

KYIV "ST. VOLODYMYR" UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF HISTORY:  
SKETCHES FOR A CREATIVE PORTRAIT OF VOLODYMYR TSYKH  
(1805–1837)

Olha TARASENKO,

"Borys Grinchenko" Kyiv University (Ukraine)

E-mail: o.tarasenko@kubg.edu.ua

**Abstract:** *The article brings to the readers' attention aspects of the life and work of Vladimir Tsykh, Ukrainian historian, university professor, rector, one of the founders of the "St. Vladimir" University School of History. His life, pedagogical and scientific work, as well as his work were analysed and presented on the basis of historiographical sources from the second third of the nineteenth century to the beginning of the 21st century.*

**Keywords:** *historian, Volodymyr Tsykh, Kharkiv University, Kyiv "St. Volodymyr" University, education, historiography.*

**Rezumat:** *Școala de istorie din cadrul Universității „Sf. Vladimir” din Kiev: schițe despre personalitatea lui Volodymyr Tsykh (1805-1837). Articolul aduce în atenția cititorilor aspecte ale vieții și operei lui Vladimir Tsykh, istoric ucrainean, profesor universitar, rector, unul dintre fondatorii Școlii de istorie a Universității „Sf. Vladimir”. Viața, activitatea pedagogică și științifică, precum și opera sa au fost analizate și prezentate pe baza surselor istoriografice din a doua treime a secolului al XIX-lea până la începutul secolului XXI.*

**Résumé :** *L'école historique de l'Université "Saint Vladimir" de Kiev : ébauches sur la personnalité de Volodymyr Tsykh (1805-1837). L'article ci-joint présente aux lecteurs des aspects de la vie de Vladimir Tsykh, historien ukrainien, professeur universitaire, recteur, un des fondateurs de l'Ecole historique de l'Université "Saint Vladimir". On y analyse et présente sa vie, son activité pédagogique et scientifique, ainsi que son œuvre tout en partant des sources historiographiques du second tiers du XIX-ème siècle jusqu'au début du XXI-ème siècle.*

## INTRODUCTION

Universities played an outstanding role in shaping the European civilization. In the Russian Empire, in the first half of the 19th century, out of six

universities, which provided highest education degree along with Moscow University (since 1755), Derpt (Yuriev) University (1802), Kazan University (1804), St. Petersburg University (1819), were two Ukrainian universities: Kharkiv University (1805), and Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” University (1834). It is of interest for contemporary history science to research the creation and development of historical education and science at the Ukrainian universities in the 19th century, specifically at the Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” University<sup>1</sup>.

The purpose of this article is to analyse the educational and scientific achievements of V. F. Tsykh and the legacy of this Ukrainian historian, on the basis of historiography of the second third of 19th and early 21st centuries. His activity marked the beginning of Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” University School of History, but his legacy rightfully belongs to two universities: Kharkiv and Kyiv “St. Volodymyr”. The time spent at Kharkiv University spans for 12 years, from 1822 to 1834; the last three years of Tsykh’s life are closely linked by the Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” University, where he gained impressive respect. This research is based on V. Tsykh’s works<sup>2</sup> published in 1824, 1825, and 1835, his Master’s dissertation<sup>3</sup>, his speech at the

<sup>1</sup> Ольга Тарасенко, *Становлення та розвиток історичної освіти і науки у Київському університеті у 1834–1884 рр.* [Formation and development of historical education and science at Kyiv University in 1834–1884], Київ, Логос, 1995, 276 с.; О. О. Тарасенко, *З історії становлення та розвитку історичної освіти в Київському імператорському університеті Св. Володимира (до 175 річчя від дня заснування)* [From the history of the formation and development of historical education at Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” Imperial University (to the 175-th anniversary)], in “Історична думка” [Historical thought], Київ, 2010. №1 (2). 59 с., [http://elibrary.kubg.edu.ua/6385/1/O\\_Tarasenko\\_IS.pdf](http://elibrary.kubg.edu.ua/6385/1/O_Tarasenko_IS.pdf) (Accessed on 30.10.2017).

<sup>2</sup> В. Ф. Цых, *Речь Гая Мария к римскому народу: (Из Криспа Саллюстия: Bellum Iugurthinum) Пер. с лат. В. Цыха* [Speech of Gaius Maria to the Roman people: (From Crispus Sallust: Bellum Iugurthinum) Transl. From the lat. V. Tsykh], in “Український журнал”, Харьков, 1824, Ч. 3, № 15, с. 115–123; В. Ф. Цых, *Тит Ливий с присовокуплением отрывка из его истории* [Titus Livius with the addition of a passage from his history], in “Український журнал”, Харьков, 1824, № 11, с. 224–234; № 12, с. 279–293; В. Ф. Цых, *Несколько слов о величии духа* [A few words about the greatness of the spirit], in “Український журнал”, Харьков, 1825, Ч. 7, № 16, с. 223–239; В. Цых, *Взгляд на историческую жизнь народа эллино-македонского* [A glance at the historical life of the Hellenic-Macedonian people] in “Журнал Министерства народного просвещения”, 1835, Ч. 6, с. 148.

<sup>3</sup> В. Ф. Цых, *[О способе преподавания истории]. Решение вопроса: По причине беспрестанно умножения массы исторических сведений и распространения объёма истории, а не оказывается ли нужным изменить обыкновенный способ преподавания сей науки и какой он должен быть именно, как вообще, так и особенно в университетах?* [About the way of teaching history. Solution of the question: Due to

Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” University opening ceremony<sup>4</sup>, the speeches at his funeral in 1837<sup>5</sup>, and memoirs about him<sup>6</sup>.

In 1860, V. Shulgin studied the life and works of V. Tsykh<sup>7</sup>. In 1884, F. J. Fortinsky submitted an article about him<sup>8</sup>, and M. F. Vladimirsky-Boudanov described his activity at Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” University<sup>9</sup>. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, in 1901, V. V. Roudakov published an article about the scientific work of Tsykh<sup>10</sup>, and seven years later, A. S. Viazigin wrote a paper<sup>11</sup>, which was reprinted

---

the continuous growth of the quantity of historical information and the spreading of the volume of history, is not it necessary to change the ordinary way of teaching of this science and what should it be exactly, in general, and especially at the universities?], Харьков: Тип. ун-та, 1833, 128 с.

<sup>4</sup> В. Цых, *О цели и пользе высших учебных заведений* [On the purpose and benefits of higher education institutions], in *Записки и речи, читанные при открытии Императорского Университета св. Владимира, 15 июля 1834 года* [Notes and speeches, read at the opening of the Imperial University of “St. Vladimir”, July 15, 1834], Киев, 1840, с. 85–119.

<sup>5</sup> *Речи, произнесенные при погребении ректора и профессора всеобщей истории в Императорском университете Св. Владимира Владимира Францевича Цыха, 21 апреля 1837 года* [Speeches at the burial of the Rector and Professor of World History at the Imperial University of “St. Vladimir”, Vladimir Frantsevich Tsykh, April 21, 1837], Москва, 1837, с. 16–22.

<sup>6</sup> *Из воспоминаний студента Н.* [From the memories of student N.], in *Харьковский университет XIX - начале XX века в воспоминаниях его профессоров и воспитанников* [Kharkiv University of XIX – the beginning of XX centuries in the memories of its professors and students], Т. 1. Харків, 2008, с. 101–102; С. Л. Геевский, *Из автобиографии (1813-1862)* [From the autobiography (1813-1862)], in *ibidem*, с. 143; Д. П. Хрущев, *Из воспоминаний* [From memories], in “*ibidem*”, с. 166.

<sup>7</sup> В. Шульгин, *История университета Св. Владимира* [History of “St. Vladimir” University], СПб., 1860, 230 с.

<sup>8</sup> Ф. Я. Фортинский, *Цых Владимир Францевич* [Tsykh Vladimir Frantsevich], in *Биографический словарь профессоров и преподавателей Императорского университета Св. Владимира (1834–1884) под ред. В.С. Иконникова* [Biographical Dictionary of professors and teachers of the Imperial University of “St. Vladimir” (1834-1884). Ed. V.S. Ikonnikov], Киев, 1884, с. 724-728.

<sup>9</sup> М. Ф. Владимирский-Буданов, *История Императорского Университета Св. Владимира* [History of the Imperial University of “St. Vladimir”], Киев, Тип. Имп. ун-та св. Владимира, 1884, Т. 1, с. 107-113.

<sup>10</sup> В. Рудаков, *Цых Владимир Францевич* [Tsykh Vladimir Frantsevich], in *Русский биографический словарь* [Russian Biographical Dictionary], СПб., 1901, Т.19, с. 496–497.

<sup>11</sup> *Историко-филологический факультет Харьковского университета за первые 100 лет его существования (1805-1905) под ред. М. Г. Халанского, Д. И. Багалея*

in 2007<sup>12</sup>. In 1913, V. P. Buzeskul analysed the Volodymyr Tsykh's lectures<sup>13</sup>, restating his personality in 1929<sup>14</sup>. We also presented his character and scientific work, in 1995<sup>15</sup> and 2010<sup>16</sup>, and described, in 2017, the contribution of V. Tsykh and O. Stavrovsky to the initial stage of creation of Kyiv "St. Volodymyr" University School of History<sup>17</sup>. In 2004, on the 170-th anniversary of Kyiv "St. Volodymyr" University, V. Tsykh was remembered in the monograph about the Faculty of History<sup>18</sup>; in 2006, he was mentioned as a Rector<sup>19</sup>. S. Stelmakh analysed V. Tsykh's

---

[Historical and Philological Faculty of Kharkov University, at the first 100 years of its existence (1805-1905) ], eds. M.G. Khalansky, D.I. Bagalei], Харьков, 1908, 558 с.

- <sup>12</sup> А. С. Вязигин, *Цых Владимир Францевич* [Tsykh Vladimir Frantsevich], in *ibidem*, с. 257-259.
- <sup>13</sup> В. Бузескул, *О лекциях В. Ф. Цыха, профессора Харьковского университета в 30-х годах прошлого века* [About the lectures of V. F. Tsykh, Kharkov University Professor in the 30s of the last century], in *Сборник Харьковского историко-филологического общества* [Collection of the Kharkov Historical and Philological Society], 1913, Т. XIX, с. 188-190.
- <sup>14</sup> В. П. Бузескул, *Всеобщая история и ее представители в России в XIX – начале XX вв.* [World history and its representatives in Russia in the XIX – the beginning of the XX centuries], Ленинград: Изд-во АН СССР, 1929. Ч. 1., 218 с.
- <sup>15</sup> Ольга Тарасенко, *Становлення та розвиток історичної освіти і науки у Київському університеті у 1834–1884 рр.* [Formation and development of historical education and science at Kyiv University in 1834–1884], Київ, Логос, 1995, 276 с.
- <sup>16</sup> О. О. Тарасенко, *З історії становлення та розвитку історичної освіти в Київському імператорському університеті Св. Володимира (до 175 річчя від дня заснування)* [From the history of the formation and development of historical education at Kyiv "St. Volodymyr" Imperial University (to the 175th anniversary)], in [http://elibrary.kubg.edu.ua/6385/1/O\\_Tarasenko\\_IS.pdf](http://elibrary.kubg.edu.ua/6385/1/O_Tarasenko_IS.pdf) (Accessed in 30.10.2017)
- <sup>17</sup> О. О. Тарасенко, *До становлення школи істориків Університету Св. Володимира: В. Ф. Цих та О. І. Ставровський* [The foundation of the School of historians of "St. Volodymyr" University: V. F. Tsykh and O. I. Stavrovsky], in "Науково-теоретичний альманах «Грані»", 2017; no. 7 (147), с. 15–31; Eadem, *Школа істориків Університету Св. Володимира у середині 30-х – кінці 40-х років XIX ст. (до історіографії питання)* [School of Historians of "St. Volodymyr" University in the middle of the 30's – the end of 40's of the 19th century (to the historiography of question)], in "Науковий огляд", 2017; no. 10 (42), с. 84–103; Eadem, *Викладачі школи істориків Університету Св. Володимира у спогадах сучасників (середина 30-х – початок 60-х років XIX ст.)* [Teachers of School of Historians of "St. Volodymyr" University in the memoirs of contemporaries (the middle of the 30's – the beginning of the 60's of the 19th century)], in "ЕМІНАК: науковий щоквартальник", 2017; no 4 (20), Т. 1, с. 10–27.
- <sup>18</sup> Г. Д. Казьмирчук (ред.), *Історичний факультет Київського національного університету (1834–2004)* [Historical Faculty of Kyiv National University (1834–2004)], Київ, Прайм-М, 2004, 354 с.
- <sup>19</sup> В. В. Скопенко, В. А. Короткий, Т. В. Табенська, І. І. Тіщенко, Л. В. Шевченко (ред.),

scientific legacy, in 1997<sup>20</sup>, 2005<sup>21</sup>, and 2009<sup>22</sup>. In her turn, in 2009, Y. Kiseleva examined the problems of historiographical research in V. Tsykh's writings<sup>23</sup>. In the last five years, S. Liman studied V. Tsykh's view on the Middle Ages (2012)<sup>24</sup>, and E. Zamysova investigated the decision of Nikolai Gogol and Volodymyr Tsykh to chair the World History Department of Kyiv "St. Volodymyr" University (2015)<sup>25</sup>.

### THE LIFE AND WORKS OF VOLODYMYR TSYKH

Volodymyr Tsykh was born in 1805, in the Governorate of Kharkiv. From 1822 to 1825 he studied at Kharkiv University. His writings from that period were analysed by O. Ruchinska<sup>26</sup>. V. Tsykh published two articles on the Roman history in the Kharkiv University Journal. One of them was devoted to the ancient Roman general and statesman Gaius Marius, containing his own translation of the abstracts from the historical work *The Jugurthine War* by Gaius Sallustius Crispus<sup>27</sup>.

---

*Ректори Київського університета 1834–2006* [Rectors of the University of Kiev 1834–2006], Київ, Лыбидь, 2006, с. 60.

<sup>20</sup> Сергій Стельмах, *Історична думка в Україні XIX – початку XX ст.* [Historical thought in Ukraine in 19th – the beginning of 20th centuries], Київ, ВЦ «Академія», 1997, 175 с.

<sup>21</sup> Idem, *Історична наука в Україні епохи класичного історизму (XIX – початку XX століття): Монографія* [Historical science in Ukraine in the era of classical historicism (19th – the beginning of 20th centuries): Monograph], Київ, 2005, 378 с.

<sup>22</sup> Idem, *Цих Володимир Францович* [Tsykh Volodymyr Frantsovych] in В. А. Смолій (ред.), *Енциклопедія історії України: у 10 т.* [Encyclopedia of the History of Ukraine], Київ, Наукова думка, 2013, Т. 10: Т–Я, с. 480.

<sup>23</sup> Юлія Кісельова, *Історіографічна проблематика у наукових працях В. Ф. Циха* [Historiographic problems in the scientific works of V. F. Tsykh], in *Актуальні проблеми вітчизняної та всесвітньої історії: Збірник наукових праць* [Actual problems of national and world history: Collection of scientific works], Харків, ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2009, Вип. 12, с. 276–282.

<sup>24</sup> С. І. Лиман, *Історія середніх віків у творчості та навчальних курсах Володимира Францевича Циха (1805–1837)* [History of the Middle Ages in the works and training courses of Volodymyr Frantsovych Tsykh], in "Вісник Харківської державної академії культури" [Bulletin of the Kharkiv State Academy of Culture], 2012, Вип. 38, с. 15–24.

<sup>25</sup> Е. Е. Замыслова, *Н. В. Гоголь – историк и его «соперник» В. Ф. Цых* [N. V. Gogol as a Historian and His "Rival" V. F. Tsykh], in "Электронный научный журнал «Медиа-скоп»", 2015, Вып. №3., <http://www.mediascope.ru/1816> (Accessed on 30.10.2017).

<sup>26</sup> Оксана Ручинська, *Біля витоків харківського антикознавства: Володимир Францевич Цих* [Near the origins of Kharkov science of antiquities: Volodymyr Frantsevich Tsykh], in *Українська історія, культура, мистецтво: українсько-сербський збірник* [Ukras: History, Culture, Art: Ukrainian-Serbian Collection], Харків, Темпора, 2009, Випуск 4, с. 49–58.

<sup>27</sup> В. Ф. Цых, *Речь Гая Мария к римскому народу...*, с. 115–123.

In the other paper he focused on the Titus Livy's monumental *History of Rome from its Foundation*<sup>28</sup>, submitting a translation from this famous Roman writer's work and calling him the "greatest historian"<sup>29</sup>.

In his paper from 1825 entitled *Several words About the Glory of Human Spirit*, Volodymyr Tsykh emphasized the "greatness of the spirit" – or the individual's moral – that is the basis for historical development<sup>30</sup>. An example of someone important from the period of Antiquity was Pericles as opposed to Appius Claudius Cicerones and others, who, according to the young historian, were great individuals, but lacked "greatness of the spirit"<sup>31</sup>. In 1825, after graduation from Kharkiv University, with a Candidate of Science degree, V. Tsykh was assigned to the position of senior lecturer in French translation and Geography at Kharkiv Institute of Noble Maids. In 1831 he was invited as a "person who qualifies for this job" to teach the World History at Kharkiv University<sup>32</sup>. At the age of 28 he successfully defended the Master's dissertation in philology<sup>33</sup> and earned the title of "Adjunct of the World History Chair"<sup>34</sup>. From 1831 to 1834 V. Tsykh taught Ancient History, Medieval History, and Modern History (up to mid-18th century) at Kharkiv University. One of his students, D. Krhushev, noted later that V. Tsykh was their favourite teacher who knew his lectures by heart<sup>35</sup>.

In April 1834, the promising scientist and teacher V. Tsykh was transferred to the new Kyiv "St. Volodymyr" University as an "Extraordinary Professor of the World History Chair"<sup>36</sup>, who felt also comfortable with historiography<sup>37</sup>. At the opening ceremony, he delivered a brilliant speech about the importance and determining role of Universities in the state's life and culture. He underlined the useful role of science, in general, and of historical science, in particular, for the public morality and for the benefits of the state<sup>38</sup>. On May 23, 1835, V. Tsykh was confirmed "Ordinary Professor of the World and Russian History Chair"<sup>39</sup> and Dean of the newly created "History and Philology Department" of the Faculty of

<sup>28</sup> Оксана Ручинська, *op. cit.*, с. 51.

<sup>29</sup> В. Ф. Цых *Тит Ливий с присовокуплением отрывка из его истории*, с. 279–293.

<sup>30</sup> В. Ф. Цых, *Несколько слов о величии духа*, с. 223–239.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 225; Оксана Ручинська, *op. cit.*, с. 51.

<sup>32</sup> Ф. Я. Фортинский, *op. cit.*, с. 724.

<sup>33</sup> В.Ф. Цых, *О способе преподавания истории*, 128 с.

<sup>34</sup> *Ректоры Киевского университета 1834–2006*, с. 60.

<sup>35</sup> Д. П. Хрущев, *Из воспоминаний*, с. 166.

<sup>36</sup> Ф. Я. Фортинский, *op. cit.*, с. 724.

<sup>37</sup> Е. Е. Замыслова, *Н. В. Гоголь–историк и его «соперник» В. Ф. Цых*, <http://www.mediascope.ru/1816> (Accessed on 06.07.2017).

<sup>38</sup> В. Цых, *О цели и пользе высших учебных заведений*, с. 85–119.

<sup>39</sup> Ф. Я. Фортинский, *op. cit.*, с. 725.

Philosophy. The deep knowledge of the subject, his extraordinary memory and talent to lecturing made the contemporaries to consider V. Tsykh a teacher of the “European standard”. On December 11, 1835, V. Tsykh was appointed Pro-Rector, and one year later, by the Emperor’s decree of December 15, 1836, he became Rector of Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” University<sup>40</sup>. Unfortunately, an early death from tuberculosis cancelled all his ambitious plans as a scientist, teacher, and administrator. V. Tsykh died on May 1, 1837 in Kyiv, at only 32<sup>41</sup>.

V. Tsykh left a rather small scientific legacy: a Master’s dissertation<sup>42</sup>, his speech at the opening of Kyiv “St. Volodymyr” University<sup>43</sup>, and several articles<sup>44</sup>. He lectured on Ancient, Medieval and Modern history up to mid-18th century.

Basing his Ancient History course on the works of the German historian Arnold Hermann Ludwig Heeren (1760–1842), V. Tsykh advised his students to study those writings, as well as the texts of Barthold Georg Niebuhr (1776–1831)<sup>45</sup>, the founder of the historical-philological sources’ criticism; in this respect, he also encouraged the students to read all 3 volumes of the *Roman History* by Niebuhr (1811–1832)<sup>46</sup>. Tsykh’s lectures in medieval history were influenced by the ideas of Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot (1787–1874)<sup>47</sup>, Augustin Thierry (1795–1856), and Friedrich Ludwig Georg von Raumer (1781–1873)<sup>48</sup>.

V. Shulgin stated that V. Tsykh was “the star of the University”<sup>49</sup>, who in his teaching preferred German textbooks to French for their systematism, throughout justification by facts and a wide variety of the sources<sup>50</sup>. The same author declared that the historical perspective of V. Tsykh was formed on the basis of religion and idealistic German philosophy and history, as a romantic trend of European historiography. The scientist followed the ethical concept of the historical process of

---

<sup>40</sup> *Ректоры Киевского университета 1834–2006*, с. 60–61.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> В. Ф. Цых, [О способе преподавания истории], 128 с.

<sup>43</sup> В. Ф. Цых, *О цели и пользе высших учебных заведений*, с. 85–119.

<sup>44</sup> В. Ф. Цых, *Речь Гая Марія к римскому народу...*, с. 115–123; *Idem*, *Тит Ливий с присовокуплением отрывка из его истории*, с. 279–293; *Idem*, *Несколько слов о величии духа*, с. 223–239; *Idem*, *Взгляд на историческую жизнь народа эллино-македонского*, с. 148.

<sup>45</sup> С. П. Стельмах, *Нібур Бартольд Георг* [Niebuhr Barthold Georg], in В. А. Смолій (ред.), *Енциклопедія історії України*: Т. 7: *Мі–О*, Київ, 2010, 728 с.: in [http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Nibur\\_B](http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Nibur_B) (Accessed on 30.10.07.2017).

<sup>46</sup> В. Бузескул, *op. cit.*, с. 188–190.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> В. Шульгин, *op. cit.*, с. 70.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 125.

“moral development of individuals, as well as nations”<sup>51</sup>.

An important role in shaping up the historical outlook of V. Tsykh played the universal concept of history of the German philosopher, folklorist, writer, linguist, and thinker Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803)<sup>52</sup>, whose ideas represented the foundation of the 19th century classical historicism and of the German school of history. Adopting his opinions, V. Tsykh considered the historical process as a “single flow” or as an “organic combination of singular and universal”<sup>53</sup>. The scientist identified “history of whole world events, which described the events of all mankind” and “internal history”, which was a “political history”<sup>54</sup>.

V. Tsykh believed that “historical development of individuals, nations, peoples, states, and mankind – as a whole – occurs through progress in moral self-improvement”<sup>55</sup>. The historian defined the role of an individual in the history based on the individual’s contribution to spreading the ideas of humanism, justice, and universal human morale: “The prejudices that distort humankind, rude ignorance that for centuries suppressed peoples, low desires of egoism that humiliate humankind, disappear and soften with the spread of humanism, justice, and universal human morale”<sup>56</sup>. The “moral state of the peoples determines their further progress – the presence of such features as nobility, patriotism, self-giving, honours, religiousness; the decline of the morale leads to the regress of the peoples”, stated the scientist<sup>57</sup>. According to V. Tsykh, the moral self-improvement of an individual and the humankind as a whole is the ultimate goal of progress. Therefore, history “depicts the fate of the kingdoms and people, follows the gradual development and successes of the human mind, and points out the events that demonstrated the influence of human moral force, the most”<sup>58</sup>. The same history “occupies a special place in upbringing of the state leaders since it permits to understand the reasons for the rise and fall of nations, penetrates into intricacy of politics, demonstrates the pros and cons of different forms of government, based on the outcomes of specific events”<sup>59</sup>.

---

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 124-125.

<sup>52</sup> С. П. Стельмах, *Гердер Йоган Готфрід* [Herder Johann Gottfried], in *Енциклопедія історії України: Т. 2: Г-Д*, Київ, 2004, 688 с, [http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Gerder\\_Y](http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Gerder_Y) (Accessed on 30.10.2017).

<sup>53</sup> В. Цых *О цели и пользе высших учебных заведений*, с. 94.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 88.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 89.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 94-95.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*



V. Tsykh suggested an original periodization of the World History without its division into Ancient, Medieval and Modern. He proposed a civilizational - geographical approach: 1) the History of Asian and Eastern Peoples; 2) the History of Peoples of Italy and Greece; 3) the History of Central Northern Europe<sup>60</sup>. Unfortunately, his early death interrupted his work on this periodization.

S. Stelmakh highlighted the main elements of V. Tsykh's theory of history: rendering the historical process as an "organic flow"; combination of general, universal and individual, both in nations and in individuals; emphasizing the determining role in history of an individual whose genius and high moral principles are the locomotive of the progress; singling out the benevolence in in historical process, certain valour in history; giving the history didactic function of moral improvement of the contemporary citizens<sup>61</sup>. In the moral-ethical concept of V. Tsykh, progress meant a moral self-improvement on the basis of the common human values<sup>62</sup>. Since the historical studies must rely on historical facts, V. Tsykh believed that "historian must feel the spirit of that time and concentrate on studying the facts, and since only facts, only objectiveness gives life to description the historian must determine the interconnections and reasons of the historic events"<sup>63</sup>.

The students of V. Tsykh stressed that his teaching helped them to understand the real scientific importance of history: "Clearly, distinctively, vividly and concisely, he taught the factual part of the history. [...] As a gifted professor, he carried us away with his lectures, familiarizing us with the works of contemporary writers and researchers"<sup>64</sup>. Honest and having of high moral principles, V. Tsykh was believed to be a pride of both Kharkiv University and "St. Volodymyr" University. "Tsykh was a students' idol" and imposed the "respect for him [...] bordered with fear, since he dominated in his erudition and enormousness of his teaching", noted his students<sup>65</sup>. V. Tsykh taught lectures on various periods of Ancient, Medieval, and Modern History – which was a common practice in both Russian and foreign universities at that time. S. Liman stressed that in "historiosophical" sense, V. Tsykh could be considered a romanticist<sup>66</sup>. The analyses of works by V. Tsykh as a historian-medievalist shows that he was one of the most professional historians of the 1830s, when the medievalism in Russian universities was yet to be evolved as a branch of the historical science<sup>67</sup>. In her turn,

---

<sup>60</sup> В. Шульгин, *op. cit.*, с. 126–127.

<sup>61</sup> Сергій Стельмах, *Історична наука в Україні епохи класичного історизму*, с. 145–149.

<sup>62</sup> В. Цых *О цели и пользе высших учебных заведений*, с. 88.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>64</sup> *Из воспоминаний студента Н.*, с. 101–102.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 3.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 21–22.

Y. Kiseleva stated that he laid a prominent milestone in creation and development of historiography in the first third of the 19th century Russia<sup>68</sup>.

It was obvious for V. Tsykh that changing the scientific image of history must make corrections in the very process of its teaching<sup>69</sup>. According to him, a university history teacher must be aware of the state of each field of science, of every subject. He or she needs to seek new ways in science, getting rid of past mistakes<sup>70</sup>. Among the teachers of Kharkiv University, V. Tsykh was the first to address the issues of history to historical science<sup>71</sup>. Therefore he is considered as one of the founders of Kharkiv School of Historians, which characteristic feature was the development of history's theoretical problems<sup>72</sup>.

After his relocation to Kyiv, the Professor of the "St. Volodymyr" University, V. Tsykh preserved his interest to the works of historians. His students recollected that he had no favourite historical events of persons; "he expressed sympathy not to historic figures, but to their historians, whom he valued for writing the history"<sup>73</sup>. He also managed to utilize his knowledge and lift the level of his lectures to the level of a European professor<sup>74</sup>, understanding the importance of changes in historical science and the role of historiography in his academic lectures<sup>75</sup>.

## CONCLUSIONS

Volodymyr Tsykh occupies a respectful and honourable place among the Ukrainian professors and scientists of the first third of the 19th century. He was the first who fruitfully addressed the history and theoretical problems of historical science, leaving a good lasting memory for his teaching and research methods, for his innovative critical approaches to working with sources, and for his justification of many definitions and notions in history and philosophy. The scientific legacy of Tsykh confirms his extraordinary contribution to the development of education and science in the 1830s.

---

<sup>68</sup> Юлія Кісельова, *op. cit.*, с. 280.

<sup>69</sup> В. Ф. Цых, *О способе преподавания истории*, с. 104.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, с. 116.

<sup>71</sup> Юлія Кісельова, *op. cit.*, с. 276–282.

<sup>72</sup> С. П. Стельмах, *Історична думка в Україні XIX – початку XX ст.*

<sup>73</sup> В. Я. Шульгин, *op. cit.*, с. 128.

<sup>74</sup> С. Л. Геевский *Из автобиографии (1813-1862)*, с. 143.

<sup>75</sup> Юлія Кісельова, *op. cit.*, с. 281–282.