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This article describes the process of preparation and the conduct of elections in the Holy Roman Empire in 1273 when the Count Rudolf I Habsburg was elected to the German throne. The Czech king, Przemysl Otakar II, was also considered one of the most likely contenders for the German crown. However, he did not attach much importance to the electoral process, hoping that the electors would not reach the agreement and Alfonso X of Castile will continue to govern in the empire, even though the Pope Gregory X did not want to recognize him. As a result, the elections in 1273 turned to be a lost chance for Przemysl Otakar II and, as it turned out, it had fatal consequences for the Czech Kingdom.

<i>H. Papakin</i> , Kyivan Academy of Yaroslav the Wise of the 11th: M. S. Hrushevsky’s Scientific Hypothesis and Its Sources.....	23
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This article analyzes the hypothesis put forward by Hrushevsky about the existence of the Academy of Yaroslav the Wise in Kyiv from the middle of the 11th century. This hypothesis was presented by the scholar at the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1928 and reflected the first stage of the development of science in Ukraine. The main source for Hrushevsky is the Chronicle of Nestor, where there is the record of the founding of a books’ centre in 1037 at St. Sophia in Kyiv. Hrushevsky draws a parallel between the Academy of Yaroslav the Wise and the Academy of Charlemagne. Also, the historian calls hypothetical “academics,” members of the Academy of Yaroslav the Wise: Metropolitan Hilarion, sons of Yaroslav, Sviatoslav and Vsevolod, monk Yakiv, perhaps Metropolitan Theophem and some others. The author adds to the “Hrushevsky list” the daughters of Yaroslav. Hrushevsky’s hypothesis was developed in the works of G. Vernadsky, M. Braichevsky and N. Polonska-Vasylenko. The author adds his own arguments in favour of the hypothesis of existence of the Academy of Yaroslav in Kyiv in the second half of the 11th century.

D. Gordiyenko, The Dynasty of Rurik or Volodymyr?31

The origin of the dynasty of ruling princes in Kyiv is one of the most difficult topics in the history of the early Middle Ages of Ukraine. The Nestor Chronicle traces the beginning of this dynasty from the legendary Rurik. However, Rurik's legend comes from Novgorod. The question about the date when the legend entered the genealogy of the Kyivan princes is controversial. The article suggests that this legend was included in the genealogy of the Kyivan princes at the turn of the 11th–12th centuries, during the reign of Volodymyr Monomakh and Mstyslav the Great. These princes needed legitimacy, because they were usurpers in Kyiv who came there directly from Novgorod. However, Rurik's legend had remained a legend. It was finally introduced into the genealogy of the Moscovian princes only in the 16thc., when Moscow needed a historical precedent to justify the annexation of Novgorod. Thus, for Ukrainian history, this legend is only an external legend, and the historiographical constructs are Russian and non-historical. The deconstruction of Rurik as the founder of the dynasty is only one example of uncritical stamps in the history of medieval Ukraine. Consequently, the dynasty of ruling princes in Kyiv should be defined as the dynasty of Volodymyr.

*O. Vdovyna, Byzantine Roots of the Ukrainian Culture
in Ivan Ohienko's (Metropolitan Ilarion's) interpretation.....44*

This article tackles the views of Ivan Ohienko (also famous as Metropolitan Ilarion (1882–1972)) on the Byzantine roots of the Ukrainian culture, as well as the relationship between the two medieval states and cultures that is important not only for the past but also for the future of Ukraine, which discloses Ohienko's philosophical vision. Metropolitan Ilarion's position is considered in the context of past and present byzantological discussions.

*S. Shumylo, The Recognition of Hesychasm Ideas in the
Old Eastern Christian Literature (On the Example of
Epiphanius the Wise's Works).....53*

The artistic method of the ancient Russian hagiograph is closely linked to his worldview, particularly in the late Middle Ages – to the ideas of hesychasm. This idea is illustrated in this article on the example of the most important features of works by Epiphanius the Wise, their contents and style.

*O. Kyrychok, The Idea of Philanthropy and its Terminological
Reflection in the texts of Kyiv Rus.....83*

This article attempts at reconstructing the concept of philanthropy in the texts of Kyiv Rus, which is important for the understanding of the change in Greek political lexicon and the ideological context in which the philosophical-political thought of this period was born.

<i>N. Polishchuk</i> , “Ukraine of Kyiv” in the Views of Ihor Kostets’kyy (the Aspect of Recontextualization of Philosophical Ideas Concerning Identity).....	92
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This article conveys a recontextualization approach as described in the works of a prominent Ukrainian intellectual Ihor Kostetsky. The feature of recontextualization is seen in the erasing of strict borders between professional research areas and in the downgrading of genres differentiation. The scope of contexts could be applied, replaced and changed. On this account the philosophical recontextualization as a creative approach addresses not the purity and consistency of methods, concepts, incorrigible arguments or exact citations but rather the ideas, images, visions, evaluations, critical dictums embracing new problems, tendencies, forms of social-cultural and intellectual life (including the individual ability to choose one’s identity). The notion of “researching-reading” is used to show the recontextualization approach in the works of I. Kostetsky and V. Barka.

<i>I. Valiavko</i> , Revisiting the Problem of “National Identity”.....	103
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This article tackles the problem of national identity in the context of the biography and works of Dmytro Chyzhevsky, which is important not only for the history of philosophy but also for the understanding of the national identity of modern Ukraine.

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<i>V. Levchenko, H. Levchenko</i> , Retrospections of Communication Relations in the Scientism Space in the End of the 19th – the Beginning of the 20th Centuries: from the Correspondence of Oleksandr Shakhmatov with Ivan Linychenko.....	109
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In this article, the letters of academician O. Shakhmatov to professor I. Linychenko are published, which cover the period in the development of historical science from 1895 to 1919 years. The letters reflect some of the main subjects of the content (current affairs of professional activity, the exchange of scientific literature, the latest news from the scientific environment, discussions of the external and internal political situation, family affairs, everyday life, state of health). Letters are an important historical source for the study of socio-cultural space at the turn of the 19th and the 20th centuries.

<i>N. Polonska-Vasylenko</i> , Ol’da, the Great Princess of Ukraine-Rus / Publ., edit. by D. Gordiyenko.....	143
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This paper is an archaeological publication of the research of the famous Ukrainian historian-emigrant N. Polonska-Vasylenko. The author investigates one of the most prominent figures of the Ukrainian history of the 10th Princess Ol’ga. The research is conducted in the broad context of the history of Ukraine and Europe as a whole. First of all, it focuses on attention is paid to the political

component of Princess Ol'ga's activity. The author emphasizes the state-building role of the princess. Also, the article analyzes her internal and external policies, for instance Olga's trip to Constantinople and her embassy to Otto the Great. This way, the author depicts the figure of Olga as an antithesis of the image of Sviatoslav in the medieval Ukrainian culture.

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New Publication from Ukrainian Codicology. Rev.:

Людмила ГНАТЕНКО, *Палеографічно-орфографічна атрибуція української кириличної рукописної книги: уставні та півуставні кодекси кінця XIII – початку XVII ст.: монографія*; відп. ред. Л. А. ДУБРОВІНА (К., НАН України, Національна бібліотека України імені В. І. Вернадського, Інститут рукопису 2016) 476 с. (*V. Korniienko*)..... 160

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