

**THE HISTORICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL LEGACY
OF ARKADY PETROVYCH ZHYVOTKO: AN EXAMPLE
OF SERVICE TO THE NATION**

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INTRODUCTION

Among the prominent Ukrainian scholars of the early 20th century, Arkady Petrovych Zhyvotko, a public and educational figure (1890-1948), holds a special place. His significant contributions to the development of national preschool education, extracurricular activities, and higher education in Ukraine and the diaspora are noteworthy.

Our research is based on archival documents and materials, notably the files from the State Archives of Ternopil and Khmelnytsky Regions, the Kamianets-Podilskyi City State Archives, the Central State Archives of Higher Authorities and Administration of Ukraine in Kyiv, and the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv. Additionally, we utilized the resources of the National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadskyi, the National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine, the Lviv Scientific Library named after V. Stefanyka of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Khmelnytskyi Regional Universal Scientific Library, the State Scientific Medical Library of the Ministry of Health in Kyiv, and the Diaspora Literature Libraries in Kyiv and Lviv.

A special group of materials includes 200 works by A. Zhyvotko on the issues of education, upbringing of children and youth, politics, enlightenment, journalism, and local history. Periodicals from the first half of the 20th century, such as «Mayak,» «Rada,» «Dilo,» «Teacher,» «Bee,» «Light,» «The World of the Child,» «Teacher's Voice,» «Public Voice,» «Life of Podillia,» «Our Culture,» «Ukrainian Life,» «Ukrainian Tribuna,» «Labour Group,» «Zemske Dilo,» «Krakivski Visti,» «Education,» «Selo,» «Teacher's Word,» and «Labour Ukraine,» among others, were also utilized, along with monographs, dissertations, abstracts, diaspora memoirs, collections of scientific works, reference and bibliographic literature¹.

For the first time, 200 documents on the cultural and educational activities of A. Zhyvotko, including over ten unpublished works, were introduced into scientific circulation. These documents enrich historical and pedagogical knowledge, returning A. Zhyvotko's pedagogical heritage to the scientific

¹ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3560, опис 1, справа 60, аркуш 1 – 53.

domain, facilitating its creative application in modern national education theory and practice².

1. Arkady Zhyvotko's Contribution to the Development of Ukrainian National Education: Perspectives from Educational Figures and 20th-Century Scholars

Arkady Zhyvotko is among the talented Ukrainian educators of the late 19th and early 20th centuries who sought to establish a national education system. Alongside prominent public and cultural figures like B. Grinchenko, O. Dukhnovich, M. Kostomarov, I. Ohienko, S. Rusova, and S. Siropolka, Zhyvotko's creative legacy is embedded in the golden fund of Ukrainian pedagogical science. This legacy remains relevant and continues to attract modern researchers of pedagogical history.

During his lifetime, Zhyvotko earned a reputation as a respected specialist in preschool and extracurricular education. His journalistic and archival endeavors fostered close connections with editors and staff of various periodicals in Ukraine and abroad. Having traversed Ukrainian lands from east to west, Zhyvotko, during his life's journey, encountered many prominent figures who played significant roles in the development of national education.

Among the earliest posthumous publications on this subject is an article by the well-known public figure M. Ostapovych. In 1938, Ostapovych published an article in the magazine «Ukrainian Preschool» (Lviv), where he outlined Zhyvotko's life path and analyzed his activities up to 1923. Ostapovych referred to Zhyvotko as a «Ukrainian pioneer of preschool education,» focusing on his work in Kamianets-Podilskyi and Kremenets. «Zhyvotko elevated preschool education in Podillia to a level higher than that of the whole of Ukraine before 1918,» Ostapovych writes in a brief magazine article. The benefits of Zhyvotko's energetic work in Kremenets are mentioned in a letter from «Prosvita,» which Ostapovych quotes. At the article's conclusion, Ostapovych states: «When someone writes the history of extracurricular education in Podillia and Volyn, they must start with the work of A. P. Zhyvotko. He initiated it in Podillia and then continued it in Volyn»³.

In his work «Ukrainian Emigration» (1942), writer S. Narizhnyi mentions Zhyvotko as a widely recognized educator in emigration and an active member of the «Prosvita» society. Narizhnyi highlights the substantial

² Калічак Ю. Л. Аркадій Животко: повернення із забуття. Педагогічні погляди та громадсько-просвітницька діяльність вченого: монографія. Дрогобич: Коло, 2003. 214 с.

³ Остапович Михайло. Український піонер дошкільного виховання (А.П. Животко). *Українське Дошкільня*. Львів. 1938. Ч.7-8. С. 97 – 99.

assistance Zhyvotko provided with materials and photographs for the writing of this fundamental monograph⁴.

Renowned bibliographer L. Bykovsky mentioned «Professor A. Zhyvotko» as an active member of the bibliography section of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN), a tireless worker who «gave his all to the Cabinet, being its soul...», referring to his work at the Ukrainian Historical Office in Prague⁵.

«Ukrainian Bibliological News» (Augsburg), co-founded by Zhyvotko, wrote about him in the «Obituary for 1948» as a well-known public and cultural figure, journalist, and member of the Central Rada⁶.

After Zhyvotko's death, obituaries and memories about him were published in numerous periodicals of the Ukrainian diaspora, including «Nedilya» (Aschaffenburg), «Ukrainian Tribuna» (Munich), «Ukrainian News» (Augsburg), «Ukrainian Slovo» (Blomberg), «People's Will» (Scranton), and «Visti UTGI» (Regensburg). In the latter, the bulletin of the Ukrainian Technical and Economic Institute where Zhyvotko worked until his last days, an article signed by V.N. states that his journalistic and scientific work was so prolific that it is nearly impossible to cover it all in a brief posthumous note. «Being an idealist and a patriot, Zhyvotko immersed himself in every job where hands were needed and where there were not enough people. Still, the cultural sphere was his domain: extracurricular education, preschool education, pedagogy – both in theory and practice – these were the fields he dedicated himself to in his younger years... His 'History of the Ukrainian Press' will remain the only major work on this subject for a long time»⁷

In 1953, UVAN in the USA published the «Scientific Collection,» a publication entirely dedicated to the fifth anniversary of Zhyvotko's death. The first page of the magazine contains a photograph of the scholar, followed by V. Doroshenko's article «Arkady Zhyvotko.» Doroshenko, for the first time, attempts to analyze and evaluate all of Zhyvotko's activities, particularly during his emigration, and names some of his publications. Doroshenko, recalling a «dedicated worker and researcher,» emphasizes Zhyvotko's fruitful work «in various areas of Ukrainian life.» Overall, Doroshenko characterizes Zhyvotko as follows: «A fervent patriot and democrat, he was endlessly devoted to the cause of liberating his native people from all national and social

⁴ Наріжний С. Українська еміграція: Культурна праця української еміграції між двома світовими війнами. Ч.1. Прага, 1942. 372 с.

⁵ Биковський Л. Український Історичний Кабінет у Празі. *Українські бібліологічні вісті*. Авгсбург. 1948. Ч. 1. С. 75.

⁶ Некрологи за 1948 рік. Українські бібліологічні вісті. Авгсбург. 1948. Ч. 1. С. 79.

⁷ Животко А. Історія української преси. Упорядник, автор історико-біографічного нарису та приміток М.С. Тимошик. Київ : Наша культура і наука, 1999. 368 с.

bonds, placing work for Ukraine and its people above personal interests and benefits. A faithful member of his party, Zhyvotko knew how to view affairs, things, and people simply, without partisan bias. He was a kind and sweet soul, honest and noble, extremely hardworking, a person far from any ambitions and intrigues, a good sower in the Ukrainian field»⁸.

Zhyvotko lived for 58 years, spending the latter half of his life in difficult and often harrowing conditions of emigration. Consequently, most documentary evidence of his activities remains in the diaspora.

From the «Guide to the Archive and Manuscript Collection of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States» (New York, 1988), we learn about the existence of the personal funds of A. Zhyvotko and his wife, Oleksandra Chernova-Zhyvotko, overseas. Transported from Germany in 1952, they remain there to this day. Studying these archival documents, which we believe are critical to understanding Zhyvotko's activities, especially during his emigration, will enable us to recreate a more complete picture of his multifaceted legacy⁹.

An important source for our research was Zhyvotko's epistolary legacy. Analyzing his personal correspondence reveals that he maintained close friendships with many prominent Ukrainians who highly valued his contributions to national science and culture.

Among the notable correspondents of Zhyvotko, we should first mention M. Hrushevskiy. Fate first brought Zhyvotko together with the first president of Ukraine in Kyiv in 1918 while working in the Central Rada. Later, when the state authorities moved to Kamianets-Podilskiy, they jointly edited the organ of the Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Party (UPSR) – the newspaper «Zhyttia Podillya.» Immediately after being forced to leave Ukraine in 1920, Zhyvotko wrote an emotional letter to Hrushevskiy from the Polish city of Tarniv, explaining the reasons for his departure: «... Not only Ukrainian books are banned, but speaking Ukrainian often leads to unpleasant surprises. The decrees permit the use of the Ukrainian language in institutions, but in practice, these institutions abuse the language, show hostility to those who speak it, and order the use of not the 'Khokhol dialect' (literally) but the Russian language. Life forces us to deal not with decrees but with reality. Relations with Ukrainian teachers are extremely poor, with arrests, harassment, expulsions, and camps... This is a brief summary of what drove us here. I never once thought I would have to leave Podillia, leave my family...»¹⁰.

⁸ Дорошенко В. Аркадій Животко. *Науковий збірник Української Вільної Академії Наук у США*. Нью-Йорк. 1953. Ч. 2. С. 9 – 11.

⁹ Bosnyk Jury / A Guide to the Archival and Manuscript Collection of the U.S // Research Report. Edmonton. 1988. № 30. P. 134.

¹⁰ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3560, опис 1, справа 64, аркуш 1 – 91.

The famous Ukrainian poet and prose writer, and associate of Zhyvotko, Ulas Samchuk, in his memoir «On a Crow's Horse,» mentions Zhyvotko as one of the «outstanding figures» in the field of education in Kremenets. This active work, according to Samchuk, led to decisive actions by the Polish authorities: «Emigrants from the east were expelled to Czechoslovakia, locals were arrested, 'Prosvita' was closed, and the cooperative was destroyed»¹¹.

Zhyvotko had extensive correspondence with the well-known scholar and literary critic, the head of the Ukrainian Higher Pedagogical Institute in Prague, L. Biletskyi. Their relationship extended beyond the professional sphere. On holidays, they visited each other with their families. In one of his many letters to his younger friend, Biletskyi wrote: «You work very well! If we had more workers like you, the work of the Institute would be brilliant!»¹².

In one of his letters, A. Voloshyn, head of the «Pedagogical Society» in Uzhgorod, expressed his satisfaction with the cooperation with Zhyvotko¹³. It was with the help of this well-known cultural and educational figure from Transcarpathia that Zhyvotko managed to publish his works on preschool and extracurricular education as separate editions.

Common party interests united Zhyvotko with M. Shapoval, a well-known organizer of Ukrainian schooling in exile in Czechoslovakia. In one of his letters to Shapoval, Zhyvotko wrote: «If we want to free ourselves from the yoke in the full sense of the word, then we... need to create people and educate society, which everyone cares so much about but which, one can say, no one knows»¹⁴.

Among the famous Ukrainian cultural and educational figures of the early 20th century with whom Zhyvotko maintained regular contact, the following names stand out: D. Antonovych, P. Bogatskyi, M. Galushchynskyi, Yu. Golovatskyi, O. Honchar, M. Hrushevskyi, D. Doroshenko, N. Kybanyuk, K. Kobersky, I. Ohienko, E. Onatsky, V. Petrov, V. Prykhodko, M. Stakhiv, M. Taranko, M. Timchenko, S. Shelukhin, and others¹⁵. Although the letters from these individuals to Zhyvotko do not directly evaluate his activities, the very fact of their communication attests to his high standing among the leading Ukrainian intelligentsia.

Zhyvotko's appointment as a lecturer on preschool and extracurricular education at the M. Dragomanov Ukrainian Higher Pedagogical Institute in Prague (1923), as well as his participation in the II All-Ukrainian Educational

¹¹ Самчук Улас. На коні вороному. Спомин і враження. Вінніпег: Видання товариства «Волинь», 1975. 360 с.

¹² ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3560, опис 1, справа 63, аркуш 1 – 124.

¹³ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3560, опис 1, справа 60, аркуш 1 – 53.

¹⁴ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3563 (Микити Шаповала), опис 1, справа 162, аркуш 1–63.

¹⁵ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3560, опис 1, справа 69, аркуш 1 – 77.

Congress (Lviv, 1929) and the First Ukrainian Pedagogical Congress (Lviv, 1935), signify recognition of his pedagogical talent.

2. **Biography and Prerequisites for the Formation of Arkady Zhyvotko's Pedagogical Views**

Arkady Zhyvotko led an extremely complex and dramatic life. The «Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies» (1994) states: «Zhyvotko Arkadiy (1890 – 1948) was a public and political activist, teacher, and publicist, a researcher of the historical Ukrainian press, originally from the Voronezh region; during his student years, an active member of the UPSR in St. Petersburg; in 1917-18, a member of the Ukrainian Central Rada from the Voronezh region; after the Ukrainian-Bolshevik war, first in Volyn and, from 1923, in Czechoslovakia, where he taught at the Mykhailo Drahomanov Pedagogical Institute in Prague; since 1945 in Germany; author of works on the history of the Ukrainian press («History of the Ukrainian Press»), on national and cultural relations on the Ukrainian-Russian border («Ostrogzhchyna,» 1942, and «Podon,» 1943), and on education, particularly preschool education («Promin» collection); he also wrote poems and plays for children»¹⁶.

The English-language «Encyclopedia of Ukraine» (1988) adds: «...Educator... full member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, graduated from the Psychoneurological Institute in St. Petersburg in 1917... director of the archive of the Ukrainian Public Committee in Czechoslovakia (later the Ukrainian Historical Cabinet). After the war, he was the director of the Aschaffenburg branch of the Museum-Archive of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences»¹⁷.

The results of our research show that there is still no complete biography of A. Zhyvotko, nor is there a printed source providing accurate information about his birthdate. This is primarily due to the extensive range and geographical scope of his activities and the dispersion of archival data across different countries, including Russia, Ukraine, Poland, the Czech Republic, Germany, and the USA. Only by processing the relevant archival funds can we objectively and comprehensively reconstruct the previously unknown or deliberately suppressed pages of Zhyvotko's biography.

An analysis of archival documents both in Ukraine and abroad, particularly the autobiographies written by the scholar, leads us to believe that Arkady Petrovych Zhyvotko was born on March 1, 1890, in the village of Pukhov, Ostrogzsky District, Voronezh Region [57; 3]. His father, Petro Petrovych, the rector of the local Orthodox St. George's Church, was respected

¹⁶ Енциклопедія Українознавства. Словникова частина. Т. 2. Київ: Глобус, 1994. С. 669.

¹⁷ Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Volume V. Edited by Danylo Husar Struk. University of Toronto Press Incorporated. Toronto Buffalo London, 1993. P. 864.

by the parishioners and was a highly educated and intelligent person (he graduated from the theological seminary in 1864). He was the son of a deacon and a representative of the Zhyvotko church dynasty, well-known among the Ukrainian population of the region. Many men in this family were priests, deacons, and psalmists, while women typically became priestesses. His grandfather, Petro Zhyvotko, and his grandmother, Varvara Ivanivna, were from the village of Yutanivka in the same county. His mother, Evpraksia Yukhimivna Zhyvotko (née Poyarkova), was the daughter of deacon Yukhym and Maria Poyarkov from the village of Shestakovo. Both his grandmother, Varvara, and his mother tended to the churchyard in their native village. His father died abroad in the city of Grozny in 1925, where he moved with his daughter Nadia and son-in-law Protodeacon V. Popov immediately after the arrival of the Bolsheviks (1918)¹⁸.

Zhyvotko likely received his primary education in a parish school under his father's direct supervision. He then studied at the 1st Voronezh Men's Gymnasium. He became involved in political activities at an early age, which led to his expulsion from this educational institution. His autobiography notes: «... Until 1906, the Voronezh I Boys' Gymnasium. In 1906, I was dismissed from the 7th grade for participating in the gymnasium strike». As a result, he had to start his gymnasium education anew. In 1908, he entered the real school of Karl Mazing in Moscow, graduating in 1912. During his studies, he participated in the Ukrainian society «Kobzar» (1908 – 1911) and led the «Ukrainian Youth Circle» (1910 – 1911, Moscow)¹⁹.

In 1912, Zhyvotko became a student of the verbal-historical department of the Pedagogical Faculty of the St. Petersburg Psychoneurological Institute, where he studied mainly psychological and pedagogical subjects. As evidenced by the institute newspaper «Letter of Students of Psycho-Neurologists» (1912 No. 3-4, p. 11), the first-year curriculum included courses in the anatomical and physiological features of the child's body (lecturer O.N. Shkarin), pathological pedagogy (O.S. Gryboyedov), history of pedagogical theories (P.F. Kapterev), and social psychology (S.L. Frank)²⁰.

Considerable time was dedicated to studying childhood psychology. Among the literature recommended for independent study were works by internationally renowned scholars, including V. Bekhterev, O. Lazurskyi, I. Sikorskyi, E. Meiman, D. Selli, V. Preyer, J.M. Baldwin, E. Claparède, and

¹⁸ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3560 (Аркадія Животка), опис 1, справа 57, аркуш 1 – 42.

¹⁹ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3972 (Українського високого педагогічного інституту ім. М. Драгоманова), опис 1, справа 256, аркуш 1 – 6.

²⁰ Калічак Ю. Л. Громадсько-просвітницька діяльність Аркадія Животка. *Вісник Прикарпатського університету*. Вип. 4. Педагогіка. Івано-Франківськ: Плай, 2000. С. 117–124.

A. Binet, which played a decisive role in shaping Zhyvotko's worldview and pedagogical views.

The institute officially began its work on June 9, 1907, when the authorities approved its charter. According to § 1 of the statute, the Psychoneurological Institute was a «scientific and higher educational institution» aimed at «developing and disseminating knowledge in psychology, neurology, and related sciences»²¹. The institute's founder and head was the eminent anatomist and physiologist, a pioneer in treating nervous system disorders, a brilliant neurologist and psychiatrist, and a renowned psychologist and educator, Academician V.M. Bekhterev.

This «first scientific and educational institution in Russia dedicated to the comprehensive study of man» began practical work in 1908²². Its three faculties – pedagogical, medical, and legal – demonstrated the institute's broad scope. The first two years (the program lasted five years) were considered foundational, with mandatory courses in psychology, sociology, and other social sciences. The teaching staff consisted of over 150 people, most of whom were known for their progressive democratic views, such as prominent scholars N. Vvedenskyi, M. Kovalevskyi, V. Komarov, and P. Lesgaft. This contributed to the institute's rapid popularity among both scholars and students. The institution's scientific life was overseen by a council of professors, chaired by Bekhterev, whose position as president was unpaid.

The admission terms to the Psychoneurological Institute were unusual, even unique, for Russia in the early 20th century. Students were admitted to this «free university» regardless of gender, religion, and, most importantly, without a certificate of good conduct. This last condition was crucial, as it allowed many expelled, exiled, and politically monitored students to pursue their studies. Although tuition was required, it was only for those who could afford it. The issue of tuition exemption was handled by the institute's student council, which was composed of representatives from small student associations organized by region – communities. The Kyiv-Volyn community, in which Zhyvotko actively participated, represented the interests of the Ukrainian student body in this influential self-governance body. Funds for the education of poor students were raised at numerous charity evenings, various lectures, and concerts held at the institute, with local and visiting

²¹ КАЛІЧАК Ю. Л. Трансформація концепції українського дошкілля початку ХХ століття через призму сьогодення. *Moderní aspekty vědy: XV. Díl mezinárodní kolektivní monografie / Mezinárodní Ekonomický Institut s.r.o.. Česká republika: Mezinárodní Ekonomický Institut s.r.o., 2022. Str. 158 – 193.*

²² Калічак Ю. Л. Невідомі сторінки історії українського дошкілля: внесок особистості в майбутнє нації. *Theoretical foundations of pedagogy and education: collective monograph. Kazachiner O., Boychuk Y., Haliu A. etc. International Science Group. Boston: Primedia eLaunch, 2022. P. 173 – 199.*

celebrities participating. Additionally, the institute's canteen provided free breakfasts and lunches to the poorest students. Bekhterev made significant efforts to secure military service deferments for students and ensure they could live in St. Petersburg.

The atmosphere at the institute fostered freedom-loving views and various political inclinations among the students, which, in the absence of prohibitions and restrictions from the administration, often took on a pronounced anti-government character. This is evidenced by unauthorized gatherings, the existence of an illegal library, and the presence of members and supporters of various parties among the students.

External sources suggest that the «Close Circle» which included students sympathetic to the UPSR (Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries), operated at the Psychoneurological Institute with Zhyvotko's active participation. This organization emerged after the destruction of Ukrainian populist forces, with one part joining the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Party and the other forming an independent circle that united young patriots with common revolutionary ideas. Initially, the «Close Circle» comprised only eight members but grew rapidly, attracting like-minded individuals who aimed to ideologically educate their members, establish permanent connections with Ukrainian workers and soldiers, and organize the Ukrainian peasantry on Ukrainian lands²³.

The group's activities included issuing summonses that circulated throughout Ukrainian lands, organizing a group among the soldiers of the sapper battalion (Tsarske Selo), and creating several peasant associations, some of which were named «Land and Liberty,» in the native regions of the «Close Circle» members in the Poltava and Voronezh regions. After the 1917 revolution, these centers of Ukrainian peasantry became constituent parts of the Ukrainian SSR or expanded into independent «Peasant Unions»²⁴.

According to archival data, Zhyvotko honed his organizational skills in the «Close Circle» and successfully applied them in his later activities on Ukrainian lands.

This freedom-loving atmosphere at the institute led to political persecution of students, numerous warnings to Bekhterev from the authorities, who viewed this free private institute behind the Neva Zastava as a «thorn in the empire's side»²⁵. The first attempts to close it occurred in 1914 when student demonstrations called for an end to the bloodshed of ordinary soldiers on the

²³ Центральний державний архів вищих органів влади та управління України у Києві (далі ЦДАВОВУ у Києві), фонд 3560 (Аркадія Животка), опис 1, справа 6, аркуш 1 – 69.

²⁴ Там само.

²⁵ Калічак Ю. Л. Серед забутих імен основоположників національного дошкілля в Україні. *Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету*. Вип.37. Педагогіка та психологія. Чернівці: Рута, 1998. С. 156 – 159.

fronts of World War I. The attack on the Psychoneurological Institute then continued on an even larger scale. The mayor of St. Petersburg personally wrote a denunciation to the tsar, emphasizing the harmful influence of the institution on local workers and pointing out the anti-government positions of its teachers and students. In response, Nicholas II demanded explanations about the institute's benefit to Russia. The institute was saved from closure by Bekhterev, who, as it turned out later, was the tsarina's patient. However, Bekhterev's connections could only save the institution for a short time. At the beginning of 1917, the reactionary Minister of Education Kasso forced Bekhterev to resign, and «three days before the February Revolution, the Psycho-Neurological Institute as a free school was closed»²⁶.

After 1917, several educational institutions were established on the basis of the Bekhterev Institute: the Second Petrograd University, the Institute of Special Education, the State Institute of Medical Knowledge, the Chemical-Pharmaceutical, and Veterinary-Zootechnical Institutes²⁷. This highlights the high scientific potential and excellent material and technical base of the Psychoneurological Institute. About ten thousand of its graduates are another testament to the institute's success²⁸. Some of these graduates continued the work of understanding human nature that Bekhterev tried to instill in them. Among them, we note two outstanding Ukrainian scientists – I. Sokolyanskyi and Zhyvotko.

In 1909, at the Psychoneurological Institute, Bekhterev, together with V. Zymin, organized the world's first special institution for the study of early childhood – the Pedological Institute, where children lived and were educated from infancy. Bekhterev successfully implemented the principle of studying children in the process of their education and educating them in the process of learning.

It should be noted that Bekhterev called for the joint efforts of pedagogues, psychologists, and physiologists to scientifically address the problems of raising and teaching children. He considered education as the creation of habits in general and in the physical, moral, and mental development of children in particular. He was especially interested in the problem of education in early childhood. In fact, he is regarded as the founder of early childhood

²⁶ Калічак Ю. Л. Педагогічна діяльність Аркадія Животка. *Вісник Прикарпатського університету*. Вип. II. Педагогіка. Івано-Франківськ : Плай, 1999. С. 136 – 143.

²⁷ Калічак Ю. Л. Аркадій Животко: повернення із забуття. Педагогічні погляди та громадсько-просвітницька діяльність вченого: монографія. Дрогобич: Коло, 2003. 214 с.

²⁸ Калічак Ю. Л. Журналістська діяльність Аркадія Животка як внесок у формування національної свідомості українців. *Людинознавчі студії*: зб. наук. праць Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка: ред. кол. Т. Біленко (гол. ред.), М. Чепіль (ред. розділу “Педагогіка”) та ін. Вип. 23: Педагогіка. Дрогобич: Редакційно-видавничий відділ Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка, 2011. С. 50–62.

pedagogy in Russia²⁹. He defined the main principles of early childhood education.

In 1912, Zhyvotko was elected the head of the T. Shevchenko Scientific Circle, which was established at the institute, and from 1913 he was a member of the T. Shevchenko Choir, a member of the students' information bureau, and the Ukrainian book distribution section, and a correspondent for the newspaper «Rada» (Kyiv). Many articles by Zhyvotko, dedicated to the activities of Ukrainian societies both in St. Petersburg and in the Voronezh region, can be found in various periodicals of the time: «Snip» (Kharkiv), «Zasiv,» and «Mayak» (Kyiv), which discuss the important role of students in spreading ideas about social and national liberation.

The magazine «Ukrainian Student» (Petersburg) reported that the group named after T. Shevchenko held seven meetings in 1913. Essays were read on the Ukrainian press in Russia, the work of I. Kotlyarevskiy, Polish-Ukrainian relations, and topics related to history, literature, schools, enterprises, and cooperatives. The group had its own library, which contained 321 books and subscriptions to the magazines «Ukrainian Khata,» «Svitlo,» «Rada,» and «Ukrainian Student.» The group also regularly organized holidays, parties, and concerts for the numerous Ukrainian colony. The concert of the Ukrainian kobzar I.I. Kuchugura-Kucherenko, held in the crowded auditorium of the institute on February 1, 1913, was particularly successful³⁰.

In 1913, the tsarist guard arrested Zhyvotko for the first time, suspecting him of being a UPSR member. He spent some time in prison. The following year, he participated in the organization and operation of Sunday schools for adults in St. Petersburg. Zhyvotko extensively applied the experience gained in the field of extracurricular education while working in these schools in his homeland, where he established similar institutions³¹.

In Zhyvotko's memoirs, we find scant information about his work in Tsarskoe Selo, where he was a member of the Ukrainian group of «Moscow Sanitary Workers» (1915-1916) and taught at the E. Levytska Gymnasium (1916-1917) [57; 3]. The limited source base does not allow for a more detailed analysis of the scholar's activities during these years.

In 1916, he was arrested for the second time for active political activity.

In February 1917, when the Provisional Government came to power in Russia and the institute was closed, Arkady Zhyvotko, a student in his fifth

²⁹ Калічак Ю. Л. Український історичний кабінет у Празі як осередок формування національної свідомості українців на еміграції. *Молодь і ринок*. №8(139). Дрогобич: Коло, 2016. С. 37–44.

³⁰ Гурток імені Т.Г.Шевченка на Псіхо-Неврольогічному Інституті. Наше життя. *Український Студент*. Санкт-Петербург. 1914. Збірник 3. С. 68 – 69.

³¹ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3972 (Українського високого педагогічного інституту ім. М. Драгоманова), опис 1, справа 256, аркуш 1 – 6.

and final year, returned home. There was another reason for his early departure, as he later wrote: “In 1917... I was forced to leave my studies because I was mobilized and supposed to enter the Volodymyr Military School, but the February revolution prevented me, and in March, I was already in Ukraine». From March 1917, he worked in his homeland, heading several associations simultaneously: the Ostrohoz district «Enlightenment» society, the local peasant union, and the National Council of the Ostrohoz region. Traveling through the villages not only in his district but also in neighboring counties such as Biryuchenskyi, Bogucharskyi, and Valuyskyi, he carried out active national awareness work aimed at awakening the masses, particularly the peasantry. This work also aimed at unifying Ukrainian parts of the Voronezh and Kursk regions (Podonia) with Ukraine. He enjoyed significant authority among his Ukrainian compatriots due to his great organizational skills, which led to his election as a member of the Central Rada and a candidate for the All-Russian Constituent Assembly on the Ukrainian list from the Voronezh region. In 1917, the Ostrogozka «Prosvita» published three of his pamphlets: «Our Country,» «To Work,» and «Our Holiday,» which aimed at awakening the national self-awareness of the people of Sloboda Ukraine³².

In January 1918, Zhyvotko was arrested for the third time. He miraculously escaped execution by fleeing from custody at the Rossoshi station. The reason for the actions taken by the new Bolshevik government was that he spoke Ukrainian, identified as Ukrainian rather than Little Russian, and agitated the peasants to join Ukraine. It was during the Christmas holiday of 1918 that he saw his parents for the last time, as he was never destined to return home.

In 1918, Zhyvotko first moved to Kharkiv, where he worked with his colleagues from the UPSR in the Council of Peasant Deputies, and then to Kyiv, where he received authorization as an instructor of the Central Rada for the Romensky District, Poltava Oblast. He stayed there for a short time before returning to Kharkiv, where he worked as a translator in the School District, headed the «Pedagogical Book Collection» department of the «Rukh» publishing house, and from June 1918, organized the «House of Children's Entertainment» in the village of Pisochini (near Kharkiv). He collaborated with the local magazine «Extracurricular Education,» where he published his articles. At the same time, the «Rukh» publishing house released two of his

³² Животко А. Острогожчина – осередок Подоня. Прага: Колос, 1942. 34 с.

brochures: «Sonechko» (a collection for working with children) and the essay «Teacher – Kamenyar (Pestalozzi)»³³.

In the summer of 1918, Zhyvotko received an invitation to serve as a preschool education instructor at the Podilsk gubernatorial people's administration. He worked in Kamianets-Podilskyyi from August 8, 1918, to November 20, 1920. During this period, he demonstrated his abilities as a talented teacher-organizer, publicist, and public-educational activist, participating in the work of various societies, organizations, and educational institutions envisioned for years by the young Ukrainian state. At the same time, he was a member of the «Prosvita» board, head of its preschool education section, a member of the National Council, the Labor Congress, and the editorial board of the Ministry of Press and Information. He also worked as a teacher at the university gymnasium and as the head of the school named after T. Shevchenko. By the decision of his colleagues from the UPSR, he co-edited the party organ – the newspaper «Zhyttia Podillya» – with M. Hrushevskyyi. After Hrushevskyyi's departure, he edited it himself³⁴. Zhyvotko also edited the newspaper «Hromada» and collaborated with local magazines such as «Selo» and «Osvita» and newspapers like «Trudova Hromada» and «Selo.» He founded and headed the «Peasant and Workers' Club named after I. Franko.» However, the teacher devoted most of his time and energy to organizing and promoting preschool education and a network of children's schools (ladov) in Podillia. To this end, he created and chaired the «Society of Preschool Education named after Pestalozzi,» with S. Rusov invited as the honorary chair. Together with Rusov, Zhyvotko organized preschool education courses in Kamianets-Podilskyyi and lectured at them.

In 1918, an important event took place in Zhyvotko's life, influencing his subsequent activities. He married Oleksandra Chernova, who became his faithful companion and colleague for many years. A literary critic, journalist, and teacher, she often supported her husband in word and deed.

In November 1920, Zhyvotko, as a member of the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare of the Government of the Ukrainian People's Republic,

³³ Калічак Ю. Л. Журналістська діяльність Аркадія Животка як внесок у формування національної свідомості українців. *Людиознавчі студії*: зб. наук. праць Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка: ред. кол. Т. Біленко (гол. ред.), М. Чепіль (ред. розділу “Педагогіка”) та ін. Вип. 23: Педагогіка. Дрогобич: Редакційно-видавничий відділ Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка, 2011. С. 50–62.

³⁴ Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Volume V. Edited by Danylo Husar Struk. University of Toronto Press Incorporated. Toronto Buffalo London, 1993. P. 864.

emigrated to Poland, first to Częstochowa, where he taught briefly in a Ukrainian gymnasium, and then to the city of Tarniv³⁵.

In the summer of 1921, the teacher returned to his homeland, to the city of Kremenets in Volyn. There, he served as the secretary of the «Prosvita» council, headed the preschool and extracurricular education section, and organized a children's club and a model kindergarten to spread the idea of preschool education both in the city and throughout the county. Between 1921 and 1923, Zhyvotko actively collaborated with pedagogical magazines such as «Svitlo,» «Teacher's Word,» and children's publications like «World of the Child» and «Moloda Ukraina» (Lviv), as well as «Pchilka» (Uzhhorod). In 1922, two of his collections were published for work with children in preschool institutions and families: «Ray» and «Spring.» In Volyn, Zhyvotko promoted the ideas of preschool education by organizing lectures for adults, children's mornings, parties, entertainment libraries, and more. His time in Kremenets ended when the Polish authorities expelled him from the country³⁶.

On this occasion, the magazine «Pysmo z Prosvita» (Lviv) expressed its indignation in an article titled «Ukrainians are being chased away.» The article stated: «The Kremnits eldership issued an order by which Ukrainian figures in the field of cooperation and school education – Arkady Zhyvotko, Yakym Hrabiv, Antin Garasymenko, Ivan Romanchenko, Serhii Pasichnichenko, Marko Trepet, and Vasyl Bidnov – must leave the city of Kremnits by August 3 as persons disadvantageous to the government. Despite the protest of Ukrainian cultural and educational organizations and the ban by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the eldership is seeking to expel them from Kremnits county, extending only the sentence of departure until October this year»³⁷.

The Lviv newspaper «Dilo» also did not ignore such a shameful act by the Poles. An article published in 1923 under the title «Deportation of A. Zhyvotko» had the following content: «The Polish police expelled the Transdnieper emigrant A. Zhyvotko, who was engaged in cultural and educational work there, working in «Prosvita». The exile was exclusively engaged in cultural and educational work, devoting much time to organizing a Ukrainian kindergarten. A. Zhyvotko is the last of the Transdnieper emigrants who, while living in Kremenets, engaged in public work. But even

³⁵ Кам'янець-Подільський міський державний архів, фонд 249 (Кам'янець-Подільської міської управи), опис 3, справа 194, аркуш 85.

³⁶ Державний архів Тернопільської області, фонд 348 (Товариства «Прогрес»), оп.1, справа 349, аркуш 1 – 12.

³⁷ Проганяють Українців. По Україні. Волинь. *Письмо з Прогресу*. Львів. 1922. Ч. 33-34. С. 271.

the exclusively cultural work carried out by A. Zhyvotko seemed dangerous to the Polish police, and he has now been deported»³⁸.

Publications in these two popular Galician periodicals dedicated to A. Zhyvotko are, in our opinion, not only an illustration of the purposeful attack by the Polish authorities in Volhynia on the rights of the Ukrainian population of the region but also vivid evidence of the undeniable authority the teacher had already achieved in Galicia at that time, despite never having worked there.

In 1923, A. Zhyvotko accepted an invitation to a position as a lecturer in preschool education at the Ukrainian Higher Pedagogical Institute named after M. Dragomanov in Prague. Alongside his teaching work, he organized a children's club, managed educational and instructional courses, and delivered lectures. Additionally, he edited the newspaper «Nasha Spilka» and engaged in archival and museum work.

For Zhyvotko himself, this was not only a period of testing in a foreign land but also a time of severe family tragedies. In 1924, his first-born son, Viktor, died at just a few months old. In one of the few letters from Zhyvotko's father, we read: «I sympathize with you from the bottom of my heart... But do not be disheartened or sad. God willing, there will still be children, and in them, you will find comfort and relief from this painful wound...»³⁹. However, fate decreed that Zhyvotko never had any more children. Perhaps that is why he channeled all his unspent parental love into his students.

In 1924, sad news from home forced Zhyvotko to turn to his old friend N. Grigoriev for help: «My father is in terrible poverty. I... sent him dollars and also asked my friend to give him some money... It is written that my father is in a very serious condition, as well as my sister. Therefore, I ask you to lend me 300 crowns so that I can send them in dollars...»⁴⁰.

The desire to work among his people led Zhyvotko to Uzhhorod, where he mainly engaged in publishing. Between 1925 and 1927, he served as the secretary of the publishing section of the «Prosvita» company and as the secretary of the «Union of Russian Publishing Houses»⁴¹. In Uzhhorod, he was fortunate enough to print his books, including «Pedagogical Views of T. Masaryk» (1925), a collection of games for children titled «Let's Have Fun,» «Schooling of Pidkarpatska Rusa» (1926), and «Narodna Prosvita (Advisor on Extracurricular Education)» (1927). Zhyvotko actively collaborated with the magazine «Pchilka,» where he ran the column «Pedagogical Conversations with Relatives and Teachers» to promote

³⁸ Висилка А. Животка. *Діло*. Львів. 1923. Ч. 7. С. 1.

³⁹ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3560, опис 1, справа 74, аркуш 1 – 53.

⁴⁰ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3562 (Никифора Григорієва), опис 1, справа 84, аркуш 1 – 11.

⁴¹ Центральний державний історичний архів України у Львові, фонд 348 (Товариства «Просвіта»), опис 1, справа 6593, аркуш 1 – 9.

preschool education. Among the topics discussed were children's holidays, libraries, theater, exhibitions, travels, and extracurricular education. In the magazine «Teacher» (Uzhhorod), he headed the preschool education department.

Zhyvotko's active work in the national revival of the Ukrainians of Transcarpathia quickly caught the attention of the official authorities, leading to his expulsion, not only from the region but from all of Czechoslovakia. At the beginning of 1927, after facing persecution by the police and numerous court summonses, a deeply disillusioned Zhyvotko compared his situation in a letter to K. Kobersky to a failure: «It is not characterized only by material dissatisfaction but is the result of this strangulation of my life as a public person, this crazy pursuit of me along the path that cut through the entire Ukrainian land, from the Moscow region, across Volyn and Galicia, through the Carpathians, and stopped at Uzhhorod. And now – where to next? I became the first of the people of Transnistria who was taken as a prisoner, as an aggravating foreigner, on the land of Subcarpathia and ordered to leave the borders of the republic (!) within 14 days»⁴².

Thus, in the spring of 1927, Zhyvotko faced a new problem: where to go? Where to live? According to him, this was the hardest blow of fate because he «found himself between heaven and earth,» as the way to Poland or Soviet Ukraine was closed to him.

In another letter, Zhyvotko wrote about this: «For me, a political emigrant in the CSR, there is no right to 'asylum'; the same in Galicia and Volyn. I can't go to France – I hate it. If there is a place to go, it is to our chernozems. But how?»⁴³.

Zhyvotko's letters to the Kharkiv publishing house «Rukh» (which he founded in 1918) remained unanswered. He also failed to obtain a visa to enter Ukraine. Ultimately, this was an impossible task because numerous incriminating articles by Zhyvotko, which sharply criticized the policies of the Bolshevik government, particularly in education, confirmed their hostile attitude towards him.

As a result, his constant efforts to return to his homeland were always in vain. He also applied to Lviv «Prosvita» with the hope of moving to Galicia and finding work. In a letter to M. Galushchinsky, he wrote: «I want to get to Lviv (with a turn to Ukraine – though things are quite difficult for me). I am asking for a visa. I don't know if they will grant it or if it could happen soon. In the meantime, I would like to ask you, Professor, whether I could hope to get a position in Lviv at Prosvita TV or the Ukrainian Pedagogical Society or the Ukrainian Teacher Mutual Aid TV, and whether I could hope for your kind

⁴² ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 4003 (Карла Коберського), опис 1, справа 10, аркуш 1 – 86.

⁴³ Там само.

assistance in this matter»⁴⁴. However, Zhyvotko's plans were not destined to be realized; fate had other designs. In a letter from the directorate of the «Mutual Help of Ukrainian Teachers» society to the main branch of «Prosvita» dated April 9, 1927, it was stated that «due to financial hardship, we cannot offer any earnings for Mr. Zhyvotko»⁴⁵.

Thus, three different occupying powers (Poland, Bolshevik Russia, Czechoslovakia) expelled the scholar from his native Ukrainian land three times. The third time proved to be the last: Zhyvotko never returned to Ukraine, to whose revival and prosperity he devoted his entire life.

Only with the help of his compatriots was he able to return to Prague in the spring of 1927, where he stayed until 1945. During the Prague period, Zhyvotko was primarily involved in archival and museum work. Initially, he worked at the Ukrainian National Museum-Archive, and from 1930, he worked at the Ukrainian Historical Cabinet, which he headed from 1932 to 1945. He also taught at various educational institutions, including the Ukrainian Sociological Institute, the Ukrainian Workers' University (Prague), and the Ukrainian Technical and Economic Institute (Podebrady). From 1928 to 1930, he edited the children's supplement to the newspaper «Hromadskyi Golos,» titled «Molodi Kamenyari,» and published his articles in numerous periodicals, both in Ukraine and the diaspora. Among these, the following stand out: «Ukrainian Correspondent,» «New Ukraine,» «Labor Ukraine» (Prague), «Nasha Kultura» (Warsaw), «Narodna Volya» (Scranton), «Vpered,» «Pchilka» (Uzhhorod), «Bells,» «Literary and Scientific Bulletin,» «Cooperative Republic,» «Public Voice,» «The Way of Education and Uprising,» «Against the Waves,» «Novyi Chas» (Lviv), «Truth and Will» (Winnipeg), «Slovanska Revue,» «Slovansky Prěhled,» and «Ukrajina» (Prague). At the same time, he was a member of the Prague group of the Ukrainian Communist Party, a local peasant union, and other associations uniting Ukrainian emigrants.

After the arrival of Soviet troops in Prague in 1945, Zhyvotko, escaping from the NKVD, fled via Pilsen to West Germany. The last three years of his life were spent in the Lagarde camp for displaced persons in the city of Aschaffenburg, then in the American occupation zone. Despite the harsh conditions of camp life, he founded and conducted courses in Ukrainian studies and worked as a cultural advisor for the region⁴⁶. He also managed the local branch of the museum-archive of the Ukrainian Free Academy of

⁴⁴ ЦДІА України у Львові, фонд 348 (Товариства «Просвіта»), опис 1, справа 6593, аркуш 1 – 9.

⁴⁵ ЦДІАУ у Львові, фонд 348, опис 1, справа 6593, аркуш 1 – 9.

⁴⁶ Дорошенко В. Аркадій Животко. *Науковий збірник Української Вільної Академії Наук у США*. Нью-Йорк. 1953. Ч. 2. С. 9 – 11.

Sciences (UVAN), was a member of its bibliographic section, and was part of the editorial board of its printed organ, «Ukrainian Bibliological News»⁴⁷.

Despite constant persecution, terrible material conditions, and being politically undesirable in his native land, which was under the rule of sovereign Poland, Bolshevik Russia, and Czechoslovakia, Zhyvotko stubbornly pursued his goal of building an independent Ukrainian state. Even when he was far from his homeland, under the conditions of emigration, he continued to work for the liberation of his people from the yoke of their oppressors.

Reflecting on his journey, Zhyvotko described it in the following words: «From dear Podonia to the Carpathians... This was the path of my journey. Full of strength and zeal, full of sincere aspiration, I left Podonia. Fate took me by the hand and led me toward my cherished dream. I walked. Many friendly, bright people met me on my journey. But there was much sadness. More than once during that trip, despondency crept into my heart. More than once, sadness enveloped my soul. But the goal shone brightly. I did not stop. I went further, further...»⁴⁸.

Zhyvotko died «after short and hard sufferings» on June 12, 1948, in the Aschaffenburg hospital. In his last letter to his spiritual mentor, I. Ohienko, dated April 7, 1948, he hinted at one of the causes of his death: «...I was seized by an illness as a result of physical exhaustion... Meanwhile, the doctor insisted on the need to change my diet. And how do you change it? It's difficult. Will there be luck in the end, somehow getting through this difficult day? And that's what I wanted. I still have many plans, started works... As much as I can in our conditions, with the strength I still have, I try to contribute my few pebbles to the structure of our idea, and when I succeed, I am happy. I fear only one thing: that I might lose everything again...»⁴⁹.

Based on the above, we consider the period from 1908 to 1925 as the most important and active in Zhyvotko's pedagogical and public-educational activities. The political situation and public opinion created the prerequisites for the growth of the national consciousness of the oppressed people and the emergence of bright personalities among them⁵⁰.

Zhyvotko's years of study at the St. Petersburg Psychoneurological Institute, under the direct supervision of outstanding scientists known for their progressive democratic views (V. Bekhterev, N. Vvedenskyi,

⁴⁷ Некрологи за 1948 рік. Українські бібліологічні вісті. Авсгбург. 1948. Ч. 1. С. 79.

⁴⁸ ЦДАВОВУ у Києві, фонд 3560, опис 1, справа 58, аркуш 1 – 490.

⁴⁹ Животко А. Історія української преси. Упорядник, автор історико-біографічного нарису та приміток М.С. Тимошик. Київ : Наша культура і наука, 1999. 368 с.

⁵⁰ Калічак Ю.Л. Заокеанська спадщина Аркадія Животка. Україна – Світ: від культурної своєрідності до спорідненості культур: Збірник матеріалів Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції. Київ: ДАККіМ, 2006. Ч. 1. 258 – 264.

M. Kovalevskyi, V. Komarov, P. Lesgaft, and others), were formative. His organizational skills, which he successfully applied in the field of education, were honed during his political activities in the «Tisne kolo» circle, whose primary goal was the organization of the Ukrainian peasantry and the education of its national consciousness, as well as during the organization of Sunday schools in St. Petersburg.

In the following years, these views and abilities were refined and transformed into an original pedagogical system, which was realized during the subsequent years of Zhyvotko's life.

CONCLUSIONS

Considering the general trend of education at the beginning of the 20th century, which aimed to integrate national heritage and global pedagogical experience, we view Zhyvotko's pedagogical legacy as a vivid example of the successful transformation of the ideas of progressive educators of the world into the Ukrainian national context. This legacy testifies not only to Zhyvotko's deep familiarity with the views of philosophers, educators, and psychologists of the past but also to his maturity as a teacher, scholar, and experimenter.

Thus, the features of his life journey, events, and meetings with outstanding figures, as described above, played a decisive role in shaping Zhyvotko's extraordinary personality as a teacher, social and educational activist.

Zhyvotko's activities were broad, multifaceted, and fruitful in various spheres of Ukrainian life: public, cultural, scientific, educational, and political. However, first and foremost, he was a patriot. Caring deeply for the cause of national revival under the difficult conditions of emigration, he focused on the education and upbringing of young Ukrainians – future citizens of the independent Ukrainian state.

Cultural and educational figures of the early 20th century, as well as modern Ukrainian scholars, unanimously recognize Zhyvotko's pedagogical talent and his dedicated work in creating and developing the Ukrainian national education and upbringing system. Accordingly, the name of Arkady Petrovych Zhyvotko should occupy a proper place in the history of Ukrainian pedagogy, and his pedagogical legacy should become a valued resource for the broader educational community.

SUMMARY

The publication examines the contribution of Arkady Petrovych Zhyvotko to historical and pedagogical science. The most famous works of the scientist were analyzed, the main themes of them were determined.

It was found that contemporaries consider the pedagogical heritage of A. Zhyvotka a vivid example of successful transformation of the ideas of progressive teachers of the world on the Ukrainian national soil.

The broad, multifaceted and fruitful activity of A. Zhyvotka in various spheres of Ukrainian social life was studied: public, cultural, scientific, educational, political, journalistic, etc.

It is proven that the scientist worked fruitfully in the field of national revival of Ukraine, even in difficult conditions of emigration, he took care of pre-school, extra-school and higher education and upbringing of young Ukrainians – future citizens of the independent Ukrainian state.

The pedagogical talent of A. Zhyvotka, his dedicated work in the creation and development of the Ukrainian national system of education and upbringing led to the education of many generations of true patriots. Thus, there is an urgent need to study and spread the pedagogical heritage of the scientist.

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