



## Chapter II. HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH

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### ОСВІТНЬО-ВИХОВНА ТЕМАТИКА У ВІЗІЯХ ПИСЬМЕННИКІВ ЗАХІДНОЇ УКРАЇНИ

**Анотація.** У статті розкрито освітньо-виховну та історичну тематику у творчості письменників Західної України. Не випадково в західноукраїнській літературі актуалізується освітньо-виховна та історична тематика: у такий спосіб літератори-педагоги прагнули показати нескореність українства, незборимість національного «Я», а також підняти дух нації, яка прогала визвольні змагання 1918-1920 рр., так і не зумівши реалізувати віковичну мрію «злуки з Великою Україною». Закономірно з'являються в літературі культу героїв Крут, героїв Базару, Січових Стрільців, героїв боїв за Маківку, українського козацтва, І. Мазепи, Т. Шевченка, Лесі Українки, а також культу рідної освіти та рідної книжки, просвіти, українця, фізично здорового, духовного багатого, речника антиалкогольного руху, поступового сільського господаря та сільської господині, які не тільки дбають про раціональне господарювання, а сповідують принцип «свій до свого по своє», що приведе в майбутньому до економічної та політичної незалежності української держави, нової генерації освічених хліборобів, які, використовуючи новітні методи господарювання, на основі здобутих знань, загальної культури зможуть «поступово» (ефективно) господарювати, стати не тільки заможними людьми, а й активними громадськими діячами, що поведуть за собою інших, культ нової плеяди кооператорів, які, як і сільські господарі, дбатимуть не тільки про власний матеріальний добробут, бізнес, а й розбудовуватимуть національний економічний механізм, культ матері-жінки-патріотки, національно-свідомої, активної українки, яка дбає про належне національне виховання дітей, та ін. Ця тематика мала виразне виховне спрямування, твори українських письменників входили до шкільної програми, уміщувалися в читанках та хрестоматіях, друкувала українська періодика для дітей та юнацтва тощо. Цими темами західноукраїнська література й вирізнялася з-поміж європейських літератур «державних народів» та, безумовно, і від української радянської літератури.

**Ключові слова:** західноукраїнська література, освітньо-виховна тематика, історична тематика.

### EDUCATIONAL AND HISTORICAL TOPICS IN THE VISIONS OF WRITERS OF WESTERN UKRAINE

**Abstract.** It is no coincidence that educational and historical themes are relevant in Western Ukrainian literature: in this way, writers-educators sought to show the indomitability of Ukrainians, the invincibility of the national "I", as well as to lift the spirit of the nation that lost the liberation struggle of 1918-1920. to realize the eternal dream of "union with Greater Ukraine". Cults of Kruty heroes, heroes of the Bazaar, Sich Riflemen, heroes of the battles for Makivka, Ukrainian Cossacks, Ivan Mazepa, T. Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, as well as cults of native education and native book, education, Ukrainian, physically healthy, naturally appear in literature. spiritual rich, spokesman for the anti-alcohol movement, gradual farmer and housewife, who not only care about rational management, but profess the principle of "their own", which will lead in the future to economic and political independence of the Ukrainian state, the cult of a new generation of educated farmers , who, using the latest management methods, based on the acquired knowledge, general culture will be able to "gradually" (effectively) manage, become not only wealthy people but also active public figures who will lead others, the cult of a new constellation of cooperators who and farmers, will take care not only of their own material well-being, business, but also to build the nation economic mechanism, the cult of the mother-woman-patriot, nationally-conscious, active Ukrainian woman who cares about the proper national upbringing of children, etc.

On these topics, Western Ukrainian literature differed from European literatures of "state peoples" and, of course, from Ukrainian Soviet literature.

**Keywords:** western Ukrainian literature, educational themes, historical themes.

#### INTRODUCTION

**The problem formulation.** Katrya Hrynevychyeva, a writer, teacher, public and educational figure, activist of the women's movement (formerly the leader of the Union of Ukrainian Women in Lviv), publisher, and editor, addressed



educational and historical topics. Thus, in 1909, on behalf of Prosvita, she began editing the children's magazine *Dzvinok*, which became a table book for family reading, children and youth not only in Western Ukraine, but also in the Dnieper region. Even then, the young writer published historical stories "Before the funeral of Prince Roman", "Yaroslav Osmomysl", "Knyazhychi" on the pages of the magazine.

Katrya Hrynevycheva belongs to the cohort of writers who wrote for children and about children. Her first collection, *Legends and Stories* (1906), is devoted to the hard life of the children of the poor. However, the author is not limited to describing the unenlightened existence of children, but also with great psychologism analyzes their actions, deeds, characters, with undisguised sympathy for his little heroes.

Being a public teacher, having three children of her own, coming from a large family (Vasily Banach's father had seven children), the writer knew the child's soul well, clean, kind, sensitive, and its psychology. Teacher Katrya Hrynevycheva was well aware of the importance of choosing literature for reading, and the importance of books in a child's life, so she took care to expand the range of reading and sought to make books educational. That is why the texts of her works for children are written in such a way as to awaken patriotic feelings in the soul, national consciousness, cultivate Christian virtues.

**The analysis of recent research.** Modern scientific discourse is important for the development of the terminological system of our research (M. Bitter, S. Zenkin, M. Naenko, L.Natochiy, T. Popova, and others), for example, on the definition of such basic categories as "generation", "cultural and educational activities", "literature of modernism", etc. Given the multiplicity of definitions, we searched for the most optimal interpretations of concepts and categories of research.

Some problems associated with the development of historical and pedagogical science have found a comprehensive understanding in the modern scientific discourse of O. Adamenko, S. Bobryshov, G. Bilavich, L. Vakhovsky, S. Goncharenko, N. Gupan, T. Zavgorodnaya, I. Strazhnikova, O. Sukhomlynska, E. Khrykova, V. Vykrushcha, O. Vyshnevsky.

**RESEARCH METHODS.** Modern scientific and methodological approaches (hermeneutic, synergetic, phenomenological, etc.) have designed the basic strategy, logic of the analysis of the research base and the key characteristics of its individual components. This work is organically complemented by developments on operational general scientific, disciplinary and interdisciplinary research methods and technologies, which were also developed by specialists in various fields of knowledge (O. Adamenko, S. Arkhipova, V. Ivanov, O. Manaev and others). They determine the tactics of implementation of the methodological program of research, approaches to solving specific research problems, provide reliable knowledge, formulation of objectively determined characteristics and balanced evaluation characteristics.

#### RESEARCH RESULTS

Leading Ukrainian cultural, educational and pedagogical societies, in particular "Enlightenment", RTP, aware of the educational impact of the book on the formation of the child's character, mental qualities, patriotic feelings, publish works of art for children and children and scientific and literary works by Katrya Hrynevycheva: *Peter and his children*", "Grigory Kvitka-Osnovyanenko, his literary work", "Legends and stories" (1902) (Report..., 1923, p.17).

Apart from Vasyly Stefanyk, Ivan Franko had a great influence on her formation as a writer. She can be attributed to the spiritual daughters of Ivan Franko, whose writing talent influenced the formation of the young writer. Thus, according to Volodymyr Doroshenko, bibliographer and literary critic, "Hrynevych can be called, without exaggeration, the most educated woman in Galicia. She was a truly representative figure in Western Ukrainian life and could boldly defend us, our women and our literature before the cultural West" (Doroshenko, 1968, p.58).

Katrya Hrynevycheva's literary discovery was a bright heroic and at the same time tragic image of the patriotic girl Yasina, who heroically fights with enemies and dies in this struggle.

Thus, the writer touched on an interesting page in the formation of Ukrainian statehood, in the pages of her works, history came to life; the reader, young and old, learned about prominent historical figures and nameless heroes of the Galician-Volyn state, when the nation fought for the right to its own state and its future, built its statehood, defended it from enemy attacks and internal strife.

An important educational and enlightening function from 1870 to 1939 was played by Enlightenment publications, including the desktop "illustrated calendars", which were published annually, and a total of sixty yearbooks were published, with a total circulation of hundreds of thousands. There is reason to conclude that they have become a real "table" book for hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian families. These publications, in addition to the mandatory calendar component, included educational, historical, journalistic, economic, educational and pedagogical materials, as well as literary works and entertainment materials. The Western Ukrainian reader got acquainted with the novelties of modern Ukrainian and world literature (Bagriy, 2020, p. 318).

According to the results of the analysis of the 60-year illustrated calendars of "Enlightenment" we state that almost all the materials served to educate a nationally conscious, active, effective Ukrainian patriot, spiritually rich person, skilled host. For example, Alexander Barvinsky, a prominent scientist, pedagogue, historian, literary critic, public figure, and politician, included a number of works in the illustrated Enlightenment calendars: *The Chronicle of the Social Work and Strength of the Austrian Ruthenians* (1886); *"Kiev-Pechersk Lavra"* (1891); *"The Struggle for Freedom and Independence of Ukraine"* (1917); *Volodislav Fedorovich* (1920); *"Galician Idyll (The Night Ends. The Stars Go Out...)"* (1923) and others.

A special place in the illustrated calendars was occupied by the theme of national liberation struggles of Ukrainians (1917-1920). This is how the cult of Sich shooting was cherished. S. Charnetsky's works "From Unsent Letters (I still dream of shiny steel)", "Song of the Sich Riflemen (Gay in the meadow red viburnum leaned...)" "The storm is howling near the house...", "Ivan!", "Hey, it's snowing, the snow is constantly pouring..." (1918), A. Kurdydika ("Hieron" ("The storm flew over Gelyadob"), "Brothers" ("There, by that path in the field..."), the legend "Grandma's Summer"



(1930), "Gray Trails" ("Gray Trails entered the house..."), "Let's swim" ("Exits! And push the ship aside!" .. "(1931)," Towards the year "(" And you will come again, spring and winged...") (1936), "Enlighten the army goes" ("Let our song of freedom and faith...") (1939), songs texts and notes) by Mykhailo Haivoronsky, "Young Boys Have Gone Poor", "A Jackdaw Flies Through a Beam", "About Nechay" (1923) (Charnetsky, 1934, p.119), who educated youth in the national spirit, formed high patriotic feelings, educated young men and women as effective and active citizens working in the field of education.

The theme of the national idea, the invincibility of the Ukrainian spirit, the struggle for a united sovereign Ukrainian state was especially loud during the national liberation struggle of Ukrainians in the early twentieth century.

At this time in the literature of Western Ukraine a unique cultural phenomenon is emerging, which has no analogue in any world literature and culture - the literary phenomenon of Ukrainian Sich shooting, which was primarily the most heroic and tragic era of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (USS). wrote "highly patriotic literature, created masterful paintings, extremely lyrical music, as well as battle, marching songs, instrumental music and more. The creators of this heroic poetic and prose epic were real participants in the heroic struggle - Usus soldiers, who volunteered to join the USS Legion to fight for Ukraine's independence. Literature was formed in fact "in the trenches", was created in hot pursuit, it is qualified as a poetic chronicle of the national liberation struggle of Ukraine, its authors, participating in national liberation struggles, became chroniclers of shooting glory.

The phenomenon of this layer of literature is that it has become an extremely important and effective factor in the national-patriotic, civic education of several generations of Ukrainians, this poetry in the 1920 and 1930 was actively picked up by Ukrainian public children's and youth organizations, including Plast, "Falcon", "Meadow" (as, for example, "We must not be afraid" - a poem-song, which became the anthem of Plast "Order of the Iron Jail"), they were used as an effective means of Ukrainian public educational, educational, women's societies for the upbringing of children and youth, took as part of their ideology UPA soldiers, many songs born in the trenches of 1914-1920's, became marches in the ranks of the UPA, even iconic, performed as an anthem.

Creators of professional and amateur literature of the era of national liberation struggles in the early twentieth century. became natives of the "Sich", "Plast", "Falcons", pupils of Ukrainian gymnasiums, special schools RTP, Ukrainian students, who were already formed nationally conscious individuals, with clear worldviews, ideological attitudes: "Ukraine - above all". Such prominent patriots-statesmen became the representatives of a new type of Ukrainian of the Ukrainian Renaissance, who, among other things, is a man-intellectual, exceptionally gifted, talented, hardworking, extremely multifaceted, spiritually rich, morally beautiful. In no other literature, perhaps, high heroism, tragedy, subtle lyricism, which touch the soul and heart of everyone, do not leave indifferent any reader, call for struggle, awaken the national spirit, assert in the idea of gaining a free conciliar Ukrainian states, call for self-denial in her name ("Throw away the old woman, throw away your love, because there is a great need").

Ussus, rightly considering themselves the spiritual heirs of the Ukrainian Zaporozhian army, considered Ukrainian folk songs an integral part of their life in the war, so dozens of author's songs were created in the trenches, the song helped to live among the war, soldiers, told about their experiences, feelings, love, separation, death of brothers and the heroics of the victorious struggle, "happy and sad experiences of comrades in arms." Thus, such a unique phenomenon, a literary phenomenon, emerged in Ukrainian culture as the shooting song, which was destined to become an important weapon for Ukrainian statehood, a factor in the spirituality of Ukrainians, an important educational tool for generations of children and youth.

Ukrainian scouting is the subject of special attention of the writer, realizing the importance of this children's and youth organization for patriotic, civic education of a growing individual, one of the first Ulyana Kravchenko addresses girls / women plastuns, their spiritual "sisters" in poetry "Swallows", published in the magazine Women's Fate "for 1930 (Part 29). The author praises their patriotic spirit, active citizenship, physical and spiritual qualities, compares the platoon with swallows that raise their wings to fly, "in space ... to the sun ... to beauty" (Kravchenko, 1930, p.1).

The creative legacy of Antin Lototsky (1881-1949) - a famous writer and teacher (teacher of Rohatyn Gymnasium UPT "Native School") - has about 13 books, including stories, short stories, poems, stage paintings. We are currently updating his historical works, which were table books for several generations of Ukrainian children, as they were actively published and popularized by Ukrainian public societies "Prosvita", UPT "Ridna Shkola" and others (Kravchenko, 1996, p.14).

We describe the artist as one of the founders of historical works of art for children. He became one of the pioneers in pedagogy: he taught children Ukrainian history in an accessible form by means of works of art. It is interesting and figurative to tell about Ukrainian history - the key pedagogical credo of A. Lototsky. The phenomenon of the writer is that he organically combined in his person two incarnations: the teacher and the writer, where it is absolutely impossible to draw the line and determine where the teacher ends and where the writer begins. In all the works, without exception, the author's life credo was manifested - to tell children about the events of the heroic and complex history of the Ukrainian people, to cultivate love for their homeland. The first on the pedagogical and literary horizon was a historical novel from the time of Khmelnytsky "Trilis" (1910). In general, the creative heritage of the writer is dozens of historical scientific and artistic works, written in an accessible, ideological, systematic, consistent and logical. Thus, in 1934 a four-volume "History of Ukraine for Children" was published, as well as "Myshka-Gryzoknyzhka's Travels in Lviv", the story "Three Brothers" and others. The following year - historical stories, short stories, geographical and local lore "stories": "At Dawn", "Cossack Gaida", the legendary story about the beginnings of Kiev (1935); 1936 - "Prince Galicia", 1937 - "The Boy of Prince Roman", "Roksolyan". Historical story from the XVI century, the poem "Golden Gate"; 1938 - "From La Plata to the Andes. Geographical story"; "Ears of the Mother of God." "Mari legends", poems "The Adventures of Romka



"Pomka", a series of short stories on national history" Once upon a time in Ukraine "(books 1 - 5, 1934 - 1938), 1939 - the book "Seven Wonders of the World" was published and one of the most important books of the writer "Princely Glory", which was published in 1942 during the German occupation.

The greatest skill of the writer-teacher was manifested in 1920 - 1930's, when he returned to work in the gymnasium in Rohatyn (1920 - 1923) and was in the "capital of Opillia". It is here that he began to actively work on the creation of scientific and methodological support for subjects - history, Ukrainian language, Ukrainian literature, foreign literature.

In 1923, A. Lototsky left his teaching job to engage primarily in writing and publishing. Here he showed another literary and pedagogical feat - the creation of special publishing houses, which aimed at children's literature and literature for children and youth, usually of national and patriotic content. Thus, together with his colleague, teacher and writer Mykola Uhryn-Bezgrishny, they organized in Rohatyn publishing houses "Cranes", "Blue Bells", published a magazine "Rohatynets" - a body of UPT "Native School", where A. Lototsky published works of national-patriotic and civic sound. He usually signed under the pseudonym "I. Vilshanko", journalistic works for the needs of the day - "Lawton", fables and satires - under the pseudonym "Toto-Doloto". A. Lototsky's participation in the editorial board of the magazine "World of the Child", published in Lviv, where each issue contained works by A. Lototsky (poems, stories, dramatic scenes), was of great educational importance (Report...1924, p. 8).

It belongs to those writers who initiated the creation of "stage" works for children, thus caring for extracurricular and extracurricular education and upbringing, aesthetic personality development, the formation of rhetorical culture, expressive reading, the development of school drama and more.

As a connoisseur of a number of foreign languages, A. Lototsky introduced children to the best examples of world literature, was a writer-translator.

Aware of the importance of literature, history, geography, oral folk art of the native land as a factor in social and patriotic education of children and youth, A. Lototsky actualized (after Ivan Franko) the local lore aspect of fiction, he is the author of a series of local lore stories.

A. Lototsky created many patriotic works during the national liberation struggle, as mentioned above.

#### **CONCLUSION AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

Thus, poetic and prose works of historical and patriotic content, literary and critical articles, journalism, feuilletons, investigations into the history of Sich shooting, memoirs - all this belongs to the creative heritage of Western Ukrainian literature of the period under study, which enriched the Ukrainian treasury peculiar artistic imagery, authenticity of the depicted; The phenomenon of this literature, among other things, is that during this time a new original genre of literature was created - shooting song, which, filled with great energy of patriotism, heroism and greatness of the Ukrainian spirit, became a chronicle of the heroic struggle of Ukrainians for their statehood. ideas, a real amulet of the spiritual heritage of the Ukrainian nation, turned into a layer of folk song. Literature of this era became an important factor in the national education of children and youth, actualized in the works of writers heroes (Ivan Mazepa, Ivan Bohun, Cossacks, Sich shooters, etc.) have become an educational ideal for many generations of Ukrainians.

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