

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
«KHARKIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE»

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

Texts of Lectures
for Students of All Specialties

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Ш 65

Рецензенти:

Коваленко Т.М., канд. іст. наук, доц. кафедри соціально-економічних наук
Центру міжнародної освіти Харківського національного університету
ім. В. Н. Каразіна;

Воронова Л. М., канд. іст. наук, доц. кафедри міжнародних відносин Інституту
Сходознавства і міжнародних відносин «Харківський колегіум».

Посібник містить презентації лекцій з історії України для студентів-іноземців та вітчизняних студентів, що навчаються за англомовною програмою. Power Point презентації яскравіше розкривають історичні процеси, дозволяють краще пояснити причини та наслідки, а також зміст подій, допомагають зрозуміти особливості історичних перетворень.

Шишкіна Є.К.

Ш 65 Історія України : презентації для англомовних студентів : текст лекцій / Є. К. Шишкіна. – Х. : НТУ «ХПІ», 2016. – 176 с.

Shyshkina Y.K.

Ш 65 A History of Ukraine: Presentations for English-Speaking Students : Texts of Lectures/ Y. K. Shyshkina. – Kharkiv : NTU «KPI», 2016. – 176 p.

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.

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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.

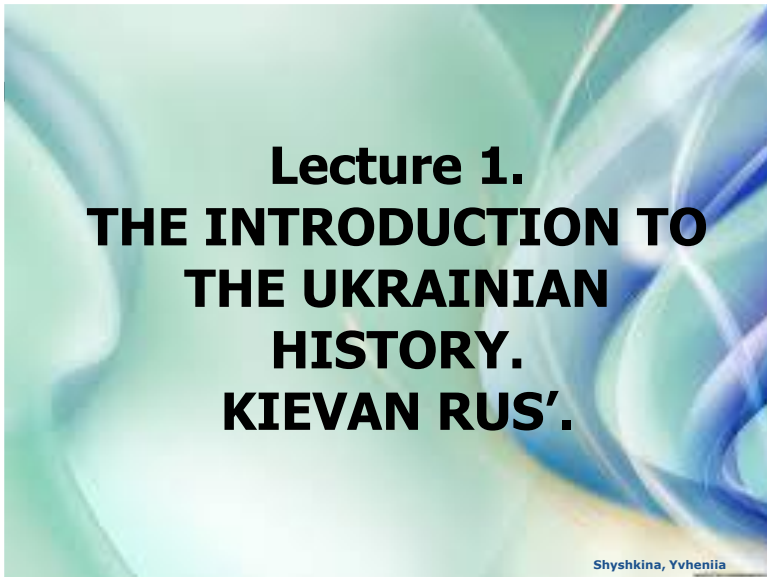
In education, multimedia is used to produce computer-based training courses and reference books like encyclopedia and almanacs. Multimedia gives good opportunities a user go through some series of presentations, texts about a particular topic, and associated illustrations in various information formats.

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.



The agenda slide has a header with the word 'AGENDA' in white capital letters on a dark blue background. Below the header, five items are listed, each with a number in a blue circle and a description in a light blue box.

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 9 th - the 1 st half of the 12 th centuries.
4	The feudal fragmentation of Kievan Rus'. Halych-Volhynia.
5	The Mongol invasion. The Golden Hord yoke.

THE HISTORICAL SCIENCE

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,
toponymy, etc.

SPECIAL HISTORICAL DISCIPLINES

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.

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.

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)



Early
4800-4000 BC
Trypillia A

Middle
4000-3500 BC
Trypillia B and C1

Late
3500-3000 BC
Trypillia C2

THE EARLY IRON AGE IN UKRAINE

The Northern Black Sea Coast

A

The Cimmerians
9th -7th cent. B.C.

Б

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

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

The Greek period
(7th cent. – middle 1st cent B.C.)

- Tyras (now Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy),
- Olbia (on the Dnieper-Boh Estuary),
- Panticapaeum (now Kerch),
- Theodosia (now Teodosiia),
- Kerkinitis (now Yevpatoriia),
- Panticapaeum (now Kerch), etc.

The Rome period
(middle 1st cent B.C.– 4th cent. A.D.)

The Bosporan Kingdom

(438 BC – 370 AD)

Included

- Tiritaka, Nymphaeum, and Theodosia on the Taurian Peninsula,
- Phanagoria and Hermonassa in the lower reaches of the Kuban River,
- Tanais at the Tanais River estuary (near today's Oziv).

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.)

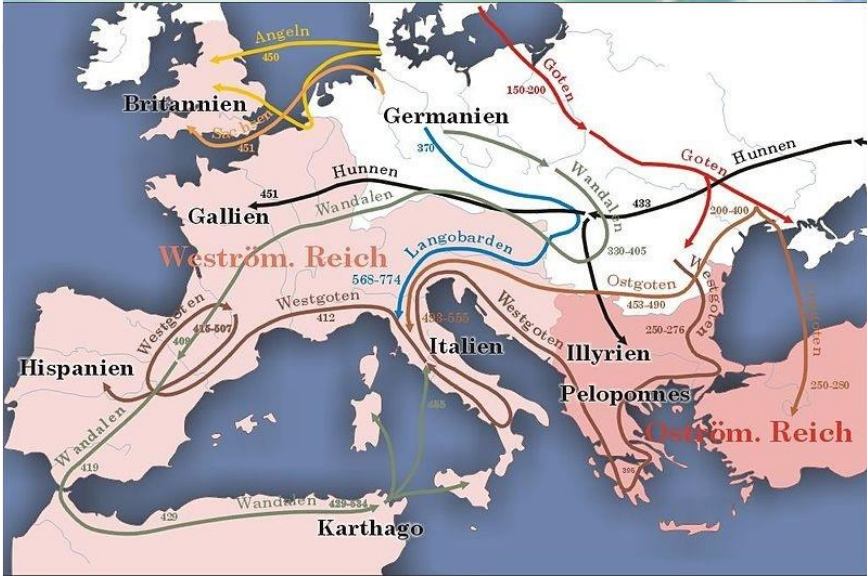
Byzantine sources of the 6th century

The Sclaveni
(the Western and the Southern Slavs)

The Migration Period

The Antes
(the Eastern Slavs)

THE MIGRATION PERIOD [BARBARIAN INVASIONS]



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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.

Б

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

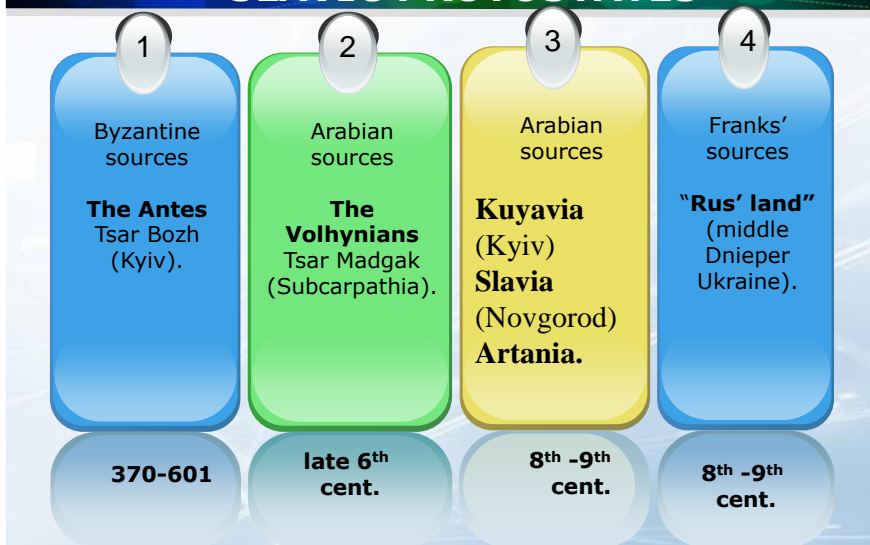
- 1 Polans;
- 2 Drevlyans;
- 3 Severians;
- 4 Ulichis;
- 5 Tivertsi;
- 6 Dulebes (later known as Volhynians and Buzhans);
- 7 White Khorvats.

The Russia and Belorussia ancestry.

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



SLAVIC PROTOSTATES



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.

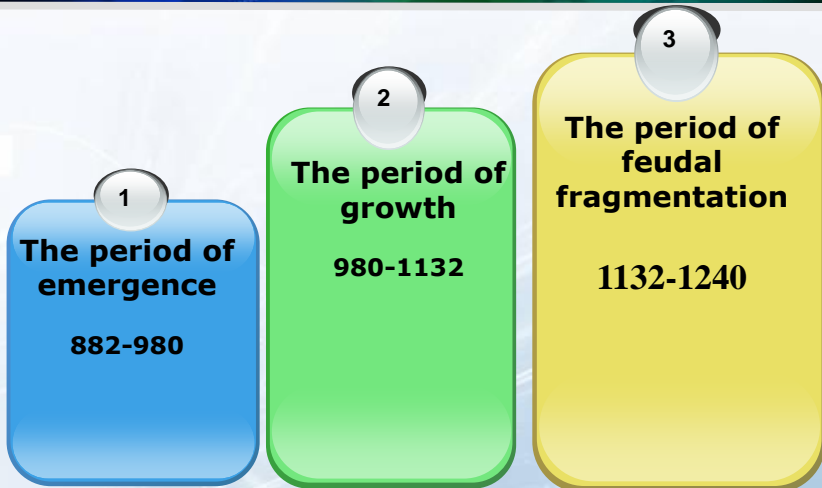
ANTINORMANIST THEORIES

- 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 than 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



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 Ulichs and Tivertsii;
- suppressed the Ulichs' 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'



YAROSLAV THE WISE (1019-1054)



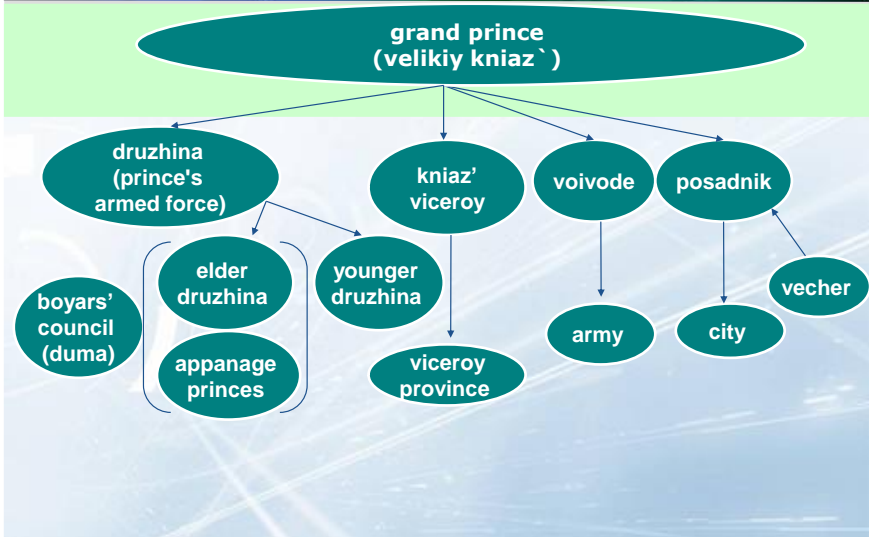
- developed the culture and strengthened the Christian faith: patronized local clergy and monasticism, built churches (the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev); founded Kiev Pechersk Lavra (monastery), the first library and the school in the Saint Sophia Cathedral; built the Golden Gate in honor of Pechenegs' 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 Czerwień cities (1031) (they were conquered by Poland in 1018);
- crushed Pechenegs near Kiev (1036).

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM



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 yanger druzhina).

Clergy

Citizens

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

Peasants

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

Kholopy (slaves)

Izhoi

TRADE ROUTS

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')

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).



MONGOL INVASION OF RUS'

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).

RESULTS OF THE MONGOL INVASION

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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| + | - |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• never settled in the country;• had little direct dealing with the inhabitants;• in religious matters were extremely tolerant . | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

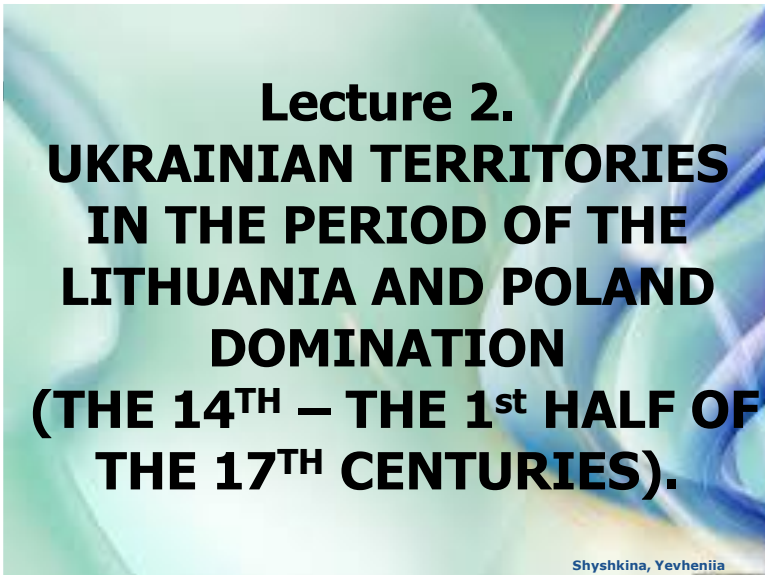
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QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

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
(1230^s - 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 step up to the Black Sea near Odessa.

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 than 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 raise 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 Krewo

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THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH

THE UNION OF LUBLIN (1569)

Reasons

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

Contents

- 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.

Consequences

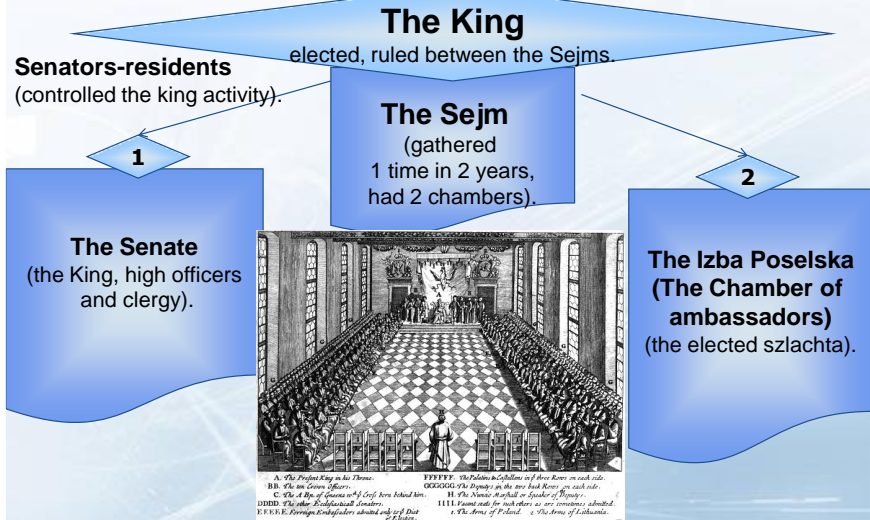
+ Poland in the middle of the 16th cent. was the center of the peace and solidity as opposed to the religious conflicts in France, Britain and Germany, the inquisition in Spain and the oprichnina in Russia;
+ helped to win in the Livonian war.

- 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 UNION OF LUBLIN

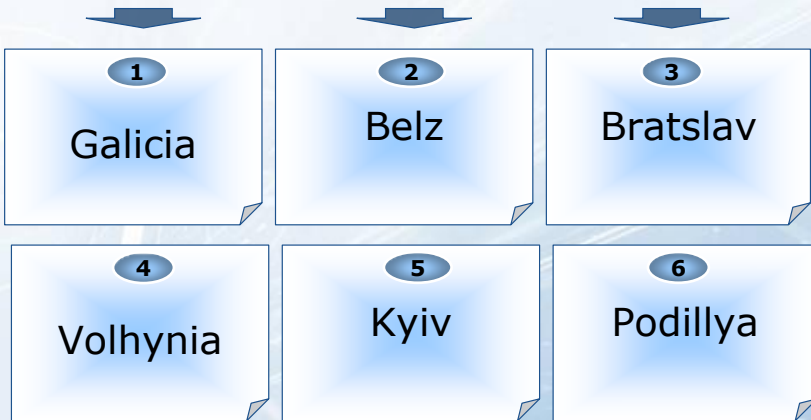


THE STATE SYSTEM



THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION

Voivodships



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 broke 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 Menli 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.



Meñli I Giray



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 military division

38 kurins

The administrative-territorial division

5-9 palankas

The Zaporizhian Sich

Khortytsia 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 Kish Otaman

(elected)

The Sich Rada (the council)

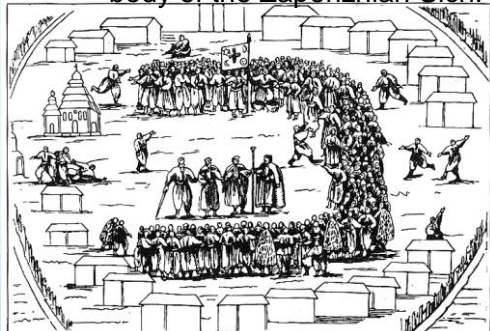
the highest legislative, administrative, and judicial body of the Zaporizhian Sich.

The Council of Officers (The Starshynas' Rada)

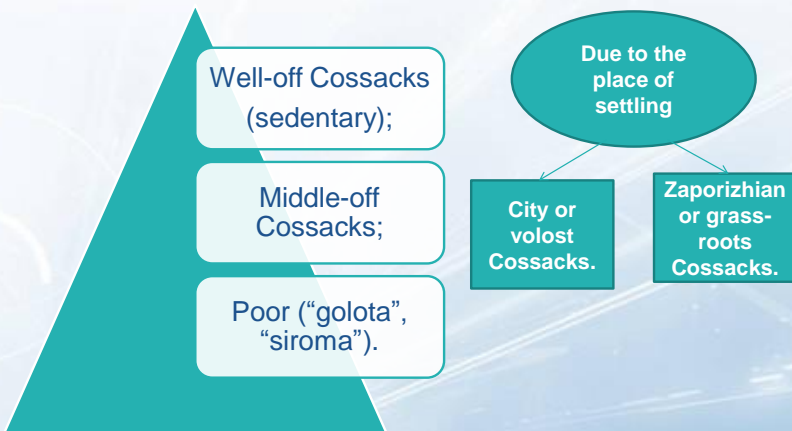
(elected)

- kurin otamans;
- cossack colonels;
- military judge;
- military scribe (pysar);
- military yesaul.

- khorunzhy (flag-bearer);
- bunchuzhny (staff-keeper).



THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE



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

COSSACK-PEASANT UPRISINGS

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 ZHMAYLO UPRISING (1625)

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.

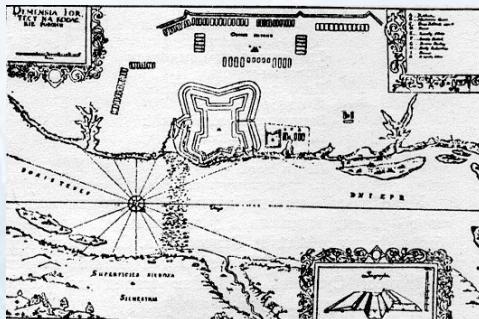
THE FEDOROVYCH UPRISING(1630)

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)

Consiquences

- 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)



Yakiv Ostryanyyn

The Battle of Zhovnyyn 13 June - 7 August 1638

Consiquences

- 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 registtered Cossacks at 6000, and declaring all others peasants.

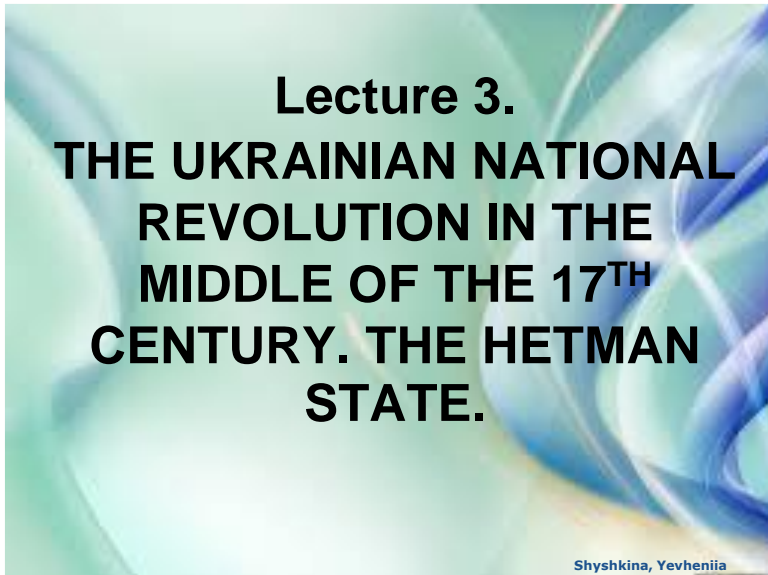
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QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

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?

**Lecture 3. The Ukrainian National Revolution in the Middle of the 17th Century.
The Hetman State.**



AGENDA

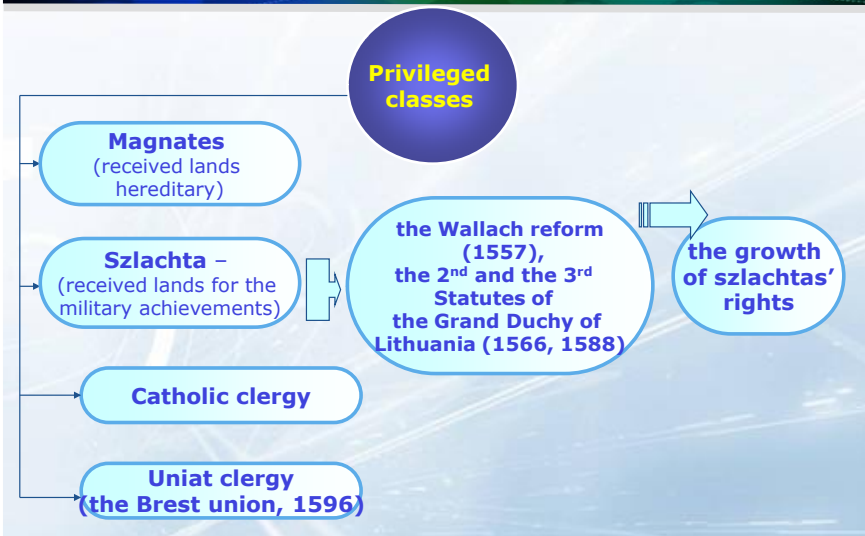
- 1** The causes, background, motive powers and character of the Revolution.
- 2** The National-Liberation War in Ukraine (1648-1657). The Cossack State.
- 3** The Ruin. The crisis and collapse of the Revolution.
- 4** The Hetman State in the last quarter of the 17th – in the 18th centuries.

UKRAINIAN LANDS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENT.

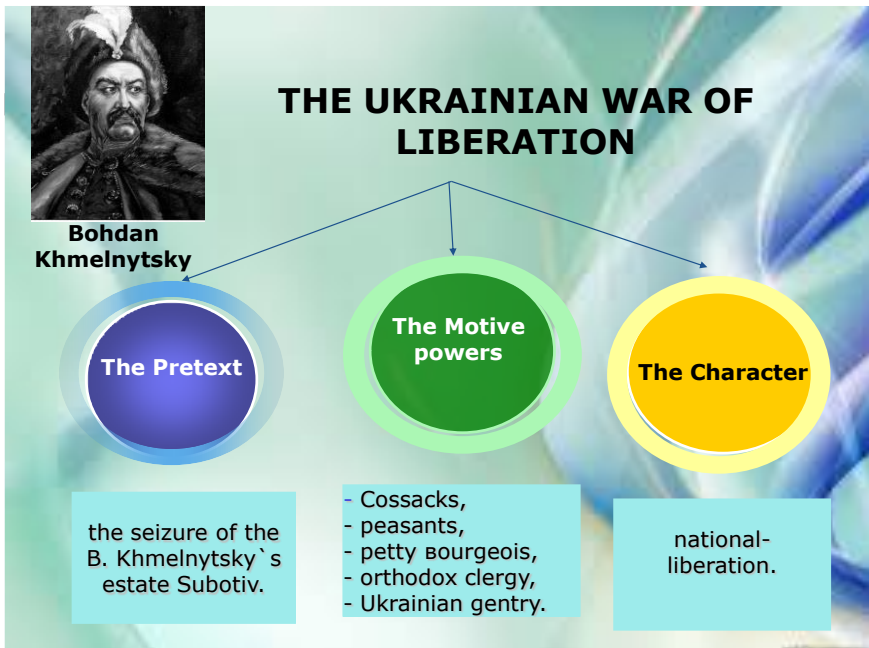
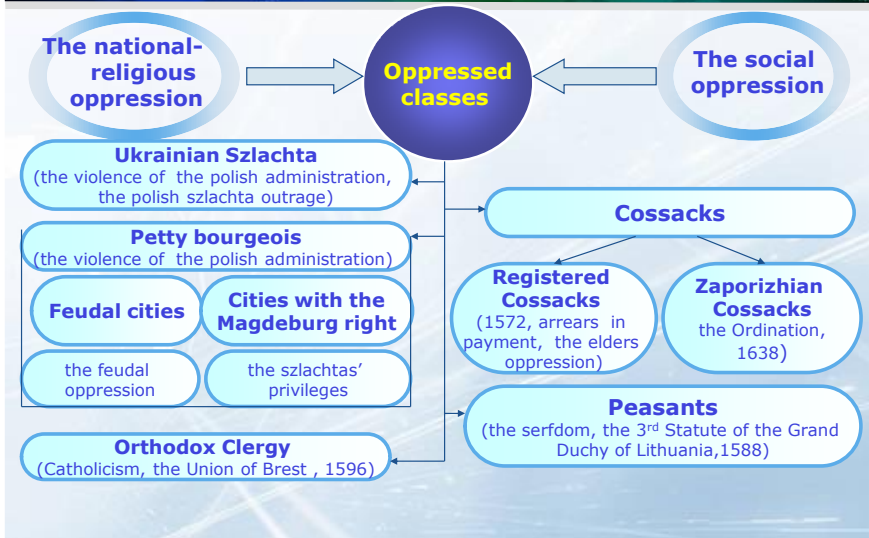
- The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth;
- The Zaporizhian Sich;
- The Russian Tsardom;
- The Crimean khanate;
- The Ottoman Empire;
- Transylvania (Hungary);
- Moldova (the Ottoman Empire).



THE BACKGROUND OF THE REVOLUTION



THE BACKGROUND OF THE REVOLUTION



MAIN BATTLES

Date	Place	Sides	Results
May 6, 1648	the Battle of Zhovti Vody	Cossacks against Poles + Tatars (Crimean Khan Tugay Bey)	successes
May 16, 1648	the Battle of Korsun'	Cossacks + Tatars against Poles	successes
September 11-13, 1649	the Battle of Pyliavtsi	Cossacks +Tatars against Poles	successes
August 6, 1649	the Battle of Zboriv	Cossacks +Tatars against Poles	successes
August 18, 1649	<p align="center">The Treaty of Zboriv</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the treaty placed the <i>Bratslav, Chernihiv and Kyiv voivodeships</i> 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. 		

THE ZAPORIZHIAN HOST (1649)



THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE

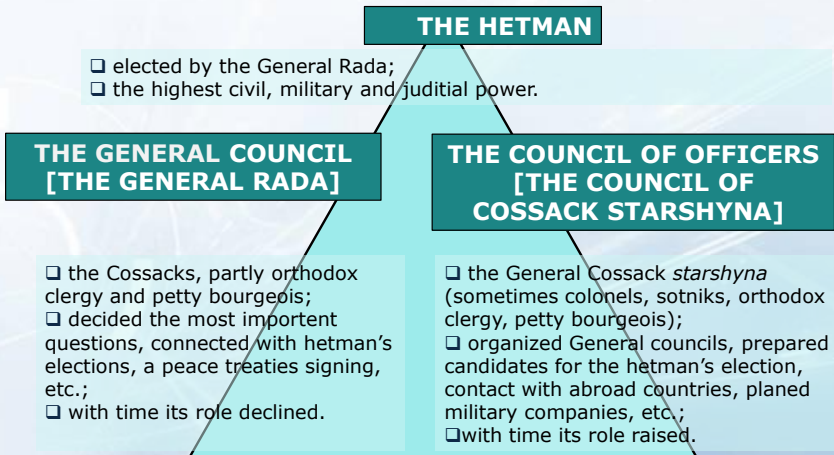
the political regime military democracy

the form of ruling estate (Cossacks') republic

the administrative-territorial and military division

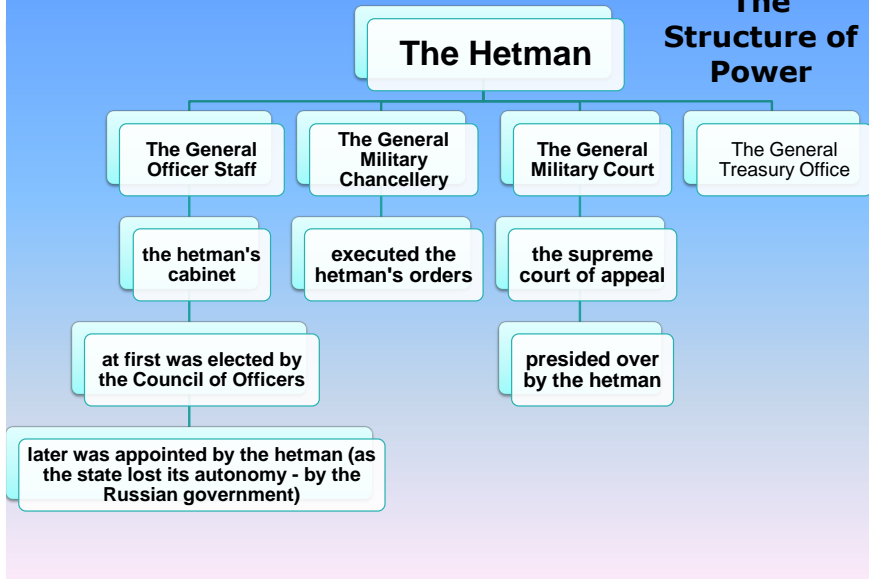


THE ZAPORIZHIAN HOST THE STRUCTURE OF POWER



THE ZAPORIZHIAN HOST

The Structure of Power



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;

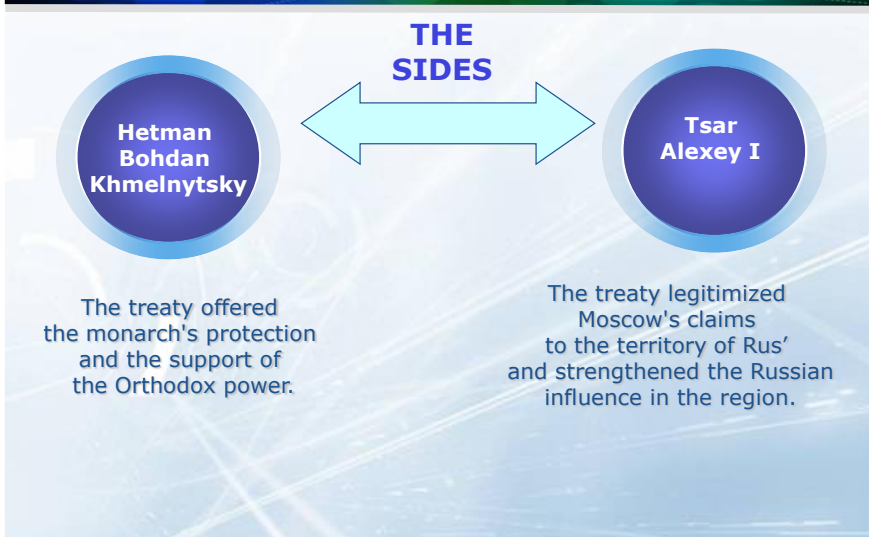
General of Bunchuk / Heneralny Bunchuzhny;

General Captain / Heneralny Osavul;

THE MAIN BATTLES

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

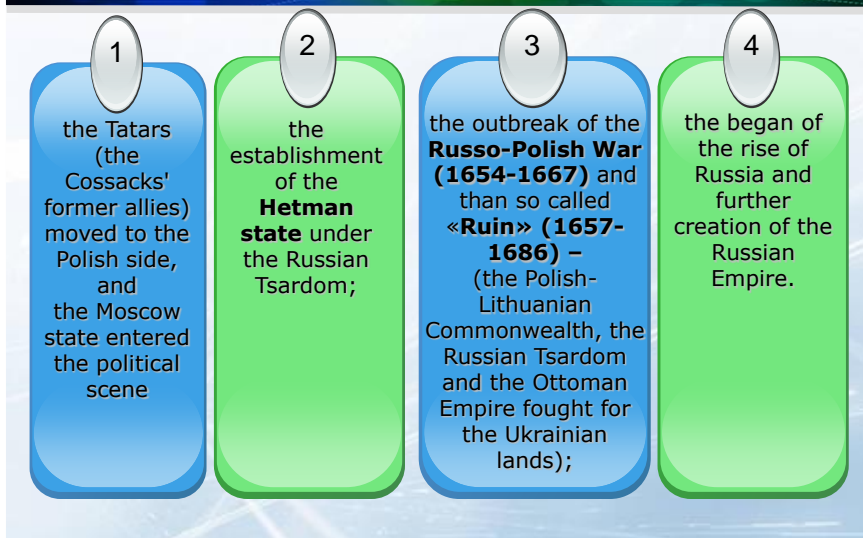
THE TREATY OF PEREYASLAV JANUARY 8, 1654



THE TREATY OF PEREYASLAV AND THE MARCH ARTICLES



RESULTS



THE RUIN

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



THE RUIN	Right-bank Ukraine	Left-bank Ukraine
<u>Yurii Khmelnytsky</u> (1657)		
<u>Ivan Vyhovsky</u> (1657–1659)		the Treaty of Hadiach 1658
the Slobodyshhenskyj treaty 1660	<u>Yurii Khmelnytsky</u> (1659–1663) the Pereyaslav articles 1659	
<u>Pavlo Teteria</u> (1663–1665)	<u>Yuhym Somko</u> (1663)	
<u>Petro Doroshenko</u> (1665–1676)/ Stepan Opara (1665), Peter Suhovij (1668-1669), Mykhailo Khanenko (1669-1674)	<u>Ivan Briuhovetsky</u> (1663-1668) the Moscow articles 1665	
Treaty of Andrusovo 1667		
the 1 st Polish–Ottoman War (1672–76) → the Treaty of Buchach 1672	<u>Demian Mnohohrshnyv</u> (1669-1672) the Hlukhiv articles 1669	
the Pereyaslav articles 1674	<u>Ivan Samovlovykh</u> (1672–1687) the Konotop articles 1672	
the 2 nd Polish–Ottoman War (1672–76) → the Treaty of Żurawno 1676	the Russo-Turkish War (1676–1681) [Chyhyryn campaigns 1677 (-), 1678 (+)] → the Treaty of Bakhchisarai 1681 the 1-st Crimean march 1687 (-)	
<u>Yurii Khmelnytsky</u> (1681-1687)		
the Eternal Peace Treaty 1686 <u>Ivan Mazepa</u> (1687/ 1704–1709)		



THE RUIN

Ivan Vyhovsky



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THE RUIN

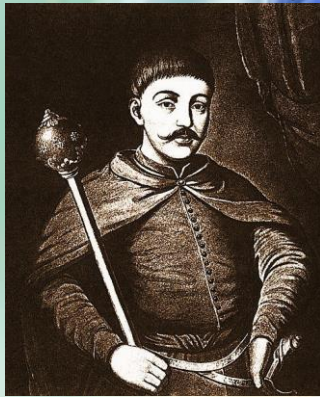
Right-bank Ukraine

Pavlo Teteria



Left-bank Ukraine

Ivan Briuhovetsky



THE RUIN

Right-bank Ukraine

Petro Doroshenko



Left-bank Ukraine

Demian Mnohohrshny



THE RUIN

Right-bank Ukraine

Yurii Khmelnytsky



Left-bank Ukraine

Ivan Samoylovych



UKRAINIAN-RUSSIAN AGREEMENTS

The Pereyaslav articles	1659	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prohibited international relations; - prescribed 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prohibited international relations; - subordinated the Ukrainian church to the Moscow Patriarchate; - started the war with Crimea.

UKRAINIAN-POLISH AGREEMENTS

The Treaty of Hadiach	1658	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planned to create the Polish-Lithuanian-Ruthenian Commonwealth.
The Slobodshenskyj Treaty	1660	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planned to create the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (without the Ruthenian principality); - prohibited the hetman right to have international relations.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

the Truce of Andrusovo 1667	the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia	- Left-bank Ukraine - Right-bank Ukraine with Kyiv until 1669 (kept it by signing the Eternal Peace Treaty with Poland) - the Zaporizhian Sich	→ the Tsardom of Russia → the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth → the joint Russo-Polish control
the Treaty of Buchach 1672	the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire	- the Bratslav and Podillya voivodships - the Kyiv voivodeship	→ the Ottoman Empire → the Cossack state (Doroshenko, the Ottoman Empire vassal)
the Treaty of Zurawno 1676	the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire	- the Podillya voivodeship - Right-bank Ukraine	→ the Ottoman Empire → the Cossack state (Doroshenko, the Ottoman Empire vassal)
the Treaty of Bakhchisarai 1681	the Tsardom of Russia and the Ottoman Empire	- Left-bank Ukraine, the Zaporizhian Sich and Kyiv - the southern part of the Kyiv region, the Bratslav region, and Podillya - the territory between the Southern Bug and Dnieper rivers	→ the Tsardom of Russia → the Ottoman Empire → the neutral zone
the Eternal Peace Treaty 1686	the Tsardom of Russia and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth	- Left-bank Ukraine, the Zaporozhian Sich, Kyiv - Right-bank Ukraine	→ the Tsardom of Russia → the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

THE HETMAN STATE

IVAN MAZEPA (1687–1708)

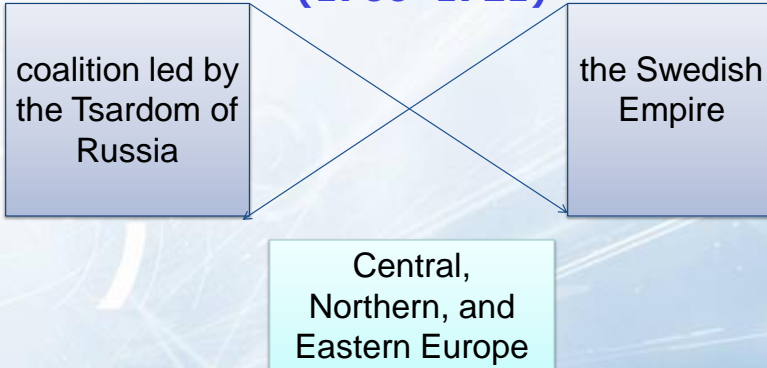
The Kolomak Articles of 1687



- 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».

THE ALLIANCE WITH CHARLES XII

The Great Northern War (1700–1721)



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.

THE ALLIANCE WITH CHARLES XII



I. Mazepa

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.



Charles XII

THE ALLIANCE WITH CHARLES XII

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.

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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.Khmelnysky'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.Vyhovsky's international policy.
9. Explain the contents of the Hadiach treaty of 1658.
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).**
- 2 National-political processes in Eastern and Western Ukraine (1772-1917).**

WEST AND RIGHT-BANK UKRAINE

PARTITIONS OF THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH

Partitions	the Russian Empire	the Habsburg Monarchy	the Kingdom of Prussia
1 August 5, 1772.		Eastern Galicia	
2 January 23, 1793.	Eastern Volhynia, Podillya, Kyiv and Bratslav regions	-	
3 October 24, 1795.	Western Volhynia	Chelm Land, Southern Podlyashya	Rest of Podlyashya

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.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

CRIMEA AND SOUTHERN UKRAINE

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

the treaty reasserted the annexion 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 CONSTANTINOPLE AUSTRIAN-TURKISH CONVENTION

**The Habsburg
Monarchy**

1775



annexed

Bukovina

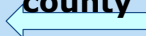
(except

the Khotyn county)

The Russo-Turkish war of 1806-1812

**the Russian
Empire
(the Bessarabia
governorate)**

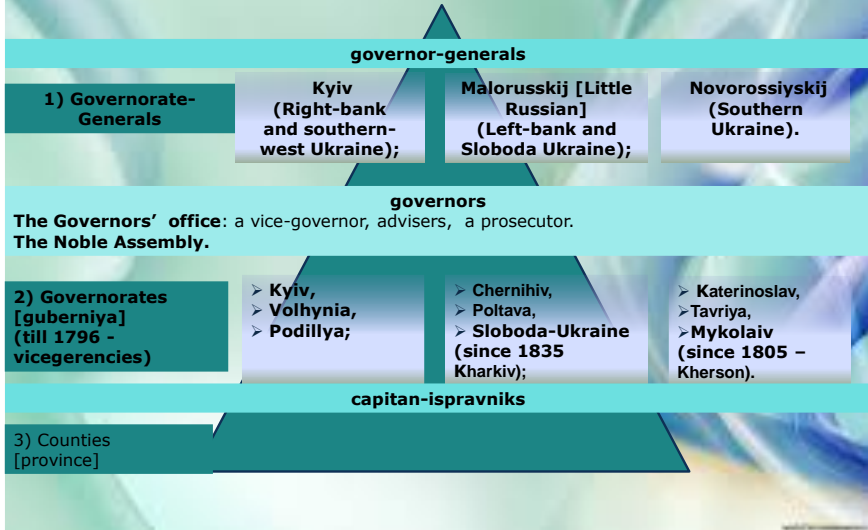
the
Khotyn
county



Moldavia

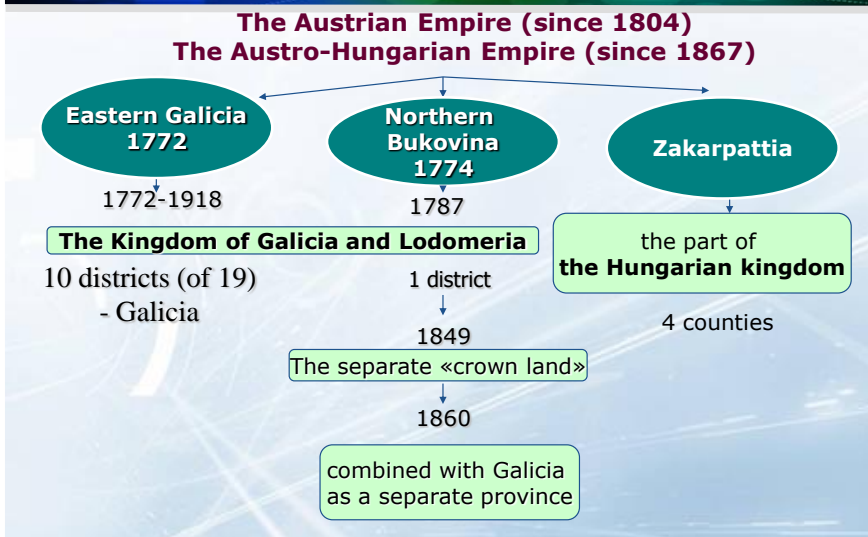
THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION



THE HABSBURG MONARCHY

THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION



THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Industrial Revolution



the manufactory

New classes

bourgeoisie
industrial workers

THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH
THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Uprisings

THE H Aidamachchyna [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 POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH

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

1813-1835	Kyiv, Volhynia, Podillya	the Ustym Karmaliuk's rebellion;
1819	the Chuhuiv regiment	the war colonists' uprising;
1855	Kyiv	the «Kievan cossachina»;
1856	Kherson and Katerinoslav	the «Tavriya march for liberties».

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

REFORMS OF ALEXANDER II

The Peasant reform	1861	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the liquidation of serfdom for payment (49 years).
The Reform of local authorities	1864, 1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in guberniyas and provinces – zemstvos, in towns and cities – municipal councils.
The Judicial reform	1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the unified court system, the public hearings, the jury trial, the institution of a professional advocate.
The Military reform	1862-1874	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the universal service (6-7 years), the uniform and weapon renewal.
The Financial reform	1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the establishment of the State Bank and private banks, the tax system improvement.
The Educational reform	1863-1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the united system of primary schools, gymnasiums (classical schools), colleges (specialized schools), the autonomy of universities.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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

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.

Results

about 42 % of commune householders seceded in Southern Ukraine,

16.5 % - in Left-Bank Ukraine,

48 % - in Right-Bank Ukraine.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

the Reforms of Maria Theresa (1740-1780) and Joseph II (1780-1790)

- 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 HABSBERG 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



THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE THE HUNGARIAN KINGDOM

UPRISINGS

L.Kobylitsya

1810-1825	Prykarpattia	the opryshky movement lead by M. Shtolyuk;
1810-1815	Zakarpattia	«choleraic riots»;
1843-1844; 1848- 1850	Bukovina	the uprising lead by L.Kobylitsya;
1846	Galicia	peasants' uprisings.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE THE HUNGARIAN KINGDOM

THE LIQUIDATION OF SERFDOM

**The Ferdinand decree of April 17,
1848.**

**Eastern
Galicia**

Entered into force in May 15, 1848;

**Northern
Bukovina**

Entered into force in August 9, 1848.

**The Hungarian Sejm law of
March 18, 1848.**

Zakarpattia

Entered into force in March 27, 1848

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

THE DECEMBRIST MOVEMENT

The Southern Society	The Northern Society
radical P.Pestel republic redistribute land	moderate N.Muraviev, S.P.Trubetskoy , E. Obolensky constitutional monarchy limited franchise

↓
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

The members	<u>M. Kostomarov, V. Bilozersky, T. Shevchenko and others.</u>
The aim	to transform the social order according to the Christian <u>principles of justice, freedom, equality, and brotherhood.</u>
The tasks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <u>leading role (Kyiv – the capital).</u>
The documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Books of the Genesis of the Ukrainian People (Kostomarov);</u> • <u>The Statute of the Slavic Society of SS Cyril and Methodius: Its Main Ideas (Kostomarov);</u> • <u>Explanatory Memorandum to the Statute (Bilozersky).</u>

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

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

THE RUTHENIA TRIAD [THE RUSKA TRIYTSIA]

1830^s , 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 Dnistrova» - a first collection of the Ukrainian literature (1837).

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
THE HUNGARIAN KINGDOM

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848-1849

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 RUSSIAN EMPIRE

NATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE 2ND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

1

The Narodniks

1874-1875 – the «going to the people»;
1877 – the «Chihirin collusion»;
1881 – they killed Alexander II.

2

The Gromada movement

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

3

The Chlopomans

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

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

THE NATIONAL POLITICS

The Valuev Circular

1863

- ❖ prohibited publications in the Ukrainian language.

The Ems Ukase

1876

- ❖ 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.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

NATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE 2ND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

1

The Ukrainophiles [Narodovtsi]

the cultural activity

2

The Ukrainian Russophiles [Moscophiles]

the cultural activity,
West Ukraine →
Russia,

1879 – the Ruska
Rada

3

The Radicals

radical political
ideas,

1885 – the People's
Rada

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

UKRAINIAN PARTIES

The Revolutionary Ukrainian Party	1900	the national rights, the social revolution;
The Ukrainian People's Party	1902	the independence of Ukraine;
The Ukrainian Democratic Party	1904	the constitutional monarchy, the autonomy of Ukraine;
The Ukrainian Social Democratic Union	1904	the workers' rights;
The Ukrainian Social Democratic Labour Party	1905	the democratic republic, the autonomy of Ukraine.

The Russian Empire

RUSSIAN PARTIES



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

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)

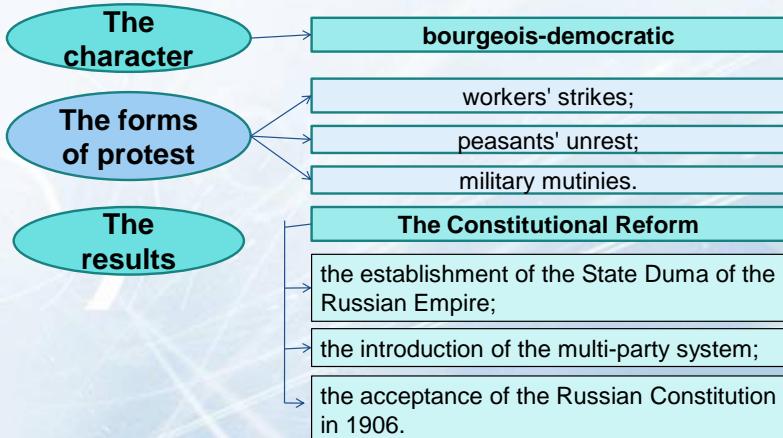
THE REVOLUTION OF 1905-1907

CAUSES

Economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ the unsolved agrarian problem;➤ the conservation of the feudal landowning;➤ the discordant in modernization processes.
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ the defeat in the Russo-Japanese war → the fall of the tsar trustworthy;➤ the autocratic political regime → the absence of democratic wrights and liberties;➤ the creation of political parties, the growth of their activity and influence on the population.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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



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 character

Invasive.

The pretext

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

Plans for Ukrainian lands

Austro- Hungary → Volhynia and Podillya;

Germany → the overland way to Persia and Middle Asia;

Russia → West Ukraine.

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.

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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.

**Lecture 5.
REVOLUTIONARY
EVENTS OF 1917-1921
IN UKRAINE: COURSES,
MOVING POWERS AND
CONSEQUENCES.**

Shyshkina, Yevheniia

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

THE ALL-UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

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.

THE ALL-UKRAINIAN PEASANTS' DEPUTIES CONGRESS

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

The 1st Universal	10. 06.1917	declared the autonomy of Ukraine;
The 2nd Universal	3.07.1917	agreed to wait with the Ukrainian autonomy till the Constituent assembly;
The 3rd Universal	22.11.1918	declared the Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR);
The 4th Universal	22.01.1918	proclaimed the sovereign, independent Ukrainian state, breaking ties with Bolshevik Russia.

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.Hrushevskyyi.

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



Der Friede mit der Ukraine. Die Schließung in der Stiehl n. 9. u. 10. Februar, in der das Friedensprotokoll unterschrieben wurde.

The Ukrainian People's Republic (the Central Rada)

resources

The Central Powers

military support

THE CENTRAL RADA (2nd TIME)

The Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic (29.04.1918)

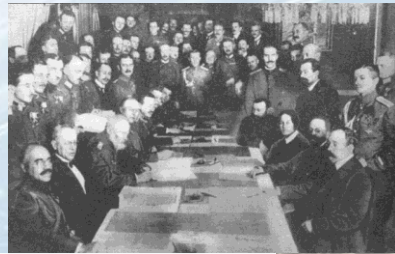
THE PEACE TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK

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.

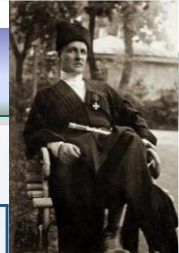


THE HETMANATE OF P.SKOROPADSKY

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

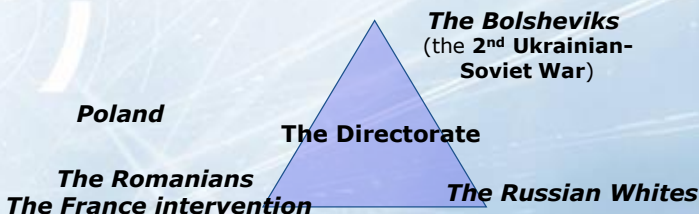
November 14, 1918–1920
the Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR)

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.



**Andriy Makarenko,
 Fedir Shvets,
 Symon Petliura.**

Enemies



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL RADA

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

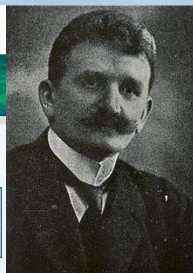
THE WEST UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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.

July 1919

Czechoslovakia the Ukrainian Peoples' Republic

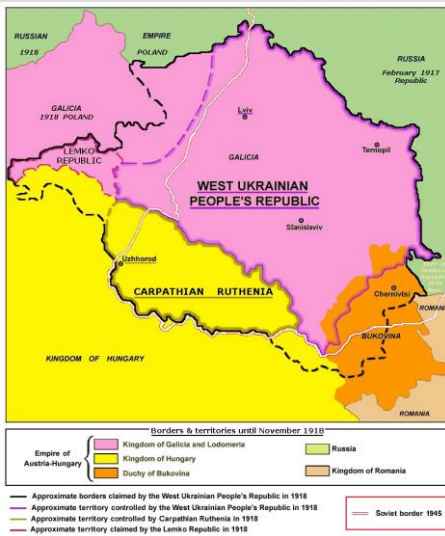


**Yevhen
 Petrushevych**



Kost Levytsky

THE WEST UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



THE UNIFICATION ACT (THE ACT ZLUKY)

the Western Ukrainian People's Republic

January 22, 1919

the Ukrainian People's Republic



The symbolic act

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

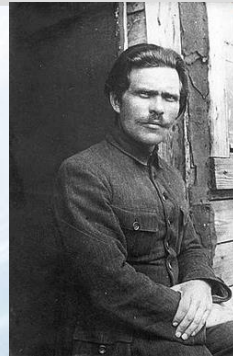
by Czechoslovakia

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



*Christian
Rakovsky*

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 «Prodravzyorstka» – 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

A. Denikin

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

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 Volhymia, part of Polissia.

3

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

THE DIRECTORATE + THE 2ND POLISH REPUBLIC



The Polish-Soviet War
02.1919 – 03.1921

THE POLISH-SOVIET 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

Poland

18 March 1921

*Soviet
Russia*

*Poland recognized
the Ukrainian SSR,*

*Poland received
Eastern Galicia,
Western Volhynia,
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

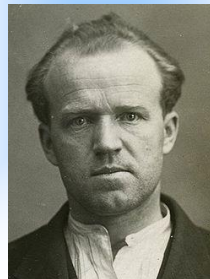
*commander - general
Mykhailo Omelianovych-
Pavlenko*



The 2nd winter company

11.1921

*commander - general
Yuriy Tyutyunnyk*



THE WRANGEL 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 WRANGEL ARMY

**6 of June
1920**

the Wrangel army started attack and occupied North Tavria;

**7 of August
1920**

the Soviet army with Maklino 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, Alushita, 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.Makhno 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.

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- Ukraine and Poland in documents: 1918–1922. / ed. T. Hunczak. – New York[etc.], – Shevchenko sci. soc. – Pt.2 , 1983. – 468 p.

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.

Shyshkina, Yevheniia

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.**

TREATY ON THE CREATION OF THE USSR, DECLARATION OF THE CREATION OF THE USSR

December, 30 1922

The 1st Congress of Soviets of the USSR

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



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)

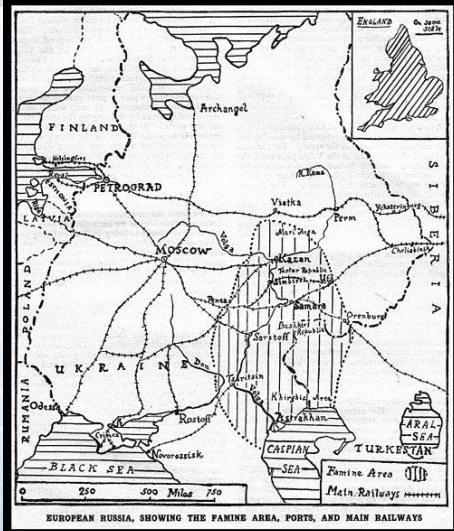
Reasons

- ▶ 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 then 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 then 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 privet sales and small business;
- the development of cooperation and leasehold;
- the monetary reform of 1922–1924.

THE NEP IN UKRAINE

REMNANTS OF THE WAR COMMUNISM

Continued to gather prodrazvyorstka debts but in a smaller volume.

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

THE CURTALING OF THE NEP

Winter of
1928-1929

**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.

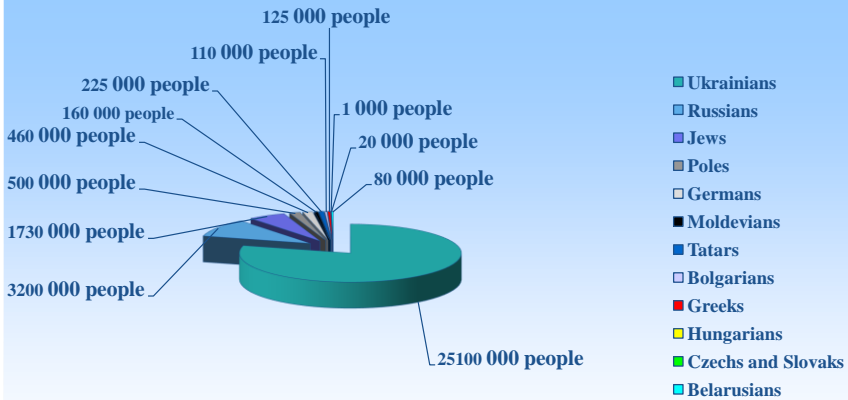
The Ukrainization

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.

NATIONS IN THE UKRAINIAN SSR (1930 -1931)



RESULTS OF THE UKRAINIZATION

In the early 1930^s

- 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».

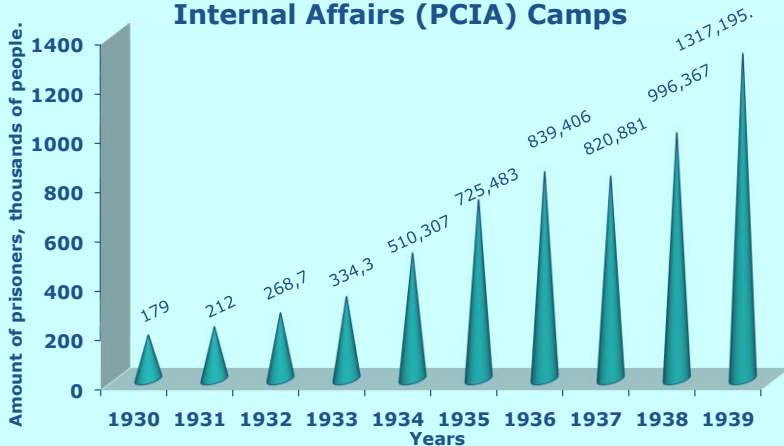
3

1937–1938

- the «Grate Purge».

STALIN'S REPRESSIONS (1930^S)

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



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 .

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION

December of 1925
The 14th Council of the CPSU(B)

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 1st five-year plan. A forced development of the heavy industry.

3

1933–1937

The 2nd five-year plan. The industrialization in a little slower tempos.

4

1938–1941

The 3rd 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 private 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 private 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

1

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.

2

1933–1937

The 2nd five-year plan

>90 % of economies were collectivized;

>the political sections in motor-transport stations and state farms («sovkhozes») 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 led to the millions of people deaths.

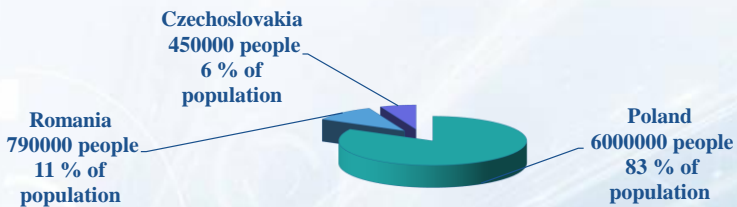


**Victims:
2,5 - 8 million people.**

WESTERN UKRAINE

The state	The incorporated Ukrainian lands	The year of incorporation
Poland	Eastern Galicia	1919
	Western Volhynia, Polesia, Chełm Land, Podlyashya	1921
Romania	Northern Bukovina, Bessarabia (3 counties)	1918
Czechoslovakia	Zakarpattia	1920

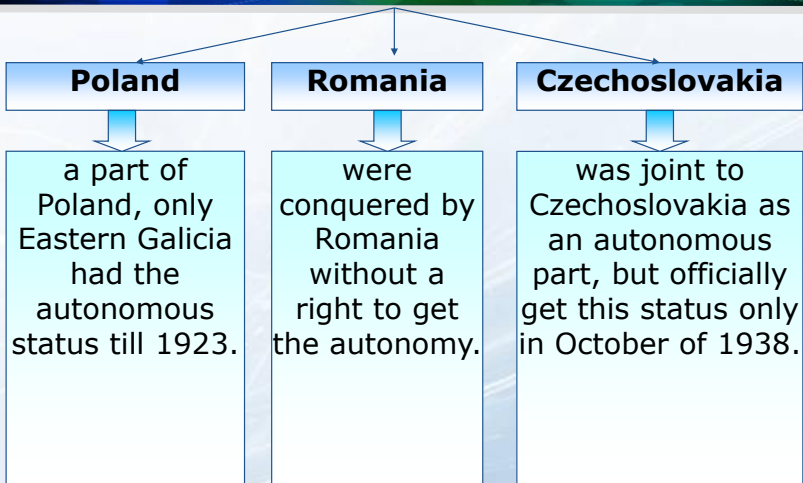
THE POPULATION OF WEST UKRAINE (1920^s -1930^s)



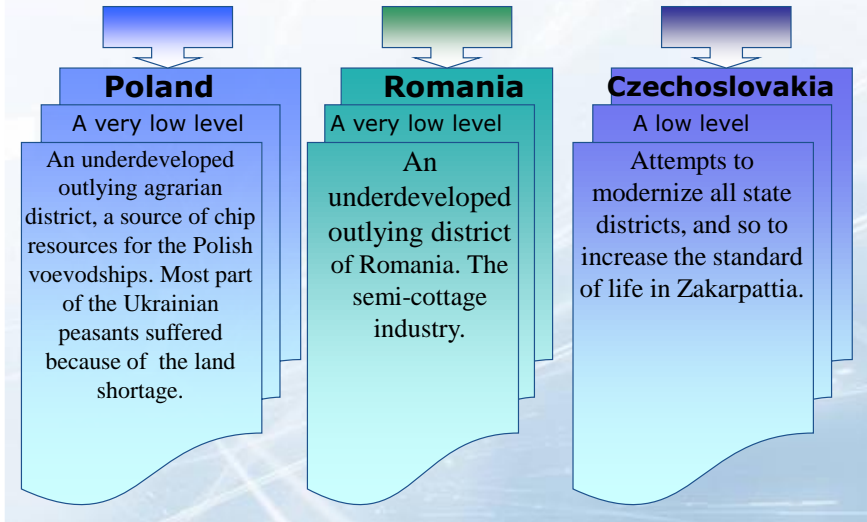
THE UKRAINIAN POPULATION IN POLAND, ROMANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA



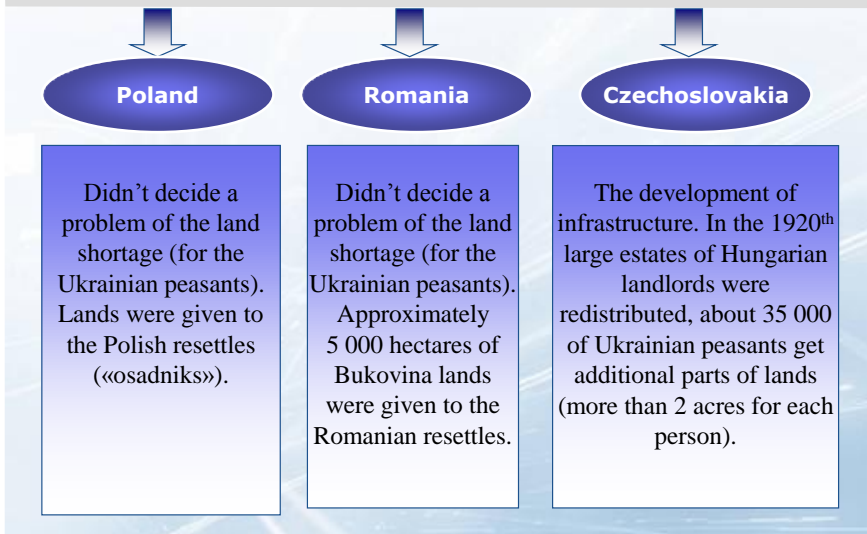
THE ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN LANDS



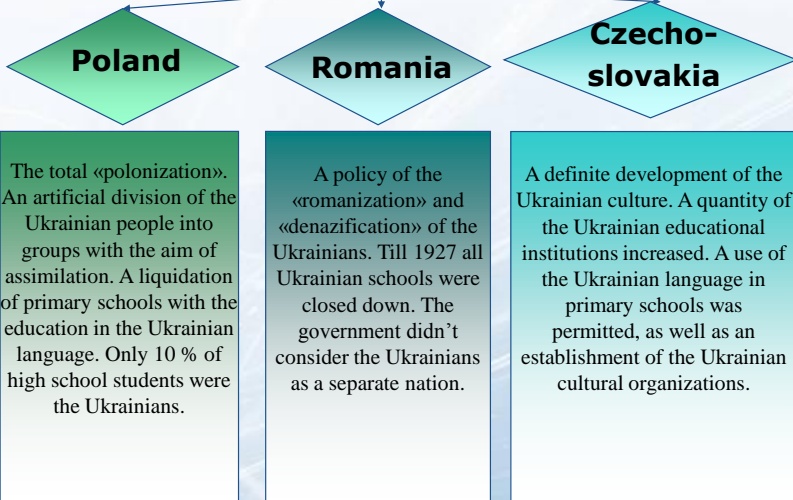
THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



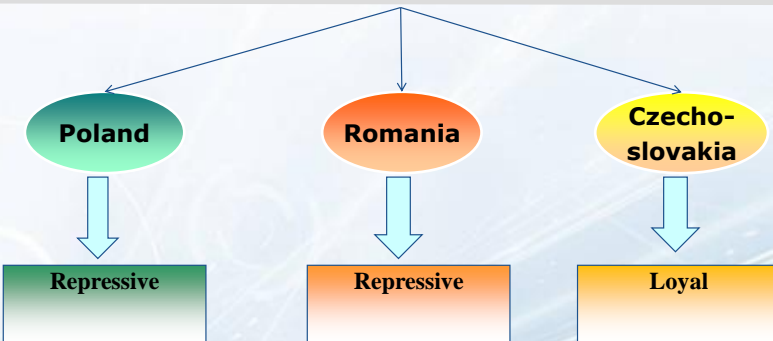
REFORMS IN THE AGRICULTURE



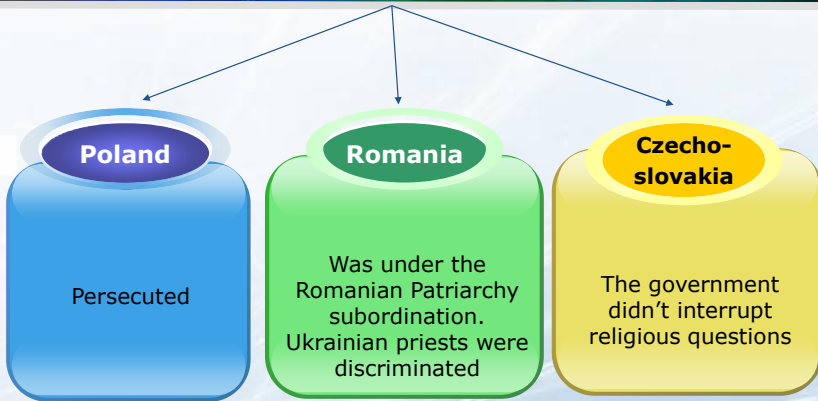
THE CULTURE AND EDUCATION



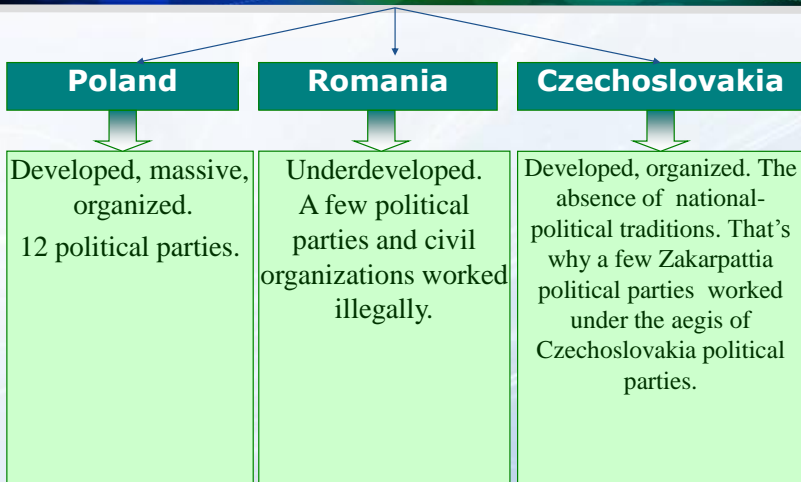
THE STATE POLICY



THE ORTHODOX RELIGION IN UKRAINE



THE NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENT

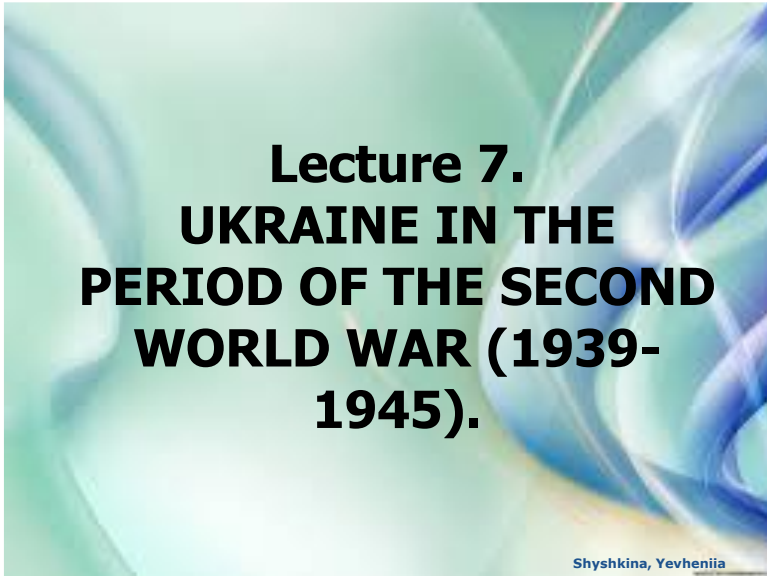


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QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

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.



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.
- 2** The beginning of the Soviet-German war. Battles of 1941-1942 in Ukraine. Reasons of the Soviet army defeat.
- 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 USSR

West Ukraine,
Lithuania,
Latvia,
Estonia.

The secret protocol



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



WESTERN UKRAINE

The Molotov and Ribbentrop Pact

September 1, 1939	Germany invaded Poland;
September 17, 1939	the USSR invaded Poland from the east and joined most Ukrainian populated territories to the Ukrainian SSR;
November 1, 1939	the USSR officially approved annexation of Western Ukraine.

THE ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS (OUN)



Y. Konovalets



S. Bandera

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).

THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE



Y. Stetsko

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

June 27, 1940

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



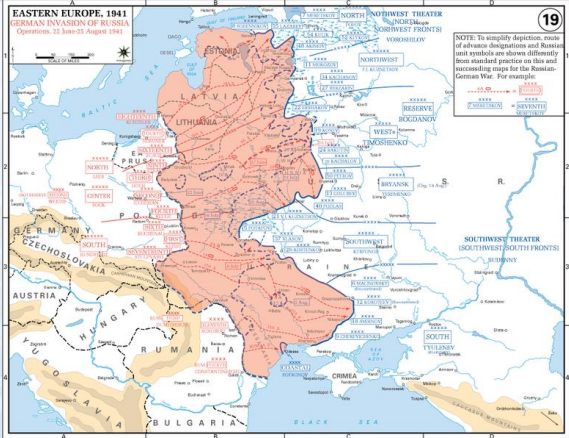
THE BEGINNING OF THE SOVIET-GERMANY WAR

The Operation Barbarossa

a code name for the Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union during the Second World War

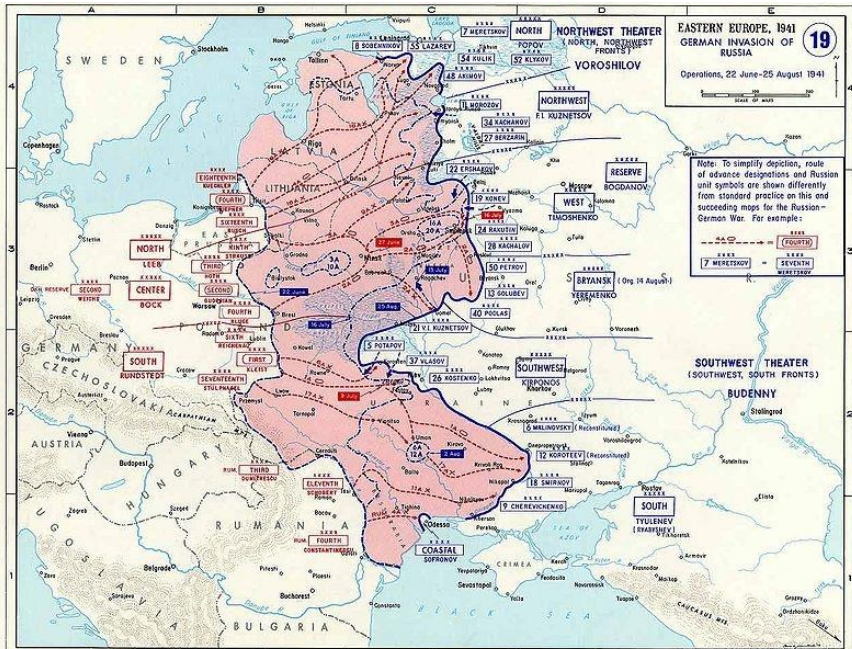
June 22 1941

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



BATTLES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

October, 12 1941	Western Ukraine and Poland were included in the General Government of Germany;
September, 19 1941	Germans occupied Kiev, the occupation lasts 78 days ;
October, 16 1941	Odessa was occupied by the Axis troops after 73 days;
October, 24 1941	Kharkiv was captured by the German troops;
July, 4 1942	Sevastopol in Crimea was finally taken by the German troops after the 250 days' siege



THE NEW ORDER

was publicly proclaimed by Adolf Hitler in 1941

a political order which Nazi Germany wanted to impose on the conquered areas under its dominion

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 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

1 stage

14 October
1942–1949

2 stage

1949–1956

The area of
operations

- Volhynia,
- Polesia,
- Galicia,
- Podillya,
- Carpathia

Leaders

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



R. Shukhevych

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

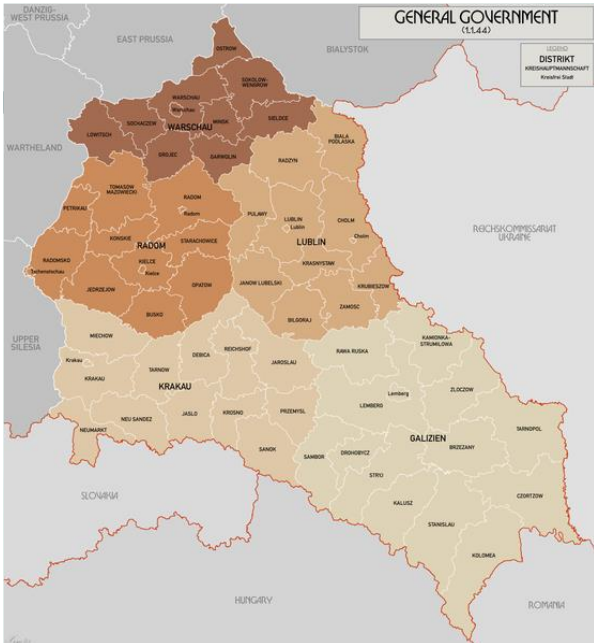
The
front-line
area

THE TRANSNISTRIA GOVERNORATE



a Romanian administered territory (1941-1944)

GNU FDL



THE DISTRICT OF GALICIA

an administrative unit of the General Government (1941-1944),
The capital - Lemberg (Lviv)

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THE REICHSKOMMISSARIAT UKRAINE



Erich Koch – the Reichskommissar of the central and eastern part of Ukraine

GNU FDL

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

OST

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

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

THE LIBERATION OF UKRAINIAN TERRITORIES

January 31, 1943	in Stalingrad German troops were surrendered;
July 5, 1943	the Battle of Kursk - the greatest tank battle in the history where German forces were defeated;
August 23, 1943	Kharkiv was liberated by the Soviet army;
October, 1943	Zaporizhia and Dnipropetrovsk were liberated by the USSR;
November 7, 1943	Kiev was taken by the Soviet troops;
February, 1944	Soviet army liberated Lutsk and Raven ;
March- May, 1944	the Soviet army took Kherson, Vinnytsia, Proskuriv, Mykolaiv, Chernivtsi, Odessa, Simferopil, Ternopil, Sevastopol ;
July- August, 1944	the Soviet army captured Lviv, Stanislaviv, Drohobych, Izmail
October 14, 1944	the German occupation of Ukrainian territories was ended

THE LIBERATION OF UKRAINE AND EASTERN EUROPE



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

May 8, 1945	The Victory in Europe V-E Day
May 9, 1945	The Soviet Victory Day (because of time zone differences)
August 15, 1945	The Victory in Japan V-J Day
August 14, 1945	in the USA and the rest of the Americas and Eastern Pacific Islands (because of time zone differences)
September 2, 1945	The End of WWII (official documents)

Post-war agreements

November 26, 1945	The Congress in Mukachevo voted to join Carpatho-Ukrainian (Ruthenia) to Ukraine;
June 29, 1945	Czechoslovakia ceded Carpatho-Ukraine and it became a Zakarpatska Province in the Ukrainian SSR;
February 4-11, 1945	The Yalta Conference of «Big Three» (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) planned conclusion of the war and post-war Europe. One secret provision was forced repatriation of Soviet citizens to the USSR.

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QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. Characterize the post-war international policy of the Ukrainian SSR.
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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?

Lecture 8. The Social, Political and Economic Development of Ukraine in 1945–1945.



AGENDA

- 1 The restore of the sociopolitical life and economy of Ukraine (1945-1985).**
- 2 Ukraine in the period of the Khrushchev's «Thaw».**
- 3 Ukraine in the period of the Soviet system crisis. Two decades of the «Stagnation» (1964-1985).**

CONSEQUENCES OF WWII

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.

Casualties

3,9 million people were killed (each 6th Ukrainian citizen);

10 million - without housing.

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

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;
-found of the permanent the
Ukrainian SSR mission at
the UNO.

3

In 1950^s
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 losts of the able-bodied people;
- the catastrophic drought of 1946 (the 1st time for the last 50 years).
- 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").

Results

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

THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

1. The industry

by 1950
surpassed
the pre-war
level
in 15%



the heavy
industry



the light
industry

by 1950
gained only
80%
of the pre-war
level

2. The agriculture

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

3. The finances

1947 – the derationing, the monetary reform

THE «ZHDANOVSHCHINA» (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
Kvirichenko*
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);

support 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 fist 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 “sovnarkhozes” (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”);

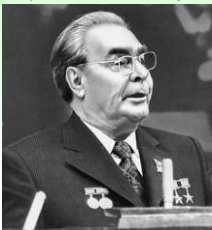
created the minimum wage (1956);

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 invasion of 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

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

FORMS OF THE DISSIDENT ACTIVITY

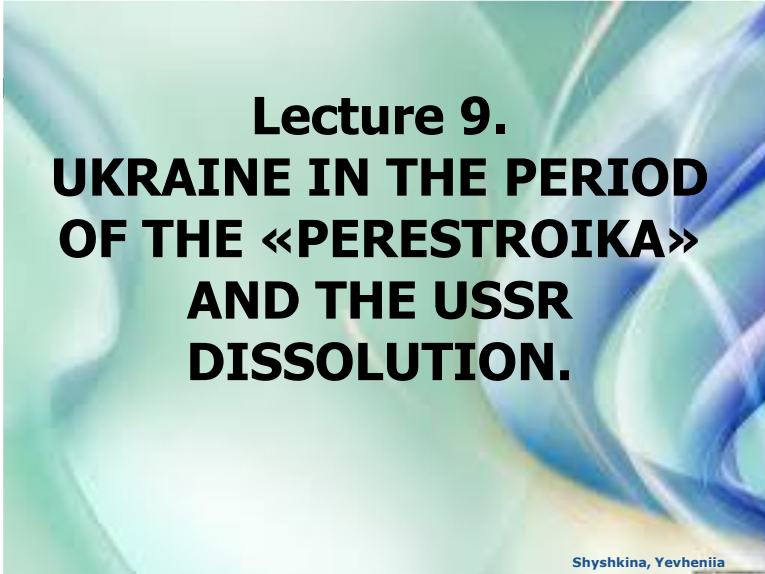
1	2	3	4
<i>The publication and spreading of materials with the critique of the Soviet policy.</i>	<i>Letters-protests to the ruling bodies of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR</i>	<i>Annual mass actions near the Shevchenko's monument in Kyiv.</i>	<i>The creation of the human rights-based organization the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

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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 General Secretary of the CPSU CC

M. Gorbachev

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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»

1

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.
- the **27th Congress of the Communist Party (February 25, 1986—March 6, 1986)** - Gorbachev spoke about «Perestroika», «Uskoreniye», «human factor», «Glasnost», and «expansion of the khozraschyot» (commercialization).

2

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).



THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

Consequences

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)

Date	1989 - civil-political movement; since 1990 - political party.
Leader	Ivan Drach.
Aim	to support Gorbachev's reforms; later - for Ukrainian independence and multiparty system of elections.

THE HUMAN CHAIN

January 21, 1990

Lviv–Kyiv

around 3 000 000 people

**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

The Communist Party	The Democratic Bloc
Volodymyr Ivashko	Ihor Yukhnovsky
331 seats won	111 seats won



**The Prime Minister
Vitold Fokin
(1990-1992)**

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 Narodna Rada – an
opposition bloc**

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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 State Committee on the State of Emergency (GKChP)

(hard-line members of the CPSU) –

G.Yanayev, D.Yazov, V.Pavlov, V.Kryuchkov, V.Pavlov, B.Pugo,
O.Baklanov, V.Starodubtsev, A.Tizyakov).

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.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

December 8,
1991

**BELAVEZHSKAYA
PUSHCHA**

Russia, Ukraine,
and Belarus

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 (1994)



THE ACT OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

the author of the text –
Levko Lukyanenko

August 24, 1991

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.

БЮЛЕТЕНЬ

для голосування на всеукраїнському референдумі

А К Т

ПРОГЛОШЕННЯ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ УКРАЇНИ

Випуск із серійної друку «Вісник Руху за Україною» в зв'язку з державним переворотом в СРСР 19 серпня 1991 року,
— проголошення тимчасової державної незалежності України,
— відкликання в правах на самоопитання преамбульного Статуту ООН та інших міжнародно-правових документів,
— залучення Бюлетеню про державний суверенитет України, Верховної Ради Української Радянської Соціалістичної Республіки урочисто

ПРОГЛОШУЄ

НЕЗАЛЕЖНІСТЬ УКРАЇНИ та ствердження самостійної української держави — УКРАЇНИ.

Територія України є неподільною і незгорюваною.
Відшанувати територію України мають чинити всі держави. Конституція і закони України.
Цей акт набирає чинності з моменту його схвалення.

ВЕРХОВНА РАДА УКРАЇНИ.

24 серпня 1991 року

«Чи підтверджуєте Ви Акт проголошення незалежності України?»

«ТАК, ПІДТВЕРДЖУЮ» «НІ, НЕ ПІДТВЕРДЖУЮ»

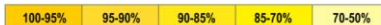
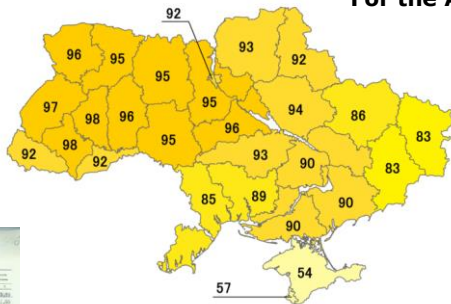
Згайте одну із значущих німецьких історичних дат.
Категорично, в якому під час голосування висловили всі слова «Так, підтверджую» та «Ні, не підтверджую» або не висловили жодного слова, визначтеся відповідно.

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.

For the Act



ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ РЕФЕРЕНДУМУ									
№	Регіон	Всього голосувачів	За акт	Проти акту	Не голосували	Відсоток за акт	Відсоток проти акту	Відсоток не голосували	Відсоток за акт всередині регіону
1	Волинська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
2	Рівненська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
3	Житомирська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
4	Київська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
5	Чернігівська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
6	Сумська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
7	Львівська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
8	Тернопільська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
9	Хмельницька	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
10	Вінницька	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
11	Черкаська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
12	Полтавська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
13	Харківська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
14	Луганська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
15	Донецька	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
16	Дніпропетровська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
17	Закарпатська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
18	Івано-Франківська	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
19	Чернівецька	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
20	Окремі райони Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
21	Окремі райони Львівської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
22	Окремі райони Тернопільської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
23	Окремі райони Хмельницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
24	Окремі райони Вінницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
25	Окремі райони Черкаської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
26	Окремі райони Полтавської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
27	Окремі райони Харківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
28	Окремі райони Луганської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
29	Окремі райони Донецької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
30	Окремі райони Дніпропетровської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
31	Окремі райони Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
32	Окремі райони Івано-Франківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
33	Окремі райони Чернівецької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
34	Окремі райони Окремих районів Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
35	Окремі райони Окремих районів Львівської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
36	Окремі райони Окремих районів Тернопільської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
37	Окремі райони Окремих районів Хмельницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
38	Окремі райони Окремих районів Вінницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
39	Окремі райони Окремих районів Черкаської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
40	Окремі райони Окремих районів Полтавської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
41	Окремі райони Окремих районів Харківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
42	Окремі райони Окремих районів Луганської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
43	Окремі райони Окремих районів Донецької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
44	Окремі райони Окремих районів Дніпропетровської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
45	Окремі райони Окремих районів Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
46	Окремі райони Окремих районів Івано-Франківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
47	Окремі райони Окремих районів Чернівецької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
48	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
49	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Львівської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
50	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Тернопільської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
51	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Хмельницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
52	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Вінницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
53	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Черкаської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
54	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Полтавської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
55	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Харківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
56	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Луганської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
57	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Донецької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
58	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Дніпропетровської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
59	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
60	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Івано-Франківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
61	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Чернівецької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
62	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
63	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Львівської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
64	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Тернопільської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
65	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Хмельницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
66	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Вінницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
67	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Черкаської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
68	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Полтавської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
69	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Харківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
70	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Луганської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
71	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Донецької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
72	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Дніпропетровської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
73	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
74	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Івано-Франківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
75	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Чернівецької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
76	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Закарпатської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
77	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Львівської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
78	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Тернопільської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
79	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Хмельницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
80	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Вінницької області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
81	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Черкаської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
82	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Полтавської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
83	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Харківської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
84	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Луганської області	141,000	137,000	4,000	0	97.2%	2.8%	0%	97.2%
85	Окремі райони Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Окремих районів Донецької області	141,00							

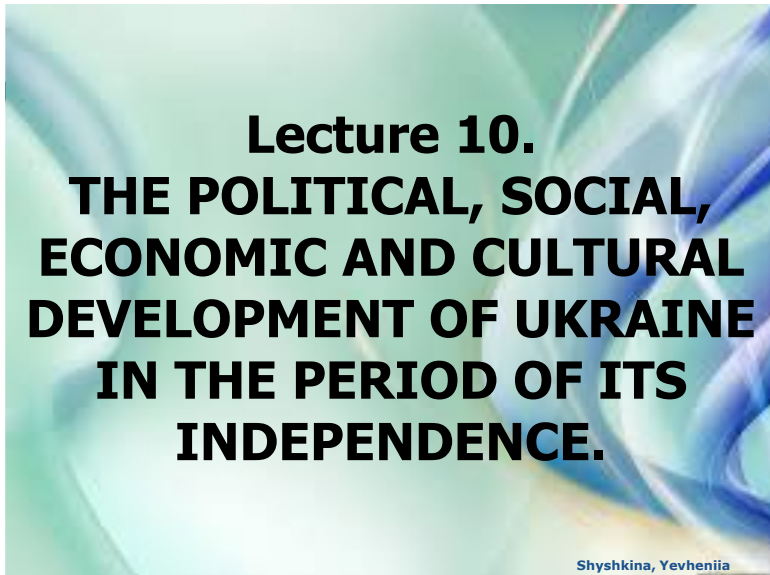
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QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. Give the definition to the terms: «Perestroika», «Demokratizatsiya», «Uskoreniye», «Glasnost».
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 1990^S

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

The state structure –
The unitary state

The political regime-
The democratic regime

*presidential-
parliamentary*
1996-2006; 2010-2014.

premier-presidential
2006-2010; 2014-
nowdays.

3 branches of power

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE

*Elected for 5 years,
450 deputies*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
1991-1994	Ivan Plyushch
1994-1998	Oleksandr Moroz
1998-2000	Oleksandr Tkachenko
2000-2002	Ivan Plyushch
2002-2006	Volodymyr Lytvyn
2006-2007	Oleksandr Moroz

<i>Period</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
2007-2008	Arseniy Yatsenyuk
2008-2012	Volodymyr Lytvyn
2012-2014	Volodymyr Rybak
2014	Oleksandr Turchynov
Since 2014	Volodymyr Groysman

THE EXECUTIVE POWER

THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE

Date	Prime Minister
1991	Vitold Fokin
1992	Leonid Kuchma
1994	Vitaliy Masol
1995	Yevhen Marchuk
1996	Pavlo Lazarenko
1997	Valeriy Pustovoitenko
1999	Viktor Yushchenko
2001	Anatoliy Kinakh

Date	Prime Minister
2002	Viktor Yanukovich
2005	Yulia Tymoshenko
2005	Yuri Yekhanurov
2006	Viktor Yanukovich
2007	Yulia Tymoshenko
2010	Mykola Azarov
2014	Arseniy Yatsenyuk

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

Leonid
Kravchuk
1991-1994



Leonid
Kuchma
1994-1999,
1999-2005



Viktor
Yushchenko
2005-2010



Viktor
Yanukovych
2010-2014



Petro
Poroshenko
since 2015



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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.Yanukovich, 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.

Results

THE REVOLUTION OF DIGNITY

February 2014

the President V.Yanukovich 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

Party	%
The People's Front	22.14
The Petro Poroshenko Bloc	21.82
The Self Reliance Party	10.97
The Opposition Bloc	9.43
The Radical Party of Oleh Lyashko	7.44
The All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland"	5.68

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Stages

August 1991 -
mid. 1994

Mid. 1994 -
nowadays

The adoption of Ukrainian independence

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.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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 1990^s

January 30, 1992	member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE);
February 26, 1992	signed the Helsinki Final Act;
June 16, 1992	signed the Charter of Paris;
November 9, 1995	member of the Council of Europe ;
February 8, 1995	entered the NATO's Partnership for Peace program;
July 9, 1997	signed the Charter of Special Partnership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA IN THE 1990^s

December 5, 1991 - admitted the Ukrainian independence

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.

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

May 1998 – The Treaty of Friendly Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and 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

Negative objective reasons

80% of the Ukrainian industrial production – state monopolies of military-industrial establishment dependent of Russian energy resources and component parts;

the outdated material and technical basis;

the extensive development of the economy.

Negative subjective reasons

the government had no the holistic concept of the society transformation;

the Ukrainian elite couldn't make the strategy of socially oriented market transformations;

the political instability (1991-2001 – 9 governments);

the corruption in all echelons of power;

the high level of the tax burden.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

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

Year	GDP, \$
2008	179 992,4
2009	117 227,8
2010	136 419,3
2011	163 159,7
2012	175 781,4
2013	183 310
2014	131 805,1

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.

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- Government portal [Digital resource]- Regime to access: <http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en>

QUESTIONS FOR THE SELF-CONTROL

1. When was accepted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine?
2. When was signed the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine?
3. What were the results of the Independence referendum in December of 1991?
4. Characterize the political regime, the state structure and the form of the government in modern Ukraine.
5. What are the highest bodies of legislative, executive and judicial powers in modern Ukraine?
6. Could you list the Presidents of Ukraine?
7. What were the consequences of the Orange Revolution in Ukraine?
8. What were the causes and consequences of the Euromaidan and the Revolution of Dignity?
9. Characterize the international affairs in modern Ukraine.
10. Estimate the contents of the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances of 1994.
11. Give the characteristic of the Ukrainian economic development in the 1990s – at the beginning of the 21st century.
12. Analyze positive and negative tendencies in the cultural development of modern Ukrainian.

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.

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Навчальне видання

ШИШКІНА Євгенія Костянтинівна

ІСТОРИЯ 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

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Роботу до видання рекомендувала проф. Снігурова Т.О.

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Тел./факс: (0572) 52-82-11