without protecting the West India planter. Whatever discourages the slave labour of Cuba will benefit the free labour of Jamaica.

(*The Times, Jan. 6, 1848.*)

(e) As the question at present stands, a race has been freed, but a society has not been formed.

(*HARRIS to EARL GREY, June 19, 1848.*)

(f) As the cost of retaining these Colonies increases, their value will rapidly diminish.

(*DURHAM: Report.*)

(g) Our ancient views of colonial trade are now so completely abandoned, that . . . we sin against the freedom of trade almost entirely for the purpose of giving our Colonies an injurious monopoly of our own market.

(BULLER.)

5. Comment briefly on *three* of the following passages dealing with native and frontier policies:—

(a) We always have had very serious doubts whether the treaty of Waitangi . . . could be treated by lawyers as anything but a praiseworthy device for amusing and pacifying savages for the moment.

(SOMES to STANLEY, *Feb. 24, 1843.*)

(b) If men will settle in the neighbourhood of marauding Tribes they cannot, I think, claim of their Government that at the National expense they should be rescued from the natural penalty of that improvidence any more than the vine dressers and farmers at the foot of Vesuvius can expect indemnity against the effects of an irruption.

(STEPHEN to HOPE, *Feb. 9, 1844.*)

(c) It is delightful, doubtless, to regulate in an office in Downing-street the domestic affairs of the antipodes; but the people of England must remember that they purchase this intellectual treat for a few heaven-born statesmen by a needless annual outlay of some two millions, with an occasional bonus of another two millions as the cost of a Caffre war.

(*The Times*, *March 7, 1851.*)

(d) . . . Beyond the very limited extent of territory required for the security of the Cape of Good Hope as a naval station, the British crown and nation have no interest whatever in maintaining any territorial dominion in Southern Africa. . . .

(EARL GREY to CATHCART, *Feb. 2, 1852.*)

(e) The best hope that presents itself to my mind for the future is that of our adopting the Kaffir system of polity into our own.

(SIR G. GREY to LABOUCHÈRE, *Oct. 18, 1856.*)

(f) They talk and think of themselves as of a race dying out, and the King movement, and the land league, are only practical results of this feeling.

(GORE BROWNE to NEWCASTLE, *March 22, 1860.*)

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

British Colonial Policy, 1830-1860.

II.

1. In what chief respects is Lord Durham's Report open to criticism?

2. 'The Act of 1840 was a compromise Act, falling far short of the root and branch policy which Lord Durham sketched out.' How far were his ideas realized up to 1860?

3. What does Wakefield consider to be the chief impediments to colonization?

4. 'Of plentifulness of labour for hire, the cause is dearness of land: cheapness of land is the cause of scarcity of labour for hire' (WAKEFIELD). Examine this statement.

5. 'It is a question between the Smiths and the Johnsons of every little colonial community; and the present system merely gives the Home Government the power of retaining the Smiths in office, though the Johnsons happen to possess most influence in the colony and its Assembly.' Discuss, in the light of this remark, Buller's views as to responsible government for the colonies.

6. 'Stephen saw the Empire almost wholly as a liability.' How far was this attitude shared by his contemporaries?

7. Consider the justice of Merivale's criticism of the 'South Australian System'.

8. 'Amalgamation, by some means or other, is the only possible Euthanasia of savage communities' (MERIVALE). Discuss this solution of the native question, with special reference *either* to South Africa *or* to New Zealand.

9. How far were the colonization projects of this period handicapped by imperfect or erroneous ideas as to questions of population?

10. 'South Africa, midway between the West Indies and Australasia, shared the colonial problems of both.' Illustrate this remark.

11. What light do your authorities throw on the relative value of slave labour, convict labour, and free (imported) labour?

12. To which of the Colonial Secretaries of this period does the British Empire owe the greatest debt?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Germany, 1871-8.

I.

1. Comment on any *five* of the following extracts from Bismarck's speeches:—

(a) Ich bestreite den Herren ferner das Recht, im Namen der Bevölkerung irgend eines preussischen Landesteiles zu sprechen, welches auch die Sprache dieser Bevölkerung sein mag. (*Reichstag, 1871.*)

(b) Wir haben unsere Kriegsentschädigung so weit gesichert, wie es nach menschlichen Verhältnissen überhaupt möglich ist. (*Ib., 1871.*)

(c) Ich habe es von Hause aus als eine der ungeheuerlichsten Erscheinungen auf politischem Gebiete betrachtet, dass sich eine konfessionelle Fraktion in einer politischen Versammlung bildete. (*Landtag, 1872.*)

(d) Die Frage wie die Machtstellung zwischen dem Reiche und den einzelnen Staaten sein soll, ist eine, die durch die Reichsverfassung festgestellt ist, und durch die weitere gesetzgebende Thätigkeit des Reiches, die Kompetenzerweiterungen, zu denen das Reich ermächtigt ist, mit der Zeit ihre Erledigung finden wird und kann. (*Landtag, 1873.*)

(e) Wir haben den Belagerungszustand, wenn Sie es so nennen wollen, der Ausnahme Gesetze ja gar nicht eingeführt, wir fanden ihn vor und haben ihn gemildert. (*Reichstag, 1874.*)

(f) Der Satz, um den es sich hier handelt, ist nicht: Mann soll Gott mehr dienen als den Menschen, sondern die Frage ist: Soll man dem Papst mehr dienen als dem Könige? (*Landtag, 1875.*)

(g) Jeder, der Artikel „offiziöse“ des Auswärtigen Ministeriums nennt, der muss sich nach dieser meiner Erklärung bewusst sein, dass er lügt; es gibt kein offizioses Blatt für mich. (*Reichstag, 1876.*)

(h) Ich habe darauf gerechnet, dass die Regierungen die Verpflichtung, die sie hier übernommen haben: „Die Bundesregierungen verpflichten sich, die deutschen Eisenbahnen im Interesse eines einheitlichen Verkehrs verwalten zu lassen“, ernster nehmen würden. (*Landtag, 1876.*)

(i) Im übrigen kann ich versichern, dass ich nie in meinem Leben mit einem Socialdemokraten geschäftlich verhandelt habe und kein Socialdemokrat mit mir; denn Lassalle rechne ich nicht dazu. (ix. 188.)

2. Comment upon two of the following passages from *Die Grosse Politik*:—

(a) Deutschland hat das unbestreitbare Recht, in den Streitigkeiten der französischen Parteien neutral zu bleiben und ist durch Abschluss des Präliminarfriedens mit der Versailler Regierung und die darin liegende Anerkennung der letztern keineswegs verpflichtet, ihr zur Unterdrückung der Pariser Insurrektion Beistand zu leisten. (BISMARCK to FABRICE, 2 May, 1871.)

(b) Mais ni l'Empereur, ni le C^{te}. Andrassy, n'ont voulu consentir à la forme d'une convention militaire, telle qu'elle avait été signée par nos deux Maréchaux et confirmée par nous, . . .

(ALEXANDER II to WILLIAM I, 29 May, 10 June, 1873.)

(c) Herr Thiers erklärte dann mit grossem Nachdruck und einer gewissen Feierlichkeit: Frankreich werde sich nicht schlagen, auch wenn ganz Europa in den Krieg verwickelt würde.

(HOHENLOHE to BISMARCK, 3 March, 1877.)

3. Translate and comment on three of the following passages from *Die Grosse Politik*:—

(a) An Deutschland würde Tag für Tag der Anspruch herantreten, zwischen den beiden feindlichen Gruppen des Kongresses das Schiedsrichteramt zu übernehmen, das Undankbarste, was uns zufallen kann; . . .

(BISMARCK to BÜLOW, 14 August, 1876.)

(b) Für jetzt meine ich nur, dass, wenn ein so friedfertiger Monarch wie der Kaiser Alexander durch innere Schwierigkeiten zum Beistande der Christen in der Türkei getrieben wird, England dafür nicht Russland den Krieg erklären, sondern Suez und Alexandrien besetzen sollte und damit den Frieden Europas erhalten, . . .

(BISMARCK, *Diktat*, 20 October, 1876.)

(c) Ich habe bisher immer vermutet gehabt, dass Österreich und Russland im Grunde durch ein uns unbekanntes geheimes Abkommen über das Schlussresultat einig wären.

(BISMARCK to BÜLOW, 30 January, 1878.)

(d) Zur Erleichterung der Verständigung unter den Europäern würde die Beteiligung der Türken kaum beitragen . . . Aus demselben Grunde dürfte auch eine Beteiligung von Griechenland und Rumänien abzulehnen sein. (BISMARCK to BÜLOW, 6 February, 1878.)

(e) Ich habe Lord Salisbury . . . beruhigt, und habe ihn davon zu überzeugen versucht, dass es im Interesse Englands liegen müsse, jetzt eine solche Regelung der orientalischen Frage zu erstreben, die doch den sehr bedeutenden österreichischen Interessen nach Möglichkeit Rechnung trage.

(MÜNSTER to BÜLOW, 25 May, 1878.)

4. Translate, and comment on, *three* of the following passages from Treitschke:—

(a) Doch die badische Regierung denkt ohne Zweifel klug und patriotisch genug, um einen solchen Gewinn, der das Verderben des Landes wäre, von der Hand zu weisen. Um so mehr darf sie Gehör fordern, wenn sie, die zu allernächst beteiligte, ihrer Pflicht gemäss, entschieden Verwahrung einlegt gegen eine Vergrösserung Bayerns durch das Elsass.

(*Was fordern wir von Frankreich?*)

(b) Die historische Bedingtheit alles Menschenlebens ganz zu begreifen gelingt nur dem Denker; aber auch der sinnliche, im Endlichen befangene Mensch gewinnt ein annäherndes Verständnis dafür—durch das Eigentum und das Erbrecht.

(*Der Sozialismus und seine Gönner.*)

(c) Die Lehre von der Ausbeutung des Menschen durch den Menschen zerreisst mit plumper Faust die vielgegliederte Einheit der Gesellschaft. (Ib.)

(d) So gewiss das Gemüt und die sinnliche Bedürftigkeit in dem Leben unseres Geschlechts einen viel grösseren Raum einnehmen als die Intelligenz, ebenso gewiss wird die Masse immerdar die Masse bleiben. (Ib.)

(e) Hat sich etwa die Sozialdemokratie in dem Jahrzehnt ihres Bestehens dem Gedanken des nationalen Staates irgendwie genähert? Nein, sie ist ihm von Jahr zu Jahr feindseliger entgegengetreten. (Ib.)

5. Comment on *three* of the following passages from Treitschke:—

(a) Kein wichtiger Schritt der Bundespolitik kann geschehen ohne die Zustimmung Preussens.

(*Die Verfassung des Norddeutschen Bundes.*)

(b) Die unsystematische Natur des Bundes zeigt sich sehr grell in seinem Finanzwesen. (Ib.)

(c) Der deutsche Liberalismus war, so lange er sich auf die Kleinstaaten beschränkt sah, unfruchtbar geblieben sogar in seinen Theorien; sobald sich ihm die Erfahrungen eines grossen Staats erschlossen, wagte er seine ersten ernstlichen Fortschritte.

(*Das constitutionelle Königthum in Deutschland.*)

(d) Das System der Parteiregierung verlangen, bevor wir die rechtliche Verantwortlichkeit der Minister besitzen und so lange die Bureaukratie noch ihre gegenwärtige Macht behauptet—das heisst die politische Freiheit gefährden. (Ib.)

(e) Den andern natürlichen Schwerpunkt der deutschen Selbstverwaltung bilden die Provinzen. Den natürlichen Schwerpunkt sage ich, denn die Amtsordnung unseres Staates entsprach der Bedeutung der Provinzen bisher nur wenig. (Ib.)

(f) Da sendet uns ein gnadenreiches Geschick den französischen Krieg. Und wahrlich nur ein so ungeheures Ereignis . . . vermochte den Süden zurückzuführen zu dem grossen Vaterlande. (Ib.)

6. Comment on *both* of the following extracts:—

(a) France shall retain the Town and Fortifications of Belfort, with a Radius which shall be hereafter determined upon.

(*Treaty of Versailles, 26 February, 1871.*)

(b) The Legislation of the Empire is carried on by the Council of the Confederation and the Imperial Diet.

(*Constitution of the German Empire.*)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Germany, 1871-8.

II.

1. How far do the documents in *Die Grosse Politik* give an adequate account of the origin of the 'war-scare' of 1875?

2. Examine the policy of Bismarck towards Russia during the years 1876 and 1877.

3. Do you think that the influence of Bismarck's diplomacy in bringing about a general agreement between the powers before the meeting of the Congress of Berlin has been overrated in your authorities?

4. What is the contribution made by Hohenlohe's *Memoirs* to the history of the Congress of Berlin?

5. Do you consider that Bismarck was well served by his subordinates in the Foreign Office and the diplomatic service?

6. Illustrate from Bismarck's speeches his view of the position and duties of the Chancellor of the German Empire.

7. Discuss the origin of the *Kulturkampf*.

8. Whom do you consider to have been the most important of Bismarck's parliamentary critics?

9. Compare the arguments of Bismarck with those used by Treitschke to justify the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.

10. How far are Bismarck's *Recollections* a reliable authority for the events they describe?

11. Illustrate from Treitschke's essays his view of the importance (a) of the monarchy, (b) of the army, in the national life of Prussia.

12. What were the chief social evils which Treitschke observed in German society in 1874, and what remedies did he suggest?

13. 'The reader [of Treitschke] will find acute observations forcibly expressed. . . . He will not find breadth of view, generous sympathies, or systematic thought' (LORD BALFOUR). Do you agree with this criticism?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Political Economy.

A.

Finance.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. Was Pitt a great finance minister?
2. Give an account of the reasoning and recommendations of the Select Committee on Public Income and Expenditure in 1828.
3. Do you consider that Peel made wise use of his estimated surplus in 1842?
4. What principles and proposals would you have embodied in a report on the income tax as a result of the evidence submitted in 1852?
5. What were the most important features of Gladstone's budget of 1853?
6. Do you regard death duties as a satisfactory form of taxation in respect of (a) justice and (b) economic effects?
7. Within what limits does the incidence of a tax on rateable property depend on whether the owner or the occupier is legally liable?
8. On what principles should public burdens be distributed between the national and the local taxpayers?
9. Is taxation, considered in itself and apart from the beneficial effects of public expenditure, always necessarily injurious?

10. Comment on *four* of the following:

(a) Care must be taken that this fund be not broken in upon. (PITT, 1786.)

(b) How much safer is it to submit to those inequalities which are the lot of man, and which it is not the business, nor is it in the power, of schemes of finance to correct. (PITT, 1798.)

(c) I should observe that the word 'abilities', if it were not interpreted by the subsequent word 'revenue', might seem to imply the equal sacrifice principle; but it is interpreted by the word 'revenue'.

(BABBAGE, 1852.)

(d) All these figures go to place it beyond doubt that immense advantages have also resulted from the apparently simple but in practice sufficiently difficult business of removing the bars, fetters, and obstructions, devised by the perversity of man himself, from the processes of human industry. (GLADSTONE, 1865.)

(e) There will be two duties instead of five duties and two equal duties in the place of the chaotic inequality of incidence which now prevails. (HARCOURT, 1894.)

(f) We cannot concur in the suggestion that it would be equitable to select land as a particular class of property and place on it a burden in addition to that which it bears in common with other rateable properties.

(*Royal Commission on Local Taxation*, 1901.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Political Economy.

B.

Currency and Banking.

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. Does the report of the Bullion Committee convince you that a rapid resumption of cash payments would have been expedient in 1810?

2. Trace in detail the relation between the quantity of issue and the degree of depreciation of bank notes in the period from 1810 to 1821. How do you account for the lack of complete correlation?

3. Did Peel's Bank Act contribute towards the mitigation of financial crises in this country?

4. Explain the part which money at call plays in the various phases of the London money market.

5. Bimetallism involves that the state decrees the silver price of gold. Can a state decree suspend the laws of supply and demand?

6. Account for the fall of the rupee after 1873.

7. Would (a) England and (b) India have gained from an earlier abandonment of the silver standard in India?

8. Is there any connexion between the 'price of money' (rate of discount) and the commodity value of money?

9. In what direction did the evidence point, which was presented to the Indian Currency Committee of 1893 concerning the currency systems of various countries?

10. Comment on *four* of the following:—

(a) The Bank never forces a Note in circulation, and there will not remain a Note in circulation more than the immediate wants of the public require.

(MR. WHITMORE, *Bullion Committee*, 1810.)

(b) If you will adopt such measures as shall ensure the uniform equivalency of bank notes to coin, you may safely, in my opinion, leave untouched other forms of paper credit.

(PEEL, 1844.)

(c) Mr. Hume, as a moral philosopher, having his attention strongly fixed on the power which hope and courage have to call forth the utmost energies of men, finds in an increase of money the possibility of a gain which may more than compensate mankind for the labour expended in raising the additional gold from the mine.

(WALKER, *Money*.)

(d) In a natural state of banking, in which all the principal banks kept their own reserves . . .

(BAGEHOT, *Lombard Street*.)

(e) His suggestion is that the currency should consist of paper issued against deposits of the two metals in certain defined proportions.

(*Gold and Silver Commission*, 1888.)

(f) There is a certain volume of their resources which people of different classes taken one with another care to keep in the form of currency. (MARSHALL, 1899.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

I.

1. Comment on any *four* of the following:—

(a) It appears, by the Evidence . . . that the Laws have not hitherto been effectual to prevent . . . Combinations. (*Report of 1824.*)

(b) This Society [Rochdale Woollen Weavers and pinners], as it is alleged, has had the countenance of some of the masters. (*Report of 1825.*)

(c) One object of the combination was manifestly injurious to the men . . . that was, the indirect establishment of a maximum of wages. (*Speech of Peel: 1825.*)

(d) The code of rules proposed by the operatives is such an interference with the rights alike of employers and employed that they decline to adopt them. (*Resolution of Hull Master Joiners' Association: Report of 1867.*)

(e) . . . Any great introduction of machinery . . . will operate unfavourably upon individuals or classes. (*Proudfoot's evidence: Report of 1867.*)

(f) I have never known but one solitary instance in which the advance was not the result of a pressure or combination. (*Evidence of A. McDonald: Report of 1867-8.*)

(g) Another man . . . shot Newton in the head . . . and it was eleven weeks before he was fit for work. (*Manchester Report.*)

(h) Other expedients of a minor character . . . are rules . . . against what is called 'chasing' . . . (*Report of 1868-9.*)

2. Comment on any *three* of the following:—

(a) If the House should agree to listen to them, that would be the first step towards popular satisfaction and content. (*Speech of Bowring: 1842.*)

(b) One fact . . . would be worth all the rest : Whether the labourer, whatever his wages are, is saving money. (CARLYLE, *Chartism*.)

(c) The Irish population must get itself redressed . . . for the sake of the English. (Ib.)

(d) They resolved on making the prayer of the petition, agreed to at the Crown and Anchor, the basis of the bill, and appointed Mr. Roebuck and me to draw it up. (LOVETT.)

(e) The chief point dwelt upon [by Hume and Cobden] was, that O'Connor and his disciples had . . . made the name of *Chartist* distasteful to [middle] class [reformers]. (Ib.)

3. Comment on any four of the following:—

(a) It is very injurious to tax machinery; but . . . still more injurious to allow machinery to fine the operatives to death. (*Oastler's evidence: Report of 1834*.)

(b) The great fall in wages has come upon them since the repeal of the Spitalfields Act. (*Report of 1835 citing Wallis's evidence*.)

(c) They said we were free traders, and plumped us right out. (*Report of 1840*.)

(d) The silk-weavers are in the most prosperous state. . . . In the lowest state is the cotton-weaver. (*Hickson: Report of 1840*.)

(e) The low upper-storey cutters' rooms stand empty . . . while the cutter has lost his freedom of choice in his working-hours, and is brought under the dominion of the factory bell. (ENGELS.)

(f) The workers attributed the incendiarism to a mythical person whom they called 'Swing'. (Ib.)

(g) The most practicable of the proposed plans is the taxing of machinery, or, what would be equivalent to it, shortening the hours of labour. (GASKELL.)

(h) If the thousands of pounds . . . wasted by the parishes to assist emigrants . . . were devoted to legitimate uses, we should hear no more of incurable distress. (Ib.)

4. Comment on *three* of the following:—

(a) To re-create and extend demand in proportion as . . . scientific improvements . . . extend the means of supply, the natural standard of value is required. (OWEN: 1810.)

(b) [It is necessary] to obtain an Act of Parliament . . . to limit the regular hours of employment in mills of machinery to 12 per day . . . (Ib.: 1815.)

(c) Means should . . . be devised to give the most useful training and instruction to the children of the poor. (Ib.: 1818.)

(d) Mechanical power was much cheaper than human labour: the power . . . was continued at work, while the latter was superseded. (Ib.)

(e) We could not avoid . . . a wish that the orphan children in our Workhouses had the same advantage . . . and the same prospect of being made happy . . . and useful . . . (*Report of the Leeds Deputation: 1819.*)

5. Comment on *three* of the following:—

(a) Facilities should be granted for such registration as will give to the unions capacity for rights and duties resembling in some degree that of corporations . . . (*Report of 1868-9.*)

(b) The Bill . . . left employers and workpeople alike free to make whatever contracts they pleased with regard to their capital and labour . . . (*Speech of T. Hughes: 1869.*)

(c) [Mr. Shipton] contended that the punishment awarded in the case of masters . . . guilty of breaches of contracts of hiring was different to that inflicted on the men. • (*Report of 1875.*)

(d) The Liverpool Master Builders' Association . . . admitted, so far as their trades were concerned, [that] the Master and Servant Act had acted neither injuriously nor beneficially, but had simply been inoperative. (Ib.)

(e) It was stated that many acts . . . improperly held to be 'picketing' . . . amounted to little more than the communication to union men of the existence of a strike. (Ib.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Industrial Relations, 1815-1875.

II.

1. 'They began with machinery and ended with trade unionism.' How far is this true of the parliamentary inquiries of 1824 and 1825?

2. Is there good reason for discussing the writings of Robert Southey and 'Piercy Ravenstone' in a history of British Socialism?

3. 'Nature makes nothing in vain; not even a Poor Law Amendment Act.' Discuss Carlyle's verdict on the useful and the noxious elements in the Act of 1834.

4. Contrast Owen's views on co-operation with those of other early co-operators.

5. Consider Lovett's account of the intimate connexion between the early phases of Chartism and contemporary struggles to secure other social or political reforms.

6. 'I believe there will always be handloom weavers' (HICKSON). 'The condition of the out-door weaver is depressed without any prospect of remedy' (*Gloucestershire Report*). Discuss these statements.

7. Compare the evidence of Gaskell with that of Engels on (a) urban housing, (b) conditions of labour in factories.

8. Bring out the significance of the 'Friendly Society' element in trade unionism as an influence upon trade union organization in general.

9. 'Both the best and the worst of Chartism appeared between 1845 and 1848.' Will this assertion bear examination?

10. Illustrate the inequalities in the law of master and servant, as it was construed in the middle years of the century, and discuss the changes made by the Master and Servant Act of 1867.

11. Can it be fairly argued, from the evidence in your authorities, that schemes of (a) profit-sharing, (b) conciliation are workable in some industries but not in others?

12. Do the methods and condition of trade unionism described before the Commission of 1867-9 justify a favourable verdict on the trade union legislation of 1871?

[T. T. 1929.]

CHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

I.

The Theory and Practice of Representative Government.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment briefly on six of the following passages, including at least one from each prescribed constitution :—

(a) 'Le Président de la République... promulgue les lois lorsqu'elles ont été votées par les deux Chambres; il en surveille et en assure l'exécution.'

(France: *Loi constitutionnelle du 25 février 1875.*)

(b) 'Le Sénat se compose de 300 membres élus par les départements et les colonies.'

(France: *Loi du 9 décembre 1884.*)

(c) 'Chaque Conseil délibère séparément.'

(Switzerland: *Constitution fédérale.*)

(d) 'La demande d'initiative peut revêtir la forme d'une proposition conçue en termes généraux ou celle d'un projet rédigé de toutes pièces.'

(Ib.)

(e) 'Toute décision du Riksdag sanctionnée par le Roi, ou toute proposition du Roi adoptée par le Riksdag, en matière de modification aux lois constitutionnelles, aura force de loi constitutionnelle.'

(Sweden: *Constitution.*)

(f) 'A chaque session ordinaire, le Riksdag désignera un jurisconsulte..., en qualité du procureur du Riksdag...'

(Ib.)

(g) 'The Congress shall have power... to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.'

(United States: *Constitution.*)

(h) 'He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law;...'

(Ib.)

(i) 'As regards Proposals of Law, they can only be presented at the tribune if their author demands urgency';...

(*Appendix to Report of Select Committee on House of Commons' Procedure.*)

2. Write short notes on *two* of the following passages from Mill's *Representative Government* :—

(a) 'These reasons make the word Progress as unapt as the terms Order and Permanence to become the basis for a classification of the requisites of a form of government.'

(b) 'In a really equal democracy, every or any section would be represented, not disproportionately, but proportionately.'

(c) 'Free institutions are next to impossible in a country made up of different nationalities.'

3. Whom, or what, does a representative represent?

4. Would you justify representative government on the same grounds as Mill?

5. In what ways, and to what extent, do you consider that the control by the executive of foreign policy can or should be limited?

6. Which of the second chambers of the countries prescribed for study has the largest powers as regards financial control?

7. What factors help to account for the multiplicity of political parties in France?

8. 'Swiss federalism repeats, though with noteworthy variations, the essential traits of the federal polity as it exists across the Atlantic' (DICEY). Examine this statement.

9. Illustrate the importance of 'conventions of the constitution' in the practical working of the constitution of the United States.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Representative Government.

II.

The Parliamentary System of the United Kingdom.

[Candidates are expected to answer Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment briefly on *four* of the following passages:—

(a) 'The climax of the struggle between public opinion and the narrow-minded parliament of privilege... was reached in 1771.' (REDLICH.)

(b) 'We have the clue to a full understanding of the English solution of this constitutional and political problem, namely, the *predominately judicial character* of the office of the Speaker.' (Ib.)

(c) 'There are other, less absolute, methods of preventing the immediate second reading of a bill.' (Ib.)

(d) 'After a question has been proposed a member rising in his place may claim to move, "That the question be now put," ...'

(*Standing Orders of the House of Commons.*)

(e) 'The committee of selection shall also have power to add not less than ten nor more than fifteen members to a standing committee in respect of any bill referred to it, ...' (Ib.)

2. Write short notes on *five* of the following passages:—

(a) 'A general election is in fact considered by a large portion of the electorate of this country as practically a referendum on the question which of two Governments shall be returned to power.'

(*Report on Electoral Systems.*)

(b) 'The Committee . . . will see there is a clause in it [the Appropriation Act] which authorises the transfer of surpluses from one Vote in the Army or Navy to meet deficiencies in other Votes.'

(LORD WELBY.)

(c) 'We . . . recommend that a new rule of Supply should ensure that at least one day should be provided for the consideration by the House of Commons of the Reports of the Public Accounts Committee' . . .

(1903 *Report on National Expenditure*.)

(d) 'My main suggestion is that all Bills, with certain very rare exceptions, should be sent to Grand Committee for discussion in Committee stage, and that the Committee stage should be abolished.'

(LORD ROBERT CECIL.)

(e) 'After all, you are leaving enormous power in the hands of the draughtsman if you are to give him the right finally to control the shape of your Bill.'

(MR. ASQUITH.)

(f) 'The Estimates Committees of 1912, 1913, and 1914 . . . rendered useful service, but its usefulness was impaired by three causes.'

(1918 *Report on National Expenditure*.)

(g) 'This plan seems to offer two advantages:— . . .

(b) that it will always contain a considerable section of members who will have acquired legislative experience and a mastery of public affairs by a service of some length.'

(*Report of Conference on Reform of Second Chamber*.)

(h) 'It was generally accepted that Scotland and Wales should form separate and undivided areas, but with regard to the question whether England should form a unit or should be subdivided, considerable doubt arose, . . .'

(*Report of Conference on Devolution*.)

3. 'The chief feature in the whole history of parliamentary finance has been the gradual trenching of the annual element upon the permanent.' Explain this statement of Redlich.

4. Trace and account for the main changes in the procedure of the House of Commons between 1877 and 1888.

5. 'The best constitution of a Second Chamber is that which embodies the greatest number of elements exempt from the class interests and prejudices of the majority, but having in themselves nothing offensive to democratic feeling' (MILL). Consider this view in relation to proposals for a reform of the House of Lords.

6. What conclusions do you draw from your prescribed authorities as to the position of the private member in the House of Commons?

7. What are the main reasons for the contrasts between the English committee system and the French and American committee systems?

8. Do you consider that any scheme of proportional representation is desirable or necessary for England?

9. Wherein lie the main difficulties of any scheme of devolution within Great Britain?

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

I. *The Principles of Strategy.*

[Questions 10 and 11 should be attempted.]

1. Could either Clausewitz or Hamley have found adequate illustrations of their theories in mediæval military history?

2. 'Errors in the original assembling of armies can rarely be made good in the course of a campaign.' Examine and illustrate this statement.

3. 'Clausewitz can only maintain his thesis that the defensive is the "stronger form of war" by giving to "defensive" a meaning remote from the usual acceptance of the word.' Discuss this view.

4. What does Clausewitz mean when he speaks of the 'military virtue of an army'? To what extent did the opposing armies in the Peninsular War possess this quality?

5. How far do the British operations in the Peninsular War illustrate the advantages to be derived from 'command of the sea'? Do Clausewitz and Hamley pay sufficient attention to this factor?

6. 'Only great tactical results can lead to great strategical ones' (CLAUSEWITZ). Can Hamley be fairly charged with failing to bear this in mind?

7. What main lessons do you derive from *either* (a) the Waterloo campaign, *or* (b) the operations in the Pyrenees in July 1813 as to the tasks to be performed by an out-post screen?

8. Would Clausewitz have had anything to learn from Hamley's discussion of fortresses?

9. How far do Wellington's operations in Southern France (October 1813–April 1814) illustrate the influence exercised by unfordable rivers *either* on tactical *or* on strategical operations?

10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Clausewitz :—

(a) The political object . . . will be the standard for determining both the aim of the military force and also the amount of effort to be made.

(b) Force of character leads us to a spurious variety of it—obstinacy.

(c) If we now take a look at the conception of victory as a whole, we find in it three elements.

(d) With a very numerous cavalry we seek wide plains and take to great movements.

(e) We have considered the voluntary retreat into the heart of the country as a particular indirect form of defence through which it is expected the enemy will be destroyed, not so much by the sword as by exhaustion from his own efforts.

(f) The conquest of Moscow, and of half Russia in 1812, was of no value to Bonaparte unless it obtained for him the peace which he desired.

11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Hamley :—

(a) It is not asserted that considerable bodies of troops never move by indifferent roads.

(b) The selection of a line is not decided always on military grounds alone.

(c) The least instructed reader will discern in Brunswick's purblind disjointed movements the anticipation of defeat.

(d) To assail an adversary's communications is to challenge him to immediate battle.

(e) It is not enough to pierce and divide the enemy's army; the advantage thus gained must be promptly followed up.

(f) They would form obstacles of a different character if an enemy should operate from Portugal, in the direction of their length.

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.

Strategy and Military History.

II. *The Peninsular War.*

[Candidates should attempt Question 12, and should show a knowledge of the other prescribed authorities.]

1. 'The operations of Sir John Moore from Dec. 11 to 23 were undertaken without method and without art, in conditions peculiarly adventurous. He came close to paying dearly for his lack of foresight and owed his safety to circumstances independent of his will.' Do you agree with this verdict?

2. Describe, if possible with the aid of a sketch-map, the situation in which Wellington found himself after Talavera. Was he in any way to blame for his predicament?

3. What light do Foy's interviews with Napoleon throw on the latter's responsibility for the failure of the French invasion of Portugal?

4. With what justice did Wellington describe Masséna's expedition into Portugal as 'not having been founded on any military necessity' and 'carried on and persevered in against every military principle'? Does Jourdan supply any effective answer to this criticism?

5. 'Wellington was more successful in creating his opportunity than in utilizing it.' Is this a fair verdict on his operations against Masséna in March and April 1811?

6. What do you learn from your authorities as to the difficulties under which Wellington laboured when undertaking sieges?

7. What alternatives were open to Wellington after his recapture of Badajoz, and what were the main reasons for the line of action he adopted?

8. Illustrate from Gurwood the extent to which Wellington's operations after the expulsion of the French from Spain were affected as much by political as by military considerations.

9. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Foy :—

(a) La perte de ce point important ne laissant plus d'autre ligne de retraite que celle sur Guimaren's... le maréchal n'hésite pas à faire le sacrifice de toute son artillerie.

(b) Lord Wellington, menacé d'être tourné, se hâte d'abandonner une position qu'il a su défendre, mais qu'il n'a pas su couvrir.

(c) Il n'a pas pu se résoudre à faire un fort détachement lorsqu'il devait livrer, sous peu de jours, une bataille décisive à une armée déjà victorieuse.

(d) Le maréchal Marmont avait ramené l'armée à Salamanque et... l'avait réorganisée en six divisions.

(e) Il a devant les yeux la faute qu'il croit avoir faite en laissant une garnison dans le mauvais fort de Salamanque.

(f) Ainsi la concentration de la majeure partie de nos forces n'avait abouti qu'à un lamentable résultat.

(g) Le corps du général Clausel, massé à Sorauren, a dû tenir là jusqu'à ce qu'il fut relevé par le général Reille et suivre ensuite le mouvement du comte d'Erlon.

10. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Gurwood :—

(a) I considered it most important that the British army in Portugal should be at liberty at an early period to march into Spain. (Oct. 6, 1808.)

(b) It is ridiculous to pretend that the country cannot supply our wants. The French army is well fed and the soldiers who are taken are in good health. (July 24, 1809.)

(c) It was observed that our dead, particularly the 57th Regiment, were lying as they had fought in ranks and that every wound was in front. (May 18, 1811.)

(d) He was afraid to let me know that he had done so; and I did not know it till I found no enemy at the fords of the Tormes. (July 25, 1812.)

(e) One soldier who has served one or two campaigns will render more service than two recently sent from England. (Jan 27, 1813.)

(f) The troops under Lt. General Sir T. Graham... intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. (June 22, 1813.)

(g) Sir J. Hope, in concert with Rear Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity to cross the Adour below Bayonne. (March 1, 1814.)

11. Comment briefly on not more than *four* of the following passages from Jourdan:—

(a) Le général Delaborde se replia sur Montachique, sans être suivi, le général ennemi ayant préféré se porter sur sa droite, afin d'ouvrir sa communication avec la flotte.

(b) Cette hauteur paraissant être la clé de leur position, le maréchal crut devoir chercher à s'en emparer de suite, sans prendre les ordres du roi.

(c) Le traité de Vienne ayant mis fin à la guerre d'Allemagne, on s'attendait à voir l'Empereur entrer en Espagne.

(d) Les Anglais étant accourus avec des troupes et des vaisseaux, on aurait dû perdre l'espoir de réussir: cependant, on continua à faire de vains efforts.

(e) Lorsque ce dernier reçut l'ordre de marche, il écrivit que non seulement il refusa d'obéir, mais que, le lendemain, il se retirerait sur Almeida.

(f) En passant le Duero, il se croyait sans doute en état de livrer bataille et en avait l'intention; sans quoi il ne serait pas excusable d'avoir abandonné sa position défensive pour venir braver l'armée ennemie.

(g) Jusqu'à ce jour, on avait supposé que les principales forces des alliés étaient vers Salamanque, parce qu'on savait que Lord Wellington marchait avec la colonne entrée dans cette ville.

12. Comment briefly on not more than *five* of the following passages:—

(a) The Spaniards and Portuguese alike demanded that an attempt should be made to raise the siege. (NAPIER.)

(b) Picton and Crawford were, however, not formed by nature to act cordially together. (Ib.)

(c) Next moment a horrid shout startled the French column and 1800 British bayonets went sparkling over the brow of the hill. (Ib.)

(d) Graham, no longer able to endure this scene, left the dastard on the Bermeja and filed the British troops over the bridge into the Isla. (Ib.)

(e) This was the best conducted, most regular chain of posts I saw during the whole war. (TOMKINSON.)

(f) From the reinforcements which joined the army in the Lines a Sixth Division has been added. (Ib.)

(g) What the enemy's whole army could not effect was unfortunately accomplished by the garrison of Almeida itself. (Ib.)

(h) Till the occurrence of this accident the garrison had no idea of surrender. (WELLINGTON, Sept 1, 1810.)

(i) I did not attack Santarem this morning... and I am rather glad that I did not make the attack. (Ib. Nov. 1810.)

(j) I am sorry to give you bad accounts of the Brunswick Legion. (Ib. Jan 19, 1811.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

French Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

J'ai raccourci ma vue', dit le Chatterton d'Alfred de Vigny quand il explique comment il ne voit rien de ce qui s'est passé après les vieux Saxons. Mais Chatterton composait des poèmes, des pseudo-chroniques, et non pas une histoire. L'historien doit tour à tour allonger et raccourcir sa vue. S'il se mêle de conter une vieille histoire, il lui faudra successivement et parfois à la même minute la naïveté des foules humaines qu'il fait revivre et la critique la mieux avertie...

J'ai visité studieusement les villes, les champs, où se sont accomplis les événements que je me proposai à raconter; j'ai vu la vallée de la Meuse alors que le printemps la fleurissait et la parfumait, et je l'ai revue sous un amoncellement de brumes et de nuées; j'ai parcouru les bords illustres et rians de la Loire, la Beauce aux vastes horizons que les nuages bordent de montagnes neigeuses, l'Ile-de-France où le ciel est si doux, la Champagne dont les coteaux pierreux nourrissent encore les vignes basses qui, foulées par l'armée du Sacre, se refirent feuilles et fruits, dit la légende, et donnèrent, à la Saint-Martin, une tardive et riche vendange; j'ai hanté l'âpre Picardie, la Baie de Somme si triste et nue sous le vol des oiseaux de passage, la grasse Normandie, Rouen, ses clochers et ses tours, ses vieux charniers, ses ruelles humides, ses dernières maisons de bois aux pignons aigus. Je me suis figuré ces fleuves, ces terres, ces châteaux et ces villes tels qu'ils étaient il y a cinq cent ans.

J'ai accoutumé mes yeux aux formes qu'affectaient alors les êtres et les choses. J'ai interrogé ce qui reste de pierre, de fer ou de bois travaillé par la main de ces vieux artisans, plus libres et par cela même plus ingénieux que les nôtres, et qui témoignent du besoin de tout animer et de tout orner. J'ai étudié le mieux que j'ai pu les images peintes et taillées, non précisément en France, car on n'y ouvrait guère en ces jours de misère et de mort, mais en Flandre, en Bourgogne, en Provence, œuvres d'un style à la fois affecté et naïf, souvent exquis. Les miniatures se sont animées sous mes yeux et j'y ai vu

revivre les seigneurs, dans la magnificence absurde des 'étoffes à tripes', les dames et les demoiselles un peu diaboliques avec leurs bonnets cornus et leurs pieds pointus; les clercs assis à leur pupitre, les gens d'armes chevauchant leur coursier et les marchands leur mule, les laboureurs accomplissant d'avril à mars les travaux du calendrier rustique, les paysannes dont la grande coiffe est conservée aujourd'hui par les religieuses. Je me suis rapproché de ces gens qui furent nos semblables et qui pourtant différaient de nous par mille nuances du sentiment et de la pensée; j'ai vécu de leur vie; j'ai lu dans leurs âmes.

(ANATOLE FRANCE.)

[T. T. 1929.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

German Translation.

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Durchaus nicht eindeutig war endlich auch die Stellung der monarchischen Staatsspitze und des Königshauses als Familie und Privatinteresse inmitten aller dieser sich kreuzenden und verschlingenden Einflüsse. Die englische Krone hatte seit der glorreichen Revolution von 1688, und das ist vielleicht eine Hauptursache ihres bis heute ungeschwächten Ansehens, in ihrem säkularen Rückzugsgefecht mit der Aristokratie des Parlaments nicht wie die späteren konstitutionellen Monarchien des Festlandes eine Vorzugs- und Dauerverknüpfung mit der konservativen Seite des Parteilebens eingehen können. Gerade umgekehrt war ja das Haus Hannover von der Opposition der Stuarts, den Whigs, auf den Thron berufen und mehr als ein halbes Jahrhundert gegen den Widerstand, selbst den möglichen Hochverrat der Tories darauf geschützt worden. Aber auch der Versuch Georgs III., durch die entgegengesetzte Hinwendung zu den Tories die königliche Gewalt aus der Abhängigkeit von ihren whiggistischen Freunden zu befreien, hatte doch keinen andern Erfolg, als die Starrheit einer einseitigen Parteibindung zu unterbrechen, ohne sie durch eine andere abzulösen. Die durch Pitt unter dem Schein einer Hegemonie der Tories begründete Ministerialregierung hatte so zur Dynastie kein eigentlich festes und innerlicheres Verhältnis als zur parlamentarischen Aristokratie, und so wenig unter Georg II. der damalige früh verstorbene Prinz Friedrich von Wales . . . seinen toryistischen Anhang gegen den König angeführt hatte, war es blosse Kronprinzenpolitik, dass während der langen Regierung Georgs III. dessen ältester Sohn . . . seinen Umgang aus Pitts whiggistischen Gegnern wählte. Überhaupt stellt sich die volkstümliche Geschichtsauffassung namentlich ausserhalb Englands, verführt durch Thackerays moralistische Karikaturen, die Politik der 'George' noch immer viel zu sehr als einen Sumpf persönlichster Genuss- und Bereicherungssucht vor. Die Fremdheit, mit der sich das Familienleben der deutschen . . . Dynastie von den Gewohnheiten der englischen Gesellschaft abhob, beruhte im wesentlichen auf der Rückständigkeit deutscher Serenissimuskultur gegenüber einer wirtschaftlich so ungleich entwickelteren Umgebung und war keineswegs überall ein Zeichen sittlicher Unterlegenheit.

(BRINKMANN.)