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**«ІСТОРІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ» ДЛЯ АНГЛОМОВНИХ СТУДЕНТІВ. ТЕМА ПЕРША**

Автор статті аналізує підходи до викладання нормативного курсу «Історія української культури» для англомовних студентів першого курсу неісторичних спеціальностей і пропонує матеріал до вступної лекції.

*Ключові слова: культура, історія культури,матеріальна та духовна культура, матеріальне та духовне виробництво, українська культура, культура України, джерела української культури, національно-культурні спільноти.*

Необхідність видання літератури з «Історії української культури» для іноземних студентів англійською мовою цілком назріла, оскільки останнім часом відсоток студентів, які обрали англомовну форму навчання істотно збільшився. «Історія української культури» є нормативним курсом і якісної літератури англійською мовою, в якій матеріал подано стисло й доступно для підготовки до лекційних занять ще не було. Це пов’язано з тим, що назва та зміст курсу змінювалися, отже зміщувалися основні акценти. В курсі «Українська та зарубіжна культура» головним, на наш погляд, був компаративістський підхід до вивчення культур, «Культурологія» аналізувала переважно філософсько-теоретичні моменти, а в «Історії української культури» є сенс подавати матеріал таким чином, щоб студенти на лекції і теоретичний, і історико-культурний фактичний матеріал.

Отже, метою даної статті є композиція матеріалу до проведення вступної теми курсу.

Авторка врахувала специфіку базової мовної та загальноосвітньої підготовки іноземних студентів. Надано текст, з яким студенти і викладачі можуть працювати на лекційних та практичних заняттях.

**Lecture 1: Introduction to “History of Ukrainian Culture”**

Plan

1. Subject and tasks of “History of Ukrainian Culture”.

2. Definition of culture.

3. Structure of culture.

4. Culture and society.

5. Ukrainian culture in a context of world culture.

History of mankind is the history of cultural development. Any nation has the most interesting point it is its culture. Culture is a qualitative characteristic of social life. Nations are strong if they had the developed culture.

History of culture is the treasure of wisdom and experience received by the mankind from previous generations. People should keep, generalize, occupy and adopt this experience. Without this, social progress and self-perfection are impossible.

Subject of history of culture is a complex study of big variety of spheres: history of science and technique, household activities, education and social thought, folklore and literature studies, and history of arts. History of culture generalizes all these knowledge and investigates culture like system of different branches.

What does it mean “culture”? Term “culture” has Latin origin and it etymologically is connected with the word “cult” (this word from Latin “cultus”, which means adoration of Gods and ancestors). So, we could give such kind of interpretation: it is something that provides us to the top, makes our level higher. From the very beginning this term meant “till, cultivation of land according to people’s needs”. Later, it was used for defining of upbringing process, education, and development.

The first man, who put the definition of “culture” to scientific circulation, was Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 years B.C.) and was connected with the culture of mind, cultivation of thoughts. Since 17th century “culture” had been understood like a level of mental abilities of some nations.

Contemporary understanding of this term started to use in European social thought only from the second half of 18th century. At that time “culture” meant the achievements of spiritual culture, scientific knowledge, arts, moral perfection, and all things related to the education.

Nowadays, there are about thousand definitions of culture. World conference in cultural politics under the aegis of UNESCO in 1982 adopted the Declaration. In this document we could find interesting definition of “culture”:

“Culture is a complex of material, spiritual, intellectual and emotional characteristics of society that includes not only big variety of arts, but also way of life, the main rules of human being, system of values, traditions and beliefs”.

Culture represents qualitative estimation of society and each individual. All cultural things are created by human being. Sometimes you can find the specific term “artifacts” for non-material, synthetic things created by man.

So, culture is transformed by the nature. Nature is a root, basis of culture. It has an organic unity with culture. Because of that care of nature (lands, water, air, flora and fauna) means at the same time care of culture. If we ruined the nature we limited our chances for future life. Biosphere could exist without people, but people could not exist without biosphere. We should remember that culture could not develop in opposition to nature.

The first president of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences V.I. Vernads’kyi (1863-1945) underlined we should live in harmony with nature and keep the balance between culture and nature.

According to two main spheres of human activity there are two important definitions of culture: material and spiritual. To the material culture belong transportation, communication, houses, domestic appliances, clothes – everything, which is the result of productive, material activity of people. Spiritual culture includes the cognition, morality, upbringing and education, law, philosophy, ethic, aesthetic, science, arts, literature, mythology, religion – all things related to the consciousness and spiritual production. But you can understand that this division is conditional.

Criteria of division of culture:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| according to the mean of expression | according to the direction | according to the belongings |
| * material;
* spiritual
 | - elitist (high);- folk;-mass | - world;- national |

Culture is a product of human creativity. Thanks to culture we could change not only the world, but our souls and behaviour. Culture includes people’s memory. Each new generation inherited previous culture of its nation.

Culture is a mechanism of transmission of social experience from one generation to another, from one epoch to the next one, from one country to another. Culture has no borders. High level of civilization is characterized by active cultural exchange. In each culture there are specific features and similar points, which we could find in all cultures. Russian artist Nicholas Roerich (1874-1947) underlined that “culture is a weapon of Light and salvation”. According to his interpretation of culture “cult” means “respect” and “ur” means “light”. Culture is a passport of nation. Thanks to culture we are realized like human beings, not like animals. Mankind exists like a variety of national-cultural unities. So, world culture is a mosaic of national cultures. All of them are unique. Variety of cultures is the characteristic peculiarity of contemporary civilization.

Structure of culture:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| material culture | spiritual culture |
| * culture of labour (*means of labour:* instruments, machine tools, etc. and *abilities, skills, knowledge* that are used in material production);
* way of life (*means of individual and social consumption* – food, clothes, houses, domestic things (utensil)
 | * values in sphere of social consciousness

(outlook, moral and aesthetic culture, scientific-technical creativity, language, thinking, etc.);* social institutes and organizations that realize spiritual production, regulate and direct cultural historical process;
* material-technical basis that is used for production and spread of achievements of spiritual culture in society
 |

So, we could say that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| material production | spiritual production |
| is directed on satisfaction of material needs of people, on creation of “material body of culture”, material things | is the production of ideas, conceptions, experiences, scientific systems, norms and traditions of human existence |

Ukrainian culture is a part of world culture. Our culture has both Oriental and Occidental elements, but in spite of all influences it is deep, original and folk culture.

You can find in the scientific literature two definitions: Ukrainian culture and culture of Ukraine. They are not identical. Ukrainian culture is the result of creativity of all Ukrainians (even that groups and communities that live abroad). Culture of Ukraine includes masterpieces of representatives of other nations and cultures, but they exist and created on the territory of our state (Ukraine) or the Crimean peninsula. For example, the mosk (Djuma-djami) in Yevpatoria was designed by Haji Sinan (1490-1588).

History of Ukrainian culture is divided into some periods:

1. *Culture of East Slavs of pre-Christian period (from the first people at this territory in Palaeolith 35-40 thousand years ago - up to the baptizing of Kyiv Rus’ (988)).*
2. *Culture of Kyiv Rus’(9th-13th centuries).*
3. *Ukrainian culture in 15th-17th centuries. Ukrainian Renaissance.*
4. *Culture of Ukrainian people in the second half of the 17th – end of the 18th c. Development of Ukrainian Baroque.*
5. *Development of Ukrainian culture in the second half of the 18th- first half of the 19th century.*
6. *Formation of modern Ukrainian culture of the second half of the 19th century.*
7. *Development of Ukrainian culture during formative period of state independence in 1917-1920.*
8. *Culture of Soviet Ukraine (1920-1991).*
9. *Peculiarities of Ukrainian formation in the second half of the 20th c. Culture of independent Ukraine.*

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Автор статьи анализирует подходы к преподаванию нормативного курса «История украинской культуры» для англоязычных студентов неисторических специальностей и предлагает материал для вводной темы.

*Ключевые слова:* *культура, история культуры, материальная и духовная культура, материальное и духовное производство, украинская культура, культура Украины, источники украинской культуры, национально-культурные сообщества.*

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**«HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE» FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS. FIRST TOPIC**

Author of the article deals with approaches in teaching of normative course “History of Ukrainian Culture” for the first-year English-speaking students of non-historic specialties and offers the material for introduction.

*Key words: culture, history of culture, material and spiritual culture, material and spiritual production, Ukrainian culture, culture of Ukraine, sources of Ukrainian culture, national-cultural unities.*