

S A M M A R I E S

Lorina Repina. “Challenge and response”: prospects of historical science at the beginning of the new millennium

The article deals primarily with the recent changes in the spheres of historical consciousness, historical epistemology, in the conceptions of historical understanding and the estimation of the cognitive potential of historical science. The author analyzes the most interesting attempts to create new theoretical models aiming to restore the integrity of historical vision of the past in the new interdisciplinary context.

The author concludes that the long search for new synthesizing paradigm has resulted in elaboration of conceptions of historical development grouping around different versions of “theories of practice” and integral theoretical model based on combination of micro- and macro-historical analysis. The neoclassical paradigm orientate itself on the study of both culture as a set of norms and values and the mode of its “work” in the specific social context.

Igor Ionov. *The Functions of Civilizational analysis*

Civilizational analysis’ method is not only plate scienticism and objectivistic positivism. Here different precognitive and later cognitive functions of civilizational analysis are represented, mainly the three. The first of the precognitive function is self-identification, and the use of the negative valuated Other, “the Abject”. This is the base of imperialistic “Orientalism” and the principle of cultural recolonisation of World Periphery. The second is the communicative one, based on objectivist monologic or subject-subject dialogical way of knowledge (M.M.Bachtin’s). The third describes the transition of primitive mental maps to modern (and post-modern) cognitive maps. The main is the way from apodictical objectivistic macro schemata forming one’s identity to the critical cognitive partial, convergentive dialogical models.

Alexandr Osipian. *Cannibales ante portas: the strategy of post modernist critical description in the contemporary English -speaking world*

This article is about perception of post modernism by the conservative reading public in the US, UK, Canada and Australia. Post modernist rejection of the progress, nation-state, modern concept of time and author, the leading role of Western civilization etc., turned attention to the marginalized groups such as slaves, women, gays (in case of the US also natives and Afro-Americans) and other minorities. The impact of post modernism produced new research agenda and teaching courses generally

known as “cultural studies”. According to post modernists – mostly literary critics and social theorists – history is only a part of the bourgeois society discourse used to suppress subaltern groups. In the 1990s professional historians made an effort to reply on the post modernist challenge. The author analyses the readers’ reviews on the Keith Windschuttle’s book “The Killing of History” (firstly published in 1994). These reviews were written down on the www.amazon.com web site in 1999-2006. Readers – mostly supporters of the traditional empirical history/conventional national history – criticised post modernism and cultural studies as “the disease” of relativism and scepticism. For the conservative right oriented public history is a fixed set of facts, and revisionism – the substitution of new viewpoints for old – as dangerous action of the left wing intellectuals. Describing post modernists and their writings conservative readers unconsciously used terms concerned with the concepts of tribalism and barbarianism in order to avoid equal discussion with the “promoters of nonsense” speaking in “the barbarous jargon”.

Paul Robert Magosci. *About a Writing of history of People and the States* .

This paper analyzes approaches on a writing of history of people and the states. The author, on example Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine ascertains, that histories nationalizing states here dominate. It considers such approach become outdated and asserts, that all historical nationalities, connected with territory the certain state should be presented in his grand-narrative.

Leonid Zashkilnyak. *Anthropomorphic Dimension of Contemporary National Grand-Narrative*.

The characteristic feature of the national narrative construction always remains the representation of every community as the person with all human attributes. This “person” develops in time and space, lives and suffers, contacts with other communities like the alone man. The similar construction of national narratives causes formation of national stereotypes, which from one side strengthens the community, but from another – forms negative attitude to other and different communities. The result of national narrative construction always is the idealization of own community and the mutilation of other one.

Rafal Stobiecki. *In search of New Conception of the National History (Polish Historiography on the boundary XX and XXI Century)*.

This article presents a polemic about the New Conception of the National History in Poland on the boundary XX and XXI Century. Author's conclusion – History of Poland must integrate of the Nation.

Gennadii Vynogradov. *The Ancient Rus' Statehood as a Metanarrative.*

The article is dedicated to the characteristics of the Ancient Rus' Statehood as an artificial symbolic construction on the basis of the medieval mental principles. Special attention is paid to analysis of the linguistic revolution in the new intellectual historiography concerning the 'Pax Slavia Orthodoxa' and the Ancient Rus' medieval period especially first time in the contemporary slavistics.

Kostjantyn Kolesnykov. *Ukrainian metanarrative of Modern: semantics of temporality*

The given article is dedicated to the description and analysis of changes of evolution of the metanarrative of Ukrainian historical discourse at different stages of Modernity (New Time). The author esteems changes of the forms (images) historical metanarrative (according to John Stephens it "is a global or totalizing cultural narrative schema which orders and explains knowledge and experience") – complex of representations about the Ukrainian history as continuous and series on all the extent from antiquity up to a modernity.

Vitalii Andreev. *Ukrainian metanarrative: nonlinearity and discontinuity of history.*

The article considers nonlinearity opinions on the history of Ukraine. The author analyzed the original conception of "volte-face" and discontinuity of the historical time by V.Petrov and reconstructed thinker's views on history of Ukraine.

Iryna Kolesnyk. *Ukrainian Grand-narrative: Retrospects and Prospects*

In this article grand-narrative (Metanarrative, Master Narrative, theoretical history) is presented as a key concept and ideology of Modernism. Classical European metanarrative created Image of Linear History that has been teleological, ideological, exclusive and Eurocentric. M.Hrushevsky's scheme of Ukrainian history was the first model of the national metanarrative. In the late 20th century J.-F. Lyotard fixed crisis of classical grand-narrative and advocated relativism as antidote to grand-narrative. Today's historiography is characterized by process of the

metanarrative rebirth. After analyzing the relevant literatures author proposes the new model of national grand-narrative – structural and synergetic conception of Ukrainian History.

Dmytro Vyrsky. *Historiography of Ukraine in Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as Stage of the Native Historiographic Process.*

This article presents the Historiography of Ukraine in Polish - Lithuanian Commonwealth as Stage of the Native Historiographic Process . It analyzes the methodology of the study, chronology and specific of the Stage.

Serhii Plokhii. *Ukraine or Little Russia? Revisiting the Early Nineteenth - Century Debate*

This paper departs from the existing literature on the «History of the Rus'», at once the most mysterious and the most influential product of Ukrainian Cossack historiography, in two major respects. First, it challenges the dominant historiographic trend that treats the «History» as a manifestation of proto-national and autonomist Ukrainian aspirations. Second, it contributes to the perennial search for the author of the «History» by claiming that the manuscript was written soon after 1800, effectively locating the work in the realm of nineteenth-century historiography. More than anything else, however, this paper takes the debate out of the Procrustean bed into which it was forced by the national narratives of a later era, both Ukrainian and all-Russian. It emphasizes the simple fact that historians have little control over the use of their narratives.

Olexiy Yas'. *Romanticism and the ukrainian grand-narrative*

Highlighted is the role of romanticism in formation of the Ukrainian grand-narrative. Regarded is transformation of the cultural field, in particular establishment of a new public space in Russian Empire in the first half of the 19th century, in capacity of a system factor of the Ukrainian historiography creation. Suggested is the fact that romanticism / neoromanticism triggered several legitimate projects of a «discovery» of Ukraine.

Vitalii Telvak. *Mikhajlo Hrushevsky's Metanarrative in historiographic discourse of the Modern*

The article is devoted to the analysis of the discussions about M.Hrushevsky's views in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Czech and largest – West European historiography. The social-political and ideological context

of given notes, their dependence on the changing of the situation in Eastern European region on the eve of the First World War has been outlined. The conclusions about influences of this discussion on the modernization of the theoretic methodological bases of the Ukrainian historiography in the beginning of the XX-th century have been made.

Volodymyr Vashchenko. *"Narrative Psychology and Legitimation of Ukrainian "Historiographical Metanarrative"*

In the article are researched the problems of legitimation and construction of Ukrainian historiographical metanarrative in the spatium of theoretical constructions of narrative psychology (J. Bruner's conception) and therapeutic prospects of post-rationalistic cognitive psychology (V. Guidano's theory of identity)

These new approaches have allowed to compenctate the negative results of post-modern destruction of historical metanarrative.

Vadim Osin. *History of content analysis: some versions and speechless implications*

The status of content analysis in modern scientific discourse is practically indisputable. It is here that the danger is hidden: being in the beginning easy to identify and undoubtedly new method, in future content analysis seized to be both purely quantitative and exceptionally modern: the number of its variations is countless and its main elements can be found as far back as ancient times. Thus, the determination of the degree of scientific validity of content analysis in contemporary circumstances presupposes the deconstruction of its practice of history-writing as the first step. It must help to find out the actual factors that have made content analysis the established scientific method.

Vadym Adadurov. *The experience of applying microhistoric analysis in napoleon's exterior policy studing: "literaturize effect" historian's narration*

The autor presents results of introduction microhistoric methods in Napoleon's exterior policy studying. He considers researcher's digression of narration scientification for the benefit of literary exposition to be one of the main pre-conditions of applying microhistoric analysis. The fragments of author's research about the East European policy of French emperor are presented as the examples of such "literaturize" of the historical narration.

Yury Svyatets. *Crisis in history as a bifurcation point*

The article deals with the fundamentals of the catastrophe theory. The synergetic models of the historical processes is being studied.

Olexandr Lysenko. *Ukraine in Two World Wars: the Military history and Anthropology*

In the article the attempt of comparative analysis of two world wars is made through the prism of military history and anthropology. The specific moments of functioning of different social groups of Ukrainian society (military servicemen, prisoners of war, civil population) is exposed in the existential terms of wartime. The behavioural models of stable and temporal social conglomerates and survival strategies are reconstructed on group and individual levels.

Alla Salnikova. *Island of Truth: Children's Text and Its Specificity*

An article is devoted to the so-called children's texts – the narrative documents produced by the children themselves. Special attention is given to the texts written by the Russian boys and girls during and after the 1917 Revolution. Though essentially different in their origins (Soviet/émigré, worker's/peasant's, classroom/independent etc.), types (school compositions, questionnaires, diaries, handwriting magazines and "annals", poems, fairy - tales etc.) and content, the majority of them represented a complicated mixture of specific children's culture of writing with a new – "revolutionary" – symbolic and semiotic code of that era. The article presents some of the examples of those texts' semantic and semiotic analysis based on hermeneutic historical source's reading.

Daryna Androsova-Baida. "Women's writing" in the Ukrainian scientific space.

The article reviews the research potential of the phenomenon of women's writing in historiographical science. Raises questions of the legitimize women- historian in the Ukrainian historiographical discourse, highlighting characters of the female scientific work. Key words: women's writing, a woman historian, scientific writing.

Sergei Malovichko. *History& ethics: formation of new historiographic culture*

This article investigates a problem "history and ethics". Recently some historians even more often speak about "implicit ethics" in the historical writing, on ethical responsibility of a historiography before dead "Others" or before the proceeding present. The author considers, that in

spite of the fact that the historiography persistently rejects ethics, last is already entered into the theory sociohumanitarian knowledge. Ethics become one of tools of new historiographic culture.