

ABSTRACTS

Viktor V. Stavnyuk

Anacharsis: a Phenomenon of Hellenic Culture

A careful reading of Herodotus (Hdt. 4. 76. 5-6) and reviewing archaeological "illustrations" to him allows us to conclude about the possible historicity of Anacharsis (more precisely, what can be called "anacharsism" – the mutual perception of the Scythians and of a "collective Scythia" by the Hellenes, and, accordingly, of the Hellenes and of a "collective Hellas" by the Scythians). But they do not confirm the "knowledge" of Anacharsis in Scythian society (for all the conventionality of the term), and they do not confirm its inclusion in the circle of stable symbols of the historical memory of the Scythians. Herodotus in Olbia, he only clarifies some details known to him in at least one version of the stories of the Scythian sage; Greek stories, from which begins since then the continuous ancient tradition of Anacharsis, the Scythian sage, as a phenomenon of Hellenic, but not Scythian culture.

Oleksandr B. Holovko

The Cumans under conditions of the Mongol expansion of the first half of 13th century

Article follows the different survival strategies of the Cuman people in the middle of 13th cent. Covering the whole steppe region of the Eastern Europe and Western Asia Cuman tribes became major object of the Mongol conquest, where thrown as refugees in the internal conflicts in Hungarian kingdom, appeared as warriors and slaves in the armies of Khorezm-shah, and as Mamelukes in Egypt.

Malcolm Mercer

The Medieval Armoury at the Tower of London

Since it was first built the Tower of London has represented the power of the kings of England. During the 14th and 15th centuries it held an impressive armoury which equipped English armies at home and abroad. This article examines how that armoury developed and just what it held within its stores.

Oleg M. Lugovyi

Byzantine and Polish-Lithuanian church union propositions at the Council of Constance

The article concentrates on the idea of reuniting Western and Eastern churches being used by emperor Manuel II Palaiologos and, separately, by Polish king Władysław II Jagiełło and the Grand Duke Vytautas of Lithuania through their representatives at the Council of Constance, 1414–1418 (Nicholas Eudaimonoioannes, Andreas and Theodoros Chrysoberges, Andreas Lascaris of Poznań, Gregory Tsamblak). It is justified that Byzantine and Polish-Lithuanian policy considered church union not as their aim *per se*, but utilized it as instrument in achievement of much more urgent political needs. Ukrainian translations of series of speeches and letters on the matter are applied to the publication.

Iryna V. Nemchenko

Robert Filmer and his treatise «Patriarcha»

The treatise was written by Sir Robert Filmer (1588–1653) probably in the beginning of the English Civil War of the mid-17th century and published only in 1680. «Patriarcha» played a great role in the ideological confrontation on the eve of the Glorious Revolution. Here the first Ukrainian translation of the treatise (Parts I-II) is proposed.

Pavlo M. Totskyi

Sacralization of the royal sovereignty in France, 17th–18th cent.: it's substance and components

The development of French absolutism became a classic model for the whole feudal Europe. Sacralization of the institute of monarchy was one of it's main attribute. Thus sovereignty was perceived in the state ideology and in the popular mentality through the prism of the image of royal sacral person. Such an order held true down to the French Revolution.

Pavlo A. Maiboroda

A. G. Gotalov-Gotlieb in the years of war and revolution (1914–1920)

The article is devoted to the fate of the pedagogue and scientist A.G. Gotalov-Gotlieb (1866–1960) during the war and revolution (1914–1920). The author traces how the revolution of 1917 changed the fate of the educator, who left the post of director of the Pskov gymnasium, moved to Odesa, where he was able to begin his academic career, becoming the professor at the Odesa Institute of Public Education.

