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CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR OF LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY

New Ukrainian history started with an outbreak that crossed the map of Ukraine, and at the same time changed leading political forces of Central and Eastern Europe, creating a new giant empire - Russia and causing the division of Rzecz Pospolita into three parts. It became the last and the most massive Cossack uprising, which involved millions of human fates and cost hundreds of thousands of lives and huge material losses [1, p.22].

The first half of the 17th century is a remarkable period for the Ukrainians, a period of the heroic deeds and victories, heavy losses and treasons. It was the first time for many centuries when the world began to talk about the people who had got up off their knees, dropped the heavy yoke of enslavement and began the struggle for their liberation, for the restoration of their own state. A powerful uprising has transformed into the widespread Ukrainian war of liberation. The years, centuries of suffering and oppression were the background of the huge rebellion . A cognition of the real preconditions and consequences of the War of Liberation of the Ukrainian people in the 17th century is an important issue of the leading researchers of the history.

The purpose of the research is to analyze the preconditions that led to the widespread Ukrainian uprising that was transformed into a Cossack War of Liberation, as well as the events that became the consequences of the revolution.

The reasons of the revolution. In January 1569, the Lublin Sejm began its work, which set out the matter of preparing an act of proclamation the Union of the Kingdom of Rus', Polish Kingdom and the Grand Lithuanian Principality.

The overwhelming majority of the Ukrainian lands were under the rule of Catholic and feudal Poland. The union brought to Ukraine a new management system, which became a heavy socio-economic burden for the Ukrainian peasantry. The next steps of the new authority endangered the existence of the Ukrainian nation. The Ukrainian elite has lost the role of the leader of political aspirations of the Ukrainian society. Cossacks became the spokesmen of the nation.

Rzecz Pospolita headed for the elimination Ukrainians from the participating in municipal self-government. There were obstacles in entering the shops and in classes with crafts and trade. There was a policy based on elimination of the Orthodoxy and implementation of the Catholicism. Discrimination in the sphere of language and education. In the wake of the intensification of the national liberation struggle, the punitive bodies resorted to elements of ethnic cleansing (the extermination of Ukrainians because they were Ukrainians).

The psychological state of people on the eve of the war is also very important. Famous sociologist P. Sorokin has established: the suppression of basic instincts generates "revolutionary deviations in the behaviour of people" [2, p.78]. It includes hunger, property instincts, self-preservation, freedom, inherited abilities, and so on.

The consequences of the revolution. In the course of the war of liberation, an autonomous national Ukrainian state was created. The tradition of the state-building of the Ukrainian people was restored. Ukrainians managed to preserve their ethnic identity, their language, faith, customs and culture. The formation of the Ukrainian political elite was a big step ahead. However, there was a political differentiation and polarization of the Ukrainian politicians.

The main achievement of the War of Liberation was the abolition of the dependence of peasants, the liquidation of the landed property of Polish and polonized Ukrainian feudal lords to the land and the liberation of the Ukrainian cities from the authority of the king and the Catholic clergy.

The demographic consequences of the War of Liberation were severe: the human losses from starvation, epidemics, and migration amounted to 2.5-3 million. The result of this was the devastation and destitution of the Right Bank. As a result of the liberation wars by the state, the name "Ukraine" is affixed.

Conclusion. The achievements and mistakes of the past should be analyzed and taken into account when solving issues that are accrual today. Our experience, gained over the centuries, is a powerful weapon that opens the door to knowledge and wisdom. Today's public interest to the era of the Ukrainian Revolution is quite understandable. The events over 350 years ago are truly similar to the present days. The public tries to get rid of the ideological stereotypes. The Ukrainian people finally want to find out the truth about what processes took place in Ukraine in the middle of the seventeenth century. The experience of the Ukrainian revolution of the XVII century remains in the development of the state, socio-economic and foreign policy, confessional and ethnic spheres of the life of the Ukrainian society, in developing an idea that would serve as a unifying basis for the population of different regions of Ukraine [3, p.8].

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**SLAVIC PROTO-STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE
(I - IX CENTURIES AD)**

In the XXI century, the theme of the formation of Ukrainian statehood became relevant in our country. Unfortunately, for our people, this formation took a long time and lots of difficulties. Ukrainians have always fought for their right to exist as a nation. However, it should be said that today's Ukrainian statehood, rich in its unique way and history, has become stronger. The formation passes in several stages, and the first and perhaps