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EXAMINATION PAPERS

*Trinity Term, 1935*

SECOND  
PUBLIC EXAMINATION  
HONOUR SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
(FINAL EXAMINATION)

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## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### STUBBS'S CHARTERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY TO 1307

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **four** questions.  
*Question 1 must be attempted.*]

1. Comment on **six** of the following passages, translating those marked with an asterisk, if selected:—

\*(a) Sed et levioribus delictis pro modo poena: equorum pecorumque numero convicti multantur. Pars multae regi vel civitati, pars ipsi qui vindicatur vel propinquis ejus exsolvitur. (TACITUS.)

(b) Also we declare that a man may fight for his lord without incurring a feud, when any one assails his 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.

(ALFRED.)

(c) Nullus episcopus vel archidiaconus de legibus episcopalibus amplius in hundred placita teneant, nec causam quae ad regimen animarum pertinet ad iudicium secularium hominum adducant.

(WILLIAM I, *Ordinance separating the spiritual and temporal courts.*)

(d) Ita quod ipsi cives ponent . . . justitiam quemcunque vel qualem voluerint de seipsis, ad custodiendum placita coronae meae et eadem placitanda.

(HENRY I, *Carta Civibus Lundoniarum.*)

\*(e) Inquiratur de vicecomitibus, imprimis, et baillivis eorum, quid vel quantum acceperint de singulis hundredis, et de singulis villatis et de singulis hominibus. . . . Et quid inquisierint captum esse per iudicium scribatur separatim, et quid sine iudicio scribatur separatim: et de omnibus prisis inquirant causam.

(HENRY II, *Inquest of Sheriffs.*)

(f) Dicebant enim quod tolerabilius esset et plus eis placeret, quod dominus rex de eis acciperet si vellet recompensationem auxilii quod ipse faceret domino papae.

(Benedictus Abbas.)

(g) Milites vero ad hoc assignati facient venire omnes de ballia sua coram se a quindecim annis et ultra; et jurare facient quod pacem domini regis, ut supradictum est, servabunt.

(*Proclamation for the preservation of the peace, 1195.*)

\* (h) Rex Angliae parato navigio in Pictaviam barones Northanhumbrenses invitavit ut secum transfretarent: at illi pari animo eademque sententia contradixerunt, asserentes non in hoc ei obnoxios esse secundum munia terrarum suarum.

(RALPH COGGESHALL.)

(i) Reguardores nostri eant per forestas ad faciendum reguardum sicut fieri consuevit tempore primae coronationis praedicti regis Henrici avi nostri, et non aliter.

(*Charter of the Forest, 1217.*)

(j) Calumniatur itaque dominus rex graviter . . . eo quod, sicut magnifici reges predecessores sui habuerunt, justitiarium nec cancellarium habet nec thesaurarium per commune consilium regni prout deceret et expediret.

(MATHEW PARIS.)

(k) Haec omnia audacius et praesumptiosius per ipsum comitem et homines de Breghenok fiebant, credentes quod per libertatem suam Marchiae possent evadere e poena et piaculo quae merito incurrisse debuissent.

(*Sentence on the Earl of Hereford.*)

\* (l) Per praedictos comites . . . facta est contentio magna super confirmatione Magnae Cartae. . . . Qui cum abiissent, audierunt responsum non acceptabile quidem sed variabile: articulos enim quos ipsi petierant sic confirmaverat rex ut in fine adjiceret 'salvo jure coronae nostrae'.

(WALTER OF HEMINGBURGH.)

2. Is there any reason to think that the feudal element in pre-Conquest England has been exaggerated?

3. 'The brain of the Anglo-Norman state.' Examine this estimate of the exchequer.

4. 'Legis etiam Anglicae trina est particio (alia enim Westsexia, alia Mircena, alia Denelaga est), praeter tremendum regiae majestatis imperium'. Illustrate this summary of the state of English law under Henry I.

5. 'The reign of Stephen was marked not only by anarchy but by a change in the theory and practice of government.' Consider this dictum.

6. 'The system of sworn inquest of the neighbourhood was an essential factor in the rise of a strong crown in twelfth-century England.' Discuss this opinion.

7. 'The king must live of his own.' How far did English kings conform to this maxim between 1154 and 1216?

8. Consider the senses in which the terms *liber* and *libertas* are used in the Great Charter of John. What constitutional problems turn upon their interpretation?

9. Discuss the position held by the Justiciar in the Angevin state.

10. How far did the king's household create a constitutional problem in the reign of Henry III?

11. To what extent was an obligation to obtain consent to taxation part of the conditions of government in the reign of Edward I?

12. What novel features can be discerned in the policy of Edward I towards the feudal franchises?

13. Is there any reason to consider that the church was in advance of the state in methods and ideals of government at the end of the thirteenth century?

[T. T. 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

### LATER DOCUMENTS

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **four** questions.  
These should be taken from both sections, including  
the two questions marked\*.]

#### A

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

(a) And further be it enacted, That for the assessing and ordering of the said subsidy . . . the Lord Chancellor of England . . . shall make and direct out of the Court of Chancery under the Great Seal several commissions. (1 Eliz. cap. xxi.)

(b) Therefore I think the bill unfit, and our proceedings to be by petition.

(FRANCIS BACON, *Debate on Monopolies*, 1601.)

(c) It is apparent . . . that proclamations have been of late years much more frequent than heretofore. (*Petition of the House of Commons*, 1610.)

(d) 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. (*Grand Remonstrance*.)

(e) That the power of the militia by sea and land, during the space of ten years next ensuing, shall be ordered and disposed by the Lords and Commons assembled. (*Heads of the Proposals*.)

(f) But how the House of Commons can erect a Court of Judicature, which never was one itself (as is well known to all lawyers), I leave to God and the world to judge. (*The King's Reasons*, 21 Jan. 1643.)

2. 'As to religion, I humbly conceive that it is a subject altogether foreign to the business of parliament.' Discuss this point in relation to the period 1559-1625.

3. To what extent was the development of House of Commons procedure before the Civil War influenced by fear of royal influence or opposition to the king?

4. 'England, though it did not experience anything like a Reception of Roman Law, was affected by analogous influences.' Comment on Tudor and early Stuart institutions in the light of this judgement.

5. Examine the arguments used in defence of taxation without consent of Parliament in the reigns of James I and Charles I.

6. What light do the careers of Buckingham and Strafford throw on the constitutional position of ministers and royal advisers in the reign of Charles I?

7. Explain the system established by the Instrument of Government, and show the significance of the modifications put forward in the Humble Petition and Advice.

## B

\*8. Comment on any **three** of the following passages:—

(a) It is absurd a jury should be fined by the judge for going against their evidence.

(JUSTICE VAUGHAN, in *Bushell's Case*, 1670.)

(b) All Matters and Things relating to the well governing of this Kingdom which are properly cognizable in the Privy Council by the Laws and Customs of this Realm shall be transacted there.

(*Act of Settlement*.)

(c) That a General Warrant for seizing and apprehending any Person or Persons being illegal, except in cases provided for by Act of Parliament, is, if executed upon a member of this House, a breach of the Privilege of this House.

(*Resolution of House of Commons*, 1766.)

(d) I do declare, that I do not believe that the pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm.

(10 Geo. IV, cap. 7.)

(e) That, to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over Taxation and Supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit Taxes, and to frame Bills of Supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure and time may be maintained inviolate.

(*Resolution of the House of Commons, 1860.*)

9. 'We must treat the Revolution of 1688 as a revolution. . . . We cannot work it into our constitutional law.' Amplify this statement.

10. To what degree were the attacks upon Walpole's position as 'Prime Minister' relevant in view of the state of the constitution at that time?

11. 'The name by which they choose to distinguish themselves, is that of *king's men* or the *king's friends*. . . . The whole system is commonly called in the technical language of the court, *double cabinet*.' Examine the constitutional position which Burke has in mind.

12. What effects did the extension of the franchise in the nineteenth century have upon the working of our political institutions?

13. Discuss the effects which **either** antiquarian research **or** political theory have had upon the development of the constitution since the accession of Elizabeth.

14. 'The legal sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament is intact.' Comment on the Statute of Westminster, 1931, in the light of this assertion.

**SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY**  
**OUTLINES OF CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY**

*[Candidates are expected to answer questions from each of the two sections appropriate to them, and are recommended to attempt not less than four questions in all.]*

**A**

**Only for candidates who offer Later Documents**

1. Describe the development of royal justice in Anglo-Saxon England.

2. 'The shrievalty is one of the very few centralizing institutions which are to be found in Anglo-Saxon England.' Comment on this statement.

3. Explain the form and discuss the origin of the Anglo-Norman Exchequer.

4. Examine the significance in English constitutional history of the writ and itinerant commissions.

5. Discuss the constitutional position of the church in the reign of Henry II.

6. Explain the origin of the 'common law'.

7. Explain the importance of the question of scutage in the reign of John.

8. 'It is probable that the events of Henry III's minority had a considerable effect in creating the idea of a limited monarchy.' Do you agree?

9. Does an examination of Edward I's general policy throw light on his motives in making use of representatives of shires and towns?

**B**

**For all candidates**

10. Show the importance of the Wardrobe in the reign of Edward II.

11. Trace the development of the equitable jurisdiction of Chancery.

12. At what period between the years 1307 and 1485 do you consider that Parliamentary government was most effective?

13. Discuss the meaning and importance of the so-called Star-Chamber Act of 1487.

14. Trace the development of the office of King's Secretary down to the accession of Elizabeth.

15. 'Henry VIII was, in fact, an absolute monarch in the Church and a constitutional monarch in the state.' To what extent do Henry's relations with the Church after the breach with Rome justify this verdict?

## C

**Only for candidates who offer Select Charters**

16. Trace the growth and estimate the significance of privileges of Parliament during the reign of Elizabeth.

17. 'The arms that I took up were only to defend the fundamental laws of this kingdom.' Discuss this claim put forward by Charles I.

18. How far did religious questions enter into constitutional issues in the period 1660-88?

19. Sketch the history of the Civil List, and show the importance of the changes that occurred in it.

20. Compare Walpole and Gladstone as Prime Ministers.

21. What is the doctrine of the 'separation of powers', and to what extent was it incorporated in the theory and practice of the eighteenth-century constitution?

22. 'The Parliament Act increased rather than diminished the powers of the House of Lords.' Discuss this dictum.

23. 'There is no distinction more vital to the practice of the British constitution or to the right judgment upon it than the distinction between the Sovereign and the Crown.' Discuss this distinction.

24. Show the importance that 'conventions of the constitution' have had and still have in the relations between England and the dominions.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
ENGLISH POLITICAL HISTORY

I

*[Candidates should attempt questions from each section of the paper, and are recommended to attempt not less than four questions in all.]*

A

1. How far is the account of the Teutonic conquest, as given by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, borne out by modern investigations?

2. Compare St. Augustine and St. Aidan as types of missionary Christianity.

3. What justification is there for Alfred's title of 'the Great'?

4. Account for the success of the invasion of Sweyn and Canute. Illustrate, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

5. Can William the Conqueror be considered fortunate in his subordinates?

6. How far during the twelfth century was there any real union between England and Normandy?

7. To what extent was intervention by the Scots a serious problem in English politics between 1066 and 1189? Illustrate, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

8. 'Defects of character, shown in his personal relationships, were constantly prejudicial to his political schemes.' Do you agree with this view of Henry II?

9. Can a charge of materialism against the twelfth-century church be substantiated?

10. Do you consider John an able political tactician?

11. 'Henry III's patronage of foreigners was as beneficial to the arts as it was pernicious to politics.' Discuss this statement.

12. Was the battle of Evesham decisive for any of the issues of the time?

13. Do you consider the clerical-baronial opposition of 1297 sound critics of Edward I's policy?

14. Is the reputation of Robert the Bruce damaged by his conduct towards Edward I?

15. Account for the importance of the house of Mortimer in English medieval history. Illustrate, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

16. Did England receive any real benefit from the Treaty of Brétigny (1360)? Illustrate, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

17. How far did the attitude of England towards the papacy change during the fourteenth century?

18. Has John of Gaunt any claim to ability as a statesman?

19. Can any English king between 1154 and 1377 be considered to have had an Irish policy?

20. Illustrate from the early years of **either** Richard II **or** Henry VI the problems of rule during a minority.

21. 'A turning-point in the history of English culture.' Is this statement applicable to the period of Richard II?

22. Which do you consider the more appropriate term for the schemes of Henry V, feudal or national?

23. 'The letter replaces the chronicle.' Discuss this judgement on the sources of English history in the second half of the fifteenth century.

24. Whom do you consider the greatest English exponent of the art of war in the period 1066-1485?

[T. T. 1935.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
ENGLISH POLITICAL HISTORY

II

[Candidates should attempt questions from **each** section of the paper, and are recommended to attempt not less than **four** questions in all.]

A

1. In what measure did Henry VII's personal character contribute to his success as king?

2. Do you agree that the suppression of the Pilgrimage of Grace is the turning-point in the reign of Henry VIII? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map showing the extent of the rebellion.

3. On what subjects are ambassadors' reports of the greatest value on events in England under the Tudors?

4. 'He was merely a supple, timid, interested courtier, in times of frequent and violent change' (MACAULAY). Discuss this estimate of Cranmer.

5. Queen Elizabeth 'never saw herself after she had become old in a true glass' (BEN JONSON). How far had she outlived her time?

6. What does Elizabethan literature owe to the patron?

7. How far do James I's policy in anticipation of the crisis of 1618 and his handling of it illustrate the strong and weak points of his character?

8. Is it possible, either on a long or on a short view, to justify Cromwell's Irish policy?

9. Illustrate from any **one** campaign in English history between 1642 and 1713 the influence exerted by the 'ignorant civilian' on the 'omniscient soldier'. Add, if possible, a sketch-map of the campaign chosen.

10. Who was the more deeply duped by the Treaties of Dover, Charles II or Louis XIV?

11. What influence may be attributed to cross-bench politicians in the reigns of William III and Anne?

12. 'An union of institutions but not an union of hearts.' Is this a fair comment on the results of the union with Scotland?

## B

13. Compare the merits of Gibraltar and Minorca as bases for the British fleet in the eighteenth century. Illustrate your answer, if possible, by a sketch-map of the Western Mediterranean.

14. How far would it be true to say that the influence of Sir Robert Walpole on foreign policy was generally pernicious?

15. Compare the oratory of Chatham with that of his son.

16. How far did political sympathies express themselves in the arts in Britain in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

17. How far did Canning create a tradition in British foreign policy?

18. Distinguish between the contributions of Oxford and Cambridge to the Catholic movement in the Church of England and assess their importance.

19. How far were the Imperial responsibilities of this country increased by the abolition of slavery?

20. Is it true to say that Peel was hampered and perverted by his antecedents?

21. 'Eschew political sentimentalism.' How far did Lord Beaconsfield carry out his own precept?

22. Examine the steps by which Britain was led to intervene in Egypt, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages which she derived from her action.

23. 'The frontier has changed but the problem remains the same.' Discuss this with reference to the North-Western frontier of British India, and illustrate, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

24. Estimate the influence of either Darwin or Ruskin on nineteenth-century England.

[T. T. 1935.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### ENGLISH ECONOMIC HISTORY

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than four questions, including questions from both parts of the paper. They should attempt the question marked\*.]

#### A

1. How far is it true to say that the Feudal System came into existence to meet economic requirements?

2. Estimate the contribution of monastic institutions to the economic development of England.

3. 'The Canonists made economics a branch of ethics.' Discuss and illustrate this statement.

4. 'Order rather than progress.' Do you agree that this phrase expresses the ideals of the craft gild?

5. 'In the fifteenth century money began to replace land in determining social relations.' Discuss this view.

6. Had any Tudor statesman a real understanding of economic problems?

\*7. Compare the extent and direction of English overseas trade in the fifteenth and the seventeenth centuries respectively. Illustrate your answer as far as possible from *Libelle of Englyshe Polycye* and *England's Treasure by Forraign Trade*.

#### B

8. 'I take this kingdom and all its plantations to be one great body' (CARY, 1719). How far was this a fact in the first half of the eighteenth century?

9. Discuss the view that it was the growth of capitalism rather than the invention of machines which initiated the Industrial Revolution.

10. Examine the economic results of the 'three decker' social structure of landlord, tenant farmer, labourer, which arose during the Agrarian Revolution.

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11. 'The working of the Act, in a time of excitement and swiftly spreading apprehension, suggests to the imagination a boiler with its safety valve screwed down and a blazing furnace underneath.' Discuss this criticism of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

12. Do you consider that Gladstonian finance contributed in any great degree to the prosperity which was enjoyed by Great Britain in the third quarter of the nineteenth century?

13. What reasons are there for looking upon the year 1889 as a landmark in the history of Trade Unionism?

14. How far does the shifting of population in the nineteenth century appear to have established permanent industrial centres?

15. Discuss **either** Ricardo's Theory of Rent, or Mill's Theory of Value.

[T. T. 1935.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than four questions, of which the first question should be one.]

1. Comment on four of the following passages, including at least one from each of your prescribed authorities:—

(a) For what each thing is when fully developed, we call its nature, whether we are speaking of a man, a horse, or a family. Besides, the final cause and end of a thing is the best, and to be self-sufficing is the end and the best. Hence it is evident that the state is a creation of nature. (ARISTOTLE.)

(b) Is it not obvious that a state may at length attain such a degree of unity as to be no longer a state?—since the nature of a state is to be a plurality. (ARISTOTLE.)

(c) If we are right in our view, and happiness is assumed to be virtuous activity, the active life will be the best, both for the city collectively, and for individuals. (ARISTOTLE.)

(d) So that *Injury*, or *Injustice*, in the controversies of the world, is somewhat like to that, which in the disputations of Scholers is called *Absurdity* . . . as it is there called an Absurdity, to contradict what one maintained in the beginning. (HOBBS.)

(e) If a Covenant be made, wherein neither of the parties performe presently, but trust one another; in the condition of meer Nature . . . it is Voyd: But if there be a common Power set over them both, with right and force sufficient to compell performance; it is not Voyd. (HOBBS.)

(f) By a Good Law, I mean not a Just Law: for no Law can be Unjust. (HOBBS.)

(g) Hors ce contrat primitif, la voix du plus grand nombre oblige toujours tous les autres. (ROUSSEAU.)

(h) Ce passage de l'état de nature à l'état civil produit dans l'homme un changement très remarquable, en substituant dans sa conduite la justice à l'instinct, et donnant à ses actions la moralité qui leur manquait auparavant. (ROUSSEAU.)

(i) La loi n'étant que déclaration de la volonté générale, il est clair que, dans la puissance législative, le peuple ne peut être représenté; mais il peut et doit l'être dans la puissance exécutive. (ROUSSEAU.)

2. 'What is disputable in Aristotle's theory is the too exalted idea of citizenship.' Do you agree?

3. 'He who would duly enquire about the best form of a state ought first to determine which is the most eligible life.' Explain the significance of this statement in Aristotle's *Politics*.

4. Examine Hobbes's view of human nature.

5. Discuss the view that Hobbes produced a tenable and consistent theory of state and merely translated it into the language of the people he was attacking.

6. Is it true that Rousseau's political theory makes way for the tyranny of a minority?

7. 'Though Rousseau permits no other social force to challenge the sovereign, in fact it is limited by the terms of its own definition.' What is the nature of this limitation?

8. Is it true, and in any case would it be a matter for objection, that Aristotle and Rousseau had in mind 'a state which is an educational institution'?

9. 'Discarded political theories are generally found in the long run to have been the faulty receptacles of permanent and important truths.' Examine the Social Contract theory in the light of this statement.

10. Examine the view that it is illegitimate to apply the political theory of a city-state to the modern nation-state.

11. 'The conception of social institutions as objective reason annuls the function of reason in society.' Do you agree?

12. What is novel in the idea of the totalitarian state?

13. 'Philosophy excludes history as well natural as political, though most useful—nay, necessary, to philosophy; because such knowledge is but experience, and not ratiocination.' Discuss this view in relation to political philosophy.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD I (285-604)

I

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. 'He ruined Rome, but saved the Empire.'  
Discuss this view of Diocletian.

2. How far do you agree with the view that the permanent problem in Rome's foreign policy between 285 and 422 was the Persian menace? Illustrate, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

3. Discuss the situation of the pagans in the Empire after the Edict of Milan.

4. Is Theodosius rightly named the Great?

5. Estimate the historical value of the poems of Claudian.

6. 'Quid salvum est si Roma perit?' Estimate the effect on Rome's prestige of Alaric's capture (410) of the city.

7. What is the interest of the career of the Empress Placidia?

8. 'The monotonous manufacture of creeds and anathemas.' Is this a fair view of fifth-century ecclesiastical history?

9. Is the battle of the Mauriac plain more than an incident in the barbarian invasion?

10. Illustrate from the career of Gaiseric the importance of sea power.

11. Does Imperial legislation at any point in the period 285-476 show real understanding of the economic problems of the Empire?

12. Discuss the importance of the Danube valley from 454 to 476, and illustrate, if necessary, with a map of the main barbarian settlements.

13. 'The circumstances hardly equalled the dignity of the event.' Do you agree with this statement as to the fall of the Roman Empire in 476?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD I. (285-604)

II

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. How far was barbarian settlement in Gaul influenced by geographical conditions?
2. Account for the decline of the Vandal power in Africa.
3. What light is thrown by the reforms of Anastasius I on the problems of Byzantium?
4. How far was Merovingian civilization either Christian or Roman?
5. Was Theodoric's policy seriously influenced by the fact that he was an Arian?
6. Account for the place occupied by Theodoric in Germanic legend.
7. Do you agree that Justinian sacrificed Eastern interests to the reconquest of the West?
8. Illustrate from the siege of Naples (536) contemporary methods of siege warfare.
9. Discuss the importance in the history of art of **either** the sixth-century mosaics at Ravenna **or** the church of St. Sophia.
10. What ideals are illustrated by the monasticism of Cassiodorus and of St. Benedict respectively?
11. 'L'Italie reste un pays de villes' (Lot). Discuss the effect of this upon the course of the Lombard invasions, and illustrate, if necessary, with a sketch-map.
12. 'The complete medievalist.' Do you agree with this estimate of Gregory the Great?
13. Describe the condition of Rome at the close of the sixth century, with special reference to the survival of classical monuments.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD II. (476-919)

I

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. How far was barbarian settlement in Gaul influenced by geographical conditions?

2. Account for the decline of the Vandal power in Africa.

3. What light is thrown by the reforms of Anastasius I on the problems of Byzantium?

4. How far was Merovingian civilization either Christian or Roman?

5. Was Theodoric's policy seriously influenced by the fact that he was an Arian?

6. Account for the place occupied by Theodoric in Germanic legend.

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12. 'The complete medievalist.' Do you agree with this estimate of Gregory the Great?

13. Describe the condition of Rome at the close of the sixth century, with special reference to the survival of classical monuments.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD II. (476-919)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
**four questions.**]

1. Give an account of the struggle between Byzantium and the Caliphate (634-739). Show, if necessary by means of a sketch-map, the provinces which were lost to the Empire.

2. To what extent was Charlemagne's power based upon the work of Pepin and Charles Martel? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

3. Show how the Moorish conquests in Spain were assisted by civil dissensions among the Goths.

4. Give an account of the German missions of the period of Boniface.

5. In what sense is it true to say that the eighth century was decisive in the history of the Roman See?

6. Describe the Frankish system of local government.

7. Show the historical significance of **either** Isidore of Seville **or** Alcuin.

8. Examine the opinion that Pope Adrian never regarded Charlemagne as more than 'second Consul in the government of Rome and the West.'

9. How far did the theory of Charlemagne's Empire find coherent expression in the writings of his contemporaries or immediate successors?

10. Estimate the effect of Scandinavian settlement between the Scheldt and the Loire and show its distribution, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

11. What are the principal literary sources for the nature of Northern paganism?

12. Examine the part played by the Patriarchate of Constantinople during your period.

13. 'The decline of the Frankish Empire gave at least some prospect of the emergence of a kingdom of Italy.' Discuss this statement.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD III. (919-1273)

I

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. Show the importance of racial diversity in tenth-century Germany, illustrating your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map.

2. Give an account of Byzantine military methods and resources in the tenth century.

3. How far is it true that the external policy of Otto I was subordinated to the consolidation of his power in Germany?

4. Show the methods by which Hugh Capet secured the consolidation of the Capetian dynasty.

5. Examine the part played by Milan in religion and politics during the eleventh century.

6. Define the grounds of theory upon which Gregory VII claimed to intervene in temporal affairs as head of the Church.

7. Show the importance of the German ecclesiastical princes under the Salian Emperors.

8. 'Constantly intriguing with his neighbours' feudatories and at odds with his own.' Is this description a condemnation of Louis VI?

9. To what extent were the personal qualities of Roger II responsible for the consolidation of the kingdom of Sicily?

10. In what sense did the career of Abelard mark a turning-point in Western thought?

11. Describe the achievements of Henry the Lion in the cause of German nationality.

12. Show the part played by the feudatories of the Netherlands in international relations during the twelfth century. Illustrate your answer, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

13. 'The philosopher king': how far is this description of Henry VI borne out by his reign?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD III. (919-1273)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
**four questions.**]

1. Discuss the importance of the Papal Patrimony in the schemes of Innocent III. Illustrate your answer, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

2. Illustrate, if necessary with a sketch-map, from the history of any one French fief, the problems of French feudal relationships in the thirteenth century.

3. 'The creative mind of the fourth crusade.' Discuss this description of Boniface of Montferrat.

4. Does Provençal culture provide any explanation of the prevalence of heresy in southern France?

5. What was the importance of **either** the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa **or** the battle of Bouvines? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

6. Estimate the success of Frederick II as a crusader.

7. Discuss the importance of Peter delle Vigne in the career of Frederick II.

8. 'In ruining the Empire, he had ruined the papacy.' Discuss this verdict on the pontificate of Innocent IV.

9. Do you consider that there were real incompatibilities between the Franciscan ideal and orthodox papal teaching?

10. Discuss the importance in the history of the Baltic States of Frederick II's grant to the Teutonic Knights (1225). Illustrate your answer, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

11. Does the reign of Louis IX suggest that sanctity was an asset for medieval kingship?

12. Estimate the influence of Byzantium on Western culture during the thirteenth century.

13. What do you consider the most interesting developments in European commerce during this period?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IV. (1273-1494)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]

1. 'The preservation of German nationality owes much to the care lavished upon the Eastern provinces by Rudolf of Hapsburg.' Consider this opinion. If necessary, illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

2. Do you consider that Philip IV was governed by sound principles of policy in his quarrel with Boniface VIII?

3. 'Rex pacificus et mansuetus.' How far was the failure of Henry VII due to his idealism?

4. 'In Dante, at the very opening of its career, the Renaissance came nearest to realizing its ideal of the "homo universalis".' Discuss this estimate.

5. 'Inimicitias regum Christianorum, ut annuente Deo pacis arbiter, seduliter moderare nitentur ecclesia Romana.' Is this a fair estimate of the motives of the Avignonese Papacy in its dealings with the secular kingdoms?

6. Is it true to say that the reputation of the Emperor Charles IV has suffered from the prejudice of later historians?

7. 'The hatred of Guelf for Guelf had come to obscure the old hostility of Guelf and Ghibelline.' Illustrate this remark from the history of Italy in the first half of the fourteenth century.

8. 'The cause of French unity gained little from his reign, for beyond the immediate military problem his imagination did not carry him.' Is this a fair judgement upon Charles V?

9. Explain the importance of the House of Anjou during this period. If necessary, illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

10. Show the part played by the Spanish powers in international politics during the fourteenth century.

11. Account for the nationalistic bent among ecclesiastical reformers during the early years of the conciliar movement.

12. Describe the commercial system of which Venice was the centre during this period. If necessary, illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

13. What forces were making for the rise of signories in the Italy of the late fourteenth century?

[T. T. 1935.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IV. (1273-1494)

II

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. To what extent were Jean Gerson and Nicolas of Cusa representative churchmen of their time?

2. 'Le bien servi.' How far was the advance of the monarchy in France under Charles VII due to the king?

3. Account for the decline of the Teutonic Order in the fifteenth century.

4. Is it possible to justify the election of the Emperor Frederick III?

5. Estimate the services to Hungary of the House of Hunyadi.

6. Apart from sentimental considerations, what was the importance of the fall of Constantinople? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map.

7. Did the House of Medici serve Florence better by its political schemes or by its patronage of art?

8. Estimate the importance of the success of Frederick of the Palatinate over Albert Achilles. Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map of southern Germany.

9. How far does the history of the fifteenth century bear out the saying that it is not well that scholars should be Popes?

10. Was Louis XI, as king, consistent in his policy?

11. What was the importance in Baltic lands of the dissolution of the Union of Kalmar? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map.

12. How far did the Inquisition in Spain serve political as well as religious ends under Ferdinand and Isabella?

13. Illustrate and account for the spread of Roman law either in France or in Germany during the fifteenth century.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD V. (1414-1559)

I

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. To what extent were Jean Gerson and Nicolas of Cusa representative churchmen of their time?

2. 'Le bien servi.' How far was the advance of the monarchy in France under Charles VII due to the king?

3. Account for the decline of the Teutonic Order in the fifteenth century.

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13. Illustrate and account for the spread of Roman law either in France or in Germany during the fifteenth century.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD V. (1414–1559)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]

1. Discuss the part played by Anne of Brittany in French history.

2. Explain the difficulties of the situation in which Ferdinand found himself at the death of Isabella. How far did he succeed in overcoming them?

3. 'If the constitution of Germany had possessed any efficiency the Lutheran cause would have been doomed.' Discuss this statement.

4. Did his election as Emperor strengthen the position of Charles V in Europe?

5. What was the nature and extent of the Portuguese Empire in the east at the close of your period? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, with a sketch-map.

6. Explain, if necessary with the help of a sketch-map, the principal trade routes in Europe in the middle of the sixteenth century.

7. Estimate the importance of the part played by Geneva in the Reformation down to 1559.

8. Illustrate from the pontificates of Clement VII, Paul III, and Paul IV the influence of temporal dominion upon the ecclesiastical position and policy of the papacy.

9. How far was the success of the Turks due to the merits of their military and civil administration?

10. Sketch the character of Henry II of France, and discuss its influence on the history of his reign.

11. What contributions were made to the art of war as a result of the campaigns in Italy between the invasion of Charles VIII and the end of your period?

12. Explain the importance of the part played in history by **one** of the following:—Sigismund I of Poland, Franz von Sickingen, Gaston de Foix, Kheireddin Barbarossa, Gasparo Contarini.

13. To what extent was 'the scientific spirit' influencing European thought during the sixteenth century?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VI. (1559-1715)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
**four questions.**]

1. 'Être coreligionnaire, c'est presque être compatriote.' How far was this true of Europe in the latter half of the sixteenth century?

2. In what ways did his acquisition of the crown of Portugal add to the resources and increase the commitments of Philip II of Spain? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by means of a sketch-map.

3. Were the Huguenots or the Leaguers the greater menace to the unity of France?

4. Did the Pacification of Ghent or the Union of Utrecht provide the better basis for a Netherlands national state? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by means of a sketch-map.

5. Explain the circumstances under which Charles IX became king of Sweden, and consider the importance of his reign in preparing the ground for Gustavus Adolphus.

6. 'Aimless drifting.' Is this a fair criticism of the policy of the emperors in Germany between 1564 and 1619?

7. Examine the causes of anarchy in Russia from 1604 to 1613.

8. Do you consider that the period covered by the Thirty Years War showed that Spain was still a formidable power?

9. It has been said that Richelieu sought the greatness of the French monarchy rather than the good of the French people. Do you agree?

10. How far did the Peace of Prague provide a solution for the problems which had caused the Thirty Years War?

11. Describe the political condition of Italy in the earlier half of the seventeenth century, illustrating your answer, if necessary, by means of a sketch-map.

12. 'Pikemen shall be my choice when going on execution, as also in retiring honourably with disadvantage from an enemy, especially against horsemen' (MONRO). Discuss infantry tactics as practised in the earlier half of the seventeenth century in the light of this quotation.

13. In what ways was the growth of national feeling between 1559 and 1648 reflected in the political thought of the time?

[*T. T.* 1935.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VI. (1559-1715)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
**four questions.**]

1. Would you agree that the Habsburgs derived strength from Austria, but suffered weakness from the Empire after the Peace of Westphalia?

2. What weaknesses in the constitution of the United Provinces are revealed by their history between 1648 and 1689?

3. Can Colbert be credited with any substantial or permanent improvement in the public finance of his country?

4. 'Sweden emerged from the Thirty Years' War with a European position which she was quite unable to maintain.' Do you agree with this statement?

5. To what extent can Louis XIV's wars between 1660 and the end of the century be regarded as justifiable in view of the physical configuration of the frontiers of France? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by means of a sketch-map.

6. Compare the territorial gains made by Austria and Russia at the expense of the Sultan between 1648 and 1715, illustrating your answer with a sketch-map, if necessary.

7. Discuss the contribution made to military science by any **one** commander, other than Marlborough, between the Peace of Westphalia and the Peace of Utrecht.

8. How far did the *Lettres Provinciales* advance the cause which Pascal was supporting?

9. Estimate the importance of John Sobieski in the history of Eastern Europe.

10. Trace the career and estimate the character of Frederick, the first king of Prussia.

11. How do you account for the inability of the Allies to impose their will on the Spaniards in the War of the Spanish Succession? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by means of a sketch-map of the Iberian peninsula.

12. Explain the policy pursued by Victor Amadeus II of Savoy during the reign of Louis XIV.

13. How far did the Fine Arts, **either** in France in the age of Louis XIV, **or** in Spain in the seventeenth century, illustrate the characteristics of contemporary social life in the respective countries?

[T. T. 1935.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VII. (1715–1815)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]

1. Estimate the influence of the Jacobites on European politics during the eighteenth century.

2. Was the policy of Dubois and Orleans conceived in the true interests of France?

3. 'If George I had accommodated his quarrel with Peter the Great, the course of European history would have been changed.' Discuss this statement.

4. Did Spain in the eighteenth century gain more from bellicose or pacific policy?

5. How far is it possible to speak of an Anglo-Dutch alliance during the eighteenth century?

6. Account for the prominence of the House of Savoy in the first part of the period 1715–89 and for its eclipse in the second. Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map.

7. 'My principle, which I owe to Prince Kaunitz, is honesty, candour, and no double-dealing' (MARIA THERESA.) How far could she justly reproach herself with abandoning that principle?

8. Illustrate, if necessary with a sketch-map, the strategic importance of Saxony during the Seven Years' War.

9. Illustrate and account for the insignificance of the papacy in the eighteenth century.

10. Had Poland the internal strength necessary for reforming herself between the First and Second Partitions?

11. Are there any grounds for believing that Calonne's statesmanship has been underestimated?

12. 'Une Allemande par la race et le caractère, devenue un grand souverain russe' (SOREL). Discuss this opinion about the Empress Catherine II.

13. Estimate the part played by either freemasonry or the *Aufklärung* in exciting the revolutionary temper.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VII. (1715-1815)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
**four questions.**]

1. What line would a follower of Robespierre have adopted in essays on (a) trade unions, (b) surtax, (c) Inns of Court?

2. Estimate the part played during the Revolution by **either** Lafayette **or** Barnave.

3. 'Levrai type d'un Roi' (METTERNICH on Frederick William II). Discuss this estimate.

4. Examine the opinion that France was saved by the Terror.

5. How far is it possible to discern the influence of experience on the constitution of the year III?

6. At what points on the Continent would British military intervention have secured victory for the allies between 1793 and 1801? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map.

7. Why did Napoleon attach so much importance to the memory of Marengo?

8. Estimate the services of Pope Pius VII to the Church before 1815.

9. How far do you consider Talleyrand's criticisms of Napoleon's policy in 1807 were justified? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a map of Central Europe as arranged at Tilsit.

10. 'The worst of great thinkers is that they usually think wrong' (JOHN BRIGHT). Does this apply to the political utterances of German writers under the Napoleonic Empire?

11. 'La maison la plus dynastique de l'Europe.' Would this description in 1810 apply better to the House of Habsburg or the House of Bonaparte?

12. Examine the diplomatic moves made by Napoleon in the first six months of 1813 and explain the chief errors which he made.

13. What is the value of the St. Helena conversations as a commentary on Napoleon's policy?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VIII. (1789-1878)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]

1. What line would a follower of Robespierre have adopted in essays on (a) trade unions, (b) surtax, (c) Inns of Court?
2. Estimate the part played during the Revolution by either Lafayette or Barnave.
3. 'Le vrai type d'un Roi' (METTERNICH on Frederick William II). Discuss this estimate.
4. Examine the opinion that France was saved by the Terror.
5. How far is it possible to discern the influence of experience on the constitution of the year III?
6. At what points on the Continent would British military intervention have secured victory for the allies between 1793 and 1801? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map.
7. Why did Napoleon attach so much importance to the memory of Marengo?
8. Estimate the services of Pope Pius VII to the Church before 1815.
9. How far do you consider Talleyrand's criticisms of Napoleon's policy in 1807 were justified? Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a map of Central Europe as arranged at Tilsit.
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13. What is the value of the St. Helena conversations as a commentary on Napoleon's policy?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VIII. (1789-1878.)

II

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. Did any intellectual movements underlie the 'reaction' which took place after 1815?

2. Examine the attitude and conduct of the victorious allies towards France in the years 1815-23.

3. Discuss the part played by Prussia in the history of Germany in the years 1815-40.

4. What diplomatic problems were raised by the Belgian demand for independence in 1830, and how were they solved?

5. Show the effect upon the development of revolutionary doctrine in Europe of the disillusionment which came after 1830.

6. Are there any grounds for thinking that England misunderstood the Turkish policy of Nicholas I?

7. Account for the failure of the policy of federation in Italy.

8. To what extent is it true to say that Napoleon III adapted the 'Napoleonic Legend' to the needs of a new age? Estimate the influence of this legend on his policy.

9. Discuss, if necessary with the help of a sketch-map, the mutual relations of the various nationalities within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy between 1859 and 1867.

10. Examine the consequences of the emancipation of the Russian serfs as this was carried out by Alexander II.

11. Describe the political situation of the South German states between 1866 and 1870, and examine the policy of Bismarck in regard to them. Illustrate your answer, if necessary, by a sketch-map.

12. Account for the weakness of France's diplomatic position in 1870.

13. Discuss the situation of the papacy and its relations with European states between 1871 and 1878.

14. Examine the influence of historical writing upon political affairs in Europe in this period.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT

ST. AUGUSTINE

## I

[Candidates should attempt **all** questions.]

1. Translate and comment upon **four** of the following passages:—

(a) Haec tunc non noveram et amabam, pulchra inferiora et ibam in profundum et dicebam amicis meis: 'num amamus aliquid nisi pulchrum? quid est ergo pulchrum? et quid est pulchritudo? quid est quod nos allicit et conciliat rebus, quas amamus? nisi enim esset in eis decus et species, nullo modo nos ad se moverent.' et animadvertēbam et videbam in ipsis corporibus aliud esse quasi totum et ideo pulchrum, aliud autem, quod ideo deceret, quoniam apte accommodaretur alicui, sicut pars corporis ad univēsum suum aut calciamentum ad pedem et similia. et ista consideratio scaturiit in animo meo ex intimo corde meo, et scripsi libros 'de pulchro et apto', puto, duo aut tres; tu scis, deus: nam excidit mihi. non enim habemus eos, sed aberraverunt a nobis nescio quomodo.

(*Confessions* IV. xiii.)

(b) Unde incidit, ut diceret nescio quando se et tres alios contubernales suos, nimirum apud Treveros, cum imperator pomeridiano circensium spectaculo teneretur, exisse deambulatum in hortos muris contiguos atque illic, ut forte combinati spatiabantur, unum secum seorsum et alios duos itidem seorsum pariterque digressos; sed illos vagabundos intruisse in quandam casam, ubi habitabant quidam servi tui spiritu pauperes, qualium est regnum caelorum, et invenisse ibi codicem, in quo scripta erat vita Antonii. quam legere coepit unus eorum et mirari et accendi et inter legendum meditari arripere talem vitam et relicta militia saeculari servire tibi. erant autem ex eis, quos dicunt agentes in rebus. (Ib. VIII. vi.)

(c) Simulacra gentilium ubique evertenda praecepit, satis intellegens nec terrena munera in daemoniorum, sed in Dei veri esse posita potestate. Quid autem fuit eius religiosa humilitate mirabilius, quando in Thessalonicensium gravissimum scelus, cui iam

episcopis intercedentibus promiserat indulgentiam, tumultu quorundam, qui ei cohaerebant, vindicare compulsus est et ecclesiastica coercitus disciplina sic egit paenitentiam, ut imperatoriam celsitudinem pro illo populus orans magis fleret videndo prostratam, quam peccando timeret iratam ?

(*De Civ. Dei* V. xxvi.)

(d) 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.

(Ib. XV. i.)

(e) Hoc naturalis ordo praescribit, ita Deus hominem condidit. Nam : Dominetur, inquit, piscium maris et volatilium caeli et omnium reptantium, quae repunt super terram. Rationalem factum ad imaginem suam noluit nisi inrationabilibus dominari; non *hominem homini, sed hominem pecori. Inde primi iusti pastores pecorum magis quam reges hominum constituti sunt, ut etiam sic insinuaret Deus, quid postulet ordo creaturarum, quid exigit meritum peccatorum. Condicio quippe servitutis iure intellegitur inposita peccatori.*

(Ib. XIX. xv.)

(f) Verum tamen si ridere delectat, habes apud vos magnam materiam facetiarum : deum Stercutium, deam Cluacinam, Venerem Calvam, deum Timorem, deum Pallorem, deam Febrem et cetera innumerabilia huiusce modi, quibus Romani antiqui simulacrorum cultores templa fecerunt et colenda censuerunt. quae si negligis, Romanos deos negligis, ex quo intellegeris non Romanis initiatus sacris, et tamen Punica nomina tanquam nimium Romanorum altaribus deditis contemnis ac despicias.

(*AUG. Epist.* xvii.)

2. Comment on five of the following passages :—

(a) Sic traditus illi 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 ;

4 H 24

hunc sibi Germanus famulum delegerat exul :

amborum periere duces: hic sponte carina  
decidit in fluctus, illum suus abstulit ensis;  
hunc Alpes, hunc pontus habet.

(CLAUDIAN, *De IVto Cons. Hon.* 69-74 ; 91-3.)

- (b) Adfuit ipsa suis ales Victoria templis  
Romanae tutela togae : quae divite penna  
patricii reverenda fovet sacraria coetus  
castrorumque eadem comes indefessa tuorum  
nunc tandem fruitur votis atque omne futurum  
te Romae seseque tibi promittit in aevum.

(Id. *De VIto Cons. Hon.* 597-602.)

(c) IDEM AA (Arcadius et Honorius) ET THEOD(OSIUS) A. EDICTUM. Nemo Manichaeum, nemo Donatistam, qui praecipue, ut comperimus, furere non desistunt, in memoriam revocet. Una sit catholica veneratio, una salus sit, trinitatis par sibi congruens sanctitas expetatur. Quod si quis audeat interdictis sese illicitisque miscere, et praeteritorum innumera- bilium constitutorum et legis nuper a mansuetudine nostra prolatae laqueos non evadat et si turbae forte convenerint seditionis, concitatos aculeos acrioris commotionis non dubitet exserendos. DAT. PRID ID. FEB. RAV(ENNAE) STILICHONE II ET ANTHEMIO CONSS.

(*Cod. Theod.* xvi. 5. 38.)

(d) IMP. CONSTANTIUS A. AD MADALIANUM AGENTEM VICEM P(RAE)FECTORUM P(RAE)TORIO. Cesset superstitio, sacrificiorum aboleatur insania. Nam quicumque contra legem divi parentis nostri et hanc nostrae mansuetudinis iussionem ausus fuerit sacrificia celebrare, competens in eum vindicta et praesens sententia exeratur. ACC(EPTA) MARCELLINO ET PROBINO CONSS.

(Ib. xvi. 10. 2.)

(e) Ἡσθάνοντο δὲ τῶν γινομένων οἱ βασιλεῖς οὐδενός, ἀλλὰ ἔγραφον μόνον ὅσα Ῥουφίνος ἐπέταττε καὶ Στελίχων.

(ZOSIMUS, v. 1.)

(f) Πᾶσι τοίνυν δόξαντος δίκαια λέγειν Στελίχωνος, ἔδοκει 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 ὑποφθεγγάμενος 'non est ista pax sed pactio servitutis'.

(Ib. v. 29.)

3. Comment upon **three** of the following passages:—

(a) Aequum est, quidquid omnes colunt, unum putari. eadem spectamus astra, commune coelum est, idem nos mundus involvit. quid interest, qua quisque prudentia verum requirat? uno itinere non potest perveniri ad tam grande secretum.

(SYMMACHUS, *Rel.* III.)

(b) Quo magis est facinus diri Stilichonis acerbum,  
 Proditor arcani quod fuit imperii.  
 Romano generi dum nititur esse superstes,  
 Crudelis summis miscuit ima furor;  
 Dumque timet, quidquid se fecerat ipse timeri,  
 Immisit Latiae barbara tela neci.  
 Visceribus nudis armatum condidit hostem,  
 Illatae cladis liberiore dolo.

(RUTILIUS, II. 41–8.)

(c) Fortasse concedam, ut non haec fidei Christiani ducis concessa videantur; quamvis ego hoc testimonio non laborem, quando unus ex ipsis, poeta quidem eximius sed paganus pervicacissimus, huiusmodi versibus et Deo et homini testimonium tulit, quibus ait

O nimium dilecte Deo! tibi militat aether,  
 Et coniurati veniunt ad classica venti.

Ita caelitus iudicatum est inter partem etiam sine praesidio hominum de solo Deo humiliter sperantem et partem adrogantissime de viribus suis et de idolis praesumentem.

(OROSIUS, vii. 35.)

(d) Post haec Geisericus ecclesiam Carthaginis claudi praecepit, dissipatis atque dispersis per diversa exiliorum loca, quia episcopus non fuerat, presbyteris et ministris. Quae vix reserata est Zenone principe supplicante per patricium Severum; et sic universi ab exilio redierunt.

(VICTOR VITENSIS, i. 51.)

(e) Brixillum dein oppidum, dum succedenti Aemiliano nautae decedit Venetus remex, tantum, ut exiremus, intravimus, Ravennam paulo post cursu dexteriore subeuntes: quo loci veterem civitatem novumque portum media via Caesaris ambigas utrum conectat an separet. insuper oppidum duplex pars interluit Padi, certa pars alluit; qui ab alveo principali molium publicarum discerptus obiectu et per easdem derivatis tramitibus exhaustus sic dividua fluentia partitur, ut praebeant moenibus circumfusa praesidium, infusa commercium.

(SIDONIUS, *Epist.* i. 5.)

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT

ST. AUGUSTINE

## II

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

1. Can it be said that Augustine in the *Confessions* 'created a new literary form'?

2. Which parts of the *De Civitate Dei* do you consider to have had the greatest influence on later times?

3. Would it be true to say that Augustine's contribution to Christian dogmatics owes much to the early influence of Manichaean conceptions on his mind?

4. 'Librorum multorum confector.' Examine the scope of Augustine's literary achievement.

5. To what extent do you consider that his relations with the Donatists affected the development of Augustine's political thought?

6. 'Epistulas tuas perplacet ita servare ut oculos meos. Sunt enim magnae non quantitate sed rebus et magnarum rerum magnas continent probationes.' Discuss this judgement of Nebridius on the *Letters* of Augustine which you have read. Is it as true of the *Letters* of Sidonius?

7. What historical difficulties are presented by the accounts given in your sources of the years 395-97 in the Balkan peninsula? Attempt a reconstruction of the sequence of events.

8. Examine the evidence of your sources for the social and economic condition either of Gaul or of Italy in this period.

9. What light is thrown by your sources on the character and career of St. Ambrose?

10. Do you consider that Victor Vitensis gives an adequate account of the religious policy of Gaiseric?

11. Describe the changes in the position of the Papacy during the lifetime of Augustine.

12. Whom do you regard as the ablest of the barbarian leaders in this period?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE THIRD CRUSADE

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Translate the following :—

(a) Quant li rois Guis vint devant Acre, si se herbega sour .I. toron qui devant Acre est, sor le tiere S. Nicolay. Là se licierent et fisent bones lices. Et si avoient l'eve del flun, dont il bevoient et abevroient lor cevas, et faisoient çou que il en avoient a faire. A le mesure qu'il veoient les nés et les galyes et les gens venir, si s'armoït une partie de cels de l'ost et aloït encontre eaus; si depeçoïent les vaissiaus et apportoïent en l'ost, pour aus licier; et prenoïent terre tousjours avant. (ERNOUL.)

(b) Sum utique et dicor Fridericus Romanorum imperator et semper augustus. A quadringentis annis Romani sceptrum imperii legitima et successiva antecessorum meorum possessione mihi transmissum tricennali possessione hucusque inconcusse tenui et adhuc obtineo nullo principum reclamante. Quod, qualiter propter desidiam et tardum succursum cuiusdam ex predecessoribus domini vestri a Constantinopoli Romam translatum sit, testificantur illi qui gesta Romanorum et facti seriem revolverunt. Non ergo Romanorum sed potius Romanorum moderatorem se dicere debuisset. (*Historia Peregrinorum.*)

(c) Petrariae etiam per competentia loca locatae crebris jactibus moenia diruebant. His graviores viri talponarii sub terra viam sibi aperientes, murorum fundamenta subfodiebant; sed et, scalis appositis, per propugnacula scutarii ingressum securabantur. Discurrebat rex ipse per cuneos, hos instruens, hos arguens, hos instimulans, et sic aderat ubique per singulos, ut sibi singulariter deberet ascribi quicquid singuli faciebant. (RICHARD OF DEVIZES.)

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

(a) His itaque gestis comes Reimundus Tripolitani super hoc contristatus est usque ad mortem, dicens : ‘ Ne aliquis putet propter me vel per me hoc factum esse, vadam et subjiciam me regi et reginae et senioribus Jerusalem ; insuper et quidquid jusserint faciam.’  
(*Libellus.*)

(b) Igitur filii Esau circumdantes populum Dei, et incendentes desertum circa eum, atque tota nocte calore ignis, fumo, sagittis, vexatos fame et siti vexabant. O quam miserabilis requies per tam longam viam solitudinis !  
(*Ib.*)

(c) Est insula quae Arados dicitur, cujus civitas Antarados vulgo Tortosa nominatur. Hic in occursum regis, regina procedit ; miscentur oscula, nectuntur amplexus, suas laetitia lacrymas elicit, et casus quos dolent incidisse, evasisse laetantur.  
(*Itinerarium.*)

(d) Usque ad portas Antiochie sibi vendicans Tarpasac et Gaston ultra Antiochiam obsedit et cepit et sic toto principatu, excepto Margato castro nostro munitissimo, vastato fere et perduto princeps cum Antiochenis, quod est miserabilius, cum Saladino pactum iniit.  
(*De Expeditione Friderici.*)

(e) Pour lui, Saladin eût préféré harceler les Francs dans leur marche, persuadé qu’une fois qu’ils seraient établis devant Acre, rien ne pourrait les en éloigner. Ses émirs s’y refusant, il condescendit à leur désir et prit une route détournée ; mais les Francs arrivèrent avant lui.  
(*BOHA-EDDIN.*)

3. Comment on **three** of the following :—

(a) Dux de Brandiez, quantum ad oculum bene suscepit imperatorem ; sed quia exitus acta probat, quantum in sequentibus claruit, subdolum se et nequissimum erga ipsum et omnem exercitum exhibuit tam ipse quam omnes Greci.

(*De Expeditione.*)

(b) In diebus illis supervenit imperialis nuntius Eberhardus clericus ab Hungaria, quo directus fuerat ad regem Belam deferens litteras commonitorias ipsius regis transmissas ad generum suum Constantinopolitanum imperatorem super obstinatione illius toti regno suo valde nociva et contraria. (Ib.)

(c) Ad transitum vero prefate clausure dux a patre suo iussus precedere quingentos milites loricanos elegit de prestantioribus agminis sui, quorum etiam equi ferreos habebant amictus.

(*Historia Peregrinorum.*)

(d) Quibus imperator respondit: non esse sui moris velle redigi sub alicuius tributum, nec dignum videbatur viam peregrinorum Christi apud aliquem precio debere conduci. (Ib.)

(e) Fuere qui dicerent locum illum fataliter ab antiquo damnatum, et silicem proximam hos apices dudum servasse inscriptos:

HIC HOMINUM MAXIMUS PERIBIT.

(*Itinerarium.*)

4. Comment on **two** of the following:—

(a) Rex vero triginta et quinque vivos retinuit, admiratos scilicet, et machinarum conficiendarum peritos. Omnes alii perierunt, et arma perdita, serpentes submersi, et marinis fluctibus in diversa jactati. (*Itinerarium.*)

(b) Interea Salahadinus saepius regem xeniiis frequentabat et nunciis, verborum fallaciis tempus redimens et astutiis; de sponsionis autem effectu nihil complens, sed multiplicatis argutiis et verborum ambagibus, in longa tempora regis animum studebat suspendere. (Ib.)

(c) Voyez ce qui vient de nous arriver. Quand les Francs attaqueront Ascalon, il faudra que nous nous portions dans le voisinage, et notre situation deviendra la même qu'au siège d'Acre.

(IBN-ALATIR.)

(d) Igitur quos ille senior perpenderit adultae fuisse aetatis, ascitos facit stare coram eo, quibus in remissionem omnium peccatorum injungit, aliquem, quem ipsis expresserit ex nomine, virum potentem et tyrannum, huic subducere vitae. (*Itinerarium.*)

5. Comment on two of the following :—

(a) Rex Angliae, minus adhuc credens indigenis, fecit castellum ligneum novum magnae fortitudinis et eminentiae juxta muros Messanae, quod, ad opprobrium Griffonum, 'Mategriffun' nominavit.

(RICHARD OF DEVIZES.)

(b) Et ecce! misit eis Deus liberatorem et propugnatores praestantissimum comitem de Leicestre, qui statum ipsorum ignoravit. (*Itinerarium.*)

(c) Ibidem invenimus archam repletam diversis magna veneratione dignis et sanctorum reliquiis que tempore persecutionis eodem propter metum hostilem ab Iherosolima translata in Africam, inde in Ispalim que nunc Sibia, ab Ispali in Tolletum, a Tolletum in Ovetum. (*Narratio itineris navalis.*)

[T. T. 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT THE THIRD CRUSADE

### II

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

1. Discuss the influence of the geographical features of Palestine on the strategy of the Third Crusade.

2. Does a comparison of your sources show any pronounced divergence of aims and methods between Arab and Christian chroniclers?

3. Do the German authorities give a fair representation of the character of Isaac Angelus?

4. Compare the organization of the Crusade by Barbarossa with its organization by Richard.

5. Estimate the strength and importance of the Sultanate of Roum.

6. 'The greatest Crusader of them all.' Do you agree with this verdict on Richard Cœur-de-Lion?

7. Illustrate from the siege of **either** Acre **or** Silva the main problems of medieval siege-work.

8. Compare, with reference to your sources, the Moslem and Christian cults of the Holy Places of Jerusalem.

9. Discuss the part played by the Palestinian nobility during the siege of Acre and Richard's campaigns.

10. How far can the treaty between Richard and Saladin be considered an advantageous settlement from the Christian point of view?

11. Does the concluding section of the *Historia de Expeditione* provide a satisfactory justification for Leopold of Austria?

12. What indications are given by the chroniclers of the main reasons for crusading enthusiasm?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MEDIEVAL ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 1066-1400

#### I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Comment upon **three** of the following passages:—

(a) Quicumque manens in villa assiduus reddebat regi consuetudinem quietus erat de theloneo per totam Angliam. (D.B. Dover.)

(b) Rex habet xx mansiones murales . . . et ij alias de iij denariis pertinentes ad Tuiforde in Buchingehamscire. (Ibid. Oxford.)

(c) Quando rex ibat in exercitu per terram de ipso burgo xij burgenses ibant cum eo. (Ibid. Leicester.)

(d) Roger de Busli habet in Snotingham iij mansiones in quibus sedent xj domus. (Ibid. Nottingham.)

(e) In ipsa civitate erant xij lagemanni, id est habentes sacam et socam. (Ibid. Lincoln.)

2. Comment upon **five** of the following passages:—

(a) Li Daneis unt bohsathe, co est asaueir suuir tut lan. Mais il unt la lei que cil dengleterre unt. (London Municipal Collection.)

(b) Mes prenge bien garde li roi v la iustice kil imettent tel chamberlene ki les paroles kal roi aferient sache dire et mustrer, kar il apent a lui et nent as humes de la cite. (Ibid.)

(c) Post hoc predictus Justitiarius, associato secum predicto Rogero, accessit ad Gildhalle Londoniarum, et ibi tenuit placita de die in diem. (Liber de Antiquis Legibus.)

(d) Maior vero fecit summoniri universum populum Civitatis, dicens eis ' ut homines de quolibet officio providissent, que fuissent eis utilia, et ipse ea faceret clamare in Civitate.' (Ibid.)

(e) Set tamen ille Maior contra predictam irrotationem et contra mandatum Domini Regis a predictis Civibus magnam pecuniam extorqueri nitēbatur. (Ibid.)

(f) Haec facta sunt autem anno Regis Johannis xiiiimo . . . apud Guihallam, Henrico filio Aylwini tunc majore, caeterisque ejusdem civitatis Baronibus, ibidem tunc existensibus.

(*Liber Custumarum.*)

(g) Qui nunc Major olim Portigravius et postea Justiciarius vocabatur. (*Liber Albus.*)

(h) Tres sunt purgationes in placitis coronae Regis. (*Ibid.*)

(i) Quod de cetero eligerentur Communarii pro Communi Consilio civitatis per singula Ministeria et non per Wardas. (*Ibid.*)

3. Comment upon **four** of the following passages:—

(a) Item, clamant quod omnes illi sunt liberi homines de dicta villa, videlicet, qui se maritaverint ad aliquem liberum vel liberam de dicta villa. Item, quicumque natus fuerit infra libertatem predictam et eciam, per empcionem libertatis predictae.

(*Register of St. Augustine's, Canterbury.*)

(b) Secundum consuetudinem in regno nostro hactenus obtentam et approbatam homines de antiquo dominico corone nostre Anglie quieti sint et esse debeant a prestacione thelonii per totam regnum nostrum.

(*Munimenta Civitatis Oxoniae.*)

(c) Concessimus eciam eis quod nullus eorum faciet duellum et quod de placitis ad coronam nostram pertinentibus se possint disracionare secundum antiquam consuetudinem burgi.

(*Cambridge, First Charter of King John.*)

(d) Volentes quedam privilegia dicte communitate auferre pro perpetuo et per ea universitatem Cantabrigie . . . exaltare.

(*Cambridge, First Charter of King Richard II.*)

(e) Attendentes quod homines, tam extra burgum quam infra, nostri sunt, et omnes debent eadem libertate frui infra bannamleucam.

(*Memorials of Bury St. Edmunds.*)

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

(a) Memorandum quod Henricus Alsi quietus est de omnibus versus Martinum Cage, preter octo marcas et v.s. sicut continetur in cyrograffo inter eos confecto. . . . His testibus: Simone Curlevache et Willelmo de Seynlo tunc aldermannis, Willardo tunc preposito, et totum Morwenspeche.

(*Leicester Borough Records, Second Merchant Guild Roll.*)

(b) Dicitur quod isti textores fecerunt per se quandam prouisionem de textura contra communitatem Gylde Mercatorum.

(*Ibid., Second Merchant Guild Roll.*)

(c) Et hii qui non sunt lottantes erunt quieti de • bladis et aliis rebus suis crescentibus et renovantibus in suis propriis terris et eciam de omnibus rebus emptis • ad suos proprios usus tantum.

(*GROSS, Gild Merchant, Ipswich.*)

(d) Nule estraunge parcener ne serrez par qei la custume de la dite vile ne soit amenuse.

(*Ibid., Southampton.*)

(e) Et si Baillif de la vile . . . trespasse . . . le Alderman deit feire assembler le Seneschal, les Es-keuynes et les jurez de la vile, et tels trespas fere amender. •

(*Ibid., Southampton.*)

[*T. T.* 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MEDIEVAL ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 1066-1400

#### II

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

1. Explain the difficulty of accepting commercial forces as the principal factor in the origin of the borough.
2. 'The Domesday record of the boroughs reflects at the first glance a bewildering variety of type.' How far is this a true reading of Domesday?
3. 'At least until the end of the twelfth century the constitutional development of the towns was delayed less by the jealousy of the crown than by lack of political inventiveness.' Explain this statement.
4. What part has the function of judge played in the history of English towns?
5. Does London's part in the political disorders of the thirteenth century justify a charge of inconsistency?
6. Illustrate the tendency of the merchant guilds of certain English boroughs to act on behalf of the town in public affairs.
7. Illustrate from the records of Leicester the influence of private lordship upon borough development.
8. Do you consider that English towns owe much to foreign constitutional precedents?
9. Discuss the principal problems suggested by the history of **either** Southampton **or** Bury St. Edmunds.
10. What light do the ordinances of the London mysteries throw upon the aims of the craft-gilds?
11. Analyse the motives which led to popular unrest in the towns during the later part of your period.

[T. T. 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PERIOD OF EDWARD I, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Translate :—

Reverendo in Christo patri et cetera. Devoti sui permissione divina Remensis Senonensis Narbonensis Rothomagensis Belvacensis Laudunensis Cathalanensis Lingonensis Aniciensis Ambianensis Tornacensis Morinensis Silvanectensis Parisiensis Autisiodorensis Trecentensis Carnotensis Nivernensis Ambrincensis Ebroicensis Sagiensis Lexoviensis Constanciensis Dolensis et Cenomanensis ecclesiarum ministri cum humili sui •recommendacione felices ad vota successus. . . . Sane plenam vos credimus habere noticiam que et qualis ecclesie gallicane ac toti regno fuerit hucusque condicio, et qualiter ad ipsius regni impugnacionem dispendium et gravamen hostilis iniquitas diversis partibus excercuerit usque adhuc sue malignitatis impulsus; nunc autem ubi spes inerat quod ministerio domini nostri summi pontificis per dominos cardinales ad has partes destinatos ab eo qui ad hec laboribus indefessis totis studiis totisque conatibus institerunt guerra silere deberet, adversa protervia solito durius infremit et nequioris turbo procdolor tempestatis irrumpit. Dum enim diebus istis Parisius pro certis ecclesiarum nostre sollicitudini commissarum negociis Regalem presenciam adiissemus, ecce nobis omnibus •fere presentibus Flandrensis comitis ad eundem dominum nostrum regem nuncii venerunt et littere nunciantes quod comes ipse ab omni vinculo quo dicioni regie obligatus fuerat vel subiectus auctoritate propria se absolvens pro absoluto et libero se tenebat.

(WINCHELSEY.)

•2. Explain, *without translating*, **three** of the following passages from James of Viterbo :—

(a) Sicut autem ecclesia dicitur regnum Christi, sic veraciter dici potest, regnum vicarii eius, scilicet summi pontificis, qui vere dicitur et est rex, ut infra

patebit, nec alterius regni quam ecclesie. Dicitur quoque ipsa ecclesia regnum celorum, quia ordinat et dirigit ad bona, celestia que in eo intenduntur ut finis.

(b) Solius autem summi pontificis est posse uti clave in quemlibet, quia omnes fideles pertinent ad eius iurisdictionem ordinarie. Ex eadem etiam ratione dispensatio quorumcunque sacramentorum potentiam iurisdictionis requirit, respectu fidelium, quibus dispensantur. Potest autem et aliter dici quomodo remissio et absolutio peccatorum, precipue in foro penitentie, pertinet ad utramque potestatem diversimode.

(c) Denominatur tamen simpliciter temporalis [potestas] a fine proximo, sicut effectus denominatur a causa proxima magis quam a remota. Hinc est quod regibus adhibetur unctio que spiritualitatem designat. Quod autem reges non ungentur in capite sicut pontifices sed ungentur in brachio, designat quod eorum potestas non est spiritualis principaliter sed per ministerium et obsequium, quia per brachium operantur.

(d) Quid autem sit habere gladium materiale ad nutum? Quidam sic exponunt: quia spiritualem potestatem habens suadere armorum sumptionem contra maleficos principi seculari, cui materiale gladius commissus est. Et potest divinam legem exponere et predicare in qua precipitur 'maleficos non patieris vivere'. Innuatio ergo ista non est aliud quam divine legis predicatio et ut principes divine legi obediant exhortatio.

3. Comment, *without translating*, on **three** of the following passages from Peckham's Letters:—

(a) Item, quantae auctoritatis sit ecclesia in concilio Christi nomine congregata patet ex evangelio Matthaei dicente Domino, 'Ubi sunt duo vel tres congregati in nomine meo, ibi ego sum in medio eorum.' Et ibidem: 'Si ecclesiam non audierit, sit tibi sicut ethnicus et publicanus.' Qui igitur ecclesiae non obediunt in concilio praecipue congregatae, haeritici sunt censendi.

(b) Qui tamen princeps infra mensem illum ignominiosa morte primus de exercitu suo occisus est et per familiam domini Eadmundi de Mortuo Mari, filii domini Rogero de Mortuo Mari, et totus exercitus suus vel occisus vel in fugam conversus, in partibus Montisgomoriae die Veneris proxima ante festum Sanctae Luciae, videlicet iii. idus Decembris sub anno Domini millesimo CC.LXXXII, indictione decima, litera Dominicali D. currente.

(c) Et quia per inconsiderationem et negligentiam priorissae bona domus multum consumpta esse dicuntur, volumus ut eidem iniungas duas coadiutrices.

(d) Moneatis insuper vice et auctoritate nostra baiulum crucis suae ut ipsam erectam non deferat per nostram provinciam vel dioecesem, ipsum si contrarium fecerit per censuram ecclesiasticam compescendo.

- 4. Write notes, *without translating*, on **three** of the following passages from Cotton and Rymer:—

(a) Concessa est regi decima omnium bonorum ecclesiasticorum in isto anno [1290] secundum taxationem Walteri, quondam Norwycensis episcopi.

(COTTON.)

(b) [Anno 1294] Licet episcopi pro se medietatem bonorum suorum, ut praemittitur, domino regi concessissent, quidam tamen de clero vehementer restiterunt. Quod audiens dominus rex, misit milites ad locum ubi fuerant congregati procuratores pro clero, qui ex parte regis dixerunt sibi, quod 'quicumque fuerit inter vos qui resistat, quo minime rex voluntatem suam consequatur in hac parte, dominus rex ab hac hora in antea ponit eum extra pacem suam, fidem et protectionem'; et adjecerunt, 'quicumque sit inter vos qui vult contradicere, surgat et stet, ut sic notitia personae suae plenius habeatur.' Quo audito, nullus fuit ausus contradicere, et sic licet inviti, domino regi voluntatem suam concesserunt in praemissis.

(COTTON.)

(c) Dividebatur autem clerus super praemissis tractaturus [sc. anno 1296] in quatuor partes.

(COTTON.)

(d) Item, Alexander Rex Scotorum sororius noster, Regi Angliae Henrico patri nostro, pro regno Scotiae; et postea nobis homagium fecit. (RYMER.)

5. Write notes on **three** of the following passages from Halton's Register and from Winchelsey's Register, *translating only those in French*:—

(a) Item dictus procurator dicebat predictum dominum suum ad mandatum sanctissimi patris domini Bonifacii pape VIII liberasse Abrachio Gerardi et Gerardo Simonetti, civibus et mercatoribus Florentinis de societate Pulicum et Rimbertainorum, decem milia marcas; scilicet, in pecunia numerata, decem libras, octo solidos, duos denarios obolum quadrantem et in litteris cyrographatis pede compoti diversorum subcollectorum dicte decime in multis diocesis regni Scocie deputatorum sex milia sexcentas quinquaginta sex libras, quinque solidos, unum denarium quadrantem. (HALTON.)

(b) Le jour de la Nativite Saint Johan Baptiste mestre Bertold de Saint Denis, eveske d'Aurliens, preecha a Paris el gardin le roi, devant le roi de France, archeveskes, eveskes, abbes, priours, e la clergie de France, e devant les relegious, tant de freres menduians comme des autres, qui i vindrent a procession par semonse, e devant grant multitude de gens comme sans nombre. (HALTON.)

(c) Videlicet ut dicti episcopi sub sue professionis et obediencie in ea promisse debito, decani vero abbates et priores prefati in virtute sancte obediencie personaliter ac unumquodque capitulum seu conventus per unum, clerus quoque cuiuslibet diocesis per unum similiter procuratorem idoneum et instructum mandatum sufficiens una cum clausula de rato habentem die dominica qua cantatur officium Letare Ierusalem ventura proximo . . . in ecclesia sancti Pauli Londonie compareant. (WINCHELSEY.)

(d) Chescon degre bailla al Erceveske en presence des Eveskes soun respouns en escrit, dounc tüt leur avisement en les avaunt dites choses est ke il ne purreyent reen graunter des biens de sainte Eglise por les chartres renouveler saunz conge la Pape par mous des resouns. (WINCHELSEY.)

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PERIOD OF EDWARD I, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE

#### II

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

1. To what extent did sea power influence history during this period?

2. 'It will never be known who was Philip the Fair.' Estimate the justice of this statement.

3. 'Mediator cleri et plebis.' What comment do you think James of Viterbo would have made upon this description of the kingly office?

4. 'The liberties of the Gallican church were merely the liberties of the Gallican monarchy.' How far is this statement borne out by your documents?

5. Estimate the importance of the election of Adolf of Nassau on the Imperial dignity.

6. Was *Etsi de statu* a retreat or an amplification of a previous statement?

7. Compare the methods adopted by Edward I and Philip the Fair in meeting the crisis caused by *Clericis laicos*.

8. 'A mediaeval parish priest looked upon the friars very much as his successor looks upon a dissenting minister.' How far do your documents give colour to this statement?

9. Do you think Peckham was well qualified to be Archbishop of Canterbury?

10. 'Quod ecclesia Anglicana libera sit et habeat iura sua integra.' Do your documents show that this ideal was realized under Edward I?

11. Account for the ease with which Nogaret reached Anagni.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL PERIOD

### THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

#### I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Translate:—

Onde forse saria utile, quando già nella fredda stagione comincia il sole della nostra vita, spogliandoci di quei piaceri, andarsene verso l'ocaso, perdere insieme con essi ancor la loro memoria; e trovar un'arte che a scordar insegnasse; perché tanto sono fallaci i sensi del corpo nostro, che spesso ingannano ancora il giudizio della mente. Però parmi che i vecchi siano alla condizion di quelli, che partendosi dal porto tengono gli occhi in terra, e par loro che la nave stia ferma e la riva si parta, e pur è il contrario; ché il porto, e medesimamente il tempo ed i piaceri, restano nel suo stato, e noi con la nave della mortalità fuggendo n'andiamo l'un dopo l'altro per quel procelloso mare che ogni cosa assorbe e devora, né mai più ripigliar terra ci è concesso, anzi, sempre da contrarii venti combattuti, al fine in qualche scoglio la nave rompemo.

(*Il Cortegiano.*)

2. Comment on **three** of the following passages from Guicciardini:—

(a) Quel che di questo sia la verità, certo è, che Alfonso tormentato dalla coscienza propria, non trovando nè giorno, nè notte requie nell'animo, . . . si partì con quattro galee sottili cariche di molte robe preziose.

(Bk. I, cap. 4.)

(b) Il quale nel principio della venuta sua in Italia, cognominato dalla jattanza spagnuola il gran Capitano (per significare con questo titolo la suprema podestà sopra loro) meritò, per le preclare vittorie che ebbe dipoi, che per consentimento universale gli fosse confermato e perpetuato questo soprannome, per significazione di virtù grande, e di grande eccellenza nella disciplina militare.

(Bk. II, cap. 5.)

(c) Però Carlo [Orsino] andato a Soriano attendeva a raccorre i soldati antichi, e gli amici e partigiani degli Orsini; e Vitellozzo faceva a Città di Castello il medesimo de' suoi soldati, e de' fanti del paese.

(Bk. III, cap. 5.)

(d) Concorrendo adunque in Ferdinando, e nel Re di Francia la medesima inclinazione, l'uno per rimoversi gli ostacoli e le difficoltà, l'altro per acquistare parte di quello che lungamente aveva desiderato (poichè a conseguire il tutto non appariva alcuna occasione), si convennero d'assaltare in un tempo medesimo il Reame di Napoli.

(Bk. V, cap. 2.)

(e) Dopo la qual deliberazione fu nel Consiglio maggiore, con concorso e consenso grande de' cittadini, eletto gonfaloniere Piero Soderini, uomo di matura età, di sufficienti ricchezze, e di stirpe nobile, e di fama di essere intiero e continente.

(Bk. V, cap. 3.)

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

(a) Dicendomi il cardinale Roano ché gli Italiani non s'intendevano della guerra, io gli risposi che i Francesi non s'intendevano dello Stato, perchè, intendendosi, non lascerebbero venire la Chiesa in tanta grandezza. (MACHIAVELLI, cap. 3.)

(b) Non si maravigli alcuno se nel parlare che io farò de' principati al tutto nuovi e di principe e di Stato io adurrò grandissimi esempi. (Ib., cap. 6.)

(c) Sono adunque le fortezze utili o no secondo i tempi; e se le ti fanno bene in una parte, ti offendono in un'altra. (Ib., cap. 20.)

(d) Perchè non è cosa, che più abbia in odio il Tiranno, che il culto di Cristo, ed il bene vivere Cristiano, perocchè è direttamente suo contrario.

(SAVONAROLA, II, cap. 3, p. 48.)

(e) Simili altre Leggi, e pene, e provisioni bisogna fare, secondo che l'esperienza va dimostrando di mano in mano, per fermare il Consiglio, e stabilire lo Stato del Signore della Città, perchè, tolto via quello, ogni cosa rovinerebbe. (Ib., III, cap. 1, p. 57.)

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

(a) Onde sdegnato soprammodo il pontefice disse: 'Io non mi rimarrò, che non vi abbia fatti umili, e tutti pescatori, siccome foste.' Alle cui parole soggiunse l'ambasciatore: 'Vieppiù agevolmente vi faremo noi, Padre Santo, un piccol chierico, se non sarete prudente.' (DA PORTO.)

(b) Fu già più anni un giovane della città nostra della famiglia de' Trissino di straordinario ardimento, chiamato Leonardo. (Ib.)

(c) Ma il Cardona temendo di mostrar paura, e dare troppo ardimento a' nimici tirandosi in fortezza sotto Ravenna, prese deliberazione di più tosto venire al fatto d'arme. (Ib.)

(d) Voglio adunque che questo nostro Cortegiano sia nato nobile, e di generosa famiglia; perché molto men si disdice ad un ignobile mancar di far operazione virtuose, che ad uno nobile.

(*Il Cortegiano*, Bk. I, cap. 14.)

(e) Non v'accorgete che questo, che voi in Messer Roberto chiamate sprezzatura, è vera affettazione? perché chiaramente si conosce che esso si sforza con ogni studio mostrar di non pensarvi: e questo è il pensarvi troppo; e perché passa certi termini di mediocrità, quella sprezzatura è affettata e sta male.

(Ib., Bk. I, cap. 27.)

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

(a) Lionardo lavorò un angelo che teneva alcune vesti; e benchè fosse giovanetto, lo condusse di tal maniera, che molto meglio delle figure d'Andrea stava l'angelo di Lionardo. (VASARI: *Vita di Lionardo*.)

(b) Era sdegno grandissimo fra Michelagnolo Buonarroti e lui. (Ib.)

(c) Mentre che dunque dimorò in Urbino, fece per Guidobaldo da Montefeltro, allora capitano d'Fiorentini, due quadri di Nostra Donna piccoli, ma bellissimi e della seconda maniera.

(VASARI: *Vita di Raffaello*.)

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

#### II

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

1. 'Bien plus machiavéliste que Machiavel.' Does Venice deserve this judgement during this period?

2. Discuss the responsibility of Piero de' Medici for the course of the French invasion of Italy.

3. How far can the culture of Urbino be considered as typical of that of Renaissance Italy?

4. 'Le *Prince* de Machiavel est le livre des républicains' (ROUSSEAU). Discuss this verdict.

5. Do the theories of Savonarola show any grasp of the practical problems of Florence?

6. How far in this period is there any indication of the survival of Imperial prestige in Italy?

7. Estimate the services of Trivulzio to the French cause in Lombardy.

8. Account for the importance of Ferrara in the schemes of Julius II.

9. 'Fuori i barbari.' Were the Italians justified in considering French civilization less developed than their own?

10. Illustrate from the battle of **either** Agnadello **or** Ravenna the methods of warfare in this period.

11. How far do Leonardo's surviving works provide sufficient basis for an estimate of his artistic achievement?

12. 'Essendo io stato assai studioso di queste tale antichitati.' How far do Raphael's works illustrate the influence of classical models on Renaissance art?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
SPECIAL SUBJECT  
THE PROTECTORATE AND RESTORATION,  
1654-1663

I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

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

(a) I said, you were a free Parliament, and truly so you are, whilst you own the Government and authority that called you hither.

(Cromwell's speech, September 12, 1654.)

(b) Surely the sooner you remove thither, you will have the more time to strengthen yourself, in such a place or upon such a port as you shall like of. And for your own part, I have named you one of the Commissioners there for managing the whole affair.

(Cromwell's letter to Daniel Serle or Luke Stokes,

October, 1655.)

(c) I would not have accepted of the Government, unless I knew there would be a just accord between the Governor and the Governed; unless they would take an Oath to make good what the Parliament's Petition and Advice advised me unto!

(Cromwell's speech, February 4, 1658.)

(d) It is ordained by his Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, that all the people of Scotland, and the Isles of Orkney and Shetland, and of all the dominions and territories belonging unto Scotland, are and shall be, and are hereby incorporated into, constituted, established, declared and confirmed one Commonwealth with England.

(Ordinance of the Protector for Union of England and  
Scotland.)

2. Comment on **four** of the following passages, including at least **one** of those in French:—

(a) He told me that his father looked upon me to be dissatisfied upon a distinct account from most men in the three nations; and thereupon affirmed that he knew it to be his resolution to carry himself with all tenderness towards me. (LUDLOW, 1654.)

(b) The only considerable party that appeared were those at Salisbury, which they had an opportunity of doing under colour of going to the assizes. (Ib., 1655.)

(c) The Major-General then cited a passage of the prophet Daniel, where 'tis said, 'That the saints shall take the kingdom and possess it'. (Ib., 1656.)

(d) The army having resolved to finish the work, appointed a select number of persons, consisting for the most part of themselves and their creatures, to have the administration of civil affairs, calling them, as I said before, 'A Committee of Safety': and knowing that it was of great importance to secure the forces in Ireland and Scotland to their interest, they dispatched Col. Barrow, formerly mentioned, to Ireland, and Col. Cobbet to Scotland, on that design. (Ib., 1659.)

(e) Lambert et sa faction, se voyant perdus si l'autorité tombe entre les mains de ces sectaires, et n'ayant pas moins d'ambition qu'eux, tâchent de se rendre les maîtres; ce n'a été jusqu'à cette heure que par intrigues; mais si l'armée s'accommodait, vraisemblablement il arriverait encore quelque autre division, et beaucoup s'imaginent que Lambert pourra bien enfin, s'il perd l'espérance de prévaloir, traiter avec le roi d'Angleterre.

## 3. Comment on five of the following passages :—

(a) The prince of Condé sent over one likewise to offer Cromwell to turn protestant, and, if he would give him a fleet with good troops, he would make a descent on Guienne. (BURNET.)

(b) Hale, afterwards the famous chief justice, moved that a committee might be appointed to look into the propositions that had been made, and the concessions that had been offered by the late king during the war, particularly at the treaty of Newport. (Ib.)

(c) Only Lord Lorn sent one on his own horses, who was to go on in cross roads, till he got into Yorkshire; for they had secured every stage to Durham. By this means the earl of Lauderdale had the news three days before the duke of Richmond and lord Tarbot got to court. (Ib.)

(d) Many were for going over to Holland, and settling there with their ministers. Others proposed New England, and the other plantations. Upon this the earl of Bristol drew to his house a meeting of the chief papists in town: and after an oath of secrecy, he told them, now was the proper time for them to make some steps towards the bringing in of their religion. (Ib.)

(e) To ascribe our great miscarriage here simply to any one cause, to any single accident, to the ill conduct of the Council, as many say, to the precipitateness of Mr. Mordaunt, as others say, or to the treachery of Willis, as most say, and perhaps you have some reason for, is, I think, hard to maintain. (COOPER to HYDE, *September 12, 1659.*)

(f) The next morning, Fleetwood said he had sought the Lord, who, he said, had spit in his face, by which he said he had found he had forsaken him, and therefore he would meddle no more with the business of this world, and so fell at the knees of the Speaker

before they met, gave up his Commission, and the Army in general submitted to the Speaker as their General. (HYDE to BENNETT, *January 17, 1660.*)

(g) I pray let me know what opinion the General hath of Lockhart, there was incredible joy in that garrison upon Lambert's escape, and an universal sadness and dejection upon the news of his defeat.

(HYDE to GREENVILLE, *May 14, 1660.*)

4: Comment on **three** of the following passages:—

(a) There remains one thing, and but one, which we are not as yet agreed on, namely, whether such as are ordained by Presbyters only, should be instituted by the Bishops.

(MORLEY to SIR JOHN LAUDER, *October 23, 1660.*)

(b) Comme il n'y a rien que le Roy souhaite avec plus de passion, que de maintenir une bonne correspondance entre ces deux nations, il fera ses efforts pour qu'il n'y arrive aucune rupture par cette occasion, et vous prie d'user des moiens que vous jugeres estre les plus efficaces, pour empescher que les Etats Generaux se precipitent à se broiller avec le Portugal.

(CLARENDON to d'ESTRADES, *November 21, 1661.*)

(c) M<sup>r</sup> Lowther was against the bill; saying, The old proverb was, 'That he that eats the king's goose should be choaked with the feathers'.

(*Debate on Bill of Sales, July 11, 1660.*)

(d) Sir Henry Cholmley said, That if the king's present Revenue was made up 1,200,000 *l.* a year, the Court of Wards might be spared, without any further trouble. (*Debate on Court of Wards, November 19, 1660.*)

(e) It is a great part of the business of this parliament, to celebrate the memory of the last, by confirming or reenacting all that was done by that parliament.

(*The Lord Chancellor's Speech, May 8, 1661.*)

[*T. T.* 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PROTECTORATE AND RESTORATION 1654-1663

#### II

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

1. In what ways, if any, do you consider that the proposed Parliamentary Constitution was an improvement on the Instrument of Government?

2. 'The sagacity of his actions, and the absurdity of his language, form the most prodigious contrast that ever was known.' (HUME.) Consider Oliver's speeches in the light of this remark.

3. Discuss the policy of the Protectorate with regard to the Northern Powers.

4. In what sense, if any, was there an 'established church' in England between 1653 and 1660?

5. Compare the chances of success of the Cavalier and Republican parties respectively, at the death of Oliver, as they might have appeared to an impartial contemporary observer.

6. Explain the state of affairs in Ireland between the fall of the Protectorate and Ludlow's return, for the last time, from that country.

7. How decisive, in your opinion, was Monck's part in bringing about the Restoration?

8. What claim has Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, to the gratitude of Englishmen?

9. Compare the religious settlements which followed the Restoration in England and Scotland respectively.

10. 'Both a muddler and a bully.' Discuss this criticism of Downing as an ambassador.

11. What use was made of a militia, as opposed to a standing army, during the period covered by your authorities?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## BRITISH INDIA. (1773-1805)

### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Comment briefly on four of the following passages from Gleig and Forrest :—

(a) Things were thus adjusted when the Vizier, fearing that he had engaged beyond his ability, desired to decline the Rohilla expedition, to which I readily agreed. (HASTINGS to SULIVAN, October 12, 1773.)

(b) The visit to Nundcomar when he was to be prosecuted for a conspiracy, and the elevation of his son to the first office of the Nizamut when the old gentleman was in gaol and in a fair way to be hanged, were bold but successful expedients. I doubt if the people in England will approve of such barefaced declarations of their connexions with such a scoundrel. . . . (HASTINGS to GRAHAM and MACLEANE, May 18, 1775.)

(c) The Government being constituted in the manner which has been proposed, let the power of the Supreme Court of Judicature . . . be extended to all parts of the provinces without limitation.

(FORREST, *A Plan for the better Administration of Justice.*)

(d) On the 10th of October I moved that Mr. Whitehill should be suspended for persisting in keeping possession of the circar of Guntoor, after we had given our faith to Nizam Ally Cawn, and had ordered the Select Committee of Fort St. George to surrender it. (HASTINGS to a friend, October 28, 1780.)

(e) I had no more concern in the origin and commencement of the Mahratta war than the Lord Advocate of Scotland; it began without my knowledge; it was resumed not only without my knowledge, but on principles as adverse to me as the Mahrattas.

• (HASTINGS to SHELBURNE, December 12, 1782.)

(f) On the 31st of December it was agreed, after a length of debate, to recall Mr. Bristow and his office, and to leave to my separate charge our concerns in Oude. (HASTINGS to SCOTT, February 8, 1784.)

(g) I am accountable to myself alone; and in the approbation of my own mind, I feel a support which the world cannot move.

(FORREST, *Memoirs Relative to the state of India.*)

2. Write short notes on **three** of the following extracts from the Cornwallis *Correspondence* :—

(a) I am free to confess to you, that upon my taking charge of this government, it gave me great concern to be informed of the nature of the late negotiations with the Court at which you reside.

(CORNWALLIS to C. W. MALET, Resident at Poonah,  
September 27, 1786.)

(b) It will no doubt prove a matter of no less surprise to your Honourable Court than it has been in India, that so few of the Company's officers . . . have thought proper to avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity to be admitted into the service of His Majesty.

(CORNWALLIS to DIRECTORS, March 6, 1789.)

(c) Twenty years have been employed in collecting information. In 1769 supervisors were appointed; in 1770 provincial councils were established; in 1772 a committee of circuit was deputed to make the settlement, armed with all the powers of the presidency; in 1776 ameens were appointed to make a hustabood of the country.

(MINUTE of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, February 19,  
1790.)

(d) According to my judgement, a renewal of the Company's charter for the management of the territorial revenues and the commerce of India for a limited time . . . and under such stipulations as it may be thought proper to annex as conditions, would be the wisest foundation for your plan.

(CORNWALLIS to DUNDAS, April 4, 1790.)

(e) I have been waiting through the whole of the shipping season, now brought to a close, for the period in which Mr. Dundas should be able to sit down to the final consideration of the revenue system of Bengal.

(CHARLES GRANT to CORNWALLIS, May 24, 1792.)

(f) As a mere point of honour, I am disposed to compromise or even to abandon that demand, if it should ultimately prove to be the only obstacle to a satisfactory adjustment of affairs with Dowlut Rao Scindia. (CORNWALLIS to LAKE, Sept. 19, 1805.)

3. Comment on **four** of the following passages from Malcolm and Grant Duff:—

(a) Mr. Hastings was sensible that the condemnation of the Bombay measures was unnecessarily violent, but he had been one of the first to recommend a controlling authority in India, which in that remote empire . . . was an object in the highest degree important. (GRANT DUFF.)

(b) The clamour against Mr. Fox's bill was excessive. (MALCOLM.)

(c) 'Think of these services, banish suspicion, and silence calumniators, who are our mutual enemies—let the cause of the Mahratta nation be upheld in Hindoostan, and prevent our empire from being disunited and overthrown.' (GRANT DUFF.)

(d) The death of Madhajee Sindia, during this negotiation, was an event most favourable to the effectual interference of the British Government. (MALCOLM.)

(e) The Raja of Satara at first obstinately refused to grant the usual form of investiture till prevailed upon by his brother Chitoor Sing, who had been for some time of Holkar's party. (GRANT DUFF.)

(f) In a few hours, a corps, whose numbers amounted to fourteen thousand men, and who had in their possession a train of artillery, and an arsenal filled with every description of military stores, was completely disarmed, without one life having been lost. (MALCOLM.)

(g) Jeswunt Rao Holkar, notwithstanding the great sacrifices made by Sindia to induce him to join the confederacy, could not believe that his rival could forget the defeat and disgrace he had so lately suffered. (GRANT DUFF.)

4. Write short notes on **three** of the following passages from Ilbert and the *Fifth Report* :—

(a) Whenever the Company found it convenient, they could play off the authority derived from the Mogul against the authority derived from the British law, and justify under the one proceedings which it would have been difficult to justify under the other.

(ILBERT.)

(b) It was declared . . . that the Governor-General in Council had resolved to accept the superintendence of the administration of criminal justice throughout the provinces.

(*Fifth Report.*)

(c) But for the Canongoes . . . no employment appearing necessary, the office was, by the government, declared abolished. . . . In determining to abolish this ancient institution, it may be doubted whether the government did not proceed hastily . . . and without sufficient regard to its utility, under wholesome rules.

(*Fifth Report.*)

(d) It was further notified that at the end of the last-mentioned term of four years (completing altogether the term of ten years, from the first settlement) a permanent settlement would be concluded.

(*Fifth Report.*)

(e) In 1788 a serious difference arose between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors as to the limits of their respective powers.

(ILBERT.)

(f) It was notorious, that many of them had large arrears of rent due to them which they were utterly unable to recover; while government were selling their lands for arrears of assessment.

(*Fifth Report.*)

5. Comment briefly on any **three** of the following extracts from the Wellesley *Despatches*:—

(a) The death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has not affected the rights acquired by the British Government under the discovery of his breach of the alliance. (*Declaration on the annexation of the Carnatic, July 27, 1801.*)

(b) But the anonymous observer says, that we ought to have concerted our arrangements with Scindiah; that we ought to have offered a disinterested mediation, and to have acted in concert with Scindiah at one time, and at another with the Rajah of Berar.

(*Major-General Wellesley's Observations on the policy of the treaty.*)

(c) Your principal objection to the action is, that I detached Colonel Stevenson.

(ARTHUR WELLESLEY to MUNRO, November 1, 1803.)

(d) Unfortunately my views were defeated by Colonel Monson's departure from the plan which I had intended him to pursue.

(LAKE to WELLESLEY, July 1, 1805.)

(e) It is notorious, that at no period the capital or commercial powers of the East India Company have been able to embrace the whole, or near the whole of the wealth of India, exported thence by trade to Europe. This is placed beyond a doubt by a great share of the Indian trade now in the possession of neutral nations, a great part of which rests upon the capital and fortune of the servants of the East India Company.

(DUNDAS to MORNINGTON, March 18, 1799.)

[T. T. 1935.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

BRITISH INDIA, 1773-1805

### II

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

1. What do you know of Hastings's relations with the chief English statesmen of his time? Illustrate where possible from his letters.

2. Describe and criticize the diplomatic and military policy by which Hastings broke up the formidable confederacy of Indian powers arrayed against him in 1780.

3. 'If it can be proved that they have acted wisely, prudently, and frugally as merchants, I shall pass by the whole mass of their enormities as statesmen.' How, and with what justice, does Burke develop his attack on the commercial policy of the East India Company?

4. Do you regard Hastings's *Narrative of the Insurrection* as a convincing defence for his conduct in regard to Chait Singh?

5. Give an account of the functions and constitution of the *Sadr Diwani Adalat*, and trace its development throughout the period.

6. Describe the status and rights of a zemindar in Bengal before and after the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue.

7. Discuss briefly the strategy of the Mysorean war, 1790-92. Illustrate your answer by a sketch-map, and show clearly the allotment of conquered territories at the end of the war.

8. Compare and contrast the policy of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore towards Oudh.

9. 'While Sir John Shore evinced no extraordinary aptitude for the government of a great state, he displayed a talent for casuistry which, if he had devoted himself to the legal profession, must have obtained for him a high reputation in the science of special pleading.' Explain and discuss this judgement.

10. 'No one ever achieved so much with so little recognition from the men of his own generation.' Examine the truth of this verdict on Lord Wellesley.

11. What can be gathered from the Wellesley *Despatches* of the danger to British dominion threatened by European adventurers in the service of Indian Princes?

12. 'The peace comprehends every object of the war and contains every practical security for the continuance of tranquillity.' Discuss this judgement of Lord Wellesley on the pacification of 1803.

13. Compare the work of Henry Dundas and Lord Castlereagh as Presidents of the Board of Control.

[T. T. 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

#### I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

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

(a) Its fate was singular : the assemblies did not adopt it, as they all thought there was too much *prerogative* in it, and in England it was judg'd to have too much of the *democratic*.

(FRANKLIN, *Autobiography*.)

(b) With a good deal of surprize I have observed that little notice has been taken of an Act of Parliament, as injurious in its principle to the liberties of these colonies, as the Stamp Act was : I mean the Act for suspending the legislation of New York.

(DICKINSON, *Farmer's Letters*.)

(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) That this town has a right to correspond with other towns upon matters of common concern, and that a Committee be accordingly chosen.

(*Lexington Town Meeting, Jan. 1773.*)

(e) Allegiance to the King and obedience to the Parliament are founded on very different principles.

(WILSON *on Parliament*.)

(f) The removal of North, or the whole detestable junto, is a matter unworthy the millions we have expended.

(PAINE, *Common Sense*.)

2. Write notes on any **four** of the following extracts :—

(a) No man, who can have a piece of land of his own, sufficient by his labor to subsist his family in plenty, is poor enough to be a manufacturer, and work for a master. (FRANKLIN, *Canadian Pamphlet*.)

(b) This intercourse between the northern colonies and the foreign plantations in the West Indies, as it is the great cause of the consumption of British manufactures, cannot be thought to prejudice the interest of Great Britain. (*Remonstrance of Rhode Island*.)

(c) That no future tax be laid in money, untill a currency is made. (*Regulator Petition, 1769*.)

(d) The more this subject is enquired into, the more evidently and clearly will it appear, that the production of staple commodities is the *only* business proper for colonies. (*American Husbandry*.)

(e) The danger of such a crisis makes me surmise that the policy of Great Britain results as much from the hope of effecting a breach in our Confederacy as of monopolising our trade.

(*Madison's Letters, 1785-6*.)

(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. •

(*Otto, Sept. 10, 1786*.)

3. Discuss any **four** of the following quotations :—

(a) While they exclaim against parliament for taxing them when they are not represented, they candidly declare they will not have representatives, lest they should be taxed.

(KNOX, *The Controversy Reviewed*.)

(b) Even the legislative power itself cannot transfer the power of making laws to any other hands ; for it being but a delegated power from the people, they who have it cannot pass it over to others.

(LOCKE, *Second Treatise*, quoted by Knox.)

(c) If commercial motives 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, *American Taxation.*)

(d) A new, strange, unexpected face of things appeared. Anarchy is found tolerable.

(BURKE, *Conciliation with America.*)

(e) Nothing has been untried that could tend to hurt and terrify the mandamus counsellors to resign.

(GAGE to DARTMOUTH, Dec. 15, 1774.)

(f) This is so far from being a proposition new at this day, that it is the very proposition Mr. Grenville made to the colonies.

(JENKINSON, Feb. 20, 1775.)

4. Write explanatory notes on any four of the following passages:—

(a) No subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience.

(*Constitution of Massachusetts.*)

(b) In order to controul the legislative authority you must divide it. In order to controul the executive, you must unite it.

(WILSON, *in Federal Convention Debates.*)

(c) The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof.

(*Federal Constitution.*)

(d) The principle of regulating the contributions of the States to the common treasury by quotas is another fundamental error in the Confederation.

(*The Federalist.*)

(e) If we try the Constitution by its last relation to the authority by which amendments are to be made, we find it neither wholly *national* nor wholly *federal*.

(*Ibid.*)

(f) Some perplexity respecting the rights of the courts to pronounce legislative acts void, because contrary to the Constitution, has arisen.

(*Ibid.*)

# 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 reference to the prescribed authorities.]*

1. 'Salutary neglect.' Is this an appropriate description of British policy towards the North American colonies before the revolutionary period?

2. Explain the motives of Grenville's attempt to enforce the restrictions on Colonial trade.

3. Discuss the importance of the annexation of Canada in the relations between Great Britain and her American colonies.

4. Does Burke make a satisfactory defence of the colonial policy of the first Rockingham administration?

5. Trace the stages by which radical leaders assumed the direction of the opposition in America.

6. Estimate the personal responsibility of George III for the outbreak of the American Revolution.

7. 'Reconciliation and ruin are nearly related.' Examine the reasoning by which Paine supports this contention.

8. In what respects was the Western problem affected by the achievement of independence?

9. How far did unity of aim exist between the United States and their allies during the negotiations for peace?

10. 'The present constitution was dictated by commercial necessity more than by any other cause.' Examine this contemporary judgement on the Federal Constitution of 1787.

11. What were the chief objections to the ratification of the Federal Constitution, and by what means were they overcome?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE CONCERT OF EUROPE

#### I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Comment briefly on **four** of the following passages relating to the alliance against Napoleon and the first Treaty of Paris:—

(a) The arrival of the news of the armistice at Leipsic was very *mal à propos*.

(STEWART to CASTLEREAGH, *June 16, 1813.*)

(b) I must particularly entreat you to keep your attention upon Antwerp.

(CASTLEREAGH to ABERDEEN, *Nov. 13, 1813.*)

(c) La nomination du duc de Vicence au département des affaires étrangères à Paris a opéré un changement sensible dans les dispositions et le langage du gouvernement français, par rapport à la grande question de la paix.

(GENTZ, *Dec. 19, 1813.*)

(d) I thought this a desirable occasion to have the general principle examined whether we were yet bound to negotiate upon the Frankfort basis, or whether we were not entitled now to stand upon another basis, just in itself and more conformable to our subsequent successes and existing prospects.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, *Jan. 29, 1814.*)

(e) So far from invading France to effect a change in the internal Government, [the Allies] voluntarily addressed themselves to the existing ruler, they invited him to a negotiation, and they admitted thereby his faculty to treat and in that negotiation they are at present engaged, no public manifestation of national sentiment having since taken place to alter the grounds on which they originally proceeded; I do not therefore conceive that the Allies can now recede from the principle of their own venture and render that contest personal.

(CASTLEREAGH's answer to the Austrian queries,

*Feb. 13, 1814.*)

(f) Je n'approuve pas le choix de l'île d'Elbe comme résidence de Napoléon; on la prend à la Toscane.

(EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA to METTERNICH,

*April 12, 1814.*)

(g) Les puissances alliées feront évacuer par leurs armées le territoire français tel qu'il se trouvait le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1792.

(*Convention of April 23, 1814.*)

2. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages relating to the Congress of Vienna :—

(a) En conséquence, les ambassadeurs du roi s'opposeront, s'il y a lieu, à ce que, sous le prétexte de la petitesse d'un État engagé dans la dernière guerre, les plénipotentiaires que le souverain de cet État enverrait au congrès en soient exclus, et ils insisteront pour qu'ils y soient admis.

(*Instructions to the French ambassadors.*)

(b) The manner in which Prince Talleyrand has conducted himself here, rather excited apprehension in both the Austrian and Prussian ministers, than inspired them with any confidence in his views.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9, 1814.)

(c) Cette unité [de l'Allemagne], dont la France pouvait n'avoir rien à craindre quand elle possédait la rive gauche du Rhin et la Belgique, serait maintenant pour elle d'une très grande conséquence.

(TALLEYRAND to LOUIS XVIII, Oct. 17, 1814.)

(d) C'est pour cela que, pendant la première partie du congrès, l'Angleterre a favorisé jusqu'à un certain point les projets de la Prusse sur la Saxe.

(GENTZ, Dec. 20, 1814.)

(e) I urged that the Poles might be reconciled by a corresponding extension on the other side of the Vistula joining the Duchy, and that with this facility His Imperial Majesty had the fate of the arrangement in his hands.

(CASTLEREAGH to LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29, 1815.)

(f) La neutralité de la Suisse sera étendue au territoire qui se trouve au nord d'une ligne à tirer depuis Ugine, y compris cette ville, au midi du lac d'Annecy, par Taverge, jusqu'à Lecheraine, et de là au lac du Bourget jusqu'au Rhône, de la même manière qu'elle a été étendue aux provinces de Chablais et de Francigny par l'article 92 de l'acte final du congrès de Vienne.

(*Ultimatum de garanties*, Sept. 20, 1815.)

3. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages relating to the Hundred Days and the Second Treaty of Paris :—

(a) Les puissances ne veulent pas de Napoléon Bonaparte. Elles lui feront une guerre à outrance, et désirent ne pas la faire à la France.

(METTERNICH to FOUCHÉ, April 9, 1815.)

(b) Upon referring to the Treaty of Fontainebleau, I perceive that an interest is expressly created in favour of Marie Louise's son after her death, in the Duchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla.

(CASTLEREAGH to CLANCARTY, *April 12, 1815.*)

(c) Revolutionary France is more likely to distress the world than France, however strong in her frontier, under a regular government.

(WELLINGTON to CASTLEREAGH, *Aug. 11, 1815.*)

(d) Je crois qu'en général le système de l'Angleterre et de la Russie triomphera de celui de la Prusse.

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

(e) Il est impossible de supposer que MM. les plénipotentiaires de France voulussent reproduire dans les transactions actuelles, la doctrine de la prétendue inviolabilité du territoire français.

(*Réponse des ministres des alliés, Sept. 22, 1815.*)

4. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages relating to the years 1816 to 1821 :—

(a) La coalition n'a été et n'a pu être qu'un élément de guerre. La quadruple alliance n'est et n'a jamais été qu'un principe de paix.

(METTERNICH, 1818.)

(b) Nous voyons donc qu'en dernier résultat la position de la Russie, malgré l'immensité de ses forces disponibles, est infiniment plus analogue qu'on ne le croirait à celle de la France.

(GENTZ, *March 24, 1818.*)

(c) Vous nous avez assuré un avantage précieux : c'est la conscience d'avoir, par le résultat de nos délibérations, ménagé à nos augustes souverains un moyen d'accomplir leur devoir le plus sacré envers la patrie commune.

(*The ministers at Carlsbad to Metternich,*

*Aug. 30, 1819.*)

(d) Les nouvelles de la révolution d'Espagne ont causé à Saint-Pétersbourg une grande consternation. . . . L'empereur . . . a fait demander avec beaucoup d'empressement l'avis des cabinets de Londres, de Vienne et de Berlin, sur la ligne de conduite à tenir vis-à-vis de l'Espagne. La réponse ne sera pas douteuse.

(GENTZ, *May 2, 1820.*)

(e) Aujourd'hui soixante mille hommes passent le Pô. . . . Mes ennemis doivent me trouver fort incommode pour eux.

(METTERNICH, *Feb. 6, 1821.*)

5. Comment briefly on **two** of the following extracts from treaties:—

(a) The Allied Powers assure to France the possession of the Principality of Avignon, of the Comitat Venaissin, of the Comté of Montbéliard, together with the several insulated Territories which formerly belonged to Germany, comprehended within the Frontier above described, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January 1792.

(*Treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.*)

(b) The Town of Luxemburg, in a military point of view, shall be considered as a Fortress of the Confederation.

(*Treaty of Vienna, June 9, 1815.*)

(c) All the Fortresses and Positions occupied by the Allied troops shall, at the expiration of 5 years, be evacuated without further delay, and given up to His Most Christian Majesty, or to his heirs and successors.

(*Treaty of Paris, Nov. 20, 1815.*)

6. Comment briefly on **three** of the following extracts dealing with the Congress of Verona:—

(a) I therefore stated my determination to wait here the orders of the King my master.

(WELLINGTON to CANNING, *Vienna, Sept. 30, 1822.*)

(b) La France étant la seule puissance qui doit agir par ses troupes, elle sera seule juge de cette nécessité. (*Instructions to the French plenipotentiaries.*)

(c) The great difficulty which I have had to contend with upon this occasion, which we never had upon any former occasion of this kind, is the alteration of the relations between the two Imperial Courts.

(WELLINGTON to CANNING, *Verona, Nov. 22, 1822.*)

(d) Ainsi se réalise, dans la mesure où les événements ont répondu aux vœux des Souverains, ce que ceux-ci avaient annoncé lors de la clôture du Congrès de Laybach, savoir ' que, loin de vouloir prolonger leur intervention dans les affaires d'Italie au delà des limites indiquées par la stricte nécessité, ils formaient le vœu sincère de voir cesser le plus tôt possible, et pour toujours, l'état de choses qui leur avait imposé ce pénible devoir '.

(*Circular letter, Verona, Dec. 14, 1822.*)

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE CONCERT OF EUROPE

#### II

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

1. Illustrate from your documents the effects of victory and defeat on the political action of the powers hostile to Napoleon between August 1813 and April 1814.

2. 'En lisant les articles 7, 8 du premier traité de Paris, on est frappé des concessions maritimes et coloniales que les Français firent alors à l'Angleterre.'

'The power of the British Empire had grown so much during the course of the struggle that there was no great desire to retain these conquests in order to increase possession.'

How far does the peace settlement of 1815 justify either or both these comments?

3. Does Gentz's correspondence give any colour to the charge that he was the evil genius of Metternich?

4. Would it be true to say that Napoleon's escape from Elba ruined Murat?

5. How far was Metternich's policy affected by his antipathy to Capodistrias?

6. Would Castlereagh have been a greater statesman had he encouraged national sentiments?

7. Estimate the part played in European affairs by events in the kingdom of Sardinia during this period.

8. What share in the results of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle may be attributed to the action of Louis XVIII?

9. Is it in any way true to say that the settlement of Germany at Vienna led logically to the Carlsbad decrees?

10. 'The triumph of Metternich.' Discuss this view of the outcome of the Congress of Verona.

11. 'I'm afraid, my dear Milner, that the better the nations understand one another, the more they will hate one another' (LORD CROMER). How far does the Congress system, as illustrated by your documents, bear out this pessimistic view?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY, 1830-1860

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Comment on four of the following passages dealing with British North America :—

(a) That the Parliament of the United Kingdom in granting to His Majesty's Canadian subjects the power of revising the Constitution under which they hold their dearest rights, would adopt a liberal policy, . . . and that by this measure, equally consistent with a wise and sound policy, and with the most liberal and extended views, the Parliament of the United Kingdom would enter into a noble rivalry with the United States of America. (*The Ninety-two Resolutions*, 1834.)

(b) I am far from concurring in the censure which the Assembly and its advocates have attempted to cast on the acts of the Legislative Council.

(DURHAM, *Report.*)

(c) The mass of British emigrants will be either from the middle classes of Great Britain, or the poorer classes of Ireland; the latter almost exclusively Catholics, and the former in a great proportion either Scotch Presbyterians or English Dissenters.

(DURHAM, *Report.*)

(d) If the Colonists assert rights which do not belong to them, and persist in their contumacy, disturbing solemn treaties and setting acts of Parliament at naught; why then they have broken the social compact: it is a case of rebellion and they must be put down.

(HOWE to RUSSELL, 1839.)

(e) With regard to Instructions to the Governor General of Canada for his guidance in discharge of his duties in that Office I feel a difficulty in submitting to Mr. Gladstone my views because I fear that they may seem not a little crude and tranchant.

(*Minute of STEPHEN*, 12 January 1846.)

(f) Of the present members of your Council, the Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, to whom the Solicitor-General should perhaps be added, appear to me sufficient to constitute the responsible advisers of the Governor.

(EARL GREY TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SIR JOHN HARVEY,  
31 *March* 1847.)

(g) The scenes by which the city of Montreal has been lately disgraced, are the natural fruits of an agitation of this character, operating on a people of excitable temper, who have been taught to believe that a race which they despise, and over which they have been wont to exercise dominion, has obtained through the operation of a constitutional system an authority which it could not otherwise have acquired.

(ELGIN TO EARL GREY, 30 *April* 1849.)

2. Comment on **three** of the following passages concerning self-government:—

(a) Under the peculiar circumstances of that colony [New South Wales], I doubt whether, what I understand by the term ‘free constitution’, that is, a house of assembly, would be advisable at the present moment.

(*Evidence of MACARTHUR before a committee of the House of Commons on Transportation, 5 February* 1838.)

(b) The scattered and dispersed state of our population, distributed as it is over an area of about 25,000,000 acres;—the pastoral pursuits and habits of the great bulk of that population, all tending to dispersion, instead of that concentration which is the essence of municipal government.

(*Report of Committee of Legislative Council of N.S.W. on General Grievances, 1844.*)

(c) By Representative Government, I mean the constitution of an elective assembly, with general powers of legislation for the colony [New Zealand]. I should be very glad, if I could think that, in the present condition of the colony, it was practicable to adopt this course, but the objections to it appear to me to be insuperable.

(STANLEY TO GEORGE GREY, 27 *June* 1845.)

(d) That the formation of a General Assembly of the Australasian colonies, however desirable on the majority of matters proposed to be left to the decision of such Assembly, is in principle as in form a Federal Union; is, in a British sense, unconstitutional, as morally opposed to the social institution of the colony, and endangering our colonial independence.

(*Resolution of a public meeting at Adelaide,*  
21 December 1849.)

(e) I would urge that experience has shown that the views which led to the dismemberment of South Africa were mistaken ones.

(SIR GEORGE GREY to SIR E. B. LYTTON,  
19 November 1858.)

3. Comment on **three** of the following passages dealing with colonization and transportation:—

(a) They would have indeed, when they bought waste land in the colony, to contribute to the emigration fund.

(WAKEFIELD.)

(b) To Mr. Batman's proceeding there appear weighty objections, not only in the irregular mode he has had recourse to for obtaining land, but on account of the absence of any provision for the control and government of the inhabitants of the intended settlement.

(BOURKE to GLENELG, 10 October 1835).

(c) During the continuance of any lease of lands occupied as a run, the same shall not be open to purchase by any other person or persons except the lessee thereof.

(*Order in Council on squatting in New South Wales, 1847.*)

(d) Van Diemen's Land fortunately had not made sufficient progress in the time of General Macquarie, to induce any of his protégés to settle here.

(ARTHUR to GODERICH, 8 February 1833.)

(e) Whatever serious difference of opinion may have existed amongst distinct classes of the colonists of Port Phillip, as to the expediency or propriety of the introduction of 'exiles', who from the moment of landing were to all intents and purposes free men,

the strongest sense of repugnance has at all times, and almost universally been expressed as to the introduction under any arrangement of prisoners of any class under sentence.

(LATROBE to COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
*New South Wales*, 7 March 1849.)

4. Comment on **four** of the following passages relating to slavery and commercial policy :—

(a) It is quite clear, that the repayment must be borne either by the produce of negro labour, or by the revenue of this country; it cannot in justice be borne by the planter. (*Stanley's speech*, 14 May 1833.)

(b) 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*, 31 December 1832.)

(c) That this meeting consider the disastrous state of affairs attributable to the unconstitutional and clandestine interference of the Baptist faction, and most of the hired magistrates, with the labouring peasantry.

(*Resolutions of the parish of Portland, Jamaica*,  
2 February 1839.)

(d) These measures are all founded on the proposed encouragement to a large emigration of labourers into Guiana, Trinidad, and other colonies, with a view to introduce a large population, similar to that now existing in the island of Barbadoes.

(RUSSELL to LIGHT, 15 February 1840.)

(e) With respect to the wood trade with the United Kingdom, I perceive that, whilst the petitioners have dwelt upon those portions of the proposed changes which they conceive to be unfavourable to the colony, namely, the diminution of the difference between the duties imposed upon Baltic and British North American timber, they have omitted to notice the reduction (amounting nearly to abolition) of the duty upon colonial timber.

(STANLEY to COLEBROOKE, 17 May 1842.)

(f) However severe the pressure in other cases attendant on the transition from protection to free Trade, there is none which presents so peculiar a specimen of legislative legerdemain as the Canadian where an interest was created in 1843 by a Parliament in which the parties affected had no voice, only to be knocked down by the same Parliament in 1846.

(ELGIN to GREY, 17 December 1849.)

(g) By the repeal last year of the navigation laws, I conceive we have entirely put an end to the whole system of commercial monopoly in our colonies.

(*Russell's speech*, 8 February 1850.)

5. Comment on **three** of the following passages dealing with native and frontier policy:—

(a) The claim of sovereignty over the new province, bounded by the Keishkamma and the Kye, must be renounced.

(GLENELG to D'URBAN, 26 December 1835.)

(b) We quit this colony under the full assurance that the English Government has nothing more to require of us, and will allow us to govern ourselves without its interference in future.

(*Manifesto of the Emigrant Farmers*, 2 February 1837.)

(c) The events of the last twenty years too clearly demonstrate the absolute necessity of a revision of the system of policy hitherto pursued on the Cape frontier.

(GREY to CATHCART, 2 February 1852.)

(d) The Orange River government shall, as hitherto, permit no slavery or trade in slaves in their territory north of the Orange River.

(*Convention of Bloemfontein*, 23 February 1854.)

(e) That means ought to be forthwith adopted for establishing the exclusive title of the Crown to all land not actually occupied and enjoyed by Natives, or held under grants from the Crown.

(*Resolutions of House of Commons Committee on New Zealand*, 23 July 1844.)

[*T. T.* 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY, 1830-1860

#### II

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

1. Which was the more serious blow to the British West Indies, the abolition of slavery or the equalization of the sugar duties?

2. Did the establishment of 'Responsible Government' in British North America prove as simple as Lord Durham and Charles Buller expected?

3. Do you regard Merivale's criticism as effectively demolishing the arguments put forward in favour of the 'sufficient price' method of dealing with waste lands?

4. Is it possible to defend the practice of transportation during the period 1830-60?

5. 'Desolation goes before us, and civilization lags slowly and lamely behind' [MERIVALE]. Consider this statement as a summary of the treatment of native races in British Colonies during your period.

6. Do you agree with the view that Buller's attack on the Colonial Office is 'vigorous and racy but extremely unfair'?

7. In what ways did the adoption of Free Trade by the United Kingdom affect the evolution of Colonial self-government?

8. 'I move that the Bill be recommitted.' What justification did Sir William Molesworth offer for thus moving with regard to the Australian Colonies Government Bill?

9. Examine critically the New Zealand Constitution Act of 1852.

10. Compare, with illustrations from your authorities, the constitutional questions arising from the presence of non-British Europeans in Canada and South Africa.

11. Which of the Colonial Secretaries of your period seems to you to have shown himself most adequate for his task?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

#### I

#### FINANCE

[Candidates should attempt **Question 10.**]

1. What valid criticisms can be directed against Pitt's treatment of the National Debt?

2. Discuss, in the light of the experience gained from the Revolutionary Wars and their aftermath, the relative merits of taxation and borrowing as instruments of war finance.

3. How do you account for the general inelasticity of the British tax system between 1815 and 1841?

4. 'The easy completion in practice of a principle already established by Peel.' Is this a fair judgement upon Gladstone's Free Trade budgets?

5. 'The true principle of the equality of taxation, I conceive to be, that it shall, as far as possible, demand an equal sacrifice from all.'

'People should pay taxes in proportion to the benefit they enjoy from the protection afforded by the State.'

Do you consider that either of these principles affords a satisfactory guide to the imposition of taxes?

6. 'The weakest point in Gladstone's finance was his failure to make adequate provision for the reduction of the burden of the National Debt.' Do you agree with this judgement?

7. Compare the probable incidence of a local rate levied upon (a) a shop, (b) a dwelling-house, (c) a farm.

8. Is there any evidence that nineteenth-century Chancellors of the Exchequer acted upon any coherent ideas as to the proper relations of direct and indirect taxation?

9. Do you consider progressive income-tax or progressive death duties the more satisfactory method of raising a large permanent revenue?

10. Comment on **four** of the following:—

(a) The question then is, whether capital or income be the proper object of contribution?

(PITT, 1798.)

(b) There is another sum, which arises from what I am afraid many people believe to be the never-ending lottery.

(ROBINSON, 1826.)

(c) 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, *in evidence before the Committee on Income and Property Tax*, 1852.)

(d) There are those who say, that a commercial treaty is the abandonment of free trade.

(GLADSTONE, 1860.)

(e) It is difficult to understand how the intolerable injustice of the relations between the taxation of various kinds of property under the Death Duties has been so long endured.

(SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, 1894.)

(f) Site value is in essence *local*, and the effect of taxing site value would be primarily a *local* redistribution of burden, not between the parties interested in each single hereditament, but as between different districts and different hereditaments.

(*Royal Commission on Local Rating*, 1901: *Separate Report on Urban Rating and Site Values*.)

[T. T. 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

#### II

#### CURRENCY AND BANKING

[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]

1. Can the whole blame for the depreciation of the currency between 1797 and 1810 be fairly laid upon the policy of the Bank of England?

2. Examine the various alternatives to gold as a standard of value which were discussed during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

• 3. How far were alterations of Bank Rate an effective instrument of credit control by the Bank of England during your period?

4. Discuss Bagehot's judgements upon the relative merits and demerits of joint stock and private banking.

5. Is there any reason to believe that legal limitations upon note issues are more necessary than legal limitations upon ordinary bank loans?

• 6. Compare the behaviour of the exchanges between gold and silver currencies and between two currencies one of which is convertible into gold and the other of which consists of inconvertible paper.

• 7. What evidence is there that the fall of prices in Great Britain between 1874 and 1896 was harmful to industry and agriculture?

• 8. To what extent did the fall of the rupee between 1873 and 1893 inflict a real burden upon the Government of India?

• 9. How would you define 'inflation'?

10. Comment on **four** of the following :—<sup>1</sup>

(a) A favourable balance of trade on the face of the Account of Exports and Imports . . . is a very probable consequence of large drafts on Government for foreign expenditure.

(*Report of the Bullion Committee, 1810.*)

(b) An increasing issue of paper has a tendency to reduce the rate of interest. But when the circulation is fully saturated with that amount of paper, the rate of interest must subside to what it would have been without such extra issue.

(THOMAS TOOKE, 1819.)

(c) Having once parted with our gold, we could not again resort to a metallic currency without, in some measure, raising the value of the precious metals all over the world.

(HUSKISSON, 1822.)

(d) They (the Directors of the Bank of England) have to consider that each of their two reserves is now liable to all the demands to which the joint reserve was liable before 1844.

(MILL, 1857.)

(e) That is exactly what I mean by a limping double standard, or hump-backed mono-metallism.

(MARSHALL, 1888.)

(f) It has been said that the proper test of the appreciation of money is not commodities, but labour. Now it is quite clear to my mind, that you cannot take both as the test.

(FOXWELL, 1894.)

[T. T. 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1815-1875

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

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

(a) Are all the master carpenters in Liverpool subject to that discipline?—Yes, all.

(*Examination of H. Dawson, &c., 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) He was sorry to say, that the Union societies in Dublin had been productive of the greatest evil.

(*Speech of Hume, 1825.*)

(d) Do you think that the present state of the law, whilst it tolerates all classes of unions, presses upon those which are benefit societies for unexceptionable purposes, and does not very seriously interfere with the existence of societies which exist for strike purposes?

(*Examination of W. Allan, 1867.*)

(e) I do justify picqueting, and I would not have anyone misunderstand me at all.

(*Evidence of R. Applegarth, 1867.*)

(f) You say that in some cases they are not getting the prices of the printed list, are they in these cases paying the wages as ruled by the sliding scale upon the published list?

(*Examination of J. Jones, 1867-8.*)

(g) The outrages which we have related, and which rendered life and property insecure, were, in our opinion, all of them instigated and sanctioned by the several unions in the districts in which they were respectively committed.

(*Report on Manchester.*)

• (h) The evidence leaves no doubt in our minds that the union as a rule consists of the superior class of workmen. •

(*Statement of Messrs. Hughes and Harrison, 1868-9.*)

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

(a) That an unconstitutional police force is distributed all over the country. (*The Petition*, 1842.)

(b) Glasgow Thuggery speaks aloud too, in a language we may well call infernal. (CARLYLE.)

(c) There is a phenomenon which one might call Paralytic Radicalism, in these days. (CARLYLE.)

(d) In forming Working Men's Associations, we seek not a mere exhibition of numbers. (LOVETT)

(e) I had much to do with co-operation in former years, and have known and conversed with persons who have been connected with most of the experiments made to establish communities both in Europe and America; and the result has been to convince me that their general establishment would provide a kind of social despotism far worse than any that now exists. (LOVETT.)

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

(a) I am scarcely able to state in what state the unions are now, but my opinion is, that they are far from deserted and that they are intending to form themselves into an union without the secrets.

(*R. Oastler's Evidence*, 1834.)

(b) Although the Power-loom has been now for some years past in operation, yet that it has but very lately, in comparison, been brought into direct competition with the Hand-loom. (*Report of 1835.*)

(c) The Yorkshire ones are made so much cheaper . . . than those which are manufactured at Norwich that they have to a considerable extent superseded them in some of the foreign markets.

(*Mr. Stark's Evidence in Mr. Mitchell's Report*, 1840.)

(d) It is the opinion of the weavers that their earnings would be increased, and their 'calling' protected, by a renewal and strict observance of the apprenticeship system. (*Gloucestershire Report*, 1840.)

(e) It is clear that English manufacture must have . . . an unemployed reserve army of workers.

(ENGELS.)

(f) And this insight, the gain of all labour movements, has been won for all the miners of England by the Union and the strike of 1844. (ENGELS.)

(g) The want of sympathy and proper intercourse between the master manufacturer and those employed by him is one very powerful cause which tends to keep down their moral habits and their physical condition. (GASKELL.)

(h) The Factories Regulation Act, then, is absurd in its details, complicated in its machinery, and worse than useless for the purposes aimed at. (GASKELL.)

4. Comment on **one** of the following passages :—

(a) Workhouses and houses of industry have originated with those who had but a limited knowledge of human nature, and who were also unacquainted with the true principles of political economy.

(OWEN, *Appendix to Report of 1817*.)

- (b) These considerations . . . convinced your Reporter that some formidable artificial obstacle intervened to obstruct the natural improvement and progress of society.

(OWEN, *Report to the County of Lanark, 1820*.)

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

(a) The law is exceptional, but it is justified by the necessity of the case. (*Report of 1875*.)

(b) The law protecting the relation of master and servant, employer and employed, from interference by third parties is supplemented by the common law relating to conspiracy. (*Report of 1875*.)

[T. T. 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1815-1875

#### II

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

1. Discuss the effect of the Combination Laws upon combinations of workmen down to 1824.

2. 'There are at present insurmountable difficulties in the way of the conversion of a great body of operatives from one industrial condition to another' (GASKELL). Discuss, with reference to this question, the situation of the hand-loom weavers between 1834 and 1844.

3. Examine the influence of Owen upon working-class movements in the period 1829-34.

4. 'The Poor-Law Commissioners had been as unlucky in the North as they had been lucky in the South.' Why?

5. Discuss the quality of Lovett's propaganda as illustrated in the addresses which he reprinted in his autobiography.

6. Comment on the diagnosis and criticism which Engels made of working-class movements in 1844.

7. 'The researches have yielded us little, almost nothing; but the considerations are of old date, and press to have utterance.' To what extent does Carlyle make his own condemnation of his researches and considerations?

8. 'This then is the grand achievement of *dividend on purchase*: it has provided a unique democratic foundation to an industrial organization.' Give an account of its origin, working, and importance.

9. 'It may be claimed that the idea of the International, with its appeal, "Workers of all lands, unite," was present to the minds of some of the leaders of Chartism.' Discuss this statement.

10. Estimate the services of Thomas Hughes and Frederic Harrison to Trade Unionism in the period 1867-9.

11. Do the official reports which you have read give any evidence of enlightenment or benevolence in employers?

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 **six** of the following passages, including at least **one** from each prescribed constitution :—

(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 24 février 1875.*)

(b) Après que chacune des deux Chambres aura pris cette résolution, elles se réuniront en Assemblée nationale pour procéder à la révision. (Ib.)

(c) Le gouvernement du canton menacé doit en aviser immédiatement le Conseil fédéral, afin qu'il puisse prendre les mesures nécessaires dans les limites de sa compétence. . . . En cas d'intervention, les autorités fédérales veillent à l'observation des dispositions prescrites à l'article 5.

(Switzerland : *Constitution fédérale.*)

(d) Les décisions émanent du Conseil fédéral comme autorité. (Ib.)

(e) Lorsque les membres du Conseil d'État . . . se seront rendus coupables des faits ci-dessus mentionnés, la Haute Cour les jugera.

(Sweden : *Constitution.*)

(f) Les membres de la première Chambre seront élus. (Sweden : *Loi organique du Riksdag.*)

(g) The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State.

(*Constitution of the United States.*)

(h) The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. (Ib.)

(i) [In Sweden] certain questions . . . are not allowed to drop because the two Chambers do not agree. (*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) If we now pass to the influence of the form of government upon character we shall find the superiority of popular government over every other to be, if possible, still more decided and indisputable.

(b) It appears, therefore, that every benefit of indirect election which is attainable at all, is attainable under direct.

(c) The delegation theory of representation seems to me false.

3. Discuss the limitations which Mill places upon the functions of a representative body in a state.

4. Explain the changes that have been made in the mode of election to the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies since 1875, and discuss the view that in this field are to be found the causes of some of the unsatisfactory features of the French parliamentary system.

5. Discuss the position of the French Republic in regard to the principle of the separation of powers.

6. What factors have tended to limit the effects of party in the government of the Swiss Confederation?

7. 'A peculiar feature of the Swedish constitution is the system of committees in the Riksdag.' Describe this system.

8. Examine the position of the Cabinet in the United States.

9. 'The constitution of the Swiss Confederation is strong where ours [U.S.A.] is weak and weak where ours is strong.' Discuss this judgement.

[*T. T.* 1935.]

# 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 passages :—

(a) His [the Speaker's] impartiality within the House is guaranteed by a number of arrangements to which other parliaments have no parallel.

(REDLICH.)

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

(Ib.)

(c) His high standing is testified by his regularly holding the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

(Ib.)

(d) Provided always, that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any member according to ancient usages. (*Standing Orders of the House of Commons.*)

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

(a) I am not concerned to dispute that the introduction of proportional representation might involve important changes in parliamentary government. That, in my view, is not a question for the Commission.

(*Note by Lord Lochee to Report on Electoral Systems.*)

• (b) The passing of the Exchequer and Audit Act marks the final stage in the working out our system of financial control over public expenditure.

(*Select Committee on National Expenditure: Appendix.*)

(c) I think the form of closure which is much the most satisfactory in its actual working, although it is comparatively young in years, is that which goes vulgarly by the name of the 'kangaroo'.

(*Select Committee on the House of Commons Procedure :*  
H. ASQUITH.)

(d) Your main point in connexion with the recommendation that practically all Bills should go to Grand Committee is, that the Government need not there regard a defeat as involving its existence?

(*Ib., Question to LORD R. CECIL.*)

(e) Of course, as you are aware, it is not an essential part of Parliamentary work that the Government of the day should be responsible entirely for legislation, or at all.

(*Ib., Question to MR. A. J. BALFOUR.*)

(f) It may be added in support of this extended application of the machinery of Joint Committees that the Conference hoped that by such means there might be attained a better understanding and closer co-operation between the two Houses of Parliament than it has in the past been found possible to secure.

(*Conference on the Reform of the Second Chamber.*)

(g) The Councils could not be dissolved by the Sovereign, nor were they responsible to Parliament. They would be outside the Constitution as we know it. The Chief Minister of each Council, moreover, was to be elected by a direct vote of the Commons section of the Council.

(*Conference on Devolution : MR. MURRAY MACDONALD'S*  
*Memorandum.*)

3. What factors, other than the wilfulness of opposition members, have contributed to cause great changes in parliamentary procedure in the last century?

4. 'The principle of parliamentary freedom of speech is far from being a claim of irresponsibility for members. . . . Freedom of speech and self-imposed rules of debate are linked conditions for the existence of true parliamentary action.' Illustrate and discuss this point.

5. 'The control of the House of Commons over finance has been sunk in the principle of the general responsibility of ministers.' To what extent is this true?

6. What issues are raised if an elected Second Chamber is contemplated for this country?

7. Discuss the judgements of the Royal Commission on Electoral Systems respecting the advantages and disadvantages of the Transferable Vote.

8. Does the study of the British representative system at the present day lead you to support the thesis that 'the system of party government has a tendency to become one of government by amateurs'?

[*T. T.* 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MILITARY HISTORY AND STRATEGY

#### I. *Theory of War*

[Candidates should attempt Questions 1 and 2.]

1. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages from Clausewitz:—

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

(b) Bonaparte's passage across the Noric Alps in 1797 may be made to appear the noblest resolution, but also as an act of sheer temerity.

(c) A wonderful notion . . . according to which there was a certain size of an Army which was the best, a normal strength, beyond which the forces in excess were burdensome rather than serviceable.

(d) Every measure which is taken during a state of tension is more important and more prolific in results than the same measure could be in a state of equilibrium.

(e) In strategy we must never ask what is to be the strength of a Division or a Corps, but how many Corps or Divisions an army should have.

(f) The less a great decision is looked forward to in War the more will diversions be allowable.

2. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages from Hamley:—

(a) In fact, though Napoleon's columns moved by three roads, the divisions in rear, moving from the same bivouacs as those in front, failed to deploy on the field of Ligny till the afternoon of the following day.

(b) Alike in the plains of Flanders and on the summits of the Alps, the soldiers of the Republic learned to bivouac, and to maintain themselves in the country they made war in.

(c) At the moment of separating from Latour, the Archduke said, 'Let Moreau go even to Vienna: that will matter little, provided I beat Jourdan.'

(d) No doubt the alarm of the people of Paris, and his precarious hold on the nation through the capital, furnished good political reason for interposing between it and the enemy.

(e) But besides their value to a defensive or retreating army, rivers may be turned to account by an army during its advance, in a very important manner, by securing the line of communication.

(f) It was equally plain that fortresses, properly distributed, might exercise a most potent influence. If France had too many, Germany had too few.

3. To what extent have recent developments modified the truth of Clausewitz's views as to the element of surprise in warfare?

4. 'Il faut qu'une armée ait au moins trois marches d'épaisseur pour pouvoir manœuvrer et combattre devant et derrière.' Consider this dictum of Napoleon.

5. Consider the problem raised by the defence of a continuous chain of mountains.

6. Discuss, if possible in the light of the campaign of Waterloo, the disadvantages incurred by an army operating on a front parallel with the line communicating with its base.

7. Show the principal advantages conferred by ability to take the offensive at the beginning of a campaign.

8. Show the use which an army upon the offensive can make of a considerable river system parallel to its line of advance.

9. Discuss the comparative advantages of local requisitions and issues from magazines as means of provisioning armies in the field.

10. Do you consider that the history of the Peninsular War confirms Clausewitz's conclusion that, of the three arms, cavalry can be most easily dispensed with?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MILITARY HISTORY AND STRATEGY

#### II. *The Peninsular War*

[Candidates should attempt Questions 1 and 2, and are recommended to illustrate their answers where desirable by sketch-maps.]

1. Comment on **four** of the following passages dealing with the campaign of 1808-9:—

(a) I received here a letter from General Hope. . . . According to his calculation of his marches, [he] will reach Valladolid on the 30th instant.

(MOORE, Diary.)

(b) My idea of the rains is, that the first are incessant and for several days; but after these the weather clears. (MOORE to HOPE, 26 Oct. 1808.)

(c) It is remarkable that this, the first correct information of the capitulation of Madrid, should have been thus acquired from the enemy, ten days after the event had taken place. (NAPIER.)

(d) Even if I beat Soult, unless the victory has the effect to rouse the Spaniards and to give their leaders ability, it will be attended with no other advantage than the character it will attach to the British arms.

(MOORE to CASTLEREAGH, 16 Dec. 1808.)

(e) It has been asked, why did he not throw himself into Ferrol? (NAPIER.)

(f) If the English pass to-day in their position they are lost: if they attack you with all their force, retire one day's march; the farther they proceed the better for us. (NAPIER.)

2. Comment on five of the following passages dealing with the period 1808-14 :—

(a) As I cannot prevail upon General Cuesta to detach a sufficient force to secure that important point, I am apprehensive that this French corps will pass through the mountains into Estremadura in our rear. (WELLINGTON TO CASTLEREAGH, Aug. 1809.)

(b) Lord Wellington, à Busaco, comme à Talaveyra, n'obtint d'autre avantage que celui d'avoir conservé sa position. (JOURDAN.)

(c) Je vous conjure, M. le Maréchal . . . de présenter le plus tôt possible un corps de troupes sur la rive gauche du Tage, vis-à-vis l'embouchure du Zézère. (FOY.)

(d) Le reproche qu'on a fait au duc de Raguse de n'avoir pas laissé une plus nombreuse garnison, tandis qu'il s'éloignait et disséminait ses troupes, paraît, au premier coup d'œil, mieux fondé. (JOURDAN.)

(e) La chute de Badajoz donnait aux ouvrages de Lugar Nuevo une importance considérable. (FOY.)

(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. (JOURDAN.)

(g) On est encore à s'apercevoir que l'armée anglaise manœuvra par sa gauche depuis l'ouverture de la campagne. (FOY.)

(h) None appear to have taken a correct view of our situation on the frontier, of which the enemy still possess all the strongholds within Spain itself. (WELLINGTON TO BATHURST, Aug. 1813.)

3. How far was the choice of Portugal as the principal base of English intervention in the Peninsula a sound one?

4. On what grounds may Sir John Moore's choice of the neighbourhood of Valladolid as a point of concentration be justified?

5. 'On voit que les armées impériales ne pourront rien entreprendre tant qu'on exigera l'occupation de toutes les provinces conquises.' Comment upon this opinion of Marshal Jourdan on conditions in the Peninsula in 1811.

6. 'One skilful general had sought to assail and the other to defend a line of communications.' Explain this summary of the manœuvres leading up to the battle of Salamanca.

7. 'Dans notre métier, le caractère vaut mieux que l'esprit.' Do you consider that Wellington is an example of this dictum?

8. Show the problems presented by the defence of the province of Beira.

9. 'It was not the fate of Badajoz, but that of the Peninsula which was decided upon that night of blood.' Discuss this comment upon the fall of Badajoz.

10. Show the difficulties created for the French in their conduct of the War by the presence of a French king at Madrid.

[*T. T.* 1935.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### FRENCH TRANSLATION

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

La tragédie française, par son unité féconde, ses proportions harmonieuses, sa vérité choisie, son expression contenue, sa simplicité élégante et noble, se rattache visiblement à la pratique et à la théorie des Grecs ; elle est bien réellement fille de leur tragédie ; mais, plus belle peut-être qu'une mère si belle, elle paraît l'emporter par plus d'étendue, de mouvement, d'éclat, d'intérêt, par un plus savant artifice de composition, par une exécution poétique plus parfaite, par une étude plus curieuse, plus complète du cœur humain. Ces mérites, qui font son originalité, et par lesquels il ne faut pas lui reprocher trop sévèrement d'avoir dénaturé les sujets qu'elle empruntait à l'antiquité, elle les doit à l'inspiration toute moderne d'autres passions, d'autres mœurs, d'un nouvel état social. Par là elle est sœur aussi de ce drame qu'elle a renié et qui la renie à son tour, drame qui n'a rien de grec, il est vrai ; qui est sorti tout entier de la complication et de l'incohérence du moyen âge, telles que les retracent ses longues chroniques, du mélange et de la contradiction profonde des deux natures distinguées en nous par le christianisme ; à qui rien ne pouvait offrir le modèle de la régularité, de la simplicité ; par qui ne sont point séparés les éléments divers de l'humanité pour former des genres à part ; qui les confond, au contraire, et reproduit la vie avec tous ses contrastes, le beau et le laid, le noble et le trivial, le sérieux et le bouffon ; qui ne personnifie point les passions dans les types abstraits d'une beauté idéale, mais les laisse, dans les individus complexes qu'il exprime, à leurs disparates naturelles ; qui ne les saisit pas non plus dans ces crises décisives où elles se dévoilent tout à coup, mais préfère les suivre dans tous les accidents de leur histoire : drame colossal, drame sans limites, à la scène toujours changeante, aux personnages toujours nouveaux, tumultueux, heurté, dissonant ; qui a cependant lui-même son unité, ses règles, ses effets propres ; en Espagne, de

l'intérêt le plus romanesque et du coloris le plus poétique ; en Angleterre, profondément moral ; marqué dans les compositions plus artificielles des Allemands d'un sens à la fois historique et philosophique ; drame enfin, qui a trouvé sa plus complète expression dans les œuvres étranges et sublimes de Shakespeare. Finissons par ce nom auquel s'arrête, comme à sa borne naturelle, l'histoire de la tragédie grecque, dont le nom d'Homère est le point de départ : Homère ! Shakespeare ! génies de même hauteur, mais non de même nature, desquels est également descendue l'inspiration, puissante et diverse ; double cime, si on l'ose dire, du Parnasse dramatique !

[*T. T.* 1935.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### GERMAN TRANSLATION

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK

Ein funkelnder Sternenhimmel spannt sich über Hafen und Land, Sterne, die unwahrscheinlich klar und funkelnd in dem blausamtenen Teppich der Nacht leuchten. Vom Land her weht der Abendwind seltsame Däfte herüber, weich, einschmeichelnd, voll unbekannter Süße. Wie heimatlicher Schnee glänzen die weißen Sandflächen, hoch ragen Palmen mit breit gefiederten Wedeln über der schimmernden Brandung. Still, feierlich, liegt der Kreuzer nahe der Küste zu Anker. Schmal, grau und elegant, ein Bild verhaltener Kraft.

Heiligabend ist es. Und der Kreuzer hat die Deutschen des Ortes eingeladen, die Weihnachtsfeier gemeinschaftlich mit der Besatzung an Bord zu begehen. Für die Kinder sind Tische bereitgestellt, geschmückt mit Flaggen und Tannengrün aus der Ladung des Postdampfers, der die heimatlichen Weihnachtsbäume gerade noch rechtzeitig brachte. Unter der Back, dem Wohnraum der Mannschaften, stehen die kleinen Bäume, buntes Flaggentuch verdeckt die kahlen, grauen Stahlwände, und Papiergirlanden hängen unter der niederen Decke. Überall haben fleißige Hände sich bemüht, den Zauber deutscher Weihnacht herbeizurufen.

Drüben an der Pier steht eine bunte Volksmenge und sieht zu, wie die Boote, vollbesetzt mit den Mitgliedern der deutschen Kolonie, eines nach dem andern ablegen und den Kurs zum Kreuzer einschlagen. Rote Feze, braune und weiße Burnusse leuchten im Schein der elektrischen Laternen, Stimmengewirr, dazwischen die Rufe der Frucht- und Limonadenverkäufer, hoch über den weißen, flachen Dächern ruft die Stimme des Muezzins zum Gebet.

Noch klingen den Anfahrenden die fremden Laute in den Ohren, als die Boote am Fallreep anlegen und

der Strom der Gäste an Deck eilt, hinuntergeleitet wird zum Vorderdeck, wo der Altar aufgebaut ist, flaggenüberdeckt, das schwarze Kreuz, die Kerzen und daneben die beiden größten Tannenbäume, die aus der Heimat kamen. Schmucklos, nur im Glanz der vielen Kerzen stehen sie da, ein Gruß aus dem fernen deutschen Wald. Glänzende Kinderaugen sehen hier zum erstenmal den Weihnachtsbaum statt der Palmen, sehen deutsche Matrosen, den deutschen Pfarrer, der, das Eiserne Kreuz am Rock, die Weihnachtsgeschichte vorliest. Nachdenklich lauschen die Alten. Sind es nicht dieselben Lieder, die zu Hause, im verschneiten Dorf, der Vater anstimmte, wenn die Familie unterm Baum versammelt war? Ihre Gedanken eilen zurück durch Zeit und Raum zum Elternhaus, zum alten Deutschland, während die Worte des Pfarrers den alten Text sagen:

‘Es begab sich aber zu der Zeit, daß ein Gebot ausging vom Kaiser Augustus . . .’

[T. T. 1935.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### ITALIAN TRANSLATION

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK

All'epoca del Massilla esistevano ancora, ben chiari e abbondanti, i ruderi di quella che fu la Canne storica, la quale, da vico nell'età romana, era salita a città quando, intorno al mille e forse prima, divenne sede di vescovo. Ebbe il titolo di città, non l'importanza materiale e politica, chè gliene mancò l'agio, perseguitata come fu da un tragico fato, tra un continuo fragor d'armi. Nacque in suolo predestinato alla guerra, sul maggiore cammino di Puglia, presso i guadi più agevoli del fiume: chi scendeva alla conquista di Peucezia, ivi trovava il primo ostacolo, ivi intorno apparecchiavasi al primo urto chi ne difendeva il possesso. La pingue terra, genitrice della dovizia cereale che accumulava nei granai del rustico villaggio, eccitava le cupidigie dell'invasore e cresceva le preoccupazioni dell'occupante; le mura di cui lo cinsero e le due gobbe collinose su cui sorgeva lo fecero castello e osservatorio del piano circostante, del campo diomedeo solcato dal torrente Vergello, che i numidi e i galli d'Annibale varcarono su ponti di cadaveri. L'*ignobilis vicus* si nobilitò per il sangue romano, e da quel giorno d'agosto del 216 avanti Cristo datano la sua celebrità e la sua iliade.

Percorrendo quei territori, si ha una delle più profonde emozioni che possa suscitare il senso della storia nello spirito capace e degno di accoglierlo. Si intende soprattutto e si accetta la concezione antica dell'ineluttabilità del fato, che incombe sulle cose e sugli esseri, che è più forte di Zeus, che fa di alcuni luoghi un perenne paradiso per la gioia della vita e di altri una valle di assidue lagrime. La profezia del *vates* Cneo Marzio aleggia su quelle zolle come una maledizione.

[T. T. 1935.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### SPANISH TRANSLATION

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK

Desde que se empezó a hablar de 'si pasaría' hasta que se dijo que 'iba a pasar' hubo dos bandos nuevos en el pueblo, uno en favor y otro en contra de la venida del ferrocarril, el primero capitaneado por un ricacho local que trataba de sacarle el jugo a unos terrenos suyas, y el segundo por el dueño del parador del pueblo que temía la administración de diligencias y la contrata del correo oficial, y 'no quería perder las riendas de sus caballos', según decía. Desde que se 'publicó el pliego de condiciones' hasta que se adjudicó la subasta hubo tiros y navajazos, con sus consecuencias, en el pueblo, improperios y puñetazos en el congreso, con su dueleto a primera sangre y sesión secreta, 'Extraordinarios' y 'Últimas horas' de los periódicos, nuevo ministerio, y elecciones generales. Y desde que se concedió la subasta a un contratista oscuro hasta que de todos aquellos líos salió el ferrocarril, pasaron meses y meses y *no hubo nada*, porque ni siquiera se empezaron las obras, pues el contratista sólo tenía prisa entonces para venderse la concesión, mediante una prima—no parienta suya—sino 'prima en dinero'.

Pero entonces fué cuando se le atufó la paciencia al cacique del pueblo, se plantó en Madrid, tuvo su *coram vobis* con el Presidente del Consejo de Ministros, y se trajo al contratista y al ferrocarril 'en las alpargatas', si se nos dispensa la frase de dicho señor, que no gastaba botas.

Y así vino el ferrocarril.

Pero vino tan poco a poco como había nacido, y por partes, según se verá.

La primera fué cuando, estando una mañana en las éras, jugando a hacer novillos, el hijo de *En-cuanto-a-mi*, que era el hombre más vago del pueblo, volvió a la Calle Mayor corriendo y gritando 'ya viene', 'ya viene'; y trajo la descripción suya del ferrocarril:—

Dos señorones a caballo, con unos sombrerozcos con pañuelos blancos colgados por detrás, y dos a modo de criados de señores, a pié, y con dos mulas más grandonas que la del médico, cargadas con unos palos, largos y consonas que debían ser, a los que a él le pareció, a la manera del equipaje de los señores. Y en cuanto que llegaron enfrentico de donde él estaba, lo arriaron todo al solo, y se pusieron a medir con una cinta muy larga y estrecha que se salía sola de un cacho de cuero, y iba echando ajuera unas rayicas negras y encarnadas con numéricos. Y cuando él le dijo a uno de los criados si quería que le tuviese las mulas, no le contestó, pero le pidió que sostuviese la cinta firme, y él que sí, agarró una piedra como su cabeza y la puso de golpe encima, y entonces uno de los señores le arreó una patada en donde aún la dolía. . . . Pero él era el primero que había visto el ferrocarril.

[T. T. 1935.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MILITARY HISTORY AND STRATEGY

#### II. *The Peninsular War*

[Candidates should attempt Questions 1 and 2. Other questions attempted should be answered, so far as possible, with reference to the documents.]

1. Comment briefly on any four of the following passages:—

(a) As for preventing the retreat of the French from Spain, it is quite out of the question.

(WELLINGTON TO CASTLEREAGH, September 5, 1808.)

(b) Ils étaient confirmés dans cette opinion par l'ordre qu'ils avaient reçu de continuer à correspondre avec le prince de Neuchâtel. (JOURDAN.)

(c) Ils font croire à leurs troupes que les Français demandent à capituler. (FOY.)

(d) I am not quite certain that I ought not to attack the French, particularly as they have detached Loison. (WELLINGTON TO LIVERPOOL, October 27, 1810.)

(e) On l'appelle le sultan d'Andalousie ; on n'aime pas à abandonner son royaume. (FOY.)

(f) If Sir J. Murray possesses the means of embarking 10,000 infantry and artillery, or more, the first and second objects may be combined with great advantage.

(WELLINGTON TO SIR J. MURRAY, April 14, 1813.)

(g) Les courriers, obligés de s'arrêter dans divers postes de la ligne, pour éviter de tomber au pouvoir des guérillas, n'arrivaient au quartier général que vingt ou vingt-cinq jours après leur départ de Paris.

(JOURDAN.)

(h) The operations of the day commenced by Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla.

(WELLINGTON TO BATHURST, June 22, 1813.)

(i) L'armée anglaise a toujours opéré depuis le commencement de la campagne par sa gauche.

(FOY TO THE MINISTER OF WAR, June 22, 1813.)

2. Comment upon any four of the following passages:—

(a) At headquarters they spoke very slightly of Marmont's diversion.

(*Diary of a Cavalry Officer*, April 26, 1812.)

(b) Vauban's maxim, that a perfect investment is the first requisite in a siege, had been neglected at Badajoz to spare labour. (NAPIER.)

(c) To strike irregularly then was Wellington's only recourse. (Ib.)

(d) It was said the arrival of a force on the eastern coast of Spain was looked for, and that he delayed, expecting it to operate in his favour in following up any success.

(*Diary of a Cavalry Officer*, June 20, 1812.)

(e) It has been by English writers called his easy and triumphant march to Madrid. (NAPIER.)

(f) In these valleys Clausel baffled his great adversary in the most surprising manner. (Ib.)

(g) The extraneous influence which here restrained both sides came from afar. (Ib.)

(h) Hill's letter, only despatched the 17th, reached Wellington at the same moment that Joseph's reached Souham. (Ib.)

3. 'While national risings should always be supported by small bodies of regular troops, on the other hand, the proximity of a great army seems to have an unfavourable effect upon movements of this kind' (CLAUSEWITZ). Discuss this dictum in the light of the history of the Peninsular War.

4. Describe the configuration of the Tagus valley in relation to the defence of Portugal.

5. Comment upon Napier's opinion that no other operation but an attack on Ciudad Rodrigo was open to Wellington at the beginning of 1812.

6. 'The most skilful of Wellington's battles.' Consider this estimate of the battle of Salamanca.

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*Trinity Term, 1936*

919

SECOND  
PUBLIC EXAMINATION  
HONOUR SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
ENGLISH HISTORY

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Describe in outline the Roman road system in Britain and explain its importance in later history.

2. 'Groups of free settlers, owing dues to local landlords.' Do you consider that this is a correct description of the English invaders during the period of settlement?

3. Compare the monasticism of Bede's time with that of Dunstan's.

4. Was Canute or Godwine the more significant figure in English history?

5. What justification is there, if any, for the contrast between the Anglo-Saxon *burh* and the Anglo-Norman *borough*?

6. 'The Norman castle and the Norman cathedral are more than symbols of change; they were instruments of a revolution in the social and ecclesiastical life of England.' Discuss this statement.

7. What was the importance of marriage alliances in the formation and protection of the continental dominions of the kings of England during the twelfth century?

8. Would you agree with the view that the common law of England is based upon the legislation and reforms of Henry II?

9. Estimate the importance of Anglo-Norman feudalism in Wales and the Marches before 1215.

10. Can the attitude of King John to the Church be fairly described as an anticipation of the attitude of Henry VIII?

11. Discuss the influence of economic changes upon English political life in the thirteenth century.

12. What part did the Jews play in English society before their expulsion by Edward I?

13. How was England organized **either** for defensive or for foreign war in the late twelfth or thirteenth century? Illustrate from the reigns of Richard I, John, or Edward I.

14. Describe a busy day **either** in the exchequer or before the justices on a general eyre.

15. In your opinion was Bishop Grosseteste or Simon de Montfort the greater man?

16. 'The reign of Edward I was a continuation of the reign of Henry III, with the difference that Edward had learned the lessons which his father was unable to master.' Discuss this view.

17. Illustrate the influence of women upon English life in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

18. To what extent did English rural life depend upon local and distant markets at the end of the thirteenth century?

19. 'Legal fictions for the lawyer, indefinable by the historian.' Illustrate this epigram by reference to one or more of the following:—villainage, manor, barony, borough, parliament.

20. What difference did the Crusades make to the course of English history?

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## ENGLISH HISTORY

### II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Has recent research on the Household modified our opinion of fourteenth-century kingship?

2. What factors were working for peace in the Hundred Years War, 1339–96?

3. 'Nothing contributed more to destroy Wyclif's influence than the peasants' revolt.' Discuss this statement.

4. Can Henry Bolingbroke be said to stand for a political programme in his opposition to Richard II?

5. 'Few of our kings have so mis-spent their genius.' Discuss this estimate of Henry V.

6. Discuss and illustrate the importance of maintenance in the fifteenth century.

7. 'The wofullest division . . . .

That ever fell upon this cursed earth.'

How far was the prominence given by Shakespeare to the Wars of the Roses due to his distance from them?

8. 'He could not endure to see trade sick.' Explain this judgement on Henry VII.

9. Illustrate from the career of **either** Thomas More **or** Stephen Gardiner the problem of the individual conscience under the Tudors.

10. 'It combined right aims with wrong methods.' Is this a fair description of Tudor Scottish policy?

11. Discuss the importance in the sixteenth century of the House of Norfolk.

12. Was the loss of Calais as great a disaster as Mary supposed?

13. Estimate the importance of vagrancy as a problem during the reign of Elizabeth.

~~14. Discuss the methods by which Elizabeth secured and maintained her popularity.~~

15. What light is thrown by the question of monopolies on James I's theories and practice of government?

16. How far does English history (1307-1660) suggest that favouritism is the besetting weakness of absolute rule?

17. 'He was to the bottom of his heart an idealist.' Discuss this judgement on Sir John Eliot.

18. Discuss and illustrate the influence of the Reformation on Anglo-Irish relations.

19. 'Lack of discipline defeated the Royalists.' Illustrate and account for their deficiency in this respect during the Civil War.

20. How far can there be said to have been religious freedom under the Commonwealth and Protectorate?

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## ENGLISH HISTORY

### III

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'The King could see things if he would, the Duke would see things if he could' (BUCKINGHAM). Does this account for the fortunes of Charles II and James II?

2. Estimate the importance in British economic history of the protectionism of the later Stuarts.

3. 'The outstanding feature of Marlborough's character was his patience.' Discuss this judgement.

4. Illustrate from the history of the years 1689 to 1789 the difficulties attendant on an isolationist foreign policy.

5. At what period do you consider the chances of a Stuart restoration were fairest, and why?

6. Discuss the different uses of the word 'Cabinet' down to 1783.

7. Can either Lord North or the younger Pitt be considered a Tory?

8. How far did experience in the eighteenth century justify the opinion of King George III that the future of the Empire lay in the West Indies? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map of the West Indies.

9. 'The power which governed Burke's mind was his Imagination; that which gave its impetus to Chatham was Will' (HAZLITT). Discuss this view.

10. What constitutional problems were raised by the attacks of insanity of George III, and how far were they successfully solved by the ministries of the day?

11. How far was the movement for Parliamentary reform rendered irresistible by social and political changes in the country?

12. 'The foundation of local government in England.' Discuss this view of the Municipal Reform Act of 1835.

13. 'The hungry 'forties are a myth.' What truth or historical value is there in this statement?

14. Compare O'Connell and Parnell as leaders of Irish nationalism.

15. 'There is more real grasp of the inner necessities of the time in Mill's *Political Economy* and in Disraeli's *Sybil* than in all Gladstone's speeches.' Discuss this statement.

16. Account for the obliteration of the Border as an important factor in the life of Great Britain during the nineteenth century.

17. 'The financial powers of the House of Lords disappeared with the Paper Duties.' Examine this statement.

18. Can it be said that since 1832 a strong British navy has been an appreciable factor in the cause of peace?

19. Compare the loyalties to principle which produced the Wesleyan schism and the Disruption of the Church of Scotland.

20. Was the Fourth Party anything more than a faction?

21. To what extent is the Union of South Africa a monument to the wisdom of Milner and Campbell-Bannerman?

22. 'The most diabolical ingenuity could not have been more successful in luring Germany to destruction than Grey's honest but evasive fumblings for peace' (MR. AMERY). Discuss this opinion.

[T. T. 1936.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY TO 1307

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **four** questions.  
**Questions 1 and 2** must be attempted. Other questions attempted should be answered, so far as possible, with reference to the documents.]

1. Translate and comment on **three** of the following passages :—

(a) Insignis nobilitas aut magna patrum merita principis dignationem etiam adolescentulis adsignant; ceteris robustioribus ac jam pridem probatis adgregantur, nec rubor inter comites aspici. Gradus quin etiam ipse comitatus habet, iudicio ejus quem sectantur.  
(TACITUS.)

(b) Annuit rex et statuit, ut ab eo tempore in reliquum, nunquam per dationem baculi pastoralis vel annuli quisquam de episcopatu aut abbatia per regem vel quamlibet laicam manum in Anglia investiretur; concedente quoque Anselmo ut nullus in praelationem electus, pro hominio quod regi faceret, consecratione suscepti honoris privaretur.

(FLORENCE OF WORCESTER, *sub anno* 1107.)

(c) Et si aliquis fuerit captus qui fuerit saisatus de roberia vel latrocinia, 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 habeat, eat ad aquam.

(*Assize of Clarendon*, 1166.)

(d) In omnibus autem quae istis viginti quinque baronibus committuntur exsequenda, si forte ipsi viginti quinque praesentes fuerint, et inter se super re aliqua discordaverint, vel aliqui ex eis summoniti nolint vel nequeant interesse, ratum habeatur et firmum quod major pars eorum qui praesentes fuerint providerit, vel praeceperit, ac si omnes viginti quinque in hoc consensissent.

(*Magna Carta*, 1215.)

(e) La haute justice a poer de amender les tors fez de tutes autres justices, et de ballifs, e de cunttes et de baruns, et de tutes autres genz, solum lei et dreit de la tere. E ke brefs seient pledez solum lei de la tere e en leus deues. E ke la justice ne prenge ren si ne seit present de pain et de vin et de teles choses, ceo est a saver, viandes et beifres, sicum lem ad este acustume a porter as tables de prodes homes a la jornee.

(*Provisions of Oxford*, 1258.)

(f) In vigilia Sancti Bartholomaei Apostoli . . . accedentes praefati comites et barones ad scaccarium domini regis apud Westmonasterium, prohibuerunt baronibus loci illius ne levare facerent per vicecomites octonarium denarium a populo Anglicano, hoc allegato de conscientia suorum non emanasse, sine quibus taillagium non debet exigi vel imponi.

(*Flores Historiarum*, sub anno 1297.)

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

(a) The man who has 'hoc-land', which his kindred left him, then ordain we that he must not give it from his 'mæg-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 to him, that he should do so.

(ALFRED.)

(b) 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.)

(c) Dominus vero Cantuariensis, sacris canonibus consentiens, in contrarium allegabat, asserens omnino injustum fore, et contra canones et contra Deum, si ob unius punitionem delicti duo quis subeat judicia. 'Nec enim Deus judicat bis in idipsum.'

(GRIM, *Vita S. Thomae*.)

(d) Illud tamen est notandum quod non potest aliquis in villenagio positus libertatem suam suis denariis quaerere. . . . Notandum etiam quod potest quis nativum suum quantum ad sui ipsius vel haeredum suorum personam liberum facere, non quantum ad alios.

(GLANVILL.)

(e) Provisum est generaliter a praedictis fidelibus nostris, quod praedicta quadragesima hoc modo assideatur et colligatur; quod videlicet de qualibet villa integra eligantur quatuor de melioribus et legalioribus hominibus una cum praepositis singularum villarum, per quorum sacramentum quadragesima pars omnium mobilium praedictorum taxetur et assideatur supra singulos, in praesentia militum assessorum ad hoc assignatorum.

(*Writ for the collection of the Fortieth, 1232.*)

(f) De chartis vero regiis et factis regum non debent nec possunt justiciarii nec privatae personae disputare; nec etiam si in illis dubitatio oriatur possunt eam interpretari; etiam in dubiis et obscuris . . . domini regis erit expectanda interpretatio et voluntas, cum ejus est interpretari cujus est condere.

(BRACTON.)

(g) E en chescun hundred e fraunchise seyent eleus deus conestables a fere la veue des armes; e les conestables avaunt diz presentent devaunt les justices assignez, quant il vendrunt en pays, les defautes qil averount trevez de armeure, e de suites de veilles, e de cheminz. . . . E les justices assignez en chescun parlement representent au rey, et le rey sur ceo en fra remedie.

(*Statute of Winchester, 1285.*)

3. 'The value of the *Germania* to the student of English history is unaffected by historical criticism, for Tacitus helps us to see what Germanic society was really like.' Discuss this statement.

4. What light do the Anglo-Saxon laws throw on the history of the Christian Church?

5. Trace the development of the royal charter of liberties up to John's charter, and explain its significance.

6. 'With the exception of the Constitutions of Clarendon, the legislation of Henry II was of Norman origin.' Criticize this view.

7. 'Not a great statesman, but the greatest civil servant that England had yet had.' Do you consider that this is a true appreciation of Hubert Walter?

8. 'The periodic confirmation of Magna Carta in the thirteenth century and the development of parliament were inevitably connected.' Examine this generalization.

9. Show from the documents the constitutional importance of developments in direct and indirect taxation in the thirteenth century.

10. Illustrate the importance of the hundred in English local life between 1154 and 1307.

11. Compare the parts played by the higher clergy in the crises of 1258-65 and 1297.

12. Can you trace a coherent political purpose in the legislation of Edward I's reign relating to the transfer of land?

[*T. T.* 1936.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1558

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **four** questions.  
**Questions 1 and 8** must be attempted. Other  
questions attempted should be answered, so far as  
possible, with reference to the documents.]

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

(a) That the justices of the peace of every shire . . . within the limits of their several commissions . . . calling unto them such discreet and grave persons of the said county or city as they shall think meet, and conferring together respecting the plenty or scarcity of the time . . . have authority . . . to rate and appoint the wages . . . of the said artificers . . . or any other labourer.

(5 Eliz. cap. iv.)

(b) Neither is the controversy betwixt them and us for a cap, a tippet, or a surplice, but for great matters concerning a true ministry and regiment of the church according to the word.

*(First Admonition to the Parliament, 1572.)*

(c) It is this day ordered and required by the Commons House of parliament that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* be awarded for the bringing of the body of Sir Thomas Shirley, knight . . . into the said House.

*(Case of Sir Thomas Shirley, 1604.)*

(d) That the bent of this war and point of your sword may be against that prince (whatsoever opinion of potency he hath), whose armies and treasures have first diverted and since maintained the war in the Palatinate. (*Petition of the House of Commons, 1621.*)

(e) The exactions of coat and conduct money and divers other military charges.

*(The Grand Remonstrance.)*

(f) The persons to be chosen within Scotland to sit and serve in Parliament, shall be, and not exceed, the number of thirty. (*The Instrument of Government.*)

2. How far can the reign of Elizabeth be considered as a time of parliamentary government?

3. Estimate the influence of the Bull of Excommunication (1570) on Elizabeth's ecclesiastical policy.

4. 'Coke represented a rigid conservatism, Bacon reform.' Discuss this view.

5. Had the Court of Star Chamber outgrown its usefulness by the reign of Charles I?

6. Summarize and discuss **either** St. John's defence of Hampden **or** the King's answer to the petition accompanying the Grand Remonstrance.

7. 'That your Highness will for the future be pleased to call Parliaments consisting of two Houses' (*Humble Petition and Advice*). Account for this return to a Second Chamber.

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

(a) And all such persons as shall take upon them to preach in any unlawful assembly, conventicle, or meeting, . . . shall not at any time . . . come or be within five miles of any city or town corporate.

(*The Five-Mile Act.*)

(b) This is a case of great consequence, but of as little difficulty as ever any case was, that raised so great an expectation: for if the king cannot dispense with this statute, he cannot dispense with any penal law whatsoever.

(*Godden v. Hales.*)

(c) 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.

(*Act of Settlement.*)

(d) The answer to these three objections is, that by the constitution the jury ought not to decide the question of law, whether such a writing of such a meaning, published without a lawful excuse, be criminal.

(*The case of the Dean of St. Asaph.*)

(e) We are asked to declare an order of the House of Commons to be void, and to prevent its execution in the only way in which it can be executed, on the ground that it constitutes an infringement of the Parliamentary Oaths Act. (*Bradlaugh v. Gossett.*)

9. Estimate the importance of the Exclusion Bill controversy in the development of parliamentary practice.

10. Did the establishment of the Civil List seriously weaken the power of the monarch?

11. 'No historical name is more closely connected with the visible progress of public liberty and private right.' Do you agree with this verdict on the career of Wilkes?

12. How far have the legal problems arising from riot been successfully dealt with in English law?

13. To what extent can the Parliament Act of 1911 be held to have achieved the objects for which it was passed?

14. Show how changes of status in the Dominions have been reflected in the altered position of the Governor-General.

[T. T. 1936.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1660

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **four** questions. Questions **1** and **8** must be attempted. Other questions attempted should be answered, so far as possible, with reference to the documents.]

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

(a) And all such persons as shall take upon them to preach in any unlawful assembly, conventicle, or meeting, . . . shall not at any time . . . come or be within five miles of any city or town corporate.

*(The Five Mile Act.)*

(b) 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.

*(Act of Settlement.)*

(c) The answer to these three objections is, that by the constitution the jury ought not to decide the question of law, whether such a writing of such a meaning, published without a lawful excuse, be criminal.

*(The Case of the Dean of St. Asaph.)*

(d) Because we object to the shameful mode by which a majority was obtained for the second reading and subsequent stages of the Bill; the most scandalous arts of seduction and menace having been resorted to in order to effect the purpose.

*(Protest of the Lords, 1832.)*

(e) In the present case the Electricity Commissioners have to decide whether they will constitute a joint authority in a district in accordance with law, and with what powers they will invest that body.

*(R. v. Electricity Commissioners.)*

(f) Their Lordships consider that the duty of a resident alien is so to act that the Crown shall not be harmed by reason of its having admitted him as a resident.

*(De Jager v. A. G. of Natal.)*

2. Estimate the importance of the Exclusion Bill controversy in the development of parliamentary practice.

3. Did the establishment of the Civil List seriously weaken the power of the monarch?

4. 'No historical name is more closely connected with the visible progress of public liberty and private right.' Do you agree with this verdict on the career of Wilkes?

5. How far have the legal problems arising from riot been successfully dealt with in English law?

6. 'The most abiding impression which a study of constitutional cases conveys is not of historical change, but of the permanence of the Common Law.' Discuss this statement.

7. To what extent can the Parliament Act of 1911 be held to have achieved the objects for which it was passed?

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

(a) And whereas the Provisions, made by the said Proclamation, in respect to the Civil Government of the said Province of *Quebec* . . . have been found, upon Experience, to be inapplicable to the State and Circumstances of the said Province.

(*The Quebec Act, 1774.*)

(b) On my first arrival in Canada, I was strongly inclined to the project of a federal union.

(*Lord Durham's Report.*)

(c) Such Governor shall declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in this Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by her Majesty, her heirs or successors, that he assents to such bill in her Majesty's name, or that he withholds her Majesty's assent, or that he reserves such bill for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

(*The Union Act, 1840.*)

(d) The coexistence side by side with the Cabinet of the United Kingdom of this proposed body . . . clothed with the functions and the jurisdiction which Sir Joseph Ward proposed to invest it with, would . . . be absolutely fatal to our present system of responsible government.

(MR. ASQUITH *at the Imperial Conference of 1911.*)

(e) It has been said that the term 'Imperial War Cabinet' is a misnomer. . . . I see no incongruity whatever in applying the term 'Cabinet'. . . . I should say it is a Cabinet of Governments.

(SIR ROBERT BORDEN, 21 June, 1918.)

(f) This new arrangement will not denote any departure either on the part of the British Government or of the Canadian Government from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire.

(*Announcement in the House of Commons, Canada, 10 May, 1920.*)

9. 'A statute confers the organs of representative government; the conventions of the constitution initiate and operate the organs of responsible government.' Examine in the light of this remark the process by which Canada achieved responsible government.

10. Explain the constitutional significance of the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 and show to what extent it has been repealed.

11. Compare the constitutional position of the provinces of Canada with that of the states of Australia.

12. What light is thrown upon the constitutional relations of the various parts of the British Empire by a study of their place in, and their relations with, the League of Nations?

13. To what degree has the Irish Free State the power to amend its constitution at the present day?

14. Describe such machinery of imperial co-operation as has existed since the War.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD I (285-604)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'Ostentation was the first principle of the new system. The second was division.' Do you agree with this view of the reforms of Diocletian?

2. 'Sa conversion est l'acte d'un superstitieux.' 'Constantine was never more than a political Christian.' Discuss these two opinions.

3. Estimate the importance in fourth-century history of **either** Trier or Sirmium.

4. Compare St. Martin of Tours and St. Ambrose as great churchmen.

5. Discuss the importance of Theodosius I as a legislator.

6. Compare the economic situation of Rome with that of Constantinople at the close of the fourth century.

7. Illustrate from the career of **either** Priscillian or Eutyches the importance of heretical disputes in this period.

8. How far can the *De rebus Geticis* of Jordanes be considered a satisfactory authority for the history of the fourth and fifth centuries?

9. What military leader in your opinion did most for the defence of the Empire between 408 and 476?

10. Estimate the importance of the papacy in the fifth century.

11. Can the arts in this period be said to have found a new inspiration in Christianity?

12. Was Constantinople in the second half of the fifth century more fortunate than Rome in her emperors?

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD I. (285-604)

#### II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. What was the importance of the Burgundian kingdom in the rivalry of Ostrogoths and Franks? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer with a sketch-map.

2. In what respects was Ravenna fitted to be the political capital of Italy? Illustrate your answer with some account of the monuments of Ravenna.

3. Account for the growth of the monophysite movement, and estimate its strength at the accession of Justinian.

4. Compare the position of the Papacy under Theodoric and under Justinian.

5. Appraise the political influence and ability of the Empress Theodora.

6. Describe the chief problems of Imperial defence on the northern frontier in the sixth century. Illustrate, if necessary, your answer with a sketch-map of the Balkan and Danube regions.

7. To what extent was there a revival of Visigothic power in the second half of the sixth century?

8. What evidence can be drawn from Gregory of Tours of the powers and aims of the Frankish aristocracy in the sixth century?

9. What was the nature and extent of the authority exerted by Gregory the Great over the western churches outside his own diocese?

10. Explain the historical importance of **two** of the following:—the office of Papal Apocrisiarius, the Three Chapters, the *Liber Pontificalis*, the *Regulae Pastoralis Liber*.

11. 'La docilité de l'épiscopat byzantin avait des limites.' What measure of independence was attained by the Byzantine church in the later fifth and sixth centuries?

12. In what sense can Byzantine art be called an indigenous product of Constantinople?

13. Criticize the dictum that the medieval spirit replaced the classical spirit in western literature during the course of the sixth century.

[T. T. 1936.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD II. (476-919)

### I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. What was the importance of the Burgundian kingdom in the rivalry of Ostrogoths and Franks? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer with a sketch-map.

2. In what respects was Ravenna fitted to be the political capital of Italy? Illustrate your answer with some account of the monuments of Ravenna.

3. Account for the growth of the monophysite movement, and estimate its strength at the accession of Justinian.

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13. Criticize the dictum that the medieval spirit replaced the classical spirit in western literature during the course of the sixth century.

[*T. T.* 1936.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD II. (476-919)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. What is the historical interest of the monothe-  
lite heresy?

2. Describe, if necessary with a sketch-map, the  
defences of Constantinople and discuss their effective-  
ness with reference to the attacks of 626 and 717.

3. Had Charles Martel more effective control of  
the Frankish kingdom than Dagobert?

4. What part did Iconoclasm play in the aliena-  
tion of the Western Church from the Eastern Empire?

5. 'While the Merovingian state had been pre-  
dominantly secular, the Carolingian Empire was a  
theocratic power.' Discuss this statement.

• 6. Had Charlemagne or his successors any real  
conception of the meaning of *Imperium Romanum*?

7. Discuss the character and influence of **either** the  
Patriarch Photius or Theodore of Studium.

8. Discuss the wisdom of Papal policy towards the  
Carolingian Empire in the second half of the ninth  
century.

9. Which was the greater danger to European  
civilization—Bulgar or Magyar?

10. To what extent was the internal administration  
of the first two Macedonian Emperors characterized  
by a conscious reaction against the policy of their  
predecessors?

11. What were the chief European centres and  
routes of trade between the seventh and tenth  
centuries? Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

12. What were the outstanding developments in  
monastic history between the death of Gregory the  
Great and the foundation of Cluny?

13. Was western society pre-eminently feudal by  
919?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD III. (919-1273)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]

1. Estimate the influence of the Magyar menace on the politics of central Europe in the tenth century. Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map.
2. Why did the Capetians supplant the Carolingians?
3. 'Military glory only obscured internal decline.' Would you agree with this verdict on the reign of Basil II?
4. Illustrate from the reign of Otto III the influence of tradition in the early Middle Ages.
5. 'La royauté corrompt de plus en plus l'Église pour s'en faire un instrument de règne.' Is this a fair comment on the reigns of Henry II and Conrad II?
6. Does Gregory VII's conduct of his pontificate give any proof of statesmanship?
7. Was the Investiture Contest a genuine stimulus to political thought?
8. Discuss the various solutions attempted in the period 1050-1180 of the problem of control of the Adriatic Sea. Illustrate, if necessary, with a sketch-map.
9. Is there any clear political issue between Guelf and Hohenstaufen in the first half of the twelfth century?
10. How far would you agree that St. Bernard represents the highest ideal of monasticism?
11. Had the Crusaders (1096-1150) any real case against Byzantium?
12. Estimate the importance of the cult of relics in the religious life of the Middle Ages.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD III. (919-1273)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than four questions.]

1. Illustrate from the legislation in Germany and Italy Frederick Barbarossa's views on the rights and duties of kingship.

2. Account for the rapid growth of the French monarchy in the reigns of Philip Augustus and Louis VIII.

3. To what extent is it correct to say that Pope Alexander III prepared the way for Pope Innocent III?

4. Discuss the course of papal policy with regard to the Albigensians.

5. How would you explain the interest in prophecy in the religious life of the thirteenth century?

6. 'Papal power in the thirteenth century was based on the capture of the ecclesiastical benefice and the exploitation of the Crusade.' Examine this view.

7. Explain the failure of the Latin Empire of Constantinople to maintain itself against the Empire of Nicaea. Illustrate, if necessary, your answer with a sketch-map.

8. Discuss the arbitrations of St. Louis as illustrations of the nature of the medieval political system.

9. Account for the development **either** of the city leagues in Germany **or** of the constitutions of Florence and Venice in this period.

10. Compare the influence of the universities of Bologna and Paris on European events in the thirteenth century.

11. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the conquest of south Italy and Sicily by Charles of Anjou.

12. 'Frederick II belongs to his own time, Louis IX to all time.' Is this statement a commonplace or a paradox?

13. Write an appreciation of **one** of the following:—Andronicus Comnenus, James I of Aragon, Valdemar II of Denmark.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IV. (1273-1494)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. What were the sources and strength of the opposition to Charles of Anjou between 1273 and 1285?
2. What picture does Dante draw of contemporary society in the *Divine Comedy*?
3. Is 1314 or 1328 the more significant date in the decline of the French monarchy?
4. 'Defensor Pacis'. Has Lewis of Bavaria any claim to this title?
5. What factors decided the struggle between Venice and Genoa in the fourteenth century?
6. Explain the origins of the Valois appanage of Burgundy and Flanders. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of the dominions of Philip of Burgundy in 1384.
7. What were the obstacles in the way of the return of the Papacy to Rome between 1305 and 1377?
8. What is the importance of the union of Poland and Lithuania in 1386? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer with a sketch-map.
9. Were the revolts in Florence and Flanders c. 1380 due to comparable causes?
10. Analyse the causes of failure of the Crusade of Nicopolis. Illustrate, if necessary, your answer with a sketch-map of the lower Danubian regions.
- 11. 'The Popes are figureheads; the Cardinals are masters of the Papacy.' How far is this true of Papal history during the Schism?
12. Compare the characteristics as historians of Villani and Froissart.
- 13. What is the interest of **either** the sculpture of Claus Sluter **or** the political ideas of Lupold of Bebenburg?

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IV. (1273-1494)

### II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Estimate the achievement of the Council of Constance.
2. 'Her legend was more important than her career.' Discuss this judgement on Joan of Arc.
3. Which had the more to fear from the Hussite movement, Empire or Papacy?
4. Did the constitutional experiments of the Italian city states contribute anything of value to the theory of government?
5. 'Aeneam rejicite, Pium recipite.' Could a pope, consistently with the tradition of his office, be a humanist?
6. 'Il subsiste un empereur, mais l'idée impériale est bien morte.' Is this a fair judgement on Frederick III?
7. 'La réorganisation des finances.' How far did Charles VII and Louis XI carry out this programme?
8. Can the rise of the Swiss be said to have introduced a new factor into European warfare?
9. Illustrate from the history **either** of Savoy **or** of Roussillon the policy and methods of Louis XI.
10. Discuss the importance of Ferrante of Naples **in** Italian politics.
11. Explain the importance in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella of the fall of Granada.
12. Which do you think had the better understanding of the problems of Eastern Europe, Casimir IV or Matthias Corvinus?
13. Discuss the significance in the history of art of **one** of the following:—Masaccio, Brunelleschi, Jan van Eyk, Jean Foucquet.

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD V. (1414-1559)

### I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Estimate the achievement of the Council of Constance.
2. 'Her legend was more important than her career.' Discuss this judgement on Joan of Arc.
3. Which had the more to fear from the Hussite movement, Empire or Papacy?
4. Did the constitutional experiments of the Italian city states contribute anything of value to the theory of government?
5. 'Aeneam rejicite, Pium recipite.' Could a pope, consistently with the tradition of his office, be a humanist?
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13. Discuss the significance in the history of art of **one** of the following:—Masaccio, Brunelleschi, Jan van Eyk, Jean Foucquet.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD V. (1414-1559)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Illustrate, if necessary by a sketch-map, the decline of Venetian sea power, and account for her failure to resist the Turkish attacks.

2. Can the reign of Louis XII rightly be described as a period of recovery for the monarchy and nation after the disastrous reign of Charles VIII?

3. Examine the aims and methods of the Spanish government in the organization of its American conquests. Illustrate, if necessary, your answer with a sketch-map, showing the provincial divisions of the Spanish-American Empire.

4. What, in your opinion, was the decisive cause of Luther's revolt against Rome?

5. Does the responsibility for failure to arrest the schism between 1518 and 1530 rest more on the Papacy than on Charles V?

6. With what truth can the Netherlands be described as the best governed part of Charles V's dominions?

7. Discuss the effect of the Reformation on the political power of Switzerland during this period.

8. Was Francis I's attitude towards Protestantism purely opportunist?

9. What were the decisive factors which gave the Habsburgs control of Italy?

10. Were the financial difficulties of Charles V due more to mismanagement than to lack of resources?

11. 'If Loyola had not founded the Society of Jesus, the Popes of the Counter-Reformation would have had to invent it.' Discuss this statement.

12. Estimate the debt of French literature in the first half of the sixteenth century to the Classical Renaissance.

13. Attempt an appreciation of the work of **either** Dürer **or** Titian.

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VI. (1559–1715)

### I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Show how differences between the outlook of Philip II and Papal policy affected the course of events in Europe.

2. 'Jamais entreprise ne fut plus mal conçue, ni plus stupidement exécutée' (CALVIN). Discuss this criticism of the conspiracy of Amboise in the light of contemporary and later developments in France.

3. Compare the history of the Counter-Reformation in the Low Countries with its history in southern Germany.

4. Discuss the significance of the victory of Don John of Austria at Lepanto.

5. To what extent had the princes of the Empire developed an effective state system within their dominions before the outbreak of the Thirty Years War? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by means of a sketch-map.

6. 'Henry IV satisfied both the craving for internal peace and contemporary ideas of kingship.' Discuss this statement.

7. Explain the significance in European affairs of **one** of the following during the first half of the seventeenth century:—the Dutch Republic, Denmark, Savoy.

8. Compare Oxenstierna and Richelieu as statesmen.

9. Examine the various views which have been held on the 'problem' presented by the career of Wallenstein.

10. Why did the Thirty Years War last for such a long time?

11. Explain, if necessary with the aid of a sketch-map, how the terms of the Treaty of Münster (1648) defined the relations of France with her eastern neighbours and prepared the way for later consolidation.

12. Discuss the development **either** of the art of music **or** of natural science during the period covered by this paper.

13. Is it an accident that the greatest exponent of international law during your period was a Dutchman?

[T. T. 1936.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VI. (1559-1715)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'L'histoire de la Fronde éclaire l'inachèvement de l'État et de la Patrie.' Explain this statement.

2. Examine the issues involved in the conflict between John de Witt and the House of Orange.

3. Describe, if necessary with the help of a sketch-map, the nature of the pacification of the North in 1660.

4. Account for the revival of Turkey in this period, and show, if necessary with the help of a sketch-map, the direction of her renewed military activity.

5. Explain and estimate the importance of the Great Elector's relations with France in the period 1679-85.

6. To what degree was religion a factor in politics and diplomacy in this period?

7. Account for the comprehensiveness of the alliance against France in the War of the League of Augsburg.

8. 'Spain was a great monarchy without a monarch.' Discuss this judgement upon the reign of Charles II.

9. Examine the connexion between Peter the Great's reforms and his wars during this period.

10. Discuss the policy of the Austrian Habsburgs in regard to the Partition Treaties and the War of the Spanish Succession.

11. 'A new Thirty Years War, absorbing all the conflicts of Europe, might have resulted, had the military genius of Charles XII been united to a political genius of the same order.' Discuss this judgement of the Great Northern War.

12. 'En 1660 la civilisation européenne-occidentale entre dans une période de relative stabilité.' Discuss this verdict.

13. What did literature and the arts owe to Louis XIV?

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VII. (1715-1815)

### I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. What light does the history of the years 1715 to 1721 throw on the strength and weakness of 'collective action'?

2. 'The pivot of French diplomacy.' Does the history of the eighteenth century warrant this description of Constantinople?

3. Compare the work done for Spain by foreign and native ministers in this period.

4. Estimate the problems arising from the need for economic self-sufficiency in eighteenth-century states.

5. Did the collapse of Sweden create essentially new problems in the north? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map of the Baltic countries.

6. Discuss the policy pursued by Frederick the Great between 1748 and 1756.

7. To what extent was the signature of the Family Compact of 1761 of real assistance to France?

8. 'The fault of the Franco-Austrian alliance lay not in its conception but in its execution.' Discuss this statement.

9. How far was the foreign policy of Joseph II. a radical deviation from that of Maria Theresa?

10. Estimate the services of Vergennes to Louis XVI.

11. To what extent were the French philosophers and the German *Illuminati* kindred spirits?

12. 'The domestic policy of Catherine II was a nationalist reaction against that of her predecessors.' Discuss this statement.

13. Estimate the services of Gustavus III to Sweden.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VII. (1715-1815)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'The events of August and September 1792 are the real French Revolution.' Discuss this statement.

2. Estimate the influence of the *émigrés* on the French Revolution and Empire.

3. What is the importance of the death of the Emperor Leopold II?

4. Had socialist programmes any chance of success in France between 1789 and 1799?

~~5. To what should you ascribe the success of Napoleon's internal reforms?~~

6. 'Tyranny tempered by assassination.' To what extent does this saying apply to the Russian autocracy between the death of Catherine II and the Peace of Vienna?

7. How far did Napoleon's rule pave the way for Italian unity? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map of Italy in 1810.

8. Discuss the saying that Napoleon never extracted the limit of concessions from a fallen enemy.

9. Estimate the influence of Haugwitz on the fate of Prussia during this period.

10. Account for the intensity of Spanish national feeling during the years 1789-1815.

11. 'Our communications are the enemy's arsenals.' Does this saying explain the early successes of Napoleon and the comparative failure of his later campaigns? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map.

12. To what extent did Austria deserve her success in gaining the leadership of Germany in 1813-15?

13. Account for the growth of ultramontaniam in the French Church during this period.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VIII. (1789-1871)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'The events of August and September 1792 are the real French Revolution.' Discuss this statement.

2. Estimate the influence of the *émigrés* on the French Revolution and Empire.

3. What is the importance of the death of the Emperor Leopold II?

4. Had socialist programmes any chance of success in France between 1789 and 1799?

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VIII. (1789-1871)

II

[Candidates are recommended to answer **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'The dictatorship of the Allies was, in fact, as much a usurpation as the Napoleonic Empire which they had overthrown.' Discuss the justice and the relevance of this verdict.

2. Explain the origin and development of the *Zollverein*. Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map.

3. Describe the part played by Russia in the establishment of the kingdom of Greece.

4. Show the political significance of the accession of Louis-Philippe.

5. Examine the situation and the events which led to the formation of the Swiss Constitution of 1848.

6. What light does the period 1846-8 throw upon the problems involved in the existence of the temporal power of the Pope?

7. Estimate the importance of the years 1848-51 in the history of Prussia's rise to the leadership of Germany.

8. Show the importance of the part played by diplomacy in the establishment of Italian unity in the time of Cavour. Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map.

9. Describe the origins and the European repercussions of the Polish rising of 1863.

10. Discuss Prussia's diplomatic position in Europe on the outbreak of war with Austria in 1866, and show how this had been achieved.

11. 'On Isabel fell the sins, political and private, of her ancestors for two generations.' Discuss this comment on the Spanish Revolution of 1868.

12. Analyse the causes and estimate the significance of the Paris Commune.

13. Examine the part played by poetry and fiction in the national movements of the nineteenth century.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IX. (1815-1914)

I

[Candidates are recommended to answer **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'The dictatorship of the Allies was, in fact, as much a usurpation as the Napoleonic Empire which they had overthrown.' Discuss the justice and the relevance of this verdict.
2. Explain the origin and development of the *Zollverein*. Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map.
3. Describe the part played by Russia in the establishment of the kingdom of Greece.
4. Show the political significance of the accession of Louis-Philippe.
5. Examine the situation and the events which led to the formation of the Swiss Constitution of 1848.
6. What light does the period 1846-8 throw upon the problems involved in the existence of the temporal power of the Pope?
7. Estimate the importance of the years 1848-51 in the history of Prussia's rise to the leadership of Germany.
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12. Analyse the causes and estimate the significance of the Paris Commune.
13. Examine the part played by poetry and fiction in the national movements of the nineteenth century.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IX. (1815-1914)

II

[Candidates are recommended to answer **not less than four questions.**]

1. Estimate the importance on his policy of Bismarck's fear of Russia.

2. Account for the consolidation of the Republican régime in France after 1870.

3. Wherein does the greatness of Pope Leo XIII consist?

4. Does the history of the Balkans subsequent to the Treaty of Berlin justify the view that it would have been better to allow Russia a free hand there in the nineteenth century? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer with a sketch-map.

5. Estimate the debt of Italy to Francesco Crispi.

6. What importance should be ascribed to the Slavophile movement in Russia after 1870?

7. Account for the violence of political opinion in France between 1870 and 1914, and estimate its effect on the international position of the country.

8. What chances did the adoption of a Slav policy afford for the survival of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy? Illustrate, if necessary, your answer by a sketch-map.

9. Estimate the influence exercised by Queen Victoria in Germany.

10. Was the loss of her colonies a benefit or a calamity to Spain?

11. Account for the impotence of the socialist movement in international affairs prior to 1914.

12. Is there anything to choose in morality between the behaviour of France in Tunis and of England in Egypt?

13. Of the various causes contributing to Anglo-German hostility, which should you consider the most vital?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## GENERAL PAPER

[Candidates are advised to attempt **three** questions.]

1. By what criteria would you judge an historical biography?

2. Discuss the debt of the historian to seventeenth-century scholarship.

3. 'The history of historiography in the nineteenth century is a record of attempts to develop history as a science on the analogy of the physical sciences.' Is this a true statement?

4. How would you defend the rights of majorities over minorities in a modern state, and what limits can be put upon these rights?

5. Discuss the judgement that conflict is inherent in the relations between church and state.

6. What place is there in modern political theory for the concept of natural law?

7. Are absolutist forms of government detrimental to the arts?

8. Can you trace historical significance in architectural styles? Illustrate your answer by examples from any one period.

9. Discuss the value to the historian of **either** the literature of legend **or** the novel.

10. Discuss the term 'renaissance'.

11. Is Puritanism recurrent?

12. At what period of European history would you place the beginning of the capitalist system?

13. 'Not geographical barriers, but the absence of them, have been the real stimulus to national feeling.' Discuss this statement.

14. Can the classical economists be said to have made any permanent contribution to the theory of wages?

15. Give some account of the life and work of your favourite historian.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions. Question 1 must be attempted.]

1. Comment on **four** of the following passages, including at least **one** from each of your prescribed authorities :—

(a) Hence it is evident that the good citizen need not of necessity possess the virtue which makes a good man. (ARISTOTLE.)

(b) A government which is composed of the middle class more nearly approximates to democracy than to oligarchy, and is the safest of the imperfect forms of government. (Ib.)

(c) The art of household management has a limit ; the unlimited acquisition of money is not its business. (Ib.)

(d) For the ninthe law of Nature, I put this, *That every man acknowledge other for his Equall by Nature.* (HOBBS.)

(e) And this kind of Dominion, or Sovereignty, differeth from Sovereignty by Institution, onely in this, That men who choose their Sovereign, do it for fear of one another, and not of him whom they Institute : But in this case, they subject themselves, to him they are afraid of. (Ib.)

(f) It is therefore manifest, that the Instruction of the people, dependeth wholly, on the right teaching of Youth in the Universities. (Ib.)

(g) Ce qu'ordonne même le souverain, sur un objet particulier n'est pas non plus une loi, mais un décret ; ni un acte de souveraineté, mais de magistrature. (ROUSSEAU.)

(h) Toute chose d'ailleurs égale, le gouvernement sous lequel, sans moyens étrangers, sans naturalisation, sans colonies, les citoyens peuplent et multiplient davantage, est infailliblement le meilleur. (Ib.)

(i) Il y a donc une profession de foi purement civile dont il appartient au souverain de fixer les articles. (Ib.)

2. 'We will begin by enquiring whether it is more advantageous to be ruled by the best men or the best laws.' Does Aristotle reach a satisfactory conclusion of this enquiry?

3. Do you agree that Aristotle's criticism of Plato in the *Politics* is 'harsh and one-sided'?

4. How far is it true that Aristotle is alone among your prescribed authors in paying adequate attention to the economic structure of the State?

5. Did medieval thought arrive at a clear theory of sovereignty?

6. 'Le goût qu'on montre pour le gouvernement absolu est dans le rapport exact du mépris qu'on professe pour son pays' (DE TOCQUEVILLE).

Is this remark applicable to Hobbes's defence of monarchy?

7. 'Hobbes is a far more dangerous revolutionary than Locke.' Do you agree?

8. Does Rousseau's theory of the general will add anything to Aristotle's statement that 'man is by nature a political animal'?

9. Is the constitutional machinery devised by Rousseau consistent with his general principles?

10. 'Whether a Common-wealth be Monarchicall, or Popular, the Freedome is still the same' (HOBBS). Is the problem of personal liberty distinct from the problem of political liberty?

11. Compare Burke's views on the nature of representation with those of Mill.

12. Estimate the influence of Maine's *Ancient Law* on political science.

13. 'The passions of men are more commonly potent than their reason' (HOBBS). Is contemporary political thought returning to this view?

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### FRENCH TRANSLATION

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK

L'ordre nouveau, créant l'architecture nouvelle, simple et nue comme tout organisme jeune, détruira la décoration, ou la transformera de telle sorte que ses essais actuels ne peuvent rien nous apprendre sur la forme qu'elle prendra. Toutes choses que nous considérons, depuis vingt ans, comme des réalisations, ne sont peut-être bien que des symptômes. Symptômes de ralliement. Symptômes de concentration. Le plus visible est la croissance de l'esprit d'association d'où l'armature sociale sortira probablement. La guerre est le plus cruel. Mais peut-être aussi celui qui a le plus agi pour nous contraindre à nous regarder face à face et à regarder en nous. Au fond, il importe assez peu qu'un grand nombre de ceux qui éprouvent l'universel besoin de communion aillent demander à des constructions politiques mortes le secret de l'ordre nouveau. Symptôme. Symptôme aussi, et l'un des plus impressionnants, cet effort de l'Allemagne acharnée depuis un tiers d'un siècle à faire entrer sa triple hégémonie militaire, industrielle et intellectuelle dans le cadre commun d'un style architectural volontaire dont la simplicité est une acquisition pédagogique qui a pris ses éléments dans l'abstraction et le passé. Symptôme encore, cette audace américaine à élever de monstrueuses constructions utilitaires brisant tous les styles connus dans l'élan brutal vers le ciel de leur charpentes de métal et leur effort continu de monter plus haut sur les villes. Et symptômes surtout ces formes rationnelles, issues de la science appliquée, qui refoulent allégrement dans les ruines toutes les habitudes désordonnées et soi-disant traditionnelles de l'art de bâtir. Un grand mystère s'accomplit. Nul ne sait où il nous mène. Voici les hautes cheminées comme les colonnes de temples, les vivantes bêtes d'acier avec un cœur, un intestin, des nerfs, des yeux, des membres, les os de fer articulés comme un squelette, le tournement, le glissement, le va-et-vient mathématique des courroies, des poulies, des bielles, des

pistons, les routes rigides qui luisent et s'étendent et s'entrecroisent à l'infini, la ronde silencieuse des coupoles astronomiques suivant le mouvement des cieux, les halls géants, les façades nues des usines, cathédrales dédiées au dieu cruel qui ne connaît pas d'autre loi que la production à l'outrance. Voici les industries de guerre d'accord avec les industries de paix, et bouillant avec elles dans le creuset sanglant de l'avenir, les monstres marins de métal, les insectes gigantesques qui volent avec un bourdonnement dur, les canons qui jettent le drame à vingt lieues, les dragons cuirassés qui rampent comme des chenilles, crachant la flamme et le poison. . . . Tout cela net, sans ornements, tranchant, catégorique, ayant la pureté et l'innocence de la fonction indifférente au bien, au mal, à la morale, de la fonction naissante douée d'un appétit féroce, inassouvissable et joyeux.

[T. T. 1936.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### GERMAN TRANSLATION

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK

Wie hoch einzelne bevorzugte Geister des 12. Jahrhunderts über die mönchische Einseitigkeit des gregorianischen Zeitalters hinauswachsen konnten, dafür bietet uns die Geschichte der Selbstbiographie wenigstens *ein* Beispiel, die berühmte 'Geschichte meines Unglücks' von Péter Abälard. Nur leicht eingekleidet in die Form eines Briefes an einen gleichfalls vom Schicksal getroffenen Freund, gibt sie eine Selbstzeichnung mit so sicherer Hand und in so markigen Strichen, daß sie, ästhetisch betrachtet, unverkennbar über den augustinischen Konfessionen steht, während auch nicht die leiseste Spur von der visionären Überschwenglichkeit des Zeitalters hier zurückgeblieben ist. Und doch hätte jene entsetzliche Katastrophe, die Abälards Leben in zwei Hälften zerriß, einem rein mittelalterlichen Menschen das tröstliche Versinken in die Tiefen mystischen Traumlebens nahelegen müssen. Wie einfach erscheint das äußere Dasein Augustins, wie gelinde selbst seine seelischen Kämpfe neben den Erschütterungen, die der geniale Franzose durchlebt und überlebt hat! Mit allen Vorzügen des Geistes und Körpers ausgestattet, von der gebildeten Welt als Fürst der Wissenschaft angestaunt, dazu ein berückender Meister des Gesanges und im Besitz jener schönen und hochbegabten Frau, die lieber mit ihm zur Hölle fahren wollte, als ohne ihn zum Himmel eingehen — und dann mit einem Schlag ein armer verstümmelter Mönch, für den alle Lust und aller Glanz der Erde verschlossen war, der nicht nur mit sich allein, sondern mit einer wachsenden Schar von Feinden fertig werden sollte, vor geistliches Gericht gezogen, gezwungen ein gefeiertes Werk mit eigener Hand in die Flammen zu werfen, zur Klosterhaft verurteilt. Die Selbstbiographie des Schwergeprüften läßt trotzdem das Hochgefühl der früheren Zeiten noch durchklingen; sie ist eben keine Beichte im Sinn Augustins, sondern ein Appell an die

Teilnahme der Mitwelt, der durch die ergänzende Veröffentlichung seines Briefwechsels mit Heloise noch verstärkt werden sollte. Die rücksichtslosen Enthüllungen dieser Briefe sind ebensowohl berechnet wie die vorsichtige Zurückhaltung, die Abälard bei aller Schärfe der Selbstanklage gelegentlich in der Biographie beobachtet. Von der großartigen Unbefangenheit Augustins ist nicht die Rede. Hier sprach kein großer Mensch, wohl aber ein Aristokrat des Geistes, um den bereits eine Ahnung von humanistischer Luft weht.

[T. T. 1936.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### ITALIAN TRANSLATION

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK

Si racconta di un certo Gesuita inglese che, arrestato al tempo della Congiura delle polveri, negò sotto giuramento d'essere seminarista o prete e, smascherato in seguito a un confronto con tale Hawkesworth, spiegò il suo giuramento dicendo che egli aveva inteso significare di non essere prete *d'Apollo*, di non esser stato mai al di là del mare *indiano*, di non aver mai conosciuto Hawkesworth *scientia scientifica*, di non averlo mai veduto *in visione beatifica*. Simili casi di riserva mentale, all'ordine del giorno nel Seicento, lasciano increduli noi moderni a cui non par possibile che potesse sol per un momento accettarsi da persone serie un espediente di questa fatta. Pure, il caso della riserva mentale non è se non l'applicazione al campo morale di quell'*Argutezza* madre di concetti nel campo estetico. I secentisti vedevano l'universo sotto specie d'*argutezza*. Di tutti i fenomeni del mondo circostante, di tutto lo scibile umano essi traevano partito per dar esca alla loro passione intellettuale: misteriose arguzie essi scoprivano negli aspetti del cielo e della terra, imprese eroiche e simboli in tutte le creature; arguto era il linguaggio degli animali e delle piante, arguto il linguaggio di Dio: chè come l'uomo si rappresenta Dio a sua immagine, e un antropofago si finge un dio cannibale, così un secentista si fingeva un dio 'arguto favellatore, motteggiando agli Uomini e agli Angeli, con varie Imprese eroiche, e Simboli figurati, gli altissimi suoi concetti'. Pel secentista il cielo non era che 'un vasto ceruleo Scudo, ove l'ingegnosa Natura disegna ciò che medita: formando Simboli misteriosi e arguti de' suoi segreti': e un mondo di sogno sembra a noi moderni il loro, ove per una bizzarra convenzione tutte le cose avessero assunto un valore nominale fantastico e assurdo. E forse può dirsi che il secentismo non è se non l'esagerazione di quella tendenza scolastica e medievale, di vedere nel mondo un alfabeto figurato e mistico, onde le facciate delle gotiche cattedrali erano libri stampati di simbolici segni connessi con una logica chiarissima, per chi ne possedeva la chiave.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
SPANISH TRANSLATION

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK

Así, pues, vamos a dar a la idea de que la libertad es el medio natural para el desarrollo óptimo de la cultura individual y de la cultura nacional. A buen seguro que en la historia, al menos en la historia que se escribe, se hallarán argumentos para demostrar que ha habido períodos de gran cultura nacional, quizá los más brillantes, que se produjeron bajo regímenes que no era modelo de liberales. Al mirar las cosas más de cerca se podría resolver esta paradoja. Por ejemplo, las épocas de absolutismo, que en Europa siguieron a la torna de conciencia de las almas nacionales, que se apoderaron primero de su territorio o cuerpo, precisaron luego su frontera o piel, desarrollaron luego el Estado, su conciencia, y que por un juego natural de evolución, prolongaron su desarrollo de conciencia hasta hacerse absolutistas, como la gente joven exagera su voluntad personal, estos períodos han producido grandes culturas, pero no se hallaron tan desprovistos de libertad como pudiera creerse. En efecto, la libertad consistía en que las limitaciones que externamente se le imponían hallaban la aquiescencia espontánea y natural de la inmensa mayoría de la población. Esta aquiescencia procedía de una especie de manifestación externa y política de la profunda unidad de la cultura nacional que presuponía el Estado absoluto, Estado que, en realidad, no producía cultura por faltarle libertad, sino porque había en este Estado absoluto una unidad espiritual tan profunda, que le impedía sentir tendencia alguna hacia la libertad por no concebir divergencia de su propia cultura. El fenómeno es, pues, inverso del que pudiera imaginarse, y esto están cierto, que cuando al margen de estas culturas nacionales perfectamente fuertes, formadas de dentro afuera, desde una unidad espiritual cuyos miembros no sienten la necesidad de libertades divergentes, los fermentos internacionales no insertos en estas culturas, intelectos libres y algo *déracinés*, crean y defunden en Europa el descontento y el liberalismo contra las antiguas culturas cristalizadas, se hace cada vez más necesario a estos fermentos una atmósfera que la libertad espontánea de las culturas nacionales ya no puede satisfacer.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT

ST. AUGUSTINE

I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Translate the following :—

(a) Simul etiam narravit, se quoque parvulum a seducta matre sua datum fuisse Manichaeis, et omnes paene non legisse tantum verum etiam scriptitasse libros eorum, sibique adparuisse nullo contra disputante et convincente, quam esset illa secta fugienda : itaque fugisse. quae cum ille dixisset, atque illa nollet adquiescere, sed instaret magis deprecando et ubertim fiendo, ut me videret et mecum dissereret, ille iam substomachans taedio : 'vade' inquit 'a me : ita vivas, fieri non potest, ut filius istarum lacrimarum pereat.' quod illa ita se accepisse inter conloquia sua mecum saepe recordabatur, ac si de caelo sonuisset.

(Confessions.)

(b) Ἀξίον δὲ μηδὲ τὴν αἰτίαν δι' ἣν ἡ πόλις περιεσώθη, θεοπρεπῆ τιὰ οὖσαν καὶ εἰς εὐσέβειαν τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἐπικαλουμένην, σιωπῇ διελθεῖν. ἐπιὼν Ἀλάριχος πανστρατιᾷ τῇ πόλει τὸ μὲν τεῖχος ἑώρα περινοστοῦσαν τὴν πρόμαχον Ἀθηνᾶν, ὡς ἔστω αὐτὴν ὄραν ἐν τοῖς ἀγάλμασιν, ὠπλισμένην καὶ οἶον τοῖς ἐπιούσιν ἐνίστασθαι μέλλουσαν, τοῖς δὲ τείχεσι προεστῶτα τὸν Ἀχιλλέα τὸν ἥρω τοιοῦτον οἶον αὐτὸν τοῖς Τρωσὶν ἔδειξεν Ὅμηρος, ὅτε κατ' ὄργην τῷ θανάτῳ τοῦ Πατρόκλου τιμῶρων ἐπολέμει. (ZOSIMUS.)

2. Comment on **four** of the following :—

(a) Cur ego 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 Virgilius ita sit, cum eum sic discere coguntur ut ego illum.

(Confessions, i. 14.)

(b) Ideo mecum contendebar et dissipabar a me ipso, et ipsa dissipatio me invito quidem fiebat, nec tamen ostendebat naturam mentis alienae, sed poenam meae. et ideo non iam ego operabar illam, sed quod habitat in me peccatum, de supplicio liberioris peccati, quia eram filius Adam. (Ib.)

(c) Magna secessione a tumultu rerum labentium, mihi crede, opus est, ut non duritia, non audacia, non cupiditate inanis gloriae, non superstitiosa credulitate fiat in homine nihil timere. Hinc enim fit illud etiam solidum gaudium nullis omnino laetitiis ulla ex particula conferendum. (Ep. x.)

(d) Unde Paulinus noster, Nolensis episcopus, ex opulentissimo divite voluntate pauperrimus et copiosissime sanctus, quando et ipsam Nolam barbari vastaverunt, cum ab eis teneretur, sic in corde suo, ut ab eo postea cognovimus, precabatur: 'Domine, non excrucier propter aurum et argentum; ubi enim sint omnia mea, tu scis.' (De Civitate Dei.)

(e) Sed rursus ne imperator quisquam ideo Christianus esset, ut felicitatem Constantini mereretur, cum propter vitam aeternam quisque debeat esse Christianus: Iovianum multo citius quam Iulianum abstulit; Gratianum ferro tyrannico permisit interimi; longe quidem mitius quam magnum Pompeium colentem velut Romanos deos. (Ib.)

(f) Breviter enim rempublicam definit esse rem populi. Quae definitio, si vera est, nunquam fuit Romana respublica, quia nunquam fuit res populi. (Ib.)

### 3. Comment on **four** of the following:—

(a) Amborum periere duces: hic sponte carina decidit in fluctus, illum suus abstulit ensis; hunc Alpes, hunc pontus habet. solacia caesis fratribus haec ultor tribuit: necis auctor uterque labitur. Augustas par victima mitigat umbras. (CLAUDIAN, de IVto consulatu.)

(b) Tu quoque non parvum Getico, Verona, triumpho adiungis cumulum: nec plus Pollentia rebus contulit Ausoniis, aut moenia vindicis Astae.

(c) Βάργος ἐκ τῆς ἐν Συρία Λαοδικείας ὀρμώμενος, ἀλλᾶντας ὠνίους ἐπ' ἀγορᾷ προτιθείς, ἐπὶ τισιν ἀλοῦς ἀτοπήμασιν ἀπὸ τῆς Λαοδικείας εἰς τὰς Σάρδεϊς ἦλθε φυγᾶς, εἶτα κακέισε φανείς οἶος ἦν, ἐπὶ πονηρίᾳ διεβεβόητο.

(ZOSIMUS.)

(d) Ἦν δὲ Ἰννοκέντιος. ὁ δὲ τὴν τῆς πόλεως σωτηρίαν ἔμπροσθεν τῆς οἰκείας ποιησάμενος δόξης λάθρα ἐφήκεν αὐτοῖς ποιεῖν ἅπερ ἴσασιν.

(ZOSIMUS.)

(e) IMPPP. GR(ATI)ANUS, VAL(ENTINI)ANUS ET THEOD(OSIUS) AAA. AD EUTROPIUM P(RAEFECTUM) P(RAETORI)O. His, qui ex Christianis pagani facti sunt, eripiatur facultas iusque testandi et omne defuncti, si quod est, testamentum submota conditione rescindatur. DAT. VI NON. MAI. CONST(ANTINO)P(O)L(I), SYAGRIO ET EVCHERIO CONSS. (Cod. Theod. xvi. 7. 1.)

(f) IMPP. ARCAD(IUS) ET HON(ORIIUS) AA. APOLLODORO PROC(ONSULI) AFRIC(AE). Quotiens de religione agitur, episcopos convenit agitare; ceteras vero causas, quae ad ordinarios cognitores vel ad usum publici iuris pertinent, legibus oportet audiri. DAT. XIII KAL. SEPT. PATAVIO THEODORO V. C. CONS. (Ib. xvi. 11. 1.)

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

(a) Laetior hic nostras crebrescit fama per aures:  
consilium Romam paene redire fuit.  
hic praefecturam sacrae cognoscimus urbis  
delatam meritis, dulcis amice, tuis.

(RUTILIUS.)

(b) Fuit comes quidam Sebastianus, famosi illius gener comitis Bonifatii, acer consilio et strenuus in bello: cuius Geisericus sicut consilia necessaria habebat, ita eius praesentiam formidabat. Cupiens autem illum extinguere occasionem mortis de religione quaesivit.

(VITENSIS.)

(c) Valens ab Eudoxio episcopo, Arriani dogmatis assertore, et baptizatus et persuasus, in saevissimam haeresim declinavit; sed malignam insectationem diu textit nec voluntati potestatem admiscuit, quoad viventis fratris auctoritate conpressus est.

(OROSIUS.)

(d) Gothorum tunc populis Athaulfus rex praeerat: qui post inruptionem Urbis ac mortem Alarici Placidia, ut dixi, captiva sorore imperatoris in uxorem adsumpta Alarico in regnum successerat.

(Ib.)

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

(a) Sic Alpium iugis appropinquatum, quarum mihi citus et facilis ascensus et inter utrimque terrentis latera praerupti cavatis in callem nivibus itinera mollita. fluviorum quoque, si qui non navigabiles, vada commoda vel certe pervii pontes, quos antiquitas a fundamentis ad usque aggerem calcabili silice crustatum crypticis arcibus fornicavit.

(SIDONIUS, *Ep.* i. 5.)

(b) Post nuptias patricii Ricimeris id est post imperii utriusque opes eventilatas tandem reditum est in publicam serietatem, quae rebus actitandis ianuam campumque patefecit.

(Ib. *Ep.* i. 9.)

(c) Salutat te populus Arvernus, cuius parva tuguria magnus hospes implesti, non ambitiosus comitatu sed ambiendus affectu. deus bone, quod gaudium fuit laboriosis, cum tu sanctum pedem semirutis moenibus intulisti!

(Ib. *Ep.* iii. 2.)

(d) Namque confirmat magistro militum Chilperico, victoriosissimo viro, relatu venenato quorumpiam sceleratorum fuisse secreto insusurratum tuo praecipue machinatu oppidum Vasionense partibus novi principis applicari.

(Ib. *Ep.* v. 6.)

[*T. T.* 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT

ST. AUGUSTINE

## II

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

1. Do you consider that St. Augustine's *Confessions* provide material for an adequate understanding of his character?

2. How far is the theory of the two cities as used by St. Augustine an original conception?

3. Account for the prominence of rhetoric in fourth-century education.

4. Analyse the conception of *justitia* in the writings of St. Augustine.

5. 'He always subordinated history to flattery.' Is this a fair estimate of the historical worth of Claudian's writings?

6. 'Illaesus maneat liber, excellensque volumen  
Obtineat partam dicendi fulmine famam.'

(PRUDENTIUS, *Contra Symmachum*.)

Do you consider that the style of Symmachus deserves this commendation?

7. Compare and discuss the opinions of your authorities as to the career of Stilicho.

8. Can Orosius be said to provide 'a Christian view of history'?

9. Discuss the views on marriage held in educated circles at the close of the fourth century.

10. Illustrate from the *Historia persecutionis Africae* the influence of hagiography on the writing of history.

11. Do the letters of Sidonius bear out the conclusion that the great weakness of the Empire lay in the corruption of its judicial system?

12. 'Had he written a history, he would have given us much less valuable information.' Do you agree with this view of the letters of Sidonius as a historical source?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE THIRD CRUSADE

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Translate, without commenting, two of the following passages :—

(a) Auream quoque crucem, sicut et caeteras per omnem civitatem, funibus innexis, de pinna Templi, ad opprobrium Christianorum, cum magnis clamoribus, subsannando et deridendo adoratores crucis, flentibus Christianis, crines et vestes rumpentibus, pectora et capita tundentibus, prae dolore et tristitia et nimia cordis anxietate jam pene deficientibus, praecipitaverunt. Posuerunt etiam custodes, ne quis Christianorum septa atrii Templi intraret, unde Jeremias : ‘ Repulit Dominus altare suum, maledixit sanctificationi suae.’ Et iterum : ‘ Propter peccata sacerdotum et iniquitates populorum, alieni in domo Domini vocem dederunt, sicut in die solemnium.’

(*Libellus de Expugnatione.*)

(b) Mane modestius educti sunt de tribus portis et tunc primo vidimus defectum eorum ; nam macilentissimi erant et vix gradiebantur, multi reptabant, alii per nostros sustentabantur, alii in plateis jacebant vel mortui vel semivivi. Et fetor maximus erat tam de cadaveribus hominum quam animalium brutorum in civitate. Captivi autem Christiani efferebantur vix spirantes ; nam, sicut nobis retulerunt, intra quatuor dies unus non habebat nisi tantum aque, quantum testa ovi capere poterat, et aliqui minus, et nulli prorsus dabatur aqua nisi pugnare volenti et ipsi modicum quid ; dividebant autem cum uxore et filiis. Nec panis fiebat propter defectum aque ; sed comedebant ficus et ideo reservata est maxima copia annone.

(*Narratio itineris navalis.*)

(c) Verumtamen non, est quidem inficiandum ipsum regem Franciae, in eadem terra, civitati expugnandae plurimam operam impendisse, simul et impensam, et quod quampluribus opem praeberit, et auxilium, et auctoritate praesentiae suae demandaverit executioni festinantius expediendae, operis tanti consummationem, circa obtinendam civitatem, tantquam videlicet regum Christianorum potentissimus et excellentissimae dignitatis merito acquisivisse; unde quanto virtute potentior et excellentia praestantior, tanto recuperandae terrae desolatae et auxilio destitutae, in quam gentes venerunt pollundam, teneatur obnoxior. (*Itinerarium.*)

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

(a) Miserunt enim in Jerusalem ad patriarcham, quatinus cum ligno Dominico pretioso ipsemet ad castra venire properasset. (*Libellus.*)

(b) Nam et facies haec referentis sagitta per medium nasum infixam vulnerata est, atque extracto ligno ferrum usque hodie permansit. Certabant autem Jerosolymitae per unam hebdomadam satis viriliter, sedente exercitu contra turrim David.

(Ib.)

(c) Quoties autem provocandae compassionis intuitu, illi pater in vinculis videndus ostenditur, confestim corripit balistam, obliquos in patrem ictus designat, manum quidem volens oberrare, sed similis percussuro. (*Itinerarium.*)

(d) Inter comportantes ad complendum aggerem in fossam civitatis facilius comprehendendae, mulier quaedam sollicitius laborans multa satagit sedulitate, ut opus coeptum proficeret. (Ib.)

(e) Et aucunes gens disent qu'il estoit venus pour le tiere le conte de Flandres qui li estoit eskeue, qu'il avoit donné à se niece en mariage. (ERNOUL.)

(f) Et mena avec lui le conte Henri de Campagne, qui ses niés estoit. Et se li fist espouser Ysabel, le feme al marcis qui mors estoit. (Ib.)

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

(a) Ad quorum predicationem, licet graciosa eloquii suavitate conditam, inter tot milia miles unicus zelo devotionis accensus ibi assumpto crucis signaculo se sponsione itineris obligavit.

(*Historia Peregrinorum.*)

(b) Qui scilicet Kalopetrus domnum imperatorem scriptis et nuntiis officiose salutans debita reverentia et fidelis auxilii contra hostes sponsione maiestati eius inclinabat.

(*De Expeditione.*)

(c) Destructo etiam quodam castro nomine Maniceta a militibus nostris et paucis de exercitu, ubi circiter sex milia Grecorum perierunt igne et gladio, captis quoque complurimis castris et facta magna strage Grecorum. . . .

(*Epistola.*)

(d) Et in transitu Gallipolis vel inter Siston et Abydon navium sufficientiam exhibebit, scilicet ad transfretationem gloriosi exercitus Christi et vivifice crucis.

(*De Expeditione.*)

(e) Tertia post hac die supervenit legatus ethnicus filii magni soldani Melich dicti qui scriptis suis ad strennuissimum imperatorem directis pariter suo affectu et fideli obsequio se successurum constanter affirmavit.

(*Ib.*)

(f) Et iam aliqui ex nostris, qui quodam angusto transitu inter fossatum et muros vix precesserant, a nimia Turcorum obviancium densitate et telorum grandine retrocedere compelluntur, cum ipse dux fugam illorum arguit in hunc modum.

(*Historia Peregrinorum.*)

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

(a) Ibi duo reges percutiunt foedus de mutua securitate, et fide sibi invicem utrobique conservanda, et de omnibus jure belli perquirendis aequa sorte dividendis.

(*Itinerarium.*)

(b) Pisani regis Ricardi attoniti magnificentia et gloria, venientes ante eum, obtulerunt ei homagia sua et fidelitates.

(*Ib.*)

(c) Unus Turcorum supermemorati armatura Alberici Clementis, qua se munierat, male glorians,

dum in eminentiori muri loco, in nostrorum invidiam jactanter promineret, rex Ricardus vulnere lethali jaculo balistae pectoris ampla transfixit. (Ib.)

(d) Sic ante Francorum adventum, obtinuerat rex Ricardus eleganter, cum suis tantum domesticis, castrum Darum expugnatum in quatuor diebus.

(Ib.)

(e) Nos autem pedites extremi vidimus quod potuimus, scilicet, monumentum Dominicum ubi nonnullae ponebantur oblationes, quas quia Saraceni tollebant, parcius ibi offerentes, partiti sumus iis quos ibi vidimus in vinculis, captivis Francis et Syris. (Ib.)

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

(a) Tancredus rex, ad nunciantium sibi rerum exitus verba perterritus, festinavit cum eo finem facere.

(RICHARD OF DEVIZES.)

(b) Et quia jam transierat Quadragesima, et legitimum contrahendi tempus advenerat, Berengariam filiam regis Navarorum, quam ad se in Quadragesima mater adduxerat, sibi despondi fecit in insula.

(Ib.)

(c) Je vis la terre couverte de corps étendus sans vie, depuis le quartier de Malek-adel à celui des Chrétiens, remplissant toute l'espace entre les deux camps.

(BOHA-EDDIN.)

(d) Ce qu'il y a de plus clair pour *mon empire*, c'est que *mon empire* n'aura gagné autre chose à votre amitié que de s'attirer sur les bras les Francs et tous les peuples qui en dépendent.

(Ib.)

(e) Cette mesure devint très funeste; pour soixante émirs qui sortirent, il n'en entra pas vingt.

(IBN-ALATHIR.)

(f) J'ai vu, dans ces occasions, le sultan courir entre les deux armées, au milieu d'une pluie de traits, n'ayant à ses côtés qu'un ou deux écuyers, et allant d'un rang à l'autre; je l'ai vu animer ses guerriers et les enflammer d'ardeur.

(BOHA-EDDIN.)

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE THIRD CRUSADE

#### II

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

1. Illustrate from your authorities the attitude of the ordinary Crusader to his Saracen enemy and vice versa.

2. Is Saladin to be blamed for failing to relieve Acre before the arrival of Philip and Richard ?

3. Account for the ease with which Cyprus was conquered. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

4. Appraise the part played by the military orders in the defence of Palestine between 1187 and 1192.

5. Explain the purpose of the diplomatic preparations made by Barbarossa for the passage of his army.

6. Was the Byzantine Empire in serious danger from German hostility during the Third Crusade ?

7. What information can be gathered from your authorities of the fate of the German Crusaders after the death of Barbarossa ?

8. Examine the justice of the accusations levelled by the author of the *Itinerarium* against the conduct of the French contingent after the departure of Philip.

9. Does information from Moslem sources justify the Crusaders' decisions not to advance on Jerusalem ?

10. 'Diplomacy is an essential part of Moslem strategy.' Did the Crusaders play into Saladin's hands by continual negotiations ?

11. From which of your authorities do you derive the most coherent account of the internal politics of the Latin States in the East at the time of the Crusade ?

12. Were the results of the Third Crusade commensurate with its losses ?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
SPECIAL SUBJECT  
MEDIEVAL ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 1066-1400

I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Translate and comment upon the following passage:—

Hoc anno, quia specificatum est in cartis de Maioratu, quod Cives possunt amovere Maiorem suum in fine anni, et alium substituere, vel eundem retinere, si voluerint, ita tamen quod Regi ostendatur, retentus est Radulfus Hardel, Maior, qui se etiam non amovit a Maioratu, sicut omnes Maiores ante facere solebant; et in tertia die ostensus Regi sedenti ad Scaccarium, et ibi admissus, ipso non jurato, sed tantummodo onerato per sacramentum, quod fecit anno precedenti. Eodem die cepit Rex Civitatem in manum suam, quia Cives, qui multotiens astricti fuerant de auro Regine, noluerunt ad illud dandum assentire; et sic remansit Civitas in manus Thesaurarii, cui Rex illam commiserat, usque ad octavas Sancti Martini; quo die Civitas retornata est Civibus per breve Domini Regis, quod impetraverant apud Wyndlesoram. Eodem anno in festo Cecilie, tunc temporis die Lune, ducti sunt ad Westmonasterium iiii<sup>xx</sup>. et xij. Judei de Lincolnia, qui imprisonati fuerunt apud Turrim Londniarum pro morte cujusdam pueri masculi, quem debuerant necasse apud Lincolniam in despectu fidei Christiane.

(Liber de Antiquis Legibus, s. a. 1255.)

- 2. Comment upon **four** of the following passages:—

(a) Ic wylle paet ælc cyld heo his fæder yrfnume  
æfter his fæder dæge.

(Charter of William I to the City of London.)

(b) Londonia, pro spectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis scenici[s], ludos habet sanctiores, repraesentationes Miraculorum quae sancti Confessores operati sunt, seu repraesentationes Passionum quibus claruit constantia Martyrum.

(Fitzstephen's description of London, in *Liber Custumarum*.)

(c) Quant lem doit tenir plaiz de corune a la tur, si li Rois u la justice demant al visconte u as humes de la vile kil dient les plaiz de corune, il ne poent, kil nel ferunt ne faire nel doivent, si bel ne lur soit.

(*London Municipal Collection.*)

(d) Item ad hanc pecuniam colligendam et recipiendam eligantur IIII probi ac discreti homines de qualibet custodia, qui apud Gildhalam per dicam Symoni Blundo et R. de Antiochia illam pecuniam tradant. (Ibid.)

(e) In crastino vero, quia Legatus noluit venire ad eum ultra pontem, ipse ad mandatum Legati venit Londoniis, cum eo locuturus in ecclesia Sancti Trinitatis, et ita remansit cum suis in Civitate.

(*Liber de Antiquis Legibus.*)

(f) Et hinc est, quod antiquitus nullus factus fuit apprenticius, nec saltem admissus fuit in libertatem dictae civitatis, nisi cognitus fuerat esse liberae conditionis. (Ibid.)

(g) Si Ballivi civitatis possint terminare querelas transeuntium per villam qui moram non poterunt facere, qui dicuntur *pepoudrous*, de debitis vel injuriis eis factis, an oportent eos expectare Hustengum? (Ibid.)

(h) Et si periculum membrorum incurrere debeat, et inde in Itinere Justiciariorum sit ad rationem positus, potest se acquietare, si velit, per quandam legem civitatis, quae vocatur 'Media Lex', videlicet, per xviii legales homines ex utraque parte rivuli praedicti, in forma predicta, eligendos.

(*Liber Custumarum.*)

3. Comment upon **three** of the following passages from Domesday Book:—

(a) Burgenses dederunt xx naves regi una vice in anno ad xv dies et in unaquaque navi erant homines xx et unus. Hoc faciebant pro eo quod eis perdonaverat saccam et socam. (*Dover.*)

(b) Extra burgum habet ipsa [comitissa] vi carucatas terrae pertinentes ad burgum. (*Leicester.*)

(c) Super has xxx mansiones habebat rex theloneum et foris facturam, ut burgenses iuraverunt. . . . Burgenses vero omnes Lincolniae dicunt quod injuste habet. (Lincoln.)

(d) Omnes burgenses Oxeneford habent communiter extra murum pasturam reddentem vi solidos et viii denarios. (Oxford.)

(e) Willelmus Pevrel habet xlviij domus mercatorum reddentes xxxvj sol. et xii domus equitum et viii bordarios. Radulfus de Burun habet xiii domus equitum; in una harum manet unus mercator. (Nottingham.)

(f) Picot fecit ibi iij molendina quae auferunt pasturam et plures domos destruunt. Et molendinum unum Abbatis de Ely. Et alterum Alani comitis. (Cambridge.)

4. Comment upon **three** of the following passages:—

(a) Et dicebant cives Londonienses fuisse quietos de theloneo in omni foro, et semper et ubique, per totam Angliam, a tempore quo Roma primo fundata fuit, et civitatem Londonie eodem tempore fundatam. (JOCELIN DE BRAKELOND.)

(b) 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 jacet, non faceret tale quid pro quingentis marcis argenti.’ Abbas vero inde iratus rem distulit ad tempus. (Ibid.)

(c) Et Ballivi ostendunt ibi commune sigillum ville quod de novo constructum est. (GROSS, *Gild Merchant*, Ipswich.)

(d) Et si nul Gildein soit emprisonne en Engleterre en tens de pees, le Alderman ouesque le senechal ouesque un des eskyuyns deuent aler sur coustz de la Gilde a porchacer la delyueraunce celuy que sera en prison. (Ibid., Southampton.)

(e) Nul Abrokur ne seit en la vile de Suthamtone, si yl ne seit a ceo establiz par les proddeshommes.

(Ibid.)

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

(a) Insuper eciam ad emendandum burgum de Cantebrige concessimus eis feriam suam in septimana Rogacionum cum libertatibus suis sicut eam habere consueverunt.

(*Cambridge Charters, Charter of King Henry III.*)

(b) Sciatis quod cum major ballivi et comunitas ville nostre Cantebrigie coram nobis in ultimo parlamento nostro accusati fuissent et graviter impetiti de eo quod ipsi nuper contra nos ac honorem nostrum et ligeancie sue debitum nequiter insurrexisse. . . .

(*First Charter of King Richard II.*)

(c) Also whereas everie Christian man is bounden to keepe and observe the Sondag, none of the barbours within the procincte of Oxford shall neither in thyre owne persons, ore by none of theyre servants or a prentise, shave any man on Sunday . . . and who soe doe contrarie, he shall pay to our Ladies boxe xx d.

(*Munimenta Civ. Ox. The Barbers' Corporation.*)

(d) Noverit universitas vestra nos remisisse et quietos clamasse inperpetuum . . . omnes illos denarios qui aliquo modo nomine pontagii . . . exigi et capi solebant.

(*Leicester Records. Earl Simon's Charter.*)

(e) Lucas le Schereman intravit Gyldam mercandie et vadiauit xls. et taurum, et iuravit quod ubicumque fuerit, respondebit cum gilda.

(Ibid., *Pleas of the Merchant Gild.*)

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MEDIEVAL ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 1066-1400

#### II

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

1. Write critical notes on the dates, construction, authorship, sources, and evidence of historical sense in the compilations upon London history which you have been required to study.

2. Illustrate from the Oxford and Cambridge documents the problems of continuity in the history of the medieval borough.

3. Trace, with reference to the history of London, the significance of the term *communa* in England in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

4. Do you consider that the phrase 'liber burgus' was a term of convenience or a legal term with a precise meaning?

5. What evidence is there of deliberate town planning in medieval England?

6. 'Strongholds of ancient custom'; 'Foremost in social contrivance'. Can these definitions of the medieval English borough be reconciled?

7. To what extent was a monastic borough able to develop a corporate life of its own?

8. What were the causes of the oligarchical tendency in the English boroughs?

9. How far does the history of the boroughs reflect economic changes in England during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?

10. Was London in your opinion more important as an industrial or as a trading centre in the fourteenth century?

11. Were the boroughs an effective part of the 'third estate' in your period?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PERIOD OF EDWARD I, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE

#### I

[Questions 1 and 2 *must be attempted.*]

1. Translate and comment on the following passage:—

Videtur autem quibusdam quod hec duplex potestas non eidem persone communicanda et communicata sit; sed cum sint potestates distincte communicande sunt diversis et distinctis personis, quod patet in statu veteris testamenti, in quo diversis personis tribuebatur potestas regia et sacerdotalis. Similiter et in novo testamento diversis convenire videntur. Sacerdotalis enim potestas convenit hiis, qui sacerdotes vocantur in ecclesia sive pontifices, qui spiritualiter presunt; regalis autem convenit principibus terrenis et dominis temporalibus, qui et reges vocantur, sub quibus existunt diversi gradus potestatum. Et secundum hoc videretur dicendum quod, licet Christus sit rex et sacerdos, tamen eius vicarii scilicet apostoli et eorum successores non sunt sacerdotes et reges, immo solum convenit eis potestas sacerdotalis vel pontificalis, ex concessione Christi. Si autem aliquibus eorum convenit potestas regia, hoc est ex concessione principum terrenorum, sicut ex concessione Constantini habet Romanus pontifex imperialem potestatem. Sed, licet hoc videatur prima facie rationabiliter et verisimiliter dictum, tamen profundius considerare volentibus veritatem plus et aliter dicere convenit.

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

(a) Septima conditio, que regno gloriam tribuit, est quod sit habundam et copiosum, omni scilicet divitiarum genere plenum; nam regnum ordinatur ad per se sufficientiam, que sine divitiis esse non potest. Huius conditionis exemplum habetur in regno Israel, tempore Salomonis, et in regno Romanorum, tempore Augusti Cesaris.

(b) Quarto, [ecclesia] dicitur universalis, quantum ad status: quia comprehendit tam illos, qui sunt in statu comprehensorum, quam illos, qui sunt in statu viatorum.

(c) Convenit autem Christo esse sacerdotem sicut et mediatorem secundum humanam naturam tantum. Esse autem regem, sicut et esse caput, convenit ei secundum divinam naturam et humanam.

(d) Potestas autem principum secularium dicitur corporalis: quia est super corporalia et super ea que pertinent ad corpus. Sed hoc dictum habet dubium. Nam secularis potestas, si recta et ordinata sit, intendit principaliter et finaliter subditos dirigere et inducere ad vitam virtuosam, que principaliter ad animam pertinet.

(e) Si autem talis collatio fiat a principe, sine consensu tacito vel expresso spiritualis potestatis, qui in hoc habet auctoritatem, nulla est ipsa collatio de iure et princeps qui de facto huiusmodi collationem facit, existimans auctoritate propria id posse, usurpat sibi quod suum non est; nec ex consuetudine quantumcunque longeva et diuturna potest hoc licitum fieri.

(f) Ad id autem quod addunt de principibus infidelibus, dicendum est quod sic doctores ponunt: nullo modo instituendi sunt infideles super fideles de novo, quia cedit scandalum et periculum fidei. Dominatio vero infidelium preexistens toleratur a fidelibus, propter scandalum evitandum; tamen posset per ecclesiam tolli.

3. 'Restat ultro quasdam obiectiones et dubitationes tangere circa quedam predictorum.' Illustrate, from the discussion of these objections in the last chapter of the *De Regimine Christiano*, the way in which James of Viterbo met the anti-papal case.

4. 'The medieval Empire was dead in political thought as well as in fact before Dante tried to revive it.' Discuss this statement, with reference to the period 1270 to 1300.

5. Contrast Popes Gregory X and Boniface VIII as statesmen.

6. Examine the view that the separation of Sicily from South Italy in 1282 was one of the most far-reaching events in the history of the Mediterranean.

7. In what ways did the conflicts with Pope Boniface VIII affect the French monarchy?

• 8. Describe carefully 'the tragedy of Anagni'.

9. Discuss Boniface VIII's treatment of Scottish affairs as an illustration of papal policy.

10. Write notes on **three** of the following:—Pope John XXI, the emperor Michael Palaeologus, Isabella of Villehardouin, St. Louis of Toulouse, Arnald of Villanova, Ramon Lull, Guy de Montfort, Giles of Rome.

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PERIOD OF EDWARD I, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE

#### II

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

**[Questions 1 and 2 must be attempted.]**

1. Translate and comment on the following passage:—

Ecclesiam etiam hujus insulae credimus fuisse in possessione libertatum quas petimus tribus temporibus regum diversarum linguarum insulae supradictae, tempore scilicet regum Britannorum, sicut patet de parte illius ecclesiae quae hactenus mansit in partibus Walliae, quae contra libertates hujusmodi non didicit conculcari. Item tempore regum Anglorum, utpote regum Cnuti et Ardecnuti, et praecipue ac indubitanter tempore sancti Edwardi. Item tempore regis primi Normanni triumphatoris inclyti domini Willelmi primi. Et oppressiones quas plangimus, credimus sumpsisse exordium tempore regis Henrici primi et praecipue regis Henrici patris Henrici junioris, quando noluit articulos gravaminum per consensum sancti Thomae archiepiscopi et ceterorum pontificum Anglie confirmari, quibus quia noluit consentire, sustinuit exilium, et hujusmodi occasione postea passionem. Si igitur martyrem non facit poena sed causa, illiciti et damnabiles sunt articuli quibus quia assentire noluit sustinuit agoniam. Cujus injuriae totiens repetuntur, quotiens clerus vel ecclesia contra canones illos opprimitur quos voluit observari.

(PECHAM to Edward I, 1281.)

2. Comment upon **three** of the following passages:—

(a) In diffamacionibus libere corrigant prelati non obstante prohibicione, primo iniungendo penam corporalem quam si reus redimere velit libere recipiat prelatus pecuniam licet regis prohibicio porrigatur. Datum Parisius anno XIII<sup>o</sup>. Explicit regis prohibicio.

(b) Item, si qui sint laici, qui non personaliter ibunt, nec pro se mittent strenuos bellatores, secundum vires facultatum suarum una vice vel pluribus aliquid moderatum subsidium per illos, qui eis praesunt, praebere moneantur, et si necesse fuerit, compellantur. (*Answers to articles submitted to Council of Clergy, 1291; from COTTON.*)

(c) Eodem anno fuit provisio subscripta facta contra religiosos de potestate regni Franciae. Ceo est la furme coment le religious del poer de France serunt gardez en les mesons ou il serunt assignez a demorer, &c. (COTTON, 1295.)

(d) Licet dominus Cantuariensis jure legationis valeat, ut videtur, omissis appellationibus quibuscunque, rescribere ad querelas praemissorum; potestas tamen sic rescribendi ad querelas ad officialem curiae Cantuariensis non extenditur, eo quod extraordinaria jurisdictio legationis non includatur in jurisdictione ordinaria officialitatis.

(*Pecham's commissioners, 1282.*)

(e) Quod si in terminis specialibus quaestio proponatur, utrum scilicet confessus Fratri Minori vel Praedicatori . . . omnia peccata sua, praetextu praecipue privilegii ipsorum ordinibus ultimo concessi, quod facit de statuto Lateranensis concilii mentionem, teneatur eadem peccata sua sacerdoti suo parochiali denuo confiteri, taliter respondemus, quod . . . non teneatur eadem peccata numero alteri confiteri.

(*Pecham, 1285.*)

(f) Littera omnium de consilio regis et filii sui de conservando dictos comites indempnes. . . . Promettoms et grauntoms loyaument e en bone fey par nous e chescon de nus, que nus porchacerons par tutes les veyes qe nous porroms devers le dist nostre seignur le rey qe il relerra e pardurra a eus e a chescom de eus totes maneres de rancor, &c.

(From *Winchelsey's Register*, s.a. 1297.)

(g) Remittitur regi Anglie et donatur quicquid de quibuscumque decimis, in Terre Sancte subsidium deputatis, perceptum per ipsum vel alium ad ipsum pervenit. (Note in *Halton's Register*, s.a. 1306.)

3. Illustrate from Cotton's chronicle and Halton's register the knowledge of foreign affairs and the transmission of foreign documents.

4. Why did the reign of Edward I see such an advance in the development of Convocation?

5. Discuss the financial and administrative anxieties of a medieval bishop.

6. Describe carefully, with reference to the authorities, **either** the collection of a papal tenth **or** the visitation of a monastery.

7. Was Archbishop Pecham more successful in maintaining his authority in England or in Wales?

8. Compare Pecham and Winchelsey as followers of St. Thomas Becket.

9. What impressions have you received from your documents about the co-operation between laymen and clerks in medieval social life?

10. 'On the whole the English episcopate in the time of Edward I was hard-working, intelligent and public-spirited.' Do you agree with this judgement?

11. In what ways does the history of the University of Oxford during your period reflect and explain the ecclesiastical or religious life of the time?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
SPECIAL PERIOD  
THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Translate :—

Dissipati i nemici, e vedutosi il mio cavallo a vòta sella andar correndo qua e là per lo campo, fu cercato di me immantinate, e da' miei facilmente trovato tra' morti, come morto giacer boccone : per che rilevatomi, e veduto ch'io viveva, fui portato in una chiesa quivi vicina. Sparsa per il campo la fama della mia sciagura, venne a me un valente medico, chiamato maestro Marco Lazara, il quale s'abbattè d'essere tra le nostre genti venuto a caso fuor d'ordine per vedere questo fatto : e trovandomi avere quasi perduta per lo molto sangue sparso ogni vitale virtù, apertimi per forza i denti insieme chiavati per la morta vicina, mi gittò per la gola un rosso d'uovo e alquanto di vino, il che mi rese un poco dello smarrito spirito. Di qui levatomi, e portato a Udine sotto le scorte del provveditore, fui cavato intiero de' panni miei, e posto nel letto, dove con altri panni caldissimi mi ritornarono l'anima, la quale nel trasporto si era quasi in tutto da me fuggita. Di poi con grandi cure ridottomi in Vinegia, ivi d'ogni moto privato mi sto nel letto, misero e senza gran parte del senso mio per la sola detta ferita, anzi piuttosto per la mia durissima ventura, la quale nel colmo di così belle guerre, e nella mia più fiorita età, che non anche a' ventisei anni è giunta, mi ha voluto distruggere.

(DA PORTO.)

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

(a) Possedeva l'Anguillara, Cervetri, ed alcune altre piccole castella vicine a Roma, Franceschetto Cibo genovese, figliuolo naturale d'Innocenzio pontefice ; il quale, andato dopo la morte del padre sotto l'ombra di Piero de' Medici, fratello di Maddalena sua moglie, ad abitare a Firenze, non prima arrivò in quella città, che interponendosene Piero, vendè quelle castella per quarantamila ducati a Virginio Orsino.

(GUICCIARDINI, Bk. I, cap. 1.)



(b) Ai quali opprimere tanto alieno era il pensiero loro, che Alfonso, oltre ad altri uomini mandati prima al Gran Turco, vi mandò di nuovo Cammillo Pandone, con cui andò, mandato sègretamente dal Pontefice, Giorgio Bucciaro genovese, che altre volte papa Innocenzio v'aveva mandato: i quali onorati da Baisetto eccessivamente, ed espediti quasi subito, riportarono promesse grandi d'ajuti. (Ib. Bk. I, cap. 2.)

(c) Seguitarongli i Franzesi impetuosamente insino al fiume, non attendendo se non ad ammazzare con molto furore coloro che fuggivano, senza farne alcuno prigioniero, e senza attendere alle spoglie, e al guadagno; anzi si udivano per la campagna spesse voci di chi gridava: *Ricordatevi, compagni di Guineguaste.*

(Ib. Bk. II, cap. 4.)

(d) Per la quale ragione Luigi d'Orliens, figliuolo di Carlo, non potè, con tutto che fosse suo genero, impetrar da lui favore alcuno; e morto il suocero, non volendo tollerare che nel governo di Carlo Ottavo, allora pupillo, gli fosse anteposta Anna duchessa di Borbone sorella del Re, suscitata con piccola fortuna in Franchia cose nuove, passò con fortuna minore in Brettagna.

(Ib. Bk. IV, cap. 1.)

(e) Era in questo tempo medesimo il Re di Francia molestato in Lombardia da' Svizzeri, fatto il principio non da tutta la nazione, ma dai tre Cantoni occupatori di Bellinzona.

(Ib. Bk. V, cap. 5.)

(f) Papa Giulio II procedè in ogni sua azione impetuosamente, e trovò tanto i tempi e le cose conformi a quel suo modo di procedere, che sempre sortì felice fine. Considerate la prima impresa che fece di Bologna, vivendo ancora messer Giovanni Bentivogli.

(MACHIAVELLI, cap. 25.)

### 3. Comment on **three** of the following:—

(a) Nè voglia sia riputata presunzione se un uomo di basso ed infimo stato ardisce discorrere e regolare i governi dei principi; perchè, così come coloro che disegnano i paesi, si pongono bassi nel piano a considerare la natura de' monti e de' luoghi alti, e per

considerare quella de' bassi si pongono alto sopra i monti, similmente a conoscere bene la natura dei popoli bisogna esser principe, ed a conoscer bene quella dei principi bisogna essere popolare.

(MACHIAVELLI, *Let. ded.*)

(b) Questo farrebbe più sicura e più durabile quella possessione, come ha fatto il Turco di Grecia, il quale, con tutti gli altri ordini osservati da lui per tener quello Stato, se non vi fuisse ito ad abitare, non era possibile che lo tenesse. (Ib. cap. 3.)

(c) Non puo pertanto un signore prudente, nè debbe òsservare la fede, quando tale osservanzia gli torno contro, e che sono spente le cagioni che la fecero promettere. (Ib. cap. 18.)

(d) 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.)

(e) Fatto dunque questo numero di cittadini, il quale si domanda il Consiglio Grande, ed avendo lui a distribuire tutti li onori, non è dubbio che questo è il signore della città. (Ib.)

4. Comment on two of the following from da Porto:—

(a) Nel qual momento il Trivulzio, cioè il buon vecchio messer Giangiacomo, il quale avrebbe voluto che non più riguardo s'avessero fatte passar le genti, grido forte: Io veggo oggi i Viniziani signori d'Italia tutta.

(b) È il cardinale d'Este, fratello del duca, il più disposto corpo con il più fiero animo, che mai alcuno della sua casa avesse, e sopra questa guerra d'ogni cosa ministro.

(c) Onde Fabrizio Colonna, il quale comandava le armi tra gli Spagnuoli, disse a don Raimondo ch'era opportuno di assalire i nemici, quando la metà fosse passata oltre; ma fugli risposto, ch'egli avèva promesso di lasciarli passare senza offesa.

(d) Intanto il cardinale de' Medici, il quale era prigioniero in Bologna, fu mandato per terra alla volta di Francia con iscorta assai piccola di arcieri; onde giunto sul Po ad un luogo chiamato Pieve del Cairo, fu tolto ai Francesi in questa maniera.

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

(a) E benché io non v'intervenissi presenzialmente, per ritrovarmi, allor che furon detti, in Inghilterra, avendogli poco apresso il mio ritorno intesi da persona che fedelmente me gli narrò, sforzerommi a punto, per quanto la memoria mi comporterà, ricordarli.

(*Il Cortegiano*, i. 1.)

(b) Ma per venire a qualche particolarità, estimo che la principale e vera profession del Cortegiano debba esser quella dell'arme. (Ib. i. 17.)

(c) Quel ballar nel sole, rispose messer Federico, a me non piace per modo alcuno, né so che guadagno vi si trovi. Ma chi vuol pur lottar, correr e saltar coi villani, dee, al parer mio, farlo in modo di provarsi, e come si sol dir, per gentilezza, non per contender con loro.

(Ib. ii. 10.)

(d) Ecco, nell'abbaco, egli in pochi mesi ch'è v'attese, fece tanto acquisto, che movendo di continuo dubbi e difficoltà al maestro che gl'insegnava, bene spesso lo confondeva. Dette alquanto d'opera alla musica; ma tosto si risolvè a imparare a sonare la lira, come quello che dalla natura aveva spirito elevatissimo e pieno di leggiadria, onde sopra quella cantò divinamente all'improvviso. (*Vita di Leonardo*.)

(e) E ciò sono una Nostra Donna assunta in cielo e Gesù Cristo che la corona; . . . e chi non avesse in pratica la maniera, crederebbe fermamente che ella fusse di mano di Pietro, laddove ell'è senza dubbio di mano di Raffaello. (*Vita di Raffaello*.)

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

#### II

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

1. In what consisted the *virtù* of Cesare Borgia?
2. Illustrate from the campaigns of this period the importance of the passes leading from Lombardy over the Apennines.
3. Account for the influence of Savonarola's preaching.
4. 'Certamente ogni uomo ha la sua sorte dal di che nasce' (DA PORTO). Estimate the importance of fatalism in Renaissance thought.
5. Was the policy of Florence at this time dictated by commercial interests?
6. 'Perchè non potendo fare un papa a suo modo, poteva tenere che un non fosse papa.' What light is thrown by the history of this period on the methods and problems of papal elections?
7. Account for the political isolation of Venice, 1503-1509.
8. Estimate the military genius of **either** Gonsalvo da Cordova **or** Gaston de Foix.
9. Discuss the importance of Rome as a centre of the arts at this period.
10. Is *The Prince* a contribution of permanent value to political thought?
11. 'Manners makyth Man.' Does Castiglione's book support the truth of this statement?
12. Discuss the chief critical problems connected with **either** the Madonna of the Rocks **or** Raphael's drawings as represented in the Ashmolean Museum.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PROTECTORATE AND RESTORATION, 1654–1663

#### I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

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

(a) They have also laboured to pervert, where they could, and as they could, the honest-meaning people of the nation. They have laboured to engage some in the army.

(*Cromwell's speech, January 22, 1655.*)

(b) I say, I cannot, as to a public Declaration of my sense in that point; although I believe that under my Government your Eminency, in the behalf of Catholics, has less reason for complaint as to rigour upon men's consciences than under the Parliament.

(*Cromwell's letter to Mazarin, December 26, 1656.*)

(c) And that likewise the Parliament declare, How far they will carry on the Spanish War, and for what time; and what farther sum they will raise for the carrying on the same, and for what time.

(*Cromwell's speech, April 21, 1657.*)

(d) If they can shut us out of the Baltic Sea, and make themselves masters of that, where is your Trade? Where are your materials to preserve your Shipping?

(*Cromwell's speech, January 25, 1658.*)

(e) Upon declaration of the Parliament that the Lord Protector hath not consented nor given satisfaction, such Bills shall pass into and become laws, although he shall not give his consent thereunto.

(*Instrument of Government.*)

(f) That a Confession of Faith, to be agreed by your Highness and the Parliament, according to the rule and warrant of the Scriptures, be asserted, held forth, and recommended to the people of these nations.

(*Humble Petition and Advice.*)

2. Comment on **four** of the following passages, including at least one of those in French :—

(a) Tho for these and other reasons I durst not act in my civil capacity, yet I was unwilling to decline the exercise of my military authority as Lieutenant-General of the Horse. (LUDLOW, 1654.)

(b) By this means when the cause came to the next hearing, Mr. Cony was necessitated to plead for himself. (LUDLOW, 1655.)

(c) The next thing we endeavoured was to remove the Scotch and Irish members, who had intruded themselves into the House. (LUDLOW, 1659.)

(d) Col. Cromwel, perceiving it to be to no purpose to stay longer in Ireland, departed for London. (LUDLOW, 1659.)

(e) La jalousie d'entre la ville et l'armée s'est plutôt augmentée que diminuée. (BORDEAUX to MAZARIN, *December* 18, 1659.)

(f) Je le visitai avant-hier et lui ai porté les paroles dont Votre Éminence m'avait chargé . . . sur l'offre d'amitié et le désir que Votre Éminence avait qu'il y prît autant de confiance qu'avait fait le défunt Protecteur.

(BORDEAUX to MAZARIN, *April* 5, 1660.)

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

(a) And as no man's person was safe till this was done, so they said all the grants and sales that had been made were null and void. (BURNET.)

(b) He told the King, that the time might come in which he would wish rather to have Scotch garrisons in England. (BURNET.)

(c) The military men, who were believed to be corrupted by France, said, the place was not tenable. (BURNET.)

(d) And the convocation gave at the same time four subsidies, which proved as heavy on them as they were light on the temporalty. (BURNET.)

(e) If upon hearing from the Fleet in the Sound, you find that Montague or any other of the chief Officers will be willing to confer and treat with you, I would have you go to them, and do all you can to satisfy them and dispose them to my service.

(The KING to HYDE, *July 19, 1659.*)

(f) A happy success hath hitherto followed our endeavours with the secluded members, who pursue all things to our great satisfaction, constantly refusing any propositions of pre-engaging themselves to a Commonwealth.

(BRODRICK to the KING, *February 26, 1660.*)

(g) Amongst other questions, he asked me whether the King had any intention to marry with the Cardinal's niece, or with any other of that religion.

(MORLEY to HYDE, *May 1, 1660.*)

- 4. Comment on **three** of the following passages:—

(a) I am in some hopes to *finde out some of the excepted persons*; but I am very much afraide least that if I should go to *De Witt*, or any other, for an order to *seize them*, it should some how or other be *discovered*.

(DOWNING to CLARENDON, *July 8, 1661.*)

(b) That which is to be done is w<sup>th</sup> all convenient speede to settle y<sup>e</sup> new militia in such handes as your Ma<sup>ty</sup> can best confide in through the whole kingdome, excluding all partiality or connivance to any other whatsoever.

(BENNET to the KING, *undated, 1662.*)

(c) That immediately on the decease of our late sovereign lord king Charles the imperial crown of the realm of England, and of all the kingdoms, dominions, and rights belonging to the same, did, by inherent birth-right, and lawful and undoubted succession, descend and come to his most excellent majesty Charles the second, as being lineally, justly, and lawfully, next heir of the blood-royal of this realm.

(*Form of Proclamation, May 8, 1660.*)

(d) The weekly expence of the Navy eats up all you have given me by the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage.

*(The King's Speech, August 29, 1660.)*

(e) Every such person was to declare his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book entitled The Book of Common Prayer.

*(Parliamentary History, 1662.)*

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PROTECTORATE AND RESTORATION 1654–1663

#### II

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

1. 'It was not they who upheld him, but he them.' Examine and illustrate from your authorities the relations between Oliver Cromwell and the Army during his Protectorate.

2. 'It seems to me to be in substance a re-establishment of that which we all engaged against, and had with a great expence of blood and treasure abolished' (LUDLOW). Explain and discuss Ludlow's objections to the Protectorate.

3. Examine the interest and merits of the attempts made between 1654 and 1660 to set up a system of 'fundamental laws'.

4. Discuss the importance of financial grievances in causing the fall of the Protectorate.

5. From what classes and districts did the English Presbyterians derive their main support?

6. What light do your authorities throw on the ambitions and character of Lambert?

7. Do the reports of Mordaunt or those of Bordeaux show the better appreciation of the causes of the collapse of the Commonwealth?

8. Which had the greater influence on the Restoration settlement in Scotland, Lauderdale or Middleton?

9. Was the Declaration of Breda honoured more in the breach than in the observance?

10. What information can be gathered from your authorities of the nature and strength of the opposition to Clarendon?

11. What was the extent of conscious continuity in English foreign policy between 1654 and 1663?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

BRITISH INDIA. (1773–1805)

## I

*[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]*

1. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages from Gleig:—

(a) The appointment of the [Munny] Begum was unanimously agreed to by all the members of the Board. (HASTINGS to DUPRE, January 6, 1773.)

(b) The indignity fixed upon me by the recall of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton was personal and direct. This gentleman has been employed for nine months past as resident at the Vizier's court.

(HASTINGS to LORD NORTH, December 4, 1774.)

(c) The General has declared upon record that he shall call every provincial counsellor to account that submits to the authority of the new office which has been created for collecting the accounts of the revenues. . . .

(HASTINGS to STEWART, December 21, 1776.)

(d) I offered to indemnify the company for this expense. . . . The money was not my own—it was a peace-offering from the Rajah of Benares, which he had deputed his most confidential servant to Calcutta to make to me, and to solicit my pardon for all his past offences.

(HASTINGS to a Friend, August 30, 1780.)

(e) Perhaps you are the only man now on earth from whom I could sustain personal grievances, and not only forgive them, but allow him to extort from me, my applause, and even my esteem for his public virtues.

(HASTINGS to SIR EYRE COOTE, March 21, 1782.)

2. Comment on **two** of the following passages, if possible, **one** from **each** author :—

(a) It appears plain therefore . . . that if the Company were to open their cash for bills on Europe, one of these consequences would ensue : either their provinces would be enriched by the bullion and specie imported by foreigners, or the foreigners must desist from the trade, and leave to the Company not only a *national* but an *universal* monopoly.

(FORREST, *Mr. Hastings's Review of the State of Bengal.*)

(b) In the meantime Colonel Pearse's detachment entered the Maratta territories, and Chimnaje Baboo, whose army was now within a few miles of the road, not only suffered him to pass without opposition, but directed one of his principal officers to attend the Colonel.

(FORREST, *Mr. Hastings's Despatch on the Negotiations of 1781.*)

(c) *Magna Charta* is a charter to restrain power, and to destroy monopoly. The East-India Charter is a charter to establish monopoly, and to create power. Political power and commercial monopoly are *not* the rights of men.

(BURKE.)

(d) The landed interest of a whole kingdom, of a kingdom to be compared to France, was set up to public auction ! They set up (Mr. Hastings set up) the whole nobility, gentry, and freeholders, to the highest bidder. No preference was given to the ancient proprietors.

(Ib.)

3. Write short notes on **three** of the following quotations choosing, if possible, at **least one** from **each** authority :—

(a) The first governor-general and counsellors were named in the Act. They were to hold office for five years, and were not to be removable in the meantime, except by the king on the representation of the Court of Directors.

(ILBERT.)

(b) The decision of Parliament, as expressed in the Act of 1781, was substantially in favour of the council and against the court on all points.

(Ib.)

(c) By the new plan, the provincial councils were abolished, and all the collections of the provinces proposed to be brought down gradually to the presidency, to be there administered by . . . a Committee of Revenue. *(Fifth Report.)*

(d) It was . . . on the 11th June 1790, notified that . . . the management and collection of the sayer revenue, would in future be separated from the zemindarry charge, and placed under the authority of officers to be appointed directly on the part of government. *(Ib.)*

(e) Every tannah soon had its set of goyendas plying for occupation with the avowed countenance and support of the darogah, who shared with them the head money for decoits convicted on evidence marshalled by them. *(Ib.)*

4. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages from the Cornwallis *Correspondence* :—

(a) We never before had a Government of India, both at home and abroad, acting in perfect unison together, upon principles of perfect purity and integrity ; these ingredients cannot fail to produce their consequent effects. You may depend upon my giving the most exact attention to every suggestion you communicate to me, not only in your publick despatches, but in your private letters.

*(DUNDAS to CORNWALLIS, March 21, 1787.)*

- (b) I have little doubt but that the landholders will without difficulty be made to grant pottahs to the ryots upon the principles proposed by Mr. Shore in his propositions for the Bengal Settlement.

*(MINUTE of GOVERNOR-GENERAL, February 10, 1790.)*

(c) 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, but under certain restrictions, and when better constituted, it might prove an useful check on the ambitious or corrupt designs of some future Minister.

*(CORNWALLIS to DUNDAS, April 4, 1790.)*

(d) Upon reaching the ground that had been fixed upon for the first day's encampment, I was told, to my surprise, that some Maratta messengers had arrived to inform me that the two Maratta armies, under the command of Hurry Punt, and Purseram Bhow, were at no great distance from us.

(CORNWALLIS TO COURT OF DIRECTORS, September 7, 1791.)

(e) One of the most important, and in my opinion not the least unfortunate consequences of the subsisting state of our alliances, has been the gradual increasing ascendancy of the British influence and authority exercised through the medium of our Residents at the courts of Poonah and Hyderabad.

(CORNWALLIS TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE, August 28, 1805.)

5. Write short notes on **three** of the following, choosing, if possible, **at least one** passage from **each** author:—

(a) 'Mr. Hastings . . . was not aware that Moodajee had no claim to the Mahratta sovereignty; but even had such been the case, as the British Government so long acknowledged the Peishwa's supremacy, as the Bombay Presidency had concluded an authorized treaty with Rugonath Rao . . . the measure was in the one view unjust, in the other inconsistent, and on the whole complicated and injudicious.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(b) The literal construction of the restrictions of the act of parliament had, upon this occasion, the effect of making the Governor-General pursue a course, not only questionable, perhaps, in point of faith, but which must have been more offensive to Tippoo Suldaun . . . than an avowed contract of a defensive engagement framed for the express and legitimate purpose of limiting his inordinate ambition.

(MALCOLM.)

(c) Nana Furnuwees was now at the summit of prosperity; without the intervention of a foreign power, he had obtained every object of his ambition.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(d) Ali Hussein, without hesitation, declared, in the most explicit manner, that the conferences had been concluded by the Khans without his participation, and that he much disapproved of the termination to which they had been brought. (MALCOLM.)

(e) De Boigne with much of military enterprise and enthusiasm, was at the same time a man of sense and prudence; a decided enemy to French revolutionary principles, and though friendly and kind to Frenchmen who sought his service, the ideas of conquest in India, entertained by many of his nation, he regarded . . . as chimerical. (GRANT DUFF.)

6. Comment shortly on **three** of the following passages from the Wellesley *Despatches*:—

(a) I resolved to reserve to the Company the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore, as well as an unlimited right of assuming the direct management of the country . . . and of requiring extraordinary aid beyond the amount of the fixed subsidy, either in time of war, or of preparations for hostility. (MORNINGTON to COURT OF DIRECTORS, August 3, 1799.)

(b) The duty imposed on me by my public station, and the concern which I take in your Excellency's personal honour and welfare, as well as in the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants of Oude, compel me to communicate to you, in the most unqualified terms, the astonishment, regret, and indignation which your recent conduct has excited in my mind. (MORNINGTON to the NABOB OF OUDE, February 9, 1800.)

(c) The Nabob of Arcot . . . is surrounded by European advisers of the most dangerous and profligate character, whose interests are deeply involved in the perpetuation of the abuses of his government and who . . . labour to inspire him with the notion of a distinction of interests and powers between the Royal government and that constituted by Act of Parliament for the administration of the British empire in India. (MORNINGTON to DUNDAS, March 5, 1800.)

(d) There are no circumstances 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.

(GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL to COURT OF DIRECTORS, July 9, 1800.)

(e) Your honourable committee . . . has expressed a doubt of the policy of Captain Malcolm's mission, founded on the accounts which had been received from Bombay, of the success of Mehdi Ali Khan's exertions in a similar capacity.

(WELLESLEY to SECRET COMMITTEE of COURT OF DIRECTORS, September 28, 1801.)

[*T. T.*, 1936.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

BRITISH INDIA, 1773-1805

### II

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

1. 'Necessity compelled us to form some establishment of justice; we chose the best we could; and if this shall not be found so perfect as more time and more knowledge might have made it, it is yet capable of receiving improvement, and is a good foundation for a more complete system of judicature.' Explain and discuss this statement of Hastings on his judicial reforms.

2. What were the chief causes of friction between Calcutta and Madras in the governor-generalship of Warren Hastings? Had the southern Presidency any just grounds of resentment at Hastings's treatment of them?

3. 'The Company . . . accused two old women, in the remotest corner of India, (who could have no possible view or motive to raise disturbances) of being engaged in rebellion with an intent to drive out the English nation, in whose protection, purchased by money and secured by treaty, rested the sole hope of their existence' (BURKE).

'These old women had very nigh effected our destruction' (HASTINGS). Which of these views is, in your judgement, the nearer to the truth?

4. Do you consider Pitt's Act of 1784 to have been an improvement on Fox's Bill of 1783? What do we learn from Gleig's *Memoirs* of the views of Hastings and his friends of Pitt's Act?

5. 'We are satisfied with our alliance with him, and prefer his name and faith to any other for the security of the engagements of his nation' (HASTINGS). How far did Mahadaji Sindhia sustain this reputation throughout his career?

6. Describe the chief abuses that Cornwallis found existing in the Civil Service, the means he took to rectify them, and the measure of success he attained.

7. What were the difficulties that prevented in Cornwallis's time the amalgamation of the King's and the Company's armies ?

8. What do we learn from the Fifth Report on **either** (a) the disastrous affect of the Law of Sale on the working of the Permanent Settlement, **or** (b) Wellesley's system of internal administration set up in the ceded and conquered Provinces ?

9. Does Malcolm, in your judgement, establish his contention that ' the period at which Sir John Shore left India, though a season of peace, was regarded by no person who had any knowledge of the subject as one of security ' ?

10. ' If Clive created the British Indian empire, and Hastings maintained it through a period of extraordinary difficulties, Wellesley may claim to have been the first to recognize its moral and political significance.' Explain and discuss this verdict on Wellesley's work in India.

11. By what main arguments, and with what success, did Arthur Wellesley meet the criticisms of Castlereagh (the ' anonymous observer ' ) on the policy of the Treaty of Bassein ?

12. Describe and criticize the strategy **either** (a) of General Medows in his campaign against Tippu Sultan, **or** (b) of Lt.-Col. Monson in his operations in Rajputana (1804). Illustrate your answer, if possible, by a sketch-map.

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

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

(a) My being many years in the Assembly, the majority of which were constantly Quakers, gave me frequent opportunities of seeing the embarrassment given them by their principle against war.

(FRANKLIN, *Autobiography*.)

(b) The danger therefore of these colonies interfering with their mother country in trades that depend on labor, manufactures, &c., is too remote to require the attention of Great Britain.

(FRANKLIN, *Observations*.)

(c) The British northern colonies in America carrying on a commerce with the French and the Dutch islands there, have proved very detrimental to the kingdom.

(POSTLETHWAYT, *Britain's Commercial Interest*.)

(d) We do therefore . . . declare . . . that no Governor or commander in chief, in any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments.

(*Royal Proclamation of 1763*.)

(e) Therefore let the Parliament lay what burthens they please upon us, we must, it is our duty to submit and patiently bear them, till they will be pleased to relieve us. (OTIS, *Rights of the Colonies*.)

2. Write notes on five of the following extracts:—

(a) We humbly conceive this Act to be directly repugnant to those rights and privileges granted us in our charter, which we always hold sacred, as confirmed to us by the royal word and seal, and as frequently recognized by our Sovereign and the Parliament of Great Britain.

(*Lexington Town Meeting, Oct. 21, 1765.*)

(b) The right of Parliament to charge foreign molasses with a duty of sixpence a gallon was unquestionable; but, for Parliament to *reduce* the sixpence to threepence, is a violent usurpation of unconstitutional authority. (KNOX, *The Controversy Reviewed.*)

(c) Every man, when he at first incorporates himself into any commonwealth, he, by his uniting himself thereunto, annexes also and submits to the community, those possessions which he has or shall acquire. (LOCKE, *Second Treatise*, quoted by Knox.) •

(d) Incredible as it may seem, you know that you have deliberately thrown away a large duty which you held secure and quiet in your hands for the vain hope of getting one three-fourths less, through every hazard, through certain litigation, and possibly through war. (BURKE, *American Taxation.*)

(e) The more moderate among the opposers of parliamentary concession freely confess that they hope no good from taxation; but they apprehend the colonists have further views. •

(BURKE, *Conciliation with America.*)

(f) Be it therefore enacted that . . . the Council, or Court of Assistants of the said Province for the time being, shall be composed of such of the inhabitants or proprietors of lands within the same as shall be thereunto nominated and appointed by His Majesty. (*Massachusetts Government Act.*)

(g) The petitioners conceive that, by the resolution to which the House hath come, respecting the reference of their said petition, they are absolutely precluded from the benefit of such a hearing, in support of their said petition, as can alone procure them that relief, which the importance and present deplorable state of their trade requires.

(*Second Petition of the Merchants of London, Jan. 1775.*)

(h) I cannot conceive that any colony will undertake to grant a revenue to a government that holds a sword over their heads with a threat to strike the moment they cease to give or do not give so much as it is pleased to expect.

(FRANKLIN TO GALLOWAY, *Feb. 25, 1775.*)

3. Explain any **three** of the following quotations:—

(a) He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

(*Declaration of Independence.*)

(b) 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, and strengthening the connection between Britain and America.

(PAINE, *Common Sense.*)

(c) No bill or resolve . . . shall become a law . . . until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal.

(*Massachusetts Constitution.*)

(d) The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

(*Articles of Confederation.*)

(e) That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States by any particular States . . . shall . . . be settled and formed into distinct republican States.

(*Resolution of Congress,*  
*Oct. 10, 1780.*)

4. Discuss any **four** of the following passages :—

(a) Ils finissent par proposer pour le mois de May prochain une nouvelle Assemblée de Commissaires.

(*Otto's letter, Oct. 10, 1786.*)

(b) Relying on those commercial principles and regulations under which our trade and navy have become so great, Great Britain will lose few of the advantages she possessed before these States became independent.

(SHEFFIELD, *Observations on the Commerce of the American States.*)

(c) The question turns, sir, on that poor little thing—the expression, We, the *people*, instead of the *States*, of America.

(HENRY, in *Virginia Convention Debates.*)

(d) If they should derive less benefit, therefore, from the Union in some respects than the less distant States, they will derive greater benefit from it in other respects, and thus the proper equilibrium will be maintained throughout.

(*The Federalist.*)

(e) One of the principal objections inculcated by the more respectable adversaries to the Constitution is its supposed violation of the political maxim, that the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments ought to be separate and distinct.

(*Ibid.*)

(f) The judiciary, from the nature of its functions, will always be the least dangerous to the political rights of the Constitution.

(*Ibid.*)

[T. T. 1936.]

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 reference to the prescribed authorities.]*

1. Compare the effects of imperial economic legislation on the northern and on the southern colonies.

2. In what main respects did the constitutions of the colonies differ from that of Great Britain at the opening of your period?

3. Discuss the assertion that after the repeal of the Stamp Act 'the colonies fell into their ancient state of unsuspecting confidence in the mother-country'.

4. Was there any essential difference between Burke's proposals for conciliation and the resolves of the Continental Congress?

5. Do you agree that a Parliament more adequately representing the industrial and commercial interests would have averted the rupture between Great Britain and the colonies?

6. Examine the part played during this period by any **one** of the following:—Lord Chatham, Lord Rockingham, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton.

7. To what extent did the American Revolution accomplish a social as well as a political transformation?

8. Discuss the importance of the Mississippi Valley in American history from 1783 to 1789.

9. Have the defects of government under the Articles of Confederation been exaggerated?

10. 'The objections urged against the Federal Constitution by the smaller states arose from purely imaginary dangers.' Discuss this statement.

11. Illustrate the political importance of currency questions during your period as a whole.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### FRENCH REVOLUTION. I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Write notes on **five** of the following passages relating to the fall of the *ancien régime* :—

(a) The poor people, who cultivate the soil here, are *métayers*. (YOUNG, *May* 31, 1787.)

(b) Pass an extraordinary spectacle for English eyes, of many houses too good to be called cottages, without any glass windows. (YOUNG, *June* 8, 1787.)

(c) The American revolution has laid the foundation of another in France, if government does not take care of itself. (YOUNG, *Sept.* 24, 1788.)

(d) Envoyez au clergé, Messieurs, et n'envoyez point à la noblesse, car la noblesse ordonne, le clergé négocie. (MIRABEAU, *May* 18, 1789.)

(e) They have at one stroke converted themselves into the Long Parliament of Charles I. (YOUNG, *June* 21, 1789.)

(f) Si la cour avait été à Paris au lieu d'être à Versailles, ce sont les ministres, les princes, qu'on aurait massacrés au lieu de Foulon, Berthier et de Launay. (MALOUEU.)

(g) C'est le clergé, ce sont les grands seigneurs qui perdent à cette nouvelle forme. Eux seuls possèdent les terres vraiment féodales, dont les droits pèsent sur les peuples. (FERRIÈRES, *August* 7, 1789.)

(h) *Il a dormi contre son Roi.* (MALOUEU.)

2. Write notes on **four** of the following passages on the Constituent Assembly :—

(a) Je n'ai participé que par mon suffrage au décret du *marc d'argent* et aux malédictions qu'il a reçues ; mais je suis loin de penser que cette loi, à mon avis insuffisante, doive être modifiée.

(MALOUEU, *Lettre à mes commettants.*)

(b) In this dilemma, a plan is laid for persuading his majesty to go suddenly to the National Assembly, and, in a speech, to declare himself perfectly satisfied with their proceedings, and to consider himself as at the head of the revolution.

(YOUNG, *January 16, 1790.*)

(c) Des Jacobins ministres ne seraient pas des ministres jacobins.

(*Thirtieth note to the Court, October 14, 1790.*)

(d) Silence aux trente voix !

(MIRABEAU, *February 28, 1791.*)

(e) Nos jolies aristocrates ont changé leurs boudoirs en chapelles ; elles se font dire la messe par des prêtres non assermentés ; point de carrosses aux églises paroissiales ; le peuple seul y va ; personne ne s'occupe des bulles, brefs, excommunications ; on ne parle pas davantage de l'abbé Raynal et de sa lettre.

(FERRIÈRES, *June 11-17, 1791.*)

(f) Déclarent lesdits soussignés qu'ils ne reconnoîtront jamais Louis XVI pour leur Roi, à moins que la majorité de la Nation n'émette un vœu contraire à celui de la présente pétition.

(*Pétition du Champ de Mars, I.*)

3. Write notes on **three** of the following passages relating to the Legislative Assembly :—

(a) Le veto a beaucoup contribué, de l'aveu de tout le monde, à réveiller l'esprit public.

(ROBESPIERRE to BUISSART, *November 30, 1791.*)

(b) J'ai prouvé que la guerre n'était entre les mains du pouvoir exécutif qu'un moyen de renverser la Constitution. (ROBESPIERRE, *January 11, 1792.*)

(c) Ce traité, si défavorable à la France, si dangereux à l'Europe, si favorable, au contraire, à la nation d'Autriche, Léopold l'a rompu, en adhérant à ce *conclusum* de la diète de Ratisbonne.

(VERGNIAUD, *January 18, 1792.*)

(d) Nous sommes arrivés au dénouement du drame constitutionnel. La Révolution va prendre un cours plus rapide, si elle ne s'abîme dans le despotisme militaire et dictatorial.

(ROBESPIERRE to COUTHON, *July 20, 1792.*)

(e) La Commune de Paris se hâte d'informer ses frères de tous les départements qu'une partie des conspirateurs féroces détenus dans les prisons a été mise à mort par le peuple . . . et sans doute la nation entière . . . s'empressera d'adopter ce moyen si nécessaire de salut public.

(*Circular of the Paris comité de surveillance,*  
*September 3, 1792.*)

4. Write notes on **three** of the following passages dealing with the Convention down to the fall of the Gironde:—

(a) D'excellents citoyens ont pu présumer que des amis ardents de la liberté pouvaient nuire à l'ordre social en exagérant leurs principes: eh bien, abjurons ici toute exagération; déclarons que toutes les propriétés territoriales, individuelles et industrielles seront éternellement maintenues.

(DANTON, *September 21, 1792.*)

(b) Proposer de faire le procès à Louis XVI, de quelque manière que ce puisse être, c'est rétrograder vers le despotisme royal et constitutionnel.

(ROBESPIERRE, *December 3, 1792.*)

(c) Lasource trouve étrange que je sois resté à Paris, tandis que ma mission me rappelait dans la Belgique.

(DANTON, *April 1, 1793.*)

(d) Beaucoup de bruit, mais [vous] ne frappez jamais.

(DUTARD to GARAT, *May 1, 1793.*)

(e) Ce Mons. Lafayette-là savait bien son métier.

(DUTARD to GARAT, *May 14, 1793.*)

(f) 'Le président Isnard a fait pour le malheur de la Convention . . . une très-mauvaise réponse contre la ville de Paris, il l'a calomniée.

(DUTARD to GARAT, *May 28, 1793.*)

5. Write notes on **three** of the following extracts dealing with the Terror:—

(a) Le peuple français est l'ami et l'allié naturel des peuples libres.

(*Constitution of 1793, art. 118.*)

(b) Je demande qu'il n'y ait plus de mascarades anti-religieuses dans le sein de la Convention.

(DANTON, 6 *frimaire*, Year II.)

(c) La Convention nationale est le centre unique de l'impulsion du gouvernement.

(*Decree of 14 frimaire, Sect. II, art. 1.*)

(d) Il y a loin de Socrate à Chaumette, et de Léonidas au Père Duchesne.

(ROBESPIERRE, 18 *floréal*, Year II.)

(e) Depuis plus de six semaines la nature et la force de la calomnie, l'impuissance de faire le bien et d'arrêter le mal, m'ont forcé à abandonner absolument mes fonctions de membre du Comité de Salut Public.

(ROBESPIERRE, 8 *thermidor*, Year II.)

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### FRENCH REVOLUTION

#### II

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

1. How far is the evidence of Young trustworthy?
2. Do Malouet's memoirs account for his unpopularity?
3. How far did Mirabeau defend himself with success on the charges made against him in connexion with the October days?
4. To what extent does the history of the Constituent Assembly show that it was animated by the spirit of liberty rather than of equality?
5. Does the forty-seventh note to the court betray that Mirabeau had set himself an impossible task?
6. What light do your documents throw on the wisdom of the king's use of the right of veto?
7. Explain the importance in revolutionary history of the *Patrie en danger* decree.
8. 'The King's answers to the questions put to him by the Convention were far less discreditable than the questions themselves.' Discuss this statement.
9. Compare the principles underlying the declaration of rights of 1791 and that of 1793.
10. Trace from your documents the growth and development of the engines of the Terror.
11. Write, from your authorities, a character sketch of Augustin Robespierre.

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY, 1830-1860

#### I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Comment on **four** of the following passages dealing with British North America :—

(a) The authority of the local legislature over the income and expenditure of the province is declared to be so extensive as to embrace every part of that receipt and outlay, and so inalienable as to supersede even the concessions deliberately made in preceding times by the former representatives of the Canadian people. (GLENELG to GOSFORD, 17 July 1835.)

(b) In Lower Canada we began at the wrong end. (*Minute of* ELLIOT, 16 May 1836.)

(c) The utter want of municipal institutions giving the people any control over their local affairs, may indeed be considered as one of the main causes of the failure of representative government.

(DURHAM, *Report*.)

(d) The analogy which some persons have attempted to draw between the House of Lords and the Legislative Councils seems to me erroneous.

(DURHAM, *Report*.)

(e) 'The responsibility,' says your Lordship, 'rests on the Secretary of State.' 'The responsibility,' says Sir Francis Head, . . . 'rests on me.'

(HOWE to RUSSELL, 1839.)

(f) Upon my arrival I was . . . recommended by my Executive Council to introduce some members of the French Canadian party into my Government. This I was reluctant at the time to do, and preferred to pursue the course adopted by Lord Sydenham.

(BAGOT to STANLEY, 26 September 1842.)

(g) I believe . . . that there is more room for the exercise of influence on the part of the Governor under my system than under any that ever was before devised.

(ELGIN to CUMMING BRUCE, September 1852.)

2. Comment on **three** of the following passages concerning self-government:—

(a) The Governor of the said Colony of New South Wales with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council shall have authority to make Laws . . . Provided always that no such Law shall be repugnant to the Law of England. (*Act for the Government of N.S.W. and Van Diemen's Land, 1842.*)

(b) I will willingly admit, however, that from such considerations as these, the only inference is that the proposed popular Legislature would be a less useful body than the General Assemblies of other colonies. But I attach much more weight to the moral difficulties which remain to be noticed.

(STANLEY to NAPIER, 15 April 1842.)

(c) If . . . these three portions of the mainland of Australia should be placed under distinct and altogether independent legislatures . . . the almost inevitable result will be that such differences will grow up between the tariffs of the several colonies, as will render it necessary to establish lines of internal custom-houses. (GREY to FITZROY, 31 July 1848.)

(d) I do not believe that it is possible that such a society as that of the Cape of Good Hope, occupying such a territory as theirs, should be well governed.

(*Minute of STEPHEN, 1848.*)

(e) Legislative Councils of this nature appear to me to present great advantages in a country circumstanced as New Zealand is.

(GEORGE GREY to GREY, 30 August 1851.)

(f) It prevents, except in certain enumerated cases relating solely to the prerogative of the Crown and imperial interests, the double power of veto.

(*Resolutions of the Legislative Council of N.S.W., 1853.*)

3. Comment on **three** of the following passages dealing with colonization and transportation:—

(a) All the experience of this Department shows that covenants for the payment of quit rent may be obtained with the utmost possible facility, but cannot be enforced except at the expense of an endless contest and the risk of insurrection.

(*Minute of STEPHEN, 14 July 1832.*)

(b) Even this year one half of my 22,000 emigrants must have been unemployed, or have gone to the States, but for the public works I was carrying on.

(SYDENHAM to a friend, 23 November 1840.)

(c) It shall be lawful for the Governor . . . to grant leases of runs of land within the unsettled districts . . . for any term or terms of years not exceeding fourteen years in duration.

(*Order in Council on Squatting, 1847.*)

(d) It has been argued, that transportation does not operate as a punishment . . . but this opinion rests upon mistaken views.

(ARTHUR to GODERICH, 8 *February* 1833.)

(e) The colony is rapidly drawing towards that consummation of misfortune when the only people left will be the free employer, chained to the soil on which he has expended his all, and the convict pass-holder.

(JACKSON to HAWES, *March* 1849.)

(f) This meeting desire to make known this their opinion to Earl Grey, with their earnest request that all the establishments may be formed upon a scale calculated to receive large bodies of prisoners.

(*Resolutions of public meeting at Perth, 1851.*)

. 4. Comment on **four** of the following passages relating to commercial policy and slavery:—

(a) Her Majesty's Government decidedly object in principle to the assumption by the local Legislatures of the office of imposing differential duties.

(*Circular of STANLEY, 28 June* 1843.)

(b) Should the Government of the United States continue to maintain the scale of import duties now in force upon its frontier, Her Majesty's Government will view with regret a policy injurious to Canada ; but they will reflect with satisfaction on the prevalence of laws more favourable to commerce on the Canadian side.

(GLADSTONE to CATHCART, 3 *June* 1846.)

(c) It is represented that the high rate of freight between Montreal and the United Kingdom, is owing to the limited number of ships employed in the import trade of Canada.

(*Memorandum of Executive Council of Canada, May* 1848.)

(d) The Lords of Committee of Privy Council for Trade have had under their consideration . . . a proposal which had been received from the chairman of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, for the mutual abolition of custom duties upon the productions of the latter colony, and of British Guiana.

(BOOTH to MERIVALE, 26 *June* 1855.)

(e) The Creole negro, it is very evident, made a much worse slave, and in some respects a worse man, than the native African.

(DAUGHTREY'S *Report*, 30 June 1835.)

(f) Nothing . . . is wanting to ensure the zealous co-operation of the Legislature of Jamaica in all good measures, but the removal of the impression that they strive in vain to give satisfaction.

(METCALFE TO RUSSELL, 2 August 1841.)

(g) If Exeter-hall could really and actually gain its proposed ends, it would effect all the West Indian Houses of Assembly could ever desire.

(*The Times*, 6 January 1848.)

5. Comment on **three** of the following passages dealing with Native and frontier policy :—

(a) We complain of the unjustifiable odium which has been cast upon us by interested and dishonest persons, under the cloak of religion, whose testimony is believed in England, to the exclusion of all evidence in our favour.

(*Manifesto of the Emigrant Farmers*, 1837.)

(b) If the authority of the British government is withdrawn from Natal, slavery will be there established.

(NAPIER TO STANLEY, 25 July 1842.)

(c) The protection of the Aborigines . . . is not a trust which could conveniently be confided to the local Legislatures.

(*Report of the House of Commons Committee on Aborigines in British Settlements*, 26 June 1837.)

(d) They determined therefore if possible to make a native aristocracy, a native gentry.

(*Evidence of Wakefield before the House of Commons Committee on New Zealand*, 1840.)

(e) That the conclusion of the Treaty of Waitangi by Captain Hobson with certain Natives of New Zealand, was a part of a series of injudicious proceedings, which had commenced several years previous to his assumption of the local Government.

(*Resolutions of the House of Commons Committee on New Zealand*, 23 July 1844.)

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY, 1830-1860

#### II

• [*Candidates are reminded that their answers should be illustrated by reference to the prescribed authorities.*]

1. 'The life of a settler, when colonization prospers, is a perpetual feast of anticipated and realized satisfaction.' How far do your documents bear out this statement?

2. Compare the effect on the various West Indian possessions of the Crown of the abolition of the slave trade and the emancipation of the slaves.

3. 'It is to be observed that [responsible government] has worked very differently in the North American and in the Australian colonies' (MERIVALE). Explain and discuss this statement.

4. Illustrate from your documents the strength and weakness of Metcalfe as a colonial governor.

5. 'A benevolent despot masquerading as a liberal.' Discuss, from your documents, this verdict on Stephen.

6. Do your documents show that treaties were a satisfactory method of dealing with native tribes?

7. 'The high price of land and the squatting system go together' (GIPPS). Does this statement throw any light on the reasons for the dispute between Gipps and Wentworth?

• 8. Do your documents show any reasons why the native policy in New Zealand has been more successful than elsewhere?

9. Illustrate from your documents Wakefield's desire to reproduce in the colonies the institutions of the mother-country.

10. Compare the methods adopted by Sir George Grey and Elgin in their relations with the Colonial Office.

11. Estimate the effect of the existence of Clergy Reserves in Canada on (a) the price of land, (b) religion.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

#### I

#### FINANCE

[Candidates should attempt **Question 10.**]

1. Can Pitt's war finance be defended against the criticisms which have been directed against it ?

2. Describe and account for the collapse of an effective policy of debt redemption after the Napoleonic Wars.

3. To what extent did preoccupation with the task of fiscal reform affect the financial policies of Peel and Gladstone ?

4. Was Gladstone right in maintaining that the criticisms directed against the income tax could only be met by a complete reconstruction of the tax ?

5. 'Taxation for revenue only.' How far was this principle observed in the second half of the nineteenth century ?

6. To what causes would you ascribe the failure to develop fully the system of death duties ? What were the principal features of Harcourt's scheme in 1894 ?

7. Do you consider adequate the grounds on which proposals to raise local revenue otherwise than by rates have been rejected ?

8. Can a satisfactory distinction be drawn between the incidence and the effects of taxation ?

9. Are considerations of equity in taxation reconcilable with those of economy ?

10. Comment on **four** of the following:—

(a) It is objected still that it is unjust that the man who has an annuity or an income, the fruit of his labour, should pay in the proportion of a man who has the same revenue from fixed property.

(PITT, 1798.)

(b) I say, moreover, I can give you conclusive proof that you have arrived at the limits of taxation on articles of consumption.

(PEEL, 1842.)

(c) To levy a tax on a small portion of the owners of the property of the country is inequitable and dangerous.

(HUME, 1852.)

(d) There will be a sweep, clean, entire and absolute of manufactured goods from the face of the British tariff.

(GLADSTONE, 1860.)

(e) By this means we hope to convert at the exact value a large portion of stock into Terminable Annuities, and thus in time make a sensible impression upon the National Debt.

(LOWE, 1871.)

(f) The effect of substituting a site-value rate for an ordinary rate in a town will be, roughly speaking, to decrease the burden in the outskirts and increase it in the centre.

(*Separate Report on Urban Rating and Site Values, 1901.*)

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

#### II

#### CURRENCY AND BANKING

*[Candidates should attempt Question 10.]*

1. What were the criteria of an 'excessive circulation' which were discussed by the Bullion Committee? Would you accept their views on the subject?

• 2. To what extent could deflation have been avoided in the progress towards a resumption of cash payments?

• 3. How far is it true that the Bank Charter Act was based on erroneous views as to the distinction between bank-notes and other forms of bank credit?

4. What contribution did Bagehot make to the study of the art of central banking?

5. Consider the grounds on which a gold currency was adhered to as an indispensable part of the mechanism of a gold standard?

• 6. What influence on the fall of gold prices after 1873 would you ascribe to the demonetization of silver?

7. Examine Professor Marshall's views on the relation of discount and prices.

8. How far did experience offer any guide as to the practicability of the Indian currency experiment?

9. Should stability of money incomes be regarded as the aim of monetary policy?

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, and of course the rate at which the Bank can legally discount, exposes the Bank to still more extensive demands for commercial discounts.

(*Bullion Committee*, 1810.)

(b) Every consideration of sound policy, and every obligation of justice should induce them to restore the ancient and permanent standard of value.

(PEEL, 1819.)

(c) To speak with precision, therefore, of the value of money at any particular period was what no man could do; but when we spoke of depreciation there was always a standard by which that might be estimated.

(RICARDO, 1822.)

(d) The fluctuations to which the value of a convertible currency is subject depend not upon anything that affects either the metals or the bank-notes, but upon general extensions or contractions of credit.

(MILL, 1857.)

(e) I think it very convenient that we should understand by the appreciation of gold simply the rise in the purchasing power of gold measured in wholesale commodities.

(FOXWELL, 1894.)

(f) The Indian exchange is then governed by the relation between gold prices and rupee prices, being, in fact, an expression of the ratio between them.

(MARSHALL, 1899.)

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1815-1875

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Comment on five of the following :—

(a) Are the committee to understand, that one effect of removing all legislative interference would be, to produce a better understanding and feeling between masters and men ?

(*Examination of A. Richmond, 1824.*)

(b) Against much of the evil now so prevalent, a remedy will be found in the powers of the common law, but through a slow and expensive process.

(*Report of 1825.*)

(c) He was not aware before that evening, that the committee which had sat upon the combination laws last year, had consisted of so many as fifty members.

(*Speech of Peel, 1825.*)

(d) The Executive Council only exercises its functions when any appeal is made, either by a member or by a branch.

(*Evidence of W. Allan, 1867.*)

(e) We, as masters, have an impression that there is an unwritten law among Trades Unionists as well as the written law.

(*Evidence of A. Mault, 1867.*)

(f) I had heard of the Conseils de Prud'hommes in France and with one or two others I built up a scheme in my imagination of what I thought might be done to get a good understanding with our men and regulate wages.

(*Evidence of A. J. Mundella, 1867-8.*)

(g) The capitalist is a combination in himself.

(*Statement of Messrs. Hughes and Harrison, 1868-9.*)

(h) It must be remembered that there were conditions which it was not possible for actuaries to take into consideration.

(*Speech of T. Hughes, 1869.*)

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

(a) Everybody believes, though everybody may not say, that this House is . . . more disposed to what is called class-legislation than even the notoriously and avowedly venal House of Commons as it existed before the passing of the Reform Act.

(*Speech of Duncombe, 1842.*)

(b) The thing he struggles for is one which no Forty-third of Elizabeth is in any condition to furnish him. . . . Let him quit the Forty-third of Elizabeth altogether.

(CARLYLE.)

(c) *Laissez-faire* and Malthus positively must part company.

(CARLYLE.)

(d) You are the great 'I AM' of politics, the great personification of Radicalism—Fergus O'Connor.

(LOVETT.)

(e) They, therefore, got two legal gentlemen in London, to prepare a bill, . . . and which they designated 'The New Bill of Rights', intending to give that *the priority of discussion* at the following conference.

(LOVETT.)

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

(a) Do you conceive that it is at all desirable to lower the value of money in the foreign market, by raising the price of goods here?—I do not understand that question; it has always appeared to me very perplexing.

(*Examination of J. Ashworth, 1834.*)

(b) The effect of the measure would be to withdraw from the worst-paying masters the power which they now possess of regulating wages.

(*Report of 1835.*)

(c) The comparatively high wages recollected by most of the witnesses examined by me, form a sort of episode in the history of weaving.

(*Report of H. S. Chapman, 1840.*)

(*d*) These are the subterfuges to obtain profits out of labour, and at the same time to carry a good name in reference to the rates of wages.

(*Report of W. A. Miles, 1840.*)

(*e*) And here we must begin by tracing the results of competition of single workers with one another.

(ENGELS.)

(*f*) But, for resistance to more considerable forces which influence the labour market, the Unions are powerless.

(ENGELS.)

(*g*) One remedial agent . . . would be the cultivation of waste lands.

(GASKELL.)

(*h*) Another system rapidly progressing . . . is the cottage system.

(GASKELL.)

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

(*a*) The first thing necessary is, to raise a sum of money adequate to purchase the land.

(OWEN, *Report of 1817.*)

(*b*) One of the most general sources of error and of evil to the world is the notion *that infants, children, and men, are agents governed by a will formed by themselves and fashioned after their own choice.*

(OWEN, *Report to the County of Lanark, 1820.*)

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

(*a*) The fault is not with the Statute. . . . The fault has lain with those who have administered it.

(*Report of 1875.*)

(*b*) It appears to us that when men combine to coerce by such means they may properly be made subject to the Law of Conspiracy. (*Report of 1875.*)

[*T. T. 1936.*]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1815-1875

#### II

*[Candidates are reminded that their answers should be  
• illustrated by reference to the prescribed authorities.]*

1. Account for the helplessness of the hand-loom weavers in the depression which had come upon their trade.

2. Give an account of the co-operative movement in the period 1820-33.

3. In what ways did fashionable theory obstruct attempts to ameliorate the condition of the working classes in this period?

4. Compare the views of Owen and Lovett on the relevance of the problem of education to the social question.

• 5. Examine the place of the general strike in the history of the Chartist movement.

6. What light does the report of 1840 throw upon the causes of distress among the Spitalfields weavers?

7. Examine the progress of factory legislation in this period.

8. Discuss the effect of Irish immigration upon working-class conditions in the nineteenth century.

9. Describe the events which led to the formation of the Commission on Trade Unions in 1867, and discuss the report on these events.

• 10. Analyse the financial organization of the larger Trade Unions as this was revealed in the enquiry of 1867.

11. 'Discontent comes from the imagination. . . . The incoherent anger of Manchester and Leeds reflected . . . the sickness of a society in which essential instincts were left unsatisfied.' Discuss this thesis in the light of the evidence of your authorities concerning the effects of the factory system.

# 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 **six** of the following passages, including **at least one** from each prescribed constitution:—

(a) Le président de la République n'est responsable que dans le cas de haute trahison.

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

(b) Les membres de la Chambre des députés sont élus au scrutin uninominal.

(*Ib.*, *Loi du 21 juillet 1927.*)

(c) Le Conseil d'Empire a le droit de former opposition contre les lois votées par le Reichstag.

(Germany: *Constitution.*)

(d) Tous les Allemands ont le droit de former des associations ou des sociétés pour des buts qui ne sont pas contraires aux lois pénales.

(*Ib.*)

(e) Sont réservées les contestations administratives à déterminer par la législation fédérale.

(Switzerland: *Constitution.*)

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

(*Ib.*)

(g) He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers . . . and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. (*Constitution of the United States.*)

(h) The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution.

(*Ib.*)

2. Write short notes on **two** of the following passages from Mill's *Representative Government* :—

(a) It has long been a common saying, that if a good despot could be ensured, despotic monarchy would be the best form of government. I look upon this as a radical and most pernicious conception of what good government is.

(b) The strongest case for the ballot is when the mischievous power of the Few over the Many is increasing.

(c) Is it a good rule, which, in the American Constitution, provides for the election of the President once in every four years by the entire people?

3. Examine Mill's conception of the relations between a representative and his constituents.

4. 'In France there exist several practices that help to twist parliamentary government out of the British form.' Discuss these.

5. Describe the relations between the executive and the legislature in Switzerland.

6. 'We have deemed it very necessary to set over against the Reichstag an organ of control and such is our conception of the office of President.' Examine the German constitution of 1919 in the light of this remark.

7. Compare the Reichsrat and the American Senate in their relation to the problem of Federalism.

8. Account for the peculiar operation of the party-system in America.

9. What light does the study of the four constitutions throw upon the functions and value of the Referendum?

[T. T. 1936.]

# 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 passages:—

(a) The resolution brought in by Mr. Gladstone with the object of preventing further Irish obstruction upon the Coercion Bill is one of the most remarkable documents in English parliamentary history.

(REDLICH.)

(b) The means adopted in the earlier years for enforcing the duty of attendance, such as calls of the House, have long been abandoned as futile. (Ib.)

(c) We may assign to the order of business in a national representative assembly its special significance. . . . It is, as it were, a *political pressure-gauge, indicating the tension in the parliamentary machine and thence in the whole organism of the state.* (Ib.)

(d) All Bills which shall have been committed to one of the said standing committees shall, when reported to the House, be proceeded with as if they had been reported from a committee of the whole House.

(*Standing Orders of the House of Commons.*)

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

(a) The paradoxical result of the introduction of a proportional representation system in Belgium has been the virtual extinction of small parties.

(*Report on Electoral Systems.*)

(b) We consider that the examination of Estimates by the House of Commons leaves much to be desired from the point of view of financial scrutiny.

(*Select Committee on National Expenditure: Report.*)

(c) Personally, I believe a mistake was made in not proceeding against the individual obstructionist instead of limiting the general rights of discussion in the House.

(*Select Committee on Procedure: LORD R. CECIL.*)

(d) A good deal has been said about the Committees for legislation and I wanted to ask your opinion about these suggested Committees on administration.

(*Ib. Question to Mr. A. J. BALFOUR.*)

(e) With regard to money resolutions, what is your view?—That is a controversial question. . . . If they are retained the procedure upon them ought to be shortened.

(*Ib. Sir C. ILBERT.*)

(f) The large majority of the Second Chamber having been thus constituted upon a principle which was deemed such as would give a thoroughly popular character to the Chamber as a whole, the Conference had next to consider the means by which the historical continuity of the reconstructed Second Chamber with the ancient House of Lords could be preserved.

(*Conference on the Reform of the Second Chamber.*)

3. 'Questions afford to the Private Member under modern conditions almost his only opportunity.' Show the importance of this opportunity and describe the conditions under which it can be used.

4. Examine the procedure employed in the preparation of the Budget.

5. 'It may be that the Conference has been more successful in bringing into the open, than in solving, the doubts and difficulties that surround the task of recasting the British Constitution with the aid of imperfect analogies supplied by other countries, which under totally dissimilar conditions have adopted federal principles.' Discuss this judgement on the Conference on Devolution.

6. What light did the Select Committee on Procedure throw upon the difficulties of the attempt to increase the importance of the private member in legislation?

7. 'The title conceals a root-and-branch attack on the single-member majority system and all its works—its effect upon the elector, upon the candidate, upon the member of the House of Commons and upon politics, no less than upon the justice of representation.' Discuss this comment on Proportional Representation.

8. 'A division into two parties is not only the normal result of the parliamentary system but also an essential condition of its success.' Examine this thesis.

[*T. T.* 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MILITARY HISTORY AND STRATEGY

#### I. STRATEGY

[Questions 10 and 11 should be attempted.]

1. Is Clausewitz's treatment of the attack quite consistent with his contention that the defensive is the 'stronger form of war'.

2. By what main considerations should the selection of an object in war be determined?

3. Compare the views of Hamley and of Clausewitz on the importance of the era of the French Revolution as a turning-point in the development of the art of war.

4. 'In strategy there is no victory' (CLAUSEWITZ).

Discuss this statement in relation to (a) Sir John Moore's campaign, (b) Marmont's operations in July 1812.

5. Discuss the alternatives open to Napoleon in the Waterloo campaign. Is his defeat to be mainly attributed to errors in planning or in execution?

6. Would Clausewitz consider that Hamley exaggerates the importance of obstacles and of the shape of frontiers?

7. 'To judge of a commander's conduct by the event alone is equally unjust and unphilosophical' (NAPIER). Would Clausewitz agree with this view?

8. On what grounds does Clausewitz object to enveloping or converging movements? How far have modern developments destroyed his case?

9. 'Hamley has a better appreciation of the importance of the initiative than Clausewitz ever shows.' Discuss this.

10. Comment briefly on any **four** of the following passages from Clausewitz:—

(a) This is the direct antagonism of interests, but it by no means follows that it would be for B's interest to attack A at once.

(b) Let us consider the nature of this foundation . . . and we shall soon feel what a dangerous edifice war is.

(c) Whoever has forces where the enemy does not give them sufficient employment . . . is a bad manager.

(d) This last way is the worst of all, it generally turns out like a new debt contracted by an insolvent debtor and leads to greater embarrassment.

(e) On the other hand Bonaparte used to say 'Qu'on ne me parle pas des vivres'.

(f) More usually the people and the army cannot distinguish whether it is a voluntary movement or a precipitate retreat.

(g) The advantage of large diversions is therefore very doubtful.

(h) The centre of gravity of the French power lies in its military force and in Paris.

11. Comment on any **three** of the following passages from Hamley :—

(a) Marlborough's battles bear but a small proportion to the number of his sieges.

(b) Only the very best roads can withstand for long the great wear and tear resulting from its use.

(c) Why did the Prussian army abandon its own movement against the French left to meet the threatened attack. Why did it not persist in that attempt?

(d) The sole use of the containing force is to prevent a reunion of the enemy's parts.

(e) 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.

(f) A very long base supplies in some degree the place of a re-entering base.

[T. T. 1936.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MILITARY HISTORY AND STRATEGY

#### II. *The Peninsular War*

- [*Candidates should attempt Question 1 and should show a knowledge of all the prescribed authorities.*]

1. Comment briefly on any five of the following passages:—

(a) The Grey and Grenville administration, so remarkable for unfortunate military enterprises, had assembled this handful of men with a view to permanent conquests in South America. (NAPIER.)

(b) In consequence of the early arrival of the British troops at Leyria, General Loison was obliged to return to the Southward before he could effect his junction with General Laborde.

- (*Wellington's evidence before the Court of Inquiry.*  
GURWOOD.)

(c) After the success there is no doubt that the French should have been followed.

(MOORE, August 24.)

(d) The English General could not suppose Salamanca too far advanced for his concentration while covered by the strong Spanish armies on the Ebro.

(NAPIER.)

(e) I see my situation . . . in as unfavourable a light as you or any one can do.

(MOORE to BAIRD, November 28.)

- (f) It was a handsome thing and well done.

(MOORE, December 22.)

(g) These circumstances caused our General to relinquish an attack which, although successful, could not have been of any ultimate advantage.

(J. STIRLING, quoted in MOORE.)

(h) Being himself recalled to France by tidings that the Austrian storm was ready to burst, he fixed upon Soult to continue the pursuit.

(NAPIER.)

2. Napoleon declared that had not the English held an inquiry into the Convention of Cintra, he must have brought Junot before a court-martial. Would he have been justified?

3. How far are Jourdan's criticisms on Sir John Moore based on a misunderstanding both of his real object and of his achievement?

4. 'Retreats of great Generals and of armies inured to war have always resembled the retreat of a wounded lion' (CLAUSEWITZ). Compare Moore's retreat to Corunna with that **either** of Massena in 1811 **or** of Wellington from Burgos, in the light of this remark.

5. 'My opinion is that the enemy ought to make the possession of Portugal their first object when their reinforcements shall arrive in Spain' (WELLINGTON, November 14, 1809). What light do your authorities throw on the French reasons for invading Andalusia instead?

6. 'The fall of Badajoz went far to neutralize Wellington's success in resisting Massena.' Discuss this statement.

7. Did Wellington make the fullest possible use of his victory at Vittoria?

8. What light do the tactics of Wellington's battles in the South of France throw on his characteristics as a General? Discuss this with special reference to any one of them.

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

(a) Sire, il a craint que V.M. ne lui en fit un reproche et ne lui dît: 'Si vous aviez marché sur Lisbonne, les Anglais se seraient rembarqués.'

(b) Laisant de côté toute question de l'amour-propre, il n'hésite pas à se mettre en marche pour se réunir au maréchal Soult.

(c) Je dois vous rendre compte de la manière brillante dont la tête de pont de Tordesillas a été enlevée, hier, par nos nageurs.

(d) Ainsi la concentration de la majeure partie de nos forces n'avait abouti qu'à un lamentable résultat.

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

(f) Je regrette que l'Empereur n'ait pas appelé à lui la totalité de notre armée.

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

(a) I ought probably to have stipulated that I should be supplied with the necessary means of transport before the army entered Spain.

(WELLINGTON, July 24, 1809.)

(b) I have as much respect as any man can have for the opinion and judgement of Sir John Moore.

(WELLINGTON, April 2, 1810.)

(c) He has persevered in it after he found that he was unable to force the troops opposed to him when posted in a strong position, and when he knew that they had one still stronger in their rear.

(WELLINGTON, November 3, 1810.)

(d) It would aid all my plans very much if we could destroy their bridge and works at that point.

(WELLINGTON to HILL, January 6, 1812.)

(e) If he had, I should have marched in the night upon Alba, where I should have caught them all.

(WELLINGTON, July 24, 1812.)

(f) For this reason, I am so unwilling to part with the men whom I have formed into the Provisional Battalions.

(WELLINGTON to TORRENS, February 2, 1813.)

(g) Sir T. Graham, having thus established within the French territory the troops of the allied British and Portuguese army, resigned the command to Sir John Hope.

(WELLINGTON, October 9, 1813.)

(h) I beg the inhabitants will weigh this matter well before they raise a standard against the government of Buonaparte.

(WELLINGTON TO BERESFORD, March 7, 1804.)

11. Comment briefly upon **not more than three** of the following passages from Jourdan:—

(a) Les maréchaux . . . se seraient trouvés humiliés de servir sous les ordres de son frère.

(b) Cette circonstance dérangeait tous les calculs: on savait que l'avant-garde de Venégas s'approchait à Aranjuez.

(c) Lord Wellington, à Busaco, n'obtint d'autre avantage que celui d'avoir conservé sa position.

(d) En brusquant l'attaque, il en deviendrait maître avant que le duc de Raguse fût en mesure de le secourir.

(e) Heureusement, il préféra aller jouir de son triomphe dans la capitale.

(f) Le 31 mai, la flotte vint à la voile . . . Le 2 juin, elle parut devant Taragone.

(g) Le roi, ayant pesé mûrement toutes ces considérations, se décida à rester à Vittoria.

[T. T. 1936.]

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SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
ENGLISH HISTORY

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Can **either** Celtic romance or English legend tell us anything of value about the history of the fifth and sixth centuries?

2. 'England was not effectively Christianized until the generation of Theodore.' Consider this statement.

3. 'Les Anglo-Saxons, comme les autres Germains, formaient une société très aristocratique.' Consider this statement with reference to Anglo-Saxon England down to the end of the eighth century.

4. In what sense was the tenth century decisive in the history of English local administration?

5. To what extent was the Conqueror's enterprise made possible by racial and dynastic disunity?

6. 'Sanctity and ability were almost equally effective qualities in an eleventh-century king.' What light do the reigns of the Confessor and the Conqueror throw upon this opinion?

7. How far did liability to taxation in the reign of Henry II reflect the social structure of the nation?

8. 'Archiepiscopi, episcopi, abbates et multi hujusmodi sunt barones regis.' Show the various forms which the secular obligations of a twelfth-century ecclesiastical magnate might take.

9. Do you consider that the history of the reigns of Richard I and John is proof that the English connexion with Normandy could no longer be maintained?

10. Did the political writings of the twelfth century in your view contain anything of practical value to statesmen?

11. 'Precisely because it was an adequate statement of feudal grievances, the Great Charter saved the common law rights of Englishmen.' Examine this statement.

12. To what extent did the law of villeinage impose real disabilities?

13. Show the importance of the household offices in the personal government of Henry III.

14. Discuss the trustworthiness of **either** Giraldus Cambrensis **or** Matthew Paris as judges of the character of their contemporaries.

15. To what extent were the Gascon troubles of Henry III's reign due to English neglect or incompetence?

16. 'Subservient to the Popes, Henry III was exacting in his dealings with the English clergy.' Does this statement indicate a contradiction in policy?

17. Give some account of the state of English industry and industrial organization in the thirteenth century.

18. To what extent was English foreign policy in conformity with economic interests in the thirteenth century?

19. Edward I claimed that his attack upon Wales was made in the interests of the English nation. Do you consider that this claim is borne out by the events preceding the war and by Edward's final settlement after it?

20. Is it true that feudal methods of warfare were losing their efficacy by the end of the thirteenth century?

21. Trace the history and show the importance of any **one** English honour during this period.

22. What justification was there for the English hatred of any **one** of the following:—Robert of Jumièges, William des Longchamps, Falkes de Breauté, Peter des Roches?

23. Estimate the services of monasticism to English economic development.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## ENGLISH HISTORY

### II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Illustrate and explain the influence of the Welsh marcher lords on English politics between 1307 and 1330.

2. Estimate the importance of economic considerations in the foreign policy of Edward III.

3. Do you agree that the most important development of Parliament in the fourteenth century was the growth of procedure?

4. Illustrate from the career of **either** Archbishop Arundel **or** Cardinal Beaufort the relations of church and state in England during the later Middle Ages.

5. Discuss the collapse of English power in France as a factor in the fall of the Lancastrian dynasty.

6. How far do changes in the judicial system in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries reflect social developments?

7. Illustrate the importance of **either** Ireland **or** the Hanseatic League in English commerce in the later Middle Ages.

8. Explain the recovery of royal finances under Edward IV and Henry VII.

9. Discuss the influence of Wolsey on the English Reformation.

10. In what respects was the period 1529–58 decisive in the history of Parliament?

11. Compare social and religious discontent as causes of popular revolts in the sixteenth century.

12. Explain the purpose and working of the local Councils of the Tudor and early Stuart monarchy.

13. What did the expansion of English foreign trade in the reign of Elizabeth owe to government support?

14. 'How loathsome is the contrast between the splendour of the Elizabethan ideal of the gentleman and the squalor of Elizabethan politics.' Comment on this judgement.

15. Does the Church of England owe more to Bancroft than to Parker?

16. 'The Tudors' most conspicuous failure was in the government of Ireland.' Criticize the Irish policy either of Henry VII and Henry VIII or of Elizabeth.

17. To what extent did the defeat of the Armada free England from fear of Spain?

18. 'The obstacles to Anglo-Scottish union revealed under James I, under Charles I, and under the Commonwealth, however different in appearance, were fundamentally the same.' Discuss this statement.

19. 'They applied the old remedies to new problems.' Is this a just criticism of the internal economic policy of the early Stuarts?

20. 'The worst mistake of Charles I lay in neglecting the genius of Strafford.' Discuss this view.

21. Describe and explain the social composition of the Puritan party on the eve of the Civil War.

22. What is the significance of the second Civil War (1648)?

[T. T. 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### ENGLISH HISTORY

#### III

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'No man was more completely the victim of his circumstances.' Discuss this verdict on Danby.

2. 'The greatest handicap of James II was his inability to understand the constitution.' What measure of truth is there in this statement?

3. Discuss the importance in English political and economic life of the establishment of the Bank of England.

4. Illustrate, if necessary with a sketch-map, the part played by British sea power **either** in the War of the Spanish Succession **or** in the Peninsular War.

5. Estimate the influence exercised on constitutional development by the Jacobite danger during the reigns of George I and George II.

6. '*Boswell*. I wish much to be in Parliament, Sir. *Johnson*. Why, Sir, unless you come resolved to support any administration, you would be the worse for being in Parliament, because you would be obliged to live more expensively.' What light does this throw on political life in the eighteenth century?

7. Estimate the part played in party politics in **either** the eighteenth **or** the nineteenth century by 'young' rebels.

8. To what features of eighteenth-century art and literature would you trace the origin of the Romantic Movement in England?

9. 'The ablest of the Hanoverians.' Discuss this view of King George III.

10. 'Nothing could please His Majesty better than to hear that his loyal subjects of both sexes in Ireland celebrated his birthday universally clad in their own manufacture' (SWIFT). Explain the irony involved in this remark on the economic policy pursued by Britain towards Ireland between 1689 and 1782.

11. 'The violence of popular feeling in support of Titus Oates was natural, that in support of Lord George Gordon was factitious.' Discuss this statement.

12. To what causes would you attribute the disuse of (a) the royal veto on legislation, (b) impeachment? Are any circumstances conceivable to-day in which they could be constitutionally exercised?

13. What was the relation of Pitt's commercial treaty with France to the conditions of his time?

14. Discuss the importance of either Wilberforce or Romilly in English life.

15. Estimate and illustrate if necessary with a map the extent of political discontent in England between 1800 and 1832, and its connexion with economic conditions.

16. 'The Wesleyans were not only successors of the non-jurors, but precursors of the Oxford Movement.' Comment on this view.

17. 'The financial and economic reforms of Peel between 1841 and 1846 marked the consistent application of a principle to which there was no practical alternative.' Discuss this statement.

18. 'It is the defect of English statesmen that they have had no philosophical training' (PRINCE ALBERT). What support would you give to this statement during the Victorian epoch?

19. Does the history of British foreign policy from 1793 to 1914 lead inevitably to the stand taken by the British government on the Belgian question in the latter year?

20. Did the extension of the franchise or the repeal of the corn laws play the greater part in destroying the 'landed interest' in this country?

21. Account for the progressive feebleness of Mr. Gladstone's ministries.

22. 'Not a constitutional remedy, but a parliamentary expedient.' Discuss this view of the Home Rule movement before 1914.

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### STUBBS'S CHARTERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY TO 1307

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **four** questions. **Question 1** must be attempted. Other questions attempted should be answered, so far as possible, with reference to the documents.]

1. Translate and comment on **five** of the following passages:—

(a) Colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit. (TACITUS.)

(b) If any one demand justice before a scirman. . . . (INE.)

(c) If a man kinless of paternal relatives fight and slay a man, if he have maternal relatives, let them pay a third of the wer. (ALFRED.)

(d) Respecting those lordless men of whom no law can be got, that the kindred be commanded that they domicile him to folkright, and find him a lord in the folkmoot. (ATHELSTAN.)

(e) Omnis Francigena qui tempore regis Eadwardi propinqui mei fuit in Anglia particeps consuetudinum Anglorum quod ipsi dicunt on hlote et an scote, persolvatur secundum legem Anglorum. (WILLIAM I.)

(f) Speciali tamen plenitudine, si opus est, bis in anno convenient in hundretum suum quicumque liberi, tam hurthefest quam folgarii, ad dinoscendum scilicet inter cetera si decaniae plenae sint. (*Leges Henrici I.*)

(g) Ut dicerent missos se a communione quam vocant Londoniarum, non certamina sed preces offerre. . . . (WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY.)

(h) Dominus rex divisit forestas suas in Anglia in plures partes et unicuique parti praefecit quatuor justitarios. (BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH.)

(i) Et nullus vicecomes sit justitarius in vicecomitatu suo. (*Capitula of the Eyre, 1194.*)

(j) Haeredes maritentur absque disparagatione, ita tamen quod antequam contrahatur matrimonium, ostendatur propinquis de consanguinitate ipsius haeredis. (*Magna Carta.*)

(k) *Sciatis quod archiepiscopi, episcopi, . . . comites, barones, milites, liberi homines, et villani de regno nostro concesserunt nobis in auxilium quadragesimam partem omnium mobilium suorum.*

(*Writ for the Fortieth of 1232.*)

(l) *Ceo jura le Chanceler de Engleterre. Ke il ne enselera nul bref fors bref de curs sanz le commandement le rei, et de sun conseil. (Provisions of Oxford.)*

(m) *Liceat unicuique libero homini terram suam seu tenementum . . . pro voluntate sua vendere: ita tamen quod feoffatus teneat terram illam . . . de eodem capitali domino et per eadem servitia.*

(*Statute. QUIA EMPTORES.*)

(n) *Sicut lex justissima, provida circumspectione sacrorum principum stabilita, hortatur et statuit ut quod omnes tangit ab omnibus approbetur, sic et nimis evidenter ut communibus periculis per remedia provisa communiter obvietur.*

(*Summons of the Archbishops and Clergy to Parliament.*) •

2. Estimate the value of the seventh-century codes of law as guides to English custom.

3. What advances were made in the functions and resources of kingship between the reign of Alfred and the Norman Conquest?

4. Contrast the Conqueror's methods of government with those of Henry I.

5. 'By putting forward the Constitutions of Clarendon in 1164 Henry II forced an issue which only a later generation would have the skill to discuss conclusively.' • Discuss this opinion.

6. Do you consider that Henry II was governed by any preconceived scheme in his legal innovations?

7. What light does the reign of Richard I throw upon the ability of the bureaucracy to govern the country in the absence of the king?

8. What were the principal problems concerning feudal incidents in the reign of John?

9. 'The government during the minority of Henry III was a judicious compromise between the royal and baronial policies of 1215.' Discuss this statement.

10. 'Nullum scutagium vel auxilium ponatur in regno nostro, nisi per commune consilium regni.' What degree of authority was accorded to this rule in the reign of Henry III?

11. 'The Church was not only their first, it was their only loyalty.' Is this remark more applicable to the Archbishops of Canterbury under Edward I than under Henry III?

12. To what degree did the Provisions of Oxford and Westminster realize the programme which the barons had put forward in opposition?

13. What was meant by 'Parliament' in the reign of Edward I?

14. 'Opportunist, oppressive, and ultimately disastrous.' Discuss this estimate of the financial policy of Edward I.

[T. T. 1937.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1558

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **four** questions.  
**Questions 1 and 8** must be attempted. Other  
questions attempted should be answered, so far as  
possible, with reference to the documents.]

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

(a) If any person shall affirm and maintain that . . . this present statute or any other statute to be made by the authority of the Parliament of England with the royal assent . . . for limiting of the crown, or any statute for recognizing the right of the said crown and realm to be justly and lawfully in . . . our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, is not . . . of good and sufficient force . . . every such person so affirming during the life of the Queen's Majesty shall be judged a high traitor.  
(13 Eliz. cap. i.)

(b) That all persons using or professing the art, trade or mystery of printing or selling of books should from henceforth be ruled and directed therein by some certain and known rules and ordinances.  
(Star Chamber Ordinance, 1586.)

(c) We think that if any person shall be committed by her Majesty's special commandment or by order from the Council-Board, or for treason touching her Majesty's person, any of which [sc. such] causes being generally returned into any court is good cause for the same court to leave the person committed in custody.  
(Opinion of the Judges, 1591.)

(d) That as well the said treasurers as the said persons appointed for the council of war and all other persons who shall be trusted with the receiving, issuing, bestowing, and employing of these moneys . . . shall be answerable . . . to the Commons in Parliament.  
(21 and 22 Jac. I cap. xxxiii.)

(e) That they have traitorously invited and encouraged a foreign power to invade His Majesty's kingdom of England.  
(Impeachment of Five Members, &c., 1642.)

(f) That the people of England (being at this day very unequally distributed by counties, cities, and boroughs, for the election of their Representatives) be indifferently proportioned.  
(Agreement of the People, 1649.)

2. 'Generally ... for the good government of the shire the Prince putteth his confidence in them' (SIR THOMAS SMITH). What measures were taken by Elizabeth and the early Stuarts to ensure adequate supervision of the Justices of the Peace?

3. What changes took place in the constitutional position and functions of the Speaker of the House of Commons between 1558 and 1642?

4. Do the Parliamentary proposals for ecclesiastical reform between 1603 and 1629 represent any modification of the principles of Elizabethan Puritanism?

5. 'The King's prerogative, that is the King's law' (SELDEN). 'The law is of itself an old and trusty servant of the King's' (BERKELEY).

Examine the difficulties of the parliamentary lawyers in making a case against the Stuart theory of the prerogative.

6. 'A dangerous and misleading document.' What is the value of the Grand Remonstrance for the study of English constitutional history?

7. Contrast the functions and powers of the Council under the Protectorate with those of the Privy Council in the period 1558-1642.

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

(a) That the Commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiasticall Causes and all other Commissions and Courts of like Nature are Illegal and Pernicious. (*The Declaration of Rights.*)

(b) That this Act ... be, and shall be for ever holden and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential part of any treaty of union to be concluded between the said two Kingdoms.

(*Act for the Union with Scotland.*)

(c) Even the case of Mr. Walpole shews, by the first re-election, the sense of the people, that expulsion did not confer incapacity.

(*Protest of the Lords, 1770.*)

(d) That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over Taxation and Supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit Taxes, and to frame Bills of Supply, that the right of the Commons... may be maintained inviolate.

(*Resolution of the Commons, 1860.*)

(e) Where vituperation begins, the liberty of the press ends.

(*Case of Sir Francis Burdett.*)

(f) Why are we to be told that when you come to deal with a civilian by martial law, it is to be something different from the martial law which is applied to the soldier?

(*The Queen v. Nelson and Brand.*)

9. Contrast the legal position of Roman Catholics with that of Protestant dissenters in the period 1665–1688.

10. What important features of the constitutional settlement reached by the end of the reign of William III were not foreseen in the framing of the Bill of Rights?

11. How do you account for the fact that in the eighteenth century the liberties of the subject were infringed by parliament and defended by the courts?

12. Do you consider that the constitutional status of Ireland before 1783 combined the disadvantages of union with those of autonomy?

13. What elements of compromise are to be found in the Reform Act of 1832?

14. '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 the importance of this question.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1660

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **four** questions.

**Questions 1 and 8** must be attempted. Other questions attempted should be answered, so far as possible, with reference to the documents.]

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

(a) That the Commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiasticall Causes and all other Commissions and Courts of like Nature are Illégal and Pernicious. (*The Declaration of Rights.*)

(b) That this Act . . . be, and shall be for ever holden and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential part of any treaty of union to be concluded between the said two kingdoms.

(*Act for the Union with Scotland.*)

(c) Even the case of Mr. Walpole shews, by the first re-election, the sense of the people, that expulsion did not confer incapacity.

(*Protest of the Lords, 1770.*)

(d) That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over Taxation and Supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit Taxes, and to frame Bills of Supply, that the right of the Commons . . . may be maintained inviolate.

(*Resolution of the Commons, 1860.*)

(e) On appeal to the House of Lords the decision of the Court of Appeal was set aside on the ground that where a person had been discharged from custody by an order of the High Court under a habeas corpus the Court of Appeal has no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from the order.

(*Home Secretary v. O'Brien.*)

(f) I think it is a safe rule to lay down that if a soldier honestly believes he is doing his duty in obeying the commands of his superior, and if the orders are not so manifestly illegal that he must or ought to have known that they were unlawful, the private soldier would be protected by the orders of his superior officer.

(*Reg. v. Smith.*)

2. Contrast the legal position of Roman Catholics with that of Protestant dissenters in the period 1665–1688.

3. What important features of the constitutional settlement reached by the end of the reign of William III were not foreseen in the framing of the Bill of Rights?

4. How do you account for the fact that in the eighteenth century the liberties of the subject were infringed by parliament and defended by the courts?

5. Do you consider that the constitutional status of Ireland before 1783 combined the disadvantages of union with those of autonomy?

6. What elements of compromise are to be found in the Reform Act of 1832?

7. '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 the importance of this question.

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

(a) Every consideration of policy seemed to render it desirable that the great preponderance possessed in the Upper District by the King's ancient Subjects, and in the lower by the French Canadians, should have their effect and operation in separate Legislatures.

(Rt. Hon. W. W. GRENVILLE to LORD DORCHESTER, 1789.)

(b) I appreciate the motives which have induced your Lordship to offer the suggestion with which your despatch concludes, but I should most earnestly deprecate the change it contemplates in the government of Canada. (LORD GREY to LORD ELGIN, 1849.)

(c) It would be desirable generally . . . that he should have the assistance, either as a second Plenipotentiary or in a subordinate capacity . . . of a delegate appointed by the Colonial Government.

(LORD RIPON to the GOVERNORS GENERAL, 1895.)

(d) It appears in that Bill [the Australian Federation Bill] to be suggested that if it is passed appeals should only go to the Privy Council upon constitutional questions.

(The RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN *at the Colonial Conference, 1897.*)

(e) I contend that my right to advise dissolution could not be challenged on constitutional grounds.

(RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, 1926.)

(f) With regard, lastly, to the problem which arises from the existence of a legal power in the Parliament of the United Kingdom to legislate for the Dominions, we consider that the appropriate method of reconciling the existence of this power with the established constitutional position is to place on record a statement embodying the conventional usage.

(*Report of Conference, 1929.*)

- 9. Explain the connexion between the problems of (a) the union or division of Canada, and (b) the relation of Canada to the United Kingdom, down to Lord Durham's Report.
- 10. What did the Colonial and Imperial Conferences down to 1911 actually achieve?
- 11. For what reasons was the South African constitution based on the principle not of federation, but of union?
- 12. Has legalism helped or hindered the progress of the Dominions towards sovereignty in the twentieth century?
- 13. Do you consider that the war of 1914-1918 caused the constitutional relations of the United Kingdom and the Dominions to develop in a new direction?
- 14. Does the conception of Dominion status involve newly discovered principles or merely adaptation to changing circumstances?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD I (285-604)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'The momentous and pernicious reform of taxation.' Discuss the effects of the fiscal system of Diocletian and Constantine upon the social fabric of the Empire.

2. Illustrate from the history of the Donatist movement the problems of organization and discipline that confronted the Church in the fourth century.

3. Was Constantius an unworthy successor to Constantine the Great?

4. 'Un radicalisme juvénile.' Examine the merits of Julian's schemes for political and religious reform.

5. What light does Ammianus Marcellinus throw on the problems of eastern frontier defence in the fourth century? Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

6. 'Imperator intra ecclesiam, non super ecclesiam.' Does this describe the position of (a) Valentinian I, (b) Theodosius I?

7. 'The unity of the Mediterranean world was broken by the pirate fleet of Vandal Carthage.' Discuss this view, and illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map of the Vandal kingdom.

8. Illustrate the effects of the rivalry between the Sees of Alexandria and Constantinople on theological disputes in the fourth and fifth centuries.

9. Why did military leaders in the East fail to dominate the Emperors in the fifth century as effectively as did those in the West?

10. Do the Huns deserve the reputation of being the most dangerous enemies of the Roman Empire in the West in the first half of the fifth century?

11. What were the most striking features of the growth and adornment of Constantinople in the fourth and fifth centuries?

12. 'The reigning mood was resignation.' How far is this mood reflected in the literature of late Roman Gaul?

13. 'Aegre fert barbarus lege vivere romana.' Give some account of the conflict of laws and its outcome in Gaul and Italy.

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD I. (285-604)

### II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Were there any essential differences between the rule of Odoacer and that of Theoderic?
2. Compare the contributions of Anastasius I and Justin to the revival of the Empire.
3. Compare the educational ideals of Boethius and Cassiodorus.
4. Estimate the value to the Frankish kings of the support of the Gallo-Roman episcopate.
5. What principles underlay the reorganization of provincial government by Justinian?
- 6. 'La Méditerranée redevient un lac romain.' Describe, if possible with a sketch-map, the extent of Justinian's western conquests, and give some account of the organization of the expeditionary forces.
7. Are Justinian's theological adventures to be explained by political considerations?
8. What factors promoted commercial expansion in the eastern part of the Empire in the sixth century? Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map of the trade routes.
9. Can any of the successors of Clovis in the sixth century be compared with him in ability?
10. Account for the failure of the Lombards to make a complete occupation of Italy. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map of their chief settlements.
11. Was dynastic instability the main cause of weakness in the Empire in the latter half of the sixth century?
12. In what respects did the pontificate of Gregory the Great mark a new era for the Papacy?
13. Is St. Sophia a typical monument of sixth-century Byzantine art?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD II. (476-919)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]

1. Were there any essential differences between the rule of Odoacer and that of Theoderic?
2. Compare the contributions of Anastasius I and Justin to the revival of the Empire.
3. Compare the educational ideals of Boethius and Cassiodorus.
4. Estimate the value to the Frankish kings of the support of the Gallo-Roman episcopate.
5. What principles underlay the reorganization of provincial government by Justinian?
6. 'La Méditerranée redevient un lac romain.'
- Describe, if possible with a sketch-map, the extent of Justinian's western conquests, and give some account of the organization of the expeditionary forces.
7. Are Justinian's theological adventures to be explained by political considerations?
8. What factors promoted commercial expansion in the eastern part of the Empire in the sixth century? Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map of the trade routes.
9. Can any of the successors of Clovis in the sixth century be compared with him in ability?
- 10. Account for the failure of the Lombards to make a complete occupation of Italy. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map of their chief settlements.
11. Was dynastic instability the main cause of weakness in the Empire in the latter half of the sixth century?
12. In what respects did the pontificate of Gregory the Great mark a new era for the Papacy?
13. Is St. Sophia a typical monument of sixth-century Byzantine art?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD II. (476-919)

II

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. 'A ce moment (641) l'Empire romain d'orient cesse d'exister, pour devenir l'Empire grec d'orient.' What justification is there for this view?

2. What interest or importance attaches to the exarchate of Ravenna in the seventh and eighth centuries?

3. How would you explain the appearance of Iconoclasm?

4. Compare the contributions of Charles Martel and his son Pepin to the foundation of the Carolingian Empire.

5. 'Et quia iam tunc cessabat a parte Graecorum nomen imperatoris, et femineum imperium apud se habebant. . . .' What in your opinion were the real reasons for the coronation of Charlemagne as Emperor?

6. Examine the contention that there is a sharp cleavage between the Mediterranean economy of Merovingian Gaul and the primitive economy of the Carolingian Empire.

7. What were the main causes of dispute between the Roman and Byzantine churches in the ninth century? Was a satisfactory settlement reached?

8. Describe, if possible with a sketch-map, the reorganization of the eastern defences of the Empire against the Arabs. How far was the system effective in the ninth and early tenth centuries?

9. What evidence does the reign of Lewis the Pious afford of weaknesses inherent in the Carolingian Empire?

10. How do you account for the decline of the papacy at the close of the ninth century after the great age of Nicholas I and Hadrian II?

11. What were the chief internal problems of the Byzantine Empire at the time of the death of Leo VI?

12. Compare the contributions of the Bavarians and Saxons to the defence of Germany in the late ninth and early tenth centuries. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

13. 'Perhaps the most valuable feature of the Carolingian Renaissance is the revival of the historian's art.' Illustrate and discuss this statement.

[T. T. 1937.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD III. (919-1273)

I

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. What was Henry the Fowler's ideal of the German kingdom, and what means did he take to realize it?

2. Is there any justification for regarding the accession of Hugh Capet as the beginning of French history?

3. What rivals were there to the Imperial power in Italy during the reign of Otto I?

4. Examine, with reference to the reign of Nicephorus, how far the ambitions of the East Roman Emperors outran the resources at their disposal. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

5. In what way did the organization of Cluny constitute a safeguard against the feudal tendencies of the times?

6. Explain the part played by the Saxons in the resistance to Henry IV in Germany.

7. In what sense do Hildebrand's reforms in the Papacy reflect a general advance in the science of law and government?

8. Show the importance of Baldwin I as the consolidator of the Latin power in Syria. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

9. Discuss the importance of Peter Abelard in the intellectual and literary development of the twelfth century.

10. 'A modern state in a medieval world.' Examine the justice of this description of the kingdom of Sicily under Roger II.

11. 'Optime omnium iura maiestatis norat.' Discuss Frederick I's knowledge of the regalian rights of the Roman Emperors, and the methods by which he sought to give it actual effect.

12. Estimate the wisdom of Louis VII's action in the principal undertakings of his reign.

13. In what respects may the latter half of the eleventh century be said to mark a new era of progress in the economic development of western Europe?

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD III. (919-1273)

### II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]

1. How would you explain the failure of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem to establish itself permanently in Syria?

2. What was the importance of the career of Henry the Lion in the history of the eastward expansion of Germany? Illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map.

3. What contrast would you draw between the political development of the communes of northern Italy and that of the communes of northern France in the period between 1154 and 1215, more especially as regards their relations to the monarchy?

4. How would you apportion the responsibility for the diversion of the Fourth Crusade against the Byzantine Empire?

5. What were the main measures taken by Innocent III to consolidate the organization and the power of the Catholic Church?

6. How far was the German policy of Frederick II responsible for the disintegration of medieval Germany?

7. It has been said that Louis IX undermined the feudal régime 'sans le savoir et sans le vouloir'. Discuss the truth of this saying with reference to the legal developments of his reign.

8. Examine the influence of the Friars in the development of the University during the thirteenth century.

9. How would you explain the failure of the heirs of Frederick II to maintain any hold on the Kingdom of Sicily after his death?

10. Was the influence of Islam on western Europe during the Middle Ages exercised mainly from Spain, or in connexion with the Crusades?

11. What were the main routes of overland commerce from the Mediterranean to northern Europe in the thirteenth century? Explain the importance of these routes, and illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map.

12. Give some account of the development and character of vernacular literature either in Southern France in the twelfth century, or in Italy in the thirteenth.

13. Discuss the main methods by which the Church was attempting to deal with the problem of heresy in the middle of the thirteenth century.

[T. T. 1937.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IV. (1273-1494)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Discuss the importance of the part played by Michael Palaeologus in the politics of the West.

2. What is the importance of the establishment of the Habsburgs in Austria (*a*) in the history of Germany, and (*b*) in the history of the Slavs. Illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map.

3. Illustrate and explain the influence of the legists in determining the general policy of the French monarchy during the reign of Philip IV.

4. What were the developments of papal policy, especially in matters of finance, which were fostered by the period of residence at Avignon?

5. Can it be justly maintained that the policy of the Emperor Charles IV was the best calculated to promote the stability of the Empire?

6. 'Rex tenuit parlamentum suum existentibus tribus statibus Linguae d'Oy ad habendum consilium super guerra et defensione regni' (1368). Comment on this statement, and give some account of the structure and functions of the States General in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

7. Nus n'est vilains, s'il ne vilaine.  
Si gentis hom mais n'engendroit . . .  
Tout le monde vivroit en paix.

What signs of class warfare may be traced in France and the neighbouring countries in the fourteenth century?

8. Give some account of the position held by the Teutonic knights in Europe in the fourteenth century. Illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map.

9. What reasons explain the successful advance of the Turks in south-eastern Europe during the fourteenth century? Illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map.

10. Illustrate the methods by which the *Parte Guelfa* exercised its ascendancy in Florence during the fourteenth century, and explain the causes which led to the loss of that ascendancy.

11. 'Romano o Italiano lo volemo' (cry of the Roman people at the election of a Pope in 1378). Estimate the importance of national feeling in producing and perpetuating the Schism in the Church.

12. Describe the development of the arts in any **one** of the Italian cities in the fourteenth century.

13. How far did Aragon differ from the rest of Spain (*a*) in institutions, and (*b*) in foreign outlook and policy?

[T. T. 1937.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IV. (1273-1494)

II

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. 'The principle of the Council was defeated by the practice of the Concordat.' Discuss the truth of this statement with reference to the history of the Conciliar Movement.
2. How far was the Hussite movement an assertion of Czech nationalism against German influence?
3. Give some account of the development of the French army under Charles VII. How far was his policy modified during the reign of Louis XI?
- 4. 'Matthias Corvinus . . . undoubtedly one of the great rulers of history.' 'Frederick III . . . the most perfectly niggardly man that ever lived.' How would you explain the ultimate success of the policy of Frederick III compared with the ultimate failure of that of Matthias Corvinus?
5. What were the motives which inspired the mainland policy of Venice in the first half of the fifteenth century, and what success did it achieve? Illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map.
- 6. 'Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit.' What were the results of the conquest of Constantinople on the conquering Turks?
7. Give some account of the navigations and discoveries of the Portuguese during the fifteenth century, and discuss their significance in the general history of Europe.
8. Would you agree that Charles the Bold deserved to succeed?
9. How far was the nepotism of Sixtus IV and his successors a matter of calculated policy in the interest of the Papacy?

10. Discuss the relative weight of political and economic factors in causing the decline of the Hanseatic League towards the end of your period. Illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map.

11. Would you agree that France was already the pivot of western Europe in 1494 ?

12. Estimate the results produced by the revival of Greek studies in Italy, so far as those results had appeared by the end of the fifteenth century.

13. Had a 'capitalist economy' been established anywhere in Europe by 1494 ?

[T. T. 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD V. (1414–1559)

### I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. 'The principle of the Council was defeated by the practice of the Concordat.' Discuss the truth of this statement with reference to the history of the Conciliar Movement.
2. How far was the Hussite movement an assertion of Czech nationalism against German influence?
3. Give some account of the development of the French army under Charles VII. How far was his policy modified during the reign of Louis XI?
4. 'Matthias Corvinus . . . undoubtedly one of the great rulers of history.' 'Frederick III . . . the most perfectly niggardly man that ever lived.' How would you explain the ultimate success of the policy of Frederick III, compared with the ultimate failure of that of Matthias Corvinus?
5. What were the motives which inspired the mainland policy of Venice in the first half of the fifteenth century, and what success did it achieve? Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.
6. 'Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit.' What were the results of the conquest of Constantinople on the conquering Turks?
7. Give some account of the navigations and discoveries of the Portuguese during the fifteenth century, and discuss their significance in the general history of Europe.
8. Would you agree that Charles the Bold deserved to succeed?
9. How far was the nepotism of Sixtus IV and his successors a matter of calculated policy in the interest of the Papacy?

10. Discuss the relative weight of political and economic factors in causing the decline of the Hanseatic League towards the end of your period. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

11. Would you agree that France was already the pivot of western Europe in 1494 ?

12. Estimate the results produced by the revival of Greek studies in Italy, so far as those results had appeared by the end of the fifteenth century.

13. Had a 'capitalistic economy' been established anywhere in Europe by 1494 ?

[T. T. 1937.]

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD V. (1414-1559)

II

*[Candidates are recommended to attempt not less than  
four questions.]*

1. What was the place of the reign of Maximilian I in the constitutional history of Germany?

2. Give an account of the territorial changes in Italy from 1515 to 1559, explaining why this period is marked by transferences of territories rather than by changes of the frontiers within Italy. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

3. 'In the first half of the sixteenth century, America was a liability to Spain, not an asset.' Discuss this view, and illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

4. Discuss, with reference to the conquests of Charles V, the statement that the Netherlands were not a natural unity but an artificial creation of their rulers. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

5. In what ways did Francis I maintain or extend the tradition of the glory of France?

6. How far did the conflicting interests of social classes influence the development of the German Reformation?

7. 'The Swedish War of Independence was the work of one man.' How do you account for the unique position of Gustavus Vasa?

8. 'The French monarchy was the strongest in Europe because it rested on a general community of interests.' Discuss this statement with reference to the reign of Henry II.

9. How far had the process of unifying Spain been carried by the death of Charles V? Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

10. 'The term *Counter-Reformation* misleads by ignoring a long process of preparation within the Roman church.' Discuss this statement.

11. 'If Machiavelli had understood the times, he would have made not Caesar Borgia but Jacob Fugger the hero of his *Prince*.' Discuss this epigram.

12. 'The invention of printing not only increased the number of readers; it also affected the character and extended the range of the literature which they read.' Discuss this statement.

13. **Either**, Estimate the effects of the Reformation upon universities.

**Or**, Indicate the affinities between the Venetian environment and Venetian art.

[*T. T.* 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VI. (1559-1715)

#### I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Do you consider that the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis was a satisfactory settlement for France? Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

2. Show how Philip II was hampered by his difficulty in securing the conformity of the provincial governors with his policy.

3. Was French national life seriously impoverished by the failure of the movement for religious reform?

4. To what extent was the Emperor Rudolf II responsible for the sharpening of religious differences during his reign?

5. Account for the lack of European unity in opposing the Turks during the late sixteenth century.

6. Explain the part played in the political schemes of the Counter-Reformation by Poland. If possible, illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

7. Do you consider that the political writings of the sixteenth century had any direct influence upon contemporary politics?

8. Show the difficulties and dangers of the position of Venice in the early seventeenth century. If possible, illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

9. Did the death of Wallenstein delay the conclusion of the Thirty Years War?

10. 'Her geographical situation promised Denmark great prosperity in the seventeenth century.' Do you consider that these opportunities were understood by Christian IV? If possible, illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

11. How far were Richelieu's various interventions in the Thirty Years War justified by immediate results?

12. In what sense was the Fronde a reactionary movement?

13. What were the principal advances made in the art of war in the period down to the death of Maurice of Nassau?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VI. (1559-1715)

II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. Discuss, with relation to any one country, whether the statesmen of this period exaggerated the advantages of territorial expansion. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

2. Account for the success of Portugal in recovering her independence.

3. Explain what is meant by the 'religious renaissance' in France in the reign of Louis XIV.

4. How far do you consider that economic causes contributed to bring about the wars of Louis XIV?

5. Discuss the policy of John de Witt in relation to the Spanish Netherlands.

6. How do you account for the failure of Sweden to maintain the degree of power achieved by Charles Gustavus? Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

7. To what do you ascribe the military superiority of France to her opponents from 1667 to 1697?

8. Illustrate the importance of **either** the Barbary corsairs **or** progress in the art of war at sea in the second half of the seventeenth century.

9. Can any continuity be traced in the policy of Bavaria from 1648 to 1715?

10. Would you agree that John Sobieski was one of the few leading figures of the period to whom the term 'heroic' can justly be applied?

11. Explain the place of Transylvania in the Eastern question from 1663 to 1699, illustrating, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

12. What were the principal effects of European overseas expansion in this period upon Europe itself?

13. 'In Dutch painting and the French classical drama we see mirrored the two opposing tendencies of the century.' Discuss this statement.

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VII. (1715-1815)

### I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. In what portion of Europe was nationalism most prominent between 1715 and 1789?

2. 'There is no surer way of promoting war than being too much afraid of it.' How far does European history of the eighteenth century bear out this maxim of the first Lord Stanhope?

~~3. Account for the collapse of Sweden after the death of Charles XII.~~

4. 'Everything was sacrificed to the fleet.' How far is this true of Spain in the eighteenth century, and how far did it affect the national prestige?

5. Estimate the importance of **either** Saxony **or** the ecclesiastical states of Germany in the diplomatic and military history of Europe between 1715 and 1789. Illustrate, if possible, your answer by a map.

~~6. How far was the success of Prussia under Frederick II due to the internal administration of Frederick William I?~~

7. To what extent would it be true to say that the administrative system of France was the model adopted by the reforming despots of the eighteenth century?

8. Estimate the services of Choiseul to France.

9. Was the partition of Poland in 1772 more 'immoral' than those projected for Spain in 1700, for Austria in 1740, and for Prussia in 1756?

10. 'There was no machinery in France to secure that kings should govern in accordance with the wishes of their subjects; therefore the Revolution came.'

'It was because Louis XVI always listened to popular demands that he was eventually forced to summon the States-General.'

Which of these two statements do you consider to be nearer to the truth?

11. Was the political influence of women in the eighteenth century more harmful than beneficial?

12. Was the decline of Holland in the eighteenth century more apparent than real?

13. 'Equally hostile to the existing order for opposite reasons.' Discuss this judgement upon Rousseau and the Encyclopaedists.

[T. T. 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VII. (1715-1815)

### II

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. To what extent did events in the provinces influence the course of the Revolution in Paris ?

2. Discuss the influence of the Declaration of Pillnitz on public opinion in France.

3. Account for the failure and eventual break-up of the first coalition.

4. Do you think that with the fall of the Gironde the cause of liberty in France was lost ?

5. What advantages was it supposed would accrue to France from the dispatch of Bonaparte to Egypt ?

6. Illustrate and account for the constant failure of moderate opinion to maintain itself in power during the Revolution.

7. 'An effect of the Revolution in Germany was to attach the peoples more than ever before to the native dynasties.' To what causes would you attribute this result ?

8. Describe the geographical features that facilitated the acquisition by France of the left bank of the Rhine. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

9. To what degree is it true to call Napoleon the saviour of society ?

10. Explain the advance of Russia westwards and southwards between 1789 and 1814. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

11. 'The regeneration of Prussia was due on the one hand to administrative reformers, and on the other to a movement of opinion.' Discuss this statement.

12. Account for the recovery of the influence of the Roman church between 1789 and 1814.

13. To what extent was Napoleon hampered by his own family ?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VIII. (1789–1871)

I

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions.**]

1. To what extent did events in the provinces influence the course of the Revolution in Paris ?
2. Discuss the influence of the Declaration of Pillnitz on public opinion in France.
3. Account for the failure and eventual break-up of the first coalition.
- ~~4. Do you think that with the fall of the Gironde the cause of liberty in France was lost ?~~
5. What advantages was it supposed would accrue to France from the dispatch of Bonaparte to Egypt ?
- ~~6. Illustrate and account for the constant failure of moderate opinion to maintain itself in power during the Revolution.~~
7. 'An effect of the Revolution in Germany was to attach the peoples more than ever before to the native dynasties.' To what causes would you attribute this result ?
8. Describe the geographical features that facilitated the acquisition by France of the left bank of the Rhine. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.
9. To what degree is it true to call Napoleon the saviour of society ?
10. Explain the advance of Russia westwards and southwards between 1789 and 1814. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.
11. 'The regeneration of Prussia was due on the one hand to administrative reformers, and on the other to a movement of opinion.' Discuss this statement.
12. Account for the recovery of the influence of the Roman church between 1789 and 1814.
13. To what extent was Napoleon hampered by his own family ?

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD VIII. (1789-1871)

II

[Candidates are recommended to answer **not less than four questions.**]

1. Does the history of Europe between 1815 and 1830 bear out the saying that the conclusion of a general peace is not a proper opportunity for European reconstruction?
2. What does the cause of national freedom in Europe owe to the British navy during the years 1815-1871?
3. Estimate the influence exerted on European politics by the Poles during this period.
4. Estimate the part played by the Prussian *Zollverein* in promoting the unification of Germany. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.
5. '*Enrichissez-vous* was indeed the motto of that July Monarchy which was the first real break in the old tradition' (TREITSCHKE). Discuss this statement.
6. 'In the very excess of Austrian triumph were the seeds of future trouble.' Discuss this verdict on the surrender of Világos.
7. 'The realization of Italian unity needed both Cavour and Garibaldi.' Discuss this statement.
8. Do the Carlist risings represent anything deeper than dynasticism? Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a map showing the main centres of Carlist strength.
9. Was Napoleon III a 'good European'?
10. Compare Nicolas I and Alexander II as autocrats.
11. 'The Schleswig-Holstein question really existed because commercial bills in the Duchies were drawn upon Hamburg and not upon Copenhagen.' Do you accept this economic explanation of the matter?
12. Explain the distaste for republican forms of government displayed during this period.
13. Compare the risings of 1848 and 1871 in Paris, illustrating, if possible, your answer by a map of the city.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IX. (1815-1914)

I

[Candidates are recommended to answer not less than  
four questions.]

1. Does the history of Europe between 1815 and 1830 bear out the saying that the conclusion of a general peace is not a proper opportunity for European reconstruction?

2. What does the cause of national freedom in Europe owe to the British navy during the years 1815-1871?

3. Estimate the influence exerted on European politics by the Poles during this period.

4. Estimate the part played by the Prussian *Zollverein* in promoting the unification of Germany. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

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## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### GENERAL HISTORY. PERIOD IX. (1815-1914)

#### II

[Candidates are recommended to answer not less than four questions.]

1. Do you consider that the territorial expansion of Russia between the Crimean War and the end of the century caused European statesmen to overestimate her strength?

2. 'Alike in their demands rather than in their motives.' Discuss this comment on the national movements within the Austro-Hungarian empire in the eighteen-seventies. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

3. What questions of principle were involved in the divisions of the French monarchists in the period 1871-8?

4. What were the purposes of the *Dreikaiserbund*? Do you consider that it was a satisfactory method of fulfilling them?

5. 'Castelar was at once the hero and one of the villains of Spanish history in his time.' Do you agree with this verdict?

6. Explain the circumstances in which conflicts arose between Bismarck and ecclesiastical authorities.

7. Illustrate from any one war of the period either the importance of *matériel* in land warfare or the problems of the relations of statesmen with military commanders.

8. Did the Treaty of San Stefano in your opinion conform sufficiently to the facts of geography? Illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map.

9. Would you agree that the key to Italian foreign policy in the period of the Triple Alliance was the consciousness of economic inferiority?

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10. How far did colonial expansion give a new turn to French foreign relations in the eighteen-eighties and nineties?

11. Is it fair to say that the statesmen of the later nineteenth century were blindly satisfied with an archaic machinery of diplomacy?

12. According to Thomas Mann Germany was led into the war of 1914 by 'the lack of contact and the political romanticism' of her statesmen. Discuss this judgement on German policy after Bismarck.

13. 'Technical progress and spiritual poverty.' Is this a just characterization of the effects of industrial development in western and central Europe in the period?

[T. T. 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### GENERAL PAPER

[Candidates are advised to attempt **three** questions.]

1. 'Try others by the final maxim that governs your own lives.' Is this a command on which the historian must act?

2. What are the limits to the usefulness of archaeology in providing evidence for the historian?

3. 'Dead history revives and past history again becomes present, as the development of life demands them.' Discuss this conception with reference to the historiography of **any one** epoch.

4. How far has each of the centuries of **either** medieval **or** modern history a particular colour or character of its own?

5. 'The Conservative Stubbs used Liberal spectacles in interpreting the constitutional history of medieval England.' Discuss the truth of this dictum.

6. 'Political science cannot take a single step forward without having first done homage to ethics.' Discuss this statement.

7. 'The nation is an organism, having an existence, ends and means of action superior to those of the individuals, separate or grouped, who compose it' (*Italian Charter of Labour, 1927*). Discuss this conception of the nation.

8. 'Our conception of the progress or decadence of civilization has been derived too exclusively from the history of the arts.' Discuss this statement.

9. 'The Sea, the great sea, the greatest in the world' (T. E. LAWRENCE on first reaching the Mediterranean). Discuss the importance of the Mediterranean Sea in the development of European civilization **either** during the age of the Crusades **or** since the Napoleonic Wars.

10. Did the factor of race affect the course of the Reformation?

11. 'The progress of the world towards self-government would have been arrested but for the strength afforded by the religious motive in the seventeenth century' (Lord Acton's Inaugural Lecture, 1895). Discuss this view.

12. Compare the significance of the conception of *Reich* in German History with that of the conception of Empire in British history.

13. Illustrate the nature of Christian mysticism from its history **either** in Germany, **or** in Spain, **or** in Italy.

14. Illustrate the importance of fluctuations of the currency in determining politics and policy from the history of **either** the sixteenth **or** the seventeenth century.

15. How would you distinguish between the theory of mercantilism and the modern theory of autarky?

[T. T. 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

[Candidates are recommended to attempt **not less than four questions. Question 1 must be attempted.**]

1. Comment on **four** of the following passages, including **at least one** from **each** of your prescribed authorities :

(a) Some say the state has done a certain act, others, no, not the state, but the oligarchy or the tyrant.

(b) It is clear then that a state is not a mere society, having a common place, established for the prevention of mutual crime and for the sake of exchange.

(c) But above all every state should be so administered and so regulated by law that its magistrates cannot possibly make money.

(d) This is more than Consent, or Concord ; it is a real Union of them all, in one and the same Person.

(e) Sixtly, it is annexed to the Sovereignty, to be Judge of what Opinions and Doctrines are averse, and what conducing to Peace.

(f) The Obligation of Subjects to the Sovereign, is understood to last as long, and no longer, than the power lasteth, by which he is able to protect them.

(g) Il s'ensuit de ce qui précède que la volonté générale est toujours droite et tend toujours à l'utilité publique.

(h) Ce n'est point par les lois que l'État subsiste, c'est par le pouvoir législatif.

(i) Il n'y a qu'un contrat dans l'État, c'est celui d'association ; celui-là seul en exclut tout autre.

2. Do you consider that Aristotle's account of the ideal state, or his method of arriving at it, has any value for the modern world ?

3. Does the principle of Aristotle's defence of slavery survive in modern political thought ?

4. 'A defender of the divine right of things as they are.' Is this a good judgement on Aristotle as a political thinker?

5. 'Its main influence went to further the growth of the principle that the community is governed by law, and that the ruler as well as the subject is bound to obey the law.' Discuss this view of the political theory implicit in feudalism.

6. In what circumstances and on what conditions would resistance to the state have been tolerated by the political theory of any two of the following:— St. Thomas Aquinas, Calvin, Locke, and Bentham? Compare the views of the two thinkers whom you select.

7. Discuss the statement that Hobbes's political thought in the *Leviathan* is *bourgeois*.

8. Criticize Hobbes's view of the place of 'bodies politique' in the Commonwealth.

9. 'Curiously enough Rousseau believes that he is refuting Hobbes; yet the bodies of their works resemble, though the voices are very different.' Discuss this judgement.

10. 'All the more fruitful, as well as the more dangerous, parts of the chapter are Rousseau's own.' Explain this comment on Rousseau's chapter 'De la religion civile'.

11. How far can Rousseau's conception of the state be justly described as romantic?

12. Discuss the view that from Hobbes's time to our own the worst failure of political thought has been the inadequacy of its treatment of international relations.

13. With what qualifications would you describe the philosophical radicals as individualists?

14. Has nineteenth-century biology made any contribution of permanent value to political thought?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## FRENCH TRANSLATION

EACH TRANSLATION MUST BE WRITTEN IN A SEPARATE  
BOOK

L'emploi intensif du matériel rendit plus illusoire encore le rêve de la percée. Le déluge de mitraille qui s'abat sur les tranchées ennemies, avec la violence d'un typhon tropical, aux jours de grande offensive, s'il pulvérise le rempart fortifié et désorganise la défense, aggrave en revanche les difficultés du problème. Dans ce terrain lunaire, effroyablement bouleversé, les troupes progressent avec tant de lenteur que l'ennemi réussit toujours à se reformer. Le matériel embourbé ne suit plus les vagues de fantassins, la cavalerie elle-même qu'on est contraint pendant le duel d'artillerie de mettre à l'abri, loin derrière les lignes, n'arrive pas assez tôt pour profiter du désarroi de l'adversaire. Ludendorff qui le premier réussit par d'ingénieux procédés tactiques à réduire au minimum toutes les difficultés et à exploiter le succès dans de larges proportions, ne parvint au bout de compte qu'à créer de vastes poches dans la ligne française, sans pouvoir néanmoins la rompre. Avec son armée, tout à coup sortie de la zone fortifiée, comment ne put-il livrer la fameuse bataille en rase campagne, ce rêve de trois ans de stratèges? On se le demande avec étonnement. Quel sortilège maintenait toujours ses troupes au coude à coude, si bien qu'après six jours de progression accélérée, elles se retrouvaient formant une ligne continue, en face d'une autre ligne de poitrines? Et de leur côté nos réserves, au fur et à mesure qu'on les jetait dans la lutte, hâtivement au saut des camions, s'efforçaient de renouer les mailles du réseau défensif. D'abord mince et fragile, troué en maints endroits par l'ennemi ou béant par place, faute de renforts, la ligne se refaisait d'heure en heure plus solide, plus tendue, plus résistante, étoffée de canons qui peu à peu reconstituaient la muraille d'acier. À peine sortis du front continu les chefs de part et d'autre aspiraient, semble-t-il, à y revenir, craignant, s'ils ne sentaient plus devant eux

la barrière, d'entrer dans un inconnu redoutable. Quelles angoisses quand un retard de renforts laissait ouverte une brèche dans la mouvante ligne! Au 27 mai, la surprise fut si complète, les réserves si loin, que la poussière d'unités, au centre tout au moins, ne parvint point à bloquer l'avance ennemie. Les divisions qui arrivaient deux par deux sur le champ de bataille, submergées par le flot offensif, ne pouvaient offrir que des noyaux de résistance et vite balayés, étaient obligées ou de mourir sur place ou de reculer. Si bien que sans coup férir, à marche forcée, l'ennemi arriva sur la Marne. Mais là, ayant atteint la limite extrême de son avance, il s'arrêta de lui-même.

[T. T. 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### GERMAN TRANSLATION

EACH TRANSLATION MUST BE WRITTEN IN A SEPARATE  
BOOK

Schwermut wie nur in den Jünglingsjahren verdunkelt sein Herz, gern spricht er jetzt vom Rauschen des Meeres und des Windes, läßt die Kerzen verhüllen, um tragische Weisen von italienischen Sängern zu hören, aber niemand ist da, der diese Stimmung begriffe, alles wundert sich und schließt auf politische Motive. Die Gesellschaft erkennt nicht, daß eben jetzt, da sich der Traum der Phantasie zu erfüllen beginnt, ihn solche Erfüllung enttäuschen muß, die anders kommt, als er sie träumte, und viel zu langsam. 'Sie sind auch wie die Menge, so herrscht er einen Minister an, der ihm zum Tilsiter Vertrage gratuliert. Herr werde ich erst sein, wenn ich den Frieden von Konstantinopel unterzeichnet habe!' Weltmacht! Asien! so hämmert es bald doch wieder in seinem Herzen, und wollte er, der die Tragödie der Helden immer aufsucht, um sich zu spiegeln, das wahre Bild seiner Seele finden, dann müßte er gewisse Verse lesen, in denen eben jetzt ein deutscher Dichter dieselbe faustische Unruhe von innen her gestaltet, die er, der Kaiser, mit immer heftigeren Schlägen von außen, an den Ländern Europas erprobt. Doch gleich nach solchen dunkeln Augenblicken rettet er sich wieder in die Klarheit seiner Zahlen und schreibt an den andern Herrscher der Meilen, den Zaren, dies phantastische Programm: 'Eine Armee von 50,000, Franzosen, Russen, vielleicht auch etwas Österreicher, kann sich über Konstantinopel nach Asien werfen, und ist sie erst am Euphrat angelangt, so wird England dem Kontinent zu Füßen sinken. . . Einen Monat nach unserer Verständigung kann die Armee am Bosphorus stehen: die Aktion wird sich bis Indien fühlbar machen. . . Dies könnte allerdings nur in persönlicher Begegnung mit E. M. beschlossen werden. . . Alles kann vor Mitte März verbrieft und entschieden sein, und am 1. Mai stehn unsere Truppen in Asien, die Ihrigen in Stockholm.'

Dann bricht England zusammen unter dem Gewicht von Ereignissen, die alle Lüfte erfüllen. E. M. und ich hätten es freilich vorgezogen, inmitten unserer weiten Reiche den Frieden zu genießen . . . Klug und politisch ist es aber immer zu tun, was das Schicksal befiehlt . . . Dann wird dieser Haufe von Pygmäen sich beugen, der nicht sieht, daß man das Gleichnis der Gegenwart in der fernen Geschichte suchen muß und nicht in den Zeitungsartikeln des verflossenen Jahrhunderts . . . In diesen wenigen Zeilen bringe ich E. M. meine ganze Seele zum Ausdruck.'

[T. T. 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

### ITALIAN UNPREPARED TRANSLATION

EACH TRANSLATION MUST BE WRITTEN  
IN A SEPARATE BOOK

La reazione aveva anche i suoi uomini dotti. Ma la differenza era in questo, che ne' suoi uomini era stagnata ogni attività intellettuale ed ogni vigore speculativo, volto il lavoro della mente agli accidenti e alle forme, più che alla sostanza, com' era pure de' letterati; dove negli altri hai un serio progresso intellettuale, vivificato dalla fede, e stimolato dalla passione. La reazione aveva vinto pienamente, aveva seco tutte le forze sociali, e l'opposizione cacciata via dalle accademie e dalle scuole, frenata dall' Inquisizione e dalla censura, tolta ogni libertà e forza di espansione, era una infima minoranza appena avvertita nel gran movimento sociale. Perciò alla reazione mancò la lotta, dove si affina l'intelletto e si accendono le passioni, e per difetto di alimento rimase stazionaria e arcadica. L'attività intellettuale e l'ardore della fede rimase privilegio dell' opposizione, sì che dove trovi movimento intellettuale, ivi trovi opposizione più o meno pronunciata, e spesso involontaria e quasi senza saputa dello scrittore. La storia di questa opposizione non è stata ancora fatta in modo degno. Pure là sono i nostri padri, là batteva il core d'Italia, là stavano i germi della vita nuova. Perché infine la vita italiana mancava per il vuoto della coscienza, e la storia di questa opposizione italiana non è altro se non la storia della lenta ricostituzione della coscienza nazionale. Cosa ci era nella coscienza? Nulla. Non Dio, non patria, non famiglia, non umanità, non civiltà. E non ci era più neppure la negazione, che anch' essa è vita, anzi ci era una pomposa simulazione de' più nobili sentimenti con la più profonda indifferenza. Se in questa Italia arcadica vogliamo trovare uomini, che abbiano una coscienza, e perciò una vita, cioè a dire che abbiano fede, convinzioni, amore degli uomini e del bene, zelo della verità e del sapere, dobbiamo mirare là, in questi uomini nuovi di Bacone, in questi primi Santi del mondo moderno, che portavano nel loro seno una nuova Italia e una nuova letteratura.

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPANISH TRANSLATION

EACH TRANSLATION MUST BE WRITTEN IN A SEPARATE  
BOOK

La vida en el mar es la vida de la zozobra y de la incertidumbre; pero tambien, por lo que he sentido, se me alcanza que es la vida más cercana á la naturaleza. El arte del hombre ha hecho muchas cosas grandes; ha leído los secretos más recónditos de Dios en el cielo, auxiliado por el telescopio; ha bajado á las profundidades de la tierra á sorprender en su cuna los metales; ha ojeado como un gran libro nuestro globo para conocer su historia; ha encadenado la impalpable electricidad y oprimido en sus manos el ténue vapor; pero todas estas maravillas, fruto de una larga experiencia, son poco sorprendentes cuando se considera el esfuerzo que hicieron los primeros navegantes par fiar su vida á débil leño; extender la ligera lona, recién sacada de los hilos de las plantas; aprisionar en ella el viento que encrespa las olas, y perderse, sin brújula, sin norte, como el ave marina, guiados por un instinto divino, en el ignorado mar, en sus inmensos espacios, hermosos como el cielo, pero solitarios como el abismo. Y sin embargo, el mar atrae, el mar llama al hombre como un amigo querido. Cuando se tiende el hombre en la barca, y oye el ruido del viento en la lona, y recibe las gotas de la fresca agua en la frente, y respira la húmeda brisa que ensancha el pecho, y se abisma en el inmenso horizonte, y ve rizarse la ola que besa la barca, y perderse á lo léjos el surco de blanca espuma producido por la quilla, y centellear á sus costados el agua reverberando la luz de los cielos; y siente que vuela sorprendido entre dos abismos insondables é infinitos, y que desafía á todos los elementos y á todos los tiene bajo el dominio de su inteligencia; en esos sublimes instantes, tan solemnes, tan grandes, su vida se dilata, crece su alma como el horizonte, sus ideas toman la majestad de aquel gran espectáculo, y se exalta su dignidad de hombre, porque conoce que su pensamiento, sí, su pensamiento, encerrado en el estrecho cerebro, es más grande y más poderoso que aquel mar que parece desbordarse y no caber en el globo.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT

ST. AUGUSTINE

## I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Comment upon **four** of the following passages, **translating two** of those you select for comment:—

(a) Quis autem paenulorum magistrorum audit aure sobria ex eodem pulvere hominem clamantem et dicentem: 'fingebat haec Homerus et humana ad deos transferebat; divina mallet ad nos'? sed verius dicitur, quod fingebat haec quidem ille, sed hominibus flagitiosis divina tribuendo, ne flagitia flagitia putarentur, et ut quisquis ea fecisset, non homines perditos, sed caelestes deos videretur imitatus.

(*Confessions*, I. xvi.)

(b) Et multi amici agitaveramus animo et conloquentes ac detestantes turbulentas humanae vitae molestias paene iam firmaveramus remoti a turbis otiose vivere, id otium sic moliti, ut, si quid habere possemus, conferremus in medium unamque rem familiarem conflaremus ex omnibus, ut per amicitiae sinceritatem non esset aliud huius et aliud illius, sed quod ex cunctis fieret unum et universum, singulorum esset et omnia omnium. . . . (Ib. VI. xiv.)

(c) Quidquid ergo vastationis trucidationis deprædationis concremationis adffictionis in ista recentissima Romana clade commissum est, fecit hoc consuetudo bellorum; quod autem novo more factum est, quod inusitata rerum facie immanitas barbara tam mitis apparuit, ut amplissimæ basilicæ implendæ populo cui parceretur eligerentur et decernerentur . . . hoc Christi nomini, hoc Christiano tempori tribuendum quisquis non videt, caecus, quisquis videt nec laudat, ingratus, quisquis luctanti reluctatur, insanus est.

(*De Civitate Dei*, I. 7.)

(d) Alii vero, qui mundam istum non existimant sempiternum, sive non eum solum, sed innumerabiles opinentur, sive solum quidem esse, sed certis saeculorum intervallis innumerabiliter oriri et occidere, necesse est fateantur hominum genus prius sine hominibus gignentibus extitisse. (Ib. XII. 12.)

(e) In illa vero pace finali, quo referenda et cuius adipiscendae causa habenda est ista iustitia, quoniam sanata immortalitate adque incorruptione natura vitia non habebit nec unicuique nostrum vel ab alio vel a se ipso quippiam repugnabit, non opus erit ut ratio vitiiis, quae nulla erunt, imperet; sed imperabit Deus homini, animus corpori, tantaque ibi erit obediendi gravitas et facilitas, quanta vivendi regnandique felicitas. (Ib. XIX. 27.)

(f) Sed ubi est ista beata vita? ubi? ubinam? o si ipsa esset repellere atomos Epicuri! o si ipsa esset scire nihil deorsum esse praeter mundum! o si ipsa esset nosse extrema sphaerae tardius rotari quam medium! et alia similia, quae similiter novimus.

(*Epistula*, III.)

2. Comment on four of the following passages, translating two of those you select for comment:—

(a) Hoc nobilis ortu  
nasceris aequaeva cum maiestate creatus  
nullaque privatae passus contagia sortis.  
omnibus acceptis ultro te regia solum  
protulit et patrio felix adolescens in ostro,  
membraque vestitu numquam violata profano  
in sacros cecidere sinus. Hispania patrem  
auriferis eduxit aquis, te gaudet alumno  
Bosphorus.

(CLAUDIAN, *De IVto consulatu Hon.*)

(b) Oblatum Stilicho violato foedere Martem  
omnibus arripuit votis, ubi Roma periclo  
iam procul et belli medio Padus arbiter ibat.  
iamque opportunam motu strepuisse rebelli  
gaudet perfidiam; praebensque exempla labori  
sustinet accensos aestivo pulvere soles.

(CLAUDIAN, *De VIto Consulatu Hon.*)

(c) Ἐντεῦθεν ἡ μὲν Εὐτροπίου δυσμένεια καὶ Στελίχωνος ἀνεκαλύπτετο καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀπάντων στόμασιν ἦν· ἀλλοτρίως δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς ἔχοντες ἐπὶ πάσης ἀδείας, τοῖς τῶν ἀρχομένων κακοῖς ἐνετρύφων, ὃ μὲν ἤδη τὴν θυγατέρα Μαρῖαν Ὀνωρίῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ γαμετὴν δεδωκώς, ὃ δὲ κυριεύων Ἀρκαδίου καθάπερ βοσκήματος. (ZOSIMUS, v.)

(d) Πάντων, ὡς εἰπεῖν, τῶν ἐν ἐκείνῳ δυναστευσάντων τῷ χρόνῳ γεγωνῶς μετριώτερος. (Ib.)

(e) IDEM AA. ET THEOD(OSIUS) A. EDICTUM [405, Feb. 12]. Nemo Manichæum, nemo Donatistam, qui præcipue, ut conperimus, furere non desistunt, in memoriam revocet. una sit catholica veneratio, una salus sit, trinitatis par sibi que congruens sanctitas expetatur. (Codex Theod. xv. 5. 58.)

(f) IDEM AAA. AD ALBINUM P(RAE)FECTUM) P(RAE)TORIO [391, Feb. 24]. Nemo se hostiis polluat, nemo insontem victimam caedat, nemo delubra adeat, • templa perlustret et mortali opere formata simulacra • suspiciat, ne divinis adque humanis sanctionibus reus fiat. (Ib. xv. 10. 10.)

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

(a) Nihil ille [divus Constantius] decerpit sacrarum virginum privilegiis, replevit nobilibus sacerdotia, Romanis caerimoniis non negavit impensas, et per omnes vias aeternae urbis laetum secutus senatum vidit placido ore delubra, legit inscripta fastigiis deum nomina, percontatus templorum origines est, miratus est conditores, cumque alias religiones ipse sequeretur, • has servavit imperio. (SYMMACHUS, *Rel.* III.)

(b) Ipsi se monachos Graio cognomine dicunt,  
Quod soli nullo vivere teste volunt.  
Munera fortunae metuunt, dum damna verentur.  
Quisquam sponte miser, ne miser esse queat?  
(RUTLIUS.)

(c) Radagaisus, omnium antiquorum praesentiumque hostium longe immanissimus, repentino impetu totam inundavit Italiam. nam fuisse in populo eius plus quam ducenta milia Gothorum ferunt.

(OROSIUS.)

(d) Vsque ad illud tempus [beatus Augustinus] ducentos iam triginta et duos confecerat libros, exceptis innumerabilibus epistulis vel expositione totius psalterii et evangeliorum atque tractatibus popularibus, quos Graeci homelias vocant, quorum numerum comprehendere satis impossibile est.

(VICTOR VITENSIS.)

(e) I nunc et legibus me ambitus interrogatum senatu move, cur adipiscendae dignitati hereditariae curis pervigilibus incumbam; cui pater socer avus proavus praefecturis urbanis praetorianisque, magistris Palatinis militaribusque micuerunt. et ecce Gaudentius meus, hactenus tantum tribunicius, oscitantem nostrorum civium desidiam vicariano apice transcendit.

(SIDONIUS, *Ep.* i. 3.)

(f) Inter cetera quae sibi provinciales agenda mandaverant interceptas litteras deferebant, quas Arvandi scriba correptus dominum dictasse profitebatur. haec ad regem Gothorum charta videbatur. emitti, pacem cum Graeco imperatore dissuadens, Britannos super Ligerim situs impugnari oportere demonstrans, cum Burgundionibus iure gentium Gallias dividi debere confirmans, et in hunc ferme modum plurima insana, quae iram regi feroci, placido verecundiam inferrent.

(Ib. i. 7.)

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT

ST. AUGUSTINE

## II

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

1. 'His reputation for sincerity has suffered rather than gained from the *Confessions*.' Do you concur with this view of St. Augustine?
2. Examine St. Augustine's use of Roman history in the argument of the *De Civitate Dei*.
3. 'The dominating conception in Augustine's political theory is that of peace and order, not of freedom.' Discuss this statement.
4. Compare Carthage and Milan as centres of higher education in the Roman world of the late fourth century.
- 5. What were the basic causes of enmity between Stilicho and Rufinus?
6. Why did Alaric prove unfaithful to Rome and invade Italy in 401-2?
7. How influential a body was the Roman Senate in the early days of the fifth century?
8. Compare, as writers of the literary epistle, St. Augustine and Sidonius.
- 9. Do the edicts preserved in the *Codex Theodosianus* give an adequate notion of the tenacity of paganism during this period?
10. 'It is doubtful if he really thought or cared much about the social evils and distresses of his day until he was brought into contact with them as bishop, and even then perhaps he only partially realised them.' Discuss this verdict on Sidonius.
11. How far have the methods and policy of Gaiseric been exaggerated in the *Historia persecutionis Africae* for religious purposes?
12. Construct, from Symmachus and Rutilius, the portrait of a Roman gentleman of the old sort.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE THIRD CRUSADE

#### I

[Candidates must attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Translate, *without commenting*, **two** of the following passages:—

(a) Et fisent une fosse en sus d'Acre, en le sablonniere, par où il fisent aler le flun qui couroit à meisme d'Acre, pour tollir le douce eve as Sarrasins; car dedens Acre n'avoit s'eve non de puch salée, fors aucune cisterne d'eve de pluie; mais poi en y avoit; et niens estoit à tant de gent con dedens avoit en le cité. A grant meschief furent li Sarrasin dedens Acre, quant il orent perdue l'iaue douce et le voie de le viande qui lor venoit de l'ost; fors tant que il avoient secour aucune fie d'une ville qui est à l'endroiture d'Acre qui a à non Cayphas. (ERNOUL.)

(b) Ad quorum impetus improbissimos excipientos, nostri se prout poterant aptabant, genu dextrum singuli solo figentes, ut sic firmius cohaerent, et persisterent immobiles, dum pedum dextrorum articulos fixissent in terra, pedes vero sinistros sinuato poplite habebant; manus sinistrae clypeos protensos tenebant, et parmas, et scuta, et ancylia: dextrae lanceas, in terra fixis posterioribus capitibus, anterioribus vero partibus oppositis, ferrata cuspide, perniciter irruentibus adversariis. Rex, armorum peritissimus, inter quoslibet duos sic se clypeis protegentes unum statuit balistarium, et alterum juxta ipsum, qui protensam expeditius jugiter aptaret balistam, ut videlicet unius esset officium balistam tendendi, et alterius jugiter pila jaciendi. (ITINERARIUM.)

(c) Sequenti vero die recepimus nos iuxta quendam ortum amenissimum clausum muris apud ipsam civitatem Yconii, ubi etiam duo nobilissima palacia soldani destruximus. Et quoniam ultime vite necessitas imminebat, eo quod fames nos maxima invasisset et vix haberemus iam circa quingentos milites in equis nullumque superesset procedendi vel redeundi consilium, ipsa cogente necessitate et docente, miliciam nostram in duas divisimus partes, feria sexta post pentecosten directa via procedentes ad capiendam civitatem, ubi, quod mirabile et incredibile dictu videtur, divino auxilio dux Sweuie cum sibi adjunctis sex occupavit civitatem in ore gladii, habitatoribus eius occisis. (Epistola de Morte.)

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

(a) Quod audiens comes Tripolitanus, ait: 'Mea est civitas Tiberiadis, uxor mea ibi est.'  
(Libellus de Expugnatione.)

(b) 'Tamen placet infirmis adhuc in fide, et aliis non paucis, . . . ita dextram foederationis a vobis accipere, quatinus regem et episcopum S. Georgii, et fratrem regis, xii quoque de melioribus captivis, quos catenae tuae ferocitatis sub dira custodia tenent, nobis solutos restituas.'  
(Ib.)

(c) Nocte postera postquam Frisones et Dani appulerant, Jacobus de Avennis littus optatum contigit: vir trina perfectione praeditus.  
(Itinerarium, bk. I.)

(d) Nam quadam die, dum de mandato principum conjugem suam produxisset in medium, nuptam simul et regnum, Marchiso procurante, amisit. (Ib.)

(e) Dont vinrent li Templier al roi d'Engletiere et se li disent qu'il fesist de l'ille à se volenté, qu'il ne le pooient plus garder.  
(ERNOUL.)

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

(a) Inter quos quibusdam placuit per longissimos tractus maris peregrinando suorum pro abolitione criminum erumpnosa semita protelare.

(*Narratio itineris navalis.*)

(b) Tuncque primo de captivitate venerabilium nuntiorum suorum videlicet Monasteriensis episcopi et sociorum suorum liquido est certificatus.

(*De Expeditione Friderici.*)

(c) Ab Henrico comite de Dietz rogatu imperatoris suscipitur hec ad Saladinum legatio deferenda.

(*Historia Peregrinorum.*)

(d) Adrianopolim tetendimus, ad quam X kal. decembris pervenientes et item vacuum velut repredientes ingressi cum gaudio inhabitare cepimus et tempus hiemale in ea transegimus. (*De Expeditione.*)

(e) Quibus enim tucius videbatur, in quantum procedendi facultas subpetebat, de terra hostium festinare in Armeniam sine expectatione, Ychonium trans-eundo.

(*Historia Peregrinorum.*)

(f) Inter quos prudens et venerabilis episcopus Herbipolensis Gotfridus, cuius industria totus exercitus domini regebatur, . . . raptus est et ibidem sepultus.

(*De Expeditione.*)

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

(a) Sicque singulae turmae secundum ordines constitutas, retroactis equis, ferebantur in hostes, videlicet ut qui fuerant primi in exercitu in itinere carpando, moverentur extremi juxta situm dispositionis hostes impetendo: unde primi congressi sunt Hospitalarii, qui fuerant ordinati in exercitu extremi.

(*Itinerarium*, bk. iv.)

(b) Igitur dum rex cum caeteris muris Ascaloniae intenderent omni diligentia restaurandis, emergente simultate, orta est inter regem et ducem Burgundiae discordia.

(*Ib.*, bk. v.)

(c) Venit itaque prior ille deportans litteras regi ex parte Willelmi Elyensis episcopi, regis cancellarii, se significantis cum aliis, quos rex regno Angliae deputaverat interim gubernando, jam fuisse a terrae munitionibus exturbatos. (Ib., bk. v.)

(d) Hi igitur notificaverunt regi, ut sine mora cum ipsis ipse simul cum gente sua veniret ad interceptas carvannas a Babylonia venientes, ad quas ipsos se sponderunt proculdubio conducturos. (Ib., bk. vi.)

(e) Hic igitur Saphadinus duos equos nobilissimos Arabicos regi propter ipsius notam probitatem destinavit. (Ib., bk. vi.)

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

(a) Si non de praecepto, de voluntate tamen, regis offensi, dejectum est vexillum ducis in coenum, et in ejus contumeliam a derisoribus deculcatum. Dux, in regem licet atrociter ardens, quam vindicare non potuit, dissimulavit injuriam.

(RICHARD OF DEVIZES.)

(b) Episcopus Sarisburiensis et quae aderat familiarior regis familia, secum super his habita deliberatione secretius, velut in exosas et non desideratas inducias consenserunt. (Ib.)

(c) Les avis furent d'abord partagés; les uns conseillaient cette expédition, les autres s'y opposaient. 'Bagras', dirent ces derniers, 'était presque aux portes d'Antioche; assiéger l'une c'était assiéger l'autre'. (IBN-ALATHIR.)

(d) En ce moment, Saladin était en proie à de violens accès de fièvre; dans cet état, il fit retirer ses troupes jusqu'à Schafaram, à quelque distance d'Acre. (BOHA-EDDIN.)

(e) Les chrétiens ne laissèrent en vie que les prisonniers de distinction, dont ils espéraient tirer une bonne rançon, entre autres Caracousch et Maschtoub. (Ib.)

(f) 'Si l'on veut que nous restions, il faut que le sultan ou quelqu'un de sa famille soit avec nous; autrement, les Curdes ne voudront pas obéir aux Turcs, ni les Turcs aux Curdes, et la garnison sera divisée.' (Ib.)

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# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE THIRD CRUSADE

#### II

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

1. Describe the organization of the defences of the Kingdom of Jerusalem in 1187. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the position of important castles.

2. What light is thrown on the character of Richard I by any of the incidents of his journey to Palestine?

3. 'Richard of Devizes, the author of the *Itinerarium* and Ernoul represent three distinct attitudes towards the Crusade.' Discuss this statement.

4. Give an account, based on your authorities, of the fall of Acre in July 1191. Illustrate, if possible, your answer with a sketch-map.

5. Show how the political situation in Hungary and the Balkans affected the relations between Barbarossa and Isaac Angelus.

6. Describe in detail the terms of the treaty of Adrianople. How far were they carried out on either side?

7. What claims has the *Historia Peregrinorum* to be considered superior to the *Historia de Expeditione Friderici* as an account of the German Crusade?

8. On whom would you place the responsibility for the failure to take full advantage of the victory of Arsuf?

9. Was the murder of Conrad of Montferrat a major disaster for the Kingdom of Jerusalem?

10. Illustrate the importance of sea-power in the history of the Third Crusade with reference **either** to the Mediterranean passage **or** to operations against Saladin.

11. What information is furnished by your authorities on Saladin's diplomatic relations with foreign powers?

12. 'What the Third Crusade showed most clearly was that the Crusading movement was being lost to the papacy, and becoming part of the domain of the secular state.' Discuss this view.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY  
SPECIAL SUBJECT  
MEDIEVAL ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 1066-1400

I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Translate and comment on **four** of the following passages :—

(a) Unde quamdiu Anglia fuit regnum, honor comiti debitus . . . Londoniarum praesidi qui 'Major' dicitur . . . pertinebat. (*Liber Albus.*)

(b) Omnes fere Episcopi, Abbates, et magnates Angliae, quasi cives et municipes sunt urbis Londoniae. (*Liber Custumarum.*)

(c) Aldermanni vero contradicentes dicebant quod ipsi fuerant etiam cives et de communitate civitatis. (*Liber Albus.*)

(d) Nec debet (vicecomes) aliquem in sokna manentem ad regis placita invitare vel justiciam de eo facere, donec custos sokne in qua manserit ei defecerit in recto tenendo, nisi forsitan reum in sokna regis manentem et aperte forisfacientem inveniat. (*London Custumal.*)

(e) Kar si aukuns en la cite jurast sur son voisin, v denqueste v dassise, v de el kil eust trespasse, il en purroit grant mal surdre ; kar qaunt il sunt si pres ensemble, et a lur beurie et aillurs, si tueroient chascun ultre, et jamais la cite en ferme pais ne serroit ; et pur ceo, et pur la franchise, et pur multes raisuns, fu establi kil ne jurassent pas. (*Ibid.*)

(f) Cui cives responderunt 'quod vinetarii, qui transgressi sunt assisam, debent et solent solummodo amerciari ad communia placita corone, non coram Justitiario apud Turrin'. (*Liber de Antiquis Legibus.*)

(g) Vocavit autem arreragia quicquid relaxatum et remissum fuit per breve Domini Regio missum Domino Alano de la Souche, tunc temporis Custodi Civitatis, in magno tallagio facto per assensum universorum Civium, illis civibus, qui . . . fuissent assessi in prestitis antea factis ad redemptionem civitatis versus Dominum Regem acquietandum. (*Ibid.*)

2. Comment upon **three** of the following passages from Domesday Book :—

(a) Modo appreciatus £40 et tamen præpositus inde reddit £54. Regi quidem £24 de denariis qui sunt 20 in ora ; comiti vero £30 ad numerum. •

(Dover.)

(b) Quando rex ibat in expeditionem burgenses xx ibant cum eo pro omnibus aliis vel £20 dabant regi ut omnes essent liberi.

(Oxford.)

(c) In Snotingeham est una æcclesia in dominio regis in qua jacent iii mansiones burgi et v bovatae terrae de supradictis sex carucatis terrae cum saca et soca.

(Nottingham.)

(d) Suam hallam habuit quietam ab omni consuetudine et super alias xxx mansiones habuit locationem et præter hoc de una quaque unum denarium idest Landgable.

(Lincoln.) •

(e) In villa ubi quiescit humatus Sanctus Edmundus Rex et Martyrus gloriosus T. R. E. Benedictus Abbas tenuit ad victum monachorum c et xviii homines et potuerunt dare terram suam . . . Præter quas sunt xiii super terram præpositi qui habent domos suas in eadem villa.

(Bury St. Edmund.)

3. Comment upon **three** of the following passages :—

(a) Nonne ego, ego sum abbas ? . . . Ego stultus habebor, non prior, non sacrista, non conventus, sed ego, qui caput eorum sum et esse debeo.

(JOCELIN DE BRAKELOND.)

(b) Item ordinatum est quod nullus Burgensis predicte ville sit quietus de custuma in eadem villa de mercandisis suis . . . nisi sit lottans et scottans in communibus auxiliis et negociis ville.

(GROSS, *Gild Merchant*, Ipswich.) •

(c) Et si ascun trespase que ne soit de la Gilde e seit de la ffranchise, ou fiert gildein, e seit ateint reconablement, perde la ffranchise.

(Ibid. Southampton.)

(d) Et le chief Alderman et les xii jurez ou les Baillifs chescun meis ou al meyns iiii fez en le an (gardent) qe assyse de Pein et de cervoyse seit bien tenue. (Ibid.)

(e) • Et quod nullum hundredum tenebunt nisi de tribus septimanis et hoc per rationabilem summonicionem, videlicet, iij dierum et inter partes in placito terre per summonicionem xv dierum.

(*Black Book of St. Augustine's, Canterbury.*)

4. Translate and comment upon **three** of the following passages :—

(a) Ricardus prepositus recepit v.s. quos S. Blundus accomodavit ad pontagium redimendum.

(*Leicester : Second Merchant Gild Roll.*)

- (b) Sur ceo est ore purueu ke cely ki voile curt demander vegne e la demaunde dedenz la terce curt de la parole atache, e auaunt ke la parole seyt querele ou respundu. (Ibid. *Charter of Earl Edmund.*)

(c) Ceo oyez vous Meir e vous Freres de la Gylde qe ieo leaument les leys de la Gylde tenderay, e ma Gylde bien en tutes choses suyray, oue mes freres de la Geude ou qe ieo soie escoteray, sur le fee le Euesque ou aillours. (Ibid. *Juramentum Gylde.*)

(d) Et quod decetero placitare possint infra villam predictam omnia placita libertatem suam tangencia . . . ita quod nullus vicecomes aut alius ballivus noster intromittat se de aliquibus ad libertates suas spectantibus nisi per defectum.

(*Charters of the Borough of Cambridge.*)

(e) Monstrent ses burgeys d'Oxenford q' par la grante lur est . . . qe eaux facent communement fere lour merchandise oueke les cyteyns de Loundres en cyte de Lundre et dehors, ayent de mesmes la franchise q' les auantitz cyteyns.

- (Oxford, *Munimenta Civitatis Oxonie.*)

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MEDIEVAL ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 1066-1400

#### II

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

1. Explain the part played by the boroughs in national life before the Norman Conquest.

2. Is there any evidence that the Norman Conquest had an important influence upon urban life?

3. Do you consider that the royal charters to towns show a real knowledge of local institutions?

4. In what sense and with what limitations can we say that urban self-government grew out of the powers and functions of the borough courts?

5. What were the normal commercial privileges of a twelfth-century borough? Show what difficulties attended their enforcement.

6. Illustrate from your authorities the machinery of revenue and expenditure in the towns.

7. Illustrate the practical effects of the doctrine that many boroughs were ancient demesne of the crown.

8. In what sense were London politics governed by a party system during the thirteenth century?

9. 'Ita quod nullus baillivus vel minister domini Regis intromittat se ad aliquid faciendum in eadem civitate vel burgo.' How far did this constitute a complete immunity for the thirteenth-century borough?

10. Explain the advantages conferred upon the boroughs by the concession of the mayoralty.

11. Do you consider that the gild merchants sacrificed the interests of the poor to those of the rich?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PERIOD OF EDWARD I, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE

#### I

[Questions 1 and 2 *must be attempted.*]

1. Translate and comment on **two** of the following passages :—

(a) Videtur etiam Deo et hominibus complacere, si Templarii et Hospite[1]larii et alii, qui cum ense et gladio temporali solent et debent patrimonium crucifixi [defendere], dum tamen sine scandalo et bono modo possit fieri, ut similiter un[i]entur, qui de bonis a Deo sibi collatis, certum pro dictae terrae subsidio ministrent numerum bellatorum, et ipsi etiam, quorum plures probi viri et magni, non modicum non exercitati in armis, circa Terrae Sanctae recuperationem et conservationem in posterum ministrent et vacarent, paucis citra mare relictis.

(CORTON, 1291, *letter of French clergy to Pope.*)

(b) Licet enim constitutionem illam ediderimus pro ecclesiastica libertate, non tamen fuit nostre mentis intencio ipsi regi aliis ve principibus secularibus in tam arte necessitatis articulo, precipue ubi ab extrinsecis iniusta timetur invasio et ab intrinsecis eiusdem regni subversio formidatur, ac eciam prelatorum ecclesiarum et personarum ecclesiasticarum evidens periculum iminet, viam subvencionis excludi, quominus ipsi prelati ecclesie et ecclesiastice persone libero arbitrio ac sponte de nostra licencia pro communis defensionis auxilio, in quo proprium interesse cuiuslibet conspicitur, principibus ac sibi ipsis provideant iuxta suarum modulum facultatum.

•(WINCHELSEY, 1297, *letter of Boniface VIII to French Bishops.*)

(c) Status insuper Tuscie impetitur admodum fluctibus scandalorum, civitates, loca, et incole Italicarum parcium ecclesie predictae subiecta in non modica parte rebellant, nequicie venena fudencia et laborancia ingratitude vicio contra eam, et nisi eorum insolencie compescantur periculose, plurimum invalescant. Christianique reges et principes, a quibus ecclesia eadem deberet ab hiis at aliis angustiis relevari, ad ea guerris et scandalis colluctantur adinvicem, quod prefatam ecclesiam in tantum oportet circa eorum concordiam laborare quod etiam premittere cogitur alias partes orbis et dispendium pati nichilominus in se ipsa. (HALTON, 1301.)

2. Comment, **without translating**, on **three** of the following passages from the *De Regimine Christiano*:—

(a) Ipsa (*sc.* caritas) enim vincit et unit ecclesie membra Christo capiti et ad invicem, per quam multitudinis credentium dicitur esse anima una et cor unum. Est igitur ecclesiastica communitas una, non sicut conventicula hereticorum, que divise et diverse sunt, et secte.

(b) Potestas autem regia temporalis, que est ex iure humano, communicata est quibusdam hominibus, qui sunt instituti rectores aliorum, vel ex ordinatione solum et communi consensu alicuius communitatis hominum, sicut in populis gentium, vel interveniente, cum hoc, speciali ordinatione seu concessione divina, sicut in populo Israel.

(c) Episcopum oportet iudicare et interpretari, id est, docere vel interpretari, quod dubie determinat(ur), consecrare, confirmare, ordinare, offerre, et baptizare et sic habent pontificalem et regiam potestatem et habent potestatem iurisdictionis et ordinis.

(d) Primo enim spiritualis est principium agens respectu temporalis, quantum ad eius institutionem quia *eam instituit* ut dicit HUGO DE SANCTO VICTORE.

(e) Et beatus BERNARDUS in libro de consideratione pertractans hoc verbum apostoli *contemptibiles constituite ad iudicandum* informat Eugenium papam ut se non implicet negotiis secularibus nisi ex causa.

(f) Ad id quod obicitur quarto quod *in temporalibus papa non succedit Petro sed Constantino*, dicendum est quod Petro succedit in potestate temporali, prout eam iure divino Petrus habuit et ipse similiter habet.

3. Estimate the influence of the decrees of the Council of Lyons (1274) on the administration and policy of the Church.

4. What is the significance of the reign of Philip III in the development of French foreign policy?

5. Did conditions in the East between 1290 and 1300 hold out any prospect of the recovery of the Holy Land?

6. Which had the more damaging effect on the Papacy—the vacancy of 1292–4, or the election of Celestine V?

7. ‘The most bellicose of peacemakers.’ How far was the pacification of Europe the main inspiration of the policy of Boniface VIII?

8. What justification is there for the claim that the first part of the *De Regimine Christiano* contains a systematic theory of the nature and structure of the Church?

9. ‘In his views on temporal society James of Viterbo stands midway between St. Thomas Aquinas and Giles of Rome.’ Discuss this statement.

10. ‘Il Calabrese abate Gioacchino,  
di spirito profetico dotato.’ (DANTE.)

Discuss the influence of Joachite doctrines on political and ecclesiastical theories in your special period.

11. Estimate the importance in this period of either the county of Flanders or the Colonna family.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PERIOD OF EDWARD I, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE

#### II

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

[Questions 1 and 2 must be attempted.]

1. Translate and comment on two of the following passages:—

(a) E si tot come la taxacioun de bens seit fete en la forme avantdite, les chivalers levent la dime en la forme ke lur est balye de part le roys. E cete taxacioun seyt fete ausi ben a clers cum a lays, queus bens ne sunt pas anex a lur eglyses, et de queus il ne dunent mie al Rey la meyte. E de vileyns a prelaz, gens de religiun, ne autre clers ke sunt de lur eglises, ren ne seyen taxez ne levee. (COTTON, 1294.)

(b) E uncore vus comaundoms et fermment enjoynoms que en checons de porz de mer en vostre baillye elysez et metez quatre bons homes et leaus, a fere jurer les mestres de nefes et de autre veysins, que departerunt le diz porz, ke il garderunt ben et lealment la suffraunce desuz dite en tuz ses poyns, saunz venir encuntre apertement u celeement, par eus u par autres. (Ib., 1298.)

(c) E pur co, sire, tut soye jo prest quant est de moy a dedier la place pur les moignies de Cisteaus a Meynan, nepurkaunt jo ne le poreye pas fere saunz plein assentement del eveske e de sun chapitre, et de la persone du lu, les queus ove assez des autres unt mut graunt horreur del aprochement des avaunt dit moignies. Kar tute soyent il prodes hommes, si Dieu plest, nepurkaunt il sunt les plus durs veysins que prelaz e persones puissent avoyr.

(PECHAM to Edward I, 1284.)

2. Comment, **without translating**, on three of the following passages:—

(a) Paternitatem vestram requirimus et rogamus ne dilectum clericum nostrum magistrum Henricum de Bray, personam ecclesiae Sancti Waynardi Landavensis dioecesis, qui per praeceptum nostrum nostris jugiter intendit, dum eisdem obsequiis immoratur, super hujusmodi compellatis, aut alias super beneficiis suis inquietetis seu molestetis.

(EDWARD I to PECHAM, 1281.)

(b) Ordinamus quod officialis noster Cantuariensis ad querelas subditorum fratrum et suffraganeorum nostrorum de cetero non rescribat, praeterquam in casibus specialibus, videlicet in casu negligetiae, et in audiendis ratiociniis ab executoribus decedentium in provincia Cantuariensi habentium redditus, maneria, possessiones, et bona in diversis dioecesibus nostrae provinciae memoratae.

(PECHAM'S *Ordinances for the Archbishop's Official*, 1282.)

(c) Ad requirendum nomine ecclesiae a quibuscunque justiciariis ad hoc assignatis vel assignandis clericos quosunque ad nostram immediatam jurisdictionem pertinentes, qui occasione cujusdam execrabilis flagitii nuper in nostra ecclesia de Arcubus perpetrati, apud Turrin London' vel alibi in carcere detinentur, necnon recipiendi eosdem juxta libertatem ecclesiae, vobis tenore praesentium committimus vices nostras cum coercionis canonicae potestate.

(PECHAM to his *Official*, 1284.)

(d) Intelleximus insuper quod quidam fratres ejusdem ordinis Praedicatorum ausi sunt se publice jactitare doctrinam veritatis plus in suo ordine quam in alio sibi contemporaneo viguisset.

(PECHAM to the *Chancellor and University of Oxford*, 1284.)

(e) Robertus permissione divina et cetera venerabili fratri domino R. dei gracia Londoniensi episcopo salutem et cetera. . . . Religiosi eciam diocesum predictarum exempti quos sicut et ceteros prenotata contingunt ut modo supradicto absque prejudicio privilegiorum suorum compareant per locorum episcopos efficaciter inducantur.

(WINCHELSEY: *summons to Convocation*, 26. 2. 1297.)

(f) Fidelitatem et homagium vobis facta, tam a nobis quam ab aliis quibuscunque regni nostri incolis fidelibus nostris, racione terrarum quas in regno vestro de vobis tenuerunt . . . , nomine nostro ac nomine eorundem, omnium et singulorum, vobis reddimus per presentes.

(HALTON: *John Balliol to Edward I*, 1296.)

3. Is it fair to ascribe Pecham's difficulties with his clergy to his 'blundering zeal'?

4. 'Pastoralis curae iudex efficitur fur vel lupus' (PECHAM). Illustrate and discuss the grievances of Pecham and Winchelsey against the Papal Curia in matters of ecclesiastical administration.

5. Illustrate the support given by the English clergy to Edward I in his conquest of Wales and Scotland.

6. 'Clericis laicos infestos.' How far can this charge be substantiated by evidence from your authorities in spheres *other* than that of taxation?

7. Illustrate, from the information furnished in Cotton's chronicle about the see of Norwich, the working of diocesan organization.

8. Describe Edward I's preparations for war with France.

9. What light is thrown by the Registers on the chief problems of monastic life and discipline?

10. Write full notes on **two** of the following:—procurations; excommunication; alien priories.

11. What impression do you derive from your authorities of the personality and character of Edward I?

[*T. T.* 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL PERIOD

### THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Translate :—

Sono rare e fallaci l'occasioni sì grandi, e è prudenza e magnanimità, quando si offeriscono, l'accettarle e, per contrario, sommamente repressibile il perderle; e la troppa curiosa sapienza e troppo consideratrice del futuro è spesso vituperabile, perchè le cose del mondo sono sottoposte a tanti e sì varii accidenti che rare volte succede per l'avvenire quel che gli uomini, eziandio savii, si hanno immaginato avere a essere: e chi lascia il bene presente per timore del pericolo futuro, quando non sia pericolo molto certo e propinquo, si truova spesso, con dispiacere e infamia sua, avere perduto l'occasioni piene di utilità e di gloria, per paura di quegli pericoli che poi diventano vani. Per le quali ragioni il parere mio sarebbe che si accettasse la confederazione contro al Duca di Milano, perchè ci arreca sicurtà presente, estimazione appresso a tutti i Potentate, e acquisto tanto grande che altre volte cercheremmo, e con travagli e spese intollerabili, di poterlo ottenere. (GUICCIARDINI, Bk. IV.)

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

(a) Facevano tali artiglierie molto formidabile a tutta Italia l'esercito di Carlo; formidabile, oltre a questo, non per il numero ma per il valore de' soldati. (GUICCIARDINI, Bk. I, cap. 11.)

(b) Il Duca e l'oratore Veneto che erano più propinqui al pericolo concorsono nella medesima sentenza: che all' inimico, quando voleva andarsene, non si doveva chiudere la strada, ma più presto . . . fabbricargli il ponte d'argento. (Id. Bk. II, cap. 8.)

(c) Nel principio di questo anno [A.D. 1500] il Valentino ottenne senza resistenza la città di Furlì: perchè quella Madonna . . . si ridusse solamente a difendere la cittadella e la rocca.

(Id. Bk. IV, cap. 13.)

(d) Non furono espressi bene nella divisione i confini e i limiti delle provincie, donde ciascuno cominciò a pretendere che a sè appartenesse quella parte che è detta il Capitanato. (Id. Bk. V, cap. 7.)

(e) Ma non aveva dato tanta molestia a' Viniziani la guerra de' Turchi quanta molestia e detrimento dette l'essere stato intercetto dal Re di Portogallo il commercio delle spezierie. (Id. Bk. VI, cap. 9.)

(f) Il Pontefice, conoscendosi inabile a offendere senza gli aiuti de' Re di Francia i Viniziani . . . ricercò il Re che lo aiutasse a ridurre sotto l'ubbidienza della Chiesa le città di Bologna e di Perugia.

(Id. Bk. VII, cap. 3.)

3. Comment on **three** of the following:—

(a) Cesare . . . aveva per sue lettere significato al Pontefice . . . avere dichiarato il Re di Francia ribelle e inimico del sacro Imperio, perchè era venuto in Italia per trasferire nella persona del Cardinale di Roano la dignità pontificale e in sè la imperiale, e per ridurre Italia tutta in acerba soggezzione.

(GUICCIARDINI, Bk. VII, cap. 9.)

(b) Aspettando il successo di due tante eserciti, chi teme e chi spera. Io sono de' primi, non certamente per altra cagione, che per la incredibile invidia e dissenzione ch'è tra i capitani dell' esercito nostro, della quale è gran motivo la indomita alterigia dell' Alviano.

(DA PORTO, 24 April 1509.)

(c) Poco dopo vennero lettere ducali da Vinegia a tutti i presidente della Romagna, che dovessero cedere al Papa tutte le città di detta provincia . . . e così fu fatto, benchè non fosse loro osservato il patto dai Papaliste.

(Id. 9 June 1509.)

(d) Non temendo tanta disgrazia i Padovani, nè supponendo che ne' Veneziani fosse mai tanto d'ardire allora ch' era giunto l'Imperatore in Italia, non avevano celato cosa alcuna. (Id. 25 July 1509.)

(e) Così fu tutta la cosa dell' armata, ch' era in Po, distrutta con gran macella di galeotti, e grandissimo danno de' Veneziani . . . Troverano anche sopra le prese galee gran numero di cose sacchegiate nel Ferrarese, a' Ferraresi carissime.

(Id. 24 January 1510.)

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

(a) E benchè l'intento suo non fusse di far grande la Chiesa, ma il duca, nondimeno ciò che fece torna a grandezza della Chiesa. (MACHIAVELLI, cap. 11.)

(b) Si vede per esperienza ne' nostri tempi quelli principi aver fatto gran cose che della fide hanno tenuto poco conto, e che hanno saputo con l'astuzia aggirare i cervelli degli uomini, ed alla fine hanno superato quelli che si sono fondati in su la lealtà.

(Id. cap. 18.)

(c) Assaltò sotto questo medesimo mantello l'Africa, fece l'impresa d'Italia, ha ultimamente assalto la Francia, e così sempre ha fatto e ordito cose grandi.

(Id. cap 21.)

(d) Specchiatevi nei duelli e nei congressi de' pochi, quanto gl'Italiani siano superiori con le forze, con la destrezza, con l'ingegno. Ma come si viene agli eserciti non compariscono.

(Id. cap. 26.)

(e) Ed avvenga che il governo di uno, quando è cattivo, . . . sia pessima, nientedimeno è grande differenza dal governo di colui che è diventato, di naturale e vero signore, tiranno, e dal governo di colui che di cittadino è diventato tiranno, perchè da questo ne seguita molto più inconvenienti che dal primo.

(SAVONAROLA.)

(f) Fatto dunque questo numero di cittadini, il quale si domanda il consiglio grande, ed avendo lui a distribuire tutti li onori, non è dubbio che questo è il signore della città; e però è necessario, dipoi che è creato, fare tre cose. (Id.)

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

(a) Ma avendo io già piú volte pensato meco onde nasca questa grazia . . . trovo una regola universalissima . . . e ciò è fuggir quanto piú si pò la affettazione; e, per dir forse una nova parola, usar in ogni cosa una certa sprezzatura. (*Il Cortegiano.*)

(b) Rispose quivi messer Pietro Bembo: Io non so, Conte, come voi vogliate che questo Cortegiano, essendo literato, e con tante altre virtuose qualità, tenga ogni cosa per ornamento dell' arme, e non l'arme e'l resto per ornamento delle lettere. (Ib.)

(c) A me par che con gli Italiani piú si confaccian nei costumi i Spagnoli che i Franzesi. (Ib.)

(d) Nell' arte della pittura aggiunse costui alla maniera del colorire ad olio una certe oscurità, donde hanno dato i moderni gran forza e rilievo alle loro figure. (VASARI, *Vita di Leonardo.*)

(e) Cominciò nella camera della Segnatura una storia, quando i teologi accordano la filosofia e l'astrologia con la teologia; dove sono ritratti tutti i savi del mondo che disputano in varj modi. (Id. *Vita di Raffaello.*)

(f) Il quale smorbatosi e levatosi da dosso quella maniera di Pietro per apprendere quella di Michelagnolo . . . diventò quasi, di maestro, nuovo discepolo. (Ib.)

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

#### II

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

1. Illustrate the feeling for political precedent and political analogies **either** in the politics **or** in the political writings of the Italian Renaissance.
2. 'It is the weakness of Machiavelli's political method that, while professing to deal with politics in a practical spirit, he is not practical enough.' Discuss this statement.
3. How far is Castiglione's *Cortegiano* based on the idea of the value of individual development and individual self-assertion?
4. Examine the attitude of Guicciardini to Venice. What were its reasons, and how far is it just?
5. 'Raphael was a school rather than a man: Leonardo was essentially the pure individualist.' Discuss this statement.
6. How far does the Italian art of this period show the imprint of the local tradition of the city in which it was produced?
7. Discuss the issues at stake between Alexander VI and Savonarola as they themselves saw them.
8. Explain the importance of the Romagna in the politics of this period, and illustrate, if possible, your answer by a sketch-map of central Italy.
9. What were the effects of the Italian Wars between 1494 and 1509 on the development of the art of war?

10. Would you agree that Julius II is the greatest figure in the history of the Italian Renaissance?

11. 'After the scramble for Naples, another scramble for the pickings of Venice was inevitable.' Could Venice, by pursuing a different policy, have escaped attack?

12. 'In any true sense of the word civilization, the history of Italy during this period marks the nadir of Italian civilization.' How far would you sympathize with this judgement?

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PROTECTORATE AND RESTORATION

1654–1663

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

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

(a) The Government hath also taken care, we hope, for the expulsion of all those who may be judged any way unfit for this work; who are scandalous, and who are the common scorn and contempt of that function. (*Cromwell's speech, September 4, 1654.*)

(b) So it is some satisfaction, if a Commonwealth must perish, that it perish by men, and not by the hands of persons differing little from beasts. (*Cromwell's speech, January 22, 1655.*)

(c) In the Fourth Article and Second Paragraph, you have something under that head that respects the calling of Members to Parliament 'for Scotland'. You would not exclude those that were under Duke Hamilton and made that Invasion. (*Cromwell's speech, April 21, 1657.*)

(d) To talk of giving us garrisons which are inland, as caution for future action; to talk of what will be done next campania, are but parcels of words for children. (CROMWELL to LOCKHART, August 31, 1657.)

(e) That the persons who shall be elected to serve in Parliament shall be such . . . as are persons of known integrity, fearing God, and of good conversation. (*Instrument of Government.*)

(f) Be it therefore enacted, that the said militia . . . shall be settled as the Lord Protector and Parliament shall hereafter agree.

(*Proposed Parliamentary Constitution, 1654–5.*)

2. Comment on **four** of the following passages, including **at least one** of those in French :—

(a) About this time Cromwel having resolved upon a foreign expedition, drew out five or six thousand men, by which artifice he . . . engaged all the reformed officers to his party. (LUDLOW, 1654.)

(b) The first salute I received from him was to tell me, that I had not dealt fairly with him in making him to believe I had signed an engagement not to act against him. (LUDLOW, 1655.)

(c) In the mean time Cromwel was not unmindful of securing the fleet to his interest; and therefore suspecting that General Blake was dissatisfied with his proceedings, joined Col. Montague who was intirely his creature . . . in commission with him. (LUDLOW, 1657.)

(d) The army party being informed of his design, resolved to draw a body of their troops together to be sent against him, with orders, if possible, to possess themselves of Newcastle, a place of great importance to the city of London. (LUDLOW, 1659.)

(e) Le sieur Thurloe revient sur le théâtre en qualité de secrétaire d'État, mais avec l'auditeur général Colonel Thompson pour collègue.

(BORDEAUX to BRIENNE, *March* 8, 1660.)

(f) Comme les presbytériens, qui ont aujourd'hui le pouvoir en main, ont autrefois paru plus enclins à la France qu'à l'Espagne, j'avais eu la pensée qu'ils pourraient être persuadés de chercher plutôt le roi chez leurs amis que chez leurs ennemis.

(BORDEAUX to MAZARIN, *April* 1, 1660.)

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

(a) This indeed was the great service that Monk did. It was chiefly owing to the post he was in, and to the credit he had gained: for as to the restoration itself, the tide made so strong that he only went into it so dexterously as to get much fame and great rewards. (BURNET.)

(b) In the mean time Sharp, seeing the king cold in the matter of episcopacy, thought it necessary to lay the presbyterians asleep, and to make them apprehend no danger to their government, and to engage the public resolutioners to proceed against all the protesters. (BURNET.)

(c) But as the sparing these persons was much censured, so on the other hand the putting Sir Henry Vane to death was as much blamed. (BURNET.)

(d) Its situation in the map is indeed very eminent; and if Spain had been then in condition to put any restraint on our trade, it had been of great use to us, especially if the making a mole there had been more practicable than it proved to be.

(BURNET.)

(e) Fitzjames replied, from Dick Cromwell, who had often told him that Willis had betrayed the King constantly in his Father's time, and that Thurloe was the man that corresponded with him.

(PHILIPS to HYDE, *November 11, 1659.*)

(f) Lawson with his Fleet is still in the Thames . . . he is a violent Anabaptist, no good is to be done with any of them until the King appears.

(SAMBORNE to HYDE, *January 7, 1659-60.*)

(g) His great work now is to model his standing Army. And it is no small happiness that most of his Officers are *Postnati* to the spoils both of the Church and Crown; for there the shoe pincheth most.

(BARWICK to HYDE, *March 19, 1660.*)

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

(a) I dealt very roundly with him, telling him plainely, that if he should make any conclusion without the consent of the King of England first had, that what he should doe would not be ratified at Lisbon.

(DOWNING to CLARENDON, *June 6/16, 1661.*)

(b) I am tould, and have some reason to believe, that this my remove was designed att Somerset House, and principally by my L<sup>o</sup> of Bristoll, y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Albans, and S<sup>r</sup> Hen. Bennet; and its here thought by some, that the designe is not on me alone, but that it aymes higher. (NICHOLAS to ORMOND, *October 7, 1662.*)

(c) The question being propounded, That the present king's Revenue shall be made up 1,200,000 l. a-year: it was put, and passed in the affirmative. (*Parliamentary History, September 4, 1660.*)

(d) The commons went again on the business of the Court of Wards, when sir Heneage Finch opened the debate by moving, That the annual Income to be settled on the king, in lieu thereof, might be raised by an Excise on Beer and Ale.

(*Parliamentary History, November 21, 1660.*)

(e) And if the matters alledged in the said Charge were admitted to be true (although alledged to be traiterously done), yet there is not any treason in it.

(*Opinion of the Judges on the Articles against Clarendon, 1663.*)

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE PROTECTORATE AND RESTORATION

1654-1663

#### II

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

1. 'The tyrant's plea, necessity.' Do you consider that Cromwell's speeches are open to this objection?

2. Would you agree that Cromwell's foreign policy represented an attempt to revive the Elizabethan tradition, though it was unsuited to the age of Mazarin and de Witt?

3. Did the governments and admirals of the Protectorate show a good grasp of naval strategy?

4. What significance do you attach to the comparative immunity of the law-courts and the legal profession from disturbance in this period?

5. Is it fair to describe the Humble Petition and Advice as reactionary?

6. Were the personal deficiencies of Richard Cromwell in the end advantageous or disadvantageous to the State?

7. What were the chief causes of disunion in the Army in the twelve months preceding the Restoration?

8. Was Burnet in your opinion a good judge of men?

9. Explain the economic purposes of the imperialism of the Restoration.

10. Did the change from the Convention to the Cavalier Parliament, in your view, increase the difficulties of reaching a satisfactory religious settlement?

11. Would you accept the statement that the greatest success of the Protectorate was in the government of Scotland?

12. 'Record evidence cannot lie, but it cannot explain.' Illustrate from your authorities the value of correspondence and literary sources in the interpretation of documents.

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

BRITISH INDIA. (1772–1805)

### I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Comment briefly on **four** of the following passages from Gleig and Forrest, if possible **at least one** from **each** author:—

(a) Will you believe that the boys of the service are the sovereigns of the country under the unmeaning title of supervisors, collectors of the revenue, administrators of justice, and rulers, heavy rulers of the people? (HASTINGS to DUPRE, March 26, 1772.)

(b) The engagements between the Vizier and the Rohillas . . . sufficiently evince the justice of the attack upon them ; they agreed to make him an acknowledgement of 40 lacs of rupees upon certain conditions ; he performed those conditions and they refused to pay any part of the money they had promised. (FORREST, Hastings's minute, Dec. 3, 1774.)

(c) I am as little pleased as you are with the offer of my resignation. (HASTINGS to SYKES, June 29, 1777.)

(d) What were Lord Pigot's merits that I should submit to the humiliating measure of allowing him privileges as President and Governor of Fort St. George which were denied to me as Governor-General of India? (HASTINGS to PURLING, March 14, 1780.)

(e) I will suppose for a moment, that I have erred ; that I have acted with an unwarranted rigor towards Cheit Sing, and even with injustice. Let my motive be consulted. (FORREST, *A Narrative of the Insurrection.*)

(f) I have given great offence both to the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn and to Moodajee Boosla by the preference shown to Mahdajee Sindia. (HASTINGS to ANDERSON, April 6, 1782.)

(g) The sircar of Guntoor . . . became our right of property by the death of Bissalut Jung, the brother of Nizam Ally Cawn.

(FORREST, *Memoirs relative to the state of India.*)

(h) Lord Macartney will probably, I am convinced he will, retain the assignment against all justice and faith, against the authority of the Company too ambiguously expressed, and in defiance of our engagements. (HASTINGS to SCOTT, March 22, 1783.)

2. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages from the Cornwallis *Correspondence* :—

(a) I have received yours of the 18th February last, in which you have conceived doubts as to the army being *King's troops*, and that you mean to send me your reasons. You may believe I shall examine any ideas you transmit to me with a very partial attention : at the same time I confess the plan I have suggested is a favourite child, and do not be surprised if I am loth to give it up.

(DUNDAS to CORNWALLIS, July 29, 1787.)

(b) The system for the administration of criminal justice under the direction of a Naib Nazim has long attracted my serious attention, and is in my opinion in a most exceptionable state.

(CORNWALLIS to DIRECTORS, August 2, 1789.)

(c) We have lost time and our adversary has gained reputation, which are two most valuable things in war ; I am afraid I was too much in the right, when I doubted the propriety of Musgrave's plan of attacking Tippoo's southern dominions.

(CORNWALLIS to DUNDAS, November 12, 1790.)

(d) The forts, if they deserve that name, were after all of very little consequence, and if I had been informed of what was going forward, I should have advised the Rajah [of Travancore] not to purchase them.

(CORNWALLIS to LORD LANSDOWNE,  
Oct. 9, 1791.)

(e) It is a desperate act to embark for India at the age of sixty-six; prepared, however, as I am, to forego all further comforts and gratifications in this world for the sake of my family, I cannot sacrifice my character and my honour.

(CORNWALLIS to ROSS, October 24, 1804.)

3. Write short notes on **four** of the following passages from Malcolm and Grant Duff, if possible at **least one** from **each** author:—

(a) But unprincipled men, however superior they may fancy themselves, have generally foibles which speedily discover their true character; and those of St. Lubin seem to have been egregious vanity and excessive irritability of temper. (GRANT DUFF.)

(b) Had Moodajee really been heir to the throne of Sivajee it would have been very impolitic to have afforded the means of uniting an empire, hostile to all the world, which was of itself falling to pieces.

(GRANT DUFF.)

(c) In detailing his [Mahadajee Sindia's] schemes and the progress of his conquests, we must not omit to notice the changes which he introduced in the constitution of his army. (GRANT DUFF.)

(d) Tippoo made every opposition he could, short of a renewal of hostilities, to the cession of Coorg.

(MALCOLM.)

(e) The death of Hyder Beg put an end to those prospects of reform in the administration of the Vizier which Lord Cornwallis had expected from the energy and ability of that minister. (MALCOLM.)

(f) Lord Wellesley, in the year 1800, equipped an expedition to Egypt. (MALCOLM.)

(g) He seems to have expected that Sindia and Rughoojee Bhonslay would unite to oppose the objects of the treaty; to have been doubtful of the issue of the contest that might ensue between them and the English; and to have been anxious as usual to deceive all parties, whilst he at the same time endeavoured to keep on terms with them. (GRANT DUFF.)

4. Comment briefly on **three** of the following passages from the Fifth Report:—

(a) Over the civil court the collector presided, on the part of the Company, in their quality of king's dewan, attended by the provincial native dewan, and the other officers of the collector's court.

(b) 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 through the whole or even a part of the term engaged for, before any assurance should be afforded the zemindars that their assessments were to be fixed for ever.

(c) The Ceded provinces are divided into seven zillahs or districts.

(d) The disadvantages to which the interests of the government were subjected . . . arose from the difficulty and uncertainty there was found, in duly apportioning the demand of revenue on the subdivisions of the estates, which for the recovery of arrears of revenue, it became necessary to expose, in parcels from time to time, to sale.

(e) We cannot wonder that the natives are aware of our suspicious and incredulous tempers. They see how difficult it is to persuade us to believe a true story; and accordingly endeavour to suit our taste, with a false one.

5. Write short notes on **three** of the following passages from the Wellesley *Despatches*:—

(a) I have always thought, however much it has been the fashion to clamour against it, that the Supreme Judicature at Calcutta, has had very beneficial effects in preserving the purity of the servants under that presidency.

(DUNDAS to MORNINGTON, March 21, 1799.)

(b) The cession of these two provinces may be made with less violence to the pride and prejudices of the Vizier, inasmuch as they were actually added to the possessions of his family by the British arms.

(WELLESLEY to SCOTT, January 22, 1801.)

(c) Louis having plundered Delhi with the few troops he had left, and taken himself and all his vagabonds off this morning, will, I trust, destroy all confidence in Frenchmen.

(LAKE to WELLESLEY, September 12, 1803.)

(d) By the establishment of our subsidiary forces at Hyderabad, and Poonah, with the Guikwar, Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Ranah of Gohud, an efficient army of 22,000 men is stationed within the territories, or on the frontier, of foreign states, and is paid by foreign subsidies.

(GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL  
to SECRET COMMITTEE OF COURT OF DIRECTORS,  
July 13, 1804.)

(e) The British power in India is too firmly consolidated at this moment, and the prospect of attack from any quarter too remote to justify us in prudence in risking a war, with a view of providing against a danger merely speculative.

(CASTLEREAGH to WELLESLEY, March 4, 1804.)

[T. T. 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

BRITISH INDIA, 1772-1805

### II

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

1. 'The Regulating Act provided insufficient guidance as to points on which both the Company and the supreme court were likely to go astray' (ILBERT). Explain and comment on this statement.

2. Examine the causes which brought about the divergence between the policies of Calcutta and Bombay during Hastings's period of office.

3. Do you consider that Burke in his *Speech on Fox's India Bill* makes good any of his charges against Hastings's policy and character?

4. 'It is clear that he was a most difficult colleague, completely self-satisfied, and extremely jealous lest any credit for anything done should fall to others' (A. B. KEITH). Do you agree with this judgement on Hastings?

5. What impression do you get from Gleig's *Memoirs* of the conduct and judgement of Scott as Hastings's agent in England?

6. To what extent does Cornwallis, in his letters and minutes, show himself conscious of the arguments, either put forward at the time or subsequently developed, against the Permanent Settlement?

7. What were the main features of the Charter Renewal Act of 1793 and how far was it in accord with the advice given to Dundas by Cornwallis?

8. To what extent, in his famous minute, did Sir John Shore deal with the realities of the crisis of 1795?

9. Explain, and illustrate by a sketch-map or maps, the political and territorial changes involved in the partition and settlement of Mysore in 1792 and 1799.

10. 'Nana Furnavis . . . respected the English, admired their sincerity and the vigour of their government; but, as political enemies, no one regarded them with more jealousy and alarm' (GRANT DUFF). Explain and discuss this verdict.

11. Was the annexation of the Carnatic by Lord Wellesley, in your view, justified?

12. What must Hastings have thought of Lord Wellesley's scheme for the education and training of the Company's servants?

13. Which seems to you to have the better record as a General in Indian warfare—Lord Lake or Sir Arthur Wellesley?

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Comment on **four** of the following passages, relating to the period between 1760 and 1770:—

(a) Those who judge of the reciprocal rights that subsist between a supreme and subordinate state of dominion, by no higher rules than are applied to a corporation of button-makers, will never have a very comprehensive view of them. (JAMES OTIS, 1764.)

(b) It is evident that the British islands will remain in possession of all the profit and advantage arising from the article of sugar, should the law we complain of be discontinued.

(*Remonstrance of Rhode Island*, 1764.)

(c) It is said . . . that it would have been more consistent with justice . . . for administration here to have settled quotas on each of the colonies, and have then transmitted them with injunctions that the sums allotted should be immediately raised by their respective legislatures. (SOAME JENYNS, 1765.)

(d) I am fully persuaded . . . that a *consolidating union*, by a fair and equal representation of all the parts of this empire in Parliament, is the only firm basis on which its political . . . prosperity can be founded. (FRANKLIN, 1767.)

(e) Consumption of British manufactures . . . would not be promoted by these new colonies, which being proposed to be established at the distance of above 1,500 miles from the sea . . . will, from their inability to find returns wherewith to pay for the manufactures of Great Britain, be probably led to manufacture for themselves.

(*Report of the Board of Trade and Plantations on the Western Problem*, 1768.)

(f) 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 by the Commissioners of Customs in America, 1769.*)

(g) 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 *on American Taxation, 1769.*)

2. Comment on **four** of the following passages, relating to the period between 1770 and 1776 :—

(a) As our ancestors came over to this Country that they might not only enjoy their civil but their religious rights . . . we cannot see without concern the various attempts . . . to establish an American Episcopate.

(*Report of the Boston Committee of Correspondence, 1772.*)

(b) Though the Charter provides for the erecting of judicatories for the hearing and trying all manner of offences . . . yet, if we are rightly informed, a late Act of Parliament provides, and directs in some cases, that persons may be seized and carried to England for trial, and that for life.

(*Lexington Town Meeting, 1772/3.*)

(c) That the inhabitants of the English Colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English Constitution, and the several charters or compacts, have the following rights.

(*Declaration of the First Continental Congress, 1774.*)

(d) The act of navigation attended the colonies from their infancy, grew with their growth, and strengthened with their strength. They were confirmed in obedience to it. . . . Besides, they were indemnified for it by a pecuniary compensation.

(BURKE, *American Taxation, 1774.*)

(e) However considerable the numbers may be who disapprove of violent riotous measures, yet the spirit of mobbing is so much abroad, it is in the power of a few people at any time to raise a riot; and . . . the gentlemen and men of property will not turn out to suppress them.

(COLDEN to DARTMOUTH, New York, *December 7, 1774*  
(*Parliamentary Papers*.)

(f) Perhaps, Sir, I am mistaken in my idea of an empire. . . . But my idea of it is this; that an empire is the aggregate of many states under one common head. (BURKE, *Conciliation with America*, 1775.)

(g) He [Lord Chatham] mentioned an opinion prevailing here that America aimed at setting up for itself as an *independent state*. . . . I assured him, that . . . I never had heard in any conversation, from any person, drunk or sober, the least expression of a wish for a separation.

(FRANKLIN, *Letter of March 22, 1775*.)

- 3. Comment on **four** of the following passages, relating to the period from 1776 to 1786:—

(a) Europe is too thickly planted with kingdoms to be long at peace, and whenever a war breaks out between England and any foreign power, the trade of America goes to ruin, *because of her connection with Great Britain*. (PAINE, *Common Sense*, 1776.)

(b) The Council of Censors . . . shall have authority . . . to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the Constitution.

(*Pennsylvania Constitution*, 1776.)

(c) All charges of war, and all other expenses . . . allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states.

(*Articles of Confederation*, 1777 (ratified 1781).)

(d) 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 . . . and it has fallen more equally than many other taxes, as those people paid most who being richest had most money passing through their hands.

(FRANKLIN, *Paper Money of the United States*, 1780?)

(e) To compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves is sinful and tyrannical . . . even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion is depriving him of . . . comfortable liberty.

(*Virginian Statute of Religious Liberty, 1785.*)

(f) En proposant une nouvelle organisation du Gouvernement fédéral, on aurait révolté tous les esprits. Des circonstances ruineuses pour le commerce . . . sont heureusement survenues pour fournir aux réformateurs une prétexte d'introduire quelques innovations.

(Orto, *October 10, 1786.*)

4. Comment on **four** of the following passages, relating to the year 1787:—

(a) Mr. Sherman [Conn.] opposed the election [of the Lower House] by the people, insisting that it ought to be done by the State Legislatures. The people, he said, immediately should have as little to do as may be with the government. Mr. Gerry [Mass.]. The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy.

(*Federal Convention Debates.*)

(b) Col. Mason [Va.]. He held it essential in every point of view that the General Government should have power to prevent the increase of slavery.

(*Ibid.*)

(c) Mr. Henry. This Constitution is said to have beautiful features; but . . . they appear to me horribly frightful. Among other deformities, it has an awful squinting. It squints towards monarchy.

(*Virginia Convention Debates.*)

(d) By a steady adherence to the Union, we may hope, ere long, to become the arbiter of Europe in America, and to be able to incline the balance of European competitions in this part of the world as our interest may dictate.

(*Federalist.*)

(e) The proposed Constitution, therefore, is, in strictness, neither a national nor a federal Constitution, but a composition of both.

(*Ibid.*)

(f) Some perplexity respecting the rights of the courts to pronounce legislative acts void, because contrary to the constitution, has arisen from an imagination that the doctrine would imply a superiority of the judiciary to the legislature power.

(*Ibid.*)

# 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 reference to the prescribed authorities.]*

1. 'When all is said and done, the fault lay more with English statesmen at home than with their instruments abroad.' How far did the methods of English colonial administration in London prepare the way for the loss of the North American colonies?

2. Was the commercial system tolerable until it was disturbed by Grenville, or did Grenville merely add the last straw to the system?

3. What was the part played, in the development of events between 1760 and 1783, by the difference of interests between the Western frontier districts and the settled Atlantic sea-board?

4. Discuss the influence of the doctrine of Natural Rights on the course of the American Revolution.

5. 'The paradox of Burke was that he defended a revolution on purely conservative grounds.' How far does this statement do justice to the attitude adopted by Burke towards the American problem?

6. Discuss the view of James Wilson and John Adams (1774-5) that the authority of the British Parliament did not extend outside the realm of Great Britain.

7. Would you agree that the colonies issued a declaration of independence in order to purchase the alliance of France?

8. Discuss the British use of sea-power during the War of American Independence.

9. How would you criticize, on either side, the performance by the British and the Americans of the terms of the peace concluded in 1783?

10. Illustrate from the debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 the extent to which class feeling inspired the opinions and the policy of the members.

11. How far was the separation of powers in the Constitution of 1787 inherited from the old colonial system of the past, and how far was it inspired by the political theory of the present?

12. 'If the colonies had only achieved in 1763 the federation which they achieved a quarter of a century later, there would have been no War of American Independence.' Discuss this statement.

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### FRENCH REVOLUTION. I

[Candidates should attempt **all** the questions.]

1. Write notes on **five** of the following passages relating to the fall of the *ancien régime*:—

(a) Thus it is whenever you stumble on a Grand Seigneur, even one that was worth millions, you are sure to find his property a desert.

(YOUNG, *Aug.* 29, 1787.)

(b) I told M. de la Bourdonaye that his province of Bretagne seemed to me to have nothing in it but privileges and poverty.

(YOUNG, *Sept.* 20, 1788.)

(c) This military preparation was ill-judged, for it seemed admitting the impropriety and unpopularity of the intended measure.

(YOUNG, *June* 23, 1789.)

(d) Non, de tels hommes, non, des Français ne feront jamais l'abandon total de leurs facultés intellectuelles ; ils ne croiront jamais que le devoir est de frapper sans s'enquérir quelles sont les victimes.

(MIRABEAU, *July* 8, 1789.)

(e) Les dîmes de toute nature . . . sont abolies, sauf à aviser aux moyens de subvenir d'une autre manière à la dépense du culte divin.

(*Aug.* 4, 1789.)

(f) I ventured further, to declare it as my idea, that without an upper house, they would never have either a good or a durable constitution.

(YOUNG, *Aug.* 14, 1789.)

(g) Les communes ont grande envie d'établir l'égalité des partages ; comme elles tendent à l'entière destruction de la Noblesse héréditaire, elles sentent que c'est le moyen le plus sûr de l'anéantir.

(FERRIÈRES, *Aug.* 30, 1789.)

(h) La sanction royale, qui me paraît le rempart inexpugnable de la liberté politique.

(MIRABEAU, *Sept.* 1, 1789.)

2. Write notes on **four** of the following passages on the Constituent Assembly:—

(a) Paris a du pain : c'est le thermomètre.

(FERRIÈRES, *Oct. 30, 1789.*)

(b) La guerre ne pourra être décidée que par un décret du Corps législatif, qui sera rendu sur la proposition formelle et nécessaire du Roi et ensuite sanctionné par Sa Majesté. (*Droit de paix et de guerre.*)

(c) On ne saurait avoir trop de frayeur de la banqueroute.

(MIRABEAU, *twenty-first note to the Court, Sept. 1, 1790.*)

(d) 'Paris marche sur nous?' répondit Mounier; 'Eh bien! tant mieux, nous en serons plus tôt républicque.'

(MIRABEAU, *Oct. 2, 1790.*)

(e) Les insensés! Ils ont appris à cette ville immense, à la France entière, que l'on peut se passer d'un Roi, dans les temps même les plus fâcheux.

(FERRIÈRES, *June 24, 1791.*)

(f) Lorsque je reprochai à Chapelier sa conduite, il aurait pu me répondre comme Mirabeau dans l'affaire de l'hôtel de Castries, et ce qu'il me dit en était l'équivalent. (MALOUEY.)

3. Write notes on **three** of the following passages relative to the Legislative Assembly:—

(a) Le ministre d'un culte, en refusant de reconnaître l'acte constitutionnel qui l'autorise à professer ses opinions religieuses sans lui imposer d'autre obligation que le respect pour l'ordre établi par la loi et pour la sûreté publique, annoncerait par ce refus-là même que son intention n'est pas de les respecter.

(*Décret contre les prêtres réfractaires, Nov. 29, 1791.*)

(b) Soldats de Châteaux-Vieux, approchez, venez guider nos efforts victorieux. Où êtes-vous? Hélas, on arracherait plutôt sa proie à la mort, qu'au désespoir ses victimes. (ROBESPIERRE, *Jan. 1792.*)

(c) Le Roi est inviolable, mais seul il jouit de son inviolabilité, qui est incommunicable.

(VERGNIAUD, *July 3, 1792.*)

(*d*) Le département donnera des ordres pour faire préparer [au Roi et à sa famille] dans le jour un logement au Luxembourg où ils seront mis sous la garde des citoyens et de la loi. (*Dix août.*)

(*e*) Nous demandons que vous nous autorisiez à faire faire des visites domiciliaires.

(DANTON, *Aug. 28, 1792.*)

4. Write notes on **three** of the following passages dealing with the Convention down to the fall of the Gironde :—

(*a*) Tout acte émané des représentants du peuple est un attentat à sa souveraineté, s'il n'est pas soumis à sa ratification formelle ou tacite.

(VERGNIAUD, *Dec. 31, 1792.*)

(*b*) Il faut choisir enfin entre une énergie qui vous sauve et la faiblesse qui perd tous gouvernements.

(VERGNIAUD, *March 13, 1793.*)

(*c*) Lorsque nous avons voulu la guerre, la France toute entière la voulait avec nous : Robespierre seul et son orgueil ne la voulait pas, parce qu'il ne veut jamais ce que les autres veulent.

(GUADET, *April 12, 1793.*)

(*d*) Je vous ait dit depuis longtemps que la *faction* n'entend pas son métier. Si j'avais été dans ses principes, vous n'auriez pas passé la journée d'hier, et s'il était possible que d'ici à dimanche je devinsse Jacobin, dimanche serait le dernier jour de l'administration actuelle.

(DUTARD to GARAT, *May 10, 1793.*)

(*e*) Il serait souverainement impolitique que Marat, que Chaumet lui-même porté sa tête sur l'échafaud.

(DUTARD to GARAT, *May 20, 1793.*)

(*f*) Le même jeune homme a dit que la Convention ne se tirerait jamais d'affaire que quand elle aurait auprès d'elle quatre-vingt mille hommes. . . . Je suis d'avis avec lui pour le principe, mais je ne le suis pas pour le nombre. Vingt mille hommes, j'ose même dire dix mille suffiraient.

(DUTARD to GARAT, *June 1, 1793.*)

5. Write notes on **three** of the following extracts dealing with the Terror:—

(a) La résistance à l'oppression est la conséquence des autres droits de l'homme.

(*Déclaration des droits, Constitution of 1793*, art. xxxiii.)

(b) Je demande donc qu'on mette en état d'arrestation tous les hommes vraiment suspects.

(DANTON, *Aug.* 1793.)

(c) Ainsi je défends Ronsin et Vincent contre des préventions, de même que je défendrai Fabre et mes autres collègues.

(DANTON, 14 *pluv.*, II.)

(d) La loi du *maximum* fut un piège tendu à la Convention par les ennemis de la République.

(BARÈRE, 4 *ventôse*, II.)

(e) Il a parlé de Danton parce qu'il croit sans doute qu'à ce nom est attaché un privilège.

(ROBESPIERRE, 11 *germ.*, II.)

(f) Les ennemis du peuple sont ceux qui cherchent à anéantir la liberté publique, soit par la force soit par la ruse.

(*Loi du 22 prairial*, II.)

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### FRENCH REVOLUTION

#### II

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

1. Examine the view that Young's comments are shrewder on politics than on agriculture.

2. Was the decree of 17 June a more important event than the oath of the Tennis Court?

3. To what extent does Mirabeau appear in these documents as a consistent political thinker?

4. Was Malouet possessed of nothing more than the arid mind of a civil servant?

5. What light do your documents throw on the growth of belief in the imminence of war between 1789 and 1792?

6. How did the flight to Varennes affect popular opinion? Illustrate your answer from your documents.

7. Compare Vergniaud and Robespierre as orators. Do their oratorical styles suggest any reason for the estimate in which each was held in popular opinion?

8. Do your documents bear out the idea that Robespierre was a social and not merely a political revolutionary?

9. Discuss with reference to Ferrières and Robespierre the value of contemporary comment on passing events in a revolutionary period.

10. What do you gather from Dutard's reports as to the strength of the Jacobin party in Paris?

11. Analyse the effect on the French constitution of the law of 14 frimaire.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY, 1830-1860

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

1. Comment on four of the following passages dealing with British North America:—

(a) Upper Canada has long been entirely governed by a party commonly designated throughout the Province as the 'family compact'. (*Durham Report.*)

(b) It is necessary that I should also recommend what appears to me an essential limitation on the present powers of the representative bodies in these Colonies. (*Durham Report.*)

(c) It was in the power of the present Governor-in-Chief more than in that of any other of his predecessors . . . to allay, for a time at least, the intestine divisions which rend this Colony.

(*Ninety-two resolutions.*)

(d) Your Lordship, in delivering this passage, of course, was not aware that, without the alteration of a single syllable, you answered the very objection that yourself had raised.

(HOWE to LORD JOHN RUSSELL, *September 1839.*)

(e) As to the amnesty, I do not doubt that at this moment, a general, and almost universal extension of amnesty would be both safe and popular in Canada . . . but I must look to the example held out to other Colonies and to the effects produced here at home.

(STANLEY to BAGOT, *3 November 1842.*)

(f) A man fit to govern Canada must and will act as Lord Metcalfe has always done, on his own judgment and responsibility.

(*Minute of STEPHEN, 12 January 1846.*)

(g) To judge by the comments of the press upon this declaration of Lord John's I should be led to imagine that the prospect of these sucking democracies, after they have drained their old mother's life-blood, leaving her in the lurch, and setting up as rivals . . . is one of the most cheering which has of late presented itself to the English imagination.

(ELGIN to GREY, *23 March 1850.*)

2. Comment on **three** of the following passages dealing with self-government:—

(a) These parties are usually designated as Emigrants and Emancipists.

(BOURKE TO STANLEY, 25 December 1833.)

(b) The Governor of the said Colony of New South Wales, with the Advice and Consent of the said Legislative Council, shall have authority to make Laws for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the said Colony: Provided always that no such Law shall be repugnant to the Law of England, or interfere in any manner with the Sale or other Appropriation of the Lands belonging to the Crown in the said Colony or with the Revenue thence arising.

(*New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Act*, 1842.)

(c) 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.

(EARL GREY TO FITZROY, 31 July 1847.)

(d) Sir George's plea for delay on account of the state of the natives is an illustration of what a great writer has happily termed the 'hobgoblin fallacy'.

(*Resolutions of the Settlers' Constitutional Association*, Wellington, 27 July 1849.)

(e) Sir, our colonial system must be reformed. How can it be reformed? I answer, by refusing to continue to the Colonial Office the powers to which I have just referred.

(MOLESWORTH, 6 May 1850.)

3. Comment on **three** of the following passages dealing with colonization and transportation:—

(a) It may indeed admit of serious doubt whether the settlers at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay have not in reality given birth to undertakings which deliberate reflection would have recommended rather than discouraged.

(GLENELG TO BOURKE, 13 April 1836.)

(b) None of the Waste Lands of the Crown shall be sold at any such Auction in any of the said Colonies unless the Sum of One Pound at the least for each Acre of such Land be then and there offered for the same.

(*Australian Land Sales Act*, 1842.)

(c) A lease shall be liable to forfeiture in three modes. (*Order in Council on Squatting in New South Wales*, 1847.)

(d) Transportation to Van Diemen's Land possesses all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of home imprisonment.

(ARTHUR to GODERICH, 8 *February* 1833.)

(e) The existing law invests the colonial authorities with great power over the holders of ticket of leave which might properly be used to enforce the performance of these agreements.

(GREY to DENISON, 27 *April* 1848.)

(f) The introduction of criminals under sentence of transportation, exile, or banishment from the United Kingdom or any other quarter is injurious and degrading to this colony and ought to be resisted. (*Resolutions of Public Meeting at Cape Town*, 4 *July* 1849.)

4. Comment on **four** of the following passages dealing with commercial policy and slavery:—

(a) Some restriction is necessary for a time, both for the masters, and for the good of the slaves themselves. (STANLEY, 14 *May* 1833.)

(b) If the propositions submitted by Mr. Gladstone are carried out in their original shape and allowed to go into early operation without a suitable equivalent on the part of Foreigners, ruin and destruction will be entailed upon those who under sanction and encouragement of the existing Acts of Trade have embarked their Capital in the various Branches of Commerce and Manufactures which they are calculated to call into existence. (*Address of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia*, 11 *March* 1842.)

(c) If these views be sound it follows I think that there is a lull rather than a cessation of the trade wind which is driving this Colony to the States.

(ELGIN to GREY, 17 *December* 1849.)

(d) I assure your Lordship that I should much regret and lament the doing away of the apprenticeship. (SMYTH to GLENELG, 19 *March* 1836.)

(e) I have no hesitation in declaring to your Lordship that nothing is wanting to the success of free labour in Jamaica, but just and fair dealing towards the labourers. (SMITH to GLENELG, 3 *December* 1838.)

(f) I confess I should be unwilling to adopt any measure to favour the transfer of labourers from British India to Guiana, after the failure of the former experiment. (RUSSELL to LIGHT, 15 February 1840.)

(g) The Europeans and upper classes have been ruined by a succession of blows, which followed so rapidly one on the other, that no foresight could have provided against them under the circumstances in which they were placed. . . .

Now, the arrival of large bodies of immigrants does not tend to improve this state of things. .

(HARRIS to GREY, 19 June 1848.)

5. Comment on **three** of the following passages dealing with native and frontier policy:—

(a) I cannot admit that the British sovereignty over the country between the Fish River and the Keishkamma rests on any solid foundation of international law and justice.

(GLENELG to D'URBAN, 26 December 1835.)

(b) I can conscientiously affirm there is no man breathing who is more disposed to assert the right of the black man to be on an equal footing with the white, . . . but this is not the question.

(NAPIER to RUSSELL, 21 September 1840.)

(c) At the root of these obstacles lies the difficulty of supplying British Kaffraria with a sufficient European population to vanquish in arms and conquer by civilization the native tribes. .

(RUSSELL to GREY, 3 June 1855.)

(d) The safety and welfare of an uncivilized race require that their relations with their more cultivated neighbours should be diminished rather than multiplied. (*Report of the House of Commons Committee on Aborigines*, 26 June 1837.)

(e) The position I understand to be adopted by the New Zealand Company's Agent, that if tracts of land were not in actual occupation and cultivation by natives, that we have, therefore, a right to take possession of them, appears to me to require one important limitation.

(GEORGE GREY to EARL GREY, 7 April 1847.)

(f) They connect their own decline with our ascendancy. 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, 22 March 1860.)

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY

#### II

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

1. How far did Lord Durham underestimate the difficulties of putting his report into execution?
2. Trace from your documents the steps by which French Canadians eventually gained confidence in the government of Canada.
3. Discuss the attitude adopted by the Imperial government towards closer union between the colonies in **either** Canada, **or** Australia, **or** South Africa.
4. What value should be attached to Wakefield's theories of colonization in view of the results attained in (a) South Australia, (b) New Zealand, (c) Western Australia?
5. Which Canadian **or** Australian politician during this period displayed, in your view, the most statesmanlike characteristics?
6. Estimate the effect of the discovery of gold in Australia on (a) the problem of self-government, and (b) the population.
7. Account for the rapid breakdown of the free-trade ideal in the self-governing colonies during this period.
8. Was Stephen fair to the Jamaica planter?
9. Trace the development of the policy of making treaties with frontier tribes in South Africa and account for its eventual failure.
10. To what characteristics would you attribute the success of Sir George Grey and Lord Elgin as colonial administrators?
11. Illustrate, if possible with a map, from the development of **either** Canada, **or** South Africa, **or** Australia the importance attached by the British to easy access to the sea.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

#### I

#### FINANCE

*[Candidates should attempt Question 10. Other questions attempted should be answered, so far as possible, with reference to the documents.]*

1. What objections were brought against Pitt's proposed income tax, and how did he defend it?

2. 'There is only one sinking fund in the end—a realised excess of revenue over expenditure.' What advantages have Chancellors of the Exchequer sought to attain by making fixed provisions for sinking funds?

3. Is it possible to defend the reductions of taxation made from 1816 before the revival of the income tax?

4. 'The constructive genius who first set the national finances upon a footing appropriate to the needs of the nineteenth century.' Consider this verdict on Peel.

5. Gladstone's budget 1853, £53 million; 1882, £85 million. How do you account for the growth in expenditure during this period?

6. To what principal causes do you attribute the removal from the British tariff of protective and differential duties?

7. Why should a tax on income and not on property have become the principal form of direct taxation?

8. Are local rates an inequitable form of taxation?

9. In what sense, if any, can it be said that a National Debt is a burden on the country?

10. Comment on **four** of the following:—

(a) 'The actual relief felt by the public should be proportioned to the amount of revenue which is relinquished.' (PITT, 1792.)

(b) 'The only articles above value were money for production, and bread for the active part of the population.' (HUSKISSON, 1817.)

(c) 'I have never contended that it would not be a very desirable thing to diminish the amount, not only of those advances by the Bank, but also of that portion of the unfunded debt which is in the hands of the public.' (GODERICH, 1826.)

(d) 'I would make the tax a tax upon expenditure, and not upon income.' (MILL, 1852.)

(e) 'What we have done is good—nay, doubly good—good for ourselves if France had done nothing at all, doubly good because France has done a great deal.' (GLADSTONE, 1860.)

(f) 'It seems probable that the universality of the custom for the tenant to pay rates, the gradual character of the fluctuations in their amount, and also the feeling that there are services rendered in return for the payment, make a tenant more willing to undertake the payment of rates than he would be to pay an equivalent addition to his rent.'

(*Committee on Town Holdings*, 1892.)

(g) 'The graduated Estate Duty may be, in fact, reckoned in terms of an annual charge upon the estate; and in that shape may be regarded as a graduated Income Tax which is levied only upon realised property, and does not fall upon what are called "precarious" incomes.' (HARCOURT, 1894.)

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

#### II

#### CURRENCY AND BANKING

[Candidates should attempt **Question 10**. Other questions attempted should be answered, so far as possible, with reference to the documents.]

1. On what grounds were the findings and recommendations of the Bullion Report contested?
2. 'To recover from the depreciation the country had found it necessary to undergo a painful process, which had been the cause of a great part of the present distress' (RICARDO, 1822). Could any better policy have been followed?
3. Why was it thought necessary to control the issues of the country banks, and what measures were adopted to that end in 1844?
4. What technique did the Bank of England develop for avoiding and meeting financial crises?
5. To what causes do you attribute the fall in the general level of prices beginning in 1873?
6. What advantages were sought by those who in the 1880's wished to link silver with gold as the monetary basis for Great Britain?
7. The Bank Act of 1844 has been criticized on the ground that it controlled only note issues and not other forms of bank credit. In what way has the total amount of bank credit in fact been determined?
8. What part have index-numbers played in clarifying the discussion of the nature of monetary changes?
9. What factors determine the rate of foreign exchange of an inconvertible currency?

10. Comment on **four** of the following:—

(a) ‘And, Mr. Harman, another Bank Director, expressed his opinion in these terms—“I must very materially alter my opinions, before I can suppose that the Exchanges will be influenced by any modifications of our paper currency”.’

(*Report on the High Price of Gold Bullion*, 1810.)

(b) ‘Unluckily I know of no process of reasoning that can reduce one of these practical men to the necessity of admitting, that a pound sterling is not a creature of the imagination.’ (CANNING, 1811.)

(c) ‘Whoever, then, possessed the power of regulating the quantity of money, could always govern its value.’ (RICARDO, 1822.)

(d) ‘The precious metals are distributed among the various countries of the world in proportion to their respective necessities, by laws of certain though not very obvious operation, which, without our interference, will allot to our share all that we require.’

(PEEL, 1844.)

(e) ‘So far, therefore, from a low or uniform rate of discount proving the existence of an adequate supply of gold, it is not only consistent with, but the necessary concomitant of, a scarcity of that metal.’

(*Final Report of Gold and Silver Commission*, 1888.)

(f) ‘It seems to me that nature, who often plays unkind tricks as to the supply of gold and silver, has been benevolent in putting a liking for gold into the West, and for silver into the East.’

(MARSHALL, 1899.)

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1815-1875

#### I

[Candidates should attempt all the questions.]

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

(a) This new point of ditty seems now to be thoroughly established, and it furnishes another illustration of the character of our common law, and of its power to chastise, of its own native vigour, all wrongs and disorders as the state of society brings them forth. (Mr. BARON HUME, quoted in *Examination of J. A. Murray*, 1824.)

(b) I am quite confident that the magistrates have on all occasions shown every disposition, either personally or by means of the police, to act.

(*Examination of William Statham*, 1824.)

(c) Thus there was established, as against the employers, a formal system of delegation—a kind of federal republic, all the trades being represented, forming a sort of congress.

(*Speech of Huskisson*, 1825.)

(d) Have you found that piece-work does reduce wages?—Yes, certainly. (*Evidence of W. Allan*, 1867.)

(e) Do you see any objection to your funds being kept separate, that is to say those for trade purposes and those for sick benefits and superannuation?—I see no objection but I see no advantage.

(*Evidence of R. Applegarth*, 1867.)

(f) We therefore thought that if we could get our men to work thoroughly with us we could easily save, with their extra care, sufficient to pay a considerable dividend on our capital.

(*Evidence of H. C. Briggs*, 1868.)

(g) The interest of the community is the welfare of the various classes which compose it, not the multiplication of products at constantly cheaper prices.

(*Statement of Messrs. Hughes and Harrison*, 1869.)

(h) The main cause of that strike was not a question of reduction of wages; and he might add that he did not believe any of the great strikes ever rose out of a question of wages. (*Speech of Platt, 1869.*)

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

(a) We caution you not to form *branch associations*, because the Corresponding Act is still in force. (LOVETT.)

(b) We have not, neither do we desire, *leaders*, as we believe that the principles we advocate have been retarded, injured, or betrayed *by leadership*, more than by the open hostility of opponents. (LOVETT.)

(c) We will praise the New Poor Law, farther, as the probable preliminary of *some* general charge to be taken of the lowest classes by the higher. (CARLYLE.)

(d) Paralytic Radicalism, frequent among those Statistic friends of ours, is one of the most afflictive phenomena the mind of man can be called to contemplate. (CARLYLE.)

(e) There are about 600 of these Chartist associations in England and Scotland, and nearly 100,000 adults of the industrious portion of the community lay aside one penny per week of their wages. (*Speech of Duncombe, 1842.*)

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

(a) I have no other definite information upon the subject of that Act than this, that it operated only on Spitalfields; it had no operation on Macclesfield or Manchester . . . and by that circumstance the mode of evasion was placed opposite to the restriction of the law. (*Examination of J. Makin, 1834.*)

(b) It was not till after the close of the war in June 1815, and the great change in the funding and other monetary operations of Europe which followed that event, that machinery began to operate banefully. (*Evidence of J. Marshall, 1834-5.*)

(c) Of this Bill it may be truly said that it is an absurdity, being founded upon the most singular ignorance of the interior economy of mills. (GASKELL.)

(d) Nothing can indeed be more cheering to the eye or gladdening to the heart than the admirable organization of a few out-town manufactories.

(GASKELL.)

(e) Had we kept pace with the improvements of the age, we might still have retained our business, and been in a generally flourishing condition at this moment.

(W. Stark of Norwich in *Report of J. Mitchell*, 1840.)

(f) The chief causes of distress are the commission houses, and severe competition in the home market.

(*Report of W. A. Miles*, 1840.)

(g) Such a crisis usually recurs once in five years after a brief period of activity and prosperity.

(ENGELS.)

(h) So the custom of crowding many persons into a single room, now so universal, has been chiefly implanted by the Irish immigration.

(ENGELS.)

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

(a) The poor, including those belonging to public charities, should be made national.

(OWEN, *Report of 1817*.)

(b) The community of interests involves questions of great difficulty, and, as that state of society has seldom been tried in any, and never in a pauper population, we must beg, for the present, not to offer any opinion on its expediency.

*Report of Deputation from Leeds*, 1819.)

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

(a) 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*.)

(b) The employer can do all that picketing does without coming within the criminal law.

(*Dissert of A. Macdonald*, 1875.)

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1815-1875

#### II

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

1. Trace the development of Owen's social programme from the *Observations on the Effect of the Factory System* (1815) to the *Report to the County of Lanark* (1820).

2. Attempt a classification of the different types of trade unions in the 1820's, showing how their characteristics were related to those of different branches of industry.

3. Do you consider that a machinery for regulating wages would have afforded the best means of dealing with the problem of the hand-loom weavers?

4. Account for the contrast between the widespread advocacy of schemes of land settlement and the failure to alleviate social distress by this means in the first half of the nineteenth century.

5. What steps were taken by the reformed parliaments down to 1875 to deal with the sanitary conditions of large towns?

6. Would you agree that the Charter was not an appropriate instrument for promoting the fundamental purposes of the Chartists?

7. Discuss the grounds and consequences of the distrust of the Anti Corn-Law League among working-class leaders.

8. What did economic theory contribute to the social policy of Peel's ministry, 1841-6?

9. How was the position of the working classes in Victorian England affected by the progress of education?

10. To what extent, and after what parliamentary proceedings, was effect given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Trades Unions?

11. Discuss the relative value of the various methods by which governments in this period investigated social questions.

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

SPECIAL SUBJECT

## PRINCIPLES OF MODERN ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

### I

[Candidates are required to attempt Questions 1 and 2.  
Other questions attempted should be answered, so  
far as possible, with reference to the documents.]

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

(a) 'The post [sc. of Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury] was first made permanent in 1837 in connection with the Home Office and in 1869 it was organised upon its present footing.' (REDLICH.)

(b) 'Now that Parliamentary anarchy had become open, it was only the supreme guardian of order in the House, the Speaker, who could lay claim to moral authority adequate to the inevitable act of dictatorship.' (Ib.)

(c) 'In addition to the ordinary closure the House has, as we have seen before, a second method of forcibly terminating a debate, available in cases of emergency.' (Ib.)

(d) 'The most striking innovation proposed by Mr. Balfour concerned the daily and weekly programme of business.' (Ib.)

(e) 'I do not think you can lay down that the House of Commons takes either less or more interest in Foreign Affairs now than it did.'

(Mr. BALFOUR, *Select Committee on Procedure*, 1914.)

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

(a) 'Until Easter government business shall have precedence at every sitting except the sitting on Wednesday and the sitting on Friday.'

(*Standing Orders of the House of Commons*.)

(b) 'This House will not proceed upon any petition, motion or bill for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the crown, but in a committee of the whole House.' (Ib.)

(c) 'Each of the said standing committees . . . to be nominated by the committee of selection, who shall have regard to the composition of the House.'

(*Standing Orders of the House of Commons.*)

(d) 'Most of the business, after all, of a government is non-controversial, just as it is on a council.'

(MR. LLOYD GEORGE, *Select Committee on Procedure, 1931.*)

(e) 'I should say that the main function of Parliament really is more in the nature of administrative than legislative.'

(SPEAKER FITZROY, *Select Committee on Procedure, 1931.*)

3. 'The greatest defect of the House of Commons is that it has no leisure.' Discuss this dictum of Bagehot in relation to the uses of a second chamber.

4. 'The Commission would only embody the element of intelligence. . . Parliament that of will.' Discuss Mill's views on the ability of Parliament to consider the details of legislation.

5. 'Reviewing the course of national finance since the war one cannot fail to notice how unequal is the continual struggle between expansion and retrenchment' (*Committee on National Expenditure, 1931*). Comment on this statement.

6. Discuss the proposals of the Bryce Conference for the Reform of the House of Lords.

7. To what extent are the conditions of English Parliamentary life governed by the fact that elections take place by a plurality vote in single member constituencies?

8. Discuss the effect of the institution of question time in the House of Commons on the working of government.

9. Distinguish between the powers which the Government possesses in virtue of the Standing Orders of the House and the powers which it wields as commanding a majority of the House.

10. What rules and conventions govern the relations between the Houses of Parliament and the King?

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### PRINCIPLES OF MODERN ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

#### II

[Candidates are required to attempt Questions 1 and 2.  
Other questions attempted should be answered, so far  
as possible, with reference to the documents.]

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

(a) 'Bentham's idea of centralisation was interpreted, modified and adapted to English needs by Mill, and not till it was adapted by Mill was it fully adopted by England.' (REDLICH and HIRST.)

(b) 'Education is entrusted by the Act of 1902 to the "local education authority."' (Ib.)

(c) 'The next great landmark in the history of the Civil Service is the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.' (*Royal Commission on the Civil Service, 1914.*)

(d) 'It is quite clear that our present system of roads and road making is inadequate.'

(Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, *Financial Statement, 1909.*)

(e) 'This National Labour Exchange, though in itself no adequate remedy, is the foundation of all our proposals.' (*Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, 1909. Minority Report.*)

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

(a) 'Ministers have full discretion to bring with them any experts, either from their own departments or from outside, whose advice they consider would be useful.' (*War Cabinet Report.*)

(b) 'The use of the so-called "Henry VIII Clause" . . . should be abandoned in all but the most exceptional cases.' (*Committee on Ministers' Powers.*)

(c) 'It is contrary to natural justice that the inspector's report upon the inquiry should not be made available to the parties so heard.' (Ib.)

(d) 'I look forward to the presence of a permanent body, not of permanent individuals, but of a permanent number of co-opted persons on this body (the Public Assistance Committee).'

(Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, quoted in *Ministry of Health Circular on the Local Government Act, 1929.*)

(e) 'Quite short experience had sufficed to show at least two cardinal defects in the modern system of grants commonly called percentage grants.'

(*Ministry of Health Circular on the Local Government Act, 1929.*)

3. What factors encouraged the increase in size of the Cabinet between 1867 and 1931?

4. 'The whole office of the Lord Chancellor is a heap of anomalies' (BAGEHOT). Discuss the place of the Lord Chancellor in English Government.

5. In what respects is the Treasury the cardinal department in English Government?

6. Describe and illustrate with some examples the use which government departments make of voluntary institutions.

7. Account for the decline of *ad hoc* bodies in English Local Government since 1867.

8. What criticism can be made of the rating system as a method of raising local revenue?

9. How far had the recommendations of the Minority Report of the Commission on the Poor Law been put in practice up to 1931?

10. Discuss the statement that England has the disadvantages of administrative law without any of the compensating advantages.

11. What powers are legally at the disposal of the Cabinet without reference to Parliament?

[T. T. 1937.]

# SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT

### MILITARY HISTORY AND STRATEGY

#### I. THEORY OF WAR

[Candidates should answer Questions 1 and 2. Other questions attempted should be answered, so far as possible, with reference to the documents.]

1. Comment briefly upon **four** of the following passages from Clausewitz :—

(a) Flank and rear attacks have, as a rule, a more favourable effect on the consequences of the decision than upon the decision itself.

(b) This order does not hold good if applied to the relative importance of each arm when they are all acting in conjunction.

(c) Although the division into columns of march originates in the strategic disposition in general, it does not do so in every particular case.

(d) Mountains . . . are to be regarded as a sort of laboratory of hostile forces:

(e) The greatest danger of a reverse is often just at the moment when the offensive ceases and passes into the defensive.

(f) The breadth of a theatre of war can be a motive for attacking on separate lines.

2. Comment briefly upon **three** of the following passages from Hamley :—

(a) If the belligerents be divided only by a frontier line . . . , the army that passes it will nearly always find itself immensely superior to the force that can immediately interpose.

(b) If unable to oppose the advance, the Allied armies would, the Emperor calculated, incline each to its own base.

(c) When an army is extended over a space beyond its strength, the most fatal way of attacking it is on the centre.

(d) A double passage (sc. of a river) on the flanks *must* be wrong.

(e) An open frontier will be protected by a very few strong places, situated on the most direct lines to the capital.

3. 'Examples from history make everything clear.' Does the use of them by Clausewitz bear out this claim?

4. Has Clausewitz's conclusion that cavalry is the most easily dispensed with of the three arms any relevance to modern mechanized warfare?

5. Explain Napoleon's plan of campaign in February 1814. Do you think that it was the best possible in the circumstances?

6. Compare the results to be expected from throwing a force across the enemy's line of retreat with those of attacking upon a front parallel to it.

7. 'To bring the army from the order of march to the order of battle is a work of time.' (HAMLEY). Explain and illustrate this statement.

8. Compare the views of Clausewitz and Hamley upon the value of interior lines in strategic action.

9. Show the importance of the configuration of the eastern frontier of France in the wars of the nineteenth century.

10. 'The principles of war are not in themselves difficult to understand: the real difficulty lies in their application' (HAMLEY). Discuss this dictum.

[T. T. 1937.]

7. Account for the importance of Almaraz in the campaign of 1812, and explain Wellington's measures to surprise it.

8. What strategic errors may be attributed to Wellington during the operations leading up to the siege of Burgos?

9. 'The drawback to Soult's genius is want of promptness in seizing the decisive moment' (NAPIER). Discuss this criticism in the light of his conduct in the Peninsula.

10. Consider in the light of any one Peninsular campaign Clausewitz's dictum that 'strategical combinations have no power independent of tactical results'.

[*T. T.* 1937.]

## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

*Italian Translation.*

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Ho ricordato anche le eresie. Le sette hanno tutte certi elementi più propriamente religiosi e morali: Chiesa che sia nella comunità dei fedeli; capacità di ogni cristiano a somministrar i sacramenti ed a predicar la parola di Cristo; restaurazione della vita apostolica nella sua piena integrità. Ma poi, qual più qual meno, vogliono Chiesa e clero poveri come avanti Costantino e Silvestro; fanno obbligo del lavoro manuale ai pastori della comunità: condannano la disuguaglianza fra gli uomini; hanno vaghi accenti teorici ed anche qualche pratica di comunismo; non intendono nè vogliono intendere preghiere e libri sacri in latino; si richiamano ai Vangeli per negar ogni potestà terrena ed ogni legittimità di pene corporali, ogni tributo allo Stato e decima della Chiesa. Chi son poi gli eretici? Sono fabbri, sarti, tessitori, scardassieri, contadini; gente «illitterata e idiota», come gli avversari la proclamano e come essa stessa, a volte, ama chiamarsi; ignorante cioè e sprezzante di quella coltura della Chiesa e degli alti ceti a cui il popolo minuto si sentiva estraneo. Ecco il nucleo centrale e l'avanguardia intrepida delle sette più o meno riformatrici o demolitrici, dai Catari agli Ussiti. Attorno ad essi, è vero, si distese nel 1200 come una sfumatura varia di amici e simpatizzanti e protettori, usciti da tutte le classi sociali, dall'aristocrazia specialmente. Erano i malcontenti d'ogni genere—minati nel potere, nella fortuna e nelle ambizioni dai borghesi ricchi e dominanti—che si accostavano alle eresie come alla forma più radicale di agitazione e di protesta; eran tutti quegli innumerevoli che, per avventura, avevan trovato sul loro cammino ed urtato un qualunque interesse della Chiesa, una qualunque ambizione ed aspirazione sua, e si erano visti subito minacciati, interdetti, messi a par con gli eretici. Ma tutti costoro si dissolsero come nebbia al sole quando suonò l'ora della persecuzione implacabile. Solo rimasero artigiani e contadini e la loro storia ha belle pagine di fanatico eroismo.

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## SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

### *Spanish Translation.*

EACH LANGUAGE MUST BE DONE IN A SEPARATE BOOK.

Naturalmente, el lujo iba acompañado por la vanidad en otros órdenes. El afán de ser ó parecer noble ó procedente de familia de abolengo se comunicó á todas las clases y tomó exteriormente la forma de los blasones, escudos y genealogías nobiliarias. El que no tenía realmente blasón tradicional lo inventaba, tomando por motivo inspirador sus apellidos. Así, un llamado Molas, de humilde cuna y encumbrado más tarde, puso en su escudo unas muelas de molino: los Cornells, un cuerno: los Corberas, un cuervo: los Pau, un pavo etc. La locura nobiliaria alcanzó á clérigos y monjas, como el canónigo Berenguer de Tor, quien, latinizando su nombre, hizo pintar un toro en su escudo, y la abadesa de Cadins, que, por llamarse Despasens, puso espadas en su blasón. Juntamente con la vanidad y el lujo, vino la ruina de no pocas casas. Los nobles, comidos por la usura, tuvieron que vender sus alhajas, que empeñar sus rentas, que buscar pretextos para burlar a sus acreedores: y, más de una vez, de estos apuros nacieron los desmanes contra los judíos. Los mercaderes arruinábanse con gastos desmedidos. La inmoralidad y el lujo revelábanse de una manera especial en los trajes y en las discusiones que acerca de ellos hubo. Se conocen las siguientes particularidades: . . . las bolsas de seda guarnecidas de flecos y con cantoneras de metal: los finísimos guantes fabricados en Lérida y que, al decir de las gentes, cabían dentro de una cáscara de nuez, los mantos, capas etc., con que solían taparse la cabeza hombres y mujeres. En consonancia con la suntuosidad en el traje, tenía que ir el desarrollo del arte de sastrería: y, en efecto, los sastres catalanes, particularmente los de Lérida, tuvieron fama que competía con la de los parisienses. Quisieron atacar los excesos con leyes suntuarias, que menudearon en el siglo XV: pero el mal no hubo de tener remedio, por de pronto. (ALTAMIRA.)