

1. Name and Discuss the reasons for the revival of Roman law, which had the potential to fulfil the demands of the western European society (8) (see p. 81 & 82)
2. Why was the work done by the glossators of importance for legal development during the 12<sup>th</sup> century? (5) (see p. 87)
3. Name the 3 main groups of medieval jurists who studied Roman law and were responsible for the revival of Roman law (3) (see p. 82-93)
4. Explain what is meant by the European Ius Commune and why it is so important. (5) (see p. 96 & 100)
5. Compare the Glossators, Ultramontani and the commentators by completing the following table: (20) (see p. 94-95)

	<b>Glossators</b>	<b>Ultramontani</b>	<b>Commentators</b>
<b>Where were they situated</b>			
<b>Important jurists</b>			
<b>Technique by which they studied the <i>Corpus Iuris Civilis</i></b>			



<b>Did they attempt to Incorporate Roman law into contemporary practice?</b>			
<b>Criticism of their work</b>			
<b>Period in which they worked</b>			



<p><b>The reception of Canon law into secular law</b></p>			

6. Why was the work done by the *Ultramontani* of importance for legal development in the 13th century? (5) (see p. 89)
7. Is it possible to speak of an ``African *ius commune*''? (3) (see p. 101)
8. Write a paragraph on Roman law as an enduring element in European law (5) (see p. 101)
9. Discuss the importance of canon law in the development of the South African legal system. (2)
10. Explain the relevance of the European *ius commune* for a South African jurist. (2)

