

College Name: Faculty of Law.  
Course No: LWEN 1207  
Course Title: History of Law.  
Instructor Name: Loay Abu Oun  
Date: 10/01/2019  
Time: 2 hours.

University of Palestine



Final Exam  
First Semester – 2018/2019

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student No.: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Questions: (5)  
Using Dictionary (No)

**Question One:**

**10 Marks**

**Decide whether the following statements are True or False.**

**Write the answer in the specific table of the answer sheet.**

1. ( ) Law givers in ancient Greece were rulers appointed only to write laws.
2. ( ) Before the emergence of Dikastic courts, the ancient Greek courts were run by amateurs.
3. ( ) During the regal roman period, the position of the king was not hereditary, and he had to be elected by the senate.
4. ( ) The supreme power in the ancient roman republic was the assembly which made up of all the citizens of Rome.
5. ( ) The ancient roman republic was a network of towns that were left to rule themselves, which make it similar to the nation-states in the modern sense.
6. ( ) During the roman empire the authority of the senate was negligible.
7. ( ) Unlike the civil law system, the judges in the common law system have an enormous role in shaping the law.
8. ( ) The role of the judges in civil law system is to establish the facts of the case and to apply the provisions of the applicable code.
9. ( ) The jury system is one of the main legal elements in the civil law system.
10. ( ) The British Mandate Government left the legal system in Palestine as it was during the Ottoman period, but taking into account some amendments or replacements of the laws.

**Question Two:**

**5 Marks**

**Choose the best answer from the given choices.**

**Write the answer in the specific table of the answer sheet.**

1. **The two tests necessary for the validity of law among the Greek were:**
  - a) Human will and god.
  - b) The voice of popular assembly and natural law principles.
  - c) Custom and natural law principles.
  - d) None of the above.
2. **Between 2nd BC and 2nd AD, the Roman legal system shift from**
  - a) Technical to ethical.
  - b) Technical to empirical.
  - c) Empirical to technical.
  - d) Traditional to modern.

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3. One of the following could not be taken as a component of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*:
- Public Law.
  - The Codex.
  - The Institutes.
  - The Digest.
4. One of the following was the historical/doctrinal sources of the civil law tradition:
- Canon law.
  - Natural law and the doctrine of Enlightenment.
  - Roman law.
  - All of the Above.
5. One of the following is different from the rest.
- Roman law.
  - French law.
  - The common law.
  - None of the Above.

**Question Three:**

**15 Marks**

Explain the evolution of the law of twelve tables and its main features.

**Question Four:**

**10 Marks**

Explain in details the distribution of the Palestinian courts.

**Question Five:**

**10 Marks**

Answer **JUST ONE** of the following questions:

- Explain why the ancient Greeks did not contribute much to the development of private law.
- Explain the main contrasts between the common and civil legal systems.

*End of Questions  
Good Luck*