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## **THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN TOURISM**

As you know, the development of tourism in a country is closely linked to the historical and cultural heritage. It is thanks to tourism that many tourist routes are laid for the purpose of acquaintance, study, knowledge of a certain material or spiritual object by tourists. Ukraine is a country with an incredibly interesting historical and cultural heritage. Each city of the country is decorated with a certain attraction: palaces, manors, fortresses, monuments, museums, etc [6].

The most interesting sights of Ukraine, which attract tourists from all over the world, are the following.

The State Historical and Cultural Reserve «Field of the Battle of Poltava» (Poltava region) is a significant cultural, scientific and methodological center for studying the history of Ukraine in the XVII–XVIII centuries in the context of European history. Is the only reserve in Ukraine, which is part of ICOMAM (International Committee for Museums of Arms and Military History) – International Organization of Military History Museums under the auspices of UNESCO, included in the world tourist route. The reserve is dedicated to the greatest event of the Great Northern War – the Battle of Poltava, which took place in 1709. Sources collected for the Museum of the Battle of Poltava include not only things related to the Battle of Poltava, but also include other specimens Northern War. The nine halls feature historical relics: weapons, coins, paintings, medals, engravings, icons, portraits, battle flags, diplomas, maps, uniforms, antique books and other documents dating from the first half of the 18th century. It has become traditional on the territory of the reserve holding of the military-historical festival «Battle of Poltava». Military-historical associations, musical groups, craftsmen and masters are actively involved in its holding [1].

Odessa Opera House (Odessa) – is the oldest opera house in Ukraine. The grand opening of the first building of this theater was in 1810, but due to a fire in 1873, the theater burned down. The building, which has a modern look, was built in 1887 under the direction of two architects Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer. The theater is built in the Viennese Baroque style, and the architecture of the auditorium in the late French Rococo style. The hall is dominated by incredible acoustics, which allows you to hear whispers from the stage to any corner of the hall [2].

Khortytsia Island (Zaporizhzhya Region) is the largest island on the Dnieper and is one of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine. The island is built into the structure of Zaporozhye. It attracts tourists with its unique nature with forests, tracts, steppes, rocks, lakes. The historical and cultural complex «Zaporizhzhya Sich» operates on the island, where the life of the Cossacks is recreated. A large number of these monuments of history and archeology, dozens of rest homes, sanatoriums, tourist

bases, sandy beaches, spruce and deciduous forests, unique floodplains. In 2007, the Zaporizhzhya Sich complex was built on the island of Khortytsia, where the life and way of life of the Cossacks are recreated. The peculiarity is that part of the building was created as a decoration to multi-series film «Taras Bulba». On the territory of the complex there are huts, a defensive tower, a sharp wheel. A three-story wooden church dedicated to the Protection of the Mother of God was also built [3].

Sofiyivka National Dendrological Park (Uman, Cherkasy region) is a masterpiece of world garden and park art built in the late 17th and early 19th centuries. More than 3,300 species of trees and shrubs, both local and exotic, grow here. Since 1991, the park has the status of an independent research institution of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. In 1995, Sofiyivka Park was taken over participation in the international conference «Europe Nostra», where she received all the awards: a medal, diploma and bas-relief for the restoration of the park after the disaster in 1980, as well as for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments. In the park you can swim by ferry, gondola, as well as swim in the underground river Acheron, ride horses, take pictures in costumes that were popular in the XIX century, etc. [4].

Palanok Castle (Zakarpattia region) is a unique example of medieval fortification architecture with a combination of different styles, a monument of national importance. The military fortress was built in the city of Mukachevo. At the moment there is a museum where there are various exhibits, including household items. In the middle of the castle there is a picture gallery of contemporary artists and a collection of ancient icons [5].

As practice shows, the prospects for the development of tourism in Ukraine are due to the historical and cultural heritage, growing every year. But in order for cultural monuments to be valuable, it is necessary to pay attention to them, to restore the objects of the show in time and not to allow them to be neglected.

### References:

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