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TO OUR READERS

Dear Reader,



this journal, the "Scientific Letters of Academic Society of Michal Baludansky", has been conceived by the founders of the Michal Baludansky International Academic Society as a printed platform for exchanging knowledge between university scholars and experts of different countries who take a keen interest in the life and activity of the outstanding scientist, educationalist and statesman Michal Baludansky. The fifth issue of «Scientific Letters of Academic Society of Michal Baludansky» in 2016 includes the work of staff and post-graduate students

of the Volodymyr Hnatiuk Ternopil National Pedagogical University and the members of the All-Ukrainian Union of Economists.

Volodymyr Hnatiuk Ternopil National Pedagogical University is one of the oldest higher education institutions in western Ukraine, which is now established as a recognized education and culture, science and methodology centre of pedagogical education in Halychyna. Its history dates back to 1620 when a brethren school was opened and provided the training of primary school teachers.

Volodymyr Hnatiuk Ternopil National Pedagogical University is modern state-owned educational institution which is one of the leading pedagogical institutions of Ukraine and the regional center of pedagogical education in Western Ukraine. According to the ranking of higher educational institutions of Ukraine the university belongs to the top three humanitarian and pedagogical universities, and has been awarded a Laureate Diploma of International Academic Rating of popularity and quality "Gold Fortuna".

The university comprises 9 departments, 1 institute and centers of preuniversity training and postgraduate educational. 39 subdepartments currently employ 533 teachers, including 1 academician of Academy of Pedagogical Studies of Ukraine, 1 corresponding member of Academy of Pedagogical Studies of Ukraine, 7 academicians of specialized academies, 53 Doctors of Sciences, professors, and 352 Candidates of Sciences, associate professors. There are close to 4500 fell-time and part-time students studying at the university, 5 dormitories, 6 gyms, an indoor training area, a stadium, biological station, medical care center, sanatorium-preventorium, computer labs providing access to the Internet, library, reading halls, dining hall and cyber-cafĭ are designed to serve the students' needs.

The University provides opportunities for professional mastering specialities and specializations, allowing graduates to feel confident in the labour market, creating conditions for mastering innovative teaching and information technologies. In general, today the university concentrate efforts on training highly qualified specialists, young, educated people whom our society needs in times of rapid development of science.

The All-Ukrainian Union of Economists – is a Ukrainian social organization, which counts more then 400 doctors and candidates of sciences by the state on December, 1 of 2010 and has regional organizations in all Ukrainian regions.

The Union was created on the principles of economic patriotism by the Ukrainian scientists.

The main aim of the Union is a maximum assistance of the Ukrainian social and economic development.

One of the major priorities of the Union is a popularization of advanced innovative ideas of domestic economic science, development of economic offers for quality increase of the Ukrainian social life, independent examination of the Ukrainian economic legislation.

The Union has conducted a lot of conferences and round tables, which were devoted the most actual economic questions.

The Union created its own project of the Strategy of socio-economic development of the country "The New Economy". The practical realization of this project will provide intense economic increase, high life level of the population and leads Ukraine to the forward positions of the world economy.

The social organization "The All-Ukrainian Union of Economists" is entered by the Ukrainian Department of Justice into the accounting book of social organizations.

PROCESS OF SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN UKRAINE BEFORETHE 14TH CENTURY (SPACE-TIME ASPECT)

Krul Volodymyr, Krul Halyna

Summary mmary
2039 settlements that emerged during the Early Paleolithic – Old Rus' time were discovered in Western Ukraine territory 2039 settlements and registered in a geoinformation data bank. Phasing (identification of time spans) of settlements emergence based on the and registered in a grant and registered in universal duration of administrative districts is analyzed. The 2nd and the 3rd millennia BCE (stages IX and VIII) were the period of the territories of the settlements of the settlements emerged in the territories of 107 and 105 Western Ukraine administrative settlement 95 and 93% of their total number in the region). active settlement 95 and 93% of their total number in the region), respectively. districts (about the control of the settlement, settlements, archeological antiquities, the intensity of the settlement, settlement

development

ПРОЦЕСИ ЗАСЕЛЕННЯ ЗАХІДНОЇ УКРАЇНИ ДО ПОЧАТКУ XIV СТОЛІТТЯ (ПРОСТОРОВО-ЧАСОВИЙ ACHEKT)

Круль Володимир, Круль Галина

Анотація

На території Західної України виявлено 2039 поселень, що виникали впродовж раннього палеоліту — давньоруських часів і створено їхній геоінформаційний банк даних. На підставі універсальної часової тривалості археологічних культур проведена етапізація (виділення часових відтинків) утворення поселень (дванадцять етапів). Проведений аналіз часу виникнення перинх поселень на території адміністративних районів. Періодом найактивнішого утворення поселень стало II і III тис. до н.е. (9 і 8-й етапи), коли населені пункти виникали на території, відповідно 107 і 105 адміністративних районів Західної України (майже 95 і 93% всієї їхньої кількості у регіоні).

Ключові слова: процеси заселення, первісні поселення, археологічні старожитності, інтенсивність залюднення, поселенське освоєння.

Relevance of research

The process of settlement of any territory is directly related to the emergence of primitive settlements. The emergence of the latter in the territory of Western Ukraine which covers the historical and geographical regions of Volyn, Galicia and Northern Bukovyna, according to [27], continued extremely long, since remains of the first settlements found here date back to the early Paleolithic. It is therefore important to establish their chronological stratification for the longest period, which, in our opinion, is a span of time from the Paleolithic to the end of the Old Rus' epoch (the last date is due to the completion of archaeological data on the settlements establishment, hence the information is drawn primarily from written sources). During this period, more than 2,000 settlements emerged, and to harvest information on them, geoinformation method, the technique relevant for the retrospective geographical research (settlement process), should be applied.

Analysis of publications

The research of settlement processes was focused on the regions that constitute the historical-geographic area of Western Ukraine [26, 27, 28]. Thus, the evolutionary dynamics of settlement structures in 10th-14th centuries in Volyn was analyzed [17], the types of settlements were verified according to the chronicles [18]. We studied the characteristics of the settlement system formation in Eastern Volyn of 5th-13th centuries CE [23].

We considered settling processes in Galicia from the Neolithic to the 20th century CE [15], carried out a detailed description of the settlements and their dynamics in the context of Galicia administrative-territorial units in 14th-18th centuries. [21]. Particular attention is drawn to the allocation of settlement clusters in Northern Bukovyna of 6th-10th centuries CE [29] and to the assessment of settling processes in this territory from the Paleolithic to the end of the 20th century [12]

The work of L.I. Voropai and M.M.Kunytsia [24], which examines the territory of Podillia in its physical and geographical boundaries (historically and geographically the work embraces parts of Galicia and Volyn included in the historical and geographical region of Western Ukraine) might provide an example of phasing of the settlement geosystems formation; however, the specific features of the area inhabitation since the Mousterian to the 9th century CE are addressed only in general terms. Finally, retrospective geographic aspect of the settlement in the administrative-territorial context of Volyn [19] and Rivne [11] Oblasts is discussed.

In particular, a cursory overview of resettlement of the first territory in the era of primitive communal society without its temporal stratification, and a particular was placed on the current resettlement. The picture of settlement and resettlement of the Rivne Oblast is even more limited chronologically - beginning with the Feudalism, and with a focus on urban areas.

In general, the process of settlement of Western Ukraine during the period of time covered in the article is scarcely studied. An exception is V. Krul's works [13, 16], of which the first presents investigation of settlement processes in a shorter time interval from the Neolithic up to the 9th century CE, while the second addresses the span of time from the Paleolithic age to the twentieth century.

Setting objectives

The analysis of the area settling is associated with the research of settlements emergence. If the latter appeared in the early Paleolithic, then the onset of settling should be counted from those times onward. However, the term sedentariness should be applied in regard to Paleolithic and Mesolithic sites since the longest continuous stay of people in them had maximum duration of six or seven months [9, 25]. Thus, neither Paleolithic or Mesolithic settlements, nor a Neolithic settlement (as a long-term stay of the population in a particular location) are identical to a contemporary settlement as a geospatial site of continuous population concentration.Indeed, for a time period of several thousand years there could have been (and evidently were) periods when people were absent in primary-settled territories. Moreover, such settlements were not located in one place - they "traveled" the lands of the contemporary settlement. However, what matters to us is their spatial gravitation (either direct - within the contemporary settlement, or indirect - in the land adjacent to it) for the latter. Thus, 7,968 settlements (as of 12.12.2001) in Western Ukraine that form its contemporary settlement network constitute the basis for thetime phasing [13, p. 230]. The location of an archaeological culture on the territory of an existing settlement (which belongs to it administratively) or in areas adjacent to it provided sufficient ground for assigning an area to a certain phase.

The study of various archaeological and historical sources [1-8, 10, 20, 22] revealed that the Paleolithic – the Old Rus' epoch archaeological evidences were found in 2,039 populated localities, which is 25.6% of all settlements in Western Ukraine. The outlined time span was fragmented by the rate of Western Ukraine territory inhabitation. Based on this, twelve stages of settlements formation were singled out: stage I – the Early Paleolithic; II – the Middle Paleolithic; III – the Late Paleolithic; IV – the Early Mesolithic; V – the Late Mesolithic; VI – 5,000 years BCE; VII – 4,000 years BCE; VIII – 3,000 years BCE; IX – 2,000 years BCE; X – 1,000 years BCE; XI – 1,000 years BCE; XI – 1,000 years BCE; XII - 1000-1300 CE.

Discussion

Thus, the settlements of 8 administrative regions (raions) were formed during the stage I. The absolute majority of them (6) are located in the Zhytomyr Oblast (raions of Baranivka, Volodarsk-Volynskyi, Yemilchyne, Zhytomyr, Korosten and Cherniakhiv).

The Middle Paleolithic (stage II of the settlement) was marked by the increase in the number of administrative districts (13) which formed two relatively large clusters with Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil as their centers. The first included the raions of Halych, Tysmenytsia, Tlumach and Nadvirna geographically joined by BerezhanyRaion of Ternopil Oblast. Ternopil center was formed by the raions of Borshchiv, Zalishchyky, Terebovlya, Ternopil and formed BarshcheuskiZaleschitsky, Terebovlya, Ternopil and Chortkiv.

The settling territory increased dramatically during stage IIII of the settlements formation (the Late Paleolithic) when the uniform territory of expansion of the Late Paleolithic settlements emerged. It was based on the lands of Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Rivne Oblasts. Overall, the Late Paleolithic settlement emerged in 45 regions of Western Ukraine during stage III, which is nearly 40% of total number of settlements in the area of research.

More than half of the administrative regions of Western Ukraine, or 58, were populated during the Early Mesolithic (stage IV). Hence, their share exceeded 50% (51.3%) for the first time during the period under study. The defining feature of this phase was the creation of settlements in Polissya regions of Volyn, Zhytomyr and Rivne Oblasts. Territories of southern and central Zhytomyr Oblast remained uninhabited, and in Ternopil Oblast, decline in settlement activity took place. The presence of the Early Mesolithic population in Khmelnytskyi Oblast was occasional: the settlements of this era emerged only in SlavutaRaion. Finally, archaeological remains suggest disappearance of the population from the territory of Northern Bukovyna.

Stage V of settlements formation (the Late Mesolithic) was a period of decrease in settlement activity of early man. Compared to the previous stage, the number of populated areas dropped back to 54 (almost 48% of all administrative districts of the region).

The only continuous area of settlements distribution observed in the Early Mesolithic Western Ukraine underwent transformation during the Late Mesolithic, Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk territorial clusters coming apart from it.

Stage VI (5,000 years BCE) was marked by further reduction of the number (to 41, or 36.3%) of populated administrative districts. A characteristic feature of this period was the disappearance of settlements in Polissia regions of ofVolyn, Rivne and Zhytomyr Oblasts. Therefore, they were the least populated compared to the other regions of Western Ukraine. Of the total number of the settlements emerged in stage VI, 9, or the majority of them, relate to Ternopil Oblast.

The subsequent 4th millennium BCE witnessed reactivation of the settlements emergence: during stage VII 68 administrative regions or slightly more than 60% of their total number were already populated. The territories of all administrative districts of the region under study were inhabited. Polissia lands, in particular Rivne Oblast, demonstrated the largest growth in the number of settlements.

Settlements in mountain and foothill areas, as well as in waterdivide and near-water-divide areas of the Podillia Upland, have not been known.

Stage III was among the periods of the most active formation of settlements when during the 3rd millennium BCE the absolute majority of the areas of Western Ukraine (105 or the absolute majority of the areas of Western Ukraine (105 or almost 93%) became inhabited. Within the region, only 8 administrative districts, most of them concentrated in Volyn region (Zhytomyr (2), Volyn (2) and Rivne (1) Oblasts), had no settlements.

Stage IX that embraces the 2nd millenium BCE, was the period of the most active inhabitation of Western Ukraine; settlements emerged in 107 administrative districts of the region, reaching nearly 95% of their total number. At this time, the settlements emerged throughout the territory of Volyn, Lviv and Rivne Oblasts.

The process of the emergence of settlements was on the downfall during stage X as compared to the previous two. 24 administrative districts didn't get any more settlements during the 1st millenium BCE, with three more or less definitely delimited areas of the absence of settlement: Zhytomyr (6 districts), Volyn (4) and Ivano-Frankivsk (4).

The last two stages of settlements formation, XI (the 1st millennium BCE) and XII (1000-1300 CE), were similar in intensity. During each of these periods, there were 7 Western Ukraine administrative districts where no settlements emerged, which means that the rate of their inhabitation was almost 94% of all administrative districts in the region under study.

Finally, it should be noted that the territories of ancient settlement (the Early Paleolithic) corresponded to the administrative districts of stage I, the time when Zhytomyr center of the Early Paleolithic settlements emergence was formed. In general, the share of areas with stage I settlements was slightly more than 7%.

The Paleolithic was the time of the most active settlement processes in Western Ukraine, since 51 settlements were formed near its completion which is more than 45% of their total number in the region. The area of continuous Paleolithic habitat has been formed; its basis was regions of Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi Oblasts. It also included 5 regions of Lviv Oblast, 1 – of Volyn Oblast, 8 and 2 – of Rivne and Khmelnytskyi Oblasts, respectively.

The main feature of the process of the Mesolithic settlements origin is that they emerged in Polissya lands, the main centers of settlement were Volyn (9 regions) and Rivne (7 region) Oblasts. The second characteristic of the Mesolithic settlements was the fact that in the majority of areas (27), they emerged during the Early Mesolithic and only in Yavoriv and Mykolaiv Raions of Lviv Oblast – during its late stage. The third feature was the mergence of administrative districts with the Mesolithic settlements and the earlier inhabited territories, which means the expansion of the areas with primary settlements.

In general, by the end of the Mesolithic, settlements emerged within 79 administrative districts (almost 70% of their total number in the region), taking into account the early stages of Western Ukraine inhabitation. Thus, the spatial peculiarities of the emergence of settlements in the next stages were to fill in the so-called territorial gaps (territories of administrative districts) with population, which appeared there specifically for a certain time.

By the end of the 2nd millennium BCE, prehistoric settlements registered in 112 administrative regions of Western Ukraine out of 113, so we can talk of the end of their inhabitation. In other words, territorial settlement energy of the population exhausted itself almost completely at the end of the 2nd millennium BCE. The exception was PutylaRaion of Chernivtsi Oblast, where the first settlement emerged only in the 1st millennium CE. The inhabitation of this area marked the end of exploration and colonization of the region under study. [14]

Conclusions

2039 settlements out of 7968 (as of 12.12.2001), or more then 25%, emerged In Western Ukraine during the Early Paleolithic – Old Rus' time. There were twelve stages of settlements emergence, the most intensive of which was stage IX (the 2nd millennium BCE.). The settlements emerged in 107 administrative districts out of 113 in the region of investigation. The lowest rate of habitation was during stage I (the Early Paleolithic) when settlements were recorded only in 8 regions.

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