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PUBLIC AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF STEPAN TOMASZEWSKIY

Stepan Tomaszewskiy is a prominent Ukrainian historian, social and political activist, member of Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society, Grushevskiy's desciple, a bright representative of statehood trend in Ukrainian historiography.

Born January 9, 1875 in the village of Kupnovychi Sambir district Lviv region, he studied in Sambir High School, which he graduated in 1895. Then he entered the Faculty of Philosophy of Lviv University. After graduation he was elected a member of Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv.

During 1900-1906 S. Tomaszewskiy worked as a teacher of history, Latin, Greek and German languages and literature in schools of Peremysl and Berezhany. In 1904 for his research «People's Movements in the Galician Rus in 1648» he was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Lviv University. In 1906 he worked as a teacher in the academic gymnasium. As for Stepan Tomaszewskiy's work in Shevchenko Scientific Society, he performed the duties of a reviewing editor, a secretary in historical and philological sections and in the Archaeological Commission [1].

During 1912-1914 he worked as the Associate Professor of Austrian history in Lviv University and was an active participant in social and political life. In 1913-1914 Tomaszewski was the acting Chairman of Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv and belonged to the Ukrainian National Democratic Party. Stepan Tomaszewskiy organized 'the striletsy rukh' (shooting motion), was a member of the USS Battle Board and the All-Cultural Council in Vienna.

During World War I he lived in Transcarpathia and Vienna. In November 1918 – February 1919 Tomaszewskiy was a Ukrainian delegate to the National Council WUPR-WR UPR for special orders. In March 1919 – June 1921 he was at the Ukrainian Foreign Service as an Advisor and Head of Delegation of the UPR WUPR delegation at the Paris Peace Conference 1919-1921, in 1920 Stepan Tomaszewskiy worked as the government representative of WUPR in London [3, p.33].

In 1921-1925 he lived in Berlin and worked in the newspaper «Ukrainian Word» and as an editor of the weekly «Policy, Literature and Art Annals». In 1925 he returned to Lviv, where he edited the magazine «Politics» and worked as a school teacher. From 1928 until his death he worked as an Assistant Professor of Ukrainian history in Krakow University. He died December 21, 1930 in Krakow, where he was buried [1].

Stepan Tomaszewskiy's research interests included the history of Ukraine since the Kievan state, the history of Galicia-Volyn state in the context of regional and European history, some subjects concerning Hetman Khmelnytsky and the history of Khmelnytsk region during the reign of Ivan Mazepa. His works reflected the individual stories and history of the late XIX – early XX century, especially WUPR.

Most fully the works of Stephen Teodorovich present the history of Galicia-Volyn principality. Some of the works devoted to this topic are «Political Significance of Galicia in the World», «Galicia. Political and Historical Essay on World War»(1915), «Ukrainian History: Essay I. Ancient and Middle Ages» (1919), «Introduction to the «History of the Church in Ukraine», «On the Ecclesiastical Map of Eastern Europe in the IX - XIII centuries» (1932) and others [2, p.122].

Stepan Tomaszewski's scientific concept of Ukrainian history was described in the work «Ukrainian History» which appeared in 1919. The originality of his conception lies in the fact that the historical development of Ukraine is reduced by the scholar to three defining ideas based primarily on Ukraine's geographical location: the struggle with the steppe (nomads); the competition with Poland, which, in his

opinion , was an expression of political and cultural contradictions of the East and the West; and fight against Muscovy, which is based on political and economic contrast between the North and the South.

Thus, we can say that Stepan Tomaszewskiy was a talented scholar and historian, because his scientific legacy consists of more than 50 large works in Ukrainian history, about 230 reviews and articles. He made an invaluable contribution to the development of our historical science [4, p.345].

LITERATURE

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