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THE MODERN LOOK AT THE HISTORIOGRAPHIC WORKS OF UKRAINIAN SCIENTISTS REGARDING THE HISTORY OF SOPHIA RUSOVA'S ACTIVITIES DURING THE UKRAINIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917–1921

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For a long time, the activities of Sofia Rusova were not a subject of study. Only with the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine, when historical science put forward new conceptual approaches in assessing the significance of the activities of historical figures, it became possible to comprehensively cover such a historical person as Sofia Rusova.

The first thing that you pay attention to when analyzing the historiography of the research topic is that the corresponding problem has not yet been comprehensively studied, but has found its reflection in the works of Ukrainian scholars. Fragments of her memoirs are presented in the works of modern Ukrainian historians and teachers. In particular, L. Gonyukova, a researcher of the life and work of Sofia Rusova, in her scientific work «Memories of Sofia Rusova» [3, p. 134], quoting her, reveals the process of Sofia Rusova's joining the state activities of the period of the Ukrainian Central Rada.

During the Soviet period of Ukrainian history, the life and work of Sofia Rusova, in particular in 1917–1921, were practically not studied because of her accusations of «bourgeois nationalism».

With the proclamation of independent Ukraine, a new period began in the study of the heritage of the outstanding woman educator, public and political figure – Sofia Rusova. So, already in 1990–1991, the first popular science articles appeared about him, for example, by such authors as G. Datsyuk [2], O. Kozulya [6], O. Zamlinskaya [10] and others.

Despite the fact that the activities of Sofia Rusova during the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921 did not become the subject of their attention, the above-mentioned Ukrainian scientists highlighted certain aspects of the socio-political, cultural and educational activities of Sofia Rusova of the indicated period. For example, O. Kozuli's scientific research «The Great Enlightener» [6, c. 102] provides interesting little-known facts from the

biography of Sofia Rusova during the period of the Ukrainian Central Rada. In addition, this author's scientific article publishes individual documents that have not been previously published, which are of scientific interest for researchers of the life and work of Sofia Rusova during the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921.

At the beginning of the 21st century, a large number of Ukrainian historians, teachers and writers joined the formation of the Rusovian studies of the period of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921. Among the massive historiographic heritage of the modern period, it is necessary to highlight the scientific work of Z. Nagachevskaya «Pedagogical thought and education in the women's movement in Western Ukraine (second half of the 19th century – 1939)» [7]. In this article, the woman author examined certain aspects of the social and cultural activities of Sofia Rusova during the Ukrainian revolution of 1917–1921. In particular, it provides interesting little-known facts from the biography of Sofia Rusova.

No less attention deserves the scientific research of I. Ulyukaeva «The activity of Sofia Rusova on the creation of a system of preschool education in Ukraine in 1917–1919» [9]. In this scientific article, a woman scientist analyzes the activities of Sofia Rusova regarding the creation of a system of preschool education in Ukraine during the period Of the Ukrainian Central Rada and the Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1917–1919. Thus, this woman author reveals the contribution of Sofia Rusova to the development of Ukrainian statehood during the Ukrainian revolution of 1917–1921. At the same time, she draws attention to the great organizational work of Sofia Rusova on approving preschool education as the first link of the educational system and the training of teaching staff for it.

No less constructive information about the activities of Sofia Rusova during the Ukrainian revolution of 1917–1921 can be obtained from the dissertation research of such women scientists as L. Gonyukova «Social, political, cultural and educational activities of Sofia Rusova (1870s -1940s)» [4], G. Grutz «S. Rusova and the educational movement in Ukraine» [5] and O. Pshevratskaya «Psychological and pedagogical foundations of the organization of public preschool education in the works of S. Rusova» [8]. For example, in the dissertation of L. Gonyukova in the third chapter of her scientific research, in general terms, the socio-political, cultural and educational activities of Sofia Rusova in 1917-1921 are revealed. This woman historian, based on the analysis of the activities of Sofia Rusova, during the period of her creative and professional rise, determined the contribution of this cultural, educational and social and political woman figure to the construction of the Ukrainian national state on a democratic basis during the period of the Ukrainian revolution of 1917-1921.

It is worth noting that the socio-political activities of Sofia Rusova during the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921 in modern historiography, given the chronological framework of the study of published scientific works, is not presented evenly. Most of the scientific works about Sofia Rusova are devoted to her place and role in the state processes of the times of the Ukrainian Central Rada and the Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic. For example, in L. Berezovskaya's scientific article «Sofia Rusova's contribution to the development of national education based on the materials of the Free Ukrainian School magazine (1917–1920)» [1, p. 287] the woman-author focuses on Sofia Rusova's socio-political, pedagogical and journalistic activity during the Ukrainian revolution 1917–1921. At the same time, she ignores the activities of Sofia Rusova during the time of the Ukrainian State of Pavel Skoropadsky.

So, analyzing the historiographic base of the study devoted to such a problem as «The modern look at the historiographic works of ukrainian scientists regarding the history of Sophia Rusova's activities during the Ukrainian revolution of 1917–1921», the woman author came to the conclusion that the activities of an outstanding Ukrainian woman are quite complete and versatile. activist Sofia Rusova began to be studied during the years of independence of Ukraine. documents, memories and the like.

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НАУКОВИЙ ДОРОБОК КАТЕРИНИ ГРУШЕВСЬКОЇ ПІД РАДЯНСЬКОЮ ЦЕНЗУРОЮ

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До осіб, твори яких за радянської доби підлягали цензурній забороні, відносимо й дочку знаного політичного діяча М. Грушевського, Катерину Михайлівну Грушевську. Дівчина народилася 1900 р. у Львові. Через вроджену хворобу початкову освіту отримала вдома. Протягом 1917—1919 рр. проживала у Києві, де вступила на правниче відділення новоствореного Київського народного українського університету. На тому етапі здобула членство у київському товаристві «Просвіта» та почала публікувати літературознавчі огляди, нариси, рецензії на сторінках журналу «Літературно-науковий вісник».

Політична ситуація в Україні змусила родину Грушевських емігрувати за кордон. У 1919–1924 рр. Катерина продовжила займатися науковою роботою, беручи активну участь в ході започаткування її батьком Українського Соціологічного Інституту. Надалі працювала секретарем інституції та навчалася в аспірантурі. Саме тоді відбулося формування наукових пріоритетів дослідниці у напрямку зацікавлення історією культури, народознавством, міфологією, етнологією, фольклористикою. Перебуваючи згодом в Австрії, систематично слухала у