Dobrovolska Viktoriya,
Doctor of Philosophy in Social communications,
Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the
Department of Cultural Studies
and Informational Communications
National Academy of Culture and Arts Management
ORCID 0000-0002-0927-1179
vika_dobrovolska@ukr.net

Myna Zhanna,
Ph.D. in History, Associate Professor of Social
Communication and Information Activities
Department Lviv Polytechnic National University
ORCID 0000-0001-7954-5799
zhanna.shijaniuk@gmail.com

Bilushchak Tetiana,
Ph.D. in History, Assistant Lecturer of Social
Communication and Information Activities
Department Lviv Polytechnic National University
ORCID 0000-0001-5308-1674
Tetiana.M.Bilushchak@lpnu.ua

INFORMATION RESEARCH RESOURCES
OF THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SPHERE ON THE INTERNET

The purpose of the research is to analyze the information resources of the Internet and their division into the categories to ensure further use in the study of phenomena of historical and cultural sphere. **The methods of the research** are based on the application of general scientific and special methods of cognition, in particular, analysis and synthesis, historical-comparative, retrospective, comparative, terminological analysis and analytical monitoring of global information services. **The scientific novelty** of the paper lies in the analysis of the Internet information resources for the documentation of historical and historical-cultural processes in Ukraine and in the world. It has made it possible to state that the Internet, as a new information environment, where the main directions of development of domestic resources are being worked out, should become a modern source base for the researchers in the humanitarian field. **Conclusions.** As a result of the study, it has been proved that the Internet has become a real informational environment for studying the phenomena of cultural history. It has been emphasized that the state of resources from national history and cultural history requires serious analysis and should become a full-value source for scientists. Information resources of the Internet are a convenient environment for representing and generating relevant documents. It has been proved that it is the most convenient to consider the whole complex of information resources not only depending on the form of presentation of historical material on the Internet, but also from the stage of research. With each stage of the research (collection of information on the topic, working with sources and literature, analysis of materials and testing of results), the types of resources involved have been correlated. It has been revealed that among the documentation services, Wikipedia plays a key role today. The influence and significance of Wikipedia on social processes in the field of history and cultural history have been evaluated in the paper. The emphasis has been placed on the fact that archival resources on the Internet are gaining special importance today, and especially their forms such as databases with a search engine, electronic directories of various genres and types - guides, fund and subject directories, etc., and digital images of documents.

Keywords: archive, web resource, Wikipedia, data, encyclopedia, documentation, online service, website, information resource, internet, social environment.

Добровольська Вікторія Василівна, кандидат наук із соціальних комунікацій, доцент, доцент кафедри культурології та інформаційних комунікацій Національної академії керівних кадрів культури і мистецтв; Мина Жанна Василівна, кандидат історичних наук, доцент кафедри соціальних комунікацій та інформаційної діяльності Національного університету «Львівська політехніка»; Білущак Тетяна Миколаївна, кандидат історичних наук, асистент кафедри соціальних комунікацій та інформаційної діяльності Національного університету «Львівська політехніка»

Інформаційні дослідницькі ресурси історико-культурної сфери в мережі інтернет

Метою дослідження є аналіз інформаційних ресурсів мережі Інтернет та їх розподіл на категорії для забезпечення подальшого використання у вивченні явищ історико-культурної сфери. **Методологія дослідження** базується на застосуванні загальнонаукових та спеціальних методів пізнання, зокрема аналізу та синтезу, історико-порівняльний, ретроспективний, порівняльний, термінологічний аналіз та аналітичний моніторинг глобальних інформаційних сервісів. **Наукова новизна** роботи полягає у тому, що здійснено аналіз інформаційних ресурсів мережі Інтернет для документування історичних та історико-культурних процесів в Україні та світі, що надало можливість стверджувати, що Інтернет для науковців гуманітарної сфери, як нове інформаційне середовище, в якому розробляються основні напрямки розвитку вітчизняних ресурсів, повинен стати модерною джерельною базою. **Висновки.** У результаті проведеного дослідження доведено, що Інтернет став реальним інформаційним середовищем для вивчення явищ історії культури. Підкреслено, що стан ресурсів з вітчизняної історії та історії культури вимагає серйозного аналізу та повинен стати повноцінним джерелом для науковців. Інформаційні ресурси мережі Інтернет є зручним середовищем репрезентації та формування відповідних документів. Доведено, що найзручніше розглядати весь комплекс інформаційних ресурсів не тільки в залежності від форми подання історичних матеріалів в мережі Інтернет, але і від етапу дослідження. З кожним етапом дослідження (збір інформації по темі, робота з джерелами та літературою, аналіз матеріалів і апробація результатів) співвідносяться типи залучених ресурсів. Виявлено, що серед документаційних сервісів ключову роль на сьогодні відіграє Вікіпедія. У роботі оцінено вплив та значення Вікіпедії на суспільні процеси в галузі історії та історії культури. Акцентовано увагу на тому, що на сьогодні особливої ваги набувають архівні ресурси в мережі Інтернет, а особливо такі їх форми як бази даних з пошуковим апаратом, електронні довідники різноманітних жанрів і видів – путівники, фондові і тематичні каталоги тощо та цифрові зображення документів.

Добровольская Виктория Васильевна, *кандидат наук по социальным коммуникациям, доцент, доцент кафедры культурологии и информационных коммуникаций Национальной академии руководящих кадров культуры и искусств;* ***Мына Жанна Васильевна,*** *кандидат исторических наук, доцент кафедры социальных коммуникаций и информационной деятельности Национального университета «Львовская политехника»;* ***Билущак Татьяна Николаевна,*** *кандидат исторических наук, асистент кафедры социальных коммуникаций и информационной деятельности Национального университета «Львовская политехника»*

Информационные исследовательские ресурсы историко-культурной сферы в сети интернет

Целью исследования является анализ информационных ресурсов сети Интернет и их распределение на категории для обеспечения дальнейшего использования в изучении явлений историко-культурной сферы. **Методология исследования** базируется на применении общенаучных и специальных методов познания, в частности анализа и синтеза, историко-сравнительный, ретроспективный, сравнительный, терминологический анализ и аналитический мониторинг глобальных информационных сервисов. **Научная новизна** работы заключается в том, что совершено анализ информационных ресурсов сети Интернет для документирования исторических и культурных процессов в Украине и мире, что позволило утверждать, что Интернет для ученых гуманитарной сферы, как новая информационная среда, в которой разрабатываются основные направления развития отечественных ресурсов должен стать современной источниковой базой. **Выводы.** В результате проведенного исследования доказано, что Интернет стал реальной информационной средой для изучения явлений историко-культурной сферы. Подчеркнуто, что состояние ресурсов по отечественной истории и культуре требует серьезного анализа и должен стать полноценным источником для ученых. Показано, что информационные ресурсы сети Интернет являются удобной средой представления и формирования соответствующих документов. Доказано, что удобнее рассматривать весь комплекс информационных ресурсов не только в зависимости от формы представления исторических материалов в сети Интернет, но и от этапа исследования. С каждым этапом исследования (сбор информации по теме, работа с источниками и литературой, анализ материалов и апробация результатов) соотносятся типы привлеченных ресурсов. Выяснено, что среди документационных сервисов ключевую роль сегодня играет Википедия. Акцентировано внимание на том, что сегодня особое значение приобретают архивные ресурсы в сети Интернет, а особенно такие их формы как базы данных с поисковым аппаратом, электронные справочники различных жанров и видов - путеводители, фондовые и тематические каталоги и т.д. и цифровые изображения документов.

Ключевые слова: архив, веб-ресурс, Википедия, данные, энциклопедия, документация, онлайн-сервис, сайт, информационный ресурс, Интернет, социальная среда.

Relevance of the research topic. The global computer network opened up wide opportunities for the development of domestic science: on-the-fly information search; spreading of scientific research without significant financial costs; holding direct scientific discussions between historians, the possibility of publishing scientific papers in electronic specialized editions, and evaluation of the research results through participation in the Internet conferences. Today there is a lack of high quality, new in their form and content Internet portals and Internet TV on the history and culture of Ukraine. In connection with recognition of information as an independent resource, the notion of "Information resources" (documents and arrays of documents stored in information systems) appeared. Information resources can be global and national. Particularly relevant is the problem of enhancement of the information culture of society, that is, the degree of its preparation for the effective use of information resources and production of new knowledge. The degree of their use today has become the determining factor in the country's level of development. Information resources are the product of informatization, which has become the organizational socio-economic and sci-tech process of creating the optimal conditions for meeting the information needs and exercise the rights of citizens, local governments, organizations, and public associations on the basis of generation and use of information resources. The Internet today contains a variety of historical texts and virtual copies of written sources of the most diverse content, areas and topics. Not only their ever-increasing quantity, but also new quality, connection with the modern global problems is important today. A constructive approach to the use of electronic sources is required based on careful elaboration of relevant domestic and foreign practices. It should be noted that the system of collaborative formation of analytical, summary, abstract documents is intended to provide more appropriate electronic documentation of various aspects of human activity, in particular in the field of culture. Various types of electronic archives, separate systems of e-government, etc., can be attributed to the systems of this class. Among the systems of this type, Wikipedia [2, 82] project is currently in the lead.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the information resources of the Internet and their division into the categories to ensure further use in the study of phenomena of historical and cultural sphere.

The basic principles of creation of websites of historical and cultural subjects. It is commonly known that a consistent change in the state and view of information as a result of actions that can be performed with it is called information processes. Such actions are creation, collection, storage, processing, display, transmission, distribution, use, protection, destruction of information. During the information process, data is converted from one view to another using certain methods.

When working with Internet resources, it is extremely important to use their division into categories that could ensure their continued use in solving specific problems. The basis for the deep elaboration of these issues has become the development and creation of a catalogue of resources of historical and cultural subjects on the portal of the Institute of Ukrainian History. The Institute has a huge resource today. It includes Encyclopedia; E-library; periodicals and series publications; E-catalogue of libraries; Internet resources; projects; the page: historians of Ukraine. It should be emphasized that in the course of development and introduction, the general approaches to the classification and typology of websites have been considered in the first place, which would allow identifying the most significant categories for the

historians more clearly. What is more, within separate parts of the resource various approaches to structuring have been implemented taking into account the specific character of the historical studies.
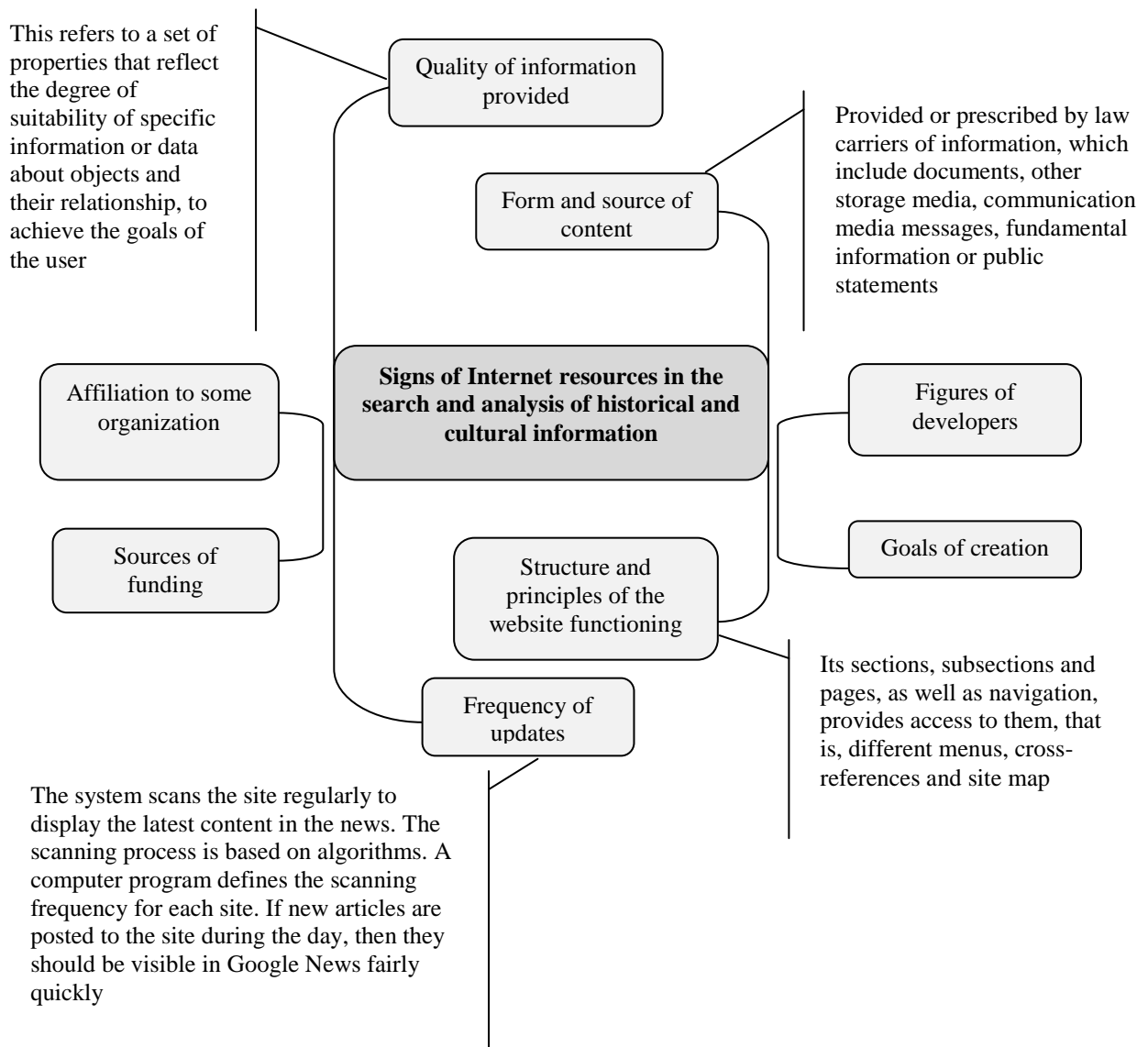
Division of resources in accordance with their subjects is widespread:

1) PP (Presentation Page) – organization's statistics page.

2) CP (Content Page) – a page devoted to some issue or phenomenon. Such highly specialized resources can be easily applied to some topic.

3) OCP (Online Community Page) – a page for communication of people with common interests, who are separated in space.

4) KB (Knowledge Base) – a knowledge base, one person or several people, working on one issue discuss the project online.

5) ORP (On-line Representation Page) Online representation – a website that serves directly to achieve the goals and objectives of the organization [8].

By allocating resources in accordance with the volumes of information, resources are divided into personal pages (the volume of such resources often does not exceed 20 pages), corporate (their volume is approximately 20-50 pages), information and Internet societies (their volumes in principle are unlimited) [8].

The most widespread research resources of historical and cultural subjects include portals, archives, museums, educational and research institutions, libraries, resources of government bodies, periodicals, online services (communication, analytical, search), reference and encyclopedic systems, private projects [1, 603].

The researcher should choose an optimal strategy for the search and analysis of historical and cultural information on the Internet. The analysis of resources should include the features, as shown on Fig. 1.

This refers to a set of properties that reflect the degree of suitability of specific information or data about objects and their relationship, to achieve the goals of the user

Quality of information provided

Form and source of content

Provided or prescribed by law carriers of information, which include documents, other storage media, communication media messages, fundamental information or public statements

Signs of Internet resources in the search and analysis of historical and cultural information

Affiliation to some organization

Sources of funding

Figures of developers

Goals of creation

Structure and principles of the website functioning

Its sections, subsections and pages, as well as navigation, provides access to them, that is, different menus, cross-references and site map

Frequency of updates

The system scans the site regularly to display the latest content in the news. The scanning process is based on algorithms. A computer program defines the scanning frequency for each site. If new articles are posted to the site during the day, then they should be visible in Google News fairly quickly

Ғig.1.Signs of Internet resources in the search and analysis of historical and cultural information

The most important are information systems of a multipurpose nature, encyclopedic and reference portals, resources of the world's largest research centers.

Informational content of Internet resources on the history of Ukraine in the global computer network at the present stage. In fact, the problem of the peculiarities of generation and informational content, the problems of Internet resources on the history and culture of Ukraine in the global computer network Internet remains understudied.

Official web sites on Ukrainian history that present historical materials on the network on behalf of the state are the sites of the state authorities, state research institutions and higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MES) [10]. Web resources of state authorities are represented by the Internet sites and separate network projects of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory (UINP), Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) [10].

Internet sites of the state research institutions are represented by resources of a number of institutions of the department of history, philosophy and law of the section of social sciences and humanities of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (in particular, Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine, VNLU, Lviv National Vasyl Stefanyk Scientific Library and the National Research Institute for Ukrainian Studies, of the MES) [10].

Network resources of a number of historical faculties, separate thematic sections of university-wide sites of educational and research institutions of historical profile constitute a separate sub-group of sites of higher educational institutions of the MES [10]. Miroshnyk M.V. divides a group of Ukrainian Diaspora websites into three groups: the first one is the resources of educational and scientific institutions and organizations; the second – informational and analytical Internet resources, thematic historical websites, electronic versions of Ukrainian Diaspora periodicals and electronic information publications; the third subgroup – sites and portals of various forms of public associations of the Ukrainian Diaspora [10].

Educational historical web resources are represented by electronic information projects; integrated portals of electronic versions of scientific publications; electronic encyclopedia web sites; network resources of traditional and online libraries.

Text, audiovisual materials, electronic projects, mainly on the history of Ukrainian statehood of the twentieth century and various forms of repressions can be found in the sections of the portal of the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory (UINM) (Access mode: http://www.memory.gov.ua/). Historiographic materials, sources of national history of various chronological periods and problems are contained on the website of the Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. In particular, the site contains seven volumes of the Encyclopedia of History of Ukraine in PDF format.

Blogging by Ukrainian professional historians becomes even more relevant. Thus, in October 2014, the Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences started a section "Historical Journalism – Blogs" on its web-portal [11].

Unofficial Ukrainian historical sites do not represent state institutions and are divided into two subgroups: web resources of general historical issues and thematic historical websites. Internet resources of general historical issues are individual sites, including personal, electronic encyclopedia Wikipedia, online libraries [9, 206].

The attention is paid to the creation of projects to preserve and popularize the country's historical and cultural values – electronic archives [12, 17]: the e-archive of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement, the e-archive of Mykhailo Hrushevskyi, the e-archive of the Holodomor in Ukraine 1932-1933, the purpose of which is to promote the display of archival values and their widespread use by scholars and citizens. These are as well historical Internet resources on foreign platforms, where we explore some aspects of the Ukrainian history in structured electronic archives: Józef Piłsudski Institute of America – e-archive of the Ukrainian Military Mission in Poland in 1919–1932 and the historical Internet resource – the OUN Archive in the Ukrainian Information Service (UIS) in London.

The e-archive of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement [6] contains 24998 digitized and described archival documents. Descriptions of digitized archival materials are systematized by subject and chronology, and the very e-archive is constantly updated. The e-archive's documents are described by key attributes, namely the document title, the document contents, the author, the publishing organization, the date of creation, the place of creation, keywords, the way of reproduction, the document type, the document language, the link to the document on the Internet (URL), location of the document (archives and collections), and the thematic section to which the document belongs. When studying some digitized archival material, the number of downloads and views can be traced allowing for some statistics.

The e-archive of Mykhailo Hrushevskyi is a collection and systematization of the entire historical and cultural heritage, arrays of archival sources and literature, concerning M. Hrushevskyi [4]. This information resource is still in the process of information digitizing, since it requires processing of a large array of sources and literature. The e-archive of Mykhailo Hrushevskyi is structured according to the following sections, namely:

✓ "News of Hrushevskyistudies" block – current information, in particular, a collection of reports on various conferences and round tables dedicated to commemorating the 150th anniversary of M. Hrushevskyi's birth.

✓ "Electronic Collections" block – a display of electronic thematic exhibitions.

✓ "Library" block – all works by M. Hrushevskyi in pdf-copies (in all editions, reprints and translations), with modern bibliographic description, indexes of illustrations, names, references, etc.; all works about M. Hrushevskyi, including reviews of his works and publications under his editorship, in accordance with the current legislation in the field of copyright;

✓ "Archival materials" block – records of archival documents and materials and gradual development of a database of electronic images of these documents in accordance with the current archival legislation.

✓ "Gallery" block – diverse iconographic materials (photographs, portraits, cartoons/caricatures), images of memorial household items, memorial places, etc.

✓ "Chronicle of Life and Activities" block – a chronicle of M. Hrushevskyi's life and activity (both manual and automatic filling of the chronicle).

What is more, the process of digitizing of sections is going on – these are the blocks "Memorial Map" and "Chronicle".

The creation of the E-archive of the Holodomor in Ukraine in 1932–1933 facilitates access for all scientists and the public to these materials and allows studying one of the most tragic events in the history of human civilization [3].

The e-archive of the Ukrainian Military Mission in Poland in 1919-1932 is presented in Ukrainian and in Polish. The description of documents is structured according to such features as the document title, the author, the type, the abstract, the place, the date, the language, the date of the item [7].

On the historic Internet resource – the OUN Archive in the Ukrainian Information Service (UIS) in London, scientists and anyone willing can access the documents of the OUN, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, UPA, book editions, periodicals [5]. Moreover, video, audio and photo galleries are available here. The site also provides a virtual journey to the Museum of Stepan Bandera in London.

Collaborative public documenting of cultural-historical processes in Ukrainian Wikipedia. Nowadays, the Internet contains a variety of texts and virtual copies of written sources of the most diverse content, areas and topics. Collaborative public documenting of historical processes is partially covered in Ukrainian Wikipedia, which is the Ukrainian-language section of Wikipedia, a multilingual internet-based wiki-encyclopedia project that can be edited by all willing Internet users. As of July 2018, the number of articles on various topics of Ukrainian Wikipedia has reached 800,000 - this indicator ranks it 16th among all language sections and the third among Slavic languages Wikipedia. Ukrainian Wikipedia contains many articles that were originally copied from the Encyclopedia of Ukraine (more than 6 thousand) [13], the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia, the reference book on the history of Ukraine (edited by Pidkova and Shust). At the same time, some of these articles were later revised and developed by Wikipedia editors, who also created or reworked many articles into completely independent works [13].

The total volumes of reference information posted on Wikipedia have already surely exceeded all available encyclopedic reference resources, both in individual areas and in general. According to statistics, Ukrainian Wikipedia has been the most popular Ukrainian-language site over the last five years, the volumes of the audience of which significantly exceed other websites [2, 84]. All this keeps current the task of updating and filling Wikipedia with documents that reflect the processes in the field of history and culture. Today, a number of public organizations (primarily Wikipedia Foundation and Wikimedia Ukraine) coordinates such activities. State and cultural organizations are still insufficiently interested in these processes. The social and informational activities of the Wikipedia community are so significant that they actually replace certain areas of government activity, both in the field of culture and in other related fields [2, 85]. To minimize degradation of the materials and prevent their documentary value from being outdated, the Wikipedia administration introduces tools of different classes that enhance control over new content and changes to it. However, this approach is also not free from a number of risks, among which the most important is the risk of destroying the enthusiast community, who aspire to develop the project. An important aspect that allows treating Wikipedia materials as a document is the availability of additional details, version control of articles and documenting the process of articles creation [2, 85].

In fact, today Wikipedia with its accompanying projects is at the same time a system of accumulation of an abstract database about documents of cultural significance and a huge collection of new documents of reference and analytical nature that autonomously form an essential part of the documentary provisioning of the cultural field of the state.

The scientific novelty of the paper is that an analysis of the information resources of the Internet for the documentation of historical and cultural processes in Ukraine and in the world has been carried out, which made it possible to state that the Internet for researchers of the humanitarian sphere, as a new information environment, where the main directions of development of domestic resources are being developed, should become a modern source base.

Conclusions. The Internet has become a convenient informational environment for studying the phenomena of the historical and cultural sphere, as well as for representing and creating relevant documents. At the same time, the state of resources from national history and cultural history requires serious analysis and

should become a full-value source for scientists. In addition, participation of historians and their actual impact on the creation of pages with the use of reliable sources is needed, since the lack of these data or the impossibility of attributing and establishing the affiliation of the information provided, its authorship, indicate its possible unreliability. This is directly related to the national security in the information sphere.

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