

презентують себе світові. У цьому контексті розвиток національного кінематографа є не лише культурним, а й стратегічним завданням держави та суспільства.

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DOI <https://doi.org/10.36059/978-966-397-618-1-55>

## **COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND IRELAND IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE**

**Churkina V. G.**

*Candidate of Art History,*

*Master of Management Research Institute for the Digitalization of Science  
of the Public Organization International Science Guild*

*Sligo, Ireland (Kharkiv, Ukraine)*

In the 21st century, the issue of popularizing history goes beyond the academic sphere and becomes increasingly important in shaping public consciousness, national identity, and the international image of a state. Ukrainian history, given its complex historical trajectory and current political challenges, requires active representation in the public space both domestically and internationally. In this context, cultural cooperation with other countries, particularly Ireland, acquires special significance.

Ukraine and Ireland share a number of common historical features that create a solid foundation for mutual understanding and cooperation. Both countries experienced prolonged struggles for independence, were subjected to colonial policies, and made considerable efforts to preserve their national languages and cultural heritage. These historical parallels contribute to the formation of a shared discourse and open opportunities for meaningful cultural exchange [3, p. 45].

Contemporary Ukrainian-Irish cooperation is characterized by steady and progressive development, driven by similarities in historical experience, European integration processes, and the intensification of intercultural dialogue. At the same time, this topic remains insufficiently explored in both Ukrainian and international historiography, which determines the relevance of this research.

Certain aspects of Ukraine's interaction with Western European countries, including Ireland, are addressed in the works of Ukrainian scholars focusing on cultural diplomacy, public history, and intercultural communication. These studies examine mechanisms for shaping a country's international image, instruments of "soft power," and ways of integrating national historical narratives into the global information space [5, p. 112].

Among foreign, particularly Irish, scholars, significant attention has been paid to issues of national identity, historical memory, and public history. In particular, the collective volume *Public History in Ireland: Difficult Histories* (edited by L. Hannan and O. Purdue) explores approaches to interpreting complex historical topics in the public sphere and emphasizes the role of history in shaping public dialogue. Theoretical foundations for the study of nation-building processes are presented in the works of J. Hutchinson and A. D. Smith, whose concepts enable a comparative analysis of historical development in Ukraine and Ireland [3, p. 45].

Thus, modern historiography provides a theoretical basis for studying cultural interaction; however, the issue of Ukrainian-Irish cooperation in the field of history popularization remains fragmentary and requires further comprehensive analysis.

Particular attention should be paid to the developments following the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. On February 25, 2022, the Irish government promptly lifted visa requirements for Ukrainian citizens, demonstrating strong political and humanitarian support. As a result, a significant number of Ukrainian refugees arrived in Ireland, where the Ukrainian community played a crucial role in their adaptation.

The Ukrainian diaspora in Ireland has become an important factor in promoting Ukrainian history and culture. Numerous volunteer and humanitarian initiatives were established, including charity centers such as "Palyanytsia," church-led support activities, and various community

organizations providing assistance to Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Cultural and charitable events have also played a significant role. For instance, the Cork International Film Festival organized a special screening of the film “Donbas,” with proceeds directed toward supporting Ukrainian filmmakers. Fundraising concerts, such as “A Night for Ukraine,” were held, and during the Late Late Show, substantial funds were raised to support Ukraine.

Equally important were mass demonstrations of solidarity with Ukraine across Ireland, including rallies in Dublin, marches of unity in Cork, and public protests near diplomatic institutions. The participation of the Ukrainian community in St. Patrick’s Day celebrations gained particular symbolic importance, integrating Ukrainian themes into Ireland’s public cultural space. One of the key methods of popularizing history is cultural diplomacy, which is implemented through international cultural events. Festivals, exhibitions, film screenings, and concerts contribute to raising awareness about Ukraine’s history and culture among foreign audiences and strengthening its international image [5, p. 112].

Another important tool is literary translation. Translating Ukrainian historical works, fiction, and memoirs into English enables the integration of Ukrainian historical narratives into the global cultural space. Conversely, translating Irish literature into Ukrainian fosters deeper understanding and comparative studies of historical experiences [2, p. 78].

Academic exchanges and cooperation between universities also play a crucial role. Joint research projects, conferences, and educational programs contribute to the development of historical studies and facilitate the exchange of knowledge in the field of public history. The involvement of students and young scholars in international programs is particularly important for shaping a new generation of researchers with a global perspective [1, p. 34].

In contemporary conditions, digital technologies have become an essential means of promoting history. Online platforms, social media, digital archives, and virtual museums provide access to historical knowledge for a wide audience. Ukrainian-Irish collaborative projects in this area may include the creation of multimedia resources, interactive maps, and documentary initiatives that highlight shared or parallel historical processes [6, p. 91].

Public history as a discipline plays a vital role in integrating historical knowledge into everyday life through museums, memorials, exhibitions, and public lectures. Ireland has developed considerable experience in representing historical memory in the public sphere, which may be valuable for Ukraine [8–10]. At the same time, Ukraine’s experience in interpreting complex historical events is of interest to Irish society.

Art also serves as an important medium for the popularization of history. Theatre, cinema, literature, and visual arts can emotionally engage audiences and foster a deeper understanding of historical events. Joint Ukrainian-Irish cultural projects in the arts can contribute to the development of innovative forms of historical representation that combine academic rigor with creative interpretation.

In the context of current geopolitical challenges, the popularization of Ukrainian history also plays a role in ensuring information security. The dissemination of accurate historical knowledge in the international arena helps counter disinformation and contributes to forming an objective perception of Ukraine worldwide. Cooperation with Ireland, as a member of the European community, is an important factor in strengthening Ukraine's international position.

In conclusion, cultural cooperation between Ukraine and Ireland in the field of history popularization has acquired particular relevance and strategic importance in contemporary conditions. It is grounded not only in the shared historical experiences of both countries, but also in common values related to the struggle for national identity, the preservation of cultural heritage, and integration into the European space.

It has been established that the current stage of Ukrainian-Irish interaction is characterized by the intensification of cultural diplomacy, the development of public history, and the expansion of "soft power" instruments. These processes have gained particular momentum since 2022, when Ireland's humanitarian support contributed not only to the social adaptation of Ukrainians, but also to strengthening of intercultural dialogue.

It is demonstrated that the Ukrainian diaspora in Ireland plays a crucial role in promoting Ukrainian history, acting as a mediator between cultures, an initiator of cultural and charitable initiatives, and an active agent in shaping a positive international image of Ukraine.

The analysis of key instruments of cultural interaction shows that the most effective tools include cultural events, literary translation, academic exchanges, and the use of digital technologies and public history platforms. Their combination ensures a comprehensive impact on international audiences and facilitates the integration of Ukrainian historical narratives into the global context.

Particular emphasis is placed on the role of art as a universal means of communication, which not only informs but also emotionally engages audiences in the interpretation of historical events. Joint Ukrainian-Irish cultural projects create opportunities for developing innovative approaches to representing complex historical topics.

In the context of current geopolitical challenges, the popularization of history also performs the function of information security, counteracting

disinformation and contributing to the formation of an objective perception of Ukraine in the international arena.

Thus, the further development of Ukrainian-Irish cultural cooperation holds significant potential and requires a systematic approach, institutional support, and continued scholarly attention. This will contribute not only to strengthening bilateral relations, but also to enhancing the role of history as an important factor in shaping public consciousness and international cultural dialogue.

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