**The name of the academic discipline:**

**“History of political and legal doctrines”**

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| **Specialty code and name** | 6-05-0421-01 Jurisprudence |
| **Year of study** | 2 |
| **Semester of study** | 3 |
| **Number of in-class academic hours:** | 32 |
| **Lectures**  **Seminar classes**  **Practical classes**  **Laboratory classes** | 20 |
| 12 |
| - |
| - |
| **Form of the current assessment (*credit/ graded credit /exam*)** | credit |
| **Number of credit points** | 3 |
| **Competences** | Apply knowledge of the basic concepts and directions of the development of ideas about the state and law, their place in the system of philosophical, scientific and other knowledge; apply existing knowledge to analyze historical and modern political and legal reality. |
| **Summary of the academic discipline:**  Patterns of the emergence and development of political and legal doctrines. The evolution of ideas about the state and law in the course of the historical development of society: from mythology to rationalism. Periodization of the history of political and legal doctrines. The correlation between the history of political and legal doctrines of individual countries (regional history) and the general (world) history of political and legal doctrines. Political and legal thought of the Ancient East, Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. Political and legal ideas in the Middle Ages. Political and legal doctrines in the Renaissance. The influence of the ideas of the Reformation on ideas about power, politics, the state and law. Features of the early bourgeois revolutions and their reflection in political and legal ideology. Political and legal doctrines in the period of Modern times. The origin and development of Russian political and legal thought in the 11th–16th centuries. Reflection of the formation of the Moscow state in Russian political and legal thought. Political and legal doctrines in Russia in the XVII–XIX centuries. Political and legal doctrines in the United States during the struggle for independence. The main directions of Western political science and jurisprudence in the second half of the 19th–20th centuries. | |