

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

**TOPICS AND PLANS OF THE SEMINAR CLASSES
OF THE HISTORY OF STATE AND LAW OF UKRAINE**

Kharkiv 2022

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Conducting a seminar classes, which is in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" is one of the main types of educational activities in higher education institutions, contributes to the deepening of knowledge, designed to facilitate the study and acquisition of the most complex and important topics of "History of State and Law of Ukraine", allows to consolidate lecture material. During the discussion of the topic, students acquire certain skills of formulating and expressing their opinions. As a part of preparation for the seminar classes, they must independently study the legal sources, refer to the relevant chrestomathy, the latest textbooks on the history of state and law of Ukraine, other recommended literature.

The minimum lists of literature that are provided for specific topics of the seminar classes can be expanded on student's own initiative.

In each lesson students should take an active part in the discussion, defending their positions, which is taken into account during determining the final score.

The purpose of the discipline is: expansion of knowledge in the subject area of the history of state and law of Ukraine; acquaintance with the methods and techniques of historical and legal research; in-depth study of the most controversial issues in the history of the state and law of Ukraine; knowledge of the laws of origin, development and functioning of the state and law of Ukraine; research of theoretical-legal and historical-legal levels of knowledge, development of skills on their integrative combination in the course of educational activity.

Tasks:

- acquirement of the methodology of historical and legal research, in particular, knowledge of the structure of historical and legal methods, including their theory, methods and techniques of application;
- knowledge of the content of the main categories of historical and legal science and the dialectical relationship between them;
- understanding of the main laws of state and legal development of Ukraine;

- free orientation in the system of the main sources of the history of the state and law of Ukraine;

- understanding of the main problems of the history of the state and law of Ukraine as an academic discipline;

- ability to build realistic models of state and legal evolution of Ukraine.

- identification of historical patterns within the subject area of science, history of state and law;

- analysis of sources of law in the context of the evolution of socio-economic relations.

ESTIMATION CRITERION OF STUDENT PREPARATION LEVEL

The control of knowledge within the framework of the discipline "History of the State and Law of Ukraine" is carried out taking into account the multilevel point-rating system. Assessment of student learning outcomes within the current control is carried out by testing, assessment of oral responses of students in practical classes, as well as individual work (scientific work) of students, performed independently. In order to conduct control measures in the form of testing, the department determines the list of key issues of the discipline, which should be considered in each topic of lectures and/or practical classes and should be included in the bank of test tasks.

Distribution of points

- control test tasks - 7 - 12 points.
- seminars: 14 - 24 points;
- performance of individual work: - 0 - 4 b.
- exam - 0/35/40/45/50/55/60 b.

Assessment for creative tasks may include writing a report, essay on the topic proposed by the teacher within the course: 0-4 points. Other types of creative individual work of student at the suggestion of the student with the agreement with the lecturer.

The test score consists of points for passing tests on the portal neik.nlu.edu.ua (each test of the first and second modules consists of 35 questions, each of which contains 4 answer options; for each correct answer student can get 0.2 b.)

Points	Criteria for assessing the knowledge and skills of the student in response to the seminar
1.5	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Deep knowledge of the material provided by the program of the discipline and the plan of seminars, including orientation in the basic scientific doctrines of judgments and concepts of the discipline " History of the state and law of Ukraine".2. Assimilation of basic and additional literature recommended by the textbook; References in answering the questions of the seminar plan to specific legal norms, the ability to use textbook material to justify their position;3. Ability to justify their point of view when discussing discussion issues in the discipline, eliminating gaps or inaccuracies in the answers of other students;

	4. Ability to independently analyze legal sources in seminars on " History of State and Law of Ukraine".
1	1. Complete or sufficiently complete knowledge of the material provided by the program " History of State and Law of Ukraine" with possible minor inaccuracies; 2. Assimilation of the basic literature recommended by the textbook; 3. Ability to independently replenish knowledge and the ability to apply them during discussions. 4. Errors and significant inaccuracies in answering the lesson in the presence of knowledge for their own elimination or elimination with the help of the teacher.
0.5	1. Knowledge of the basic material provided by the seminar plan in the presence of significant inaccuracies or gaps in answer to the questions of the seminar plan. 2. Familiarity with the main literature recommended by the textbook; 3. Availability of basic knowledge of the discipline to eliminate the most significant errors in their own response with the help of the teacher.
0	Lack of knowledge on any of the issues of the seminar plan

Points	Criteria for assessing the knowledge and skills of the student in performing creative work (essay, abstract, presentation)
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the content of the work is fully consistent with the topic; - deeply and reasonably reveals the topic, which indicates an excellent knowledge of the problem and additional materials needed to cover it, the ability to draw conclusions and generalizations; - slender in composition, logical and consistent presentation of ideas; - a clearly formulated problem and fully substantiated the thesis; - written in the correct literary language and stylistically corresponds to the content; - no actual errors; - achieved semantic unity of the text; - the work contains conclusions that logically follow from the content of the main part.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sufficiently fully and convincingly reveals the topic with minor deviations from it; - good knowledge of literary material and other sources on the topic and the ability to use them to justify their opinions, as well as to draw conclusions and generalizations; - logical and consistent presentation of the text of the work;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clearly formulated thesis, relevant to the topic; - in the main part is set out logically, but not fully proven thesis; - written in the correct literary language, stylistically corresponds to the content; - there are isolated factual inaccuracies; - there are minor violations of consistency in the presentation of opinions; - the work contains conclusions that logically follow from the content of the main part.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the topic is mainly revealed; - given a correct, but one-sided or insufficiently complete answer on the topic; - deviations from the topic or some mistakes in the presentation of factual material; - there is a lack of ability to draw conclusions and generalizations; - the material is presented quite logically, but there are some violations of the sequence of expression of opinions; - conclusions fully correspond to the content of the main part.
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the topic is partially disclosed; - numerous (up to 80%) compilations of text from other sources and the Internet with reference to them; - contains a significant number of grammatical and stylistic errors.
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the topic is almost undisclosed; - numerous (100%) compilation of text from other sources and the Internet with reference to them; - contains a significant number of grammatical and stylistic errors.

Evaluation criteria during the exam in the discipline “History of State and Law of Ukraine”

60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive, systematic and in-depth knowledge of the material provided by the curriculum of the discipline, including orientation in the main scientific doctrines and concepts of the discipline. 2. Assimilation of basic and additional literature recommended by the department. 3. Ability to independently replenish knowledge of the discipline and use the acquired knowledge in practical work.
55	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full knowledge of the material provided by the program of the discipline. 2. Assimilation of basic literature and acquaintance with additional literature recommended by the department. 3. Ability to independently replenish knowledge of the discipline, understanding their importance for practical work.

50	<p>1. Sufficient complete knowledge of the material provided by the program of the discipline, in the absence of significant inaccuracies in the answer.</p> <p>2. Assimilation of the basic literature recommended by the department.</p> <p>3. Ability to independently replenish knowledge of the discipline, understanding their importance for practical work.</p>
45	<p>1. Knowledge of the basic material provided by the program of the discipline, to the extent sufficient for further study and future work in the profession.</p> <p>2. Assimilation of the basic literature recommended by the department.</p> <p>3. Errors and significant inaccuracies in answering the exam if you have the knowledge to eliminate them yourself or with the help of a teacher.</p>
40	<p>1. Knowledge of the basic material provided by the program of the discipline, to the extent sufficient for further study and future work in the profession.</p> <p>2. Acquaintance with the basic literature recommended by the department.</p> <p>3. Errors in answering the exam with the knowledge to eliminate the most significant mistakes with the help of the teacher.</p>
35	<p>1. Gaps in knowledge of certain parts of the basic material provided by the curriculum.</p> <p>2. The presence of errors in the answer to the exam.</p>
0	<p>1. Lack of knowledge of a significant part of the basic material provided by the curriculum.</p> <p>2. Impossibility to continue studies or carry out professional activities without taking a repeat course in this discipline.</p>

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE
“HISTORY OF STATE AND LAW OF UKRAINE”

**TOPIC 1. SUBJECT AND METHOD OF HISTORY OF THE STATE
AND LAW OF UKRAINE**

Subject and methodology of the course of history of the state and law of Ukraine, place of the course in the system of legal disciplines.

Historiography of the course. Scientific and educational literature from the course.

Scientific periodization of the history of the state and law of Ukraine.

**TOPIC 2. THE FIRST STATE FORMATIONS AND THE LAW ON
THE TERRITORY OF THE NORTHERN BLACK SEA AND THE
PRYAZOVIA (MIDDLE OF THE 1ST MILLENNIUM BC - 5TH CENTURY
AD)**

The occurrence and development of the Scythian state: the state and socio-political system; sources and main features of law.

Ancient city-states: Olbia, Chersonese, Panticapaeum, Thira, etc. Legal status of the population, sources and main features of law.

Bosporan Kingdom. Its socio-political system, sources and main features of law.

The importance of the slave-owning states of the Northern Black Sea region for the process of disintegration of the tribal system, the occurrence of the statehood in the East Slavs.

**TOPIC 3. STATE AND LAW OF THE EAST SLAVS IN THE PERIOD
OF ORIGIN AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FEUDAL RELATIONS (VI -
BEGINNING OF XII CENTURY AD)**

East Slavs, their origin, settlement on the territory of Ukraine. Tribal organization of society and its schedule: the ancestral way of life of people, the occurrence of patriarchal slavery, the formation of feudal relations. Transformation of the tribal communities into territorial ones.

East Slavic tribes, alliances of tribes, tribal principalities. Union of alliances of tribal principalities of the Middle Dnieper called “Rus” (VIII century AD). Super-union of tribal principalities called "Rus' land" (early IX century.).

Formation and development of the state with the center in Kyiv. Formation of its territory. Norman and other theories of the origin of Kyivan Rus'.

Legal status of the population. The Grand knyaz of Kyiv. Local knyazes. Boyars. Clergy. Urban population. Smerds. Zakups. Slaving people. Kholops.

State system. Early feudal monarchical form of government. The highest authorities: the Grand knyaz of Kyiv, the council of the Grand knyaz. . Local knyazes. Feudal congresses. The relationship of vassality-suzerainty. Viche. Judicial bodies. The palace and patrimonial system of government. Host. Church organization.

Sources of law of Kyivan Rus': customary law, legislative activity of the Grand Kyivan Knyazes, inter-knyazs' treaties, resolutions of feudal congresses and councils, treaties of Kyivan Rus' with foreign states. Sources of canonical law: Vladimir and Yaroslav church statutes, collections of canon law. “Russkaya Pravda” as a monument of law of Kyivan Rus'.

The main features of law. Ownership, contract law, inheritance law. Matrimonial law. The concept and types of crimes, purpose and system of punishment. The main features of the judicial procedure.

TOPIC 4. STATE AND LAW OF SOUTH-WESTERN RUS' IN THE PERI-OD OF FEUDAL FRAGMENTATION (XII - XIV CENTURIES)

Changes in the legal status of the population at the initial stage of feudal fragmentation. The deepening of feudal fragmentation and the struggle of Rus' against the invasion of nomadic hordes and other foreign invaders (XIII-XIV centuries).

Formation and development of the Galician–Volhyn state. The Galician–Volhyn state is the successor of Kyivan Rus'.

Legal status of the population. Knyazes. Boyar aristocracy. Clergy. Urban dwellers. Rural population. Smerds. Kholops.

State system. Knyaz's power. Coronation of Knyaz Daniel as a king. Boyar council. Local knyazes. Viche. Host. Establishment of the Galician metropolitanate. Local government. The significance of the Galician–Volhyn state.

The main features of the law of the south-western lands of the period of feudal fragmentation (XII - first half of the XIV century.).

TOPIC 5. UKRAINIAN LANDS IN LITHUANIA, POLAND AND THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH (THE END OF XIV - 1ST HALF OF XVII CENTURY)

Accession of Ukrainian lands to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Capture of the part of Ukrainian lands by Poland. Formation of the state of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Union of Lublin of 1569. Changes in the legal status of Ukrainian lands.

Legal status of the population. Princes, magnates, boyars, szlyachta (Polish gentry). Clergy. Urban population. The peasantry, its segments and groups.

State system. Establishment of a new administrative-territorial division. Elimination of principalities and lands. Introduction of voivodships and counties. Central and local authorities in Ukraine. Judicial institutions.

Features of the territorial organization of Galicia. Bukovina as part of Moldavia and Turkey. Transcarpathia as part of the Kingdom of Hungary. Chernihiv-Sivershchyna as part of the Grand Duchy of Moscow.

Ukrainian colonization of the Dnieper and Zaporizhzhia. Origins and reasons for the emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks. The appearance of the first Sich. Cossacks as a phenomenon of world history. Zaporizhian Sich is a state and political formation of the Ukrainian people. Military-political organization of the Zaporizhian Sich. Cossack symbols. Organization of registered Cossacks.

Sources of law. Customary law. Sejm and royal constitutions. Constitution of Casimir of 1468. “Ustava na voloki” of 1557. Lithuanian statutes of 1529, 1566, 1588. Magdeburg law. Origin and development of Cossack law. “Ordination of the Zaporizhian Army” of 1638, its content and meaning.

The main features of law. Ownership. Inheritance law. Liability law. Crimes and punishments. At-trial procedure.

TOPIC 6. FORMATION OF THE COSSACK STATE DURING THE LIBERATION WAR OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE 1648 - 1654, AND ITS ENTRY UNDER THE PROTECTORATE OF RUSSIA

Political, legal and socio-economic situation in Ukraine on the eve of the uprising of 1648. The causes and nature of the war. The driving forces of war. Hetman B. Khmelnytskyi.

Legal status of the population during the liberation war of 1648-1654. Strengthening the position of the Orthodox nobility and clergy. Cossack sergeant. Ordinary Cossacks. Urban dwellers and their stratification. Peasantry.

Formation of the Ukrainian national state. Territory. New administrative territorial division. Treaty of Zboriv of August 8, 1649. Treaty of Bila Tserkva of September 18, 1651.

Higher authorities and management. General Cossack (Military) Council. Council of Elders. Hetman. General Government. Colonels and regimental governments. Centurions and hundreds of governments. Kurinni otamans. City otamans. Zaporizhian Sich, its internal organization. Combination of military-administrative and judicial power. Bodies of local self-government. Cossack army. Court.

Sources of law. Customary law is the basis of the law of the hetman state. Normative acts of the hetman's military-administrative power. Changes in the application of legislation of Polish-Lithuanian origin.

Reasons and preconditions for Ukraine's entry into protectorate of Russia. Ukrainian-Russian relations during the liberation war of 1648-1654. Decisions of the Zemsky Sobors in February 1651 and October 1653. The Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654 was a military-political and religious alliance between the Moscow and Ukrainian Cossack states. Bohdan Khmelnytskyi's March articles. King's letter of grant of March 27 and April 12, 1654.

Consequences of the Pereyaslav Treaty for the Ukrainian state and people. Form of state and legal relations between Ukraine and the Moscow state under the Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654.

Further restrictions on the autonomous system of Ukraine: Pereyaslav Articles of 1659, Glukhiv Articles of 1669

TOPIC 7. LEGAL STATUS OF UKRAINE WITHIN RUSSIA (2ND HALF OF THE 17TH - 18TH CENTURIES)

Division of the Hetmanate into Left-Bank and Right-Bank Ukraine. Changes in the legal status of the population. Formation of the Ukrainian szlyachta, its merger with the Russian nobility. Extension to Ukraine of the “Letter of grant to the nobility” of 1785. The clergy and changes in its legal status. Legal status of the peasantry. Legal status of the urban population.

Elimination of the Cossack estate. Final consolidation of all categories of the Ukrainian peasantry.

Autonomy of Ukraine. Hetman's articles. Local governments. General Cossack (Military) Council. Council of Elders. General Government. Hetman's power. Regimental governments. Hundreds governments. Kurinni and city otamans. Armed forces. Bodies of local self-government. Judicial bodies. Church. Features of the political system in Slobozhanshchina. Changes in the political situation of the Zaporizhian Sich and Southern Ukraine.

Bodies of self-government of Ukraine. Little Rus’ order, I Little Rus’ board, II Little Rus’ board.

The attack of the Russian czarist regime on the rights and freedoms of Ukraine. Liquidation of the Ukrainian national statehood. Introduction of military and administrative-territorial organization in Ukraine in accordance with the general centralized system of government of the Russian Empire.

The legal system of Ukraine under the terms of joining Russia. Sources of law. Customs. Hetman's and colonel's universals. Decisions of general military and general councils of officers. Preservation of sources of law of Polish-Lithuanian origin. Constitution of Philip Orlyk (1710). Sources of ecclesiastical law. Codification of law

in the first half of the XVIII century. The work of the codification commission in 1728. “Rights under which the Little Rus’ people are judged” of 1743. Codification of law in the second half of the XVIII century. “The trial and execution of the rights of Little Rus’”. “Extract of Little Rus's Rights” of 1767. “Extract from decrees, instructions and institutions” of 1786.

TOPIC 8. WESTERN UKRAINIAN LANDS (2ND HALF OF XVII - 2ND HALF OF XVIII CENTURY)

Hadiach Treaty of 1658. Andrusiv Armistice of 1667.

Legal status of Galicia and the Right Bank as part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Public authorities and sources of law in the Ukrainian lands as part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Administrative and territorial structure of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Legal status of Transcarpathia as a part of Hungary. Public authorities and sources of law. Administrative territorial organization of the Ukrainian lands as part of Hungary.

TOPIC 9. UKRAINIAN LAND UNDER THE RULE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY

Three divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1772, 1793, 1795), the annexation of Crimea to Russia and the impact of these events on the political and legal situation and the historical destiny of Ukraine. The Left Bank, the Right Bank and the South of Ukraine as part of the Russian Empire, Northern Bukovina, Galicia and Transcarpathia as part of the Austrian Empire.

1. State system and law in Ukraine as part of the Russian Empire after the liquidation of its autonomous system (1st half of the XIX century.)

Legal status of the population. Nobility. Bargainers. Clergy. Honorary citizens. Peasantry. State and landlord peasants. Town dwellers.

Administrative territorial division. The system of autocratic governing bodies of Ukraine. Committee for the Affairs of the Western Provinces. Governors-General. Governors, provincial government, committees, commissions. Mayors. County

administration. Zemsky court and zemstvo clerk. Self-government of state peasants. Court system. Peasant court. Volost court. District court. Court of Con-science. Provincial Chamber of Civil Court. Provincial Chamber of the Criminal Court. The main court on the Left Bank. Magistrates' and town hall courts. Abolition of judicial bodies of local origin.

Sources and codification of law. Customs. Russian legislation. Lithuanian statute in the Russian edition of 1811. Collections of Magdeburg law. Decree practice. Codification of the law “Collection of Little Rus's Rights” of 1807 is a draft of the Civil Code. The work of the codification commission in 1826. “Code of local laws of the Western provinces” of 1838. Peasant court statute. Abolition of Magdeburg law and the Lithuanian statute. Entry into force on the territory of Ukraine of “Code of Laws of the Russian Empire” as amended in 1842.

Civil law. Family law. Criminal Law. Judicial proceedings.

2. Galicia, Northern Bukovina and Transcarpathia as part of the Austrian Empire

The situation of certain regions of Ukrainian lands within the Austrian Empire Administrative territorial division. Habsburg reforms in western Ukraine. Legal status of the population.

Authorities. Galician court office. Provincial Sejm. Governor and Provincial Board. County elders of tsirkuliv and districts. Restrictions on city self-government. Court system.

Sources and codification of law. Civil Code of 1797. Civil Procedure Code of 1792, its new edition and entry into force in Galicia in 1796 and in 1807. Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of the late XVIII-early XIX centuries.

TOPIC 10. STATE SYSTEM AND LAW IN UKRAINE WITHIN OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (2ND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY)

Legal status of the population. Nobility, clergy, bargainers, personal and hereditary nobility. Formation of the bourgeoisie and the working class. Peasant reform of 1861 in Ukraine.

The system of autocratic governing bodies in Ukraine. Judicial proceedings. Bourgeois reforms in the field of state building and features of their implementation in Ukraine. Zemsky reform of 1864. City reform of 1870. Military reform. Police reform. Judicial reform of 1864. Counter-reforms of the 80's-90's.

Sources of law. Specifics of the use of all-Russian law in Ukraine. Civil law. Family law. Criminal Law. Judicial proceedings.

TOPIC 11. STATE SYSTEM AND LAW ON THE TERRITORY OF GALICIA, NORTHERN BUKOVINA AND TRANS CARPATHIA (2ND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY - BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY)

The revolution of 1848 in Europe and changes in the political and legal situation in Galicia, Northern Bukovina and Transcarpathia. Ukrainian representation in the parliamentary institutions of Austria-Hungary.

Abolition of serfdom in 1848 and changes in social relations. Legal status of certain social groups. Nobility. Clergy. Peasantry.

Changes in the administrative-territorial system. Galician governorship and imperial governor. Regional administration of Bukovina headed by the regional president. Local authorities: county elders, city burgomaster, village headman. Zhupan in Transcarpathia. Noble meeting.

Bodies of regional and local self-government. Regional Sejms of Galicia and Bukovina. County, city and village self-government bodies. Regional committees, marshals. County communities. Imperial law of 1862 on local self-government. Galician regional law of 1866 on communities. County council and county committee. Reform of city self-government. Statute for the city of Lviv. City council and city magistrate, their competence and subordination.

Judicial reform under the imperial "Regulations on the Court" of 1849.

Sources of law. Ways of codifications of local law. Austrian Civil Code of 1811 and its application. Civil Code of 1895 Commercial Code of 1863. Law on the Jurisdiction of the Court of 1852. Law on Judicial Procedure in Undisputed Cases of 1854. Civil Procedure Code of Austria of 1895.

Austrian Criminal Code of 1852. Austrian Military Criminal Code of 1855. The effect of the codes in Galicia and Bukovina. The Criminal Code of Hungary in 1879 and its implementation in Transcarpathia.

Socio-political system of Galicia, Northern Bukovina and Transcarpathia in the early XX century.

TOPIC 12. STATE SYSTEM AND LAW IN THE UKRAINIAN LANDS WITHIN OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY TO 1917)

The first bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1905–1907 in Ukraine. The union of the revolutionary struggle of the masses with the national liberation movement. Creation of Ukrainian national parties. All-Russian political parties in Ukraine. The emergence of Soviets of Workers' Deputies.

The legal status of the nobility, clergy, bourgeoisie, honorary citizens, peasants and workers, its changes in the manifesto of October 17, 1905.

Changes in the state system of the Russian Empire. Manifestos of August 6 and October 17, 1905. State Duma and State Council. Composition and activity of deputies from Ukrainian provinces in the State Duma of Russia. Ukrainian Duma community. Coup d'etat of June 3 and its consequences for Ukraine. Character of the Russian monarchy.

Legal bases of agrarian reform of 1906–1910 and features of its implementation in certain regions of Ukraine.

The First World War of 1914-1918 and its consequences for Ukraine. Ukraine is in the plans of the participants of the First World War of 1914-1918. Declaration of martial law or state of emergency in the Ukrainian provinces. Militarization of the local apparatus of state power and administration. Commissions and commissioners of special meetings in provincial and county cities. Regional and local military-industrial committees. Military field court.

Civil, administrative and criminal legislation during the revolution of 1905-1907, the First World War of 1914-1918, as well as subsequent reactions. Development of emergency legislation on the protection of imperial order.

TOPIC 13. REVIVAL OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL STATE (1917 - 1920)

Historical preconditions of the new revival of the national statehood of the Ukrainian people.

Causes and preconditions of the February democratic revolution in Russia. Victory of the February Revolution. The overthrow of the autocracy. Formation of the Provisional Government. Dual power.

The beginning of the creation of new political structures in Ukraine. Establishment of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies. Trade unions and factory committees. Soldiers' and Navy Committees. Police and Red Guard.

The Provisional Government and its bodies in Ukraine. Formation of the local authorities. Effect of the legislation of the Provisional Government in Ukraine.

Formation of the Ukrainian Central Council. M. Hrushevskyi is a Chairman of the Central Rada. The emergence of the new political parties and the expansion of the Central Rada. Election of a committee of the Central Rada (Small Rada). The first Universal of the Central Rada. Establishment of the General Secretariat of the Central Rada.

The second Universal of the Central Rada. "The Status of the Supreme Administration of Ukraine" of July 27, 1917. "The Interim Instruction to the General Secretariat" of the Provisional Government of August 17, 1917.

The events in Petrograd in the summer of 1917 and their impact on the political situation in Ukraine. July crisis of the Provisional Government. Kornilov uprising. The fall of the Provisional Government.

Formation of the Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR)

Third Universal of the Central Rada of November 7 (20), 1917. Proclamation of the Ukrainian People's Republic. Changes in the Central Rada and the General Secretariat. Issues of territory and administrative division of the Ukrainian People's Republic.

Foreign policy of the Ukrainian People's Republic. The fourth Universal of the Central Rada of January 9 (22), 1918 and its content and meaning. Proclamation an

independence of Ukraine. Creation of a new government of an independent state – the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian People's Republic. Local authorities. Police. Armed forces.

Legislation of the Central Rada, the Small Rada, the General Secretariat and the Council of Ministers of Ukraine.

The Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic (Statute on the State System, Rights and Freedoms of the Ukrainian People's Republic) of 1918, its content and significance.

Hetman's state of P. Skoropadskyi.

Agricultural Congress of April 29, 1918 in Kyiv. Election of P. Skoropadskyi as the Hetman of Ukraine, dissolution of the Central Rada of the Ukrainian People's Republic. The reasons for the fall of the UPR.

“The letter to the whole Ukrainian people” by P. Skoropadskyi of April 29, 1918 and the transfer of power to the hetman. “Laws on the Provisional State System of Ukraine” of April 29, 1918, their content and significance.

State building of the Hetmanate. Establishment and development of the Council of Ministers – the government of the hetman state. Local law enforcement agencies. Construction of the armed forces.

Foreign political activity of the hetman and his government. Opposition against the hetman. The fall of the hetman state.

Ukrainian People's Republic during the Directorate.

Coming of the Directorate to power and the first steps of state building. Labor Congress. Electoral law. Instruction of January 5, 1919 on the rules of representation at the Labor Congress. Decision of the Labor Congress “Law on the Form of Power in Ukraine”. Domestic and foreign policy of the Directorate. Changes in the composition of the Directorate. Transfer of power to Chief Ataman S. Petliura. Law on the formation of the state system and the order of legislation in the UPR of November 12, 1920.

Provisions of the Warsaw and Riga Treaties on Ukraine. The fall of the Directorate and its causes.

Western Ukrainian People's Republic (WUPR).

The collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and its political consequences. Meeting of deputies of Eastern Galicia in the imperial parliament, members of the Galician and Bukovinian Sejms, representatives of political parties on October 18, 1918. Establishment of the Ukrainian National Council and its Statute of October 18, 1918.

The recall of the Ukrainian National Council of November 1, 1918 to the Ukrainian people, its content and significance.

Provisional Basic Law on the State Independence of the Ukrainian Lands of the Former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, adopted by the Ukrainian National Council on November 13, 1918. Proclamation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.

Establishment of the government of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic – the Provisional Council of Ministers. Formation of the local administrative apparatus. Elections to the Ukrainian People's Council on January 4, 1919.

Ye. Petrushevysh is a President of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. Preparation for the unification of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic with the Ukrainian People's Republic. Proclamations of the Directorate of the Ukrainian People's Republic on the unification with the Western Ukrainian People's Republic of January 22, 1919 and the decision of the Labor Congress on this issue. The meaning of the act of unification of the Ukrainian People's Republic with the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. The fall of the WUPR, its causes.

TOPIC 14. FORMATION OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

Formation and development of the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies in 1917. The struggle for power of the Soviets in October-December 1917. The All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets in Kharkiv and its decisions.

Proclamation of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. Central Executive Committee of the Soviets. The People's Secretariat is the Soviet government of Ukraine.

Soviet state building in December 1917 – March 1918. The II-nd All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets. Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of Ukraine. People's Secretariat. Local Councils.

Establishment of the Provisional Workers 'and Peasants' Government of the Ukrainian Republic of Soviets and its Manifesto on the Restoration of Soviet Power (November 29, 1918).

The III-d Congress of Soviets of Workers ', Peasants' and Red Army Deputies in Kharkiv (March 6-10, 1919). Adoption of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR.

Emergency bodies of the Soviet power. Establishment of the Soviet court. Military forces of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. The main features of law.

TOPIC 15. THE UKRAINIAN SSR IN THE YEARS OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (1921 - 1928)

New economic policy (NEP) and its legislative formalization in the Ukrainian SSR. Restructuring of the state apparatus in the connection with the transition to a new economic policy. Codification of legislation.

Administrative law and the Administrative Code of the Ukrainian SSR (1927).

Civil law. Declaration of Fundamental Property Rights Recognized in the Ukrainian SSR (1922). Civil Code of the Ukrainian SSR (1922). Statute on trusts (1923 and 1927). Code of Laws on Public Education (1922). Land Code of the Ukrainian SSR (1922). Law on Forests of the Ukrainian SSR (1923). Code of Labor Laws of the Ukrainian SSR (1922).

Criminal Law. Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR (1922), its amendments and supplements in connection with the adoption of union acts “Statute on State Crimes” and “Statute on War Crimes” (1927).

Procedural law. Criminal Procedure Code of the Ukrainian SSR (1922), its amendments and supplements in connection with Union legislation (1927). Civil Procedure Code of the Ukrainian SSR (1924).

Formation of the USSR. Legal bases of the joining the Ukrainian SSR to the USSR. Constitution of the USSR in 1924. Creation of the Moldavian ASSR as part of the Ukrainian SSR (1924). Consolidation of the restructuring of the state apparatus in the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR in 1929.

1. Correctional Labor Code of the Ukrainian SSR (1925), its amendments and supplements (1929). Code of Laws on Family, Guardianship, Marriage and Acts of Civil Status of the Ukrainian SSR (1926).

Court system. Statute on the Court Organization of the Ukrainian SSR of 1929. Organization of the Prosecutor's Office. Formation of the Bar.

TOPIC 16. THE UKRAINIAN SSR IN THE CONDITIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE-COMMAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (1929 - 1938)

The closing-up of the NEP. The crisis of state grain procurements of 1928-1929. The transition to complete collectivization. Slogan: “Liquidation of the kulaks as a class”; causes, scales, consequences.

Forcing the pace of industrialization. Transition to directive planning. Repression against economic men and specialists. Completion of the collectivization of the main part of peasant farms in 1931-1932.

“The work” of state grain procurement commissions. The Holodomor of 1932-1933 and its results. Changes in the socio-class structure of the society.

The Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR of 1937 and its declarative nature. The system of government and administration under the Constitution. Restructuring of the state apparatus.

The repressive apparatus and its violation of the rule of law. The mass terror in Ukraine. Deformations in law.

TOPIC 17. WESTERN UKRAINIAN LANDS IN 1921 – 1939

Accession of Galicia to Poland (March 14, 1923). Polish Law of September 26, 1922 on granting self-government to three Galician voivodships – Lviv, Stanislaw and Ternopil.

Liquidation of the exile government of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic (March 15, 1923). Establishment of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) in Vienna (January 1929). Participation of Ukrainians in the elections to the Polish Sejm. Establishment of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation in Poland.

Ukrainian lands under Romanian rule. Establishing and maintaining a state of siege and police regime in Bukovina. Establishment of the Ukrainian National Party. Political trials of Ukrainian nationalists in military courts (1937).

Transcarpathia under the rule of Czechoslovakia. Internal autonomy of Transcarpathia called "Subcarpathian Rus". Administrative region headed by the governor (until 1928). Creation of the Subcarpathian Territory headed by the President.

The Munich Treaty of the Four States of 1938. Establishment of an autonomous government of the Subcarpathian region (October 8, 1938). Constitutional law of Czechoslovakia of October 22, 1938 on the federation of the Carpathian-Ukrainian state with the Czechs and Slovaks.

Vienna Arbitration (November 2, 1938). Accession of southern Transcarpathia to Hungary. Elections to the Sejm of Carpathian Ukraine. The I-st Sejm of Carpathian Ukraine (March 15, 1939). Proclamation of state independence. Adoption of the Constitution. Election of the President of Carpathian Ukraine. Hungarian occupation of Carpathian Ukraine.

TOPIC 18. UKRAINE IN THE YEARS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945) AND IN THE FIRST POST-WAR YEARS (1946 - 1953)

Ukraine in the geopolitical plans of the USSR and Germany. Soviet-German relations. The beginning of the Second World War and the measures taken by the USSR to ensure their interests. Soviet-German treaty and secret protocol on the distribution of spheres of influence in Europe.

Entry of Soviet host into the territory of Eastern Galicia. Elections to the National Assembly of Ukraine and the decision on its entry into the Ukrainian SSR. Formation of western Ukrainian regions within the USSR.

Entry of Soviet host into Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia. The law of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the inclusion of Northern Bukovina, Bessarabia in the Ukrainian SSR. Soviet construction in the western Ukrainian lands.

German attack on the Soviet Union, the beginning of the war. Restructuring of public authorities and public administration. The highest authorities and management

of the Ukrainian SSR. Local authorities and administration. Court and prosecutor's office.

Proclamation of the restoration of Ukrainian statehood and the formation of the Ukrainian State Board (June 30, 1941). Creation and activity of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA).

Occupation regime in Ukraine. Nazi “new order”. Resistance movement and its currents. Deployment of the Soviet guerrilla movement.

Liberation of the territory of the Ukrainian SSR from temporary occupation. Decision of the Congress of People's Committees on reunification with the Ukrainian SSR (November 26, 1944).

Features of the development of the law of the Ukrainian SSR during the war.

The end of the Second World War. International activity of the Ukrainian SSR. Ukraine in the UN and international organizations.

Transition to peaceful state building. The famine of 1946-1947. Changes in the life and way of life of the population. Reconstruction and further development of the national economy.

Restructuring of the state apparatus. Administrative and territorial changes. The highest and local authorities and management. The activity of the repressive apparatus in the conditions of further strengthening of the cult of personality of J. Stalin.

Restoration of the policy of Sovietization in the western regions of Ukraine. Suppression of the liberation movement of 1944-1954. Operation “Visla”.

Civil law. Family law. Land law. Labor Law. Criminal Law. Procedural law.

TOPIC 19. STATE AND LAW OF UKRAINE DURING DESTALINIZATION (MID 50'S - EARLY 60'S OF XX CENTURY)

Condemnation of the cult of personality of J. Stalin in the decision of the XX Congress of the CPSU and its consequences. The course for the revival of democratic principles of state building. Democratization of the organization and activity of higher and local authorities and management. Attempts to improve the forms of management of industry, construction, agriculture, science and culture.

Liquidation of the repressive organs of the Stalinist totalitarian regime. Rehabilitation of innocent victims of Stalinism, inconsistency and incompleteness of this process.

Restructuring of the court system. Strengthen prosecutorial oversight and strengthen the rule of law.

Changes in legislation. The beginning of a new codification of Soviet legislation in the late 50's - early 60's of XX century.

TOPIC 20. STATE AND LAW OF UKRAINE IN THE PERIOD OF STAGNATION (MIDDLE OF THE 60'S - 1ST HALF OF THE 80'S OF THE XX CENTURY)

Socio-economic and political life in Ukraine in terms of strengthening the administrative-command system of government.

Attempts to introduce economic reform in 1965-1967. Substitution of economic methods of managing the national economy by administrative-command methods.

Gradual closing-up of democracy. Further bureaucratization of the state apparatus. The Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR of 1978 and its declarative nature. Restructuring of the state apparatus in accordance with the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR of 1978.

Continuation of codification of Ukrainian Soviet legislation. Current legislation. Completion of the development of new codes of the Ukrainian SSR on the basis of the basics of union legislation. Bringing the legislation in line with the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR of 1978.

TOPIC 21. STATE AND LAW OF UKRAINE IN THE PERESTROIKA PERIOD (1985 - 1991)

Deepening of the crisis of the totalitarian system. Proclamation of a course to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country. Democratization of socio-political life in Ukraine in the second half of the 80's.

Reform of the state apparatus. Adoption of the Law of the Ukrainian SSR "On Amendments to the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Ukrainian SSR" of October 27, 1989. Implementation of the institution of the presidency in the Ukrainian SSR.

Amendments in the election legislation. Elections to the Verkhovna Rada and local councils in March 1990.

Changes in the status of the Ukrainian SSR as a union republic within the USSR. Law of the USSR “On the delimitation of powers between the USSR and the subjects of the federation” of April 26, 1990.

Declaration on the State Sovereignty of the Ukrainian SSR of July 16, 1990. Law of the Ukrainian SSR “On the Economic Independence of the Ukrainian SSR” of August 3, 1990. Changes in the structure of the highest executive bodies of the Ukrainian SSR.

Reforming of the civil, labor and environmental legislation. Amendments in criminal and procedural legislation.

Act of Independence of Ukraine of August 24, 1991.

TOPIC 22. STATE AND LAW OF INDEPENDENT UKRAINE FROM 1991

State-building processes: features of development of legislative, executive and judicial power in Ukraine. Improving the state apparatus. Further reform of Ukrainian law. Participation of the population in state-building processes.

The state of the economy after the collapse of the USSR. Attempts to reform the economy. Denationalization, privatization and financial system of Ukraine. Reforming the tax system.

Constitutional process of 1991-1996. Adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine of 1996. The main trends in the development of the state and law of Ukraine after the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine of 1996. Formation of the institution of the presidency in Ukraine. Reforming the electoral system.

Basic principles of foreign policy of independent Ukraine. Nuclear disarmament. Ukraine in international organizations. The search for foreign policy land-marks in the late XX - early XXI century.

Activities of Ukraine in the UN and the Council of Europe. Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the EU of 1994.

The main trends in the development of the law of independent Ukraine.

Topics and plans of the seminar classes

Topic 1. Sources of law of Kyivan Rus'

Plan

1. State authority of Kyivan Rus'.
2. Legal status of population in Kyivan Rus'.
3. General characteristics of sources of law of Kyivan Rus'.
4. The monument of law Pravda Russkaia:
 - a) ownership and inheritance law;
 - b) contract law;
 - c) the concept and types of crimes; the purpose and system of punishment;
 - d) judicial procedure; system of evidence; execution of judgment.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.
3. Raffensperger Ch. Ties of Kinship: Genealogy and Dynastic Marriage in Kyivan Rus' / Ch. Raffensperger. - Cambridge : Harvard University Press, 2016. - 407 p.

Topic 2. Galicia-Volyn state

Plan

1. Formation of the Galicia-Volyn state.
2. Central and local authorities in the Galicia-Volyn state.
3. Main features of law in the Galicia-Volyn state.
4. Historical significance of the Galicia-Volyn state.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

3. Raffensperger Ch. Ties of Kinship: Genealogy and Dynastic Marriage in Kyivan Rus` / Ch. Raffensperger. - Cambridge : Harvard University Press, 2016. - 407 p.

Topic 3. Sources of law in the Ukrainian lands in the XIV-XVI centuries

Plan

1. Features of the development of law in the Ukrainian lands in composition of Lithuania and Poland.
2. The main provisions of Lithuanian Statutes:
 - a) I Lithuanian Statute of 1529;
 - b) II Lithuanian Statute of 1566;
 - c) III Lithuanian Statute of 1588.
3. Magdeburg law in the Ukrainian lands in the XIV-XVI centuries.
4. The main features of ownership and inheritance law.
5. The main features of law of obligation.
6. The main features of crimes, punishments and procedural law.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.
3. Poland and Ukraine: Past and Present / ed. Peter J. Potichnyj. - Edmonton : The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1980. - 365 p.

Topic 4. The formation of the Cossack state during the liberation war in 1648 - 1654, and its entry into the protectorate of Russia

Plan

1. Reasons for the formation of the Ukrainian nation state.
2. Administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine in 1648 – 1654.
3. State system of Ukraine in 1648 – 1654:
 - a) central authorities and management;

- b) local authorities and management;
- c) army;
- 4. Entry into the protectorate of Russia

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.
3. Poland and Ukraine: Past and Present / ed. Peter J. Potichnyj. - Edmonton : The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1980. - 365 p.

Topic 5. Sources of law in the Ukrainian lands in the XVII - XVIII centuries

1. Constitution of P. Orlik:
 - a) legislative body;
 - b) executive body;
 - c) judiciary body;
2. Reasons and general characteristics of the codification of law.
3. The main codes in the Ukrainian lands in the XVII - XVIII centuries.
4. Historical significance of the codification of law in the Ukrainian lands in the XVII - XVIII centuries.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 6. Peasant reform of 1861 in Ukraine

1. Reasons and preconditions for the abolition of serfdom law.
2. The main legal acts of the Peasant Reform of 1861:
 - a) Manifesto of Alexander II on February 19, 1861 on the abolition of serfdom law;

b) General provisions on the peasants who came out of serfdom dependence
February 19, 1861;

3. The main provisions of the peasant reform.

4. Consequences of the peasant reform.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 7. Judicial reform of 1864 in Ukraine

1. Reasons and preconditions for judicial reform.

2. Preparation of judicial reform and adoption of Judicial statutes of 1864, their implementation in Ukraine.

3. Judicial system under judicial reform:

a) justice courts, congresses of justices of the peace;

b) district courts, court chambers and the senate.

4. Prosecutor's office and the bar under the judicial reform.

5. Historical significance of the judicial reform.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 8. Public authorities and the legal status of citizen in the West-Ukrainian lands in the second half of XIX century

1. State authority in the West-Ukrainian lands in XIX century.

2. Legal status of population in the West-Ukrainian lands in XIX century.

3. Main features of law in the West-Ukrainian lands in XIX century:

a) General characteristic of criminal law;

- b) General characteristic of civil law;
- c) General characteristic of criminal procedural law.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 9. People's Representation in the State Duma in the Russian Empire in 1905-1907

1. Economic development of Ukraine in the early XX century.
2. Revolution of 1905-1907 in Russian Empire.
3. Features of the legal status of the population of Ukraine in the beginning of the XX century.
4. Creation and activity of the State Duma.
5. Agrarian reform of P.A. Stolypin in 1906 and its impact on the socio-economic development of Ukrainian provinces.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 10. Formation and activity of the Ukrainian Central Rada

1. Establishment of the Ukrainian Central Rada:
 - a) creation of the Ukrainian Central Rada and its members;
 - b) transformation of the Ukrainian Central Rada into representative body.
2. Universals of the Central Rada:
 - a) 1 and 2 Universals - the struggle for autonomy;
 - b) 3 and 4 Universals - building an independent state.
3. Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic of April, 29, 1918:
 - a) rights and freedoms of citizens;
 - b) central and local authorities;

c) division of power.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 11. The state system of the Ukrainian state of P. Skoropadsky, the Ukrainian People's Republic during the Directorate and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic

1. The state system and legislation of the Ukrainian state during the time of P.P. Skoropadskyi's hetmanate;
2. Ukrainian People's Republic during the Directorate.
3. Establishment of the Ukrainian National Rada (UNR);
4. The state system of the Western Ukraine People's Republic;
5. Act of Unification of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 12. Establishment of Soviet power in Ukraine

1. Establishment of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Councils deputies in Ukraine after the February Revolution of 1917.
2. I All-Ukrainian Congress of Councils. Formation of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.
3. II All-Ukrainian Congress of Councils. The fall of Soviet power in Ukraine.
4. The struggle for the restoration of Soviet power in Ukraine in 1918–1919.

5. III All-Ukrainian Congress of Councils. Adoption of the Constitution of Ukrainian SSR of 1919 and its main provisions.

Suggested literature:

3. Plokyh Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokyh. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
4. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.
5. Raffensperger Ch. Ties of Kinship: Genealogy and Dynastic Marriage in Kyivan Rus` / Ch. Raffensperger. - Cambridge : Harvard University Press, 2016. - 407 p.

Topic 13. Codification of law in the Ukrainian SSR in the 1920s

1. General characteristics of the principles of the new economic policy. Reasons and objectives of the codification of law.
2. Civil Code of the Ukrainian SSR of 1922.
3. Code of Laws on Family, Guardianship, Marriage and Acts of Civil Status of 1926.
4. Code of Labor Laws of the Ukrainian SSR of 1922.
5. Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR of 1922.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokyh Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokyh. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 14. Formation of the administrative-command system of government in the Ukrainian SSR in the 1930s

1. Legal design, content and consequences of collectivization and industrialization.
2. Constitution of Ukrainian SSR of 1937:
 - a) The system of government and administration under the Constitution;
 - b) The rights and the freedoms of citizens.

3. National and international condemnation of the totalitarian-repressive regime in Ukraine.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 15. State and law of Ukraine in the perestroika period (1985 - 1991)

1. Democratization of socio-political life in the Ukrainian SSR under the conditions of the collapse of the USSR.
2. Changes in the status of the Ukrainian SSR as a union republic in the composition of USSR.
3. Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine of July, 16, 1990 and its significance.
4. Reform of the state apparatus.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokhy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokhy. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.

Topic 16. The state system and the law of Ukraine in the first years of independence

1. Proclamation of independence of Ukraine on August 24, 1991 and the historical significance of this event.
2. Reforming the state apparatus and the first years of independence of Ukraine (1991 - mid-1996).
3. Reforming of Ukrainian legislation in the first years of independence of Ukraine.

4. Development and adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine of 1996, its general characteristics.

Suggested literature:

1. Plokyh Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine / Serhii Plokyh. – New York : Basic Books, 2015. – 395 p.
2. Magocsi P. R. A History of Ukraine / Paul Robert Magocsi. - Toronto ; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 1996. - 784 p.