

залежності від сфери діяльності Розробка та реалізація нових організаційно-методичних підходів до інформатизації наукових досліджень є нагальною проблемою, розв'язання якої потребує комплексного підходу.

#### *Література*

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УДК 324.824(043.2)

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### **CODE HAMMURABI AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT MONUMENT OF THE ANCIENT EAST**

The laws of Hammurabi are one of the oldest legal monuments in the world and the best preserved legal code of ancient Babylon, created around 1780 BC. e. This legal document, which has no analogues in the distant past, still amazes researchers. The need to regulate the behavior of citizens, to ensure their rights and responsibilities, to create the main regulatory factors in the field of public administration has led to the codification of the Hammurabi Code. Unlike most other ancient monuments of the East, the construction of Hammurabi is characterized by the almost complete absence of religious legal norms, which makes it the first purely legislative act in human history.

Hammurabi was the king of Babylon, who ruled from about 1792 to 1750 BC. He belonged to the First Babylonian Dynasty. The prominent Babylonian ruler made laws in the third year of his reign and ordered them to be written on clay tablets. In the 35th year of his reign, Hammurabi ordered the Laws to be carved on a black basalt pillar found in 1901 by French archaeologists. In total, the Code contains 282 articles, a prologue and an epilogue. Only 247 articles have been fully preserved. The main purpose of issuing the Laws, according to Hammurabi, was to establish such an order in the state, "that the strong do not oppress the weak, to do justice to the orphan and the widow, to judge the

country, to do justice to the oppressed ..." [1].

Hammurabi's laws regulate a large number of legal relations, including civil, contractual, marital, family, criminal procedure and inheritance law. The Hammurabi Code generalized and systematized the legal norms that had the traditional focus of the time on the severity of punishment. Thus, the death penalty was provided not only for murder, but also for theft, slander, hiding a runaway slave. In a number of cases, the tradition of God's judgment was practiced: a person accused of witchcraft had to throw himself into a river and his salvation was proof of innocence; the wife accused of adultery had to do the same [2]. Hammurabi's laws widely applied the principle of "eye for an eye": the offender had to compensate for the loss of the victim and his life was responsible for the life of a free man, even if it was not premeditated murder, this principle was especially practiced in case of injury, although the social status of the accused was quite high.

According to marriage and family law, the main man was a man. He had the right to manage a woman and children, to decide the issue of inheritance through the courts. The death penalty was: falsely accusing another person of a crime, stealing the property of temples and palaces, reselling this property, hiding slaves, and kidnapping a child. But it should be noted that in Babylon there was social inequality and stratification, that is, a person who had a higher social status paid a fine several times less. Hammurabi's laws testify to the considerable economic activity of ancient Babylonian society: the sale of land and buildings, the lease of land, the hiring of bulls to work in the fields, the pledge of property - all this is regulated in detail in the Code [3].

Summarizing the above, the Code of Hammurabi is one of the oldest legal monuments in the world and has had a significant impact on the ancient Eastern legal culture for many centuries. The main purpose of the code is to establish universal justice. Hammurabi laid the foundations of statehood, legitimizing the relations, rights and responsibilities dictated by the morals and spirit of the time, some of which seem wild by modern standards, but despite this we still use these foundations.

#### *Literature*

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