

Petrykivka decorative painting, with all children given the opportunity to study it. The community willingly teaches its skills and know-how to anyone who shows an interest. The tradition of decorative and applied arts contributes to the renewal of historical and spiritual memory and defines the identity of the entire community.

References:

- 1.Petrykivka painting as Ukrainian decorative ornamental art of XIX-XXI cc <https://virtmuseum.uccs.org.ua/en/element/1>
- 2.Ukrainian Crafts: Petrykivka Painting <https://www.ukraine.com/blog/ukrainian-crafts-petrykivka-painting/>

THE CONSTITUTION OF PYLYP ORLYK IS THE FIRST UKRAINIAN CONSTITUTION

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In 1710, Ukrainian Hetman Pylyp Orlyk introduced "Pacts and Constitutions of Rights and Freedoms of the Zaporizhian Host", at that time a super-progressive document which meant to separate powers into three branches and regulate the rights and responsibilities of the government and citizens. Some researchers believe that this document is one of the world's first constitutions. For example, the Constitution of the USA was adopted in 1787, those of France and Poland, - in 1791.

Pylyp Orlyk. Creator of Ukraine's first constitution, that established the democratic standard for the separation of powers. Pylyp Orlyk's (1672-1742) constitution was approved in the town of Bendery in 1710 and is known as the "constitution of exiles" because it was proclaimed by Ukrainian political emigrants. This constitution has served as the basis of many subsequent ones. It appeared sixty-

six years before the US Declaration of Independence and seventy-nine years prior to the French Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Pylyp Orlyk was the right hand of Ukrainian hetman (leader) Ivan Mazepa (1639-1709) who, together with Charles XII of Sweden, fought against Russian tsar Peter I. Be that as it may, Pylyp Stepanovich Orlyk is one of the most interesting figures in Ukrainian history. He was born in 1672 in the village of Kosuti, Oshmyany district, not far from Vilna. His father was the heir to an old family of Czech barons, while his mother came from a well-known Belarusian-Lithuanian noble family. Pylyp was not even a year old when his father died near Khotyn, and Orlik had to achieve everything in his life with his own labor. After graduating from the Jesuit school in Vilna, he entered the Kiev-Mohyla Collegium, which soon received the status of an academy. As his biographers noted, at the academy Pylyp Orlik was especially interested in philosophical and theological problems and, like the vast majority of students, was fluent in Latin, and was also fluent in many European languages – Polish, Swedish, French, Bulgarian, Serbian, Italian, German and Greek; possessed the magnificent eloquence inherent in the Baroque style; knew how to write letters, memorials, appeals, manifestos and other documents in a clear and logical form. As they said then, he was gifted by God with writing talent. After graduating from the academy, an educated and literate student was immediately noticed and, under the patronage of the teachers of the educational institution, they were taken to the post of cathedral clerk of the Kyiv Metropolis. Subsequently, he becomes a clerk in the General Chancellery of the Zaporizhian army. Hetman of Ukraine Ivan Mazepa draws attention to Orlyk's abilities, and from that moment Orlyk's career is rapidly going up. He became one of the hetman's closest assistants, took the post of senior clerk, and then manager of the affairs of the general military office, and, finally, in 1706, became the general clerk of the Zaporizhzhya army. Further, Orlyk, like the disgraced hetman I. Mazepa, falls into a whirlwind of military and personal upheavals. In 1709, after the defeat in the Battle of Poltava, Pylyp Orlyk, together with the remnants of the Swedish army and the Zaporozhye Cossacks, arrived in the

city of Bender, where in 1710, after the death of Mazepa, he was elected hetman of Ukraine and remained virtually in exile until the end of his days. On April 5, 1710, P. Orlyk put everything at stake – his future, the future of his family, wife and five children, his property, doomed himself to eternal misadventures and hardships. This attempt ultimately failed and Orlyk was doomed to the life of an emigrant.

While Orlyk's constitution never acquired legitimacy, the very fact of this document's creation marks a significant page in Ukrainian history. In June 2011, on the fifteenth anniversary of the Ukrainian Constitution, a monument of Pylyp Orlyk was unveiled in Kyiv. A memorial plaque has been placed on the wall of his residence in Kristianstad (Sweden).

The Hetman lived in exile for 30 years, consistently seeking support from the heads of European states and trying to form an anti-Muscovite coalition. During the war between the Ottoman Empire and Russia in 1740, Orlyk intensified his diplomatic efforts to secure support from France, Great Britain, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Vatican, Saxony, and Prussia. He wrote letters to state leaders, describing the fate of Ukrainians under Moscow's yoke, and asked for help in the fight for freedom. Unfortunately, this yielded no results.

Pylyp Orlyk died on May 24, 1742, in Iași, Moldova. In addition to the Constitution, the Hetman left behind several collections of poems and a "Traveler's Diary," which he maintained from 1720 to 1733. His son, Hryhor Orlyk, continued his father's mission, attempting to inspire the global community with the idea of Ukrainian independence, yet without success. The son of Pylyp Orlyk, Hryhir, became a prominent figure in France. He received the title of duke, was a member of the Royal Council of France and was Louis XV's confidant. The lands that formerly belonged to the Orlyks (fourteen km from Paris) are now the site of the Orly International Airport.

Yet, such a whim of fortune does not in any way diminish the historical weight of the Pylyp Orlyk Constitution: this monument is still very interesting and important in terms of the constitutional aspirations of modern Ukraine.

Секція 2. АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ПЕДАГОГІКИ ТА ПСИХОЛОГІЇ

ПСИХІЧНЕ ЗДОРОВ'Я ПЕДАГОГА ЯК УМОВА СТВОРЕННЯ БЕЗПЕЧНОГО ОСВІТНЬОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА

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У сучасних умовах питання збереження психічного здоров'я педагога є одним з найбільш актуальних, оскільки його стан безпосередньо впливає на результати всієї освітньої діяльності, на стабільність його професійних досягнень, а також на рівень професіоналізму. Більше того, професійне здоров'я педагога має значний вплив на здоров'я та соціально-психологічний стан вихованців. Питання психічного здоров'я привертає увагу багатьох дослідників (Бохонкова Ю., Василевська О., Васильєв Л., Галецька І., Калініченко С., Кочерга О., Коробка Л., Митник Т., Нічик Н., Рогович Л., Тітаренко С., Чорновол І., Шаронова І. та ін.).

За визначенням Всесвітньої організації охорони здоров'я, психічне здоров'я – це стан повного фізичного, душевного і соціального благополуччя, при якому людина може реалізувати власні здібності, протистояти звичайним