

ECOLOGICAL LAW

UDC 349.6:347

USE AND PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO THE END OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY: HISTORICAL AND LEGAL RETROSPECTIVE

**YU.S. PETLYUK, *Candidate of Juridical Sciences, Assistant
Professor,
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine***

The article investigates the historical and legal aspects of the production, use and conservation of wildlife in the individual stages of development of the «man-nature» from ancient times to the end of the fifteenth century.

Customary law, production animals, wildlife, use of wildlife, wildlife protection.

The article investigates the historical and legal aspects of the production, use and conservation of wildlife in the individual stages of development of the «man-nature» from ancient times to the end of the fifteenth century.

The paper stated that in prehistoric times, in the initial period of the primitive society, human lives were directly dependent on the extraction of wildlife. Age oldest primitive hunting guns determined by archaeologists over than 100 thousand Years. On the hunt as one of the oldest human studies confirm sculptures, paintings Paleolithic man on rocks and cave walls. This long and continuous process of production, use and protection

of wildlife and nature were evolutionary underwent significant changes at different historical stages of development of the "human-nature".

The article focuses on the fact that at the initial stages of formation and development of mankind were customary law, which establishes the use and protection of wildlife. First it was associated with mythological and philosophical beliefs of people. Relations appropriation animals should be considered only as an approved society, carried through the authority of tradition, moral and religious precepts.

Based on the analysis of collections of laws and other legal acts of nature (laws of Hammurabi, Arthashastra, agricultural law, Ruska True, True Salix) proved that the issue of production, use and protection of animals at certain stages of development of the "human-nature" in ancient World and Middle Ages became due regulation.

As a result, the study found that the origins of domestic environmental legislation are reaching Kiev and Rus. In Laws principality – «Ruska Truth", which is one of the greatest works of the Middle Ages and is the oldest monument of Slavic law, contained many provisions regarding the use and protection of wildlife. In particular, they talked about the timing of the hunting of certain fur animals, a ban catch some species of fish during spawning. Then were provided and some punishment, mostly cash, for violation of the "Russian Truth".

Conducted historical and legal retrospective allows concluding that the production, use and protection of animals in the ancient world and the Middle Ages in various stages of development of the "human-nature" gained considerable popularity. One of the main forms of business in different States was hunting. A notable development of acquired trade relations, objects which are numerous breeds and types of fauna. There was a formation of the institute legal responsibility for offenses in the use of wildlife.

