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CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL TRADITIONS OF UKRAINE IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

Introduction. Cultural and educational traditions are an essential component of the development of each country, particularly Ukraine and other countries. They form a national identity, enrich society, and promote international cooperation. The harmonious development of the world community takes place thanks to educational exchange, the study of cultural heritage, and the borrowing of different peoples' experiences. Understanding and preserving these traditions is key to tolerance, mutual respect, and artistic progress.

The work aims to study the cultural and educational traditions of Ukraine, their impact on society, the preservation of heritage, and the development of intercultural relations.

Ukraine and other countries' cultural and educational traditions are critical to each of us. Thanks to culture and traditions, we can get to know ourselves, our friends, and the world around us. Traditions allow us to look at the world through another person's eyes, to feel what he feels.

Before the adoption of Christianity by Ukraine in 998, people professed the so-called paganism. It was a belief according to which gods of different elements, such as the Sun, Moon, and Stars, ruled the world. Today, some aspects of this belief are still preserved, but they have turned into folk signs. Many pagan customs have been combined with Christian beliefs over time. They focus on family (such as birth, marriage, and funeral customs), community, and seasonal agricultural rites.

The fundamental basis of the entire Ukrainian culture is folk culture; on its basis, professional art, literature, and science gradually developed. Songs and folk tales play a significant role in these ancient customs. There are memorable songs for harvest festivals, New Year's Eve, Christmas, and Easter celebrations that celebrate both pagan beliefs and Christian traditions. Songs and music have always been essential for Ukrainians [3].

Ukraine, for the most part, is famous for its holidays and customs. One of the attractions that have survived today is authentic whitewashed houses. A hut ("house") made of clay and straw and, as a rule, whitewashed. Traditional handicrafts such as embroidery, weaving, handmade feather blankets, and large pillows are often found in these homes. Their inhabitants are mainly elderly Ukrainians [2].

In addition to cultural life, Ukraine is a highly educated country. At the moment, it ranks 38th in terms of education among other countries. Ukraine's first higher educational institution, the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, was established in 1615. It was an important intellectual center of the Orthodox world until its closure in 1817. Ukraine still strives for continuous improvement despite the difficult times of today. The largest scientific organization in Ukraine is the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Founded in 1918 (when Ukraine was briefly independent), the Academy developed as a center of research and education during the Soviet period [1].

Conclusion. Cultural and educational traditions play a crucial role in forming the identity and development of any nation, including Ukraine. They preserve the country's unique heritage and customs and promote mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples. Ukraine's rich cultural traditions, rooted in pagan and Christian beliefs, continue to influence its modern identity, primarily through music, art, and folk customs. The country's educational system, with its historical roots and constant progress, reflects its commitment to intellectual and scientific progress. As Ukraine strives for continuous improvement, it remains committed to preserving its cultural and educational heritage by engaging with the global community.

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