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HISTORIOGRAPHICAL INFLUENCE OF UKRAINIAN CONSTITUTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UKRAINIAN FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC

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Abstract. The Ukrainian nation has been struggling for freedom and independence, for its own statehood and sovereignty for centuries, as evidenced by the chronological framework of Ukrainian historiography. Thus, it is believed that the first Ukrainian Constitution was the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710, the provisions of which are based on the democratic principles of social life, unknown at that time, that is, a free and independent state based on the right of the people to freedom and self-determination. In order to comprehensively study the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, it is necessary to pay attention to the context of its influence by the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710 in relation to the Constitutions of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710 was an important source of inspiration for the developers of the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918, which, in turn, taking into account the new historical conditions, social changes and global trends in the development of constitutionalism, was the basis for the development of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic and the Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. The identification of such an influence of the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710 on other Ukrainian Constitutions testifies to certain legal traditions that permeate various stages of Ukrainian statehood, and an understanding of the historical roots of modern Ukrainian law contributes to its further development. Another organic continuation of the traditions of Ukrainian constitutionalism, which originates from the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710, is the Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, which synthesized the experience of state-building of the Ukrainian People's Republic and took into account the specific conditions of the western Ukrainian lands.

Keywords: National state-building, constitutionalism, Ukrainian Far East, territory, functions, institutions, civil society, state-legal basis, normative-legal acts, legislative activity.

Introduction. The Ukrainian constitutional process has deep roots, dating back to the times of the Cossacks and national liberation struggles. The historical experience of the creation and functioning of Ukrainian constitutions, in particular the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk in 1710, the Constitutional Acts of the Ukrainian People's Republic, played a significant role in the formation of national legal consciousness and influenced the further development of constitutional construction in Ukraine. A special place in this context is occupied by the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, which existed initially in 1917-1922 on the territory of the Far East. In difficult historical conditions, being under the influence of various political forces and national ideas, the Ukrainians of the Far East sought self-determination and the creation of their own statehood. The study of the historiographical influence of Ukrainian constitutions on the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic is an important task for studying the history of Ukrainian constitutionalism and state formation. It allows us to find out how the ideas and principles formulated in previous Ukrainian constitutions influenced the development and content of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, as well as what significance this constitution had for the development of the Ukrainian national movement in the Far East.

The article utilizes a wide range of sources covering various aspects of the Ukrainian constitutional process and state-building in the Far East. The analysis of the Constitutional Acts of the Ukrainian People's Republic is presented in the works of historians and legal scholars such as P. Khrystiuk, D. Doroshenko, and others. The contribution of scholars to the study of Ukrainian state-building in the Far East is examined separately, in particular: M. V. Hryhorchuk, R. V. Dihtiar, who explored the historical and legal aspects of this process and compared the constitutions of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Far Eastern Ukrainian Republic; M. Andrusyak, the author of a work on the state aspirations of Ukrainians in the Far East in 1917-1920; Yu. Kaliberda, who studied the Ukrainian military movement in the Far East. An important source is also the memoirs and documents relating to that period, in particular, the works of K. Levytsky and materials published in the "Chronicle of the Red Viburnum".

Overall, the sources used provide a fairly complete picture of the Ukrainian constitutional process and its impact on state-building in the Far East, in particular on the formation of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic. The results of the research will allow us to draw conclusions about the place of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic in the history of Ukrainian constitutionalism, its significance for the development of the Ukrainian national movement in the Far East, and its connection with previous Ukrainian constitutions.

Materials and methods. The article focuses on fundamental documents such as: the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk (considered one of the first constitutions in the world); the Constitutional Acts of the Ukrainian People's Republic; the Provisional Basic Law on the State Independence of Ukrainian Lands of the Former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy of November 13, 1918 (regarding the creation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic); the Law of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic "On the Separation of the Ukrainian National Council" of January 4, 1919; the "Proclamation of the Ukrainian National Council" of October 19, 1918.

The research methods for studying the historiographical influence of Ukrainian Constitutions on the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic are historical, historiographical, comparative legal, and synthesis methods. Thus, an analysis of historical events and processes that took place in Ukraine and the Far East during the existence of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, as well as an analysis of the content of constitutional norms and principles reflected in the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic and other Ukrainian constitutions, was carried out. Historical documents and sources were also studied to clarify the context of the creation of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic and its connection with previous Ukrainian Constitutions; the study of scientific literature devoted to the history of Ukrainian constitutionalism and the activities of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic.

The use of a set of these materials and methods will allow for a thorough and objective study of the historiographical influence of Ukrainian Constitutions on the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, to clarify its place in the history of Ukrainian constitutionalism and its significance for the development of the Ukrainian national movement in the Far East.

Results and discussion. The issue of Ukrainian nation-building, as well as the history, theory, and practice of its formation and development, raises a number of vital theoretical and legal issues that are directly related to the processes of historical and legal genesis of the emergence, constructive formation and construction of the Ukrainian state. The historical and legal genesis of the Ukrainian nation's state-building is the science of the nation's life, which allows new generations to know the historical and legal past, to correctly determine the guidelines for the future; a true depiction of the state and legal aspects of the emergence and activities of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, a glorious heroic page of Ukrainian national patriotism in the chronicle of the Ukrainian struggle for its own independent statehood, freedom and independence.

Attention to the study of knowledge about the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic and the phenomenon of the Ukrainian national movement that existed in the Far East in 1917-1922 and became the result of the national self-organization of the local Ukrainian population was paid in their scientific publications by Ukrainian and foreign scientists: I. Bagryany, F. F. Busse, P. Berkut, V. Kubiyovych, V. Kabuzan, A. A. Kaufman, V. S. Illich-Svitych, O. Misyuk, I. I. Shimonovich, I. Svit, T. Olesiyuk, A. A. Popok, F. Zastavny, V. Chornomaz, M. Novytsky, I. Nam, P. F. Unterberger, A. A. Menshikov, M. Marunchak, T. Francuz-Yakovets and others.

The task is to reveal and highlight one of the stages of the Ukrainian people's state-building, namely: the formation of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, which lasted from 1917 to 1922; a glorious, heroic page in the chronicle of the Ukrainian people's struggle for freedom, independence, and sovereignty of the state.

The development of civil society and the rule of law, like any other legal processes taking place in the legal sphere, is inextricably linked to the level of public consciousness and political culture. These spheres, although existing outside the direct influence of the state, are critically important for its stability and development. The state, in turn, ensures the protection and guarantee of these values. Law, legal relations and legal activity have a significant impact on people's consciousness, forming their

legal knowledge, assessments, feelings and habits, which together constitute legal awareness. Law reflects ideas about the law itself and about the institutions of the state that ensure its functioning, such as justice and legality. At the same time, the level of development of legal awareness is one of the most important criteria for assessing the general legal state of society and its legal culture [1].

The Constitution (as the Basic Law of the state) plays an important role in the formation of citizens' legal awareness, which enshrines the basic rights and duties of a person, the principles of democracy and the rule of law, which contributes to the formation of citizens' respect for the law and law and order. The Constitution is the basis for the entire legal system of the state. All other laws and regulations must comply with the constitution. The Constitution defines the competence of state authorities, the procedure for their formation and activities, as well as the foundations of legal regulation of public relations. The effectiveness of the Constitution depends on the level of legal awareness of citizens. The higher the legal awareness of citizens, the more likely it is that they will know their rights and obligations, respect the law and participate in the legal life of society. At the same time, the development of legal awareness of citizens is facilitated by the existence of constitutionalism, which demonstrates that the power is limited by law, and human rights are protected. This contributes to the formation of citizens' respect for law and order.

Therefore, legal awareness and the Constitution are interconnected elements that ensure the functioning of the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

For the Ukrainian nation, the period of the Ukrainian national revolution of 1917-1921 in the context of constitutional development is undoubtedly an important stage in the development of the Ukrainian legal system, which fills a significant number of legal concepts and phenomena with real meaning. Thus, a scientific and theoretical contribution to the study of the topic of law-making, the legislative process and state building in the conditions of the development of the Ukrainian People's Republic was made by such Ukrainian scientists as A. Ivanova, V. Holovatenko, O. Kopylenko, M. Kopylenko, O. Myronenko, M. Miroschnichenko, I. Terlyuk, T. Podkovenko, V. Shevchenko, Yu. Shemshuchenko and others. All the legislative activity of the Central Council of the Ukrainian People's Republic was subordinated to the work on the Constitution and, at the same time, the development of laws for the formation of an "autonomous system" in Ukraine.

Despite the political and declarative nature, all four universals of the Central Council of the Ukrainian People's Republic were of constitutional laws, on which the legislative activity of the Ukrainian People's Republic was based, defined the directions of development of legislation and were program documents that had important moral and political consequences for the Ukrainian nation. The article also notes that in parallel and rather sluggishly, work continued on the draft Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic. On April 29, 1918, the Central Council of the Ukrainian People's Republic adopted the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic (Statute on the State System, Rights and Freedoms of the Ukrainian People's 1 Republic), which, in the context of Ukrainian state-building and the development of human rights, played an important role in the formation of an independent and democratic Ukraine [2].

In this context, human rights were a central element of the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic, including freedom of speech, press, conscience, movement, inviolability of housing, equality of citizens and other important rights that are almost no different from the modern Constitution of Ukraine. Humanistic principles and broad national democracy were characteristic of the process of state-building of the Ukrainian People's Republic. The lack of time and professionalism among lawmakers were the main factors that negatively affected the legislative activity of the Central Council. The significance of the actions of the Central Council of the Ukrainian People's Republic in 1917-1918 is epoch-making for Ukraine, although it is difficult to assess their direct impact on the modern government due to various historical circumstances.

For a comprehensive study of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, attention should be paid to the historiography of the Ukrainian nation and its impact on the development of Ukrainian Constitutions. Accordingly, we can consider the issue of the development of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic in the context of the influence of the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk on it in relation to the Constitutions of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. It is historiographically believed that the first Constitution in the world and, accordingly, the Ukrainian nation is the Ukrainian Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710, the provisions of which are based on the democratic principles of public life unknown at that time, namely: a free and independent state based on the right of the people to freedom and self-determination [3-5].

The themes of the Ukrainian Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk were mostly either avoided by scientists or covered in a biased way. However, its influence, especially in today's conditions, is extremely necessary both to study and to disseminate.

The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk defends the idea of an independent Ukrainian state (clearly proclaiming the desire to create an independent Ukrainian state, which served as a response to attempts to restrict the rights and freedoms of the Ukrainian nation by neighboring states) and the establishment of a more democratic order (giving greater rights to the Cossack elders and the Zaporozhian Cossacks). A novel idea for that time was the constitutional introduction of the subordination of government bodies to the law (in the current sense – the rule of law).

Thus, the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710, which for the first time in Europe substantiates the possibility of the existence of a parliamentary democratic republic [6], was the first attempt to codify the basic laws of Ukrainian statehood and laid the foundation for the further development of Ukrainian constitutionalism.

The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710 became fundamental for all subsequent Ukrainian Constitutions, in particular: the Constitutions of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, and, in turn, the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, which led to adherence to the main values that Ukrainians so desired, namely: historical heritage, national idea, democratic principles and ideas of statehood (own independent state).

Thus, as can be seen from the text of the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic itself (the Statute on the State System, Rights and Freedoms of the Ukrainian People's Republic), which was adopted by the Central Council on April 29, 1918, its

adoption was due solely to the restoration by Ukraine of its state law, thus continuing the European democratic values and the affirmation of the national idea of independent statehood, which were the core of the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710.

The Ukrainian People's Republic declared itself a sovereign, independent and independent state, which is associated with the restoration by Ukraine of its state law, the need for better defense of its land, ensuring the right and protection of freedoms, culture and welfare of its citizens. The sovereign right in the Ukrainian People's Republic, which is exercised through the National Assembly of Ukraine, belongs to the people of Ukraine (according to the content of Articles 1-3 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic) [7].

Accordingly, the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918 was taken as the basis for the development of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic of 1919, given that the wording of the basic elements of both constitutions have signs of similarity, and in addition, the Far Eastern Ukrainian periodicals regularly informed the population about the events of the Ukrainian revolution and liberation struggles in the territory of modern Ukraine [8, 9].

It is worth noting that the establishment of a single platform of the Ukrainian national movement on the scale of the entire Far East was carried out in 1917-1918 by four Ukrainian Far Eastern Congresses, which became the highest representative bodies of the Ukrainian population of the region.

The First Ukrainian Far Eastern Congress, which took place on June 11-14 (23-26), 1917 in the city of Nikolsk-Ussuriysk, expressed its full agreement with the position of the Ukrainian Central Council, which was considered by it as the Provisional Government of Ukraine. In particular, the congress spoke in favor of the transformation of (r)ussia into a federal-democratic republic with the granting of national-territorial autonomy to Ukraine and its colonies, since only autonomy guaranteed the freedom of the Ukrainian people, cultural development in all personal, public and state manifestations of life. In political terms, the future of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic was considered within the framework of national-territorial autonomy.

The Second All-Ukrainian Far Eastern Congress, which took place on January 4-7 (16-19), 1918 in the city of Khabarovsk, was intended to decide the fate of the Far Eastern Ukrainians in the new political conditions that had developed by the beginning of 1918, and also had to determine the fate of the Far Eastern Ukrainians in relation to the Bolshevik coup in (r)ussia, to the decision of the Third Far Eastern Congress of soviets, which took place in December 1917, on the transfer of all power in the Far East to the soviets, the proclamation by the Third Universal of the Ukrainian Central Council of the Ukrainian People's Republic, to hold elections of representatives of the Far Eastern Ukrainians to the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly. At the same time, the proclamation of the independence of the Ukrainian People's Republic on January 22, 1918, actualized the issue of the return of Ukrainian migrants to their homeland, and the idea of resettlement to Ukraine continued to gain increasing popularity among the Ukrainian people, primarily due to the destructive policies of the (r)ussian government and, as a result, the growing economic and political instability that unfolded foreign intervention and civil war.

On October 25 – November 1, 1918, the Fourth "Extraordinary" All-Ukrainian Congress took place in the city of Vladivostok, which decided that Ukrainians of the Far East, officially registered as residents of the region, should be subject to local laws, enjoying the right to their own national and cultural autonomy. In this regard, the congress decided to develop a Constitution of national and cultural autonomy (self-government) of Ukrainians in the Far East, the text of which was written from October 25 to November 1, 1918 [10].

The draft Constitution of the national-cultural autonomy (self-government) of Ukrainians in the Far East, which was based on the world experience of constitutionalism, as well as on the ideas of the Ukrainian national revival, was unanimously adopted on May 30, 1919 at the meeting of the Second session of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Regional Council, which took place on May 27-31, 1919.

We believe that the Constitution of the national-cultural autonomy (self-government) of Ukrainians in the Far East should be considered the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic of 1919, which was already the main document of the internal self-government of the Ukrainian population of the Far East, and was also to be approved by the Fifth Ukrainian Far Eastern Congress [11], which by the decision of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Secretariat of March 15, 1920 was planned for April 20, 1920 (the congress never took place due to the threat of the use of force by the Bolsheviks and the violent dispersal of the congress). In this regard, the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic of 1919 was never finally adopted.

With the development of the draft and the adoption of the Constitution of the national-cultural autonomy of Ukrainians in the Far East (in other words - the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic) in 1918-1919, the organized Ukrainian movement in the Far East in the person of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Regional Council actually began the implementation of the principle of national-cultural autonomy.

Although the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic still had to receive final approval at the next Fifth Ukrainian Far Eastern Congress, for all Far Eastern Ukrainians from the time of its adoption by the Ukrainian Far Eastern Regional Council, the norms of internal life of the Ukrainian population defined in it were mandatory.

At the same time, due to the policy of the reactionary Kolchak dictatorship, which aimed to restore the "united and indivisible" Russian empire, which destroyed the right of the Ukrainian nation to self-determination and national independence, it was not possible to implement the provisions of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic of 1919 [12].

Thus, the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918 had a significant impact on Ukrainians living in the Far East, given the ideological basis, the symbol of national unity and the regulatory framework. Thus, the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918: became an important ideological document for Ukrainians who sought to build their own state on democratic principles; united Ukrainians living in different territories and emphasized their common goal - the creation of an independent Ukrainian state; gave an example of its regulatory

framework, the provisions of which were used as a model for the creation of local self-government bodies and the development of regulations.

Separately, it is necessary to emphasize that the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710 was drawn up in the context of the struggle for the liberation of Ukraine from foreign domination, while the Constitutions of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918 and the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic of 1919 were developed in the context of revolutionary events and the struggle for independence.

The development of the Constitutions of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918 and the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic of 1919 was influenced by the ideas of European constitutionalism, as well as the political situation in the region.

The socio-economic conditions in Ukraine in different periods (the beginning of the 18th and the beginning of the 20th) differed significantly, which required appropriate changes in constitutional documents.

Along with the mentioned Ukrainian Constitutions, the Constitutions of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710 and the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918 played an important role in the development of the draft Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.

First of all, it is worth mentioning the prerequisites for the emergence of the idea of developing its own Constitution for the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.

Since the Western Ukrainian People's Republic arose as a result of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, its Constitution bore the imprint of the multinational nature of this state and the experience of Austrian constitutionalism, which created a unique constitutional experiment that had both positive and negative consequences.

The role of the "small Constitution" was performed by the "Provisional Basic Law on the State Independence of Ukrainian Lands of the Former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy" (Law on the Creation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic) of November 13, 1918, according to which the Western Ukrainian People's Republic is a state proclaimed on the basis of the right to self-determination of peoples by the Ukrainian National Council in Lviv on October 16, 1918, covering the entire space of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, inhabited mainly by Ukrainians. The state territory of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic consists of a Ukrainian continuous ethnographic region within the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy - the Ukrainian part of the formerly Austrian crown lands of Galicia with Volodymiria and Bukovina, and with the Ukrainian parts of the formerly Hungarian capitals (Komitats): Spish, Sharysh, Zemlyany, Uh. Bereg, Ugocha and Marmorosh. The entire state territory forms an independent Western Ukrainian People's Republic [13].

In addition to the Provisional Basic Law on the State Independence of Ukrainian Lands of the Former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy of November 13, 1918, the creation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic was preceded by the adoption in Lviv on October 18, 1918, we can consider it as another constitutional act - the Statute of the Ukrainian National Council, according to which the Ukrainian National Council is the Constituent Assembly of that part of the Ukrainian people living in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, on all its ethnographic territory. The Ukrainian National Council has the right and obligation: to fulfill on behalf of the Ukrainian people of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy its right to self-determination and to make decisions about the

state fate of all areas inhabited by that people; to adopt all resolutions and measures of a representative, legislative and administrative nature [14].

The Ukrainian National Council of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic elects from among its members the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Council of 9 members, to which the President of the Ukrainian National Council presides as the tenth member, and in case of his incapacity, the oldest of his deputies in age. The competence of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Council includes: appointing, appointing and dismissing members of the government; appointing the heads of the supreme state civil and military authorities; exercising the right of amnesty and abolition (veto); approving and promulgating laws (Law of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic "On the Department of the Ukrainian National Council" of January 4, 1919) [15].

The Ukrainian National Council of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic undertook to develop a Constitution for the state formed in this way, on the basis of: general, equal, secret and direct suffrage with proportional representation, with the right to national and cultural autonomy and with the right to representation in the government for national minorities (Proclamation of the Ukrainian National Council of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic of October 19, 1918) [16].

Thus, the Ukrainian National Council of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, elected in October 1918 as the political representation of the Ukrainian people in Austria-Hungary, proclaimed Galicia, Northern Bukovina, and Transcarpathian Ukraine as constituent parts of a unified Ukrainian state and resolved to develop its constitution. Initially, at the suggestion of the Ukrainian National Council of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, S. Dnistrianskyi developed a draft document "The Structure of the Galician State", in which: it was noted that "the Galician State embraces all the united lands inhabited from time immemorial by the Ukrainian people within the borders of the present Austro-Hungarian monarchy"; a wide range of constitutional rights and freedoms was envisaged, the first of which was called "the right to cultivate their nationality and language"; freedom of religion, science, thought, press, freedom of assembly and organization of societies safe for the state, freedom of movement, the right to submit petitions or complaints, as well as postal and telegraph secrecy, were declared. The right of the Ukrainian people to self-determination was laid at the foundation of statehood. Although later in exile, at the request of the government of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, S. Dnistrianskyi prepared a draft Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic at the end of 1920, the basic principles of which are the affirmation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic as an independent and legal unitary semi-presidential democratic republic, where its citizens were guaranteed natural, personal, political and economic freedom. Unlike the draft Constitution of the Galician State, the new draft envisaged the unification of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic with Greater Ukraine (i.e., the Ukrainian People's Republic) on the basis of the right of peoples to self-determination [17].

Thus, the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic was taken as a basis for the development of the Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. Thus,

many provisions of the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic (the principle of Ukrainian national sovereignty, the division of powers, human rights and freedoms) were directly borrowed and enshrined in the Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.

The accumulated experience of state-building of the Ukrainian People's Republic became an important reminder in the development of its own Constitution for Western Ukrainian politicians, who could take into account both the positive and negative aspects of state-building in the context of civil war and external aggression.

At the same time, the Western Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed in the context of the First World War and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which differed from the conditions in which the Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed. It can be assumed that the organization of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities had features inherited from Austro-Hungarian law and pan-European trends.

The Western Ukrainian lands had a different socio-economic structure than other Ukrainian lands, which influenced the formulation of some provisions of the Constitution. The ideas of European constitutionalism and the policies of neighboring states influenced the formation of the Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.

In the Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, the continuity of legal traditions and institutions in different historical contexts of Ukrainian state-building is traced, the fundamental constitutional acts of which were undoubtedly the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk and the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic.

Despite the development of their own Constitutions in a period of one era of Ukrainian nation historiography, in fact, the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic existed in different historical conditions, which could have influenced their constitutional models. At the same time, the Constitutions of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic were developed in the context of revolutionary events and the struggle for independence. The development of the Constitutions of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic was influenced by the ideas of European constitutionalism and the political situation in the region.

Given that the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic emerged in the context of the struggle for national self-determination, we can argue that their Constitutions contained provisions for the protection of the Ukrainian language, culture and traditions.

Conclusions. A study of the historiographical influence of Ukrainian constitutions on the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic allows us to conclude that the constitutional process in the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic developed under the significant influence of the previous experience of Ukrainian state-building and constitutional construction. An analysis of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic and other documents relating to the activities of the

republic shows that its developers took into account the basic ideas and principles laid down in previous Ukrainian Constitutions.

Yes, the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710 (which related to a different historical period and had a different political structure) was an important source of inspiration for the developers of the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918, which, in turn, taking into account the new historical conditions, social changes and global trends in the development of constitutionalism, was the basis for the development of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic and the Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. The identification of such an influence of the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710 on other Ukrainian Constitutions testifies to certain legal traditions that permeate various stages of Ukrainian statehood, and an understanding of the historical roots of modern Ukrainian law contributes to its further development.

In turn, the Constitutional Acts of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918, namely the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic, proclaimed in the context of the national liberation struggle, enshrined the principles of Ukraine's sovereignty, democratic government, separation of powers and guaranteeing the rights of citizens. These principles, undoubtedly, influenced the development of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, which also provided for a democratic system and guaranteeing basic rights and freedoms.

Another organic continuation of the traditions of Ukrainian constitutionalism, which originates from the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk of 1710, is the Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, which synthesized the experience of state-building of the Ukrainian People's Republic and took into account the specific conditions of the Western Ukrainian lands. The Constitution of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918: the experience of state-building in the Western Ukrainian lands, where independence was also proclaimed and its own Constitution was adopted, could be useful for the developers of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic.

It is important to note that the influence of Ukrainian Constitutions on the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic was not direct and immediate. The conditions under which the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic was created were different from those that existed during the adoption of previous Ukrainian constitutions. The Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic existed in the context of the Russian Civil War, foreign intervention and a complex international situation. However, despite this, the ideas and principles enshrined in previous Ukrainian Constitutions played an important role in shaping the national legal consciousness of Ukrainians in the Far East and influenced their desire for self-determination and the creation of their own statehood. The Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, although not fully implemented due to historical circumstances, became an important document that testified to the aspirations of Ukrainians for self-government and national-cultural autonomy. It reflected the ideas laid down in previous Ukrainian constitutions and became a contribution to the development of Ukrainian constitutionalism.

Although Ukrainian statehood in the territory of the Far East did not last long, it is a vivid example of the struggle of the Ukrainian nation for its freedom and

independence, and the experience of the Far Eastern Ukrainians (who actively worked to create their own legal systems) is an important step towards the self-organization and self-government of the Ukrainian community in the region, as well as the main thing for understanding the history of Ukraine and its national liberation movement.

Despite the developed and adopted draft of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic, from the day of the formation of the Ukrainian state in the territory of the Far East, the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic of 1918 was the effective constitutional document that had a significant impact on the Far Eastern Ukrainians, which de facto became a symbol of national unity and a benchmark in the struggle for independence, national self-determination and democratic rights, and also played the role of a kind of constitutional ideal for Ukrainians living in the Far East.

Further research into the history of Ukrainian constitutionalism and the activities of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic will allow for a deeper understanding of the influence of Ukrainian constitutions on the Constitution of the Ukrainian Far Eastern Republic and its significance for the development of the Ukrainian national movement in the Far East.

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