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## **BOGDAN KHMELNITSKY AS A FOUNDER AND PROMINENT STATESMAN OF THE HETMANATE**

Nowadays in Ukraine and other countries of the world, the concept of war, a military threat is quite close and understandable. In the XXI century, our state suffers from armed, informational and moral aggression on the part of the Russian Federation. In this manner, Ukraine, once again for its existence, is in a state of war. That is why this topic is extremely relevant. It reflects a similar struggle of the Ukrainian nation for its own identity, however, more than 300 years ago and, somewhat, with another enemy. Led by B. Khmelnsky, in 1648 the National Liberation War began. That time, as today, Ukrainian people, in the person of the Cossacks, tried to prove to

the whole world that we are a separate, distinctive, independent nation. Bogdan Khmelnytsky became the person who fought tirelessly for the Ukrainian independence, represented the interests of the people in the international arena. Therefore, Khmelnytsky belongs to the most prominent figures of Ukrainian history. It was he who managed to raise the Ukrainian people in the struggle against Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth oppression, and became the builder of the Ukrainian Cossack state. Due to his burn energy and political ambitions, as well as the titanic efforts of the Ukrainian people, Cossack Ukraine has won a place among European states. The acquired military experience of Khmelnytsky's time has not lost its significance even today. Some aspects of it would be useful for solving some actual problems of modern Ukrainian military construction.

The purpose of the work is to highlight the main aspects of hetmanization of Bogdan Khmelnytsky in the seventeenth century; his internal and external policies as the founder of the Hetmanate and the commander in the National Liberation War. The task of work is to identify and develop professional literature on the subject of course work; to reveal events during Hetman Khmelnytsky ruling; to sum up the general era of B. Khmelnytsky.

Bogdan Khmelnytsky was born under Chigirin, over the river Thyasmin, in the Subotive hamlet on Dec. 27, 1595. There he spent his childhood. The future Hetman got a pretty good education. While studying at the Kyiv Brotherhood School, and later in Lviv at the Jesuit College, Khmelnytsky mastered Polish and Latin and, after being captured by Turkish captives, mastered local Turkish. After graduation, the future hetman returns to Chyhyryn. Young, smart and determined, Bogdan could not stand on the sidelines of truly historical events. From the early age Bogdan Khmelnytsky was enrolled in military service. Khmelnytsky takes part and then he himself heads the sea campaigns. It raises his authority among the Cossacks and helps to take high posts. The smart young man quickly got to the post of the centurion and later the military clerk. Bogdan participated in the Cossack wars of 1637-1638, which ended in defeat. So, when it came to preparing a new Cossack uprising, Khmelnytsky had already had a great deal of experience. Political ambitions and the desire to change the situation in the country did not leave Khmelnytsky. Together with his son Timothy and his associates in December 1647 Bogdan went to

Zaporizhzhya. There he arranged an uprising and there he was elected as the hetman on the 19<sup>th</sup> of April 1648. Soon he spoke for Ukraine's freedom. Before this step Khmelnytsky, as a diplomat, got the support of the Crimean Khan who promised him help. Since then, the Tatars have been the allies of Bogdan Khmelnytsky during the entire liberation war. Battles: under Pylyavtsy (1648), under Zborov (1649), under Batogh (1652), under Zhvanets (1653) have been won in favour of the Cossacks. Despite the defeat due to the Khan's betrayal under Berestechko (1651), Bogdan Khmelnytsky manifested himself in these battles as a true innovator and bearer of advanced ideas in martial arts. He was also good at the organization of the Cossack army and ruling the country. Bogdan Khmelnytsky, a founder of the Ukrainian state, became the first organizer of administrative governing in Ukraine. He made great efforts to strengthen Ukraine's foreign policy. Nobody before him and after him was able to use the contradictions between Poland, the Ottoman Empire and other countries.

The life of Bogdan Khmelnytsky was diverse, difficult and sometimes unbearable. The last campaign was to Galicia in the summer of 1656. Hetman's health became worse and worse. In the spring of 1656 Bogdan Khmelnytsky felt ill. He rarely got up from bed and only occasionally could take extraneous people by his own. In the first half of 1657 the disease became aggravated and acquired a dangerous character. Hetman died in Chyhyryn on July 27 (August 6 in a new style). He was buried in the church of St. Ilya in the Subotiv.

Summing up all of the above, Khmelnytsky, of course, belongs to the most prominent figures of the Ukrainian history. B. Khmelnytsky's talent as a commander and a strategist who always served his people, and therefore gained support and recognition. During Khmelnytsky hetmanization, many mistakes were made that clearly influenced the course of our history. However, the experience and mistakes of law-making obtained in past ages must be thoroughly analyzed and used. It is known: knowing the past, recognizing and correcting its mistakes give us power over the future. The life and work of Bogdan Khmelnytsky were given to the struggle for the unity and independence of the Ukrainian people. This provided him an outstanding place not only in domestic, but also in world history. Therefore, the importance of the Bogdan Khmelnytsky era in our history is undoubted.

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## **ADMINISTRATIVE PRINCIPLES OF CORRUPTION PREVENTION IN UKRAINE**

Considering the issue of determining the system of measures to prevent corruption in Ukraine and its administrative and legal nature, we agree that the administrative and legal nature of mechanism for the prevention of corruption is an integral part of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation, and therefore falls under the influence of administrative and legal legislation, as one of the main means of influencing social relations. The prevention of corruption is a set of interconnected and complementary measures defined by the norms of administrative legislation, which have the same goal, aimed at preventing and reducing the level of corruption in the state. In this definition, we are not talking about the final elimination of corruption, since it is impossible to completely overcome this negative phenomenon. Even taking into account the experience of foreign countries that occupy leading positions in anti-corruption ratings, they can not speak about the absence of corruption in these states, but only about the decrease of its level. Returning to the content of the activities, please indicate that