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## **Ukrainian Naval History as a Component of the Maritime Code of the Nation**

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**Abstract**--This study is based on the information from different textbooks and manuals on the Naval and Navigation History. The Ukrainian publications on the history of navigation and naval history of Ukraine intended for teaching this subject in higher educational institutions are considered. The primary purposes of this study are: firstly, the emphasis is on the argumentation and reliability of historical constructions depending on the maritime professionalism of the researcher; secondly, the visualisation of historical material is presented clearly in the form of both photographs and relevant informative tables, which facilitate the perception of information, and in some cases replace a large number of narrative texts; thirdly, the author's version of the structuring of the naval history of Ukraine was developed in tabular form. The study uses the statistical, chronological, and comparative approaches. As results, several tables and visual information were compiled, which could replace descriptive verbal historical texts. The connection between the national history of navigation and the Maritime Code of the Nation is established. The conclusion on the security of the state from the maritime threats was

made due to the motivation of its defenders due to the professional study of the naval history of Ukraine. Recommendation – the practical significance of the study is to form a historical basis for adjusting the Ukrainian Navy's Development Programme.

**Keywords**---captains, fleet history, maritime professionalism, naval power, Ukrainian navigation.

## Introduction

The Maritime Code of Ukraine (Stepanov & Stepanova, 2016), along with other components, is based on "historical memory". Its loss greatly helps the invader at best – to assimilate, and at worst – to grant indulgence to the destruction of indigenous peoples. There are many such examples. The mental separation of the coastal nation from the sea not only provokes significant economic losses, but also puts the nation in the category of outsiders. In relation to Ukraine, this is purposefully facilitated, both theoretically and practically, by the Russian Federation and its adherents, including inside the country. Therefore, the adoption of the Maritime Code of the Ukraine is perhaps the greatest motivation of the defender of Ukraine. Since independence, Ukraine has tried to create a fundamental work on the national naval history, or its components: (Oliynykiv, 2004; Kalinichenko, 2010; Bezkorovaynyy, 2013; Yakymyak, 2013; Mamchak, 2018), the general history of navigation (Bezlutska & Dobrovolska, 2017), and the Maritime Code of Ukraine (Stepanov & Stepanova, 2016), which do not always correspond to each other.

There was a need to combine the best samples of the developed material and to develop common views on the maritime past of Ukrainians and to create mental conditions for a successful future in this field (Sy, 2020; Tianyu, 2021). The subject of study is the naval history of Ukraine as a branch of knowledge. The object of research is the means and methods of legitimising the naval history of Ukraine, first of all, among Ukrainian sailors and verification among sailors of the world's leading navies. The purpose of the study is the argumentation, visualisation and structuring of the course "Naval History of Ukraine". Objectives: firstly, to introduce into scientific circulation a structural scheme of the course "Naval History of Ukraine", related to global processes of historical development; secondly, to analyse the argumentation of historical research depending on the professional theoretical training and practical experience of the author; thirdly, to compare verbal, visual and structured tabular forms and, taking them into account, to develop a methodology for teaching historical course (Pak et al., 2015; Fabre et al., 2022).

Of particular note are the specifics of maritime service, because this type of activity was little considered and is of interest in the study of a person in specific working conditions, which is the field of activity of seafarers. Methods: problem, chronological, cliometric, content analysis. The situation that has developed over the last few decades in Ukraine has led to an acute shortage of jobs for seafarers. As a result, many experienced officers and sailors, as well as most graduates of maritime educational institutions go to work in foreign shipping companies, on a

ship under foreign flags (Fan et al., 2017; Brushett et al., 2017). In addition to the benefits of such a service, sailors have faced a number of problems, many of which are psychological.

Navigation is its own art, which to some extent is based on scientific disciplines, and the maritime code of each nation has its own philosophy and interpretation. In the 21st century, the American concept of "Sea Power 21" (2004) took the lead. It is based on three whales: Sea Strike, Sea Shield, Sea Stationing site. Thus, in the 21st century, the United States has flexibly developed a theory of naval power (Mahan, 1890), which argued that:

- the maritime states have the undoubted advantage over the continental;
- naval power largely determines the historical destiny of countries and peoples;
- important conditions of maritime power are the geographical location of the country, its natural resources and climate, the length of the coastline, population, national character, and government;
- the key formula of the country's naval power is: navy + merchant navy + naval bases.

According to V. Dergachev, naval power is a set of natural and geographical characteristics, the power of military, merchant and other fleets, developed coastal infrastructure (Stepanov & Stepanova, 2016). According to R. Korotkykh, naval power is the existence of a single economic complex for the use of mineral and biological resources of the sea, energy and transport communication properties of the aquatic environment, as well as the power structure to ensure military security of the state in the maritime direction and economic complex, protection and demonstration interests of the state in the region and the oceans (Stepanov & Stepanova, 2016). Gorshkov (1976), who created and for 20 years headed a powerful nuclear missile fleet, a significant part of which were Ukrainian sailors, also wrote his monograph on this issue.

### **Argumentation and visualisation of the Naval History of Ukraine**

The tense, specific and multifactorial conditions and complex nature of the seafarer's activity largely determine the need for psychological readiness for this type of activity. The specificity of such work is associated with social and sensory isolation, round-the-clock exposure to oscillations and vibrations, climatic and zonal contrasts, unregulated mode of operation, increased intensity of maritime activities, which requires a professional concentration of physical and psychological strength (Buzan, 1981; Gray, 2017). Rotational basis of organising the work of seafarers, repeated movement of ships and vessels over long distances with the intersection of several time zones makes increased demands on the human body, which is also due to the shift of seasonal and diurnal rhythms against the background of incomplete adaptation to changing environmental conditions. All these and a number of other factors significantly affect everyone on board a ship or vessel (Hoffmann & Gastreich, 2019; Taneja et al., 2016).

Unfortunately, the vast majority of seafaring schools are mainly engaged in the training of specialists and practically do not address issues related to the mental health of seafarers, do not conduct training on self-regulation skills (Nyandra et

al., 2018). As a result, many seafarers who have mastered the key basics of professional activity, are unable to effectively resist the negative phenomena that accompany the maritime service (Yelesina, 2020). Approving the predecessors for the coverage of the naval history of Ukraine, the study considers the topic of argumentation, visualisation and structuring of this historical material from the standpoint of Ukrainocentrism, which can be a significant psychological motivation for Ukrainian sailors. The study considers only the paradigm of the subject of historical research, on the works of I. Galutva (Chernihiv) and V. Rimkovich (Odesa).

One of marine authors was the Comander V. Rimkovich, who took the public duty to publish historical and popular works for International Congress of Veteran Submariners, which took place in Argentina, Britain, Israel, Italy, Germany, Poland, Russia, the United States, Ukraine, France, etc., (Rimkovich, 2000; 2002; 2010; 2011a; 2011b). Volodymyr Pavlovych himself served in the electro-mechanical combat unit on diesel submarines of the Northern Fleet, where he became the commander of BCH-5 SS S-267 pr.613. The main milestones of I. Galutva's track record are as follows: the Arctic inter-theatrical transition from the North to the Pacific Fleet on the nuclear torpedo submarine K-42 pr.627A as commander of the navigator's combat unit; acting as commander of the nuclear torpedo submarine K-151 pr.659T and a long voyage to the Indian Ocean on the same type of submarine; Chief of Staff of the 72nd Separate Submarine Brigade under construction, modernisation or repair. The Captain completed his naval service as Chief of Operations, Deputy Chief of Staff of the 4th Submarine Fleet of the Pacific Fleet (Fedi et al., 2020; Hänninen et al., 2014). That is, a professional sailor knows what he is writing about in his popular science historical works. He conducted archaeographic studies on such sailors of Ukrainian origin as Yuri Fedorovich Lysianskyi (1-12 April 1773, Nizhyn – 26 February-6 March 1837, St. Petersburg), Vasyl Stepanovych Zavoyko (15-27 July 1810, Prokhorivka village, Poltavaska Oblast – 16-28 February 1898, the village of Velyka Mechetnya, Baltic district, Podolian Governorate), Platon Yakovlevich Gamalia (1766 – 1817), and even Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko (25 February – 09 March 1814, the village of Moryntsi, Zvenigorod district, Cherkaska Oblast – 26 February – 10 March 1861, St. Petersburg), which were connected by sea and ocean trails (Galutva, 2010a; 2010b, 2011; 2013a; 2013b).

Admittedly, it is much easier for underwater service professionals to analyse the actions of other sailors and write about them, in contrast to those researchers who are familiar with the fleet only from books and archives (Liu & Alley, 2019; Kokorina et al., 2021). But the main disadvantage of the above authors is the lack of professional historical education and focus on Soviet-Russian interpretations of historical events with all the flaws present in this case. Regarding the civic position of former sailors, this issue is thoroughly considered by the author in the scientific work "Border: bibliography and correspondence as an archaeographic source of the origins of the Russian-Ukrainian confrontation on the example of veteran submariners" (Odesa: KP OMD, 2019. 168p.).

Implementation of the projects "Star of the Commander", dedicated to the 400th anniversary of the Ukrainian submarine forces (1595-1995, 34 awards) and "Maritime Glory of Ukraine" of four Classes, dedicated to the maritime victories of

Ukrainians and their ancestors during 1750 years, from 269 to 2019 (52 honours), has put on the agenda the need for their professional justification from the standpoint of historical science (Kalinichenko, 2010; 2019; Kalinichenko & Sinyavska, 2013). Maritime Code of Ukrainian Nation and maritime memory have been introduced by the project "Maritime Glory of Ukraine" as the medals (obverse and reverse) (Figure 1) from left to right (above – obverse, below – reverse):



Figure 1. Maritime Glory of Ukraine (Antique, Princely, Cossack, Republic Fleets)

*Note: 1st Class Medal (Antique Fleet) links the sea prowess of Ukraine affront Rome Empire at 269 with the first voyage frigate " Hetman Sahaydachniy" (flagman ship of the Ukrainian Navy) in Atlantic Ocean at 1994; 2nd Class Medal (Princely Fleet) has demonstrated the victory under Byzantine Empire at 907 and heroic voyage of SKR-112 from Donuzlav to Odesa at 1992; 3rd Class Medal (Cossack Fleet) commemorates the 350-year-old Cossacks victory in sea battles with the Ottoman Empire with "Holy Intersession", the modern "chayka", which for 15 years worthily represented Ukraine at sea; 4th Class Medal (Republic Fleet) has connected overthrow of the Russian tsarism in 1917 with unarmed resistance during Crimea annexation by Russian Federation at 2014. To address this issue, the study went from fixing a historical fact, through its internal and external critique, to its historical and historiographical understanding (Figure 2, Table 1).*



Figure 2. The transformation from the memories about submariners' service to historical monography

The logical and structural scheme of 25 years' work in the marine and historical fields is presented in Table 1.



*Writers; VMP – Naval training; OUN-UPA Brotherhood – Brotherhood Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists, Ukrainian Insurgent Army; UNF – Naval Forces of Ukraine Association.*

Visualisation of information in the form of photos and tables as a way of covering history greatly facilitates the perception of the text and also clearly demonstrates historical facts and their creators or participants. It replaces stacks of pages, albeit important, but rather monotonous for young readers (cadets, students) historical information. Expansion of the maritime horizon of Ukrainians is also possible through systematically selected photos of Ukrainian commanders of heavy strike ships of the 20th century (Figure 3-6).



Figure 3. Battleship "Parizhskaya Kommuna" (Black Sea Fleet) – captain (August 1939 – 21 March 1942) Kravchenko Fedir Ivanovych (08 February 1887 –?); Battleship "October Revolution" (Baltic Sea Fleet) – captain (1941 – July 1942), Moskalenko Myhaylo Zaharovych (25 July 1898 – 30 July 1985)



Figure 4. Zdesenko Yevgen Grygorovych – captain (31 October 1984 – September 1987) of the heavy nuclear cruiser with guided missiles (Pacific Fleet)



Figure 5. The captains of heavy fleet ballistic missiles undersea cruisers with nuclear propulsion of 18 SSBN Division (1st Fleet) of the North Sea (Nerpichya Naval Base): Pavlenko S.V. SSBN TK-202 (15 December 1987 – 12 September 1991); Fedorenko I.V. SSBN TK-208 (22 June 1991 – 01 December 1992); Yefymenko S.V. SSBN TK-13 (1988 – 1992); Tysetsky A.S. SSBN TK-20 (1886 – 1995)

## The famous Ukrainian sailors of the NAVY: Argentina, USA and USSR



Marchinko Richard  
Was born 21.11.1940  
Commander of the Special  
Sea Forces of the US  
NAVY



Karpenko Anatoliy  
Leonidovych  
Captain.  
Commander of 17 Brigade  
Special Sea Forces of Black  
Sea Fleet.



Heidamarie Martha Stefanyshyn-  
Piper. Was born 7.02.1963.  
Lieutenant-Commander US  
NAVY Astronaut. Took part in  
Space Shuttle missions STS-115  
and STS-126.



Plyachenko Yuriy  
Olekstyovych  
Captain.  
Commander of the  
Special Sea Forces of  
NAVY USSR in Angola  
& Nicaragua



Jeremy M. Boorda  
26.11.1939-16.05.1996.  
Admiral Chief Naval  
operations US NAVY  
Took part in Vietnam &  
Bosnia Wars



Bezkorovaynyy Volodymyr  
Gerasymovych  
(16.08.1944-23.01.2017),  
Vice-Admiral  
Commander SSN 3-th  
Flotilla of the North Fleet  
Commander UA NAVY



John J. Bepko III  
Was born 1946  
Rear-Admiral  
Deputy Commander Military  
Sealift Command



Stephen Szyszka  
Commodor. Commander  
SSBN-730 Henry M.  
Jackson, (1998-2000),  
Vice-Commander North  
Submarine Forces of  
NATO



Pylypenko Volodymyr  
Stepanovych  
(25.10.1918-13.03.2005).



Klitnyy Mykola  
Gavrylovych  
Was born 19.07.1929  
Commander Kamchatskaya  
Flotilla & Sovgavan Navy  
Base



Eliana Maria Krawczyk  
(5.03.1982-15.11.2017)  
Corvette-captain  
The first woman-submariner at  
Argentina NAVY.  
SS "San Juan" type 214 sink  
at South Atlantic



Pahalchuk Fedir  
Yefremovych  
(16.11.1916-24.01.2012)

Martyn S. Sibitsky – rescue diver of the US NAVY. At 23.05.1939 SS Squalus (33 sailors).

Figure 6. The prominent Ukrainian sailors of the NAVY: Argentina, USA and USSR

Figure 4-6, Appendix A – feature prominent sailors of Ukrainian origin during the Cold War and the beginning of the 21st century and Heroes-veterans wearing the Ukrainian Navy informs (List of names of all Austrian submariners..., 2020).

### Structuring historical information

Table 2 (Galutva, 2010a; 2010b, 2011; 2013a; 2013b; Galutva & Kalinichenko, 2012; Kalinichenko, 2019; Kalinichenko & Sinyavska, 2013; Lysianskyi, 1814; List of names of all Austrian submariners..., 2020, Lytvyn & Naumenko, 2007; Franchuk, 2004; Komisarov, 2012) is presented below, which was created as an attempt to awaken the national Maritime Code in sailors who will replace veterans.

Table 2  
Ukrainian scientific school of sailing (USSS), 19th – first quarter 20th century

1.Lysianskyi Yuriy Fedorovich – Founder of the Ukrainian scientific school of sealing, the First Ukrainian Research of Ocean and Circumnavigator				
2. Hamaliya P.Ya. Captain-Commodore, author of the first coursebooks for the Naval Cadet Corpus	3. Makarov S.Yo. – Admiral, circumnavigator, the theory of survivability and unsinkability of the vessel, shipbuilding, hydrography, including Arctic, new methods of combat use of mines, torpedoes and artillery	4. Zavoyko V.S. Rear-Admiral, defender of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky (2 trips around the World)	5.Arkas M.M.-Chief of Black Sea Fleet. Founder of RSST (Odesa)	
6.Zavadovskyy I.I. Antarctica, Rear-Admiral	7.Zarudnyy V.I.Atlas AzandBl Seas	8.Hromchenko V.S. The Captain of sealing vessels "Elen" and "America". (3 trips around the World)		
9. Mikluho-Maklay M.M. (research of the Papua New Gvineua)	10. Shevchenko T.G. Arts for the Pilot Direction of the Aral Sea	11. Tymchenko G.I. (1798-1800) Captain of battleship "Mary Magdalena"		
12. Leontovych K.S. Captain of battleship "Simeon and Anna" (1798-1800)	13. Shostak I.A. (1798-1800) Captain of frigate "Grigory Velikiya Armenia"	14.Spolatbog O.M. Captain of cruiser "Admiral Makarov"1918	15. Tshasnyy O.M. Commander of Ice voyage on Baltic Sea at 1918	
The victory under frigate "Tiger" 30.04.1854:				
16.Orest Kmita Admirals of Ukraine (1917-1922)	17. Tsygara	18. Belonenko	19. Zakrevsky P.	20. Guchka
21. Stepchenko S.	22. Nemits O.V.	23. Ostrogradskyy M.M.	24. Homenko O.O.	
25.Shramchenko V.M.	26.Shramchenko S.	27. Savchenko-Bilskyy V.O.	28. Rimskyy-Korsakov M.M.	
The Sections of Ukrainian school of the sub sealing				
1st Section of the Baltic Sea:			Zelenyy Klyn (For East)	
29. Pavlyul Zahar	33. Aleksandrovsyy I.F.	38. Fedorovych M.O.	50. Burachok E.S.	
30. Okunyevsyy Ya.I.	34. Burachok S.O.	39. Stetshenko V.O.	51. Riznich I.I.	
31. Zaritskyy O.K. USA-China:	35. Lysianskyi P.Yu.	2nd Section (Baltic Sea):		52. Pidgornyy Ya.I.
32. Jereney Fand (Djon Fan, Fan	36. Baranovsky S.I.	47. Dolgolenko O.D.	53. Sologub V.V.	
	37. Petrashevsky M.	48. Gadd O.O.	54. Zavoyko G.S.	

Yusyan Fan)

Sections of the Black Sea:				49. Stetsura M.V.	55. Danulenko E.G.
Odesa:		43. Blanshar G.	3-rd Section (Baltic Sea):		56. Trubetskoy V.V.
40. Dzhevetsky S.K.	44. Zakovenko I.S.	45. Kreminsky V.P.	66. Levytskyy P.P.	57. Yanovych S.O.	
41. Chaykivsky I.I.	46. Tymchenko-Ruban M.I.	67. Podgurskyy M.L.	Naval Divers and Rescue:		
42. Loschinsky M.F.	68. Matsiyevych L.M.	69. Borzakovsky V.V.	74. Bochkalenko Yuhym		
Ochakov-Mykolaiv:	Sevastopol:	70. Marcovych Yu.B.	75. Burachok P.S.		
58. Grygorenko M.A.	62. Klochkovskyy V.E.	71. Ruberovskyy K.I.	76. Verhovskyy V.P.		
59. Kostenko V.P.	63. Kititsyn M.M.	72. Terletsyy K.F.	77. Yakubovsky O.A.		
60. Ivanenko M.V.	64. Pogoretskyy V.V.	73. Gudyma M.O.	78. Shpakovych F.A.		
61. Umyastovskyy G.I.	65. Dvornichenko	78. Varyvoda G.I.	E		
Austro-Hungarian Section of Ukrainian submariners (1914-1918)				79. Handyuk F.K.	P
(List):					R
83. Adamchuk Wilhelm	84. Bakay Julius	85. Csicsery Ladislav	86. Dvorsky Karl	80. Ivasenko F.F.	O
87. Durrigl (Kolomyya)	Robert Anton	88. Holik Anton	89. Holub Josef (Peremyshl)	81. Prokopenko E.G	N
90. Hornyak Eugen	91. Mezulianik Karl	92. Ouczikus Ivan	93. Pistel Hugo (Lviv)	Merchant Maritime School: Kherson, from 20.02.1834	
94. von Zopa Orest (Chernivtsi)	Orest ritter	95. Zvidkavesely Jozef			
Ukrainian submariners who perished on SS "Morg" 17.05.1917					
96. Kovalevskyy G.G.	101. Danylchenko M.F.	106. Makarenko M.S.	111. Panchenko M.A.		
97. Klynduh M.I.	102. Zelyk E.K.	107. Miyusin K.P.	112. Sharapanyuk P.K.	Odesa, fr.1898	
98. Bilookyy M.S.	103. Kaplynskyy G.I.	108. Nikytchenko N.A.	113. Sydorenko V.D.	MS RITS: Mykolaiv 1869-1874	
99. Gamey V.I.	104. Kolomiyets I.S.	109. Obiuh Z.L.	114. Harchenko M.O.	Odesa, fr.1871	
100. Gapotchenko V.H.	105. Kohal T.M.	110. Panchenko V.K.	115. Pobiypycha O.I.		
Russian Society of Shipping and Trade, Odesa fr.1856		Naval Colleges in Ukraine:			
The Black Sea Naval Cadet Corpus		Navigation College	Naval Artillery College	Shipbuilding College	
Kherson 1771-1795	Mykolaiv 1795-1798	Sevastopol 1916-1917	Kherson 1798	Mykolaiv 1798-1826	Kherson 1793-1795
				Mykolaiv 1795-1837	Kherson 1798-1800
					Mykolaiv 1800-1803

In addition to the names, data in Table 2 are structured by geographical and chronological features, 9 centres of the underwater component of the Ukrainian School of Maritime Studies (USMS), in particular: in the Baltic (St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, Tallinn, Libava) in the form of consecutive 1st (7 people), 2nd (3 people) and 3rd (8 people) Baltic centres. Among the Black Sea centres, 7 people (Odesa), 4 people (Ochakov-Mykolaiv) and 4+20 people (Sevastopol) were

identified. In the Green Wedge – 8 people. No longer by geography, but by profession (submarine rescuer-diver identified 9 people of Ukrainian origin). Analysing the list of dead submariners who served in the Austro-Hungarian fleet, 13 persons of Ukrainian origin were identified).

The table presents the maritime education sector (Naval and Merchant Fleets), Russian Society of Shipping and Trade with Head Office in Odesa, Mykolaiv and Odesa maritime sections of the Technical Society. Having chosen the number of new names as a criterion, two forms of presenting historical information will be compared: a list (35 names, 2 pages of A4 text – see appendix A) and a table (115 names, 1 A4 page). The winner is obvious.

An important question – medicine sea service at the Navy (for example Okunyevskyy Ya.I.) but Morozova O. have described this moment in shies research ([Morozowa, 2021](#)).

Five naval campaigns of the world's leading navies, which were attended by representatives of the Ukrainian scientific school of sailing and their status (Ally or Enemy), are presented in Table 3.

Table 3  
Naval Wars in which USSS' sailors took part

Nations / Years of Wars at Sea						
1798-1800		Ally		Enemy	Ally	
1853-1856		Enemy		Enemy	Enemy	
1877-1878					Enemy	
1904-1905						Enemy
1914-1918	Enemy/Ally	Ally/Enemy	Enemy/Ally	Ally/Enemy	Enemy/Neutral	Ally

An important issue in the naval history of Ukraine is the problem of its periodisation. The author's periodisation of the Naval History of Ukraine, the material embodiment of which was the medal project "Maritime Glory of Ukraine", synthesised different views of the above researchers, applying a number of criteria, according to the postulates of Ronald Fisher's mathematical statistics (Figure 7).

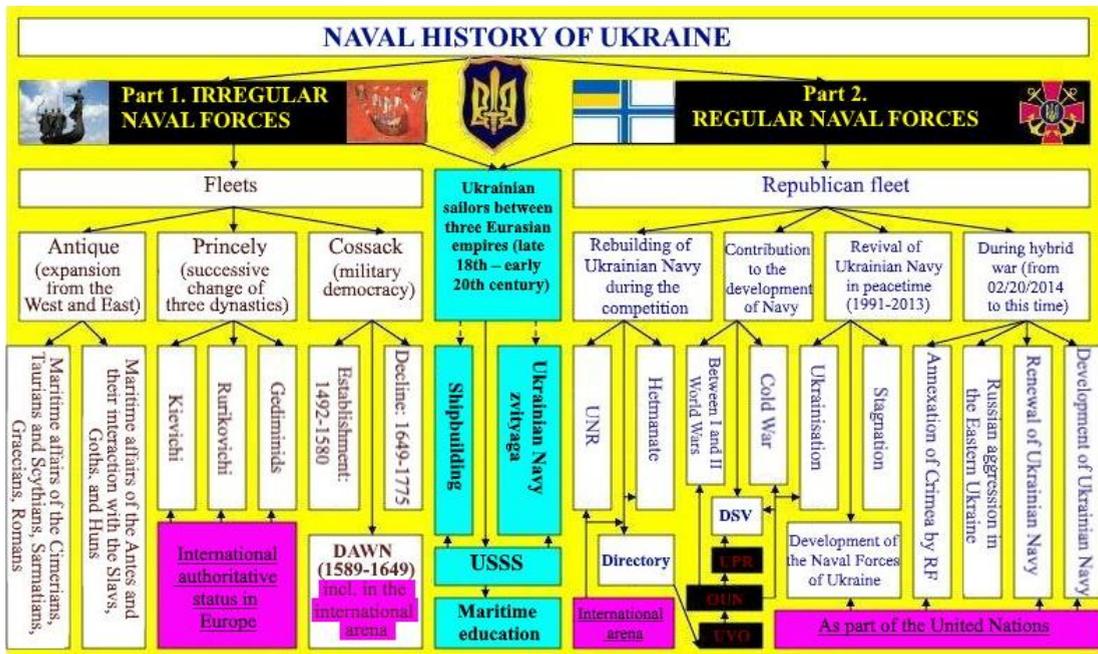
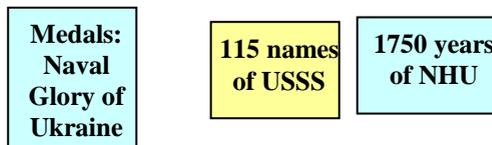


Figure 7. Structure of the course "Naval history of Ukraine" (NHU)

Vice Admiral Andriy Tarasov, Deputy Commander of the Naval Forces of Ukraine – Chief of Staff of the Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, expressed his views on the periodisation. Options for periodisation were provided by the heads of departments of the Ivan Chernyakhovsky National University of Defence of Ukraine, captains of the 1st rank, D. Igor Furman and Ph.D. Stepan Yakymyak. Ph.D. Sergey Sokolyuk. Certain proposals were made by D. Larysa Leonidivna Levchenko, head of the State Archives of the Mykolaivska Oblast.

One of the postulates was the requirement that when describing any system in any field of science and comparing its elements, at least seven features must be chosen. In this case it is: geographical territory, autochthony, managed structured community, maritime activity, heredity of generations, continuity of activity, international recognition, etc. The implementation of these studies is embodied in the author's structural scheme of the naval history of Ukraine during 1750 years (Figure 7), where the Ukrainian School of Scientific Navigation, which was founded by Yu. Lysianskyi, became the historical link lost for many decades (1783-1918). It connected the chain of naval history of Ukraine, broken by the times of forced statelessness of the Ukrainian Nation.

Scientific findings of the study have been represented by the Figure 8:



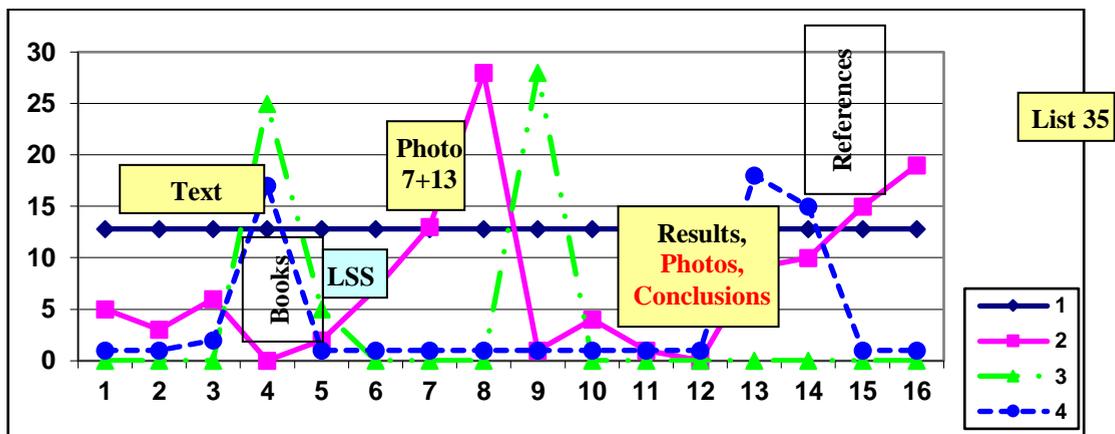


Figure 8. Depending of the information according his criteria from the form introduction of the material on the Naval History of Ukraine

The X axis represents the number of pages and the Y axis – the number of new surnames (Graphs 1, 2) or the number of new books (Graph 4). In total, the paper contains 205 new surnames. Graph 1 shows the average number of new names per page. Graph 2 shows the actual number of new names per page including page 8 with 115 new names of the Ukrainian Scientific School of the Sealing (USSS), which is presented in Table 2. The peak of the USSS of 115 surnames is the component of the NHU (Naval History of Ukraine – Figure 7), which in turn is a component of the Maritime Code of Ukraine in the form "Maritime Memory". Analysing the graphic results of the study (Figure 8), it was found that:

- If the criteria of historical information are "new surnames", Table 2 (page 8) is available;
- If the criteria of historical information are "information during the historical time" (Graph 3), Figure 7 is available;
- If the criteria of historical information is "new books" (Graph 4), references (pages 13, 14) and Fig.2 (page 4) are available;
- The photo collage (Figure 6) or Table 2 + Table 3 occupies only one A4 page each;
- Based on the average number of surnames per A4 page on the criterion of "new surnames", the method of presenting historical material by the usual list prevails over the method of synthesis of photographs with appropriate informative inscriptions, but loses clarity;
- Lastly, the usual textual historical material occupies the lowest step on the criterion of both "new names" and "information during the historical time".

Practice is a criterion of truth, so to verify the authenticity of presented theoretical constructions, it was necessary to draw the structural scheme "Naval History of Ukraine" with an emphasis on the medal project "Naval Glory of Ukraine" and the Ukrainian Scientific School of Sailing. The approbation of theoretical developments took place under the leadership of Oleksandr Kalinichenko among several groups of surveyed secondary and higher educational institutions of the sea capital of Ukraine, which is Odesa. Among the secondary schools, the vice-admiral Volodymyr Bezkorovaynyy Naval Lyceum was involved – the main group,

Nataliia Smyrynska, lead research, commander (Figure 9), and the Odesa secondary school No. 43 – control group, Galyna Leonova (Figure 10).



Figure 9. vice-admiral Volodymyr Bezkorovaynyy Naval Lyceum



Figure 10. School of Odesa No. 43

Among the higher education institutions, the main group included cadets of the Naval Institute of the National University "Odesa Maritime Academy", Olena Zlobina, senior tutor, commander (Figure 11), and the control group, given the specifics of the study – history students of the faculty of History and Philosophy of the I.I. Mechnikov Odesa National University, Olena Syniavska (Figure 12).



Figure 11. Naval Institute of the National University "Odesa Maritime Academy"



Figure 12. The History Faculty of the I.I. Mechnikov Odesa National University

The purpose of the practical experiment-survey was to verify the correctness of theoretical conclusions about the degree of informativeness and assimilation of specific historical material depending on the form of its presentation (Yelesina, 2020). In psychological field, the results of our researches cooperated with the next information (Very & Blaine, 2020; Handayani et al., 2019).

## Conclusions

Firstly, the comparison of structured tabular-, photo-, and textual forms of presentation of historical material, on the example of this paper, demonstrates all the pros and cons of each method. Although informatively, according to the above criteria, the primacy remains with the tabular version.

Secondly, the structural scheme "Naval History of Ukraine" is quite suitable for perception by officers-students of the National University of Defence of Ukraine, cadets of the Naval Institute of the National University "Odesa Maritime Academy" and students of the vice-admiral Volodymyr Bezkorovaynyy Naval Lyceum as a subject, thanks to:

- emphasising the influence of international recognition of a state formation, under whose leadership the Ukrainian flotillas operated, on the actual naval history of Ukraine;
- delimitation in time of application of irregular and regular fleets;
- coverage of the Ukrainian factor in the long period of Ukrainian statelessness, both in the form of the Ukrainian Scientific School of Sailing, and its components: shipbuilding; maritime education and science; and naval victory of Ukrainian sailors in the military campaigns of the 19th – early 20th centuries.

Thirdly, in the example of this study, photographs, occupying the same area, much more effectively cover historical material, especially personalities, than the actual (list of names), although losing to the latter on the criterion of "new names", at the same time, leave far behind the usual text.

Finally, a large layer of names was introduced into scientific circulation in relation to the founders and followers of the Ukrainian Scientific School of Sailing as a missing link connecting the Naval History of Ukraine from its inception to state independence in the early 20th century and, accordingly, the legalisation and legitimisation of the USSS.

The study is one of the steps in the scheme of historical cognition of Professor Leonid Zashilnyak, which provides feedback between the subject and historical consciousness and theoretical history (methodology). The findings can be used as a recommendation on the methodology of teaching the course "Naval History of Ukraine" and the psychology of its perception through the integrated use of forms of presentation of historical material with the involvement of cadets to work independently on tables. Thus, the historical memory of the maritime achievements lays a solid foundation for the restoration of Ukraine's naval power and the development of modern Naval Forces and approves the Naval Code of the Ukrainian Nation.

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