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**УДК 37.033+372.4 +37(091)(477.83/.86)“19”****ПЕРШІ УКРАЇНСЬКІ ПЕДАГОГІЧНІ ЧАСОПИСИ ГАЛИЧИНИ ЯК ІСТОРИЧНЕ  
ДЖЕРЕЛО ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ РОЗВИТКУ ПОЧАТКОВОЇ ПРИРОДНИЧОЇ ОСВІТИ**

**Анотація.** Стаття присвячена висвітленню проблем початкової природничої освіти на сторінках галицьких часописів «Домъ и Школа» (1863–1864), «Школа» (1865), «Учитель» (1869–1874) крізь призму сьогодення. Цьогоріч виповнюється ювілейні дати перших українських педагогічних часописів Галичини. Результати контент-аналізу тематики публікацій у часописах «Домъ и Школа», «Школа» та «Учитель» показали: вагоме місце посідали публікації, у яких порушено проблеми професійної підготовки вчителя, ролі вчителя в суспільстві та просвітницькій діяльності з-поміж сільського населення, актуальні питання, пов'язані зі школознавством, підвищенням кваліфікації вчителів, розвитком початкової природничої освіти, місця природничих, господарсько-економічних, санітарно-гігієнічних знань у системі компетентностей учнів тощо. Виокремлено теоретичні напрацювання тогочасних творчих учителів, науковців у галузі природничої освіти школярів, показано гендерні аспекти, зроблено висновок, що ці часописи є історичним джерелом досліджень розвитку початкової природничої освіти. Увиразнено доробок В. Площанського – професора Львівської гімназії, викладача Львівської препаранди, який шпальти часопису «Учитель» перетворив на пропаганду та поширення з-поміж українського вчителства методики навчання географії (землеопису), географічного краєзнавства, своїми методичними знахідками збагатив арсенал навчально-методичного забезпечення природничої освіти, чимало його рекомендацій не втратили актуальності за сучасних умов розвитку природничої освіти; о. І. Наумовича, інших педагогів-науковців, які підкреслювали важливість початкової природничої освіти, її практико орієнтований характер, окреслили значення і роль для майбутнього економічного розвитку, господарського поступу краю та підвищення добробуту українства як основи теорії національної автаркії.

**Ключові слова:** педагогічні часописи, початкова природнича освіта, учні, Галичина, навчально-методичне забезпечення, підготовка вчителів, краєзнавство, навчання географії, народні школи.

**THE FIRST UKRAINIAN PEDAGOGICAL JOURNALS OF GALICIA  
AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE OF RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF PRIMARY SCIENCE EDUCATION**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the coverage of the problems of primary science education on the pages of the Galician magazines «Dom i Shkola» (1863-1864, «Home and School»), «Shkola» (1865, «School»), «Uchytel» (1869-1874, «Teacher») through the prism of the present. This year marks the anniversary of the first Ukrainian-language pedagogical journals in Galicia. The results of the content analysis of publications in the magazines «Dom i Shkola», «Shkola», and «Uchytel» showed that a significant place was occupied by publications that raised the problems of teacher training, the role of teachers in society and educational activities among the rural population, topical issues related to school education, teacher training, the development of primary science education, the place of natural, economic, sanitary, and hygienic knowledge in the system of students' competencies, etc. The theoretical developments of creative teachers and scientists in the field of science education of schoolchildren are highlighted, gender aspects are shown, and it is concluded that these journals are a historical source of research on the development of primary science education. The article highlights the work of V. Ploshchanskyi, a professor at the Lviv Gymnasium, a teacher at the Lviv Preparatory School, who turned the pages of the «Uchytel» («Teacher») magazine into the promotion and dissemination of methods of teaching geography (land surveying) and geographical local history among Ukrainian teachers. He enriched the arsenal of teaching and methodological support for natural education with his methodological findings, and many of his recommendations have not lost their relevance in the current conditions of development of natural education. It also discusses I. Naumovych and other teachers and scientists who emphasised the importance of primary science education, its practice-oriented nature, and outlined its significance and role for the future economic development, economic progress of the region, and improvement of the welfare of Ukrainians as the basis of the theory of national autarky.

**Keywords:** pedagogical journals, primary science education, pupils, Galicia, teaching materials, teacher training, local history, geography, folk schools.



## INTRODUCTION

**The problem formulation.** In Ukrainian pedagogical science in general and education in particular, which faced the challenges of war, the processes of development and search for new scientific and educational paradigms continue, the accumulation of historical and pedagogical knowledge is intensified, and scientists comprehend the experience of educational and pedagogical processes of Ukraine's historical past.

The scientific problem raised in the title of the article is particularly relevant given that this year marks the anniversary of the founding of the professional pedagogical journals «Dom i Shkola» (1863-1864, «Home and School»), «Shkola» (1865, «School»), and «Uchytel» (1869-1874, «Teacher»). During their existence, these journals played a crucial role in the development and formation of Ukrainian education and pedagogical science in Ukraine.

It is well-known that Ukrainian periodicals from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries form an integral and organic part of Ukrainian national culture and serve as a significant source of historical and pedagogical knowledge. Among these periodicals, «Dom i Shkola», «Shkola», and «Uchytel» hold a special place. Not only are they highly informative components of the source corpus for any historical and pedagogical research, but their issues also reveal new aspects of the development of Ukrainian education, the progress of pedagogical science, including natural sciences, and related fields.

Ukrainian pedagogical periodicals are also a vital historical source for studying the socio-political, socio-economic, cultural, and educational life of Ukrainians in Galicia. «Dom i Shkola», «Shkola», and «Uchytel» made a significant contribution to the formation and development of the idea of Ukrainian national schooling, the promotion of Ukrainian state-building concepts, and the affirmation of national identity among Ukrainians.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The history and formation of the pedagogical press in Galicia in the XIX-XX centuries has been studied by many researchers, including O. Barvynskyi, I. Herasymovych, Y. Hrytsak, A. Dombrovskyi, I. Kazanivskyi, Y. Romanenko, M. Taranko, I. Franko, I. Yushchyn, and others. At the present stage of development of Ukrainian science, certain aspects of this problem have been studied by such scholars as H. Bilavych, L. Berezivska, V. Hulak, T. Zavorodnia, E. Hrytsak, S. Kost, H. Kotsopoi, S. Laba, B. Savchuk, V. Stynska, B. Stuparyk, N. Chernysh, and others. We would like to highlight the work of V. Hulak, who devoted a number of works to the periodicals of Galicia (Hulak, 2019; Hulak, 2017).

Among the source studies literature, the work of researchers of the Ukrainian press of the V. Stefanyk Lviv Scientific and Research Centre of Periodicals of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (M. Romaniuk, L. Lysenko, V. Perediry, L. Snitsarchuk, etc.) is significant. However, the problem raised in the title of the article requires additional coverage.

## THE AIM AND RESEARCH TASKS

**The aim of the article.** To reveal the main pedagogical issues addressed in the Galician magazines «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School»), «Shkola» («School»), and «Uchytel» («Teacher»), as well as to analyse the coverage of primary natural science education in Galicia presented on the pages of these publications.

## RESEARCH METHODS

To achieve this goal, theoretical research methods are used, including analysis and synthesis of research results on the research problem, generalization – to formulate conclusions, forecasting – to determine the prospects for further research.

## RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

Ukrainian professional journals are an important historical source of research on the socio-political and cultural life of the people, which played a significant role in the development and formation of the national consciousness of the Ukrainian population. Among the professional journals of Galicia in the second half of the XIX century, a special place is occupied by pedagogical publications. On the pages of the first pedagogical publications «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School»), «Shkola» («School»), «Uchytel» («Teacher»), they raised important educational issues of the time. The publications served as a tribune for Ukrainian teachers, a platform where educators exchanged views, and creative Ukrainian teachers, scientists, and methodologists addressed key issues regarding the formation and development of primary natural science education.

Researcher V. Hulak rightly notes: «Among the professional journals of Galicia in the second half of the nineteenth century, a special place is occupied by pedagogical publications» (Hulak, 2019, p. 36).

This was, among other things, due to the fact that teachers and clergy in Galicia were one of the most active and numerous groups of intellectuals who tried to unite around their own professional publications. Established in 1881, the Rus' Pedagogical Society («RPS») (in 1912 it became the Ukrainian Pedagogical Society («UPS»), and since 1926 it has been known in western Ukraine as the UPS «Ridna Shkola») set among its tasks the creation of its own printed organ, which would publish materials about education, the development of schooling, pedagogical achievements, methodological findings, the education of children and youth, and leadership, etc. The RPS took up the publication of such a journal, with the professional title «Uchytel» (Bilavych, Savchuk, 1998).

On 1 June 1889, «Uchytel» («Teacher») was launched with the aim of "developing schooling and public education" (1889, Part 1). Ukrainian educators, scholars, and practitioners (I. Chapelskyi, O. Barvynskyi, T. Hruskevych, V. Shukhevych, I. Kopach, V. Shchurat, O. Sushko, I. Yushchyn) were members of the editorial staff of the «Uchytel» («Teacher»).

It was intended not only for public teachers, but also for teachers of secondary schools and teacher's seminaries, and during its activity (published until 1914) it became the most authoritative pedagogical journal of Galicia, which widely covered topical issues of education, preservation of the best traditions of Ukrainian school and culture (Hulak, 2019, p. 36).

The Scientific Supplement to the «Uchytel» («Teacher») became an important source of useful and interesting information for both teachers and students. The last issue of the journal was published on 20 June 1914.



We agree with the conclusion of V. Hulak, the author of articles on the magazines of Galicia, that the journal «Uchytel» («Teacher») is the most authoritative and well-known journal among other pedagogical professional publications of the XIX - early XX centuries, which attracts the general pedagogical community with the relevance of the topics of articles, diversity of content, numerous materials on the theory and practice of education and teaching. The figure of the teacher, his/her role in society, social and material status, and professional development were constantly in the focus of the journal. Studying the materials of the «Uchytel» («Teacher») magazine will give a deeper understanding of the history of Ukrainian education. Creative use of many of the pedagogical ideas presented in the magazine will contribute to the successful development of modern education in Ukraine (Hulak, 2019, p. 37).

We would also add that the magazines «Uchytel» («Teacher»), «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School»), and «Shkola» («School») contained articles that covered the problems of developing primary science education, examined the teaching of geography, physics and other science disciplines, analysed problems related to geographical local history, excursions as methods and forms of developing science education, educational and methodological support for teaching science, teacher training for teaching science, etc.

We learn about the first pedagogical magazines of Galicia from I. Yushchysyn's publication «Uchytels'ka presa na varti uchytels'kykh prav» («Teachers' Press on the Guard of Teachers' Rights»), which was published in 1937. The author noted "For these people and the then civil strata who cared about school and education and upbringing of the people, I. Hushalevych published and edited our first public and pedagogical magazine «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School») in 1863-1864. The first issue of the magazine, printed in Cyrillic, appeared on January 10, 1863 (Yushchysyn, 1937, p. 218). For two years, the magazine's pages covered issues of methodology, didactics, orders and recommendations of the Ministry of Education, school statistics, hygiene, medical advice, economics and gardening, teachers' contributions, youth education, natural and historical information, teacher training, etc. In general, the content of the pedagogical magazine was very informative.

The journal «Pys'ma do Hromady» («Letters to the Community») continued to cover the problems of public education in Galicia, first in 1864, and later in 1865 in Lviv, «Shkola» («School») («supplement» to «Letters to the Community»), a «newspaper for teachers and for home education» edited by Severyn Shekhovych and published in Cyrillic (School news. School, 1865). The newspaper's editorial board contributed greatly to the development of its readers' education by publishing articles on historical, literary, geographical, natural, and local history topics in each issue.

The Ukrainian pedagogical journal «Uchytel» («Teacher») was published in Lviv only from 1869 to 1874, and it managed not only to become the central periodical of the Ukrainian teaching profession, but also an oasis for the spread of enlightenment among the Ukrainians of that time. The publication was published every Thursday with a supplement called «Lastivka» («Swallow») for children. Since the «Uchytel» («Teacher») was available in almost every school library and in the reading rooms of the «Prosvita» («Enlightenment»), which were becoming more and more widespread among the Galician population, we conclude that it was read not only by teachers but also by children and their parents. Thus, the journal, which performed an important educational function, became the body around which the leading Ukrainian teachers, the most numerous and active part of the Ukrainian secular intellectuals of that time (Borys, 2024).

The first pedagogical magazines of Galicia, such as «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School»), «Shkola» («School»), «Uchytel» («Teacher»), were a response to the needs of Ukrainian society: public schools and teachers needed school literature, methodological recommendations for teaching subjects, exchange of information about pedagogical experience, acquaintance with the latest pedagogical thought, etc. (Borys, 2024). The first issue of the magazine «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School») stated that «the magazine is dedicated to schools and rural people». The need for pedagogical publications and the demands of Ukrainian society in 19th-century Galicia are revealed in the first publication of the «newspaper for teachers and home education» «Shkola» («School»): «In all provinces of the Austrian monarchy there are several pedagogical newspapers as organs of the National Teachers. Only in our province, there were neither Polish nor Russian ones. This could be a shameful indictment of us that our teachers are still immature. However, this is not true, for there are many gifted and eager people in our region: only material need has prevented us from establishing our own teachers' authority until now. We give You, dear Teachers, this newspaper: sow your seeds, your mutual advice, describe your situation, and draw from it the subjects for your comprehensive education. Show the world that Galician teachers can maintain their own newspaper. If we do not have our own school newspaper, we will not get out of poverty, we will not achieve a higher status, we will not fulfil our task» (School news. School, 1865, p. 75-76).

The magazines owe their popularity among educators and Galicians in general to their editors: I. Hushalevych, a politician, publisher of the newspaper «Novyny» (1849, «News»), the newsweekly «Pchola» (1849, «Bee»), «Zorya Halytska» (1851–1852, «Galician Dawn»), and the pedagogical magazine «Dom i Shkola» (1863–1864, «Home and School»). Hushalevych was also a Greek Catholic priest, journalist, poet, writer, and playwright (Something about elementary science, 1870); and S. Shekhovych, a journalist, publisher of women's magazines such as «Lada» (1853, «Lada») and «Rusalka» (1866–1870, «The Mermaid»), as well as editor and employee of numerous newspapers, including «Zorya Halytska» (1854, «Galician Dawn»), «Simeina biblioteka» (1855–1856, «Family Library»), «Pysma do hromady» (1863, «Letters to the Community»), «Shkola» (1865, «School»), and «Hospodari» (1869, «Farmers») (Yushchysyn, 1937); M. Klemertovych, a journalist, publisher, and writer, began to actively engage in journalism in 1862. He was an employee of the «Slovo» editorial office (translated, wrote notes), publisher and editor of the magazines "Vremennyk Stavropyhiyskoho Institutu z misiatseslovom na... hod" (1868–1903, «The Almanac of the Stavropighian Institute with a Calendar for... Year»), «Uchytel» («Teacher»), «Lastovka» (1869–1874, 1880, «The Swallow»), «Vestnyk Narodnoho Doma» (1882–1893, «Herald of the People's House»), and «Halychanyn» (1893, «The Galician») (Klemertovich Mykhailo Mykhailovych, 2013).



Based on the results of the study of the source base, 18 Ukrainian-language pedagogical journals and 5 supplements published in Galicia in the first half of the XIX century - early XX century were identified. A special place in them was occupied by publications on the problems of didactics, problems of theory and practice of teaching, methods of teaching disciplines, training of pedagogical personnel and problems of pedagogical societies, professional continuing education, etc. (see Table 1).

Table 1

**Pedagogical journals of Galicia ( XIX - early XX centuries)**

Magazine	Years of publication	Publishing house	Chief Editor
«Dom i Shkola» («Home and School»)	1863-1864	Lviv From the Stavropigian Institute Printing House	I. Hushalevych
«Shkola» («School»)	1864	Lviv M.F.Poreba Publishing House	Severyn Shekhovych
«Uchytel» («Teacher»)	1869-1874	Lviv From the Stavropigian Institute Printing House	Lviv From the Stavropigian Institute Printing House
«Narodna Shkola» («Folk School»)	1875	Kolomyia From the printing house of Mikhail Belous	Ilarion Shushkovskiy
Gazeta Shkolna ("School Newspaper")	1875-1879	Lviv	Omelyan Partytskyi
«Shkolna chasopys» («School Magazine»)	1880-1887	Lviv	H. Vertysona
«Uchytel» («Teacher»)	1887-1914	Lviv «Ruske tovarystvo pedahohichne» («Rus Pedagogical Society») (since 1912 r. – «Ukrayinske pedahohichne tovarystvo» («Ukrainian Pedagogical Society»)	I. Chapel'skyi O. Barvinskyi T. Hrushkevych V. Shukhevych I. Kopach V. Shchurat O. Sushko I. Yushchishyn
«Luna» («Luna»)	1907 (8 issues)	Association «Vzaemna pomich ukrayinskykh vchyteliv» («Mutual assistance of Ukrainian educators»)	Yu. Lovytskyi
«Nashe slovo» («Our Word»)	1907 (3 issues)	Association «Vzaemna pomich ukrayinskykh vchyteliv» («Mutual assistance of Ukrainian educators»)	P. Kyrchiv, O. Vlasiychuk
«Prapor» («Flag»)	1908-1912	Kolomyia, «Vydavnycha Spilka Ukrayins'koho Vchytel'stva» («Publishing Union of Ukrainian Teachers»)	L. Lototskyi I. Petryshyn
«Nasha shkola» («Our School»)	1909 -1914	Lviv Chernivtsi Organ of the Ukrainian pedagogical society: «Uchytels'ka hromada» («Teachers' Community») (Lviv) and the Society of Teachers of Higher Schools named after Skovoroda (Chernivtsi)	I. Krevetskyi (1909–12) S. Tomashivskiy (1913) M. Chaikovskiy (1914) Y. Rudnytskyi (1916–18) Editorial staff of the Bukovyna department: M. Korduba I. Pryima
«Ukrayinskyi Uchytel» («Ukrainian Teacher») Supplement: «Ridna Shkola» («Native School»)	1911	Stanyslaviv	I. Butsmanuk ("Ukrainkyi Uchytel") A. Dombrovskiy ("Ridna shkola")
«Uchytels'ke slovo» («Teacher's Word») Supplement «Zhyttya i shkola» («Life and School») Supplement since 01.1927 «Shlyakh vyhovannya i navchannya» («The Path of Education and Learning») «Pedahohichna biblioteka» («Pedagogical Library»)	1912-1939 1912-1917 1919 1923 (6 issues) 1927 1936 (5 issues)	Lviv Ukrainian Pedagogical Association «Vzayemna pomich halyts'kykh i bukovynskykh uchyteliv i uchytelok» («Mutual Assistance of Galician and Bukovinian Teachers») Kolomyia	I. Kazanivskiy H. Koval I. Lishchynskiy A. Zelenyi A. Dombrovskiy I. Yushchishyn
«Nova Shkola» («New School»)	1919	Drohobych	Dmytro Bech



«Uchytels'kyi holos» («Teacher's Voice»)	1919 (3 issues)	Kolomyya	Onufriy Vlasiychuk
«Uchytel» («Teacher»)	1923-1924 10 issues 1925 (1.01)	Lviv	M. Taran'ko Andriy Zelenyi
«Shlyakh vyhovannya y navchannya» («The Path of Education and Learning») Supplement «Metodyka i shkil'na praktyka» («Methodology and School Practice»)	1930 - 1939	Association «Vzayemna Pomich Ukrayins'koho vchytel'stva» («Mutual Assistance of Ukrainian Teachers»)	Ya. Kuzmiv A. Zelenyi I. Stronskyi I. Yushchishyn
«Ukrayinska shkola» («Ukrainian School»)	1930-1939	Lviv The magazine of the «Uchytels'ka hromada» («Teachers' Community»)	Hryts Myketey

The analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that the first pedagogical professional periodicals of the studied period were «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School»), «Shkola» («School»), and «Uchytel» («Teacher»). On their pages, articles of a didactic-pedagogical nature were published, authored by educators from Galicia: «O shkol'nykh posescheniyakh» (1863, Part 6-10, «On School Visits»), «O narodnykh shkolakh» (1863, Part 28, «On Folk Schools»), «O domovykh zadachakh dlya uchenikov» (1863, Part 27, «On Household Tasks for Students»), «O metodi» (1863, Part 28, «On the Method»), «O uchitel'skom zvan'yi» (1864, Part 1, 2, «On the Teaching Profession») – «Dom i Shkola»; «Chym pochatayetsya nauka v narodnykh shkoli» (1865, Part 2, «How Science Begins in the Folk School»), «Yak uchyty ditey» (1865, Part 16, «How to Teach Children») – «Shkola»; «Deshcho pro pedahohiku» («Some Thoughts on Pedagogy»), «Meta narodnykh shkil» («The Purpose of Folk Schools»), «Nedil'ni shkoly» («Sunday Schools»), «Tserkva i shkola» («Church and School»), «Shkoly divochi» («Girls' Schools»), «Nauka v narodnykh shkilakh» («Science in Folk Schools»), «Narodni shkoly navesni i vliiti» («Folk Schools in Spring and Summer»), «Maybutnye shkil narodnykh» («The Future of Folk Schools»), «Stan shkil u Halychyni» («The State of Schools in Galicia»), «Uchytel pry nauki» («The Teacher in Science»), «Rus'ka narodna shkola» («The Ruthenian Folk School») – «Uchytel» (Borys, 2024). Noteworthy are the articles by religious figures who were active educators, teachers, and conducted mass educational activities among the population of the region.

From the analysis of publications in pedagogical journals, we learn about teachers' conferences, where they discussed and determined the planning and methods of teaching subjects and the specifics of organising the educational process: «As for geography, the first thing to do is to teach children about their native village, its position in relation to neighbouring villages and the cardinal points, and then to present the most important concepts: what is a mountain, river, lake, island, village, city, then its diversity and methods of trade (crafts), then the concept of rule and laws, all of which should be presented to them in the form of linguistic and visual exercises. This is followed by information about the neighbourhood, district, province, monarchy» (School news. School, 1865).

Teachers' conferences emphasised the importance of integration with local lore, history and the basics of economic activity (About the teacher's conference, 1863). The authors of numerous articles were practitioners (teachers of public schools, professors of gymnasiums, and priests). For example, V. Ploschanskyi, in a series of articles «Zemlepyssna nauka v narodnykh shkolakh» («Geographical Science in Folk Schools»), emphasized the importance of knowledge of geography in the system of primary natural science education: «... among the means that shape the mind and heart of youth, geographical science occupies an important place. It is given significant importance in developed countries» (Ploschansky, 1869). The teacher actualised the integration of natural knowledge in the content of readings, emphasised «the need to acquaint rural schoolchildren with the phenomena of nature, with the earth and stars», and considered the prerequisites for integration to be the preparation of students during reading to form natural ideas and concepts (Uchytel, 1869, Part 1-5).

According to the results of the content analysis of the publications of the studied pedagogical journals, we can distinguish didactic articles that trace the cross-cutting integration of natural sciences with the mother tongue (Friend, 1873, p. 83).

An example of an ascetic of economic and economic enlightenment (Bilavych, 2015), the development of primary natural science education of a practically oriented nature is the figure of the priest-teacher I. Naumovych, who had a parish in the village of Strilche in the Horodenka district (Stanislaviv region), where he implemented his theory of "teacher's farming", shared his experience of beekeeping, gardening, agriculture, and silk growing (Naumovich, 1863). He recommended that these sciences be actively studied in primary school and included in the content of professional training for future teachers, and organised economic courses for teachers (Uchytel, 1871, 29.06), where some attention was paid to the acquisition of science knowledge.

An analysis of the content of the first pedagogical magazines of Galicia, such as «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School») (1863-1864), «Shkola» («School») (1865), and «Uchytel» («Teacher») (1869-1874), suggests that the publications covered not only the problems of public schools in Galicia, but also a wide range of issues related to schooling: readers got acquainted with the orders of the school ministry, materials related to school innovations, and in separate sections, information was presented in the form of chronicles about the work of public schools, the organisation of educational



activities, the publication of school textbooks, teaching materials, methodological recommendations, information about journalistic and periodicals, etc.

### CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

The historical origins of the development of the pedagogical press in the Ukrainian lands of Galicia date back to the second half of the 19th century. Magazines played an important role in the development of Ukrainian schooling and pedagogical science in Galicia at that time, were an integral and organic component of Ukrainian national culture, and a significant source of historical and pedagogical knowledge. «Dom i Shkola» («Home and School»), «Shkola» («School»), and "Uchytel" («Teacher») constitute an important informative part of the source corpus of any historical and pedagogical research. The magazines covered a wide range of issues regarding the content, means, and forms of students' natural science education. Problems that are relevant for the modern development of Ukrainian schools in general, and primary natural science education in particular, are highlighted.

The magazine «Uchytel» («Teacher») is perhaps the most authoritative and famous magazine among other pedagogical professional publications of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the employees of the editorial offices of pedagogical magazines of Galicia were the most prominent public and educational figures: I. Hushalevych, S. Guchkovskiy, S. Shekhovych, M. Poremba, V. Didytskyi, M. Klemertovych, I. Naumovych, A. Petrushevych, M. Ustyianovych, and many others. Periodical pedagogical publications of Galicia are an organic component of Ukrainian national culture, a significant source of historical and pedagogical knowledge. This is an important historical and pedagogical phenomenon in Ukrainian science.

Among the domestic pedagogical magazines, «Dom i Shkola» (1863-1864), «Shkola» (1865), and «Uchytel» (1869-1874) occupy a special place, since, among other things, they are an informative part of the source corpus of any historical and pedagogical research. Their issues open up new aspects of the development of Ukrainian education, the progress of pedagogical science, in particular primary natural science education, etc. The publications covered a wide range of issues regarding the content, means, and forms of natural science education for schoolchildren, which are also relevant for modern Ukrainian education.

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