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## **ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL AND LEGAL DOCTRINES IN THE ANCIENT EAST**

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the political and legal doctrines of the Ancient East, as well as define the theoretical value of these doctrines in the development of legal education. It was determined that the state legal thought in China appeared in the period of Shang-Yin civilization, which was formed in the valley of the River Huang He in the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BC. It is established that the ethical and political tenets of Confucianism and political and legal concept of Legalism formed a traditional Chinese thinking, laid the foundations of the mechanism for law enforcement. The common feature of these two schools was their political orientation – the desire to

organize life in Chinese society on “rational”, “fair” basis. However, understanding of these principles was different. The author emphasizes that thinking about the natural origin of law was at first found in Taoism – the philosophical doctrine of the universe and of human society. Already in ancient China, we see a clear orientation of legal consciousness and political culture towards the norms of natural law (Book of Documents (Shujing)) – the idea, which only germinated in ancient Egypt. Basic principles of natural law as natural human equality, the right to exercise the needs in freedom were embodied in the teachings of Zoroaster, Buddhists, Taoists.