1 Introduction

An important aspect of the study of Ukrainian-Polish relations during the 16th–19th centuries is the coverage of the activities of higher educational institutions in Poland, where representatives of Ukrainians of various social statuses and strata studied and obtained scientific degrees. The Krakow (Jagiellonian) University was formed from the beginning of its foundation a center of intellectual culture in Central Europe, therefore it belonged to prominent scientific and cultural centers, closely connected with the higher educational institutions of Europe at that time and was closest to Western Europe. In general, a characteristic feature of this era was the education of Ukrainian youth in Polish universities, which ensured the entry of Ukraine of Ukrainian youth in European universities, adopted the latest knowledge, technological, cultural and educational trends that were spread in Ukraine and Europe at that time. There has been a significant expansion of boundaries for intellectual influences and cultural forms of cooperation in the field of science, culture and education. This is connected with the desire for cultural and educational reforms in Ukraine at that time into the European cultural, educational and intellectual space.

Important historiographic data about the study and stay of Ukrainians in Polish universities are recorded in the so-called landlord historiography. The famous historian O. Lazarevsky called the following "initiators and contributors to the scientific study of Little Russian antiquity" in Ukraine: H. Poletika, A. Chepa, F. Tarniansky, Ya. Markovich, M. Antonovskyi, V. Poletika, O. Martos, V. Lomykovskyi, D. Bantysh-Kamensky, M. Berlinsky, O. M. Markovich, M. O. Markевич. These materials (memoirs, diaries, travel notes, letters) were periodically published in the journal "Kievskaya starina" (1882–1889). As emphasized by D. I. Bagalii, in the second half of the 18th century, in Ukraine there was a "noble school of Ukrainian historiography with its patrons, such as Bezborodko, hetman K. Rozumovsky, O. Rymantsev." Among the prominent representatives of noble Ukrainian historiography of the second half of the 18th century, D. I. Bagalii also names the brothers V. M. Makovych, O. I. Martos, and others. The scientific study of cultural and educational processes in Ukraine and Europe, as well as the education of Ukrainians in European universities, was partially carried out by Ukrainian historians: D. Bagaliy, O. Bodyanskyi, I. Borshchak, M. Kostomarov, V. Antonovych, M. Hurshvetskyi, M. Petrov, M. Petrovskyi, I. Krypyakevich, D. Yavornytskyi, and others. In the works of these scientists, valuable information and facts about the scientific achievements of Ukrainian students, the defense of master's theses and the initiation of new scientific directions have been preserved. In the historiographic aspect, the works of O. Lazarovskiy, O. Yefimenko, D. Doroshenko, N. Polonska-Vasilenko, E. Malanik, I. Krypyakevich, P. Kudryavtsev, I. Lysiuk-Rudnytskyi, H. Grabovich, O. Apavovych, O. Patro, V. Kryvoshei, V. Nichyk, P. Tolochko, V. Tomazova, I. Shapiro, V. Shevchuk, Yu. Shemshuchenko and many others, who involved little-known documentary sources and Polish literature The works of V. Mykytas "Ancient Ukrainian students and professors" deserve special attention Gorenko L.I. (2009) and G. Nudga "First bankers and doctors" (1990), where for the first time information was summarized and new facts about the stay of Ukrainians in Western European universities, in particular, Polish ones, were presented. In addition, the above-mentioned works contain lists (registers) of Ukrainians among students and professors of the Jagiellonian University. In the well-known monograph of S. Siropolck "History of Education in Ukraine" Gorenko L.I. (2009) unknown and little-known surnames and names of Ukrainians and their active activities in the structures of the Jagiellonian University are mentioned. Important facts about scientific work and professorial teaching activities are preserved in the author's articles of the Kijv-Mohyla Academy in names, XVII–XVIII centuries*. "Short biographical dictionary of scientists" by I. Pavlovsky (2009), as well as the well-known historical and documentary monument "Archive of South-Western Russia". Polish historians of education H. Barych, K. Moravskiy, Ya. Tazbir partially mention the facts of education and Ukrainians in their works Gorenko L.I. (2009). At the same time, a separate historical and cultural research on the objective coverage of the role of Ukrainianness in the formation of the latest scientific and educational directions in Ukraine and Europe does not exist to this day.

2 The initial presuppositions

In this context, the purpose of the article is to highlight the cultural and educational activities of Ukrainians in Polish universities, using the example of the Jagiellonian University, where there were centers of Ukrainian culture, scientific schools were formed from representatives of Ukrainians. Among the main tasks: to characterize the historical conditions and cyclical migration of Ukrainian youth to educational institutions in Poland; determine the contribution of Ukrainians to the development of the system of educational institutions and cultural and educational processes in the territory of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth; outline the professional achievements of Ukrainian youth and their role in the formation of the scientific and intellectual potential of Ukraine and Europe at that time.

The scientific novelty of the research is: a cultural approach to highlighting the activities of Ukrainians in the system of educational institutions in Poland during the long historical period of the 16th–19th centuries, primarily at the Jagiellonian University.

3 Methods

The theoretical and methodological basis of this research is the principles of historicism, systemicity, objectivity, comprehensiveness, continuity, dialectical understanding of the historical process in the system of the unity of its components. At the same time, methods of historical, historiographical and source analysis, synthesis and generalization are involved at the
same time as problematic, logical, comparative, retrospective, biographical, descriptive, historical-chronological methods, as well as methods of typology, classification and periodization, which will allow to optimally solve the tasks of the above topic and this article.

4 Results and discussion

First of all, Ukrainian youth enriched Polish and Ukrainian science with new inventions and theories. Knowing Latin and other languages perfectly, many of them wrote original works, including students and professors, stands out. Representatives of this school were: the writer S. Onyshchenko/Roksolan and master Lukash from Novy Myst Morawski K. (1900). In Lviv and other cities of Galician Rus in the second half of the 16th century, a West-Russian humanist current, closely related to the Polish one, arose.

From the beginning of its establishment (1364), the University of Krakow had a democratic character, admission was not restricted by faith or origin. The institution accepted young people aged 16 and over, and sometimes from 14 Morawski K. (1900). At the beginning, the university had only three faculties: seven liberal arts, law and physics and mathematics, later a medical faculty was created. The Pope did not immediately allow the theological faculty to be opened, because such a department was in the Sorbonne and in Prague. Krakow University immediately attracted the attention of young people from all over Europe, including Ukraine. Mathematics and astronomy reach their greatest flowering here. During the Renaissance, 13 professors from the "Russian lands" taught at the University of Krakow. Among them, A. Bursi became famous for his great learning, wrote several philosophical works. The professor was the "excellent mathematician" Ya. Lyatosh, who after disagreements with the rector moved from Kraków to Ostrog Nudga G.A (1990). The teaching staff of the University of Krakow was divided into candidates of the first and second degrees, bachelors, licentiates and masters of arts, who later received a doctorate. Candidates, bachelors and licentiates conducted (read) four lectures per week. Masters and doctors, in addition, gave public lectures free of charge. The dean of the faculty changed every semester; professors were chosen for vacant positions based on seniority, talent, and merit in one or another science. After being elected, upon taking office, the professor had to submit the printed text of the treatise to the academic council and defend it in a general public meeting of all colleagues, as well as arrange a small banquet for them Barycz H. (1935). Nicholas Copernicus studied at the University of Krakow in 1491–1494. The university has long had a rich library, archives, equipped anatomical offices, an astronomical observatory, a botanical garden, a zoological museum, etc. The educational base provided thorough training of students and professors. Education was conducted in Latin, students spoke their native language only during separately permitted hours of the day.

Among the students of Krakow University was the scientist-encyclopedist Yuri Drobobych (Georgiy, son of Mykhaile Donat from Rus; Yuriy from Lviv; Yuriy from Drohobych; Yuriy Kotermak; c. 1450–1494) - one of the first founders of humanistic culture in Ukraine. According to researchers, his real surname is Kotermak Isayevich Y.D. (1969). Yuriy's written biographies date from 1469, when the young man's name appeared in the lists of students at the University of Krakow. Later, he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree (1470) and a Master of Arts degree (1473) at the University of Kraków. After that, he studied at the University of Bologna, where he defended his doctor of philosophy thesis, and then a doctor of medicine. In 1478–1482, as a professor at this university, he taught astronomy, and in 1481–1482 he was rector of the Faculty of Medicine and Liberal Sciences in Bologna, writing in Latin the work "Prognostic assessment of the current year 1483 by Master Yuri Drobobych of Russia, Doctor of Arts and Medicine of Bologna university" and probably he was one of the teachers of M. Copernicus (V.L. (1994). Researchers wrote about Yu. Drobobych in Italian, German, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and other languages. His image found its embodiment in fiction, fine and plastic arts Yuriy Drobobych (1883).

In the lists of the Jagiellonian University, the names of Ukrainians have been registered since the institution was founded. About two thousand Ukrainian students studied and lived in bursas at that time, among them: "Mykola Petrovykh from Bussko" ("Nicolaus Petri de Bussko", 1400), "Ivan from Rava" (apparently from Rava-Ruska, 1401), "Matvy (Marty) from Tukhli" (1403), "Ivan Dorogostoi from Podilka" (1410), "Simon from Drohobych" (1419), from which only two money was taken as an entrance fee. In 1421, the first students from Sambor appear: "Mykola son of Mykhailo from Sambor", and in 1424 students are mentioned: "Ivan Grigorovich from Kolomyia" (1424), "Olexii Matiyovykh from Lviv" (1432), "Ivan Ivanovich from Halych." (1434), "Ivan Ivanovich of Kamianets (1434), "Dmytro Stepianvykh of Kyiv" ("Demetrius Stephani de Kiew", 1466), "Yakov Ivanovich of the Kamianetsk Diocese" (1491), "Ivan Groshka of Lutsk" (beginning of the 16th century), "Grobkovskiy from Volhynia" (1566), "Kapusta from Halych" (1573). In the student register of the Jagiellonian University for the year 1503, the following was recorded: "The following names were entered for the rector, highly respected master Jacobi de Gostinin, professor of theology, canon of the college of St. Florian in Kleparow: Stanislaus Petri de Vilna - 4 gr., Valentin Mykhailiovych from Lviv (Valentinus Michaelis de Lopoli - 4 gr.), Alexius Petri de Mogila (4 gr.)" Nudga G.A (1990).

During the XV–XVII centuries, the lists contain the surnames, first names, and patronymics of students from Left Bank Ukraine: "Ivan Petrovykh from Glukhov, no family," The following are listed in the lists of students, bachelors and masters: Martyn Andriyovych Tychyna, Petro Kyivskyi, Simon Matvyovych OzerSkyi, Ivan Sverenyovych Kropyvnytskyi, Mykola Ivanovich Meleshko, Andriy Andriyovych Skyha from Kyiv, Ivan Stepanovych Dederkalo, Oleksandr Hristoforovych Tretyak from Kyiv, Ivan Theodorovich Yushchenko from Kyiv, Hryhoriy Artemovich Ogryzko, Kostyantyn Romanovych Mormyl from Kyiv and many others. Whole groups also enrolled in this institution, such as young people from Podilia: the Grogoroi brothers, "Yakov from Podillia" (in Podillya), "Ivan Ivanovich from Kamianets", as well as from Volyn: "Klim from Samiv", "Mykola Ivanovich from Zhuravynky", "Matvy Hironimovych from Drohobych of the Lutsk Principality" and many others. The European fame of the "king of medicine" was acquired by Martyn (surname not preserved; born in Nevid. - 1460), Matviyovych Ozerskyi, Ivan Severynovych Kropyvnytskyi, among outstanding social, political and church figures, a special place is occupied by Ipatii Potiy (real name Adam Lvovych Potiy, 1541–1613), the Union Metropolitan of Kyiv (1599), whom I. Ya. Franco called "the creator of a great cultural work, a combination Russia with Rome" Francko I. (1983). I. Ya. Franco in the article "Life and activity of Hypatius Potius" (published in 1914) noted that the effort to proclaim the union raised I. Potius to the highest level of the Uniate hierarchy and made him a church writer. "This matter," wrote I.Francko, "is the main and almost exclusive content of his writings." His writing activity is set as to Russian, Ukrainian and other languages, and in that respect he was the prototype of a whole series of writers who, from then until the present day, do not stop manifesting in themselves the intersection of the civilizational influences of
Russia and Poland. As for the spirit of his writings, he stands entirely on Western soil, he is a student of the Krakow Academy, therefore, he is a new type in Russian literature. It is not without reason that we can call him the first Russian preacher in a grand style" (Czarnowski St. (1956). The polemist I. Poty actively supported the idea of translating the Holy Scriptures and the writings of the Holy Fathers into the "Russian" (that is, the literary Ukrainian of the time) language. He also advocated the creative assimilation of the best examples of Western European culture, he treated the Latin language with great respect, but not as a language of worship, which should replace "Russian", but as a language of European education, without mastery of which it is impossible to join the cultural achievements of the European West of that time Дмитрий М. (1993).

An important contribution to the development of Ukrainian culture was made by Lukash from New Town near Sambor, who, after graduating from Krakow University, obtained a master's degree and published the first textbook on epistolography (1522). Mykola Shadursky, the author of the foreword to the Lviv reprint of the well-known book "Philosophy of Moral and Ethical Education" is also distinguished among the students of the University of Krakow, where, as I. Franko noted, the "extremely valuable" description of all the churches and parishes of the episcopate for the years 1762-1768 is presented. Ukrainian students of the University of Krakow, who were sometimes called "scholars" (from the Latin scholarus) and "zhaks" ("thankas"), founded a whole Ukrainian-Belarusian-Lithuanian ("Russian") community there, which acquired the importance of a national cultural center and influenced on the Polish literary process thanks to perfect knowledge of the Polish and Latin languages. Among the Ukrainian humanist figures of the Renaissance, who studied and achieved in Poland for the years 1762-1768 is presented. Ukrainian students of the University of Krakow, who were sometimes called "scholars" (from the Latin scholarus) and "zhaks" ("thankas"), founded a whole Ukrainian-Belarusian-Lithuanian ("Russian") community there, which acquired the importance of a national cultural center and influenced on the Polish literary process thanks to perfect knowledge of the Polish and Latin languages. Among the

The outstanding Ukrainian writer and polemist Ivan Mykolayovych Vyhinsky ("Johannes Nicolai Vissinksi"), the future rector of the Kyiv Fraternal School Kasiyan Sokovych, received higher education in Krakow. Varlaam Vysinsky, rector of the Kyiv College, who attended lectures at universities in Poland and the Czech Republic (Krakow, Olomouc, Eiblong), received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The well-known first printer, cultural and public figure Georgy Skoryna and the writer Yakab Gavatovych were also educated at the Jagiellonian University. The latter received a bachelor's degree, was the author of many Polish-language sermons and poetic works: "Saying", "School of Patience", "Mirror of Spiritual Love", as well as the author of the first Ukrainian interludes. His works are imbued with a unique Ukrainian mentality and filled with a bright national color Gorensko L.I. (2009).

In the lists of students of the Jagiellonian University, in its archives for different years, the surnames Tychyny or Tychynsky are often mentioned: Tomas and Venceslav Tychyn, Stepan Pavlovich Tychyna, Mykhailo Tychyna (Ruten, Mykola Tychyna (Ruten), "George of Tychyna, Rusyn" ("Georgius de Tyczyn, Ruthenus") – the master and rector of the Krakow school in the suburb of Klepari (ruthen); Martyn Tychyna, Ivan Tychyna. Next to Tychyna (Tychynsky) are recorded Ivan from Chernihiv and Novgorod-Seversky In general, K. Lyashchevetskyi had a large library - about 400 copies of books in Latin, German, Polish, partly Church Slavonic and Russian. Theological and philosophical literature prevailed. Individual works of German Pietists: J.F. Budde, A. Michaelis, philosophers H. Wolf, H. Baumsteiger, Latin editions of Publius Ovid, Quintus Horace, John Locke and others. There were also Russian translations of Michel Montaigne, Samuel Puffendorf, A. Bushing, D. Locke, various dictionaries, grammars. In the library of K. Lyashchevetskyi was a handwritten copy of "History of the Cossacks", a translation from the Polish edition of the Statute of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

After completing their studies in foreign universities, almost all young scientists returned to their homeland. But there were also those who remained where they received their education, as professors, deans, research scientists and participated in the pan-European process of development of science, art, and culture in general. Their contribution to the world cultural and educational process is quite significant, and their names are included in the pantheon of figures who affirmed the ideas of humanism. As I. Golenishchev-Kutuzov wrote about it, "from the departments of Krakow and Bologna, Padua and Vienna, natives of the Ukrainian steppes commented on ancient poets. Humanists of Ukrainian origin, who considered themselves Ruthenians, developed their activities in Poland itself and in the West" Gorensko L.I. (2009).

5 Conclusion

All of the above facts confirm that Ukrainian-Polish relations during the 16th–19th centuries. In the field of education, science and culture have acquired special importance and prospects for development. The education of Ukrainians and their professional growth in the system of higher education institutions in Poland (in particular, the Jagiellonian University) was an opportunity from the very beginning to join the leading centers of intellectual culture in Central Europe. The education, culture and science of the above-mentioned educational institutions developed in the context of the historical and cultural paradigm during the 16th and 17th centuries. In itself, there was an expansion of educational and cultural boundaries and educational forms of cooperation. This is connected, above all, with the desire for cultural and educational
reforms in Ukraine, the initiators and authors of which were representatives of the new generation of the "leading layer" of Ukraine at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries.

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 ensured a dynamic cultural process aimed at a holistic understanding of the continuity and continuity of Ukrainian national culture. In further research, it is necessary to highlight the role of representatives of the Ukrainian intellectual elite in the formation of the humanitarian space-time both in Ukraine and abroad on the basis of integration, democracy and ethno-cultural originality.

Literature:

18. Sandaluk O.M. Levytzkyi Dmytro Hryhorovych // Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in names, XVII–XVIII centuries: