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HISTORIOGRAPHY OF UKRAINIAN–TURKISH RELATIONS IN THE CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE: STATE AND PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH

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Abstract

The article provides a comprehensive historiographical analysis of the cultural and educational dimension of Ukrainian–Turkish relations from 1991 to 2025. The aim of the study is to systematize the scholarly contributions of Ukrainian and foreign researchers, identify the main stages, thematic dominants, and methodological approaches to the study of humanitarian cooperation between Ukraine and Turkey, and outline prospects for further research in this field. The methodological framework of the study is based on the principles of historicism, systematicity, and interdisciplinarity, as well as on historiographical analysis, problem–chronological, structural–functional, and comparative methods, which make it possible to examine cultural and educational processes within the broader context of international relations and public diplomacy.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the comprehensive synthesis and critical reassessment of the historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish cultural and educational relations throughout the entire period of Ukraine’s independence, taking into account the impact of Russian aggression and the transformation of the role of the Ukrainian diaspora in Turkey. For the first time, the institutional forms of humanitarian interaction—namely the activities of higher education institutions, cultural centers, diaspora organizations, and international institutions—are considered within a single analytical framework as components of Ukraine’s “soft power” strategy and public diplomacy.

The conclusions substantiate that the current stage of historiography is characterized by a shift in focus from political and economic aspects to the study of practical mechanisms of cultural and educational cooperation, which play an increasingly important role in shaping Ukraine’s positive image in Turkey and countering information challenges. Emphasis is placed on the need for further interdisciplinary research, particularly the study of Turkish historiography, the regional dimension of cooperation, and the interaction between state and civic actors in the humanitarian sphere.

Keywords: Ukrainian–Turkish relations, historiography, Ukraine, Turkey, cultural and educational cooperation, humanitarian diplomacy, soft power, diaspora

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ІСТОРІОГРАФІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКО-ТУРЕЦЬКИХ ВІДНОСИН У КУЛЬТУРНО-ОСВІТНІЙ СФЕРІ: СТАН І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

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Анотація

У статті здійснено комплексний історіографічний аналіз культурно-освітнього виміру українсько-турецьких відносин у період з 1991 по 2025 рр. Метою дослідження є систематизація наукового доробку українських і зарубіжних учених, виявлення основних етапів, тематичних домінант і методологічних підходів до вивчення гуманітарного співробітництва між Україною та Туреччиною, а також окреслення перспектив подальших наукових пошуків у цій галузі. Методологічну основу роботи становлять принципи історизму, системності та міждисциплінарності, а також методи історіографічного аналізу, проблемно-хронологічний, структурно-функціональний та порівняльний підходи, що дозволяють розглянути культурно-освітні процеси в широкому контексті міжнародних відносин і публічної дипломатії.

Наукова новизна дослідження полягає у комплексному узагальненні та критичному осмисленні історіографії українсько-турецьких культурно-освітніх відносин за весь період незалежності України з урахуванням впливу російської агресії та трансформації ролі української діаспори в Туреччині. У роботі вперше в єдиному аналітичному полі розглянуто інституційні форми гуманітарної взаємодії – діяльність закладів вищої освіти, культурних центрів, діаспорних організацій та міжнародних інституцій – як складові стратегії «м'якої сили» та публічної дипломатії України.

У висновках обґрунтовано, що сучасний етап історіографії характеризується зміщенням фокусу з політико-економічних аспектів на дослідження практичних механізмів культурно-освітньої співпраці, які відіграють дедалі важливішу роль у формуванні позитивного іміджу України в Туреччині та протидії інформаційним викликам. Наголошено на необхідності подальших міждисциплінарних досліджень, зокрема вивчення турецької історіографії, регіонального виміру співробітництва та взаємодії державних і громадських акторів у гуманітарній сфері.

Ключові слова: українсько-турецькі відносини, історіографія, Україна, Туреччина, культурно-освітня співпраця, гуманітарна дипломатія, м'яка сила, діаспора

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Problem statement. The cultural and educational dimension of Ukrainian–Turkish relations occupies a special place in the structure of bilateral cooperation, as it forms the long-term foundations of mutual understanding, trust, and strategic partnership between the two peoples. The restoration of Ukraine’s independence in 1991 created fundamentally new conditions for the development of humanitarian contacts with the Republic of Turkey, which went beyond episodic cultural exchanges and gradually transformed into a comprehensive system of institutional interaction in the fields of education, science, culture, and public diplomacy.

The relevance of studying the historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish relations in the cultural and educational sphere is determined by several factors. First, for a long time, the humanitarian component of bilateral relations remained on the periphery of scholarly attention, yielding to political, economic, and security aspects. Second, after the onset of Russian aggression in 2014, and especially in the context of the full-scale invasion in 2022, cultural and educational cooperation and the activities of the Ukrainian diaspora in Turkey have acquired qualitatively new significance as instruments of ‘soft power,’ public diplomacy, and countering Russian narratives. Third, the current stage is characterized by the emergence of a substantial body of new research that requires systematization, critical reassessment, and the identification of prospects for further scholarly inquiry.

The aim of the article is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the state and evolution of the historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish relations in the cultural and educational sphere during the period 1991–2025, to identify key thematic areas, methodological approaches, and scholarly debates, and to outline prospects for further research. The methodological basis of the study consists of the principles of historicism, systematicity, and interdisciplinarity, which make it possible to examine cultural and educational processes within the broader context of international relations, public diplomacy, and transformations of identity.

Presentation of the main material. The current stage in the development of the historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish relations is characterized by a shift in focus toward the study of the activities of the Ukrainian diaspora under existential challenges caused by Russian aggression. In 2024, H. Sahan and V. Shutotskin¹ carried out a comprehensive analysis of the state of the Ukrainian community in Turkey, systematizing previous scholarly works in this field. A particularly promising area of research has become the study of institutional forms of cultural and educational activity during wartime. Scholars

¹ Саган Г.В., Шуточкін В.О. Науково-технологічне партнерство України з Туреччиною (1992–2021). *Вісник Черкаського університету. Серія «Історичні науки»*, 2022. Вип. 1. С. 167–175. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31651/20765908-2022-1-167-175>; Саган Г.В., Шуточкін В.О. Налагодження освітніх зв’язків України з Туреччиною у перші десятиліття XXI століття. *Вісник Черкаського університету. Серія «Історичні науки»*, 2021. Вип. 1. С. 105–112 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31651/2076-5908-2021-1-105-112>; Саган Г., Шуточкін В. Українська діаспора в Туреччині під час повномасштабного вторгнення Росії до України: нові виклики та тенденції. *Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук: міжвузівський збірник наукових праць молодих вчених Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені 7 Івана Франка*, 2024. Т. 2. Вип. 78. С. 17–23 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24919/23084863/78-2-3>

record the activities of more than 20 Ukrainian associations as of 2024, which have served as a foundation for Saturday schools and Ukrainian classes, meeting the educational needs of children under conditions dominated by distance learning. Considerable attention is paid to cooperation with international organizations such as ASAM and UNICEF in conducting educational training programs for community leaders. At the same time, researchers document new forms of cultural diplomacy, including the participation of Ukrainian theatres in Turkish festivals and the organization of mass events such as Vyshyvanka Day, which serve as instruments for preserving identity and informing Turkish society about events in Ukraine.

The authors emphasize that in Ukrainian scholarship issues of educational interaction long remained on the margins, yielding to studies of political and economic vectors. They systematize the regulatory and legal framework of cooperation, in particular analyzing the impact of the 1998 Agreement on the intensification of academic exchanges, and consider education as a strategic instrument of “soft power” that contributes to the growth of the international prestige of both states. The scientific novelty of their approach lies in the detailed examination of institutional forms of cooperation through the prism of the activities of centers of Turkish language and culture at leading Ukrainian higher education institutions (Kyiv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Lviv, Kherson). H. Sahan and V. Shutotskin introduce into scholarly circulation a wide range of sources—from university reports to internship programs (such as summer schools and the Mevlana program)—highlighting the role of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) in developing the material and technical base of Ukrainian Turkology. Of particular interest is their analysis of the reverse process—the promotion of Ukrainian studies in Turkey, notably the opening of the specialization “Ukrainian Language and Literature” at Istanbul University—which the authors define as a qualitatively new stage of cultural diplomacy.

The work by V. Shutotskin² is devoted to the analysis of cooperation between Ukrainian higher education institutions and Turkey in the twenty-first century. The researcher systematizes the process of establishing a network of centers of Turkish language and culture at leading Ukrainian universities, in particular at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (2003), Odesa I.I. Mechnikov National University (2003), Kherson State University (2003), H.S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University (2010), and Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (2016). Special attention is paid to the role of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), which provided material and technical support for these centers, thereby facilitating the integration of Ukrainian education into the international academic space. V. Shutotskin analyzes the effectiveness of such instruments as the Mevlana exchange program and summer schools, citing as an example the internship of students from Kherson State University in Ankara (TÖMER Center). The article also highlights the scholarly and methodological contributions of Ukrainian Turkologists, including the publication of a four-volume Turkish language

² Шуточкін В. Турецький вектор міжнародної діяльності українських університетів у XXI ст. *Гринченко – Сетон міжнародний журнал молодих науковців*. 2021. Вип. 2. С. 98–107.

textbook by E. Miniakhmetova in Odesa. The author concludes that this extensive network of inter-university cooperation not only enriches the cultural potential of both countries but also serves as a strategic instrument for enhancing Ukraine's international prestige.

An important contribution to the systematization of the history of cultural and scholarly relations is the work by a group of archaeologists (S. Biliaieva, L. Kulakovska, O. Fialko)³, which reveals the evolution of research on Ottoman heritage in Ukraine. The authors argue that it was precisely the dismantling of the ideological system of the USSR that made it possible to study previously “forbidden topics” and to integrate Ukrainian scholarship into the broader context of the history of Turkic peoples. The article provides a detailed analysis of the results of joint expeditions, in particular in Ochakiv and at the Akkerman Fortress, carried out with the support of the Turkish Historical Society and the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA). The scholars emphasize the empirical value of the obtained data (the discovery of a hammam, a barbican, and everyday artifacts), which made it possible to reconsider the history of the Northern Black Sea region and laid the groundwork for comparative studies with sites in Turkey (the Kale Fortress). Special attention is devoted to the institutional dimension of cooperation, the pinnacle of which was the establishment of the Historical and Cultural Association “Ukraine–Turkey” in 2005. The authors highlight the role of “scientific diplomacy,” describing large-scale exhibition projects in Kyiv and Izmir, whose openings took place at the highest state level (with the participation of ministers and ambassadors), as well as the functioning of a permanent Turkological section at the “Cossack Times” conferences. Summarizing the achievements, the researchers point to a substantial body of scholarly output—approximately 170 published works—which testifies to the formation of a stable Ukrainian–Turkish scholarly school in the field of archaeology and heritage preservation.

A significant contribution to the comprehensive understanding of the humanitarian dimension of bilateral relations is the study by S. Sorokin and N. Prorochenko, who analyzed the dynamics of cooperation over a thirty-year period (1991–2021). The authors applied a systemic approach, examining the humanitarian sphere in a broad context—as a set of educational, scholarly, and cultural ties and social projects that serve as the foundation for political dialogue. The researchers note a certain imbalance in the relationship, pointing out that the Turkish side demonstrates considerably greater activity in implementing educational and cultural initiatives, in particular through the activities of the Yunus Emre Institute and TIKA, aimed at supporting Turkic-speaking minorities in Ukraine. Special attention is paid to the periodization of relations, with 2014 identified as a key turning point after which humanitarian contacts acquired an upward dynamic against the backdrop of shared security challenges. S. Sorokin and N. Prorochenko introduce the concept of the “Crimean Tatar factor” into scholarly circulation, analyzing the role of the Mejlis and diaspora organizations in Turkey as mediators of interstate communication. At the same time, the researchers critically assess the state of Turkish historiography,

³ Біляєва С.О., Кулаковська Л.В., Фіалко О.Є. Україна – Туреччина: грані співробітництва. *Археологія і давня історія України*. 2019. Вип. 3. С. 184–194.

pointing to the dominance of economic and energy topics and the sporadic presence of Russian narratives, which underscores the relevance of forming an independent Ukrainian perspective on the history of humanitarian cooperation.

An important stage in the conceptualization of the phenomenon of the Ukrainian presence in Turkey is the work by O. Sukhobokova⁴, which examines the evolution of the community from fragmented groups to an organized diaspora. The author argues that the key motive for consolidation was the desire to preserve national identity and to pass on language and cultural traditions to children in an ethnically different environment. The researcher substantiates the thesis that the events of the Revolution of Dignity and the onset of Russian aggression in 2014 became a catalyst for institutionalization, transforming cultural and educational centers into a powerful “Ukrainian cultural lobby” that functions as an effective instrument of cultural diplomacy and counteracts assimilation. The study provides a detailed analysis of the dynamics of building an organizational network—from the first centers, such as the “Ukrainian Cultural Society” in Istanbul (2008) and the “Ukrainian Family” in Antalya (2009), to the establishment of the Coordination Council at the Embassy of Ukraine in 2017. O. Sukhobokova pays considerable attention to the educational and artistic dimension, describing the activities of Saturday schools, the “Roksolana” choir, the “Flowers of Ukraine” ensemble, and the opening of the first Ukrainian library in Ankara. The regional specificity is addressed separately, in particular the initiatives of the “Black Sea Association of Ukrainians” in Samsun to organize language courses and summer camps for the children of Ukrainian defenders, which demonstrates the continuity of ties with the historical homeland.

The study by I. Fedoriv and I. Tanavskiy⁵ is devoted to the analysis of the regulatory and legal foundations and the institutional role of the diaspora in shaping a shared cultural space. The authors applied a systemic approach, combining the examination of the contractual framework (in particular, the agreements of 1996 and 2011) with an assessment of the practical activities of civic associations as a key instrument of cultural diplomacy. The scholars argue that the current stage of cooperation has moved beyond purely artistic exchanges and has transformed into an effective mechanism of geopolitical influence, in which the cultural sphere serves as a foundation for political rapprochement and the de-occupation of Crimea through the revitalization of the heritage of the Qirimli (Crimean Tatars). On the basis of institutional analysis, the researchers propose a new vision of future cooperation, substantiating the need to establish a Joint Commission and to strengthen coordination between state authorities and diaspora organizations, which act as an effective “cultural lobby” in the context of hybrid threats.

⁴ Сухобокова О. Українська громада в Туреччині: від національної спільноти до діаспори. *Східний світ*. 2021. № 3. С. 135–148. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15407/orientw2021.03.135>

⁵ Федорів І., Танавський І. Українсько-турецька співпраця у сфері культури: нормативно-правова база та роль діаспори (1991–2021 рр.). *Наукові записки Тернопільського національного педагогічного університету імені Володимира Гнатюка. Серія: Історія*. 2025. Вип. 2. С. 232–240 <https://doi.org/10.32782/2307-7778/2025.2.25>

In his work, I. Tanavskiy⁶ proposes a comprehensive approach, viewing tourism not only as an economic category but also as a platform for intercultural dialogue and an instrument of “soft power.” The author analyzes the dynamics of bilateral relations in 1991–2021, emphasizing that the development of tourism infrastructure contributed to the intensification of educational and scholarly contacts, in particular through the activities of Islamic cultural centers in Ukraine and the network of Ukrainian community organizations in Turkey, which became hubs for promoting the history and traditions of both peoples. The significance of the study lies in its detailed examination of the institutional dimension of cooperation: the author systematizes the activities of 14 Ukrainian civic organizations in Turkey (as of 2020) and highlights the role of the High-Level Strategic Council (established in 2011) in deepening exchanges of educational and scholarly achievements. A separate analytical focus is placed on the humanitarian aspect of cooperation after the onset of Russia’s full-scale invasion in 2022, when the tourism sector transformed into a mechanism of social support by providing rehabilitation for Ukrainian defenders and health programs for children– defined by the author as a new, socially oriented chapter in the history of bilateral relations.

In the context of studying the tourism sector as a component of public and cultural diplomacy, special attention should be given to the research by A. Hoshko, K. Kapats, and O. Vladymyr⁷. The scholars examine the intensification of tourist flows not only through the prism of economic indicators but also as an important factor of intercultural communication with deep historical roots, dating back to the 1649 agreement between Cossack Ukraine and the Ottoman Empire. The authors conceptualize tourism as an instrument of European integration processes, emphasizing that active exchanges of human capital create prerequisites for deepening humanitarian dialogue and mutual understanding between nations. Of particular value is the empirical material collected by the authors on the institutional formation of the Ukrainian community in Turkey, which acts as a key actor in cultural cooperation. The article details the geography of Ukrainian settlement (Istanbul, Antalya, Bursa, Izmir) and systematizes the activities of the civic sector: as of 2021, the functioning of 17 Ukrainian associations and a network of Saturday schools under the patronage of diplomatic missions was recorded. Special emphasis is placed on academic achievements, in particular the opening in 2018 of the specialization “Ukrainian Language and Literature” at Istanbul University, which the researchers identify as a landmark event for consolidating Ukraine’s presence in Turkey’s educational space.

An important stage in the formation of the historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish relations is the work by T. Lakhmaniuk⁸, who was among the first to attempt a comprehensive analysis of bilateral cooperation under new geopolitical conditions. The author critically

⁶ Танавський І. Співпраця між Україною та Туреччиною у сфері туризму: здобутки та перспективи. *Консенсус*. 2024. № 2. С. 183–193. <https://doi.org/10.3110/consensus/2024-02/183-193>

⁷ Гошко А.Ю., Капач К.М., Владимир О.М. Співробітництво в туристичній сфері: Україна–Туреччина. *«Актуальні задачі сучасних технологій»*: Матеріали Х Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції молодих учених та студентів (Тернопіль 24–25 листопада, 2021). Тернопіль, 2021. Т. 2. С. 72–73.

⁸ Лакманиук Т. Україна і Турецька Республіка: шляхи співробітництва. *Україна–Європа–Світ. Міжнародний збірник наукових праць. Серія: Історія, міжнародні відносини*. 2012. Вип. 9. С. 140–145.

assesses the state of scholarly research on the topic, noting that at the time of writing her article, Ukrainian historical scholarship lacked fundamental studies of this issue– a situation she explains by the short temporal distance and the incomplete nature of the processes of interstate rapprochement. In her study, the researcher applies a systemic approach, considering the humanitarian and scientific-technical spheres as integral components of strategic partnership that develop in parallel with political dialogue and the formation of a contractual and legal framework. T. Lakhmaniuk pays particular attention to the analysis of the normative basis of cultural and educational contacts, at the center of which is the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation of 4 May 1992. The author notes that this document not only laid the legal foundations for direct ties between institutions but also defined priority areas of interaction– science, technology, informatics, tourism, and sport. She emphasizes that cooperation in these fields is viewed by both sides within the context of broader integration processes and a shared movement toward European standards, which gives humanitarian contacts a strategic dimension within the structure of international relations.

A qualitatively new stage in the study of the humanitarian dimension of Ukrainian–Turkish relations was marked by the publication in 2022 of a fundamental work by a team from the International Institute of Education, Culture, and Diaspora Relations (I. Kliuchkovska, O. Piatkovska, Yu. Marusyk, et al.)⁹. Based on a large-scale sociological survey, this study for the first time in historiography offers a holistic “portrait” of the contemporary Ukrainian migrant in Turkey, going beyond the traditional description of the activities of civic organizations. The authors apply an interdisciplinary approach, analyzing not only the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the community but also the deeper processes of identity transformation in a foreign cultural environment, which allows for a deeper understanding of the motivation and potential of the diaspora as an actor of cultural diplomacy. Of particular value for research on the cultural and educational sphere is the analysis of integration strategies of Ukrainians presented in the study. The researchers provide a detailed account of the problems and challenges migrants face in preserving national identity, especially with regard to access to Ukrainian education and a Ukrainian-language environment. The empirical data introduced into scholarly circulation concerning community demand for cultural products and educational services serve as an important source base for assessing the effectiveness of existing state cooperation programs and for outlining prospects for the development of Ukrainian schooling in Turkey.

A landmark contribution to the theoretical understanding of the mechanisms of “soft power” is the study by V. Tsviatyi¹⁰, who proposes to view Turkey’s public diplomacy not

⁹ Ключковська І., П'ятковська О., Марусик Ю., Черепенчук В., Маноук Х. Українці Туреччини: суспільство, ідентичність, майбутнє. Результати дослідження. Львів, 2022. 315 с. URL: <https://miok.lviv.ua/?p=21047>

¹⁰ Ціватий В.Г. Інтелектуальний феномен публічної дипломатії Турецької Республіки в умовах геополітичних трансформацій XXI століття. *Українсько-турецькі відносини крізь століття: історія, дипломатія, економіка, культура*: матеріали Міжнар. наук. конф., м. Кам'янець-Подільський, 16–17 трав. 2025 р. Кам'янець-Подільський, 2025; Ціватий В.Г. Публічна дипломатія в Україні та світі: соціально-гуманітарний, міжнародно-політичний і практичний виміри зовнішньої політики у сфері культури

merely as an instrument of foreign policy but as a unique “intellectual phenomenon” of the twenty-first century. The author employs an interdisciplinary approach, analyzing the evolution of Turkey’s diplomatic strategy in the context of global geopolitical transformations. In his study, the scholar emphasizes that the success of the Turkish model is based on the synergy between state institutions and non-state actors, in which the cultural and educational component serves as a key element in shaping a positive image of the state on the international stage. V. Tsivatyi argues that Ankara effectively utilizes historical heritage and intellectual potential to build networked communications, offering valuable experience for the modernization of Ukraine’s public diplomacy. Particular attention is paid to the institutional dimension of cooperation, specifically the role of the General Directorate for the Service of Foreign Missions in facilitating bilateral contacts. V. Tsivatyi introduces factual data into scholarly circulation concerning the practical implementation of infrastructure and humanitarian projects made possible through coordination between Ukrainian authorities and Turkish partners. The author underscores that economic and investment activity (the construction of hotels and offices) is inextricably linked to cultural presence, creating an integrated ecosystem of interaction. This approach allows for a rethinking of the historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish relations by shifting the focus from a traditional narrative of events to an analysis of the deeper institutional and intellectual foundations of strategic partnership.

Of considerable importance for understanding the institutional framework within which cultural and educational diplomacy develops is the study by A. Zaporozhchenko¹¹. The author analyzes the activities of the High-Level Strategic Council as the main mechanism of bilateral interaction established in 2011. Although the focus of the work is on political and economic aspects, for the historiography of the humanitarian sphere this study is valuable due to the proposed periodization: the researcher argues that the concretization and systematization of relations occurred only after 2016. This conclusion enables cultural historians to correlate political activation with the dynamics of educational exchanges and the expansion of the network of Ukrainian community organizations in Turkey, demonstrating the dependence of humanitarian initiatives on the political will of state leaders. Methodologically, A. Zaporozhchenko’s approach is characterized by critical realism, which contrasts with the complementary tone of many survey studies. The author highlights existing asymmetries, in particular the negative trade balance for Ukraine and the duality of Ankara’s position, which, while providing military support to Kyiv, maintains close ties with the Russian Federation as a “more important partner.” Such an assessment encourages researchers in the cultural sphere to consider “soft power” not as an isolated phenomenon but as a critically necessary instrument for compensating political risks and strengthening Ukraine’s agency in the context of Turkey’s complex geopolitical balancing.

(1991–2025 рр.). *Соціально-гуманітарні відносини в сучасній Україні: виклики та перспективи: колективна монографія*. Харків: СГ НТМ «Новий курс», 2025. С. 73–88.

¹¹ Запорожченко А. Створення українсько-турецької Стратегічної ради високого рівня й еволюція відносин між країнами. *Політикус*. 2020. № 4. С. 83–92. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24195/2414.9616.2020-4.13>

An important contribution to the study of the pragmatic aspects of cultural and humanitarian cooperation is the research by S. Yurchenko and P. Batrak¹², who examine the tourism sector as a strategic resource for national development and an instrument of international positioning. The authors focus on the analysis of the regulatory framework and institutional mechanisms that enabled Turkey to transform its historical and cultural potential into a powerful hospitality industry. From a historiographical perspective, this work is illustrative of the transition from a descriptive study of tourist flows to an in-depth analysis of governance models, in particular Turkey's "Tourism Strategy of Turkey – 2023," which demonstrates a shift in scholarly focus toward identifying effective algorithms for reforming Ukraine's humanitarian sphere. The researchers argue for the necessity of implementing the Turkish experience of state stimulation of the sector within Ukrainian realities. The article provides a detailed examination of investment attraction instruments and marketing approaches to promoting national cultural products, which are proposed as a model for modernizing Ukraine's domestic tourism infrastructure. This approach makes it possible to view Ukrainian–Turkish relations not only as a partnership of equals but also as a process of transferring successful state practices, in which Turkey serves as a role model for effective cultural management.

Conclusions. The conducted analysis demonstrates that the historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish relations in the cultural and educational sphere has undergone a complex evolution– from fragmentary and declarative references in early works of the 1990s and early 2000s to the formation of a comprehensive, multidimensional research field in the period 2010–2025. At the initial stage, scholarly studies focused primarily on the legal and regulatory foundations of cooperation and the political context of strategic partnership, while the humanitarian component was treated as auxiliary.

A qualitatively new stage in the development of historiography is associated with the recognition of the role of cultural and educational interaction as an instrument of "soft power" and public diplomacy. In the works of Ukrainian scholars (H. Sahan, V. Shutotskin, O. Sukhobokova, I. Fedoriv, I. Tanavskiy, and others), a clear shift can be observed from interstate declarations to the analysis of institutional practices, including the activities of universities, cultural centers, diaspora organizations, international academic mobility programs, and joint research projects. A significant achievement of contemporary historiography has been the introduction into scholarly circulation of a wide range of sources– from university reports and sociological surveys to materials produced by civic organizations and international institutions.

A separate and particularly promising research direction is the analysis of the role of the Ukrainian diaspora in Turkey, which under wartime conditions has transformed from a cultural and educational milieu into an influential actor of public diplomacy. Contemporary studies convincingly demonstrate that the network of Saturday schools, cultural events,

¹² Юрченко С., Батрак П. Державне регулювання розвитку туристичної діяльності в Туреччині: досвід для України. *Вісник ХНУ імені В.Н. Каразіна. Серія «Міжнародні відносини. Економіка. Країнознавство. Туризм»*. 2018. Вип. 8. С. 172–180. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26565/231095132018820>

inter-university programs, and social and humanitarian initiatives has become not only a mechanism for preserving identity but also a factor in shaping a pro-Ukrainian discourse within Turkish society.

At the same time, historiographical analysis reveals a number of problems and gaps. In particular, Turkish historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish humanitarian relations remains insufficiently studied, as do the mechanisms of interaction between state institutions and diaspora structures and the regional dimension of cultural and educational cooperation. Promising avenues for further research include interdisciplinary studies combining history, international relations, sociology, and cultural studies, as well as comparative analyses of the models of cultural diplomacy employed by Ukraine and Turkey.

Thus, the historiography of Ukrainian–Turkish relations in the cultural and educational sphere is currently at a stage of active formation and conceptual renewal. Its further development is important not only for the scholarly understanding of the past and present of bilateral relations but also for shaping an effective humanitarian strategy for Ukraine in the context of prolonged security challenges and the struggle to assert its own subjectivity in the international arena.

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