

THE RICHELIEU LYCEUM – SOURCES OF HIGHER LEGAL EDUCATION IN ODESSA

**L.V. MIHNEVICH, *PhD (Law)*,
*Kyiv National Economic University Vadym Hetman***

The article deals with the process of creation and functioning of the Richelieu Lyceum as a school for training specialists practice law in the period of the first Statute 1817. The features of the structure of the institution, conditions of the teaching, faculty, first results of work are found out.

The Richelieu Lyceum, legal education, the Statute of the lyceum, education system.

The article devoted to the creation and functioning of the Richelieu's Lyceum as school for preparation specialists in practice law during the period of his first statute in 1817-1837.

It was determined that it was the high school in the Russian Empire which were unique and controversial institution and a part of integrated system of public education (universities, provincial school, district and parochial schools). Lyceums has combined courses of universities and high schools and occupied an intermediate level between them. They were as elite schools "special type".

Throughout the nineteenth century it was six schools like this, including the Richelieu's Lyceum in Odessa.

It was found that the history of legal education in Odessa is inseparable from the first schools of the city (Vreto's school, parochial schools, Volseya's private pansion, noble educational institution, public commercial gymnasium, Institute of noble maidens, Greek school) . The Duke of Richelieu, combining

noble educational institute and business school, has created Richelieu's Lyceum.

It was determined that in the lyceum were prepared lawyers, businessmen and teachers. Although the Statute of High School 1917 it was the university, but its structure and curriculum in first period of its history (1818-1837) was like in school more than in university.

It was determined the features of the learning process. Each training level in lyceum were during 2 years.

In addition, students of Pedagogical Institute, after a full course, remained in lyceum for 6 years, 4 years as supervisors and 2 years as junior scientific assistants of professors. All courses was French, only in primary school was Russian.

The structure of lyceum consisted of two additional School (Law and Political Science school and commercial school). Studing in this schools were during 2 years. This additional schools were introduced for specialization of high school, but it was pretty arbitrary. The students of Law school studied jurisprudence and Political Science. All legal discipline prepared one professor of law and political economy.

We found that all graduates of the Lyceum have had the rights of university students and could have various state ranks.

After graduating of Lyceum students joined the civil service in class XII Table of Ranks or the military service as officers , but after 3 month of service in the lower rank. Outside students of Lyceum could be in fourteenth class rank of state service. Students of additional schools have had a ninth class of state ranks. This high rank in at that time received only graduates Richelieu's and Alexandria's (Tsarskoye Selo) Lyceums and College of Law.

Thus, the result of the functioning of Lyceum in practice law were: on average per year are enrolled 78 students and 198 outside students. During the first period of the school were eleven graduating classes. According to incomplete statistics graduates of the College of Law and Political Economy

were 25 people. These achievements, by modern standards, can not be considered significant, but in that time it was quite a significant achievement.

The article devoted also the financial base of lyceum , management functions, the order of evaluation of knowledge of pupils, and identified prerequisites reforming institutions and the adoption of a new statute of Lyceum.