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INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT “HISTORICAL MEMORY” IN THE SCIENTIFIC SURVEY

Introduction. The life of any individual includes three components: the past, the present and future. It means that the essence of human existence beyond these aspects does not exist. It is a kind of a logical chain between these aspects. From the viewpoint of this formula a human being is regarded as a combination of these components. Any logical or chronological chains are characterized by the certain link between the constituents. This is not a bound connection, but a reciprocal chain. It is possible to scrutinize only one part of the aspects (the present – the past).

The above mentioned chain between such components is called “historical memory”. It embodies a certain form of national identity and helps to identify facts and events accurately. In particular, it recognizes the past and creates the idea of it. It (the past) is valuable, because it is “encouraged” by the past, it is appreciated. Information about it ensures us with a data transmission. This happens in several ways:

- 1) the transmission of data by people who witnessed those events or facts;
- 2) the receipt of certain documents, which testify the same facts or events;
- 3) the combination of the first and second items, that is, the testimony of individuals in certain documents.

Therefore, **the objective of the paper** is to analyze the refraction of the concept “historical memory” in the historical science. This will assist to trace back the process of honouring one or another historical event or person.

More specifically, the notion “historical memory” is clearly interpreted as “a set of pre-scientific, scientific, quasi-scientific and non-scientific knowledge and mass representations of the society about the past”. This definition is given by L. Repina in her work “History and Memory: Historical Culture of Europe to the New Time” [1, p.24]. It is the most used and acknowledged. In brief, “historical memory” is a memory of the past, which is accompanied by its reverence. It takes place in the light of many criteria.

The mastering of the concept of “historical memory” during the whole time of its existence, on the one hand, copied the study of a large amount of information about the society and its features. Any memory, historical in particular, has the ability to elicit facts from the abyss of oblivion and illusions. It focuses on the specific causes of events and their outcomes. Due to this factor there is an opportunity to approach different events in different ways. The method of evaluation of facts, the study of causal relationship is changing. Different assessments of individual figures, rewriting the past, various processes depending on the appearance of new evidence impose a certain imprint on the perception of the world by a person in general. “Historical memory”, on the other hand, tries to remove negative moments.

However, in any field of knowledge there is a great deal of subjectivism. This can be applied to the concept of “historical memory”. This is what Pierre Nora says in his “memory location” concept. Robin Collingwood contradicted that in every truth there is a “certain part of the historian’s imagination”. In accordance with this assertion one can understand that imagination of any historian is artificial, false. These arguments can be viewed differently, but the very idea or imagination of any historian is based on the publication of the desired for real [2: 227].

Any memory of a particular person or people has certain stages that you need to pay attention to. These stages embrace:

1. Stage of oblivion, loss of information. In principle, humanity can not remember, moreover, focus its attention on certain phenomenon or figures. Therefore, with the flow of time, figures or heroes leave history in general. This is due, for example, to the death of witnesses of the event.

2. Stage of finding and disclosing information. Researchers working in archival institutions always find some “sensations”. More and more information comes out and is issued due to them.

3. The stage of its analysis and adaptation to “historical memory”. The revealed information is being analyzed. It is disclosed in respect of the level of oblivion. According to the desire of scholars, information, extracted from oblivion, receives the mark of honour. But one must admit that this relates to very important information or prominent historical figures.

“Historical memory” is not an accident or some kind of coincidence of circumstances that has come from nowhere. It represents the interest of certain people in its usage, and it is used very often by political high society to relieve tension. For example, on the 20th January 2010, the President of Ukraine issued a decree and granted the title of Hero of Ukraine to Stepan Bandera. This happened between the first and second rounds of the presidential election in 2010. So, this event had a

certain distracting character. It is about honouring the memory of Stepan Bandera after his death at the same time. In this case the political shade covers the secondary role. After all, this poster has been chosen for the posthumous award, and not anything else.

“Historical memory” has a very important feature that distinguishes it from other realms. This is an appealing quality that affects the human mind, feelings and gives them a characteristic. The appellate quality provides an opportunity to assess the real state of affairs, to distinguish between positive and negative. This gives rise to certain values in a person, which are reinforced mentally. Such values increase the potential of a person, increase her opportunities for the personal growth. The negative experience is also precious, because it rejects unnecessary patterns of the world perception, and accordingly, their misuse [3: 20].

Conclusion. Consequently, “historical memory” is a significant part of the historical science. There is a well-established tradition of honouring historical figures and events due to it. Another question is, what particular figures should be taken out of oblivion and given such a detailed analysis. “Historical memory” can also be an instrument for certain groups of people who direct their efforts to realize a certain interest (personal or social). This is the negative feature of this type of memory. Therefore, within the concept of “historical memory” there are many invisible boundaries.

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