

HISTORICAL PATH OF SOUTH-UKRAINIAN NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER K.D. USHYNKY

***Abstract.** The article dwells on the main historical points of the development of the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushynsky. The beginning of its existence with the Pedagogical Institute of Risheliievskiy Lyceum in Odessa is marked. It shows the fundamental nature of qualitative teacher training which existed for almost 10 years. The article highlights leading teachers - organizers of teacher education, the change in the name of the institution. Data on the suspension and the recovery of the establishment over the years are given: difficult periods in the training of teachers during the Second World War are noted. Also, historical facts and principles in determining the path of existence of South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushynsky.*

***Keywords:** historical path, university, lyseum.*

South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushynsky began its existence with the Pedagogical Institute, which was opened May 2, 1817 in Odessa as a separate unit at Risheliievskiy Lyceum in accordance with the decree of the Emperor Alexander I [3].

The Statute of the Lyceum clearly identified its purpose and structure: “The Institute was found to train intelligent and talented teachers who can successfully teach others what they learned themselves.”

At the first year of its existence - in 1817 – twenty-four people were accepted to the Pedagogical Institute. Only people of male sex were allowed to be accepted to the Institute. To enter the Pedagogical Institute one had to pass the entrance exams. The high level of graduates of the Pedagogical Institute was ensured by the involvement in the educational process outstanding teachers of the time who were the pride of the European scientific elite: historians P.K. Brun, S.V. Yeshevskiy, M.N. Murzakevych; mathematicians G.P. Viarde, V.V. Petrovskiy; philologist K.P. Zelenetskiy; lawyers M.A. Soloviev, A.V. Lokhvitskiy and many others. Poets K.M. Batiushkov, A.S. Pushkin, V.A. Zhukovskiy, P.Ya. Viazemskiy, A. Mickiewicz and others spoke in front of the future teachers in different periods. Well-known leaders of education and science, such as Charles Nicolle, Remy Gilles, Alois Heyklet Joseph, I.S. Orlai and others cared about the Pedagogical Institute [2; 4].

Significant changes in the content of teaching took place due to the famous scientist-linguist I.S. Orlai, native of Transcarpathia, who later became the head of the establishment. He defended the need for continuous improvement of the curriculum by expanding the teaching of national literature in the educational process. He initiated the updating of the curriculum, which

included mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, history and other subjects along with the teaching methods. According to renowned historian and educator, academician M.D. Yarmachenko in the twenties of the XIX century specialized departments functioned at the institution.

Teaching at the Institute conducted in French for 4 years. Upon completion of the abovementioned training a graduate had to stay more six years in high school performing duties of supervisors, adjunct professors and only after that graduates were granted the right to work in all positions. All this points to the fact that they had pretty high quality system of scientific and practical training that met the best European standards.

In fact, during this period, the Pedagogical Institute along with the Lyceum becomes a powerful scientific and educational center in Odessa Region.

With the change in leadership of the Lyceum in the late 30's of the XIX century, the conflict that took place between the Lyceum and Pedagogical Institute, led to amendments to the Statute of the Lyceum, where the operation of the Pedagogical Institute was not expected anymore.

Only in July 1919, the Commission of Odessa County Department of Education adopted a resolution on the restoration work of Pedagogical (Teacher) Institute in Odessa. Professor R.M. Volkov was appointed to be its head. Sixty students and thirteen teachers were accepted to the Institute[4].

In August 1920 at the Pedagogical Institute was created the Institute of National Education (INE) as the relevant educational institution to expand teacher training for pre-school, after-school and school establishments, located on Staroportofrankovskaia Street, 26 in the main building of the University. Professor R.M. Volkov, who had headed the Pedagogical Institute, was appointed to be the Rector. Apart from the Pedagogical Institute, the structure originally included the Higher Courses for Women, Frebelivskiy Institute, and later the units of liquidated Imperial Novorossiysk University began joining. Bureau of INE was headed by professor R.M. Volkov, a former head of the Pedagogical Institute; psychologist professor M.M. Lange, former head of the Higher Women's Courses and historian M.I. Hordiyevskiy. INE consisted of three departments – department of social education, vocational education, and political education. In August 1930 INE was reorganized and three higher education institutions were created on its basis - the Institute of Professional Education, Institute of Social Education and Physical Chemistry and Mathematics Institute. In July 1933 the board of USSR People's Commissar of Education decided to resume Odessa State Pedagogical Institute on the basis of the INE institutes. [1]

Till 1941 Odesa State Pedagogical Institute was one of the largest by the number of students in the city. During World War II the Institute was

evacuated to Maikop, and then - to Bayram-Ali in Turkmen SSR, where it functioned until 1944 [4].

In February 1945 Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Ukraine entitled Odessa State Pedagogical Institute after K.D. Ushynsky.

On September 29, 1994 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine reorganized Odessa State Pedagogical Institute named after K.D. Ushynsky into South Ukrainian State Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushynsky.

In 2009, Presidential Decree Ukraine University granted national status to the University.

Based on these historical facts it can be stated that the university has overcome a complex way of reorganizations and updates from the Pedagogical Institute, Institute of National Education, State Pedagogical Institute of Odessa, Odessa State Pedagogical Institute named after K.D. Ushynsky, South Ukrainian State Pedagogical University named after D. K. Ushynsky to South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushynsky.

General principles of data analysis of the history of different higher education institutions in Ukraine, namely the identification of key positions in their names (in this case, “pedagogical”) and their conservation throughout the period of the existence in the periods of reorganization and recovery; immutability of profile preparation (in this case – of teachers); prolonged use of fixed educational buildings and others are the basis for establishing the fact that the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushynsky began its existence with the Pedagogical Institute opened in Odessa on May 2, 1817.

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**MAKING FUTURE PHYSICS SCHOOL-TEACHERS MORE
PROFOUND IN SUBJECT COMPETENCE BY THE HELP OF
SPECIAL PERSONALLY KNOWLEDGEABLE METHODS OF
TRAINING DURING MASTERING THE COURSE OF GENERAL
PHYSICS**

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***Abstract.** The system of personally knowledgeable theoretical and practical tasks for making future Physics school-teachers more profound in subject and cognitive competencies by the help of personally knowledgeable methods during mastering the course of General Physics is suggested. The system contains tests of different forms, questions, that assume a detail written answer, and questions, that assume a verbal answer. The system was approbated in the educational process.*

***Keywords.** General Physics, system of personally knowledgeable tasks, subject competency, cognitive competency.*

Important changes in secondary and higher educations in Ukraine are conditioned by general acceleration of scientific and technical progress, demands to content and forms of organization of the educations, that are caused by it and are quickly changing, aspirations for making the educations nearer to the European ones. Basic accents are made on humanization and democratization of education for all this. In secondary school we have integration of disciplines of natural cycle, cutting down the number of school hours allocated to the study of Physics. This leads to very poor knowledge of content of school Physics course even by those students, who in future see themselves as Physics teachers of secondary schools [2—5]. Therefore, teaching of General Physics to the first year students of the specialty "Secondary education. Physics" becomes a rather difficult task. At the same time knowledge of scientific laws, experimental facts of the discipline is a base for preparation a professional, that will be able to apply his knowledge in practice, especially in non-standard conditions.