

**THE UNION OF BREST IN THE INVESTIGATIONS
BY POLISH HISTORIANS FROM L'VIV (1890–1914)**

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The article is concerned with the views of Polish historians from L'viv on the origin of Uniate idea and history of the Union of Brest. A special emphasis is placed on political events; socio-economic and cultural issues are not analysed in details. Polish historians' depiction and assessment of the history of the Union of Brest depended on the political views and convictions, and also on belonging to positivistic or Neo-Romantic stream in historiography.

Key words: historiography, positivism, Neo-Romanticism, modernism, the Union of Brest, "Jagiellonian idea", Catholicism, Orthodoxy.

**UKRAINIAN QUESTION IN THE POLISH
CONSERVATIVES ACTIVITY (1919–1923)**

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Some aspects of the Ukrainian-Polish relations 1919–1923 through the ideology's and activity's prism of the Polish conservatives – representatives of the Polish intellectually elite moderate side of the interwar period is elucidated in this article. The conservative's role in the formation of the Polish state national politics has been researched. The content of the Polish east politics conservative concept has been established.

Key words: Polish conservatives, Ukrainian-Polish relations, Ukrainian question, national autonomy, self-government statute, Eastern Galicia.

**THE CURZONE LINE IN THE GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY
OF NORMALIZATION OF POLISH-SOVIET RELATIONS (1943)**

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When Polish-Soviet relations became worse and finally ceased Great Britain as defender of Polish independence had to make certain efforts to normalize those relations. Political situation during the war, Soviet determination in territorial claims to Poland and British understanding the part of USSR in reconstruction of Europe's political map made the British realize the need to find the formula of stopping the conflict between Poland and USSR. As a result an idea to make Polish Western Borders stronger was born. The capture of so called "Eastern lands" by USSR, according to British plan, was the price to pay for renovation of relations with Moscow and Poland's free political development which was more important than Poland's territory. But future events showed that British diplomats in 1943 could not understand real plans of Kremlin concerning Poland and whole Eastern Europe.

Key words: Great Britain, Poland, Soviet Union, Curzone Line, Polish-Soviet relations.