Inna V. Golubovych. **Medieval Autobiography: from «Inappropriate Digression» to «Biographical Turn» in Modern Humanities (Casus P. M. Bitsilli)**

The article is devoted to the analysis of P. M. Bitsilli's first book «Salimbene. Essays on the Italian life of the 13th century)» (Odessa, 1916) in the light of the new methodological approach to the study of autobiography that has begun to take shape during this period. The scholar analyzes a well-known source in the professional community, the «Chronicle» of the ordinary Franciscan monk Salimbene in new research optics, revealing on this example the «spiritual structure» of the individual and era, the elements of the religious and cultural «foundation», the characteristics of the personal identity of the «ordinary person» and genius, «germ» of autobiographical introspection, etc. The theoretical intuitions of this work correlate with the problems of the modern «biographical turn», which we consider at two levels: Kehre and Turn. Theoretical frame of analysis is the «ontology of biography» – an explication of the basic sociocultural presumptions (universals) of the existence of biography in history.

Keywords: P. M. Bitsilli, Salimbene, medieval autobiography, Kehre, Turn, ontology of biography, self-consciousness, individuality.

Oksana A. Dovgopolova. **Methodological Choice of a Historian and Philosophical-historical Purposes (Theoretical Quest of P. Bitsilli and L. Karsavin).**

The subject of this article is the possibility of correlating the philosophical-historical position of the researcher with the methodological model that he develops. The methodology of historical research is based on the author's understanding of the nature of historical knowledge. The proposed research exploration is carried out on the materials of theoretical heritage of P. M. Bitsilli and L. P. Karsavin.

The works of P. M. Bitsilli and L. P. Karsavin prove to be extremely productive material for analyzing the problem of the dependence of the methodology of historical research on the philosophical-historical attitudes of the researcher.

Oleg A. Yarosh. **Analysis of Max Weber and Edward Shils 'Charisma' Theories.**

Present article deals with the theory of charisma developed by Max Weber and his disciples. In particular, it focuses on reconsideration of charisma by Edward Shils. I would argue that he departs from the Weber's dichotomy of extraordinary/routine and personal/institutional. Instead, Shils regards individual and institutional charisma in connection with the "center", which produces a symbolic order in the field of religion, politics, science and art.

For Shils, the charismatic type of authority has a universal character, which, we can say, also encompasses the traditional and legal-rational types. At the same time, he reverses the Weberian notion of relationship between charisma and power, arguing that in the case of government agencies, business corporations, the military, and other institutions where there is a concentration and manifestation of "tremendous power", they acquire charismatic qualities due to that.

Meanwhile, in Shils's approach charisma to some extent loses its uniqueness and the question arises: if charisma encompasses other types of authority, what are the grounds for its separate conceptualization? Also problematic is the one-sidedness of the Shils's approach, when charisma is seen in the context of the connection between its bearer and the "center", that acquires an a-historical status, ignoring the relationship between the leader and his followers.

Tetiana O. Izbash-Gotskan. **Political Situation in Greek Polis According to Coinage Typology (on the Example of Heraklea Pontica)**

The article deals with the problem of presentation of complex social and political contradictions in Herakleian civilian community in Polis coinages. And sharp regime change (democracy instead of traditional oligarchy) resulted in appearance of a new inscription ΔAM on the coins, that is δάμος, i.e. people.

But tyrants' rise to power didn't affect coinage substantially which makes it possible to judge the attempt to testify the legitimacy of their claim to power.

These examples convince that the ancient Greek coins are the most important source of many aspects of the life of city-states.

Oleg M. Lugovyi. **The State and Educational System in Byzantium.**

Byzantine Empire was the most strictly organized state in medieval Europe. Having the biggest budgets of the time emperors could provide their support for educational system and to elaborate some sort of educational policy at list in the spheres of the high rhetorical schools, law schools and theological education. The Auditorium of Capitolium in the times of Theodosius I, the School at Magnaura in 9-10ᵗʰ centuries, schools of law and philosophy founded by Constantine Monomachos are only the most famous examples of state or stately patronated educational institutions which constantly helped to increase the prestige of scholarship in the Empire and created new generations of the state officials.

Dr. Eugene Kuzmin. **Pagan Gods in the** *Sefer Raziel ha-Malakh.*

The anthology *Sefer Raziel ha-Malakh* is one of the most famous and influential Jewish magic books in history. Its first edition appeared in Amsterdam in 1701, but the manuscripts of the collection date back to the 14th century. The publisher of the first edition mentions a manuscript from the 12th or the beginning of 13th century, which is unknown nowadays. The oldest section of the book may have its origin in the late antiquity, while the latest parts were evidently written in the 12th – 13th centuries. The book has a special position in the Jewish tradition. While accepted, it is rarely discussed in religious circles. This holy text also acknowledges pagan gods. Their function and role is the topic of this article.

Andriy O. Nalivayko. **The Church and the King's Power Interrelations in England, late 11th – early 12th in Professor L. Berkut Coverage.**

The article is devoted to the problems of confrontation between the church and the royal power in England at the end of the 11th and at the beginning of the 12th centuries, as well as the analysis of church-political views, the group of authors supporting King's side in the midst of a dispute between Henry and Beauclair and Anselm of Canterbury, using the example of the characteristics of an anonymous author and his publicistic work «The York Treatises». The article analyzes the monograph by L. Berkut, that was dedicated to this particular topic – «The York Treatises as a source for characterizing English church-political ideas in the era before the concordat of 1107».

Keywords: L. Berkut, investiture, York Tracts, Wilhelm I, London Concordat.

Vadym V. Chepizhenko. **'Political Language' in Richard II Plantagenet's Power Representation Strategies**

The article is devoted to the analysis of "political language" in the strategies of Richard II Plantagenet's power representation. The author considers the system of titulary to be an important discursive practice, which forms the sphere of political communication. Title is a specific concept of "political language" with the help of which an important communicative act is carried out. Starting from the concepts of N. Saul, G. Dodd and Ch. Fletcher, the author offers his contextual view of the chronology of formation and the source of the new "political language" in the late fourteenth-century England. The new system of address to the monarch became an important component of political discourse and an element of Richard II's assertion of the right to royal prerogatives.

Tetiana O. Lobachova. **The Population of 15th cent. Tuscany in the Coverage of David Herlihy.**

The article is devoted to the analysis of the works of the outstanding American historian David Herligy, which contain an anthropological study of the medieval population of Tuscany and provide a deeper insight into the social structure of the Italian city of the 15th century.

Olha V. Stasiuk. **Forced Marriage in the Registers of the Apostolic Penitentiary (1431-1503)**

The article aims to analyze the cases of forced marriage in the Registers of the Apostolic Penitentiary for Central Europe between 1431 (Pope Eugene IV) and 1503 (Pope Alexander VI) to show the tendencies of coercion in medieval society and possible strategies to protest against it using Canon Law and the Penitentiary. The research focuses mainly on the gender aspect of marital coercion, explaining the striking prevalence of adult males as victims. Even if the theoretical Canon Law of the 15th century was a well-developed instrument to support consent and dissolve forced marriages, the individual situation of a woman or even of a subordinated male family member determined whether they could use this instrument. Women were subordinated or restricted in choices and actions, lacking physical/psychological possibility or financial means to make a petition. Gender aspects in the coercion cases from the Registers reflect important tendencies in medieval society and the relationship between gender and power in their full complexity, showing the discrepancies between the developed legal tradition of the Church and everyday reality. The article also introduces the Registers of the Apostolic Penitentiary as a rich source for further research on consent, coercion, and gender issues in medieval society.

Alla Yu. Prohorova, Pavlo M. Totskyi. **Woman on a Throne: a Critical Vision of English Protestant Political Thought.**

Article is devoted to a specific character of views at the womans rule in the English political ideas of 16th century in the works of John Knox, Christopher Goodman, John Ponet. The socio-political reasons which led to the creation of negative image of a woman on a throne during Maria Tudor rule, and positive during Elizabeth Tudor rule was examined.

Olha S. Ivchenko. **The Theory of Constitutional Royalism in the Political Teaching of Henry Ferne.**

This article is devoted to the characteristics of the theory of constitutional royalism as one of the ideological directions that arose in England in the middle of the 17th century. Representatives of this current of political thought advocated the rule of the king in parliament, that is, the limitation of royal power by means of laws. One of the prominent representatives of the theory of constitutional royalism was Henry Fern, who in his political treatises laid out the main ideas and provisions of this concept.