Y.K. Shyshkina
A HISTORY OF UKRAINE:
PRESENTATIONS FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS

Texts of Lectures
for Students of All Specialties

Approved by the Editorial-Publishing Council of the NTU «KPI», Minutes №1 of 03.02. 2016

Kharkiv
NTU «KPI»
2016
Шишкіна Є.К.


Shyshkina Y.K.


ISBN

The book gives the presentations of ten lectures from the Ukrainian history for foreign and Ukrainian students studying in English. Power Point presentations give opportunity to visualize more accurately historical processes; explain reasons, consequences, and developments of events better; understand particularities of historical transformations.

Іл. 330. Бібліогр. 55 назв.

УДК 94(477) : 111(07)
ББК 63.3 (4Укр) : 81.2 англ я 73

© Шишкіна Є.К., 2016
© НТУ, «ХПІ», 2016
Foreword

In the beginning of the 21st century one of the most urgent problems is to search new methods of educational process activation. Using of multimedia in the high school attract increasingly more attention of pedagogues.

The aim of the given work is to improve a process of lectures’ delivering and facilitate the individual work of English-speaking students by means of using multimedia presentations of lectures on the Ukrainian history.

Multimedia uses a combination of different content forms such as texts, images, animation, audio and video materials. Contrasting with media multimedia can be displayed, recorded and played, as well as interacted with or accessed by information content processing devices, such as computerized and electronic devices.

Multimedia may be viewed by a person on the stage, projected, transmitted or played locally with a media player. A broadcast may be a live or recorded multimedia presentation. Broadcasts and recordings can be both analog and digital electronic media technologies. Digital online multimedia may be downloaded or streamed. Streaming multimedia may be live or on-demand.

In education, multimedia is used to produce computer-based training courses and reference books like encyclopedia and almanacs. Multimedia gives good opportunities a user go through some series of presentations, texts about a particular topic, and associated illustrations in various information formats.

The idea of multimedia is also becoming a major factor in the high education. Educators need to consider how to perfect the education system to improve students’ abilities. Multimedia teaching brings students into a class where they can interact with a teacher and some particular subjects. Multimedia teaching is more intuitive than old ways; teachers can simulate situations that were in the real life. More importantly, teachers will have more approaches to stimulate students’ learning passion.

A multimedia presentation is a presentation consisting of words and pictures that are designed to foster meaningful learning. The multimedia helps students to
learn more deeply: 1) if a message created with words is corresponding to images, 2) if words are presented in a conversational style, 3) if extraneous materials are excluded (words, images and sounds which are not directly useful for comprehension are removed), 4) if a text is close to illustrations or animation films.

So, the informational content of electronic presentations is much higher than the traditional supporting materials because of their multimedia features. Using of presentations allows pedagogues to visualize more accurately historical processes; explain reasons and consequences, as well as developments of events better; understand particularities of historical processes.
Lecture 1. The Introduction to the Ukrainian History. Kievan Rus’.

AGENDA

1. The introduction to the course. The prehistory of Ukraine.
2. The background of Kievan Rus’.
3. The political, social and economic development of Kievan Rus’ in the 9th - the 1st half of the 12th centuries.
4. The feudal fragmentation of Kievan Rus’. Halych-Volhynia.
The Subject of the Historical Science

finished cycles of the historical development
(political, social, economic, cultural, religious, etc.)

HISTORICAL SOURCES

- **Written**
  - official papers,
  - memories,
  - correspondence, etc.
- **Material**
  - archeological digs.
- **Verbal**
  - a folklore,
  - languages,
  - toponimy, etc.

SPECIAL HISTORICAL DISCIPLINES

COMPLEX OF SOURCES

- **Historical chronology** - a study of the sequence of past events;
- **Paleography** - a study of the old handwriting;
- **Historical metrology** – a study of the measurement systems’ history, etc.

ONE TYPE OF SOURCES

- **Numismatics** – a study of coins;
- **Philately** – a study of postage stamps;
- **Heraldry** - a study of armorial devices;
- **Faleristics** - a study of military orders, decorations and medals, etc.
HISTORICAL METHODS

1. historical-genetic;
2. historical-typological;
3. historical-comparative;
4. historical-system;
5. method of retrospective review;
6. method of historical modeling;
7. chronological (or method of chronological sections);
8. synchronic / diachronic.

HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

1. objective principle;
2. system principle;
3. principle of historicism;
4. comprehensive principle;
5. pursuit of truth principle;
6. principle of specificity.
THE PREHISTORY

1. The Stone Age
(stone tools)

A
- Paleolithic
  - 1,000,000 – 11,000 years ago
  - Homo sapiens
  - The first evidence of the human use of a fire
  - The matriarchy
  - The tribal community

B
- Mesolithic
  - 10,000 – 6,000 years ago
  - Bows and arrows
  - Microliths and macroliths
  - Domesticated animals - dogs and pigs

B
- Neolithic
  - 6,000 – 4,000 B.C.
  - The Neolithic Revolution
    - A transition from a lifestyle of hunting and gathering to one of agriculture and settlement
  - Early archeological cultures
  - The pottery

THE PREHISTORY

2. The Eneolithic
(Chalcolithic or Copper) Age
- 4,000 – 3,000 B.C.
  - Copper tools
    - Beginning of the 1st Grate Division of Labour
      - The nomadic pastoralism was allocated from the sedentary farming

3. The Bronze Age
- 2,000 B.C. – 8th cent. B.C.
  - Bronze tools (tin + copper)
    - Beginning of the 2nd Grate Division of Labour
      - The craft was allocated from the sedentary farming

4. The Early Iron Age
- 8th cent. B.C. – 4th cent. B.C.
  - Iron tools and weapon
    - Finish of the 2nd Grate Division of Labour
      - Craft → trade → cities → states
**THE CUCUTENI-TRYPILLIAN CULTURE**

A Neolithic–Eneolithic archaeological culture (6000-3500 BC) in Eastern Europe.

V.V. Khvoyka discovered the Neolithic Trypillian sites in Ukraine in 1896–1897.

Extended from the Carpathian Mountains to the Dniester and Dnieper regions (roughly from Kyiv in the northeast to Brasov in the southwest).

---

**THE EARLY IRON AGE IN UKRAINE**

The Northern Black Sea Coast

- **A** The Cimmerians 9th - 7th cent. B.C.
- **B** The Scythians 7th - 3rd cent. B.C.
- **B** The Sarmatians 3rd cent. B.C. – 3rd cent. A.D.

**The Great Scythia**

(late 6th – 5th cent. B.C.)

A state that stretched from the Danube River in the west to the Ural Mountains in the east.

**King Ateas**

**The Scythia Minor**

was founded in the 2nd cent. BC capital in Neapolis in the Crimea

Included tribes:
- the Iazyges, the Roxolani, the Aorsi, the Siraces, the Sakas, the Alans
ANCIENT CITY-STATES

The Northern Black Sea Coast

**ANCIENT CITY-STATES**

were founded as colonies of Greek city-states, mainly Miletus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Greek period</th>
<th>The Rome period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(7th cent. – middle 1st cent B.C.)</td>
<td>(middle 1st cent B.C.– 4th cent. A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyras (now Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi),</td>
<td>The Bosporan Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olbia (on the Dnieper-Boh Estuary),</td>
<td>(438 BC – 370 AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panticapaeum (now Kerch),</td>
<td>Included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodosia (now Teodosiia),</td>
<td>➢ Tiritaka, Nymphaeum, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerkinitis (now Yevpatoria),</td>
<td>Theodosia on the Taurian Peninsula,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panticapaeum (now Kerch),</td>
<td>➢ Phanagoria and Hermonassa in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>lower reaches of the Kuban River,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Tanais at the Tanais River estuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(near today's Oziv).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

during the Migration period most of these states were economically ruined by the invasions of the Ostrogoths and finally destroyed by the Huns.

THE SLAVS

**The Veneti**
The Ancient Rome sources (1st – 2nd cent.)

Byzantine sources of the 6th century

**The Sclaveni** (the Western and the Southern Slavs)

**The Antes** (the Eastern Slavs)
THE SLAVS’ ORIGIN

THEORIES

1. Dnieper and Oder;
2. Vistula and Oder;
3. Vistula and Dnieper;
4. Near Carpathian;
5. Near Danube.

THE SLAVS

DIRECTIONS OF THE SLAVIC SETTLING IN THE 5TH -7TH CENT.

A. The West - chiefly the Poles, the Czechs and the Slovaks.
   The influence of the Catholic countries.

B. The South - chiefly the Bosniaks, the Serbs, the Croats, the Bulgarians, the Macedonians, the Montenegrins and the Slovenes.
   The influence of the Byzantine Empire.

B. The East - chiefly the Russians, the Belarusians and the Ukrainians.
   The influence of the Scandinavian and Ugro-finnic tribes (the Russians, the Belarusians).
   The influence of the Turkic tribes and the Iranians (the Ukrainians).
EAST SLAVIC TRIBES (8TH CENT.)

The Ukrainian ancestry

1. Polans;
2. Drevlyans;
3. Severians;
4. Ulich;
5. Tivertsi;
6. Dulebes (later known as Volhynians and Buzhans);
7. White Khorvats.

The Russia and Belorussia ancestry.

1. Dregovichs;
2. Radimichs;
3. Vyatichs;
4. Krivichs;
5. Slovens.

European territory, inhabited by East Slavic tribes (500-850)

[Map showing historical regions]
SLAVIC PROTOSTATES

1. **Byzantine sources**
   - The Antes
     - Tsar Bozh (Kyiv).

2. **Arabian sources**
   - The Volhynians
     - Tsar Madgak (Subcarpathia).

3. **Arabian sources**
   - Kuyavia
     - (Kyiv)
   - Slavia
     - (Novgorod)
   - Artania.

4. **Franks’ sources**
   - “Rus’ land”
     - (middle Dnieper Ukraine).

370-601

late 6th cent.

8th -9th cent.

8th -9th cent.

THE KIEVAN RUS’ ORIGIN

THE NORMANIST THEORY

G.F.Muller, A.L.von Schlozer, G.S.Bayer.

1748

- based on the Primary Chronicle (the Tale of Bygone Years);
- the Varangians were invited by the East Slavs to rule over them and bring order.
ANTINORMANIST THEORIES

- elements of the state organization were in Scythia, Sarmatia, the Gothic state, the Bosporan Kingdom, the Hun state, Volga Bulgaria, the Turkic Khaganate, the Greek city states, Khazar Khaganate and the early middle age Byzantine Empire;

- the cultural level of the Varangians wasn’t more advanced then the Slavs;

- Nestor supported the pro-Scandinavian party of the ruling prince Svyatopolk and was against the pro-Greek party of Vladimir Monomakh.

STAGES OF THE KIEVAN RUS’ DEVELOPMENT

1. The period of emergence
   882-980

2. The period of growth
   980-1132

3. The period of feudal fragmentation
   1132-1240
OLEG (880/882-912)
- killed Askold and Dir and conquered Kiev (882);
- united the Slavic tribes of Polans, Drevlyans, Severians and Radimichs.
- led the attacks against the Byzantine Empire (907 +; 911+);
- signed the beneficial trading treaty with the Byzantine Empire (907).

IGOR (912-945)
- subdued Ulich and Tivertsi;
- suppressed the Ulich’s uprising;
- tried to suppress the Drevlyans’ uprising and died.
- led the attacks against the Byzantine Empire (941-; 944+);
- signed the non-beneficial treaty with the Byzantine Empire;
- first Pechenegs’ attack against Rus’(915);
- seized the Derbent and Southern Caspian lands (the Byzantine Empire allies).
OLGA (945-964)

- suppressed the Drevlyans’ uprising;
- embraced Christianity (955);
- carried out the reform of taxation (fixed volume, place and process of tax collection).
- diplomatic contacts with Germany and the Byzantine Empire.

SVYATOSLAV (964-972)

- started the tradition of deputing his sons to the principalities;
- the anti-Christian policy;
- subjugated Vyatichs (964).
- routed Volga Bulgaria, Danube Bulgaria and the Khazar Khaganate;
- led the attack against the Byzantine Empire (971) – died in the battle with Pechenegs (972).
VLADIMIR THE GREAT (980-1015)

- defeated his half-brother Yaropolk (980);
- joined Vyatichs and Radimichs to Kievan Rus’;
- built several fortresses on the borders with Pechenegs;
- started Christianization of Kievan Rus’ (began in 988).

- conquered Czerwien cities (Poland);
- partly subdued Yotvingians;
- successfully struggled with Pechenegs;
- occupied Korsun’ (Chersonesus, the Byzantine Empire);
- joined Zakarpattia to Kievan Rus’.

THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUS’

Aims

1. to strength feudalism and unite the country;
2. to secure southern borders with the Byzantine Empire;
3. to gain prestige on the international scene;
4. to strength kniaz’ authority making him God’s vicar;
5. to be closer with highly developed countries gaining advanced culture.
YAROSLAV THE WISE (1019-1054)

• developed the culture and strengthened the Christian faith: patronized local clergy and monasticism, built churches (the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev); founded Kiev Pechersk Lavra (monastery), the first library and the school in the Saint Sophia Cathedral; built the Golden Gate in honor of Pechenegs' defeat; founded the Kiev metropolis (1039) of the Constantinople patriarchate;
• promulgated the first East Slavic law code – «Russkaya Pravda» (Justice of Rus');
• strengthened the borders of Rus': built fortresses and new cities.

YAROSLAV THE WISE (1019-1054)

• improved relations with Europe, especially the Byzantine Empire;
• was named “Europe father-in-law”: arranged marriage for the granddaughter with Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor; for his sister and three daughters to the kings of Poland, France, Hungary and Norway;
• conquered Peipus 1030;
• re-conquered Czerwien cities (1031) (they were conquered by Poland in 1018);
• crushed Pechenegs near Kiev (1036).
THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

grand prince (velikiy kniaz’)

- druzhina (prince’s armed force)
  - elder druzhina
  - younger druzhina
  - appanage princes
- kniaz’
  - viceroy
- voivode
- posadnik
- boyars’ council (duma)
  - vecher

THE ROTA SYSTEM (LESTVICHESLIY RIGHT)

- an elder brother →
- younger brothers →
- sons of elder brother (starting with elder one) →
- sons of other brothers →
- grandsons in the same succession
SOCIAL GROUPS

The early feudal monarchy

- **Princes** (rulers, main landowners);
- **Boyars** (achieved land mostly for military service);
- **Druzhina** (professional warriors; elder and younger druzhina).

Citizens

- «**Liudy hradskii**» (mostly merchants and crafts);
- **paupers**.

Peasants

- **Smerds** (free peasants);
- **Zakups** (half-free peasants);
- **Ryadovichi** (half-free peasants).

Kholopy (slaves)

Izhoi

TRADE ROUTES

1. **The Dnieper Trade Route**
   («from the Varangians to the Greeks»)
   from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea

2. **The Volga Trade Route**
   from the Baltic Sea to the Orient

3. **The trade route from the Khazars to the Germans**
CAUSES OF THE KIEVAN RUS’ DECENTRALIZATION

I. The Crises of the feudal relations development

1 The creation of «votchinas» (strong feudal lords have their own peasants, necessary products, army, fortresses, and were independent of the grand prince).
2 Prevailing of the natural economy (goods are not produced for exchanging, but for direct consumption).
3 Founding of new cities - big economic and political centres.

II. The problem of the centralized control over the state

1 The complicated system of the throne succession (Lestvichesliy right) and the imperfective system of the state ruling.
2 The large territory.
3 The forcible amalgamation of disparate lands.

III. The Rus’ trade falloff. The Decline of Kyiv as a big trading center

1 Removing of the main trade routes from the Western Europe to the Mediterranean Sea because of Crusades sacking Constantinople in 1204.
2 The Byzantium Empire falloff and the decline of its trading with Rus’.
3 Blocking of the trade route to the Caspian Sea by Polovtsy.

KEY DATES IN THE PROCESS OF DECENTRALIZATION

1054 – Yaroslav the Wise death (divided Rus’ between his sons).

1097 – the Council of Liubech

Aims:
• to stop the brotherly war;
• to pacify the people;
• to make a unified front against Polovtsy.

Results:
• the division of Kievan Rus' among the princes and letting their families inherit principalities;
• broking of the Rota System (Lestvichesliy Right) that was observed in Kievan Rus' for two centuries.

1132 – knyaz’ Mstislav’s death (the final fragmentation of Rus’)

Aims:
• to stop the brotherly war;
• to pacify the people;
• to make a unified front against Polovtsy.

Results:
• the division of Kievan Rus' among the princes and letting their families inherit principalities;
• broking of the Rota System (Lestvichesliy Right) that was observed in Kievan Rus' for two centuries.
Halych-Volhynia

ROMAN MSTISLAVICH (1173-1205)

- united Halych and Volhynia (1199);
- conquered Kyiv;
- unite territories between Dnieper and Carpathians;
- assumed the title of the grand duke of Kievan Rus’.
- took part in domestic wars of Poland and Hungary.

DANIIL (1238-1264)

- the internal opposition;
- accepted the crown from the Roman papacy (without breaking with Constantinople).
- struggled with foreign interventions and stopped the 40-years war (1205-1245) for Halych-Volhynia (conquered Volhynia in 1221, Halych in 1238, Kyiv in 1239);
- took part in the Austria-Czech war;
- had good relations with Hungary and the pope of Rome;
- conquered lands near southern Bug, Sluch and Teteriv rivers (1254-1255).
The Kalka River battle (1223) – a battle between Subutai's reconnaissance unit and the combined force of several princes of Rus’.

The Batu khan’s full-scale invasion in 1237-1240.

1) crossed the Volga river and invaded Volga Bulgaria (Autumn of 1236);  
2) besieged Ryazan, burnt down Kolomna (1237);  
3) conquered Rostov Uglich, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Tver and others;  
4) sacked Chernigov and Pereyaslav (winter of 1239);  
5) stormed Kiev (December 1240);  
6) plundered Halych and Volodymyr-Volynskyi;  
7) reach the sea and invaded Hungary and Poland (1241).
Rus’ was included to the biggest ever existed state – the Mongol Empire.

The Jochi Ulus (the Golden Horde) – a western section of the Mongol Empire with the capital Sarai, on the lower Volga.

The Mongol yoke - a subjection of Rus’ lands by the Mongols for nearly three centuries.

+ • never settled in the country; • had little direct dealing with the inhabitants; • in religious matters were extremely tolerant.

- • caused an incalculable amount of devastation and suffering; • people had to pay a fixed tribute; • a tribute was collected by Tatar tax-gatherers (later the collection was entrusted to the native princes).

THE HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF KIEVAN RUS’

1 Kievan Rus’ was the largest contemporary European state, one of the most culturally advanced and economically developed country.

2 Kievan Rus' played an important genealogical role in European politics as well. No other contemporary royal family was so well-connected as the Rurikids.

3 Kievan Rus' left a powerful legacy.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- The Old Rus' Kievan and Galician-Volhynian chronicles: the Ostroz'kyj (Xlebnikov) and Cetvertyns'kyj (Pogodin) codices / introd. O. Pritsak. – Cambridge, Massachusetts : Ukrainian research institute of Harvard Univ., 1990. – 761 p.

QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. What types of historical sources do you know? Could you list historical methods and principles?
2. According to the historiography, what theories of the Slavs origin do you know?
3. What East Slavic tribes are known by historians?
4. What East Slavic protostates were existed in a history?
5. Give the characteristics of the Kievan Rus' political development in the 9th-11th centuries.
6. What role did Vladimir the Grate play in the Kievan Rus' history?
7. Explain the causes and consequences of the Kievan Rus' Christianization.
8. What role did Yaroslav the Wise play in the Kievan Rus' history?
9. What were the main characteristics of the Kievan Rus' culture?
10. What were the causes of the Kievan Rus’ dissolution?
11. What were the consequences of the Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus’?
12. Give the characteristics of the Halych-Volhynia state development.
Lecture 2. Ukrainian Territories in the Period of the Lithuania and Poland Domination (the 14th – the 1st Half of the 17th Centuries).

AGENDA

1. Southern-West Ukraine under the rule of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

2. The development of Ukrainian lands inside the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

3. The Ukrainian Cossacks’ origin. The Zaporizhian Sich.
STAGES OF GROWTH

1

Mindaugas
(1230s - 1263)
- the Lithuanian state founder;
- conquered “Black Ruthenia (Rus’)” (Grodno).

STAGES OF GROWTH

2

Vytenis
(1293-1316)
Gediminas
(1316-1341)
- subjugated most part of the Belarus lands.
STAGES OF GROWTH

3
Algirdas
(1345-1377)
- subjugated most of Ukrainian lands and part of Russian territories (between Volhynia and Belgorod oblast; Bryansk and Kherson, Mykolaiv oblasts);
- in 1263 occupied Kyiv.

STAGES OF GROWTH

4
Vytautas
(1392-1430)
- conquered the Southern Ukrainian steep up to the Black Sea near Odessa.
CAUSES OF THE ANNEXION

1. the weakness of Kievan Rus’ in conditions of the Golden Horde yoke;

2. the voluntary accession of Rus’ principalities to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania aimed to defend these principalities from the Teutonic Order and the Mongol yoke.
THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA
POLITICS IN THE RUS’ LANDS

Characteristics

1. the Rus’ lands comprised nine-tenth of the Lithuanian state;
2. the Rus’ state (9 cent.) was much more older and advanced then the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (13 cent.)

1. Rus’ principalities influenced the GDL development:
   - using of the Old Russian language;
   - law based on the Old Russian legal code «Russkaya Pravda», etc.

2. Rus’ principalities had big autonomous rights
   - even in the period of Lithuanian centralization (Vytautas) the GDL looks like federation of principalities with big autonomous rights of the local nobility.

THE CONQUERING OF HALYCH BY POLAND

Halych was conquered by Casimir III (the Great) in 1349;

as a result of war for Halych-Volhynia between Poland and Lithuania (1351-1352)

Halych stayed at Poland.
Volhynia – at Lithuania.
BUKOVINA INSIDE THE MOLDAVIAN PRINCIPALITY

1 till the middle of the 14th cent. it was the part of Halych-Volhynia;
2 in the 14th cent. Bukovina was conquered by Hungary;
3 in 1359 it became the part of the independent (from Hungary) Moldavian principality;
- initially the autonomous part of the principality;
- then (starting from the middle of the 15th cent.) the ordinary Chernivtsi and Khotyn oblasts.
   in the middle of the 15th cent. were written first sources which named this territory “Bukovina”;
4 in the first half of the 16th cent. Moldavian principality with Bukovina inside was subdued by Turkey.

THE ANNEXATION OF ZAKARPATTIA BY HUNGARY

in the 2nd half of the 13th cent. Zakarpattia was conquered by Hungary

Administrative Division

consists of 4 regions with the Hungarian feudal nobility on the head

Politics

1 the rise of the feudal oppression (Ukrainian lands transferred into the ownership of the Hungarian nobility, in 1351 the serfdom was set up);
2 the offence of Catholicism (dessiatina, catholic churches building);
3 the settling of the Hungarian peasants in the Ukrainian lands.
THE UNION OF KREWO (1385)

**Reasons**
- necessity to combine efforts in the struggle with the Teutonic Order;
- necessity to strength states because of the Moscow state growth.

**Contents**
- Jogaila (the grand duke of Lithuania) married with Jadwiga (the queen of Poland) and became the king of Poland;
- Polish and Lithuanian armies were united to struggle with the Teutonic Order.

**Consequences**
- in the Battle of Grunwald (1410) the Polish-Lithuanian alliance defeated the Teutonic order;
- Catholic faith became the state religion;
- Poland incorporated Lithuanian lands (including Ukrainian and Belarusian lands);
- Lithuanian treasury was forfeit by the Polish one.
THE UNION OF LUBLIN (1569)

- defeat of Lithuania on the first stage of the Livonian war (1558-1583) with the Russian army.

- the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were united in a new state – the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth or Rzeczpospolita;
- united state structure, currency, Sejm, court, laws etc. based on those in the Kingdom of Poland;
- the joint Polish king (he was also the grand duke of Lithuania) was elected by Poland and Lithuanian feudal lords;
- the Polish nobility could possess Lithuanian lands and vice versa;
- the Catholic faith became the state religion.

+ Poland in the middle of the 16th cent. was the center of the peace and solidity as opposed to the religious conflicts in France, Britain and Germany, the inquisition in Spain and the oprichnina in Russia;
+ helped to win in the Livonian war.

- strengthen of the polonisation in Rus’ lands;
- Rus’ and Lithuanian lands transferred into the ownership of Polish szlachta and magnates;
- serfdom set up was finished in 1588 (the 3rd Lithuanian Statute).
The State System

The Senate
(the King, high officers and clergy).

The Izba Poselska
(The Chamber of ambassadors)
(the elected szlachta).

The Sejm
(gathered 1 time in 2 years, had 2 chambers).

THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION

Voivodships

1. Galicia
2. Belz
3. Bratslav
4. Volhynia
5. Kyiv
6. Podillya
THE WALLACH REFORM (1557)

**Aims**
- to increase the revenue to the state treasury;
- to distribute feudal services to the peasants.

**Contents**
- all lands belonging to folwarks and villages was measured up (1 peasant – 1 wallach);
- some villages were moved.

**Consequences**
- the growth of the folwarks quantity;
- the increase of the peasants exploitation;
- the limitation of the peasants moving, 2 days of feudal services, etc. (thus the reform started the process of the serfdom setting up).

STATUTES OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA

1. **The Legal code of 1529**
   standardized and collected various tribal and traditional laws in order to codify them as a single document.

2. **The Legal code of 1566**
   expanded nobles' rights.

3. **The Legal code of 1588**
   altered laws in response to the Lublin Union the serfdom in the Ukrainian lands.
THE UNION OF BREST (1596)

Reasons
- the necessity to avoid the domination of the newly established Patriarch of Moscow;
- the Roman church yearning to subdue the Eastern Orthodox church;
- some orthodox priests desire to have equal rights with the catholic clergy.

Contents
- the Orthodox church in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth admitted the main catholic dogmas;
- it breaks relations with the Patriarch and placed itself under the Pope of Rome;
- the Slavic language still used in the divine service.

Consequences
- the Orthodox church prohibition (till 1633);
- the emergence of the Greek catholic (Uniate) church.

ORTHODOX BROTHERHOODS

secular unions of Orthodox citizens affiliated with individual churches in the cities of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Had the structure of the western medieval confraternities and trade guilds.

1586 – the 1st brotherhood in Lviv (later in Wilno, Lutsk, Vitebsk, Minsk, and Kyiv, etc.).

The Brotherhood Monastery in Kyiv
BROTHERHOODS' ACTIVITIES

1. charity and cultural-educational activities;
2. initiated the creation of libraries;
3. established schools and typographies;
4. tried to make the religious life less luxuriant;
5. called for the publicly available church, against the priests’ enrichment and abuses of the higher clergy.

THE CREATION OF THE CRIMEAN KHANATE

the 15th cent. – strengthen of the struggle for the power in the Golden Horde;

1449 the Creation of the Crimean Khanate (Hacı I Giray proclaimed himself the independent ruler of the Crimean ulus);

1478 Meñli I Giray announced the Crimean Khanate the Ottoman Empire’s vassal;

1482 – the 1st big campaign of the Crimean Tatars to the Ukrainian lands;

the 2nd half of the 16th cent. – the Crimean Khanate joined the Nogai Hordes - the main forces of the Tatars campaigns to the Ukrainian lands.
THE ZAPORIZHIAN SICH STRUCTURE

The military division
38 kurins

The administrative-territorial division
5-9 palankas

THE COSSACKS’ ORIGIN

The Strengthen of the feudal oppression

The 1st mention of Cossacks – 1489 (M.Belsky)

The 1st mention of the Zaporizhian Sich – the middle of the 16th cent. (D.Vyshnevetsky)

Dmytro (Baida) Vyshnevetsky

THE ZAPORIZHIAN SICH STRUCTURE
The Zaporizhzhian Sich

Khortyttsia Sich (1553-1557) the 1st known Sich

The Zaporizhian Sich

Tomakivka Sich (1580th — 1593);
Bazavluk Sich (1593–1638);
Mykytska Sich (1639–1652);
Chortomlyk Sich (1652–1709);
Kamyanets Sich (1709–1711, 1730–1734);
Oleshky Sich (1711–1728);
Nova Podpolnenska Sich (1734–1775);

{ Danubian Sich (1775–1828) }.

The SICH POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Sich Rada (the council) the highest legislative, administrative, and judicial body of the Zaporizhzhian Sich.

The Kish Otaman (elected)

The Council of Officers (The Starshynas’ Rada) (elected)
- kurin otamans;
- cossack colonels;
- military judge;
- military scribe (pysar);
- military yesaul.
- khorunzhy (flag-bearer);
- bunchuzhny (staff-keeper).
THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Well-off Cossacks (sedentary);
Middle-off Cossacks;
Poor (“golota”, “siroma”).

Due to the place of settling
City or volost Cossacks.
Zaporizhian or grass-roots Cossacks.

THE REGISTERED COSSACKS

In 1572 Sigismund II Augustus created the first register – 300 Cossacks.

Advantages of the registered Cossacks:

- the state military service;
- the salary;
- the exempt from taxes.

Sigismund II Augustus
The Kosinski Uprising (1591–1593)
The Nalyvaiko Uprising (1594-1596)
The Zhmaylo Uprising (1625)
The Fedorovych Uprising (1630)
The Sulyma Uprising (1635)
The Pavlyuk Uprising (1637)
The Ostryanyn and Hunia Uprisings (1638)

The Treaty of Kurukove 1625

1. amnesty for rebels who participated in raids against Turkish territories, estates of the Ukrainian gentry, and crown estates;
2. the right of the Cossacks to elect their own Hetman, pending confirmation of the Polish King;
3. the amount of Registered Cossacks was increased to 6000 men, and those in the register were to be paid an annual salary by Poland;
4. independent Cossacks campaigns against Turkey were prohibited.
The Treaty of Pereiaslav (1630)

1. Cossacks were to stop raiding Ottoman territories;
2. Cossacks had to return artillery pieces captured from the Poles;
3. Fedorovych was to be removed from his position;
4. the number of registered Cossacks was increased to 8000.

The Sulyma Uprising (1635)

The rebels succeeded in taking and destroying the newly built Kodak Fortress

The map of the Kodak Fortress (1635)
**THE PAVLYUK UPRISING (1637)**

The Battle of Kumeyky
(December 16, 1637)

1. The battle was victorious for the Polish side;
2. The Registered Cossacks were killed almost to the last man.

**THE OSTRYANYN AND HUNIA UPRISINGS (1638)**

The Battle of Zhovnyn
13 June - 7 August 1638

1. After a prolonged siege, the Cossacks were defeated and surrendered to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces;
2. The Sejm passed a law setting the number of registered Cossacks at 6000, and declaring all others peasants.
1. Give the characteristics of the social and economic development of the Ukrainian lands inside the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.
2. What were the causes, contents and consequences of the Union of Krewo?
3. When was the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth created?
4. Explain the causes, contents and consequences of the Union of Lublin.
5. Give the characteristics of the social and economic development of the Ukrainian lands inside the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.
6. Explain the causes, contents and consequences of the Union of Brest.
7. According to historians, when did the first Cossacks emerge in the Ukrainian lands? What role did they play in the Ukrainian history?
8. When was the first Zaporizhian Sich established?
9. Explain the causes of the Cossack and peasant uprisings of the late 16th – early 17th centuries?
10. Give the characteristics of the Cossack and peasant uprisings in Ukraine in the late 16th century.
11. Characterize the Cossack and peasant uprisings in Ukraine in the 1620th-1630th.
12. What were the consequences of Cossack and peasant uprisings of the late 16th – early 17th centuries?
The causes, background, motive powers and character of the Revolution.


The Ruin. The crisis and collapse of the Revolution.

The Hetman State in the last quarter of the 17th – in the 18th centuries.
UKRAINIAN LANDS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENT.

- The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth;
- The Zaporizhian Sich;
- The Russian Tsardom;
- The Crimean khanate;
- The Ottoman Empire;
- Transylvania (Hungary);
- Moldova (the Ottoman Empire).

THE BACKGROUND OF THE REVOLUTION

Privileged classes

Magnates
(received lands hereditary)

Szlachta -
(received lands for the military achievements)

the Wallach reform (1557), the 2nd and the 3rd Statutes of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (1566, 1588)

the growth of szlachtas’ rights

Catholic clergy

Uniat clergy (the Brest union, 1596)
THE BACKGROUND OF THE REVOLUTION

The national-religious oppression

Oppressed classes

The social oppression

Ukrainian Szlachta
-(the violence of the polish administration, the polish szlachta outrage)

Petty bourgeois
-(the violence of the polish administration)

Feudal cities

Cities with the Magdeburg right

the feudal
oppression

the szlachta’s privileges

Orthodox Clergy
-(Catholicism, the Union of Brest, 1596)

Cossacks

Registered Cossacks
-(1572, arrears in payment, the elders oppression)

Zaporizhian Cossacks
-the Ordination, 1638)

Peasants
-(the serfdom, the 3rd Statute of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, 1588)

THE UKRAINIAN WAR OF LIBERATION

Bohdan Khmelnytsky

The Pretext
-the seizure of the B. Khmelnytsky’s estate Subotiv.

The Character
-national-liberation.

The Motive powers

- Cossacks,
- peasants,
- petty bourgeois,
- orthodox clergy,
- Ukrainian gentry.
### MAIN BATTLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sides</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 6, 1648</td>
<td>the Battle of Zhovti Vody</td>
<td>Cossacks against Poles + Tatars (Crimean Khan Tugay Bey)</td>
<td>successes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 16, 1648</td>
<td>the Battle of Korsun'</td>
<td>Cossacks + Tatars against Poles</td>
<td>successes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 11-13, 1649</td>
<td>the Battle of Pyliavtsi</td>
<td>Cossacks + Tatars against Poles</td>
<td>successes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 6, 1649</td>
<td>the Battle of Zboriv</td>
<td>Cossacks + Tatars against Poles</td>
<td>successes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 18, 1649</td>
<td>The Treaty of Zboriv</td>
<td>The treaty placed the Bratslav, Chernihiv and Kyiv voivodeships under the complete control of the Cossacks, the Cossack state – the Zaporizhian Host was founded under the leadership of the hetman; the new government system, military and civilian administration; Cossack polkovnyks, officers, and military commanders made a new elite of the state; the Orthodox Church was granted privileges.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE ZAPORIZHIAN HOST (1649)
### THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the political regime</th>
<th>military democracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the form of ruling</td>
<td>estate (Cossacks') republic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### the administrative-territorial and military division

- **The hetman**
- **The Zaporizhian Host**
  - colonels
  - at first - 10 Right-Bank and 7 Left-Bank regiments (later 10 regiments)
  - sotnyks
  - 7 -20 sotnias in the each regiment
  - otamans
  - vyits
  - cities and villages
  - cities with the Magdeburg right

### THE ZAPORIZHIAN HOST

#### THE STRUCTURE OF POWER

- **THE HETMAN**
  - elected by the General Rada;
  - the highest civil, military and judicial power.

- **THE GENERAL COUNCIL [THE GENERAL RADA]**
  - the Cossacks, partly orthodox clergy and petty bourgeois;
  - decided the most important questions, connected with hetman’s elections, a peace treaties signing, etc.;
  - with time its role declined.

- **THE COUNCIL OF OFFICERS [THE COUNCIL OF COSSACK STARSHYNA]**
  - the General Cossack starshyna (sometimes colonels, sotniks, orthodox clergy, petty bourgeois);
  - organized General councils, prepared candidates for the hetman’s election, contact with abroad countries, planed military companies, etc.;
  - with time its role raised.
The Hetman

The General Officer Staff

The General Military Chancellery

The General Military Court

The General Treasury Office

The hetman’s cabinet

executed the hetman’s orders

the supreme court of appeal

at first was elected by the Council of Officers

presided over by the hetman

later was appointed by the hetman (as the state lost its autonomy - by the Russian government)

The Structure of Power

THE ZAPORIZHIAN HOST

OFFICERS [COSSACK STARSHYNA]

General Quartermaster / Heneralny Obozny;

General Judge / Heneralny Suddya;

General Secretary / Heneralny Pysar;

General Lieutenant of Treasury / Heneralny Pidskarbiy;

General of Banner / Heneralny Khorunzhy;

General of Bunchuk / Heneralny Bunchuzhny;

General Captain / Heneralny Osavul;
THE MAIN BATTLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sides</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 18-20, 1651</td>
<td>the Battle of Berestechko</td>
<td>Cossacks against Poles (Tatars betrayed Khmelnytsky)</td>
<td>defeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 18, 1651</td>
<td><strong>The Treaty of Bila Tserkva</strong></td>
<td>The treaty placed only the Kiev Voivodeship under the complete control of the Cossacks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 22-23, 1652</td>
<td>the Battle of Batoh</td>
<td>Cossacks against Poles</td>
<td>successes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September – December 1653</td>
<td>the Battle of Zhvanec</td>
<td>Cossacks against Poles</td>
<td>defeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 5, 1653</td>
<td><strong>The Treaty of Zhvanec = the Treaty of Zboriv</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE TREATY OF PEREYASLAV  JANUARY 8, 1654

**THE SIDES**

Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky

The treaty offered the monarch's protection and the support of the Orthodox power.

Tsar Alexey I

The treaty legitimized Moscow's claims to the territory of Rus' and strengthened the Russian influence in the region.
THE TREATY OF PEREYASLAV AND THE MARCH ARTICLES

Discussions on the Pereyaslav treaty and the March articles

1. the temporary military agreement;
2. the protection/the suzerainty;
3. the real union;
4. the personal union;
5. the incorporation.

The Russo-Polish War (1654-1667)

RESULTS

1. the Tatars (the Cossacks' former allies) moved to the Polish side, and the Moscow state entered the political scene
2. the establishment of the Hetman state under the Russian Tsardom;
3. the outbreak of the Russo-Polish War (1654-1667) and then so called «Ruin» (1657-1686) – (the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Russian Tsardom and the Ottoman Empire fought for the Ukrainian lands);
4. the began of the rise of Russia and further creation of the Russian Empire.
**THE RUIN**

A period of Ukrainian history from the death of hetman B. Khmelnytsky in 1657 and until the Eternal Peace Treaty (1686) and the ascension of hetman I. Mazepa (1687).

### Characteristics of the Ruin

- The continuous strife;
- The civil war;
- The foreign intervention of the Ukrainian's neighbors.

### THE RUIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right-bank Ukraine</th>
<th>Left-bank Ukraine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yuriy Khmelnytsky</strong> (1657)</td>
<td><strong>Ivan Mazepa</strong> (1687/1704–1709)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ivan Vyhovsky</strong> (1657–1659)</td>
<td><strong>Demian Mnohohrishny</strong> (1669–1672)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pavlo Teteria</strong> (1663–1665)</td>
<td><strong>Ivan Samoylovych</strong> (1672–1687)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Petro Doroshenko</strong> (1665–1676) / Stepan Opara (1665), Peter Subovij (1668–1669), Mykhailo Khanenko (1669–1674)</td>
<td><strong>Yuhym Somko</strong> (1663)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yuriy Khmelnytsky</strong> (1681–1687)</td>
<td><strong>Treaty of Buchach 1672</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treaty of Andrusovo 1667</strong></td>
<td><strong>the Treaty of Buchach 1672</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the 1st Polish–Ottoman War (1672–76)</strong> → <strong>the Treaty of Buchach 1672</strong></td>
<td><strong>the Hlukhiv articles 1669</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the Pereyaslav articles 1674</strong></td>
<td><strong>the Konotop articles 1672</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the 2nd Polish–Ottoman War (1672–76)</strong> → <strong>the Treaty of Žurawno 1676</strong></td>
<td><strong>the Russo-Turkish War (1676–81)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chyhyryn campaigns 1677 (-), 1678 (+) → the Treaty of Bakhchisarai 1681</strong></td>
<td><strong>the 1-st Crimean march 1687 (-)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yuriy Khmelnytsky</strong> (1681–1687)</td>
<td><strong>the Eternal Peace Treaty 1686</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yuriy Khmelnytsky</strong> (1681–1687)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### UKRAINIAN- RUSSIAN AGREEMENTS

| The Pereyaslav articles | 1659 | - divested the hetman of the right to have international relations;  
- quartered Russian troops in all main fortresses of the Hetman state;  
- prohibited holding of hetmans’ elections without the tsar permission;  
- divested the hetman of the right to appoint colonels. |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The Moscow articles     | 1665 | - prohibited international relations;  
- prescript hetmans’ elections illegal if they were held in the absence of the tsar plenipotentiary (representative);  
- enlarged the Russian garrison;  
- passed on the right of taxes collection to the «hands» of the Russian voivodes. |
| The Hlukhiv articles    | 1669 | - prohibited international relations;  
- prohibited interference of the Russian voivodes in the hetman’s internal policy;  
- placed the Russian garrison only in 5 cities (Kyiv, Pereyaslav, Nizhyn, Chernihiv, Ostrog);  
- passed on the right of the taxes collection to the Ukrainian administration. |
| The Konotop articles    | 1672 | - prohibited international relations;  
- subordinated the Ukrainian church to the Moscow Patriarchate;  
- started the war with Crimea. |

### UKRAINIAN- POLISH AGREEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Treaty of Hadiach</th>
<th>1658</th>
<th>- planed to create the Polish-Lithuanian-Ruthenian Commonwealth.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Slobody-shhenskyj Treaty | 1660 | - planed to create the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (without the Ruthenian principality);  
- prohibited the hetman right to have international relations. |
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Territories and Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Truce of Andrusovo 1667</td>
<td>the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia</td>
<td>- Left-bank Ukraine&lt;br&gt;- Right-bank Ukraine with Kyiv&lt;br&gt;until 1669 (kept it by signing the Eternal Peace Treaty with Poland)&lt;br&gt;- the Zaporozhian Sich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Tsardom of Russia&lt;br&gt;→ the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth&lt;br&gt;→ the joint Russo-Polish control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Treaty of Buchach 1672</td>
<td>the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>- the Bratslav and Podillya voivodships&lt;br&gt;- the Kyiv voivodeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Ottoman Empire&lt;br&gt;→ the Cossack state (Doroshenko, the Ottoman Empire vassal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Treaty of Żurawno 1676</td>
<td>the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>- the Podillya voivodeship&lt;br&gt;- Right-bank Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Ottoman Empire&lt;br&gt;→ the Cossack state (Doroshenko, the Ottoman Empire vassal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Treaty of Bakhchisarai 1681</td>
<td>the Tsardom of Russia and the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>- Left-bank Ukraine, the Zaporozhian Sich and Kyiv&lt;br&gt;- the southern part of the Kyiv region, the Bratslav region, and Podillya&lt;br&gt;- the territory between the Southern Bug and Dnieper rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Tsardom of Russia&lt;br&gt;→ the Ottoman Empire&lt;br&gt;→ the neutral zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Eternal Peace Treaty 1686</td>
<td>the Tsardom of Russia and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth</td>
<td>- Left-bank Ukraine, the Zaporozhian Sich, Kyiv&lt;br&gt;- Right-bank Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Tsardom of Russia&lt;br&gt;→ the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE HETMAN STATE

IVAN MAZEPA (1687–1708)

The Kolomak Articles of 1687

- reasserted Ukrainian rights and privileges;
- preserved the 30,000-man Cossack register;
- required that the hetman obtain the tsar’s approval for any changes in high offices;
- the hetman could not establish diplomatic relations with other countries;
- he had to maintain an «eternal peace and alliance» with Poland;
- he had to provide troops for campaigns against the Crimean Tatars and Turkey;
- Muscovite soldiers were to be stationed in Baturyn (the capital of the Hetman state);
- the Hetman state was obliged for the first time «to unite by every method and means the Little-Russian people with the Great-Russian people».  

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Territories and Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Truce of Andrusovo 1667</td>
<td>the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia</td>
<td>- Left-bank Ukraine&lt;br&gt;- Right-bank Ukraine with Kyiv&lt;br&gt;until 1669 (kept it by signing the Eternal Peace Treaty with Poland)&lt;br&gt;- the Zaporozhian Sich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Tsardom of Russia&lt;br&gt;→ the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth&lt;br&gt;→ the joint Russo-Polish control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Treaty of Buchach 1672</td>
<td>the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>- the Bratslav and Podillya voivodships&lt;br&gt;- the Kyiv voivodeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Ottoman Empire&lt;br&gt;→ the Cossack state (Doroshenko, the Ottoman Empire vassal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Treaty of Żurawno 1676</td>
<td>the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>- the Podillya voivodeship&lt;br&gt;- Right-bank Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Ottoman Empire&lt;br&gt;→ the Cossack state (Doroshenko, the Ottoman Empire vassal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Treaty of Bakhchisarai 1681</td>
<td>the Tsardom of Russia and the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>- Left-bank Ukraine, the Zaporozhian Sich and Kyiv&lt;br&gt;- the southern part of the Kyiv region, the Bratslav region, and Podillya&lt;br&gt;- the territory between the Southern Bug and Dnieper rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Tsardom of Russia&lt;br&gt;→ the Ottoman Empire&lt;br&gt;→ the neutral zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Eternal Peace Treaty 1686</td>
<td>the Tsardom of Russia and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth</td>
<td>- Left-bank Ukraine, the Zaporozhian Sich, Kyiv&lt;br&gt;- Right-bank Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>→ the Tsardom of Russia&lt;br&gt;→ the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE HETMAN STATE

IVAN MAZEPA (1687–1708)

The Kolomak Articles of 1687

- reasserted Ukrainian rights and privileges;
- preserved the 30,000-man Cossack register;
- required that the hetman obtain the tsar’s approval for any changes in high offices;
- the hetman could not establish diplomatic relations with other countries;
- he had to maintain an «eternal peace and alliance» with Poland;
- he had to provide troops for campaigns against the Crimean Tatars and Turkey;
- Muscovite soldiers were to be stationed in Baturyn (the capital of the Hetman state);
- the Hetman state was obliged for the first time «to unite by every method and means the Little-Russian people with the Great-Russian people».

58
**THE ALLIANCE WITH CHARLES XII**

The Great Northern War
(1700–1721)

Coalition led by the Tsardom of Russia

Coalition led by the Swedish Empire

Central, Northern, and Eastern Europe

**REASONS OF THE ALLIANCE**

Both Russia and Sweden used Ukrainian lands as a «bargaining chip» in negotiations with Poland;

The violation of the Treaty of Pereyaslav:

- The interference in the Hetmanate's internal affairs,
- The exploitation of the population in the tsar’s belligerent pursuits,
- The annihilation of the Ukrainian autonomy and the abolishment of the Cossack order and privileges,
- The refusal to protect Ukraine’s territory against the Polish King Stanislaus Leszczynski, an ally of Charles XII of Sweden.
1706 – I. Mazepa, supported by the most of his senior officers, began secret negotiations with the King Stanislaus I Leszczyński of Poland and then with Charles XII of Sweden;

1708 – I. Mazepa forged with them an anti-Russian coalition;

1709 – I. Mazepa, the Otaman Kost Hordiienko, and Charles XII signed a treaty due to which the king agreed not to sign any peace with Moscow until the Hetman state and the Zaporizhian Sich were freed of the Russian rule.

**Results of the Alliance**

- Russian forces captured the Zaporizhian Host capital - Baturyn, massacred its 6,000 inhabitants;
- was engineered the election of Ivan Skoropadsky as a new hetman in Hlukhiv;
- Mazepa’s followers were executed or exiled to northern Russia;
- the Zaporizhian Sich was destroyed (the 1st time).
- Mazepa’s efforts at organizing a broad anti-Russian front in Eastern Europe proved unsuccessful;
- defeat at the Battle of Poltava on 8 July 1709;
- Mazepa, Charles, and Kost Hordiienko, together with 3,000 followers, fled to the Turkish-held territory.
THE ZAPORIZHIAN HOST HETMANS (THE 18TH CENT.)

Ivan Skoropadsky (1708—1718)

Pavlo Polubotok (1722-1724)

Danylo Apostol (1727—1734)

Kirill Razumovski (1750-1764)
(the last Hetman of the Zaporizhian Host)

DANYLO APOSTOL

The Pereyaslav Articles
(28 Authoritative Ordinances)

- the Hetmanate would not conduct its own foreign relations, although it could deal directly with Poland, the Crimean Khanate, and the Ottoman Empire about border problems as long as these agreements did not contradict Russian treaties;
- the Hetmanate continued to control ten regiments, although it was limited to three mercenary regiments;
- during war, the Cossacks were required to serve under the resident Russian commander;
- a court was established consisting of three Cossacks and three government appointees;
- the Russians and other non-local landlords were allowed to remain in the Hetmanate, but no new peasants from the North could be brought in.
THE LITTLE RUSSIAN COLLEGIATES

THE FIRST LITTLE RUSSIAN COLLEGIATE (1722-1727)
headed by Stepan Veliaminov
six Russian military officers

THE SECOND LITTLE RUSSIAN COLLEGIATE (1764-1781)
headed by Pyotr Rumyantsev
4 Russian appointees 4 Cossack representatives

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE HETMAN STATE AND THE ZAPORIZHIAN SICH

1764 - the Office of Hetman was abolished by Catherine II;

1775 - the last Zaporizhian Sich was destroyed by the Russian army;

Cossack soldiers were integrated into the Russian army;

1781 - the Second Little Russian Collegiate was abolished;

early 1780s - the Cossack regimental system was abolished;

the territory of the Hetmanate was reorganized into three Russian governorates;

1783 - Catherine II introduced the Russian serf system in the territory of the former Hetman state;

1785 - the Cossack starshyna received the rights of the Russian nobility.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


- Stewart, John The treaty of Pereyaslav: the Ukrainians three hundred years fight against the Perfidious Moscow Ally / J. Stewart. – Edinburg: Scottish league for European freedom, [s. a.]. – 7 p.


QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. What were the causes of the Ukrainian People's War of Liberation?
2. When was the Zaporizhian Host founded?
3. Characterize B.Khmelnitsky's diplomatic activity during the Ukrainian People's War of Liberation.
4. Describe the Ukrainian Cossack state political system.
5. Estimate the Pereyaslav agreement of 1654.
6. What theories about the March articles contents are there in historiography?
7. Give the characteristics of the Ruin. What consequences did it have?
8. Give the characteristics of I.Vyshovsky's international policy.
10. What consequences did Andrusovo treaty have?
11. Give the characteristics of Yurii Khmelnytsky's policy.
12. Explain the contents of the Eternal Peace treaty.
13. Give the list of the Zaporizhian Host hetmans.
14. Estimate the I.Mazepa's policy.
15. Explain the causes of the Hetman state and Zaporizhian Sich liquidation.
Lecture 4. Ukraine under the Control of the Russian and Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) Empires (in the Late 18th – the Early 20th Centuries).

AGENDA

1. The social and economic development of Dnieper and Western Ukraine (1772-1917).

### WEST AND RIGHT-BANK UKRAINE

#### PARTITIONS OF THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partitions</th>
<th>the Russian Empire</th>
<th>the Habsburg Monarchy</th>
<th>the Kingdom of Prussia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>August 5, 1772.</td>
<td>Eastern Galicia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>January 23, 1793.</td>
<td>Eastern Volhynia, Podillya, Kyiv and Bratslav regions</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>October 24, 1795.</td>
<td>Western Volhynia</td>
<td>Chelm Land, Southern Podlyashya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

#### CRIMEA AND SOUTHERN UKRAINE

- the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-1774
- the Treaty of Kucuk Kainarji (1774)

- the Ottoman Empire gave independence to the **Crimean Khanate** (actually it was depended on the Russian Empire, officially it was annexed in 1783);

- the Russian Empire received the **Azov Sea coast**;

- the Russian influence increased in the near-Danube principalities – Moldavia and Wallachia, as well as its influence on the Balkan Peninsular.
CRIMEA AND SOUTHERN UKRAINE

the Russo-Turkish war of 1787-1791
the Treaty of Jassy (1791)

- The treaty reasserted the annexation of Crimea and Kuban by the Russian Empire;
- The Russian Empire received lands of so-called “Khan Ukraine” (between the Southern Bug and the Dniester), strengthened positions on the Black Sea coast, Caucasus and Balkans;
- The Ottoman Empire refraining from claims for Georgia, committed to protect Russian trade interests in Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli;
- The Russian Empire gave back Moldavia and Wallachia to the Ottoman Empire.

THE HABSBURG MONARCHY

BUKOVINA

The Russo-Turkish war of 1806-1812

- the Russian Empire (the Bessarabia governorate)
- the Khotyn county
- Moldavia

THE CONSTANTINOPLE AUSTRIAN-TURKISH CONVENTION

The Habsburg Monarchy annexed Bukovina (except the Khotyn county) in 1775.
THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION

1) Governorate-Generals
- Kyiv (Right-bank and southern-west Ukraine);
- Malorusskij [Little Russian] (Left-bank and Sloboda Ukraine);
- Novorossiyskij (Southern Ukraine).

2) Governorates [guberniya] (till 1796 - vicegerencies)
- Kyiv, Volhynia, Podillya;
- Chernihiv, Poltava, Sloboda-Ukraine (since 1835 Kharkiv);
- Katerinoslav, Tavriya, Mykolaiv (since 1805 – Kherson).

3) Counties [province]
- Chernihiv, Poltava, Sloboda-Ukraine (since 1835 Kharkiv);
- Katerinoslav, Tavriya, Mykolaiv (since 1805 – Kherson).

The Governors’ office: a vice-governor, advisers, a prosecutor.
The Noble Assembly.

capitan-ispravniks

THE HABSBURG MONARCHY

THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION

The Austrian Empire (since 1804)
The Austro-Hungarian Empire (since 1867)

Eastern Galicia
- 1772
- 1772-1918

Northern Bukovina
- 1774
- 1787

Zakarpattia
- 1849
- 1860

The Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria
- 10 districts (of 19)
- Galicia

The separate «crown land»

the part of the Hungarian kingdom

combined with Galicia as a separate province
THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Industrial Revolution

The manufactory

The factory

The manufactory

New classes

bourgeoisie

industrial workers

THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH
THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Uprisings

THE HAIDAMACHCHYNA [THE HAIDAMAKA UPRISINGS]

The period of struggle

the late 18th – the early 19th centuries.

The character

the national-liberation and social-political movement.

The leaders

I. Verlan (1734), I. Medvid, M. Motorny, I. Podoliaka, M. Teslia, etc.

The moving powers

peasants, Cossacks, petty burghers, impoverished szlachta.

The territory

Right-bank Ukraine: Kyiv, Bratslav and Volhynia regions.
# THE KOLIIVSHCHYNA [THE KOLIIVSHCHYNA REBELLION], 1768

**the stage of the Haidamaka Uprisings**

**Leaders:**

- **Maksym Zalizniak**
- **Ivan Gonta**

**Territory:**

Right-bank Ukraine

**Results:**

- The rebellion was put down by the joint Russian-Polish forces;
- Leaders were put to death or exiled to the Far-East.

---

## THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

### UPRISINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1813-1835</td>
<td>Kyiv, Volhynia, Podillya</td>
<td>the Ustym Karmaliuk’s rebellion;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>the Chuhuiv regiment</td>
<td>the war colonists’ uprising;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Kyiv</td>
<td>the «Kievan cossachina»;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Kherson and Katerinoslav</td>
<td>the «Tavriya march for liberties».</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### REFORMS OF ALEXANDER II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reform</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Peasant reform</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>• the liquidation of serfdom for payment (49 years).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Reform of local authorities</td>
<td>1864, 1870</td>
<td>• in guberniias and provinces – zemstvos,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• in towns and cities – municipal councils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Judicial reform</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>• the unified court system,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• the public hearings,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• the jury trial,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• the institution of a professional advocate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Military reform</td>
<td>1862-1874</td>
<td>• the universal service (6-7 years),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• the uniform and weapon renewal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Financial reform</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>• the establishment of the State Bank and private banks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• the tax system improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Educational reform</td>
<td>1863-1864</td>
<td>• the united system of primary schools,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• gymnasiums (classical schools),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• colleges (specialized schools),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• the autonomy of universities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE STOLYPIN AGRARIAN REFORM

#### Contents
- November 22, 1906
- June 27, 1910
- 11 June, 1911
- the tsar ukase;
- the law passed by the State Duma;
- the Statute on Land Organization

#### Results
- removed restrictions on landholdings imposed by the peasant commune (obshchina);
- a landholding could be farmed as a khutir (if the household was settled on the property) or a vidrub (if the household remained in a village);
- the Peasant Land Bank provided loans for the purchase of land to establish vidrub or khutir holdings.

- about 42% of commune householders seceded in Southern Ukraine,
- 16.5% - in Left-Bank Ukraine,
- 48% - in Right-Bank Ukraine.
THE HABSBURG MONARCHY

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

- the liquidation of a peasants’ personal dependence;
- the limited corvée (30 days a year);
- Rome-Catholics = Greek-Catholics = Protestants;
- primary and secondary schools, the Lviv university (1784) with the Ruthenia institute (1809).

THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH
THE HABSBURG MONARCHY (THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE)
THE HUNGARIAN KINGDOM

UPRISINGS

THE OPRYSHKY MOVEMENT

The period of struggle: the 16th — 1st half of the 19th cent. 1498 – the 1st mention, Prykarpattia

The leaders: M. Dratruk (Borduk), M. Shugay

The moving powers: peasants, petty burghers

The territory: Galicia, Bukovina, Zakarpattia

The aim: to struggle against Polish szlachta, Moldavian boyars, Hungarian feudal lords

Later – the Austrian administration
### UPRISINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1810-1825</td>
<td>Prykarpattia</td>
<td>the opryshky movement lead by M. Shtolyuk;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810-1815</td>
<td>Zakarpattia</td>
<td>«choleraic riots»;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843-1844; 1848-1850</td>
<td>Bukovina</td>
<td>the uprising lead by L.Kobylitsya;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Galicia</td>
<td>peasants' uprisings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE LIQUIDATION OF SERFDOM

- **Eastern Galicia**
  - The Ferdinand decree of April 17, 1848.
  - Entered into force in May 15, 1848;

- **Northern Bukovina**
  - Entered into force in August 9, 1848.

- **Zakarpattia**
  - The Hungarian Sejm law of March 18, 1848.
  - Entered into force in March 27, 1848
## THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

### THE DECEMBRIST MOVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Southern Society</th>
<th>The Northern Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radical</td>
<td>moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Pestel</td>
<td>N. Muraviev, S. P. Trubetskoy, E. Obolensky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>republic had to redistribute land</td>
<td>constitutional monarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limited franchise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Decembrist Revolt (December 14, 1825)

### The Uprising of Chernihiv Regiment

(29.12.1825 — 3.01.1826)

### POLISH UPRISINGS

- the November Uprising (1830-1831);
- the January Uprising (1863-1865).

### THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

#### NATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE 1ST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

**THE CYRIL AND METHODIUS BROTHERHOOD**

1845-1847, Kyiv

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The members</th>
<th>M. Kostomarov, V. Bilozersky, T. Shevchenko and others.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**The aim**

to transform the social order according to the Christian principles of justice, freedom, equality, and brotherhood.

**The tasks**

1) the abolition of serfdom and the equality of rights for all estates;
2) the equal opportunity for all Slavic nations to develop their national language and culture;
3) the education for the broad masses of the people;
4) the federative state of all Slavs in which Ukraine would play a leading role (Kyiv – the capital).

**The documents**

- Books of the Genesis of the Ukrainian People (Kostomarov);
- The Statute of the Slavic Society of SS Cyril and Methodius: Its Main Ideas (Kostomarov);
- Explanatory Memorandum to the Statute (Bilozersky).
THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

NATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE 1ST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

THE RUTHENIA TRIAD
[THE RUSKA TRIYTSIA] 1830s, Lviv

The founders

Markiyan Shashkevych
Ivan Vahylevych
Yakiv Holovatsky

The aim
to rise the Ukrainian dialect free of Church Slavonic and alien «styles» up to the literary language.

The document
the almanac «Rusalka Dniestra» - a first collection of the Ukrainian literature (1837).

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848-1849
THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
THE HUNGARIAN KINGDOM

THE SUPREME RUTHENIA COUNCIL
[THE HOLOVNA RU'SKA RADA] 1848-1851, Lviv

The leader
Hryhorii Iakhymovych.

The aim
the division of Galicia into an eastern (Ruthenian) and a western (Polish) part.

The documents
the Memorandum of July 17;
the Memorandum of October 28.
The Narodniks
1874-1875 – the «going to the people»; 1877 – the «Chihirin collusion»; 1881 – they killed Alexander II.

The Gromada movement
«old gromadas» - the cultural activity; «young gromadas» – the cultural and political activity.

The Chlopomans
- the cultural development;
- the serfdom liquidation;
- the democracy.

The Valuev Circular
- prohibited publications in the Ukrainian language.

The Ems Ukase
- prohibited the use of the Ukrainian language (so-called Little Russian dialect) in the print, as well as the import of Ukrainian publications and the staging of plays or lectures in Ukrainian.
NATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE 2ND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

The Ukrainophiles [Narodovtsi]
the cultural activity

The Ukrainian Russophiles [Moscophiles]
the cultural activity, West Ukraine → Russia,
1879 – the Ruska Rada

The Radicals
radical political ideas,
1885 – the People’s Rada

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

UKRAINIAN PARTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Revolutionary Ukrainian Party</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>the national rights, the social revolution;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ukrainian People's Party</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>the independence of Ukraine;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ukrainian Democratic Party</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>the constitutional monarchy, the autonomy of Ukraine;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ukrainian Social Democratic Union</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>the workers’ rights;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ukrainian Social Democratic Labour Party</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>the democratic republic, the autonomy of Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE
The Russian Empire

RUSSIAN PARTIES

The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (1898)

The General Jewish Labour Bund of Lithuania, Poland and Russia (1897)

Bolshevik 1903 Menshevik

The Socialist-Revolutionary Party (1902)

The Constitutional Democratic Party (1905)

UKRAINIAN PARTIES

The Russo-Ukrainian Radical Party 1890 the autonomy inside Austro-Hungary

The Ukrainian National Democratic Party 1899 the independence of the Ukrainian lands

The Ukrainian Social Democratic Party 1899 the socialism (reforms)
### THE REVOLUTION OF 1905-1907

#### CAUSES

| Economical | ➢ the unsolved agrarian problem;  
|            | ➢ the conservation of the feudal landowning;  
|            | ➢ the discordant in modernization processes. |
| Political  | ➢ the defeat in the Russo-Japanese war → the fall of the tsar trustworthy;  
|            | ➢ the autocratic political regime → the absence of democratic rights and liberties;  
|            | ➢ the creation of political parties, the growth of their activity and influence on the population. |
| Social     | ➢ the estate privileges;  
|            | ➢ the brutal exploitation of the working class;  
|            | ➢ the massive unemployment;  
|            | ➢ the problem of the land shortage (the lack of land). |

#### The Revolution of 1905-1907

**January, 9 1905**

**The Bloody Sunday**

**The character**

- bourgeois-democratic

**The forms of protest**

- workers' strikes;
- peasants' unrest;
- military mutinies.

**The results**

- The Constitutional Reform
  - the establishment of the State Duma of the Russian Empire;
  - the introduction of the multi-party system;
  - the acceptance of the Russian Constitution in 1906.
### WORLD WAR I (WWI) IN UKRAINE

#### The causes
- the large monopolies, aspiration for maximizing their income by means of:
  - the military orders,
  - the annexation of new markets,
  - the redistribution of colonies,
  - the freeing of competitors.

#### The pretext
- the murder of the Austro-Hungarian archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife by the Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip.

#### The character
- Invasive.

#### Plans for Ukrainian lands
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austro-Hungary</td>
<td>Volhynia and Podillya;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>the overland way to Persia and Middle Asia;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>West Ukraine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONSEQUENCES OF WWI (FOR UKRAINE)

1. Large demography casualties (more than 500 000 people).
2. The national tragedy for the Ukrainian people because of taking part on the different sides (both the Central Powers and the Allies).
3. The decay of industry and agriculture, the impoverishment of population.
4. The weakening of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires → revolutionary events in Ukraine.
5. The growth of national consciousness → the idea of the Ukrainian independence.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. What were the results of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth partitions?
2. When did the Russian Empire annex the Crimea and Southern Ukraine?
3. Characterize the administrative-territorial division of Ukrainian lands inside the Russian Empire.
4. Describe the administrative-territorial division of Ukrainian lands inside the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
5. Give the characteristics of the economic and social development of Ukrainian lands inside the Russian Empire.
6. Estimate the Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood’s activity. What political ideas did they propagate?
7. Could you list the types of national movements inside the Russian Empire in the 2nd half of the 19th century.
8. Characterize the economic and social development of Ukrainian lands inside the Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) Empire.
9. Characterize the Ruthenia Triad’s cultural activity.
10. Under what historical conditions was established the Supreme Ruthenia Council? What was its main aim?
11. Could you list the types of national movements inside the Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) Empire in the 2nd half of the 19th century.
12. What were the causes and consequences of the Revolution of 1905-1907 in Russia?
13. What were the consequences of the First World War for Ukraine?
Lecture 5. Revolutionary Events of 1917‒1921 in Ukraine: Courses, Moving Powers and Consequences.

AGENDA

1. The February revolution of 1917. The political situation in Ukraine in 1917.

2. Ukraine in the civil war: main political powers and regimes.

3. Consequences of the revolution and the civil war.
THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION (1917)

The 2nd democratic-bourgeoisie revolution

The abdication of Tsar Nicholas II
The end of the Romanov dynasty
The collapse of the Russian Empire

The dual authority:
the Provisional Government
and the Petrograd Soviet

The Constituent Assembly had to determine the form of the government

THE NATIONAL-DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN UKRAINE

The February revolution of 1917

The National-Democratic Revolution in Ukraine

1. the Central Rada of Ukraine (03. 1917-04. 1918)
the Ukrainian People’s Republic (UNR)

2. the Hetmanate (P. Skoropadsky) (04. 1918-12. 1918)
the Ukrainian State

3. the Directorate (12. 1918-10. 1920)
the Ukrainian People’s Republic (UNR)
THE CENTRAL RADA OF UKRAINE

March 3, 1917

It was created at the initiative of the Society of Ukrainian Progressionists and with the participation of various Ukrainian political parties, Ukrainian military activists, workers, religious activists, students, entrepreneurs, public and cultural organizations.

5–7 April 1917

- took course for the national-territorial autonomy;
- gave the Central Rada status of the highest Ukrainian legislative body and authorized the creation of local authorities.

28 May – 2 June 1917

- ordered the Central Rada to assert the idea of the national-territorial autonomy in relations with the Provisional Government.

UNIVERSALS OF THE CENTRAL RADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Universal</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Universal</td>
<td>10.06.1917</td>
<td>declared the autonomy of Ukraine;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Universal</td>
<td>3.07.1917</td>
<td>agreed to wait with the Ukrainian autonomy until the Constituent assembly;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Universal</td>
<td>22.11.1918</td>
<td>declared the Ukrainian People’s Republic (UNR);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Universal</td>
<td>22.01.1918</td>
<td>proclaimed the sovereign, independent Ukrainian state, breaking ties with Bolshevik Russia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**THE STRUCTURE OF POWER**

**The Central Rada of Ukraine**
the highest legislative body.

**The Mala Rada**
the constantly working legislative body,
30 members,
headed by M.Hrushevskyi.

**The General Secretariat**
the government, the executive body, 8 secretaries,
headed by V.Vynnychenko.

**The Radas in governorates, counties and cities’**
the local authorities.

**LEADERS**

- **Mykhailo Hrushevsky**
  the head of the Central Rada, the 1st Ukrainian President.

- **Volodymyr Vynnychenko**
  the head of the General Secretariat.

- **Serhiy Yefremov**
  the general secretary of international affairs.

- **Symon Petliura**
  the general secretary of military affairs.
THE OCTOBER COUP (1917)

Bolsheviks overthrew the Provisional Government
gave the power to the Soviets dominated by Bolsheviks
created the Soviet of Peoples’ Commissars

The new course
- the liquidation of market relations;
- the nationalization of lands and industries;
- the liquidation of political competitors by means of waging the civil war.

THE 1st UKRAINIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT

December 25, 1917– March 1918

The 1st All-Ukrainian Council of Soviets in Kiev in December 1917 (the Bolshevik faction defeated)

The 1st All-Ukrainian Council of Soviets in Kharkiv (the Bolshevik faction won)

proclaimed the Soviet Ukrainian People’s Republic (UNR).
elected the Central Executive Committee of Ukraine.
elected the government - the People’s Secretariat.
THE 1st UKRAINIAN-SOVIET WAR

5.12.1917

The ultimatum of the Soviet of Peoples’ Commissars to the Central Rada of Ukraine

- the invasion of Ukraine by pro-Soviet forces in the early 1918;
- uprisings initiated by local Bolshevik agitators in the cities throughout Left-Bank Ukraine;
- the Student Battalion was annihilated by a vastly larger Bolshevik force at the Battle of Kruty on January 29;
- on February 9 the Soviet troops under the Mikhail Muravev's command entered Kyiv;
- Bolsheviks launched an offensive in Right-Bank Ukraine.

THE TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK

February 9, 1918

The Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic (29.04.1918)
THE PEACE TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK
March 3, 1918
The Russian SFSR
The Central Powers
• the Russia's exit from the First World War;
• the independence of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Ukraine, Lithuania and Poland;
• the entry of German and Austrian troops in the late February as allies of the Central Rada.

THE HETMANATE OF P. SKOROPADSKY
April 29, 1918–December 14, 1918
THE UKRAINIAN STATE
The Central Rada proved unable to maintain the order. Austro- Hungarian and German occupiers welcomed the coup.

Politics:
➢ was able to set up an effective administrative organization, established diplomatic ties with many countries, and concluded a peace treaty with Soviet Russia;
➢ printed millions of Ukrainian-language textbooks, established many Ukrainian schools, two universities, and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences;
➢ the requisitioning of food stocks and the restoration of land to the wealthy landowners;
➢ was unpopular among peasants and had little support from Ukrainian activists;
➢ re-formed the Sich Riflemen Corps in August 1918.
THE DIRECTORATE

**November 14, 1918–1920**
The Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR)

The defeat of the Central Powers in the First world war
The **German Revolution** in November 1918-March 1919 which led to the end of the monarchy.

Andryi Makarenko, Fedir Shvets, Symon Petliura.

**Enemies**

- The **Bolsheviks** (the 2nd Ukrainian-Soviet War)
- **Poland**
- The **Romanians**
- The **France intervention**
- The **Russian Whites**

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL RADA

**October 18, 1918–January 22, 1919**
(de facto independent until July 1919)

**THE WEST UKRAINIAN PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC**

The dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (October 1918)

- the Constitution of November 13, 1918;
- Y. Petrushevych became the Republic's president;
- K. Levytsky headed the government – the State Secretariat;
- the Polish-Ukrainian War (1918-1919) for the control over Eastern Galicia.

Yevhen Petrushevych

Czechoslovakia the Ukrainian Peoples’ Republic

Kost Levytsky

July 1919
THE WEST UKRAINIAN PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC

The symbolic act
the Western Ukrainian People’s Republic
the Ukrainian People’s Republic
January 22, 1919
were not against the alliance with the Wights and Bolshevics.
were not against the alliance with Poland.
THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

18 January - 28 June 1919

Declared the legal occupation of

- Eastern Galicia by Poland
- Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia by Romania
- Zakarpattia by Czechoslovakia

REBELLION FORCES

1918-1921

Leaders: N. Makhno, D. Zeleny, N. Hryhoriv and others.

The 1st was formed in 1917 in the Kyiv region to defend the local population from roving bands of soldiers returning from the front.

Nestor Makhno, the leader of the Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine
THE 2ND UKRAINIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT

The Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic (Ukr.SSR)
The Constitution of March 1919

The All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets
The All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee
headed by Grigory Petrovsky

The Council of People’s Commissars
headed by Christian Rakovsky

The committees of the poor
and the revolutionary committees

Legislative
Executive
Local authorities

THE «WAR COMMUNISM»

1918–1921

an economic policy adopted by the Bolsheviks during the civil war with the aim of keeping towns and the Red Army supplied with weapons and food, in conditions when all normal economic mechanisms and relations were being destroyed by the war.
### THE «WAR COMMUNISM»

- The nationalization of all industry. Private enterprises – illegal. The strict centralization of the management.
- The state monopoly on the foreign trade.
- The strict discipline for workers.
- The obligatory labor duty for «non-working classes».
- The «Prodrazvyorstka» – a requisition of agricultural surpluses from peasants in excess of the absolute minimum for a centralized distribution among the remaining population.
- The food and most commodities were rationed and distributed in a centralized way.
- The military-like control of railroads.

### THE DENIKIN ARMY

**Spring of 1919 – Spring of 1920**

**The Denikin’s Policy**

1. restored landlords’ holdings;
2. introduced taxes paid by peasants to support the Wight army;
3. liquidated the 8-hour working day;
4. suspended the activity of the Ukrainian Academy of Science and the publishing of Ukrainian periodics;
5. political repressions;
6. Ukraine was divided into Kharkiv, Kyiv and Novorossiyskij governorates.

---

A. Denikin
THE DIRECTORATE + THE 2ND POLISH REPUBLIC

The Polish-Soviet War
02.1919 – 03.1921

THE TREATY OF WARSAW
April 21, 1920

POLISH-UKRAINIAN
THE PETLURA-PILSUDSKI ALLIANCE

1. Poland recognized the UNR independence and the Directorate (lead by S. Petlura) as a highest authority in Ukraine.

2. The UNR refused of claims for East Galicia, West Volhynia, part of Polissia.

3. The secret military convention intended combined military operations of the UNR and Poland against Bolsheviks.

THE POLISH-SOVIEET WAR

25.04.1920 the Polish-Soviet war began;

04-05.1920 the Polish-Ukrainian army occupied Right-bank Ukraine, crossed the Dnieper river;

14.05.1920 the Soviet army started the counter-offensive;

26.05.1920 the Soviet army took back Right-bank Ukraine, occupied Western Ukraine and entered Poland;

27.08.1920 the Polish army started the counter-offensive;

12.10.1920 the treaty of Riga.
The Treaty of Riga
18 March 1921
Poland recognized the Ukrainian SSR.
Poland received Eastern Galicia, Western Volhinia, Western Polissia, Chelm land, Podlyashya. Main part of Right-bank Ukraine was united with the Ukrainian SSR.

Winter Companies of the UNR

The 1st winter company
12.1919 - 05.1920
commander - general
Mykhailo Omelianovych-Pavlenko

The 2nd winter company
11.1921
commander - general
Yuriy Tyutyunnyk

Poland
Soviet Russia

Poland

Russia

WINTER COMPANIES OF THE UNR
THE WRANGLER ARMY

April, 1920 –November, 1920

- instituted sweeping reforms (including the land reform), and as a result the Crimea became the most economically prosperous of all Russia regions;
- recognized and established relations with the new (and short lived) anti-Bolshevik independent republics;
- organized a mass evacuation on the shores of the Black Sea.

Pyotr Wrangel

THE DEFEAT OF THE WRANGLER ARMY

6 of June 1920

- the Wrangel army started attack and occupied North Tavria;

7 of August 1920

- the Soviet army with Makhno forces defeated the Wight army in North Tavria and dislodged them to Crimea;

8-11 of November 1920

- the Soviet army stormed Perecop fortification and broke into Crimea;

16 of November 1920

- the Soviet power was established in Simferopol, Sevastopol, Theodosia, Kerch, Alushta, Yalta.
**THE DEFEAT OF THE MAKHNO ARMY**

1. **25-26.11.1920**
   
   The Soviet army encircled the Makhno forces near Evpatoria in Crimea and in Gulai-Polye.

2. **08.1921**
   
   N. Makno with a small detachment retreated to Romania.

**CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR (FOR UKRAINE)**

1. 3,5 millions people died;

2. The economy was destroyed, material losses made 12 milliards of rubles;

3. Ukrainian ethnic lands had no unity;

4. The fail of the Ukrainian national-democratic movement;

5. The establishment of the Communist party rule in the Dnieper Ukraine.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. What were the results of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth partitions?
2. When did the Russian Empire annex the Crimea and Southern Ukraine?
3. Characterize the administrative-territorial division of Ukrainian lands inside the Russian Empire.
4. Describe the administrative-territorial division of Ukrainian lands inside the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
5. Give the characteristics of the economic and social development of Ukrainian lands inside the Russian Empire.
6. Estimate the Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood’s activity. What political ideas did they propagate?
7. Could you list the types of national movements inside the Russian Empire in the 2nd half of the 19th century.
8. Characterize the economic and social development of Ukrainian lands inside the Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) Empire.
9. Characterize the Ruthenia Triad’s cultural activity.
10. Under what historical conditions was established the Supreme Ruthenia Council? What was its main aim?
11. Could you list the types of national movements inside the Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) Empire in the 2nd half of the 19th century.
12. What were the causes and consequences of the Revolution of 1905-1907 in Russia?
13. What were the consequences of the First World War for Ukraine?
Lecture 6. THE UKRAINIAN SOCIETY IN 1921-1939.

AGENDA

1. The Soviet state in 1921-1924.

2. The totalitarian system in the USSR. The Stalinism and its consequences for Ukraine.

3. The political, social, economic and national-cultural development of Western Ukraine in 1921-1939.
STAGES OF THE SOVIET UNION CREATION

1. 06.1919 – 12.1920
   The «military-political union»
   (Ukraine formally was independent).

2. 12.1920 – 12.1922
   The «agreed federation»
   (the restriction of the Ukrainian sovereignty).

3. 12.1922 – 12.1925
   The USSR
   (the liquidation of the Ukrainian independence).

THE SOVIET UNION IN PROJECTS

Projects

J.Stalin
Ukraine – the autonomous part of the RSFSR.

V.Lenin
Ukraine – the autonomous part of the USSR.

Kh.Rakovsky
Ukraine – the sovereign state in the confederation of Soviet republics.
December, 30 1922
The 1st Congress of Soviets of the USSR

the Russian SFSR;
the Ukrainian SSR;
the Byelorussian SSR;

the Transcaucasian SFSR
(starting with 1924 – the Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia SSR).

THE USSR (1922)
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE USSR

Republics had wide autonomous rights.

Formally

January 31, 1924
the 2nd Congress of Soviets of the USSR.

Really

Republics lost sovereignty

The Ukrainian SSR

Had the national-territorial unity.

Had the republic administrative and state apparatus.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE USSR

The USSR highest bodies of power:
- international policy;
- borders;
- armed forces;
- transport;
- communication;
- economy planning;
- war and peace decisions.

The Republic bodies of power:
- interior policy;
- agriculture;
- jurisprudence;
- education;
- health care;
- social welfare.
THE CENTRALIZATION OF THE POWER BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Methods of the party transformation

**Party discussions**
- formally aimed to find the best ways of the state development;
- really – a method of liquidation of the different-minded and creation of the one-minded party.

**Cleanings**
- a method of struggle with so-called «old guard»;
- a method of hiding the party leaders’ total power;
- engaging of new members, mostly uneducated workers.

THE FAMINE (1921-1923)

**Reasons**
- the drought;
- the reducing of cultivation areas;
- the destruction of the agricultural production.

- Lenin actually welcomed the famine as it weakened the peasantry and prevented the peasants from resisting the Bolsheviks;
- Soviet power agreed to get support from international organizations (the American Relief Administration, the International Committee for Russian Relief)

**Victims:**
235 000 – 500 000 people.
CAUSES OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP)

March 1921
the 10th Congress of the All-Russian Communist Party

The economic crisis

- the industry (the level of production in 1920 - 13.8% more than in 1913).
- the agriculture (agricultural products stocks were only 40% of necessary, famine).
- the finances (the currency fell in 13 thousand times).

The internal political crises

- the liquidation of the proletariat and peasant union, peasants uprisings;
- the reduction of the proletariat class in 10 times.

The party crisis

- inside the communist party were formed 10 different points of view on the crisis recovery.

THE NEP

The agriculture
- the abolishment of the «prodrazvyorstka» (a forced grain requisition) and the introduction of the «prodnalog» (a tax payable in the form of the raw agricultural product, later - the cash payment, 2 times lower than requisitions; progressive);
- the liquidation of a collective responsibility.

The industry
- the denationalization of small and middle enterprises;
- big enterprises were united in trusts with the cost accounting;
- the piecework pay;
- the liquidation of a compulsory labor conscription;
- the establishment of the State Planning Committee;
- the attraction of foreign investments.

The finances, the market
- the restore of trading and commodity-money relations;
- the allowance of privat sales and small business;
- the development of cooperation and leasehold;
- the monetary reform of 1922–1924.
Continued to gather prodrazvyorstka debts but in a smaller volume.

A wide use of the «war-communist» methods in different spheres of production.

The New Economic Policy was based on two contradictions:

In the economy - market relations
In the policy - an administrative-command system

The decision to stop the NEP and turn back to the social forms of production
THE KORENIZATION

APRIL, 1923
The 12th Council of the RKP(b)

The Korenization [Nativization] - a use of national languages to propagate ideas of the communism to the vast masses of people.

The Ukrainization
a constituent element of the Korenisation policy;
a policy of increasing the usage and facilitating the development of the Ukrainian language and promoting other elements of the Ukrainian culture, in various spheres of the public life such as education, publishing, government and religion.

AIMS OF THE UKRAINIZATION

➤ to train the root nation staff for the state and party apparatus;

➤ to use the Ukrainian language on the state level;

➤ to organize cultural-educational bodies, provide education and print periodic in the Ukrainian language;

➤ to form economic and political preconditions for the national minorities development;

➤ to prosper the national (due to the form) and Soviet (due to the content) culture.
In the early 1930s

1. the quantity of Ukrainian schools increased to 85%.
2. 75% of state office papers were translated to the Ukrainian language.
3. 90% of journals and newspapers were publishing in the Ukrainian language.
4. Fast development of the Ukrainian culture.
THE TOTALITARIAN REGIME

a political regime where the state recognizes no limits to its authority and strives to regulate every aspect of public and private life wherever feasible.

The Stalinism

the form of the Soviet totalitarian regime, the dictatorship of J. Stalin.

The total people’s separation from the property and power.
The Bolsheviks’ monopoly and control over all spheres of a social life.

THE STALINISM

THE BOLSHEVIKS’ MONOPOLY

THE POWER
- the liquidation of the political competitors;
- the amalgamation of the party with the state apparatus;
- the total control over the civil organizations.

THE IDEOLOGY
- the state ideology – the Marxism-Leninism;
- the control over the all spheres of immaterial life;
- the persecution of a dissent.

THE ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
- the nationalization of industries;
- the command-administrative methods of management;
- the bureaucratization of an economy.
REPRESSIONS

a persecution of an individual or group within society for political reasons (including the imprisonment, involuntary settlement and even murder).

STAGES OF POLITICAL REPRESSIONS

1. 1928–1931
- the forced collectivization, the dispossession of kulaks;
- the liquidation of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAPC);
- the trial of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU).

2. 1932–1936
- the Holodomor;
- the «Postyshev terror»;
- the «Kirov wave».

3. 1937–1938
- the «Grate Purge».

STALIN’S REPRESSIONS (1930s)

Prisoners of the People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs (PCIA) Camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Amount of prisoners, thousands of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>268,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>334,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>510,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>729,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>839,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>820,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>996,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1,317,195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIRECTIONS OF REPRESSIONS

1. Against peasants
2. Against Ukrainian national élite
3. Against religion and churches
4. Against military commanders
5. Against party’s and state apparatus’ workers

METHODS OF REPRESSIONS

1. demonstrative political processes;
2. extrajudicial persecutions;
3. the creation of «operational troikas»;
4. the use of assault methods.
a policy of the Soviet government aimed to create in the USSR the grate productive potential. The primarily development of «a» group industries (fuel, energy, chemical and machinery).

**Particularities**
- started with the heavy industry;
- had rapid tempos of its realization;
- based on the internal resources only;
- was realized due to the state plan.

**STAGES OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION**

1. **1926—10.1928**
   - The beginning of the industrialization. A preparation to the forced tempos.

2. **10.1928—1932**
   - The 1\textsuperscript{st} five-year plan. A forced development of the heavy industry.

3. **1933—1937**
   - The 2\textsuperscript{nd} five-year plan. The industrialization in a little slower tempos.

4. **1938—1941**
   - The 3\textsuperscript{rd} five-year plan. A recession of production because of the fear to take an initiative and the absence of a material interest.
THE STAKHANOV MOVEMENT

a massive movement of workers in the USSR for increasing the level of labor production and reach the high indexes of production (named in honor of Ukrainian miner A.Stakhanov).

THE COLLECTIVIZATION

a policy of the Soviet government directed to liquidate privat and create collective farms («kolkhozes» and «sovkhozes»).

1927
The 15th Council of the CPSU(B)

- the course for a cooperation of an agriculture;
- the voluntary union of peasants for the joint economic activity;
- the gradual movement from the lower levels of cooperation to the highest;
- taking into account the local particularities.
**THE ENTIRE COLLECTIVIZATION**

1929
The Plenum of the CK CPSU(B)
The course to the entire collectivization

1. the liquidation of privet peasants’ economies;
2. the forced accession of peasants’ economies to the collective farms;
3. the liquidation of «kulaks’» as a class («dekulakization»);
4. massive repressions against peasants who didn't want enter the «kolkhozes».

---

**STAGES OF THE COLLECTIVIZATION**

1928—1932
The 1st five-year plan

- the competition between regions for a pre-term finish of the collectivization in autumn of 1930 (starting with spring of 1930);
- about 200 000 of kulaks’ economies were dispossessed;
- the Holodomor of 1932—1933;
- 70 % of economies were collectivized.

1933—1937
The 2nd five-year plan

- 90 % of economies were collectivized;
- the political sections in motor-transport stations and state farms («sovkhозes») were created;
- in 1935 the new statute of collective farmers was adopted;
- were regulated: the wages (due to the labor-days), dimensions of adjoining farms, etc.;
- in 1933 the obligatory deliveries for the state were introduced.
THE COLLECTIVIZATION

Results

- funds for the industrialization;
- the Holodomor of 1932–1933;
- a loss of the wish for the effective farming;
- a several years lag in the agriculture.

THE HOLODOMOR (1932–1933)

A massive premeditatedly organized by the Soviet rule famine leaded to the millions of people deaths.

Victims:
2.5 - 8 million people.
The state | The incorporated Ukrainian lands | The year of incorporation
--- | --- | ---
Poland | Eastern Galicia | 1919
 | Western Volhynia, Polesia, Chelm Land, Podlyashya | 1921
Romania | Northern Bukovina, Bessarabia (3 counties) | 1918
Czechoslovakia | Zakarpattia | 1920

**THE POPULATION OF WEST UKRAINE (1920s -1930s)**

- **Poland**: 6000000 people (83% of population)
- **Romania**: 790000 people (11% of population)
- **Czechoslovakia**: 450000 people (6% of population)

Czechoslovakia

Romania

Poland

6000000 people

450000 people

790000 people

83% of population

6% of population

11% of population
THE UKRAINIAN POPULATION IN POLAND, ROMANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- the Ukrainian population - 16%
- other inhabitants of Poland - 86%
- the Ukrainian population - 4.7%
- other inhabitants of Romania - 95.3%
- the Ukrainian population - 9%
- other inhabitants of Czechoslovakia - 91%

THE ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN LANDS

- Poland: a part of Poland, only Eastern Galicia had the autonomous status till 1923.
- Romania: were conquered by Romania without a right to get the autonomy.
- Czechoslovakia: was joint to Czechoslovakia as an autonomous part, but officially get this status only in October of 1938.
**THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Poland**
A very low level
An underdeveloped outlying agrarian district, a source of chip resources for the Polish voevodships. Most part of the Ukrainian peasants suffered because of the land shortage.

**Romania**
A very low level
An underdeveloped outlying district of Romania. The semi-cottage industry.

**Czechoslovakia**
A low level
Attempts to modernize all state districts, and so to increase the standard of life in Zakarpattia.

**REFORMS IN THE AGRICULTURE**

**Poland**
Didn’t decide a problem of the land shortage (for the Ukrainian peasants). Lands were given to the Polish ressetles («osadniks»).

**Romania**
Didn’t decide a problem of the land shortage (for the Ukrainian peasants). Approximately 5 000 hectares of Bukovina lands were given to the Romanian ressetles.

**Czechoslovakia**
The development of infrastructure. In the 1920th large estates of Hungarian landlords were redistributed, about 35 000 of Ukrainian peasants get additional parts of lands (more than 2 acres for each person).
THE CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Poland

- The total «polonization». An artificial division of the Ukrainian people into groups with the aim of assimilation. A liquidation of primary schools with the education in the Ukrainian language. Only 10% of high school students were the Ukrainians.

Romania

- A policy of the «romanization» and «denazification» of the Ukrainians. Till 1927 all Ukrainian schools were closed down. The government didn’t consider the Ukrainians as a separate nation.

Czecho-slovakia

- A definite development of the Ukrainian culture. A quantity of the Ukrainian educational institutions increased. A use of the Ukrainian language in primary schools was permitted, as well as an establishment of the Ukrainian cultural organizations.

THE STATE POLICY

Poland

- Repressive

Romania

- Repressive

Czecho-slovakia

- Loyal
THE ORTHODOX RELIGION IN UKRAINE

- **Poland**: Persecuted
- **Romania**: Was under the Romanian Patriarchy subordination. Ukrainian priests were discriminated.
- **Czecho-slovakia**: The government didn’t interrupt religious questions.

THE NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENT

- **Poland**: Developed, massive, organized. 12 political parties.
- **Romania**: Underdeveloped. A few political parties and civil organizations worked illegally.
- **Czecho-slovakia**: Developed, organized. The absence of national-political traditions. That’s why a few Zakarpattia political parties worked under the aegis of Czechoslovakia political parties.
1. Could you list the main stages of the Soviet Union creation. Characterize the conditions of the Ukrainian SSR accession to the Union.
2. Analyze the main positions of the USSR Constitution of 1924.
3. Compare the famines (Holodomors) of 1921-1923 and 1932-33. Explain their causes and consequences for Ukraine.
4. Analyze the causes of the New Economic policy. Compare it with the War Communism policy.
5. What were the reasons of the NEP curtailing?
6. Characterize the policy of the Ukrainization. What were the reasons of its curtailing?
7. Give the definitions to the terms «Totalitarian Regime» and «Stalinism».
8. Could you list the main stages of repressions in the USSR in the late 1920s –1930s.
9. Characterize the policy of the Industrialization. What were the results of the first, second and third five-year plans?
10. When did the USSR take the course to the entire Collectivization? What were the consequences of such policy?
11. Compare the social and economic life of the Ukrainians in Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia in the 1920s-1930s.
12. Characterize the national-liberation movements in Western Ukraine.
Lecture 7.
UKRAINE IN THE PERIOD OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945).

AGENDA

1. The causes and character of the Second World War. The «Ukrainian question» in the world affairs on the eve of the war. The joining of the West Ukrainian lands to the Ukrainian SSR.


3. The occupation regime. The anti-fascist movement in Ukraine.

4. The liberation of Ukraine from the Nazi occupation. The Ukrainian people’s role in the Nazi Germany defeat. Consequences of the Second World war for Ukraine.
The «Ukrainian Question» in the World Affairs on the Eve of the War

August, 23 1939
Molotov and Ribbentrop sign the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

The secret protocol

West Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia.

Germany
Rest territories of Poland and West Europe

Zakarpattia

March, 15 1939
Carpatho-Ukraine declared its independence from Czechoslovakia

March, 16 1939
the Hungarian troops occupied Carpatho-Ukraine with the Germany's approval

Area ceded to Hungary as a result of the Additions of Vienna, November 2, 1938
Carpatho-Ukraine's common border with Poland and Slovakia

Hungary

Zakarpattia

Poland

Slovakia

Romania

Ukraine
## WESTERN UKRAINE

### The Molotov and Ribbentrop Pact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 1, 1939</td>
<td>Germany invaded Poland;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 17, 1939</td>
<td>the USSR invaded Poland from the east and joined most Ukrainian populated territories to the Ukrainian SSR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1, 1939</td>
<td>the USSR officially approved annexation of Western Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## THE ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS (OUN)

- **Date of establishment**: 1929
- **Place**: Vienna
- **Members**: Dmytro Dontsov, Yevhen Konovalets, Mykola Stsyborsky, etc.

**February, 10 1940**

The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was divided into two wings:

- the older, more moderate members, supported Andriy Melnyk (OUN-M).
- the younger and more radical members supported Stepan Bandera (OUN-B).
June, 30 1941
The OUN-B declared an independent Ukrainian state (center – Lviv). The Ukrainian government was headed by Yaroslav Stetsko.

July, 9 1941
• the Ukrainian government and OUN-B associates were imprisoned (about 1500 persons);
• Bandera and Stetsko were sent to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp (September 1941-1944);
• many OUN-B members were killed (both of Bandera’s brothers were murdered at Auschwitz).

NORTHERN BUKOVINA
The USSR invaded Romania to incorporate Ukrainian populated Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia into the USSR.

June 27, 1940

* territories occupied by the USSR
* territories of Romania
### THE BEGINNING OF THE SOVIET-GERMANY WAR

The Operation Barbarossa

**June 22 1941**

Germany invaded the western borders of the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR.

---

### BATTLES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October, 12 1941</td>
<td>Western Ukraine and Poland were included in the General Government of Germany;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 19 1941</td>
<td>Germans occupied Kiev, the occupation lasts 78 days;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 16 1941</td>
<td>Odessa was occupied by the Axis troops after 73 days;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 24 1941</td>
<td>Kharkiv was captured by the German troops;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 4 1942</td>
<td>Sevastopol in Crimea was finally taken by the German troops after the 250 days’ siege</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The New Order entailed:

- the creation of a pan-German racial state structured according to the Nazi ideology to ensure the supremacy of an Aryan-Nordic master race;
- the massive territorial expansion into Eastern Europe through its colonization with German settlers;
- the physical annihilation of the Jews and others considered to be "unworthy of life";
- the extermination, expulsion, or enslavement of most of the Slavic peoples and others regarded as "racially inferior".

The New Order was publicly proclaimed by Adolf Hitler in 1941 as a political order which Nazi Germany wanted to impose on the conquered areas under its dominion.
THE GENERALPLAN OST

a secret Nazi German plan for the colonization of Eastern Europe, the genocide and ethnic cleansing to be undertaken in the Eastern European territories occupied by Germany during the Second World War;

the plan entailed the enslavement, expulsion, and/or extermination of most Slavic peoples in Europe, whom the Nazis viewed as racially inferior and non-Aryan;

the plan was part of Adolf Hitler’s ideology of German expansion to the east. It was the part of the larger plan to establish the New Order.

THE STALIN’S ORDER № 227

«Not One Step Backwards!»

July, 28 1942

an execution of Soviet Army men as «traitors» who were cowards (captured) and also all officers who retreated without orders.
THE UKRAINIAN INSURGENT ARMY

14 October 1942–1949

1 stage

2 stage

1949–1956

The area of operations

➢ Volhynia,
➢ Polesia,
➢ Galicia,
➢ Podillya,
➢ Carpathia

Leaders

➢ Roman Shukhevych
(Taras Chuprynka, since 1943);
➢ Vasyl Kuk (since 1950).

The strength

20,000–200,000.

Opponents

➢ the Soviet Union (the Red Army, NKGB, NKVD, partisans);
➢ Nazi Germany;
➢ the Polish Underground State (the Armia Krajowa);
➢ the People's Republic of Poland (the People's Army);
➢ Czechoslovakia (the Czechoslovak Army).

THE OCCUPATION REGIME

The administrative-territorial division

The District of Galicia

The Transnistria Governorate

The Reichskommissariat Ukraine

The front-line area
THE TRANSNISTRIA GOVERNORATE

a Romanian administered territory (1941–1944)

THE DISTRICT OF GALICIA

an administrative unit of the General Government (1941-1944),
The capital - Lemberg (Lviv)
Erich Koch – the Reichskommissar of the central and eastern part of Ukraine

The Reichskommissariat Ukraine

The Holocaust

A genocide in which Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany and its collaborators killed about six million Jews and five million non-Jewish victims.

Plans of genocide

In 10 years' time, the plan called for the extermination, expulsion, Germanization or enslavement of most or all the Ukrainians.

Between 1941 and 1945

Approximately 3,000,000 Ukrainian and other non-Jewish victims were killed as part of Nazi extermination policies;

Between 850,000 - 900,000 Jews who lived on the territory of Ukraine.
THE BABI YAR

Victims
about 100,000–150,000 of Ukrainians, Jews, Romani people, Karaites and Soviet prisoners of war.

OSTARBEITERS

Ukrainians made up the largest percentage of Ostarbeiters (over 2,300,000 Ukrainians were deported to Germany for the slave labor)

Most of Ostarbeiters were under the age of 16

a Nazi German designation for slave workers gathered from occupied Central and Eastern Europe to perform forced labor in Germany during the World War II in support of the war machine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1943</td>
<td>in <strong>Stalingrad</strong> German troops were surrendered;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5, 1943</td>
<td><strong>the Battle of Kursk</strong> - the greatest tank battle in the history where German forces were defeated;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 23, 1943</td>
<td><strong>Kharkiv</strong> was liberated by the Soviet army;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1943</td>
<td><strong>Zaporizhia and Dnipropetrovsk</strong> were liberated by the USSR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 7, 1943</td>
<td><strong>Kiev</strong> was taken by the Soviet troops;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1944</td>
<td>Soviet army liberated <strong>Lutsk and Raven</strong>;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March- May, 1944</td>
<td>the Soviet army took <strong>Kherson, Vinnysia, Proskuriv, Mykolaiv, Chernivtsi, Odessa, Simferopil, Ternopil, Sevastopol</strong>;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July- August, 1944</td>
<td>the Soviet army captured <strong>Lviv, Stanislaviv, Drohobyhch, Izmail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 14, 1944</td>
<td>the German occupation of Ukrainian territories was ended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
June 22, 1944

proposed exile to Siberia of «all Ukrainians who had lived under the German occupation». Since all Ukraine was under the German occupation this effectively meant that every Ukrainian could be exiled except those who had escaped to Russia in 1941.

**THE VICTORY DAY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 8, 1945</td>
<td>The Victory in Europe V-E Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9, 1945</td>
<td>The Soviet Victory Day (because of time zone differences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 15, 1945</td>
<td>The Victory in Japan V-J Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 14, 1945</td>
<td>in the USA and the rest of the Americas and Eastern Pacific Islands (because of time zone differences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2, 1945</td>
<td>The End of WWII (official documents)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Post-war agreements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 26, 1945</td>
<td>The Congress in Mukachevo voted to join Carpatho-Ukrainian (Ruthenia) to Ukraine;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 29, 1945</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia ceded Carpatho-Ukraine and it became a Zakarpatska Province in the Ukrainian SSR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 4-11, 1945</td>
<td>The Yalta Conference of «Big Three» (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) planed conclusion of the war and post-war Europe. One secret provision was forced repatriation of Soviet citizens to the USSR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## BIBLIOGRAPHY


## QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. Characterize the post-war international policy of the Ukrainian SSR.
2. Estimate the Soviet policy in Western Ukraine after the war.
3. What were the causes of the famine of 1946—1947? Explain its consequences for Ukraine.
4. Characterize the process of the Ukrainian economy restoring. What were the results of the 4th five-year plan?
5. Give the definition to the term «Zhdanovshchina». How did it influence the cultural development of Ukraine?
6. Analyze the foreign policy of the USSR in the period of the Khrushchev's «Thaw» (1953-1964)
10. Estimate the reasons of the «Kosygin» reforms defeat. What were the results of the 8th five-year plan?
11. Name the directions and forms of the dissident movement in Ukraine.
12. When was established the Ukrainian Helsinki Spilka? What was its main aim?

AGENDA


2. Ukraine in the period of the Khrushchev’s «Thaw».

CONSEQUENCES OF WWII

Casualties
3,9 million people were killed (each 6\textsuperscript{th} Ukrainian citizen);
10 million - without housing.

Destructions
(1,2 trillion rubles)
714 destroyed cities and settlements;
28 000 – villages; 16 000 – enterprises;
33 000 – secondary schools, technical schools and institutes of higher education;
30 000 – collective and state farms, motor-transporting stations.

UKRAINE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

1 29.06.1945 The USSR and Czechoslovakia Zakarpattia → the Ukrainian SSR
2 16.08.1945 The USSR and Poland Eastern Galicia and Western Volhynia → the Ukrainian SSR
3 10.02.1947 The USSR and Romania Northern Bukovina and the part of Bessarabia → the Ukrainian SSR
4 02.1954 Supreme Soviet of the USSR Crimea → the Ukrainian SSR
136

THE POST-WAR INTERNATIONAL POLICY

1
Deportations
- From Poland to Ukraine – 700,000 of Ukrainians,
- from Ukraine to Poland – 788,000 of poles

2
Taking part in the creation of the United Nations Organization
- signed the UNO Charter (1945);
- took part in the UNO commissions and committees, the Security Council;
- founded of the permanent the Ukrainian SSR mission at the UNO.

3
In 1950s
- the Ukrainian SSR was the member of 16 international organizations;
- it signed 60 international agreements.

THE SOVIET POLICY IN WESTERN UKRAINE

1
- a policy of the industrialization and collectivization;

2
- a «cultural revolution»
- (a liquidation of illiberally, growth of secondary and technical schools’ and high educational institutions’ amount);

3
- massive repressions (500,000 victims);

4
- deportations to the east territories of the USSR (200,000 resettled);

5
- a prohibition of the Greek-catholic church;

6
- a struggle with the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (OUN-UPA),
- resulted the 30,000 military men and innocent people death.
### THE ECONOMY RECOVERING

**the 4th five-year plan (1946-1950)**

#### Particularities

1. its centralized realization, according to the strict state plan;
2. the priority of the heavy industry;
3. the administrative-command system allowed to mobilize large material and human resources;
4. the ideology also assisted in plan realization (socialist competitions, pace-makers, etc.);
5. the famine of 1946-1947.

### THE FAMINE (1946—1947)

#### Reasons

- destroyed the material-technical base of the agriculture;
- large losses of the able-bodied people;
- the catastrophic drought of 1946 (the 1st time for the last 50 years).

#### Results

- the corn stock plan - 63.8% of the grains’ gross output;
- repressions against collective farmers:
  - the confiscation of plots adjoining the house,
  - state agricultural taxes and compulsory loans;
  - the restoring of the law “About protection of the property of state enterprises, kolkhozes and cooperatives, and strengthening of the public (socialist) property” (07.08.1932; “Law of Spikelets”).

80% of the Ukrainian SSR territory (except Volyn, Rovno, Drogobytch and Zakarpattia regions), approximately **1 million people** died.
1. The industry

By 1950, the heavy industry surpassed the pre-war level by 15%, while the light industry gained only 80% of the pre-war level.

2. The agriculture

- By 1950, the crops export (a help to the countries of the "national democracy") gained only 60% of the pre-war level; - the famine in 1946–47 (890,000 casualties).

3. The finances

1947 – the derationing, the monetary reform

THE «ZHDANOVSCHINA» (1946-1953)

A Soviet cultural doctrine developed by the secretary of the CC CPSU A. Zhdanov in 1946 and proposed that the world was divided into two camps: the "imperialistic", headed by the United States, and the "democratic", headed by the Soviet Union.

"The only conflict that is possible in Soviet culture is the conflict between good and best".

Soviet artists, writers and intelligentsia had to conform to the party line in their creative works, otherwise, they risked persecution.

Andrei Zhdanov
THE KHRUSHCHEV’S THAW (1953-1964)

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev

the first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

THE FIRST SECRETARIES OF THE CC KPU

Oleksiy Kirichenko 1953-1957
Mykola Podgorny 1957-1963
Petro Shelest 1963-1972
## THE FOREIGN POLICY

- Ceded Crimea from the Russian SFSR to the Ukrainian SSR (1955);
- Established the Warsaw Pact (1955);
- Ordered the Soviet military intervention in Hungary (1956);
- Supported Egypt against the west countries during the Suez crisis (1956);
- Promoted doctrine of the “Peaceful co-existence” in the foreign policy;
- Initiated the Soviet space program;
- Met with U.S. president D.D. Eisenhower at Camp Devid (Maryland) – the first USSR leader to visit USA in the diplomatic capacity (1959);
- Initiated the Cuban crisis (1962);
- Approved the East Germany’s construction of the Berlin wall (1961);
- Conflict with the Chinese government;
- Soviet support for Northern Vietnam in the Vietnam war.

## THE DOMESTIC POLICY

### A POLITICAL SPHERE

- Denounced the Stalin's dictatorial rule and the personality cult in the speech «On the Personality Cult and its Consequences» at the closed session of the Twentieth Party Congress of the CPSU, 25 February 1956.
- The liberalization of the Soviet intellectual and cultural policy.
- The beginning of the dissident movement.
THE DOMESTIC POLICY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SPHERES

used the slogan “To catch up and overtake the west”;
provided the virgin lands company;
made “sovarkhozes” (councils of peoples’ economy), attempting to combat the centralization of the ministries;
converted collective farms to the state farms;
ordered to built millions of apartments using simplified floor plans (“khrushovkas”);
created the minimum wage (1956);
provided the redenomination of the ruble (10:1) (1961).

THE «STAGNATION»

THE GENERAL SECRETARIES OF THE CC CPSU

Leonid Brezhnev (1964-1982)

Yuri Andropov (1982-1984)

Konstantin Chernenko (1984-1985)
### THE FOREIGN POLICY

- initiated the invention to Czechoslovakia;
- continued conflict with the Chinese government;
- continued the Soviet support for Northern Vietnam in the Vietnam war;
- started the new phase in the relations with the USA, signing several treaties;
- extended the diplomatic and political influence in the Middle East and Africa, successfully supported Angola in its civil war (1975), took part in the Ethiopia-Somalia war in 1977-1978.

### THE DOMESTIC POLICY

#### A POLITICAL SPHERE

- stopped the liberalization of the Soviet intellectual and cultural policy;
- mentioned Stalin positively and took the title of the general secretary, which had been Stalin’s title until 1952, the growth of the personality cult;
- signed the Helsinki Final Act (1975), which recognized the postwar frontiers in Eastern and Central Europe and legitimized the Soviet hegemony over the region in exchange the Soviet Union agreed to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms (the USSR never honored these undertakings).
THE DOMESTIC POLICY

Economic and social spheres

1. the Soviet economy despite Stalin’s industrialization was still heavily dependent on the agriculture;
2. the Stalin’s collectivization of agriculture had destroyed the independent peasantry and the agricultural productivity remained low;
3. the Soviet agriculture increasingly could not feed the urban population;
4. the Soviet industrial production and the production of consumer goods stagnated

THE ECONOMY BECAME STAGNANT

THE DOMESTIC POLICY

Economic and social spheres

to prove armed forces and prestige projects such as the space program and the Baikal Amur Mainline the USSR needed to import food grains at high market prices;

the houses’ building, state health and education system stagnated;

the huge “informal economy” (the Black market);

the problem of corruption among regional officials.
ECONOMIC REFORMS

the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR
Alexei Kosygin

«Kosygin» reforms

March 1965
the Plenum of the CC CPSU
the program of reforms in the agriculture

September 1965
the Plenum of the CC CPSU
the program of reforms in the industry

RESULTS OF THE 8TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

1966-1970

1
the volume of output in the Ukrainian SSR raised by 50 %

2
the gross agricultural output– by 16.6 %

3
the national income – by 30 %

In the beginning of the 1970s economical reforms were stopped

The return to Stalin’s methods of administration, the reduce of tempos of development.
### DIRECTIONS OF THE DISSIDENT MOVEMENT IN UKRAINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National-liberation</th>
<th>V. Moroz, L. Lukyanenko</th>
<th>struggled for the free development of the Ukrainian culture and language, restoring of the Ukrainian independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Human rights-based</td>
<td>P. Grigorenko, V. Chernovol, M. Rudenko</td>
<td>insisted to conform human rights and liberties in the USSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>V. Ramanyuk, I. Terelya, G. Vins</td>
<td>struggled for the freedom of religion and the restoring of illegal confessions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FORMS OF THE DISSIDENT ACTIVITY

1. The publication and spreading of materials with the critique of the Soviet policy.
2. Letters-protests to the ruling bodies of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR.
3. Annual mass actions near the Shevchenko’s monument in Kyiv.
4. The creation of the human rights-based organization the Ukrainian Helsinki Group (1976; since 1988 - the Ukrainian Helsinki Spilka).
BIBLIOGRAPHY


QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. Characterize the post-war international policy of the Ukrainian SSR.
2. Estimate the Soviet policy in Western Ukraine after the war.
3. What were the causes of the famine of 1946—1947? Explain its consequences for Ukraine.
4. Characterize the process of the Ukrainian economy restoring. What were the results of the 4th five-year plan?
5. Give the definition to the term «Zhdanovshchina». How did it influence the cultural development of Ukraine?
6. Analyze the foreign policy of the USSR in the period of the Khrushchev's «Thaw» (1953-1964)
10. Estimate the reasons of the «Kosygin» reforms defeat. What were the results of the 8th five-year plan?
11. Name the directions and forms of the dissident movement in Ukraine.
12. When was established the Ukrainian Helsinki Spilka? What was its main aim?
AGENDA

1. The «perestroika» in the USSR: goals, main directions and consequences for Ukraine.

2. The social and political life in Ukraine in the late 1980s - in the early 1990s.

3. August events in 1991. The announcement of the state independence of Ukraine. The USSR dissolution and the establishment of the CIS.
THE «PERESTROIKA» (RESTRUCTURING)

A political movement for the reformation in the Soviet Union in the 2nd half of the 1980s, widely associated with M. Gorbachev's reforms; a restructuring of the Soviet political and economic system.

The Goal of «Perestroika»

Not to end the command economy but rather to make the socialism work more efficiently to better meet the needs of Soviet consumers.

THE GORBACHEV'S POLICY

«Perestroika» – a political and economic restructuring.

Demokratizatsiya – a slogan (introduced in 1987) calling for the infusion of "democratic" elements into the single-party government (multi-candidate - not multiparty - elections).

Uskoreniye (acceleration) - a slogan and policy (announced in 1985) of the acceleration of the social and economic development of the Soviet Union.

Glasnost (openness) – a slogan (officially announced in 1986) for the increased government transparency; an increasing public discussion of issues and accessibility of information to the public.
STAGES OF THE «PERESTROIKA»

1985-1988
establishment of the restructuring concept, first economical reforms, forming of a new political course.

- May 1985 speech in Leningrad—Gorbachev admitted the slowing down of the economic development and inadequate living standards.


1988-1991
political changes, course to the regulative market economy.

- June 1987 the plenary session of the CC CPSU - Gorbachev presented his «basic theses», which laid the political foundation of economic reforms for the remainder of the existence of the Soviet Union.

ECONOMIC REFORMS

June 1987 the Soviet Joint Venture Law
allowed foreigners to invest in the Soviet Union in the form of joint ventures with Soviet ministries, state enterprises, and cooperatives;

limited foreign shares of a Soviet venture to 49 percent and required that Soviet citizens occupy the positions of chairmen and general manager.

July 1987 the Law on State Enterprise
enterprises had to fulfill state orders, but were free to determine output levels based on demands from consumers and other enterprises;

enterprises became self-financing, had to cover expenses (wages, taxes, supplies, and debt services) through revenues, unprofitable enterprises could face bankruptcy;

shifted control over the enterprise operations from the ministries to the elected workers’ collectives, Gosplan’s needn’t to formulate detailed production plans.

May 1988 the Law on Cooperatives
permitted the private ownership of businesses in the services, manufacturing, and foreign-trade sectors.
THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

April 26, 1986 – The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, Pripyat the worst nuclear power plant accident in the history (in terms of cost and casualties).

level 7 - the maximum classification on the International Nuclear Event Scale; during the accident 31 people died; to avert a greater catastrophe were involved over 500 000 workers; over 500 000 people have been resettled; 18 billion rubles were spent on containment and decontamination; removal of 784 320 ha of agricultural land and 694 200 ha of forest from production; gave great significance to the policy of «Glasnost»; helped forge closer Soviet–US relations; key factor in the USSR dissolution; major influence in shaping the new Eastern Europe.

**Social**
- level 7 - the maximum classification on the International Nuclear Event Scale;
- during the accident 31 people died;
- to avert a greater catastrophe were involved over 500 000 workers;
- over 500 000 people have been resettled;

**Economic**
- 18 billion rubles were spent on containment and decontamination;
- removal of 784 320 ha of agricultural land and 694 200 ha of forest from production;

**Political**
- gave great significance to the policy of «Glasnost»;
- helped forge closer Soviet–US relations;
- key factor in the USSR dissolution;
- major influence in shaping the new Eastern Europe.
### THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT OF UKRAINE (RUKH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>1989 - civil-political movement; since 1990 - political party.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leader</td>
<td>Ivan Drach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aim</td>
<td>to support Gorbachev's reforms; later - for Ukrainian independence and multiparty system of elections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE HUMAN CHAIN

- **Date**: January 21, 1990
- **Location**: Lviv–Kyiv
- **Participants**: around 3,000,000 people
- **Aim**: the 71st anniversary of the Act Zluky (an agreement unifying the Ukrainian People's Republic and the West Ukrainian National Republic).
THE MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

the 1st party – the Ukrainian Republican Party (1990)

In 1990-1991 – 20 parties

The Democratic Party of Ukraine;
The Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party;
The Social-Democratic party of Ukraine;
The Social-Democratic party of Ukraine (united);
The Ukrainian People’s Party;
The Ukrainian People's Democratic Party;
The Party of Greens of Ukraine, etc.

1990 – the crisis inside the Communist party,
the creation of the Democratic platform (December 1990 – the Party of
Democratic Revival of Ukraine).

ELECTIONS TO THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF
THE UKRAINIAN SSR

March 4–18, 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Communist Party</th>
<th>The Democratic Bloc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volodymyr Ivashko</td>
<td>Ihor Yukhnovsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331 seats won</td>
<td>111 seats won</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Factions

The Group of 239 (Communist Party of Ukraine) – 239;
The People's Council (People's Movement of Ukraine) – 125;
The CPU Democratic platform (Party of Democratic Revival of Ukraine) – 41;
The Democratic Party of Ukraine – 19;
The Ukrainian Republican Party – 12.

The Prime Minister
Vitold Fokin (1990-1992)

The Narodna Rada – an opposition bloc

CC BY-SA 3.0
THE DECLARATION OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY OF UKRAINE

July 16, 1990

The Declaration established the principles of

- the self-determination of the Ukrainian nation,
- the rule of the people,
- the state power,
- the citizenship of the Ukrainian SSR,
- the territorial supremacy,
- the economic independence,
- the environmental safety,
- the cultural development,
- the external and internal security,
- the international relations.

THE REFERENDUM OF MARCH 17, 1991

the 1st question: «Do you consider necessary the preservation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a renewed federation of equal sovereign republics in which the rights and freedom of an individual of any nationality will be fully guaranteed?»

For - 71.48 % (the USSR).

the 2nd question: «Do you agree that Ukraine should be part of a Union of Soviet sovereign states on the basis of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine?»

For - 81.7% (was asked in Ukraine).

the 3rd question «Do you want Ukraine to be the independent state, independently resolving all issues of domestic and foreign policy, providing the equal rights of citizens irrespective of national and religious identity?» -

For – 88% (was asked in the Lviv, Ternopol and Ivano-Frankovsk oblasts).
THE AUGUST COUP (19-21 AUGUST 1991)


the attempt to take control of the country from then President of the Soviet Union, M.Gorbachev.

The coup failed, members of the GKChP were arrested.

THE «PERESTROIKA» CAUSED

the dissolution of the Soviet Union;

the revolutions of 1989 in Eastern Europe;

the end of the Cold War.
BELAVEZHA ACCORDS
proclaimed the Soviet Union liquidation;
announced the establishment of the
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

December 21, 1991
ALMA-ATA PROTOCOL
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan

THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

December 8, 1991
BELAVEZHSKAYA PUSHCHA
Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus

THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (1994)
the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR approved the Act of Declaration which declared “the Independence of Ukraine and the creation of an independent Ukrainian state – UKRAINE”;

the Act passed with 321 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 6 abstentions (out of 360 attendants);

the same day, the Verkhovna Rada called for a referendum on support for the Declaration of Independence.

THE REFERENDUM ON THE ACT OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

December 1, 1991

92.3% of voters approved the declaration of independence made by the Verkhovna Rada on August 24, 1991.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

2. What was the goal of «Perestroika»? Could you characterize its main stages.
3. Give the characteristics of the foreign and domestic policy of M. Gorbachev.
4. Describe the social and economic life of Ukraine in the late 1980s – in the early 1990s.
5. Characterize the contents of the Soviet Joint Venture Law, the Law on State Enterprise and the Law on Cooperatives.
6. What were the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster of 1986?
7. When was the People's Movement of Ukraine (Rukh) created? What was its main aim?
8. What were the consequences of «Perestroika» for Ukraine?
9. How did the August events of 1991 influence the USSR dissolution?
10. What were the causes of the USSR dissolution? What role did this event play in the world history?
11. When did Ukraine proclaim its independence? What role did the act of independence play in the further political development of Ukraine?
12. When and in what historical conditions was the CIS established?
Lecture 10. THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE IN THE PERIOD OF ITS INDEPENDENCE.

AGENDA

1. The dynamic of the internal political life in contemporary Ukraine. Main factors of the state system improvement.

2. The social and economic situation in Ukraine in the period of its independence.

3. The situation in the cultural sphere.
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
July 16, 1990
The Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine

August 19, 1991
the coup attempt

August 24, 1991
The Declaration of Independence of Ukraine

December 1, 1991
The independence referendum

• Socialism;
• State property;
• One-party system.

• Market economy;
• Privet property;
• Multi-party system.

MAIN LAWS OF THE 1990s
December 6, 1991
The Ukrainian Armed Forces Law
January 15, 1992
The National Anthem
January 28, 1992
The National Flag
February 19, 1992
The National Emblem

THE NATIONALITY LAW
THE NATIONAL MINORITIES LEGISLATION
April 10, 1990
The State Committee on National Proceedings;
October 8, 1991
The Nationality Law;
November 1, 1991
The Declaration of Ukrainian Nationalities Rights.
INDEPENDENT UKRAINE

The form of the government
The semi-presidential republic

presidential-parliamentary

The state structure –
The unitary state

premier-presidential

The political regime-
The democratic regime

3 branches of power

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE

Elected for 5 years,
450 deputies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-1994</td>
<td>Ivan Plyushch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1998</td>
<td>Oleksandr Moroz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2000</td>
<td>Oleksandr Tkachenko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2002</td>
<td>Ivan Plyushch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>Volodymyr Lytvyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>Oleksandr Moroz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>Arseniy Yatsenyuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2012</td>
<td>Volodymyr Lytvyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>Volodymyr Rybak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Oleksandr Turchynov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since 2014</td>
<td>Volodymyr Groysman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE EXECUTIVE POWER

THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Prime Minister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Vitold Fokin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Leonid Kuchma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Vitaliy Masol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Yevhen Marchuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Pavlo Lazarenko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Valeriy Pustovoitenko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Viktor Yushchenko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Anatoliy Kinakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Viktor Yanukovych</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Yulia Tymoshenko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Yuri Yekhanurov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Viktor Yanukovych</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Yulia Tymoshenko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mykola Azarov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Arseniy Yatsenyuk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE JUDICIAL POWER

The Supreme Court of Ukraine

- a highest judicial body;
- since November 2011 consists of 48 justices;
- appointments to the Court are made by the parliament and have no fixed time limit;
- the Chairman is elected and dismissed by the Plenary Assembly of the Court.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine

- a sole body of constitutional jurisdiction;
- initiated its activity on October 18, 1996;
- interprets the Constitution of Ukraine and decides whether laws and other legal acts are constitutional.
THE PRESIDENTS OF UKRAINE

Viktor Yushchenko 2005-2010
Viktor Yanukovych 2010-2014
Petro Poroshenko since 2015

THE ORANGE REVOLUTION

a series of protests and political events that took place in Ukraine from late November 2004 to January 2005, in the immediate aftermath of the run-off vote of the 2004 Ukrainian presidential election which was claimed to be marred by massive corruption, voter intimidation and direct electoral fraud.
THE EUROMAIDAN

a wave of demonstrations and civil unrest in Ukraine, which began on
the night of **November 21, 2013** with public protests in Maidan
Nezalezhnosti ("Independence Square") in Kiev, demanding closer
European integration

**Causes**

- the suspension of the Ukraine–European Union Association agreement by the government.

**Goals**

- to sign the EU Association Agreement and Free Trade Agreement;
- to impeach the President V.Yanukovych, snap elections;
- to re-adopt the 2004 Constitution of Ukraine amendments.

**Methods**

- the demonstrations,
- the internet activism,
- the civil disobedience,
- the civil resistance,
- the occupation of administrative buildings.

**THE REVOLUTION OF DIGNITY**

**February 2014**

- the President V.Yanukovych overthrown;
- the early presidential election on May 25, 2014 (the new President - P.Poroshenko);
- the restoration of the **Constitution** as it was between 2004 and 2010;
- the former Ukrainian prime minister and opposition leader, Yulia Tymoshenko freed from the jail;
- the beginning of the **Crimean crisis**, the Russian annexation of Crimea on March 18, 2014;
- the beginning of the **War in Donbass** and the military intervention by Russia;
- the worsening economic situation.
### RESULTS OF THE VERKHOVNA RADA ELECTION 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The People's Front</td>
<td>22.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Petro Poroshenko Bloc</td>
<td>21.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Self Reliance Party</td>
<td>10.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Opposition Bloc</td>
<td>9.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Radical Party of Oleh Lyashko</td>
<td>7.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The All-Ukrainian Union &quot;Fatherland&quot;</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**The adoption of Ukrainian independence**

- **August 1991 - mid. 1994**
  - December 2, 1991 – the 1st country to adopt independence – Poland;
  - During one month after the independence referendum - 57 countries;
  - During one year after the independence referendum - 132 countries.

- **Mid. 1994 - nowadays**
In 1991-1993 Ukraine signed 35 international and 88 intergovernmental treaties.

**Directions of the foreign policy**

- The participation in the OUN activity and activities of other international organizations
- Relations with the CIS
- The development of the intergovernmental relations, the participation in the European cooperation

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF THE 1990s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 30, 1992</td>
<td>member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 26, 1992</td>
<td>signed the Helsinki Final Act;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16, 1992</td>
<td>signed the Charter of Paris;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9, 1995</td>
<td>member of the Council of Europe;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 8, 1995</td>
<td>entered the NATO's Partnership for Peace program;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 9, 1997</td>
<td>signed the Charter of Special Partnership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA IN THE 1990S**

**Problems**

1. The Black Sea Fleet future and its division (80 billions $).
2. The Crimea peninsula future (in 1954 was joint to the Ukrainian SSR).
3. Russian energy resources importing.
4. The ex-USSR foreign property, gold and foreign currency reserves, assets division.
5. Their different understanding of the CIS functions and their dissimilar attitude to the partnership with the NATO.

**December 5, 1991** - admitted the Ukrainian independence

**May 1997** – 3 agreements connected with the Black Sea Fleet division and several naval bases leasing by the Russian Federation;


---

**THE NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT**

Ukraine had the world's third largest nuclear weapons stockpile (after the USA and Russia)

**December 5, 1994 - The Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances**

Ukraine during 7 years had to remove all nuclear weapon from its territory (between 1994 and 1996 Ukraine gave up its nuclear weapons) the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom gave Ukraine pledging of security - the USA render financial assistance for the disarmament program realization; - it was Russian territory most nuclear weapon to remove
### THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### The Economic Crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative objective reasons</th>
<th>Negative subjective reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80% of the Ukrainian industrial production – state monopolies of military-industrial establishment dependent of Russian energy resources and component parts;</td>
<td>the government had no the holistic concept of the society transformation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the outdated material and technical basis;</td>
<td>the Ukrainian elite couldn’t make the strategy of socially oriented market transformations;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the extensive development of the economy.</td>
<td>the political instability (1991-2001 – 9 governments);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the corruption in all echelons of power;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the high level of the tax burden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NEGATIVE TENDENCIES

- the hyperinflation;
- the currency devaluation (in 103 times);
- The decrease of the GDP (till 1999);
- only 14th (of 15) place among the ex-USSR republics in the volume of production;
- the decrease of population.

#### POSITIVE TENDENCIES

- the national currency creation (hryvna) – 1996;
- the land fund denationalization – 1999;
- the entrance to the World Trade Organization (WTO) – 2007;
- the signing of the EU Association treaty – 2015.
**THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF UKRAINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP, $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>44 558,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>50 150,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>41 883,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>31 580,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>31 261,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>38 009,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>42 392,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>50 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>64 883,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>86 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>107 753,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>142 719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP, $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>179 992,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>117 227,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>136 419,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>163 159,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>175 781,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>183 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>131 805,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE CULTURE SPHERE**

**Positive tendencies**
- the defense of the Ukrainian language state status;
- the tolerant policy of the national minorities culture development;
- the deideologizing and democratization in education;
- the creation of the National commission at the Cabinet of Ministries (1994) (its aim is to recover the cultural values from abroad);
- the liquidation of the censorship;
- the creation of alternative mass media types;
- real guaranties of the conscience freedom.

**Negative tendencies**
- the standard of life decrease → the problem of surviving → the spiritual needs insignificance
- the financing of education on leftovers
- the lack of financing in the science sphere → the emigration of scientific potential
- the commercialization of culture
- «Westernization» – a copying of west patterns in the fashion, cinema, behavior, language etc.
ВІБЛІОГРАФІЯ

- The orange revolution the way it was: chronicle of victory [Text] : almanac / Volodymyr Ruban; Volodymyr Ilchenko; publ. Andrew Kinsel. - Київ : [s. n.], 2005. - 255 p.
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. [Digital resource]- Regime to access: http://rada.gov.ua/en
- President of Ukraine [Digital resource]- Regime to access: http://www.president.gov.ua/en
- Government portal [Digital resource]- Regime to access: http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en

ВЗЯТИЙ ЗАСТАВ

1. З відомого, коли прийнятий Декларацію про зовнішню самостійність України?
2. Коли було підписано Декларацію про незалежність України?
3. Чим були наслідки результатів незалежності референдуму в грудні 1991 року?
4. Охарактеризуйте політичну систему, структуру та форму влади в модернізації України.
5. Які є найвищі установи законодавчої, виконавчої і судової влади в модернізації України?
6. Можливо перелічити Президентів України?
7. Чим були наслідки Оранжевої революції в Україні?
8. Чим були наслідки виникнення Евромайдану?
9. Охарактеризуйте міжнародні стосунки в модернізації України.
10. Оцініть зміст Будапештського меморандуму про безпеку України 1994 року.
11. Охарактеризуйте економічний розвиток України в 1990-2000-ті роки.
12. Охарактеризуйте позитивні та негативні розробки в культурному розвитку України.
Conclusions

A history and a process of its studying in the high school are closely connected with necessity to apply new creative pedagogical techniques. As a historical source base is quite complicated and numerous it is important to use a grate amount of supporting materials (maps, portraits of well-known historical figures, original texts of written sources, videos of past events, etc.) So, the invention of multimedia technologies was a big step forward to facilitating historians’ work with the audience. Using of electronic presentations of lectures is a comfortable encouraging mechanism of students’ individual work as well.

Multimedia presentations are a modern innovational method of education. They give an opportunity to organize a virtual interaction of students with different objects and processes of cognitive activities using the screen.

The main aim of such an innovation as multimedia presentations is to generate a situation of effective pedagogue-student interactions, and create advanced forms of thinking. Multimedia presentations help in forming of independent opinions by the means of critical comprehension of historical events and processes. Electronic presentations also teach to see course-consequence links, the chronology of events, the roots of problems and the appropriateness of historical developments.

So, multimedia presentations give more supporting resources than traditional supporting materials. Also they form more effective knowledge, skills and abilities of students that are necessary for their jobs and their private life.
Bibliography

31. Sevcenko, Ihor Byzantium and the Slavs: in letters and culture / I. Sevcenko ; Harvard Ukrainian research institute. – Cambridge, Massachusetts : Harvard
34. Stewart, John The treaty of Pereyaslav : the Ukrainians three hundred years fight against the Perfidious Moscow Ally / J. Stewart. – Edinburg : Scottish league for European freedom, [s.a.]. – 7 p.
38. The orange revolution the way it was: chronicle of victory : almanac / ed.: Volodymyr Ruban, Volodymyr Ilchenko ; publ. Andrew Kinsel. – Kyiv : [s. n.], 2005. – 255 p.
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lecture</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Introduction to the Ukrainian History. Kievan Rus’...</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ukrainian Territories in the Period of the Lithuania and Poland Domination (the 14th – the 1st Half of the 17th Centuries)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Ukrainian National Revolution in the Middle of the 17th Century. The Hetman State</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ukraine under the Control of the Russian and Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) Empires (in the Late 18th – the Early 20th Centuries)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Revolutionary Events of 1917–1921 in Ukraine: Courses, Moving Powers and Consequences</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Ukrainian Society in 1921–1939</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ukraine in the Period of the Second World War (1939–1945)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Social, Political and Economic Development of Ukraine in 1945–1985</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ukraine in the Period of the «Perestroika» and the USSR Dissolution</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Political, Social, Economic and Cultural Development of Ukraine in the Period of its Independence</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Навчальне видання

ШИШКІНА Євгенія Костянтинівна

ІСТОРІЯ УКРАЇНИ: ПРЕЗЕНТАЦІЇ ДЛЯ АНГЛОМОВНИХ СТУДЕНТІВ

Текст лекцій для студентів спеціальностей «Програмна інженерія» та «Видобування нафти і газу»

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE: PRESENTATIONS FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS

Texts of Lectures for Students of All Specialties

Відповідальний за випуск проф. Ніколаєнко В.І.
Роботу до видання рекомендувала проф. Снігурова Т.О.

В авторській редакції

План 2016 р., поз. 38

Підп. до друку 28.03.2016. Формат 60х84 1/16. Папір офсетний.
Друк цифровий. Гарнітура Таймс. Ум.друк.арк. 7,25 Наклад 50 прим.