

## SUMMARIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS OF INNA MANASIEVA

### I. MONOGRAPHS

Манасиева, И. „Украинският въпрос в България по време на Първата световна война“. (**'The Ukrainian question in Bulgaria during the First World War'**). Издателство на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, София, 2023. – 203 с. ISBN 978-619-245-308-4

The monograph 'The Ukrainian Question in Bulgaria during the First World War' aims to trace how the Ukrainian national, idea formed at the end of the XIX – the beginning of the XX century, transformed into a political problem during the First World War and what was the attitude towards the Ukrainian question of Bulgarian society as part of the attitude towards it of Europeans in general and Eastern Europe in particular.

The study is based on a wide range of documentary sources (Bulgarian and Ukrainian), periodicals, Bulgarian and Ukrainian memoir, and scientific literature.

The author tries to give answers to several questions. The study examines the prerequisites for the emergence and construction of relations between Bulgarians and Ukrainians, who position themselves as separate from the Russian people against the backdrop of the European realities in the years of the war. Bulgaria's interest in establishing bilateral relations with Ukraine, which has proclaimed its independence, and the possibilities for developing these relations are analyzed. Steps taken by the Ukrainians to create a positive image of Ukraine in the Kingdom of Bulgaria, given the supposed neighborhood, are traced. Attention is paid to the subjective interests of the Great Powers and to what extent their influence leads to the disruption of these relations.

The First Chapter examines the state of the Ukrainian question at the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX century, and in particular on the eve and during the First World War. The emphasis is placed on the foreign policy factor that played a decisive role in the intensification of the Ukrainian national movement in the Russian Empire. Various perceptions of the leaders of the Ukrainian movement to resolve the Ukrainian question and to find support among the states of the Central Powers are discussed.

The Second Chapter is devoted to the activities of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (ULU), one of the organizations established in Galicia (Austria-Hungary) and aimed at supporting the defeat of the Russian Empire and thus leading to the solution of the Ukrainian national question in favor of its ideologues. The organization was established at the very

beginning of the war and one of its first initiatives was to declare itself as a representative of the future Ukrainian state, to negotiate on its behalf in possible international forums and to influence the European public in defense of its interests. In this way, the emissaries of ULU tried to present their mission by coming to Bulgaria. With the help of the mass media, they began to fight the competing ideology – Russophilia. A number of Bulgarian newspapers and magazines distributed the materials approved by the leaders of the Union and striving to form a radically different image of the Ukrainians at that moment in the minds of the educated Bulgarian. Special attention was paid to the personalities and channels through which Bulgarians were engaged with different ideas about the essence and form of solving the "Ukrainian question".

The Third Chapter traces the state of the Ukrainian question in Bulgaria at the end of World War I. By introducing archival materials into scientific turnover, Bulgarian support for the delegation of the independent Ukrainian Republic in the course of the negotiations in Brest-Litovsk is outlined. The peace treaty signed on February 9, 1918, between the Ukrainian People's Republic, on the one hand, and the States of the Central Powers, on the other, led to the exchange of diplomatic representations, which developed dynamic activities to resolve a number of pressing questions. The main problem for Bulgaria, that of food supply, had never been resolved. After Bulgaria's exit from the war, the Ukrainian question finally lost its relevance for both government circles and society. On the Ukrainian side, efforts continued to inform the Bulgarian public about what was happening in Ukraine and the state of the Ukrainian question. The Ukrainian representation in Sofia, albeit semi-legally, continued to function until the end of 1920 and with its ideological help and financial support two Ukrainian magazines were published – ‘Ukrainsko Slovo’ and ‘Ukrainsko-Bulgarski Priegled’.

Separate paragraphs in Chapters Two and Three are devoted to the publicism of the ULU and especially the Bulgarian topics in the publications of the Union and the Ukrainian question in the Bulgarian mass media. On the basis of archival documents, some of which are introduced for the first time in scientific circulation, and press materials are examined the activities of the ideologists of the Ukrainian movement, the members of the ULU Lonhin Tsehelsky and Lev Gankevich. The activities of Ivan Shishmanov, the Bulgarian plenipotentiary representative in Kiev, and Oleksandr Shulgin, the diplomatic representative of the Ukrainian state in Sofia, are presented in detail.

After the end of the First World War, the official relations between the Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Ukrainian People's Republic ended. The semi-legal existence of the Ukrainian

representation in Sofia and its scarce funding did not contribute to the promotion of the Ukrainian issue in the country. The cultural and informational events of the Ukrainian diplomats and the Bulgarian intellectuals supporting them hardly found the way to the heart of the Bulgarian rulers and the ordinary population. However, the foundation created a hundred years ago is the basis of modern Ukrainian-Bulgarian diplomatic relations.

Матяш, И., Тертична, А., Манасиева И. Українсько-болгарські відносини: офіційна і культурна дипломатія (1918–1944). **(Relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria: Official and Cultural Diplomacy (1918–1944))** - Київ – Софія: Інститут історії України, 2021, с. 49-91. ISBN: 978-966-02-9602-2

The ‘Relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria: Official and Cultural Diplomacy (1918–1944)’ monograph is dedicated to studying the prerequisites, legal base and peculiarities of the development of bilateral relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria in 1918–1921, the tasks and functions of the first diplomatic missions of the Ukrainian State in the Kingdom of Bulgaria and those of the Kingdom of Bulgaria in the Ukrainian State/ Ukrainian People’s Republic (UPR). The study was conducted within the framework of cooperation between the Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Institute for Historical Studies of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and in the context of the activities of the Commission of Historians of Ukraine and Bulgaria. The book was prepared by the Ukrainian and Bulgarian authors: Iryna Matiash, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Dr. Anna Tertychna, Diplomat (Kyiv), Dr. Inna Manasieva (Sofia).

The authors also aimed at taking a broader look at the figures of Ivan Shishmanov and Oleksandr Shulgin as the heads of those diplomatic missions and studying their role in implementing the interstate arrangements set out in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, guarding national interests, and protecting the rights of their nationals, opening new areas in the political and information activities of the diplomatic missions, which have been revived in the modern diplomacy. It was also important to establish the role of communities of Ukrainian migrants in Bulgaria in 1920–1940s in continuing cultural activities in support of independent Ukraine after it was occupied by the Bolsheviks, developing cultural diplomacy tools in relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria as well as the specifics of Bulgaria’s attitude to the Bolshevik governments in Russia and Ukraine.

The authors took into account the findings of Ukrainian and Bulgarian historiography as highlighted in the first section of this work, including those of P. Sokhan's Ukrainian academic school of Bulgarian studies, represented by such scholars as V. Pavlenko, M. Stanchev and others, as well as those of modern Ukrainian and Bulgarian researchers (V. Vlasenko, P. Hai-Nyzhnyk, I. Datskiv, P. Manganchev, P. Panayotov, K. Penchykov and others). The source base of the study includes archival information contained in documents stored in Ukrainian and Bulgarian archives; periodicals; memoirs of Ukrainian and Bulgarian diplomats.

The second section is dedicated to the prerequisites and legal base for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the UPR and the Kingdom of Bulgaria, the specifics of entering into and ratifying the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed by the delegations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the UPR and the Kingdom of Bulgaria on 27 January (9 February) 1918 in Brest-Litovsk. This multilateral international act constituted a legal base for official diplomatic relations and gave impetus to the use of cultural tools for mutual presentation of Ukraine and Bulgaria.

In the third section, the activities of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Bulgaria in Kyiv are described, with a focus on its head, Ivan Shishmanov, and the public diplomacy projects he launched.

The fourth section is devoted to the activities of the first UPR Embassy in the Kingdom of Bulgaria, including outreach activities, development of public and cultural diplomacy in relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria, analysis of the content of the 'Ukrainsko Slovo' non-periodical and the 'Ukrainsko-Bulgarski Priegled' periodical journal as primary forms of public communication of the Ukrainian diplomatic mission with the Bulgarian people.

In the fifth section, Bolsheviks' attempts to establish official relations with Bulgaria are described. Particular attention is paid to the organisations of Ukrainian migrants in Bulgaria that played a major role in the development of relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria and popularisation of the Ukrainian cause in the Kingdom of Bulgaria.

The study of the history of establishment and development of public diplomacy in relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria is relevant in view of the need to further assert Ukraine's positive image in Bulgaria and Bulgaria's positive image in Ukraine as the traditions established a hundred years ago have laid a foundation for modern diplomatic relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria.

## II. STUDIES AND ARTICLES

Манасиева, И. Болгаро-советские отношения в конце 1917–1918 гг. в контексте «украинского вопроса» [Българо-съветските отношения в края на 1917 – 1918 г. в контекста на украинския въпрос] (**Bulgarian-Soviet relations at the end of 1917–1918 in the context of the "Ukrainian question).** - In: Россия – България: векторы взаимопонимания XVIII – XXI в.: российско-болгарские научные дискуссии. Москва, 2010., Москва: Институт славяноведения РАН, 2010, ISBN:978-5-7576-0219-8, 389–403

After World War I, attempts to establish normal diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Soviet Russia ended in failure, including because of the reluctance (unwillingness) of the Bulgarian authorities to establish close ties with the Bolshevik regime. The Bulgarian side's hopes for good neighborly relations in the beginning of 1918 they are not so much related to Russia as to Ukraine. Unlike Soviet Russia, the new Ukrainian state welcomed the perseverance of the Bulgarians to defend their indisputable rights over Dobrudzha and Macedonia. Although in 1918 the foreign policy situation was the same for both Soviet Russia and Ukraine (their governments were recognized only by the Central Powers states), the ruling powers in Bulgaria assessed the regime established in Ukraine as more productive than that of the Bolsheviks.

Манасиева, И. Украинската народна република и България (дипломатически аспекти). 1918-1920 г. (**Ukrainian People's Republic and Bulgaria (diplomatic aspects). 1918–1920.)** - In: 30 години секция „История на света и международните отношения в ново и най-ново време“. С., 2010. с. 198–209 ISBN 978-954-92267-9-9

The experience of relations between the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Kingdom of Bulgaria in the first years after the end of the First World War is a testimony to the problems faced by small partner countries of the Great Powers. Despite the successful resolution of some issues (exchange of diplomatic missions, settlement of the problem of prisoners of war, improvement of the situation of the Bulgarian minority in Ukraine), in general the main aspects of the relations between the two countries have not been resolved. Attempts by the two governments to sign a bilateral trade treaty and a postal telegraph convention were unsuccessful. The issue of free travel of Ukrainian citizens to Bulgaria, as well as Bulgarian subjects to

Ukraine, which would support the implementation of free trade between the two countries, remained unresolved.

Манасиева, И. Иван Шишманов и българите от Украйна (**Ivan Shishmanov and the Bulgarians from Ukraine**). - In: Личността в историята. Сборник с доклади и съобщения от Националната научна конференция, посветена на 200 г. от рождението на Александър Екзарх, Захарий Княжески и Атанас Иванов [= Известия на старозагорския исторически музей, т. IV]. Ст. Загора, 2011, с. 430–436 ISSN 1314-4510

For a year he spent as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Bulgaria in Ukraine, I. Shishmanov not only committed to improve the situation of Bulgarians in Ukraine, but he also took to heart their problems and desires. The fact is that both the Bulgarian colonists and the Bulgarian subjects in Ukraine sought the assistance and support of the Bulgarian Royal Legation in Kiev and in particular Ivan Shishmanov and managed to obtain them. Colonists from Kherson and Taurida governorates were allowed to receive Bulgarian books and open community centers. The Bulgarian Legation examined the cases and managed to help the Bulgarian gardeners of Odessa, the Bulgarian subjects on the territory of the Ukrainian state and the prisoners of war.

Манасиева, И. Иван Шишманов – пълномощен министър на Царство България в Украинската народна република и Украинската държава (1918–1919). (**Ivan Shishmanov – Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Bulgaria in the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian State (1918–1919)**). - In: Призвание и всеотдайност. В чест на 70-годишния юбилей и 40-годишната научна дейност на проф. дин Витка Тошкова. С., Акад. изд. „Проф. Марин Дринов“, 2011, с. 51-60 ISBN 978-954-322-455-5

The publication traces the activities of Ivan Shishmanov as a politician and diplomatic representative in the Ukrainian state created after the First World War. His energetic activity and optimistic reports to the leaders of Bulgaria make the government in Bulgaria allowed the possibility of long-term relations with Ukraine. In Kiev, the Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary undertook to resolve the Bessarabian issue, maintained contacts with both the hetman P. Skoropadskyi, the ministers and politicians of the newly created state, as well as with the representatives of other state formations that arose on the territory of the Russian Empire. He

took care of the prosperity of the Bulgarian colonies in the Ukrainian lands. His sincere faith in the success of the independent Ukrainian state and in the possibility of good neighborly relations between it and Bulgaria won sympathy among Ukrainian rulers, intellectuals, and public figures.

Манасієва, І. Болгарія та Українська Народна Республіка на Брест-Литовській мирній конференції: відстоювання національних інтересів (**Bulgaria and the Ukrainian People's Republic at the Brest-Litovsk Peace Conference: defending national interests.**) - In: Дриновський збірник. Том IV. Акад. изд. „Проф. Марин Дринов“, Харків-Софія. 2011, с. 230-238. ISBN 978-954-322-410-4

The establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Ukraine was reached after the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on February 9, 1918 between the States of the Central Powers, on the one hand, and the Ukrainian People's Republic, on the other hand. By introducing archival materials from the Bulgarian and Ukrainian archives, the article explores for the first time the attitudes of the Bulgarian and Ukrainian delegations to defend national interests during this conference. After the arrival of the Ukrainians for the Peace Conference, the Bulgarians saw a new opportunity to raise again the issue of Macedonia and Dobrudja with their allies, tying it to the Bessarabian question; Ukrainian officials were seeking diplomatic recognition from European countries. The immediate contacts between the Bulgarian and Ukrainian delegations were limited despite the mutual favor, as both sides were forced to comply with the German and Austro-Hungarian delegates who had the right to a casting vote.

Манасієва, І. Аспекти от демографската характеристика на българското население в Таврийска губерния в края на XIX век. (**Aspects of the demographic characteristics of the Bulgarian population in the Taurida Governorate at the end of the 19th century.**) - In: Болгари Північного Причорномор'я": історія, мова та культура. Книга IV. Матеріали міжнародної наукової конференції (IV Приазовський болгаристичний семінар), Мелітополь-Велико Тирново, 2012, с. 73-79 ISBN 978-617-7055-08-1

The object of this study is the Bulgarian colonies within the Taurida Governorate of the Russian Empire, which arose as a result of the mass migration of the Bulgarians from Bessarabia and Northwestern Bulgaria to the Pryazovia as a result of the migration policy of the Russian

government in 1861-1863. The attempt is made to explain the opinion of researchers and people who lived in the neighborhood of the Bulgarian population, describing the Bulgarians as ossified people: patriarchal relations and voluntary isolation, aimed at preserving national originality, are understood as ossification.

Манасиева, И. Антируската пропаганда на Съюза за освобождението на Украйна в България и балканските държави в началото на Първата световна война. (**Anti-Russian propaganda by the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine in Bulgaria and the Balkan states in the beginning of the First World War**). - In: България и Балканите в сферата на европейските влияния през XIX–XXI в. Ред. Р. Мишев и кол. Търново, „Ивис“, 2012, с. 191-201 ISBN 978-954-2968-46-7

The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine was established in August 1914 to support the Central Powers in the war against Russia. The aim of the Union was the formation of an independent monarchical state under the protectorate of Austria-Hungary and Germany, which would be formed in case of military defeat of Russia. In search of international support in September 1914 leaders of the Union went to Romania, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire. In the capitals of these states, they launched a strong anti-Russian propaganda. This agitation was seen as a method of hindering Russian influence in the Balkans and aroused interest in the Ukrainian question.

Манасиева, И. Грамотность болгар Российской империи по данным Первой всеобщей переписи населения 1897 года [Грамотността на българите в Руската империя според данните на Първото общо преброяване на населението през 1897 г.] (**Literacy among the Ethnic Bulgarians of the Russian Empire according to the First General Census of 1897**). - In: Regions, Borders, Societies, Identities in Central and Southeast Europe 17th – 21st Centuries. Collected Studies. Eds. P. Peykovska, G. Demeter. Sofia-Budapest, 2013, p. 96-102 ISBN 978-954-2903-10-9 978-963-9627-61-1

The aim of the publication is to trace literacy as one of the indicators of the level of cultural development of Bulgarians in the southern governorates of Russia at the end of the 19th century. The General Census of the Russian Empire in 1897 was an ideal source for studying the literacy rate of the population in the Russian Empire because, in addition to the nationality data, it



contains information on the gender, age and place of residence of the respondents. In order to compare the level of cultural development of Bulgarians, the data on their literacy are compared with the data of other people living in the same territories: Russians, Ukrainians, Moldovans, Germans and Jews. The attempt was made to refute the opinion of N. Derzhavin who, in his 1914 work, characterized the Bulgarians as people "deprived of education and considerably retarded in their culture" compared to other ethnic groups living in Novorossiia (the northern coast of the Black Sea). The author proves that the literacy among Bulgarians was on the same level with the rest of the Orthodox population of Novorossiia.

Манасиева, И. Интелектуалци или политици: историците и украинската държавност през XIX-XX век (**Intellectuals or politicians: historians and the Ukrainian statehood in the XIX-XX centuries**). - In: Историческо бъдеще, кн. 1-2, 2013, ISSN:ISSN 1311 - 0144, с. 26-36

Historians played a significant role in the public and political life in Ukraine. In the late XIX – early XX century they led the Ukrainian National Movement, created original for the Ukrainian reality ideas and concepts, turning them into a meaning of their lives, hoping to be able to implement them. This publication examines the views about the place and role of Ukraine in the world civilization process of some historians: Mykhailo Dragomanov (he imposed federalism as a main direction in Ukrainian national movement in the Russian Empire), Mykhailo Grushevsky (creator of the theory about national-territorial autonomy of Ukraine in the composition of democratic Federal Russia), Vyacheslav Lipinsky (founder of hetman conservative concept in the Ukrainian political thinking) and Dmitry Tabachnik (advocate of the Eurasian vector as a direction for the development of Ukraine in XXI century).

Манасиева, И. Славянская идея как элемент антирусской агитации Союза освобождения Украины в Болгарии в начале Первой мировой войны [Славянската идея като елемент на антируската агитация на Съюза за освобождението на Украйна в началото на Първата световна война] (**Slavic idea as an element of anti-Russian agitation of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine in Bulgaria at the beginning of the First World War**). - In: Балканы в европейских политических проектах XIX - XXI вв. Москва. 2014. с 117-132. ISBN 978-5-7576-0316-2

The article examines the publications of the leaders of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, written before and during the First World War and intended for the Bulgarian public. They used the Slavic idea to demonstrate Russia's disastrous role for all Slavic peoples, including Bulgarians and Ukrainians.

Russia and its Slavic politics were common moments in the publications of the 'Vistnyk Soiuzu vyzvolennia Ukrainy' concerning relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria. The same topics were covered in brochures for the Bulgarian public by L. Tsehelsky - 'Not a Liberator, but an Oppressor of Nations (How Russia 'Liberated' Ukraine)', and 'Is the Ukrainian Movement a German Intrigue?'. They caused real controversy among the Bulgarian Russophiles. The member of the Slavic Society in Bulgaria Y. Romanchuk, a Ukrainian from Lviv, who emigrated to Bulgaria in the early XX century, director of the city library in Varna, took part in answering L. Tsehelsky. He published two articles in which he reflected on the Ukrainian question – 'The European War and the Russian-Ukrainian Question' and 'Cultural and Political Ukrainianophilia'. T. Panov defended the ideas of L. Tsehelsky in his article 'Bulgaria and the Ukrainian Question'.

Манасиева, И. Аспекти от демографската характеристика на българските общности в Новорусия в края на XIX в. (**Aspects of the demographic characteristics of the Bulgarian communities in Novorossiia at the end of the 19th Century**). - In: Демографската ситуация и развитието на България. Акад. издателство "Проф. Марин Дринов", София. 2014. с. 625-635. ISBN 978-954-322-793-8

This article is based on the analysis of the First Universal Census of the Population in the Russian Empire in 1897, containing information about the Bessarabian, Tauric and Kherson Governorate, compactly populated by Bulgarian population. The text contains information about aspects of the demographic characteristics of the Bulgarian population, namely the number of Bulgarians, the composition of the population by gender and age, the share of the urban and rural population, the religious affiliation, as well as the literacy of the Bulgarians. The data allow to outline a relatively complete demographic picture of the Bulgarian population in the region, to bring out the reasons for the imbalance between urban and rural population and the predominance of men in the ratio of men to women.

Манасиева, И. Образ Польши в провоенной пропаганде Союза освобождения Украины в Болгарии накануне вхождения Болгарии в Первую мировую войну [Образът на Полша в провоенната пропаганда на Съюза за освобождението на Украйна в България преди влизането на страната в Първата световна война] (**The image of Poland in the pro-war propaganda of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine in Bulgaria on the eve of Bulgaria's entry into the First World War**). - In: Журнал российских и восточноевропейских исторических исследований, № 1(7), 2016, с. 80-93. ISSN:2409-1413

This publication examines the evolution of the image of Poland, presented in the context of the Ukrainian question in Bulgaria at the beginning of the First World War. In their pro-war anti-Russian agitation, advocates of the separation of Ukrainian lands from the Russian Empire emphasized the harmful role of Russia to all Slavs, condemned Russian Pan-Slavism as aggressive. They warned Bulgarians that standing in the camp of Russia in the war interferes with the national interests of the country.

Poland in this propaganda was portrayed as an oppressor of the Ukrainians, who ultimately divided their fate, because both nations had the misfortune to find themselves under "Russian rule". After Bulgaria's entry into the war, the image of the Poles as "the brothers of misfortune, equally injured by Moscow barbarism" changed due to the activity of the Polish Supreme National Committee in Bulgaria and its emissary in Sofia T. Grabowski.

Манасиева, И. България и идеята за украинската независимост в годините на Първата световна война. (**Bulgaria and the idea of Ukrainian independence in the years of the First World War**). - In: Първата световна война век по-късно. София, Унив. изд. „Св. Климент Охридски“, 2016, с. 264-270 ISBN 978-954-07-4205-2

The publication examines the popularization of the Ukrainian question in Bulgaria during the First World War. Works dedicated to the Ukrainian national idea spread in Bulgaria thanks to the emissaries of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, established at the beginning of the war in Austria-Hungary. Union-initiated articles with Ukrainian issues appeared in a number of Bulgarian newspapers. Several brochures were also published in Bulgarian, aimed at persuading the Bulgarians to side with the Central Powers. After Bulgaria's entry into the war, the Union considered its activity in the country as a success.

Манасиева, И. *Obraz Polski w prowojennej propagandzie Związku Wyzwolenia Ukrainy w Bulgarii w przededniu jej przystąpienia do pierwszej wojny światowej* [Образът на Полша в антируската пропаганда на Съюза за освобождението на Украйна в България в навечерието на Първата световна война] (**The image of Poland in the pro-war propaganda of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine in Bulgaria on the eve of Bulgaria's entry into the First World War**). - In: *Imperia, narody i społeczeństwa Europy Wschodniej i Środkowej na progu pierwszej wojny światowej*. Warszawa. 2016. с. 549-571 ISBN 978-83-64486-45-6

In the publications of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, intended for the Bulgarian audience, in many places there were parallels between the destinies of Poland, Bulgaria and Ukraine. This article examines the Union's propaganda materials intended for the Bulgarian public, presenting the Ukrainian-Polish relations. In M. Grushevski's booklet "A Review of Ukrainian History" and L. Tsehelsky's brochure 'Not a Liberator, but an Oppressor of Nations' these relations were presented as an enmity, a dispute that can be resolved with the help of Austrian mediation. Therefore, in this war, Ukrainians and Poles must have been on the one side of the barricade, the only true side for all Slavic peoples, including the Bulgarians, against the Russian Empire.

The situation changed in the spring of 1915, when the emissary of the Polish Supreme National Committee, the journalist Tadeusz St. Grabowski, arrived in the country. He took up the promotion of the Polish issue in Bulgaria, and in the materials distributed in the country, Ukrainians were denied the right to have their own state. For them, autonomy was envisaged within a future independent Poland. This changed the attitude towards Poland and the Polish issue of the leaders of the Union.

Манасиева, И. *Образът на Сърбия в антируската пропаганда на Съюза за освобождението на Украйна в България в началото на Първата световна война*. (**The image of Serbia in the anti-Russian propaganda of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine in Bulgaria at the beginning of the First World War**). - In: *Първата световна война на Балканите и встъпването на България в нея. Сборник доклади от международната научна конференция 13–16 октомври 2015*. София, 2017, с. 406–412 ISBN 978-954-2903-28-4

In the publications of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, written after the outbreak of World War I and intended for the Bulgarian public, Serbia among all Bulgaria's neighbors was presented as its main enemy, a tool of Russian policy in the Balkans. The main argument that

the leaders of the Union used - in the dispute over Macedonia, Russia has supported Serbia to the detriment of Bulgaria's national interests. For one of the leaders of the Union, L. Tsehelsky, the role of the unifier of the Slavs should be assigned to Austria-Hungary, and the fate of the Serbs was to be part of the reformed empire.

Манасиева, И. Влиянието на теорията на Хегел за „исторически“ и „неисторически“ народи върху украинското национално движение в края на XIX-XX век. (**The influence of Hegel's theory of "historical" and "unhistorical" peoples on the Ukrainian national movement at the end of the XIX-XX centuries**). - In: Известия на Института за исторически изследвания. Т. XXXIV: Ролята на елитите в процеса на консолидирането на нациите и на националното строителство. София, 2017, с. 135-148, ISSN 2367-5187

In his lectures on the philosophy of history, the German philosopher Hegel distinguished two types of nations: historical (the nations who preside over historical progress) and unhistorical (nations without significant influence on this progress). His concept, which emerged and became popular in the first half of the XIX century, undoubtedly influenced the Ukrainian national movement from the end of the XIX and into the XX century.

First, the historian M. Dragomanov during his three-year specialization in a number of European cities in the 70s of the XIX century got acquainted with the problem of the existence of the so-called historical and unhistorical nations, then created his own theory of plebeian nations, as well as the concept of incompleteness of the historical, social, and cultural development of stateless nations. At the end of the XIX century, M. Grushevski created a new concept of the history of Ukraine; the purpose of this concept is to justify the belonging of Ukrainians to the "historical nations" and to prove the existence of the independent Ukrainian state since the time of Kievan Rus. At the beginning of the First World War, the emissaries of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, established in Austria-Hungary, presented Bulgaria as an example of the national-state development of a rural nation to serve as a lesson for the Ukrainians. The historian emigrant I. Lysak-Rudnicky in the mid-XX century viewed the Ukrainian movement in the context of Hegel's theory; he proposed the idea of a discontinuity in the history of the Ukrainian people, which turned Ukraine into a typical "unhistorical" nation. American historians of Ukrainian origin O. Pritsak and I. Reshetar coined the term "incomplete nation" to describe the historical development of the Ukrainian people.

Манасиева, И. Миграции на българи към Руската империя през XIX век – историко-демографски аспекти. (**Migrations of Bulgarians to the Russian Empire in the 19th Century – Historical and Demographic Aspects**). - In: Външни миграции в България, XIX-XXI в. Историко-демографски, социално-антропологически и етнокултурни аспекти. Международна научна конференция. София, 1 юни 2016 г.; Publications of the Bulgarian – Hungarian History Commission 4. Издания на българо – унгарската историческа комисия. Съст. Пенка Пейковска, Габор Деметер, Издателство „Парадигма“, 2018, с. 32-53 ISBN 978-954-326-369-1

The purpose of this publication is to present the historical and demographic study of the migration flows of Bulgarians in the Russian Empire in the last quarter of the 18th century and the entire 19th century, as well as the formation of the Bulgarian diaspora in the southern part of Russia. The study tries to trace the number and dynamics of migration flows, the internal migrations of the Bulgarian population within the Empire and its territorial distribution. The publication also examines aspects of the demographic characteristics of the population, namely: the number of Bulgarians in the Russian Empire at the end of the XIX century, the gender and age structure of the population, the percentage of urban and rural population, confessional affiliation. The study is based on a number of works on the problem of the resettlement of Bulgarians in the south of Russia, as well as on analyses of various sources of statistical information, primarily the first general census of the population of the Russian Empire in 1897 and the metrical books of the village of Gyunevka in Berdyansky Uyezd, Taurida Governorate of the Russian Empire.

Манасиева, И. Украинският въпрос в България в края на Първата световна война (1917-1918) (**The Ukrainian question in Bulgaria at the end of the First World War (1917-1918)**). - In: Україна і Болгарія в історії Європи. Збірник наукових праць. Київ- Софія, 2019, с. 234–243 ISBN 978-966-02-8813-3 978-954-2903-34-5

National problems of the Russian Empire, and in particular the Ukrainian question, became the focus of Bulgarian society at the beginning of the First World War. In the autumn of 1914, the members of The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine arrived in Bulgaria to meet Bulgarian politicians, scholars and public figures and explain them the essence of the Ukraine question. The interest in the Ukrainian question became stronger in 1917 when Bulgaria learned about Ukraine's aspiration to become an independent state. The direct contacts between Bulgaria and

Ukraine take place at the Best-Litovsk Negotiation. On 9 February 1918, the central Powers signed an exclusive protectorate treaty with the Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR). On 12 February an additional Bulgarian Ukrainian agreement was signed. Bulgaria and the Ukrainian People's Republic established formal bilateral diplomatic relations. The need to supply food and goods has led the Bulgarian government to hurry with the exchanging of a diplomatic representatives. Professor Ivan Shishmanov was appointed the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Bulgaria to Ukraine. Accordingly, Professor Oleksandr Shulhyn, the first minister of foreign affairs of the UPR, was appointed the Ambassador of Ukraine to Bulgaria by the government of Ukrainian State.

In 1918, Bulgaria expected to develop good neighbourly relations and partnership with Ukraine. The problem of the repatriation of the prisoners of war was successfully resolved. Despite the difficult economic conditions, cultural ties between the two countries have intensified. The authorities in Bulgaria believed that the regime in Ukraine would be longer than that of the Bolsheviks. For the Ukrainian people's Republic Bulgaria as a part of the Central Powers became the main political and economic partner.

Манасиева, И. Образователната политика на Руската империя по отношение на колонистите и отражението ѝ върху грамотността на българите в края на XIX в. **(Education policy in the Russian Empire in regard to the colonists and its impact of the bulgarians in the late XIX century).** - In: Население, кн. 5/2019, Академично издателство "Марин Дринов", София, 2020, с. 807-823 ISSN:0205-0617

The article examines the reforms in the Russian Empire in regard to education in the nineteenth century and their influence on education background and literacy among Bulgarian colonists. The article uses information from a number of works published in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, containing historical and statistical information on the placement of Bulgarians within the Empire. It is based also on the analyses of the Russian Imperial Census of 1897. It contains information on the Bessarabia Governorate, Taurida Governorate and Kherson Governorate, densely populated by Bulgarians. In the late XIX century the Bulgarians were known as illiterate people. The work represents some aspects of in the Russian education policy that influenced the literacy of the Bulgarian population in the Empire.

Manasieva, I. **Bulgarian topics in the publications of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine during the First World War.** - In: Papers of BAS, Vol.7, 1, Академично издателство "Марин Дринов", София., 2020, pp. 3-13 ISSN:2367-6248

Before the outbreak of the Great War, the problems of nationalities in the Russian Empire, and specifically the Ukrainian question, were unfamiliar to Bulgarian society. It was in the autumn of 1914, with the arrival of representatives of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, that Bulgarians were first acquainted with the striving of part of Ukrainians to separate the Ukrainian lands from the Russian Empire and create an independent Ukrainian state.

This organization was created in Liv (Austro-Hungary), in early August 1914, by Ukrainian political emigrants from the Russian Empire. The task of the Union's emissaries in Bulgaria was to popularize the Ukrainian question through newspaper publications, brochures, etc. In its printed organ, 'Vistnyk Soiuzu vyzvolennia Ukrainy' [Herald of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine], the organization's leadership introduced Bulgarian topics in order to illustrate, through the Bulgarian case, Russia's aggressive policy towards other Slavic nations. Bulgaria was cited as an example of the successful national-state development of a rural nation, a kind of development that Ukrainians were striving for themselves at that time. Many of the publications presented the Ukrainian viewpoint on the Bulgarian national question. Two Bulgarian-language brochures, published in Sofia in 1914 and 1915, dealt with the cultural ties and mutual influence existing between the two nations: the texts in question, written by the Ukrainian Lonhyn Tsehelsky were 'Not a Liberator, but an Oppressor of Nations (How Russia Liberated" Ukraine)', and 'Is the Ukrainian Movement a German Intrigue? Response to the Russophiles Y. Romanchuk and Dr. N. Bobchev.'

Манасиева, И. Македонският въпрос в публикациите на Съюза за освобождението на Украйна по време на Първата световна война (**The Macedonian question in the publications of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine during the First world war**). - In: Македонски преглед, 1, Издание на Македонския научен институт, 2020, с. 135-144 ISSN:0861-2277

Before the outbreak of the Great War, the national problems of the Russian Empire and in particular the Ukrainian issue were unknown to Bulgarian society. The Bulgarians became acquainted with the aspiration of a part of the Ukrainians to separate the Ukrainian lands from the Russian Empire and to create an independent Ukrainian state thanks to the representatives



of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine who arrived in Bulgaria in the autumn of 1914. This organization was established in early August 1914 in Lviv (Austria-Hungary) by Ukrainians, political emigrants from the Russian Empire. The task of the emissaries of the Union in Bulgaria was to popularize the Ukrainian issue in the country through newspaper publications, brochures and others. In its printed organ, the Journal of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, the leadership of the Union introduces Bulgarian issues and specifically the Macedonian issue to illustrate with Bulgaria's example Russia's aggressive foreign policy towards another Slavic state. Many publications are devoted to the Ukrainian point of view on the state of the Bulgarian national question.

Манасиева, И. Демографска характеристика на българското население в СССР след разпадането на Руската империя (по материали на Общото преброяване на населението в СССР през 1926 година) (**Demographic characteristics of the Bulgarian population in the USSR after the fall of the Russian Empire (on materials of the 1926 soviet census)**). - In: Миграции, общности и културноисторическо наследство. Материали от национален научен проект на Института за исторически изследвания към Българската академия на науките. Издателство на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, София, 2021, с. 377-394 ISBN (print) 978-619-245-131-8 ISBN (online) 978-619-245-173-8,

After the fall of the Russian Empire in 1917 and the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the end of 1922 it became possible to realize conduct a general population census within the new country. This census was undertaken in 1926. It allows us to trace the demographic development and state of the Bulgarians in the USSR after comparing the information about them with the data of the Russian Imperial Census conducted in the Russian Empire at the end of the 19th century. The article focuses on the quantitative growth of the Bulgarian population (by nationality and language) in the period from 1897 to 1926, changes in the territorial distribution of Bulgarians in the USSR, the proportion of urban and rural population and the ratio of men to women among the Bulgarian population of the country.

Манасиева, И. Ежедневието на българския колонист в Руската империя през очите на неговите съвременници (XIX – началото на XX век) (**The daily life of the bulgarian colonists in the Russian Empire in the eyes of their contemporaries (XIX – the beginning of the XX century)**). - In: Ежедневието на империите: Средни векове – XX век. София,

Изд. на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, 2021 [= Известия на ИИИИ, т. 36], с. 334–352 ISSN 2367-5187

The appearance of Bulgarians on the territory of the Russian Empire in the 18th – 19th centuries is associated with the Russian policy of colonization. The government of the Empire uses the Bulgarians to solve its own problems of settling the southern regions of the country. At the same time, the Bulgarians are provided with social and economic benefits that facilitate their settlement and allow them to create lots of colonies in Novorossiia. These colonies were the subject of research by a number of Russian historians, statisticians, ethnographers and even the military – A. Skalkowsky, A. Klaus, Bishop Hermogenes, N. Derzhavin, etc. In their works, the authors examined the history of the settlement of the southern regions of the Empire by Bulgarian colonists and their benefits for these provinces. They visited the Bulgarian colonies and communicated directly with the colonists. As the results they left interesting testimonies about the daily life of the Bulgarians, about their spiritual, moral and mental qualities.

Манасиева, И. България и Балканският полуостров в украинските учебници по обща история (**Bulgaria and the Balkan peninsula in Ukrainian general history textbooks**). - In: Изучаването на световната история и българската историческа наука [= Известия на Института за исторически изследвания, т. 38]. София: Изд. на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, 2022, с. 279–291. ISSN 2367-5187 (print); ISSN 2815-2913 (online).

The paper attempts to examine the presentation of the history of Bulgarian and the Balkan Peninsula in foreign history textbooks, specifically in Ukrainian ones. It analyses the curriculum for the lower secondary and upper secondary stages, which was updated by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine in 2018. According to the plan, world history starts to be studied from the 6th grade twice week, but not as a separate subject, rather as part of the integrated course ‘General History and History of Ukraine’. ‘General History’ is introduced as a separate subject in the 7th grade and is studied one hour per week in parallel with the subject ‘History of Ukraine’ up to and including the 11th grade. The curricula of the subject ‘General History’, which regulate the structure of the General History course for the respective grade, are made in accordance with this plan. Accordingly, the history textbooks are also aligned with this structure. For the purpose of the study, the textbooks for the 6th grade (six in total published in 2019), 7th grade (five in total from 2020), 8th grade (four in total from 2016), 9th grade (ten in total from 2017), 10th grade (six in total from 2018), and 11th grade (six in total from 2019)

are analysed. The analysis of the information extracted from them allows making an assessment of the place of Bulgarian history in Ukrainian textbooks, which is interesting both in itself and in relation to the presence of a large Bulgarian minority in this country.