The article deals with the problems of modern historiography of everyday life of Ukrainians in the context of Russian reforms of the second half of the nineteenth century, reveals the theme of the author's approaches to his views on a given topic. In the context of the liberalization of the Soviet regime in the late 1950s-1960s, the term "Ukrainian historiography" was reintroduced into scientific circulation. With some liberalization of education, the government has tightened control over publishing activities. By law 1865 p. censorship institutions were transferred from the Ministry of Public Education to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. At the same time, church censorship operated. Emphasis is placed on scientific intelligence to explore a number of selected issues. Due to the above factors, the author solves the task of defining a research and comparative analysis of the impact of Russian reforms on the daily lives of Ukrainians.

As a result of the 1861 reform carried out in the interests of the landowners, the economic situation of the bulk of the peasantry deteriorated significantly. That is why, since the 1970s, the anti-landlord peasant movement has been gaining ground in Ukraine. It increased even more in the late nineteenth century: according to incomplete data, during the period 1890-1900 alone, more than 150 riots of peasants occurred.

Extremely difficult were the living and working conditions of the workers, who encouraged them to fight for their rights. In the 1880s and 1894s alone, 97 strikes and 13 riots took place in Ukraine. The total number of participants in the strikes was 29,000.

Thus, despite the tsarist colonial policy, Ukraine was one of the first places in the Russian empire for economic development. However, its economy was largely one-sided. Finally, XIX century. Ukraine accounted for 70% of all production of the extractive industry, while in processing it accounted for only 15%. The peculiarity of Ukraine's economic development was the fact that capital accumulation took place not in the hands of Ukrainians, but in the hands of their foreign national exploiters.

**Keywords**: Russian empire, liberation of peasants, Ukrainian provinces, peasant reform, serfdom.

**Introduction.** During the 1960s and 1980s, the formation of the disciplinary status of historiography in Ukraine took place within the limits of official Soviet doctrine.

Ukrainian historiography was artificially incorporated into the all-Russian scheme of the history of historical thought. In particular, the thesis about the class orientation of historical thought, the unity of the spiritual and socio-political life of Russia and Ukraine became canonical.

**Presenting main material.** In the context of the liberalization of the Soviet regime in the late 1950s-1960s, the term "Ukrainian historiography" was reintroduced into scientific circulation (M. Marchenko). At the same time, there were a number of attempts to determine the disciplinary status of historiography:

- a special historical discipline that studies the secondary process - the history of historical science and is subordinated to specific and partial goals (F. Shevchenko);
- history of historical knowledge, history of science on the development of human society and historical thought (M. Marchenko);
- an integral part of public opinion of a certain era, which covers the development of historical knowledge and historical science in connection with the social process, struggle of classes (M. Marchenko); etc.

Studies in Ukrainian historiography are intensifying. In particular, a specialized collection of Historiographic Studies in the Ukrainian SSR (1968-73; since 1997 - Historiographic Studies in Ukraine) is established. Profile departments are created at Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk universities. There is also a circle of authors who develop Ukrainian historiographical issues (V. Dyadichenko, L. Kovalenko, N. Komarenko, F. Los, M. Marchenko, A. Santsevich, V. Sarbei, F. Shevchenko, etc.). A number of researchers are studying issues
related to Russian historiography, historiography of the history of the USSR (V. Astakhov, V. Shevtsov, I. Sherman, etc.) at the Institute of History (now the Institute of History of Ukraine, NAS of Ukraine).

Studies in Ukrainian historiography have been suspended again. They were ideologically neutralized and reduced to the level of problematic historiography and descriptive works. During the 1970s and 1980s, Ukrainian historiography existed in the face of ideological conformism, intellectual isolation, stagnation, and the artificial limitation of the source base.

The defeat in the Crimean War of 1853–1856 witnessed the considerable economic and military backwardness of the Russian Empire and forced its leadership to initiate socio-economic reforms. The most pressing issue in domestic politics was the reform of agrarian relations, first of all, the abolition of serfdom.

In order to avoid the revolution, the tsarist government conducted a "liberation of the peasants" from above. On February 19, 1861, Tsar Alexander II signed a manifesto on peasant reform proclaiming the abolition of serfdom. The serfs ceased to be the property of the landlords. The latter, for work or money, were obliged to provide the peasants with "permanent residency" and the first allotment of field land.

As in most counties of Ukraine the land was of high quality, here set less than in other parts of Russia, the standards of peasant land * In addition, landowners left the best land, and peasants allocated the worst, deprived them of grazing, watering, onions, forests and other lands.

The interests of the landowners also met the ransom operation conducted by the tsarist government. In general, the peasants had to make ransom payments about 4 times the market value of the land at that time.

Serious changes in economic life necessitated changes in the entire state system. Therefore, during the 1960s and 1970s, a series of administrative and political reforms were carried out, covering the main components of the empire's life: Zemsky, judicial, military, educational, censorship, etc.

Under Zemsky reform, elective bodies of provincial and district governments were created in all Ukrainian provinces, except the Right Bank - out of fear of possible domination of the Polish nobility. They were engaged in the development of health care, education, improvement of agricultural production, culture and more.

Important was the judicial reform, which introduced an out-of-court, open, independent court administration. It was compulsory to participate in the trial of two parties: the prosecutor who supported the prosecution and the lawyer - the defense representative. The defendant's guilt was determined by the jurors.

Between 1862 and 1874, military reform was carried out. Recruitment kits were eliminated and universal military service was imposed on all men over the age of 20. The army was re-equipped and re-equipped and so on. According to educational reform, a unified system of primary education was introduced, two types of gymnasiums were established - classical and real, and some autonomy was granted to universities. Sunday schools were opened for adults.

With some liberalization of education, the government has tightened control over publishing activities. By law 1865 p. censorship institutions were transferred from the Ministry of Public Education to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. At the same time, church censorship operated.

Although the reforms of the 1960s and 1970s, primarily the peasantry, were limited and inconsistent, they accelerated the process of industrial society formation in Ukraine. The number of industrial enterprises increased: during the last third of the 19th century. from 3712 to 5301, Transportation, including rail and water, was actively developing. Only during 1866-1879 pp. in Ukraine more than 4,5 thousand miles of railway tracks are laid.

Transport development has increased demand for fuel and metal. Coal, iron ore and metallurgical industries are being created on the basis of the use of rich mineral resources of the South of Ukraine. From the beginning. In the 1870s, Donbass ranked first in the empire in terms of coal production. At the end of the century, Ukraine accounted for more than 57% of Russia's ore production and 52% of all-Russian iron smelting.

The textile industry in Ukraine did not develop due to competition with the products of Russian factories that used the protection of the tsarist government.

Some influence on the development of industry had foreign capital, the influx of which has increased significantly since the 80's of the XIX century. A particularly large flow of Belgian, French, English and American capitals rushed into Ukraine's mining industry.

In the post-reform period, the industrial population grew rapidly, cities grew, new industrial centers were established. In 1897 the urban population of Ukraine was approx. 13% of the total population. The number of small cities with a population of up to 10 thousand people has almost halved. Only 11.8% of the urban population lived in them.

At the same time, the number of relatively large and medium-sized cities doubled. However, industrialization and urbanization had little effect on Ukrainians, who in 1897 accounted for 73% of the total population and only 30% of the urban population.

The rapid development of capitalism in industry and agriculture, the presence of numerous remnants of serfdom deepened social contradictions, were the causes of the continuing struggle in the city and in the countryside.

As a result of the 1861 reform carried out in the interests of the landowners, the economic situation of the bulk of the peasantry deteriorated significantly. That is why, since the 1970s, the anti-landlord peasant movement has been gaining ground in Ukraine. It increased even more in the late nineteenth century: according to incomplete data, during the period 1890-1900 alone, more than 150 riots of peasants occurred.
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References

Мезери О.А. Проблематика реформ в українських губерніях Росії та їх наслідкі в наявне життя населения в другій половині XIX століття

У статті розглянуто проблему сучасної історіографії повсякденного життя українців у контексті російських реформ другої половини XIX століття, розкрито тему авторських підходів до їх поглядів на певну тему. В умовах лібералізації радянського періоду в кінці 1950-х - 1960-х роках термін "українська історіографія" був знову введенний у науковий обіг. Деякі генералізаційні освіти увійшли в політику контролю над видавничою діяльністю. За законом 1865 р. цензури установи були передані з Міністерства народної освіти до Міністерства внутрішніх справ. Однаково діяла церковна цензура.

Основною уявою прилягає наукові розгляді для досягнення ряду обережних питань. Завдяки зазначенім чинникам автор вирішує завдання визначення досягнення того правого аналізу впливу російських реформ на наявне життя України.

В наслідок реформ 1861 р., проведені в інтересах поміщиків, економічне становище основної частини селянства значно посилилося. Однак, наочним вказівником є зміна в ідеологіях селян. Загальне кількість учасників реформ становила 29 000.

Таким чином, незважаючи на колоніальну політику царизму, Україна посіла одне з перших місць в Російській імперії за економічним розвитком. Однак її економіка була значною мірою однобічною. Нарешті, XIX століття. На Україну припадало 70% усього виробництва добувної промисловості, а на переробку - лише 15%. Особливістю економічного розвитку України було те, що накопичення капіталу відбувається не в руках українців, а в руках їхніх іноземних національних експлуататорів.

Ключові слова: Російська імперія, визволення селян, українські губернії, селянська реформа, кріпосництво.

Мезери А.А. Проблематика реформ в українских губерниях России и их последствий на повседневное житье населения во второй половине XIX века

В статье рассматриваются проблемы современной историографии повседневной жизни украинцев в контексте российских реформ второй половины XIX века, раскрывается тема авторских подходов к его взглядам на
данную тему. В контексте либерализации советского режима в конце 1950-х-1960-х годов термин «украинская историография» был вновь введен в научный оборот.

С некоторой либерализацией образования правительство усилило контроль над издательской деятельностью. По закону 1865 р. Учреждения цензуры были переданы из Министерства народного образования в Министерство внутренних дел. В то же время действовала церковная цензура.

Акцент делается на научном интеллекте для изучения отдельных вопросов. В связи с вышеперечисленными факторами автор решает задачу по определению исследования и сравнительного анализа влияния российских реформ на повседневную жизнь украинцев.

В результате реформы 1861 года, проведенной в интересах помещиков, экономическое положение основной массы крестьянства значительно ухудшилось. Вот почему с 1970-х годов в Украине усиливалось антисеморское крестьянское движение. В конце девятнадцатого века он еще больше увеличился: по неполным данным, только за период 1890-1900 годов произошло более 150 беспорядков крестьян.

Чрезвычайно сложными были условия жизни и труда рабочих, которые поощряли их бороться за свои права.

Только в 1880-х и 1894-х годах в Украине произошло 97 забастовок и 13 беспорядков. Общее количество участников забастовок составило 29 000 человек.

Таким образом, несмотря на царскую колониальную политику, Украина занимала одно из первых мест в Российской империи по экономическому развитию. Однако его экономика была в значительной степени односторонней. В заключение. XIX век На Украину приходилось 70% всей продукции добывающей промышленности, тогда как на ее переработку приходилось только 15%. Особенностью экономического развития Украины было то, что накопление капитала происходило не в руках украинцев, а в руках их иностранных национальных эксплуататоров.

Ключевые слова: Российская империя, освобождение крестьян, украинские губернии, крестьянская реформа, крепостничество.

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