

tradition of its people, but rather to simply an adoration of heritage.

8. Which one of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The law of Quebec has been invariably adapted from French law in its origins and English law during its more recent history.
 - (B) Quebec is like no other jurisdiction in that it is a mix of the code-based law of continental Europe and the unwritten law of England.
 - (C) Quebec is the only jurisdiction outside Europe to draw upon the “civil law” of France and other European countries, which stems from the code promulgated by Napoleon in 1804.
 - (D) The unique law of Quebec is the result of local citizens’ adoption and adaptation of that of the various nations which governed Quebec or to which its citizens owed some heritage.
 - (E) Quebec’s unique legal system has produced a great deal of disharmony with other Canadian provinces, especially with regard to commercial transactions.
9. The passage supports each of the following inferences EXCEPT:
- (A) Quebec’s law of property is taken verbatim from that of France.
 - (B) Prior to 1700, no European nations had “civil codes” like the one promulgated by Napoleon in 1804.
 - (C) Before 1774, the people of Quebec did not have complete discretion to make their own laws.
 - (D) At least some European cities had municipal codes in the 18th century.
 - (E) The Napoleonic Code was not the first published civil code of a European jurisdiction.

Often thought of as a direct transplant of continental European law, the legal system of Quebec is the result of continuous back and forth influences of the British, the French, and its own residents. In fact, almost all Quebec law was in substance developed by the people of Quebec and not heavily adopted from other sources. Its similarities to the law of France is more out of local pride and heritage of Quebecois, given that most French law that the law of Quebec bears similarities to was developed in France long after Quebec was settled.

English law has always been, in its fundamental concepts, unwritten and created by judges, and this tradition was inherited in Canada and other parts of the British Empire. In such a jurisdiction, there is no published statute setting out the requirements to form a contract or recover for one’s injuries. Rather, the concept that people honor their agreements or pay for harms they cause is “common law.” This simpler, flexible system of law gave great discretion to tribunals, and before the 18th century was the legal system in all of Europe. However, movements began for nations to establish published civil codes, and by 1800, several German states had done so. Then in 1804, Napoleon promulgated a French civil code, the Napoleonic Code, which became the basis for many modern legal systems in Europe. The Napoleonic Code set out by individual articles the law governing property, actions for damages, and every other bedrock legal concept.

It is thus curious that Quebec, part of the British Empire since 1763, would show any trace of influence from a code based system that originated in France in 1804. Yet the Civil Code of Quebec is clearly derived from that of Napoleon. The Napoleonic Code-based legal system was unknown to the French settlers who came to Canada in the 17th and 18th centuries, who simply used codified municipal ordinances such as that of Paris as the basis for their legal system. Since it was not part of any heritage in Quebec, the question presents itself why Quebec would go out of its way to adopt its own version of the Napoleonic Code in 1866.

History gives a clear answer – that the people of Quebec sought to protect their local pride and origins by preserving connections to French culture, even if these postdate the settlement of Quebec. Quebecois have always sought to preserve their language, religion, and customs in their years as part the British Empire, and the law was no exception. In fact, after the annexation of Quebec, the British replaced the entire legal system with English law, but later, in 1774 when the Act of Quebec granted autonomy to the province, Quebecois wilfully replaced part of their currently legal system with new French law. Much like Louisiana, which despite being part of the United States before the existence of the Napoleonic Code has a civil code inspired by it, Quebec’s unique legal system is not due to an inherited legal

10. The primary function of the second paragraph is to
- (A) describe the divergence in origins of the law of England and that of continental Europe
 - (B) point out the advantages that led to the preservation of European civil law in Quebec
 - (C) explain the difference between civil law as it is known in Quebec and the civil law of France and other parts of Europe
 - (D) address a potential objection to a proposition put forward in the first paragraph
 - (E) show why Quebec had a different legal history than the other Canadian provinces
11. According to the passage, what must be true of both Louisiana and Quebec?
- (A) Their civil codes were written in English, not in French.
 - (B) Their law was inspired by the civil codes adopted in various German states.
 - (C) They did not operate under a code-based civil law system when they became part of the United States and Canada, respectively.
 - (D) They both adopted civil codes parts of which were adapted verbatim from that of Napoleon.
 - (E) They are the only jurisdictions which combine elements of English common law and the civil law of continental Europe.
12. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) explaining the exact origins of the legal system of Quebec and how surviving principles are applied today
 - (B) establishing the rubric by which legal systems such as Quebec should be classified
 - (C) demonstrating that the legal system of Quebec was in fact of English origin and not French
 - (D) explaining a curious discrepancy in the nature of the legal system of Quebec and in doing so, correcting a misconception
 - (E) illustrating the key substantive differences between the law of Quebec and that of France and other European countries
13. Based on the information provided in the passage, which one of the following situations is most analogous to Quebec's adoption of part of the Napoleonic Code?
- (A) A traveler who prefers to take trains as opposed to airplanes, despite the longer time required, because of the comfort and relaxing nature of rail travel.
 - (B) A farmer who continues to plant the traditional type of crop despite neighboring farmers having much more luck with different crops recently.
 - (C) A sister who, while previously uninterested and unexposed by parents to horseback riding, takes up the hobby after hearing that her siblings had become excellent horseback riders.
 - (D) A painter who incorporates a variety of techniques from multiple different other painters when painting.
 - (E) A kayaker who prefers to take the route always taken as a child due to uncertainty as to the roughness of the waters on other routes.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE