

## UKRAINIANS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPACE OF EUROPE XVIII–XIX CENTURIES

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**Abstract:** The article objectively highlights the relevance of the study of the socio-cultural paradigm of Ukraine and Europe at the turn of the XVIII–XIX centuries in the context of ethno-national and European integration aspects. The specifics of the Enlightenment and active education of Ukrainian youth in European universities are described, which ensured the entry of contemporary Ukraine into the cultural, educational and intellectual world space. The scientific understanding of the essence of national historical and ethnopedagogical education, their content, the importance of methodological principles of systemicity, continuity and ensuring their ethno-national orientation, which now acquires the latest theoretical and methodological content. After all, ethno-national factors have moved from the problems of meaning-making, holistic understanding, which are updated, to personal knowledge. The approach to the study of the science of Ukrainian studies of the classical type from the point of view of axiological, archetypal-symbolic and conceptual is presented. Accordingly, Ukrainian historical, pedagogical and culturological thought is aimed at modeling the cultural and educational system, taking into account the synergetic principles of self-organization of interdisciplinary holistic knowledge, axiological, archetypal-symbolic, conceptual approaches. The solution of these problems will provide an opportunity to consistently clarify the historical and cultural stages of culturological concepts at the turn of the XVIII–XIX centuries, as well as prospects for the development of Ukrainian science during the XX–XXI centuries; to substantiate the methodological capabilities of modern humanities and education to solve specific problems in the scope of general areas of historical, Ukrainian and cultural sciences.

**Keywords:** National historical education, humanitarian concepts, culturological workshop, integration processes, European space, cultural and educational paradigm, cultural self-identification, national cultural policy, Ukrainian studies concepts, Ukrainian studies priorities.

### 1 Introduction

Among the priority problems of Ukrainian studies is the coverage of the role of Ukraine and Ukrainians in the formation and provision of European integration processes in the field of education, science and culture. Thus, in the Ukrainian philosophical and historical-cultural thought of the XVIII – early XIX centuries. The Enlightenment movement stands out, the early stage of which dates back to the first quarter of the 18th century. Socio-economic factors led to the uniqueness of the Enlightenment as a synthesis of ideas of humanism and the Reformation, as well as the manifestation of its specific features: the liberation of philosophy from the influence of theology, interest in science, culture, ethnicity, personality and more. At this stage, one of the main ideas of the Enlightenment was born – the idea of the dependence of social progress on the spread of education and culture, which clearly acquired a national character, as evidenced by the famous monument of this time “History of Rus” Gorenko L. I. (2010).

### 2 The initial presuppositions

A characteristic feature of this era was the education of Ukrainian youth in European universities, which ensured Ukraine's entry into the cultural, educational and intellectual world space. Great importance was attached to the humanities and the educational process in German universities. Universities such as Heidelberg, Württemberg (Wittenberg), Würzburg, Strasbourg, and Nuremberg universities in some periods were dominated by the spirit of Protestantism, which contributed to the study of Eastern Slavs in these institutions Lossky I. (1931). One of the bearers of progressive thought in Europe was the University of Heidelberg (Ruprecht; founded in 1386) and was

one of the oldest in Germany. After the Reformation, scholasticism was expelled from this institution and humanism prevailed in it. As I. Lossky notes, “Ruprecht began to enjoy special affection from the time she became a fortress of Protestantism. At the same time as the new faith in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth grew, so did the number of students at the University of Heidelberg, who were required to write down their place of origin in the register books. It was here that one of the world's most famous philosophers, G.-W.-F. Hegel (Hegel; 1770–1831), taught, who initiated the systematic study and theoretical development of the principles of the dialectical way of thinking. The university had a botanical garden, a planetarium, an observatory, as well as a large library collected during all the years of its existence. In the records of the University of Heidelberg, Ukrainians are recorded as early as 1387, ie after its discovery. The first of them was Adam Kuzelya. From Ukraine it studied mainly people from rich families: O. Pronsky – son of Kyiv voivode F. Pronsky; I. Malyshko – a nobleman from Mokratytsia in Volyn; brothers Abraham and Christopher Senyuta from Lyakhovets in Volyn, who came from a family of activists of the Reformation movement in Ukraine, founders of the anti-Trinitarian community in Lyakhivtsi, Shchenyativ and Tykhomy in Volyn; P. Bokhnatsky (Bozhnytsky) from Podillya. But, in the second half of the 18th century, when the leadership of the university passed to the Jesuits, there were fewer and fewer Ukrainians there. I. Borisovich (1859–1907) listened to lectures abroad at the Universities of Heidelberg and Strasbourg. After studying abroad, he received a doctorate in law. He graduated from Moscow University, where in 1886 he defended his dissertation for a master's degree in political economy. But during the years 1890–1905 he lived in Berlin, from where he sent his articles to the newspaper Russkaya Vedomosti and the magazines Vestnik Evropy and Russkoye Bogatstvo Pavlovsky I. F. (2009).

### 3 Methods

The theoretical and methodological basis of this study are the principles of historicism, system, objectivity, comprehensiveness, continuity, dialectical and cultural understanding of the historical process in the system of unity of its components. At the same time, methods of historical and cultural, analysis, synthesis and generalization are involved, simultaneously with logical, comparative, retrospective, biographical, descriptive, historical and chronological methods that allow to optimally solve the problem of the above topic of this article.

### 4 Results and discussion

Young people from Ukraine willingly chose the University of Württemberg (Wittenberg) (founded 1502–1518), later merged with the University of Halle. A well-known professor at this university was a German physician and philosopher, a supporter of the atomistic teachings of D. Senert (1572–1637). Labun from Kamianets-Podilskyi (1512) and S. Orikhovsky from Przemyśl, who signed the Orichovii Rutheni (1528), were among the first Ukrainians to join this institution. As it turns out, the famous Ukrainian-Polish thinker S. Orikhovsky (Orikhovsky-Roksolan; 1513–1566), in addition to the University of Württemberg, lectured at the universities of Cracow, Vienna, Padua and Bologna, where he received a thorough humanitarian education, mastered Latin, ancient Greek and Greek Litvinov V. D. (1991). While here, S. Orikhovsky got acquainted with the founder of the German and European Protestant movement M. Luther and his contemporary F. Melanchthon. Subsequently, the works of S. Orikhovsky were repeatedly published in Germany. Thus, in Frankfurt his most famous work “On the Turkish threat word I and I” (1548) was published, and later in Cologne (1569 and 1586). Gulevych O. (2010). Most Ukrainian youth came to this university in the 30s and 40s of the 16th century. In the student lists for 16 years (from 1533 to 1549) 22 Rusyn students were

recorded at the studio, in particular, V. Gesner ("Ruthenians", 1533), S. Mykytko and I. Lisnysky (1537)), Ivan from Lviv, M. Zhuravets (1538). In the following years, four young people from Ukraine entered each year, and then five. From the beginning of the XVII century, M. Smotrytsky studied here, in the late XVII – early XVIII centuries. T. Prokopovych was here, later – his student S. Todorsky, and later a student of S. Todorsky – G. Skovoroda. During the XVIII century, the sons of the regimental convoy M. Khanenko, pupils of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy D. Nashchynsky and S. Gorgoli from Nizhyn, as well as O. Shafonsky studied here. Among the prominent Ukrainian figures and students of the University of Württemberg was M. Smotrytsky – the future rector of the Kyiv Brotherhood School, Archbishop of Polotsk, Vitebsk and Mstislavl, the son of polemic writer G. D. Smotrytsky. He received a brilliant humanities education and a doctorate. Author of "Grammar of the Slavic correct syntagm" (1619), which until the early XIX century. Was the main textbook of the Church Slavonic language. M. Smotrytsky codified the Church Slavonic language of the East Slavic edition. By the beginning of the XIX century, M. Smotrytsky's "Grammar" was the main textbook of the Church Slavonic language, it was republished in Moscow (1648, 1721), in Snagov (Romania) – in 1699, in Rimnik (Romania) – in 1755 Nichik V. M. (2001).

In the middle of the XVIII century. At the University of Württemberg, the sons of the Cossack-Hetman officer of the Left Bank of Ukraine, in particular, General Cornet Mykola Khanenko, acquired knowledge. But a large audience were students from Ukraine at the University of Leipzig – one of the oldest universities in Germany (founded in 1409), where it was "the very core of German culture". It was famous for the fact that G. Leibniz, G. Lessing, J.-W. Goethe, R. Wagner, R. Schumann and other prominent figures of world culture studied there. In Leipzig lived and worked the outstanding German philosopher G.-W. Leibniz (Leibniz, Leibnitz; 1646-1716) – who laid the groundwork for the emergence and development of German classical idealist philosophy of the XVIII–XIX centuries). Many students of the Kyiv Academy were in Leipzig. Continuing their studies at the university, they could see and hear these outstanding German thinkers, scientists, artists, who remained for them high role models for life. But long ago Ukrainians came here to study at the University of Leipzig. Students with the note "Rusyn" in the lists of students are found from the middle of the XVI century: P. Korsak, Y. Kelyanovsky and M. Taranovsky (1562); P. Boim from Volyn and M. Gelingius. The following year, 1563, six of them enrolled at the University of Leipzig, as well as two Frederic brothers from Plishovich, I. Herbut from Felsztyn in Volhynia, who belonged to the family of the famous writer and printer J. Herbut (Herbut) – author of "Words about the Russian people" (1616).

Until the middle of the XVIII century, Ukrainian youth from Volhynia and Western Ukraine studied at the University of Leipzig. But the composition of Ukrainian students changed dramatically in the XVIII century, when young people began to come here from the Left Bank of Ukraine – the sons of Cossack-Hetman officers, Cossacks and wealthier peasants, especially from Kiev, Pereiaslav, Gadyach, Poltava, Nizhyn, Kharkiv. Among them was G. Kozytsky from Kyiv (1739), a former student of the Kyiv Academy and the University of Leipzig, later – official translator, secretary of state of Catherine II, literary editor of famous and popular magazines. Inshin M. I. (2015). He was followed to Leipzig by his relatives I. Kozytsky and M. Motonis from Nizhyn (1752); two brothers, Ostrogradsky Ivan and Pavlo, sons of the Omelnytsia centurion Gr. Ostrogradsky (1752); I. Klechanov from Kyiv, son of Pereiaslav centurion I. Bilotserkovets and son of Pereiaslav centurion A. Bezborodko (1753); from Poltava region – brothers Petro and Mykhailo Bilushenko and F. Paskevich (1777), brothers Miloradovich, Fedir and Yakov Paskevich, Gr. Galagan and the first Kharkiv resident R. Zebrytsky. From Gadyach he successfully studied at the University of Leipzig V. Kryzhanivsky, who also attracted his relatives from Romen, among them – K. Kryzhanivsky, who in 1767 went for two years

to Leipzig, where the sons of his brother, Gadyach Colonel A. Kryzhanivsky. While in Leipzig, K. P. Kryzhanivsky bought for the Kyiv Academy "a pair of globes for 12 chervonets with their delivery to the Russian border, in Vasilkov". Gorenko L. I. (2007). But most of the young men from "Cossack Ukraine-Russia" were from Kyiv and Poltava. For example, Petro Hnidych (1750–1817), a graduate of the Kyiv Academy, studied at the universities of Leipzig, Berlin, and Vienna for eight years. During his studies at the University of Leipzig he published a scientific work "On some drugs and diseases of the Russian peoples" (1778) and together with his teacher the famous pathologist H. F. Ludwig (1709–1773) wrote a book "On the powder of anterarum" (1778). In 1780 he defended his doctoral dissertation "De morbis membranae tympani" in Leiden (Netherlands). In 1782, after passing the exams, PP Gnidych received the right to practice medicine in Russia.

Among Ukrainians, the University of Leipzig was considered one of the most prestigious, it attracted a high level of teaching in the fields of philosophy, mathematics, physics and science. According to V. Nychyk, "Leibniz's interpretation of philosophy met the needs of the development of contemporary science and especially science, and the convergence of logic and mathematics laid the foundations for further development of mathematical logic", which later contributed to the work of Ukrainians, including P. Poretsky and Odessa logical and mathematical school Dzyuba O. M. (2001). During the XVIII century. Here the children of famous noble families, Cossack officers, who were related to the ideas of Ukrainian autonomy, were educated. Therefore, after returning home, the students held positions in the hetman's, general, regimental and hundreds of chancelleries, as well as in state institutions of Russia, the Synod, the Senate, surrounded by Chancellor O. Bezborodko in St. Petersburg. There were also clergymen at the University of Leipzig, such as I. Peshkovsky and D. Sukhozagnit, former students of the Kyiv Academy. According to archival documents, during his studies at the Kyiv Academy in the class of theology (1754) I. Peshkovsky expressed a desire to study medical sciences. As a rule, students of that time, and in particular from Ukraine, studied at several universities and traveled throughout Europe. Thus, the son of Pereiaslav centurion I. Bilotserkovets first studied at the University of Leipzig during 1753/1754 year, but feeling the urge to philosophy, decided to move to another university. An outstanding Ukrainian composer, pedagogue and cultural and public figure, the founder of the Ukrainian school of composers M. V. Lysenko after graduating from Kharkiv Gymnasium and Kyiv University, studied at the Leipzig Conservatory.

In the second half of the XVIII century. Specialists in medicine were particularly interested in the University of Strasbourg (founded in 1587), located on the border of Germany and France, was a center of interaction between the two Western European cultures. This institution was also marked by democratic traditions. Most of the students of the Kyiv Academy who acquired or improved their knowledge in the field of medicine went to this institution. Most Ukrainian students not only successfully graduated from the University of Strasbourg, obtained scientific degrees, but also became the pride of domestic and Western European science, the creators of its new directions. As early as 1760–1761, the first group of fifteen graduates of the Kyiv Academy was sent to Strasbourg. In 1767, the University of Strasbourg successfully graduated from the Academy S. Leontovych, and also defended his doctoral dissertation "De partu praeternaturali ex vitio trunci foetus orto" (1766). Inshin M. I. (2015). After returning from abroad, he was appointed professor at the St. Petersburg Admiralty Hospital (1768). Inshin M. I. (2015). Ukrainian students at the University of Strasbourg received academic degrees and academic titles. Among them were prominent reformers in the field of higher medical education, such as M. Terekhovsky (1740–1796), the son of a priest from Hadiach in Poltava region. He graduated from the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (1763) and the St. Petersburg Land Hospital School, where he received the title of doctor (1765). In 1770, on a scholarship from E. D. Golitsyna-Cantemir, he went to the University of Strasbourg, where he

studied medicine for 5 years and defended his doctoral dissertation “*Dissertatio inauguralis zoologico physiologica de chao infusorio Linnaei*” (1775). This work became a model of that experimental-scientific path in medicine. He studied at the University of Strasbourg with the future famous German poet, philosopher and scientist J.-W. Goethe.

Another prominent Ukrainian, N. Maksymovych, known as N. M. Ambodyk-Maksymovych (1742–1812), became the founder of new directions in the field of medicine. After graduating from the Kyiv Academy (1755–1768) and the Main People’s School (St. Petersburg), he attended lectures at the St. Petersburg Military Hospital. Together with M. M. Terekhovskiy he entered the medical faculty of the University of Strasbourg. A year later he received a scholarship from Princess E. D. Golitsyna-Cantemir, intended for gifted young men who studied abroad. He studied with the famous professor Riderer. In 1775 he successfully defended his doctoral dissertation “*De hepate humano*” and returned to St. Petersburg. Knowing foreign languages well, he published a large number of translations of medical literature and works of general cultural content Lossky I. (1932)

The most famous student of the Kyiv Academy and the University of Strasbourg was D. Samoilovich (Sushkovsky) – a doctor of medicine, the founder of epidemiology in Russia, a member of 12 foreign academies. D. Samoilovich owes his entry into the medical field to I. Politika (Poletica), a senior physician at the St. Petersburg General Land Hospital and a professor at the St. Petersburg Land Hospital, who in 1761 during a special trip to Ukraine to recruit students for hospital schools among 55 students of the Kiev Academy and selected a student of rhetoric – D. Samoilovich. Continuing his medical and research work, in 1776 he went to study at his own expense in Strasbourg and later in Leiden University, where in 1780 he defended his doctoral dissertation “*Tractatus de sectione sysphyseos ossium pulis et. sectionem Caesareum*”, which was twice over. D. Samoilovich was the first doctor of the Russian Empire to publish not only his doctoral dissertation abroad, but also his other scientific works. But most importantly, D. Samoilovich – one of the initiators of the reform of medical education in Russia in the late XVIII century. He first highlighted its main tasks, raised the question of the moral face of the doctor (1782).

Brothers Oleksandr and Pavlo Shumlyansky, representatives of the Cossack officers’ family, made a significant contribution to the development of national medical science. Both graduated from the Kyiv Academy. Taking advantage of his acquaintance with M. Terekhovskiy and N. Ambodyk-Maksimovich, in 1773 he moved to St. Petersburg. From 1777 O. Shumlyansky (1748–1795) on a scholarship to Princess E. Golitsyna-Cantemir did an internship at the University of Strasbourg, where he defended his doctoral dissertation “*Dissertatio inauguralis anatomica de structura renum*” in 1781, which brought the author great fame. She made a great impression on the scientific world of Europe. It has been republished twice abroad, and has been cited in foreign textbooks on anatomy and physiology. From 1781 to 1783 O. Shumlyansky was an intern in Paris, Vienna and Marburg in therapy and surgery, while studying the system of higher medical education at European universities. In 1785–1786, on behalf of the State Medical Board, together with M. Terekhovskiy, he studied the production of medical education in European universities Ivy V. (1970). In 1789, Olexander Schumlansky was elected a corresponding member of the Paris Museum, as well as an honorary member of the State Medical College (1794). Pupil of the Kiev Academy P. Shumlyansky on the advice of his older brother Alexander in 1784 retired and at the expense of the St. Petersburg Orphanage went to study at the University of Strasbourg, where he successfully defended his doctoral dissertation “*De proxima topicae inflammationes causa*” (1789), which became widely known abroad and was translated and published in German. P. M. Shumlyansky was at the origins of the development of higher medical education in Ukraine, where he organized the first surgical clinic. He is the author of numerous scientific papers on medicine and health prevention, as

well as his article (he wrote in Latin) and was published in German journals.

The sons of the Cossack-Hetman’s sergeant also gained great respect in the scientific world. Several Ukrainians were educated and defended their doctoral dissertations at the University of Strasbourg. Thus, I. Ruzky (Rutsky; 1741–1786) was a young man from the Kyiv governorate, a graduate of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (graduated in 1761). After studying in the leading medical institutions of Russia and medical practice in Ukraine and Russia (1761–1778), in 1778 I. V. Rutsky went to study at the University of Strasbourg, where in 1781 he defended his doctoral dissertation in medicine “*De peste*”, which was highly praised by D. Samoilovich. I. V. Rutsky’s dissertation was one of the first in the world on the history and methods of treatment of this disease Sumtsov N. F. (1988). Two years later, in Strasbourg, he defended his doctoral dissertation “*Cossack Son*” D. Ponyrko, who first graduated from the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (1767). In 1774 he went to the University of Strasbourg to improve his knowledge, where he successfully completed and defended his doctoral dissertation “*De anathymiasi cinnabaris*” (1780). He became one of the first Russian doctors sent abroad to study the method of vaccinations (variation) of the English doctor Dimsdale.

In the 90s of the XVIII century. At the University of Strasbourg studied D. Ogievsky, a representative of the Ukrainian noble family of Ogienkos, the grandson of G. Ogievsky, the son of M. Ogievsky, a centurion from Krolevets, who graduated from the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, was a translator at Russian diplomatic missions. Venice Usatenko T. P. (1995). A pupil of the University of Strasbourg, the son of a Cossack of the Lubny Regiment N. Karpinsky, who received a doctorate in medicine (1782), later became a professor of anatomy and physiology, author of the famous work “*Pharmakopea Rossica*” and successfully worked after returning to Russia. professor in educational and outpatient institutions of St. Petersburg. Shovkun Y. V. (2020). In the last decade of the XVIII century. G. Bazylevych was sent to the University of Strasbourg to improve his skills, where he defended his doctoral dissertation “*Dissertatio de systemale resorbente. Argentorati*” (1791) and received a diploma and a doctorate in medicine and surgery. For scientific purposes G. I. Bazylevych was in Germany and France, for two years he remained at the University of Gottingen, where he studied with famous scientists.

In Strasbourg, Ukrainians received not only professional medical education. The Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Strasbourg was well known. Thus, in 1754 P. Fotvynsky from Poltava studied here, and in 1774 – M. Dunin-Borkovsky from Chernihiv region – “Polish lieutenant colonel of the Polish crown”, son of V. Dunin-Borkovsky, Bunchuk comrade and deputy of the Starodub regiment to the Commission. on drafting a New Code”. Khyzhnyak Z. I. (2001). Among the representatives of the hetman-officer environment at the University of Strasbourg, Skoropadsky, Lyzoguby, Storozhenka, Rozumovsky and others studied. As it turns out, in addition to faculty enrollment books, the university also conducted special enrollment registers for young aristocrats who came from all over Europe to Strasbourg to “obtain a cavalier upbringing”. These registers “*serenissimorum et illustrissimorum*” contain representatives from aristocratic Ukrainian families. Thus, in 1765, they recorded the two sons of Hetman K. G. Rozumovsky – Peter and Andrew, along with his governor Louis de Marignac. A. K. Razumovsky later became a Russian diplomat in Vienna.

There is historical and documentary evidence that M. I. Kovalinsky, a friend, student and biographer of G. S. Skovoroda, also studied at the University of Strasbourg. It is known that M. Kovalinsky was the tutor of one of the sons of ex-Hetman K. G. Rozumovsky – Leo. In addition, in 1783, two more Ukrainians were mentioned in the matriculations for the aristocracy – brothers Mykola and Andriy Kolosovsky from Kyiv. Among the Ukrainians who studied in Strasbourg, we should mention O. Shafonsky, who also studied at the

Universities of Halle and Leiden, where he defended three doctoral dissertations: in law, philosophy and medicine. D. Chyzhevsky reports the discovery of two dissertations by O. Shafonsky in Latin, which were defended in Leiden and Strasbourg in 1763 and 1768.

I. G. Borysovykh (1859–1907), who had previously graduated from the Odessa Gymnasium and the University of Kyiv, lectured abroad at the Universities of Heidelberg and Strasbourg. After studying abroad, he received a doctorate in law. He graduated from Moscow University, where in 1886 he defended his dissertation for a master's degree in political economy. But during 1890–1905 he lived in Berlin, mockingly sending his articles to the newspaper *Russkaya Vedomosti*, to the journals *Vestnik Evropy* and *Russkoye Bogatstvo*. Ukrainian youth studied not only in the most famous and most prestigious universities of the central German states.

The Magdeburg Academy and the University of Halle, founded in 1694 (Halle, Germany), were considered the world center of oriental studies. Mathematics, physics, philosophy, medicine, and especially languages were taught at a high level at the University of Gaul. D. Tuptalo, J. Blonitsky, and V. Hryhorovych-Barsky showed considerable interest in the problem of Oriental studies. Pupils of the Kyiv Academy, who later studied in Halle, were able to transfer their interest in Oriental studies to scientific fields, continuing its study under the guidance of the brothers Michaelis, Kahlenbert and other professors at the university. Thus, S. Todorsky brought to Kyiv many books donated to him by G. Michaelis. The University of Halle was famous not only for its good study of Oriental languages. At the beginning of the XVIII century. In the countries of Western Europe a new discipline was born – scientific Slavic studies. “This direction”, says D. Nalyvaiko, “was the first to develop significantly in Germany. Ukrainian studies has been one of its components since then”. This shows that Ukrainian studies was a component of humanitarian education and the educational process at the University of Gaul. In the XVII–XIX centuries. Many Ukrainians studied here, among them pupils of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy: V. Lyashchevsky (Lashchevsky), D. Nashchynsky, S. (Simeon) Todorsky and others. Among the most prominent educators, linguists of the mid-XVIII century. was S. Todorsky – later known as Archbishop of Pskov, Izborsk and Narva. He came from a Ukrainian Cossack family (son of a Cossack from the Zolotonosha Hundred of the Pereyaslav Regiment) and studied at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (1718–1727). At the beginning of 1727, without completing a theological course, he left for St. Petersburg, Revel (now Tallinn) to Germany. From 1729 to 1735 he lived in Halle, studied for six years at the Magdeburg Academy of Theology, Hebrew, Greek and Other Oriental Languages with the well-known Hebraist J.-G. Michaelis in Europe at the time, who founded the academy. Oriental Collegium Theologicum. Discovering the abilities of S. Todorsky, J.-G. Michaelis involved his practical training with students studying Hebrew, to check their translations of Bible texts, and especially – to teach the basics of East Slavic languages. During this period S. Todorsky traveled a lot, repeatedly visited Leipzig, Hungary, the Balkans, where he taught. He visited Orthodox, Uniate and Catholic monasteries, got acquainted with Reformation and Counter-Reformation ideas and movements. Fascinated by enlightenment ideas, S. Todorsky translated “Four Books on True Christianity” by J. Arndt – a programmatic and fundamental pietistic work, which is characterized by religious tolerance, a call for primitive Christian equality, a combination of reason and faith. In addition, S. Todorsky translated several pietistic works, including “Catechism”, composed by A. G. Franke, as well as spiritual hymns, psalms, including those written by Luther himself. All these rare editions were found and analyzed by D. Chizhevsky. German educators highly valued the knowledge and work of the Ukrainian scientist-educator S. Todorsky, admired his translations. Thanks to the initiative of the German pastor in Narva J.-F. Budde and other German scholars, 3,500 copies of “True Christianity” translated by S. Todorsky were sent to Russia, and 500 copies were purchased by the St. Petersburg

Academy of Sciences Khyzhnyak Z. I (2001) As the German Protestant pastor H.-W. Hegelmeier emphasized in his work “Impartial Messages about Various Sights of the Russian Empire” (Stuttgart, 1739), in the first half of the XVIII century. S. Todorsky was one of the leading figures in Ukrainian-German cultural relations. According to E. Winter, a researcher of early enlightenment in Germany and Ukraine, at the center of “German-Ukrainian-Russian relations of the early Enlightenment was the Ukrainian Todorsky with his translations”, and he deserves to be worn in Ukrainian early enlightenment. name.

Representatives of the hetman-elite elite and wealthy families came to the University of Göttingen (founded in 1737), which enjoyed a good reputation and considerable influence in scientific circles. Already in the second half of the XVIII century. and especially in the end the university becomes the center of rationalist philosophy. And at the beginning of the XIX century. It became one of the powerful centers of the cultural and national-political movement, thanks to the work of famous scientists, educators, professors: Gauss, Dalmon, the Brothers Grimm, Hugo, Miller. The professor of this university was the well-known J.-F. Herbart (Herbart; 1776–1841) – German philosopher-idealist, psychologist and educator, as well as M. Gartman (Gartman). This institution respected scientific research in the field of astronomy, as evidenced by the work of G. Olbers (Olbers; 1758–1840). It was in the middle of the XVIII century. The center of Slavic studies in Germany is moved to Göttingen, to his famous university, where a group of educators who were actively interested in the Slavic world and its culture and made a significant contribution to their study (A. von Haller, Gebgardi, Heine, Gmelin, Miners, A.-L. Schletzer, etc.). Their scientific body “Göttingenischen Gelehrten Anzeigem” systematically published intelligence and reviews on Slavic studies, aroused public interest in Slavic peoples and their cultures and “sought to influence its perception of processes and events in the Slavic world”. Göttingen scholars connected with the Slavic countries through educational institutions, universities where people from these countries studied, who, returning to their homeland, sent books and wrote reviews Kulyabko A. A. (1930). The university gave lectures on the history of Russia and Poland in the context of world history and the history of Europe, they covered the history of Kievan Rus and later epochs of Ukrainian history, who made a complete translation of the chronicle of Nestor in German (published in the early XIX century.), and also important is his contribution to the study of the history of Ukraine-Russia. Publications about Ukraine and reviews of books about its history and culture also appeared on the pages of the Göttingen scientific journal. In particular, in 1772 it published “Notes on the way from St. Petersburg to the Crimea in 1771” by an unknown author.

The Cossack theme of the Göttingen Slavists occupied an important place. He was associated with the University of Göttingen by J.-H. Engel (1770–1814), a well-known Austrian historian and researcher of Ukrainian history. He is the author of “History of Halych and Volodymyr” (1792), “History of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Cossacks” (1796), which used important documentary sources and literary materials. The head of the Göttingen educators of the mid-18th century, the famous scientist and writer A. Haller, also addressed the Cossack theme. In his socio-political novel *Alfred, King of the Anglo-Saxons* (1772), he involved Cossacks “as the fullest expression of constitutional principles”. It is important that scientists in this field have introduced into scientific circulation a significant number of previously unknown in Germany Ukrainian studies sources and research. According to J.-H. Engel, it was A.-L. Schletzer who used the “Short Description of Little Russia”, which he rewrote in the house of Hetman K. G. Rozumovsky in St. Petersburg and brought to Germany. Lectures of prominent philosophers of the University of Göttingen were listened to by students of the Kyiv Academy – representatives of famous statesmen and politicians and Ukrainian magnates: Miloradovich, Bazilevsky, Danilevsky, Ogievsky (Ogienko) and many others Russian D. M (1956). As is known, two Myloradovych brothers studied here in 1786: Hryhoriy and Mykhailo, as well as G. P. Myloradovych (1756–1828), the son

of the last Chernihiv colonels P.S. Myloradovych and S.S. Polubotok, great-grandchildren of the Ukrainian ex-Hetman P. Polubotko. In addition, Peter Stepanovich's youngest brother, O.S. Miloradovich, studied in Saxony. Another pupil of the Kyiv Academy, I. L. Danilevsky (Danilovsky), continued to study medicine at the Medical and Surgical School at the Moscow General Hospital, then studied at the University of Göttingen, where he defended his doctoral dissertation "De magistratu medico felicissimo" (2184). Prominent German clinician and hygienist of that time P. Frank, one of the founders of the science of social hygiene, fully published the text of I. L. Danilevsky's doctoral dissertation in his journal "Delecta opuscula" ("Selected works") as a model. In total, the German press at the time received nine positive reviews. Brothers Andriy and Mykhailo Bazylevsky studied at the University of Göttingen. In 1785 he defended his dissertation "Theses medicae" ("Medical Theses") for the title of doctor of medicine. Later he worked as a doctor, engaged in translation activities. He translated Voltaire's Poetry of Military Art into poems from French (St. Petersburg, 1780).

Paul of Krosno, later a poet and professor at the University of Cracow, received his bachelor's degree from the University of Greifswald (founded in 1456). Students from Ukraine studied at the University of Cologne, but this institution, as G. Nudha emphasizes, was not very popular. Apparently because this school gained the glory of the stronghold of Catholicism, where "forged its theological and philosophical weapons". Lists of students (XVI–XVIII centuries) are almost non-existent, but researchers found about 20 names of students from Poland, two of whom could be Ukrainians – Andriy Rozhanka (1581) and Mykhailo Skoshovsky (1610), but the lists do not any notes on their origin. Many professors at the University of Cologne developed the concept of Thomism and were committed to the followers of St. Thomas. Particularly frequent appeals to the critique of Thomism were in the courses of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

At the beginning of the XIX century. The center of German scientific thought was the University of Berlin (founded in 1809) and attracted special attention of young people. Initially, the university consisted of seven faculties: law, philosophy, medicine, theology, pharmacy, dentistry and agriculture. A number of institutes soon joined it. The activities of many prominent scientists are connected with the University of Berlin: philosophers G. Hegel, J. Fichte; philologists Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm; historian T. Mommsen; physicists G. Helmholtz, A. Einstein, M. Planck; physicians A. Grefe, R. Koch, R. Virkhov and others. The rector of this estate was the famous G. Hegel. Among the students of the University of Berlin were P. S. Pallas (1741–1811) – a famous researcher, academician of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (since 1767); P. Gnidysh (1750–1817) – author of the scientific work "On some drugs and diseases of the n peoples" (1778), together with his teacher, the famous pathologist H.F. Ludwig (1709–1773) wrote a book "On the powder of antearum" (1778).

From 1847, the son of the famous dramatic actor M. S. Shchepkin, Mykola Shchepkin (1820–1886), was also abroad, where he lectured on chemistry and agriculture in Berlin. After returning to Moscow, he became a well-known public figure, then – director of the Moscow Credit Society. Prominent Ukrainian scholar-philosopher, lawyer P. G. Redkin (1808–1891), received his legal education at the Universities of Dorpat and Berlin (since 1828), where he listened to lectures by G. Hegel. P. Redkin was one of the first followers of the German philosopher in Russia: he made the first attempt to systematically present the philosophy of Hegel ("Review of Hegel's logic", 1841). Among the students of the University of Berlin was a Ukrainian K. F. Rozhalin (1740–1795), "Cossack son" of the Lubny Regiment, who later became a doctor of medicine, a prominent organizer of medical affairs in Ukraine and Russia. In 1765 he defended his doctoral dissertation "De scorbuto", spoke several foreign languages, corresponded with a prominent German scientist and poet W. J. Goethe. A descendant of the famous Ukrainian Cossack family

Kulyabko O. O. studied at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig. (1866–1930) – a famous Soviet physiologist. He first graduated from St. Petersburg (1888), Tomsk (1893), then the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig. Student of I. M. Serov and F. V. Osvyannikov. In 1903–1924 he was a professor, head of the Department of Physiology at Tomsk University, and from 1925 he worked at the Clinical Institute of Moscow.

## 5 Conclusion

All the above facts confirm that the culture of the Ukrainian people in the context of the ideas of the Enlightenment has organically merged into the Enlightenment movement both in Europe and in Ukraine. It was culture and education that reflected the inherent way of life of Ukrainians, thinking, worldview, aesthetic preferences, moral and legal norms, political aspirations and cultural and educational landmarks. All this characterizes the historical and cultural paradigm of the XVIII–early XIX centuries. Ukrainian youth, being in European and foreign universities, adopted the latest knowledge, technologies, cultural and educational areas, which they spread in Ukraine and Russia. In addition, there has been a significant expansion of borders for intellectual influences and cultural forms of cooperation. Related to this is, first of all, the desire for cultural and educational reforms in Ukraine, initiated and authored by representatives of the Ukrainian national elite – as a new generation of "leading class" of Ukraine in the late XVIII–early XIX centuries. All this testifies that the direction in the development of education in Ukraine has become national. At the same time, the active participation of Ukrainians in the educational and cultural space of Europe at that time included Ukraine in the world integration processes, which later provided a dynamic cultural workshop aimed at a holistic understanding of the continuity of Ukrainian national culture. In further Ukrainian studies it is necessary to highlight the role of representatives of the Ukrainian national elite in the formation of humanitarian time and space both in Ukraine and abroad on the basis of integration, democracy and ethnocultural identity.

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**Primary Paper Section: A**

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