DEFENDED THESSES

2009


This research work deals with the problem of the influence of crusade movement on the Near East and Rus lands in the end of XI – at the beginning of XIII century. Special emphasis is placed on the complex investigation of military-political, diplomatic and dynastic contacts of the Rus manorial dukes with crusades, who had symptomatic and more often fragmentic character. Also it is defined that Rus people took positively the latin idea of the rescue of God’s Grave from disbelievers. According to the series of objective factors “rusychi” didn’t take active part in the crusades. Crusades proved to have activated pilgrimages of rus people and influenced the development of military affairs of the Rus lands.


The thesis, for the first time, gave a complete coverage of life and scientific activities of B.O. Tymoshchuk – an outstanding archeologist, historian and regional ethnographer.

The contribution of B.O. Tymoshchuk into the research of ancient and medieval antiquities of Eastern Europe was defined in the thesis on the basis of the scholar’s scientific heritage, other sources, studied by the author in the archives of scientific institutions and museums. Of considerable attention is the study of medieval monuments of Eastern Carpathians and Middle Dniester areas by the archeologist.

The thesis defines major scholar’s scientific priorities: historic development of Slav and Old Rus population of the area between Upper Syret and Dniester in the late 5th century – early 8th century, spiritual culture of local medieval population, social order of eastern Slavs in the mentioned period.

2010

Balukh O.V. Bukovyna as a part of Moldavian state in the 40-th of the 14th – the first third of the 16th century (military-political aspect). – Manuscript.

Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of History Science in speciality 07.00.01 – History of Ukraine. – Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. – Chernivtsi, 2010.

On the basis of complex analysis of different kinds of sources and scientific literature dissertation reconstructed a complete scene of military-political on the territory of Bukovyna between the 40-th of the 14th c. and the end of the 30-th of 16th c.

There was analyzed the significance of the region in the context of foreign political relations between Hungary, Poland, Grand Kingdom of Lithuania, Ottoman Empire and Moldavian state.

In the period investigation on the territory of the region there occurred essential political changes closely connected to the periodical foreign invasion; consequently important transformations took place favouring the region’s development as a member of Moldavian state till the acceptance of the last vassal dependence on Ottoman Empire.

Fylypchuk O.M. Rus’ among the “armies of ethnikoi” in the Byzantine IX-XI centuries: mercenaries and allies. – Manuscript.

Dissertation for scientific degree of candidate of historical sciences in specialty 07.00.01 – History of Ukraine. – Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. – Chernivtsi, 2010.
The thesis studied groups of mercenaries and allies in Byzantium. The volume is divided into four parts. Part 1 encompasses the history of studying the problem, image and understanding of the Rus’, and re-reading of sources and their interpretations. Part 2 cover general themes. Among them are the social terminology of Byzantine literature and image, construction and invention of “Varangians” in John Scylitzes, groups of Rus’ in campaigns Byzantine navy in 911, 935, 949, 960 years, Rus-Byzantine treaties, the social and legal status of mercenaries and allies, groups of “baptized Rus” and “warriors of Princess Olga” in mid-century and conflict between Prince Vladimir and his Varangian in Kyiv. The author prepared a translation and commentary to four chapters of “De cerimoniis”. Part 3 investigates the “relatives” of Prince Vladimir in the Byzantine service 1016-1025 and relationship between the emperor and mercenaries, including, their place and role in the rebellions against the imperial power. Particular attention is paid to the revolt of mercenaries and allies in 1078. Part 4 comprises the general categories of government and mercenaries. There are prosopographies the groups of mercenaries and allies with special remarks to personal composition of hetaireia, their social status and professional identity and creation, management and internal organization of great groups of Rus’, Varangian Guard and tagma Rus’. It also includes forms and structure of material support and gifts from the emperor.

I’lkiv M.V. The interrelationships of South-Eastern Europe with the Eastern Mediterranean in the second millennium BC. – Manuscript.

In the thesis a coherent picture of the relationships of population of South-Eastern Europe with Eastern Mediterranean in the II millennium BC is reproduced on the basis of the analysis of written, archaeological and linguistic sources. Social and economic backgrounds of contacts and the peculiarities of relationships in economics, connected with import and export, technological adoptions and connections are characterized in it. The relationships of the Eastern Europe tribes with ancient Greece in the second quarter – the middle of the II millennium BC, the invasion of the Iranian population from the Northern Black Sea into Aegean region in the last quarter of the II millennium BC and their participation in „sea peoples” invasion called “shardana” are traced in this work.

Pidlubnyi V.M. “OUN and PPA activity in Bukovina in 1940-1952 – Manuscript”.

The thesis on the obtaining the historical sciences candidate degree after the speciality 07.00.01 The Historical sciences candidate degree after the speciality 07.00.01. The History of Ukraine. – Chernivtsy National University named after Yurii Fedkovych. - Chernivtsi, 2010.

In the thesis is the first summarizing research of OUN and UPA combat in Bucovina in 1940-1952. The underground political, organizational and combat of regional and district OUN detachments (provids), witch consistently, during 12 years, headed the fight in Bucovina, have been unlighted. The circumstances of creation and UPA combat of hundreds and kureins have been analyzed. The separate contradictory figures of rebel movement in the region have been considered. Cooperation attempts of the Romanian government and the regional OUN detachments in the fights against Soviet troops have been explored.

Rusnak O.V. Social-economic development of Northern Bukovyna and Hotyn region in 1918-1940. – Manuscript (243 p.)

In the thesis, for the first time, the state of population is thoroughly studied and the problems of economy development of Northern Bukovyna and Hotyn region in the amalgamation of royal Romania in the interwar period are deeply analysed.

Using various sources, which are collected in home and foreign archives and libraries, the author on modern conceptual bases gave a wide statistic-demographic characteristic of population, qualified its national structure; investigated social relations, the state of medical warrant of population, the level of industry development, handicrafts, transport infrastructure, trade, sphere of services and bank system. Analysing agriculture, the author paid special attention to the peculiarities of realization of the agrarian reform in the region.
Sanduliak I.G. Tourism development in Bukovyna in the second half of the 19th century through 1980s (Historical and local lore aspect). – Manuscript.

Thesis submitted for the Candidate of Science Degree (History) thesis, speciality 07.00.01 – History of Ukraine. – Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. – Chernivtsi, 2010.

This thesis presents a comprehensive study of tourism development in Bukovyna in the second half of the 19th through 1980s. The author characterized a degree of research in historical professional literature and analyzed a source base for complete study of selected issues.

Main aspects of development, historical and cultural areas and tourism organization in Bukovyna have been investigated since its formation and establishment of leisure system both for the population of this region and visitors and travelers.

The paper highlights regional peculiarities of tourism practices, its historical and local lore landmarks as well as cultural-cognitive components, which were formed and developed under strengthening and deepening of museology, organization and expansion of spa and recreation services at the territories investigated.


Thesis in fulfillment of the Candidate of Historical Sciences Degree, Specialization: 07.00.01. – History of Ukraine. – Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. – Chernivtsi, 2010.

The thesis presents a complex research on the interstate relations between Ukraine and Romania after the fall of communism and their development at the turn of the 20th - 21st centuries. It suggests a periodization of the whole period under research into stages, expressing the dynamics of bilateral relations. The peculiarities of the history of Ukrainian-Romanian and Soviet-Romanian relations are summarized; their consequences for the relations between independent Ukraine and post-communist Romania are demonstrated. It is claimed that inherited territorial disputes had been preserved for a long time due to the two states’ belonging to the “socialist camp”, which provides grounds for qualifying them as “frozen conflicts”. It is argued that possessing practically no experience of mutually beneficial and equal bilateral relations, after the collapse of communist regimes the two states faced the challenge of establishing a new model of interstate relations. Historical premises, as well as internal political contexts (social and economic crises, growth of nationalist and revisionist ideas, spread of ethnic stereotypes) and geopolitical factors (reorientation towards “great players”, neglecting neighborhood relations) determined the complexity of the first years of bilateral relations.

2011


Dissertation for inception of candidate’s degree, the speciality 07.00.01 – history of Ukraine. – Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. – Chernivtsi, 2011.

In this dissertation for the first time were examined in complex main elements of soviet social policy and its accomplishment at the territory of western Ukraine in 1939-1941, 1944-1953. This work includes elucidating of degree of this topic scientific elaboration in historical literature and determination of source base for its detailed research.

In dissertation ascertained quantitative and qualitative characteristics of personnel and financial conditions, problems of formation and bringing into action of state pension system and issues of social security at the indicated territory. There was shown that getting of social status “social retiree” meant loyalty to soviet authority. Basing oneself on great number of practical material, author analyzed financial and living conditions security of servicemen and disabled soldiers; elucidated problems of dwelling and crofts in life of urban and rural population. Also in this work was established that social rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and servicemen had few phases: treatment, prosthetics if it was necessary, education and placing in a job or sending to social custodial institution for old people or valetudinarians.

Dissertation for scientific degree of candidate of historical sciences in specialty 07.00.02 – World History. Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. – Chernivtsi, 2011.

The comprehensive picture of origin, development and combat activity of the Barcid army in the context of military-political system of Carthage state of the second half of the third century B.C. is reflected in the dissertation on the basis of the analysis of written, epigraphic, numismatic and archeological sources. The reasons and the preconditions for the creation of such combat formation were tightly bound up with the changes that happened in the Carthaginians political system during the period of the First Punic War (264 – 241 B.C.), which had led to the reinforcement of the military leaders’ social role. The successful reformatory activity of the Greek hireling in Carthage – the strategist Xanthippus of Lacedaemon, who was taking up a post of the supreme commander of the punic military forces for some period of time, had given the impetus to such changes.


Dissertation for the Scholarly Degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences in Specialty 07.00.05 – Ethnology. – Institute of Art History, Folklore Studies and Ethnology named after M. Rylskyi of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. – Kyiv, 2011.

In the present thesis peculiarity, structure of people’s calendar, complex of calendar beliefs and rituals of Eastern Romanian population of Bukovyna were analyzed in the context of ethnic and cultural processes of the 2nd half of the 19th – beginning of the 21st centuries on the basis of discovered archive and museum materials, conducted field ethnographic research and studied scientific literature. Geographical boundaries of the research comprise territory of Bukovyna – ethnographic area which consists of modern Chernivtsi region Ukraine and Suceava district Romania. In order to specify structure of the people’s calendar we present synchronous display of the most important holidays, beliefs and rituals of the annual cycle in the second half of the 19th – first half of the 20th centuries. In the thesis transformation processes which occurred in the following historical periods (“kolkhoz” era, independent period) were studied. In order to investigate development of calendar beliefs and rituals, written sources of the 15th-18th centuries were used in the research. Map-making and classification of information regarding the people’s calendar were performed on the basis of data from about 60% of Romanian speaking villages in Bukovyna.

Comparative analysis of the main elements of calendar rituals of Eastern Romanian and Ukrainian population of Bukovyna was conducted. We also studied social and ethnic and cultural processes in Bukovyna in the 18th- beginning of the 21st centuries which created the conditions for the development of investigated ethnographic phenomena.


The dissertation for Doctor degree in Historical Sciences, speciality 07.00.01 – History of Ukraine. – Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. – Chernivtsi, 2011.

The dissertation studies the struggle of UIA –“Zahid (West)” and the armed underground of OUN on the West Ukrainian lands in 1942 –1960 for the first time in the Ukrainian historiography on the basis of archive sources, published documents, field research, works of home and overseas historians, memoirs. It elucidates the ideological and historical preconditions of liberation struggle of the Ukrainians of the period under consideration, the role of OUN in the organization of the structures of liberation forces. The dissertation is an analysis of the arising of the Ukrainian self-defense in Eastern Galicia, first battles with the German occupants. The mechanism of the repressive policy of the German occupants has been revealed up to the time of the arising of the first units of UIA –“Zahid (West)”. The activity of the UIA headquarters as for the formation of military districts and tactical sections of UIA is studied.