Every year on May 24, Ukraine traditionally celebrates the Day of Slavic Writing and Culture 📃 , honoring the creators of the Slavic alphabet, Saints Cyril and Methodius.

The holy brothers Cyril and Methodius, Equal-to-the-Apostles, came from a noble family and lived in the Greek city of Thessaloniki. The brothers were Orthodox monks and created the Slavic alphabet in a Greek monastery.

It is believed that Slavic writing was created in the 9th century, around 863. The new alphabet was called "Cyrillic" in honor of Constantine, who took monasticism under the name Cyril. His older brother Methodius helped in this matter.

Cyril, gifted since childhood, perfectly mastered the sciences of his time and learned many languages. He created the Slavic alphabet based on Greek, adapting it to accurately convey Slavic sounds. As a result, two alphabets were created - Glagolitic and Cyrillic.

The commemoration of the holy brothers was quite widespread among the Slavic peoples, but later somewhat forgotten due to historical and political circumstances. At the beginning of the 19th century, with the revival of Slavic nationalities, the memory of Slavic first teachers was also restored.

Representatives of the Center for Ukrainian Culture and Assistance "The Power of Unity" in Crailsheim visited Ellwangen, where the celebration of the Day of Slavic Writing and the commemoration of Saints Cyril and Methodius was taking place. The service in Ukrainian was held in the Cathedral of St. Vitus, led by a priest of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, then services of the Bulgarian and Macedonian communities were held. After the service, they visited the chapel of Saints Cyril and Methodius. Historical fact: it was in Ellwangen that Methodius was imprisoned and spent three years in prison for his beliefs.

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