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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIOLOGY		
1.	Khromykh N., Sharamok T., Yesipova N. ECOSYSTEM CHALLENGES OF FRESHWATER POLLUTION DUE TO MILITARY ACTIONS	6
HISTORY		
2.	Hryhoruk N. SPAIN IN THE XVII – OF XVIII CENTURY	10
JURISPRUDENCE		
3.	Вереша Р.В., Карпунцов В.В. ВИНА ТА ДОБРОВІЛЬНА ВІДМОВА ПРИ НЕЗАКІНЧЕНОМУ КРИМІНАЛЬНОМУ ПРАВОПОРУШЕННІ	14
MEDICINE		
4.	Єгорова С.Ю. ПРОГНОСТИЧНІ МОЖЛИВОСТІ ШТУЧНОГО ІНТЕЛЕКТУ ДЛЯ ПОПЕРЕДЖЕННЯ ЕПІДЕМІЙ	17
5.	Калініченко А.А. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ РОГІВКИ ТА ПІСЛЯОПЕРАЦІЙНІ УСКЛАДНЕННЯ ПІСЛЯ РІЗНИХ ВИДІВ ПОВЕРХНЕВОЇ ЕКСИМЕРЛАЗЕРНОЇ КОРЕКЦІЇ МІОПІЇ	20
PEDAGOGY		
6.	Abdullaeva N.A. ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING RESEARCH COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS	23
7.	Miroshnyk I. THE STAGES OF THE PRE-SERVICE TEACHER'S PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	27
8.	Koniakhin Y.O. THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN PROCESSES IN THE PROBLEM OF FORMING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE HISTORY TEACHERS	32

SPAIN IN THE XVII – OF XVIII CENTURY

Hryhoruk Nataliia

Ph.D., Associate Professor
Ternopil national pedagogical university
named after Volodymyr Hnatyuk

In the XVII–XVIII century. Spain continued to be an agrarian country in which agriculture developed extensively, and industry practically did not develop. In the second half of the 17th century the decline of the Spanish economy continued, despite the fact that a considerable amount of gold was mined in the American colonies of Spain. But a significant part of it settled in the hands of governors, piracy, and courtiers. The state treasury was empty, so the government was forced to introduce new taxes. At that time, the debt of Spain increased significantly, the number of the rural population decreased, and the right of inalienability of church lands was preserved. The majorat system, primitive methods of land cultivation led agriculture to ruin.

The most profitable industry was animal husbandry. The peasants were personally free, but they did not have their own land and bore the burden of duties towards the lords, the state and the church.

Monetary relations were weak. The degree of wealth was determined by the size of the real estate. Industry and crafts were declining. Thus, in Seville in 1556 there were 3,600 textile workshops, and in 1770 there were – 60. The maintenance of customs barriers at the provincial borders hindered the establishment of the single market. Spain's natural wealth was hardly used. The state owned deposits of high-quality iron and copper ore, but steel was imported from Italy, and copper from Germany and Holland. In the last years of the reign of Philip V, the leading positions were transferred to the Spaniards, who carried out measures to improve the economic life of the country.

Finance Minister Jose Patinho and his successor Marquis Ensenada – sought to boost the economy and strengthen the country. Customs duties on the import of textile products increased, which contributed to the gradual revival of the national textile industry. The establishment of public and private manufactories was encouraged. Tax collection was carried out by government officials. To improve the situation in agriculture, loan offices were created, which supplied peasants with seeds in lean years. In the first half of the 18th century the struggle between the king and the pope intensified. The result was the concordat of 1753. This document testified to the victory of the Spanish monarch. The Pope recognized the right of the king to fill a significant part of church positions and agreed that papal bulls would gain strength in Spain only after the approval of the king.

During the reign of Charles III (1759–1788), a policy of reforms characteristic of enlightened absolutism was carried out. For some time, Charles III, who before the accession to the Spanish throne by the king of Naples – relied on the Italian ministers he brought with him. In March 1766, the first minister, Scilacce, published a decree prohibiting the wearing of long cloaks and hats. The ban was prompted by the fight against crime, which was on the rise. The clergy, not satisfied with the strengthening

of absolutism, interpreted the decree as a campaign of Italian ministers against national traditions and called the population to revolt. On March 23, 1766, the population of Madrid stormed the palaces of ministers. As a result of the speeches, Charles III had to send Scilacci outside the country and cancel the decree. Pedro Pablo Abarcade Bolea became the head of the government, he believed that the country should be ruled by an educated monarch who listens to the advice of philosophers. Abarka proposed reforms with the aim of streamlining the state apparatus, limiting the arbitrariness of officials and the Inquisition. He began the division of communal lands among the peasants. During his reign, the development of crafts and trade was actively encouraged. Following France, which expelled the Jesuits from the country, Abarca did the same. On March 31, 1767, at night, according to a list compiled from afar, all the Jesuits who lived in Madrid and other cities – 2.5 thousand were expelled from Spain. Opposition from the clergy and the Inquisition Tribunal led to Abarca's dismissal from office.

In 1777, Florida Blanca became the first minister. Introduced free trade with colonies. During his reign, trade increased, and also actively developed new lands and encouraged the development of seafaring. The most significant were changes in the economic sphere. So, in particular, in 1773, the lower nobility was allowed to engage in trade, and in 1783, the craft – was now not shameful for noble honor. Manufactures were encouraged, a protectionist policy was pursued, and shop privileges were abolished. This made it possible for some regions to achieve significant success in the development of manufacturing production, especially in Valencia, Asturias, Baskonia and Catalonia. Catalonia's cotton spinning industry was second only to the British one in terms of production. In addition, with the approval and support of the king, the so-called economic societies of friends of peace“, which were supposed to contribute to the improvement of the well-being of society, the study and introduction of new technology and new forms of agricultural production, and the spread of new economic ideas.

Campomanes – from 1763 to 1789 was Minister of Finance. He did a lot to spread economic knowledge. For this purpose, economic societies were created in Madrid and Barcelona, which set themselves the task of achieving the development of legislation that would stimulate industrial development. A national bank was created at the initiative of Campomanes to subsidize industry and crafts. The government purchased equipment from England, created technical schools, and shop privileges were abolished.

Premiums were paid to industrialists for increasing production. Of great importance for the development of the textile industry was the decree prohibiting Spaniards from wearing clothes made of foreign fabrics. Campomanes was a supporter of the construction of roads and canals, the reorganization of the transport system, advocated an increase in capital investments in agriculture, achieved the closure of a number of monasteries and fought for a secular school. He is credited with creating the best educational institution in the country – Asturian Institute in Oviedo.

Spain's international situation was no better than its domestic one. From a country that played a leading role in international relations, it turned into an object of interstate relations, which were attracted not only by Spain itself, but also by its colonies in South

America in addition to Brazil: Mexico, Florida, Cuba, San Domingo. In Europe, Spain owned a large part of Italy (Milan, Sicily, Sardinia, regions of the Netherlands), in the Pacific Ocean – Philippine Islands.

In 1672. Spain was involved in the war between France and the Netherlands. On the side of the latter. And again failure. According to the Peace of Nimwegen in 1678. France received Franche-Comté (Burgundy) from Spain and there was a mutual Franco-Spanish exchange of territories in southern Finland. Consequently, under French pressure, Spain's weakness is becoming increasingly apparent. Spain cannot put up a worthy resistance even in the defense of its own territory, let alone its possession in Europe.

Since Charles II had no direct heirs, the question arose about the succession to the throne and the division of the Spanish monarchy. Therefore, the European monarchs agreed in advance on the distribution of possessions. But Charles II confused all their calculations. In his will, he declared Louis XIV's grandson Prince Philip of Anjou as his successor on the Spanish throne. This decision may have led to the formation of a united Franco-Spanish monarchy, which in its potential could then become a true superpower.

Such prospects did not suit other states, and in September 1701, England, the Netherlands, the Holy Roman Empire, Denmark, and Portugal concluded an alliance against France in The Hague. The coalition, as its contender for the throne, nominated Archduke Charles Habsburg, who, with the support of the English fleet, landed in Spain and proclaimed himself king. Military actions of the so-called “wars of the Spanish heritage” unfolded in Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, in the colonies and on the seas. For Spain and France, the war turned out to be exhausting and unsuccessful. According to the Utrecht (April 1713) and Rastatt (March 1714) peace treaties, Philip V Bourbon still retained the Spanish crown, but under the terms of his heirs' renunciation of the right to the French throne. Spain lost large territories: the Austrian Habsburgs received the Southern Netherlands (Belgium), the Duchy of Milan, the Kingdom of Naples; Savoy received the island of Sicily; England took over Gibraltar, the island of Menorca and the right to sell slaves to the Spanish colonies in America. The results of the war proved that Spain had turned into an object of struggle between strong European powers for the right to own part of the great Spanish colonial system, which the weakened metropolis could no longer hold in its hands.

20 years after the War of the Spanish Succession, the struggle for the Polish Succession began in 1733–1738. On the one hand, Russia, Austria and Saxony took part in the war, and on the other, France, Spain, Sardinia and Bavaria. From 1740 to 1748, there was a struggle for the Austrian Succession, in which two coalitions took part: Franco-Prussian-Bavarian-Spanish and Austro-Anglo-Dutch, on whose side Russia sided in 1746. According to the Achen Peace Treaty of 1748. The Habsburgs managed to retain most of the possessions, with the exception of Silesia, which went to Prussia and part of the Italian lands received by Spain and Sardinia.

Foreign policy of Spain in the first half of the 18th century was coordinated with the foreign policy of France. The agreement on a military alliance between Spain and

France, confirmed in 1761, entered historical science under the name “Family Pact of the Bourbons”.

The basic principle of this pact was reduced to the formula of who attacks one country, attacks another. The signing of this treaty led Spain to enter the Seven Years' War, and although it did not conduct active actions, the defeat of France led to the fact that Spain had to cede Florida to the British.

From the beginning of the struggle of the North American colonies for independence, France opposed England and demanded the same from Charles III.

In 1779, a combined Franco-Spanish squadron attempted to land a landing party on the Irish coast, but failed and was forced to return to their bases. The attempt to return Gibraltar by Spain was also unsuccessful. Despite the defeat of England by the USA, the terms of the Peace of Versailles in 1783 were favorable for Spain – Florida was returned.

In the second half of the 18th century. Spain twice sent expeditions to capture Algeria, but failed.

Thus, Spain at the end of the 18th century. waged almost continuous wars that caused significant material damage and inhibited economic processes.

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