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## **ON THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION IN ODESSA**

N.V. AGAFONOVA

In the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the importance of education on commerce became inevitable due to the functioning of enormous commercial and industrial enterprises. On the territory of the Russian Empire such schools opened in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa.

The centre of Economic Education in Odessa was founded in 1862 on the base of Odessa Imperial Commercial College, which until 1917 provided the commercial part in southern Russia.

In the second half of the 60s of the 19<sup>th</sup> century professors from the Imperial University of Novorossiysk. Teaching Council taught in the colleges made a plan to transform the schools into a commercial college. The plans was canceled by the war and the revolution. In 1917, the commercial school ceased to function.

In 1920 with the establishment of the Soviet power universities were eliminated. The center of economic education in the south of the Ukrainian SSR was founded in 1921 on the base of Odessa Institute of National Economy. The institute at the 1<sup>st</sup> stage of its activities was formed in accordance with the requirements of the government: methodological and software updating ukrainization, politization, etc. In the 20s, the rectors and faculty members continued to expand scientific and material potential of the Odessa Institute of National Economy.

## **BESSARABIAN NOBILITY AND PROVINCIAL EDUCATION (THE 70-S. OF THE 19TH CENTURY – THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURIES)**

M.I.BASHLY

The development of capitalist relations in Bessarabia in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century required to increase the education level of the population of the region, thereby contributing to the expansion of the network of educational institutions.

In 1878 on the territory of Bessarabia province there were 513 schools with the enrollment of 20, 275 boys and 3,127 girls. The number of existing secondary schools of the province did not meet the needs of the region.

In educational establishments of the capital of Bessarabia children of the nobility dominated. Thus, in 1883 in Kishiniv's school with 391 pupils, 240 girls were daughters of nobles, it is about 62 % of the total number of students. In the schools, of county towns ( Balta, Soroci, Orhyeyev), the number of children of nobles was about 50 % of all pupils of educational institutions. In the schools of South Bessarabia located in Izmail, Reni, Bolgrad, Ackerman children learning mainly urban state, and nobles compiled 1 %. Special and vocational schools were less popular among nobles. This was explained by the choice of professions. Among the nobility working specialities were rarely in demand. Of course, the share of the members of the nobility among students in religious schools was even smaller and was about 2 %. A small percentage of members of the nobility among students on the one hand was due to the fact that most of the nobility were supporters of home education, on the other hand, there were those who wanted to study in private schools for the descendants of noble families (cadet corps), in Bessarabia there was not any military school.

## **THE INFLUENCE OF TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN THE FORMATION OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY OF THE SOUTHERN UKRAINE (THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX-TH CENTURY)**

A.O.DOROSHEVA

The article presents changes which took place in the system of local self-government of the Russian Empire in the second half of the XIX century and the influence they had on the development of seaside cities of the Southern Ukraine. The scope of responsibility of city Dumas and city authorities and their independence from central power is determined. The influence of local self-government on the development of the cities, their economy and culture is revealed.

The activity of city councils to modernize seaports of Odessa, Kherson and Nikolaev was analysed and the influence of the carried out changes on further development of city economy was determined.

Their main task was selection of contractors, allotment of the city land for the construction of port structures, management of the necessary projects and coordination of all activities. The article describes the history of the railways of Southern Ukraine, socio-economic and strategic features of formation of the railway network, the place and role of the railways in the transport system of Ukraine.

The reasons and projects of railroad construction have been analysed, as well as the dynamics of railroad system development and the influence it has had on the industrial development of the area, it has been also proved that the railroads in the East and South of Ukraine were mainly built in the Donetsk industrial area.

The author analyses the specific of movement of river transport in the part of rapids of the Dnipro and exposes the role of this type of transport on the forming of South-Ukrainian local market. Greater growth of volumes of passenger transportations compared to transportation of loads was set.

The author states that, despite the considerable extent of this question in modern Ukrainian historiography, the summary reviews devoted to the transport formation in the second half of XIX are still lacking.

## **THE DEFICIT OF CONSUMER GOODS IN THE TOWNS OF SOUTHERN BESSARABIA DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

V.V.DROZDOV

The author has determined the problem of the shortage of food in the towns of Southern Bessarabia. He described the causes of food lack and activities of the local authorities on supplying the urban population.

The food situation in the cities of Southern Bessarabia during the First World War was not the subject of special research. The complex analysis of the food crisis in Ukraine during the war realized by N.O.Shaposhnikova, O.P.Reyent, V.M.Litvin and V.I.Borysov.

In 1915 the food crisis began in many cities of the Russian Empire, which declared itself in the shortage of food products and goods of prime necessity as well as in the rapid growth of prices. The causes of the deficit were the following: decline of agricultural production, increase of needs for army, transport crisis, fuel shortage and mistakes of the government in the food policy. The urban population of Southern Bessarabia lacked in many consumer products, particularly for sugar, wheat, flour, rice, oil, salt, fish and meat. Besides the consumer goods there was a problem with the supply of fuel in the region, which negatively influenced on food products making.

The supply of articles of prime necessity was one of the important tasks of local authorities. The governor occupied the main role in the organization of providing the population of Southern Bessarabia with food. There were special local establishments, which organized procurement and delivery of necessary goods, defined monthly norm of needs of the population in the essentials. However, the united actions of central and local authorities have been unable to overcome the problem of food deficit.

**THE FORMATION OF IDENTITY IN A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY:  
THE HISTORICAL ASPECT  
O.V.ZAPOROZTCHEINKO**

The article is devoted to the study of such an important phenomenon as identity. Recently intensified search of people's identity makes the issue relevant.

The article briefly describes the emergence of the modern concept of identity, the objective of social and historical factors that have a significant influence on the formation of various types of identity are called subjective and socio-psychological factors of identity.

Particular attention is paid to ethnic identity that reflects a sense of belonging to a particular ethnic group. Ethnic identity is understood as a significant factor in the development of a multicultural region, because it determines the characteristics of social interaction between members of different ethnic groups, the opportunities and the format of a joint economic and business activities, the degree of cooperation, dialogue, tolerance, etc. The interaction of multiple identities: ethnic, national and supra-ethnic is typical for multinational regions. The structural elements of the national identity are also given in the article.

The features of the formation of regional identity are shown in the example of Bessarabia (a region in the south of Ukraine), which is characterized by multi-ethnic composition, a great number of rich traditions of ethnic cultures. The article also considers the features of interethnic interaction of inhabitants of the region throughout history that allow us to understand the peculiarities of regional identity. The article also examines the phenomenon of double ethnic identity, characteristic of Bessarabia.

**MASS MEDIA AS FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF PUBLIC OPINION  
IN THE UKRAINIAN LOWER DANUBE REGION  
A.I.KAPLIYENKO**

The article is devoted to the study of the Ukrainian Lower Danube regional periodicals, namely, the newspaper "Dunajec" of the Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company in the context of the local press.

The relevance of the subject is determined that the regional press belongs to, on the one hand, the most popular in society and on the other hand, little explored in science.

The article is a study of the history of the local newspaper "Dunajec", the history of its creation and analysis of genre publications.

The object of the study was the newspaper "Dunajec".

The subject is the study of the history of its development among in the other periodicals of the Ukrainian Lower Danube and Odessa oblast.

Based on the analysis of research materials, data and information of the Goskomteleradio State Administration Committee, this article determines the place of the newspaper "Dunajec" in the system of regional mass media. The information field of Odessa oblast, the Ukrainian Lower Danube and Izmayil district is viewed in the article.

We describe the history of the newspaper “Dunajec”, which started in 1947.

The author characterizes the periodical, the editorial board etc.

The genres of publications are analysed. The majority of publications are of informative genres. Main topics of the publications are determined, the audience of the newspaper is identified.

The article shows novelty of the theme, so it can be recommended for publication.

**GRADUATES FROM KIEV THEOLOGICAL ACADEMY – OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVES OF ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CLERGY OF THE XIX<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY (ON THE MATERIALS OF «CHISINAU DIOCESAN REGISTRY»)**

**V.H.TSERKOVNA**

Studying the history of Bessarabia of the XIX century is impossible without studying the spiritual life and the Orthodox Church which was an important part of it. The analysis of the various aspects of the Orthodox clergy, its role in the development of spiritual and secular education, science and culture in South Bessarabia and neighbouring Romania gives an opportunity for objective reproducing of the main functions, Orthodox clergy role in the region and in the implementation of Russia’s imperial plans. That is why the study of the Romanian Orthodox clergy in terms of its characteristics given by well-known church leaders of Bessarabia who published their articles in «Chisinau Diocesan Registry» is of a great interest. The value of this edition is that the information contained in it often cannot be obtained from the other sources.

The article on the basis of «Chisinau Diocesan Registry» mentions issues the which contained were biographies and activities of senior Orthodox clergy of Romania, who were educated in one of the most famous religious institutions of the Russian Empire - Kiev Theological Academy. The author analyses their most significant scientific and theological achievements that contributed to the development of spiritual and secular education, science, culture and church building in Romania.

The author comes to the conclusion that in the XIX century, in the period of formation of the independent Romanian Orthodox Church, most of the Romanian clergy received higher religious education in the Russian Empire, which was adequately represented not only by Moscow, St. Petersburg and Kazan, but also by Kiev Theological Academy. Romanian graduates from the Academy usually built scientific and theological career, honestly and faithfully served the interests of Orthodoxy, contributed to the construction and opening of churches and monasteries, libraries and publishing houses, improving the financial position of parish clergy, spiritual development and secular education.

**THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS, HISTORICAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF VLADIMIR ANTONOVICH**

**L.V.CHORNA**

Volodymyr Antonovych was the founder of the first historical scientific school in Ukraine. Volodymyr Antonovych as a representative of the populist trend in Ukrainian historiography concentrated his attention on the inner history, social forms, their origin and development, life of cities, peasants, nobility, the origin and development of the Cossacks, the conditions of Gaidamaks movements, the role and life of Orthodox Church, the course of colonization. The researcher was distinguished by his critical approaches to facts and sources, objectivism and detailed coverage of events and phenomena. His concise historical texts laid the foundation for the methodology of positivism. Using a huge source base, the researcher generated a new national and democratic concept of the history of Ukraine. He argued the thesis on community, equality and democracy in

Ukrainian society as a key feature of the historical process in Ukraine. He convincingly proved the identity of the history of the Ukrainian people (contrary to the dominant views of Russian and Polish historiography) to the history of Ukraine as an integral part of Russian or Polish history. Volodymyr Antonovych widely introduced the new archival materials into scientific research information, used statistic and assembly materials, made a rupture from the emotional ethnographic and poeticizing, applied methodology of positivism and presented the historical process realistically. Thus was formed the tradition of documentalism in Ukrainian historiography.

His followers – the students of the Kyiv University – studied insufficiently known questions on the history of Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus, Russia. Thus appeared a well-known in Ukrainian historiography “Kyiv School” of V. Antonovych. It generated such outstanding Ukrainian historians as Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Dmytro Bahaliy, Ivan Lynnychenko, Mitrofan Dovnar-Zapolskiy, Mikolay Dashkevich, Petro Golubovsky, Vasil Lyaskorynsky, Olexander Hrushevsky and others.

### **THE INFLUENCE OF THE HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FACTOR ON THE FORMATION OF THE TAXONOMY OF RESETTLING**

V.V.YAVORSKA, Y.S.MIRONCHUK, A.I.LABUNSKAYA

Traditionally, the main focus of research of territorial organization of population in our country remains the concept of territorial settling systems, tightly linked to the present administrative-territorial structure. In the context of national regional policy it should be transferred to a new level - regional, which significantly differs by the current European norms from regional (plus AR Crimea) division. Future regions should be allocated on an objective historical and geographical, genetic basis. In the article the actual problem is to draw the attention of geographers to genetic taxonomy of settling that significantly deepens and specifies the theory and methodology of modern ekistics. Currently, the systems of settling of various ranks are set mainly by administrative-territorial boundaries, they “set”, and targeted instruction of study is their comparative characterization. Method for determination of settling systems appears unnecessary. Without attention of researchers remains genesis of settling systems, their formation and development, selection of the most resettling on genetic, historical and geographical basis.

Genesis of settling covers the time of the initial settling and economic development of the territory, with all the following changes and transformations. This is one of the main varieties of social and geographical processes that has its own dynamics, trends, its demographic and socio-economic “trajectory”. Genetic taxonomy should comprehensively consider the whole set of historical and geographical conditions and factors of settling, on the one hand, and the characteristics of the process of settling with its dynamics, transformation and change on the other. As will be shown below, this is a very difficult task that requires in-depth methodological and methodical development.