

**Conclusion.** The achievements and mistakes of the past should be analyzed and taken into account when solving issues that are accrual today. Our experience, gained over the centuries, is a powerful weapon that opens the door to knowledge and wisdom. Today's public interest to the era of the Ukrainian Revolution is quite understandable. The events over 350 years ago are truly similar to the present days. The public tries to get rid of the ideological stereotypes. The Ukrainian people finally want to find out the truth about what processes took place in Ukraine in the middle of the seventeenth century. The experience of the Ukrainian revolution of the XVII century remains in the development of the state, socio-economic and foreign policy, confessional and ethnic spheres of the life of the Ukrainian society, in developing an idea that would serve as a unifying basis for the population of different regions of Ukraine [3, p.8].

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**SLAVIC PROTO-STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE  
(I - IX CENTURIES AD)**

In the XXI century, the theme of the formation of Ukrainian statehood became relevant in our country. Unfortunately, for our people, this formation took a long time and lots of difficulties. Ukrainians have always fought for their right to exist as a nation. However, it should be said that today's Ukrainian statehood, rich in its unique way and history, has become stronger. The formation passes in several stages, and the first and perhaps

the most important of them was the formation of Slavic proto-states on the territory of Ukraine in the I - IX centuries AD. Rely on this historical experience, after analyzing and taking into account all the mistakes it is possible to make conclusions about our country at the present stage.

Studying the former society, its structure and development we can determine the nature and causes of the emergence and development of the country, find out its further progress, the level of its organization and efficiency.

The history of Ukrainian state formation today is an important basis for studying the history of Ukraine, for a better understanding of its ethnographic, ethnopolitical, cultural and geopolitical context.

The research of the origins of Ukrainian statehood is interesting in the cognitive plan, and also has some practical significance. The experience and mistakes, gained in past ages, must be thoroughly analyzed, and the found result is used, because it is well known that without the knowledge of the past, without comprehension of historical experience, it is impossible to solve a complex of topical issues related to the improvement of the state system of modern Ukraine.

**The purpose of the work** is to study Slavic proto-states on the territory of Ukraine in the I - IX centuries AD.

**Tasks of the work** are the following:

- to identify and develop professional literature on the subject e of course work;
- to perform the characteristic of Slavic tribes living on the territory of Ukraine;
- to characterize the development of the tribes of the Eastern Slavs;
- to study the origin and development of statehood in Slavic formations.

Slavs is one of the largest groups of the ancient European population, formed in the middle of the 1st millennium BC. Their history in the last centuries BC and in the first half of the 1st millennium BC well shown in archeological materials (Zarubinet's'ka, Chernyakhivs'ka and other archaeological cultures). Written information about the Slavs appeared at the beginning of our era.

By the middle of the 1st millennium BC Slavs occupied a considerable territory, stretching between Elbe in the west, the Volga-Oka interfluve in

the northeast, Lake Ilmen in the north, and the Northern Black Sea in the south. A huge scale resettlement of the Slavic tribes is also associated with the process of their differentiation. Eastern, western and southern Slavs had appeared.

The first mention of the Slavs by ancient authors (under the name "Venedy", "Venetti") dates from the I-II centuries [1]. For the first time this name was used by the Roman scholar and statesman Pliny the Elder. In "Natural History," he noted that "the areas to the river Vistula (Vistula) are inhabited by Sarmatians, Venades, Scythians, and Miners." About Venedy we also learn from the treatise "The Origin of the Germans and the location of Germany" of Roman historian Tacitus.

Venedy and their early Slavic community were destroyed by the invasion of East German tribal association – goths in the I-II centuries. The Gothic invasion "tore" through Polissya the mentioned community into two parts: the western (sklaviny) and the eastern (anty). At the end of II - at the beginning of III century anty and sklaviny formed proto-state associations: Anty alliance in the east and Sklavinsky in the west, initiating the formation of statehood among the Slavs [2].

Summing up all of the above, the formation of statehood in the eastern Slavs logically follows from their social development. The evolution of the tribal organization, the increase of the combined territories, constant military activity led to the need for the transition to new methods and forms of governance. The foreign policy activity of the first centers of statehood grew and progressive social differentiation of society led to the emergence of permanent body of coercion. All in all, changes that took place in the social life of the Eastern Slavs in the VI - IX centuries contributed to the creation of the foundation on which in the IX century the powerful structure of the Old Russian state has grown.

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