

FORMATION OF FEUDAL STATE IN FRANCE, STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT. SOCIAL AND STATE STRUCTURE OF FEUDAL FRANCE IN IX-XVIII CENTURIES

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With the fall of the Western Roman Empire many feudal states had formed (the barbarian kingdoms), as a result, in Western Europe appeared a large number of states. Since that time in history began an era of the Middle Ages, and during this period there were the prerequisites for the emergence of feudal France, which was formed in the ninth century due to the collapse of the Frankish Empire.

The relevance of this research is that feudal France became an impetus of the further development of the state. Because of it France is a state which has a strong cultural, economic, political influence on the EU and the whole world.

The aim of this paper is to study and analyze the formation of feudal state in France and investigate three stages of its development.

The formation of the feudal state in France:

- A slave type gradually was replaced by a feudal state. The old tribal organization did not implement its goals.
- There was a development of the feudal land ownership, so the transition to feudalism took place in a relatively low level of development of the productive forces and the predominance of agriculture.
- The main classes of feudal society were feudals and feudal-dependent peasantry. Feudal exploitation influenced not only farmers, but also artisans who lived in cities.
- In 753, took place a coup that gave Franks a new dynasty, called Carolingian.
- Empire, which emerged from the wars of conquest, like other similar empires didn't have its economic base and was a temporary and precarious military and administrative entity. There was no economic relations between the nations and nationalities
- The main reason for the collapse of the empire was the natural tendency tribes conquered by force, to liberation from the power of the conquerors, because every empire is doomed to collapse.
- In 843 between Charles the Great's grandchildren Treaty of Verdun was signed, under which Charles Bald, the first French king, fell to the ground which was called France.

The social system and political structure if France in a period of liege monarchy :

- The social division of the previous era was eliminated (free, semi-free and slaves), but established a new division - the nobility, clergy and ordinary people.
- Tradesmen, farmers and traders belonged to ordinary people. These categories were mixed in composition, and were divided into groups, there was a difference between them.
- Nobility was divided into ranks that were different in legal status. Belonging to a particular rank was usually hereditary, but sometimes it was granted by king.
- King and his family (in the male line) headed the hierarchy.
- The lower (second) rank was occupied by peers, dukes, margraves, counts. The third rank occupied viteshrabies, viscounts, barons and others. The lowest rank – knights (chevaliers).
- Clergy formed in connection with the development of church land ownership, increased due to the award of the king and nobles, barons.
- The legal status of the middle class was not universal, it was associated with a particular city association.
- A layer of feudal serfs gradually emerged from various elements such as former slaves, former Roman columns.
- Prevost concentrated local government in the royal domain.

Estate-representative monarchy in France:

- The emergence of estate-representative monarchy led King's alliance with the nobility and commoners.
- There have been considerable changes in the legal status of different populations, and then in the state and the political system in France.
- Clergy had to live by the laws of the kingdom and was the part of the French nation.
- A title of nobility inherited at birth from father.
- Pettiness got economic and political importance due to the development of crafts and domestic trade.
- Feudals continued to charge certain levies by nature, required to perform certain duties.
- Thus, in this period ended a legal registration of conditions. The entire population of the country was divided into three classes: first - clergy, the second - the nobility, all the others were free third state, representing mainly urban patricians. The first two were considered privileged, they were free from taxes and duties that were assigned to the third estate. The third condition - only petty bourgeoisie, but later also free peasants.
- In XIII century- XIVcentury began a process of gradual strengthening of royal power and expansion of royal possessions. This was an example of the power of law and order in the country.
- The clergy and nobility didn't pay taxes (had "tax immunity").
- In 1302 took place first meeting of all states. They were known as the

General States in contrast to the states in some provinces. General States were representing all three free states. Each condition was presented in a separate chamber.

The absolute monarchy in France:

- Formation of absolutism was the inevitable result of the formation of capitalism and the collapse of feudalism.
- There have developed a strong political and personal ties between the two states that had previously profound contradictions.
- The third state, which became increasingly heterogeneous: it increased social and economic differentiation was the vast bulk of the population in France.
- The competence and organization of the Royal Council were ordered.
- Local control was characterized by existing some posts from the past era, but their role was reduced.

To sum up, we can confidently assert that feudal France had a difficult historical path. But despite this, the formation and development of the state has left an important mark in the history of France, serving a certain stage in the development of the independent French state on the path of economic and political development.

Nowadays, the study of feudalism will enable us to find out how society has developed, and this information will make it easy for us to understand what is happening in our world today.

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THE REALIZATION OF FINANCIAL CONTROL OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE

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Actuality of research topic. Financial control – it's a control over the legality and advisability of action in the branch of formation, allocation and using the state's and municipalities money funds on purpose to make effective socio-economical