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**AGRARIAN HISTORY OF UKRAINE IN THE LATE 1920'S - AT THE  
BEGINNING OF THE 1930'S IN THE MODERN FOREIGN  
HISTORIOGRAPHY**

The article analyzes the scientific work of modern Anglo-American sovietology devoted to the problems of collectivization and famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933, and the formation of the theoretical and conceptual approaches to the problem.

In the late 1980s and in the early 1990s in the Anglo-American sovietology formed two lines of research the history of the Soviet countryside. The first direction is represented by works of R.W. Davies, S.G. Wheatcroft and M.Tauger, which examines the impact of economic reforms in the USSR caused by rapid industrialization and climatic factors on the position of the Soviet peasantry. Works of Sh.Fitspatrik and L.Viola, which explores the socio-cultural processes occurring in the Soviet countryside during collectivization and famine, represent the second direction.

The appearance of the different approaches to the understanding of the tragic events of the late 1920s and early 1930s in the Soviet Union led to a debate on the pages of the leading scientific journal «Soviet studies» («Europa-Asia studies» from 1992). In the 1990's - early 2000's turned the scientific discussion about demographic losses during the "Stalinist modernization" of the USSR, the causes and nature of the Holodomor of 1932-1933. The supporters of the Robert Conquest's ideas M.Ellman and John. Kip sharply criticized the ideas of revisionist trend of sovietology, which were represented by R.W. Davies and S.G. Wheatcroft. Having begun in 1990-year scientific discussion lasted more than 10 years. However, the main problem issues remained open: what circumstances led to the famine, the losses incurred as a result of population repression and hunger.