**Educational and research Institute of Law**

**Department of Theory and History of State and Law**

 **APPROVED BY**

 Head of the department \_\_\_\_\_I.Borodin

 «29» August 2018

**Questions for the Module Test**

1. The significance and subject of History of State and Law of Foreign Countries.

2. The most common basic methods for examining the provisions of the IPPC.

3. Periodization of the history of the state and the rights of foreign countries.

4. Features of the development of the countries of the Ancient East.

5. The state system of the countries of the Ancient East.

6. Features of the ancient Oriental despotism.

7. The social order of the countries of the Ancient East.

8. Main government departments in the countries of the Ancient East.

9. General description of the laws of Hammurabi and Manu.

10. Criminal law under the laws of Hammurabi and Manu.

11. Marriage and family relations under the laws of Hammurabi and Manu.

12. Criminal law under the law of Manu.

13. Litigation in the countries of the Ancient East.

14. Laws of the Draconet (Athens, 621 BC)

15. The state system of Athens under the reform of Theseus, Solon and Klisofen.

16. The public order of Athens according to the reforms of Thesey and Solon.

17. State system and the social order of Sparta.

18. Servi Tully reforms.

19. Police of slaveholding states.

20. Periodization of the Roman state and Roman law.

21. Ownership of the Laws of XII Tables.

22. Criminal Law in accordance with the Laws of XII Tables.

23. Forms of the civil process in Rome.

24. Justinian's codification.

25. The emergence, development and decline of the Frankish state.

26. The state structure of the Frankish state.

27. The main sources of law Frankish state. Salary is true.

28. Criminal law by Salic truth.

29. Litigation in the Frankish State.

30. The Great Charter of Liberty (1215 England).

31. Reform of Carl Martel (state of Franks).

32. The legal status of the alto, the precaria and the benefit in the Frankish state.

33. Prerequisites of occurrence, the order of formation, structure and activity of custody-representative institutions in the countries of Western Europe.

34. General states - caste representative body of France.

35. Parliament in England and the Reichstag in Germany, their characteristics.

36. Distinction of caste-representative institutions from noble congresses of the previous era.

37. General characteristics of the main monuments of law of the countries of Western Europe during the caste-representative monarchy.

38. A great feature of the main monuments of law of the countries of Western Europe during the caste-representative monarchy.

39. Golden Bull (1356 Germany).

40. Great March Ordnance (1357 France)

41. Features of the development of feudal Russia in the 15-17 centuries.

42. Sudebniki 1497 and 1550rr., Their characteristic and difference.

43. Caroline's Criminal Law.

44. Cathedral Code of 1649, general characteristic.

45. Criminal law according to the Code of Law of 1649

46. Litigation in the Muscovy period of the caste-representative monarchy.

47. French classical absolutism.

48. Features of absolutism in England, Germany and Russia.

49. Bloody laws in England.

50. Carolina is the German Code of Criminal Procedure.

51. Caroline's Criminal Law.

52. Characteristics of the process behind Carolina.

53. Reasons and prerequisites for establishing an absolute monarchy.

54. Sources and basic features of the law of the period of absolutism.

55. The military statute of Peter I of 1716, a general characteristic.

56. Causes and prerequisites of the bourgeois revolution in England, its features.

57. General characteristics of the stages of the English bourgeois revolution.

58. Characteristics of the first stage of the British bourgeois revolution, the measures of the Long Parliament.

59. The second stage of the English bourgeois revolution., Its characteristics.

60. Independent republic - one of the stages of the English bourgeois revolution.

61. Protector of Oliver Cromwell. The management tools of 1653.

62. Habeas Corps Act of 1679.

63. Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the establishment in England of a constitutional monarchy.

64. The Bill of Rights of 1689 and the Act on Pre-Sickness 1701.

65. Why do we consider the liberation war against the people of America against England as a kind of bourgeois revolution?

66. Declaration of Independence of the USA 1776

67. Articles of the Confederation of 1781 - the first Constitution, which legislatively enshrined not so much the state as the inter-state union of states.

68. US Constitution 1787.

69. Relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government in accordance with the US Constitution 1787.

70. Which authority in the United States has the right to review the laws passed by the Congress and to recognize them as contradictory to the provisions of the constitution?

71. Bill of Rights in 1789 (ratified by Congress in 1791).

72. The impact of the civil war between the North and the South on the further development of legislation in the United States.

73. The "Black Codes" of 1865-1866 and the legalization in many Southern States of racial discrimination.

74. The bourgeois revolution of the late eighteenth century ... in France, its main stages.

75. Establishing a constitutional monarchy at the first stage of the French Revolution, the main measures of the constitutionalists.

76. Declaration of human rights and citizen 1789.

77. The French Constitution of 1791

78. Why, on the night of 9 to 10 August 1792, the Jacobins headed an armed uprising in Paris did not take power in their hands, and in September for them they did the Girondins?

79. Yakobin Declaration of Human Rights and Citizen and the Constitution (1793).

80. The state structure of the Jacobin dictatorship.

81. Socio-economic measures of the Jacobins.

82. Union of Germany under the chairmanship of Prussia.

83. The German Constitution of 1871

84. Criminal Code of the German Empire in 1871

85. German Civil Code of 1900

86. Socio-economic and political preconditions for the adoption of bourgeois reforms in Russia in the 60-70 years of the XIX century.

87. Characteristics of the peasant reform of 1861

88. Zemsky 1864 and urban 1870 reform.

89. Police reform in 1862

90. Financial reform in 1860

91. Reform of the penitentiary system of 1879-1880 and subsequent years.

92. Military Reform of 1864-1874.

93. Judicial reform of 1864

94. Counter-reform 1880-1890.

95. Stolypin agrarian reform, its essence and meaning.

96. The armed coup d'etat in Russia in 1917 and its influence on the development of human society.

97. Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

98. Appeal to "Workers, Soldiers and Peasants".

99. Decree on peace.

100. Decree on the land.

101. Declaration of the Rights of the Working People and the Exploited People of 1918

102. The Constitution of the RSFSR in 1918

103. Creation of Soviet socialist law.

104. Relations of the Soviet republics before the formation of a union state.

105. Constitution of the USSR in 1924

106. Formation of Soviet law in the 20th years.

107. Features of the state-legal development of the USSR in the 1930's.

108. Centralization in the 30th years of XX century law enforcement agencies.

109. Constitution of the USSR in 1936

110. State and Law of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War of 1941 - 1945.

111. Major changes in criminal, civil and labor law during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

112. German occupation regime.

113. The Soviet state in the post-war years.

114. Development of law in post-war years.

115. Constitution of the USSR in 1977

116. The main changes in the political system of the USSR during the crisis and restructuring.

 Performer O.Myronets

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**Questions for the Module Test**

**Variant 1**

**I***.***Theoretical task:**

1. Describe a subject of History of State and Law of Foreign Countries.
2. Determine Litigation in the Frankish State.
3. Disclose The Soviet state in the post-war years.

**II***.* **Practical task**

1. Analyze Major changes in criminal, civil and labor law during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

 Performer O.Myronets