

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
V. N. KARAZIN KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**Hanna Bondarenko, Volodymyr Dyagilev,
Tetiana Kovalenko, Olena Kutya**

History of Ukraine and Ukrainian Culture

*Textbook for students of School of Medicine
(English-speaking form of education)*

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Reviewers:

Liudmyla Posokhova – Doctor of History, Professor of Department of History of Ukraine (V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University)

Yana Balabay – Candidate of History, Associate Professor of Philosophy and Sociology Department (National University of Pharmacy)

Bondarenko H.

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The textbook is intended for foreign students that study in English in higher educational establishments of Ukraine. It is built thematically and gives a panorama of Ukraine's history, its cultural and spiritual heritage. The material is structured according to the program of the course "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture" for students of School of Medicine (English-speaking form of education). The textbook can be used both in studying process and individual work of students who are interested in history of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture.

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FOREWORD

Today Ukraine is a young and independent European state. Despite this Ukraine has a long, replete and interesting history. The history of independent Ukraine started on August 24th, 1991. Over these years, Ukrainian historians have rejected past ideological postulates and have advanced in researching Ukrainian history on the basis of new sources and historiography. They made an attempt to identify the impact of civilization processes in the neighbouring states on Ukrainian history. Today, the history of Ukraine is being studied as a part of European history. It is shown in interaction with the world processes.

At the same time, Ukraine has rich cultural and spiritual heritage. Remarkable monuments of architecture, numerous museums and art galleries, which exhibit works of Ukrainian painters of different generations, can be found throughout the country. Many talented artists have contributed to the development of Ukrainian literature, theatre, and cinema. Present-day performing ensembles of a world level regularly appear in Ukraine's concert halls. At the same time, the country's strong tradition of folk art continues up to this day. Ukrainian scientists have made important discoveries in many fields of science and the country has a high standard of education.

The goal of the course is to acquaint foreign students with the main periods of the Ukrainian history, which is regarded as an integral part of the world history, and the main achievements of the Ukrainian culture. "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian Culture" is presented in the course of compulsory humanitarian education for foreign students who study at higher educational institutions of Ukraine and contributes to the perception of historical development, cultural and spiritual heritage of the state they get higher education in. The course highlights the periods of Ukrainian history, social and economic, political development of Ukraine as well as characterizes the definition of "culture" and its classification,

the development of Ukrainian language and literature, art and traditions, education and science, forming an idea of the religious life of the Ukrainian people.

The textbook includes a glossary, a chronological table and a list of recommended literature.

We would like to express our gratitude to our reviewers – **Liudmyla Posokhova** (Doctor of History, Professor of Department of History of Ukraine, V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University) and **Yana Balabay** (Candidate of History, Associate Professor of Philosophy and Sociology Department, National University of Pharmacy).

CHAPTER 1. FEATURES OF HISTORY OF UKRAINE

Topic 1. Introduction

The Main Tasks and Subject of the Academic Discipline “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian Culture”

History (from Greek *στορία* – *historia*, meaning “*inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation*”) is an ancient science. It is a study of humans and humans’ society in the past. Scholars who write about history are called historians.

Every science has its subject of studying. History studies people, their past and their society. History also examines and analyzes the sequence of events, causes and effects that determine events.

History of Ukraine investigates the appearance and development of humans’ society on the territory of Ukraine from ancient times to the present. The struggle of Ukrainian people for independent development, their social and national freedom is of a special importance in the history of Ukraine.

The purpose of studying of the history of Ukraine is to inform foreign students about periods and the main events of Ukrainian history, as well as to highlight the socio-economic and political development of Ukraine, to characterize the stages of statehood, to describe activities of different organizations and individual historical figures, to form practical skills of logical thinking and synthesis of factual material.

The history of Ukraine is subdivided into some periods:

1. The Early history.
2. Medieval Kyivan Rus’ State (9th – 13th centuries).
3. Ukrainian lands under the power of Lithuania and Poland (14th – 17th centuries).
4. The Hetmanate – Ukrainian Cossack State (17th – 18th centuries).
5. Ukrainian lands in the Russian Empire and the Austrian Empire (the Empire of Austria-Hungary) (the end of the 18th – the beginning of the 20th centuries).
6. The Ukrainian People’s Republic (1917–1921).

7. The Soviet Ukraine (1921–1991).
8. The Ukrainian Independent State (since 1991 – to the present).

Due to Ukraine's geopolitical location between West and East, **Ukrainian culture** was formed under the influence of both European and Asian civilizations. This circumstance determines variety of culture of Ukraine on the one hand, and its originality, on the other hand.

Over the centuries of a replete and complete history of the Ukrainian statehood, Ukrainians have managed to create a distinctive culture which relies on the traditions of medieval Kyivan Rus' and Cossack State. The culture of Ukraine was influenced by the neighbouring countries such as Poland, Hungary, Romania and Russia that incorporated Ukrainian lands at different times. In this way, western individualism and self-management, as well as eastern communal traditions, are intertwined in consciousness of the Ukrainians and their everyday life. At the same time, having an opportunity to realize their talent only in the service of foreign states, many Ukrainian artists and scientists have contributed to these states' culture and development of science.

The culture of Ukraine is heavily influenced by Christianity, the dominant religion of the country today, which was adopted by the Kyivan Rus' grand prince Volodymyr the Great in 988. In addition, different ethnic minorities that live in Ukraine also contribute to its cultural variety. All these factors are reflected in architecture, painting, literature, music, theatre, cinema, science, education and folk art of the country.

Questions on the text:

1. What does history study?
2. How are scholars who write about history called?
3. What does history examine and analyze?
4. What does the history of Ukraine study?
5. What is the purpose of studying of the history of Ukraine?
6. Describe a geopolitical location of Ukraine.
7. What factors was Ukrainian culture influenced by?

Geographical Location of Ukraine

Ukraine is a big European country. It is situated in Eastern Europe. Ukraine is bordered with **Russia** (the capital Moscow) to the east and northeast, **Belarus** (the capital Minsk) to the north, **Poland** (the capital Warsaw), **Slovakia** (the capital Bratislava) and **Hungary** (the capital Budapest) to the west, **Romania** (the capital Bucharest) and **Moldova** (the capital Kishinev) to the southwest.

The area of Ukraine is **603 700 square kilometres** (233 100 square miles) that makes it the second largest country in Europe, after the European part of Russia and before France. The country is slightly smaller than Texas in the United States.

Ukraine is a maritime state. There are two seas in the south of Ukraine – the **Black Sea** and the **Sea of Azov**. The **Crimean peninsula** (the **Crimea**) is situated between them.



Pic. 1: Geographical Map of Ukraine

The territory of Ukraine is almost flat and consists of plains. But there are the **Carpathian Mountains** (the Ukrainian Carpathians) in the west and the **Crimean Mountains** (along the coast of the Crimean peninsula) in the south of Ukraine. The **Hoverla Mountain** with a height of 2 061 meters (6 762 feet) is the highest peak of the Ukrainian Carpathians and the highest mountain in Ukraine. The highest peak of the Crimean Mountains is the Roman Kosh Mountain which reaches a height of 1 545 meters (5 069 feet).

Ukraine is a country of many rivers. Among the major rivers, the Dnipro, the Seversky Donets, the Dniester, the Southern Buh and the Danube can be mentioned. The **Dnipro** is the longest river of Ukraine. It flows from the north to the south through all the territory of Ukraine and falls into the Black Sea. The Dnipro River divides the country into two parts: **Livoberezhna (Left-bank) Ukraine** and **Pravoberezhna (Right-bank) Ukraine**.

There are many lakes in Ukraine. The largest lake is Lake Yalpuh in Odesa region. It covers an area of 149 square kilometres. Lake Svityaz with its maximum depth of 58, 4 meters is the deepest lake of Ukraine. It belongs to groups of Shatsky Lakes that are located in Volyn region. Lake Sinevir in Zakarpattia region is considered to be the biggest and the most beautiful lake of the Ukrainian Carpathians.

Forests cover approximately 14 % of the Ukrainian territory. They are inhabited by elks, wild pigs, wolves, roes, deers, bears, foxes, squirrels and other animals.

Ukraine is rich in various natural resources such as coal, iron ore, natural gas, salt, manganese, sulphur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, nickel, timber and a great quantity of arable land. Besides that, Ukraine has vast reserves of medicinal mineral waters.

Ukraine has a mostly temperate continental climate, although a more Mediterranean climate on the southern Crimean peninsula coast. Summer is warm or hot. Winter comes in late November – early December with frequent thaws and

snow. Spring comes in April. Natural conditions are favourable for agriculture in most regions.

Questions on the text:

1. Where is Ukraine situated?
2. What countries is Ukraine bordered with?
 - to the east and northeast;
 - to the northwest;
 - to the west;
 - to the southwest.
3. How many square kilometres is the territory of Ukraine?
4. Where is the Crimea located?
5. What are the seas of Ukraine?
6. What mountains are there in Ukraine?
7. What Ukrainian lakes do you know?
8. Are there any seas, mountains or lakes in your country?
9. What is the longest river of Ukraine?
10. What parts does the Dnipro River divide Ukraine into?

Administrative Division of Ukraine

According to the Constitution, Ukraine is a unitary state. It consists of **24** regions (which are called **oblasts**), the **Autonomous Republic of Crimea** (which is located on the Crimean peninsula) and two cities of special status: **Kyiv** and **Sevastopol**.

An oblast is the main administrative unit of Ukraine. It is named after the name of the city-centre. For example:

City-centre	Oblast's name
Kyiv	Kyiv Oblast
Kharkiv	Kharkiv Oblast
Kherson	Kherson Oblast
Lviv	Lviv Oblast
Odesa	Odesa Oblast

But there are some exceptions, for example:

City-centre **Luts'k** → **Volyn Oblast**

City-centre **Uzhhorod** → **Zakarpattia Oblast**

The oblasts and big cities in Ukraine are subdivided into districts. In this way Kharkiv Oblast consists of 7 districts and the city of Kharkiv consists of 9 districts.



Pic. 2: Administrative Map of Ukraine

In total, Ukraine has 460 cities (187 of them are labelled oblast-class), 885 urban-type settlements and 28 385 villages (according to January 1st, 2016).

Temporarily occupied and uncontrolled territories of Ukraine were defined as such in Ukrainian law in 2014 following the Russian military intervention that resulted in Ukrainian control over the Crimean peninsula and parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions being lost.

Questions on the text:

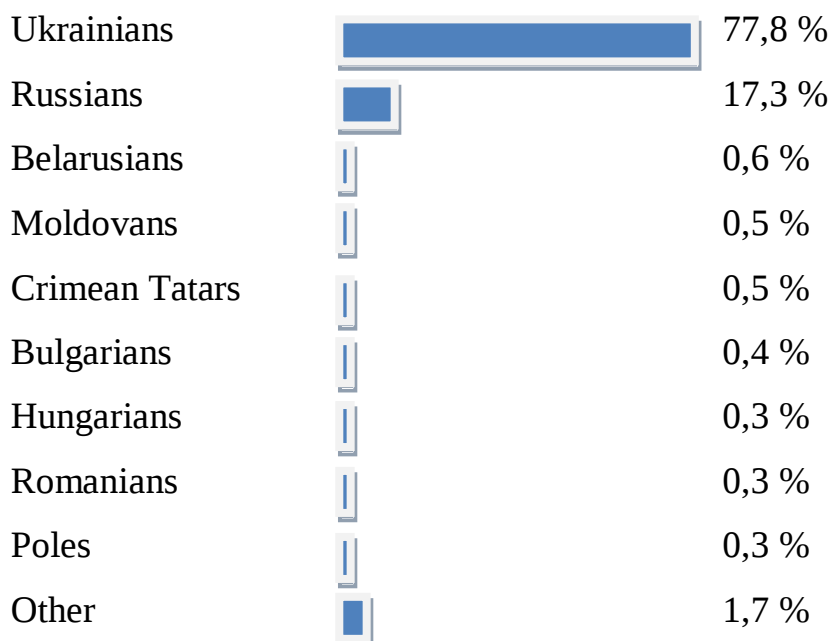
1. What is the capital of Ukraine?
2. What are the main administrative units of Ukraine?
3. What is an oblast?
4. How many oblasts are there in Ukraine?
5. What names of Ukrainian oblasts do not depend on the city-centres names?
6. What units are the oblasts and big cities subdivided into?
7. How many districts are there in Kharkiv Oblast?
8. How many districts does Kharkiv consist of?

Population of Ukraine

Population is people who live on the territory of a country. The population of Ukraine is about **41, 362 million people** (according to August 1st, 2021). The majority (more than 77 %) is represented by Ukrainians. Ukrainians have a unique and original culture. The Ukrainian language is the official language in Ukraine.

At the same time, Ukraine is a hospitable home for other nations: Russians, Belarusians, Moldovans, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Romanians, Poles, Jews, etc. About 250 000 Tatars live in the Crimea. Crimean Tatars are an ethnic group native to the Crimean peninsula.

The ethnicity of Ukrainian population*



* According to the Ukrainian Census (2001)

More than 8 million ethnic Ukrainians live abroad, including the Russian Federation, Canada, the USA, countries of South America, Australia, Central and Western Europe.

Majority of the Ukrainian population lives in cities. The urban population accounts for 70 %. There are a lot of big, beautiful and modern cities in Ukraine. The largest city of Ukraine is its capital – Kyiv (the population is about 3 million people). The second largest city is Kharkiv (the population is about 1, 5 million people).

Population of the biggest Ukrainian cities*

City	Population
Kyiv	2 962 180
Dnipro	980 948
Kharkiv	1 433 886
Lviv	721 510
Odesa	1 015 826
Poltava	283 402
Uzhhorod	115 542
Zaporizhzhia	722 713

* Number of Present Population of Ukraine, as of January 1, 2021 / STATISTICS UKRAINE. <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

Ukraine women-to-men ratio accounts as 53, 6 % women versus 46, 4 % men. The highest percentage of women estimates in Chernivtsi region. The average life expectancy in Ukraine is about 68 years: 75 years for women and 62 years for men.

The dominant religion in Ukraine is Orthodox Christianity. A distant second by the number of the followers is the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. It practices a similar liturgical and spiritual tradition as Orthodoxy but it is in

communion with the Holy See of the Roman Catholic Church and recognizes the primacy of the Pope of Rome as the head of the Church.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What is population?
2. How many people live in Ukraine?
3. What do you know about the ethnicity of Ukrainian population?
4. What other countries do Ukrainians live in?
5. Tell about the population of the largest Ukrainian cities.
6. What is the ratio of women to men in Ukraine?
7. What do you know about the religion in Ukraine?

Ukrainian State

Ukraine is a young state that tends to develop democratically. It gained its independence at the end of the 20th century, on **August 24th, 1991**. Currently Independence Day is celebrated as Ukrainian national holiday on August 24th.

Ukraine has a basic law. It is the constitution. The Constitution of Ukraine was adopted on **June 28th, 1996** by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (the Ukrainian Parliament). Thus June 28th is also one of Ukrainian national holidays – Constitution Day.

According to the Constitution, Ukraine is a sovereign, independent, democratic, legal and unitary state. The Ukrainian Constitution provides for only a single citizenship, i.e. the Ukrainian citizenship.

Ukraine has a semi-presidential system. The Constitution divides the state into three branches (so that no branch has more power than another one):

- **a legislative branch;**
- **an executive branch;**
- **a judicial branch.**

These branches have their separate and independent powers, areas of responsibility and bodies. The **legislature** creates, passes, amends and repeals state laws. Parliament is the main body of the legislative branch in Ukraine. It solves the

problems of economic, political and cultural development of the country. Law drafting work is performed by its committees. The name of the Ukrainian parliament is the **Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine**. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is a unicameral parliament composed of 450 deputies. Ukrainian citizens elect them for five years. Due to the Russian military intervention in Ukraine (from 2014 – to the present) and the occupation of Crimea, only 424 of the parliament's 450 seats were elected in the 2019 election. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopts the state budget for the period from January 1st to December 31st and controls the execution of it.

The **executive** enforces law. It has the authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the country. The bodies of the executive branch in Ukraine are represented by the **president** and the **government**. The President is the head of the Ukrainian state and the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He is elected into the office for a term of five years with not more than two full terms by direct popular vote by Ukrainian citizens who are 18 years old and over.

List of Presidents of Ukraine:

- Leonid Kravchuk (1991–1994);
- Leonid Kuchma (1994–1999, 1999–2005);
- Viktor Yushchenko (2005–2010);
- Viktor Yanukovich (2010–2014);
- Petro Poroshenko (2014–2019);
- Volodymyr Zelensky (2019 – to the present).

The Government of Ukraine is called **Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine**. The Prime Minister is the head of the Ukrainian government. He manages the work of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Besides the Prime Minister, the first vice-prime minister, three vice-prime ministers, the vice-ministers for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration and the ministers make up the government. The Ukrainian government carries out the fulfilment of the Constitution, as well as the acts of the

President; develops and realizes national programs of socio-economic, technological and cultural development of the country.

The **judiciary** controls laws realization and provides a mechanism for the resolution of disputes. Only a court can determine a person's guilt in Ukraine. The bodies of the judicial branch in Ukraine are the **Supreme Court, Local Courts, Courts of Appeal** and **High Courts with Specialized Jurisdiction** (administrative, commercial, on civil and criminal cases) and the **Constitutional Court**. Ukraine has no jury system.

In Ukraine, there is a local self-government. Local councils and city mayors are elected and provide control over local budgets. The heads of regional and district administrations are appointed by the president.

Ukraine has a large number of political parties. Small parties often joined in multi-party coalitions (electoral blocs) for the purpose of participating in parliamentary elections.

Questions on the text:

1. When did Ukraine become an independent state?
2. What is the basic law of Ukraine?
3. When was the Constitution of Ukraine adopted?
4. Who adopted the Constitution of Ukraine?
5. What branches does the Constitution divide the state into?
6. What is each branch responsible for?
7. What bodies have each branch?
8. What is the name of the Ukrainian parliament?
9. How many deputies are there in the Ukrainian parliament?
10. Who is the head of the state in Ukraine and the commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian army?
11. What is the name of the Ukrainian government?
12. Who is the Ukrainian government headed by?

State Symbols of Ukraine

Every state has its state symbols. According to the Ukrainian Constitution the **state symbols** of Ukraine are:

- **the State Flag of Ukraine;**
- **the State Coat of Arms of Ukraine;**
- **the State Anthem of Ukraine.**



Pic. 3: The State Flag of Ukraine

The **State Flag of Ukraine** is a banner made of two equal horizontal stripes of blue and yellow colours. The blue colour is a colour of peaceful Ukrainian sky. The yellow colour symbolizes the wheat that Ukraine is rich in. The Verkhovna Rada

of Ukraine approved the blue-yellow flag as the banner of independent Ukraine on January 28th, 1992. Ukraine celebrates Flag Day each year on August 23rd since 2004.

Coat of arms is a distinctive sign of the state. It is represented on seals, documents, coins. The principal element of Ukraine's Coat of Arms is the trident. The trident is an ancient sign of the state power, as well as the symbol of the princely state of Volodymyr the Great. Since antiquity, it is respected as a magic sign and a kind of charm, the combination of divine, motherly and fatherly, the sacred origins and three natural elements – an air, a water and an earth. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the trident as a principal element of the State Coat of Arms on February 19th, 1992.



Pic. 4: The State Coat of Arms of Ukraine

The **State Anthem of Ukraine** is a solemn song about the unity of Ukrainians. All official ceremonies in Ukraine start and end with the State

Anthem. The lyrics of the Ukrainian national anthem were written by a prominent Ukrainian ethnographer, folklorist and poet **Pavlo Chubynskyi** in 1862. In 1863 a famous Ukrainian poet and a Greek-Catholic priest **Mykhailo Verbytskyi** composed music to accompany Pavlo Chubynskyi's text. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the music and lyrics of the State Anthem on January 15th, 1992 (with some changes made on March 6th, 2003).

The State Anthem of Ukraine

“Ukraine’s glory has not yet perished, nor its freedom”



Pic. 5: Notes of the State Anthem of Ukraine

Ukraine’s glory has not yet perished,
nor its freedom,

Upon us, fellow compatriots, fate shall
smile once more.

Our enemies will vanish, like dew in the
morning sun,

And we too shall rule, brothers, in a free
land of our own.

CHORUS (x2)

Souls and bodies we will lay down, all
for our freedom,

And we will show that we, brothers, are
of the Cossack nation!

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What are the state symbols of Ukraine?
2. Describe the State Flag of Ukraine.
3. Describe the State Coat of Arms of Ukraine.
4. What do you know about the State Anthem of Ukraine?

Topic 2. Medieval and Modern History of Ukraine

The Early Slavs. Eastern Slavic People

Slavs are a group of relative people of local European population. In ancient times they had:

- a common territory;
- a common language;
- a common history and culture.

The Great Migration Period (4th–7th centuries AD) gave rise to three groups of Slavic tribes: **Western, Southern and Eastern. Western Slavs** are **Poles, Czechs and Slovaks. Southern Slavic people** are **Serbs, Croats, Bulgarians, Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins and Bosnians. Eastern Slavs** are represented by **Ukrainians, Belarusians and Russians.**

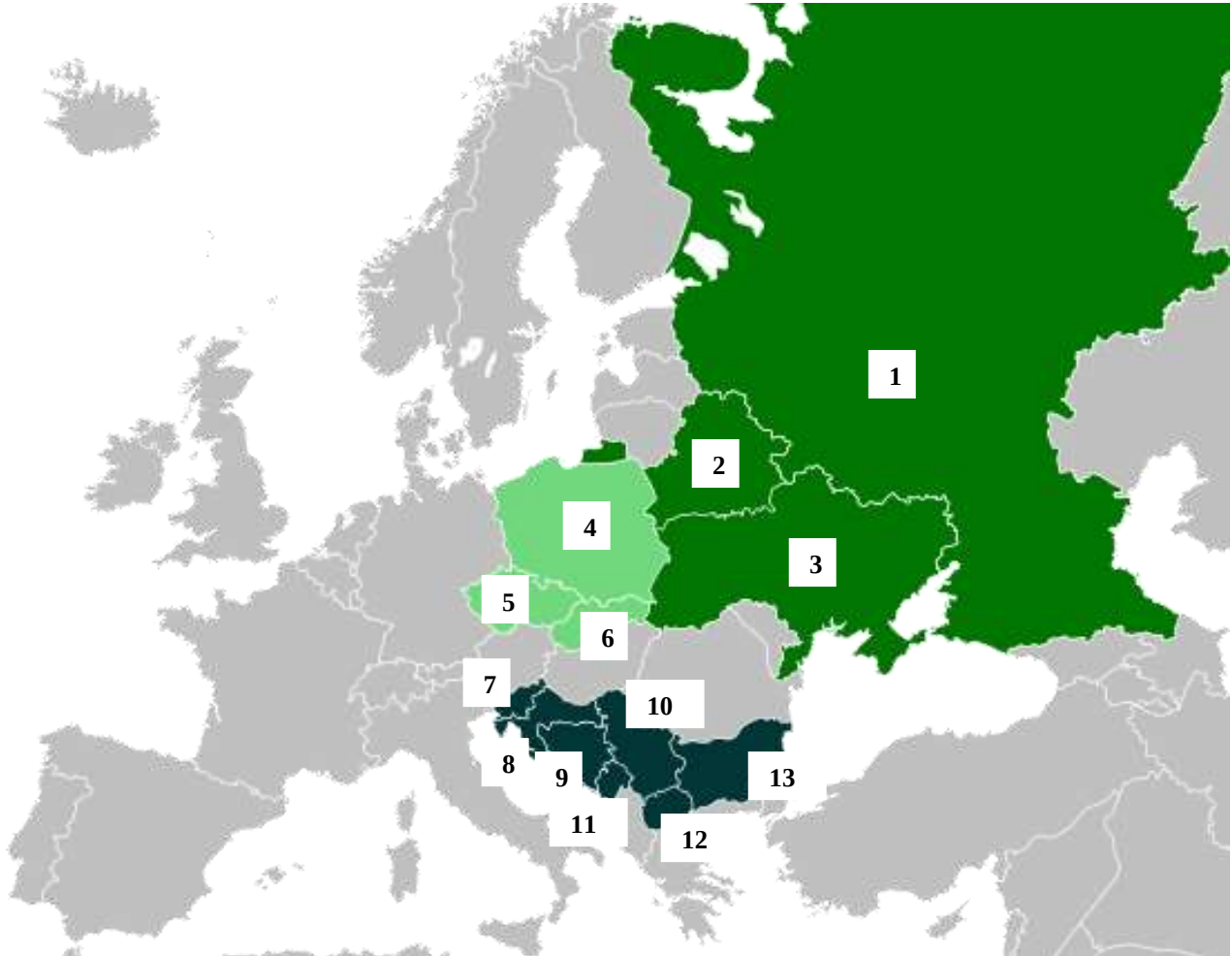
Currently all Slavs have:

- their own states;
- their own languages;
- their own history and culture.

Slavic states and their capitals

- **Eastern Slavs**
- Russians – state the Russian Federation – capital Moscow (1)
- Belarusians – the Republic of Belarus – Minsk (2)
- Ukrainians – Ukraine – Kyiv (3)
- **Western Slavs**
- Poles – the Republic of Poland – Warsaw (4)
- Czechs – the Czech Republic – Prague (5)
- Slovaks – the Slovak Republic – Bratislava (6)
- **Southern Slavs**
- Slovenes – the Republic of Slovenia – Ljubljana (7)
- Croats – the Republic of Croatia – Zagreb (8)
- Bosnians – Bosnia and Herzegovina – Sarajevo (9)

- Serbs – the Republic of Serbia – Belgrade (10)
- Montenegrins – Montenegro – Podgorica (11)
- Macedonians – the Republic of North Macedonia – Skopje (12)
- Bulgarians – the Republic of Bulgaria – Sofia (13)



Pic. 6: The states of Slavic people

- Eastern Slavs states
- Southern Slavs states
- Western Slavs states

During the 5th–8th centuries Eastern Slavs made the settlements in a greater part of the territory of modern Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. They united in a number of tribal alliances such as the **Polianians** (inhabited the right bank of the Dnipro River), the **Severians** (inhabited the territory between the Desna and the Sejm rivers), the **Drevlians** (inhabited the territory between the Dnipro and the

Pripyat rivers), the **Volhynians** (inhabited the territory between the Western Bug and the Pripyat rivers), the **Uliches** (inhabited the territory between the Southern Bug and the Dnipro rivers), etc. At the head of each tribal alliance was a **prince**.

The **economy** of Eastern Slavs was based on agriculture, crafts and trade. In agriculture, they did farming and cattle breeding, as for crafts they did pottery and iron things manufacture. They were actively trading with Byzantine and Scandinavia.

The basis of the **spiritual life** of Eastern Slavs was **paganism**. Their beliefs were connected with nature forces which were equal to different gods. For example, Perun was the god of thunder and lightning, Yarylo was the god of fertility and springtime, Dazhdbog was the god of the sun, etc. Also Eastern Slavs believed in “good” and “bad” spirits.

The centres of political, economic, cultural and spiritual life of Eastern Slavs were cities founded in 7th–9th centuries (**Kyiv, Chernihiv, Pereyaslav**, etc.). In the 9th century, conditions were favourable for foundation of early feudal state in the area of Eastern Slavic settlements. The background of future Kyivan Rus’ state was set up. During those times Kyiv became the centre of its territory.

Questions on the text:

1. Who are Slavs?
2. What groups are Slavs subdivided into?
3. What nations are Eastern Slavs represented by?
4. What tribal alliances of Eastern Slavs do you know?
5. What was the economy of Eastern Slavs based on?
6. What do you know about the spiritual life of Eastern Slavs?
7. What were the centres of political, economic, cultural and spiritual life of Eastern Slavs?

Medieval State Kyivan Rus’

The state of **Kyivan Rus’** was founded in **882** by **Prince Oleh** after he united Kyiv and Novgorod lands. Kyivan Rus’ became the first state of Eastern Slavs and eventually consolidated all Eastern Slavic tribes under its power.

Kyivan Rus' takes its name after the city "Kyiv" (its capital and the centre of the territory where Eastern Slavs lived on) and "Rus" (endonym of Eastern Slavic tribes).

Kyivan Rus' was one of the biggest and the most powerful states in Europe (in the 12th century it covered a vast territory with the area of about 1 300 000 km²). It included nearly all the territories of modern Ukraine, Belarus, and a part of modern Russia and had these borders:

- the Baltic Sea – to the north;
- the Black Sea – to the south;
- the Carpathian Mountains – to the west;
- the Volga River – to the east.



Pic. 7: The state of Kyivan Rus' in the 10th–11th centuries

Kyivan Rus' was the early feudal monarchy with a **Grand Prince (Knyaz)** at the head. He had a full state and military power. The Grand Prince ruled with the help of his army (druzhyna). Gradually, members of druzhyna got lands in return for their service and created a class of landowners (boyars). They also formed a Boyar Council – an advisory body that helped the Grand Prince to manage the state. Kyivan Rus' was composed of principalities. They were headed by the local princes who paid a fixed tribute to the Grand Prince. Local princes and boyars formed the ruling class. The majority of the population was peasants and craftsmen who were landless and had to pay a tribute to the landowners.

The **economy** of Kyivan Rus' was characterized by development of agriculture (farming and cattle breeding) and trade. The state was located on the trade route from the Varangians to the Greeks. Through the territory of Kyivan Rus', it connected Scandinavia and Byzantine Empire. This trade route had a great importance for the increase of the Kyivan Rus' economy. Crafts such as forge, pottery, weaving, jewellery and others were well developed.

In the sphere of a **foreign policy**, the early Kyivan Rus' Grand Princes (**Oleh** (882–912), **Ihor** (912–945), **Olha** (945–957), **Svyatoslav** (957–972)) gave top priority to the campaigns against Byzantine. They also fought with a nomadic tribe, the Pechenegs, in order to protect the Kyivan Rus' borders.



Pic. 8: Volodymyr the Great

The Golden Ages of Kyivan Rus' are connected with the reign of Grand Princes **Volodymyr the Great** (980–1015), **Yaroslav the Wise** (1019–1054) and **Volodymyr Monomakh** (1113–1125).

Volodymyr the Great (980–1015) strengthened his armed forces and consolidated all Eastern Slavs under the power of Kyivan Rus'. In order to protect his lands from the Pechenegs, Volodymyr the Great built new cities and fortresses. During his reign the first money called **hryvnia** was released.

Religion was of great importance in the life of Eastern Slavs. They had pagan beliefs and worshiped many gods: Perun – the god of thunder and lightning, Yarylo – the god of fertility and springtime, Dazhdbog – the god of sun, etc. To consolidate the position of the Grand Prince, Volodymyr the Great decided to adopt monotheistic religion.

In **988** he was baptized into **Christianity** according to the **Orthodox (Byzantine) tradition** and turned Kyivan Rus' into a **Christian country**. Based on the principle which granted divine sanction to the princely power, Orthodox Christianity considerably strengthened the Grand Prince's authority. Kyivan Rus' became a part of the Christian world and that raised its international authority. The adoption of Christianity from Byzantine Empire allied Kyivan Rus' with this powerful economic, cultural and military state. Finally, Christianization created good conditions for development of culture, writing language, art as well as establishment of humanistic relations in society.

During the reign of **Yaroslav the Wise** (1019–1054), who was the son of Volodymyr the Great, the state reached the zenith of its military power and cultural development. He expanded the territory of the state, beat the Pechenegs and built



Pic. 9: Yaroslav the Wise

fortifications along the borders to protect it.

Yaroslav the Wise founded new cities, built churches, opened schools and established the first library in Kyivan Rus' in Kyiv. He promoted family ties, the so-called dynastic marriages, with European kingdoms (France, Hungary, Norway, Poland), Byzantine. During his reign, neighbouring states wanted to have friendly relations with Kyivan Rus'.

Yaroslav the Wise created the first law code in Kyivan Rus' – the **Rus'ka Pravda**. It served the interests of the Grand Prince and his administration. But at

the same time, the laws established more civilized norms of court system. Absence of capital punishment made it more humane than other law codes of that time.



Pic. 10: Volodymyr Monomakh

Volodymyr Monomakh (1113–1125) did much in protecting and strengthening Kyivan Rus'. He successfully beat the Polovtsi – nomadic tribes who attacked Kyivan Rus'. Volodymyr Monomakh managed to stop the struggle between local princes that prevented the political defragmentation of the state for some time.

Kyivan Rus' left a bright mark in the world and Ukrainian history. It was one of the largest states in the Middle Ages that gave birth to Ukrainian statehood; promoted acceleration of economic development; creation of a rich spiritual and material culture. Its traditions passed away in the next periods of Ukrainian history.

Questions on the text:

1. When was Kyivan Rus' founded?
2. Why did the state get the name Kyivan Rus'?
3. What borders did Kyivan Rus' have?
4. Who was the head of Kyivan Rus'?
5. What do you know about the political structure of Kyivan Rus'?
6. What was the economy of Kyivan Rus' characterized by?
7. When was Christianity adopted in Kyivan Rus'?
8. What historical significance did the adoption of Christianity have on Kyivan Rus'?
9. What is the Rus'ka Pravda?
10. What Kyivan Rus' princes do you know? Describe their reign.

Political Fragmentation of Kyivan Rus'

The Kyiv region was the most prestigious and influential of all Kyivan Rus' principalities. In the length of time, it became the subject of many conflicts among the

Grand Prince's inheritors as the most valuable prize in their quest for power. Finally, the princes considered that each of them must rule on the land inherited from their fathers. Thus in the 12th century, **political fragmentation (decentralization)** in Kyivan Rus' started. The state broke up into several independent principalities therefore each of them had its own territory, name, capital, army and was managed by its own prince. The biggest Rus' principalities were the **Kyiv Principality**, the **Principality of Galicia**, the **Principality of Volhynia**, the **Principality of Chernihiv**, the **Principality of Polotsk**, the **Vladimir-Suzdal Principality**, etc.



Pic. 11: The biggest Rus' principalities in the 12th century

Political fragmentation of Kyivan Rus' happened due to the following reasons:

- distribution of land ownership was changed in the way that local princes inherited lands not for their service to the Grand Prince – land became a hereditary property;
- vast territories of Kyivan Rus' were hardly controlled by the main centre, therefore local princes had their own armies as well as a system of management;
- lack of economic ties between the regions: all the necessary goods were produced in every principality, hence local princes became economically independent;
- increase of cities as economic, cultural, crafts and trade centres strengthened local princes' independence.

Decentralization of Rus' into principalities deepened the process of independent development of Ukrainians, Belarusians and Russians. In **1187** the **name “Ukraine”** was firstly mentioned in Hypatian Chronicle. The term “ukraine” means “in-land”, “home-land” or “our-country”.

Questions on the text:

1. When did the process of political fragmentation (decentralization) of Kyivan Rus' start?
2. What were the main reasons of political fragmentation of Kyivan Rus'?
3. What were the biggest principalities that appeared on the territory of Kyivan Rus' after its collapse?
4. When and where was the name “Ukraine” firstly mentioned?
5. What does “Ukraine” mean?

The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia

After the collapse of Kyivan Rus', its successor state on a part of the territory of modern Ukraine was the **Principality of Galicia-Volhynia** (Halychyna, or Galicia in Latin). **Prince Roman** (1199–1205) united two big principalities located in the southwest of Kyivan Rus' (the **Principality of Galicia**

and the **Principality of Volhynia**) into the **Principality of Galicia-Volhynia** in 1199.



Pic. 12: The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia in the 13th century

The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia occupied a large territory from the Carpathian Mountains in the west to the Dniro River in the east. Thus the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia turned out into Ukrainian state. The capital of this state was the city of **Halych**.

The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia reached its utmost power during the reign of Prince Roman's son – **Danylo of Galicia** (1238–1264) who re-united all of South-Western Rus', including the lands of Volhynia, Galicia and Kyiv region. He succeeded in defeating Polish and Hungarian troops that wanted to capture the lands of the principality. Danylo of Galicia protected Galicia-Volhynia from **Mongols** who became a new threat for all Rus' principalities. After his death, the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia was divided into four parts: Western and Eastern Galicia, Western and Eastern Volhynia.

The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia took an important place in the history of Ukraine because it inherited and continued the state and cultural traditions of Kyivan Rus'. After its collapse the independent state existed on Ukrainian lands for more than 100 years.

Questions on the text:

1. What principalities were there in the southwest of Kyivan Rus'?
2. When and how was the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia formed?
3. What borders had the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia?
4. Describe the policy of princes of the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia.
5. Why did the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia take an important place in the history of Ukraine?

Mongol Invasion of Rus'

The **Mongol Empire** was formed in Central Asia at the beginning of the 13th century. Eventually, Mongols' army started wars against neighbouring states, conquered China, Middle Asia and Near East and stretched its territory from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe. Thus, Mongols invaded separate Rus' principalities in the middle of the 13th century. Political fragmentation of Kyivan Rus' caused the Mongolian conquering its lands. During Batu Khan's war campaign, many Ukrainian cities were plundered and destroyed (including Kyiv in **1240**), their citizens were killed, the economy decreased and culture marked a decline. Ukrainian principalities had to recognize Mongols' rule till the middle of the 14th century. The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia experienced less damage of Mongol invasion. Prince Danylo of Galicia was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of the Mongol Empire. The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia remained under the rule of Danylo of Galicia although other principalities were governed by Mongol rulers. In general, Mongol invasion weakened Ukrainian principalities and made them an easy mark for foreign states.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. Who conquered Ukrainian lands in the 13th century?
2. What was the reason to led Mongols to conquer Ukrainian lands?
3. Why did the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia experience less loss from Mongol invasion?
4. When did Mongols destroy Kyiv?
5. What were the consequences of Mongol invasion on Ukrainian lands?

Ukrainian Lands under the Power of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania

The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia was a major political centre in Ukrainian lands during the end of the 12th – the first half of the 14th century. But being weakened by Mongol invasion it eventually came under the control of the **Grand Duchy of Lithuania** (the capital Vilnius). Having been formed in the 13th century, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania began to expand its territory. In the 14th century, it occupied Volhynia, the territories of Southern and Central Ukraine (including Kyiv). Lithuanian princes organized a war campaign against Mongols. Their victory in the **Battle of Blue Waters in 1362** put the end to Mongols' rule on Ukrainian lands.

Towards the end of the 14th century the Grand Duchy of Lithuania became the largest state in Europe. It included the lands of such modern states as Lithuania, Ukraine, Belarus, etc. Particularly, Ukrainians (together with Belarusians) made up 80 % of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania population. This fact led to their important roles in the state, which included:

- local nobility kept its former socio-economic positions;
- state laws were based on the Rus'ka Pravda (Kyivan Rus' law code);
- Old East Slavic language got its official status;
- Orthodox Christianity became the dominant religion.

Therefore, Ukrainians played a valuable role in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania despite all the political power belonged to Lithuanian princes. The Ukrainian lands remained in it for more than 200 years. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania preserved political and cultural traditions of Kyivan Rus'.



Pic. 13: The Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 13th–15th centuries

Questions on the text:

1. What state occupied Ukrainian lands in the 14th century?
2. When was the Mongol rule over on Ukrainian lands?
3. The lands of which modern states did the Grand Duchy of Lithuania include?
4. What was the status of Ukrainian lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania?

Ukrainian Lands under the Power of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

In **1569** the king of Poland and the prince of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania signed a **union** in the city of **Lublin** (Poland). According to the **Union of Lublin**, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland were united into one

state – the **Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth**, the capital Warsaw. It was ruled by a common monarch. Poland became a dominant partner in this union.



Pic. 14: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 17th century

The Union of Lublin changed the position of Ukrainian lands and Ukrainian people in the state. These changes were:

- single policy, laws, courts, common state structure and monetary system on the united territory were established according to the Polish model;
- Polish nobility captured Ukrainian lands and introduced a severe serfdom for Ukrainian peasants who could be sold from one landlord to another;
- Polish became an official language of the state;
- Catholicism was proclaimed as a state religion.

Catholics had more political and economic rights in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It caused a conversion of certain groups of Ukrainian nobility into Catholicism and polonization (acceptance of Polish traditions).

Ukrainian aristocracy and clergy wanted to have equal rights as Catholics. At the same time, the Pope of Rome aimed to spread its influence to the east. Therefore in **1596** in the city of Brest (Belarus) the **Union of Brest** was signed between the Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church. As a result, a part of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church entered into a full communion with the Holy See and became the **Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church**. Being under the authority of the Pope of Rome, it practiced a similar liturgical and spiritual tradition as Orthodox Christianity. Representatives of this Church acquired a better treatment than Orthodox believers under the Polish rule. After the Union of Brest, the Orthodox Church got a non-official status and Orthodox Christians were persecuted.

Thus in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the life of Ukrainians changed a lot. They were under national, religious and feudal (serfdom) oppression. The Union of Lublin (concluded in 1569) and the Union of Brest (concluded in 1596) caused people's uprisings. Social tension rose.

Questions on the text:

1. In what state were Ukrainian lands since 1569?
2. When was the Union of Lublin concluded?
3. Between what countries was the Union of Lublin signed?
4. What was the decision of the Union of Lublin?
5. What was the status of Ukrainian lands in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth?
6. When was the Union of Brest concluded?
7. What was the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church?

The Emergence of Ukrainian Cossacks

An increase in national, religious and feudal (serfdom) oppression under the Polish rule caused the escape of Ukrainians to steppe regions in the middle flow of the Dnipro River (the southeast border of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the southeast of present-day Ukraine). These fertile lands were uninhabited



Pic. 15: The Crimean Khanate in the 16th century

because of invasions of the Crimean Khanate – a state of Crimean Tatars. In the second half of the 15th century the Crimean Khanate became a vassal of the Ottoman Empire (the Turkish Empire). Crimean Tatars together with the Turks attacked these lands. They ruined settlements and took people into slavery. That is

why the south-eastern region of Ukraine were called the **Wild Field**. In the north-east of the Wild Field was the Tsardom of Russia.



Pic. 16: Ukrainian Cossack

Ukrainians who inhabited the Wild Field were called **Cossacks**. The first information about them appeared in the **late 15th century** in Polish, Turkish and Russian chronicles. The “Cossack” means “a free man”. On the territory of the Wild Field, Ukrainians became free and independent of the Polish rule. Permanent threat from Crimean Tatars and the Turks caused them to consolidate and to learn the war craft. In this way Cossacks were armed free men who acknowledged no authority and recognized only their

commanders. In the **middle of the 16th century**, Dmytro Vyshnevetsky united all Cossacks and established a fortress called the **Zaporizhian Sich** on the Small Khortytsia Island in the middle of the Dnipro River which is now the Zaporizhian region of Ukraine. The Dnipro protected the fortress from enemies and was a good transport way. The Zaporizhian Sich established its own unique traditions:

- the supreme power belonged to a Cossack Rada (Council) that was a meeting attended by all Cossacks;

- the Cossack Rada elected a General Foreman (Starshyna) who was the senior Cossack officers and an ataman;
- the ataman and the General Foreman together solved the most important problems;
- the ataman obtained military, political and judicial power but could be overthrown by the Cossack Rada.

In this way, all the leading posts in the Zaporizhian Sich were elective. That is why it is considered to be a Cossack Republic. It had its symbols: a Flag (crimson with the image of St. Archangel Michael on the one side and a cross on the other one) and a Coat of Arms (the image of a Cossack with a gun on his shoulder and with a sword).

Administratively, the Zaporizhian Sich was subdivided into 38 kurins (separate camps each with several hundreds of Cossacks) headed by atamans in common with a foreman. An ataman and a foreman were elected every year by the all Cossacks living in the kurin. There was a Cossack military court which severely punished murders and stealing among compatriots.



Pic. 17: The Zaporizhian Sich (modern reconstruction)

Formally, all Cossacks had equal rights. Gradually some of them turned into a privileged group of landowners. The presence of women in the Zaporizhian Sich was strongly prohibited. They lived out of its territory on farmsteads. There was no serfdom and hired labour was used. Free of war campaigns, Cossacks were engaged in hunting, farming, animal husbandry, fishing and trade.

Escaped from religious oppression, Ukrainian Cossacks established Orthodox Christianity Church. To join a Cossacks' community, a person had to be an Orthodox Christian. They built mobile churches even during war campaigns. The authority of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth recognized an important value of Cossacks as a military power and strove for keeping them under control. In this way, some Cossacks were hired on a military service by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth authorities. They were



Pic. 18: Ukrainian Cossack

recorded in a special list (**register**) and were known as **Registered Cossacks**. Registered Cossacks protected the south-eastern borders of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from Crimean Tatars and the Turks and participated in campaigns abroad. They were self-governed, got salary and were free of taxes.

Cossacks had a great importance for Ukrainian history. They inhabited deserted steppe regions in the southeast of Ukraine where they established the original Cossack republic (the Zaporizhian Sich) free of national, religious and feudal (serfdom) oppression. It formed the principle of a new Ukrainian (Cossack) statehood. Cossacks (as well as Registered Cossacks) supported peasants' uprisings during the end of the 16th – the first half of the 17th century and fought against oppression under the Polish rule. Finally, they assisted the National Liberation War of Ukrainian people against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth authorities in 1648–1657.

Questions on the text:

1. Who were Cossacks?
2. What were their living conditions?
3. What were the main occupations of Cossacks?
4. Where and when was the Zaporizhian Sich founded?
5. What unique traditions did the Zaporizhian Sich establish?
6. What states were the neighbours of the Zaporizhian Sich?
7. Who were Registered Cossacks?
8. What was the historical meaning of Cossacks and the Zaporizhian Sich?

The National Liberation War in Ukraine (1648–1657)

The Union of Lublin (1569) subordinated Ukrainian lands to the Polish authorities. The Union of Brest (1596) introduced the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and escalated religious problems. Thus national, religious and feudal (serfdom) oppression under the Polish rule caused a rebellion. Started in spring **1648**, it turned into the **National Liberation War in Ukraine** against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The National Liberation War in Ukraine against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was headed by **hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky** (1648–1657).

Bohdan Khmelnytsky was an outstanding statesman, a talented general and diplomat.



Pic. 19: Bohdan Khmelnytsky

Ukrainian Cossacks were the main force in the war. Ukrainian peasants, townspeople and Orthodox clergy joined them in the struggle against the Polish rule. Thus the war got a national character.

The National Liberation War lasted almost ten years. During 1648–1649 Ukrainians won a number of battles over the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth army and liberated a great part of Ukrainian lands from the Polish authority.

Being exhausted by battles, the warring sides began peace negotiations. The agreements signed in 1649 and 1651 legally fixed the autonomous status of the Cossack region within the territory of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Thus Ukrainian Cossack State was established. It had such features as:

- Ukrainian Cossack State got the name the **Hetmanate**;
- the head of the state was a **hetman**;
- the hetman obtained a supreme military, political and judicial power;
- the hetman managed with the help of a General Foreman (Starshyna) who was the senior Cossack officers;
- a Cossack Rada (a meeting attended by all Cossacks) was held for discussing the issues of primary importance for the state if it was necessary;
- the territory was subdivided into military-administrative units with colonels at the head (a colonel managed with the help of a foreman);
- the Orthodox Church got an equal status with the Catholic one and the Union of Brest was abolished;
- the large feudal landownership was liquidated.

In this way, the state system of the Hetmanate was organized in the similar order as it was in the Zaporizhian Sich.

In 1652 the armistice was broken and fighting between Ukrainian and Polish troops continued. In search for allies, Bohdan Khmelnytsky addressed the Tsardom of Russia – the state in the north-east of Ukrainian lands whose influence in the region was growing. In **1654** the **Pereyaslav Council** took place. There, representatives of many Ukrainian cities and estates decided to conclude on a military alliance with the Tsardom of Russia. In that alliance, the Tsardom of Russia guaranteed a wide autonomy for the Hetmanate (own army, an independently chosen hetman, the preservation of a state structure and rights, sovereignty of foreign policy, except relations with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire) and supported the Hetmanate in the war against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The years of 1654–1655 became a very successful time for Ukrainian and Russian troops. Being headed by Bohdan Khmelnytsky, they almost succeeded in the defeat of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. But having broken the agreement of the Pereyaslav Council, the Tsardom of Russia concluded an armistice with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Bohdan Khmelnytsky died in 1657. The struggle for the hetman's power then began.

Thus, the National Liberation War in Ukraine (1648–1657) which was headed by Bohdan Khmelnytsky initiated the revival of Ukrainian statehood. It brought liberation from serfdom, religious and national persecutions and inspired Ukrainians for establishing of the independent state.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What were the main reasons for the National Liberation War in Ukraine?
2. When did the National Liberation War in Ukraine take place?
3. Who headed the National Liberation War in Ukraine?
4. What Ukrainian state was established during the National Liberation War?
5. Tell about the state structure of Ukrainian Cossack State.
6. When did the Pereyaslav Council take place?
7. What were the main decisions of the Pereyaslav Council?
8. What was the significance of the National Liberation War in Ukrainian history?

The Ruin

After the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the fight started for the hetman's power turned into a civil war. This period of Ukrainian history is called the **Ruin**. It had been continuing for almost twenty years.

Hetman Ivan Vyhovsky (Khmelnytsky's successor) broke up with the Tsardom of Russia and concluded on a new treaty with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. But faced with growing dissatisfaction of his policy, Ivan Vyhovsky resigned. The succeeding hetman Yurii Khmelnytsky's aspiration which was to find out the solution in alliance with the Tsardom of Russia was not

successful as well as the attempt of hetman Petro Doroshenko who turned to the coalition with the Ottoman Empire.

Eventually the struggle for the hetman's power turned down into the competition between Polish and Russian spheres of influence. In **1667** the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia signed the **Truce of Andrusovo**. According to the document, Ukrainian lands were divided along the Dnipro River: Left-bank Ukraine was under the Russian control, while Right-bank Ukraine was reverted to Poland. Representatives of the Hetmanate were not allowed to participate in the meeting. The Truce of Andrusovo was confirmed in **1686** by the **Treaty of Eternal Peace** between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia. The treaty also completed Russia's possession of the city of Kyiv and the region of the Zaporizhian Sich.

Thus, the Ruin was a complicated period of Ukrainian history. It is characterised by a continuous struggle for the power of the hetman and foreign intervention of neighbouring states (such as Poland, Russia and Turkey). During the years of this civil war, Ukraine was severely depopulated, economy and culture declined greatly. But the hardest aftermath was that Ukraine lost its political unity and was divided between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What period of Ukrainian history is called the Ruin?
2. When did the Ruin start?
3. What states did support Ukrainian hetmans in their struggle for the power?
4. Into what states were Ukrainian lands divided according to the Truce of Andrusovo?
5. What was the content of the Treaty of Eternal Peace?
6. Discuss the consequences of the Ruin for Ukraine.

Left-bank Ukraine at the end of the 17th – at the end of the 18th centuries

According to the Truce of Andrusovo (1667) and the Treaty of Eternal Peace (1686), Ukrainian lands were divided between the Polish-Lithuanian

Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia. The **Hetmanate** remained only on the territory of Left-bank Ukraine. It was an autonomous Ukrainian state in the Tsardom of Russia characterized by:

- a hetman (the head of the state) was elected by the Cossack Rada but under the control of the Russian tsar;
- the Hetmanate had self-government, as well as in economic and cultural development, although the terms of autonomy were renegotiated at every election of a new hetman which gradually caused the decrease of his power;
- the Orthodox Church received a wide support.

The ruling elite of the Hetmanate was represented by a foreman (starshyna) – the senior Cossack officers. They became a hereditary class of nobility who turned into large landowners. The process of social stratification of the Cossacks, caused poverty of its certain. This group of Cossacks could not practice military service and actually became peasants.

Peasants were free of serfdom. It was restored only in 1783 by the order of Russian Empress Catherine II. Cities and towns had municipal self-government and they flourished.

Agriculture and animal husbandry were well-developed. Manufactories (salt, weaving, and saltpetre) became the basic of industry.

The Hetmanate reached the top during the reign of the hetman **Ivan Mazepa** (1687–1708). He is considered to be a prominent political and military leader who managed to unite Left-bank and Right-bank Ukraine. Being a representative of the Cossack nobility, Ivan Mazepa got an excellent education. He had a great wealth and was one of Europe's biggest landowners. Many churches were built and printing houses were founded all over Ukraine at his own expense. Literature, art and education were highly developing during his reign.

Ivan Mazepa supported at first the policy of the Russian Tsar Peter I. But reforms of centralization that took place in the Tsardom of Russia made him to realize the changes of status of the Ukrainian autonomy. Besides that, Ukrainians



Pic. 20: Ivan Mazepa

had to participate in the Great Northern War (1700–1721) between the Tsardom of Russia and the Swedish Empire as well as to pay taxes for needs of this war. Ukrainians could not stand lots of victims for the satisfaction of foreign interests.

In his aim to gain independence of the Hetmanate, Ivan Mazepa concluded a secret alliance with Charles XII (the king of Sweden) against the Tsardom of Russia in 1708. As a result of this, by the order of Peter I, the capital of Ivan Mazepa (the city of Baturin) with its inhabitants was burned.

Although Peter I allowed electing a successor of Ivan Mazepa, the authority of a new hetman was reduced drastically. In the Battle of Poltava (1709), Swedish and Ukrainian troops were defeated. Ivan Mazepa fled to Moldavia and died there in 1709. His successor **Pylyp Orlyk**, who became Ukrainian hetman in exile, created the first Ukrainian Constitution, i.e. **Pylyp Orlyk's Constitution of 1710**.

After the end of the Great Northern War, Peter I proclaimed the foundation of the Russian Empire and strengthened centralizing reforms. In this situation, the autonomy of the Hetmanate underwent further reduction. The new institution to manage the Hetmanate was introduced. It consisted of Russian officers so that Ukrainian hetmans were subordinated them. Finally, the autonomy of the Hetmanate was abolished by Empress Catherine II in **1764**. In **1775** Russian troops destroyed the Zaporizhian Sich, the fortress of Ukrainian Cossacks.

Military actions during the National Liberation War and the Ruin took place mainly on the territory of Right-bank Ukraine. The region was enormously destroyed. That is why Ukrainians migrated and started colonization of the area to the east of the Hetmanate. It was a territory on the border of the Tsardom of Russia. Crimean Tatars often attacked these lands and they were uninhabited. Ukrainians established there free, non-serf settlements called **slobodas**. Later, the whole region got the name **Sloboda Ukraine (Slobozhanshchyna, Slobidska**

Ukraine). Kharkiv developed into its centre. Ukrainians colonized this territory on the border of the Tsardom of Russia and protected it. Therefore the Tsardom of Russia permitted them to have a self-government and liberated them of taxes. The autonomy of the Sloboda Ukraine was abolished under Catherine II in **1765**.

The significance of the Hetmanate (as well as the Zaporizhian Sich and the Sloboda Ukraine that had an internal autonomy under the Russian rule) was great. The Hetmanate preserved and increased traditions of Ukrainian statehood having become the centre of political life. At the second half of the 18th century, the autonomy was abolished and political power on the territory of the Left-bank Ukraine passed to Russian tsar's governor-general.

Questions and tasks on the text:

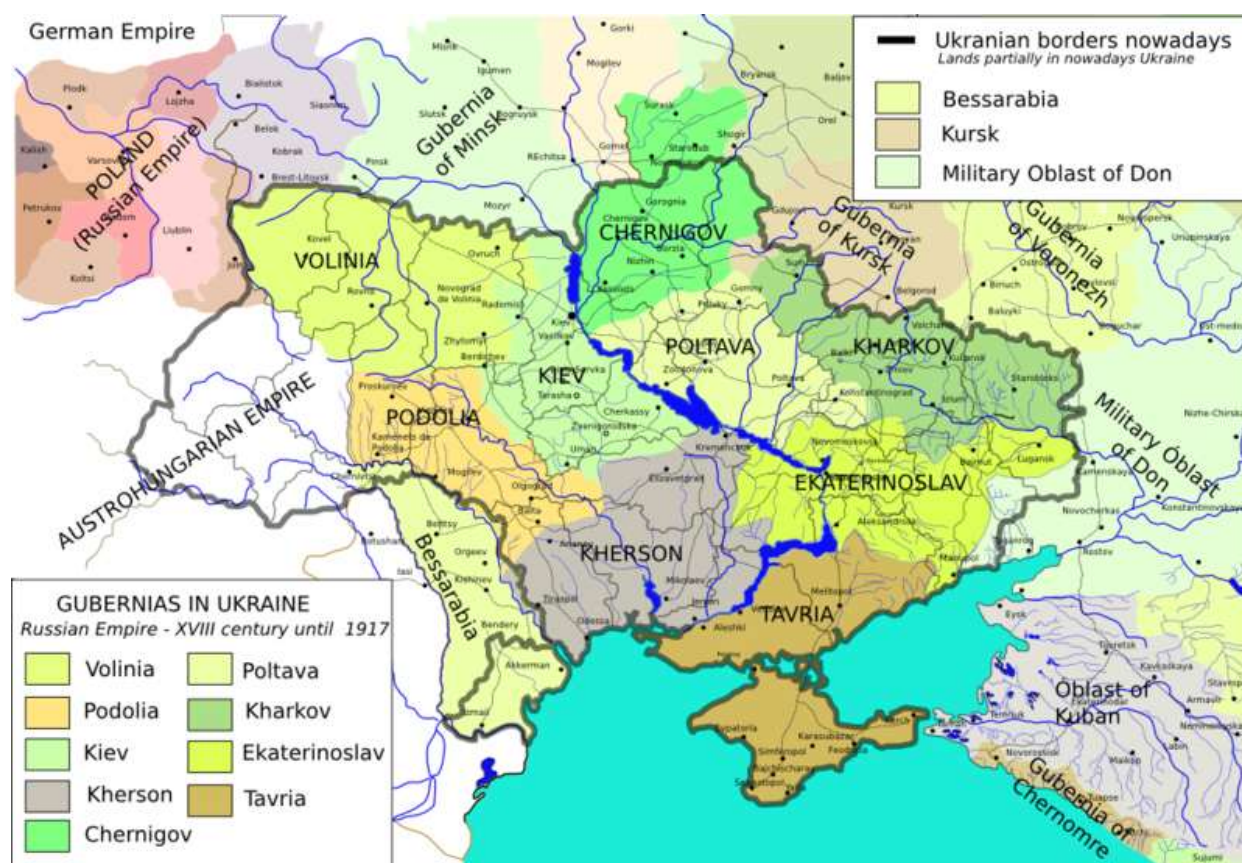
1. What was the Hetmanate?
2. Discuss an internal autonomy of the Hetmanate.
3. Tell about a social structure of the Hetmanate.
4. Characterize an economic development of the Hetmanate.
5. What do know about the reign of hetman Ivan Mazepa?
6. When was the autonomy of the Hetmanate abolished?
7. When was the Zaporizhian Sich destroyed?
8. What was the Sloboda Ukraine?
9. When was the autonomy of the Sloboda Ukraine abolished?
10. What was the significance of the Hetmanate in Ukrainian history?

Right-bank Ukraine at the end of the 17th – at the end of the 18th centuries

According to the Truce of Andrusovo (1667) and the Treaty of Eternal Peace (1686), Right-bank Ukraine remained under the Polish control. There was no autonomy and living conditions of Ukrainians there differed a lot from those ones in the Hetmanate. Cossacks almost disappeared as a significant organized community. Cities and towns passed through a decline. Poles and Jews predominated among townspeople. Catholics improved their earlier privileged status. At the same time, a number of believers of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic

Church that practiced similar liturgical and spiritual traditions as Orthodoxy were growing among the Ukrainian population.

Polish nobility concentrated large land holdings in its ownership and established severe serfdom over Ukrainian peasants. The extreme exploitation of peasantry led to uprisings. The **Haidamaks** (from Turkish *haidamak* – “to pursue”) movement arose at the beginning of the 18th century. It grew into the rebellion known as the **Koliyivshchyna** (from Ukrainian *koliyivshchyna* – “impaling”) in **1768**. Peasants, impoverished Cossacks and townspeople headed by Maksym Zaliznyak and Ivan Gonta captured and burned Polish possessions, liberated peasants of serfdom and established self-governing bodies. Koliyivshchyna was put down only by Polish army with the help of Russian troops.



Pic. 21: Ukrainian lands at the end of the 18th – at the beginning of the 20th century

The Polish rule on Ukrainian lands was over according to the Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. After the First Partition (1772), the extreme

west of Ukraine fell under the control of the Austrian Empire. The rest was captured by the Russian Empire after the Second (1793) and in the Third (1795) Partitions.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. Discuss the condition of Ukrainian lands under the Polish rule.
2. What did severe serfdom lead to?
3. Who were the Haidamaks?
4. What was the Koliyivshchyna?
5. When was the Polish rule on Ukrainian lands over?

Ukrainian Lands under the Power of the Russian Empire

At the end of the 18th century, the biggest part of Ukrainian lands fell under the Russian rule. The territories of Central, Northern and part of Western Ukraine were joined as a result of the Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. After the annexation of the Crimean Khanate by the Russian Empire during the Russo-Turkish War (1787–1791), the colonization of Southern Ukraine by migrants from other parts of Ukraine, as well as a smaller number of Russia, the Balkans and Germany started. The city of Odesa grew into a large city; the Black Sea port and the centre of commerce were located there. The autonomy of the Hetmanate and Sloboda Ukraine was abolished, the Zaporizhian Sich was liquidated and all Ukrainian territories under the Russian control were reorganized into regular Russian provinces administrated by governor-generals appointed by Russian emperor.

Various changes took place in a social sphere. Ukrainian nobility represented by the Cossack foreman (starshyna) got the same status as the Russian nobility had. Many Ukrainians entered imperial government service and gradually became russified (accepted Russian traditions). The Orthodox Christianity was a dominant religion but Ukrainian peculiarities were promoted to be liquidated and the Russian Orthodox Church became an important instrument of Russification.

In the early 19th century, serfdom manufactories dominated. These landlords' manufactories had out-of-date equipment and technologies and used the labour of serfs. By the middle of the 19th century, the **Industrial Revolution** had started. It was the transition from hand production methods to machines, the increasing use of steam power as well as the change from wood to coal. New factories in Ukraine were established for metal manufacturing, sugar-making, glass-making, and paper-making. However, the use of serfs' labour reduced its production.

Serfdom (restored on Ukrainian lands at the end of the 18th century) was finally **abolished** in **1861** (as elsewhere in the Russian Empire). Peasants had to buy land holdings at their own expense that caused poverty of many. At the same time, the abolition of serfdom liberated labour force that stimulated the development of industry and building of the railways. Kharkiv turned into the third largest transport hub of the Russian Empire after the cities of Saint Petersburg and Moscow. Industrial development was especially marked in present-day Ukrainian oblasts such as Donetsk, Luhansk, and Dnipro (coal and iron ore mining). However, many workers arrived to these industrial regions from other parts of the Russian Empire while Ukrainians stayed in the rural areas. In this way, the growing urban centres became russified.

Many changes happened in Ukrainian society due to liberal reforms in the 1860s–1870s. Some of them were:

- the reform of local government (municipal and provincial self-governments were elective and responsible for medical service, education, building, agriculture and industrial improvement, culture, statistics);
- the reform of the judicial system (the only court for all estates (both nobles and peasants), the presumption of innocence (the principle that someone is considered innocent until proven guilty), the adversarial system (prosecutor and layer), and the jury system were introduced);

- the reform of the military service (universal military service within the period of serving in the army of 6 years and 7 years in the navy (instead of 20 years as it was before) was introduced);
- the reform of the financial sphere that regulated the finances of the state and put the national currency on a firmer footing;
- the reform in education (the number of schools increased but the subjects were taught in the Russian language).

These reforms contributed to the development of the country and increased the process of democratization of Ukrainian society. Representatives of Ukrainian national movement were among the members of municipal and provincial self-governments.

In the 19th century, the **Ukrainian national revival** started. The **first university** on Ukrainian lands under the Russian rule was founded in **1804** in **Kharkiv**. In 1834 the university was established in Kyiv and in 1865 in Odesa. Universities grew into the major centres of education, science, studying local history and culture as well as publishing activity soon (despite the fact that Russian was the medium of teaching and instruction).

During **1846–1847**, the **Brotherhood of Cyril and Methodius** was the first Ukrainian secret political organization emerged in Kyiv. It was created under the initiative of a prominent historian Mykola Kostomarov. The program of the Brotherhood proclaimed the end of the Russian rule and a national oppression, the liquidation of social inequality, the abolition of serfdom, the introduction of universal education and the establishment of the union of all Slavs as a federation of equal nations. The activity of the Brotherhood was quickly uncovered and its members were arrested.

Literature played a significant role in the Ukrainian national revival. **Ivan Kotlyarevsky** (1769–1838) became the first writer who wrote a poem “**Eneyida**” having used the modern Ukrainian language. He is considered as the pioneer of the modern Ukrainian literature. Lesya Ukrainka (1871–1913) was a famous Ukrainian

writer and poet who actively criticized the Russian rule in her works and glorified love for her native land.



Pic. 22: Taras Shevchenko

An outstanding writer whose poetry had an intense influence on the development of Ukrainian political thought was **Taras Shevchenko** (1814–1861). Born a serf, he was bought out of serfdom by a group of artists who recognized his talent for painting. Taras Shevchenko made his mark both in painting and literature. Taras Shevchenko combined such themes as Cossacks' glory with indictments on a social and national oppression under the Russian rule. The conception of a free Ukraine and social equality was reflected in his poetry. Taras Shevchenko was a member of the Brotherhood of Cyril and Methodius. He was arrested and exiled in Siberia after the Brotherhood was uncovered.

According to the governmental official view, Ukrainians were not recognized as a separate nation and were regarded as a part of Russians. That is why freedom and patriotic motives of Ukrainian literature popular among Ukrainians were a subject of worry for the Russian authorities by the second half of the 19th century. Thus, in **1863** the **Valuev Circular** (Peter Valuev was the Minister of Internal Affairs) prohibited publications in the Ukrainian language. In this situation, Ukrainian intellectuals from Russian-ruled Ukraine migrated to Ukrainian lands under the Austrian rule where their works could be published. The import of Ukrainian books, the staging of plays and public readings in the language were forbidden in **1876** by the **Emz Decree** of the Russian Emperor Alexander II (the document was named after the city where it was announced).

In the second half of the 19th century, national and cultural-educational societies called the **Hromadas** (communities) were formed in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Poltava, Chernihiv, and Odesa. They united the best intellectuals, scientists, educators, public figures, writers, students and others. The aims of the Hromadas

were to promote Ukrainian history, culture, ethnography, philology, education, etc. The members of the Hromadas, e.g. Mykhailo Drahomanov, Pavlo Chubynsky, Volodymyr Antonovych, published their researches, organized Sunday schools for children and adults (in many schools all the subjects were taught in Ukrainian).

In their socio-political views the Hromadas oriented on **Mykhailo Drahomanov** who declared the transformation of the Russian Empire into a federative republic where Ukrainian national rights would be guaranteed. After the Emz Decree, the activists of the Hromadas were arrested and exiled. However, the societies continued their activity secretly. In **1900** primarily student-led Hromada in Kharkiv developed into the **Revolutionary Ukrainian Party**. Its aim was to form a unitary, free and independent Ukrainian state. Other Ukrainian political parties began to appear at the beginning of the 20th century.

Social and political activity rose during the **Democratic Revolution of 1905–1907 in the Russian Empire**. Workers' strikes, military uprisings and peasants' unrest took place in Ukraine. As the result of the revolution, freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition were provided. Nevertheless, these democratic freedoms were abolished in 1910. Besides, the Russian Empire was transformed into a monarchy limited by an elected assembly where Ukrainian representatives issued on the agenda the demand of Ukrainian autonomy within the Russian Empire and the expansion of national rights. However, until the Russian Revolution of 1917 their attempts were unsuccessful.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What Ukrainian regions were under the Russian rule?
2. Discuss the changes of a social sphere in Russian-ruled Ukraine.
3. What was the Industrial Revolution and when did it begin on Ukrainian lands under the Russian rule?
4. When was serfdom abolished in Russian-controlled Ukraine?
5. Tell about the results of serfdom abolition.
6. What liberal reforms took place in the 1860s–1870s?
7. What changes did they lead to?

8. When did the Ukrainian national revival start?
9. What universities were founded in the 19th century?
10. Characterize the activity of the Brotherhood of Cyril and Methodius.
11. What role did literature play in the Ukrainian national revival?
12. Tell about the activity of the Hromadas.
13. What documents limited the usage of the Ukrainian language?
14. What was the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party?
15. Discuss the results of the Democratic Revolution in the Russian Empire of 1905–1907 for Ukrainian lands.

Ukrainian lands under the Power of the Austrian Empire (the Empire of Austria-Hungary)

By the end of the 18th century, the extreme west of Ukraine fell under the control of the Austrian Empire (the Empire of Austria-Hungary after 1867). More particularly, the region of **Galicia** was joined with Polish lands into a single province. The city of Lviv became its administrative centre. The region of **Zakarpattia** (with its centre Uzhhorod) was included into the Austrian Empire as a part of the Hungarian Kingdom. The region of **Bukovyna** (with its centre Chernivtsi) was binational with Ukrainians predominating in the north and Romanians in the south. Having been incorporated in the Austrian Empire, it felt a strong Romanian influence. Within the Austrian rule these three regions underwent many common experiences, but they were also characterized by differences stemming from their specific ethnic environments and earlier histories.

Austrian-ruled Ukraine was predominantly an agrarian region. There were only small factories that produced oil and treated wood. The ruling class was represented by Polish nobility in Galicia, Hungarian nobility in Zakarpattia and Romanian nobility in Bukovyna. The biggest part of Ukrainian population were peasants. However, Ukrainians in the Austrian Empire had more opportunities for their national development than those under the Russian rule.

The **Ukrainian national revival** was represented by the activity of a cultural-educational organization – the **Rus'ka Triitsya** established by Markiyan

Shashkevych, Yakiv Holovatskyi, and Ivan Vahylevych (who were graduates of Lviv Theological Seminary) in **1832** in Lviv. Its aim was to develop Ukrainian literary language and to spread Ukrainian traditions, rites, and folklore. Thus through enlightening people, the members of the Rus'ka Triitsya tried to increase the level of national consciousness of Ukrainians who lived under the Austrian rule.

At the end of the 18th century, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was equalized with the Catholic Church. Having been graduated from theological seminaries the clergy was well-educated. They were permitted to get married and the clergy used to cultivate Ukrainian traditions in their families. Thus, on the one hand, their children who entered secular professions gave rise to Ukrainian intelligentsia. On the other hand, the participation of Greek Catholic clergy in the Ukrainian national movement was its feature in Austrian-controlled Ukraine and the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church became a major national, as well as religious, institution.

During the **Democratic Revolution of 1848–1849 in the Austrian Empire**, the Constitution and democratic freedoms were proclaimed. With the aim of limiting the Austrian monarchy, a parliament was established. This led to the appearance of the first Ukrainian political organization in Galicia – the **Holovna Rus'ka Rada** (the supreme council). It was headed by Hryhorii Yakymovych (the bishop of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church). Its members were Greek Catholic priests and intelligentsia.

The Holovna Rus'ka Rada organized local departments with the presentation of all estates. It proclaimed the identity of Ukrainians under the Austrian rule and the Russian rule, organized a national guard and other small military units. The Holovna Rus'ka Rada represented Ukrainian interests in the Austrian parliament and stood for the division of Galicia into separate Ukrainian and Polish parts and including into Ukrainian part the regions of Bukovyna and Zakarpattia; the introduction of the Ukrainian language at schools and the publication of

government regulations in Ukrainian. It also advocated for the abolition of serfdom.

In accordance with the electoral system, most of the seats in the Austrian parliament from Galicia were occupied by Poles. Despite the achievements of Ukrainians during the Democratic Revolution of 1848–1849 (such as teaching at schools in the Ukrainian language (for a short time), opening of reading halls, publishing of novels of Ukrainian writers, ethnographic and historical researches), the region felt under strong Polish influence.

Another valuable result of the Democratic Revolution of 1848–1849 in the Austrian Empire on Ukrainian lands was the **abolition of serfdom in 1848**. As in Russian-ruled Ukraine, peasants had to buy land holdings at their own expenses that led to impoverishment of many. Due to underdeveloped industries that could not attract this excess labour force, rural overpopulation came. Therefore, major emigration of Ukrainians to other countries, especially to the United States, Canada, Brazil, and Argentina began in the 1880s and continued until World War I. They founded large **Ukrainian Diasporas** there.

The Ukrainian national movement intensified at the end of the 1860s, when cultural-educational organizations, the **Prosvitas**, were established. Their members strove to preserve and develop Ukrainian culture and education among the population. The Prosvitas became the centres of education, science and publishing activity due to opening schools, libraries, museums and organizing folk festivals, theatres, and celebration of national holidays. After the Democratic Revolution of 1905–1907 in the Russian Empire, the Prosvitas were founded in Russian-controlled Ukraine.

The **Shevchenko Scientific Society**, a public organization, that became a scholarly multidisciplinary academy of sciences specialized in the Ukrainian studies (history, philology, and literature) was founded in **1873** in Lviv. It had three sections: history-philosophical, philological, and mathematically-medical-natural scientific. Also the society established several museums, libraries, and archives.

Publications in Ukrainian were prohibited in the Russian Empire (the Valuev Circular of 1863 and the Emz Decree of 1876) and the Shevchenko Scientific Society attracted a financial and scholar support from Russian-ruled Ukraine. In this way, the Ukrainian national movement of two parts of Ukraine was united. Many Ukrainian intellectuals migrated to Austrian-controlled Ukraine to continue their researches and publishing activity. **Mykhailo Hrushevsky** who was an outstanding Ukrainian historian moved from Kyiv to Lviv. There, he worked at Lviv University (established in 1661) as a professor of World History Department and lectured on the history of Ukraine. Having become the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, he greatly expanded its activities. A poet, ethnographer and literary historian **Ivan Franko**, who headed a philological section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, also made a great contribution to its development.

By the end of the 19th century, the development of Ukrainian national movement led to the founding of the **first political party** in Ukraine that was the **Ukrainian Radical Party**. It was created in **1890** in Lviv by a group of Ukrainian activists including a poet Ivan Franko. The party advocated peasant-based socialism in its ideology and supported independence of all Ukrainian lands for the first time. It was represented in the parliament of Austria-Hungary. Keeping the position of Ukrainian independence also stood the **Ukrainian National Democratic Party** that was founded in **1899** in Lviv with the participation of **Mykhailo Hrushevsky**. It offered a progressive program of the development of Ukrainian society and became the most powerful party in Austro-Hungarian-ruled Ukraine. Other Ukrainian political parties began to appear around this time.

In this way, despite the partition of Ukrainian lands between the two empires and the limitations imposed by the Austria-Hungary and Russian authorities, the 19th century became the time of the formation of Ukrainian nation and the awakening of national consciousness. A large native intelligentsia and an extensive institutional infrastructure were formed. Ukrainians got an opportunity to realize their national aspirations at the end of World War I.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What Ukrainian regions were under the Austrian (the Austria-Hungarian) rule?
2. Tell about the development of industry on Ukrainian lands.
3. Tell about a social structure of Ukrainian society.
4. What was the Rus'ka Triitsya and when was it established?
5. Participation of what institution in Ukrainian national movement was its feature in Austrian-controlled Ukraine?
6. Tell about the results of the Democratic Revolution in the Austrian Empire of 1848–1849 for Ukrainian lands.
7. When was serfdom abolished in Austrian-controlled Ukraine?
8. What do you know about founding of Ukrainian Diaspora?
9. What were the main fields of activity of the Prosvitas?
10. Tell about the Shevchenko Scientific Society and its members.
11. What was the first political party founded in Ukraine? Characterize it.
12. What did the 19th century become the time for Ukrainian nation?

Topic 3. Contemporary History of Ukraine

Ukraine in the Years of World War I (1914–1918)

The most of historians not without justification consider that **World War I** of **1914–1918**, which was called the Great War, opened the contemporary history of the world and nations. This war was caused by deep conflicts (economic, political, and military) between two opposite alliances linking the leading countries:

- the **Triple Alliance** (Austro-Hungary, Germany, and Italy); after an exit of Italy from it and an entrance of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and the Kingdom of Bulgaria the alliance turned into the **Central Powers**;
- the **Triple Entente** (the United Kingdom, France, and Russia) to which Japan, Italy, Romania, the USA (in 1917) and other countries joined during the war having been formed the **Allied Powers**.

The conflicting alliances put before themselves actually the same purposes: capture the territories of others and reorganize the old colonial system, statement of their own domination in the world, installation of control of sales markets and neutralization of the oppositional political forces, concentration of national attention not on internal problems but on external threat, weakening of a wave of national movements for social release.

Ukrainian lands appeared in a circle of prime interests of the conflicting states. By the beginning of World War I, Ukrainian lands were still divided between two empires: the Russian and the Austro-Hungarian. Imperialistic war deepened the tragedy of absence of own statehood and disconnection of Ukrainian people.

The tragedy was that a large number of Ukrainians were compelled to fight and die for interests of the empires ignoring their urgent problems and suppressing aspiration for independence. Besides that being divided between two opposite alliances, Ukrainians had to fight against each other.

The main military operations of World War I that began on August 1st, **1914**, took place in Western Ukrainian region. The war negatively affected all spheres of activity in Ukrainian society. Military operations on Ukrainian lands seriously undermined their productive forces.

On November 11th, **1918**, World War I ended with the defeat of the countries of the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria). As a result of this war, the geopolitical situation in Europe was changed a lot. Four empires broke up: the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Russian Empire (as well as the Ottoman Empire). In place of these states, new independent states such as Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc. appeared. For Ukraine the only positive consequence after World War I was that it exhausted the Austro-Hungarian and the Russian Empires and accelerated their crash. A revolutionary background was founded and the conditions to revive an independent state were created in Ukraine.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. How long did World War I last?
2. What alliances participated in World War I?
3. Tell about the main reasons of World War I.
4. What geopolitical changes took place in Europe in the result of World War I?
5. What were the consequences of World War I for Ukraine?

The February Democratic Revolution of 1917 in Russia and Ukraine.

The Central Rada (Council)

In **February, 1917**, the **Democratic Revolution** started in Russia. It began with the strike of workers in Saint Petersburg. Then it was supported by the workers in other cities. The Russian emperor Nicolay II was overthrown and Russia was proclaimed a **democratic republic**. The February democratic revolution was the second revolution (after the Revolution of 1905) in the Russian Empire which led to the collapse of the monarchy and the inauguration of a democratic and republican government – the **Provisional Government**. It introduced democratic

freedoms, such as freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition and lifted the restrictions on national minorities.

National life in Ukraine quickened with the revival of a Ukrainian press and the formation of numerous cultural and professional associations as well as the intensification of political parties' activity. In **March, 1917**, with the initiative of Ukrainian political parties, the **Central Rada (Council)** was formed in Kyiv as Ukrainian representative body (a parliament). It was declared to be the highest national authority in Ukraine that put the beginning to the **National Democratic Revolution**.

Mykhailo Hrushevsky (1866–1934), who was a prominent Ukrainian academician, historian, politician, statesman and one of the most important figures of the Ukrainian national revival of the early 20th century, became the head of the



Pic. 23: Mykhailo Hrushevsky

Central Rada. All Ukrainian national parties were represented at the Central Rada such as the Association of Ukrainian Progressives (formed in 1908), the Ukrainian Social Democratic Labour Party (formed in 1905), the Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Party (formed in April, 1917), etc. Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Party was a peasant revolutionary-democratic party and came

forward for socialization of land (the transfer of land from private to state ownership). Mykhailo Hrushevsky was a member of it. The second largest party was the Ukrainian Social Democratic Labour Party. Its program foresaw the socialistic prospect of development of Russia and its transformation into a democratic federal republic and the autonomy of Ukraine in its composition. The leaders of this party were Volodymyr Vynnychenko and Symon Petliura.

Firstly, the stated goal of the Central Rada was a territorial autonomy for Ukraine and the transformation of Russia into a democratic and federative republic. Although the Provisional Government recognized Ukraine's right to

autonomy and the Central Rada as a legitimate representative body, there were unresolved disputes over its territorial jurisdiction and political prerogatives. At the same time, another political force emerged in Ukraine – **soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies**. The Central Rada had to compete with them especially in russified cities of eastern Ukraine. However, the support of Ukrainian population of soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies was quite limited.

In May, 1917, deputies from soldiers and deputies from peasants and workers (in a month's time) joined the Central Rada. Therefore having started its activity as a small group of representatives of the Ukrainian national liberation movement, the Central Rada gradually transformed into a real ruling body of the National Democratic Revolution and became the revolutionary parliament of Ukraine. In July, 1917, the Central Rada formed the General Secretariat that was the main executive branch of state power (the first Ukrainian government).

The Central Rada issued **four legal act-declarations in Ukraine**, the so-called **Universals**. The **First Universal of the Central Rada** (June 23rd, 1917) proclaimed the autonomy of Ukraine within a new democratic Russia.

The central idea of the Central Rada was the awakening of Ukrainians' state consciousness, proclaiming at first autonomy and then independence of Ukraine. It established diplomatic relations with the states of the Allied Powers and the Central Powers, obtained confession for right of Ukrainian people for the state, culture and language. However, there were a number of strategic errors in the activity of the leaders of the Central Rada that resulted to its falling.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When and where did the February Democratic Revolution start?
2. What did the February Democratic Revolution led to?
3. What was the Central Rada?
4. When was the Central Rada formed?
5. Who was the head of the Central Rada?
6. What Ukrainian parties were represented at the Central Rada? Tell about their programs.
7. Tell about soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies.

8. What were the Universals?
9. What was the First Universal about?
10. What was the historical significance of the Central Rada?

The Ukrainian People's Republic

On **November 7th, 1917** (on October 25th according to the Julian calendar being used at that time) the Armed Rebellion took place in Russia. It was the event that changed for a long time the history of Russia, Ukraine and many other states. The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (the Bolsheviks, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (the CPSU) later) was a new power established in Russia. The Bolsheviks started to build a new state in Russia based on the principles of socialism and Marxism-Leninism (a social theory based on ideas of German philosopher, economist Karl Marx and a Russian revolutionary Vladimir Lenin). Since that time Russia became a Soviet state.

Ukrainian-Russian relations deteriorated rapidly following this historical event. The Central Rada refused to accept the new regime's authority over Ukraine and on **November 20th, 1917**, proclaimed the **Third Universal** which created the **Ukrainian People's Republic** (the **UPR**, with its capital in Kyiv) though still in federation with a new democratic Russia (proclaimed after the February Democratic Revolution). The lands populated by Ukrainians confirmed the territory of the UPR.

The **Third Universal** of the Central Rada proclaimed valuable socio-economic reforms: an 8-hours working day and state control over production were introduced as well as aspiration for peace between the opposite alliances was proclaimed. This Universal paved constitutional basis of independent Ukrainian state; freedom of speech, printing, meetings, inviolability of personality and private property; the right for application of national languages of all people inhabited Ukrainian land was proclaimed.

The Bolsheviks, in turn, during the First All-Ukrainian Congress of soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies (Kharkiv, December 12th, 1917) declared the

Bolsheviks rule in Ukraine and formed an oppositional government. The struggle for power in Ukraine between the UPR and the Bolsheviks started.

In January, 1918, the Bolsheviks launched an offensive attack on Left-bank Ukraine and advanced in Kyiv. The Central Rada (that was already engaged in peace negotiations with the Central Powers from whom it hoped for military assistance) in the **Fourth Universal** proclaimed the total **independence** of the **Ukrainian People's Republic** and the break off from all ties with the Bolshevik Russia on **January 22nd, 1918**. It also passed the law establishing a national autonomy for Jewish, Russian, Polish and other minorities lived in Ukraine. Almost immediately, however, the government had to evacuate to the Right-bank Ukraine as Soviet troops occupied Kyiv.

In February, 1918, Ukraine and the Central Powers signed the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. German and Austria-Hungarian troops displaced the Bolsheviks from Kyiv in early March, and the Central Rada returned to the capital. In April, 1918, Russian army retreated from Ukraine.

Proclamation of the Ukrainian People's Republic became a prominent historical event in the history of Ukraine, as it signified the revival of Ukrainian state system at the beginning of the 20th century. Unfortunately, socio-economic transformations proclaimed in the UPR declared only intentions and had a declarative character.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When and where did the Armed Rebellion in Russia start?
2. What did the Armed Rebellion in Russia lead to?
3. When was the Ukrainian People's Republic proclaimed?
4. What socio-economic reforms did the Third Universal of the Central Rada proclaim?
5. Tell about the fight for power in Ukraine.
6. When was the total independence of the Ukrainian People's Republic proclaimed?
7. What was the historical meaning of the Ukrainian People's Republic?

The Ukrainian State (the Hetmanate) in Ukraine

According to the agreement between the UPR and the Central Powers signed in Brest-Litovsk in February, 1918, the German and Austria-Hungarian armies came to Ukraine in aim to dislodge the Bolsheviks. The socialistic measures of the UPR, especially state land ownership, conflicted with the interests of the German high command to maximize the production of foodstuffs for its own war effort. Therefore in **April, 1918**, the German military command displaced the Central Rada and established a new state system in Ukraine. The **Ukrainian State (the Hetmanate)** with the general **Pavlo Skoropadsky** at the head was proclaimed.

Being a descendant of the 18th century Cossack hetman family, Pavlo Skoropadsky assumed the title “hetman of Ukraine” (which he intended to make hereditary), abrogated all laws passed by the Central Rada and established a conservative regime that relied on the support of landowners.

For a short period of his rule, Pavlo Skoropadsky succeeded in stabilizing the situation in Ukraine, i.e. criminality went down, the activity of industry and transport was recovered, the financial system became stronger, the attempts of creation of army and fleet were undertaken. Operating in the interests of bourgeoisie and militaries, the hetman conducted unpopular measures, i.e. set of a 12-hours working day and returned land to the former landowners. This policy caused dissatisfaction of workers and peasants and disadvantaged his rule of a wide social support later.

The policy of Pavlo Skoropadsky in the area of national and cultural building was successful. The hetman government began a campaign of the development of national culture and created the system of national educational institutions. The Ukrainian language got a state status. Ukrainian textbooks were published for primary schools. 150 gymnasiums and two new Ukrainian universities in Kyiv and Kamianets-Podilskyi were opened. The National Archive and Library were organized. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the National Gallery of Arts, and the Ukrainian Historical Museum were founded.

The government of the hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky attained a considerable successes with the fact that Ukraine was recognized as a sovereign state abroad. The embassies of Ukraine were opened in 12 states. In May, 1918, negotiations with Russia about signing of a treaty and establishment of cross-governmental relations started. The truce was signed in June 1918. However, in October, 1918, the relations worsened again.

An internal policy of the Hetmanate government aroused an intense opposition among Ukrainian nationalists, socialists, and the peasantry. To coordinate a political opposition, the Ukrainian National Union was formed by the main parties and civil organizations, while the peasants manifested their hostility through rebellions and partisan warfare.

The capitulation of Germany and Austria-Hungary in November, 1918, weakened the Skoropadsky's regime. The Ukrainian National Union formed **the Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic** to prepare for his overthrow. On **December 14th, 1918**, Pavlo Skoropadsky renounced of power and fled to Germany.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When did the Hetmanate exist?
2. Who was its head?
3. Discuss a socio-economic policy of the Hetmanate.
4. Tell about a cultural policy of the Hetmanate.
5. Characterize a foreign policy of the Hetmanate.

The West Ukrainian People's Republic

During the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after the Revolution of 1918, an assembly of Western Ukrainian political leaders in **October, 1918**, declared the formation of a state, and thereafter named it the **West Ukrainian People's Republic**. It was established on the territory of Austro-Hungarian-

controlled Ukraine. **Yevhen Petrushevych** became the president of the West Ukrainian People's Republic.

In November, 1918, Ukrainian forces occupied Lviv. This act sparked a war with Poles who strove to incorporate Galicia into a reconstituted Polish state. Poles took on Lviv in November 21st, but most of Galicia remained under Ukrainian control. The government transferred its seat to Stanislaviv (present-day Ivano-Frankivsk).

On **January 22nd, 1919**, the **Unification Act** (the Act Zluki) about unifying of the West Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed in Kyiv. But an actual political integration was prevented by constant fighting. This ultimately took an unfavourable turn for Ukrainians and by late July, Poles were under full control of Galicia. Yevhen Petrushevych and his government went into exile in Vienna where they continued diplomatic efforts against the recognition of the Polish occupation.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What was the West Ukrainian People's Republic?
2. When was it proclaimed?
3. Who became the president of the West Ukrainian People's Republic?
4. What event took place on January 22nd, 1919?
5. What problems faced the West Ukrainian People's Republic?

The Directory in Ukraine

The **Directory** of the **Ukrainian People's Republic** was created in November, 1918 for a fight against the regime of Pavlo Skoropadsky. After he renounced from power on **December 14th, 1918**, the Directory got all plenitude of power and the Ukrainian People's Republic was recovered. **Volodymyr Vynnychenko** became its political leader. All military issues were solved by **Symon Petliura** who was the commander-in-chief of the army.

Socio-economic measures of the Directory consisted of an attempt to recover the work of industry; introduction of workers' control and an 8-hours working day; support of a private initiative and handicraft production; measures on development of internal and external trade; assistance to unemployed persons and other categories of social welfare; measures against speculation. However, all these steps carried a declarative character and the Directory gradually lost the support of the population.

One of the major steps of the Directory was the **Unification Act** (the Act Zluki) that proclaimed unifying of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the West Ukrainian People's Republic on **January 22nd, 1919**, in Kyiv. This event confirmed the aspiration of people to live in the united and independent Ukrainian state. However, the actual association of the two parts of Ukraine did not happen because of constant military actions. January 22nd was decreed the Day of Unity of Ukraine, a holiday celebrated annually, by the Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma in 1999 to mark a political and historical significance of the agreement.

The Directory did not support the Soviet Russia and vice versa. The Soviet Russia started an intervention to the territory of Ukraine in December, 1918, and the Ukrainian People's Republic declared a war against it. The Directory tried to hold on a power in Ukraine and to find a support of the country-members of the Allied Powers. But they did not hold up the Directory and the idea of the independence of Ukraine. As a result, the war with the Soviet Russia ended with the defeat of the Directory.

The main reasons of the defeat of the Directory were: a non-consistent internal policy and the lack of a wide social support; inefficient army; an absence of unity among Ukrainian politicians; an unfavourable foreign-policy situation, battle actions with the Bolsheviks and Polish troops.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When was the Ukrainian People's Republic recovered?
2. Who was at the head of the Directory?

3. Tell about a socio-economic policy of the Directory.
4. When was the Unification Act proclaimed?
5. What was the Unification Act about?
6. Discuss the foreign policy of the Directory.
7. What were the main reasons for the defeat of the Directory?

Ukraine after the End of the National Democratic Revolution

World War I, further revolutionary events in the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires, on the one hand, brought to Ukraine the National Democratic Revolution of 1917–1921, on the other hand caused a deep crisis of all spheres of life.

The territories under the Bolshevik's control were formally organized as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Under the Bolshevik's tutelage, the First All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets in December, 1917, formed a Soviet government of Ukraine; the Second Congress, in March, 1918, declared independence of Soviet Ukraine; and the Third Congress, in March, 1919, adopted the Soviet Ukraine's first constitution. With the consolidation of the Bolshevik's rule, the Soviet Ukraine progressively ceded to Russia its rights in international policy and trade.

The aftermath of World War I and the revolutionary upheavals followed **Bukovyna** to be annexed to Romania. The region of **Zakarpattia** was joined to Czechoslovakia. Poland incorporated **Galicia** and **Volhynia**.

In 1920, Ukraine managed to produce only 10 % of the pre-war industrial production amount. Only 2 552 from 11 thousand plants and factories worked then. 4 thousand kilometres of railroads were completely destroyed and only 40 % of trains were left. Areas under crops reduced and agriculture was also in a terrible situation. The position of Ukraine was complicated by a bad harvest of 1920. During 1918–1921, the Bolsheviks conducted the policy of **War Communism** based on nationalization of all industrial enterprises and the forcible requisition of food. Dramatic situation in the economy led to tension in a social and political

situation. Ukraine was shaken with mass meetings, workers' strikes, and peasant rebellions.

International situation was unstable in those years, but Ukraine attempted to establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries. At the beginning of 1922, it signed an agreement about the friendship and fraternity with Turkey, trade agreements were also concluded with Austria, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. But the situation in Ukraine was still hard.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What were the aftermaths of World War I and the Civil War to Ukraine?
2. Between what states were Ukrainian lands divided into after World War I?
3. Discuss a socio-economic situation in Ukraine.
4. Tell about an international situation of Ukraine.

The Formation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

On **December 30th, 1922**, the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** (the **USSR**, also called the **Soviet Union**) – a federation of Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic was formed. Stretching from the Baltic and the Black seas to the Pacific Ocean in its final years, the USSR consisted of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics, such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belorussia (now Belarus), Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia (now Kyrgyzstan), Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia (now Moldova), Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The city of Moscow became its capital.

As a part of the Soviet Union, Ukraine had its own territory and borders, the name, i.e. the **Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic** (the **Soviet Ukraine** or the **Ukrainian SSR**), the Constitution, state symbols, bodies of state power and the capital. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic's system of government was based on a **one-party system** ruled by the **Communist Party of Ukraine** (the CPU) that was a part of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (the CPSU).



Pic. 24: Political Map of the Soviet Union (1945–1991)

Legislative power was represented by the parliament – the Supreme Council that elected the Presidium. The highest executive and administrative body was the Council of Ministers. Judicial power was represented by courts. Since 1922, the city of Kharkiv was the republic’s capital. However, in 1934, the seat of government was moved to Kyiv.

Two main tasks faced the Bolsheviks in the 1920s, such as to rebuild the economy and to attract the non-Russian nationalities. In 1921, a Soviet leader Vladimir Lenin introduced the **New Economic Policy** (the **NEP**), which partially restored a private enterprise in industry and trade as well as replaced grain requisitions with a fixed tax and the right to dispose off the excess on a free market. By 1927, the Ukrainian economy had been recovered to the pre-war level, and segments of the population had enjoyed prosperity partly.

To attract the non-Russian nationalities in 1923, the Bolsheviks announced the policy of “**korenization**” (nativization, literally “putting down roots”) that promoted native languages in education and publishing, at the workplace, and in

the government; the development of national cultures; the employment of staff of native population. In Ukraine this program inaugurated a decade of rapid **ukrainization**.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When was the Soviet Union founded?
2. What republics made up the USSR?
3. Characterize the status of Ukraine in the Soviet Union.
4. What main tasks faced the Bolsheviks in the 1920s?
5. What were the main features of the New Economic Policy.
6. Explain the policy of “korenization”.
7. What were the measures of ukrainization.

Political, Economic and Social Development of the Soviet Ukraine in the second half of the 1920s and in the 1930s

In 1924, **Josef Stalin** became the leader of the Soviet Union. He introduced a **total terror** in the USSR. All political parties except the Communist were liquidated, Christianity was forbidden (all the population was forced to be atheists and visiting of churches considered as a crime), system of democratic rights was destroyed. Russian language and culture were proclaimed as the basis of an official Soviet culture. Other nations of the state were not allowed to develop native culture, traditions and languages. During Josef Stalin’s policy of terror, many political leaders, generals, priests, poets, scientists were murdered. His dictatorship became a common tragedy for all the nations lived in the USSR.

Private property was prohibited and a state ownership was established in industry. By the end of the 1920s, Josef Stalin had introduced a **five-year plans** of an economic development. The first five-year plans (1928–1932) marked the end of the NEP and the beginning of **Industrialization** (a forced increase of the industrial potential of the USSR to reduce an economic gap with the developed capitalist countries of Europe and the USA). During this period many huge plants, factories and industrial enterprises, electricity stations were built in the Soviet

Ukraine. Such branches of industry as machine building, chemical industry, coal and salt mines were developed. But the management was carried out in an administrative-command way that was not effective and needed more and more financial and human resources.

The cost of the accelerated industrialization was paid by the peasantry. In 1928, the regime introduced special measures against the kulaks (wealthy peasants) whose taxes and grain-delivery quotas were dramatically increased. Under the pressure of party activists and under the threat of economic sanctions, **Collectivization** in agriculture (with the aim to consolidate private land and labour into collective farms called the kolkhozes and to eliminate wealthy peasants as the enemies of the working class) took place in the 1930s. Mass opposition to Collectivization in the form of revolts, killing of cattle, and damage of equipment was the answer for the introduction of high delivery quotas and confiscation of foodstuffs.

Collectivization had dramatic consequences for Ukrainians as the majority of them lived in rural area. It was one of the main reasons of the **Holodomor** (the Great Famine) of **1932–1933**. The Holodomor was a man-made, artificial demographic catastrophe unprecedented in history. The regime of so-called “black boards” became one of the mechanisms of the Holodomor-genocide: the inclusion of the entire regions, villages, collective farms in “black boards” by the decision of the Communist Party members meant blocking them by special troops to make impossible migration of the population from these territories, confiscation all food products, trade ban. About four million Ukrainians died because of starvation. The famine became an attack on Ukrainian peasantry, which resisted Collectivization; indirectly, it was an attack on Ukrainian village, which traditionally had been an important element of Ukrainian national culture.

Soviet authorities set requisition quotas for Ukraine at an impossibly high level. Brigades of special agents were sent to Ukraine to assist in procurement, and homes were regularly searched and foodstuffs confiscated. At the same time, the law was passed in August, 1932 making the stealing of the socialist property a

capital crime, leading to scenes in which peasants faced the firing squad for stealing as little as an ear of wheat. While rural population of Ukraine was left with not enough food to feed itself with, the Soviet Union exported more than a million tons of grain to the West.

The famine came to the end only after the 1933 harvest had been completed. As a result, the traditional Ukrainian village had been fundamentally destroyed, and settlers from Russia were brought in to repopulate the devastated countryside. Soviet authorities completely negated the existence of the famine both at the time it was taking place and after it was over. It was only in the late 1980s that officials made a guarded acknowledgement that “something had been amiss” in Ukraine at this time. Holodomor Remembrance Day is an annual national memorial day in Ukraine, which falls on the fourth Saturday in November.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. Characterize the policy of Josef Stalin.
2. What was the five-year plan and when was it introduced?
3. What was Industrialization?
4. Tell about the main consequences of Industrialization.
5. What process was taking place in agriculture in the Soviet Ukraine in the 1930s?
6. Discuss the reasons of the Holodomor in Ukraine.
7. When did the Holodomor last?
8. Characterize the consequences of the Holodomor.

Western Ukrainian Lands between World War I and World War II

Western Ukrainian lands were included to different states:

- **Galicia** and **Volhynia** were under the **Polish rule** (these Ukrainian territories occupied almost a third of Polish territory with a population of about 9 million people in the early 1930s);
- **Bukovyna** with a population of about 790 thousand people was under the **Romanian authority**;

- **Zakarpattia** region became a part of **Czechoslovakia** (population was about 450 thousand people).

The position of Western Ukrainian lands as parts of foreign states was characterized by the low level of an economic development: industry was mainly handicrafts, farmers needed the land, and the living standards of Ukrainians were very low. The situation of economic hardship supplemented with a national oppression (except Zakarpattia region in Czechoslovakia).

Since being under the Austrian authority, Galician Ukrainians brought a long history of self-management and a political participation and inherited a broad network of cultural and public organizations, educational establishments, and publishing enterprises. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic church played a significant role for the region. It was a strong national as well as a religious institution.

In the 1920s–1930s, Ukrainian lands under the authority of Poland became the centre of a national liberation struggle of Ukrainians who had been deprived of statehood. Its social base was the various political organizations that in many ways represented the future status of Ukraine: legal political parties, the communist movement and the radical-nationalist movement.

Revolutionary nationalism became an influential current under the Polish rule. In 1920, a secret Ukrainian Military Organization was founded by Yevhen Konovalets. In 1929, it was transformed into a broader underground movement – the **Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists** (the **OUN**). Authoritarian in structure, conspiratorial in its methods, and influenced by political theories that stressed the primacy of a nation over an individual, the OUN carried out acts of sabotage and killings of Polish officials. Although these activities were opposed by the Ukrainian democratic parties as politically counterproductive and by the Greek Catholic clergy on moral grounds, the OUN gained a big number of followers in the 1930s among students and peasant youth.

On the basis of a negotiated agreement, **Zakarpattia** joined the new country of Czechoslovakia in 1919. In democratic Czechoslovakia, Zakarpattia enjoyed the most liberal development of any Ukrainian territory during the interwar period.

Reforms improved social and economic conditions in the previously underdeveloped area, and substantial progress was achieved in education and culture, while a political life developed in a liberal way.

According to the Munich Agreement, made possible the German annexation of a part of Western Czechoslovakia, in October 1938, Prague finally granted autonomy to Zakarpattia officially renamed to the **Carpathian Ukraine**. On **March 15th, 1939**, the independence of the Carpathian Ukraine was proclaimed. **Avgustyn Voloshyn** became its president. But the region was occupied by Hungary with the support of Nazi Germany later. Despite, the declaration of an independent state in Zakarpattia demonstrated the aspiration of Ukrainians to their own statehood.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What Ukrainian regions were under the Polish rule?
2. What Ukrainian region was under the Romanian rule?
3. What Ukrainian region was under the Czechoslovakian rule?
4. Characterize the policy of Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia on Ukrainian lands.
5. Why did Galicia and Volhynia become the centre of a national liberation struggle of Ukrainians in the 1920s–1930s?
6. Why did Zakarpattia have better conditions for the development than other Ukrainian territories?
7. When was the independence of the Carpathian Ukraine proclaimed?
8. What state occupied Zakarpattia and when?

Ukraine in the Years of World War II and its Aftermath (1939–1945)

World War II was a global and the deadliest conflict in a human history lasted from September 1st, **1939** to September 2nd, **1945**. It involved the vast majority of the world's nations eventually forming two opposing military alliances:

- the **Axis** (Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy);
- the **Allies** (France, the United Kingdom, the USA, China, and the USSR).

It became the most widespread war conflict in world history, with more than 100 million people, from more than 30 different countries, serving in military units. In a state of “total war”, the major participants threw their entire economic, industrial, and scientific powers behind the war effort, erasing the difference between civilian and military resources. The Nazi German invasion of Poland on **September 1st, 1939**, marked the beginning of World War II. Then Germany started a big invasion to Western and Northern Europe and occupied many European states such as France, Belgium, Scandinavian countries.

In **August, 1939**, a non-aggression pact between the USSR and Nazi Germany, i.e. the **Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact** (named after the Nazi German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Soviet foreign minister Vyacheslav Molotov) was signed. Following a secret protocol of this pact, during 1939–1940 German and Soviet troops invaded the territory of Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Finland and divided them into Nazi and Soviet spheres of influence.

In this way, in 1939, **Volhynia** and **Galicia**, being under the Polish rule before, were occupied by Soviet troops and soon officially incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1940, **Bukovyna** was occupied and shortly annexed to the Soviet Ukraine from Romania (which sided with Germany during the war). Thus, Galicia, Volhynia and Bukovyna populated by Ukrainians became reunited with the rest of Ukraine.

On **June 22nd, 1941**, Nazi Germany and its allies invaded the USSR. During 1941–1942, Ukraine and other Western Soviet Republics were occupied by German and its allies’ armies. Military actions that took place on Ukrainian lands were severe and bloody. Millions Ukrainians went to the front as well as worked on construction of protection facilities. The most important industrial facilities, defence plants, agricultural enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions together and their staff were evacuated beyond the Urals to the Central Asia. There, they worked selflessly behind the war effort.

Germans introduced a **cruel occupation terror** in Ukraine. The German government wanted to turn it into an agrarian colony and used the industry for their purposes. Equipment, raw materials, food, metal, pieces of art, museum exhibits and even fertile Ukrainian black soils were taken to Germany. More than 2 million Ukrainians were deported to Nazi Germany for the forced labour. Many people were murdered in concentration camps and became victims of a starvation organized by occupants. All the scientific institutions, libraries, museums, theatres were closed.

Ukrainians organized **Resistance** to an occupation regime and a wide **partisan net** that made a great contribution to the victory. Partisan groups located in forests destroyed German communications, destabilized the work in the rear zone, attacked soldiers of the enemy armies despite arrests and executions provided by occupants. In June, 1942, Ukrainian command centre for Resistance and partisan movement was founded, partisan groups acted in all regions of Ukraine.

The anti-Nazi movement in Western Ukraine had its features. The **Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists** (the **OUN**) collaborated with Germans. The OUN was created in 1929 in Polish-controlled Ukraine by the way of protecting Ukrainian population from repressions by Polish authorities (violence was considered to be an acceptable tool) and widely establishing an independent and unified Ukrainian state that would include territories inhabited primarily by ethnic Ukrainians but which were under the rule of the Polish, Romanian, Czechoslovak, and Soviet authorities.

The leaders of the OUN expected that Nazi Germany would support the establishing of an independent Ukrainian state. But after its proclamation on June 30th, 1940 in Lviv the OUN leaders were arrested and imprisoned in concentration camps. Shortly after this the sympathy of the OUN toward Nazis disappeared. The **Ukrainian Insurgent Army** that was formed in October, 1942 became a major Ukrainian armed resistance movement fighting against both Nazi Germany and the

Soviet Union. The resistance movement fighting in Western Ukraine lasted till the 1950s.

After the victory in Kursk, the Red (Soviet) Army launched a counter-offensive as a result of which the German army started to retreat. In a cruel battle, **Kharkiv** was liberated on **August 23rd, 1943**. On **November 6th, 1943**, the Soviet troops came to the Dnipro and liberated Kyiv. In December, 1943, offensives of the Red Army in Right-bank Ukraine started and on **October 28th, 1944**, Ukraine was completely **liberated from Nazi occupation**. On **May 8th, 1945**, Germany capitulated and the war in Europe was over. The **Victory Day** is celebrated in Ukraine annually on **May 9th**.

World War II ended on **September 2nd, 1945** after the capitulation of Japan. It was marked by mass deaths of civilians, including the Holocaust and the only use of nuclear weapons in warfare. The amount of victims is estimated 50 million to 85 million.

In their active resistance to Nazi Germany, Ukrainians made a great contribution to the Red (Soviet) Army and its leadership, the resistance and underground movements as well as fight against Nazism generally. Ukraine was seriously damaged by the war and it required significant efforts to recover. More than **700 cities** and towns and **28 000 villages** were destroyed. **6 million Ukrainians** fought in the ranks of the Red Army and one third of them died. Total civilian losses during the war and occupation in Ukraine are estimated at about **10 million people**, including over a million Jews shot and killed by Nazis.

A valuable aftermath of World War II was **border changes** of the **Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic** and joining of Ukrainian lands into a single state. Poland and Romania recognized the legitimacy of inclusion of **Galicia**, **Volhynia** and **Bukovyna** in 1939–1940 to the Soviet Ukraine. In 1945, according to the agreement with Czechoslovakia, **Zakarpattia** entered to the Ukrainian SSR.

In **1945**, the **Ukrainian SSR** became one of the founding members of the **United Nations** together with the Soviet Union and the Belorussian SSR. However, this was a part of a deal with the USA to guarantee a balance in the

General Assembly of the United Nations, which, the Soviet Union pronounced, was unbalanced in favour of the Western Bloc.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When and how did World War II start?
2. What states and military alliances participated in World War II?
3. Discuss the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact and its secret protocol.
4. Characterize the Nazi occupation regime in Ukraine.
5. Did Ukrainians organize the underground and resistance movements to occupants?
6. Tell about speculations of the anti-Nazi movement in Western Ukraine.
7. What was the purpose of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army?
8. Discuss the liberation of Ukraine from the Nazi occupation.
9. When was Ukraine completely liberated from the Nazi occupation?
10. When and how did World War II end?
11. Tell about Ukraine's contribution to the victory in World War II.
12. Characterize Ukraine's losses in the war.
13. Discuss the border changes of the Soviet Ukraine after World War II.
14. When did Ukraine become a member of the United Nations?

The Soviet Ukraine in the Post-war Period.

The Post-war Reconstruction

After the end of World War II, the activity of the Communist party and the Soviet state authorities was renewed on Ukrainian territory. In 1947, elections were conducted in the Supreme Council of the Soviet Ukraine and also in local soviets.

Important administrative-territorial changes took place in Ukraine in a post-war period. They were related to joining to the Ukrainian SSR the regions of Galicia, Volhynia, Bukovyna, and Zakarpattia that before World War II were included to other states. The process of establishment of Soviet authorities was accelerated and became violent there.

During the war, the economy of Ukraine was damaged heavily. Total amount of industrial production in 1945 made 26 % from the level of 1940. Economic reconstruction was started immediately and the fourth five-year plans, as

in the pre-war years, stressed heavy industry to the detriment of light and food industry. To 1950, most indexes industry attained and surpassed the pre-war level (except for coal industry). The height of industrial products made 115 % in 1953 from the level of 1940 year.

Agricultural production in Ukraine also experienced a difficult period. The war threw aside the agriculture to the level of 1921. Severe human and material losses resulted in the lack of staff and technique, reduction of areas under crops. 75 % of the pre-war level were made and gross collection of grain was 2 times below than in 1945. To 1950, the total amount of an agricultural production in Ukraine made 91% from the pre-war level. It was not reached until the 1960s.

Since the middle of the 1950s, the living standard of Ukrainian population started to grow. Science and technique developed actively, new branches of industry such as nuclear energy, electronic, cosmonauts, astrophysics, and cybernetics appeared. During these years, many power stations, water reservations, canals were built. Coal, oil and gas industries were developing.

At this time mass repressions started again. On March 3rd, 1947, the Communist party of Ukraine was led by Lazarus Kaganovich. He found that the main “enemy” was Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and began to pursue it cruelly. Therefore, many Ukrainian writers (Maksym Rylsky, Volodymyr Sosyura, and Ostap Vyshnya), an outstanding director and writer Olexander Dovzhenko, scientists and many others became the victims of the terror.

The end of the 1940s and the beginning of the 1950s in Ukraine were marked by the post-war reconstruction, the continuation of a totalitarian control and terror, and the establishment of Soviet authorities in Western Ukraine. By 1950, Ukraine’s industrial production had exceeded the pre-war level. In agriculture, the recovery progressed much more slowly.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. Characterize an economic and political situation in Ukraine after World War II.
2. How did Ukrainian lands unite into one state?

3. When did Ukrainian economy achieve the pre-war level?
4. What new branches of industry started to develop in the 1950s?
5. What do you know about the repressions in the post-war period?

The Period of the Khrushchev's "Thaw" and the Process of De-Stalinization

After the death of Josef Stalin on March 5th, 1953, a new epoch began in Soviet and Ukrainian history. Management of the state and the Communist Party passed into the hands of the former first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine – **Nikita Khrushchev** (1953–1964).

The period accepted the name of a "**Thaw**" meant a rejection of Stalin's terror methods of management. An amnesty of the second half of 1950s released the majority of concentration camp prisoners, and several hundred thousands of them returned to Ukraine. **De-Stalinization campaign** (the process of eliminating the cult of personality, a political system and the Gulag labour-camp system created by Joseph Stalin) followed Khrushchev's secret speech in 1956.

Nikita Khrushchev started a limited **decentralization** in a government administration. He also conducted important **socio-economic reforms**: a limited economic independence was given to Ukraine and other Soviet republics; peasants got passports and salaries of collective farmers increased; a working day and week became briefer; a monetary reform was held; production of consumer goods grew. Economic recovery in Ukraine continued. Agriculture was developing slowly, however, despite reforms in the administration of collective farms to increase productivity. Mass housing construction began.

At the same time, the objective necessity of cardinal changes in economy led to appearance of unreal programs of development such as the Virgin Lands Campaign (the development of lands located on the right bank of the Volga, the Northern Caucasus, Western Siberia, and Northern Kazakhstan that took up Ukrainian resources and weakened an agricultural system); the Corn Campaign (a gradual and unreasonable expansion of areas under sowing of corn that caused a food crisis in the country and led to the purchases of grain abroad).

In 1954 a transmission to Ukraine the Crimea out of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic due to economic feasibility and territorial proximity was approved.

Liberalization in Ukraine was connected with the **revival** of a **cultural** and **public life**. Writers suffered under Stalin's regime got praise and honour. In the late 1950s, small secret dissident groups began to form, primarily in the aim to discuss Ukrainian political and cultural alternatives. Between 1958 and 1964, the police uncovered some dozen of such groups and their members were imprisoned.

Overt opposition to the Communist party line was impossible in the Soviet Ukraine, defence of the Ukrainian language and culture was usually expressed indirectly, through poetry admiring the native language and complaints about the absence of Ukrainian-language textbooks and literature. It was spearheaded by “**a generation of the '60s**” (shestydesyatnyky). The prominent phenomenon rose with the appearance of talented writers such as Vasyl Stus, Lina Kostenko, Ivan Dzyuba, Ivan Drach, and Vasyl Symonenko. Historians started to research the topics previously forbidden. Some prohibited literary works were republished and a number of new periodicals appeared, including the first journal since the 1930s devoted to the history of Ukraine.

Close to the end of Nikita Khrushchev period, a distinct trend of **Russification** appeared. The process of limitation of the study of the Ukrainian language at schools started. In 1961, a new party program underlined the importance of the Russian language for integration of the Soviet peoples and the neutralization of differences between Soviet republics. Party theoreticians developed the theory of “fusion of nations” that would be accompanied by the disappearance of national languages as the Soviet society advanced towards communism.

The process of an active reformation of the totalitarian system in the USSR and the reforms conducted by Nikita Khrushchev had a positive impact on the economy, administrative system, culture and public life. However, the changes did not have a cardinal character and therefore could not give a positive result.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. Explain the meaning of the Khrushchev's "Thaw".
2. What was de-Stalinization?
3. Discuss Khrushchev's reforms in government administration and socio-economic areas.
4. What do you know about the revival of a cultural and public life in Ukraine at the end of the 1950s and at the beginning of the 1960s?
5. Why did a distinct trend towards Russification appear during the latter half of Nikita Khrushchev period?

The Period of the Brezhnev's "Stagnation"

Leonid Brezhnev became a new soviet leader in 1964 and led the USSR and the Communist Party up to 1982. His conservative course of management was expressed by the word "**stagnation**" and reflected the character of the Brezhnev epoch. A period of an economic, political, and social stagnation in the Soviet Union continued during the rule of Yuri Andropov (1982–1984) and Konstantin Chernenko (1984–1985).

During this period, all the democratic gains, although they were very limited, came to the end. Petro Shelest (1968–1972), the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the head of the Ukrainian SSR, attempted to expand the republican control to the sphere of an economic management and supported the development of Ukrainian culture. He was removed as Ukrainian political leader and was followed by Volodymyr Shcherbytsky (1972–1989). Political repression was accompanied by a wide attack on Ukrainian culture and intensification of Russification process.

Ukraine was one of the biggest economic, scientific, and cultural regions of the USSR. Ukrainian planes, trains, rockets, equipment for chemical industry as well as scientific research institutes (the Paton Institute of Electric Welding, the Physical Technical Institute, the Antonov Aviation Scientific-Technical Complex, etc.) were known all over the world.

But the power of the Communist Party was based on the administrative-command system. A constant ideological control of all the spheres of the life did

not allow the private initiative and that was why people were not interested in the results of their work. The economy of the USSR in the 1970s–1980s became less efficient. Collective system in agricultural sector also showed its inefficiency those years.

The **dissident movement** appeared in this period. Ukrainian dissidents (represented by Ivan Dzyuba, Vasyl Stus, Ivan Svetlichny, Viacheslav Chernovil, etc.) were reformists, but not revolutionaries. Despite arrests, the movement grew rapidly. It took the form of protest letters and petitions to the authorities, the formation of informal and discussion clubs, and public meetings. Gradually, the information materials presented by the dissidents became published by the way of “self-publication” (samizdat), some of papers were published abroad. An outstanding work in this regard was “Internationalism or Russification?” by Ivan Dziuba, translated in several languages. The dissident movement played an important role in the development of the idea of Ukrainian independence.

During the period of “Stagnation”, the need for cardinal reforms became evident. Changing leadership in the country could not conduct them. The disadvantages of the political and economic system of the USSR, its inefficiency, inability to make the life of people better became obvious. People did not trust the government and the Communist Party anymore. This was the crisis of the socialist system in the USSR.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. Explain the meaning of the period “Stagnation”.
2. Who were the first secretaries of the Communist Party of Ukraine during 1968–1989?
3. Discuss their policy.
4. Characterize the economic development of Ukraine during this period.
5. Why did the economy of the USSR become less efficient in the 1970s–1980s?
6. Tell about the dissident movement and its consequences.
7. What were the reasons for the crisis of political system in the USSR?

The Period of the Gorbachev's "Reconstruction"

In March, 1985, **Mikhail Gorbachev** became a new Soviet leader. Up to that time, an economic gap between the USSR (Ukraine in particular) and countries with a high-income economy was obvious. Mikhail Gorbachev proclaimed a course on economic, social and foreign-policy changes, the expansion of democracy and publicity. The power of the centre (Moscow) was reduced. The period of democratic transformations, conducted in 1985–1991, was named **"Reconstruction" (Perestroika)**.

The first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky (1972–1989), officially supported the process of updating the society but in practice he broke it. The situation changed only under his successor Volodymyr Ivashko (1990–1991).

Economic situation in Ukraine in the early 1980s dramatically worsened. Governmental measures were contradictory and ineffective. The authorities were unable to solve the main problem, i.e. to improve the quality of production and technical equipment of industry. Crisis events increased and affected the living standards of population.

On **April 26th, 1986**, one of the nuclear power plants in Ukraine, at **Chernobyl** just in the northwest of Kyiv, suffered a nuclear accident. It was the worst disaster in history of nuclear power generation. Dozens died in the immediate aftermath and tens of thousands were evacuated. The consequences of the Chernobyl disaster were silenced for a long time. The disaster caused deeper loss of trust in the authorities among the population.

At the same time, in this period the **politicizing of Ukrainian society** rapidly rose. Politics of publicity resulted in the appearance of a great number of magazines, on the pages of which issues of the history of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture were discussed. The opportunity to use new groups of sources that were unavailable before appeared for scientists. This caused the emergence of plenty of a social, political and historical researchers represented an objective analysis of history of Ukraine and current situation.

One of the most influential socio-political organizations of this period was the **People's Movement of Ukraine** that was established in 1989 with the initiative of the Union of Writers of Ukraine. Ivan Drach, a famous Ukrainian dissident writer, became its head. According to the program, the main aim of a mass public political organization was to build a democratic society in Ukraine. In a short period of time, more than half a million people became the members of this socio-political movement. The People's Movement of Ukraine put the end to the monopoly of the Communist Party in Ukraine. Political parties began to establish rapidly.

Political activity was especially marked during the **elections to the parliament** – the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian SSR in **spring 1990** on the basis of a new electoral law of 1990 that allowed alternatives. During the election, a democratic unit received 25 % of votes. The main reasons for the creation of a multiparty system in Ukraine were a growth of a political activity, weakening of communistic ideological control, formation of new social forces on the basis of pluralism of opinions, and, finally, the Communist Party lost its authority and influence in the society.

On **July 16th, 1990**, the parliament of Ukraine adopted the **Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine** (both the democratic unit and the communist deputies voted it). This declaration established the main principles of the self-determination of Ukrainian nation such as the democracy, a political and economic independence as well as the priority of Ukrainian law on Ukrainian territory over the Soviet law. A month earlier, a similar declaration was adopted by the parliament of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. This started a period of the confrontation between the central Soviet and new republican authorities that showed the growing tendency of decentralization and fall of the USSR.

The complication of the “Reconstruction” in Ukraine was in the absence of a clear program for solving the economic crisis and concentration the activity on a struggle against the Communist Party. This struggle did not turn into the

instrumental for the consolidation of Ukrainian people. However, it opened for Ukraine a way to the independence, the construction of a new democratic state as well as awakening of national consciousness.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When did democratic transformations in the USSR start?
2. Explain the meaning of the “Reconstruction”.
3. Who conducted the “Reconstruction”?
4. Discuss an economic situation in Ukraine in the early 1980s.
5. When did the Chernobyl disaster happen?
6. Tell about the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.
7. What do you know about the politicizing of Ukrainian society?
8. When was the People’s Movement of Ukraine established?
9. Discuss the activity and meaning of the People’s Movement of Ukraine.
10. What were the main reasons of the creation of a multiparty system in Ukraine?
11. When did the first alternative parliamentary elections take place in Ukraine?
12. When was the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine adopted?
13. Tell about the meaning of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine.
14. What did the complication of the “Reconstruction” in Ukraine consist of?

Creation of Ukrainian Independent State

Political events in the USSR during the “Reconstruction” and the policy of “publicity” accelerated the fight for independence and caused some intra-national conflicts. Ukraine and other republics of the Soviet Union got the opportunity to create an independent state.

In August, 1991, a conservative fraction among the Communist leaders of the USSR attempted to remove Mikhail Gorbachev – the President of the Soviet Union and to strengthen the Communist Party’s power. Due to the decisive actions the coup d’état attempt failed.

On August 24th, 1991, the Ukrainian parliament adopted the **Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine**. It declared Ukraine as an independent democratic state. It was publicly approved by Ukrainians at the referendum on

December 1st, 1991. 84, 2 % Ukrainian citizens participated in the referendum, and 90, 3 % votes were given for the independence of Ukraine.

The same day, the first President of Ukraine **Leonid Kravchuk** was elected. Thus, the referendum of December 1st, 1991 and the presidential election confirmed the aspiration of many generations of Ukrainians to live in an independent and democratic state. By December, 1991, the independence of Ukraine was recognized by 68 states. By 1992, it was recognized by 149 states. In early **December, 1991**, the leaders of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia signed the document about the **Soviet Union dissolution** and the foundation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (the CIA).

The dissolution of the USSR and the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine created in Ukraine a completely new socio-political situation. Ukrainian society was faced with new challenges, i.e. the elimination of totalitarian political structures and the creation of a democratic state; the transformation of a centralized state economy into a market economy; the national revival and the optimization of interethnic relations. The solution of these problems was the key to further the development of Ukraine and its transformation into a democratic state.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What possibility did Ukraine and other republics of the Soviet Union receive during the “Reconstruction” and the policy of “publicity”?
2. Discuss the coup d’état attempt in the USSR in August 1991.
3. When did the Ukrainian parliament adopt the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine? Characterize it.
4. What events took place in Ukraine on December 1st, 1991?
5. Who became the first President of Ukraine?
6. When was the Soviet Union dissolved? Discuss the significance of this event.
7. What new challenges was Ukraine faced with?

State Building and Political Development of Ukraine

The main tasks of the first years of the independence were the formation of state structures and the three main branches of power (legislative, executive and judicial). Along with these tasks, it was necessary to ensure the creation of management structures in oblasts, districts, cities and villages.

A multi-party system with numerous political parties was formed in Ukraine.

Legislative power in Ukraine is represented by the parliament (the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine). After the proclamation of independence, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine continued its activity (was elected in 1990) until the next elections in 1994. Despite the obvious disadvantages, the composition of it at that time was able to pass the state legislation.

Re-elected in **March 1994**, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, in spite of frequent conflicts between different factions on the one side and the President on the other, after a long and intense debates adopted the **Constitution of Ukraine** on **June 28th, 1996**. The Constitution determines the principles of an economic, political and governmental structure of the state, the form of government, the separation of powers and guaranteed rights and freedoms for citizens. It is subdivided into 15 chapters: General Principles; Human and Citizens' Rights, Freedoms and Duties; Elections and Referendums; the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; President of Ukraine; Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Other Bodies of Executive Power; Prosecutor's Office; Justice; Territorial Structure of Ukraine; Autonomous Republic of Crimea; Local Self-Government; Constitutional Court of Ukraine; Introducing Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine; Final Provisions; Transitional Provisions.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the **third convocation** was valid since **1998** to **2002**; the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the **fourth convocation** was valid since **2002** to **2006**; the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the **fifth convocation** was valid since **2006** to **2007** and was broken up by the decree of the President of Ukraine Victor Yushchenko. Elected in a snap election in **2007**, the Verkhovna

Rada of Ukraine of the **sixth convocation** was valid to **2012**, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the **seventh convocation** was valid to **2014**.

Successive Ukrainian politicians in the 2000s search for a closer relationship with the **European Union** (the **EU**). One of the measures meant to realize this way in an **association agreement with the European Union**, which would have provided Ukraine with funds in return for liberalising reforms. But in **November, 2013** the President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovych, who announced his intention to sign the association, ultimately refused to do so at the last minute. This started a wave of protests called the **Euromaidan** movement. The Ukrainian revolution of 2014 (also known as the Euromaidan Revolution or Revolution of Dignity) took place in Ukraine from November 2013 to February 2014, when a series of violent events involving protesters, riot police, and unknown shooters in the capital, Kyiv, culminated in the escape of the Ukrainian President, Viktor Yanukovych, and other senior officials.

The events were followed by a series of changes in Ukraine's socio-political system, including the formation of an interim government and the decision to hold a **snap presidential and parliamentary elections** in **2014**. These took place against the backdrop of the Russian military intervention that resulted in Ukrainian control over the Crimean peninsula and parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions being lost.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the **eighth convocation** was valid since 2014 to 2019. It was represented by five of the parliament's pro-European parties, the Petro Poroshenko Bloc, People's Front, Self Reliance, All-Ukrainian Union "Motherland", and Radical Party. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the current **ninth convocation** was elected in July 2019. It is represented by such political parties as Servant of the People (the biggest parliamentary faction in the history of Ukrainian parliamentarism and the current Ukrainian President's political force), Opposition Platform – For Life, All-Ukrainian Union "Motherland", European Solidarity (headed by former Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko), and Voice. Only 424 of the parliament's 450 seats were elected in the 2019 election, because

of the Russian military intervention in Ukraine (2014 – to the present) and the occupation of Crimea.

Executive power consists of the president and the government. The President is the head of the Ukrainian state and the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He is elected for a term of five years with not more than two full terms by the direct popular vote. **Leonid Kravchuk** was elected the Ukraine's first president in **1991**. A snap election took place in **1994** and was won by **Leonid Kuchma**. He was re-elected in **1999**. Prosecution marked the 2004 presidential election in an electoral fraud in the conduct of the second round runoff vote between opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko and the government-backed candidate and former Prime Minister, Victor Yanukovych. After mass protests, also known as the **Orange Revolution**, the second round runoff was held in December, 2004, in which **Victor Yushchenko** became the winner with 52 % of the vote and was later sworn into office in January, 2005. As a result of the election in **2010**, **Victor Yanukovych** was elected the fourth president of Independent Ukraine. During a snap elections in May, 2014 **Petro Poroshenko** won (2014–2019). Current President of Ukraine is **Volodymyr Zelensky** (2019 – to the present).

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine headed by the Prime Minister is the highest body of executive power in Ukraine. The President with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine appoints the **Prime Minister**. In turn, the Cabinet of Ministers engaged in the development and solution of practical issues of governance.

Judicial power in Ukraine is represented by the Supreme Court, Local Courts, High Courts with Specialized Jurisdiction (administrative, commercial, on civil and criminal cases), Courts of Appeal. Courts pass sentences on the basis of the law. Only a court can determine a person's guilt in Ukraine. Control over the adherence to the basic law, the Constitution, provides the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

One of the most important components of the process of state-building was the construction of its own **Armed Forces**, the creation of which became possible after the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the military doctrine of Ukraine on December 6th, 1991. In 2015 “**On the New Edition of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine**” was approved. The document stipulates that the key task aimed to create conditions for the restoration of state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine is comprehensive reform of the national security system to a level acceptable for the membership in the European Union and NATO.

In Ukraine, processes of state building have not been completed yet. It is connected with some negative factors such as underdevelopment of democratic traditions in the Ukrainian society; bad interaction of different branches of power that is expressed in the conflict between executive and legislative branches of power; a difficult socio-economic situation in the country, etc.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What were the main tasks during the early years of Ukraine's independence?
2. What is legislative power in Ukraine represented by?
3. When was the Constitution of Ukraine adopted?
4. What does the Constitution of Ukraine determine?
5. What chapters of the Constitution of Ukraine do you know?
6. When did the parliamentary elections take place in Ukraine?
7. Characterize the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
8. What kind of party system has Ukraine?
9. Tell about the presidents of an Independent Ukraine.
10. Who appoints the Prime Minister in Ukraine?
11. Characterize judicial power in Ukraine.
12. Discuss the military doctrine of Ukraine.

Problems of Socio-economic Development of Ukraine in 1990s – early 2000s

Socio-economic development is impossible without the creation of the effective national economy oriented at high living standards of population. In

1993, Ukraine's parliament approved a new economic reform plan to stabilize the economy, attract more capital from abroad and laid the foundation for a market economy. Measures proposed included strict monetary and banking regulations, and the elimination of monopolies in industries. A privatization program was set underway in sectors including retail trade, services, the food industry, agriculture and housing.

Since the election of President Leonid Kuchma in 1994, the government has implemented a far-reaching economic reform program. Almost all price and trade controls were abolished in an effort to stabilize the new market economy. Privatization began in earnest in 1995, and a new convertible **currency** – **hryvnia** was adopted in **1996**.

In the 1990s, Ukraine continued to register a negative growth. By the end of the 1990s, real gross domestic product (GDP) declined to 40 % of its pre-independence level. In the late 1998, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) loaned Ukraine another \$ 2, 2 billion after Ukraine promised to introduce more fiscal discipline.

The economy started to grow in 2000; GDP growth in 2002 was over 4, 5 %. Small- and medium-sized enterprises were privatized by 2002, but the energy and telecommunications sectors were yet to be privatized. The government passed a foreign investment law but bureaucratic hurdles, the poor corporate governance, the corruption and a weak enforcement of contract law by courts hampered investments. At the end of October, 2002, a total foreign direct investment into the country amounted to around \$ 4, 9 billion, which was one of the lowest figures in the region. In 2002 land reforms were ongoing, supporting growth in the agricultural sector.

The economy took off in 2003 and 2004, and was deemed one of the most dynamic in Europe (the GDP growth rate in 2004 was 12, 1 %). The election of Viktor Yushchenko at the end of 2004, and the political turmoil that preceded it, hampered this expansive pulse.

The new president stated, however, that the country is on the right path and that the economy will start booming again. Ukraine boasts of a highly qualified work force, cheap labour and competitive costs, a relatively well-developed transportation and communication infrastructure, and a strategic geographic location. In addition, the large market – more than 40 million people – makes it a prime location for foreign investment.

Having created its economy, Ukraine started as one of the most developed republics of the former Soviet Union. However, in the process of building an independent state, it met with many difficulties of objective and subjective character. First of all, possibilities of the Ukrainian economy were revalued, poorly aware of its close relationship with the economy of other states of the former USSR and first of all, with Russia. For a long period, the program of economic reforms was not developed. Continuing large, a poorly controlled public sector and the centralized management of the economy postponed reforms.

One of the reasons for a bad situation in the economy of Ukraine it should also include the inability of managers at different levels (many of which belonged to the old corrupt party-state nomenclature) to solve urgent problems and, most importantly, unwilling to give up power. They had no idea about the market system and democracy, and therefore sought to adapt a clumsy state economy to the new conditions, consistently suppressing private entrepreneurship.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When did the Ukrainian parliament approve a new economic reform plan?
2. When did the privatization in Ukraine begin?
3. What is the national currency of Ukraine?
4. What the main difficulties did Ukrainian economy meet with?

Foreign Policy of Independent Ukraine in 1990s – early 2000s

One of the first documents which defined the main principles of Ukraine's foreign policy was the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine (July 1990)

where its strategic directions were formulated and a democratic and peaceful nature of the state foreign policy was proclaimed.

The proclamation of the political independence of Ukraine caused the activation of its international activities. The first step in this direction was the recognition of Ukraine by the world community. During 1991–1992, Ukraine, as an independent state, was recognized by 132 countries of the world.

On July 2nd, 1993, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine approved the Basic Directions of Foreign Policy of Ukraine. This document reiterated the peaceful nature of the international activity of the Ukrainian state, observance of the norms of international law, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Among the priorities of foreign policy was the participation in the European integration process and cooperation with the states of the **European Union** (the EU). In 1997, a special charter was signed on a distinctive partnership between the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (the NATO) and Ukraine.

Another foreign policy direction was the participation of Ukraine in the activities of the **United Nations** (the UN, a member of which Ukraine became in 1945), the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (the UNESCO) and other international organizations. **Refusal** from the **status** of a **nuclear state** in **1994** brought Ukraine from the state of international isolation. In fall of 1994 to the spring of 1995, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank concluded a number of agreements with the Ukrainian government for financial help. However, cooperation of Ukraine with various international organizations was not entirely successful, which is a consequence of the extremely sluggish economic reform.

Thus, in the process of the formation of the sovereign independent state, Ukraine can be marked with certain achievements, and difficulties tangible omissions and unused possibilities.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What was one of the first documents which defined the main principles of Ukraine's foreign policy?
2. Discuss the priorities of foreign policy of Ukraine.
3. When did Ukraine stop using the status of a nuclear state?
4. What are the main difficulties in Ukraine's foreign policy?

Changes in the Socio-political and Socio-economic Life of Ukraine (2014–2021)

On **November 21st, 2013**, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine suspended preparations for signing the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union (EU). On the same day, people gathered on Independence Square to support the European integration. Similar protests were held in all regions of Ukraine and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Later they received the generalized name Euromaidan. Despite the protest actions, President Viktor Yanukovych refused to sign the Association Agreement with the EU at the Eastern Partnership Summit in Vilnius (November 29th, 2013). On the night of **November 30th, 2013**, the Berkut special police unit violently dispersed Euromaidan participants on Independence Square, using force and beating unarmed people, mostly students. The most dramatic events took place on **February 18–20th, 2014** in Kyiv, when about a hundred of people were shot and several hundreds were injured. In general, 107 protesters were killed on the streets of Kyiv in December 2013 – February 2014.

Solidarity and support campaigns for Ukrainian protesters took place in more than 20 countries (the United States, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland, Italy and France). Local activists staged protests in Austria, Australia, Belgium, Georgia, Estonia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway and other countries. Throughout the Euromaidan, hundreds of musicians performed. They were not only from Ukraine, as guests from abroad also expressed support for Ukrainians' civic activism.

On **February 22nd, 2013**, President Viktor Yanukovich left Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine announced that Viktor Yanukovich has withdrawn from his presidential duties. The performance of the President of Ukraine duties was entrusted to the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Oleksandr Turchynov. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine worked, but had no authority to pass laws that could improve the situation in the country. The events of **November 2013 – February 2014** were called **the Revolution of Dignity**, and the 107 people who died were called the Heavenly Hundred Heroes. All of them were awarded the title of Hero of Ukraine.

On **May 25th, 2014**, **Petro Poroshenko** was elected as the President of Ukraine in a snap election in the first round. He held office until May 20th, 2019.

In the next presidential election on **April 21st, 2019**, in the second round, Ukrainians elected a new president, **Volodymyr Zelensky**, who received 73.22 % of the vote. In July 2019, the current Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the ninth convocation was elected.

The economic situation in Ukraine has deteriorated significantly over the past decade. The gross domestic product (GDP) decreased from \$183.3 billion to \$90.6 billion during 2013–2015. Under the conditions of war, the danger of anti-state activities of the Russian capital, widely represented in the Ukrainian economy, has sharply intensified. After the collapse of the Yanukovich regime, there was almost no money left in the state treasury to cover the expenditure side of the budget. The International Monetary Fund came to the rescue. Borrowing foreign currency from its resources made it possible to restore total foreign exchange reserves to the level which ensured relative stability of hryvnia. Total foreign exchange reserves decreased in 2014 from \$20.4 to \$7.5 billion, but in March 2019 rose to \$20.6 billion. A feature of economic life in modern Ukraine is an extremely difficult financial situation of public sector employees: scientists, teachers of secondary and higher education, healthcare workers and retirees.

On October 19th, 2017 after a long debate, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine gave a start to medical reform by adopting the law “On State Financial Guarantees

of Medical Services and Medicines”. Almost at the same time the law “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Increase of Pensions” was adopted as well.

On **March 21st, 2014**, the political provisions of the **Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement** were signed. On **June 27th, 2014**, Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko signed the economic part of the treaty, and described this as Ukraine’s “first but most decisive step” towards the EU membership. On September 1st, 2017, the Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement entered into force. The treaty commits Ukraine to an agenda of economic, financial and judicial reforms and to gradual approximation of its policies and legislation to those of the European Union. Ukraine has also committed to take steps to adjust gradually to technical and consumer standards maintained by the European Union. In exchange, the European Union will provide Ukraine with political and financial support, preferential access to the EU markets and access to research and knowledge. The agreement also commits both sides to promote a gradual convergence in the area of foreign and security policy, specifically the EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy and policies set forth by the European Defence Agency.

Since **June 2017**, the **visa-free regime** between Ukraine and the European Union came into force. The visa-free regime allowed Ukrainian citizens who have biometric passports to travel to EU countries for business or tourist purposes or for family matters for up to 90 days within a 180-day period during the year without prior registration of visa documents. For the visa-free regime to begin, Ukraine had to significantly reform its legislation for three years in a row, bringing it closer to the norms of the European Union.

In October 2014, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine approved a package of anti-corruption laws: “On the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine”, “On the Foundations of State Anti-corruption Policy in Ukraine” and “On Prevention of Corruption”.

Ukraine is characterized by an active religious life. For example, back in April 1991, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the law of Ukraine “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations”. The law provided an opportunity to satisfy the religious needs of every believer of any denomination. For the first time religious organizations had the right to education, charity, industrial and other socially useful activities. The state equalized them in rights with public organizations and provided them with rights.

On **December 15th, 2018**, a united cathedral of the Orthodox churches was held at St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv, where a unified Ukrainian Orthodox Church was established. On **January 6th, 2019**, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew signed Tomos, a document on the autocephaly of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, in the patriarchal church in Istanbul. It should be noted that the Orthodox Ukrainian Church (of the Moscow Patriarchate) does not recognize the Tomos.

Since 2016, there has been a policy of strengthening the status of the Ukrainian language and derussification. In particular, toponyms named after Russian statesmen and cultural figures, or those that reflect the Russian worldview are associated with Russia, are being renamed. Also part of the process is the dismantling of objects of the Soviet past (monuments, busts, plaques, signs, etc.). Thus, since 2015, a policy of **decommunization** has been underway. The Communist regime was equated to the National Socialist regime, Soviet symbols were banned, the Communist Party ceased to exist, and the names of cities and streets involved in Soviet history and propaganda were changed. A total of 32 cities, 955 towns, and 52,000 streets were renamed. About 2,500 monuments to Lenin and other Communist leaders were dismantled or ravaged.

In **2019**, President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko signed the Law “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language”. Since **2021**, the law provides for the priority of the Ukrainian language in more than 30 spheres of public life: in particular, in public administration, media, education, science, culture, advertising, and services. Since January 2021, enterprises, institutions and organizations of all forms of ownership, entrepreneurs and other

business entities must provide services and information about goods and services in the Ukrainian language. Servicing in public places must be in Ukrainian. Candidates for civil service and applicants for Ukrainian citizenship must take tests in the state language. On the beginning of July 16th, 2021, films in Ukraine may be distributed and shown only in Ukrainian, and all concerts, shows, cultural, entertainment and entertainment events must be conducted in the Ukrainian language. The events of the Revolution of Dignity and the war in eastern Ukraine have changed the Ukrainian television and radio space: the volume of Russian-language content has significantly decreased. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine passes laws establishing language quotas and regulating TV and radio content in Ukraine.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What is Euromaidan?
2. What is the Revolution of Dignity? What are its results?
3. Who is the “Heavenly Hundred Heroes”?
4. What is the policy of decommunization?
5. What are the language laws in Ukraine?

Military Conflict in Eastern Ukraine

In late February and early March 2014, the Russian Federation occupied the Crimean peninsula. The operation to occupy it began on February 20th, 2014. On **March 16th, 2014**, a referendum on the status of Crimea was illegally held, by which the Russian Federation sought to legitimize its actions to occupy the peninsula. The results of this referendum were not recognized by Ukraine, the European Union, the United States, or most countries of the world. They believe that Crimea is Ukrainian territory temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation (the RF).

The next acts of “**hybrid warfare**” (the name of aggression with the Russian Federation not recognizing its participation in it) are the active use of

nonmilitary means against Ukraine (destabilization in eastern and southern regions of Ukraine and military actions in Donbass). It began with the seizure of administrative buildings in Luhansk and Donetsk regions. The first large demonstrations for reunification with the Russian Federation took place on March 1st, 2014 in Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Kherson and Odesa. The protesters attempted to raise Russian flags over the buildings of regional state administrations. On that day, clashes erupted between residents of the cities. This course of events continued with varying success until the end of the month.

In April 2014, militants seized dozens of government infrastructure facilities and carried out armed attacks on Ukrainian law enforcement units in many populated areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The situation escalated in April 2014, when attempts were made to proclaim “people’s republics” in Donetsk and Luhansk. As a result, the “Donetsk People’s Republic” (DNR) was proclaimed on April 7th, 2014, and the “Luhansk People’s Republic”(LNR) was proclaimed on April 27th, 2014.

On April 14th, 2014, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine announced the beginning of an **“antiterrorist operation” (ATO)**. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine announced the beginning of an “anti-terrorist operation” in Donbass, DNR and LNR were recognized as terrorist organizations.

Contrary to the efforts of Ukrainian troops, it was not possible to regain control of part (almost 400 km) of the eastern Russian-Ukrainian border. During the antiterrorist operation, most of the occupied territories were liberated. However, in August 2014, the Ukrainian military had to confront regular units of the Russian army during the **Ilovaysk** resignation. In Ilovaysk, ATO forces suffered the greatest losses during the entire war. According to incomplete data, 366 fighters were killed, 128 were taken prisoner, 158 were missing, and 429 were wounded. Even today, the Russian Federation does not acknowledge its involvement in the war against Ukraine.

On **September 5th, 2014**, in Minsk, representatives of the OSCE, Ukraine and Russia signed the first cease-fire agreement in Donbass. However, hostilities of varying intensity in the region continue to this day.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. When did military conflict begin in eastern Ukraine?
2. What areas were lost in eastern Ukraine?
3. When did the Russian Federation annex Crimea?
4. What is hybrid warfare?

Coronavirus Disease in Ukraine (March 2020 – September 2021)

The spread of coronavirus disease-2019 in Ukraine was recorded on **March 3rd, 2020**, when the first case of the disease was confirmed in the Chernivtsi region.

On March 11th, 2020 the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a decree “On prevention of the spread of the coronavirus COVID-19 in Ukraine”, which was quarantined from March 12th to April 3rd, 2020. It was prohibited to attend educational institutions, all public events which involve more than 200 people, sports events are allowed without spectators (fans).

On March 16th, 2020, Ukraine closed its border to foreigners. On March 18th, 2020, railroad, air and bus services, intercity and interregional passenger transportation were suspended in Ukraine; subways in Kharkiv, Dnipro and Kyiv were closed. For urban transportation, there was a limit of 10 people in minibuses and up to 20 people in buses, streetcars and trolleybuses. The civil transport stopped moving, all educational institutions and the sphere of entertainments were closed. Students and schoolchildren switched to a distance form of education.

On March 25th, 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers imposed a state of emergency throughout Ukraine, initially for 30 days, but the term was extended and now the end date of the decree is October 1st, 2021.

From April 6th, 2020, new restrictive quarantine measures were introduced in Ukraine: a ban on visiting parks and recreation areas, compulsory wearing of masks in public places, people over the age of 60 are recommended to stay at home. In Ukraine, a televised “All-Ukrainian School Online” has been launched. During 4.5 months, from April to August 2020, Ukraine has risen from 53rd to 26th place in the world by the number of infected people.

On July 22nd, 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine extended the adaptive quarantine in Ukraine until August 31st, 2020, introducing the division of Ukraine into 4 “zones” from August 1st:

- Green Zone – there are restrictions on the number of passengers in transport, 50 % occupancy in cinemas, mandatory wearing a mask / respirator in public buildings, mass events are allowed under the condition of 1 person per 5 m²;
- Yellow zone – all restrictions of the green zone + prohibition of visits to social care institutions, where there are elderly people;
- Orange zone – all restrictions of the yellow zone + prohibition of the activity of accommodation facilities (except hotels), entertainment facilities and restaurants at night, planned hospitalization of patients, activities of gyms, sports clubs, cultural events, acceptance of new changes in children's camps, and for mass events a limit of 1 person per 20 m² and no more than 100 people.
- Red zone – all previous restrictions + prohibition of the operation of public transport in the normal mode, the activities of catering establishments and shopping malls, visiting educational institutions.

Adaptive quarantine has not reduced the incidence of disease – the statistics have consistently increased since July. In mid-October 2020, Volodymyr Zelensky stated that Ukraine would again impose a lockdown if the increase was more than 9,500 patients per day. However, the numbers continued to grow, and when they approached this figure, the Ministry of Health changed the conditions for the

introduction of a strict quarantine – even several times. At first it was 15,000 patients per day, and after Ukraine approached this figure as well, it was 30,000.

At the beginning of February 2021, the incidence of the disease began to rise again. The government decided to return to the adaptive quarantine model and impose strict quarantine in areas where the situation was rapidly worsening. From March 2020 to September 2021, a total of 2.45 million people were infected with coronavirus in Ukraine and 58,481 Ukrainians died.

Nowadays there is an adaptive quarantine in Ukraine with division into 4 zones depending on the situation in the regions. An active vaccination campaign is underway.

CHAPTER 2. FEATURES OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE

Topic 4.

The Concept of “Culture”

For a long time, culture had not been considered as something special. In Ancient Rome the word “culture” (from Latin *cultivation*) was firstly connected with agriculture and meant cultivation of soil (ground). Roman philosopher **Marcus Tullius Cicero** (106–43 BC) was the first who introduced the concept “culture” in its modern meaning as “cultivation of a human’s soul”, “increase of education, behaviour, and moral values” in his scientific research in 45 BC.

A special science which studied culture as a social phenomenon appeared in the 20th century. It was called **culturology (cultural studies)**. At the same time, the term “**culture**” is one of the main terms for all sciences that study a human society (the **humanities** or **social sciences**). Due to this main reason, it has over a thousand definitions that complement each other.

Culture is a set of material and spiritual values created by mankind for the entire period of its existence.

Culture is an individual and collective activity directed on creating, keeping and a further development of material and spiritual values and the result of this activity.

Culture is a complex system of ideals and purposes that are significant for people and passed from generation to generation.

Culture is a social institute that defines norms of people’s behaviour in various situations.

Culture is an original genotype of a society, a specific way of organization and development of human’s life activity presented in products of a material and spiritual work, system of social norms and cultural values relating a person to the world around, itself and other people.

The emergence of culture is possible only in a human society and real human relationships. It is inseparably connected with all forms of a human activity

(political, economic, religious, etc.). Everything introduced by people, including experience and knowledge, could be regarded as culture.

Among the **functions of culture** in a human society are:

- **humanistic function** - cultivation, nurturing of a spirit and soul (“cultura animi”);
- **information function** - transfer of a social experience between generations, epochs, countries and people (historical continuity);
- **cognitive function** - based on the experience of previous generations, culture holds an enormous human experience and accumulates knowledge about the world;
- **regulatory function** - regulates various aspects of a human activity (people’s behaviour, activities and choice of values in different areas of life), this function is supported by such normative systems as morality and law;
- **symbolic function** - based on a language, culture has its definite sign system without which acquirement of cultural achievements is impossible;
- **valuable function** - forms certain human’s valuable needs and orientations (quality indicators of culture).

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What was the first meaning of “culture”?
2. Who introduced the concept “culture” in its modern meaning and when?
3. What is the name of a special science which studies culture as a social phenomenon?
4. When did culturology appear?
5. How are the sciences that study a human society called?
6. What sciences study culture (social or natural sciences) and why?

7. What is culture? Explain your opinion.
8. What kinds of a human activity is culture connected with?
9. Explain functions of culture in a human society.
10. When did culture appear? Explain your answer.

Classification of Culture

Components of culture are the result of people's activity on the transformation of everything that nature gives us. The structure of the culture is defined by the results of a human activity:

- products of a material and spiritual work;
- system of social standards and institutions;
- spiritual values;
- set of relations (people to environment, people to other people, people to themselves).

Different criteria such as the spheres of a human activity, a bearer of culture or a creator of culture may be used for its classification.

1. Criterion “the spheres of a human activity”.

Material culture is a set of material goods created by human hands. These specific items allow people to adapt to the world around them. Examples of material culture are tools, buildings, roads, transport, clothes, shoes, artworks, etc.

Spiritual culture is a set of knowledge, ways of thinking, ideologies, norms, rules, laws and values created by human mind. Spiritual culture is connected with an intellectual activity, feelings and emotions. Structural elements of a spiritual culture are:

- intellectual (science and education);
- social (language, law, order, politics, customs and traditions);
- religious (myths, religions, rituals and rites);
- aesthetic (fine art and literature);
- ethical (morality).

However, the subdivision of the culture into material and spiritual has quite a comparative character because, in a real life they are very closely interacted, i.e. knowledge is expressed through books, custom of greeting – through a handshake.

2. Criterion “a bearer of culture”.

World culture is a set of the best achievements of all cultures of the world.

National culture is a set of material and spiritual values of one nation. The originality of a national culture is represented in language, literature, and religion (spiritual sphere), in fine art and folk art, features of their economy, housekeeping and a tradition of work (material sphere).

There is a dominant culture and a number of different subcultures in every society. The dominant culture is a set of values, beliefs, traditions and customs represented by the majority of a society. The subculture is considered to be a system of values and rules of the behaviour represented by certain social groups (depends on the age, nationality or profession).

3. Criterion “a creator of culture”.

Elite culture is created and consumed by the elite of the society or under its order by the professional artists: architecture, painting, literature, classical music, theatre and cinema.

Folk culture is created by people (often by unknown authors who have no professional preparation). Folk culture is represented by fairy tales, songs, folklore, myths, traditions and customs.

Mass culture is a culture available for broad social groups. It appeared in the 20th century with the development of the industrial production (that made possible to produce a big amount of cheap goods of a high quality) and mass media (that allowed cultural phenomena to spread massively and quickly around the world). Mass culture usually does not express an elegant taste or spiritual searches of people and has few artistic values. Its products are intended for the mass consumption but lose relevance quickly.

Besides these, the term “culture” is often used for the definition of historical epochs (e.g., an ancient or medieval culture), societies or regions (e.g., the culture

of the people of Latin America, Northern Europe or Near East) and fields of people's activity (e.g., a political culture, a culture of a dialogue or a professional culture).

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What criteria may be used in classifying culture?
2. In what forms can culture be subdivided into according to the spheres of a human activity?
3. Characterize a material and spiritual culture.
4. State some structural elements of a spiritual culture.
5. In what forms may culture be subdivided into according to a bearer of the culture?
6. Discuss a world and national culture.
7. In what forms may culture be subdivided into according to a creator of the culture?
8. Describe an elite, folk and mass culture.

Historical-Cultural Areas of Ukraine

Since the earliest historical epoch, the mankind development happened in different way in the parts of the Earth. This has been reflected in features of people's cultural traditions and provides a basis to allocate some historical-cultural areas of the world.

Historical-cultural area is a territory which population has common features of a material and spiritual culture without any reference to a contemporary political, economic or social organisation.

Historical-cultural area of a country is its part which population has common features of a material and spiritual culture.

The area of Ukraine in its modern borders was formed as a result of a long-term development on geopolitical boundaries of the West, East, North and South. Accordingly, some historical and cultural areas could be recognised in Ukraine:

- **Galicia (Halychyna)**, the city-centre is Lviv;



Pic. 25: Lviv, the city-centre of Galicia



Pic. 26: Lubart's Castle in Lutsk, the city-centre of Volhynia

- **Volhynia,**
the city-centre is Lutsk;
- **Bukovyna,**
a historical capital is the city of Chernivtsi;
- **Zakarpattia,**
the city-centre is Uzhhorod which is located near a geographical centre of Europe in Zakarpattia Oblast;
- **Podolia (Podillya),**
the city of Khmelnytskyi is its historical and cultural centre;

- **Dnipro Ukraine** (or Naddnipryanshchyna – “over Dnipro land”) is a territory usually referred to along the Dnipro River in its midstream. There are major cities such as Kyiv, which is the capital of Ukraine, Dnipro, Chernihiv, Poltava, and Cherkasy.



Pic. 27: Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine and a heart of Dnipro Ukraine

- **Northern Black Sea Coast**, the major cities are Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kherson;
 - the **Crimea** (Taurica or Taurida), an administrative centre is the city of Simferopol;
 - the **Donbas**, the city-centre is Donetsk;
 - **Sloboda Ukraine** (Slobidska Ukraine or Slobozhanshchyna), the city-centre is Kharkiv.



Pic. 28: The Crimea



Pic. 29: Kryvorizhstal Steel Company, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What provides the basis to allocate different historical-cultural areas of the world?
2. Explain what a historical-cultural area is.
3. What is a historical-cultural area of a country?
4. How many historical-cultural areas are there in Ukraine?
5. Characterize historical-cultural areas of Ukraine.
6. Are there any historical-cultural areas in your country?
7. Discuss the main features of historical-cultural areas of your country.

The Ukrainian Language and Literature

The Ukrainian Language

Languages have emerged with the appearance of people and are developing together with them. With the process of consolidation of tribes, national languages began to form.

Language is a system of signs that serves as the main instrument of a human communication, thinking and expression.

In most countries of the world, the language which is spoken by the most numerous (or dominant) nation has a status of an **official** (or a **state**) **language**. At the same time, there are many bilingual countries. Bilingual population spread out in multinational states and along ethnic borders. Some states such as Afghanistan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Finland, India, Pakistan, Paraguay, South

Africa, Singapore, and Switzerland are used two or more official languages. There are **extinct languages** that no longer have any speakers or that are no longer in current use (e.g., Latin).

Language is a mean of information keeping and transfer as well as a management of a human's behaviour. It is one of the main signs of ethnicity and the basis of a national culture. Language plays an important role in the formation of a national consciousness and the development of a national culture.

There are more than seven thousands different languages today. All of them originated from few ancient languages and are united in several language families. In this way, the **Indo-European language family** includes ten major subfamilies (with several hundred related languages and dialects). Among the subfamilies of the Indo-European language family are the **Romance languages** derived from Latin (French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, etc.), the **Germanic languages** (English, German, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, etc.), the **Indo-Iranian languages** (Hindustani, Bengali, Persian, Kurdish, etc.), the **Hellenic** (the Greek language).

The **Ukrainian language** belongs to the group of the **Slavic languages** (or the Slavonic languages) which are a part of the **Balto-Slavic language branch** of the **Indo-European language family**. The Slavic languages have speakers in most of Eastern Europe, much of the Balkans, parts of Central Europe and the northern part of Asia. The Ukrainian language is spoken in Ukraine and Ukrainian diaspora in other states (Belarus, Russia, Poland, Slovakia, the USA, Canada, Brazil, etc.).

The Ukrainian language traces its origin to the Old East Slavic language of medieval state Kyivan Rus' (the 9th – 13th centuries). At that time, the spoken language was widely similar, and people from the Ukrainian part of Kyivan Rus' could be understood by people from the Russian or Belarusian parts, and vice versa.

After the fall of Kyivan Rus' in the 13th century, the dialectal characteristics that differentiated Ukrainian from its relative languages (such as Belarusian and Russian) developed. Having been a part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

(during the 16th – 18th centuries), Ukrainian lands, culture and language felt a strong Polish influence. For example, a school system was modelled on that of Poland and children of a young age were taught the Polish language. At the same time, a constant contact of Ukrainian Cossacks with Crimean Tatars and Turkish people caused the enriching of the Ukrainian language with new words adapted from Crimean Tatar and Turkish.

There were barriers to the development of the language while Ukrainian lands were included in the Russian Empire (the 18th – beginning of the 20th centuries). In 1863, the Valuev Circular (Petro Valuev was the Minister of Internal Affairs) prohibited publications in the Ukrainian language. The import of Ukrainian books, theatre performances and public readings in the language were forbidden in 1876 by the Emz Decree of the Russian Emperor Alexander II. Therefore, the Russian language was the medium of science, teaching and instruction during that period. But Ukrainian has always maintained a sufficient base in western parts of Ukraine (included in the Austrian Empire (the Empire of Austria-Hungary)) where the language was never banned.

For more than seven decades, Ukraine was one of the Soviet Union's republics. Officially, there was no state language in the USSR. However, Russian was used in all parts of the Soviet Union and a special term “a language of cross-ethnic communication” was invented to outline its status. In this way, the Russian language had a privileged position in the USSR, while Ukrainian was suppressed that led to the gradual decline in its usage. Although the Soviet Union fell thirty years ago, because of this suppression in some parts of Ukraine, particularly urban centres of the east and south, the Russian language remains to be more widely spoken than the Ukrainian one.

Today, Ukraine is an independent state, and Ukrainian is the only official language (had it fixed in the current Constitution of Ukraine of 1996). Considerable efforts and initiatives have been taken for the years of the state's independence to realize government policies in promoting and extending of the Ukrainian language usage in different areas. Its standards are regulated by the

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, i.e. by the Institute for the Ukrainian Language, the Ukrainian Lingua-Information Fund and O. O. Potebnya Institute of Linguistics.

The written Ukrainian language uses a variant of the **Cyrillic script** which was developed in the First Bulgarian Empire during the 9th century. The script was named after one of two brothers, Byzantine monks-enlighteners **Saint Cyril and Methodius**, who founded the oldest known Slavic alphabet (Glagolitic).

The Cyrillic script was brought to Kyivan Rus' at the end of the first millennium together with Christianity. Cyrillic was based on the Greek alphabet. However, it was adapted to the local spoken Old East Slavic language that led to the development of an indigenous East Slavic literary language along with the use of Church Slavonic for liturgical aims. The alphabet was changed to keep pace with changes in language, as regional dialects developed into the modern Belarusian, Russian and Ukrainian languages.

ТѢТЪЛѢ НОСТРѢ КАРЕЛЕ ЕЩЕ Л ЧЕРЮРЬ, СФІЦАСКЪСЕ НѢМЕЛЕ ТЪДЪ: РІЕ
ЛРЪРЪЦІА ТѢ: ФІЕ ВОЛ ТѢ, ПРЕ КЪМЪ Л ЧЕРЮ, ШЕ ПРЕ ПЪМЪНТЬ. ПЪМЪНТЬ НОСТРЪ
ЧѢ ДЕ ТОАТЕ ЗНЛЕЛЕ, ДЪНЕУ НОАУ АСТЪЗЪ. ШЕ НЕ ІАРЪТЪ НОАУ ДАТОРІЙЛЕ
НОСТРЕ ПРЕ КЪМЪ ШЕ НОЙ ЁРЪТЪМЪ ДАТОРНИЧЛАРЪ НОЦРЬ: ШЕ НѢ НЕ ДЪЧЕ
ПРЕ НОЙ Л НСПІТЬ, ЧЕ НЕ ИЗБЪВЪЩЕ ДЕ ЧЕЛЪ РЪДЪ. РЪ АТѢ ІАСТЕ ЛРЪРЪЦІА, ШЕ
ПЪТЪРЪ, ШЕ МЪРІРЪ Л ВЪЧІ, АМІНЬ.

Pic. 30: The Cyrillic Script

The **modern Ukrainian alphabet** comprises **thirty-three letters** and one additional sign, i.e. the **apostrophe**.

The Ukrainian language represents the highest number of phonemes (meaningful units of sound) between other Slavic languages, i.e. forty-eight phonemes. That is why Ukrainian is considered to be one of the most singing and euphony languages of the world.

А а	Б б	В в	Г г	Ґ ґ	Д д	Е е	Є є	Ж ж	З з	И и	І і
а	бе	ве	ге	ґе	де	е	є	же	зе	и	і
a	b	v	h	g	d	e	je	ž	z	y	i
[a]	[b]	[v]	[h]	[g]	[d]	[e]	[je/e]	[ʒ]	[z]	[ɪ]	[i]
Ї ї	Й й	К к	Л л	М м	Н н	О о	П п	Р р	С с	Т т	
ї	йот	ка	ел	ем	ен	о	пе	ер	ес	те	
ji	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	r	s	t	
[ji]	[j]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[r]	[s]	[t]	
У у	Ф ф	Х х	Ц ц	Ч ч	Ш ш	Щ щ	Ь ь	Ю ю	Я я	'	
у	еф	ха	це	че	ша	ща	м'який знак	ю	я		
u	f	x	c	č	š	šč	'	ju	ja	"	
[u]	[f]	[x]	[ʦ]	[tʃ]	[ʃ]	[ʃtʃ]	-	[ju/u]	[ja/a]		

Pic. 31: The Modern Ukrainian Alphabet

For many centuries the Ukrainian language had almost no literary expression because of Ukrainian land's long incorporation to other states. The earliest literary work in the modern Ukrainian literary language was recorded in **1798** when **Ivan Kotlyarevsky (1769–1838)**, a playwright from the city of Poltava, published his epic poem “**Eneyida**”. It has become a classic of Ukrainian literature, and Ivan Kotlyarevsky is regarded to be the father of the Ukrainian literary language. **Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861)** is an outstanding Ukrainian poet and artist who opened a new epoch in the development of the Ukrainian language, literature as well as a social and cultural life of the whole Ukrainian people. He combined such themes as Cossacks' glory with indictments on a social and national oppression under the rule of the Russian Empire (poems “**Kateryna**”, “**Hamaliya**”, play “**Nazar Stodolya**”).

Therefore, the Ukrainian language is a direct descendant of the spoken language used in Kyivan Rus'. Ukrainian contains a large number of words borrowed from Polish but it has fewer borrowings from Church Slavonic than Russian does. Lexically, the closest to Ukrainian is Belarusian (84 % of common vocabulary), followed by Polish (70 %), Serbo-Croatian (68 %), Slovak (66 %) and Russian (62 %). The Ukrainian language has been banned and discouraged several times by non-Ukrainian regimes, but always maintained its existence, even

by using informal methods of keeping the language alive such as songs and folklore.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What is language?
2. What language is regarded to be an official (or a state) one?
3. What is an extinct language? Give some examples.
4. Discuss why language is the basis of a national culture.
5. How many languages are there in the world?
6. What language families and subfamilies do you know?
7. What language family, branch and group does Ukrainian belong to?
8. What language family, branch and group does your native language belong to?
9. Tell about the main stages of the Ukrainian language development.
10. What document fixed the status of the Ukrainian language in the state?
11. What script does the Ukrainian language use?
12. Characterize the Cyrillic script.
13. How many letters does the modern Ukrainian alphabet comprise?
14. Explain why Ukrainian is considered to be one of the most singing and euphony languages of the world.
15. Examine the reasons because of which the Ukrainian language had almost no literary expression for a long time.
16. Who is the father of the modern Ukrainian literary language and why?
17. What Ukrainian poet and artist had an intense influence on the development of the Ukrainian language, literature, social and cultural life of the whole Ukrainian people and why?
18. Discuss the lexically closest languages to Ukrainian.

The Ukrainian Literature

Literature uses words (writing tools) for creation of images and reflecting reality. It can be in the form of prose or poetry.

Ukrainian literature is a literature written in the Ukrainian language or by Ukrainian writers. Major forms of Ukrainian literature are *novel*, *novella*, *shot story* and *poetry*.

Ukrainian literature has a centuries old history. Before the adoption of Christianity, it had been developing as folklore and existed in oral form. Ukrainian literature could be subdivided into some **main historical stages**:

I. The Age of medieval Kyivan Rus' State and the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia (the 9th – the first half of the 14th century).

II. The Age of the national-state dependence but with continual attempts to bring the lost freedom back (the second half of the 14th – the end of the 18th century).

III. The Age of the national revival (the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century).

IV. The Soviet Age (the 20th century).

V. The Age of the Ukrainian Independent State (since 1991 – to the present).

I. The rise of Ukrainian literature began with **Christianization of Kyivan Rus'**. There were two main types of literature at that time: **translated literature** (theological literature such as Bible books (or the Holy Scriptures) and lives of the saints, philosophical tracts and historical chronicles) and **original literature** (sermons, poems, tales and historical chronicles). All the books were written and decorated by hand, usually by monks in monasteries' book workshops.

Translated literature mainly included the works of Byzantine authors written in the Greek language. It facilitated the conversion to Christianity of Eastern Slavs, who were baptized according to the Orthodox (Byzantine) tradition. At the same time, the existence of translated literature introduced Ukrainians to Byzantine philosophy, science, and historiography, without the necessity of learning Greek.

The oldest Kyivan Rus' literary work is the **Sermon on Law and Grace** (1050) by **Metropolitan Ilarion**, who was the first native metropolitan of Kyiv. The first part of the sermon presents the supremacy of the Grace of the New Testament under the Law of the Old Testament. The second part serves as praise to Volodymyr the Great – the grand prince and baptizer of Kyivan Rus'.

One of the most outstanding monuments of old Ukrainian literature is the **Primary Chronicle** (the Tale of Bygone Years) written by a monk of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra named **Nestor** in about 1113. However, Nestor's compilation was not preserved. The second edition ("rewriting") was found in the Laurentian codex which dated back to the 14th century. The third edition of Nestor's text is preserved in the Hypatian codex of the 15th century.

The Primary Chronicle is considered to be a fundamental source of the history of Eastern Slavs and Kyivan Rus'. It contains passages about the establishment of Kyiv by three brothers Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv together with their sister Lybid, the death of grand prince Oleh (who was killed by a snake hiding in a skeleton of his horse), the revenge of grand princess Olha (the wife of grand prince Ihor) on the Drevlians, who had murdered her husband, the activity of Saint Cyril and Methodius among the Slavic people, the adoption of Christianity in 988, etc.



Pic. 32: The Primary Chronicle

The description of the princely power is supplemented by tales, stories and legends. Events are submitted annually.

The **Kyivan Chronicle** of the 12th century and the **Galician-Volhynian Chronicle** of the 13th century are continuations of the Primary Chronicle. Their authors describe the main historical and cultural events of the regions.

The **Volodymyr Monomakh's Instruction**, written at the beginning of the 12th century, was the grand prince's testament to his children. In this work, Volodymyr Monomakh expressed his opinion on state, politics, and morality in the aim to teach his children to be wise rulers, to protect the interests of Kyivan Rus', to fight with political fragmentation, to study constantly and to share education. He supported the instruction by examples from his own life.

The **Tale of Ihor's Campaign** is an epic poem which dates back to the late 12th century. Its plot is based on a failed raid of Ihor Svyatoslavych (the prince of the Chernihiv principality) against the Polovtsi (nomadic people from the East). The author appeals to the warring Rus' princes and stands for the unity in the face of a constant threat from the East.

II. After Mongol invasion and break-up of Kyivan Rus' in the 13th century, literary activity in Ukraine declined. A revival began in the 14th century and especially in the 16th century with the introduction of printing. The first **printing house** in Ukraine was founded by **Ivan Fyodorov** in **1573** in **Lviv**. By that time, Ukrainian lands were included to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

A significant work of this period was the **Ostroh Bible** published in 1581 in the city of Ostroh by the printer Ivan Fyodorov. It became the first complete edition of the Bible printed in Cyrillic. The Ostroh Bible contained 1 256 pages richly decorated with miniatures and initials. It helped the Orthodox Church to resist a strong Catholic pressure on Ukrainian lands (Catholicism was a state religion in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth). The importance of the first printed Cyrillic Bible could hardly be overestimated.

The **Peresopnytsia Gospel** is a translation of canonical texts into the Old Ukrainian language dating from the 16th century. It is luxuriously decorated under the influence of the Italian Renaissance. The work also shows characteristic Ukrainian decorative elements and a high artistic level in the miniatures of the Ukrainian icon-painting school connected with Byzantine and Eastern Slavic traditions.

The weight of the book, which is placed in the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine in Kyiv, is 9 kg 300 g. The Peresopnytsia Gospel is not only a treasure of the Ukrainian art, but also one of the Ukrainian national symbols. All Ukrainian Presidents have taken the oath of office on the Gospel since 1991.



Pic. 33: The Peresopnytsia Gospel

The works of a famous Ukrainian philosopher and poet **Hryhorii Skovoroda (1722–1794)** were the top of Ukrainian literature of the 18th century. He was called as “Ukrainian Socrates” and travelled on foot through out Ukraine to get to know people better, staying with various friends both rich and poor. The issue of happiness was a central theme in the philosophy of Hryhorii Skovoroda. He is also known as a composer of liturgical music and various songs. Hryhorii Skovoroda requested the following epitaph to be placed on his tombstone: “The world tried to catch me, but had not succeeded”.

It should be mentioned that many Ukrainian authors wrote in the Russian or the Polish languages during that time.

In this way, most of the books published during this period were of religious content. Except the Holy Scriptures, they were describing lives of the saints and the monks of Ukrainian monasteries. Other valuable literary works of that time were folk epics called the **dumy**. They became widespread in the 16th century and celebrated the activities of the Cossacks, their bravery in the war for the liberation in 1648–1657 and other historical events. After the abolition of the autonomy of the Hetmanate by the Empress Catherine II of Russia in 1764, the dumy received social and household motives.



Pic. 34: Hryhorii Skovoroda

III. At the end of the 18th century, modern literary Ukrainian emerged out of the spoken Ukrainian language. Although it was an everyday language to millions of people in Ukraine, the language was officially discouraged from literary use in the area controlled by the Russian Empire.



The founder of the Ukrainian literary language was **Ivan Kotlyarevsky (1769–1838)**. His epic poem “**Eneyida**” was the first one printed in the Ukrainian literary language in **1798**. That is why Ivan Kotlyarevsky is the father of the Ukrainian literary language.

The poem was written in a satirical way to avoid being censored. The Eneyida is a parody of an ancient Roman poet Virgil’s “Aeneid”, where Ivan Kotlyarevsky transformed the Trojan heroes

Pic. 35: Ivan Kotlyarevsky into Ukrainian Cossacks.

It also described the lifestyle of different strata of Ukrainian society, rites and customs, clothes and food.

The 19th century was the age of the formation of a national identity of Ukrainian people. The Ukrainian genius **Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861)** played an important role in this process.

Born a serf, this brilliant people’s poet and artist was the most prominent representative of the Ukrainian Romantic movement and a true innovator.

Taras Shevchenko’s first collection of poetry the **Kobzar** was published in **1840** and became the declaration of a literary and intellectual independence of Ukraine. The book was read by a great number of common people.



Pic. 36: Taras Shevchenko

Taras Shevchenko's poems "**Kateryna**", "**Hamaliya**", "**Haidamaky**", the play "**Nazar Stodolya**" were of a great significance. A deep understanding of Ukraine enabled him to create poems with acute social conflicts. Taras Shevchenko wrote his works about brave people who fight for their freedom. He called people to rise up against oppressions under a foreign dominance in his poems. Works of Taras Shevchenko defined a further development of the literary Ukrainian language.

Taras Shevchenko began a new epoch in the development of Ukrainian literature having been succeeded in putting it to the world level. The name of Taras Shevchenko became the symbol of Ukrainian culture in the world, just like the names William Shakespeare, Johann Goethe or Alexander Pushkin, each of which is associated not only with literature but also with culture of their respective countries. However, his health was greatly undermined due to the conditions of his life, which was full of hardships, and he died in 1861.

Taras Shevchenko's poem "**Testament**" ("Zapovit", 1845) has been translated into more than 60 languages and set to music. This poem enjoys a status second only to Ukraine's national anthem.

Testament (Zapovit)

When I am dead, then bury me
In my beloved Ukraine,
My tomb upon a grave mound high
Amid the spreading plain,
So that the fields, the boundless steppes,
The Dnipro's plunging shore
My eyes could see, my ears could hear
The mighty river roar.
When from Ukraine the Dnipro bears
Into the deep blue sea

Заповіт

Як умру, то поховайте
Мене на могилі,
Серед степу широкого,
На Вкраїні милій,
Щоб лани широкополі,
І Дніпро, і кручі
Було видно, було чути,
Як реве ревучий.
Як понесе з України
У синєє море

The blood of foes... then will I leave
These hills and fertile fields –
I will leave them all and fly away
To the abode of God,
And then I will pray...
But till that day
I nothing know of God.
Oh bury me, then rise ye up
And break your heavy chains
And water with the tyrants' blood
The freedom you have gained.
And in the great new family,
The family of the free,
With softly spoken, kindly word
Remember also me.

Translated by John Weir

Кров ворожу... отойді я
І лани, і гори –
Все покину і долину
До самого бога
Молитися... а до того
Я не знаю бога.
Поховайте та вставайте,
Кайдани порвіте
І вражою злою кров'ю
Волю окропіте.
І мене в сім'ї великій,
В сім'ї вольній, новій,
Не забудьте пом'янути
Незлим тихим словом.

A famous Ukrainian-born Russian dramatist, novelist and a short story writer **Nikolay Gogol (1809–1852)** should be mentioned. His works such as “**Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka**” and “**Taras Bulba**” were influenced by Ukrainian culture and folklore as well as the writer's Ukrainian upbringing. Nikolai Gogol's later works satirised political corruption in the Russian Empire (“**The Government Inspector**” and “**Dead Souls**”).

The Realism style became the main in Ukrainian literature during the second half of the 19th century. Many of the writers of this period were actively engaged in political and educational activities.

Ivan Franko (1856–1916) was one of the most outstanding figures of Ukrainian literature. He was a talented poet, prose writer, dramatist, journalist, literary critic, interpreter, ethnographer, philosopher and political activist.



Pic. 37: Ivan Franko

In his literary works, Ivan Franko showed the heroic past of Ukraine, a revolutionary spirit of Ukrainians and their aspiration for freedom (e.g. “**Zakhar Berkut**”, 1883).

Ivan Franko had a great impact on Ukrainian literature and political thought. Together with **Mykhailo Hrushevsky (1866–1934)**, a prominent Ukrainian historian and statesman, they developed knowledge about the history of Ukrainian literature.

A unique phenomenon in Ukrainian literature of Modernism was **Lesya Ukrainka (1873–1913)**. The poetess was a highly educated person. She could speak many foreign languages (Russian, Polish, Bulgarian, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, and English). Lesya Ukrainka was also a political, civil, female activist and supported cultural relation with Ukrainian creative intellectuals.

She wrote about the life of Ukrainians and their soul, happiness and disasters, about her love to the Motherland (poem “**Contra Spem Spero**” and drama “**Lisova Pisnya**”).



Pic. 38: Lesya Ukrainka

IV. The fall of the Russian Empire in 1917, the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state (even if for a short time), and the relative loyalty of the Soviet regime in the 1920s led to the revival of literary and cultural activity in Ukraine.

Mykola Khvylovy (1893–1933), a prominent writer and publicist, founded a literary organization **VAPLITE** (from Ukrainian “Free Academy of Proletarian

Literature”) that was a literary union in Ukraine. Among VAPLITE’s members were a famous drama writer **Mykola Kulish (1892–1937)**, a brilliant symbolist poet **Pavlo Tychyna (1891–1967)** and others. However, the Ukrainian cultural renaissance of the 1920s was abolished by Stalinist terror of the 1930s. As a symbolic act of defiance and worry for his nation in the face of the man-made famine of 1932–1933 and the growing campaign of a political terror, Mykola Khvylovy committed suicide in 1933. The majority of VAPLITE members were imprisoned and executed. Others, including Pavlo Tychyna, were forced to capitulate over the Soviet regime. They began producing works in the socialist-realist style which glorified the Communist Party. This generation of Ukrainian writers is called the **Executed Renaissance**.

Approximately 240 Ukrainian writers were repressed during 1938–1954. Although, many of them supported the Soviet power, fought for it, and became writers only after the revolution of 1917. Some of them were shot, others died in prison, and the destiny of many remained to be unknown after they were arrested.

Despite the ruling style of Socialist Realism in the Soviet Union, Ukrainian writers managed to make literature that has not lost its relevance today. These were primarily works of **Maksym Rylsky (1895–1964)**, **Volodymyr Sosyura (1898–1965)**, **Oleksandr Dovzhenko (1894–1956)**, **Oles Honchar (1918–1995)** and others.

At the same time, many Ukrainians emigrated after the formation of the Soviet rule in Ukraine. **Volodymyr Vynnychenko (1880–1951)**, a writer, revolutionary, politician, statesman and one of the Ukrainian People’s Republic (1917–1921) leaders, was among of them. His literary works became well-known at the beginning of the 20th century and he was recognized in Ukrainian literature as a leading modernist writer, who wrote short stories, novels, and plays.

Volodymyr Vynnychenko emigrated in 1919 and spent the next thirty years in Europe, residing in Germany in the 1920s, and then moving to France. In emigration, he wrote “Rebirth of a Nation” (1920), an account of the Ukrainian revolution up to that point.



Pic. 39: Volodymyr Vynnychenko

He argued that the Ukrainian nationalists had made mistakes by ignoring the social question.

A new generation of Ukrainian writers, known as “**a generation of the '60s**” (shestydesyatnyky) broke up with the Socialist Realism in the post-Stalinist period. Talented writers such as **Vasyl Stus (1938–1985)**, **Lina Kostenko** (born in 1930), **Ivan Drach (1936–2018)**, **Dmytro Pavlychko** (born in 1929) and **Vasyl Symonenko (1935–1963)** greatly enriched

Ukrainian literature.

Nevertheless, in the 1970s the Communist Party took new measures to repress literature that deviated from the approved style.

The **dissident movement** appeared in the 1970s. Ukrainian dissidents (represented by **Ivan Dzyuba** (born in 1931), **Vasyl Stus** (1938–1985), **Viacheslav Chernovil** (1937–1999), etc.) wanted to reform the Communist system. Despite arrests, the movement grew rapidly. It took the form of protest letters and petitions to the authorities, the formation of informal clubs, discussion circles, and public meetings. Increasingly, the materials prepared by the dissidents were circulated through “**self-publication**” (samizdat), some of which made its own way abroad and were published. An outstanding work in this regard was “**Internationalism or Russification?**” by **Ivan Dziuba**, translated in several languages. The dissident movement played an important role in the development of the idea of Ukrainian independence.

V. With Ukraine’s independence on August 24th, 1991 came a rebirth of a free literary expression. A lot of the established literary journals continued to publish, granting far-more-open editorial policies, and a number of new journals appeared as well. They have provided a valuable platform for the work of writers in Ukraine, particularly younger ones. Different literary contests are being

organized in Ukraine and about 30 literary prizes were introduced to encourage the best authors of the country.

Contemporary Ukrainian literature turns to the previously forbidden topics (the Holodomor, political repressions and persecutions as well as drugs, deviant behaviour and gender issues). Authors use new styles (postmodernism and neo avant-garde), diversity and mixing of genres, shocking effects and reflecting upon social problems and historical memory.

Among the literary talents of independent Ukraine, a novelist **Valerii Shevchuk** (born in 1939), a prose writer and poet **Yurii Andrukhovych** (born in 1960), a poet and a writer **Oksana Zabuzhko** (born in 1960), a poet and a novelist **Serhiy Zhadan** (born in 1974) stand out. Most of contemporary Ukrainian literature written in the Russian language is science fiction and fantasy.

In this way, despite repressions of non-Ukrainian regimes, the country has a rich literary heritage having produced many notable authors.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What is the Ukrainian literature?
2. What do you know about the main features of Ukrainian literature?
3. Discuss the main stages of Ukrainian literature.
4. What main types of Kyivan Rus' literature do you know?
5. Examine the literary works of Kyivan Rus'.
6. Tell about introduction of printing in Ukraine.
7. When was the first complete edition of the Bible in Cyrillic printed? What was the name of this book?
8. Characterize the Peresopnytsia Gospel.
9. What were the dumy? Discuss them.
10. Tell about Hryhorii Skovoroda.
11. Who is the founder of the Ukrainian literary language?
12. Discuss literary heritage of Ukrainian writers of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century.
13. Describe the main features of the Ukrainian literature of the Soviet Age.
14. What contemporary Ukrainian poets and writers do you know?

Religion in Ukraine

The Definition of Religion and Its Classification

Religious beliefs of people are capacious description of their models of life, thinking, and world view. Religious belonging defines in many ways the place and the role of their adherents in society, country, and geopolitical space in general. People's spiritual needs are inseparable demands of everyday life as well as the physical ones (such as necessities of domicile, food, etc.).

Religion is a collection of belief and cultural systems, worldviews that establishes symbols that relate humanity to spirituality and moral values.

Some forms of primitive religious beliefs were spread among people before the appearance of religion. Among of them are:

- **animism** (from Latin *animus* – “soul”, “spirit”) is a belief in existence of souls and spirits live everywhere and nonlife object possessed; a belief in human souls that fly in the sky or resettle to nature or newborn after death;
- **totemism** is a belief that people (or group of people) have a spiritual connection with some animal, bird or plant which is called “totem”; a relationship to totem occurs in a variety of forms (e.g., taboos on totem's killing or eating);
- **fetishism** (from Latin *facticius* – “artificial” and *facere* – “to make”) is a belief in supernatural powers of material objects (tools, religious statues) which are called “fetishes”;
- **magic** is a belief in people's ability to influence others or natural phenomena in a special way.

Main **functions** of religion in a human society are:

- ideological (world outlook);
- compensatory (psychotherapeutic);
- communicatory (communication of like-minded persons);
- regulatory (a program of an individual behaviour);
- integrative (permits to make aware of a member of some community);

- political (a use of religion in political purposes to consolidate or motivate people for some actions);
- cultural (spreading of culture that is written in language, music, etiquette, morality, philosophy);
- disintegrative (a use of religion for people's separation, firing enmity and war).

Religions are subdivided into **polytheistic** and **monotheistic**:

- **polytheistic religion** or **polytheism** (from Greek *πολύς* – “plentiful”, “many” and *Θεός* – “God”, “deity”) is a system of beliefs based on multiple Gods usually assembled into a pantheon of gods and goddesses;
- **monotheistic religion** or **monotheism** (from Greek *μόνος* – “one” and *Θεός* – “God”) is a religious world view, a belief in the existence of one God who is the creator of everything and has an absolute undivided authority and power.

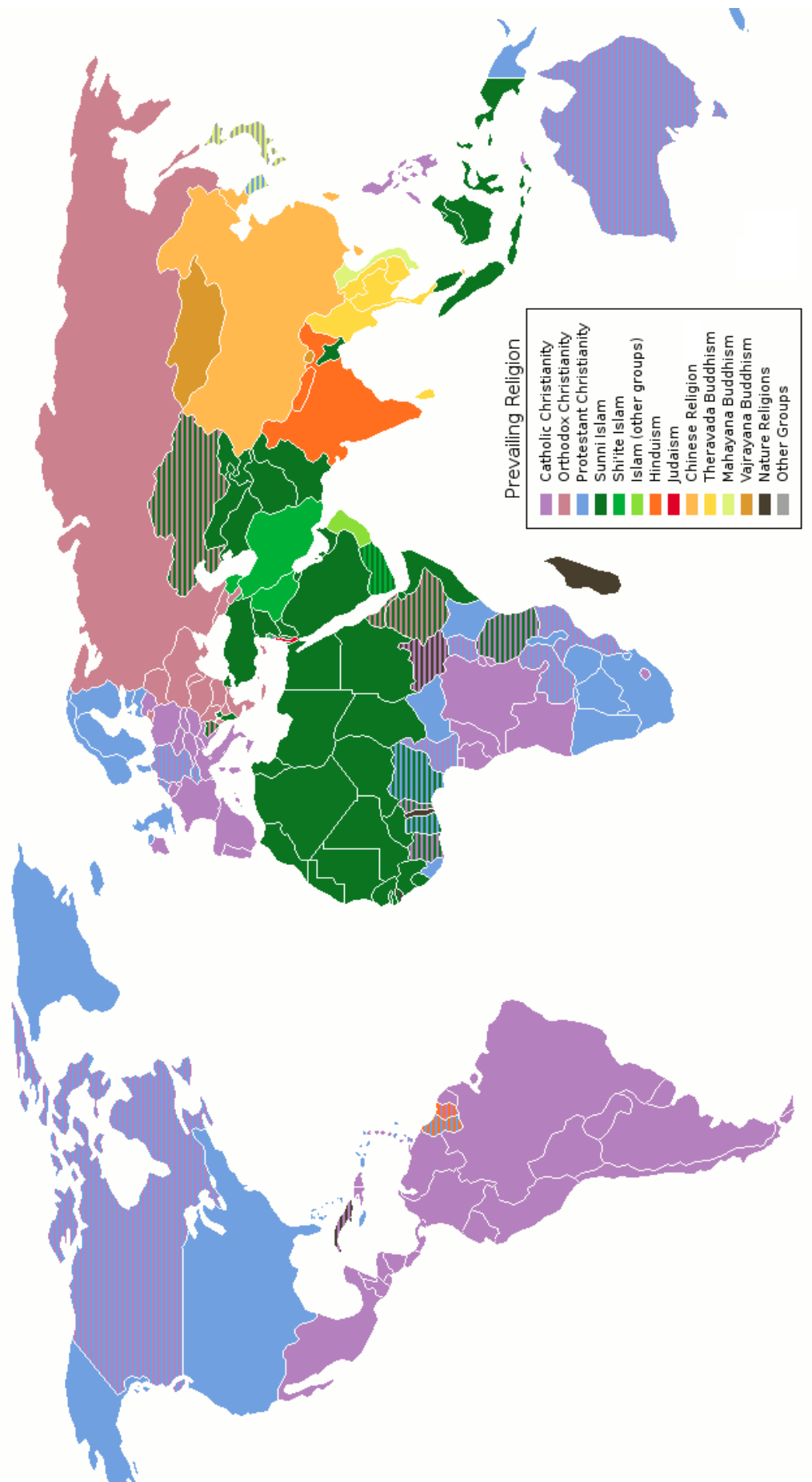
Another way to classify religions is to divide them into **national religions** (Judaism, Hinduism, Confucianism, etc.) and **world ones** (Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam).

Buddhism is the oldest world religion appeared in ancient India during 6th – 5th centuries BC. Indian Prince Siddhartha Gautama, later called **Buddha**, was its founder. There is no idea of God as a creator of the world and its ruler in Buddhism.

The essence of Buddhism Faith appeals to everyone in taking path on searching of internal freedom, a total liberation of suffering. Buddha's teaching says that life is a suffering. It is caused by people's desires and passions. To get rid of suffering, it is necessary to reject these desires and passions. This can be achieved by following the path of salvation, indicated by Buddha.

The teaching about Four Noble Truths is the central doctrine of Buddhism:

- the truth of *dukkha* (suffering);
- the truth of the origin of *dukkha*;
- the truth of the cessation of *dukkha* – nirvana;
- the truth of the path leading to the cessation of *dukkha*.



Pic. 40: Prevailing world religions

Nirvana is a dispassion and peace that are achieved by the rejection of world attachments. According to Buddhism teaching, every living being, including a human, rebirths again after death as a new one whose life is determined not only by its own conduct, but also by the behaviour of its “precursors”.

Followers of Buddhism are vegetarians: they do not eat meat. This ethical rule has a direct impact on an economic life, particularly in the specialization of agriculture. Buddhism is widely spread in China, Japan, and Korea. It is a dominant religion in Myanmar (formerly Burma), Sri Lanka, Thailand, Mongolia, Bhutan, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Large Buddhist communities live in India, Nepal, Singapore, Indonesia and Russia (where it is practiced by population of Buryatia, Tuva and Kalmykia).

The world religion **Christianity** is monotheistic. It is originated of the teaching about life, instructions, and death of Jesus of Nazareth (the Christ, or the Anointed One of God) in the 1st century AD.

Christianity arose in Palestine and spread quickly among peoples of the Mediterranean. In the 4th century it became the state religion of the Roman Empire.

Christianity has three main confessions:

- **Orthodoxy;**
- **Catholicism;**
- **Protestantism.**

According to Christianity, God exists in three beings – God- Father, God-Son and God-Holy Spirit.

God’s Son died a martyr to atone for the sins of people, and for the second time to come to Earth to establish the kingdom of heaven. The holy book of



Pic. 41: The Annunciation Cathedral (Orthodox), Kharkiv, 19th century

Christians is the **Bible**. It consists of the Old Testament and the New Testament. Basic ethical norms are patience and forgiveness. In 1054, a complete break between the Roman (Western) and Constantinople (Eastern) branches of Christianity happened. The religion was subdivided into *Catholicism* and *Orthodoxy*.



Pic. 42: St. Stanislav Roman Catholic Church in Chortkiv, Ternopil Oblast, 17th century (rebuilt at the beginning of the 20th century)



Pic. 43: St. George's Cathedral (Greek-Catholic), Lviv, 18th century

The main difference between Catholicism and Orthodoxy is the issue of the origin of the Holy Spirit: Catholics believe that it came from God the Father and God the Son, Orthodoxies – from God the Father. In Catholicism, unlike the Orthodoxy, it is believed that in addition to heaven and hell there is purgatory. Only choral singing without music is allowed in the Orthodox Church, in the Catholic – worship accompanied by organ music. There are also differences in rituals and architecture of church buildings as well as in the organization of the church.

A strict centralization and absolute power of the Pope of Rome are characteristic for Catholicism. The Orthodox Church is not controlled from a central location; it is represented by autocephalous (independent) churches.

Protestantism stood out Catholicism during the Reformation in the 16th century. It rejected the primacy of the Pope of Rome as a mediator between God and believers. The followers of Protestantism have come to recognize the redemption of sins only by faith in God. Protestants, in turn, are subdivided into the few branches.

Christianity is the predominant religion in Europe, the Americas, Southern Africa and Australia. In Asia, it is the dominant religion in Georgia, Armenia, East Timor and the Philippines. Geographically the most widely diffused among other religions, Christianity accounts for more than 2 billion believers.

Islam (from Arabic – “surrender to God”, “obedience”, “submission” to laws of Allah, literally “the God”) is the youngest world monotheistic religion. Its adherents are Muslims. Islam originated in Arabia, where its founder the prophet Muhammad lived in the 7th century. Islam was formed under the significant influence of Christianity and Judaism. As a result of the Arab conquests the religion spread to the Middle and Near East, and later in some countries of the Far East, Southeastern Asia and Africa.

The main principles of Islam are set out in the Koran. Basic tenets are the worship of one God (the Almighty God, Allah). Muslims believe in the immortality of the soul and the afterlife. They follow Five Pillars of Islam:

- there is no God except Allah, and prophet Muhammad is Allah’s Messenger (*shahadah*);
- ritual prayer five times a day (*salat*);
- fasting and self-control during the blessed month of Ramadan (*sawn*);
- alms to the poor and needy (*zakat*);
- pilgrimage to Mecca to be applied at least once a lifetime (*hajj*).

A number of Islam adherents are estimated to be more than 1 billion people. In almost all countries with a predominantly Muslim population, Islam is the state religion.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What is religion?
2. What forms of primitive religious beliefs do you know? Discuss them.
3. Explain the main functions of religion in human society.
4. What is a polytheistic religion? Give some examples.
5. What is a monotheistic religion? Give some examples.
6. What national religions do you know? Discuss them.
7. What are world religions?
8. What do you know about the oldest world religion?
9. What groups are there in Christianity?
10. Characterize Islam.
11. What is a major religion in your country?
12. Which national religions are represented in your country?

Religious Map of Ukraine

History of Ukrainian spirituality starts from traditional tribal beliefs of Eastern Slavs based on **paganism**. This polytheistic religion had a pantheon of gods.



Pic. 44: Yarylo



Pic. 45 Stribog

Slavic gods included many deities mainly connected with nature forces. Perun was the highest deity – the god of thunder and lightning. Dazhdbog was a solar deity and one of the major gods. Svarog was the god of blacksmith. Stribog was the god and spirit of the winds, sky and air. Yarylo was the deity of vegetation, fertility, and springtime. Mokosh was a goodness connected with female activities such as shearing, weaving, spinning.

In **988** Kyivan Rus' grand prince **Volodymyr the Great** was baptized into **Orthodox Christianity** and brought the country and its culture under the influence of the Byzantine Empire. One of the most outstanding achievements of Ukrainian Orthodox Christians was that the translation of the scripture and the liturgy into the Old East Slavic language which made it more accessible to the people. The adoption of Christianity caused the development of arts and crafts: on the construction and decoration of churches in Kyivan Rus' and later times the best local and foreign masters worked. Christian religion increased the level of morality in the society.

The introduction of Orthodox Christianity in Ukraine came at the time when understanding of the scriptures was limited. People accepted the god of Christianity but still clung many of their pagan traditions. As a result, there was a sort of integration of the two – as it is seen with some holidays celebrations still practiced today.

The **Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church** is also one of the traditional Ukrainian churches. It appeared as a result of the **Union of Brest** of **1596** having been concluded between the Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church. A part of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church entered full communion with the Holy See and came to be the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. Recognizing the authority of the Pope of Rome, it practised a similar liturgical and spiritual tradition as Orthodox Christianity. Divine service (church liturgy) stayed in the Slavic language. The Church stood up for the right of Ukrainian people for their independent and consolidating state, formation in it a mature civil society. It realizes a big number of charitable and civic projects in Ukraine and abroad.

Communist atheism has had a strong effect on the population of Ukraine – Christianity was forbidden (all the people were forced to be atheists and visiting of churches considered to be a crime, especially during the 1930s). Despite, over the past 1000 years, Orthodox Christianity remains the main religion in Ukraine today, with some 70 % of Ukrainians still claiming to belong to this faith.

On December 15th, **2018 the Unification council of the Orthodox churches of Ukraine** was held. The council voted to unite the existing Ukrainian Orthodox churches (such as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Patriarchate, parts of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church) through their representatives, on the basis of complete canonical independence. All the members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and some members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate united into the **Orthodox Church of Ukraine**. The unification council elected Epiphanius I as its first primate.

The **Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate** is a part of the Russian Orthodox Church and recognizes a spiritual authority of Moscow Patriarchate.

The **Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church** appeared during the the years of the National Democratic Revolution (1917–1921), following the establishment of the short-lived Ukrainian People's Republic. It exists abroad as a church of Ukrainian Diaspora in North America and Western Europe.

The **Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Patriarchate** was raised as a result of the desire for independence from the Russian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate in 1992.

Religious education attended in the system of primary education. Parochial schools were the public schools for children under the churches' organization. Nowadays it still exists in the form of Sunday schools, but the studying process there is realized only at a will of parents' desire. In such schools, besides the God's

Law, the pupils studied writing, reading and arithmetic. Nowadays, there are ecclesiastical seminaries for boys (men). These schools train future priests.

Very often, in a traditional Ukrainian village, the Bible was the only one book to learn to read, and knowledge of the God's Law was a sign of rather good education and gentleness.

Besides traditional Christianity, there are a number of non-traditional religious currents. For the last time different sects (of Christian and non-Christian confessions) found the popularity in Ukraine. **Sect** is a group of people with distinctive religious, political or philosophical beliefs that is not recognized as a canonical one.

Muslim and **Judaic communities** also exist in Ukraine. First of all, the adherents of Islam are the Crimean Tatars. A number of Muslim enlarged by expatriates from Arabic countries that arrived to Ukraine. Judaic communities always existed on the country's territory (Jews have lived in Ukraine for a long time). There are synagogues and Jewish cultural centres everywhere in the country. Judaic community supports its followers in social and cultural spheres of life.

In this way, Ukrainians, as most of Europeans, were originally pagans and therefore idol worshippers. Orthodox Christianity has become a dominant religion in the country since the 10th century. However, there are a number of other religions in present-day Ukraine.

Religion is one of the main elements of spiritual culture. It is the determining factor in the development of a national culture. Diversity and polyalternativeness of a religious life in Ukraine was the basis for the development of an original and unique Ukrainian culture, especially architecture and art.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What do you know about the religion of the Eastern Slavs?
2. When were Ukrainians baptized into Christianity?
3. Who adopted Christianity on Ukrainian lands?
4. What achievements in a cultural and spiritual life did Christianity cause?

5. What are traditional Ukrainian churches? Characterize them.
6. Discuss the main features of a religious education in Ukraine.
7. What non-Christian communities are there in Ukraine?

Topic 5.

Education and Science in Ukraine

Education in Ukraine

Ukraine has an old educational traditions. Its origin dates back to **Kyivan Rus'**. The highest landmark in education of the state was the Byzantine school, which was based on the achievements of many generations and whose level was almost the highest in Europe at that time. The first schools in Kyivan Rus' were established at churches where educated clergy became teachers. Pupils were taught to read, write and count. The main textbooks in such schools were liturgical books, first of all – Psalms.

The grand prince Yaroslav the Wise is considered to be the founder of literacy, learning and education in Kyivan Rus'. He founded the first known library in the state in 1037 – the Library of St. Sophia Cathedral (or the Library of Yaroslav the Wise). According to researchers, it had from 500 to 1000 books. Book workshops were established in Kyiv, Great Novgorod, Chernihiv, Polotsk, etc.

Significant changes in the educational system took place during the time when Ukrainian lands were included in the **Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth**. Reform of Ukrainian school was held in the 16th – 17th centuries. It was directed to the establishment and distribution of colleges and academies. Most of them were under the influence of the Catholic nobility. To oppose this, Ukrainian prince Kostyantyn Ostrohsy (one of the biggest feudal landowner and patron in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and a major supporter of the Orthodox faith) founded a large **academy** in his estate in **Ostroh** in **1576**.

Ostroh Academy is considered to be the first institution of higher education in Ukraine and all East Slavic peoples' lands. It was modelled after European universities of the epoch and taught the *liberal arts*: the *trivium* (grammar, rhetoric and dialectics) and the *quadrivium* (arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy) as well as *higher sciences* (philosophy, theology and medicine). In addition to that, students of the academy learned five languages such as Slavic, Polish, Hebrew, Latin and Greek. Ostroh Academy assembled a significant group of professors

from Ukraine, Poland, Rome and Greece and became the centre of book publishing (e.g., the Ostroh Bible, 1581). It was closed in 1636 and rebirth in 1994.

Orthodox brotherhoods (bratstva) played an important role in the development of school education during the 16th – 18th centuries. They were secular unions of Ukrainian Orthodox citizens in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth which grew up around churches. Orthodox brotherhoods appeared in the 16th century and rose up in the aftermath of the Union of Brest (1596): the Lviv Brotherhood, the Kyiv Brotherhood, the Lutsk Brotherhood, etc. Their members founded printing houses, which published Cyrillic books, libraries, and a net of brotherhood schools, which offered education in the Old Ukrainian language. The children from poor families were able to study there. Therefore, the activity of Orthodox brotherhoods helped to preserve the national Ukrainian culture, protected the Orthodox faith and struggled with Polonization (acceptance of Polish traditions).

Metropolitan Petro Mohyla (an outstanding cultural and religious figure of that time) united the Kyiv Brotherhood School and the school attached to Kyiv Caves Monastery (Kyiv Pechersk Lavra) in **1632**. Thus, the **Kyiv-Mohyla Academy**, the institution of higher education was founded. The structure of education there did not differ of the European one. Training at the academy was available for all layers of the society and the learning process lasted for twelve years. Subjects were subdivided into so-called *ordinary* (grammar, poetics, rhetoric, philosophy, and theology) and *extraordinary* (the Greek, Polish, German, French, Hebrew and Russian languages, history, geography, mathematics, music, drawing, medicine, agriculture and home economics) classes.

Graduates of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy often continued their education in other European universities. That was possible due to the training acquired in Latin in the academy. The Latin language was an international language used in Europe and the language of science at that time. In this way, the impact of Greek (Byzantine) education, language and traditions of Kyivan Rus' reduced in favour of the influence of Western Europe in the 17th century.

The greatest representatives of Ukrainian intellectuals of those days were organized around the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. It educated Ukrainian political and intellectual elite in the 17th and 18th centuries, and was highly acclaimed throughout Eastern and Central Europe with students from Poland, Russia, Belarus, Moldavia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece. Among its graduates were Ukrainian hetmans Ivan Mazepa and Pylyp Orlyk, members of Cossack foreman (starshyna), Ukrainian architect Ivan Hryhorovych-Barskyi, philosopher Hryhorii Skovoroda, composers Artemy Vedel and Maksym Berezovsky, Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov, etc. The Kyiv-Mohyla Academy was closed by Russian Emperor Alexander I in 1817 and rebirth in 1991.

Lviv University with School of Philosophy and School of Theology was established in **1661**. It is the oldest university in Ukraine founded by Polish king John II Casimir. After Lviv was annexed by the Austrian Empire at the end of the 18th century, schools of law and medicine were opened and Latin as an official language of the university was replaced by German. All the students had to graduate a preparatory School of Philosophy (three years of studying) and only then they were able to continue the higher education and enter other schools (these studies lasted four years).



Pic. 46: Ivan Franko Lviv National University

The Ukrainian philology has been taught at the university since 1848. In 1894 the newly founded department of the Ukrainian History headed **Mykhailo Hrushevsky**, the most outstanding scholar of the history of Ukraine and originator of the Ukrainian historical school. Lviv University was under a great Polish impact at the end of 19th – the first half of the 20th century. In 1940, the university was named after its notable graduate, a famous Ukrainian poet and writer **Ivan Franko** and is now one of the most celebrated universities in Ukraine with many schools and scientific institutions.

With the appearance of **Ukrainian Cossacks** in the late 15th century, so-called Cossacks (or regiment) schools became widespread. School education was of great importance in the **Hetmanate** (17th – 18th centuries), so that almost complete literacy was provided.

At the end of the 18th century, the biggest part of Ukrainian lands fell under the rule of the **Russian Empire**, while the extreme west of Ukraine was in the **Austrian Empire** (the **Empire of Austria-Hungary** after 1867). Primary and secondary education was unified with these states' traditions. The Ukrainian language was not conducted in school teaching (with some exceptions for Austrian-controlled Ukraine).

Prosvitas were the kind of cultural-educational organizations in Ukraine that contributed much in the development of Ukrainian school. The first Prosvita (literally “enlightenment”) was founded in Lviv in 1868. These organizations were soon established in many other cities, towns and villages of Austrian-ruled Ukraine. The Prosvitas became the centres of education, science and culture due to the opening of Ukrainian schools, libraries, reading rooms, museums and organizing folk festivals, theatres, and national holidays. Their members devoted a considerable attention to publishing activity (books, textbooks and different magazines). After the Democratic Revolution of 1905–1907 in the Russian Empire, the Prosvitas were found in Russian-controlled Ukraine (in such cities as Katerynoslav, Odesa, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Chernihiv, Mykolaiv, etc.).

But in general, Ukraine's lost of political independence caused the decline of a popular literacy rate. By the beginning of World War I, more than 70 % of Ukrainian population was illiterate.

At the same time, a remarkable achievement of the 19th century was the foundation of universities on Ukrainian lands. The first **university** in Russian-ruled Ukraine was established in **1804** in **Kharkiv** on the initiative of a prominent enlightener **Vasyl Karazin**.

Kharkiv University had four schools such as School of Physics and Mathematics, School of History and Philology, School of Medicine and School of Law in the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century. Its outcomes are Kharkiv National Medical University, National University of Pharmacy, H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University, Yaroslav the Wise National Law University, Kharkiv State Academy of Culture, Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics and other institutions of higher education in the city.



Pic. 47: V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

The history of Kharkiv University is an inseparable part of an intellectual, cultural and spiritual history of Ukraine. In 1999, it was named in honour of its founder V. N. Karazin and now rates among the best Ukrainian classical universities and is known in many countries.

In **1834** a university was established in **Kyiv** and in **1865** in **Odesa**. Together with Kharkiv University, they grew into the major centres of education, science, studying of local history and culture as well as publishing activity (despite the fact that Russian was the medium of teaching and instruction). Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University and I. I. Mechnikov Odesa National University are one of the largest research centres in Ukraine today.

On the basis of Higher Theological School, a **university** in **Chernivtsi** was founded by the decree of Franz Josef, the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, in **1875**. The architectural ensemble of the main campus of the university, the Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans, is included into the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Pic. 48: Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University

Originally, the main language of instruction was German with separate departments for Ukrainian and Romanian languages and literature. During the period of Austro-Hungarian rule, the university had three schools, which were Orthodox theology, law and philosophy. During the time when the lands were a part of the Kingdom of Romania from 1918 to 1940, Chernivtsi University was largely romanized. In 1940, the territory was attached to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the university was greatly expanded and reorganized. In

1989, Chernivtsi University was named in honour of Yuriy Fedkovych, a prominent Ukrainian writer, a native to this region.

Major changes in the system of Ukrainian education happened during the **Soviet Age**. The policy of a compulsory education liquidated illiteracy and the entire population of Ukraine were taught to read and write. Primary and secondary education became obligatory. Many institutions of higher education were founded in different cities and towns of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. In the aim of an industrial development increase, different technical and engineer specialities were developed. Schools and institutions of higher education were of state ownership, free and available to everyone. Postgraduate education was also provided. At the same time, all educational institutions along with providing high training specialists had to educate young people on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology and were russified.



Pic. 49: Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

Since **independence**, the Ukrainian educational system has been organized into such levels as preschool, primary school, secondary school, higher and postgraduate education. New kinds of private and religious schools and institutions of higher education were founded in the 1990s.

Children in Ukraine must attend **school** for 12 years at around the age from 6 to 18. The most of pupils study in Ukrainian-language schools (that is where

Ukrainian is the primary language of instruction). At the same time, there are schools with instruction in Russian, Romanian, Crimean Tatar, Hungarian, and Polish in regions populated by those ethnical groups. Since 2000, secondary schools practise a 12-point scale of assessment. The school program has increasingly emphasized Ukrainian history and literature today. Pupils are widely engaged in various cultural and physical activities. After finishing school they take the **External Independent Testing**, which allows entry into a university without taking entrance exams.

There are two degrees conferred by Ukrainian **universities** such as the Bachelor's Degree (four years of studying) and the Master's Degree (one or two years of studying). Since 2006, students are graded on a rating scale of 0 to 100 points. A great number of present-day universities are involved in extensive international cooperation and are active members of an international community of the leading European and the world universities.

After obtaining the Master's Degree, a student may enter a university or a scientific institute to pursue **postgraduate education**. The first level of postgraduate education is *aspirantura* that usually results in obtaining a scientific research and the Candidate of Sciences Degree (PhD). The second level of postgraduate education is *doctorantura*. Scientific results must be obtained which marks the Doctor of Sciences Degree (Dr. Habilitatus).

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. Discuss educational traditions of Kyivan Rus'.
2. Why is the grand prince Yaroslav the Wise considered to be the founder of literacy, learning and education in Kyivan Rus'?
3. What changes in educational system took place during the 16th – 17th centuries?
4. What was the first institution of higher education in Ukraine and all East Slavic peoples' lands? Describe it.
5. What role did Orthodox brotherhoods play in the development of school education?
6. Characterize the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and its significance to Ukrainian education.
7. What is the oldest university in Ukraine? Describe it.

8. Tell about school education in the Hetmanate.
9. Discuss the main features of school education in Ukrainian lands under the rule of the Russian Empire and the Austrian Empire.
10. What universities existed in Ukraine during the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century? Characterize them.
11. Tell about Ukrainian education during the Soviet Age.
12. Discuss an educational system of Ukraine today.

Science in Ukraine

Science (from Latin *scientia* – “knowledge”) is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanation and prediction about the universe. On the simplest level, science is knowledge of the world of nature.

Notion of “science” has several main meanings. Firstly, science is considered to be a sphere of human activity aimed to the development of a new knowledge and systematization of nature, society, thought and knowledge of the surrounding world. Secondly, science appears as a result of this activity – the system of scientific knowledge. Thirdly, science is understood as a form of social consciousness and social institution. In the latter sense, it is a system of links between research organizations and the scientific community, and also includes a system of scientific information, norms and values of sciences, etc. Science can be viewed as a system consisting: of theory; methodology, methods and techniques of research, practical implementation of the results.

Currently, depending on the *scope*, *subject matter* and *methods of knowledge* science is distinguished on *the nature* – **natural**, on *the society* – the **humanities** and **social**; on *thinking* and *cognition* – **logic**, **epistemology**, etc.

There are other classifications of sciences. For example, depending on the practice of science it is divided into **basic (theoretical)**, which finds out the basic laws of the objective and subjective reality, and not directly focused on the practice and **application**, which address technical, industrial, social and technical problems.

Ukrainian science originates from **Kyivan Rus'**. At that time, philological disciplines combining dialectics, poetics, and rhetoric came to be studied and integrated. The highest landmark in the development of science was marked by the Byzantine tradition. The basis of the science at that time was the Greek language. However, Ukrainian science of those times, especially natural, was less developed than Byzantine and European ones. Educated people of Kyivan Rus' mainly engaged in the study and translation of famous works.

Significant progress was achieved in the **field of law**. During the reign of the grand prince Yaroslav the Wise (1019–1054) the first law code in Kyivan Rus' – the **Rus'ka Pravda** – was created. It served the interests of the grand prince and his administration. But at the same time, the laws established more civilized norms of court system. The absence of capital punishment made it more humanistic than other law codes of that time.

Medicine also developed in Kyivan Rus'. Kyiv-Pechersk Pateryk (a thirteen-century book about founders of Kyiv-Pechersk Monastery) mentioned the first Ukrainian doctors such as Damian, Alipiy Pecherskiy, Prokhor-Lobodnik and others. **St. Agapetus** of the **Kyiv-Pechersk Monastery** was the most famous doctor of the 11th century. He read works of Hippocrates and Galen in Greek. St. Agapetus used prayers and herbs for treatment and did not take money. Doctors of that period used ointments, powders, and water healing (hot and cold water). Daughter of Yaroslav the Wise, Anna Regina France handled and displayed the first recipe book on herbal medicine.

Active interest in accurate and even applied sciences was the main feature of a scientific process of **Cossack times**. Ukrainian scientific achievements of this era was less investigated. However, it was known that the rector of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy **Feofan Prokopovych (1681–1736)** lectured about the elements of the ground, the perfect mix lifeless bodies such as metals, stones, and minerals.

On the development of Ukrainian mineralogical sciences in the age of Cossacks it evidenced the fact that such eminent representatives of the Ukrainian scientific school as **Volodymyr Vernadsky (1863–1945)**, a well-known

mineralogist, author of one of the largest in the world mineralogical dictionaries and **Evgeny Lazarenko (1912–1979)** who in his work leads tens and hundreds of ancient Ukrainian mineral names and could not appear to emerge as prominent scientists without national scientific traditions in the sciences.

Medicine and the first books outlining the basics of medical knowledge began to develop. Certain progress has been achieved in the fight against epidemic diseases.

Mathematical science also acquired practical. For example, in the textbook of **Ivan Falkovskiy (1762–1823)** practical elements of mathematics, trigonometry materials, civil and military architecture were included.

There were **historical works** written as Cossack chronicles. The authors of these works were graduates of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy **Hryhorii Hrabynka (about 1666 – 1738)** and **Samiilo Velychko (1670–1728)**. These works meant moving from a chronological list of events to their understanding and became a notable event in Ukrainian historiography. And because of the fact that the authors used for sources economic, military and diplomatic documents the works could be called chronicles only conditionally.

In the 19th century cultural processes in Ukraine took place in the context of a widespread dissemination of the ideas of the European Enlightenment. These ideas became the basis of **Ukrainian cultural and national revival**. At this time, a new concept of community, which was based on a common language and culture, began to develop. The process of formation of national consciousness of the Ukrainian people began with the study of their language and the historical past life, customs and traditions.

That time, Ukrainian science was developed mostly in the humanitarian sector, and the majority of Ukrainian scientists, who performed simultaneously in several areas of knowledge, were also active public figures. In this regard, history, philosophy, and geography were particularly notable. Prominent Ukrainian historians of the 19th century were **Mykhailo Drahomanov (1841–1895)** and **Mykhailo Hrushevsky (1866–1934)**. **Stephan Rudnycky (1877–1937)** worked

for the benefit of national geography, and philosophy was developed by **Mykola Kostomarov (1817–1885)** and **Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861)**.

Whilst Kyiv and Lviv were the centres for the humanities in Ukraine, Kharkiv and Odesa then took over the functions of the development of engineering and natural sciences. Kharkiv University became the centre of mathematics, including activities of the great mathematician **Mykhailo Ostrohradsky (1801–1862)**, **Timofei Osipovsky (1766–1832)**, **Volodymyr Steklov (1864–1926)** and **Nikolay Saltykov (1872–1961)**. A great economist, an author of the theory of economic cycles, a crises researcher **Mykhailo Tugan-Baranovsky (1865–1919)** and a pioneer of Ukrainian and Russian eye surgery **Leonard Hirschman (1839–1921)** came from alma mater. **Nikolay Beketov (1827–1911)** – the feudatory of a new scientific direction such as physical chemistry worked in Kharkiv.

The most dynamic development of biology and medicine took place in Odesa. School of Medicine in Odesa University was considered to be the best one in the Russian Empire. A **bacteriological station**, the first in the country and the world's second, where various tests were performed and the vaccine serum from the most running diseases of the time was produced, began to work in Odesa in 1894. The station was established by an outstanding Ukrainian microbiologist, the Nobel Prize winner **Ilya Mechnikov (1845–1916)**, and the founder of Bacteriological Institute in Odesa **Nikolay Gamaleya (1859–1949)**. The world-famous surgeons **Nikolay Pirogov (1810–1881)** and **Nicolay Sklifosovsky (1836–1904)** had been working for some time in Odesa as well as a great Ukrainian ophthalmologist **Vladimir Filatov (1875–1956)**.

During the 1870–1890s, a set of **scientific societies** was founded in many Ukrainian cities. The **Shevchenko Scientific Society**, a public organization, that became a scholarly multidisciplinary academy of sciences specialized in the Ukrainian studies (history, philology, and literature) was founded in **1873** in **Lviv**. It had three sections: philological, history-philosophical, and mathematically-medical-natural scientific.

The development of science in Ukraine in the 19th century was closely associated with the activity of higher education institutions, mainly **universities**. They formed scientific schools. In Kharkiv University, Department of Mechanical was headed by **Alexander Lyapunov (1857–1918)**, known for his development of the stability theory of a dynamical system as well as for his many contributions to mathematical physics and probability theory. Kyiv University Physics Department was headed by **Mikhail Avenarius (1835–1895)**, who became the founder of one of the first scientific schools of molecular physics in the Russian Empire.

The **National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine** is the highest state-supported research organization, enrolling academicians, corresponding members and foreign members. It integrates all researchers of its institutions and carries out studies in various branches of science, develops scientific fundamentals for technological, socio-economic and cultural advancement of the nation. According to its statute, the Academy enjoys the rights of self-government in making decisions about its own activities.

The Academy of Sciences of Ukraine was founded in **1918**, during the time of the Ukrainian State, when the hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky signed a legal document for the creation of the Academy.

The first president of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine was the creator of the science biogeochemistry, the founder of the national school geochemists, founder of the doctrine of the biosphere and the noosphere, a science historian, a philosopher, and a naturalist **Volodymyr Vernadsky (1863–1945)**.

After the establishment of the **Soviet rule** in the 1920s, many scientists of the time did not support the new government and emigrated abroad or deliberately sabotaged the work of Soviet scientific institutions. As a result, scientists often were persecuted, and some of them as the inventor of the helicopter **Ihor Sikorsky (1889–1972)** and the Nobel Prize winner in economics **Simon Kuznets (1901–1985)** immigrated to the United States and devoted themselves for the benefit of other countries. Another problem was a practical isolation of science from the needs of industry.

In order to optimize the structure of science in the USSR an educational reform was made in 1922. In accordance with this reform, Soviet universities, including Ukrainian, were abolished. On the basis of their faculties separate specialized institutions were created. Due to this reform, activity of Soviet scientists became more organized. Their scientific career in the Soviet Union successfully continued, even such imperial scientists from Ukraine as the author of the theory of the biosphere and the noosphere, the first president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences **Volodymyr Vernadsky (1863–1945)**, an engineer and a bridge builder **Evgeny Paton (1870–1953)**, the father of Soviet physics **Abram Ioffe (1880–1960)**, etc. However, by the end of the 1930s, a great number of scientists had been exiled or executed as a result of the bloody Stalinist repressions.

In the second half of the 1950s the state was tasked to “catch up and overtake America”, including the development of science. As a result, the country launched a major campaign to support research activities. The Soviet Union and Ukraine, as part of it, reached a qualitatively new level of scientific development and over several decades became the world power advanced space exploration and armament. In particular, the development of space technology and missile engaged engineering genius, born in Zhytomyr, **Serhiy Korolyov (1906–1966)**, oversaw an outstanding aircraft designer **Oleh Antonov (1906–1984)** from Kyiv, and the development of cannon armament engaged Odesa **Alexander Nudelman (1912–1996)**.

Ukrainian scientists have a great success achieved in the field of medicine. **Mykola Amosov (1913–2002)** proposed a number of innovative techniques in cardiology, **Volodymyr Linnik (1889–1984)** carried out the world’s first laser eye surgery, **Oleksander Palladin (1885–1972)** revolutionized the biochemistry of the nervous tissue. They all together with the other great doctors of the USSR made an outstanding contribution to the world medicine.

Ukrainian scientists have directly participated in the “discovery of the century” – the most famous higher energetic detected particles in the world – the

so-called Higgs boson. Doctors of Ukraine continued the great thing of **Mykola Amosov** and **Oleksander Bohomolets (1881–1946)** inventing unique methods of operating without anaesthesia and blood loss, and designers created no analogues in the world cargo planes and radar systems.

Science is a major factor permitting Ukraine to be recognized among the world advanced countries in the 21st century. Six state academies are leaders in Ukrainian science: the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine, the National Academy of Educational Sciences of Ukraine, the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine, and the National Ukrainian Academy of Arts. The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine carries out for the governmental management of scientific and scholar activities.

Ukraine complies with the **world scientific standards** in physics, mathematics, mechanics, materials science and engineering, computer science, and a number of other trends connected with the manufacture of the high tech science-intensive products gradually demanded by foreign scientific institutions and industrial firms. For example, a unique pilot plant, which simulates the effect of outer space on spacecraft, has been built. Germany and China bought this plant and the European Space Agency is using it for research purposes. Together with US aerospace firm Pratt and Whitney, **E. O. Paton Electric Welding Institute** was developing a procedure for producing new materials using the technique of high-speed electron-beam evaporation and condensation of matter in a vacuum. Researchers at the **Institute for Problems of Cryobiology and Cryomedicine** have organized the production of competitive biological preparations on request by many foreign firms. The **Institute for Single Crystals**, a research and technical concern, supplies scintillation crystals as well as sapphire implants and tools to research centres in the US, Japan and Switzerland for neurosurgical and ophthalmological applications.

Ukraine is also developing space technologies having a space research and production potential. In February 1992, the **State Space Agency of Ukraine** was

founded to implement state space activities policy. The enterprises of space industry gained a great experience in the development and production of modern launch vehicles, spacecraft, engines, control and telemeter system. New materials and technologies are being phased in, and some of them have no analogues.

During the years of Ukrainian independence, representatives of **social sciences** and **humanities** has reach great heights. This can be seen in the nation's rethinking of its centuries-long route in the historical and cultural development and today's position of Ukraine in the context of the international and European civilizing process.

Ukrainian science is making successful efforts to be integrated into the international scientific community. Each year dozens of papers and monographs by Ukrainian scholars are published abroad. Ukrainian scientific journals are translated into foreign languages. Under the aegis of UNESCO, an international research and educational centre for information technologies and systems as well as international departments of cryobiology and physiology have been set up in Ukraine.

Questions and tasks to the text:

1. What is science?
2. What do you know about the classification of science?
3. Discuss the science of Kyivan Rus'.
4. Describe the development of Ukrainian science during the Cossack time.
5. Tell about the main features of Ukrainian sciences in the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries.
6. When was the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine founded?
7. Who became the first president of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine?
8. Discuss the main achievements of Ukrainian science during the Soviet times.
9. Tell about the development of the science of the Independent Ukraine.
10. What are the achievements of Ukrainian scientists in the field of medicine?

Ukrainian Art and Traditions

Classification of Art

Art is an aesthetic reflection of reality, especially a human life and relationships, characters and experiences. Aimed at an artistic comprehension and mastery of the world, it could be regarded as one of the forms of social consciousness. Art is a sphere of spiritual and practical activity of people that not only reflects life but also creates it.

Art originated from ancient times as an artistic display of the essential aspects of a human life (labour, hunting, and war). It accompanied people throughout the history, having been changed from one epoch to another and having been taken different forms depending on regions of the Earth (Europe, Asia, Africa, etc.). Despite the variety, art has always reflected the world around in an artistic form and has been a means of an active formation of a human worldview.

Art uses different means (sounds, colours, stone, clay, wood gestures or movement of the body) to build an artistic image. According to the means the **arts** such as **music, painting, architecture, sculpture, dance, applied arts, theatre,** and **cinematography** could be mentioned.

Music uses sounds as a means for creating artistic images. Its genres are *vocal music* (singing performed by one or more voices) and *instrumental music* (music without singing). Singing without any instrumental accompaniment is called *a cappella*.

Painting reflects the reality on the plane with the help of colours. Painting is represented by a *portrait* (representation of a person in which the face and its expression is predominant), a *still life* (depicts inanimate subjects, either natural (food, flowers or plants or man-made glasses, books, vases, jewellery, etc.)), *landscape art* (illustration of landscapes, natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, and forests), *genre art* (representation of scenes from everyday life such as markets, domestic settings, interiors, inn scenes, and street scenes), *history painting* (painting of scenes from history), and *religious painting*.

Architecture is the art of designing and constructing buildings and building complexes. Historical civilizations are often identified with their surviving architectural achievements. Architecture could be subdivided into *public*, *residential*, *industrial*, *landscaping*, *religious* and *rural*.

Sculpture creates works of art that have a volume and a three-dimensional (3-D) shape and are made of solid, soft or plastic materials. There is a *sculpture in the round* (free-standing sculptures such as statues that are not attached to any other surface) and various types of *relief* (which are at least partly attached to a background surface).

Dance uses gestures and movement of the body to build artistic images. It is performed as a form of an emotional expression and a social interaction. Dance expresses ideas or even tells a story. Dance movement may have a gestural vocabulary or symbolic meaning as observed in some of the Asian dances. There are many kinds of dance: *ritual*, *folk*, *ballroom* (waltz, tango, foxtrot, cha-cha-cha, and jive), and *modern*. **Choreography** is the art of creating dances.

Applied arts and **crafts** are associated with application needs. These include works of art that can be applied in everyday life such as dishes, fabric, tools, furniture, clothing, jewellery, etc.

Theatre is a form of art that uses live performers (actors) to present the experience of a real or imagined event before a live audience (spectators) in a specific place (a stage). The actors may communicate this experience to the spectators through the combination of gesture, speech, song, music, and dance. Various types of theatre such as drama theatre, opera, ballet, puppetry, and pantomime theatre are in existence.

Cinematography is a creation of moving images. It was invented in the late 19th century and became extremely popular in the 20th century. Sound and colour have emerged in cinematography after awhile. There is a *fictional* or *narrative film* (tells a fictional or fictionalized story, event or narrative), a *documentary film* (a nonfictional motion picture intended to document some aspect of reality), a *short film* (any film not long enough to be considered a feature film), and an *animated*

cartoon (a film which is made using sequential drawings). Present-day, the film industry is a significant sector of the economy in many countries.

Art plays an important role in people's life. It is a valuable component of culture which aesthetically reflects not only the world around but also characterizes people and nations who create works of art.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What is art?
2. From where did art originate?
3. What means does art use to build an artistic image?
4. What the arts do you know? Discuss them.

Ukrainian Architecture

The **Ukrainian architecture** is a term that describes the motives and styles which are found in structures built in Ukraine and by Ukrainians worldwide.



The first architectural tradition was found by archeologists studying ancient civilizations in Ukraine. The constructions of **Ancient Greek city-states** on the northeast shore of the Black Sea (Chersonesus, Panticapaeum, Tyras and Olbia) were the examples of the

Pic. 50: Ancient Greek Basilica in Chersonesus, the Crimea, 6th century antiquity architecture. The architecture of East Slavic tribes was mostly wooden: log houses in forested highlands and frame houses in the forest-steppe.

Kyivan Rus' has left many monuments of architecture which are considered to be masterpieces of world culture. Its **cities** (Kyiv, Chernihiv, Pereyaslav, etc.) resembled those of medieval Europe.

Kyivan Rus' cities were built at locations convenient for the defence (on a hill near a river) and surrounded by moats, ramparts, walls with towers and gates. Cities consisted of a prince's fortified palace surrounded by houses of nobility. Tradesmen and merchants lived in a suburb, which was situated below the fortified city.



Pic. 51: The Golden Gates of Kyiv, 11th century

Before the 10th century, the architecture of Kyivan Rus' was wooden. Stone as a building material became widespread after the adoption of Christianity in 988 in church and public buildings. Traditions of Byzantine church architecture cross plan and domes were combined with local features. The **Church of the Tithes**, built in 989–996, became the first stone building in Kyivan Rus'. The grand prince Volodymyr the Great set aside a tithe of his income and property to finance the church construction and maintenance that gave the church its name. The church was destroyed during Mongol invasion of Rus' in the 13th century.



During the reign of the grand prince Yaroslav the Wise **St. Sophia Cathedral**, the largest cathedral in the state, was constructed in Kyiv. It was built in 1017–1037 on the model of the Greek masters Sophia Church located in the capital of the Byzantine Empire, the city of

Pic. 52: St. Sophia's Cathedral (Orthodox), Kyiv, 11th century

Constantinople. St. Sophia Cathedral still amazes with its beauty, greatness, magnificence, and luxury.

A real pearl of ancient Kyivan Rus' architecture became **Kyiv Caves Monastery** (Kyiv Pechersk Lavra) built in the 11th century. Along with St. Sophia Cathedral, it is inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Site. At the same time, the construction was carried out not only in Kyiv but also in other cities of Kyivan Rus'. For example, the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral of the 11th century and the Pyatnytska Church of the 12th century were built in the city of Chernihiv.



Pic. 53: Kyiv Caves Monastery, 11th century

Church architecture of Kyivan Rus' period has outstanding examples of an artistic perfection and craftsmanship. It occupies a prominent place in the treasury of world culture. Some churches remained to this day. However, in the course of the 16th –18th centuries, many of them were externally rebuilt in the Ukrainian Baroque style. Secular architecture of the state has scarcely survived. After the 12th century, Kyivan Rus' architectural tradition continued in the structures created in the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia.

After **Mongol invasion of Rus'** in the 13th century, one of the main purposes of construction in Ukraine was to defend cities and their population. In addition, a new style was developed from western influences of the **Grand Duchy of**

Lithuania, the **Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth** and the **Kingdom of Hungary**. Therefore, major buildings of the 14th – 17th centuries were **castles** and **fortresses**:



Pic. 54: The Khotyn Fortress

- the **Khotyn Fortress** (Chernivtsi Oblast), construction was started in 1325, major improvements were made in the 1380s and in the 1460s;
- the wall thickness is 30–35 meters;



Pic. 55: The Kamianets-Podilskyi Castle

- the **Kamianets-Podilskyi Castle** (Khmelnyskyi Oblast), was built in the 14th century;
- the area of the castle is 8 750 square meters;



Pic. 56: The Mukachevo Castle

- the **Mukachevo Castle** (Zakarpattia Oblast), was built in the 14th century;
- the castle complex consists of three parts: the high, middle and low castle;



- the **Bilghorod-Dnistrovskyi Fortress** (or **Akkerman Fortress**, Odesa Oblast), was built in the 14th century;
- the length of fortification walls is 2, 5 kilometers.

Pic. 57: The Bilghorod-Dnistrovskyi Fortress

Poles and Hungarians brought to Ukrainian lands **Gothic style** in architecture at the end of the 14th – the beginning of the 15th century. This style was characterized by rich ornaments, stone or wood carvings, but sharp-cut and vertical lines. The **Latin Cathedral** in **Lviv** built in the 14th century was a brilliant example of the Gothic Ukrainian architecture and an architectural monument of a national importance.

In Zakarpattia, Gothic buildings were built under the leadership of the Hungarian ecclesiastical authority. Among them was **Exaltation of the Holy Cross Church** of the 13th – 15th centuries in **Berehove**, **St. Elizabeth Cathedral** of the 13th century in **Khust**, **Our Lady's Church** (Voznesinnya) of the 15th century in **Vynohradiv**, all of which have been preserved before this time.



Pic. 58: The Latin Cathedral in Lviv

Renaissance style was spread in Ukraine during the 16th – 17th centuries. It demonstrated a revival and development of certain elements of Ancient Greek and Roman material culture as well as thought. This style focuses an emphasis on symmetry, proportion and the regularity of parts. The **Pidhirtsi Castle** in **Lviv Oblast** is one of the architectural monuments of the Renaissance. The style was most clearly reflected in the architecture of the city of Lviv – Renaissance ensemble of buildings is almost completely preserved on one of the central squares of the city. Different epochs and combinations of styles in the architecture of Lviv make it an open-air museum. A historical centre of Lviv is credited UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Baroque style, which was characterized by splendour and the variety of ornaments, emerged in Ukraine during the **Hetmanate era** of the 17th – 18th centuries. Ukrainian Baroque architecture was a representative of Cossack aristocracy that gave the style the name of **Cossack Baroque**.



Pic. 59: The Cathedral of the Dormition (Kyiv Caves Monastery), 17th century

Pochayiv Monastery (Lavra) in **Ternopil Oblast**, which is the primarily spiritual and ideological centre of various Orthodox, and **St. George's Cathedral** in **Lviv**, which is the mother church of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, were built in this style.

Most of medieval Kyivan Rus' churches were significantly redesigned and expanded at that time. Additional church domes and complicated exterior and interior ornamentation were added. Famous examples of Ukrainian Cossack Baroque architecture include **St. Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery** and the **Vydubychi Monastery** in **Kyiv**, the **Gate Church of the Trinity** in **Kyiv Caves Monastery**, the **Cathedral of the Holy Virgin** in **Kharkiv**, **Peter and Paul Church** and **Trinity Church** in **Chernihiv** and others.

Ivan Hryhorovych-Barskyi (born 1713 – died 1785 in **Kyiv**) was a notable Ukrainian architect who worked in the Cossack Baroque style.

A magnificent form of Ukrainian folk architecture is **wooden church architecture**. It dates back the beginning of Christianity and comprises a set of unique styles and forms specific to many regions of the country. This architectural style varies from very simple



Pic. 60: St. George's Church in Drohobych (Lviv Oblast), 16th century to complicated involving, a high level of carpentry work and wood-cutting artistry. Aside Eastern Orthodox churches, there are quite a few Latin Catholic churches that are preserved in Western Ukraine. Some of these churches are still active.

Incorporation of Ukraine into the Russian Empire and the Empire of Austria-Hungary offered large opportunities to foreign architects to realize their projects in a scenic landscape of many Ukrainian regions, cities, and villages. The example is **St. Andrew's Church of Kyiv** (1747–1754) built by Bartolomeo Rastrelli in Baroque style. It is a recognizable monument of the city.



An equally notable artwork of Bartolomeo Rastrelli was the **Mariyinsky Palace** in **Kyiv** which was built to be a

Pic. 61: St. Andrew's Church in Kyiv, 18th century summer residence of Russian Empress Elizabeth in 1750–1755. Present-day, it is the official ceremonial residence of the President of Ukraine.

Having won wars over the Ottoman Empire and its vassal the Crimean Khanate at the end of the 18th century, Russia annexed the whole south of Ukraine and the Crimea. The territory was colonized, and new cities such as Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kherson and Sevastopol were founded. They contain some of the most perfect examples of **Imperial Russian architecture**. Brilliant examples are the **Vorontsov Palace** and the **Yusupov Palace**, the **Livadia Palace** and the **Massandra Palace** (these two were summer residences of Russian Emperors) in the **Crimea**.

The **Potocki Palace** in **Lviv**, which was built in the 1880s as an urban seat of Alfred Josef Potocki (the Minister-President of Austria), represents **Imperial Austrian architecture** in Ukraine.



Pic. 62: The Potocki Palace in Lviv, 19th century

Classicism style, which repeated the tradition of antiquity architecture with the usage of the regularity of parts and columns as one of the basic elements again, was spread in Ukraine at the end of the 18th – the beginning of the 20th century. Many palaces and villas of Ukrainian as well as Russian and Polish nobility were constructed in the style of classicism. A number of them were destroyed by the Bolsheviks in the 1920s or remade into tuberculosis hospitals or sanatoriums. Present-day, among the best preserved examples of this style are the **Potocki Palace** in **Odesa**, the **Kachanivka Palace** (Chernihiv Oblast) and the **villa** in **Samchyky** (Khmelnyskyi Oblast).

In the style of classicism **Oleksiy Beketov**, a famous Ukrainian architect (born 1862 – died 1941 in Kharkiv) worked. He formed an architectural look of the city of **Kharkiv** into a large scope (constructed more than 40 public as well as residential buildings). Among Oleksiy Beketov's constructions are the buildings of present-day Kharkiv Art Museum, I. I. Mechnikov Institute of Microbiology and Immunology, Yaroslav the Wise National Law University, V. G. Korolenko State Scientific Library and the former four banks buildings on Constitution Square.

The **style of Art Nouveau (Modern)** was popular in Ukraine at the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries. This style is characterized by the rejection of straight lines and angles in favour for more “natural” ones as well as the use of new technologies (metal and glass).

Great Ukrainian architects of Art Nouveau style are **Ivan Levynskyi (born 1851 – died 1919 in Lviv)** and **Wladyslaw Horodecky (born 1863 – died 1930 in Tehran, Iran)**.



Pic. 63: The House with Chimerae in Kyiv, 20th century
Ukrainian capital into the European city.

The **Lviv Railway Station** (1904) is one of the most notable pieces of Ivan Levynskyi. Wladyslaw Horodecky designed the **National Art Museum of Ukraine** (1898), the **House with Chimerae** (1902), and **St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Cathedral** (1909) that once transformed the

During the **Soviet times**, architecture became standardized and all cities received the general development plans to which they would be built. **Constructivism** became a new architectural style. It was characterized by severity, geometrise, laconic forms, monolithic appearance and was in favour of art as a practice for social purposes. A great number of churches and monasteries were ruined by the Bolsheviki according to their “atheists” policy.

Kharkiv was the **capital** of **Soviet Ukraine** during 1919–1934. A major project was immediately developed to destroy its “bourgeois-capitalist” face and create a new Communist look.



Pic. 64: Freedom Square in Kharkiv, 20th century

A talented architect **Viktor Trotsenko** (born 1888 – died 1978 in Kharkiv) designed a large central square with big modern buildings to become a central hub of the capital. Thus, **Freedom Square** was born in Kharkiv. It is considered to be the most brilliant example of Constructivist architecture in the USSR and abroad. Freedom Square is one of the largest squares in the world currently.



Pic. 65: The Derzhprom in Kharkiv, 20th century

The most notable of the square buildings is the **Derzhprom** which became a symbol of not only Kharkiv, but Constructivism style in general. Being built by

Soviet architects Sergei Serafimov, Samuil Kravets and Mark Felger in 1925–1928 it was the highest structure in Europe. The Derzhprom unique feature lies in the symmetry which can only be felt at one point – in the centre of the square. As a tribute to the engineering design by Kharkiv Technical University, none of the attempts to blow the building during the World War II was successful, and it still remains the symbol of Kharkiv today.

In 1934, the **capital** of Soviet Ukraine moved to **Kyiv**. A new city was to be built on a top of the old one, but at a great price. This meant that priceless examples of religious architecture such as St. Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery were destroyed. Even St. Sophia Cathedral was under a threat. However, the World War II did not see the project realised.

The style of **Stalinist architecture** (or **Socialist Classicism**) having its purpose to glorify the goals of communism, working class and the struggle for its emancipation replaced Constructivism in the 1930s. It is characterized by monumentality. The **Verkhovna Rada building** (designed by Volodymyr Zabolotny, 1936–1938), the **building of the government** (designed by Ivan Fomin, 1936–1938),



which had been the tallest in Kyiv before 1954, and the **building of Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs** (designed by Josef Langbard, 1939) were built in Stalinist architecture style.

Pic. 66: The Building of the Government in Kyiv, 20th century

Following a heavy destruction during World War II, a new project for the reconstruction of central Kyiv was designed. This gave the opportunity of transforming **Khreshchatyk Street**, the main street of the city, into a broad

highway and one of the finest examples of Stalinism architecture. Ukrainian architect **Anatoly Dobrovolsky** (born 1910 – died 1988 in Kyiv) was a construction manager.

High-tech architecture that incorporates elements of high-tech industry and technology into building design is wide spread currently in Ukraine. The task for modern Ukrainian architecture is the search for an architect's own artistic style, a diverse application of modern aesthetics, and inclusion of the existing historic-cultural environment.

Questions and tasks on the text:

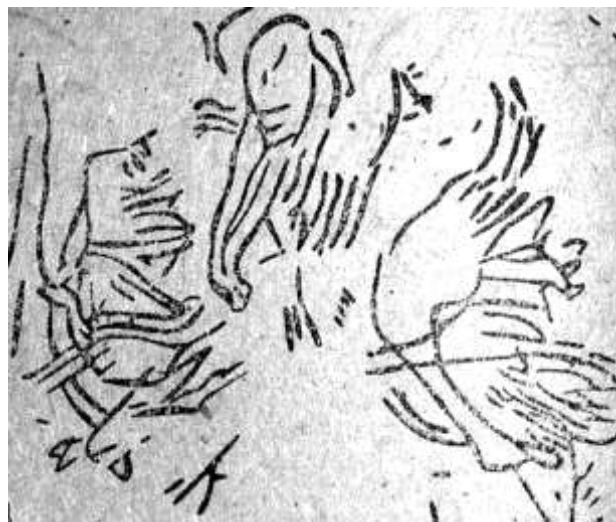
1. What is the Ukrainian architecture?
2. Characterize the architecture of ancient civilizations in Ukraine.
3. What monuments of architecture did Kyivan Rus' leave?
4. When were castles and fortresses built in Ukraine? Discuss them.
5. Explain what Gothic style in architecture is. Give some examples of it on the territory of Ukraine.
6. What was Renaissance style characterized by?
7. Discuss the features of Baroque style in Ukraine.
8. Describe Imperial Russian and Austrian architecture in Ukraine.
9. Illustrate Classicism style in Ukraine.
10. Characterize the development of the Ukrainian architecture during the Soviet times.
11. What prominent Ukrainian architects do you know?
12. Discuss modern Ukrainian architecture.

Ukrainian Painting

The history of Ukrainian art culture originates from the ancient times. It inherited the best cultural heritage of the peoples who lived on the territory of modern Ukraine in different times.

An outstanding monument of a **primitive art** is the **Kamyana Mohyla** (literally “stone tomb”) located in Zaporizhzhia Oblast. It dates back to 10 thousand years ago.

A number of **petroglyphs** (from Greek πέτρος – “stone” and γλυφή – “to carve”) were found by archeologists in the caves of this ancient sanctuary. Preserved rock pictures of animals and people were carved on the walls, some of them painted with red and black colours.



Pic. 67: The Picture of Mammoth in the Kamyana Mohyla

The **Trypillian Culture** (4th – 3rd millenniums BC) was known for its **ceramic pottery**. Trypilians, who were agricultural tribes, used to make various types of pots and plates. The exterior of the pottery was decorated with inscribed white, red, and black ornamentation and performed at a high level.

The **Scythians** (7th–3rd century BC), aggressive tribes of nomadic herders of horse, sheep and cattle, were well-known by their **jewellery art**. They fashioned golden items in “animal style” depicting deers, lions, horses and other



Pic. 68–69: The Scythian Pectorale (breast decoration), the 4th century BC

domesticated animals, birds, and also fantastic animals as well as human faces, bodies, and groups of people. Scythian jewellery achieved a high level of development and magnificence.



The finest works of the Scythian art were found in **kurgans** (earthen or stone mounds built over a grave) in South-Eastern Ukraine.

Art culture of **Ancient Greek city-states** of the 7th century BC – 14th century AD (the northeast shore of the Black Sea) combined elements of Greek, Roman and Byzantine tradition. However, the majority of the **frescoes** (a technique of painting with mineral paints on a wet plaster) and **mosaics** (the art of creating images with an assemblage of small pieces of coloured glass, stone or other materials) did not reach our time.

The art of **Kyivan Rus'** has made a remarkable contribution to Ukrainian painting. Christian teachings were the main motive in the art of the state and its purpose was to give an opportunity to read a sacred history with the help of images. The art of Kyivan Rus' represents a significant impact of the Byzantine Empire, a leading early medieval Christian state.



Pic. 70: The Mosaic of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv (6 meters of height)

The construction of churches in Kyivan Rus' accompanied with the appearance of **frescoes** and **mosaics** that decorated their interior.



Pic. 71: The Fresco of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv

Mosaic was usually made of coloured (almost 180 shades of colour) pieces of *smalt* – an alloy of lead and glass. Preserved mosaics and frescoes of the 11th century of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv are regarded to be masterpieces of the

world significance and are the biggest ones among medieval monuments in Europe.

A great importance in an internal arrangement of the churches had **icons** – the images of Jesus Christ, Saint Mary, saints and events of the Holy Scripture. Icon-painting workshops existed in Kyiv, Chernihiv, Halych and other major cities of Kyivan Rus’.

There is not a great deal known about the painters of those times. Sources have kept the names of the first icon painters of Kyivan Rus’ **Alipy** (? – 1114) and **Hryhorii** (? – 1105) who were the monks of Kyiv Caves Monastery. Unfortunately, most of the icons of that time were not preserved but they served as a model for many further painters.



Pic. 72: The Icon of Our Lady of Vyshgorod (Vladimir), the 12th century



Pic. 73: The Icon of Gabriel, the 12th century

The tradition of icon-painting and frescoes-making was continued in the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia (12th – 13th centuries) and during the Lithuanian-Polish Age (14th – 17th centuries).

Besides the traditional religious painting, secular painting began to develop in Ukraine from the late 17th century. It was represented by **portraits** of Ukrainian hetmans and nobility. The paintings of glorious Ukrainian **hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky** (1648–1657) were so popular.

At the time of the **Hetmanate** (17th – 18th centuries), many paintings were created by folk masters. Images for those works were taken of the plots of Ukrainian folklore. **Cossack Mamay** (Ukrainian folkloric hero who is regarded to be the defender of Ukrainian people, the warrior, the sage and the traveller) became the most popular



Pic. 74: The Painting “Cossack Mamay”,
18th century

character in Ukrainian folk painting. In the hundreds of surviving portraits, he is usually shown with a *kobza* (a traditional musical instrument, the symbol of Ukrainian soul), a horse (represents freedom and fidelity) and an oak tree with his weapons hanging on it symbolizing the people’s strength. The Cossack Mamay’s portraits were painted on a canvas, doors and walls of buildings, windows, chests, cooking utensils and even beehives.

The end of the 18th – the beginning of the 20th century was a period of Ukraine’s political decline. That is why **St. Petersburg Academy of Arts** (the Russian Empire), **Cracow** and **Vienna Academies of Fine Arts** (the Austrian Empire) were of a great importance in Ukrainian painters training. Many Ukrainian artists worked in Saint Petersburg (the capital of the Russian Empire) and had an important influence on the development of Russian painting: **Anton Losenko** (1737–1773), who was one of the founders of Russian historical painting, portrait

painters **Dmytro Levytsky** (1735–1822) and **Volodymyr Borovykovsky** (1757–1825), landscape painters **Petro Levchenko** (1856–1917) and **Volodymyr Orlovsky** (1842–1914).



Pic. 75: Vladimir Orlovsky. The Summer Day in Ukraine, 1882

Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861), a national Ukrainian poet, established a new stage in the development of Ukrainian painting. Having graduated from St. Petersburg Academy of Arts, he chose the way of a realistic depiction of life and paid his attention to the topics taken from the history of Ukrainian people. A special place in Taras Shevchenko's artistic heritage is occupied by a portrait painting. During the years of exile, he showed himself a true master of a landscape painting. In addition, Taras Shevchenko is famous for his illustrations to own literary works and other writers' books.



Pic. 76: Taras Shevchenko. Kateryna, 1842



Pic. 77: Serhii Vasylykivsky. Cossack Meadow, 1893

In the late 19th century, with the rise of the **Peredvyzhnyky** (literary “the wanderers”) **society of painters**, who opposed the academic limitations, genre painting came to enjoy a great popularity in the Russian Empire.

Ukrainian representatives of the Peredvizhniki such as **Ilya Repin** (1844–1930), **Kyriak Kostandi** (1852–1921), and **Mykola Pymonenko** (1862–1912) depicted primarily scenes from a village everyday life and historical events.



Pic. 78: Ilya Repin. Reply of the Zaporizhian Cossacks to Sultan Mehmed IV of the Ottoman Empire, 1891

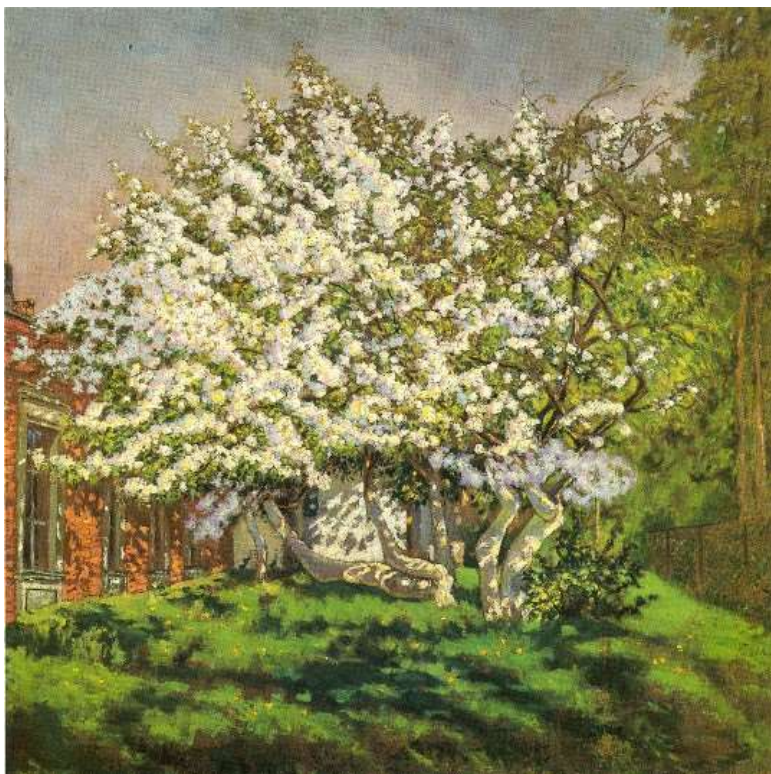
Ilya Repin was born in Chuhuiv in the province of **Kharkiv**, where I. E. Repin Art Memorial Museum is engaged in preservation the memory of a great countryman present-day. The Peredvyzhnyky had a great influence into a great Ukrainian artist **Serhii Vasylykivsky (1854–1917)**.

In **1875**, a Ukrainian artist and educator **Mykola Murashko (1844–1909)** founded **Kyiv Drawing School**. This institution played a significant role in the formation of Ukrainian national cadres of painters. A lot of Ukrainian artists famous in the future got an art education there.

Graphics of **Porphyry Martynovych (1856–1933)** were marked by a brilliant originality. He became the first who created drawings to Ivan Kotlyarevsky's epic poem "**Eneyida**" – the first one printed in the Ukrainian literary language. The artist died of starvation in the time of a man-made famine in Ukraine (the **Holodomor** of **1932–1933**). In this way, Porphyry Martynovych was one of the few citizens and intellectuals who shared the destiny of Ukrainian peasantry.

Impressionism, a significant art movement in painting that emerged in France, had a strong influence on Ukrainian painting.

Its characteristics include relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes and emphasis on an accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities.



Pic. 79: Mykola Burachek. The Apple Tree in Bloom, 1938



Pic. 80: Oleksander Murashko. Peasant Family, 1914

The first Ukrainian impressionists appeared at the end of the 19th century and were graduates of Cracow Academy of Fine Arts: **Oleksa Novakivsky (1872–1935)**, **Ivan Trush (1869–1941)**, and **Mykola Burachek (1871–1942)**. Another leading representative of Ukrainian Impressionism was **Oleksander Murashko (1875–1919)**, a graduate from Kyiv Drawing School and St. Petersburg Academy of Arts.

On the initiative of a number of Ukrainian artists, the **Ukrainian State Academy of Arts** was approved by the Central Rada (the highest national authority in Ukraine in 1917–1918) in Kyiv in **1917**. This first Ukrainian postsecondary art school operates today.



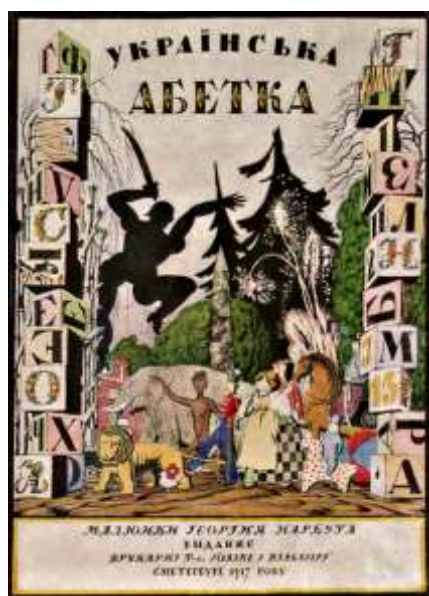
Pic. 81: Oleksander Bogomazov. A Tram, 1914



Pic. 82: Oleksa Hryshchenko. Toulon, 1925

During the **1920s**, the rise of Ukrainian **avant-garde** painters took place. The style uses new art forms to see the world and pushes the boundaries of what is accepted as the norm or the status quo. Great popularity underwent to **Oleksander Bogomazov (1880–1930)** and **Vasyl Yermylv (1894–1968)**, who worked in Soviet Ukraine, and **Oleksander Archipenko (1887–1964)**, **Oleksa Hryshchenko (1883–1977)**, **Mykhailo Andriienko-Nechytailo (1894–1982)**, who worked abroad.

Heorhiy Narbut was known for creating the first Ukrainian banknotes, series of state papers and postage stamps for the **Ukrainian People’s Republic (1917–1920)**. His outstanding achievement was “**The Ukrainian alphabet**” (1917), where Heorhiy Narbut achieved both simplicity and elegance of



composition, drawing and colour. Due to a high skill of the artist and his deep understanding of art font remains unmatched up to this day.



Pic. 83–84: Heorhiy Narbut. The Ukrainian alphabet, 1917

The talent of **Mykhailo Boichuk (1882–1937)**, an outstanding Ukrainian modernist (or avant-garde) painter, a restorer and an educator, rose in the 1920s. He succeeded in having formed a unique school of Ukrainian **monumental art** that was characterized by large proportions and forms by combining elements of Byzantine art with modern monumentalism. Mikhail Boichuk and his most

prominent students were arrested during Josef Stalin's terror in 1936 by the NKVD (the Soviet secret police) on the charge of being "agents of the Vatican", tortured and shot. Most of his works were destroyed. However, the principles of *Boichukism* were followed by a large number of admirers.



Pic. 85: Mykhailo Boichuk. A Girl, the 1910s

To avoid persecution, many Ukrainian artists immigrated into the United States and other western countries. They became a cultural icon in Ukrainian diasporas. The generation of Soviet Ukrainian artists of the 1930s is called the **Executed Renaissance**.



Pic. 86: Serhii Hryhoriev. Admission to the Komsomol, 1949

It was aimed to represent subject truthfully, without exotic and supernatural elements, and to glorify the goals of communism, working class and the struggle for its emancipation.

The style of **socialist realism** was introduced in the early 1930s. It became a major trend in Ukrainian painting and the only one style allowed in the Soviet Union.

The most popular representatives were **Karpo Trokhymenko** (1885–1979), **Ivan Shulga** (1889–1956), **Serhii Hryhoriev** (1910–1988), **Victor Puzyrkov** (1918–1999), and **Tetiana Yablonska** (1917–2005).



Pic. 87: Karpo Trokhymenko. The Staff of Dnieprostoi, 1937

Maria Pryimachenko (1908–1997) was an outstanding Ukrainian folk art painter who was involved with drawing, embroidery and painting on ceramics.



Pic. 88: Maria Pryimachenko. This Beast is Making Magic, 1983



Pic. 89: Maria Pryimachenko. This Bear Wants to Have Some Flour Milled, 1972

In the **1960s** some young Ukrainian artists, who also defended civil rights in the USSR, rejected social realism. For some of them this proved tragic: **Alla Horska** (1929–1970) was murdered and **Opanas Zalyvakha** (1925–2007) was imprisoned for five years.

During the **1980s**, **modernism** and **postmodernism**, which were directed against a faceless standardization, appeared in Ukraine in spontaneous art movements and exhibitions. Postmodern rethinking characterized the works of



Bohdan Soroka (1940–2015) and Valeriy Skrypka (born in 1964).

An identity search in the Ukrainian diaspora is showed in the surrealistic works of **Natalka Husar (born in 1951)**. The most well-known contemporary Ukrainian artists are **Oleksander Roytburd (1961–2021)**, **Oleksander Hnylytsky (1961–2009)**, **Ilya Chichkan (born 1967)**, **Oksana Mas (born in 1969)**, **Eugenia Gapchinska (born in 1974)**, etc.

Pic. 90: Opanas Zalyvakha. They Are Carrying a Cossack, the 1990s

Thus, Ukraine has created a great group of famous artists, famous both within the country and abroad.



Pic. 91: Valeriy Skrypka.
Hairdresser, 2011



Pic. 92: Natalka Husar.
Chernobyl Barbie, 1997

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What monuments of a primitive art on the territory of Ukraine do you know?
2. What was the art of the Trypillian Culture characterized by?
3. What were the Scythians well-known by?
4. Characterize and give some examples of painting of Kyivan Rus'.
5. When did secular painting begin to develop in Ukraine? Discuss its features.
6. Who became the most popular character in Ukrainian folk painting at the time of the Hetmanate?
7. What Ukrainian artists had an important influence on the development of Russian painting and why?
8. Discuss Taras Shevchenko's artistic heritage.
9. Who were the Peredvyzhnyky? Give some examples of representatives of this society.
10. Characterize Ukrainian impressionists and avant-garde painters.
11. What is called as the Executed Renaissance?
12. What do you know about the major trend of Soviet Ukrainian painting?
13. What is modernism and postmodernism characterized by?
14. Discuss contemporary Ukrainian artists.

Ukrainian Music and Dance

Traditions of **Ukrainian music** originated to **Eastern Slavic people**. Their religious rites in honour of pagan gods were accompanied by singing and playing musical instruments. **Kyivan Rus'** princes maintained at the court professional musicians, singers and dancers. These court bards were known as the **skomorokhs**.

Ukrainian **folk music** retains a great vitality up to this day. Ritual songs and ballads were sung *a cappella* or accompanied by *folk instruments*. Epic poems called **dumy** became popular in the 16th century. They were performed by wandering Cossack bards called **kobzars**, who accompanied themselves on a **kobza** or later a **bandura** (Ukrainian folk music instruments). The bandura typically has about 60 strings.

The dumy instruct a moral message about the relationships with the family, the community, and the church. Kobzars also played "satirical songs", dance

melodies, either with or without words, lyric songs and historical songs. These musicians were a common feature of Ukrainian countryside until the 20th century.

The **trembita** is a traditional music instrument of mountain dwellers lived in the Ukrainian Carpathian mountains. It is a wood-made horn with a length of about 3 metres. The trembita is used by shepherds for communication in the forested mountains and for guiding sheep and dogs as well as a signalling device to announce weddings, deaths or funerals.



Pic. 93: Ukrainian Bandura



Pic. 94: Ukrainian Trembita

Other traditional **folk instruments** include a variety of flutes, fiddles and basses, drums and rattles, bagpipes, gusli and the cimbalom.

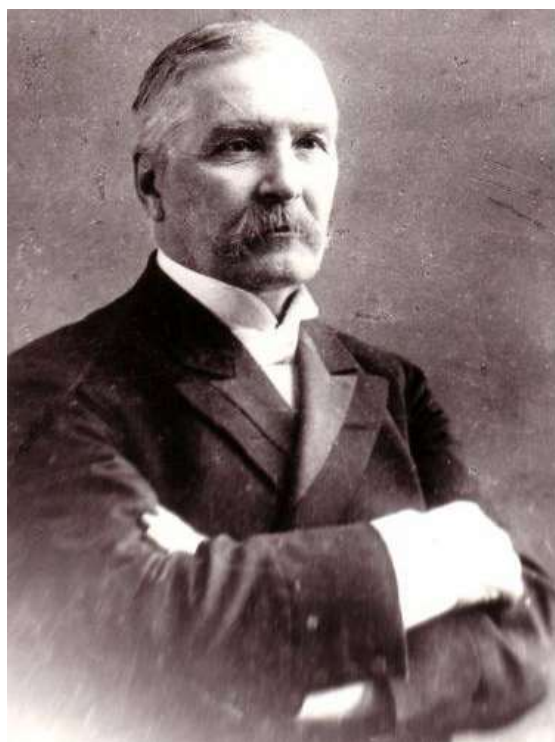
Ukrainian **church music** was created on Byzantine and Bulgarian models with local variations evolving in Kyivan Rus'. Only choral singing without music is allowed in the Orthodox Church. Polyphonic singing had developed by the 16th century. Ukrainian composer **Mykola Dyletsky (1630–1690)** introduced *soprano* (a type of a classical female singing voice that has the highest vocal range of all voice types) to church choirs. Ukrainian choral music reached its peak in the 18th – the early 19th centuries in the works of such composers as **Maksym Berezovsky (1745–1777)**, **Dmytro Bortniansky (1751–1825)** and **Artem Vedel (1767–1808)** that combined a polyphonic style with eighteenth-century classicism.

Ukrainian **secular music** became rising in the 19th century. **Semen Hulak-Artemovsky's (1813–1873)** music “**Zaporozhets za Dunayem**” (“A Zaporizhian [Cossack] Beyond the Danube”) was the **first Ukrainian opera**. The opera “**Kateryna**” under the poem of Taras Shevchenko by **Mykola Arkas (1853–1909)** and compositions of **Petro Nishchynsky (1832–1896)** gained a great popularity. In **1863**, a famous Ukrainian composer and a Greek-Catholic priest **Mykhailo Verbytsky (1815–1870)** composed music to the poem “**Shche Ne Vmerla Ukrainy**” (“Ukraine’s Glory Has Not Perished Yet”), which later became the **State Anthem of Ukraine**.

At the turn of the 20th century, Ukrainian musical life was dominated by a descendant of Cossack aristocracy **Mykola Lysenko (1842–1912)**. This prominent composer, a pianist, and a musical ethnographer created a national school of composition that seamlessly integrated elements of Ukrainian folk music into a mainstream Western style. For his opera libretti Mykola Lysenko insisted on using only the Ukrainian language.

Mykola Lysenko’s works include compositions to the poetry of Taras Shevchenko, operas (including **Taras Bulba** and **Natalka Poltavka**), art songs and choral works, piano pieces and chamber music. In **1904**, he founded a **music and drama school** in Kyiv. Later, a conservatory and theatre institute were established on its basis.

Other major composers of the period were Mykola Lysenko’s disciples **Kyrylo Stetsenko (1882–1922)**, who became the



Pic. 95: Mykola Lysenko

head of the Music section of the Ministry of Education of the **Ukrainian People's Republic** (1917–1921), **Yakiv Stepovy** (1883–1921) and **Mykola Leontovych** (1877–1921), who was assassinated by a Soviet agent in 1921.

In the early years of the Soviet period, several composers produced works of a high artistic level, particularly **Lev Revutsky** (1889–1977) and **Borys Lyatoshynsky** (1895–1968) and their contemporary in Western Ukraine **Stanislaw Ludkevych** (1879–1979). From the mid-1930s, political regulation reduced individual expression and innovation in music. Typical among composers of the Soviet Ukraine were **Kostiantyn Dankevych** (1905–1984), **Yuliy Meitus** (1903–1997), and the brothers **Hryhorii** (1913–1992) and **Platon Maiboroda** (1918–1989).

An innovative group of modernist musicians, known as the **Kyiv Avant-garde**, emerged as a musical force during the 1960s – 1970s. The best-known composer of the group was **Valentin Silvestrov** (born in 1937), who composed in the post independence period as well.

Popular music and its form known as *estrade* (stage entertainment) grew in popularity during the last three decades of the 20th century. By the 1990s *rock*, *punk*, *rap* and other popular musical styles were commonplace in Ukraine. **Ruslana Lyzhichko** (born in 1973), winner of the **Eurovision Song Contest** in 2004, emerged as the country's first international star of the 21st century and won the right to host the next contest for Ukraine. Eurovision 2007 was marked by **Verka Serdutchka** (born in 1973), taking the second place. **Zlata Ognevich** (born in 1986) during Eurovision 2013 brought the third prize to Ukraine. In 2016, **Jamala** (Susana Jamaladinova) won Eurovision and once again the next contest took place in Ukraine.

Ukrainian folk dances are the **hopak**, the **kozachok**, the **metelytsia**, the **kolomyika**, the **hutsulka**, and the **arkan**. They differ by rhythmic figures, choreography, region, and sometimes by gender. The **hopak** is an energetic dance composed of leaps and kicks. It got renewed attention in the 21st century as martial

arts practitioners included its movements into a self-defence technique based on ethnic Ukrainian traditions.



Pic. 96: Ukrainian Hopak

Achievements of **Ukrainian ballet** are associated with the name of a choreographer **Anatoly Shekera (1935–2000)**, who headed the ballet troupe of the National Opera of Ukraine. In addition to a classical, he made many modern staging works. Ukrainian ballet dancer **Denis Matvienko** (born in 1979) is the world's only winner of four Grand Prix of international ballet competitions.



Pic. 97: Odesa National Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet

Contemporary Ukraine has an extensive system of educational and concert music organizations as well as dance ensembles and ballet companies. They are represented by the National Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine, the National Academic Orchestra of Folk Instruments of Ukraine, Hryhorii Veryovka Ukrainian National Honoured Academic Folk Choir and others. Opera and ballet theatres exist in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, Odesa, Dnipro, etc. There are philharmonics in all regional centres and choreographic schools in many cities of Ukraine. Amateur groups of song and dance are very popular as well.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What traditions of Ukrainian music originated to?
2. Who were the skomorokhs?
3. What is the dyma (dumy)?
4. Characterize Ukrainian folk music instruments.
5. Discuss Ukrainian church music.
6. Who wrote the first Ukrainian opera?
7. What Ukrainian composer wrote music to the State Anthem of Ukraine?
8. Tell about the contribution of Mykola Lysenko to the development of Ukrainian music.
9. Characterize the development of Ukrainian music in the Soviet period.
10. What is the hopak?
11. Discuss popular music in Ukraine.
12. What music and dance organizations does contemporary Ukraine have?

Ukrainian Theatre and Cinematography

Ukrainian theatre arts originated from folk customs and rites of **Eastern Slavic people**. **Kyivan Rus'** also played a significant role in building of its foundations. The inheritance of Byzantine court traditions contributed to the emergence of theatrical performances shown by the first professional actors – the **skomorokhs**.

A traditional theatre in Ukraine began with a portable puppet theatre called the **vertep** that appeared in the **17th century**. A typical vertep was a wooden box,

one or two storeyed. The floors had slots through which the puppeteers controlled wooden puppets. The upper floor was used for representing the scene of the birth of Jesus Christ, while the lower floor was for secular plays, often of comedy character.



Pic. 98: Ukrainian vertep

The Vertep theatre had numerous regional variants. Over the time, the vertep turned into a real street theatre, where puppets were replaced by actors. In recent times at Christmas children dress as the various characters and act out the plays of the vertep. Often hidden political meanings are placed in the performances. Vertep in Ukraine also became heavily intertwined with singing of the Ukrainian Carols (Kolyadki).

Ukrainian **ethnographic** theatre developed in the **19th century**. **Ivan Kotlyarevsky's** (1769–1838) plays “**Natalka-Poltavka**” and “**Moskal-Charivnyk**” were premiered in the 1820s and became the classics of Ukrainian national theatre. **Mykhailo Starytsky** (1840–1904) made a great contribution to Ukrainian dramaturgy (the art of dramatic composition and the representation of the main elements of drama on the stage). He wrote plays and operas, among of which are “**Sorochyntsi Fair**”, “**Taras Bulba**” (an adaptation of the novel by Nikolai Gogol), “**Tsyganka Aza**”, and “**Chasing Two Hares**”.

In **1864**, a **permanent Ukrainian theatre** was established in Lviv (Austrian-controlled Ukraine) while in the Russian Empire Ukrainian plays were staged by amateurs. In Russian-ruled Ukraine, the first professional theatre troupe, which included the best artists or corypheus (a general name for the chief or principal of some institution or profession) of Ukrainian theatre scene, was founded in **Yelisavetgrad** (present-day **Kropyvnytskyi**) in **1882**. Established by

an outstanding Ukrainian playwright, director and actor **Marko Kropyvnytsky (1840–1910)**, it got the name of the **Theatre of Corypheus**.

Ukrainian actors and playwrights the Tobilevich brothers became known under the pseudonyms **Ivan Karpenko-Karyi (1845–1907)**, **Mykola Sadovsky (1856–1933)** and **Panas Saksahansky (1859–1940)** worked the Theatre of Corypheus. They created an entire repertoire of historical and social plays and the theatre succeeded to become an important centre of Ukrainian culture. In **1907**, **Mykola Sadovsky** established a **permanent Ukrainian theatre** in Kyiv. He developed the best achievements of the Theatre of Corypheus together with European traditions.

Ukrainian theatre arts were raised to a high level of artistry by an actress **Maria Zankovetska (1854–1934)**. Her work was of great importance for the formation of a national theatre and dramaturgy, the foundation of theatrical skills school for the next generation of Ukrainian artists.



Pic. 99: Maria Zankovetska

The most prominent new figure in Ukrainian theatre was **Les Kurbas (1887–1937)**, a director of the **Young Theatre** in **Kyiv** and later of the **Berezil Theatre** in **Kharkiv**. His innovative method combined expressionism with traditions of Ancient Greek and Ukrainian vertep and included an acting method based on a psychologically reinterpreted gesture, theatrical synthesis, and a rhythmically unified performance. Brilliant Ukrainian actors and directors such as **Nataliya Uzhviy (1898–1986)** and **Hnat Ura (1887–1966)** came out a theatre school of Les Kurbas.



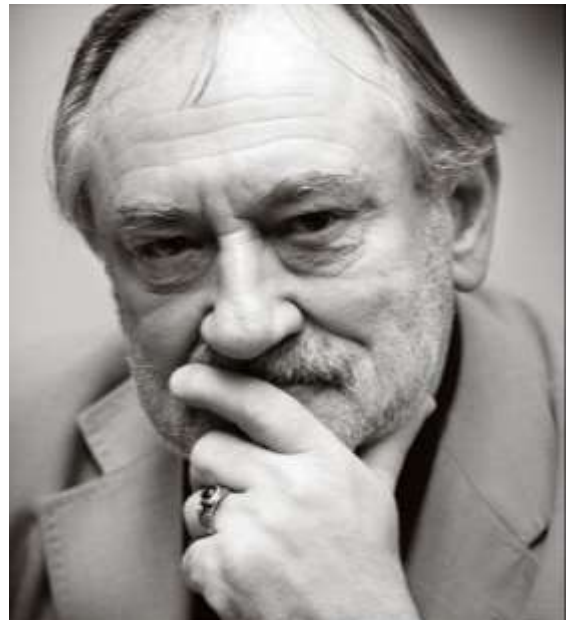
Pic. 100: Les Kurbas

Berezil's leading dramatist **Mykola Kulish (1892–1937)** reflected in his plays national and social conflicts in Soviet Ukraine and the emergence of a class that used revolution for personal purposes. During 1933–1934, Les Kurbas, Mykola Kulish and many of their actors were arrested and later shot in Josef Stalin's prisons.

As in every other kind of art, from the mid-1930s, **social realism** became the only drama style enforced by the Communist Party. **Oleksander Korneychuk (1905–1972)** was the most favoured of the playwrights writing in the approved manner. During **World War II**, many Ukrainian actors and singers went to the front. To raise fighting spirit of the soldiers, they performed at the forefront and hospitals. In **1956**, in the time of **the Nikita Khrushchev's "Thaw**, former members of the Young Theatre and Berezil Theatre formed Ivan Franko Theatre in Kyiv. New modern staging works appeared but without an innovative character of the former troupes.

A significant role in the development of Ukrainian theatre art belongs to **music and drama** as well as **puppet theatres**, which were founded in the **first half** of the **20th century** in many cities of the country.

During the years of **independence**, many new theatres were founded in Ukraine while the country's theatre art began to integrate into European cultural space. World recognition gained Ukrainian director **Roman Viktiuk (1936–2020)**. Well-known outside of Ukraine are actors **Ada Rogovtseva** (born in **1937**), **Bohdan Stupka (1941–2012)**, **Anatoly Khostikoev** (born in **1953**), **Nataliya Sumska** (born in **1956**) and **Olha Sumska** (born in **1966**).



Pic. 101: Bohdan Stupka

There are numerous professional theatres in Ukraine, e.g. Ivan Franko National Academic Drama Theatre in Kyiv, Maria Zankovetska National

Academic Ukrainian Drama Theatre in Lviv and Taras Shevchenko State Academic Ukrainian Drama Theatre in Kharkiv.

The history of **Ukrainian cinematography** began in **1896**, when **Alfred Fedetsky (1857–1902)** organized the first demonstration of his chronicle and documentary films in **Kharkiv**. The first Ukrainian movies were released at the beginning of the 20th century. They were filmed by the plots of Ukrainian literature starring well-known theatre actors (**Maria Zankovetska** and **Mykola Sadovsky**).

Ukrainian film director and screenwriter **Oleksander Dovzhenko (1894–1956)** was an important innovator in world cinematography and one of the most significant early Ukrainian Soviet filmmakers. His “**Ukraine Trilogy**” (“**Zvenigora**” of 1928, “**Arsenal**” of 1929 and “**Earth**” of 1930) is considered to be **classics of a silent film era**.

In later years, a brilliant mark in Ukrainian cinematography left an actor, film director and screenwriter **Leonid Bykov (1928–1979)** with his “**Only Old Men Are Going to Battle**”, 1973 and a film director and screenwriter **Yuri Ilyenko (1936–2010)** with the film “**The White Bird Marked with Black**”, 1970 and other works.

Sergei Paradzhanov (1924–1990) made significant contributions to Ukrainian as well as Armenian and Georgian cinema. He invented his own cinematic style, **Ukrainian poetic cinema**, which was totally out of step with the main principles of **socialist realism**.

His movie “**Tini Zabutykh Predkiv**” (“**Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors**”), 1964, based on a classic story by Ukrainian writer **Mykhailo Kotsiubinsky (1864–1913)**, won a number of international awards (including



Pic. 102: The Poster “Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors”

Grand Prix) in many countries. Due to rejection of socialist realism, Sergei Paradzhanov was imprisoned and became a persona non grata in Soviet cinema.

Modern Ukrainian directors have achieved recognition for their work on **short films** in the early 21st century. Among the most talented of those directors are **Ihor Strembytsky** (born in **1973**), **Taras Tomenko** (born in **1976**) and **Maryna Vroda** (born in **1982**).

Today a lot of films on historical topics are made in Ukraine. Among of them are **“The Guide”** (“Povodyr”), 2014, **“The Gateway”**, 2017, **“The Secret Diary of Simon Petliura”**, 2018, **“Winter of the Braves”** (“Kruty”), 2018.

Ukrainian **motion picture industry** is centred in Kyiv (**Dovzhenko Film Studios**, founded in **1927**) and Odesa (**Odesa Film Studio**, founded in **1919**). The country takes part in hosting of **Odesa International Film Festival** and an international film festival **“Molodist”** (meaning “youth”) held annually.

Many Ukrainian actors have achieved international fame and critical success, including **Nataliya Uzhviy**, **Hnat Ura**, **Ada Rogovtseva**, **Bohdan Stupka**, **Nataliya Sumska** and **Olha Sumska** as well as Ukrainian-born foreign actress **Milla Jovovich** (born in **1976** in Kyiv), **Olha Kurylenko** (born in **1979** in Berdyansk), **Mila Kunis** (born in **1983** in Chernivtsi). **Sylvester Stallone’s** (born in 1946) great-grandmother immigrated to the USA from Odesa. **Dustin Hoffman** (born in 1937) and **David Duchovny** (born in 1960) are descendants of Jewish immigrants from Ukraine.

In this way, Ukraine has old and rich traditions of theatre and cinematography characterized both by iniquity and neighbouring countries influence.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What Ukrainian theatre arts originated from?
2. What was the vertep?
3. When did Ukrainian ethnographic theatre develop?
4. Characterize the Theatre of Corypheus.

5. Discuss Ukrainian actors and playwrights of the 19th century.
6. When were permanent Ukrainian theatres established in Lviv and Kyiv?
7. Tell about the activity of the Berezhil Theatre.
8. What were the main features of Ukrainian theatre during the Soviet Age?
9. Discuss the achievements of modern Ukrainian theatre.
10. When did the history of Ukrainian cinematography begin?
11. Discuss the heritage of Ukrainian film directors and screenwriters.
12. Characterize Ukrainian motion picture industry.

Ukrainian Customs and Rites

Ukrainian people have always liked the art of **embroidering**.



Pic. 103: Ukrainian vyshyvanka

Ukrainian embroidery differs from region to region and the designs have a long history of motifs, compositions, choice of colours and types of stitches. It is a traditional element of **Ukrainian folk clothes**. For men, usual dress includes a **kozuhukh** (a sheepskin winter coat sometimes decorated with

embroidery), a **vyshyvanka** (an embroidered shirt), and a **sharovary** (free to hips trousers, collected at the waist and near the ankles).

For women, usual dress includes a **kozhushanka** (a sheepskin winter coat which varies in colour from region to region), a **vyshyvanka** (an embroidered chemise), a **plakhta** (two long narrow pieces of fabric that wearing around the waist like a skirt), and an embroidered **apron** (a garment of linen which is worn over the plakhta).

Ukrainian married women also wear an ochipok, unmarried girls – a wreath.

The ochipok is a folk headdress that covers the entire head decorated with the embroidery. It is often worn with a kerchief which is covered the women's head, forehead, ears and a neck. The wreath is made of flowers. The wreath's name "vinok" is related to the Ukrainian word for a wedding ceremony "vinchannya".



Pic. 104: Ukrainian kozhushanka

During the wedding ceremony, the vinok is replaced by the ochipok.



Pic. 105: Ukrainian Rushnyk

Rushnyk is a Ukrainian traditional handmade embroidered towel highly decorated with an ornament. Rushnyks are made of a linen fabric. The ornaments are designed to show local plants and flowers as usual. Regions of Ukraine have their special features in embroidering technique. Special colours and ornaments are used in different regions. The rushnyk is an old symbol of family happiness which protects people from troubles. Embroidered towels have traditionally decorated Ukrainians' houses.

Since old times rushnyks have been the symbols in family rites. When a son leaved his family house the mother gave him a rushnyk to protect his life. An honoured guest is always given bread and salt served on the rushnyk even nowadays. This is a symbol of a hospitality and kindness. Rushnyk is the main object of the wedding rite. A bride presents her groom an embroidered by herself rushnyk to show all her love and devotion. The rushnyks are widely used to dress an icon in churches and houses in Ukraine.

Traditional Ukrainian **wedding customs** are made up of various ceremonial stages sealing the union of a bride and a groom. A wedding in Ukraine is a great occasion involving important religious rituals. Concurrently, it is a time of great joy and fun-filled parties. Younger generations are in some cases following western wedding customs.

Ukrainian wedding begins with a formal engagement when the groom asks the bride's parents if he may marry her in the presents of some older married men and his friends called *svaty*. If the offer to marry is accepted, the girl presents a young man an embroidered by herself *rushnyk*. If not, she gives him a *pumpkin*.



Pic. 106: Ukrainian Wedding Ceremony



Pic. 107: Ukrainian Wedding Ceremony

On a wedding ceremony's eve a type of game is played where the groom is refused to entry to the bride's house and has to pay a *ransom* for the entrance. The bride's friends protect the bride from getting "stolen" without a ransom. The parents of the bride bring out a woman or man dressed as the bride and covered with a

veil, so the groom cannot see her face. When the groom realizes that it is not his bride, he asks for his true love, and the family demands a bigger ransom because

she is valuable. After paying the ransom to get a bride from her family the groom is allowed to come in and to see her.

Weddings traditionally take place in *churches*. During a wedding ceremony, bride's and groom's friends put a rushnyk on the floor. Then the bride and groom step on a towel at the same time. This symbolizes prosperity and harmony. Because traditionally, the one who steps on the towel first, would have the final say throughout their marriage. Parents tied up hands of just married with a rushnyk to pass them an experience of family happiness. In such way they also bless their children's marriage.

After a wedding ceremony in church the bride and the groom sign a *civil marriage contract* and the wedding celebration begins. It can last some days with dancing, singing, drinking, eating, and a big number of guests. A *korovai* is given to the bride and the groom as a

blessing from their parents. The korovai is the ceremonial and symbolic wedding bread. Traditionally it is baked from wheat flour and decorated with symbolic figurines such as sun, moon, birds, animals and pine cones. At the wedding party the bride dances with each of the unmarried girls present



Pic. 108: The Korovai

and places a special veil on each of their heads. This veil symbolizes that they are still not engaged but the bride hopes they would get married soon. Nowadays she also throws her bouquet and the girl who will catch it first would likely be the next one to marry.

Ivan Kupala Day is celebrated on the night of July 6th –7th. The celebration concerns to the summer solstice when nights are the shortest and includes a number of attractive *Pagan rituals* (East Slavic people religious beliefs). Kupala is

related to the Ukrainian word “bathing”. Many rites of this holiday are connected with the role of water in fertility and ritual purification.

On Ivan Kupala Day, children are engaged in *water fights* and perform pranks mostly involving pouring water over someone. The youth jump over the



Pic. 109: The Ivan Kupala Rite

flames of bonfires to test one's bravery and faith. A couple jump holding their hands as a sign of their eternal love. It is a time when girls throw *wreaths of flowers* often lit with candles on the rivers. Thus, they attempt to gain foresight into their relationship fortunes. If the wreath goes far away with the stream, it means the happiness and a long life in

future. A man may attempt to capture the wreaths, in the hope of capturing the interest of the woman who threw the wreath.

There is an ancient belief, that the eve of Ivan Kupala is the only time of the year when ferns bloom. Prosperity, luck, and power would befall on whoever finds a *fern flower*. Thus, on that night people roam through the forests in searching of magical herbs and especially the elusive fern flower. It should be noted that biologists have held the persistent scientific fact that ferns have never and will never bloom.

Maslenitsa (also known as Butter Week or Pancake week) is a religious and folk holiday. It is celebrated during the last week before the Great Lent that is the seventh week before Easter. During the Great Lent meat, fish, dairy products and eggs are forbidden. Besides, it also excludes parties, music, dancing and other amusements. Thus, Maslenitsa is the last chance to eat these products and take part in social activities. It is a sun festival, celebrating the *imminent end of winter*.

The most characteristic food of Maslenitsa is *pancakes* which symbolize sun. Round and golden, they are made from butter, eggs and milk. People have fun: they sled, play snowball, dance. The talisman of the celebration is usually a brightly dressed straw doll of *Lady Maslenitsa* which symbolizes winter. At the end of the week, on Sunday, the culmination of the holiday happens: the straw doll of Lady Maslenitsa is put to a bonfire. That means the end of winter and the beginning of spring.



Pic. 110: Lady Maslenitsa

The last day of Maslenitsa is also called “Forgiveness Sunday”. On Sunday evening, all the people ask for forgiveness one another and answer: “God forgive you”. Therefore, the Great Lent begins in the spirit of understanding and Christian love.

Public holidays in Ukraine are *secular* and *religious*. **New Year’s Day** (January 1st) is one of the most pleasant and enjoyable of secular holidays. A period of remembrance of the passing year, including programs on radio, television and articles in newspapers, Internet that starts in early December precedes New Year’s Day. Ukrainians traditionally install and decorate a Christmas tree at home (usually it is a pine). The holiday is celebrated in the family or in a friends circle. Families and friends gather to eat a large feast, dance, joke, and laugh and also to reflect on the past year. They have a large celebration, make toasts, exchange presents and make wishes for a happy New Year. Children stay up until midnight, waiting for the New Year and find gifts under the Christmas tree next morning. There are fireworks at midnight at the moment the New Year arrives. The **Old New Year** or the **Orthodox New Year** is an informal traditional holiday in Ukraine, celebrated as the start of the New Year by the Julian calendar. The Old New Year falls on January 14th in the Gregorian calendar, 13 days after New Year.

Some secular official holidays left over from the Soviet times. **International Women's Day** (March 8th) first started as a Socialist political event to celebrate women's economic, political and social achievements. It is celebrated now in the same context as Mother's Day: men present small gifts and flowers to all women family members and work colleagues. **Labour Day** (May 1st) is a holiday to celebrate economic, political and social achievements of workers (now all those people who work). **Victory Day over Nazism in World War II** (May 9th) is a day of the remembrance of those who died in World War II. **Constitution Day** is June 28th (Constitution of Independent Ukraine was adopted in 1996). **Independence Day** (August 24th, that day in 1991 Ukraine became an independent state from the Soviet Union) is celebrated with military parades and fireworks. Since 2015 **Defenders and Defendresses of Ukraine Day** is celebrated in Ukraine on October 14th.

Religious holidays are observed according to the *Julian calendar*. **Christmas** (December 25th – according to the *Gregorian* and January 7th – according to the *Julian calendar*) is a celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ. This is a family holiday when all members of family gather together. They sing traditional Christmas songs – “*kolyadki*”.



Pic. 111: Christmas Eve

Christmas Eve supper consists of twelve meatless dishes. Special Christmas dish “*kutia*” is served. The *kutia* is a mixture of cooked wheat berry, poppy seed, raisin, various nuts, and honey.

Easter is considered to be the most important religious holiday, celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Easter marks the end of the Great Lent. On the

night of Easter or on Easter Sunday Ukrainians attend church services, taking Easter baskets with food to be blessed. After the service they go home and eat food that was blessed previously. It includes sweet bread that symbolizes the Lord's body and is called *paska*, coloured eggs, butter, meat, etc.

A well-known tradition and especially a prominent aspect of folklore during Easter is the use of "*pysanka*". The *pysanka* is the Ukrainian version of the Easter egg.

The eggs are decorated with beautiful patterns and pictures. Making these eggs is a long process, and they are not usually eaten, but displayed in the centre of the table (usually around the bread) and are given as gifts.



Pic. 112: The Pysanka

Holy Trinity Day is celebrated seven weeks (50 days) after Easter Sunday. It is a celebration of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the remaining eleven disciples of Christ (Judas had hanged himself) after the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

When a public holiday falls on a weekly day off (Saturday or Sunday), the following working day (Monday) turns into an official day off too. If only one working day is between a public holiday and another day off then the Ukrainian Government usually recommends to avoid this gap by moving this working day to a certain Saturday (that is to have uninterrupted vacations) but to compensate this by work on another Saturday.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. Discuss Ukrainian embroidery and folk clothes.
2. What is rushnyk?
3. Characterize traditional Ukrainian wedding customs.

4. What do you know about Ivan Kupala Day?
5. What does Maslenitsa celebrate?
6. Discuss Ukrainian secular holidays.
7. Characterize Christmas celebrations in Ukraine.
8. Characterize Easter celebrations in Ukraine.

Ukrainian Cuisine

Ukrainian cuisine is a part of the culture, lifestyle and customs. Popular ingredients of Ukrainian cuisine are meat (especially pork), fish, wheat, mushrooms, vegetables (especially potato), fruit, berries, herbs, onion, garlic, and dairy products.

As Ukrainians are very hospitable their meals are served in generous quantities. The cuisine is mainly fat because winter is cold in Ukraine. On the other hand, since old times an Ukrainian peasant traditionally has had to eat well to get strength and energy for a long time to work hard in the field or at home.

Special dishes are cooked in Ukraine at Christmas and Easter and are not made at any other time of the year:



Pic. 113: The Kutia



Pic. 114: The Paska

- the main celebration dish of Saint Evening before **Christmas** and is **kutia** – a mixture of cooked wheat berry, poppy seed, raisin, various nuts, and honey;
- **Easter** sweet and baked bread **paska** includes much sugar, wheaten flour, eggs, raisins, different kind of nuts, candied fruit, symbolizes the Lord's body and must be blessed in a church as other Easter food;

- **pysanka** is the Ukrainian version of the Easter egg. The eggs are decorated with beautiful patterns and pictures. They are not usually eaten, but displayed in the centre of the table (around the bread) and are given as gifts.

Typically bread is a central component of every meal and must be included for the meal to be “complete”. There are many methods used in preparing bread that is often used in customs. Ukrainian kinds of bread include:

- **paska** is a traditional Easter bread. It is shaped in a short round form. The top of the paska is decorated with typical Easter symbols, such as roses or crosses;
- **kolach** is a ring-shaped bread typically served at Christmas, sometimes Easter and Holy Trinity Day. The dough is braided, often with three strands representing the Holy Trinity. The braid is then shaped into a circle (circle = *kolo* in Ukrainian) representing the circle of life and family;
- **korovai** is a round, braided bread. It is most often baked for weddings and its top decorated with birds, animals, spikes and pine cones.

Salo (fat, grease, lard) is a traditional Ukrainian food which Ukrainians eat boiled, fried and smoked. A sausage is filled with it. Salo is also added to fried eggs. **Pickles** are very popular in Ukraine: *sauerkraut* (kvashena kapusta) as well as *pickled cucumbers* (kvasheni ohirky) and *pickled tomatoes* (kvasheni pomidory) that are usually made with garlic and dill.

One of the most famous Ukrainian dishes is **borsch** (red soup). Borsch is a vegetable soup made out of beets, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, carrot, onion,



Pic. 115: Ukrainian Borsch

garlic, and dill, sometimes green pepper, and served with sour cream. Borsch often includes meat. During Lenten borsch is cooked without meat – Lenten borsch with beans and mushrooms, sometimes with fish. Ukrainians eat borsch with

pampushka (a bun with garlic). There are about 30 varieties of Ukrainian borsch. One of them is so-called “**green borsch**”: water or broth based soup with sorrel (schavel) and various vegetables, served with chopped hardboiled egg and sour cream.

Other types of **soup** in Ukraine that are usually served with *sour cream* include:

- **kapusniak** (cabbage soup) is made with sauerkraut (or cabbage), other vegetables, pork or salo (pork fat);
- **rosolnik** is a soup with pickles (salty cucumbers), meat, vegetables and different cereals;
- **ukha** is a fish soup usually made of fresh-water fish (often carp).

Ukrainian traditional **main course dishes** are:

- **holubtsy** (cabbage rolls stuffed with minced meat and rice);
- **deruny** (shallow-fried pancakes of grated or ground potato, flour and egg, often flavoured with grated onion or garlic);
- **syrynyky** (cottage cheese fritters, sometimes with raisins, served with sour cream or jam);
- **pancakes** filled usually with cottage cheese, meat or fruit;
- **kholodets** (jellied meat) and **zalyvne** (jellied fish);
- **kovbasa** (handmade sausages);



Pic. 116: Syrynyky



Pic. 117: Deruny

- **varenyky** (boiled dumplings stuffed with fruit, potatoes, cheese, cabbage, and mushrooms);



Pic. 118–119: Varenyky

- **kasha** or porridge (boiled in water cereals usually buckwheat cereal with chopped and fried bacon or salo and onion).

Ukrainian Traditional main course dishes often contain vegetables or pickled vegetables when these are not in season and served with sour cream. Sweet cakes are popular and are baked with honey, poppy seed, raisins, fruit, berries or cheese.

Important part of nowadays Ukrainian cuisine is different kinds of **salads**:

- **olivye** (Olivier salad) is a salad made out of boiled and chopped potatoes, eggs, ham, carrot, canned peas, salty cucumbers, onion and mixed with mayonnaise or sour cream;
- **vinigret** is a salad with cooked and chopped beets, potatoes, onions, carrots and sauerkraut mixed with sunflower oil.



Pic. 120: Uzvar

Ukrainian traditional **soft drinks** are *uzvar* (sweet decoction of dried fruit, mainly apples, pears and prunes), *kompot* (obtained by cooking fruit and berries in a large volume of water), *kvass* (a sweet-and-sour sparkling beverage brewed from yeast, sugar and dried rye bread),

ryazhanka (a kind of a natural yogurt made of baked milk), and *kefir* (a fermented by both yeast and lactobacillus bacteria milk that has a similar taste to yoghurt).

Besides, Ukraine has vast reserves of *mineral waters*. Well-known brands are Morshynska, Myrhorodska and Truskavetska. They are usually come strongly carbonated.

During the history of its development, Ukrainian cuisine has been influenced by many cuisines of the world (Russian, Polish, and Turkish) but it did not lose its own national peculiarities. Ukrainians toast to good health, linger over their meal, and engage in lively conversation with family and friends as usual.

Questions and tasks on the text:

1. What are popular ingredients of Ukrainian cuisine?
2. What special dishes are cooked in Ukraine at Christmas and Easter?
3. What are Ukrainian kinds of bread?
4. Explain what does Ukrainian food salo represent.
5. Tell about Ukrainian tradition of pickles making.
6. What do you know about Ukrainian borsch?
7. Characterize types of soup in Ukraine.
8. Discuss Ukrainian traditional main course dishes.
9. What Ukrainian salads do you know?
10. Tell about Ukrainian traditional soft drinks.

GLOSSARY

Allies – one of the two opposing military alliances of World War II, included France, the United Kingdom, the USA, China, and the USSR.

Ancient Greek city-states on the Northern Black Sea Coast (Chersonesus, Panticapaeum, Tyras and Olbia) existed during the 7th century BC – 14th century AD. For the reason of population overflow Ancient Greeks were searching for new lands. The Crimea and Southern Ukraine were attractive because of their fertile lands and close location to good fishing grounds. The economy of Ancient Greek city-states on the Northern Black Sea Coast was based on agriculture, manufacturing (stonecutting, construction, metal-working, pottery-making, and jewellery-making), and trade with the neighbouring tribes and the cities of Ancient Greece and Asia Minor. Their culture combined elements of Ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine tradition.

Animism is one of the forms of primitive religious beliefs (from Latin *animus* – “soul”, “spirit”). It is a belief in existence of souls and spirits live everywhere and nonlife object possessed; a belief in human souls that fly in the sky or resettle to nature or newborn after death.

Annexation (from Latin *annexio* – annexation) is the forcible annexation by a state of all or part of the territory of another state or nation unilaterally. Under modern international law, annexation is a type of aggression and gives rise to international legal responsibility.

Austro-Hungarian Empire was a dual monarchy, formed in 1867 as the result of an agreement between the Austrian government and Hungarian politicians. The Empire was reorganized in the form of two equal states on the basis of the so-

called Realunion. Although the sovereign possessed two distinct titles (the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary), the two states conducted a common foreign policy and maintained a joint army and economy (with a single currency and customs union). Like the other minorities, the Ukrainians were dissatisfied with the Austro-Hungarian compromise and pressed for the reorganization of Austria-Hungary as a federation of nationalities. The defeat of Austria-Hungary in World War I brought about its collapse.

Autonomy is an ancient notion means self-governing (the term is derived from the ancient Greek words *autos*, meaning “self,” and *nomos*, meaning “rule”).

Axis – one of the opposing military alliances of World War II, included Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy.

Black Sea is a sea in South-Eastern Europe. It drains through the Mediterranean into the Atlantic Ocean. The Bosphorus Strait connects it to the Sea of Marmara, and the Strait of the Dardanelles joins that sea to the Aegean Sea, region of the Mediterranean. These waters separate Eastern Europe and Western Asia. The Black Sea is also connected to the Sea of Azov by the Strait of Kerch.

Brezhnev’s “Stagnation” – a period of an economic, political, and social stagnation in the Soviet Union (and Soviet Ukraine) leadered by Leonid Brezhnev (1964–1982) and continued during the rule of Yurii Andropov (1982–1984) and Konstantin Chernenko (1984–1985).

Byzantine Empire or **Eastern Roman Empire**, founded in 395 and played an important role in the history of Eastern Europe and the Near East until it fell to the Ottoman Empire in 1453. Its capital city was Constantinople (present-day, Istanbul). With Volodymyr the Great’s adoption of Christianity in 988 Ukraine came under Byzantine religious influence.

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the name of the Ukrainian Government.

Carpathian Mountains are the mountains in Europe and Ukraine (on the west) with the highest peak of Ukraine – the Hoverla Mountain (2061 m).

Catholicism (Catholic Christianity) is one of the three main confessions of Christianity, emerged in 1054 when a complete break between the Roman (Western) and Constantinople (Eastern) branches of Christianity took place. Then Christianity was subdivided into Catholicism and Orthodoxy.

Central Rada (Council) was formed in Kyiv in March, 1917 as the Ukrainian highest national authority and played a role of the Ukrainian parliament during 1917–1918.

Christianity is a monotheistic religion. It stems from life, teachings, and death of Jesus of Nazareth (the Christ, or the Anointed One of God) in the 1st century AD. Christianity emerged in Palestine and soon spread among peoples of the Mediterranean. In the 4th century it became the state religion of the Roman Empire. Christianity has three main confessions: Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Protestantism.

Christianization of Kyivan Rus' is the adoption of Christianity in Kyivan Rus' in 988 under the rule of grand prince Volodymyr the Great.

Civil War – battles among fellow citizens or within a community.

Collectivization – the process that was taking place in agriculture in Soviet Ukraine during the 1930s aimed to consolidate individual land and labour into collective farms called kolkhozes and to eliminate kulaks (rich peasants) as the

enemies of the working class. Collectivization had a dramatic effect on population in Soviet Ukraine and became one of the main reasons of the Holodomor (the Great Famine) of 1932–1933.

Constitution of Ukraine is the basic law of Ukraine. The current Constitution of Ukraine was adopted on June 28th, 1996 by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (the Ukrainian Parliament). June 28th is also one of Ukrainian national holidays – the Constitution Day.

Cossack – a term appeared in the late 15th century and meant “a free man”. Ukrainians who ran from national, religious and feudal (serfdom) oppression under the Polish rule and settled in the middle flow of the Dnipro River were called Cossacks. There they became free from oppression and established a Cossack republic (the Zaporizhian Sich). Later, the Ukrainian Cossack State got the name the Hetmanate.

Crimean Mountains are the mountains in the south of Ukraine (along the coast of the Crimean Peninsula). The highest peak of the Crimean Mountains is the Roman Kosh Mountain which reaches a height of 1 545 m.

Crimean Peninsula is a peninsula (the Crimea), which is situated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the south of Ukraine.

Crimean Tatars are an ethnic group native to the Crimean Peninsula.

Culture is a set of material and spiritual values created by mankind for the entire period of its existence;

-is a complex system of ideals and purposes that are significant for people and passed from generation to generation;

-is a social institute that defines norms of people's behaviour in various situations;

-is an individual and collective activity directed on creating, keeping and a further development of material and spiritual values and the result of this activity;

-is an original genotype of a society, a specific way of organization and development of human's life activity presented in products of a material and spiritual work, system of social norms and cultural values relating a person to the world around, itself and other people.

Culturology (Cultural Studies) is a special science which studied culture as a social phenomenon and appeared in the 20th century.

Cyrillic Script is the basis of the Ukrainian language. It was developed in the First Bulgarian Empire during the 9th century. The script was named after one of two brothers, Byzantine monks-enlighteners Saint Cyril and Methodius, who founded the oldest known Slavic alphabet (Glagolitic).

Danylo of Galicia was a prince of the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia (1238–1264), king of Rus' (from 1253), who re-united all of South-Western Rus', including the lands of Volhynia, Galicia and Kyiv region. He succeeded to defeat Polish and Hungarian troops that wanted to capture the lands of the principality. Danylo of Galicia protected Galicia-Volhynia from Mongols – a new threat for all Rus' principalities. After his death the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia was divided into four parts: Western and Eastern Galicia, Western and Eastern Volhynia.

Day of Unity of Ukraine is a holiday that is celebrated annually on January 22nd since the Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma adopted it in 1999 to mark a political and historical significance of the Act Zluky. The Act Zluky was an

agreement signed on January 22nd, 1919, by the Ukrainian People's Republic and the West Ukrainian People's Republic and united them.

Decommunization – theoretical and practical activities aimed at the rejection of communist ideals, the elimination of communist ideology from all spheres of society.

Democracy is a form of government in which all eligible citizens are meant to participate equally – either directly or, through elected representatives, indirectly – in the proposal, development and establishment of the laws by which their society is run. The term originates from the Greek *δημοκρατία* (dēmokratía) “rule of the people”, which was found from *δμος* (dêmos) “people” and *κράτος* (kratos) “power” or “rule” in the 5th century BC to denote the political systems then existing in Ancient Greek city-states, notably Athens.

Democratic Revolution is a political movement or revolution which institutes a democracy and abolishes a non-democratic government.

De-Stalinization Campaign – the process of eliminating the cult of personality, a political system and the Gulag labour-camp system created by Joseph Stalin followed Nikita Khrushchev's secret speech in 1956.

Directory was a collegiate revolutionary state committee of the Ukrainian People's Republic (November 14th, 1918 – November 10th, 1920).

Dissident Movement – appeared in the period of the Brezhnev's “Stagnation”. Ukrainian dissidents (represented by Ivan Dzyuba, Vasil Stus, Ivan Svetlichny, Viacheslav Chernovil, etc.) were reformists, but not revolutionaries. Despite arrests, the movement grew rapidly. It took the form of protest letters and petitions to the authorities, the formation of informal and discussion clubs, and public

meetings. Gradually, the information materials presented by the dissidents became published by the way of “self-publication” (samizdat), some of papers were published abroad.

Dnipro River is one of the major rivers in Europe (fourth by length). It is the longest river of Ukraine. It flows from the North to the South and divides the country into two parts: Right-Bank (Pravoberezhna) and Left-Bank (Livoberezhna) Ukraine. The name Dnipro is derived from Sarmatian “the river on the far side”, from Scythian – “deep river”. Its Old East Slavic name used at the time of Kyivan Rus’ was Slavuta or Slavutych.

Dumy were valuable literary works in Ukraine. They became widespread in the 16th century and celebrated the activities of Cossacks, their bravery in the war for the liberation in 1648–1657 and other historical events.

Elite Culture is created and consumed by the elite of the society or under its order by the professional artists: architecture, painting, literature, classical music, theatre and cinema.

Empire is a group of countries ruled over by an emperor or other sovereign.

Eneyida is an epic poem of Ivan Kotlyarevsky. It was the first one printed in the Ukrainian literary language in 1798. This poem was written in a satirical way to avoid being censored. The Eneyida is a parody of an ancient Roman poet Virgil’s “Aeneid”, where Ivan Kotlyarevsky transformed the Trojan heroes into Ukrainian Cossacks. It also described the lifestyle of different strata of Ukrainian society, rites and customs, clothes and food.

Euromaidan – an event triggered by the refusal of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich to sign the Association Agreement with the European Union. In connection with this, the protest actions began to be called Euromaidan.

Europe is a continent that comprises the westernmost peninsula of Eurasia. It is generally divided from Asia by the watershed divides of the Urals and the Caucasus Mountains, the Ural River, the Caspian and Black Seas, and the waterways connecting the Black and Aegean Seas.

European Union, the EU – an international political and economic association of European states. The borders of the European Union at the beginning of 2021 encompass 27 countries. A candidate state must adhere to democratic principles, be legal and respect human rights. Such a country must recognize the common rules and standards of the European Union; a competitive market economy must function.

Executive Power is one of three branches of a state power in a democratic state. Its main function is to execute the laws of the states. In Ukraine it is represented by the president and the government (the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine).

Extinct Languages are the languages that no longer have any speakers or that are no longer in current use (e.g., Latin).

Fetishism is one of the some forms of primitive religious beliefs (from Latin *facticius* – “artificial” and *facere* – “to make”) is a belief in supernatural powers of material objects (tools, religious statues) which are called “fetishes”.

First Universal of the Central Rada (Council) is a document proclaimed the autonomy of Ukraine within a new democratic Russia on June 23rd, 1917.

Folk Culture is created by people (often by unknown authors who have no professional training). Folk culture is represented by fairy tales, songs, folklore, myths, traditions and customs.

Fourth Universal of the Central Rada (Council) is a document proclaimed the independent Ukrainian People's Republic (the UPR, with its capital in Kyiv) on January 22nd, 1918.

Franko, Ivan is one of the most outstanding Ukrainian poets and writers. He was also a journalist, literary critic, interpreter, ethnographer, philosopher and political activist. In his literary works, he showed the heroic past of Ukraine, a revolutionary spirit of Ukrainians and their aspiration for freedom (e.g. “Zakhar Berkut”, 1883), years of life 1856–1916.

Fyodorov, Ivan was the founder of the first printing house on the territory of Ukraine, in Lviv in 1573.

Generation of the '60s (Shestydesyatnyky) were representatives of a new generation of the Soviet intelligentsia (as well as Ukrainian Soviet intelligentsia). The shestydesyatnyky were distinguished by their liberal and anti-totalitarian views, and romanticism that found vivid expressions in literature, music and visual arts. The prominent phenomenon rose with the appearance of talented writers such as Vasyl Stus, Lina Kostenko, Ivan Dzyuba, Ivan Drach, and Vasyl Simonenko.

Gogol, Nikolai is a famous Ukrainian-born Russian dramatist, novelist and a short story writer (1809–1852). His works such as “Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka” and “Taras Bulba” were influenced by the writer's Ukrainian upbringing, Ukrainian culture and folklore. Nikolai Gogol's later works satirised political corruption in the Russian Empire (“The Government Inspector” and “Dead Souls”).

Gorbachev's "Reconstruction" was a time of democratic transformations in the USSR during 1985–1991 conducted by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Grand Duchy of Lithuania was European state from the 12th century to 1569. It was founded by Lithuanians and expanded to include large territories of present-day Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. At its greatest extent in the 15th century, it was the largest state in Europe. Ukrainian lands were a part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 14th century to 1569, when the Union of Lublin was concluded.

Grand Prince was the head of medieval Kyivan Rus' state.

Hetman was the head of Ukrainian Cossacks and the Hetmanate which was the Ukrainian Cossack State of the 17th–18th centuries.

Hetmanate is the name of the Ukrainian Cossack state of the 17th–18th centuries.

Historical-Cultural Areas of a Country is a territory which population has common features of a material and spiritual culture without any reference to a contemporary political, economic or social organization.

History is an ancient science. It is a study of humans and humans' society in the past (from Greek *στορία* – historia, means "inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation").

Holodomor (the Great Famine) was a man-made, artificial demographic catastrophe unprecedented in history. About four million Ukrainians died because of starvation. The famine was a direct attack on Ukrainian peasantry, which resisted Collectivization; indirectly, it was an attack on Ukrainian village, which

traditionally had been a key element of Ukrainian national culture. Its deliberate nature is underscored by the fact that no physical basis for famine existed in Ukraine.

Hrushevsky, Mykhailo was a prominent Ukrainian academician, historian, politician, statesman and one of the most important figures of the Ukrainian national revival of the early 20th century. He became the head of the Central Rada (Council).

Hryvnia is the Ukrainian currency that adopted in 1996.

Hybrid Warfare – the actions of one state against another in order to make it internally vulnerable to the successful implementation of direct aggression, the annexation of territory.

Independence Day of Ukraine is celebrated on August, 24th annually. This day in 1991 Ukrainian Parliament (the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) adopted the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine.

Industrial Revolution is the transition from hand production methods to machines, the increasing use of steam power as well as the change from wood to coal.

Industrialization – the process that was taking place in industry in the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine during the 1930s (a forced increase of the industrial potential of the USSR to reduce the economic gap with developed capitalist countries).

Judicial Power is one of the branches of state power in democratic state. The main function of it is to control the laws realisation. In Ukraine it is represented by the

Supreme Court, Local Courts, Courts of Appeal and High Courts with Specialized Jurisdiction (administrative, commercial, on civil and criminal cases). Courts are independent from the state and subject only to the laws. Only a court can determine a person's guilt in Ukraine. Control over the observance of the basic law, the Constitution, provides the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Khmelnysky, Bohdan – the Ukrainian hetman, the head of the National Liberation War in Ukraine against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth of 1648–1657, ruled during 1648–1657.

Khrushchev's "Thaw" – a period of meant a rejection of Stalin's terror methods of management and attempts to reform it including socio-economic reforms and limited freedom in culture in the Soviet Union leadered by Nikita Khrushchev (1953–1964). An amnesty of the second half of 1950s released the majority of concentration camp prisoners, and several hundred thousands of them returned to Ukraine.

Khvylovy, Mykola is a prominent writer and publicist, founded a literary organization VAPLITE (from Ukrainian "Free Academy of Proletarian Literature") which was a literary union in Ukraine, years of life 1893–1933.

Kotlyarevsky, Ivan is the founder of the Ukrainian literary language due to his epic poem "Eneyida" that was the first one printed in the Ukrainian literary language in 1798, years of life 1769–1838.

Kravchuk, Leonid – the first President of Ukraine from 1991 to 1994. For 30 years a Communist Party functionary, he converted to national politics after the collapse of the Soviet regime. He was the first democratically elected president of Ukraine.

Kuchma, Leonid – the second President of Independent Ukraine (1994–1999, 1999–2005).

Kulish, Mykola is a famous drama writer, a members of VAPLITE (from Ukrainian “Free Academy of Proletarian Literature”) which was a literary union in Ukraine), years of life 1892–1937.

Kyiv is a capital of Ukraine and one of the oldest cities of Europe. It was founded in the late 5th – early 6th centuries and it became the centre of tribal alliance of the Polianians. Since the 9th century it was a centre of the first state of Eastern Slavs (Kyivan Rus’).

Kyivan Rus’ was the first state of Eastern Slavs (the 9th – the middle of the 13th centuries); it was founded in 882 by the Prince Oleh after he united Kyiv and Novgorod lands into one. The state eventually consolidated all Eastern Slavic tribes under its power.

Language is a system of signs that serves as the main instrument of a human communication, thinking and expression.

Legislative Power is one of three branches of a state power in a democratic state with the function to create the laws of the state. In Ukraine it is represented by the parliament which is called the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with the Speaker as a head.

Lesya Ukrainka is one of the greatest poetess of Ukraine, a unique phenomenon in Ukrainian literature of Modernism. She wrote about the life of Ukrainians and their soul, happiness and disasters, about her love to the Motherland (poem “Contra Spem Spero” and drama “Lisova Pisnya”), years of life 1873–1913.

Livoberezhna Ukraine (Left-bank) is one of the two geographical parts of Ukraine (left bank of the Dnipro River).

Magic is one of the some forms of primitive religious beliefs, a belief in people's ability to influence others or natural phenomena in a special way.

Marxism-Leninism – a social theory based on ideas of German philosopher, economist Karl Marx and a Russian revolutionary Vladimir Lenin.

Mass Culture is a culture available for broad social groups. It appeared in the 20th century with the development of the industrial production (that made possible to produce a big amount of cheap goods of a high quality) and mass media (that allowed cultural phenomena to spread massively and quickly around the world).

Material Culture is a set of material goods created by human hands. These specific items allow people to adapt to the world around them. Examples of these are tools, buildings, roads, transport, clothes, shoes, artworks, etc.

Mazepa, Ivan was the Ukrainian hetman, during his reign (1687–1708) the Hetmanate (Ukrainian Cossack State) reached the top.

Monotheistic Religion, Monotheism (from Greek μόνος – “one” and Θεός – “God”) is a belief in the existence of one God who is the creator of everything and has an absolute undivided authority and power

Multi-party System is a political system with numerous political parties.

National Culture is a set of material and spiritual values of one nation. The originality of a national culture is represented in language, literature, and religion

(spiritual sphere), in fine art and folk art, features of their economy, housekeeping and a tradition of work (material sphere).

National Religions are Judaism, Hinduism, Confucianism, etc.

Nationalism – based on the premise that the individual's loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests.

Nestor was a monk of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra and the author of the Primary Chronicle (the Tale of Bygone Years) which is a fundamental source of the history of Eastern Slavs and Kyivan Rus'.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (the NATO) is a military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty (also called the Washington Treaty) of April 4th, 1949, which sought to create a counterweight to Soviet armies stationed in central and Eastern Europe after World War II.

Oblast is the main administrative unit of Ukraine. It is usually named after the name of the city-centre.

Occupation (from Latin *occupatio* – occupation) – the capture by the armed forces of one state of part or all of the territory of another state without obtaining sovereign rights to it.

Official Language (State Language) is the language which is spoken by the most numerous (or dominant) nation in a state.

Oleh, Prince was a prince of Kyivan Rus'; he is a founder of the state (882–912).

Olha, Princess was Kyivan Rus' princess (945–957) and Orthodox saint; wife of Prince Ihor and mother of Sviatoslav Ihorovych. Olha was Sviatoslav's regent during his minority (945–957) and his later military campaigns.

Orange Revolution was a series of protests and political events that took place in Ukraine from late November 2004 to January 2005, in the immediate aftermath of the run-off vote of the 2004 Ukrainian presidential election, which was claimed to be marred by massive corruption, voter intimidation and direct electoral fraud. The nationwide protests stopped when the results of the original run-off were annulled, and a revote was ordered by Ukraine's Supreme Court for December 26th, 2004.

Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (the OUN) was created in 1929 in Polish-controlled Ukraine by the way of protecting Ukrainian population from repressions by Polish authorities (violence was considered to be an acceptable tool) and widely establishing an independent and unified Ukrainian state that would include territories inhabited primary by ethnic Ukrainians but which were under the rule of the Polish, Romanian, Czechoslovak, and Soviet states.

Orthodox Christianity is one of the three main confessions of Christianity. Orthodoxy appeared in 1054 when a complete break between the Roman (Western) and Constantinople (Eastern) branches of Christianity took place. It was subdivided into Catholicism and Orthodoxy.

Orthodox Church of Ukraine is the Ukrainian church established on December 15th, 2018 when the Unification council of the Orthodox churches of Ukraine was held. The council voted to unite the existing Ukrainian Orthodox churches (such as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Patriarchate, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and parts of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate) through their representatives, on the basis of complete canonical independence.

Ostroh Bible was the first complete edition of the Bible printed in Cyrillic, in 1581 in the city of Ostroh by the printer Ivan Fyodorov.

Ottoman Empire (also historically referred to as the Turkish Empire or Turkey) was an empire founded in north-western Anatolia in 1299. With the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, the Ottoman state was transformed into an empire. With Constantinople as its capital and control of vast lands around the Mediterranean basin, the Ottoman Empire was at the centre of interactions between the Eastern and Western worlds for over six centuries. It was dissolved in the aftermath of World War I; the collapse of the empire led to the emergence of the new state of Turkey in the Ottoman Anatolian heartland, as well as the creation of modern Balkan and Middle Eastern states. Influenced on the development of Ukrainian lands.

Pagan Beliefs (Paganism) – a polytheistic religion, that was determined the religious life of early Slavs. Pantheon of Slavic gods was consisted of many deities mainly connected with nature forces. Perun was the highest deity – the god of thunder and lightning. Svarog was the god of blacksmith. Dazhdbog was a solar deity and one of the major gods. Yarylo was the deity of vegetation, fertility, and springtime. Stribog was the god and spirit of the winds, sky and air. Mokosh was a goodness connected with female activities such as shearing, weaving, spinning.

People's Movement of Ukraine was one of the most influential socio-political organizations in 1980s – the beginning of 1990s; established in 1989 with the initiative of the Union of Writers of Ukraine. Ivan Drach, a famous Ukrainian dissident writer, became its head. According to the program, the main aim of a mass public political organization was to build a democratic human society in Ukraine.

Peresopnytsia Gospel is a translation of canonical texts into the Old Ukrainian language dating from the 16th century. It is luxuriously decorated under the influence of the Italian Renaissance. The work also shows characteristic Ukrainian decorations and a high artistic level in the miniatures of the Ukrainian icon-painting school connected with Byzantine and Eastern Slavic traditions. All the five Ukrainian Presidents have taken the oath of office on the Gospel since 1991.

Petrushevych, Yevhen was the president of the West Ukrainian People's Republic, the Ukrainian state that covered western parts of the Ukrainian lands (October, 1918 – July, 1919).

Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was a dualistic state of Poland and Lithuania ruled by a common monarch. Poland became a dominant partner in this union. The state was one of the largest and one of the most populous countries of 16th–17th century Europe. It was established at the Union of Lublin (1569). A weakness of the Commonwealth led to its partitioning among the neighbouring states (Austria, Prussia, and the Russian Empire) during the late 18th century. Ukrainian lands were a part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1569 to 1795.

Political Fragmentation (or feudal fragmentation) – a stage in the development of medieval states, in which a state is split into smaller regional state structures, each characterized by significant autonomy if not outright independence and ruled by a high-ranking noble such as a prince. On the Ukrainian lands medieval state Kyivan Rus' was divided into principalities.

Polonization is a form of cultural assimilation process of non-Polish communities who give up native culture and language in favour of the Polish one.

Polytheistic Religion, Polytheism (from Greek *πολύς* – “plentiful”, “many” and *Θεός* – “God”, “deity”) is a system of beliefs based on multiple Gods usually assembled into a pantheon of gods and goddesses.

Population is people who live on the territory of a country.

Poroshenko, Petro – the fifth President of Independent Ukraine (2014–2019).

Pravoberezhna Ukraine (Right-bank) is one of the two geographical parts of Ukraine (right bank of the Dnipro River).

Primary Chronicle (the Tale of Bygone Years) is a fundamental source of the history of Eastern Slavs and Kyivan Rus’ that was written by a monk of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra named Nestor in about 1113.

Principality of Galicia-Volhynia was a state on Ukrainian lands and a successor of Kyivan Rus’. It was founded in 1199 and captured by Poles and Lithuanians in the middle of the 14th century.

Prosvitas were established at the end of the 1860s as cultural-educational organizations in Austrian-ruled Ukraine. Their members strove to preserve and develop Ukrainian culture and education among the population. The Prosvitas became the centres of education, science and publishing activity due to opening schools, libraries, museums and organizing folk festivals, theatres, and national holidays. After the Democratic Revolution of 1905–1907 in the Russian Empire, the Prosvitas were founded in Russian-controlled Ukraine.

Religion is a collection of cultural systems, belief systems and worldviews that establishes symbols which relate humanity to spirituality and moral values.

Revolution is a process of total change of government, socio-economic or political system, usually by force.

Revolution of Dignity – political and social changes in Ukraine from November 30th, 2013 to February 2014, caused by the protest of Ukrainian citizens against the illegal dispersal of peaceful action of students and public activists, which began on November 21st, 2013 as resistance against the departure of the country's political leadership of the legislative course on European integration and the subsequent rejection of this course (see “Euromaidan”).

Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact is a non-aggression pact between the USSR and Nazi Germany (named after the Nazi German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Soviet foreign minister Vyacheslav Molotov), was signed on August, 1939. Following a secret protocol to this pact, during 1939–1940 German and Soviet troops invaded the territory of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland and divided them into Nazi and Soviet spheres of influence.

Ruin was the fight for the hetman's power on Ukrainian lands, gradually turned into a civil war in the second half of the 17th century.

Russian Empire was one of the largest in world history, stretching over three continents and existed from 1721–1917. It included parts of Ukrainian lands during the end of the 18th – the beginning of the 20th century.

Russification is a form of cultural assimilation process of non-Russian communities who give up native culture and language in favour of the Russian one.

Rus'ka Pravda was the first law code of medieval Kyivan Rus' state.

Scoropadsky, Pavlo – being a descendant of the 18th century Cossack hetman, Pavlo Skoropadsky assumed the title “hetman of Ukraine” (which he intended to make hereditary), abrogated all laws passed by the Central Rada and established a conservative regime that relied on the support of landowners and was called the Ukrainian State (the Hetmanate), from April 29th to December 14th, 1918.

Scythians was a group of Indo-European tribes that controlled the steppe of Southern Ukraine from the 7th to 3rd centuries BC. According to the most predominant theories, they first appeared there in the late 8th century BC after having been forced out of Central Asia. The Scythians were related to the Sarmatians and spoke an Iranian dialect. After quickly conquering the lands of the Cimmerians they pursued them into Asia Minor and established themselves as a power in the region.

Sea of Azov is a sea in South-Eastern Europe. It is linked by the narrow (about 4 km) Strait of Kerch to the Black Sea to the south and is bounded in the north by mainland Ukraine, in the east by Russia, and in the west by the Crimean Peninsula. The Don and Kuban are the major rivers that flow into it. The Sea of Azov is the shallowest sea in the world, with the depth varying between 0.9 meters and 14 meters. There is a constant outflow of water from the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea.

Semi-presidential Republic is a system of government in which a popularly elected fixed term president exists along with a prime minister and a government who are responsible to the legislature of a state.

Serf is a peasant who depends of a feudal (landowner) according serfdom system of law.

Serfdom is a system of law which establishes the dependence of peasants of a feudal (landowner) and a part-ownership of a feudal over peasants (existed during 12th – the second half of the 19th century).

Sermon on Law and Grace is the oldest Kyivan Rus' literary work written by Metropolitan Ilarion (1050), who was the first native metropolitan of Kyiv. The first part of the sermon presents the supremacy of the Grace of the New Testament under the Law of the Old Testament. The second part serves as praise to Volodymyr the Great – the grand prince and baptizer of Kyivan Rus'.

Shevchenko Scientific Society was a public organization, that became a scholarly multidisciplinary academy of sciences specialized in the Ukrainian studies (history, philology, and literature) founded in 1873 in Lviv. It had three sections: history-philosophical, philological, and mathematically-medical-natural scientific. Also the society established several museums, libraries, and archives.

Shevchenko, Taras is a national Ukrainian poet and outstanding artist who opened a new epoch in the development of the Ukrainian language, literature as well as a social and cultural life of the whole Ukrainian people, years of life 1814–1861.

Skovoroda, Hryhorii is a famous Ukrainian philosopher and poet who were at the top of Ukrainian literature of the 18th century, years of life 1722–1794.

Slavs (Slavic People) is a group of relative people of local European population (Ukrainians are Eastern Slavs).

Sovereignty – a feature inherent in the state that represents the independence of other states and autonomy in resolving internal problems. The components of sovereignty are control over the territory, independence, political, social and economic order free from external interference, etc.

Spiritual Culture is a set of knowledge, ways of thinking, ideologies, norms, rules, laws and values created by a human mind. Spiritual culture is connected with an intellectual activity, feelings and emotions.

State is an organized community living under one government. The term state is also applied to federated states that are members of a federal union, which is the sovereign state. Some states are subject to external sovereignty or hegemony where ultimate sovereignty lies in another state. The state can also be used to refer to the secular branches of government within a state, often as a manner of contrasting them with churches and civilian institutions.

Tale of Ihor's Campaign is an epic poem which dates back to the late 12th century. Its plot is based on a failed raid of Ihor Svyatoslavych (the prince of the Chernihiv principality) against the Polovtsi (nomadic people from the East). The author appeals to the warring Rus' princes and stands for the unity in the face of a constant threat from the East.

Third Universal of the Central Rada (Council) is a document proclaimed the Ukrainian People's Republic on November 20th, 1917.

Totemism is one of the forms of primitive religious beliefs; a belief that people (or group of people) have a spiritual connection with some animal, bird or plant which is called "totem"; a relationship to totem occurs in a variety of forms (e.g., taboos on totem's killing or eating).

Triple Alliance – one of the two opposite alliances that participated in World War I (Austro-Hungary, Germany, and Italy). After an exit Italy from it and an entrance of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and the Kingdom of Bulgaria, Triple Alliance turned into the Central Powers.

Triple Entente – one of the two opposite alliances of World War I (the United Kingdom, France, and Russia) to which during the war Japan, Italy, Romania, the USA (in 1917) and other countries joined having been formed the Allied Powers.

Trypillian Culture is a Neolithic-Bronze Age archaeological culture that existed on the Right-Bank Ukraine during (4th – 3rd millenniums BC). It is named after a site near Trypillia in Kyiv region; uncovered by Vikentii Khvoika in 1898. Trypilian tribes were, most probably, primitive agricultural and cattle-raising tribes that migrated to Ukraine from Romania.

Trypillians were primitive agricultural and cattle-raising tribes that migrated to Ukraine from Romania; existed in Right-Bank Ukraine during 4th – 3rd millenniums BC.

Ukraine is a state in Eastern Europe. The name “Ukraine” was firstly mentioned in 1187 in Hypatian Chronicle. The term “u-kraine” means “in-land”, “home-land” or “our-country”.

Ukrainian Diaspora is the global community of ethnic Ukrainians, especially those who maintain some kind of connection to the land of their ancestors and maintain their feeling of Ukrainian national identity within their own local community. The word diaspora comes from ancient Greek *dia speiro* – “to sow over”.

Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was created in 1596 according to the Union of Brest that was concluded between the Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church. As a result, a part of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church entered into a full communion with the Holy See and became the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

Being under the authority of the Pope of Rome it practiced a similar liturgical and spiritual tradition as Orthodox Christianity.

Ukrainian Insurgent Army was formed in October, 1942 and became a major Ukrainian armed resistance movement fighting against both Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. It lasted till the 1950s.

Ukrainian Language is an official language in Ukraine according to the current Ukrainian Constitution of 1996.

Ukrainian Literature is a literature written in the Ukrainian language or by Ukrainian writers. Major forms of Ukrainian literature are novel, novella, short story and poetry.

Ukrainian People's Republic is the predecessor of modern Ukraine that was declared on June 23rd, 1917 at first as a part of the Russian Republic but proclaimed its independence on January 22nd, 1918. The Soviet Union would (after the 1921 Treaty of Riga) extend control over what would ultimately become the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and (in 1922) a founding member of the Soviet Union.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic or the **Soviet Ukraine / the USSR** was one of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union from the Union's inception in 1922 to its breakup in 1991. The First All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets in December, 1917, formed a Soviet government for Ukraine; the Second Congress, in March, 1918, declared the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic independent; and the Third Congress, in March, 1919, adopted the Soviet Ukraine's first constitution. With the consolidation of the Bolshevik's rule, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic progressively ceded to Russia its rights in areas such as foreign relations and internal development.

Ukrainian State (the Hetmanate) – the name of the state, covering the territory of Central, Eastern and Southern Ukraine with the capital in Kyiv from April 29th to December 14th, 1918. The head of the state was Pavlo Skoropadsky.

Ukrainians are an East Slavic ethnic group native to Ukraine, which is the sixth-largest nation in Europe. The current Constitution of Ukraine of 1996 applies the term “Ukrainians” to all its citizens. According to some dictionary definitions, a descriptive name for the “inhabitants of Ukraine” is Ukrainian or Ukrainian people.

Unification Act (the Act Zluky) is an agreement about unifying of the West Ukrainian People’s Republic and the Ukrainian People’s Republic signed on January 22nd, 1919. This event confirmed aspiration of people to live in the united and independent Ukrainian state. However, the actual association of the two states did not happen because of constant fighting.

Union of Brest was concluded between the Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church in 1596. As a result, part of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church entered into a full communion with the Holy See and became the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

Union of Lublin was a union agreement between the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland, signed in 1569 at a joint assembly of Lithuanian and Polish deputies in Lublin. The treaty gave birth to a single state, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, with a common elected monarch combining the offices of the Polish king and the Lithuanian grand duke, a common diet and senate, a joint foreign policy, and one monetary system.

United Nations (the UN) – the world's most influential intergovernmental organization for maintaining peace and security and developing international cooperation. It was founded in 1945 at the initiative of the leading powers of the anti-Hitler coalition: the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR, China, and France. Since then the Organization's constitutional document – the UN Charter, signed on June 26th, 1945 at the San Francisco Conference – came into force. The UN was founded by 51 states, including the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Universals were the legal acts-declarations that were issued by the Central Rada (Council) during 1917–1918.

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is the name of Ukrainian parliament; the body of legislative power in Ukraine.

Volodymyr Monomakh was a grand prince of Kyivan Rus' (1113–1125) who did much for protecting and strengthening the state. He successfully beat the Polovtsi – a nomadic people who attacked Kyivan Rus'. Volodymyr Monomakh managed to stop the struggle between local princes what prevented the political fragmentation of the state for some time.

Volodymyr Monomakh's Instruction was written at the beginning of the 12th century. It is the grand prince of Kyivan Rus' Volodymyr Monomach's testament to his children. In this work, the ruler expressed his opinion on state, politics, and morality in the aim to teach his children to be wise rulers, protect the interests of Kyivan Rus', fight with political fragmentation, study constantly and share education. He supported the instruction by examples from his own life.

Volodymyr the Great was a grand prince of Kyivan Rus' (980–1015) who expanded its borders and turned into one of the most powerful states in Eastern Europe. He conquered and united the East Slavic tribes. Volodymyr the Great

adopted Christianity (Orthodoxy) in Kyivan Rus' in 988. The adoption of Christianity as the official religion facilitated the unification of the Rus' tribes and the establishment of foreign dynastic, political, cultural, religious, and commercial relations, particularly with the Byzantine Empire.

Voloshyn, Avgustyn was the president of the Carpathian Ukraine. After the Munich Agreement that made possible the German annexation of a part of Western Czechoslovakia, in October 1938, Prague finally granted autonomy to Zakarpattia officially renamed to the Carpathian Ukraine (on March 15th, 1939).

Vynnychenko, Volodymyr was a Ukrainian writer, revolutionary, politician, statesman and one of the Ukrainian People's Republic (1917–1920) leaders, years of life 1880–1951.

Vyshnevetsky, Dmytro was a founding member of the Cossack nobility and the founder of the Zaporizhian Sich (Ukrainian Cossack fortress), years of life 1517–1563.

West Ukrainian People's Republic is the name of Ukrainian state established on the territory of Austro-Hungarian-controlled Ukraine (during October, 1918 – July, 1919). Yevhen Petrushevych became the president of the West Ukrainian People's Republic.

World culture is a set of the best achievements of all cultures of the world.

World religions are Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam.

World War I or the First World War, the Great War was a global war caused by deep conflicts (economic, political, and military) that lasted during 1914–1918. The great powers of Europe were divided into two opposite alliances: the Triple

Entente and the Triple Alliance. The most of historians not without justification consider that World War I of 1914–1918 opened the contemporary history of the world and nations. Being divided between two opposite alliances, Ukrainians had to fight against each other.

World War II or the Second World War was a global and the deadliest conflict in a human history that lasted from September 1st, 1939 to September 2nd, 1945. The vast majority of the world's countries eventually formed two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. The World War II included massacres, the genocide of the Holocaust, strategic bombing, premeditated death from starvation and disease, and the only use of nuclear weapons in war. Ukraine was heavily damaged by the war. Total civilian losses during the war and occupation in Ukraine are estimated at 10 million people.

Yanukovych, Victor – the fourth President of Independent Ukraine (2010–2014).

Yaroslav the Wise was a grand prince of Kyivan Rus' (1019–1054), son of Volodymyr the Great. During his reign, Kyivan Rus' reached the zenith of its military power and cultural development. He expended the territory of the state, built fortifications along the borders to protect it. Yaroslav the Wise founded new cities, built churches, opened schools and established the first library in Kyivan Rus' that was in Kyiv. He promoted family ties, co-called dynastic marriages, with European kingdoms (France, Hungary, Norway, Poland), Byzantine. Yaroslav the Wise created the first law code in Kyivan Rus' – the Rus'ka Pravda. It served the interests of the Grand Prince and his administration. But at the same time laws established more civilized norms of court system. The absence of capital punishment makes it much more humane than other law codes of that time.

Yushchenko, Victor – the third President of Independent Ukraine (2005–2010).

Zaporizhian Sich was a fortress of Ukrainian Cossacks founded in the middle of the 16th century by Dmytro Vyshnevetsky, near present-day Zaporizhzhia. Zaporizhian Sich established its own unique traditions and is considered to be a Cossack Republic.

Zelensky, Volodymyr – the sixth President of Independent Ukraine (2019 – to the present).

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Year/Century	Event
1 million years ago	First human settlements on the territory of Ukraine
4th – 3rd millennium BC	The Trypillian Culture on the territory of Ukraine
10th – 7th century BC	The territory of Ukraine was inhabited by the Cimmerians
7th – 3rd century BC	The territory of Ukraine was inhabited by the Scythians
7th century BC – 3rd century AD	Ancient Greek city-states were founded on the north-eastern shore of the Black Sea
3rd century BC – 3rd century AD	The territory of Ukraine was inhabited by the Sarmatians
4th – 7th centuries AD	The Great Migration Period
5th – 8th centuries AD	Eastern Slavs made the settlements in the great part of the territory of modern Ukraine, Russia and Belarus
7th – 9th centuries AD	Kyiv, Chernihiv, Pereyaslav and other cities were founded on the territory of Eastern Slavs
882	Prince Oleh united Kyiv and Novgorod lands into one and the first state of the Eastern Slavs – Kyivan Rus' was established
882–912	The reign of Kyivan Rus' by Grand Prince Oleh
912–945	The reign of Kyivan Rus' by Grand Prince Ihor
945–957	The reign of Kyivan Rus' by Princess Olha
957–972	The reign of Kyivan Rus' by Grand Prince Svyatoslav
980–1015	The reign of Kyivan Rus' by the Grand Prince Volodymyr the Great
988	Official Christianization (according to the Orthodox tradition) of Kyivan Rus' by the Grand Prince Volodymyr

	the Great
1019–1054	The reign of Kyivan Rus' by the Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise
1113–1125	The reign of Kyivan Rus' by the Grand Prince Volodymyr Monomakh
12th century	The process of political fragmentation (decentralization) in Kyivan Rus' began
1187	The name “ Ukraine ” was first mentioned in Hypatian Chronicle
1199	The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia was founded as a result of uniting two big principalities Galicia and Volhynia by Prince Roman
1199–1205	The reign of the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia by Prince Roman
1238–1264	The reign of the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia by Danylo of Galicia
13th – 14th century	Mongol invasion
1240	Mongols destroyed Kyiv
1362	The Battle of Blue Waters that put an end to Mongols' rule on Ukrainian lands
The end of the 14th century	Ukraine fell under the control of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania
The late 15th century	The first mentioning of the Cossacks
The middle of the 16th century	The establishing of the first fortress of Ukrainian Cossacks called the Zaporizhian Sich
1569	The Union of Lublin (the establishment of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth), Ukraine fell under the

	control of Poland
1596	The Union of Brest (the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was founded)
1648–1657	The National Liberation War in Ukraine (headed by Bohdan Khmelnytsky), the formation of the Hetmanate, i.e. Ukrainian Cossack State
1654	The Pereyaslav Council (a military alliance with the Tsardom of Russia that guaranteed a wide autonomy for the Hetmanate)
The second half of the 17th century	The Ruin (the civil war for the hetman's power) in Ukraine
1667	The Truce of Andrusovo between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia that divided Ukrainian lands along the Dnipro River
1686	The Treaty of Eternal Peace between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia that completed Russia's possession of the city of Kyiv and the region of Zaporizhian Sich
1687–1708	The reign of hetman Ivan Mazepa , the Hetmanate in Left-bank Ukraine reached the top
1764	The abolition of the autonomy of the Hetmanate by the Russian Empire
1765	The abolition of the autonomy of the Sloboda Ukraine (Slobozhanshchyna) by the Russian Empire
1768	The Koliyivshchyna (rebellion) in Right-bank Ukraine
1775	The destroying of the Zaporizhian Sich by Russian troops
The end of the	The biggest part of Ukrainian lands fell under the Russian

18th century	rule , except Galicia , Bukovyna and Zakarpattia that fell under the control of the Austrian Empire (the Empire of Austria-Hungary after 1867)
19th century	The Ukrainian national revival
1804	Kharkiv University was founded
1832	The establishing of a cultural-educational organization – the Rus’ka Triitsya in Lviv
1834	Kyiv University was established
1846–1847	The activity of the Brotherhood of Cyril and Methodius – the first Ukrainian secret political organization existed in Kyiv
1848–1849	The Democratic Revolution in the Austrian Empire , the appearance of the first Ukrainian political organization in Galicia – the Holovna Rus’ka Rada
1848	The abolition of serfdom in Austrian-ruled Ukraine
1861	The abolition of serfdom in Russian-ruled Ukraine
The end of the 1860s	The establishing of cultural-educational organizations the Prosvitas in Austrian-controlled Ukraine (established in Russian-controlled Ukraine after the Democratic Revolution of 1905–1907 in the Russian Empire)
1863	The Valuev Circular prohibited publications in the Ukrainian language
1865	Odesa University was opened
The second half of the 19th century	The activity of national and cultural-educational societies called the Hromadas in Russian-ruled Ukraine
1873	The founding of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv
1876	The Emz Decree of the Russian Emperor Alexander II

	prohibited the import of Ukrainian books, the staging of plays and public readings in the language
1890	The founding of the first political party in Ukraine that was the Ukrainian Radical Party in Lviv
1899	The founding of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party in Lviv
1900	The founding of the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party in Kharkiv
1905–1907	The Democratic Revolution in the Russian Empire
August 1st, 1914 – November 11th, 1918	World War I
February, 1917	The Democratic revolution in Russia, it became a democratic republic
March, 1917	The Central Rada (Council) was formed in Kyiv as Ukrainian representative body that was declared to be the highest national authority in Ukraine that put the beginning to the National Democratic Revolution
November 7th, 1917	The Armed Rebellion in Russia
November 20th, 1917	The creation of the Ukrainian People's Republic according the Third Universal of the Central Rada
December 12th, 1917	The Bolsheviks rule was declared in Ukraine
January 22nd, 1918	The Fourth Universal of the Central Rada proclaimed the total independence of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the break off from all ties with the Bolshevik Russia
April – December, 1918	The Ukrainian State (the Hetmanate) headed by Pavlo Skoropadsky in Ukraine
October 1918	The formation of the West Ukrainian People's Republic

December, 1918 – November, 1920	The Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic
January 22nd, 1919	The Unification Act (the Act Zluki) which involved unifying the West Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian People's Republic
The 1920s	The formation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the biggest part of Ukrainian lands. Bukovyna was annexed to Romania, the region of Zakarpattia was joined to Czechoslovakia, and Poland incorporated Galicia and Volhynia
December 30th, 1922	The foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
1929	The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was founded in Galicia
The 1930s	Industrialization and Collectivization in the Soviet Ukraine
1932–1933	The Holodomor (the Great Famine) in the Soviet Ukraine
March 15th, 1939	The independence of the Carpathian Ukraine was proclaimed
August, 1939	A non-aggression pact between the USSR and Nazi Germany (the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact) was signed
1939–1945	World War II
1939-1940	Annexation of Volhynia , Galicia and Bukovyna by the USSR
Summer, 1942 – October 28th, 1944	The occupation of Ukraine by Nazi Germany and its allies
August 23rd, 1943	Kharkiv was liberated from Nazi occupation
November 6th, 1943	Kyiv was liberated from Nazi occupation

June, 1945	Zakarpattia joined to the Soviet Ukraine
1945	The Ukrainian SSR became one of the founding members of the United Nations
1953–1964	The Khrushchev’s “ Thaw ” and de-Stalinization
1954	Transmission of the Crimean area to the Soviet Ukraine
1964–1982	The Brezhnev’s “ Stagnation ”
1985–1991	The Gorbachev’s “ Reconstruction ”
April 26 th , 1986	The Chernobyl (nuclear) disaster
1989	The establishment of a socio-political organization – the People’s Movement of Ukraine
spring 1990	The elections to the Ukrainian parliament on the basis of a multiparty system
1990–1994	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the first convocation
July 16 th , 1990	The Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine was adopted by the Ukrainian parliament
August 24 th , 1991	The Ukrainian parliament adopted the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine
December 1 st , 1991	Independence of Ukraine approved by Ukrainians at the referendum , the election of the first president of Ukraine
1991–1994	The President of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk
December, 1991	The dissolution of the Soviet Union
January – February 1992	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine approved the state symbols of Ukraine
1994–1998	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the second convocation
1994–1999	The President of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma
June 28 th , 1996	The adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine

1996	The adoption of Ukrainian currency – hryvnia
1998–2002	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the third convocation
1999–2004	The President of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma
2002–2006	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the fourth convocation
2005–2010	The President of Ukraine, Victor Yushchenko
2006–2007	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the fifth convocation
2007–2012	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the sixth convocation
2010 – 2014	The President of Ukraine, Victor Yanukovich
2012 – 2014	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the seventh convocation
November 2013 – February 2014	The Ukrainian revolution (known as the Euromaidan Revolution or Revolution of Dignity)
February 23rd - June 7th, 2014	Acting President of Ukraine, Oleksandr Turchynov
March 18th, 2014	The Autonomous Republic of Crimea annexed by the Russian Federation
April 2014 - to the present	Armed conflict with the Russian Federation (also known as the war with Russia or the war in Eastern Ukraine)
April 7th, 2014	The self-proclamation of the Donetsk People’s Republic (DPR)
April 27th, 2014	The self-proclamation of the Luhansk People’s Republic (LPR)
2014–2019	The President of Ukraine, Petro Poroshenko
2014–2019	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the eighth convocation
2015	Adoption of “ On the New Edition of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine ”
September 1st, 2017	The Ukrainian–European Union Association Agreement

	entered into force
December 15th, 2018	Unification council of the Orthodox churches of Ukraine that united the existing Ukrainian Orthodox churches
2019 – to the present	The President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky
2019 –to the present	The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the ninth convocation

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**Бондаренко Ганна Анатоліївна
Дягілев Володимир Євгенович
Коваленко Тетяна Миколаївна
Куття Олена Анатоліївна**

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Тел./факс (0572) 52-82-11.