

ABSTRACTS

Svitlana BILA

THE CHURCH UNION PROCESSES IN LVIV AND PRZEMYSL DIOCESES IN THE UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE LATE 17th – EARLY 18th CENTURY

The article analyzes the contribution of the ecclesiastical and the secular historiography of the late seventeenth – early eighteenth century to the research of the problems of the adoption by the Lviv and Przemysl dioceses of the church union. An attempt is made to highlight the peculiarities of the development of the research in the Ukrainian church union during the stated period, to show the main tendencies in the analysis of the theme, to find out the achievements and drawbacks of the research. It is asserted that the scientists of that time started the research about the union processes in the region, substantiated the objective and subjective causality of the pro-union activities of the Ruthenian ecclesiastical hierarchy, explored the reasons for the strengthening of the union processes in the second half of the XVII century. It is emphasized in the works that the Russian Orthodox ecclesiastical hierarchy hoped to gain certain privileges, wealth and get rid of excessive care of secular people, including fraternities by changing the confession. The authors most thoroughly investigated the activity of Joseph Shymlanskyj, the controversial Bishop of Lviv, the process and the consequences of the Lublin colloquium of the 1680. The value of the first works of the Church Union issues is determined not through the interpreted conclusion and clarification of historical patterns, but through the collected documentary narrative. The Authors as the contemporaries of the events, based on their own ideology and identity, tried to transmit their internal experiences and impressions of the bygone events. They used a wide range of sources such as: diaries of witnesses and participants, decrees, letters, chronicles etc. in their works. Therefore, the data of the research was actively used by the secular and ecclesiastical historiography of subsequent periods, sometimes even the data, which had been submitted by the authors, were falsified.

The comparative analysis of the historiography of the late 17th – early 18th century will provide the opportunity to find out the forged statements and correct the mistakes of the investigated works.

Key words: ecclesiastical historiography, church union processes, Lublin colloquium

Vasyl FUTALA

**UKRAINIAN LIBERATION
MOVEMENT OF 1920s – 1950s
IN THE LIGHT OF UKRAINIAN
BIOGRAPHY STUDIES ABROAD**

The aim of the article is to carry out a comprehensive analysis of research works on the Ukrainian liberation movement of the 20s – 50s. of the XX century in the context of some historical personalities, to clarify the factual level and thematic representativeness of biographical sources and to substantiate prospects for further research.

The author of the article proved that the representatives of Ukrainian diaspora directed their efforts mainly at highlighting the life and activity of the leaders of the Ukrainian liberation movement of 1920s – 1950s. Ye. Konovalets is portrayed as a leader of the nation. In particular, P. Mirchuk singled out three main features of Ye. Konovalets: uncompromisingness, faithfulness to state traditions and the unity of Ukraine. Among the most important elements of the political portrait of Bandera the researcher underlined his ideological conviction, anxiety of spirit, courage and uncompromisingness. This author quite rightly described R. Shukhevych as «the embodiment of unity and continuity» in all three periods of a revolutionary liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people in 1920s – 1950s.

However, the historical portraits of these eminent personalities are incomplete. Besides, much less attention was devoted to other active leaders of the liberation struggle. The reasons for this were the restricted source base of research and a narrow circle of people able for conducting the research. Moreover, the inherent for the Ukrainian foreign historians party-political dependence caused certain defects spawned of their works, such as the idealization of some activists and belittling the role of their political opponents. But notwithstanding that,

the historical narrative of Ukrainian diaspora laid a good foundation for further study of this actual scientific problem. Such P. Mirchuk's work «Jevhen Konovalets (to the 20th anniversary of his death)», «Roman Shukhevych (General Taras Chuprynska). The commander of the army of immortals», «Stepan Bandera as a symbol of revolutionary uncompromisingness» – till today are popular not only among wide readership, but also in scientific circles. The Ukrainian liberation movement of 1920s – 1950s remains a perspective area of research in contemporary Ukrainian biography studies.

Volodymyr HALYK

**IVAN FRANKO'S SCHOOLING
AT THE FRANZ JOSEPH I GYMNASIUM
IN DROHOBYCH**

This article deals with one episode of the Franko's life – his schooling in the Franz Joseph I Gymnasium in Drohobych. The author utilized previously little known materials and modern historiography to consider Ivan Franko's learning process in Drohobych gymnasium. The article shows Franko's contacts with both classmates and with teachers as well as poor living conditions. Despite the scarce livelihood, he actively and persistently tried to get all the basics of contemporary science. He was always one of the best among classmates. Ivan Franko's passion for literary efforts is analyzed too. He made his first student trip, the purpose of which was to collect ethnographic material in the Boiky area. It should be emphasized that he managed to gather a large collection of books. Ivan Franko met his first love during his schooling. The conditions of his formation as an ethnographer and folklorist are outlined. It is defined that during Franko's schooling in the gymnasium he began to think about his future literary and teacher's career.

Key words: Ivan Franko, Drohobych gymnasium, schooling, teachers, classmates, literary activity, ethnography, folklore.

Victor HUMENNYI

**THE IMAGE OF THE PARTHIAN CAMPAIGNS
IN THE AGE OF THE ANTONINES
AND ROMAN POLITICAL PROPAGANDA
IN THE SECOND CENTURY CE**

The article deals with the problem how the Antonine military campaigns against Parthia were represented in Roman political propaganda. In the East, the main rival of the Roman Empire was the Arsacid Empire. In the Age of the Antonines, the military struggle between the two States reached an apogee. Until this time, the issues of the perception of Roman policy in the East in the imperial political ideology haven't been studied properly. Literature, coinage, public affairs – all of this was used by the Romans in their political propaganda. Analyzing Roman literature, the author states, that the only possible example in the second century CE, when the Parthian campaigns could have been used for propaganda is mentioned in Lucian's work «How to write history», when he admits, that he writes his work because of many authors, who tried to describe Verus' Parthian war, but failed in their target. Unfortunately, none of these works survived, so we can't be sure what exactly was written there and how could it have been used for political goals.

The author argues that the titulature was another important component of the Roman propaganda. Epigraphy helps us to reconstruct the chronology of the events, how often and when Trajanus and Lucius Verus were proclaimed Emperors during their Parthian wars. Trajanus and Verus received it from the Senate, but during the campaigns it appears on the coinage before it was adopted officially. After capturing Armenia, Trajanus also received the name Optimus – «The best». Marcus Aurelius and Verus were cognomened not only Parthian, but Armenian and Median, which was obviously a reference to victories in these lands.

The author claims that the Parthian monument which was erected by the town of Ephesus in honour of the triumphant victor against the Parthians, Lucius Verus, was one of the most important political monuments connected with the Roman policy in the East. The architectural form of the Parthian monument is still very hypothetical. Consequently,

the central position in the monument's iconography is given to the frieze of the Parthian war.

Roman coinage was one of the most important political resources. The Parthian wars were represented on all known types of Roman coins. Portraits and images could vary from idealized to very realistic representations depending on particular emperors, the stage of their reign and changing artistic trends but they created an image of an effective politician – the Emperor.

In the end, the author concludes that Roman political propaganda included all types of listed facilities and the Antonine Parthian wars were represented in the political ideology sufficiently.

Vasyl ILNYTSKYI

**REORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS
IN THE CARPATHIAN AREA
OF THE OUN (late 1940s – 1950s)**

The article presents the peculiarities of reorganisation of the Ukrainian nationalist activities in the Carpathians area on the basis of the unknown and scarcely known documents and materials. Under the conditions, when the repressive system made use of a whole set of secret service, operational and special punitive means against the Ukrainian nationalists, they managed to develop a successful strategical and tactical policy which they constantly corrected. Their ability to quickly adapt to the external (political) and internal (organizational) factors, as well as to their transformations, allowed them to provide the viability of organisations and to offer continuous resistance to the invaders. Strategic and tactical planning, presentation of its essence to all the members, and the ability to reorganise due to a propitious moment reached a high level. The change of forms and methods of activities concerned all, without exceptions, spheres of life (organizational, personal, etc.). It was this strategy that made it possible to continue the struggle against the establishment of Soviet administration on the West Ukrainian lands for almost ten years. However, many violations of rules of conspiracy took place in the underground, which led to a considerable loss of human and material resources. The purpose of

the article is to disclose the features of reorganisation of the Ukrainian nationalists' activities in the Carpathian area – alias Karpats'kyi krai – of the OUN.

Having received the first (and considerable) blows, the OUN and UPA turn to new organizational forms of struggle. The tactics of open operations fades into the background. During 1945 – 1946 the Leadership developed three tactical schemes, namely «Dazhboh», «Oleh», «Orlyk». The nationalists developed the bases, methods and principles of reorganisation of their activities by applying their own experience and then perpetually adapted and improved them according to struggle conditions. In parallel with bases of strategy and tactics reorganisation there also was an accurate requirement concerning observance of the basic, fundamental rules. Development and adoption of strategy and tactics and supervision over their implementation stipulated the viability of the underground. All that ensured the survival of personnel and preservation of material resources and, eventually, the continuation of the struggle. It is no exaggeration to affirm that the viability of the Ukrainian liberation movement became possible due to the successfully adjusted strategy and tactics, which was continuously corrected and improved according to changes in the military and political situation. The study of the principle bases of reorganisation of the Ukrainian liberation movement activities in Lviv and Podilia areas of the OUN remains a promising field of investigation.

Andrii KOVAL

THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE: FORMATION AND THE FIRST STAGE OF ITS ACTIVITY

The Roman Republic went into a deep political crisis during the first half of the first century BC. The political activity of such persons like Cn. Pompeius, J. Caesar and M. Crassus only accelerated the process of the decline of the Republic. For this reason, the first triumvirate requires a more careful study.

This political alliance had been investigated by many researchers, such as T. Mommsen, R. Syme, G. Sanders, M. Gelzer, S. Utchenko, R. Smith, T. Mitchell, B. Marshall, R. Billows and others. Nevertheless,

there is no generally accepted theory about the first triumvirate. For example, there are different opinions about the date of the formation of the triumvirate, the key participants to the agreement and the impact of the triumvirate on the Late Roman republic. Therefore, the source data should be revised in order to develop a new concept.

It is well known, that the first triumvirate was not a public office as it was the second one. Instead, it was an unofficial political agreement of three influential politicians. Ancient writers offer various informations about the date of the triumvirate organization. For example, Livy, Appian, Plutarch and Dio pointed out, that the agreement had been formed before the consular elections in 60 BC. However, Velleius notified that it had been formed after the elections. The comparison of their information with Cicero's data led to suggestion, that the first triumvirate was being formed in the course of half a year. First, Pompeius and Crassus supported Caesar during the consular elections separately. Then, after taking the office, he reconciled Pompeius and Crassus in order to provide votes in the assemblies.

During Caesar's consulship, the triumvirs actually usurped the power in the Roman republic. It is fair to say, that the triumvirs had no wish to destroy the Republic. They felt comfortable within the republican political system. The purpose of Caesar's consular legislation was to satisfy triumvirs' personal and political ambitions. Though, with their violent methods of political struggle, triumvirs indirectly enhanced the process of the decline of the Republic.

Iryna LOZYNSKA

**THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES
IN GALICIA IN 1916 AND 1917**

The article analyzes the formation and activity of the General Government of Austro-Hungarian regions occupied in 1916 and 1917 under the law of war and the Regional Commissariat of Galicia and Bukovina on the basis of archival materials. The issue of governance in Galicia is examined; the main activities of the Russian administration are characterized.

Re-entry of Russian troops in Galicia in 1916 was not so spectacular as in the summer and autumn of 1914. In the summer of 1916 the military authorities had resolved the issues of governance of Galicia, which mainly belonged to O.O. Brusylov: the task of governing the temporarily occupied Austria-Hungarian areas during the War were exhausted by measures in assistance for troops and support of the order in the rear, and were fully controlled by military authorities. In the period (July 1916 – February 1917) the institutions of the occupation authority were called «General Government areas of Austria-Hungary occupied by the right of war» led by F.F. Trepov, whose policy was entirely aimed at the needs of the Russian army and front. It is proved that in the wartime Russian occupation authorities in the field of social and economic policy sought to stabilize the situation in agriculture, industry, transport, food, financial and other sectors.

During the period of the Russian Provisional Government «The Regional Commissariat of Galicia and Bukovina» headed by D. Doroshenko was created in the occupied territories, which was engaged mainly in socio-economic problems.

Key words: The First World War, Military Governor-General, Galicia, Russia, Austro-Hungary, occupation.

Andriy LOZYNSKYI

**MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHY
ON THE NATURE AND CONTENT
OF THE «UKRAINIAN PROBLEM»
ON THE EVE OF THE WORLD WAR I.**

The article analyzes the scientific legacy of modern Ukrainian and foreign historiography concerning the nature and content of the «Ukrainian Problem» on the eve of World War I. The basic achievements and trends in the analysis of the role of modern historiography in the study of the problem are shown. The degree of coverage of particular aspects of the problem and innovative concepts has been also identified. It could be argued that the modern Ukrainian historiography focuses a considerable attention on the «Ukrainian Problem» in the policies of foreign states. The researchers have argued that Ukraine became one of the main targets of extensive plans of hostile blocs. The «Ukrainian

Problem» was one of the most acute as well as extremely complicated phenomena of the preparation to the First World War.

The article also explores some aspects of the nature and content of the Triple Alliance and the Entente's policy towards Ukraine. Different researches stressed that the Ukrainian factor for European policy was gaining importance as World War I approached. Both warring sides defended only their own interests and they were indifferent to the problems and demands of the Ukrainians, despite their previous claims of their support of small peoples' struggle for national liberation and self-determination. The researchers argued that it was a pure demagogic that concealed the desire of the warring sides to use the Ukrainian material and human resources for their own purposes.

The Ukrainian researches drew attention to the international aspect of the «Ukrainian Problem» that had been largely determined by the development of Ukrainian political parties' attitude to World War I. The Ukrainian elite of that time had to resort to finding a most optimal alternative of foreign political orientation for the realization of the state building tasks. The most modern researchers emphasize the fact Ukrainian political fragmentation during this difficult historical period. That was a problem not only for the military and political prospects of the Ukrainians but also for further revolutionary changes.

Mariya MARKOVYCH

**THE RELIGIOUS LIFE
OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE
IN THE MID-FOURTH CENTURY CE**

The Roman religion absorbed some religious cults of the East, but did not have a dogmatic internal unity. Nevertheless, the best intellectual forces of the society were in the ranks of paganism. The Roman aristocracy for a long time remained pagan. The aristocrats as well as the education authorities and intellectual members of society resisted the Christianization of the Empire. Christianity had become the dominant religion in the Roman Empire by the mid-fourth century. The Church was also recognized by the Roman State and received its support through the activities of the Christian Emperors – Constantine and Constantius II. The interests of the Christian Church became the

Roman state interests. But even this policy of the Christian Emperors did not lead to the internal unity of the Church. The struggle between the orthodox and Arians gained an aggressive nature. The secular authorities repeatedly intervened to resolve such conflicts by convening Church Councils. During this period the Christian religion, torn by strifes, obtained the support of the Emperor, fighting against polytheism. The policy of Constantius II was ambiguous. He did not renounce the title of the high priest notwithstanding numerous laws on prohibition of sacrifices. He left the Vestals their privileges and approved funds for pagan worship. The article shows the close relationship of the religious life with the government policy in the mid-fourth century CE. The process of the pagan opposition to the Christian religion is shown too. The internal disputes on theological issues in the Christian Church are described, and also numerous attempts to solve them are considered. The religious policy of Emperor Constantius II is described, in particular his measures to prohibit polytheism, religious ceremonies and sacrifices, his attempts to come to terms with pagan aristocracy, his participating in the process of solving internal dogmatic quarrels between the orthodox and Arians. It had also been demonstrated that the western part of the Empire, unlike the Eastern one, was less Christianized.

Dmytro NEFYODOV

**HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE UKRAINIAN
SSR WORKING CLASS OF THE TWO
POSTWAR DECADES: RESEARCH
OF THE TOPIC IN THE SECOND HALF
OF 60's – FIRST HALF OF THE 80's**

The article examines the state of scientific development of the topic «Historiography of the Ukrainian SSR working class in the two postwar decades» in the late 1960's – early 1980's.

In the second half of 1960's the historical works of Soviet historical science became more systematic and focused. The issues of historical subjects, including the working class as the primary one, began to be actively investigated.

The analysis of historiographical works which were published in the second half of the 60's – early 80's showed the presence of certain results of historiographical development of the postwar Ukrainian SSR working class topic. The efforts of A. Santsevych, B. Romantsov, Ya. Kalakura, I. Ostapenko and also I. Vorozheikin, V. Poletaiev, S. Senianskyi, V. Yezhov, S. Naida, A. Mitrofanova, L. Rogachevska allowed developing methodological aspects of the Soviet working class study, summing up the results of the investigation, stating problem areas of the topic and accordingly formulating the urgent tasks for future concrete historical works. The majority of works are of all-Union scale, thus the analysis of Ukrainian historiography in them is represented indirectly. Exclusively Ukrainian historiographical advances are not so numerous. Unfortunately it is the stagnation twenty years' period when the political adjustment had the greatest value. However, despite the bias and total maximum advantage of historical-party publications, the historiographical works of the mentioned period became a logical echo of the general state of Soviet historical science and problem historiography in particular. Generally all historiographical works including those on specific issues contributed to the identification of the state of the working class history research at that time and setting future objectives of the study. They reflected the development of specific historical problems of structure, cultural and technical level of the working class by Soviet historians. At the same time the list of unexplored issues also included changes in the sources of replenishment and the number of workers, the level of material well-being. Unfortunately, during the mentioned period Soviet historians had to work under the most biased conditions. Their works were subjected to total control and influence of administrative-command system, which operated according to the whip-and-carrot policy, thus they became the product of that time, the quintessence of party principle. With each subsequent five-year plan the historiography witnessed the increase of success recognition and deliberate silencing of the scientific research problem areas. So the historiographical works of the stagnation era cannot provide a comprehensive and objective analysis of the literature on the history of the postwar Ukrainian SSR working class.

CONTRIBUTION OF GAIUS MARIUS TO PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE ROMAN MILITARY

The process of professionalization of the Roman military started in the late 3rd century BC, after the Second Punic War. Frequent, almost continuous wars made *cives Romani* isolated from traditional, agricultural labor, required from newly-admitted soldiers good military training, better adaptability to the conditions of constant fighting and camp life. Due to his ability to accumulate all the important achievements of his predecessors in the realm of military affairs and implement new practices to improve the combat capability of the army, Gaius Marius got the fame of a successful reformer and a prominent commander. The objective of this study is to highlight the role of Gaius Marius in the process of transformation of Roman militia into a professional army. Also noteworthy is the analysis of the vision of modern antiquity researchers on the problems of Marian reforms.

The aim is to study the contribution of Gaius Marius to the process of transformation of the Roman army to a professional one and refute the findings of some researchers that he was not involved in forming legions.

On the basis of the concept of the extremality and urgency of the event – *supremum auxilium* (the need to end the lengthy Jugurthine War and the threat of invasion of Cimbri and Teutons), which previously had been temporary, unstable, Gaius Marius created a new predominant mode of recruiting based on the voluntary principle. According to some sources, he started *dilectus capite censi*. A number of ancient historians point out that it was carried out for the first time. Such innovation can be considered the starting point of military reform, since it was the main condition for all organizational and tactical measures.

The Marian reforms should be understood as a full range of organizational and tactical measures, dictated by internal and external circumstances, performed by the Roman commander to improve the functioning of the military system of ancient Rome.

**A BURIAL RITE OF THE ROMANS
IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ANCIENT SOCIETY
CONCEPTION OF THE SOUL**

This article deals with the ancient notion of the connection between the burial rites and the existence of the soul in the hereafter. The funeral ceremony consists in the way the remains of the deceased are disposed of and the rituals accompanying this process. In ancient society, the dominant opinion was that improper burial, as well as negligent performance of the ritual, created obstacles for the soul of the deceased on the way from the world of the living to the realm of the dead. The soul of the dead wandered around, adversely affecting the others. According to the beliefs of the ancient Romans, between the world of the living and the world of the dead, as well as between the gods and men, there is no insurmountable barrier. Funeral ceremony was to help the soul of the deceased to leave, without problem, the living world and find refuge in the world of the dead. Therefore, the best death for the Romans is a death in his native home, surrounded by friends and relatives. This gave the dying the confidence that his body will be buried properly. It is determined that Romans perceived afterlife as a physical reality that gives shelter to the souls of the dead. A decent life gave hope to the soul for worthy existence after death. A properly conducted burial ritual contributed to that. Both men and women were buried under the same rite, either by cremation or by interment. It is also defined that sometimes the choice between cremation and interment depended on the established traditions in a certain family, or on the financial situation of the family of the deceased. There are reasons to speak about the origin of a particular form of the funeral ceremony under the Principate, particularly when it comes to the burial of emperors. However, there was also the idea in Roman society that after death the soul dies with the body.

*Oksana RUDA***THE ROLE OF JEWISH CULTURAL SOCIETIES
IN RAISING THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
OF THE POPULATION OF GALICIA (1923 – 1939)**

The cultural and educational activities of Jewish organizations and societies are discussed in the article. It is shown that the Second Commonwealth of Poland did not provide the population of the region with appropriate conditions for education in their native languages. In most cases, the Polish school laws were the basis for the development of the Polish schooling network, augmentation of the number of ultraquist schools and reduction of educational institutions where the instruction was provided in the minority language. It is shown that the policy of Polonization led to the development of the Polish schools network designed to instill the Polish national spirit into students. However, such Polish educational policy in Galicia only strengthened the desire of Jews to receive education by themselves in their mother tongues (Hebrew or Yiddish), nurture national traditions and develop native culture. The Jewish cultural and educational organizations and societies actively created and developed national primary and secondary schools, increasing the professionalism of teachers, playing a significant role in the various forms of adult education, and contributing to the development of national identity.

Key words: Galicia, Second Commonwealth of Poland, Jewish societies, cultural and educational activities.

*Yuriy STETSYK***THE CIRCULAR LETTERS
OF THE PROTOHEGUMEN
ONUPHRIUS BRATKOVSKY AS A SOURCE
OF MONASTIC RULES (1772 – 1775)**

The archeographical publications of the Basilian correspondence are reviewed. The historiographical review of Onuphrius Bratkovsky's personality research is presented. The biographical informations about his life and spiritual calling from a novice to the protohegumen are

compiled. The source characteristics of circular letters are presented. The sources have been subjected to analytical criticism (time, place, authorship of the letters). The purpose and objectives of epistolary documentation being circulated by the provincial administration are outlined. The main problems, which are reflected in the official papers of protohegumen are defined: performing spiritual practices, the observance of monastic vows, the monks discipline, introduction of leaves, routes, compiling of the inventory, the need for reading and commenting the Rules and Constitutions of the Order, preparation of confessors, items of the reform decrees, purchase of books for libraries, introduction of a register and inventory of incoming documents, payment of taxes to the state treasury, compiling the catalogue of the monks and of the register of financial and property documents, establishment of the archive of the Saint Intercession Province.

The introduction of the practice of regular writing circular letters by the protohegumen to superiors of the monasteries in Saint Intercession Province was caused by the need to raise the spiritual level of the Basilian monastic. The letters clearly identify the main ways of spiritual development of monks and preserve the monasteries in a proper state of material support under the constant threat of elimination and closure by the Austrian authorities. From the content of the letters it is clear that the protohegumen took a diligent care over preserving the foundations of the ascetic lifestyle of the monks, and accordingly encouraged the superiors not to be indifferent.

Key words: circular letter, protohegumen, Saint Intercession Province, monk, vows, penance.

Roman TARNAVSKIY

THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF MARCUS LICINIUS CRASSUS AND THE FINANCIAL ISSUE

The article proves that Marcus Licinius Crassus perceived wealth first and foremost as a tool to achieve certain results in the military and political sphere. Thus, his estate consisted partly of the inherited money, but more of property obtained by buying up estates of those who had been proscribed, and by strong financial and economic skills.

Crassus showed himself to be a good businessman. A large part of Rome came into his possession. On these lands Crassus built *insulae* – buildings which were leased to poor urban communities. Crassus also owned numerous silver mines and valuable land holdings. Many capable slaves were his property: readers, amanuenses, silver-smiths, stewards, table-servants. Crassus probably took part in the transactions of publicans in an underhand way, as did many other senators. He liked to be generous to the guests. He used to lend money to his friends without interest, although he would demand it back at the appointed time. He feasted usually many of plebs at once. It has been established that the statements of ancient authors about the exceptional greed of Crassus are exaggerated. It is proved that the political weight of Crassus was obtained largely through the skillful use of financial resources available to him.

Oksana TYMOSHENKO

THE EVOLUTION OF RUP: FROM AUTONOMY TO INDEPENDENCE

The article highlights the formation stages of the ideological foundations of the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party of Central Ukraine. It has been proved that the party in their practical work during 1900 – 1905 moved to different positions, from the requirements of national and state independence to territorial national autonomy. The Revolutionary Ukrainian Party was a mass party of various ideological and political views, united by the desire of the revolutionary struggle against the tsarist government, not an elitist organization, like its predecessor – «The Brotherhood of Tarasivtsi», whose members were only selected ideological and political associates. The defining role of RUP in the formation of the party political atmosphere in the Ukraine of the pre-revolutionary period has been demonstrated. The acceptance of the requirements of the territorial national autonomy within Russia by the party caused its transition from the position of independence to that of federalism. This radical nationalist current in the RUP was sufficiently influential and prominent in 1900 – 1902. The nationalists hoped to impose their ideas on all the other revolutionary-minded Ukrainians. But they failed. And not just because the socialist influence among

Ukrainian intellectuals, supported by the Moscow revolutionary parties, were much stronger, as could be expected, but also because the nationalists did not find the necessary ideological and political clarity and started to stagger in their views. In the article, the RUP's transition to the position of social democracy that led to the formation of two currents is scrutinized. One of them was led by Lviv party committee abroad, being under the influence of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party. It is this group, which comprised Skoropys Yoltuhovskyy, Golitsynskyi and his wife Kateryna, Marian Melenevskyi (Basok), Petro Kanivets, M. Tkachenko, Viktor Mazurenko, that was notable for its orthodoxy and advocated the unification of the RSDRP, for the transformation of RUP into its autonomous organization. It is shown that the bigger part of RUP, headed by Mykola Porsh, Dmitry Antonovich, Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Symon Petlyura, defended the party's national position, believing that it should include only Ukrainians, combining nationalism with socialism. This trend continued to assert its political and organizational independence. Thus, the evolution of RUP should be considered as a complicated and ambiguous process that had a controversial character.

Key words: Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP), autonomy, independence, social-democracy, revolutionary youth.