

## References

1. Criminal law. – Retrieved from : <https://www.britannica.com/topic/criminal-law>.
2. Criminal code of Ukraine. – Retrieved from : <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/id/8929>.
3. Кримінальний кодекс України.[Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=2341-14>.  
Kryminalnyi kodeks Ukrainy [Criminal code of Ukraine]. – Retrieved from : <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=2341-14> [in Ukrainian].
4. Швець В. Д. Законодавча реалізація кримінально-правової політики: аналіз законопроектної діяльності Верховної Ради України V скликання з питань кримінального права / В. Д. Швець, В. М. Грицак, Я. І. Василькевич, В. О. Гацлюк. – К. : Атіка, 2008.  
Shvets V. D. Zakonodavcha realizatsiia kryminalno-pravovoi polityky: analiz zakonoproektnoi diialnosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy V sklykannia z pytan kryminalnoho prava [Legislative realization of criminal policy: analysis of law prject of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine activity in the V calling regarding criminal law questions] / V. D. Shvets, V. M. Hrytsak, Ya. I. Vasylykevych, O. V. Hatsliuk. – К. : Atika, 2008. [in Ukrainian].

*Nadiia Stoberska*

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University*

*Vinnytsia*

*Research Supervisor: N. Temirova, D.Sc. in History, Prof.*

*Language Advisors: O.O. Zaluzhna, PhD in Philology, Ass.Prof.*

*N.Yu. Ishchuk, PhD in Pedagogy, Ass.Prof.*

## FACTORS IN POLISH COLONISATION OF UKRAINIAN LAND (A SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE REVIEW)

**Introduction.** The issue of Polish colonisation of Ukrainian lands has been continuously studied by scientists of different generations. Researchers assessed it differently, considering the socioeconomic and political situation on the Ukrainian lands.

**The objective of the paper** is to analyse the research findings published by historians in scientific literature regarding Polish colonisation of the Ukrainian lands taking into account its main factors.

**Results of research.** Polish colonisation has been viewed both as a positive and a negative issue. Thus, M. Koialovich emphasises that Polish landlords took over the Ukrainian lands swiftly, imposing their faith and language. The researcher highlights the unity of Russian and Ukrainian peoples, while the Poles are depicted as the invaders [3: 22-28].

Thoroughly enough presented is the colonisation of the Ukrainian lands by Polish landowners in M. Hrushevsky's work. The historian considers the period from the Lublin Union to Khmelnychchina as the period of Polish cultural and political invasion; the author underscores the total polonisation of the Ukrainian population and the domination of the Polish culture over the Ukrainian one. M. Hrushevsky links the process of polonisation with the political processes: "... the government gave its people, the Poles, all kinds of important positions ... The least significant positions were left for the Rusyns; the Poles and completely polonised Rusyns, for example, Podilsky voievoda Hrytsko Kerdeievych, as well as various strangers who supported the Polish regime could enjoy everything else..." [2]. V. Antonovich's statement about the small and economically enable privileged population, made M. Hrushevsky arrive at a conclusion that this led to the active polonisation of the Ukrainian lands. Thus, according to the author, the Polish colonisation movement to the east only increased, encouraging the emergence of Polish land holdings [1: 363].

In the collection of essays on the Ukrainian history, edited by K. Huslasty, it is possible to trace the purpose of the Polish landlords invading the Ukrainian lands: "... with the transformation of Poland into a major exporter of agricultural products to Western Europe, the Polish gentry greatly intensified its encroachments on the Ukrainian lands and even more persistent attempts were taken to enter these lands. At the same time, the Polish gentry continued to advance on Pidliashia, Volhynia and other lands, gaining possession here through marriages, inheritance, and other ways, in addition receiving positions and estates from the Polish kings ..." [5: 163-164].

According to N. Polonska-Vasylenko, the Polish colonisation of the Ukrainian lands started because of the Poland's need to expand economically and this decision was made under influence of the political situation: "... Poland had long exhausted its free land, and due to the general economic situation in Europe, the demand for corn grew immensely, thus agriculture became profitable. This caused a desire for increasing the area of agricultural land." [6: 457].

The historian shows how huge latifundia of the "koroleviat" owned by the Polish magnates appeared in Ukraine: the Zamoiskis owned lands from Ternopil to Pavoloch, the Tarnovskis owned Uman lands, the Konetspolskis held Barske, Ploskirovske, Chyhyrnske, Korsunske, Pereiaslavske, Hadiatske and Myrhorodske. The largest territory was received by Oleksandr and Mykhailo Vyshnevetski – in 1590 it included the whole Posullia, which at the end of the 19th century included Poltava and a part of Chernihiv region. These lands were poorly populated, so in order to attract peasants the settlements were set up in these latifundia. Moreover, within a period of 20-40 years the workers were not imposed any taxes and did not have to work for the landlord. As a result, people from all parts of Ukraine with remarkable speed rushed those lands [6: 458-459].

Another modern historian O. Kozii investigates the stages and means of forming the Polish land ownership in Podillia. The author notes that the first wave of the Polish colonisation is associated with the Polish seizure of Galicia-Volhynia Kingdom in the 14th century. The resettlement took place from the eastern Polish voivodeships such as Rzeszow, Lublin, Keleck, Krakow. In the 14th century, a significant part of the Podillia lands, under the royal decrees, passed into the hands of

the Poles. The researcher notes that Podilia colonisation had features of a magnate invasion which involved a significant number of peasants-colonists. Being interested in manual labourers, the magnates promised the peasants freedom and the abolishment of duties. Furthermore, O. Koziiy draws attention to the forced relocation from the territory of the *Rechpospolita* onto the Podillia lands. Thus, Zamoisky founded the town of Hrodetske, Konetspolsky – Sharhorodske, Pototsky – Dobra Murava, and Senovsky – Shyrokyi Kluch Medzhybyskiy [4: 241].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the issue of Polish colonisation of the Ukrainian lands has been worked out by historians of several generations. As a result, understanding of the reasons for the active Polish invasion was formed: the exhaustion of the agricultural lands resources in Poland and the desire for enrichment at the expense of fertile Ukrainian lands, the stimulus of which was the economic situation in Western Europe.

### References

1. Антонович В.Б. Содержание актов об околичной шляхте / Акты о происхождении шляхетских родов Юго-Западной России // Архив ЮЗР. – К., 1886. – Ч. 4. – Т. 1. – С. 22. – 592 с.

Antonovych V.B. Soderzhanie aktov ob okolichnoi shliakhte [Content of Acts on the Origin of Gentry Clans of Southwestern Russia] / Akty o proiskhozhdenii shliakhetskikh rodov Yuho-Zapadnoi Rossii // Arkhiv YuZR. – K., 1886. – Ch. 4. – T. 1. [In Russian].

2. Грушевський М. С. Історія України-Руси / М. С. Грушевський. – К., 1994. – Т. 5 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://litopys.org.ua/hrushrus/iur502.htm>

Hrushevskyi M. S. Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy [History of Ukraine-Rus] / M. S. Hrushevskyi. – K., 1994. – T.5 [Remote employment]. – Retrieved from: <http://litopys.org.ua/hrushrus/iur502.htm>

3. Коялович М. Люблинская уния, или последнее соединение Литовского княжества с Польским королевством на Люблинском сейме в 1569 году / М. Коялович. – СПб., 1863. – 87 с.

Koialovych M. Liublynskaia unia, ili poslednie soedineniie Litovskoho kniazhestva s Polskim korolevstvom na Liublinskom seime v 1569 hodu [The Lublin Union, or the Last Joining of the Lithuanian Principality with the Kingdom of Poland at the Lublin Seim in 1569] / M. Koialovych. – SPb., 1863. – 87 s.

4. Козій О.І. Етапи і засоби формування земельної власності польських поміщиків на Поділлі. Землеволодіння напередодні і після повстання / О.І. Козій // *Rzeczpospolita Obojga Narodow i jej tradycje. Studia i szkice.* – Siedlce : Wydawnictwo Akademii Podlaskiej, 2004. – S. 241-249.

Kozii O.I. Etapy i zasoby formuvannia zemelnoi vlasnosti polskykh pomishchykiv na Podilli. Zemlevolodinnia naperedodni i pislia povstannia [Stages and Means of Forming the Landed Property of Polish Landowners in Podilla. Land tenancy before and after the Uprising] / O.I. Kozii // *Zhechpospolita Oboiha Narodov*

i yei tradytsie. Studia i szkice. – Sedltse : Wydawnictwo Akademii Podlaskei, 2004. – S. 241-249.

5. Гуслистий К. Україна під литовським пануванням і захоплення її Польщею (з XIV по 1569 р.) / К. Гуслистий // Нариси з історії України / Відп. ред. С. Н. Белоусов. Інститут історії України Академії наук УРСР. – К.: Вид-во Академії наук УРСР, 1939. – Вип. 2. – 198 с.

Huslysty K. Ukraina pod lytovskym panuvanniam i zakhoplennia yii Polshcheiu (z XIV po 1569 r.) [Ukraine under the domination of Lithuania and its capture by Poland (from XIV to 1569)] / K. Huslysty // Narysy z istorii Ukrainy / Vidp. red. S. N. Bielousov. Instytut istorii Ukrainy Akademii nauk URSR. – K.: Vyd-vo Akademii nauk URSR, 1939. – Vyp. 2. – 198 s.

6. Полонська-Василенко Н. Історія України. Україна під Польщею / Н. Полонська-Василенко. – К., 1992. – Т. 1. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://www.infoukes.com/ukremb/history/POLONSKA/Part3.html>

Polonska-Vasylenko N. Istoriiia Ukrainy. Ukraina pod Polshcheiu [History of Ukraine. Ukraine under Poland]. – K., 1992. – Т. 1. – Retrieved from: <http://www.infoukes.com/ukremb/history/POLONSKA/Part3.html>.

**Tetiana Turko**

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University  
Vinnytsia*

*Research Supervisor: M.O. Zamikula, PhD in History, Ass. Prof.  
Language Advisor: Ia.V. Hryhoshkina, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.*

## **RADICAL ISLAMISM AS A DESTABILIZING FACTOR IN THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Introduction.** The urgency of the problem under consideration is in the fact that in our time the problem of radical religions in the world remains relevant. It remains one of the major destabilizing security factors on the world stage. An example of this is terrorism, which the advanced powers are fighting to this day. At the same time, the emphasis is on Islamic radicalism as the main source of the terrorist threat in modern conditions. *Object of research* – ideology of Muslim radicalism. *Subject of the study* – a complex set of relations within the Muslim world, which leads to the radicalization of the respective communities.

As a result, there is a phenomenon when the state takes a leap from the third world country to attempts to talk to the world through terrorist attacks, imposing its faith, views and ideas. Chronological framework – XX–XXI centuries. Geographic framework – the countries of the so-called Islamic world, in which the corresponding religion is the dominant (mainly – the states of the Middle East).

**Review of recent publications.** A great variety of studies has been devoted to the problem under consideration [1-9]. The scope of scientific interest includes