

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

**HISTORY OF UKRAINE:
CIVILIZATIONAL DIMENSION**

Methodological recommendations
for preparing for seminars and individual work for the course for international
students of the first (bachelor's) level of higher education of the Medical Faculty,
Speciality "222 Medicine"

Electronic resource

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Reviewers:

Serhiy Kudelko – Candidate of Historical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Historiography, Source Studies and Archaeology of the V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University;

Larysa Filipenko – Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Professional Training of the Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University.

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The methodological recommendations have been developed for international students studying in Ukrainian at the School of Medicine of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University. The manual provides essential directions for working with the course material, seminar plans with detailed methodological instructions for preparing for classes, as well as questions for self-assessment and final control. It also includes recommended literature, a chronological table of key historical events, and a glossary.

These methodological recommendations are intended for international students and for instructors who work with this category of learners.

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INTRODUCTION

Today, Ukraine is a young, independent European state confidently moving along the path of democratic development. Despite its relatively recent attainment of independence on 24 August 1991, the Ukrainian people possess a centuries-old history filled with remarkable events, struggles for freedom, state-building efforts, and cultural achievements.

Since the restoration of independence, Ukrainian historians have actively reinterpreted the past, abandoning outdated ideological frameworks. Their work is grounded in modern historiography, new archaeological and documentary sources, as well as comparative analysis of civilizational developments in neighboring states. The history of Ukraine is increasingly viewed as an integral part of the broader European and global historical process, where Ukraine appears not as a peripheral entity but as an active participant and contributor.

Alongside its historical depth, Ukraine preserves a rich cultural and spiritual heritage. From Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv to the wooden churches of the Carpathians, from the paintings of Maria Prymachenko to the new stars of Ukrainian cinema, the cultural identity of Ukraine is remarkably multifaceted. Museums, theaters, galleries, festivals, and concert venues across the country serve as platforms for showcasing the creativity of both Ukrainian artists and international performers. Folk arts – such as embroidery, pysanka-making, and weaving – continue to thrive alongside contemporary cultural forms.

At the same time, Ukraine takes pride in its achievements in science and education. Scholars, educators, and students contribute to the development of global science, while the nation's universities remain centers of high – quality higher education.

For this reason, the course “History of Ukraine: civilizational dimension” is especially important for international students. The course helps them gain a deeper understanding of how Ukrainian statehood, culture, and national identity developed in interaction with European and global trends. It enables students not only to navigate the historical contexts of contemporary events but also to appreciate the uniqueness of the Ukrainian experience, recognize Ukraine's contribution to European civilization, and foster a deeper dialogue between cultures.

The methodological recommendations for the course “History of Ukraine: civilizational dimension” are intended for higher education students, including

international students who seek to acquire a deeper understanding of Ukrainian history and its place within the European and global context. The publication provides detailed instructions for working through the key issues included in the seminar plans. The manual contains topics and plans for seminar classes, questions for discussion and self-assessment, as well as a list of key events and concepts that help organize the material and facilitate preparation for the final credit test. Particular attention is devoted to the criteria for evaluating seminar responses.

COURSE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the course is to form students' knowledge of the main periods of the Ukrainian history, which is regarded as an integral part of the World history, and to present the main achievements of the Ukrainian culture.

The tasks of the course are: to describe stages of Ukrainian state-building, political and cultural forming; to highlight the issue of social and economic development of Ukraine from ancient times to the present; to get acquainted with prominent politicians, public officials, artists and scientists; to interpret the definition of "culture", its evolution and classification; to light up the development of the Ukrainian language and literature, traditions and art, education and science; to form the idea of Ukrainian religious life; to demonstrate the contribution of Ukrainian people to the development of the world civilization as well as the role and place of the Ukrainian culture in the world cultural processes; to master the skills of historical literature and document analyzing as well as working with maps; to develop practical skills of logical thinking and synthesis of current material.

The task of studying the discipline is the formation of the following general competencies:

GC01. Ability to think abstractly, to analyze and synthesize; ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

GC02. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC04. Ability to adapt and to act in new situations.

GC05. Ability to make an informed decision; work in a team; interpersonal skills.

GC06. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing; ability to communicate in a second language.

GC07. Skills in the use of information and communication technologies; ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.

GC08. Definiteness and persistence in relations to the tasks that were set and the responsibilities that were taken.

GC09. Ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.

The task of studying the discipline is the formation of the following professional competencies:

PC1. Survey skills.

Planned Learning Outcomes:

Students should know:

the specific features of the development of the ancient Slavs; the economic, social, and political structure of Kyivan Rus; the evolution of economic, social, and political life in Ukrainian lands in the 14th–16th centuries; the causes of the emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks and their role in the social and political history of Ukraine; the development of Ukraine in the 19th and early 20th centuries; the characteristics of political struggle during the Ukrainian National Democratic Revolution of 1917–1920; the political situation, as well as social and economic processes in Ukraine in the 1930s–1980s; the achievements and challenges of state-building in modern conditions; the fundamental concepts of culture, its functions, and the distinctive features and specificity of the development of Ukrainian culture; the achievements of the material and spiritual culture of the Ukrainian people; the place and role of Ukrainian culture within the context of world culture.

Students should be able to:

identify the main stages in the development and evolution of Ukrainian history and culture, as well as the role of Ukraine’s history and culture in the context of global processes; analyze historical literature and documents, and work with maps; think logically and synthesize factual material.

THEMATIC PLAN OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Chapter 1. Features of History of Ukraine

Topic 1. Introduction

The definition of “history”. The place of history in the system of humanitarian sciences. Subject, tasks and main periods of the history of Ukraine. Geopolitical position

of Ukraine and its influence on a historical development of Ukrainian territories. Population of Ukraine: amount, national composition. Ukrainian state. Constitution of Ukraine, political system and branches of power. Administrative division of Ukraine. State symbols and state holidays. Factors that influenced the formation of Ukrainian culture.

Topic 2. Medieval and Modern History of Ukraine

Early Slavs. Formation of Kyivan Rus'. Political, economic and social structure of the state. Internal and foreign policy of grand princes Volodymyr the Great and Yaroslav the Wise. Process of political fragmentation of Kyivan Rus' and emergence of new political centres. Ethnotoponym "Ukraine". The Principality of Galicia-Volhynia.

Ukrainian lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (the status of Ukrainian lands, their socio-economic and political development). The Union of Lublin (1569) and its aftermath for Ukrainian lands. Ukrainian lands in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Emergence of Ukrainian Cossacks. The Zaporizhian Sich and its internal organization. Registered Cossacks. The role and place of Cossacks in Ukrainian history. The National Liberation War under the leadership of Bohdan Khmelnytsky (causes and preconditions, the main course of events of 1648–1657, character, and results).

Creation of the Ukrainian Cossack State, its internal structure; causes of the civil war in the second half of the 17th century as well as political and socio-economic development of Left-bank Ukraine and Right-bank Ukraine at the end of the 17th – the end of the 18th centuries.

Ukrainian lands in the Austrian (Austria-Hungary) and the Russian Empires in the end of the 18th – the beginning of the 20th centuries. Social and economic changes on the Ukrainian lands in the 19th century. The Ukrainian National Revival of the 19th century: trends in socio-political movements and organizations, activation of the national liberation struggle of Ukrainians, which contributed to the raising the level of a national consciousness. World War I (1914–1918) and Ukraine.

Topic 3. Contemporary History of Ukraine

The Ukrainian National Democratic Revolution of 1917–1921. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Antidemocracy and the terror of the 1930s as forms and methods of socio-political relations. Consequences of repressions. Industrialization and Collectivization in Ukraine. The Holodomor (the Great Famine) of 1932–1933, which claimed the lives of millions of Ukrainians.

Ukraine during World War II (1939–1945). Victories and losses of Ukrainian people. Unification of the Ukrainian lands within a single state. The policy of the Soviet leaders Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev. The «reconstruction» and the breakup of the USSR.

Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine (1991). Adoption of Ukrainian Constitution (1996). Ukrainian Presidents activity (Leonid Kravchuk (1991–1994), Leonid Kuchma (1994–1999, 1999–2005), Viktor Yushchenko (2005–2010), Viktor Yanukovych (2010–2014), Petro Poroshenko (2014–2019), Volodymyr Zelenskiy (2019 – to the present). Ukrainian foreign and internal policy.

Chapter 2. Features of Ukrainian Culture

Topic 1. The concept of culture. The Ukrainian Language and Literature. Religion in Ukraine

The concept of “culture”, its evolution and classification. Types of culture. Functions of culture in a human society. The development of the Ukrainian language and literature. Acquaintance with the outstanding Ukrainian writers and analysis of their creativity.

The concept of “religion”, its role and functions in a human society. Classification of religions. Pre-Christian beliefs of early Slavs. Christianisation of Kyivan Rus’ (its meaning and possible alternatives). Emergence of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. Religious map of modern Ukraine. The position of the Christian church and the role of religion in Ukrainian society.

Topic 2. Education and Science in Ukraine. Ukrainian art and traditions

The development of science in Kyivan Rus’ under the influence of Byzantine tradition. The role of the adoption of Christianity in 988 in the development of education. The system of science and education on the Ukrainian lands in the 14th–18th centuries (the Ostroh Academy and the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy). The phenomena of the extinction of Byzantine influences and the entry of Ukrainian science and education into the Western European scientific and educational practices. Achievements of Ukrainian scientists during the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries. University education during the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries (Kyiv and Lviv as the centres for the humanities and Kharkiv and Odesa as the centres of the development of engineering and natural sciences). Soviet school and success achieved in the field of medicine, physics, chemistry, space

technology, engineering. Ukrainian education and science at the present stage. The largest discoveries and achievements of Ukrainian scientists.

Review of Ukrainian architecture (sacral buildings of Medieval Kyivan Rus' State, the defense structures of Khotyn, Kamianets-Podilskyi, Mukachevo, Bilgorod-Dnistrovskyi; architectural monuments of Renaissance, Baroque, Classicism and Art Nouveau (Modern) styles (the 16th – the beginning of the 20th centuries) as well as buildings of Constructivism and Socialist Classicism styles (the 20th century). Analysis of Ukrainian fine arts (icon painting, frescoes and mosaics in Kyivan Rus' and the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia; the rise of secular painting from the late 17th century and its variety of genres and styles during the further time).

Ukrainian folk music and traditional folk instruments. The development of church music and the formation of secular music in the 19th century. The art of Mykola Lysenko, who was a prominent composer, a pianist, a musical ethnographer, and a creator a national school of composition. Popular music and its form that is known as estrade (stage entertainment). The variety of Ukrainian folk dances and achievements of a dance art present-day. A traditional theatre in Ukraine, which began, with a portable puppet theatre called the vertep (the 17th century). A professional theatre of the 19th century that played an important role in the Ukrainian national revival. Ukrainian cinematography, which history began at the end of the 19th century, and includes the works of many prominent film directors and screenwriters. Ukrainian actors that have achieved international fame and critical success.

Ukrainian folk clothes and embroidery as its traditional element. The rushnyk, which is a Ukrainian traditional handmade embroidered towel highly decorated with an ornament, and its significance in the ritual of the Ukrainian people. Traditional Ukrainian customs, rites, secular and religious holidays as well as Ukrainian cuisine that is a part of the culture and lifestyle of Ukrainians.

Culture of Kharkiv and the Sloboda Ukraine.

STRUCTURE OF THE OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Titles of charters and topics	Amount of hours											
	Full-time education						Part-time (distance) education					
	total	including					total	including				
		1	sem	lab.	ind.	ind.		1	sem	lab.	ind.	ind.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chapter 1. Features of History of Ukraine												
Topic 1. Introduction	14	2	2	–	–	10						
Topic 2. Medieval and Modern history of Ukraine	16	4	2	–	–	10						
Topic 3. Contemporary history of Ukraine	16	4	2	–	–	10						
Total for chapter 1	46	10	6			30						
Chapter 2. Features of Ukrainian Culture												
Topic 1. The concept of “culture”. The Ukrainian language and literature. Religion in Ukraine	22	5	2	–	–	15						
Topic 2. Education and Science in Ukraine. Ukrainian art and traditions	22	5	2	–	–	15						
Total for chapter 2	44	10	4			30						
Total hours	90	20	10			60						

Topics of the Seminars

№	Topic	Amount of hours
1.	Medieval state Kyivan Rus'	2
2.	Lithuanian-Polish Era in the history of Ukraine	2
3.	Ukrainian Cossacks	2
4.	History of the development of education and science in Ukraine.	2
5.	Ukrainian art and traditions	2
	Total	10

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SEMINAR CLASSES

After each seminar session, the instructor evaluates the level of students' knowledge or preparation based on primary sources and academic literature, as well as their ability to express thoughts logically and coherently during the discussion of the seminar's agenda topics. Additionally, the ability to ask and answer questions during discussions is taken into account. Over the course of the semester, a student can earn from 1 to 50 points for seminar participation.

Evaluation Criteria: Each contribution is graded on a ten-point scale. Weight coefficient – 10. The maximum number of points for participation in all seminar sessions: $5 \times 10 = 50$ points.

10–8 points – exemplary performance: rhetorically flawless, well-structured, informative, and fully aligned with the evaluation criteria.

7–5 points – logically organized, content-rich presentation that demonstrates a deep understanding of the topic.

4–3 points – partially relevant presentation with noticeable shortcomings in rhetoric and structure.

2 points – formal presentation containing significant factual inaccuracies.

1 point – short, formal presentation that does not correspond to the essence of the topic.

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREPARING FOR SEMINAR CLASSES

Seminar № 1. Topic: *Medieval state Kyivan Rus'*

1. What were the key factors that led to the formation of Kyivan Rus' as a centralized medieval state?
2. How did the adoption of Christianity in 988 influence the political and cultural development of Kyivan Rus'?
3. In what ways did the structure of governance and the role of the prince evolve in Kyivan Rus'?
4. What role did trade routes, particularly the "route from the Varangians to the Greeks", play in the prosperity of Kyivan Rus'?
5. How did legal codes such as the "Rus'ka Pravda" reflect the societal norms and organization of Kyivan Rus'?
6. What was the relationship between Kyivan Rus' and neighboring states, including the Byzantine Empire and nomadic tribes?
7. What internal and external factors contributed to the decline and fragmentation of Kyivan Rus'?

1. What were the key factors that led to the formation of Kyivan Rus' as a centralized medieval state?

Discuss the role of the Varangians (Vikings) in unifying the Eastern Slavic tribes. Mention the importance of geographical factors (river systems, trade routes). Highlight the political and military consolidation under early rulers like Oleg and Igor. Include economic and social developments that supported centralization. Emphasize the favorable geographical location of Kyiv, the river network, and trade routes. Justify why a powerful state emerged in this region.

Key terms: Slavic tribes, unification, Dnipro River, trade routes, Varangians, princely rule.

2. How did the adoption of Christianity in 988 influence the political and cultural development of Kyivan Rus'?

Describe the political and ideological motives behind the Christianization of Rus' by Prince Volodymyr, including his desire to unify the population under one faith, strengthen royal authority, and enhance international status. Discuss how

Christianization transformed Kyivan Rus' politically and culturally. Explain the strengthening of diplomatic ties with the Byzantine Empire and other Christian nations, especially through dynastic marriages and religious unity.

Focus on the cultural transformation:

- Architecture: the construction of stone churches (e.g., Saint Sophia Cathedral).
- Literacy and literature: the development of religious texts in Old Church Slavonic, the translation of the Bible and liturgical books, and the rise of a written culture.
- Law: the moral influence of Christianity on legal norms.
- Establishment of church schools and libraries, especially under Yaroslav the Wise.
- The rise of theological and historical writings, the beginnings of scholarly work (e.g., chronicles).
- Discuss changes in traditions and everyday life:
- The emergence of a new social class – the clergy – which held educational and moral authority.
- Introduction of new rituals and moral norms based on Christian teachings.
- Influence on daily routines, such as observance of fasting periods, abstinence from meat, and increased fish consumption.
- Spread of Christian holidays and family values rooted in religious teachings.

Key terms: Baptism of Rus', Prince Volodymyr, Byzantine Empire, Christianization, Saint Sophia Cathedral, Cyrillic alphabet, liturgy, religious education.

3. In what ways did the structure of governance and the role of the prince evolve in Kyivan Rus'?

Start with an overview of the early monarchical structure in Kyivan Rus'. Describe the prince (knyaz) as the head of state, who exercised supreme power over military, administrative, and judicial matters. Emphasize that the governance model in Kyivan Rus' combined elements of monarchy with tribal traditions. Compare this with medieval European monarchy. Expand on the role of the druzhyna, the prince's armed retinue: The druzhyna not only supported the prince militarily but also played a vital part in governance and administration.

Address the emergence of princely autonomy and the path to feudal fragmentation: After Yaroslav the Wise, the division of the state among his sons laid the foundation for appanage principalities. Each prince began to rule their territory with increasing independence, which weakened central authority and promoted decentralization. Analyze

the dynastic rivalry, succession crises, and the inability to maintain a unified system of governance as key contributors to feudal disintegration.

Key terms: Knyaz (prince), druzhyna (princely retinue), boyars, veche (assembly), princely succession, feudal fragmentation.

4. What role did trade routes, particularly the "route from the Varangians to the Greeks", play in the prosperity of Kyivan Rus'?

Begin with a general explanation of the "route from the Varangians to the Greeks", which linked the Baltic Sea with the Black Sea, running along the Dnipro River. This route became the economic backbone of Kyivan Rus' and helped transform it into a powerful medieval state. Analyze how trade routes contributed to economic growth, cultural exchange, and the integration of Kyivan Rus' into the European space. Describe the main goods exported and imported. Outline the primary exports: furs, wax, honey, slaves, flax, and forest products. List the key imports: luxury goods, silks, wine, jewelry, weapons, and religious items from Byzantium. Emphasize the importance of Kyiv as trade centers. Examine the cultural consequences of trade: Trade promoted contacts with Byzantium and other Christian states, accelerating the spread of Christianity and literacy.

Key terms: Trade routes, "From the Varangians to the Greeks", Dnipro River, Byzantium, furs, wax, honey, merchants.

5. How did legal codes such as the "Rus'ka Pravda" reflect the societal norms and organization of Kyivan Rus'?

Begin by explaining that "Rus'ka Pravda" was the earliest written legal code of Kyivan Rus', compiled during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise (early 11th century) and later expanded by his sons. It served as both a reflection and a regulator of social norms, relationships, and governance in Kyivan Rus'.

Highlight that Kyivan Rus', with its political and cultural center in present-day Ukraine (Kyiv, Chernihiv, Pereyasliv), developed a system of law that was remarkably progressive for its time.

Analyze the legal norms it established: Property rights, Criminal responsibility, Introduced monetary fines (vira) as punishment for crimes, rather than physical harm, reflecting a move toward a more regulated and less violent legal culture. Absence of

corporal punishment: Unlike many Western European laws of the time, Rus'ka Pravda favored financial compensation over mutilation or execution, indicating a different approach to justice. Discuss social hierarchy codified in the law.

Key terms: Rus'ka Pravda, Yaroslav the Wise, Kyiv, Chernihiv, legal culture, feudal law, customary law, Christian influence, law and society, legal tradition in Ukraine.

6. What was the relationship between Kyivan Rus' and neighboring states, including the Byzantine Empire and nomadic tribes?

Start by outlining Kyivan Rus' as a geopolitical center in Eastern Europe, strategically positioned between powerful neighbors – the Byzantine Empire, the Khazar Khaganate, and various nomadic tribes (Pechenegs, Cumans, Hungarians). Describe how trade and diplomacy with Byzantium shaped the cultural and political development of Rus'. Explain the Baptism of Rus' in 988 as a pivotal event that deepened ties with Byzantium, leading to religious, artistic, and architectural influence (e.g., Byzantine-style churches in Kyiv). Mention dynastic marriages, such as the union of Prince Volodymyr and Byzantine Princess Anna, which elevated the international status of Rus'. Explain the military campaigns and defensive strategies, including fortification lines and alliances with other tribes to neutralize threats.

Key terms: Byzantium, Pechenegs, Khazars, dynastic marriage, Orthodox Christianity, diplomatic treaties, steppe frontier, cultural exchange.

7. What internal and external factors contributed to the decline and fragmentation of Kyivan Rus'?

Start by explaining that the decline of Kyivan Rus' was a complex and gradual process influenced by both internal dynamics and external pressures. This fragmentation led to the formation of regional centers, one of the most important of which was the Galicia-Volhynia (Halych-Volhynia) Principality on the territory of modern western Ukraine. Explain the internal and external factors of this process. Dynastic struggle: After the death of Yaroslav the Wise in 1054, his sons and later descendants engaged in protracted disputes over succession. Invasions by nomadic tribes, especially the Pechenegs and Polovtsians, destabilized the steppe frontier and weakened the border cities. Mongol invasion (1237 - 1240). Analyze the role of the Galicia-Volyn principality in the history of Ukraine.

Key terms: Feudal fragmentation, Mongol invasion, Batu Khan, Galicia-Volhynia, Roman Mstyslavych, Danylo of Halych, Mongol yoke.

Questions for discussion:

1. *Was the Christianization of Rus' a political move, a religious reform, or a means of cultural integration?*
2. *Can the power of the Kyivan prince be considered strongly centralized, or was it rather a system of compromises with the local nobility?*
3. *Is the "Rus'ka Pravda" a prototype of fair legislation, or a tool of control over the lower social strata?*
4. *Was the decline of Kyivan Rus' inevitable due to its governance model, or could it have been prevented?*
5. *Why did the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia become the main heir to the traditions of Kyivan Rus'?*

Seminar № 2. Topic: Lithuanian-Polish Era in the history of Ukraine.

1. What were the main reasons for the Ukrainian lands becoming part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania?
2. How did Lithuanian rule influence the legal and cultural development of Ukrainian lands?
3. The creation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Ukrainian lands.
4. What was the impact of the Unions of Krevo (1385), Lublin (1569), and Brest (1596) on the political, religious, and cultural life of Ukrainian lands?
5. What was the impact of socio-economic changes under Polish rule on the Ukrainian peasantry?
6. What was the role of the Ukrainian nobility and Orthodox elite in the Lithuanian-Polish period?

1. What were the main reasons for the Ukrainian lands becoming part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania?

Describe the political situation in the Ukrainian lands after the decline of Kyivan Rus' and the collapse of the Galicia-Volyn state. Analyze the threat from the Golden Horde and the role of Lithuania as a defender of Kyivan lands. Study the historical map of the 14th century: determine which lands of Kyivan Rus' became part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Pay attention to Kyiv, Volhynia, Podillia, Chernihiv, and Bratslav regions. Determine why many cities (including Kyiv, Chernihiv, and others) voluntarily recognized the authority of the Lithuanian princes. Pay special attention to Lithuania's preservation of

the laws of " Rus'ka Pravda", the Orthodox faith, and the system of governance. Find out the form of government in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

Key terms: Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Mongol invasion, legacy of Kyivan Rus', Rus'ka Pravda.

2. How did Lithuanian rule influence the legal and cultural development of Ukrainian lands?

Investigate the structure of governance in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Pay attention to the preservation of local forms of self-government in Ukrainian lands. Determine how princely estates, voivodeships, Magdeburg law in cities functioned. Analyze how local boyars, princes, and burghers participated in governance. Describe the use of the Old Slavonic language in official documentation. Determine what rights were guaranteed to the Ukrainian population. Explain the principles of judicial proceedings and compare with the legacy of " Rus'ka Pravda". Give examples of cultural continuity from the time of Kyivan Rus': architectural styles of temples, language of chronicles, traditions of manuscript writing. The connection between old Kyivan traditions and new cultural centers – Vilna, Lutsk, Ostroh.

Key terms: Lithuanian Statute, Old Slavonic language, Orthodoxy, church culture, legal inheritance, Magdeburg law.

3. The creation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Ukrainian lands

Find out the prerequisites for the creation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Study the internal political situation in the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th century. Identify the reasons for the signing of the Union of Lublin in 1569 – dynastic, defensive, economic interests.

Pay attention to the desire of the Polish nobility to extend their privileges to the eastern lands. Determine which Ukrainian lands became part of Poland: Volhynia, Kyiv region, Bratslav region, Podillia. Pay attention to the demarcation of the political status of various regions. Get acquainted with the reaction of the Ukrainian nobility to changes in state government.

Analyze and characterize the consequences for Ukrainian lands: increased polonization (spread of the Polish language, Catholicism, magnate land ownership), oppression of the Orthodox Church, its displacement from the political sphere, transfer of

lands to Polish magnates, increased social pressure on peasants, introduction of Polish administration, courts, educational institutions. Prepare a map or diagram: Reflect the change in administrative subordination of Ukrainian lands before and after 1569. Formulate brief conclusions: how did the formation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth affect the further development of the Ukrainian political nation?

Key terms: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Union of Lublin, polonization, nobility, administrative reform, brotherhoods, magnates.

4. What impact did the Unions of Krevo (1385), Lublin (1569), and Brest (1596) have on the political, religious, and cultural life of Ukrainian lands?

Investigate the Union of Krevo in 1385. Explain why it was concluded between Poland and Lithuania, its dynastic character. Pay attention to the beginning of the Catholicization of the Lithuanian elites. Consider the Union of Lublin in 1569. Find out why Lithuania and Poland were united into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Determine which Ukrainian lands (Volhynia, Kyiv region, Podillia) came under direct Polish rule. Analyze the consequences: centralization of power, increased Polonization, pressure on the Orthodox elite.

Investigate the conditions and causes of the Union of Brest in 1596. Explain that the Orthodox hierarchy in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth agreed to unification with Rome, preserving the rites but recognizing the Pope. Identify who supported and who opposed the union – the clergy, the nobility, the Cossacks, the burghers.

Analyze the political consequences of the unions. Weakening of the positions of the Orthodox nobility and clergy. Loss of influence of the Orthodox Church at the state level. The emergence of the Uniate Church (Greek Catholics) as a new religious factor. The growth of the activity of Orthodox brotherhoods - protection of schools, printing, traditions. Intensification of confessional confrontation - formation of the religious identity of the Ukrainian population. Prepare an analytical table “Unions and their consequences”:
Conditions – Date – Subjects – Consequences for Ukrainian lands (political, cultural, religious).

Key terms: Union of Krevo, Union of Brest, Greek Catholicism, religious confrontation, Cossack resistance.

5. *What impact did the socio-economic changes under Polish rule have on the Ukrainian peasantry?*

Explain the essence of the folwark system (manorial system (in Eastern Europe) and how it strengthened serfdom. Analyze how economic oppression caused social protests. Get acquainted with specific examples of uprisings – Kosynsky, Nalivayk. Consider the impact of these processes on the formation of the Cossacks as defenders of the common people.

Key terms: folwark system, serfdom, serfdom, peasant uprisings, social injustice, economic pressure.

6. *What impact did the socio-economic changes under Polish rule have on the Ukrainian peasantry?*

Identify the differences in the status of the Ukrainian nobility in Lithuania and Poland. Explain how the gradual Polonization of part of the elite took place, while other families remained loyal to Orthodoxy. Examine examples of noble families (such as the Ostrogski and Vyshnevetsky) who supported culture and faith. Pay attention to the loss of political rights due to religious discrimination.

Key terms: Ukrainian nobility, Polonization, Orthodox aristocracy, religious identity, Ostroh Academy, elite culture.”

Questions for discussion:

- 1. Can the incorporation of Ukrainian lands into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania be considered a voluntary choice in favor of stability, or was it a forced alternative?*
- 2. Was the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth a union of equal nations, or a form of domination by the nobility of one nation over others?*
- 3. Why did part of the Ukrainian nobility convert to Catholicism and become Polonized?*
- 4. Why did the Ukrainian lands voluntarily recognize the authority of Lithuanian princes?*
- 5. What was the balance between preserving traditions and the need to adapt during the Lithuanian–Polish era? Could a national revival have occurred without a period of oppression?*

Seminar № 3. Topic: *Ukrainian Cossacks.*

1. Prerequisites for the emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks and factors that contributed to its formation.
2. Internal organization of the Zaporozhian Sich.

3. Registered Cossacks, their relations with the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth.
4. Causes, course and results of the National Liberation War led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky (1648–1657).
5. The Ukrainian Cossack state – Hetmanate.
6. Military traditions and everyday life of Ukrainian Cossacks. The phenomenon of Cossack culture.

1. Prerequisites for the emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks and factors that contributed to its formation.

Trace the etymology of the main concepts: Cossack, Wild field, Sich. On the map of modern Ukraine, analyze the territory of Wild field, which modern regions were part of it. Identify key geographical features: rivers (Dnieper, Samara, Seversky Donets), steppes, border with the Crimean Khanate.

Analyze the impact of Tatar raids, statelessness and border nature of the territories of Wild field. Study how the need for self–defense contributed to the creation of Cossack formations. Investigate socio–political, economic, religious and cultural oppression by the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. Pay special attention to serfdom, the spread of Catholicism, restrictions on the rights of the Orthodox nobility, discrimination based on faith and language. Describe the Cossacks as a form of self–organization of the population. Consider its features: military democracy, free choice of the ataman, voluntary participation, elements of popular representation.

Key terms: Cossacks, Wild Field, Tatar raids, Zaporizhian Sich, military democracy, social oppression, serfdom, Vyshnevetsky Dmytro.

Seminar № 4. Topic: History of the development of education and science in Ukraine.

1. What influence did the Byzantine tradition have on the development of education and science in Kyivan Rus?
2. How did the adoption of Christianity in 988 contribute to the spread of education in Rus?
3. How did the education system function in Ukrainian lands in the 14th–18th centuries?
4. What were the main achievements of Ukrainian scientists in the 19th – early 20th centuries?
5. What was the significance of the university centers of Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv and Odessa in the development of science and education in the 19th – early 20th centuries?
6. What were the achievements of Ukrainian science in the Soviet and modern periods?

1. *What influence did the Byzantine tradition have on the development of education and science in Kievan Rus'?*

Find out which educational elements were borrowed from Byzantium. Analyze how these elements were adapted in Kyivan Rus, primarily through the clergy and educational institutions at churches and monasteries. Pay attention to the introduction of the Cyrillic alphabet and the foundations of Christian morality into the educational process.

Analyze the role of the church organization in the formation of writing and knowledge. Study the activities of the first bishops, metropolitans, and monasteries as centers of bookishness. Pay attention to the role of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv and the Pechersk Monastery. Evaluate the significance of translations from Greek and the role of monasteries as centers of culture. Consider monasteries as places of preservation and dissemination of knowledge: writing chronicles, copying books, creating schools at temples.

Key terms: Byzantine Empire, church education, monastery schools, Cyrillic script, Greek translations, St. Sophia Cathedral, Kyiv–Pechersk Monastery, chronicle, clergy.

2. *How did the adoption of Christianity in 988 contribute to the spread of education in Russia?*

Find out the historical context of the baptism of Rus. Explain how Christianity became a catalyst for social, political, and cultural change, particularly in the field of education. Analyze the establishment of the school system at temples and monasteries. Find out who had the right to study, who taught, what subjects were studied (grammar, writing, reading church texts). Explain the role of the clergy as the first educated class.

Explore how Christianity stimulated the development of the Cyrillic alphabet – for the needs of worship and education. Explain the significance of translating the Holy Scriptures and liturgical literature from Greek into Old Church Slavonic. Explain the role of monasteries as intellectual centers. Consider the examples of famous educational figures: Hilarion, Nestor the Chronicler, Theodosius of Pechersk. Explain how the educational model established by Christianity maintained continuity over the centuries – in the Lithuanian–Polish era, in fraternal schools, and academies.

Key terms: Baptism of Rus, Vladimir the Great, Nestor the Chronicler, Hilarion, church education, clergy, Holy Scripture, liturgy, writing.

3. *How did the education system function in Ukrainian lands in the 14th–18th centuries?*

Find out the general context of educational life in the Ukrainian lands after the decline of Kyivan Rus. Analyze how political changes – joining the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth – affected the functioning of education. Pay attention to the role of the Orthodox Church and brotherhoods in preserving educational traditions. Get acquainted with the activities of the brotherhood schools (16th–17th centuries). Investigate who founded them (Orthodox burghers, church brotherhoods) and what role they played in the struggle against the Union and Catholicism. Consider the curriculum: grammar, rhetoric, poetics, theology, logic, Latin and Greek. Explain the democratic principles of their organization: election of teachers, accessibility of education. Analyze the significance of the Ostroh Academy (1576) as the first higher educational institution. Find out the contribution of Prince Vasyl–Konstantyn Ostrotsky to the creation of the academy. Explain why the academy became a center of Orthodox education and printing.

Investigate the role of the Kyiv–Mohyla College (since 1632, the Academy). Explain how it became the leading intellectual center of the Ukrainian lands. Consider progressive academic disciplines: philosophy, astronomy, medicine, logic, ethics, history. Evaluate the participation of the Academy in the formation of the Cossack, church, and scientific elite. Pay attention to the processes of Europeanization of education. Explain the role education played in shaping Ukrainian cultural and political identity.

Key terms: Ostroh Academy, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Orthodox education, Vasyl-Konstantyn Ostrotsky, Petro Mohyla, humanism, Latin education.

4. *What were the main achievements of Ukrainian scientists in the 19th and early 20th centuries?*

Explain that this period became a stage of the institutionalization of science: the creation of universities, scientific societies, public libraries. Consider the role of universities in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, Odessa as centers for the development of scientific thought. Get acquainted with the achievements in the field of natural sciences and humanities, linguistics. Explain how the Ukrainian language and folklore became the

subject of scientific study. Analyze the organizational development of science. Study the founding of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv (1873). Evaluate the role of cooperation with European universities, the participation of Ukrainian scientists in international forums.

Key terms: Volodymyr Vernadsky, Mykhailo Maksymovych, Oleksandr Potebnya, Ivan Franko, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Kyiv University, Kharkiv University, Lviv University.

5. *What was the significance of the university centers of Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv, and Odessa in the development of science and education in the 19th and early 20th centuries?*

Find out when and under what circumstances the key universities of Ukraine were founded: Lviv University, Kharkiv University, St. Volodymyr's University of Kyiv, Odessa University. Explain how political conditions (Russian and Austrian rule) influenced educational policy. Describe the profile of each university and areas of scientific research. Analyze the activities of leading teachers and scientists at these universities.

Assess the influence of universities on the development of Ukrainian science, language, and culture. Consider the participation of students in the national and cultural movement. Explain how these institutions contributed to the formation of the idea of Ukrainian science, the preservation and development of the language.

Key terms: Kyiv University, Lviv University, Kharkiv University, Odessa University, humanities, natural sciences, Mykhailo Maksymovych, Ivan Franko, Ilya Mechnikov, Ukrainian intelligentsia, university autonomy, scientific societies, censorship, student movement.

6. *What were the achievements of Ukrainian science in the Soviet and modern periods?*

Examine the general conditions for the development of science in the Ukrainian SSR in the 20th century. Consider how the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in 1918 (restored in the USSR in 1921) contributed to institutional development. Explain how science became an important part of state policy, but was also subject to ideological pressure (repression, censorship).

Learn about key achievements in physics, mathematics, engineering, biology, and medicine. Study the contribution of Sergei Korolev to the space industry (chief designer of the Soviet rocket program). Analyze the work of Boris Paton in welding technologies. Learn about discoveries in physics (Leonid Landau, Artem Alampiev), genetics (Olexandr Sava), biology, and agricultural sciences. Explore the structure of research institutions, such as the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, specialized institutes, and universities as centers of fundamental science. Name the leading scientists of our time and their achievements. Find out the participation of Ukrainian scientists in international research groups (e.g., CERN, European Space Agency).

Key terms: Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Serhiy Korolev, Boris Paton, space technologies, physics, medicine, scientific institutions, repression, ideological control, international cooperation, innovations, scientific startups, global recognition.

Questions for discussion:

1. *Why did the university centers of Lviv, Kharkiv, Kyiv, and Odessa become centers not only of science, but also of the national movement?*
2. *How did political regimes (Russian Empire, Austria–Hungary, USSR) influence the development of Ukrainian science and education?*
3. *What is the uniqueness of the contribution of Ukrainian university centers to the pan–European scientific space?*
4. *What prospects does Ukrainian science have in a globalized world?*

Seminar № 5. Topic: *Ukrainian art and traditions.*

1. How did architectural styles in Ukraine form and change from the Middle Ages to the 20th century?
2. How did Ukrainian fine arts develop from the Middle Ages to the present day, and what place does it occupy in the world cultural space?
3. How did Ukrainian musical art develop from folk song to pop music?
4. What is the significance of Ukrainian theater and cinema in national cultural development?
5. What place do Ukrainian folk clothing, embroidery, and rituals occupy in the cultural heritage of Ukraine?
6. How do Ukrainian customs, holidays, and national cuisine reflect the mentality of the people?

1. *How did architectural styles form and change in Ukraine from the Middle Ages to the 20th century?*

Find out the features of the sacred architecture of Kyivan Rus: cross-domed style, mosaics, frescoes (using the example of St. Sophia Cathedral, Tithe Church). Explore defensive architecture: castles and fortresses in Khotyn, Kamianets–Podilskyi, Mukachevo, Belgorod–Dniester. Analyze the architectural styles of the Renaissance, Cossack Baroque, Classicism: features, examples, evolution of forms. Pay special attention to the modernist styles of the 20th century: Constructivism and Socialist Realism.

Key terms: Sophia of Kiev, Cossack Baroque, Classicism, Art Deco, Constructivism, Defense Architecture, Temple Architecture, Fortress.

2. *How did Ukrainian fine art develop from the Middle Ages to the present day, and what place does it occupy in the world cultural space?*

Start with the characteristics of the visual arts of Kyivan Rus: mosaics, frescoes, icon painting – stylistics, functions, symbolism. Highlight the development of painting in the Galicia–Volyn principality, the era of Cossack Baroque, portrait painting of the 18th century. Analyze the evolution of genres in the 19th–20th centuries: historical painting, landscape, realism, modernism, avant–garde.

Consider contemporary Ukrainian art: current trends, experimental techniques, digital art. Get acquainted with the activities of Ukrainian artists in the world, participation in the Venice Biennale, exhibitions in New York, Paris, Berlin. Give examples of influential art institutions: PinchukArtCentre, Mystetskyi Arsenal, National Art Museum of Ukraine.

Key terms: iconography, mosaic, fresco, baroque, realism, modernism, avant–garde, contemporary art, exhibition, gallery, art residency, biennale, digital art.

3. *How did Ukrainian musical art develop from folk song to pop music?*

Analyze the origins of musical culture in Kyivan Rus. Pay attention to church singing, which was formed under the influence of the Byzantine tradition. Pay attention to the richness of folk music: *duma*, *kolomyika*, *vesnyanka*. Describe the meaning of folk instruments – *bandura*, *tsimbala*, *sopilka*, *trembita*. Explain how folklore preserved national codes and influenced professional art.

Evaluate the contribution of Mykola Lysenko as the creator of the national composer school. Highlight the development of Ukrainian opera music in the 19th–20th centuries. Mention such composers as Leontovych, Artemiy Vedel, Yakiv Stepovy, Borys Lyatoshynsky. Determine the role of the opera houses of Kyiv, Lviv, and Odessa in the formation of the national repertoire. Explain the features of pop music in the 20th–21st centuries, its themes, genres, and popularization. Find out how modern Ukrainian music is represented at the global level. Ukraine's participation in Eurovision, international music festivals, collaborations with foreign performers.

Key terms: folk song, bandura, Lysenko, sacred music, composer's school, pop, musical instruments, Eurovision, DakhaBrakha, Jamala, Go_A, ONUKA.

4. What is the importance of Ukrainian theater and cinema in national cultural development?

Begin your answer to the question about the history of the nativity scene, a 17th–century puppet theater. Describe the themes, imagery, and social and cultural function of the nativity scene in Ukrainian society. Describe how the nativity scene reflected national traits and traditions. Analyze the formation of professional theater in the 19th century and its role in national revival. Describe the activities of the first Ukrainian theater troupes, in particular the theater of Mark Kropyvnytsky, Ivan Karpenko–Kary, Mykhailo Starytsky, and Maria Zankovetska. Analyze the role of these figures in the formation of Ukrainian national identity through theater. Find out how theater contributed to national revival and the preservation of the Ukrainian language. Consider the development of Ukrainian cinema since the end of the 19th century – the first films, directors, actors. Describe the first Ukrainian films and their authors. For example, "Zaporizhzhya Sich" (1911), "Natalka Poltavka" (1936). Tell us about Oleksandr Dovzhenko – one of the founders of world poetic cinema, director of the film "Earth" (1930). Name and describe the outstanding Ukrainian actors and directors who have gained world recognition.

Key terms: nativity scene, professional theater, theater of luminaries, cinema, cultural heritage, Marko Kropyvnytskyi, Ivan Karpenko-Kary, Maria Zankovetska, Oleksandr Dovzhenko, Dzyga Vertov, Serhiy Paradzhanov, Bohdan Stupka.

5. *What place do Ukrainian folk clothing, embroidery, and rituals occupy in the cultural heritage of Ukraine?*

Describe the main elements of traditional Ukrainian clothing. Identify the parts of a costume (for men and women): embroidered shirt, kersetka, zhupan, belts, plakhta, zapaska, headgear (ochipka, kerchief, wreaths, etc.). Identify regional characteristics of clothing (Polissya, Hutsul, Podillia, Slobozhan, etc.). Describe how traditional clothing reflected social status, age, and marital status. Explain the significance of embroidery in Ukrainian culture. Describe the main ornaments: geometric, floral, animal. Consider the symbolism of colors: red – life, love; black – earth, memory; white – purity, holiness, etc. Find out how embroidery served as a talisman, a way of self-expression, a sign of belonging to a certain area.

Consider the phenomenon of the towel as a ritual and symbolic element. Describe what types of towels existed (wedding, baptismal, funeral, icon, etc.). Explain in which rituals the towel played a key role (wedding, birth, funeral, decoration of icons). Find out how towel ornaments conveyed beliefs, traditions, and family memory. Determine how clothing and embroidery performed a magical, protective, and identification function.

Key terms: embroidery, towel, shirt, traditional costume, ceremony, symbolism, ornament, wedding attire, amulet, ethnography.

6. *How do Ukrainian customs, holidays, and national cuisine reflect the mentality of the people?*

Get acquainted with the main traditional holidays of the Ukrainian people.

Consider the origins, rituals, and symbolism of holidays (Christmas, New Year, Malanka, Basil's Day, Easter, Ivan Kupala). Find out how these holidays combine Christian and pagan traditions, and what they say about the mentality of Ukrainians (respect for nature, family, spirituality). Consider the calendar rituals of Ukrainians. Find out how the annual cycle influenced everyday life and customs (harvest, sowing, carols, Shrovetide, Green Holidays). Describe the connection of rituals with natural cycles and agriculture.

Analyze Ukrainian cuisine as an element of cultural identity. Describe dishes that have become symbols of national culture (borscht, varenyky, kutya, uzvar). Identify regional differences in cuisine, use of seasonal products, and cooking traditions. Explain how national traditions are preserved through everyday life and eating habits. Tell us which

elements of everyday culture (serving food, sharing meals, traditions of hospitality) are rooted in the Ukrainian mentality. Find out how the transmission of culinary recipes, celebration customs, and family traditions contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage.

Key terms: rites, traditions, holidays, calendar rituals, Ukrainian cuisine, borscht, dumplings, kutya, uzvar, cultural identity, everyday life, carols, mentality, spiritual heritage.

Questions for discussion:

1. *Why is Ukrainian folk song able to preserve national identity better than official history?*
2. *Can theater and cinema be considered a “mirror of the era”? How do they influence the formation of national consciousness today?*
3. *How can traditional clothing and embroidery be modern?*
4. *Do Ukrainian rites and holidays remain living traditions, or are they turning into cultural “folklore” for tourists?*
5. *Can one learn about a people’s character from their cuisine?*

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STUDENT INDIVIDUAL WORK

Individual work is an integral component of the educational process and an essential element of student training. Its main purpose is to teach students to independently obtain, critically comprehend, and systematize knowledge on historical topics, particularly through the study of primary sources, educational and scholarly literature, as well as the use of modern information resources.

Special attention is given to the ability to work with various types of literature, analyze different approaches to interpreting historical events, compare the concepts of different authors, formulate conclusions, prepare logical summaries, and carry out scholarly generalization of the material.

The forms and types of students’ independent work include:

- processing and understanding lecture material;
- preparing for seminar classes;

- independently studying specific course topics in accordance with the list recommended in the course syllabus;
- participating in consultations held according to the department's schedule;
- preparing for the final assessment (credit test) by reviewing control questions.

It is recommended to begin working on a particular topic by studying the corresponding section of a textbook on the history of Ukraine. This enables the student to form an understanding of the historical significance of an event or phenomenon, grasp its prerequisites, course, and consequences. At this stage, it is important to develop a general vision of the issue, which will serve as a foundation for further in-depth analysis.

Next, it is advisable to consult other educational manuals and textbooks in order to identify different interpretations and authors' perspectives. After that, the student should proceed to the recommended sources—documentary materials, excerpts from chronicles, archival records, as well as monographs and scholarly articles. The final step in exploring the topic may involve analyzing publications in contemporary press or media that contain debatable or polemical evaluations of events.

While analyzing the literature, it is important to focus on the reasons behind different interpretations of historical events, to distinguish the concept that appears most convincing, coherent, and scientifically grounded, and that the student can apply in their further work.

To support better acquisition of terminology and specialized vocabulary, the methodological recommendations for the course include a glossary of key terms that helps students navigate the course-specific terminology.

TASKS FOR INDIVIDUAL WORK

№	Topics	Amount of hours
1.	Political fragmentation of Kyivan Rus'	3
2.	Socio-economic development of Ukrainian lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth	3
3.	Internal organization of the Zaporozhian Sich. Registered Cossacks	3
4.	Liquidation of an autonomous status of the Ukrainian Cossack State in the 18 th century	3

6.	World War I (1914–1918) and Ukraine	3
7.	“New Order” on the Ukrainian territories during World War II	3
8.	The Resistance during World War II	3
9.	The Ukrainian culture as the subject of scientific research	3
10.	Functions of culture in a human society	3
11.	Cultural values and their place in history and contemporary humanity	3
12.	The periods of development of Ukrainian literature	3
14.	Pre-Christian beliefs of early Slavs	3
15.	The traditions of university education on the Ukrainian lands	3
16.	Development of science in Ukraine (achievements in physics, mathematics, and modern technologies)	3
17.	Culture of the Sloboda Ukraine	3
18.	The role of Kharkiv University in the development of the Sloboda Ukraine in the 19 th – the beginning of 20 th century	3
19.	Historical and cultural monuments of the city Kharkiv	3
20.	Cultural processes in contemporary Kharkiv. Museum complexes of Kharkiv and Kharkiv oblast	3
	Total	60

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREPARING FOR THE FINAL CREDIT TEST IN THE DISCIPLINE. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The final assessment of students’ knowledge in the form of a semester credit test is conducted to evaluate the degree of mastery of the course material at the concluding stage of studying the discipline. The credit test covers the topics outlined in the course syllabus and is administered within the timeframe established by the academic schedule.

Preparation for the credit test is not only a stage of knowledge evaluation but also an opportunity to systematize, summarize, and reflect on the information acquired. It is during this period that many students develop a holistic understanding of the history of Ukraine as an academic discipline, comprehend the internal logic of the historical process,

and establish cause–and–effect relationships between events, concepts, and phenomena. It is recommended to begin preparation in advance, in a systematic and responsible manner.

The main sources of information include:

- personal lecture notes;
- the course textbook;
- materials provided by the instructor (including on online educational platforms);
- recommended academic and scholarly literature;
- source texts (primary sources).

The scope of requirements for preparing for the credit test is defined by the course syllabus and includes:

- lecture material;
- topics discussed during seminars;
- topics designated for independent study.

Format of the Credit Test and Assessment Criteria

The exam is conducted in written form. Total duration: up to 120 minutes.

Maximum score: 80 points.

Structure of the examination ticket:

Question 1 – assessment of theoretical knowledge (maximum 30 points);

Question 2 – in–depth analysis of historical events, processes, or phenomena (maximum 30 points);

Question 3 – factual material, including the role of historical figures (maximum 20 points).

Particular attention should be paid to the rules of academic integrity.

The use of external or prohibited materials (cheat sheets, mobile devices, etc.) during the credit test is strictly forbidden.

If such a violation is detected, the student must stop writing the test and will receive a score of zero.

Assessment of Credit Test Results

Evaluation is based on the quality of responses to the three examination questions, the level of argumentation, the logic of presentation, the depth of analysis, originality of

judgment, and the ability to apply knowledge to the analysis of specific historical events and processes.

75–80 points. The student demonstrates a high level of mastery of the material: all three questions are fully addressed, and the answers are accurate, thorough, and analytical. The student shows confident command of terminology, a clear understanding of cause–and–effect relationships, and independence in formulating conclusions. Examples, analogies, dates, and references to sources are used. The ability to interpret events in the context of the present is evident.

64–74 points. All questions are answered. The student has a good understanding of the material, uses key scholarly sources, demonstrates logical thinking and the ability to argue their point of view. Minor inaccuracies, small mistakes in presentation, or slight logical inconsistencies may be present, but overall, the content corresponds to the course requirements.

54–63 points. The student answered all questions; however, some answers are incomplete or superficial. The responses show general understanding of the topics but lack depth, analytical insight, and sufficient argumentation. There may be issues with the logic of presentation, inaccuracies in definitions and terminology, and limited use of scholarly sources.

42–53 points. The answers contain significant omissions or superficial coverage of the topics. Some questions are only partially or insufficiently addressed. Errors in factual material are present, along with insufficient understanding of cause–and–effect relationships and difficulties in formulating independent conclusions.

1–41 points. The student provides fragmentary answers with numerous factual and logical errors. There is no depth of analysis, no argumentation, and no references to sources. The content of the course material is not revealed; answers may be overly general or inconsistent.

0 points. This applies in cases of complete absence of answers to the examination questions, or when a student is removed from the examination room for violating academic integrity (for example, using prohibited materials or devices during the exam).

The Scale of Assessment

Amount of points for all kinds of activity during a semester	Mark
	For a two–levels scale of assessment
120 – 200	pass
1 – 119	fail

QUESTIONS FOR THE FINAL CREDIT TEST

1. History as a science.
2. Geographical location of Ukraine.
3. Administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine.
4. Population of Ukraine.
5. Ukrainian state. State symbols of Ukraine.
6. Ancient Slavs. East Slavic peoples.
7. Kyivan Rus (9th – mid–12th centuries): political, economic and social development.
8. Political fragmentation of Kyivan Rus. Galicia–Volyn Principality.
9. Mongol invasion of Rus.
10. Ukrainian lands as part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.
11. Ukrainian lands as part of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth.
12. The emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks.
13. National Liberation War in Ukraine (1648–1657).
14. The establishment of the Hetmanate in the 17th century.
15. Ruin.
16. Left–bank Ukraine in the late 17th – late 18th centuries. (Hetmanate).
17. Right–bank Ukraine in the late 17th – late 18th centuries.
18. Ukrainian lands under the rule of the Russian Empire.
19. Ukrainian lands under the rule of the Austrian (Austro–Hungarian) Empire.
20. Ukraine during the First World War (1914–1918).
21. Central Rada.
22. Ukrainian People's Republic.
23. Ukrainian State (Hetmanate) in the 20th century.
24. Western Ukrainian People's Republic.
25. Directory in Ukraine.
26. Formation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
27. Soviet Ukraine in the second half of the 1920s – in the 1930s: political, economic and social development.

28. Western Ukraine between the First and Second World Wars.
29. Ukraine during the Second World War.
30. Consequences of the Second World War.
31. Khrushchev's "thaw" period and de-Stalinization.
32. Brezhnev's "stagnation" period.
33. Gorbachev's "perestroika" period.
34. State formation and political development of independent Ukraine.
35. Socio-economic development of independent Ukraine.
36. Foreign policy of independent Ukraine.
37. Definition of the concept of "culture".
38. Classification of culture.
39. Historical and cultural regions of Ukraine.
40. Ukrainian language.
41. Ukrainian literature.
42. Definition of the concept of "religion" and its classification.
43. Religious map of Ukraine.
44. Education in Ukraine.
45. Science in Ukraine.
46. Ukrainian architecture and painting.
47. Ukrainian music and dance.
48. Ukrainian theater and cinema.
49. Ukrainian customs and rituals.
50. Ukrainian cuisine.

EXAMPLES OF THE FINAL CREDIT TEST

Ticket No. 1

1. History as a science.
2. National Liberation War in Ukraine (1648–1657).
3. Ukraine during the First World War (1914–1918).

Ticket No. 2

1. Definition of the concept of "religion" and its classification.
2. Soviet Ukraine in the second half of the 1920s – in the 1930s: political, economic and social development.
3. Ancient Slavs. East Slavic peoples.

Ticket No. 3

1. Definition of the concept of "culture".
2. State formation and political development of independent Ukraine.
3. The emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks.

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Basic Literature:

1. Bondarenko H., Dyagilev V., Kovalenko T., Kutya O. History of Ukraine and Ukrainian Culture: Textbook for students of School of Medicine (English-speaking form of education). Kharkiv : Collegium, 2022. – 250 p.
2. Dyagilev V. E., Kutya O. A., Lykhachova T. M. History of Ukraine: Textbook for English-speaking students. Kharkiv : V. N. Karazin National University, 2013. 116 p.
3. Dyagilev V. E., Kutya O. A., Lykhachova T. M. History of Ukrainian Culture: Textbook for English-speaking students (School of Medicine). Kharkov : Collegium, 2014. 126 p.
4. Magocsi P. R. Ukraine: An Illustrated History. Seattle : University of Washington Press, 2007. 352 p.
5. Palii O. A History of Ukraine. A Short Course. Kyiv : A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA, 2021. 464 p.
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9. Szporluk R. Mapping Ukraine: From Identity Space to Decision Space // Journal of Ukrainian Studies. 2008–2009. Vols. 33–34.
10. Sevchenko I. Ukraine between East and West. Essays on Cultural History to the Early Eighteenth Century. Second, revised edition. Edmonton : Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Study Press. 254 p.
11. Snyder T. Bloodlands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin. London : Bodley Head, 2010. 544 p.
12. Subtelny O. Ukraine: A History. Fourth Edition. Toronto : University of Toronto Press, Scholarly Publishing Division, 2009. 888 p.
13. Ukraine and Europe: Cultural Encounters and Negotiations / edit. by G. Brogi Bercoff, M. Pavlyshyn, and S. Ploky. Toronto; Buffalo; London : University of Toronto Press, 2017. 462 p.
14. Wilson A. The Ukrainians. Unexpected Nation. Fourth Edition. New Haven and London : Yale University Press, 2015. 452 p. URL: https://shron1.chtyvo.org.ua/Andrew_Wilson/The_Ukrainians_Unexpected_Nation_anhl.pdf?

15. Yakovenko N. A “Portrait” and “Self–Portrait” of the Borderlands: The Cultural and Geographic Image of “Ukraine” in the Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries // *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*. 2008–2009. Vol. 33–34.

Additional Literature:

1. Applebaum A. *Red Famine: Stalin’s War on Ukraine*. London : Penguin, 2018. 512 p.
2. Balashova O., Herman L. *The Art of Ukrainian Sixties*. Kyiv : Osnovy Publishing, 2021. 384 p.
3. Conquest R. *The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivisation and the Terror–Famine*. New York : Oxford University Press, 1986. 411 p.
4. *Contemporary Ukraine on the Cultural Map of Europe* / edit. by L. Zaleska–Onyshkevych, M. Rewakowicz. New York : M. E. Sharpe. 471 p.
5. Hrushevsky M. *A History of Ukraine*. Hamden: Archon Books, 1970. 629 p.
6. Hrushevsky M. *History of Ukraine–Rus’*. Edmonton : Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1997–2002. Vol. 1–10.
7. Kubicek P. *The History of Ukraine*. London : Greenwood Press, 2008. 200 p.
8. Plokhy S. *The Cossacks and Religion in Early Modern Ukraine*. New York; Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2001. 401 p.
9. Plokhy S. *The Last Empire: The Final Days of the Soviet Union*. New York : Basic Books, 2014. 520 p.
10. Rudnytsky I. *Essays in Modern Ukrainian History*. Edmonton : Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1987. 497 p.
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Links to information resources on the Internet, video lectures, and other methodological support

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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
13 th – 14 th 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 14 th century	Ukraine fell under the control of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania
The late 15 th century	The first mentioning of the Cossacks
The middle of the 16 th 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 17 th 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 18th century	The biggest part of Ukrainian lands fell under the Russian rule , except Galicia, Bukovyna and Zakarpattia that fell under the control of the Austrian Empire (the Empire of Austria–Hungary after 1867)
19 th 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
The 1930s	Industrialization and Collectivization in the Soviet Ukraine
1932–1933	The Holodomor (the Great Famine) in the Soviet Ukraine
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 26th, 1986	The Chernobyl (nuclear) disaster
1989	The establishment of a socio–political organization – the People’s Movement of Ukraine
August 24th, 1991	The Ukrainian parliament adopted the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine
December, 1991	The dissolution of the Soviet Union
June 28th, 1996	The adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine
November 2013 – February 2014	The Ukrainian revolution (known as the Euromaidan Revolution or Revolution of Dignity)
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)
2019 – to the present	The President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky

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) leaded 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 *δῆμος* (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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 primarily 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.

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. Dazhbog 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.

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.

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.

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.

Rus'ka Pravda was the first law code of medieval Kyivan Rus' state.

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 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 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.

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 Polovtzi – 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.

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.

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 expanded 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. 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.

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.

Електронне навчальне видання комбінованого використання
Можна використовувати в локальному та мережному режимі

Бондаренко Ганна Анатоліївна

ІСТОРІЯ УКРАЇНИ: ЦИВІЛІЗАЦІЙНИЙ ВИМІР

Методичні рекомендації з підготовки
до семінарських занять та виконання самостійної роботи з дисципліни
для іноземних здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня
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