

**Bogdana Zagrebelna**

Research supervisor: Lilia Shevchuk

Candidate of Law Sciences, Associate Professor

Language tutor: Nataliia Hrynya

Candidate of Philological Science, Associate Professor

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

## **KING DANYLO HALITSKY, AN OUTSTANDING STATESMAN OF MEDIEVAL UKRAINE**

Nowadays under this revolutionary and reforming period in Ukraine, the state needs so talented statesmen to build a strong and prosper country, as Danylo Halitsky was as he had managed to do many centuries ago.

Therefore, this work is aimed at determining the importance and the role of Danylo Halitsky in the development of Galician-Volyn principality.

In history of each nation there are some figures, who played a very important role, which becomes more and more significant over the years. Therefore, historians, writers, poets and artists are returning to such people, each time looking for new features in them, which were not taken into account by predecessors. Danylo Romanovych belongs to such remarkable persons of Ukrainian history.. His reign coincided with very complicated epoch.

After the death of Roman Mstyslavovych, a father of Danylo, a disintegration of the Galician-Volynian state began to increase. Galician boyars, princes and foreign rulers started a fierce struggle to take power into their hands. However, Roman's son Danylo after persistent efforts succeeded in strengthening his position in Volyn and then – in Galicia. He showed himself as a very experienced, wise and unprejudiced statesman. Danylo conducted a very efficient foreign and domestic policy.

**Foreign policy.** In 1238 Danylo defeated the Teutonic knights who captured the city of Dorogichin. In 1245 he gained a brilliant victory in the battle with the army of the Hungarian king near the city of Yaroslav, which stopped the aggression of the Hungarian kingdom for a long time.

The prince went to Khan in Saray and recognized the dependence of the Golden Horde. During the negotiations with Batuy, Danylo obtained the confirmation of his authority over the Galician-Volyn principality

Danylo sought to create an anti-Mongol coalition of European nations, but he did not succeed. Around 1250, between Danylo and Hungarian king Bella were established friendly relations, which were enshrined by the marriage of Lev and Constance. The prince had a relationship with Pope Innocent IV, who in 1253 crowned Danylo.

King Danylo defeated the troops of Khan Kuremsi, but after the arrival of the enormous troops of Burunday in 1258, Danylo was forced to disassemble the fortifications of the largest fortresses.

**Domestic policy.** When Danylo returned from Batyi, he began a new stage in state-building activities. Danilo strengthened borders of the principality, constructed fortresses of a new type. He founded Holm, which became the capital of Galician-Volynian principality. Also, the king built and rebuilt lots of towns and fortresses, such as Volodymyr, Kremenets, Lviv. All cities were decorated with unique architectural monuments.

Danylo defeated rebellious Galician nobility. He carried out military reform: not relying solely on a feudal army (Galician boyars often betrayed him), the king began to use guards of peasants and citizens. He began to appoint his supporters from the lower ranks instead of the great nobility .

Conducted an active pro-Western policy under his authority, Western European cultural influences were spread, and the corresponding state administrative forms were instilled, in particular in the life of cities. Also, he founded the Orthodox Metropolitanate in Galych.

To sum up it's important to say that his policy really approves the importance of Danylo Halytskiy in the development of the principality.

**Significance.** The merit of King Danylo Romanovich was the unification of the lands of Galicia and Volyn, separated after the death of Roman. He restored and rebuilt the Galicia-Volyn state, which was in fact the largest state of Europe, the prototype of the first Ukrainian national state. Danylo spread his power on the many Ukrainian lands. Danylo devoted much attention to the reconstruction of the country. He strengthened the main cities, built lots of fortresses, contributed to the principality's economic development and political stability, managed to overcome a strong boyar opposition.

Galicia-Volyn state under the strong power of Danylo retained its territorial integrity and conducted its independent policy in the international arena. Danylo Halitsky maintained close contacts with Austria, Germany,

Poland, Hungary, Lithuania. Also the king somewhat reduced the oppression of social groups. He became the first Ukrainian king by receiving the crown from Pope Innocent, which made him equal with other European monarchs, increased the international authority of the Galician-Volyn state.

Danylo was a statesman, who showed the possibility of a successful struggle against the monologue-Tatars. He created an army consisting of peasants and citizens, supported the cities in their struggle with the owners-feudal lords; founded the Galician Metropolitanate (1246); contributed to the development of culture, upgraded state organization Danylo Halytskiy became the most powerful Galician-Volyn prince.

In conclusion we would like to say that King Danylo Romanovich was an outstanding ruler, a brilliant commander, a competent diplomat, a builder and a reformer who restored and strengthened the Galician-Volyn state.. He was a European politician, without hesitation choosing policies that are beneficial for his country. All his activities coincided with extreme conditions of the struggle for power, opposition and foreign intervention. The result of his activity was a powerful Galician-Volyn state, which lasted until 1387 and was a vivid episode in the history of the state of Ukraine. Undoubtedly Danylo is the greatest figure in the history of the Galician-Volyn state ... Through the work of his life, he rebuilt the state of his father Roman and laid the foundations for its further development [3].

#### ***References:***

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