

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
National Aviation University  
**Educational and Research Institute of Law**  
Department of Theory and History of State and Law



APPROVED  
Acting Rector

“13” 02 2018



Quality Management System

## SYLLABUS

on

“History of State and Law of Ukraine”

Field of study: 08 “Law”  
Speciality: 081 “Law”  
Specialization: “Jurisprudence”

Year of Study – 1<sup>st</sup> Semester – 1, 2<sup>d</sup>

Classroom Sessions – 119

Graded Test – 1, 2<sup>d</sup> semesters

Self-study – 121

Total (hours/ECTS credits) – 240/8

Index CB-9-081/17-2.1.3

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The Syllabus on "History of State and Law of Ukraine" is based on education and professional program and Bachelor Curricula № CB-9-081/17 for Specialty 081 "Law" Specialization "Jurisprudence" and correspondent normative documents.

Developed by:

Associate Professor of  
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Discussed and approved by Department of Theory and History of State and Law, Minutes № 20 of « 19 » 12 2017.

Head of the Department

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Discussed and approved by the Graduate Department for Specialty 081 "Law" and Specialization "Jurisprudence" – Department of Commercial, Air and Space Law, Minutes № 11 of 20.12. 2017.

Head of the Department

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Discussed and approved by Scientific-Methodological-Editorial Board of Educational and Research Institute of Law, Minutes № 1 of 25.01. 2018.

Head of the SMEB

V. Vyshnovetskyi

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" 25 " 01 2018

Director of the Center  
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V. Kazak

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Document level – 3b

The planned term between revisions – 1 year

Master copy





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## I. EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Syllabus on "History of the State and Law of Ukraine" is developed on the basis of "Methodological Guidelines for the Development and Design of Educational and Syllabus on Subjects", which was put into effect by the order dated 16.06.2015, No. 37 /o.

This subject is the theoretical basis of a set of knowledge and skills, which promotes the formation of a global outlook for future lawyers.

The purpose of this subject's teaching is to deepen the historical knowledge of future lawyers regarding to Ukrainian state- and law-making; formation of national consciousness, respect to the past of the Ukrainian people and belief in its future, legal culture.

The objectives of teaching of the subject:

– creation the proper conceptual framework, which is necessary for further mastering of special and professional subjects, in particular, basic knowledge of the history and traditions of the national state creation, processes of formation and development of its institutes;

– mastering the scientific apparatus of the processing and analysis of historical state-legal documents for the purpose of identify the peculiarities of the development of the state and law of Ukraine in the historical context;

– research of effective mechanisms of domestic state and law development in modern conditions in the context of European and world trends of state formation.

As a result of studying of this subject student must:

### **Know:**

– history and main factors of the emergence and development of the domestic state and law;

– general principles of the formation of the social system on different stages of the development of Ukrainian statehood;

– history and peculiarities of the functioning of the system of bodies of power and administration, court in Ukraine since the most ancient state institutions and up to now;

– the history of codification of the law of Ukraine and its influence on the formation of different legal systems.

### **Be able to:**

– independently study and analyze documentary sources on the history of state and law of Ukraine;

– practically apply the knowledge of the historical principles of the emergence and functioning of state-legal institutions;

– use the acquired knowledge for the studying of historical features and determine the directions of development of the domestic state and law;

– independently analyze the problems of modern state creation in Ukraine.

The academic material of the subject is structured modularly and consists of four training modules, namely:

– academic module № 1 «Statehood and law in the territory of Ukraine: from the origins to Rus-Ukraine of the princely period».



- academic module № 2 «State-legal structure of Ukrainian lands under foreign supremacy (XIV - early XX centuries)»,
- academic module № 3 «State-legal development of Ukraine during the period of the revival of national statehood and interwar period»,
- academic module № 4 «The State and Law of Ukraine during the Soviet Period and at the present stage», each of which is a logically complete, relatively independent, integral part of the subject, mastering of which involves modular control work and analysis of the results of its completing.

The subject "History of the State and Law of Ukraine" is based on the knowledge of such disciplines as "Theory of State and Law", "History of the State and Law of Foreign Countries", "History and Culture of Ukraine" and is the basis for studying legal branches and special disciplines.

## CONTENT OF SUBJECT

**2.1. Module № 1 « Statehood and law in the territory of Ukraine: from the origins to Rus-Ukraine of the princely period».**

**Topic 2.1.1. Introduction to the subject "History of State and Law of Ukraine".**

History of state and law of Ukraine as a science and academic subject. Subject, purpose and objectives of the course. Place and significance of the history of state and law of Ukraine in the system of legal and historical sciences. Interdisciplinary connections during the study of history of state and law of Ukraine.

Functions of history of state and law of Ukraine.

Principles and methods of cognition of historical and legal phenomena. Modern general scientific and special methods of knowledge and studying of history of state and law of Ukraine, synthesis of legal and historical research methods.

Periodization of the subject.

Historiography and sources of history of state and law of Ukraine. Analysis of scientific and educational literature. The significance of historical and legal sources for studying of history of state and law of Ukraine, their characteristics.

**Topic 2.1.2. Ancient states and law on the territory of Ukraine (VII century BC - VIII century BC)**

Structure of the primitive communal system and tribal organization of society, the formation of a class society on the territory of Ukraine.

The emergence and development of the Scythian slaveholding state, its socio-political structure (VII century BC - III century AD). Sources and main features of law of the Scythian kingdom.

Greek colonization of the Black Sea. Socio-political structure and law of ancient city-states (VII century BC - IV century AD).

Bosporus Kingdom, its socio-political structure and law (V century BC - VI century AD).

The origin of the Slavs. Early Slavic statehood. Social-political development of the Eastern Slavs from the military-democratic organization of the tribes to the early



feudal state. Tribal unions, inter-tribal military-political alliance of the Ants "Ancient kingdom" (end of IV - beginning of VII century.). The union of tribal unions and the creation of an alliance of Slavic tribes "Rus" (VII century). Formation of a peculiar federation of principalities "Rus land" (VIII century). Cuiavia, Slavia and Arthania are three political centers of the Slavic tribes. Completion of the political consolidation of the Eastern Slavs.

### **Topic 2.1.3. State and Law of Kyivan Rus (IX - beginning of the XIII century).**

Stages of state-legal development. Norman, anti-norman theory and theory of pan-turkism of the origin of statehood in the Eastern Slavs.

Social order, social conditions. The ruling elite: Grand Duke, local princes, boyars, and higher clergy. Features of the suzerainty-vassalite system. Legal status of free peasants-communists ("smerds"), semi-dependent ("ryadovychi", "zakups") and dependents (slaves, servants) people, alien. Urban population: city aristocracy (princes, boyars, higher clergy, merchants) and urban "low-people" (artisans, small traders, ordinary clergy).

Political system. Early feudal form of government. Higher organs of power and administration: Grand Duke, Boyar Council, Prince congresses ("smems"), People's Assembly (Chamber). Changing the order of inheritance of the prince's power, the principle of "senorat". The tithing and courtyard-patrimony local systems. Rural community ("verve"). Positions, governors, volostles, tyunes, virnyks, and others. The system of "feeding" of officials. The origin of the national symbolism. Reforms of Volodymyr the Great. Approval of Christianity as a nationwide religion. Church, Troops, Board of Yaroslav the Wise. Strengthening of international relations of the Kiev state. Judicial bodies, Trial.

Legal System. Sources of ancient law: customary law, treaties with Byzantium, great princely and church law. Statutes of princes Volodymyr Sviatoslavovich and Yaroslav the Wise. Reception of foreign law (Varangian, South Slavic and Byzantine legal norms). Law of Rus. Collection of Law "Nomokanon", "Cormeh Book". The Rus Truth is an outstanding memorial of ancient law. Lists of the Rus Truth. A comparative analysis of its versions (Short, Extended, Reduced). The main features of law: ownership, finding law, marriage and family law, inheritance law. Criminal law. Concept and types of crimes. The purpose and system of punishment.

Decay of Kyievan Rus: causes and consequences. The growth of the political and economic significance of local feudal centers. The growth of the role of princely congresses. The struggle of the Eastern Slavic principalities against the Mongol-Tatar invasion. Recognition of the vassal dependence of the Rus's princes on the Golden Horde khans.

### **Topic 2.1.4. Galician-Volyn state is the heiress of the state-legal tradition of Kyivan Rus (first half of the XIII - first half of the XIV century).**

Stages of historical development. Formation of the Galician-Volyn state. Prince Roman Mstislavovich. Strengthening of struggle for power of the boyars. The heyday of the state during the period of Danylo Halytsky. Fighting with the Golden Horde's





oppression. The Galician-Volyn state is the heir to the state-legal tradition of Kyiv in Rus and the first national state of the Ukrainian people. Reasons for the decline of the state. Ukrainian lands under the authority of foreign powers: Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Moscow and Moldavian principalities.

Social order. Princes Boyar aristocracy. Clergy. The social composition of the urban population. Peasantry.

State system. Supreme power of the prince. Attributes of state power: crown, coat of arms, state seal, flag, Dumvirat. The Boyar Council is the organ of the influence of the boyar oligarchy. Veche. The system of court-patrimonial management. Dvirsky, chancellor (printer), stolnyck, zbroinyck, children, and others. Local management. Positions, tyrants, voivods, volostles. Court. Troops. Church.

Legal System. Sources of law: customary law, the Rus Truth, princely and church law, Magdeburg law. Diploma of Prince Ivan Rostislavovich (Berladnik) (1134). "Manuscript" is the testament of Prince Volodymyr Vasilkovich (1287). Statutory certificate of Mstislav Danilovich (1289).

**2.2. Module № 2 «state-legal structure of Ukrainian lands under foreign supremacy (XIV - early XX centuries)».**

**Topic 2.2.1. State political structure and law on the Ukrainian lands during the Lithuanian-Polish period (second half of XIV century – mid. of the XVII-th century), Zaporizhian Sich: military-administrative structure.**

Lithuanian-Russian state and law (other half of XIV century - first half of the XVII century). Prerequisites and the process of joining of Ukrainian lands to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland. Formation of the Lithuanian-Rus state. Elimination of the autonomy of Ukrainian lands, transformation of these lands into voivodships. State convergence of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland. Polish-Lithuanian Union: Krevsk (1385), Vilena (1401), Gorodelsk (1413) Changes of the legal status of Ukrainian lands. Lithuanian-Moscow relations.

Social system. Princes, tycoons, boyars. Formation of gentry and equalization of rights with magnates. Clergy. Urban population. The legal status of the urban population in the Grand Duchy, private-ownership, self-governing and church cities. Social differentiation of the peasantry: free (tax, service, artisans, chinsovs), semi-free (zakups), non-free (slaves, servants). Charter on the liberties (1557). The beginning of legal registration of serfdom

State system. The highest authorities of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Grand Duke. Local princes and transforming them into subjects of the Grand Duke (privilege of 1434). Council for the prince (pan-council), the growth of its competence (privileges in 1492, 1506). Great (general) seim: composition and competence. Central administration: Marshal, Chancellor, Subcarpathion, Hetman, and others. Local management. Judicial system (Grand Duke, Territorial, Domanial, Public (Kopny), Zemsky, Grodsky (castle), Pidkomorsky, Church Courts, Trial.

Legal System. Sources of law: customary law, the Rus Truth, law of Grand Prince (privileges), international and interstate treaties, "zemstvo's" statutory



certificates. "Sudebnik" (Trial Document) Casimir the IV of 1468. Lithuanian statutes, Magdeburg law, Canonical (church) law. The main features of law: state, property, servitude, obligatory, marital and family, inheritance, criminal law. Concept and types of crimes. Punishment system.

Ukrainian lands under the power of the Commonwealth (second half of the XVII century – first half of the XVIII century). Creation of the Commonwealth (Lublin Union in 1569). The Brest Church Union (1596) and its influence on the formation of the church and Polish expansion to Ukrainian lands. "Articles for the renaissance of Rus' people" (1632).

Social order: the Polish and Ukrainian tycoons and gentry. Church and monastery clergy. Private owners and state peasants. Legalization of the enslavement of Ukrainian peasantry. Bourgeoisie: urban patrician, burgher (burger), plebs. The legal status of the urban population in royal, private-ownership and self-governing cities. Ukrainian Cossacks Registered Cossacks.

State system according to the "Articles" by Henry Valouie of 1573. Valny Seim – the highest legislative power of the state. Senate and ambassadorial office. Central governance: King, Crown (great) marshals, Chancellor, lower-treasurer, Senior Citizens (starosta) and others. The system of local government authorities are: governors, Senior Citizens (starosta) and castillans, Voivodship and county seimykas. Local government authorities: magistrate, city council (burgomasters and advisers) and city law (vyv and lavya). Church, monasteries and fraternities. Court and process. Seim and royal courts, Zemsky courts, Crown and Lithuanian tribunals, Grodsk courts, Palkomsky court, Parish courts, Church courts, Magistrates and Town Hall Courts, Current and Lay out courts.

The main features of law. Property law. Inheritance law. Law of Obligations. Concept and types of crimes. Punishment system. Sources of law: customary Rus law, royal and grand prince's charters. The second (Volyn) Lithuanian statute of 1566, the Third Lithuanian statute of 1588, the decrees of the Seim, the Magdeburg Law, "Namatannia", the church treaties of Vladimir and Yaroslav, "The Collection of Canon Law", 1532.

Zaporozhian Sich: military-administrative system and law. Causes and conditions of the emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Sources of formation of Zaporizian Sich. Social composition and legal status of the Sich. Ethnic composition of Cossacks. Administrative and territorial division of the Sich: Kish, nats, palanka. Categories of population of Zaporizhian Sich. System of authorities of the military-administrative power: Military Council, Kish chieftain, General officer, Military judge, osavul, scribe, Huts chieftain, Military officers: signator, mace-holder, horunzhi, bunchuek-holder, dovbysh, gunners, clerks, and others. Camp and palankas sergeant-majors. Registered cossacks.

Legal system. Sources of law: customary Cossack law, ecclesiastical law, decision of military councils, kish chieftain, elders. Cossack agreements with the Government of the Commonwealth (Rich Pospolyta). Ordination of the Zaporizhzhya Registered Army (1638). Features of the usage of hetman universals, royal charters, orders of Polish Kings as sources of law in Zaporizhzhya. The features of law. The



concept and types of crimes on the Sich. Punishment system. Features of the trial.

### **Topic 2.2.2. Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman state and its law (mid. XVII – end of XVIII century)**

State and Law during the years of the National Liberation War (1648-1657). Ukrainian national revolution: causes, driving forces, purpose, character, periodization. Deployment of the national liberation war. Evolution of the views of B. Khmelnytsky: from autonomy to the creation of a sovereign state. Development, sociopolitical and administrative-territorial structure of the Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman state of boiadan Khmelnytsky in the middle of the XVII century.

Changes in social relations. Strengthening of the position of the Cossacks as a separate social state. Privileges for the Cossacks according to the royal decrees, the Bila Tserkva Treaty of 1651, the "March Articles" in 1654, the royal pledges. Formation of the Sergeant-majors. Strengthening of the position of the Orthodox gentry and the clergy. Cossacks. Townsmen. Temporary weakening of the feudal-serfdom system. State and lords' peasants. Changes in the population of cities.

Destruction of the Polish administrative and political system of governance. Formation of the Ukrainian feudal state, its form. Authorities and governance. Military Council. Sergeant-majors' councils. System of governance. Hetman as a head of state. Supreme Commander. Legislator. Supreme Judge. General government (the highest administrative, executive and judicial authority of the state). State functions of general officers (general secretary, messenger, judge, osavul, khorunzhy, maceholders, lower-treasurer). Local governance. Regimental governments. Governments of military divisions. Establishment of the financial system. Troops. Foreign Policy. Trial system: Hetman's Court. Senior High Court. General Court. Regimental and Divisional Courts. Magistrate Courts. Judiciary in townships and villages.

Legal status of the Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman State, its people and the form of state-legal relations of Ukraine with Moscoviya according to the agreement of 1654. Legal system. The customary Cossack law. Church law. Decisions of the Military Council. Hetman's legislation. International treaties (hetman-royal, hetman-tsar's). Magdeburg Law. Administrative and judicial precedents. Administrative-legal regulation. Military and other types of crimes. Trial.

### **Topic 2.2.3. Ukrainian lands under the foreign supremacy (second half of the XVII-th – XVIII-th centuries).**

Political and legal position of the Hetmanate in Moscoviya. Civil War. Period of "Ruin" in Ukraine and its consequences. The division of Ukraine into two Hetmanates: Left Bank and Right Bank.

Hetman articles: Pereyaslavsk by Yu. Khmelnytsky (1659); Batarynsk (1663) and Moscow (1665) by I. Bryukhovetsky; Hlukhivsk by D. Mnogohrishnogo (1669); Konotop (1672) and Pereyaslavsk (1674) by I. Samoilovich; Kolomack by I. Mazepa (1687); Reshetylivsk by E. Skoropadsky (1709); "Decisive points" by D. Apostol (1728). Hadiach Treaty by I. Vygovsky with Rzeczpospolita (1658). Slobodyshehensk tractate (1660). Treaty with Crimea by P. Ivanenko (1692). The agreement between I. Mazepa and Sweden (1708). Situation of Ukrainian lands in the Commonwealth of



Poland, Hungary and under the authority of Turkey. Three divisions of the Commonwealth (1772, 1793, 1795).

Social order, Ukrainian feudal lords, "Famous Military Society". Strengthening of the position of the Orthodox clergy. The decline of the registered Cossacks. Philistinism. Peasantry. The final enslavement of the peasantry according to the royal decree of 1783.

State system. Joint Military Council. Hetman. The senior council. General military office. Regimental-divisional system of territorial administration. Municipal self-government. Trial System. General Military Court. Regimental, Divisional and Rural Courts. Judicial reform of 1760 - 1763. Zemsky, Pidkomorsky and Grodsk courts. The authorities of the autocratic administration of the Hetmanate: the Ambassadorial order, the Little Russian Order of 1663, the College of Foreign Affairs, the Senate, the 1st Little Russian Collegium (1722-1727), the Board of the Hetman's Government (1734-1750), the 2nd Little Russian Collegium (1764-1786). Elimination of the Zaporizhian Sich (1775). The founding of the Danube Sich (1775 - 1828). Distribution of the all-Russian control system. Introduction of the provincial division according to the "Founding on the provinces of 1775" during 1782 - 1785.

Legal System. Sources and development of law. The customary Cossack law. Hetman articles. "The Covenants and the Constitution of the Laws and Liberties of the Zaporizhian Army" of P. Orlyk (1710). Tsar legislation. Hetman's law (universals, warrants, charters, letters, instructions). Acts of the military chancellery. Church law. Partial action of Lithuanian statutes and collections of Magdeburg law. Codification of Ukrainian Law. "The short autocratic trial", 1734 "The rights which are used for condemning the Little Russian people" (1743). "The trial and massacre in the rights of the Little Russians" (1750). "The Book Statute and Other Little Russian Laws" (1764). "Extract of Little Russian rights" (1767). "Extract from the decrees, instructions and institutions ...of Senate" (1786). The main features of the law. Ownership law. Feudal land tenure. Law of Obligations. Inheritance right. Marriage and family law. Criminal Law. Types of crimes. Trial. Prosecutorial and investigative (inquisitorial) forms of the process. System of penalties.

Public-political system of Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia. Magnates. Lanyard. Clergy. State (royal), self-governing and private-owned cities. Urban population. The emergence of fraternities. Peasantry. Opryshki's movement. Oleksa Dovbush.

Administrative-territorial division, authorities and administration. West Ukrainian lands as a part of Commonwealth. Voivodeships (Rus, Volga and Volynia lands, counties, parishes, towns, villages (communes). King, Voivods, castelans - Senio, vicars, starostas), woyts, Estate Seim (Senate and "Ambassadorial Office", Izba), Seimki. Confederation is a collegiate magnate-gentry authority.

North Bukovina as a part of Moldavia (from the XIV century) and Turkey (from the other half of the XVII century). Districts (Chernivetska and Suchava). Neighborhoods, small villages, village (communities). Voivoda (host). Courtyard





Council, Senior Citizens (starosta), parkalab (commandant of fortifications), The governors, the gatekeepers (judges), the vatamans.

Transcarpathia as part of Hungary (from the XI century), of the Transylvanian Principality (from the beginning of the XIV century) and under the authority of the Austrian Habsburgs (from the end of the XVII century), Voivodeships (banats), Committees, Districts, regions, compasses, Cities, Villages (communities), King, State meetings (Upper and Lower chambers), Courtyard Office, Courtyard Military Council, Economic Directorate and Voevodes, under-voevodes, overlords, Comitatus seimiki, Fesolgabars, Bargonists, Village Senior Citizens (starosta).

Judiciary, Hrodsky (castle), Pidkomorsky, Zemsky (gentry tribunal) courts, Crown Tribunal, Assessor's Court, Kapturov Court of nobility, The Domenials (patrimonial) Courts and Courts of Elderly, City court: lavnyks and witches, Authorities of jurisdiction in Bukovina (a troop for the peasants, an elder for the boyars, a bishop for the clergy, voivoda as an appellate instance) Judiciary in Transcarpathia: Supreme Courts (Royal Curia, Tavern Court and "Personaliya"), District Courts, Comitatus (noble) Courts, City Courts, Zemsky, and Rural Courts.

Law, Customary law, privileges (pledged, guarded), royal charters, Lithuanian statutes, resolutions of the Seim, Magdeburg law.

#### **Topic 2.2.4. Socio-political structure and its law on Ukrainian lands during the supremacy of the Russian, Austrian and Austro-Hungarian Empires (XIX – beg. of XX century).**

Naddnipryanska Ukraine as a part of the Russian Empire, The crisis and the decomposition of the feudal-serfdom system of Russia, Decembrists' movement in Ukraine, State-legal ideas of the Cyril-Methodius Society, Civil movement, General characteristics of the political and legal development of 1900-1917, The beginning of aviation era in Ukraine, Ukraine in the First World War.

Social order, Nobility, Protectionism of tsarism concerning the nobility, "Letter of Appreciation to the nobility" (1785), decree "On Little Russian ranks giving the right to a real or hereditary nobility" (1835), Clergy, Bourgeoisie, Urban population, Peasantry, inventory reform 1847-1848, Legal status of peasants after the reform of 1861 Agrarian reform of P. Stolypin in Ukraine, Cossacks

State system, Administrative-territorial structure of Ukrainian lands in the Russian Empire, Central governance, Local management, Provincial government, Governor governance, District, town hall, city administration, Reforms of the 60's - 80's of the XIX century and the peculiarities of their performing in Ukraine, Valuev Circular, 1863, Finsky Decree, 1876, Counter-Reforms of the 1880s and 1890s, Activity of the Ukrainian community in the State Duma, Trial System Topic, Judicial reform of 1864 and features of its performing in Ukraine, Jury Sessions, The restructuring of the prosecutor's office and the formation of the advocacy.

Law, Codification of law, "The Collection of Little Russian Rights" (1807), "Lithuanian Charter" edition of 1811, "Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire" (1830), "Collection of Local Laws of Western Provinces" (1837), "Code of Laws of the Russian Empire" (1833 and 1842), "The Code of Penalties, Criminal and



Corrective" (1845). Ownership law. Law of obligations. Inheritance law. Family law. Criminal Law. Criminal procedural law. Administrative law. Extraordinary legislation of 1905 - 1907 and the period of the First World War.

Western Ukrainian lands in the composition of Austria and Austria-Hungary. The seizure of Ukrainian lands by Austria. Creation of a crown region with a center in Lviv. "Russian Trinity" 1830 - 1837 (M. Shashkevych, I. Vagilevich, Y. Golovatsky). "Mermaid of the Dniestro River" (1837). Moscowphiles, peoples' owner ("Enlightenment", 1868), radical direction (Russian-Ukrainian radical party, I. Frank). Scientific Society in the name of T.G. Shevchenko "Sokil", "Sich" and "Plast" are youth organizations. The Main Council of Ukraine (01.08.1914). Union of Liberation of Ukraine (04.08.1914). Ukrainian Sich's Sagittarius (06.08.1914).

Public-political system of Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia. Magnates and gentry (Polish in Galicia, Austrian and Romanian in Bukovina, Hungarian and Austrian in Transcarpathia). Clergy. Urban population. Peasantry. Abolition of serfdom.

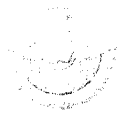
Administrative and territorial division and authorities and governance: Halychyna: compasses (18 and Bukovina), districts; from 1846 are the districts (old towns). The Austrian monarch (emperor), the court office, the office for Galicia, headed by the Chancellor, governors (Austrian Germans) and provincial government. Constituent Seim and Standing Committee, Elderly, wiyts, mandators. Directorate and Commissariat of Police. Transcarpathia: zhupy (Uzhanska, Berezhanska, Ugochanska, Marmaroshiska). Commitats, villages, Nagupans, Pidzhupans, Chiefs of Committees, Senior Citizens.

Revolution during 1847-1848. Constitution of April 25, 1848. Changes in the political and legal position of the Ukrainian lands. Main Russian Council (May 2, 1848). Antidemocratic constitution in March, 04, 1849. The provincial constitution for Galicia in 1850 and the division of its territory into the districts (Krakow with the Polish population, Lviv with the Polish and Ukrainian populations, Stanislavsky with the Ukrainian population). Patent of the Emperor in December 31, 1851. The unification of Austria and Hungary (1867). Dualistic monarchy. The Emperor of Austria is the King of Hungary. Delegations Reichshrat, Seim, Galician governor and president of the province of Bukovina. Regional councils of Galicia and Bukovina, regional committees. County, city and rural self-government authorities. Statutes of Lviv and Chernivtsi (1870). Judiciary. Three-tier system of courts. Prosecutor's office. Advocacy.

Law. Replacement of Polish legislation to Austrian. The codification of Austrian law and its testing in Galicia. Civil Code of 1811. Civil Procedural Codes (1796, 1825). Criminal codes (1803, 1852). Criminal Procedure Codes (1853, 1873). The Criminal Code of Hungary (1879) and its introduction in Transcarpathia.

### **2.3. Module № 3 «State-legal development of Ukraine during the period of the revival of national statehood and interwar period»**

#### **Topic 2.3.1. The state and law during the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council).**



The social and political system in Ukraine after the February bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia. Formation of the Central Council, All-Ukrainian National Congress (05-07.04.1917), the 1st All-Ukrainian Military Congress (05 - 08.05.1917), and All-Ukrainian Peasant Congress (May 28, 1917), The 1st Universal of the Central Council (June 10, 1917), Small Council, General Secretariat, The 2nd Universal of the Central Council (July 3, 1917), And the All-Ukrainian Workers' Congress (11 - 14 July 1917), "Temporary Instruction to the General Secretariat" (1917), Proclamation of the Ukrainian People's Republic, the 3rd Universal of the Central Council (07.11.1917), The 1st the All-Ukrainian Congress of Councils in Kyiv (December 04 1917) and the Alternative All-Ukrainian Congress of Councils in Kharkiv (December 11-12, 1917), Ukrainian Bolshevik War, Special Defense Committee of Ukraine (December 18, 1917) Fight under Kruty, Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the Heroes of Kruty" (October 25, 2007), Brest peace treaty, The 4th Universal of the Central Council (January 9, 1918), Proclamation of Ukraine's independence, Austro-German occupation of Ukraine, Fall of the Ukrainian Central Council.

Legal status of the Central Council, the Small Council, the General Secretariat, The Law "On Elections to the Constituent Assembly of the Ukrainian People's Republic" (11-18.11.1917), Law "On monetary unit, coin issue and printing of state credit tickets" (01.03.1918), Law "On State Symbols" (March 12, 1918), Creation of local authorities and local self-government, The Law "On the division of Ukraine on the earth" (March 6, 1918), Reforming of legal proceedings, The suicide Establishment of the General Court Prosecutor's Office, Foreign policy activities, Troops, Legislative activity of the Central Committee, Laws "On the Procedure for the Issue of Laws" (25.11.1917), "On National-Personal Autonomy" (09.01.1918), "On Citizenship of the Ukrainian People's Republic" (02.03.1918), the Land Law (18 January 1918), "On the State Language" (March 1918), The Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic (April 29, 1918), Finance law, Land law, Labor Law, Civil law, Criminal Law.

### **Topic 2.3.2. Ukrainian state and law during the Hetmanate period.**

The state coup in April 29, 1918, Hetman P. Skoropadsky, Proclamation of the Ukrainian state, "Charter to all Ukrainian people", "Laws on the interim government of Ukraine" (April 29, 1918), Hetman, Council of ministers, Local governance, Wealthy peasants (Cossacks).

Reforming of the judicial system, State Senate, Organization of the Prosecutor's Office, Renewal of advocacy, Creating of a notary, State Guard, Troops.

Legal System, Characteristics of Hetman's legislation, Protection of the right of private property, Legislative support of culture, education, military construction, "Law on compulsory instruction of Ukrainian language and literature, as well as history and geography of Ukraine in secondary schools" (1918), Law of the Ukrainian State on the establishment of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (1918), The abdication of Hetman P. Skoropadsky from power (14.12.1918).

### **Topic 2.3.3. Ukrainian National Republic during the period of the**



### Directory.

Creation of the Directory as a temporary revolutionary state authority, its composition and political and legal platform. Coming to power. "Declaration of the Ukrainian People's Republic" (Dec. 26, 1918). "The pre-accession treaty, concluded on December 4, 1918, in the city of Fastiv between the Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR) and Western-Ukrainian People's Republic (WUPR), which is about to join the unification of both Ukrainian states into one state unit". Congress of the Labor People. Act of unification of the UPR and WUPR (January 22, 1919). Universal Directorate of the UPR. Universal of the Labor Congress of Ukraine (January 28, 1919). Law "On the creation of the Ministries of UPR of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Western Republic of the Republic (Galicia)" (July 4, 1919). Formation of authorities and governance. Internal and external policies of Directory. S. Petliura. "Temporary law on the state system and the law of the UPR" (14.02.1920).

Intervention of the Entente troops in the south of Ukraine. The second war of the Bolshevik Russia against the UPR. Fight against "Denikinhood" in Ukraine. Ukrainian-Polish military-political rapprochement. Warsaw Treaty (April 21, 1920). Riga Peace Treaty (March 18, 1921). Destruction of the Directory.

The state legal status of the Directory. Council of National Ministers. The tendency of transition to the presidential-parliamentary republic. The Law "On the Form of Government in Ukraine" (January 28, 1919). Laws "On Temporary Administration and Procedure of Legislation in the UPR", "On the State People's Council of the UPR" (1920). Local governance. Instruction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs "On the Temporary Organization of Local Authorities" (June 24, 1919). Judicial institutions.

Legislative activity of the Directory. Abolition of the laws of the Ukrainian Soviet and Russian Soviet governments. Partial renewal of UPR legislation. New draft of constitution of Ukraine.

### Topic 2.3.4. Western Ukrainian Republic and its law.

Creation of the Ukrainian National Council. Manifesto of October 18, 1918. Proclamation of the Ukrainian National Council (19.10.1918). Appeal of UPC "To the population of Lviv" and "Ukrainian people!" (01.11.1918). Proclamation of WUPR. Act of the unity of the UPR and WUPR (22.01.1919). WOUPR. Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Celebration of the Day of Unity of Ukraine in 2008" (December 13, 2007).

The seizure of Bukovina by Romania (1918). of Transcarpathia by Czechoslovakia and Hungary (1919). Polish-Ukrainian War. Causes of falling of WUPR. Paris Conference, 1923.

Higher authorities of the WUPR. Ukrainian National Council and its authorities. Presidium. Devision ("Vydil"). President. Ye. Petrushevich. State Secretariat. Local authorities and administration: county, city, town and rural commissars, district military commandant and commandant of gendarmerie, "supportive" and national councils). Reforming the judicial system. Police. Advocacy. Prosecutor's Office. Notary Military Justice.





Creation of the Ukrainian Galician Army. Foreign policy activities.

Legal System "Temporary Basic Law on the State Independence of the Ukrainian Land of the Former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy" (November 13, 1918). The Law "On the Convocation of the Seim of the WUPR" (March 1919). Laws of the WUPR "On the Organization of the Army" and "On the Temporary Administration of the WUPR's districts" (16.11.1918), "On Languages on Its Territory" (15.02.1919), "On the Right of Citizenship of the Western Region of the UPR and the Legal Status of Foreigners" (April 8, 1919), the Law on Land Reform (April 14, 1919) and others. Application of Austrian law in the areas of civil, criminal and procedural law. Constitutional law.

### **Topic 2.3.5. Statehood and law of Western Ukrainian lands between two world wars (Eastern Galicia and Western Volyn under the power of Poland).**

Eastern Malopolska ("little Poland") (Poland "B"). Administrative-territorial division. Ukrainians in the Seim and Senate. Voivodship (Volyn, Lviv, Polissya, Stanislavsky, Ternopil). Authorities: The commander of the troops is the general delegate of the Polish government. Government Commissars. Law on voivodship self-government (September 26, 1922). Voivodship Seimikes and Committees. Voivods and county and city elders. Departments and sectors. Law on the town hall and the district self-government (23.03.1933). Volunteer communities and wiyts. Clerical, police unit commissariats and "postoranks" (police stations). The prohibition of the Regional Seim and the Regional Division, the elimination of county councils and executive committees. Prohibition of the Ukrainian language in state and self-government bodies and institutions (1924). Polonization. Offensive on the Orthodox and Greek Catholic Church. Pacification (September 1930). Border Guards Corps. The pogroms of the Ukrainian population.

Activities of the exiled government headed by E. Petrushevich (Vienna, August 1920 - March 1923). The transfer of the Entente countries of the West Ukrainian lands to Poland by the Council of Ambassadors.

Ukrainian National-Democratic Association (UNDA) and Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation (UPR) in Parliament. The Ukrainian Military Organization (UMO) of 1916, the Association of Ukrainian National Youth and Legions of Ukrainian Nationalists in the Union of Ukrainian Nationalist Organizations (1927). Creation of the OUN led by E. Konovalets (1929) and the struggle against the Polish occupation regime.

### **Topic 2.3.6. Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia as part of Romania.**

Bukovina delegation of the Ukrainian National Council. Romanian National Council (October 1918). General congress in Chernivtsi and the accession of Bukovina to Romania (November 28, 1918). Saint-Germain (September 1919) and Sevres (August 1920) peace agreements on Bukovina and Bessarabia, respectively. The Romanian Constitution of 1923.

Administrative-territorial division: counties, parishes, communes. The dissolution of the regional seim and the executive committee-division, the liquidation of the county self-government. Prefects in the counties, pretorians in the parishes.



ghosts (notaries) in urban and rural communities. Delegated ministers of the province in the Romanian government. Creation of 3 levels of taxes: state, county and rural. Land (agrarian) reform and discrimination of the peasants of Bukovina. Prohibition of Ukrainian language in education, courts, administrative bodies, church. Romanization. Ukrainians-rutans.

Insurgent movement on the territory of Bukovina and Bessarabia (uprising: Khotynsk 1919, Chernivitsi 1919, Iatarbunary 1924). Creation of the Ukrainian National Party (UNP). Establishment of a fascist regime in the Romanian state.

### **Topic 2.3.7. Transcarpathian Ukraine under the control of Czechoslovakia.**

The Union of all Rusyns (Ukrainians of Transcarpathia) in Hust city and a resolution on the unification of the UPR (January 21, 1919). Russophiles and the Rus People's Council in Uzhgorod (1919). Ukrainophiles and the Ukrainian People's Council (1919). Activity "Enlightenment". Block of Madyarons are supporters of Hungary.

Governor of Subcarpathian Rus (September 1919). Civilian governance. Administration of the zhup, district administration, notarial (village) councils. General statute on the organization and administration of Subcarpathian Rus (November 1919). Temporary autonomous directorate. Seim. Order of the Government "On Changing the General Statute of Subcarpathian Rus" (April 1920). Governor's Council. Governor, Deputy Governor, members of the Council. Elimination of the Directorate and the Civil Administration Administration. Law "On the Organization of Political Governance" (Law "Administrative Reform") (1928). Territorial President. Territorial Protection. Separation on the counties headed by the leaders.

Munich Agreement of 1938. Creation of an Autonomous Sub-Carpathian Hungarian-friendly Government headed by A. Brody (11.10.1938). Sub-Carpathian Government headed by A. Voloshin (October 26, 1938). Occupation of part of Transcarpathia by Hungary (10.11.1938).

The Constitutional Law of Czechoslovakia (23.11.1938). Subcarpathian Rus - Autonomous Territory, Carpathian Ukraine is the new official name of the region (November 30, 1938). Creation of the Government of the Carpathian Ukraine led by A. Voloshin (December 1, 1938). Elections to the Seim (02.02.1939). Organization of armed forces: Departments of the People's Self-Defense, Carpathian Sich. Proclamation of Carpathian Ukraine's independence (March 14, 1939). Adoption of the Constitutional Law and the election of A. Voloshin as President of the Carpathian Ukraine (March 15, 1939). Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of Events Related to the Proclamation of Carpathian Ukraine" (March 12, 2008).

## **2.4. Module № 4. «The State and Law of Ukraine during the Soviet Period and at the present stage».**

**Topic 2.4.1. Settling (1917-1920 years) and the consolidation (1921-1929) of Soviet statehood and law in Ukraine.**

The formation of Soviet statehood and law in Ukraine (1917-1920). The spread



of Soviet power in Ukraine. "Manifesto to the Ukrainian people" by the People's Commissars (03.12.1917). Councils of workers', soldiers' and peasants' deputies. Creation of Armed Forces of the Red Guard. The 1st All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets in Kharkiv. Proclamation of Ukraine by the Republic of the Councils (12.12.1917). People's Secretariat. The 2nd All-Ukrainian Congress of Councils (March 17 - March 19, 1918). Proclamation of Ukraine as an independent republic. Central Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC). Temporary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Ukraine. Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic (USSR). Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR. The 3rd All-Ukrainian Congress of Councils (06-10.03.1919). The first Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR. The policy of "war communism". Creation of the Defense Council of the Ukrainian SSR, local defense committees. Committees of the poor ("Combids"). All-Ukrainian Revolutionary Committee. Revolutionary Committees. The 4th All-Ukrainian Congress of Councils (16-23.05.1920). Committees of the poor peasants ("Comnezam"). State ties of the Ukrainian SSR with the RSFSR and other Soviet republics. Decree of the Central Executive Committee about the military alliance of the Soviet republics of Russia, Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus to fight against the imperialists (01.06.1919). Union Workers' and Peasants' Treaty between the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR (28.12.1920). Workers' and Peasants' Red Army of Ukraine. National Economy Governance. Labor Army. Judicial organs of the Ukrainian SSR. People's Court Revolutionary Tribunals. Military tribunals. All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission on Combating Counter-Revolution. Worker's police ("militsiya"). Formation of Soviet law. Sources. Reception of legislation of the RSFSR. Constitutional law. Civil law. Administrative Law. Land legislation. Labor Law. Marriage and family law. Criminal Law. Criminal procedural law. Civil procedural law. Proceedings.

State-legal development of the Ukrainian SSR in the conditions of the NEP (1921-1929). Regulation of All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee (AUCEC - "VUTSVK") "On Replacing the Product layout to a Product tax" (March 27, 1921). Features of the NEP in Ukraine. Ukrainian Economic Council. Departments of branch governance. The famine of 1921-1923, the causes and consequences. Soviet politics of Ukrainization (roothood): the essence, consequences, causes of curtailment. The development of civil aviation in the 20's. Creation of the USSR. The 1st All-Union Congress of Councils. The restructuring of the state apparatus of the Ukrainian SSR. The state legal status of Ukraine according to treaty on the creation of the USSR (30.12.1922) and the Constitution of the USSR in 1924. The Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR in the edition of 1925, the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR in 1929, the legal and actual status of the supreme authorities of power and administration (All-Ukrainian Congress Council. All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee (AUCEC - "VUTSVK"). Presidium of VUTSVK. Council of People's Commissars (CPC - "RNK"). System of authorities of sectoral government. Local authorities. Ukrainization of state and economic apparatus. Administrative-territorial reform (1922 - 1925 years). Moldavian SSR as part of the Ukrainian SSR. Four-level, three-level and two-level control systems. Changes in the system of higher and local



government and public administration. Judicial and law enforcement agencies. Structure, functions of the ODPU, DPU under the RNK of the Ukrainian SSR.). Development of the penitentiary system in Soviet Ukraine. The first codification of Soviet law in Ukraine. Creation of All-Union Codification Acts (Fundamentals of the Judiciary and Proceedings of the USSR and the Union Republics, Basic Principles of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics (October 1924), General Principles of Land Use and Land Management of the USSR, December 1928). Civil Code, 1922. Land Code, 1922. Law on Forests of the Ukrainian SSR, 1923. Veterinary Code, 1925. Code of Labor Law, 1922. Code of Laws on Public Education, 1922. Code of Laws on Family, Inheritance, Marriage and acts of civil status of the USSR, 1926. Criminal codes, 1922, 1927. Criminal procedural codes, 1922, 1927. Civil procedural codes, 1924, 1929. Correctional-labor code, 1925. Administrative code of the Ukrainian SSR, 1927. The main features of the law of the USSR.

#### **Topic 2.4.2. The state mechanism and the main features of law during the totalitarian period (1929-1939).**

Development of legislative aids for civil aviation in the 1930s. Kiev Aviation Institute of the Civil Air Fleet (August 25, 1933). Deformation of the state-political system. Development of command and administrative control system. Personal cult of V. Stalin, strengthening party dictatorship in all areas of state, economic and socio-cultural construction. Elimination of the legal framework of a multi-faceted economy. Dampening the pace of industrialization and its consequences. Forced collectivization of agriculture: causes and consequences. Course on the "elimination of the kulaks as a class".

The famine of 1932-1933. Resolution of the CEC and the SNK of the USSR "On the Protection of the Property of State Enterprises, Collective Farm and Cooperation and the Strengthening of the Public (Socialist) Property" (August 7, 1932). Resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "On Bread Provision in Ukraine and (10.10.1932). Resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) U "On the strengthening of assistance in carrying grain procurements by the justice bodies" (November 5, 1932). Resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CP (b) U "On Measures on the strengthening of grain procurement" (18.11.1932). Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) U "On bringing to the "black board" villages, which erroneously sabotage grain procurements" (Dec. 06, 1932). Resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPU (b) U "On the strengthening of repression against single-minded people - inalterous unscrupulous bread" (29.12.1932). UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (December 9, 1948). Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Establishment of the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holodomor" (28.11.1998). the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the 70th Anniversary of the famine in Ukraine" (28.11.2002). "On Appeal to the Ukrainian People of Participants a special session of





the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on May, 14, 2003, dedicated to commemorating the victims of the Holodomor 1932-1933" (15.05.2003). The Law of Ukraine "On the Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine" (Dec. 28, 2006), Decree of the President Ukraine "On Measures in Connection with the 75th Anniversary of the famine of 1932 - 1933 in Ukraine" (March 28, 2007). All-Ukrainian competition "famine of 1932-1933. Ukraine remembers". Joint Statement on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Famine - the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine (58th session of the UN General Assembly).

Fundamental changes in the development of the political system. Higher authorities and administration. Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR, Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the USSR, Sovnarkom of the USSR. Strengthening of the role of the All-Union governing bodies. Merger of the party and administrative apparatus. "Clearing of the personnel". Local authorities. Administrative and territorial reform. Troops. Trial System and non-judicial repressive organs. People's Courts Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR. Creation of all-union centralized system of prosecutorial bodies. Elimination of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR and the creation of All-Union NKVD. "Special Meeting" with the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. "triple" and "dyad" on the ground. GULAG.

Legal System. The advantage of the all-Union legislation over the republican. Sources of law. The Constitution of the USSR in 1936 and the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR in 1937. Civil law. Family law. Labor Law. Collective farm and land law. Criminal Law. Amendments and supplements to the Criminal Code on the basis of the adoption of all-union acts: "On the protection of socialist property" (August 7, 1932), "On Criminal Responsibility for Treasoning the Motherland" (08.06.1934), "On Combating Terrorist Acts" (01.12. 1934r.) Criminal Legislation. Strengthening of criminal repression. Extraordinary order of court proceedings in cases of terrorist acts. Massive repression in Ukraine: against the peasantry, the struggle with "underground nationalist organizations", against the members of the CP (b) U, the struggle with "nationalist elements" in the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, against religion and the church, against Ukrainian writers and artists, the cleaning of military personnel.

### **Topic 2.4.3. The state legal status of Ukraine during the Second World War (1939-1945) and the post-war period (1945-1953).**

Ribbentrop-Molotov pact on the distribution of spheres of influence in Europe (23.08.1939). The beginning of the Second World War. Accession of West Ukrainian lands to the USSR. Western Volyn, Eastern Galicia, Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia. New administrative-territorial division, state formation and mass repression in the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR. Measures of Sovietization. The beginning of the Soviet-German war. Reorganization of the state mechanism. Extraordinary authorities and administration. State Defense Committee (SDK "DKO"). State of Supreme Commander. Military status and state of siege. Local authorities. Reorganization of the organs of the court and the prosecutor's office. Military tribunals. Occupation regime. OUN-UPA activity. Act of restoration of the



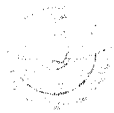
Ukrainian state (June 30, 1941). Formation of the Ukrainian National Council in Kyiv (October 1941). New administrative-territorial division. Partisan and underground movement. Restoration of Soviet power in Ukraine after liberation. Expansion of the rights of the republic in international relations and defense sphere. Reunification of Transcarpathian Ukraine from the Ukrainian SSR (1945). Legal system of the USSR in the conditions of war. Extraordinary legislation. Changes in the civil (property, inheritance, housing), labor (labor mobilization and labor duties), criminal (responsibility of war criminals) and procedural laws of the USSR during the war years. Family law: the legal framework for strengthening the family, protecting maternity and childhood. Land and collective farm legislation.

Reconstruction of the national economy. Ukraine's membership in the UN and the expansion of international relations. State system. Elimination of emergency and restoration of constitutional authorities. Clarification of the state borders of Ukraine within the USSR. GUN-UPA activity. Stalin's repressions. Operation "Wisla". Elimination of the UGCC. Famine of 1946-1947. Fighting the regime with "nationalism" and "cosmopolitanism". Ukrainians in GULAG camps.

#### **Topic 2.4.4. Development of the state and codification of law of the USSR during the period of de-Stalinisation (1953-1964) and the era of neo-totalitarianism (1964-1985).**

Legal principles of entry of the Crimean region into the Ukrainian SSR. Beginning of "thaw". XX Congress of the CPSU. Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On Overcoming the Cult of Person and Its Consequences" (February 1956). Economic experiments. Attempts to improve the governance of the national economy. Councils of the national economy. Expanding of the competence of the republican authorities. Reform of judicial and law enforcement agencies "KGB" (Committee of State Security) under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and its authorities in Ukraine. Reorganization of courts and internal affairs authorities. People's warriors organizations ("druzhyny"). The rehabilitation of the victims of the Stalin's repression begins. The origin of the movement of the Sixties. Legal system. The beginning of a new codification of the all-union and republican legislation. Fundamentals of the legislation of the USSR and the Union republics, their influence on the development of law in the Ukrainian SSR. Civil Code of 1963 Changes in the family, labor, criminal law (Criminal Code of 1960) procedural (Criminal Procedure Code, 1960 and Civil Procedure Code, 1963).

Changing of the party leadership of the USSR (October, 1964) and the political course (ending the process of rehabilitation and strengthening repression, strengthening the reaction in spiritual life, the course to accelerate the "merger of nations", Russification, etc.). Ukrainian human rights and dissident movement, forms of resistance. Ukrainian National Front, Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Deepening the economic crisis. Attempts for economic reorganizations. The doctrine of the "nationwide state". Authoritarian command-administrative system control and its influence on social and political life. The growth of stagnant phenomena and aggravation of inhibitory processes in the socio-economic development of the



Ukrainian SSR. Constitution of the USSR, 1977. Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR in 1978. Legal bases of activity of the supreme bodies of power and administration: Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, Local authorities. Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On Citizens of Tatar Nationalities Who Live in the Crimea" (September 5, 1967). Judicial and law enforcement agencies. Trial System of the USSR. Bodies of the Prosecutor's Office. Advocacy. Notary. The Internal Affairs. The main features of the law. The principle of priority of the state over the person. Continued codification of legislation. A set of laws of the USSR and the Code of Law of the USSR. Constitutional legislation. Development of administrative legislation. Code of the Ukrainian SSR on Administrative Offenses (December 07, 1984). Civil and Commercial Law. Code of Marriage and Family of the Ukrainian SSR (20.06.1969). Housing Code of the Ukrainian SSR (June 30, 1983). Labor Law. Code of Labor Law (July 10, 1971). Nature Resource Law and Code of 07.08.1970). Water Code (June 9, 1972). Fundamentals of Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Subsoil (July 9, 1975), etc.). Changes in criminal law. Correctional Labor Code of the Ukrainian SSR (23.12.1970). Procedural law. Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, ratified by Ukraine on December 27, 1971.

#### **Topic 2.4.5. State-legal development of the USSR during the period of restructuring (1985-1991).**

Reorganization in Ukraine: causes, essence, consequences. Reforming of the political system. Democratization of social and political life. The emergence of mass movements and organizations: Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Ukrainian Language Society named after I.G. Shevchenko, Lion's Society, "Green World", "People's Movement of Ukraine for Restructuring" and others. The emergence of a multiparty system. Reform of the state apparatus. Committee on Constitutional Supervision of the USSR. Changes in the state status of the Ukrainian SSR. The Law of the USSR "On Amendments and Additions to the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR" (27.10.1989). Democratization of the electoral system. The activities of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR in the parliamentary regime. Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine (16.07.1990). The Law "On Amendments and Additions to the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR" (24.10.1990). Distinction of powers between representative, executive and judicial authorities. Changes in the structure of the supreme executive power. Cabinet of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR. Institution of the President of the Ukrainian SSR. Creation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Local authorities and administration. Changes in the judicial system. Referendum on the preservation of the USSR as a federation of equal sovereign republics (March 17, 1991). DKNS (19 - 21.08.1991). Changes in the legal system. Laws of the USSR "On the Economic Independence of the Ukrainian SSR" (03.08.1991). "On Foreign Economic Activity" (11.06.1991). Legal support of the transition of the economy to market relations. Reform of labor legislation. Law of the USSR "On employment of the population" (01.03.1991). Land law. Fundamentals of the legislation of the USSR



and the Union republics of the earth (28.02.1990). Environmental legislation. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the USSR "On the Environmental Situation in the Republic and Measures for Its Substantial Improvement" (March 1990). Changes and additions to the criminal law. Law of the USSR "On Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repression in Ukraine" (April 17, 1991). Procedural law.

#### **Topic 2.4.6. Revival and development of the independent Ukrainian state.**

Act of declaring of the independence of of Ukraine by Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR (24.08.1991). Law of Ukraine "On the succession of Ukraine" (12.09.1991). Legislative registration of the creation of an independent Ukrainian state. All-Ukrainian referendum December 1, 1991 National elections of the President of Ukraine. Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World" (05.12.1991). Belovezha agreements (07. - 08.12.1991). Introduction of state symbols of Ukraine. Monetary reform and the introduction of the national currency - hryvnia (September 1996). All-Ukrainian Population Census (December 2001).

#### **Topic 2.4.7. Legal principles of Ukraine's foreign policy at the present stage.**

Ukraine in the system of international relations. Ukraine and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). International recognition of Ukraine's independence. Adoption of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "Main directions of foreign policy of Ukraine" (July 1993). Western direction (Meeting on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Council of Europe, European Union). Ukrainian-Russian and Ukrainian-American relations. Integration into international economic and financial structures (International Monetary Fund, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development). Ukraine's accession to the WTO (05.02.08). Ukraine is a participant of to the Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944 (ICAO) since 10.08.1992. Accession of Ukraine to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (16.07.1994). Participation of Ukraine in UN peacekeeping operations. Ukraine and NATO. Ukraine's accession to the NATO "Partnership for the Peace's sake" (08.02.1994). Ukraine's signing of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO (09.07.1997).

#### **Topic 2.4.8. Constitutional process in independent Ukraine. Organization of state power and administration.**

Constitutional process. Adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine (June 28, 1996). All-Ukrainian referendum (April 2000). Constitutional reform. Elections of the President of Ukraine in 1994 and 2004. The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine" (December 8, 2004). Elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (March 2006, September 2007) and local Soviets of People's Deputies (March 2006). Elections of the President of Ukraine in 2010. Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Supporting the Initiative for the Constitutional Assembly" (21.02.2011). Administration (Secretariat in 2005-2010) of the President of Ukraine. Election of President of Ukraine in 2014. President of Ukraine. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Creation of the State Administration of Air Transport of Ukraine (March 20, 1997) and the Ministry of Transport of Ukraine





(October 26, 1992). The Law of Ukraine "On Central Executive Bodies" (March 17, 2011). Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Optimization of the System of Central Bodies of Executive Power" (09.12.2010). Local state administrations. Local Government

**Topic 2.4.9. Reforming of judicial and law enforcement agencies at the present stage. Armed Forces of Ukraine.**

Reforming the judicial system. Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary of Ukraine" (07.07.2007). Constitutional Court. Law enforcement authorities of sovereign Ukraine. Prosecutor's Office. Police. Security Service of Ukraine. Advocacy. Notary

Building of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Laws of Ukraine "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine" (06.12.1991), "On the State Border of Ukraine" and "On the Border Troops of Ukraine" (04.11.1991).

**Topic 2.4.10. Settling of the national legal system in independent Ukraine.**

Constitutional Law. Laws of Ukraine "On Citizenship of Ukraine" (08.10.1991), "On National Minorities in Ukraine" (25.06.1992), "On Citizens' Associations" (16.06.1992). Declaration of the rights of nationalities of Ukraine (11.01.1991). Constitutional Treaty between the President and the Verkhovna Rada. The Constitution of Ukraine (June 28, 1996). Changes in civil law. Civil Code (16.01.2003). Commercial law. Commercial Code (16.01.2003). Labor Law. System of the national legislation on education. Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" (2002). Administrative law. Financial legislation. Budget Code (June 21, 2001). Customs legislation. Customs Code (July 11, 2002). Environmental law. Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" (25.06.1991). Water Code (06.12.1995). Forest Code (21.01.1992) and others. Development of Agrarian Legislation. Land Code (25.10.2001). Family Law. Family Code (10.01.2002). Criminal Law. Criminal Code (April 5, 2001). Changes in criminal procedure and criminal-executive law. Air Law. Air Code (04.05.1993). "Agreement on civil aviation and on the use of airspace" (30.12.1991). Participation of Ukraine in the work of the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC). Space Law (State Space Program of Ukraine, 1994). Laws of Ukraine "On Space Activities" (18.11.1996), "On the National (National) Space Program of Ukraine for 1998-2002" (23.12.1997), "On State Support to Space Activities" (March 16, 2000); Decrees of the President of Ukraine "On the Establishment of the National Space Agency of Ukraine" (29.02.1992), "On Measures to Improve State Regulation of Space Activities in Ukraine" (17.10.1995). International treaties and agreements).

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(Ф 03.02 – 03)

### АРКУШ ОБЛІКУ ЗМІН

№ змін	№ листа (сторінки)				Підпис особи, яка внесла зміну	Дата внесення зміни	Дата введення зміни
	Зміненого	Заміненого	Нового	Анульованого			

(Ф 03.02 – 04)

### АРКУШ РЕЄСТРАЦІЇ РЕВІЗІЇ

№ пор.	Прізвище ім'я по-батькові	Дата ревізії	Підпис	Висновок щодо адекватності

(Ф 03.02 – 32)

### УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЗМІН

	Підпис	Ініціали, прізвище	Посада	Дата
Розробник				
Узгоджено				
Узгоджено				
Узгоджено				