

**DEVELOPMENT OF STATE AND LAW:
ISSUES OF THEORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE**

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LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States, historically, due to the large impact of European colonization of the continent, the legal system is based on the Anglo-American type (family). Meanwhile legal system is fairly wide collection of national legal systems within the same type of law, united by common historical formation, structure of sources, leading sectors and legal institutions, legal culture and thought and practice of application.

Anglo-American type of legal system of common law can be interpreted as a collection of national legal systems having common features, manifested in the unity of patterns and trends based on the standards set out by judges in case law, which dominates as a form (source) of law in the division of law into common law and equity, in recognition of law only after testing it in judicial practice, in prevalence of procedural law over the material.

Thus, American law schools, as well as the system of legal education went through gradual, slow and often reluctantly, but real expansion of outlook. Following the example of Harvard, modern law schools in the United States began with teaching exclusively private law to prepare graduates for private practice, but gradually expanded their programs to include public law to prepare for public service and practice in favor of the poor and social movements. These institutions began with teaching law as a separate independent area, but later expanded its scope by connecting legal studies with other disciplines. They have learned to complement the methodology of studying specific cases with practical work with real clients. After two centuries of isolation they become more open learning legal traditions and analyzing legal experiments in foreign countries.

