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20.	Гурей І. АНАЛІЗУВАННЯ ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ЯК ПЕРЕДУМОВА РОЗРОБЛЕННЯ МЕХАНІЗМІВ ДЕРЖАВНОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНОГО ПОТЕНЦІАЛУ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ	78
21.	Проскуріна Н.М., Гончарова В.Г., Казначеев Д.В. РІВНІ СУТТЄВОСТІ ПРИ ВИКОНАННІ ЗАВДАННЯ З АУДИТУ	81
22.	Чередніченко Ю.Г. СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ІНВЕСТУВАННЯ ЯК ПЕРЕДУМОВА ПЕРЕДОХУ ДО МОДЕЛІ ЦИРКУЛЯРНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ В УКРАЇНІ	83
GEOGRAPHY		
23.	Melnychenko T. DIFFERENCES IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF WATER BODIES BASED ON SENTINEL-2 DATA USING DIFFERENT WATER INDICES	85
HISTORY		
24.	Hryhoruk N. REFORMS OF “ENLIGHTENING ABSOLUTISM” IN DENMARK IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY	92
25.	Ємець А.В., Бурлака Є.В. БРАТСЬКІ ШКОЛИ В КУЛЬТУРОЛОГІЧНОМУ ПРОЦЕСІ	94
26.	Боднарчук С.Р. ЗООМОРФНИЙ ОБРАЗ ЛАСКИ В СВІТОГЛЯДНИХ ВІРУВАННЯХ УКРАЇНЦІВ	97
27.	Боян-Гладка С.П. ПОКУТЬ – САКРАЛЬНЕ МІСЦЕ ТРАДИЦІЙНОГО ЖИТЛА УКРАЇНЦІВ КАРПАТСЬКОГО РЕГІОНУ	100
28.	Гриняк В.А. ЕТАПИ ЛЕМКІВСЬКОГО ВЕСІЛЛЯ	103
29.	Кліщ О.Л. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РІЛЬНИЦТВА НА БОЙКІВЩИНІ ПОЧАТКУ XX СТ.	108

REFORMS OF “ENLIGHTENING ABSOLUTISM” IN DENMARK IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY

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In the Danish-Norwegian kingdom, the reforms of “enlightenment absolutism” were radical and large-scale, like nowhere else in Europe. However, the first attempt to implement them was extremely unsuccessful. It is associated with the name of the court doctor Johann-Friedrich Struensee. The personal physician of King Christian VII (1766-1808) and lover of Queen Carolina Matilda had unlimited influence on the sick king and became the de facto head of government. From 1770 to 1772 Struensee published a number of decrees. Complete freedom of the press and the abolition of censorship were introduced, the Privy Council was transformed, the independence of the judiciary from the executive was established, equality of all before the law was proclaimed, finances were reorganized, state spending was reduced, the duties of peasants were reduced, complete freedom of conscience for all faiths was proclaimed, discrimination against illegitimate children was abolished, orphanages were organized and many other reforms were carried out or declared.

However, society’s unpreparedness for such a “collapse” of radical transformations, haste in their conduct, dissatisfaction with the court camarilla caused failure. A conspiracy arose against Struensee and his supporters, the participants in which on the night of January 17, 1772 carried out a coup. Struensee and 17 of his associates were arrested, brought to trial and executed in April. All reforms were abolished, except for the establishment of orphanages.

A reactionary regime was established in the kingdom. However, in 1784 as a result of the palace coup, a group of educational aristocrats came to power, who were close to the crown prince Fredrik, who actually began to rule the country. Reforms were resumed. The biggest transformations affected agriculture. First of all, it was forbidden by the landowners to physically punish the peasants and courts independent of the landowners were introduced. In 1778 the military prescription system for the maintenance of the army was eliminated. After 1790 reforms have acquired the character of economic rationalization of the agricultural sector. Its restructuring was on the basis of purely bourgeois, when the redistribution of land began, the ownership of communities was divided among its individual members and khutorization took place, and previously leased plots through sale became full peasant property.

Transformations have affected other areas. In particular, many monopolies on trade or production were abolished, and the customs reform of 1797 stimulated various sectors of the economy. In addition, the relative freedom of the press was restored.

A feature of the reforms of “enlightenment absolutism” in Denmark was, firstly, that these reforms were deeper than in other countries and contributed to the transition from the Old Order to the new society; secondly, Danish reforms in time have already gone beyond the period of actual transformations in the spirit of “enlightening absolutism” as it was in other countries. Consequently, remaining an absolute monarchy, the Danish-Norwegian kingdom in many socio-economic aspects of development was ahead of many countries.

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Scientific publications

MATERIALS

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