

O.L. Vasylykivskyi
research supervisor: I.I. Yarmoshyk, doctor of
historical sciences, professor
I. Franko Zhytomyr State University
Language tutor: N.M. Andriychuk

The history of Ukraine in historiographic sources of the 17th and 18th centuries

In the late 17th and 18th centuries Ukraine didn't exist as a sovereign state. Ukraine was divided by Dnieper river into two parts: the left bank Ukraine which was the part of the Russian empire, and the right bank Ukraine under the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. As a result Ukrainian historical science of those times was under a huge impact of Russian and Polish culture. [1]

Ukrainian historiographic science of those times was connected with cossacks chronicles, memoirs and historical writings. The authors of cossack chronicles claim that Kievan Rus became a powerful state after the consolidation of different slavs tribes. Other historical annals of those times claim that Kievan Rus flourished during the reign of prince Vladimir the Great and prince Yaroslav the Wise.

But the main topic of historiographic sources of those times is the history of Ukrainian cossacks, especially Khmelnytsky uprising. According to the historiographic sources, cossacks were a special social group organized by Ukrainian people who were fighting against discrimination of Ukrainians and protected Ukrainians from Turkish and Polish invasion. The main events in the history of Ukrainian cossacks was Khmelnytsky uprising. It was the great war of national liberation against Polish invasion which led to uprising of Ukrainian sovereign state - Cossack Hetmanate led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky. [2]

Literature

1. Калакура Я.С. Українська історіографія: Курс лекцій. / Я.С. Калакура. – К.: Генеза, 2004. – 496с
2. Марченко М.І. Історіографі України / М. І. Марченко – К.: Вид-во Київського університету, 1959. – 256 с.

