

CONTENTS

xvii

VOLUME II

ESSAY IX

	PAGE
OBEDIENCE	I-48
Different Theories of the Nature of Political Obedience	1
The grounds of compliance in general: Indolence	6
Deference and Sympathy	9
Reason and Fear	12
Respective strength of these springs of Obedience	14
Will as a political force: Illustrations from the East	15
Formation of the habit of Obedience in the individual	19
Influences forming Obedience in early societies	21
Slight interest of men in liberty for its own sake	24
Is the tendency to obey likely to decrease?	26
Influences apparently making for subordination	28
What may be hoped for the future of democratic government	31
How a pessimist might view existing conditions	33
Conclusion: The disposition to obey will be permanent	41
Note on the application to the definitions of Jurisprudence of a theory of Obedience	44

ESSAY X

THE NATURE OF SOVEREIGNTY	49-111
Confusions regarding the term Sovereignty	49
Sovereignty <i>de iure</i> and <i>de facto</i> must be distinguished	51
Sovereignty <i>de iure</i> exists in the sphere of law only, and is not concerned with obedience	56
Sovereignty <i>de facto</i> : concrete instances	59
Relations of Sovereignty <i>de iure</i> to that <i>de facto</i>	64
Action and reaction of each on the other	68
The Roman doctrine of Sovereignty: the people are the source of political power	73
Mediaeval views of Sovereignty: Emperor and Pope	79
New theories of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries	82
Bodin, Althaus, Hobbes	84
Relation of Hobbes' system to the events of his time	86
Bentham revives Hobbes' doctrine	88

	PAGE
Views of John Austin : illustrations of their unsoundness . . .	89
Confusion of various questions regarding Sovereignty which are really distinct	94
Rights in the moral sphere of Sovereignty <i>de iure</i> and Sovereignty <i>de facto</i>	98
Sovereignty in International Relations	101
Sovereignty in a Federation	104
Conclusion : Theoretical Controversies regarding Sovereignty have mostly had their origin in current politics . . .	108

ESSAY XI

THE LAW OF NATURE	112-171
Origin of the notion of Nature as a ruling force	112
It is different from modern conception of the Laws of Nature	117
Nature as a force in human society	120
The term 'Natural' as applied to Customs and Laws	122
St. Paul and the Greek philosophers on Natural Law	124
The Roman Law of the Nations (<i>Ius Gentium</i>)	128
How the 'common law of the nations' was formed	131
Cicero on the Law of the Nations and Law of Nature	135
Growth of the idea of Natural Law among the jurists	138
Practical identification of <i>Ius Gentium</i> and <i>Ius Naturae</i>	142
Points of difference which remained : Slavery	144
Extension of Roman citizenship removes the need for a <i>Ius</i> <i>Gentium</i>	147
Senses in which the jurists use the term 'Nature'	148
Value and practical influence of the notion of Natural Law	151
The Law of Nature and Law of God in the Middle Ages	157
The Law of Nature in Modern Times	161
Its relation to the Law of England	164
Its influence on the rise of International Law	167
'Natural Law' as meaning a Philosophy of Law	169
Conclusion : Comparative quiescence of the idea in recent times	170

ESSAY XII

THE METHODS OF LEGAL SCIENCE	172-208
No Philosophy of Law among the Roman Jurists ; is such a Philosophy necessary or serviceable?	172
Four Methods employed in Legal Science	174

	PAGE
The Metaphysical Method : German <i>Naturrecht</i>	174
The Analytic Method : the Benthamites	178
Errors in John Austin's use of it	180
The Historical Method	184
The Comparative Method	186
Value of these four Methods respectively	190
How they may best be applied to Legal Study	193
Did the Romans suffer from having no general Philosophy of Law?	197
Merits observable in the Roman Jurists : comparison of their treatises with those of English lawyers	199
Summary: The Roman Jurists are philosophical in spirit and in their practical handling of law	207

ESSAY XIII

THE RELATIONS OF LAW AND RELIGION	209-246
Apparent Antagonism of Law and Religion	209
Close connexion of Law and Religion in early states of Society	211
Differences in this respect between different peoples	215
The Jews in Roman times : primitive Christianity	216
Islam ; identification of Law with Religion	218
Illustrations from a Musulman University : the Mosque El Azhar at Cairo	219
Description of El Azhar and its Teaching	220
Course of Instruction : Graduation : Endowments	225
Resemblances of El Azhar to the European Universities of the Middle Ages	229
Causes of the arrested development of Musulman Universities	233
Nature and consequences of the Musulman identification of Law and Religion	234
Identity of State and Church under Islam	240
How Christianity avoided a similar identification	242

ESSAY XIV

METHODS OF LAW-MAKING IN ROME AND IN ENGLAND	247-338
Relations of the History of Law to the Constitutional or Political History of a Country	247
Law-making Authorities in general	249

	PAGE
Three main sources of Law: the Ruling Authority, the Magistrate, and the Legal Profession	253
The Jurists as makers of Law in earlier times	255
Changed position of the Jurists under the Empire	257
Differences between the action of Roman and English Jurists	261
Roman Treatises compared with English Reports	266
Magistrates and Judges: in what sense Law-makers	269
The Praetor at Rome	273
Nature and Working of the Praetor's Edict	275
The English Chancellor	278
Praetorian Edicts compared with English Case-Law	281
Further observations on Praetorian methods	287
Strong and weak points in the English Case-System	289
Direct Legislation at Rome: its Organs	293
The Popular Assembly: its method of legislating	297
Merits of the Roman Statutes	300
Legislation by the Senate: its characteristics	303
Direct legislation by the Emperor	308
Vast powers of the Emperor: his Privy Council	313
Defects in Imperial legislation	315
Profusion and inferiority of legislation under the later Emperors	318
Direct legislation in England: its history	321
Advantages of Parliament and Congress for legislation	323
Strictures commonly passed on English and American Statutes	325
Difficulties incident to Parliamentary legislation	327
Reflections suggested by the history of English compared with that of Roman legislation	332
Some branches of law better fitted than others to be handled by direct legislation	333

ESSAY XV

THE HISTORY OF LEGAL DEVELOPMENT AT ROME AND IN ENGLAND	339-380
Roman and English Law have both been developed in a comparatively independent way	339
Conspicuous epochs of legal change at Rome and in England	341
Forces and influences chiefly active in determining legal changes	344
Roman Legal History during the republican period	345

CONTENTS

xxi

	PAGE
Effect on the law of the establishment of the imperial auto- cracy	350
Rise of Christianity : dissolution of the Empire in the West .	352
The decline in legal learning induced Codification	354
Political events and External Influences are the chief sources of changes in Roman Law	357
Causes of legal change operative in England: the periods of Henry II and Edward I	358
The Reformation and the Civil War	361
The Reform Act of 1832 and the Victorian Epoch	364
The Law of Family and Inheritance at Rome and the Law of Land in England	367
Effects of Territorial Expansion on Roman and on English Law	369
Economic influences more generally potent in England: political in Rome	371
Observations on France and Germany	375
Private law is the branch least affected by political changes .	377
Legal topics in which further advances may be looked for .	379

ESSAY XVI

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN ROMAN AND IN ENGLISH

LAW	381-474
Diversity of the Law of Marriage in different countries	381
Features generally characteristic of the institution in the ancient Mediterranean World	383
Early Marriage law of the Romans	386
Subordination of the Wife: the 'Hand Power' (<i>Manus</i>)	387
Transition to a freer system	389
Later Marriage Law : nature of the personal relation it creates	392
Relation of the Consorts as respects Property	395
General character of the Roman Conception of Marriage: its freedom	400
Roman doctrine and practice regarding Divorce	402
Influence of Christianity on Imperial Legislation	406
Other Roman rules: prohibited degrees: <i>Concubinatus</i>	409
Marriage under the Canon Law	416
The English Law: jurisdiction of the Spiritual Courts	420
Relations of the Consorts as respects Property under English Law	424
Amendment of English Matrimonial Law by courts of Equity and by Legislation	427
Personal Liberty of the Wife now well established	430

	PAGE
English law has wavered between different theories of the relation	431
Divorce under the Canon Law	433
History of Divorce in England	436
Divorce Laws in the United States	439
Laxity of Procedure in Divorce Cases	441
Statistics of Divorce in the United States: causes for which it is granted	443
Illustrations from the 'Western Reserve' counties of Ohio	446
Divorce in modern European countries	450
Comparison of the phenomena of Divorce in the Roman and in the Modern World	453
Causes now tending to weaken the permanence of the Mar- riage Tie	457
Does the growth of Divorce betoken a moral decline?	461
Influence of the Church and of the Law	464
Does the English Divorce Law need amendment?	465
Changes in Theory and in Sentiment regarding Marriage	469
 INAUGURAL LECTURE	 475
VALEDICTORY LECTURE	504
 INDEX	 527