O. Shkarneha, Postgraduate student, National University «Odessa Law Academy»

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY REGULATION FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH SENTURIES

The article is devoted to the historical description of the legal regulation freedom of assembly in the Russian Empire in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Russian Empire in the late nineteenth - early twentieth senturie, was aimed at the comprehension and acceptance of democratic values, but in the process it was very difficult. Russian society shifted from a totalitarian state administrative mechanism of absolute monarchy to the legal forms of regulation of social activity. During this period, 1905-1907 years, and there are first legislation regulating the right to peaceful assembly. The period from 1905 to 1907 is known in history as the first Russian revolution. And so identified key prerequisites and conditions for such a process.

The analysis of the legislation adopted during the First Russian Revolution (1905-1907 years), namely Manifest of 17 October 1905, Name of the Supreme Decree Governing Senate, «About temporal rules against society and unions» on 4 March 1906, the Basic State Laws of the Russian Empire in amended 23 April 1906 and Cadet bill «On freedom of assembly» 1907.

Also, the author provided that the social tensions that caused the first Russian revolution was not fully resolved, which determined the conditions for further revolutionary action in 1917. Yet the legislation of the Russian Empire of the late nineteenth – early twentieth senturies, to regulate freedom of assembly, point towards the government's desire to take control of that right.