GENESIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE BASIC VALUES OF UKRAINIAN SOCIETY DURING THE XVI-XVII CENTURIES

Problem setting. The article deals with problems of formation of basic values as a factor of consolidation of Ukrainian society in the historical aspect, which is one of the most controversial issues among scholars, politicians and experts of Ukraine and abroad. The study of the genesis of the formation of the basic values of Ukrainian society in the period of XVI-XVII centuries, in the opinion of the author of the article, will contribute to the study of theoretical and methodological foundations of the problem of protection of national values as a priority area of state administration in the field of national security.

Recent research and publications analysis. An important contribution to the study of value problems was made by domestic and foreign scholars, in particular the study of value orientations of the Cossacks at the end of the XVI century. Such scholars as Sas P., Shcherbak V., Zalizniak L.

Scientific works by researchers Grachchoi S., Nichik V., Litvinova V., Stratiya Ya., Smoliya V., Antonovich V. are devoted to research of consciousness of Ukrainian society and consolidation of social status. The research of social consciousness during and after the National Liberation War under the leadership of Bogdan Khmelnitsky was conducted by scientists Kornovenko S., Sirotkin V., Borisenko V., Kripaykevych I., Shevchenko F., Paslavsky I., Doroshenko D., Stepanov V.

Paper objective. In the article the author considers one of the most influential political forces in the Ukrainian society at the end of the XVI - first half of the XVII century. Cossacks became Zaporozhye. The Zaporozhye community has developed a specific system of civic values, which were determined by the recognition of the validity of the will of the majority, civil discipline, equality, free expression of
opinion and voice in the public assembly, observance of the principle of the institutional superiority of the Zaporozhye community. On their basis, the process of self-organization of the Cossack community was created, which contributed to the democratic principles of the Zaporozhian Army.

**Paper main body.** Complex socio-political conditions of the middle of the second half of the seventeenth century. could not but affect the public consciousness, leave intact the stereotypes and value orientations fixed in it for this time. The Zaporozhian community, based on civil values, had articulated political goals and interests, objectively posed an antisystemic factor in relation to the political system in place in the country, as well as the political regime. Formation of the Cossack state is inextricably linked with the revival of Ukrainian statehood.

National liberation war in the middle of the XVII century. under the direction of Bogdan Khmelnitsky significantly influenced the spirituality of Ukrainian society, rethinking of already established value orientations and a catalyst for new developments in its public consciousness.

Khmelnitsky made a lot for the formation of the state apparatus and the establishment of its functional. It is the deliberate social policy of the hetman's government, taking into account the social ideals of the Cossacks and those formed in Zaporozhie, led to the establishment of the middle of the XVII century. a full-fledged state body.

**Conclusions of the research.** Despite the lack of statehood, the tough policy of the Government of the Republic of Poland, the Cossacks managed to achieve recognition of a separate legal status that determined the place of the Cossacks in the system of political and socio-economic relations. At the same time, moral and ethical values have become firmly established, which has affected their perception of the world. So, this gives grounds to state that in the middle of the XVII century. Cossacks finally formed as a social position of Ukrainian society.