

Ukrainian legislation have been investigated by many scholars, namely: Kukharev O. Y., Pisareva E. A., Rozgon O. V. and many other famous researchers. Besides, further research of legal regulation of invalidation of the testament in the context of reforming the Ukrainian legislation reform is important.

Testament can be acknowledged as invalid both in whole and in part. The presence of small errors in the preparation procedure of the testament doesn't mean that it is invalid if a court found that it doesn't affect the understanding of will expression of the testator.

It should be mentioned about the facts when someone has forced the will-maker to make or change their testament so that it benefits the person who has applied the pressure. In those cases the testament can be acknowledged as invalid.

Taking into consideration everything mentioned above, I would like to summarize that invalidation of the testament is one of the main institutes of civil relations, which has a specific internal structure and legal status.

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ANCIENT CHINA: SOCIAL ORDER, POLITICAL SYSTEM, LAW

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INTRODUCTION

The history of Ancient China is divided into three periods, which are called by the name of ruling dynasty:

- 1) Shang (Yin) period - 18-12 centuries. BC - the slave period;
- 2) Zhou period - 11-3 centuries. B.C.;
- 3) Han Period (3rd century BC - 3rd century AD); [1, ст. 99]

The emergence of the ancient Chinese statehood is:

- the transformation of the tribal leader into the van-king, whose power is hereditary;
- the formation of control apparatus in the center and on the ground;
- the formation of professional armed forces;
- the division of the state and population into territorial units, the attachment of the population to a certain territory;
- making up ancient Chinese law [1, ct. 101].

1. SOCIAL ORDER

Nobility:

- 1) van and all his family;
- 2) the rulers of certain regions with their family, military leaders, senior officials of the state apparatus;
- 3) priests, gendarmes, soothsayers;
- 4) the leaders and elders of the conquered tribes.

According to the rank, the aristocracy was given certain rights. The life, health and property of the slave-owning nobility protected by strict measures. [1, ct. 106]

Peasants-communists and artisans, small traders. All the free peasant population of Yin joined the territorial communities. Each community consisted of several large groups or families. Each territorial community owned some land. Peasants also carried out military, construction, guards and other services. [1, ct. 108]

Slaves. Slaves were completely powerless, they could be sold, bought, given, handed over, they were not allowed to have a family. Sources of slavery were different. The main thing is military captivity [1, ct. 110].

2. POLITICAL SYSTEM

Central authorities and management:

- 1) Van - the supreme ruler of the whole country.
- 2) Xiang directed all the highest officials, fulfilled various orders of Van.
- 3) Teachers. One of them was called a great educator, the other was a great teacher, the third - a great mentor.
- 4) Senior government officials:
 - Sima - the highest military-administrative official who commanded the army.
 - Sikun was in charge of public works, agriculture, trade, crafts;
 - Sitto was engaged in matters related to the duties of the population, payment of taxes, collection of tribute from the subordinate peoples.
 - Sikou was in charge of punishment. [1, ct. 110]

Local management. Local rulers were obliged to bring their own militia if necessary, send people and slaves to perform community work, deliver a different

tribute - grain, rice, livestock, wheat, horses, part of hunting prey. [1, ct. 116]

Armed forces. In the same period a special army control unit appeared. The army was headed by a commander appointed by the emperor. In the early Han, two permanent armies are created - northern and southern. They were located near the capital and did not go to distant hikes.

In the middle of IV century. B.C. in the kingdom of Qin Shan Yang carried out military reform:

- an iron weapon was introduced;
- combat chariots were excluded from the army;
- increased the number of horse-drawn troops;
- the army was divided into five and dozens of warriors;
- warriors who showed cowardice were severely punished - up to death penalty. [1, ct. 119]

Judiciary. A special judicial officer has been appointed in all districts. The court disputes were considered by the heads of the parish. Minor conflicts within the community were considered by the community self-government bodies on the basis of custom law [1, ct.122].

3. LAW

Property right. During the period of Zhou, the verb "yu" appeared in the sense of "owning property". Various types of contracts are known. The contract of sale and the donation contract were also widespread. There was a land lease agreement. [1, ct. 125]

Family law. The foundations of marriage and family law were based on the Confucian doctrine of the family as the primary social link. The main purpose of marriage was to ensure the physical and spiritual reproduction of the family, which was achieved primarily by the birth of sons. One of the basic principles of marriage law was the principle of "one man - one woman." The family was patriarchal, with the absolute power of husband and father, to which all members of the family obeyed. At first, the only successor was the younger brother of the one who died. [1, ct. 128]

Criminal law. Criminal law was developed most perfectly. About 500 types of crimes were identified:

- anti-state crimes: betrayal of the ruler, conspiracy against him, failure to comply with his orders;
- crimes against the person: murder, bodily harm, insult, falsehood, etc.;
- crimes against property: theft, robbery;
- official crimes: abuse of office, bribery;
- military crimes;

At this time, the penalties are even more cruel - the criminals were boiling in boilers, tearing out their ribs, drilling their heads, burying alive in the ground, and cutting them in pieces with a head on the palm in crowded places. [1, ct. 130]

Litigation. The process began with the initiative of the victim, who applied for a complaint to the judicial authorities. In the court, the parties made speeches,

provided evidence. Investigation of cases was handled by officials -linsh. The investigation of serious crimes was transferred to the district administration.

In the course of the investigation and trial, the evidence served:

- proper confession;
- witness testimony;
- written documents;
- evidence;
- oath.

Acting principle of presumption of innocence of the accused. . It was allowed to pass court decisions by analogy with the previous, similar [1, ст. 135].

CONCLUSIONS

The Ancient East was the part of the globe where the transition to a class society was first introduced, and the statehood appeared. In this region, before the other regions of the northern hemisphere have created conditions for the development of human civilization. While nearly the whole of the European continent still covered the dense forests, and only somewhere, isolated islands, were scattered parking primitive hunters, in the Ancient East already began to blossom high enough at that time - material culture. Characteristic for the States of the Ancient East was the organization of massive use of labor, which allowed with the help of primitive technical means to carry out grandiose construction work and to build magnificent palaces, temples. With the spread of trade appeared the first metal money in the form of copper, silver and gold bars of a certain weight. Significant changes in the development of culture were witnessed by the creation in the countries of the Ancient East of writing, the emergence of the rudiments of a number of sciences (mathematics, astronomy, medicine). [2]

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