

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
TERNOPIL IVAN PUL'UJ NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY  
FOREIGN STUDENTS FACULTY

DEPARTMENT OF UKRAINIAN STUDIES AND PHILOSOPHY

**METHODICAL RECOMMENDATIONS  
ON CONDUCTING THE SEMINARS ON THE COURSE  
“HISTORY AND CULTURE OF UKRAINE”  
For Students of Training Directions 6.060101 Construction, 6.050102  
Computer engineering, 6.050502 Mechanical engineering, 6.030601  
Management, 6.060101 Construction**

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**Reviewers:**

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Methodical recommendations on conducting the seminars on the course “History of Ukraine” contain plans of seminars of the academic discipline, guidelines for each question of a thematic plan, questions for self-evaluation of students' knowledge, lists of recommended literature and electronic resources. Recommended for students of training directions 6.050101 Computer science, 6.050102 Computer engineering, 6.050502 Mechanical engineering, 6.030601 Management.

Studied and approved at the meeting of the Department of Ukrainian studies and Philosophy (August 25, 2015, protocol №1).

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# INTRODUCTION

One of the leading humanities courses is «History and culture of Ukraine». The subject of the course «History and culture of Ukraine» is the Ukrainian historical progress from ancient times, from the appearance of people in the Ukrainian territory, to the present. The aim of the course is to examine the patterns and characteristics of the economic, social, political and cultural development of Ukraine, as well as its relations with other nations and states.

## **Objectives of the course:**

- to provide an academic periodization of Ukrainian history, the characteristics of the major periods in Ukrainian history, their peculiarities, prominent events and the phenomena in each of them;
- to provide a summary of how the Ukrainian state was formed, of the traditions of Ukrainian statehood.
- to discuss the history of socio-economic and socio-political processes in Ukraine, the role and place of prominent historical figures in Ukrainian history;
- to introduce you the fascinating world of Ukrainian culture, from the earliest period to the present day.
- to highlight the content and features of Ukraine's material and spiritual culture, as well as its relationship with the global culture;
- to show the most important events and phenomena of Ukrainian history and culture in the context of world history and culture, and Ukraine's role in international relations.

**One of the leading forms** of the educational process that promotes the activation of students' independent work is the seminar presentation. A seminar is a type of instruction where the teacher organizes a students' discussion regarding issues identified in curriculum. Seminars are held in the form of an expanded conversation, with presentations of papers and reports and a group discussion. Seminars promote the creative, independent thinking of students, develop their interest in science and research, strengthen their public speaking skills, and encourage participation in group debate. If a student has difficulty understanding the main points on a given issue, he or she should ask the teacher for advice.

Before you hold a seminar you must first of all get acquainted with the plan of practical lessons, and recognize the tasks that the student is facing. After that, you must begin studying textbooks and manuals, making notes on the lectures of each theme, and then of documents, monographs and memoirs.

Recommended work (or its parts) should be read completely, as it is important to identify and fully grasp the basic idea of the work in order to understand the author's conclusions. When studying the book one does not have to memorize everything without exception, instead one should recognize and record main ideas and positions. According to the seminar plan, one should not only record individual opinions, but also the digital information, date, numeric indicators, and percentages from which you can draw diagrams, charts, tables, etc.

The final stage in preparing students for seminars is the compilation of text in the form of reports, essays, extended outlines, or abstracts (theses). During the seminar the student should present the report on his given topic for 8-10 minutes and afterwards has up to an additional four minutes to respond to questions.

**During the seminar, the student must be active for the entire class and must be able to:**

- to present and compare the different concepts and opinions of researchers regarding the questions of the given topic;
- comprehensively and analytically present the essence of events, phenomena, and historical processes;
- to provide evidence and arguments to link the issue with the modern period of Ukrainian history;
- to express their own understanding of historical processes and phenomena;
- to identify the central idea, draw conclusions and generalizations;
- to analyze the presentations of their classmates;
- to master the terminology of each topic.

Well-organized student work in preparation for the seminars will facilitate the systematic and conscious acceptance of material from the course «History and culture of Ukraine».

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

THEME TITLE	HOUR DISTRIBUTION:		
	Lectures	Seminars	Independent work
<b>Semester 1</b>			
<b>Module 1. ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN PERIOD OF HISTORY OF UKRAINE</b>			
<b>Theme 1.</b> Ancient history of human civilization on the territory of Ukraine. Formation and development of the Kievan Rus' and its historical significance.	4	2	5
<b>Theme 2.</b> Disintegration of the Kievan Rus. Rise of the Galicia-Volyn Principality.	2	2	2
<b>Theme 3.</b> Ukrainian Lands within Lithuania and Poland. The Emergence of the Cossacks (Late Fourteenth - Early Seventeenth Century)	4	2	5
<b>Theme 4.</b> The National War of the Ukrainian People (1648-1657). The beginning of the Cossack Hetman State	2	2	3
<b>Module 2. THE MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF UKRAINE</b>			
<b>Theme 5.</b> The Ukrainian state in the mid-17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> Centuries	4	2	5
<b>Theme 6.</b> Ukrainian Lands under the Rule of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires. National Revival in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries	4	1	3
<b>Theme 7.</b> The National-Democratic Revolution and the Struggle for Ukrainian Statehood During 1917 – 1921	4	1	4
<b>Theme 8.</b> Ukraine in the 1920s - 1930s. The World War II	4	2	5
<b>Theme 9.</b> Ukraine in the second half of the 20th and early 21st Centuries: The Establishment of national sovereignty	4	2	8
Exam prep. work			2
Type of 1 semester final assessment – exam.			
<i>Discipline total hours:</i>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>

## EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE

The current evaluation of the academic discipline is exercised in the following forms:

- active participation in discussions and presentation of the material during seminars;
- checking essays on the given themes;
- doing current control works;
- questioning.

The module and final/semester evaluations of the academic discipline is conducted by means of testing.

The maximum grades which a student can gain, according to the forms and methods of learning are given in the Table

### THE DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES WITHIN THE THEMES OF THE MODULES

Current control and independent work										The final control (exam)	Sum	
Module 1				Module 1 control (test)	Module 2							Module 2 control (test)
T1	T2	T3	T4	15	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	15	25	100
5	5	5	5			5	5,5	5	5			

### THE SCALE OF EVALUATION: NATIONAL AND ECTS

The sum of grades for all kinds of the academic discipline	The grade of the ECTS	The grade of the national scale	
		For the exam, the course project (work), practice	For the final control work
90 – 100	A	Excellent	Passed
82 – 89	B	Good	
74 – 81	C		
64 – 73	D	Satisfactory	
60 – 63	E		
35 – 59	FX	Unsatisfactory	Not passed
1 – 34	F		

# MODULE 1

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN PERIOD OF HISTORY OF UKRAINE

### Theme 1

#### **Ancient history of human civilization on the territory of Ukraine. Formation and development of the Kievan Rus' and its historical significance**

##### PLAN

1. Prehistory and the first civilization in Ukrainian territory.
2. The ancient Slavs: settlement area, occupation and division.
3. Uniting the Eastern lands around Kyiv. The first Kyivan princes.
4. Rise (prosperity) of the Kievan Rus. Home and foreign policy of Vladimir the Great and Yaroslav the Wise.
5. Culture and historical significance of the Kievan Rus.

**In preparing for the first question**, pay attention to the main stages of ancient Ukrainian history, which date back to 1 million years B.C. Give a brief description of the following archaeological periods: Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Neolithic (New Stone Age), Eneolith (Copper-Stone Age), Bronze and early Iron Age. Special attention should be focused on the issue of the settling of Ukrainian lands during ancient times, when the first written sources about the country's population appeared. Note the continuous history of settlements in Ukraine. Describe the social, economic and spiritual life of the grain-growing tribes of Tripollian culture, the Cimmerians, Scythians, and Sarmatians. Determine the role and impact that the interconnections between ancient civilizations in the Northern Black Sea and Azov Sea had on the cultures, lifestyles, and occupations of the local populations.

**Regarding the second point**, it is necessary to note that the Slavs emerged from Indo-European populations of Eastern Europe. At the time of the Great Migration (II - VII century B.C.) they occupied a large area of Europe, thus creating three branches of Slavic tribes: the western, the southern, and the eastern. Ukraine's ancestors are eastern Slavs who occupied the territory between the Dnieper, Dniester and Western Bug. Name the most important Eastern Slavic tribal alliances. Give a general description of the political, social and cultural life of the Slavs. Note that the Slavs had a high culture, diverse mythology, and interesting customs and traditions,

many of which have been passed through the centuries from generation to generation and preserved until now.

**When preparing for the third question,** pay attention to the background of the emergence of the Kievan Rus', determine the place and role that the Kyiv and Polyansky principalities had in the development of the Slavic state, and note the origin of the name "Rus." Consider the theories about the origin of the Eastern Slavic state, analyze them and make your own conclusions. Then you should identify the main stages of the Kievan Rus' and give a brief description of each of them. Expose the basic policies of the Kievan princes (Askold, Oleg, Igor, Olga and Svyatoslav) and their contributions to the strengthening of the Kievan Rus' home and foreign policy. Pay particular attention to the reforms of Princess Olga, and their significance to the strengthening of the central princely power.

**When discussing the fourth question,** elicit the gradual change in political forces with the coming to power of Vladimir the Great. Analyze his home and foreign policies. Special attention should be paid to ascertaining the causes of the adoption of Byzantine Christianity, and its significance for the further development of Kievan Rus. Analyze the reforms of Yaroslav the Wise and their implications for the political, cultural and socio-economic life of the state. Pay special attention to the foreign policy of Yaroslav.

**In response to the fifth question,** it is desirable to briefly describe the formation of Kyiv as the capital of the state, the construction of the Tithes Church, of St. Sophia Cathedral and the Golden Gate, the emergence of the Kiev-Pechersk Monastery (Lavra) as the distribution center of Rus culture, characterize the monuments of spiritual culture ("The Truths of Rus" by Yaroslav the Wise, and the "Charter of Vladimir Monomakh"), and discuss the cultural and trade relations with foreign countries. Pay attention to the role played and the place that the Kievan Rus occupied in the international politics of the time. Explain the value of the Kievan Rus to the history of Ukrainian state formation.

### **Questions for self-evaluation**

1. What settlements of primeval Ukrainian people do you know?



2. What are the first state formations on the territory of present Ukraine?
3. What archaeological monuments of the Scythian culture can you name?
4. What tribal unions of the east Slavs emerged in Ukraine during the VIII-IXth centuries?
5. Why did the Poliany lands become the basis, and Kyiv – a capital of Rurik state?
6. Thanks to which home policy achievements was Prince Yaroslav called the Wise?
7. Provide the facts that confirm a significant role of the Kievan Rus' in the formation of Ukrainian statehood.

### **Recommended literature**

#### **Primary literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments / Y. Aleksieiev – Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
2. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine / M. Hrushevsky; trans. by O. J. Frederiksen. – Yale : Archon Books, 1970. – 629 p.
3. Kubicek P. The History of Ukraine / P. Kubicek. – Westport, Connecticut, London : Greenwood Press, 2008. – 199 p.
4. Magocsi P. Ukraine: an illustrated history of / Paul R. Magocsi. – Toronto; London: University of Toronto Press Inc., 2007 – 336 p.

#### **Secondary literature**

1. The Christianization of Kievan Rus'. – Cambridge, 1988. - 9 p.
2. The Old Rus' Kievan and Galician-Volhynian Chronicles: the Ostroz'kyi (Xlebnikov) and Cetvertyns'kyj (Pogodin) Codices-Camb., 1990. – 761 p.
3. The Paterik of the Kievan Caves Monastery. – Camb.: Har. Un., 1989. – 262 p.

#### **Electronic resources**

1. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine. History // [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
2. History of Ukraine. Detailed narrative on the Ukrainian history // Toronto Ukrainian Genealogy [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: [http://www.torugg.org/History/history\\_of\\_ukraine.html](http://www.torugg.org/History/history_of_ukraine.html).
3. History of Ukraine: Primary Documents // [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: [http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/History\\_of\\_Ukraine:\\_Primary\\_Documents](http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/History_of_Ukraine:_Primary_Documents)
4. Short history of Ukraine // Vesti [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.hf.uib.no/andre/vesti/Ukrainehistory.htm>.
5. Subtelny, Orest Ukraine: A History. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. – 2009 // [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/Ukraine.html?id=kyM07I9HXwC&hl=en>
6. The Ukrainian Canadian research & documentation centre [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.ucrdc.org/index.html>.
7. Ukrainian collection. It contains a lot of images of books on the Ukrainian history, including Hrushevskyi's one // Simon Fraser University Library [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://content.lib.sfu.ca/cdm/search/collection/ukr/searchterm/Ukraine!Ukraine%20history/field/all!all/mode/all!al1/conn/and!and/order/nosort/ad/asc>.

**Theme 2**  
**Disintegration of the Kievan Rus.**  
**Rise of the Galicia-Volyn Principality**  
PLAN

1. Political fragmentation and decline of the Kievan state.
2. Uniting of Ukrainian lands in the Galicia-Volyn principality. Home and foreign policies of Roman Mstyslavovych and Danylo Galician.
3. The struggle of the Rus principalities against the Mongol invasion.
4. Culture of the period of disintegration. The role of the Galicia-Volyn state in the history of Ukraine.

The mid 12<sup>th</sup> Century and the first half of the thirteenth century - is the beginning of a period of the Kievan Rus' disintegration. **While answering the first question**, tell about changes in the social, political and economic life of the state (changes in the forms of government of the Kyivan Rus, the rapid development of feudalism, the economic consolidation of the land aristocracy, centrifugal tendencies, etc.). Pay attention to the attempts to restore the state's integrity and nobility (such as the princely conventions and policies of Vladimir Monomakh). Analyze the causes of feudal fragmentation and the decline of the Kievan Rus in view of home and foreign factors.

**When regarding the second question**, you should recall that the Old State split into separate principalities: the Galician, Volynske, Novgorod-Siverske, Pereyaslavske, Chernigivske, etc. Gradually, the role of Kyiv as the political and economic center declined. Consider the reasons that contributed to the emergence and strengthening of Galicia-Volyn principality: the geographical location, the existence of developed trade routes, mineral deposits, (including salt) and the threat of external dangers. A significant role in strengthening this principality was played by princes Roman Mstyslavovych and Danylo Galician. Describe the unifying policies of Roman Mstyslavovych. Expose the various aspects of Danylo Galician's home and foreign policies, such as the suppression of Boyar opposition and fighting foreign invaders, the establishment and development of cities, the construction of forts, and conflicts with the church, etc.

**The answer to the third question** should start with discussing the Tatar-

Mongols, that is talking about their origins, their political structure, their first campaigns, and their seizures of large territories. Next, address the fight of the Rus principalities against Mongol-Tatars and the significance of this struggle to protecting themselves and the peoples of Europe. Briefly discuss the effects of the Mongol-Tatar invasion.

**Regarding the fourth question,** it should be mentioned that the political fragmentation of Rus lands resulted in the emergence of local peculiarities, distinctive features in the cultures of specific areas (characterize the development of literature, folklore, written chronicles, architecture and art of this period). It should be emphasized that at the same time between individual south-western lands gradually strengthened economic, political and cultural ties, formed the characteristics and features that later became peculiar to the Ukrainian language, culture, and ethnic group as a whole. The importance of the Galicia-Volyn state in Ukraine's history stems primarily from the fact that it united the ethnic Ukrainian lands, contributed to their further development, and maintained and developed the culture, customs and traditions of the Kievan Rus.

#### **Questions for self-evaluation:**

1. Who and when united the Galicia-Volyn principality?
2. Why exactly did the Galicia-Volyn principality become the center of the Ukrainian statehood after the decline of Kyiv?
3. Who are the Mongol-Tatars? How and where did they appear in the Kievan Rus from?
4. Tell about the role of Danylo in the defense of Galician country from the Mongol-Tatars.
5. What were the features of the political and socio-economic development of the Galicia-Volyn state during the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries?
6. What is the historical significance of the Galicia-Volyn state?

#### **Recommended literature**

##### **Primary literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments. — Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
2. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine / M. Hrushevsky; trans. by O. J. Frederiksen. — Yale : Archon Books, 1970. — 629 p.

3. Kubicek P. The History of Ukraine / P. Kubicek. – Westport, Connecticut, London : Greenwood Press, 2008. – 199 p.
4. Magocsi, Paul R. A history of Ukraine / Paul R. Magocsi. – Toronto; Buffalo; London: University of Toronto Press Inc., 1996 – 784 p.

### **Secondary literature**

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1. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine. History // [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
2. History of Ukraine. Detailed narrative on the Ukrainian history // Toronto Ukrainian Genealogy [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: [http://www.torugg.org/History/history\\_of\\_ukraine.html](http://www.torugg.org/History/history_of_ukraine.html).
3. History of Ukraine:Primary Documents//[Electronic resource]. – Access mode: [http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/History\\_of\\_Ukraine:\\_Primary\\_Documents](http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/History_of_Ukraine:_Primary_Documents)
4. Short history of Ukraine // Vesti [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.hf.uib.no/andre/vesti/Ukrainehistory.htm>.
5. Subtelny, Orest Ukraine: A History. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. – 2009 // [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/Ukraine.html?id=kyM07I9HXwC&hl=en>
6. The Ukrainian Canadian research & documentation centre [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.ucrdc.org/index.html>.
7. Ukrainian collection. It contains a lot of images of books on the Ukrainian history, including Hrushevskyi's one // Simon Fraser University Library [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://content.lib.sfu.ca/cdm/search/collection/ukr/searchterm/Ukraine!Ukraine%20history/field/all!all/mode/all!al1/conn/and!and/order/nosort/ad/asc>.

**Theme 3**  
**Ukrainian Lands within Lithuania and Poland. The Emergence  
of the Cossacks (Late Fourteenth - Early Seventeenth Century)**  
PLAN

1. Lithuanian-Polish expansion to Ukrainian lands. The Union of Lublin. Increasing social, national and religious oppression.
2. The emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Zaporoz'ka Sich (Zaporozhian) - Cossack republic.
3. The fight of the Cossacks against the Turkish-Tatar attacks. The cossack peasant rebellion in late XVIth - early XVIIth century.
4. Ukrainian culture in the second half of the XIVth - early XVIIth century.

**When preparing a response to the first point**, it is important to consider the geographical locations of the Duchy of Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine, and to pay attention to the strategic benefits of the location of Ukrainian lands with their access to the Black and Azov Seas, to the development of agriculture and feudal relations. Next, you should analyze the economic and political interests of Lithuania and Poland in expanding their borders to the east. Focusing on the methods of joining Ukrainian lands to the Duchy of Lithuania, it is reasonable to explain why the Lithuanian expansion to Ukrainian lands was called "Velvet," ("oksamytova") and to describe the status of Ukrainian lands within the Lithuanian state.

As you know, the Lithuanian rulers of our land professed the principle: "We shall not remove the old, not introduce the new". How can you explain such unusual behavior for the conquerors? It is further desirable to examine the causes behind the signing of the Union of Lublin (1569), and to analyze its consequences for Ukrainian lands. Also, you should determine the reasons for the preparation and signing of the Union of Beresteisk (the Union of Brest?) (1596). Analyze its basic conditions. Point out the positive and negative consequences that the union's introduction had on Ukrainian people.

Proceeding to the second point, find out the origin of the word "Cossack," what it means, and when it was first mentioned. Next, you should highlight the reasons for the emergence of the Cossacks. These include the imposition of Catholicism, the continuous enslavement of the peasants and their deprivation of land, and the threat

of the Ukrainian population by Tatars and Turks, among others. You should consider the territory, the conditions and sources of Cossack formation. Pay attention to the reasons for the formation of the Registered Cossacks, as well as to its social structure and functions.

The most prominent event in the history of the Cossacks was the creation of the Zaporozhian (Zaporoz'ka) Sich in the middle of the 16th century. As a result, continuing to consider the second question, it is advisable to explain where the name "Zaporozhian Sich" came from, where it was located in different times, who came to the Zaporozhian Sich, and the existing conditions of free access to it. When analyzing the Zaporozhian Sich as a military and administrative organization, it is also important to consider the leadership positions which made the government, or the Kish of the Zaporozhian Sich. Next, you should explain the military structure of the Zaporozhian Sich and its territorial divisions, and also explain how the elements of democratic relationship manifested itself in the Zaporozhian Sich.

Taking into account that the Cossacks lived on the steppe territories, far from cultural centers, without families, and in constant danger, it is important to explain the mechanisms of their legal relations, economic activities, church and education.

The third point of a plan is devoted to the Cossacks' land and naval operations in their struggle against the Crimean Khanate and Turkey, that's why it is important to discuss the purpose of these campaigns, the ways and means of struggle, and also the tactics used in these armed clashes. Next, the Cossack peasant rebellion should be discussed following this plan: the causes, the major events, and the consequences of revolt.

In explaining the fourth point, it should be noted that the development of Ukrainian culture during this period was marked by a particular intensity. Many Ukrainians were educated in Western universities. Having experienced the influence of the ideas of Renaissance and Humanism, they actively implemented them on Ukrainian lands. This gave the impetus for the development of printing, education, literature and science. In conclusion, characterize the major achievements of Ukrainian culture.

### **Questions for self-evaluation:**

1. Describe the political situation of the Ukrainian lands from the late fourteenth till the sixteenth century.
2. What was the nature of the consequences of the Union of Lublin in 1569?
3. What was the nature of the consequences of the Union of Brest in 1596?
4. What led to the formation of the Ukrainian Cossacks?
5. What characteristics of statehood had the Zaporozhian Sich?
6. Describe the military art of Cossacks.
7. Describe the major achievements of Ukrainian culture in the second half of the XIVth – at the beginning of the XVIIth century.

### **Recommended literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments. — Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
2. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine / M. Hrushevsky; trans. by O. J. Frederiksen. — Yale : Archon Books, 1970. — 629 p.
3. Kubicek P. The History of Ukraine / P. Kubicek. — Westport, Connecticut, London : Greenwood Press, 2008. — 199 p.
4. Magocsi, Paul R. A history of Ukraine / Paul R. Magocsi. — Toronto; Buffalo; London: University of Toronto Press Inc., 1996 — 784 p.

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3. History of Ukraine:Primary Documents//[Electronic resource]. — Access mode: [http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/History\\_of\\_Ukraine:\\_Primary\\_Documents](http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/History_of_Ukraine:_Primary_Documents)
4. Short history of Ukraine // Vesti [Electronic resource]. — Access mode: <http://www.hf.uib.no/andre/vesti/Ukrainehistory.htm>.
5. Subtelny, Orest Ukraine: A History. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. — 2009 // [Electronic resource]. — Access mode: <https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/Ukraine.html?id=kytM07I9HXwC&hl=en>
6. The Ukrainian Canadian research & documentation centre [Electronic resource]. — Access mode: <http://www.ucrdc.org/index.html>.
7. Ukrainian collection. It contains a lot of images of books on the Ukrainian history, including Hrushevskyi's one // Simon Fraser University Library [Electronic resource]. — Access mode: <http://content.lib.sfu.ca/cdm/search/collection/ukr/searchterm/Ukraine!Ukraine%20history/field/all!all/mode/all!all/conn/and!and/order/nosort/ad/asc>.

**Theme 4**  
**The National War of the Ukrainian People (1648-1657).**  
**The beginning of the Cossack Hetman State**  
PLAN

1. The beginning of the national liberation war against the Commonwealth: background, causes, nature of the war and driving forces. The first victories.
2. Military and political events of 1649-1653. The formation of the Cossack state, and the home and foreign policy of the Hetman's administration.
3. The Pereiaslavs'ka Council of 1654, "The March Articles," their value and evaluation in the historical literature.
4. The armed struggle against Poland and the diplomacy of Bohdan Khmelnytsky after the Vilens'k Truce (1656-1657).

**In preparing a response to the first point,** it is necessary to draw attention to the socio-economic development and political situation of the Ukrainian lands under the authority of the Commonwealth, since it was the colonial policy of the Polish government in the middle of the XVIIth century that exacerbated existing tensions in Ukraine and led to a nationwide rebellion. You should also examine the nature and motivating forces behind the national liberation war, particularly the leading role of the Cossacks. After noting that the struggle of the Ukrainian people was led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky, one should present a brief biography of him and discuss the events that forced Khmelnytsky to begin preparing for a rebellion. Next, speak about the first victories of the Cossack units in the battles at Yellow Waters, Korsun and Pyliavtsi, and about the successful campaigns in the Western territories.

**To explain the second point,** begin by highlighting the war campaign of Zboriv-Zbarazh. It is necessary to focus on the reasons that the campaign ended with signing the Zboriv Peace Treaty. While examining the content of this treaty, it should be noted that the success of the Ukrainian struggle for national liberation contributed to the establishment of the Ukrainian Cossack state called "Cossack Army." Describe this newly created state, telling about the public authorities, its administrative-territorial divisions, the financial system, and its judicial proceedings. It is also important to examine the actions that Khmelnytsky took to strengthen Ukrainian statehood and its position in the international state of affairs, and his efforts to gain



diplomatic recognition of the Ukrainian Hetmanship by European states. Next it is necessary to tell about the battle at Berestechko and of the betrayal of the Tatar Khan, as well as the consequences of the Bilotserkivsky Peace Treaty. Compare its terms with the terms of the Zboriv agreement, especially regarding the losses of the Cossack Army (its territory, the number of troops, etc.). Next, describe the victory over the Poles at Batih and the treacherous actions of the Tatars during the Battle near Zhvanets.

**Preparing a response to the third point** involves the revelation of the circumstances that forced Khmelnytsky to appeal to the Moscow Tsar for help in the fight against the Commonwealth. While discussing this agreement between Ukraine and Russia, one should consider the events that took place in Pereiaslav on January 8, 1654 and examine the main points of the "March Articles." Assess how the Pereiaslav Treaties have been received in historical literature, and describe how the situation in Ukraine changed after signing the Ukraine-Moscow Treaty of 1654.

**In response to the fourth and final point of discussion,** it must be noted that the flagrant violation of Moscow's agreement with Ukraine and the signing of the Vilens'k Truce between Russia and Poland in October 1656 forced Khmelnytsky to seek other allies against the Commonwealth. However, the unfavorable international situation for Ukraine did not give the Hetman an opportunity to consolidate his success, and ultimately hastened his death in August 1657. At this point, it is appropriate to analyze the political, diplomatic and military activities of Khmelnytsky, and to discuss the role he played in shaping the history of Ukraine.

### **Questions for self-analysis**

1. Analyze the basic reasons that led to the beginning of the Liberation War.
2. Identify the main stages of the National Liberation War. Compare the different Cossack-Polish agreements and discuss their consequences.
3. What are some of the main characteristics of the Ukrainian statehood during the mid-XVIIth century that you can name?
4. What did the main positions of the "March Articles" (1654) imply?
5. When was the Vilens'k Truce signed and what was its meaning?
6. What states did Khmelnytskyi form alliances with and fight alongside during 1656

- 1657?

7. What do you think - why is Khmelnytsky considered to be one of the greatest hetmans of Ukraine?

### **Recommended literature**

#### **Primary literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments. — Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
2. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine / M. Hrushevsky; trans. by O. J. Frederiksen. — Yale : Archon Books, 1970. — 629 p.
3. Kubicek P. The History of Ukraine / P. Kubicek. — Westport, Connecticut, London : Greenwood Press, 2008. — 199 p.
4. Magocsi, Paul R. A history of Ukraine / Paul R. Magocsi. — Toronto; Buffalo; London: University of Toronto Press Inc., 1996 – 784 p.

#### **Secondary literature**

1. Hrabjanka H. The Great war of Bohdan Xmel'nyc'kyj. — Cambridge: Harv.Un.Pr., 1990. — 588 p.

#### **Electronic resources**

1. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine. History // [Electronic resource]. — Access mode: <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
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## MODULE 2

### THE MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF UKRAINE

#### Theme 5.

#### The Ukrainian state in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

##### PLAN

1. Ukraine after the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky. The Period of Ruins.
2. Home and foreign policy of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. The first Ukrainian Constitution.
3. The colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Ukraine in the XVIII Century. The final annihilation of Ukrainian autonomy.
4. Peculiarities of the Right-Bank Ukrainian development. The divisions of Poland and their significance.

**When preparing a response to the first point**, it is important to analyze the complex geopolitical situation, and the internal features of the Ukrainian state, after the death of Khmelnytsky. One should focus on politics, led by Hetman Vyhovsky, discuss the reasons that forced him to create an alliance with Poland, and analyze the content of the main articles of the Hadiach contract in 1658. Next, highlight the events that led to the division of Ukraine into the Left Bank and Right Bank, beginning the Period of Ruins. Analyze the reasons for the formation of two Cossack senior officers' groups with distinct pro-Polish and pro-Moscow orientations and the struggle between them for power. Focus on the treaties of the Ukrainian hetmans with the Moscow Government, which consistently limited the Cossack autonomy within Russia. To complete the analysis, it would be good to consider the home and foreign policies of Hetman Doroshenko. The conclusion should specify the negative effects that the Period of Ruins had on the Ukrainian people.

**When discussing the second point**, it is worth mentioning that the center of political and cultural life in Ukrainian lands during the late XVII - XVIIIth centuries was the Hetmanship. One should briefly discuss the Hetmans D.Mnohohrshny and I. Samoylovych and the reasons for their removal from power. When examining the internal politics of Hetman Ivan Mazepa, it is preferable to focus on his steps to support the privileged position of the Cossacks elders, and Hetman's efforts to promote his own generation of nobility, through cultural and educational activities.

While describing Ivan Mazepa's foreign policy, it should be emphasized how the anti-Ukrainian policy of Peter the I pushed Ivan Mazepa towards an alliance with the Swedish King Karl XII. One should also point out the disastrous consequences of the battle at Poltava for Hetmanship. Discuss the different viewpoints of researchers regarding Hetman Ivan Mazepa's activities. What led to the failure of his plans to consolidate the Ukrainian lands and gain state independence for Ukraine? Examine the nature and the essence of the "Constitution" by P. Orlyk, especially its writing and the historical significance of this remarkable example of social and political Ukrainian thought during the eighteenth century.

**While discussing the third point,** be sure to focus on the fact that after the failure of Hetman Ivan Mazepa's plans, the oppression and repression of tsarism intensified within Ukraine, and the political autonomy of the Hetmanship was further limited. It is advisable to analyze the main stages of this process, by considering the content and methods of the anti-Ukrainian policies promoted by the Russian Tsars (especially Peter the I and Catherine the II), and examining the measures taken by the Ukrainian Hetmans I. Skoropadskyy (1708-1721), D. Apostol (1727-1734), and K. Rozumovskyy (1750-1764), that were aimed at slowing down the dissolution of the Ukrainian state. Provide evidence by considering the extremely negative consequences that the Second Little Russia Collegium (1764 - 1786) had for Ukraine, as it led to the ultimate disintegration of the recent gains made by the Ukrainian people during the period of the Liberation War. To conclude, one should again discuss the import value of Hetmanship in Ukraine's history.

**In the fourth point,** analyzing the peculiarities of the Right Bank Ukrainian development, pay attention to the fact that the Hetmanship of the Right Bank of Ukraine lost its state organization much more quickly. Therefore, its situation was even more dramatic under the authority of the Commonwealth. Explain the significance of the colonial policy of Poland on the Right Bank of Ukraine and on the Western lands. It should be noted that the increasing socio-economic, national and religious oppression prompted the Ukrainian people to fight. When examining the various forms of Ukrainian protest, it should be emphasized that the strongest

examples of dissatisfaction were the armed rebellions, participants of which were called Haydamaky.

Regarding this topic, it is necessary to talk about the number of participants, the war tactics of the Haydamaky divisions, the name of the main stages of Haidamachchyna, and to outline the areas occupied by the rebel forces. It should be emphasized that the Haydamaky movement reached its highest point in 1768 under the name Koliyivshchyna. Pay attention also to the growing liberation movement in Galicia - the outlaw movement, especially to its legendary leader O. Dovbush. Finally, it is important to discuss the impact of the Commonwealth divisions in 1772, 1793, and 1795 in regards to Ukraine's history.

### **Questions for self-evaluation:**

1. Why is the period after the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky called the "Period of Ruins"?
2. What is the reason for Hetman Mazepa's alliance with Sweden?
3. What is the essence of the Constitution by P. Orlyk?
4. When was the last reconstruction of the Hetman government?
5. What were the reasons for the dissolution of the Zaporizhian Sich in 1775?
6. What leaders of the Haidamaky movement do you know?
7. What Ukrainian lands joined the Russian and Austrian empires as a result of the three divisions of the Commonwealth?

### **Recommended literature**

#### **Primary literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments. — Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
2. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine / M. Hrushevsky; trans. by O. J. Frederiksen. — Yale : Archon Books, 1970. — 629 p.
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#### **Secondary literature**

1. An Orthodox Pomjanyk of the Seventeenth Eighteenth Centuries. — Camb.: H.Un.Pr., 1989. — 292 p.
2. Plokyh S. Tsar and Cossaks:A Study in Iconography. — C.H.U.P., 2002. - 102p.

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**Theme 6**  
**Ukrainian Lands under the Rule of the Russian  
and Austro-Hungarian Empires. National Revival in the  
Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries**

PLAN

1. Territorial-administrative system and socio-economic development of Ukrainian lands under the rule of foreign countries.
2. Social and political life and nationalism.
3. The beginning of World War I. Major military operations in Ukraine. Ukrainian national liberation movement during the war.

**To begin the response to the first point**, one should briefly discuss the changes in the administrative-territorial administrations, which were carried out by the Russian authorities within Ukrainian lands. In Russian administered Ukraine, there were nine provinces that were united into four General Governments. Name them and discuss the provincial government departments. Beyond Russia's borders remained the lands of Western Ukraine - Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia, which belonged to the Habsburg monarchy. Discuss the administrative divisions of Galicia. Unlike the conservative administrative system of Russian administered Ukraine, the Austrian system of management in Western Ukraine changed quite quickly. The Galician lands, which were under the Austrian power in 1772, became known as the "Kingdom of Galicia and Volyn (Volodymyria)." Austria divided the "Kingdom" into four provinces, with 24 districts. Name the other reconstructions of administrative system during the late eighteenth-nineteenth century, and discuss their causes.

An analysis of the socio-economic development of Ukrainian lands in the Russian Empire should be divided into two parts - before the 1861 reform and after the reform. It is advisable to explain the reasons for the abolition of serfdom and of the other reforms aimed at modernizing the country. It is also advisable to briefly present the contents of reforms, reveal the features of the peasant reform in Ukraine, and to consider the changes in the socio - economic sphere caused by this reform. This should clarify the features of economic development of the Ukrainian lands in the early twentieth century. During this period, Ukraine was the one of the most

developed regions of the Russian Empire. Name the major industrial centers. What changes occurred in industry, agriculture, financial sphere?

Next, review the socio-economic development of the West Ukrainian lands. Considering the status of industry and agriculture, one has to draw the conclusion that the economic policies of the Austrian government in Western Ukraine had an openly colonial character. According to these policies Galicia, Northern Bukovina and Transcarpathia had to continue to remain an underdeveloped raw materials appendage for the developed industrial areas of Western Austria.

**In response to the second point**, it should be noted that in the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century there was increasing opposition to the autocratic power of the liberal elite, examples of which can be seen in the activities of Masonic lodges and the Decembrists. Regarding the activities of Southern society, it is advisable to analyze the "Russ Truth" - the political program of the Decembrists that was written by P. Pestel'. Another important part of the response should be devoted to the coverage of the Cyril-Methodius (Kyryl-Mefodiy) Brotherhood and an analysis of its program policy, which set forth the basic postulates of Ukrainian national revival and identified the forms and methods for achieving this goal. Consider specific examples, such as the Brotherhood's educational outreach organizations called the "Community," which united the nationally conscious Ukrainian intelligentsia. Name the prominent figures of Ukrainian political thought and culture that grew out of this environment. Pay attention to the struggle of tsarism against the growing Ukrainian national movement, and its use of tactics such as the repression of "communities", forbiddance of the use of the Ukrainian language, arrest of the leaders and others. The revival of this national movement contributed to the emergence of the first political parties. Who led these parties, and what were their policies? It should also be noted that the rise of a Ukrainian national identity and the development of the national liberation movement in Ukraine contributed to the revolution of 1905-1907. A peculiarity of the Ukrainian revolution was that besides the purely social and economic demands were the demands of a united national character.

When analyzing the social and political life of Western Ukraine, it should be noted that the political administration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was much



more liberal than the Russian form of governance, and as a result the Ukrainian national liberation movement was more active there. Explain the basic conditions that led to the emergence of the organization "Ruthenian Triad" ( Rus'ka Triitsia) and consider its primary demands, activities and values. It should also be noted that the events of the Revolution of 1848-1849 intensified the national liberation struggle in Ukraine, and contributed to raising national consciousness among the population. Examine the socio-political movements after the Revolution, which had several different trends (Muscophiles, populists, radicals). You should specify the activities of each of these trends and indicate the differences between them. In the 90s of the nineteenth century, the Ukrainians transitioned from awareness to cultural and political activism. This was due to the formation of the first Ukrainian political parties in Galicia. You must specify these parties, and which positions they defended.

**Discussion of the third point** should start with an analysis of the causes and nature of war to help explain the plans that the two countries-members of the military-political blocs (the Entente and the Triple Alliance) had for Ukrainian Statehood. It is important to understand the tragedy of the Ukrainian people, when they were situated on either side of the warring parties. Examine in chronological order how the main military operations expanded throughout Ukrainian territory. During World War I, the Ukrainian national liberation movement began to grow again. Address the reasons for this revival, the organizations that resumed their activities, and those organizations that were reformed. Please note the role different Ukrainian political forces played during the war, whom they supported and what things they fought for. Also, pay special attention to the creation, war actions and the activities of the Legion of Ukrainian Sichovykh Striltsiv (Sich Riflemen - (USS)).

#### **Questions for self-evaluation:**

1. What causes contributed to the rapid economic development of Ukraine in the nineteenth century?
2. Compare the conditions of the Ukrainians in Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires. What differences between them can be distinguished?
3. When did the "Communities" appear, and what role did they play in the national revival of Ukraine?

4. When was Cyril-Methodius (Kyryl-Mefodiy) Brotherhood created? What was its activity connected with?
5. What were the social and political trends in the lands of Western Ukraine? Compare the main aspects of their activities.
6. What was the tragedy of the Ukrainian people during World War I?
7. Do you think the claim that World War I contributed to raising the national consciousness of the Ukrainian people is true? (Do you agree with the following statement “World War I contributed to raising the national consciousness of the Ukrainian people”?)

### **Recommended literature**

#### **Primary literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments. — Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
2. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine / M. Hrushevsky; trans. by O. J. Frederiksen. — Yale : Archon Books, 1970. — 629 p.
3. Kubicek P. The History of Ukraine / P. Kubicek. — Westport, Connecticut, London : Greenwood Press, 2008. — 199 p.
4. Magocsi, Paul R. A history of Ukraine / Paul R. Magocsi. — Toronto; Buffalo; London: University of Toronto Press Inc., 1996 — 784 p.

#### **Secondary literature**

1. Himka J. Socialism in Galicia: The Struggle for National and Constional Rights in the Last Years of Tsarism. — Cambridge; Massachusetts; London: Harvard University Press, 1998. — 218 p.

#### **Electronic resources**

1. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine. History // [Electronic resource]. — Access mode: <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
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**Theme 7**  
**The National-Democratic Revolution and the Struggle for**  
**Ukrainian Statehood During 1917 – 1921**  
PLAN

1. The formation of the Central Council and the processes of Ukrainian state formation from March 1917 – April 1918.
2. The Hetmanship. The home and foreign policies of Hetman Skoropadsky.
3. The Directorate of the UNR and WUNR from 1918 to early 1919. An Act of Unification.
4. The struggle for the power in Ukraine from 1919-1921. The reasons for defeat and the significance of the Ukrainian revolution.

**When addressing the first point,** show the complexity of the political situation in Ukraine during March 1917. Under which circumstances was the Central Council formed as a representative nationwide body? Analyze the domestic policies of the Central Council and its relations with the Temporary Government. Describe the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Universals of the Central Councils. When was the creation of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) announced? Discuss the Russian Bolshevik plans concerning the UNR. What were the real reasons for the Soviet National Committee's ultimatum to the Central Council? The Bolshevik war against the UPR was begun on behalf of the "Soviet Republic" ("UPR") established in Kharkiv. What kind of republic was this? Whose interests were protected by the Soviet government?

How did the military operations unfold in Ukraine? Tell us about the tragedy at Kruty. Express your point of view about the actions of the military divisions under M. Muravyov in occupied Kiev. Particularly focus on the Fourth Universal of the Central Council, which proclaimed the independence of the UPR. What forced the Central Council to agree to peace negotiations in Brest? What was the impact of these negotiations? Finally, identify the successes and failures of the Central Council in its activities towards state formation.

**Addressing the second point,** it is appropriate to indicate the reasons that led to regime change, the ascension to power of Hetman Skoropadskiy, and to explain why the idea of Hetmanship was successful. Identify the key directions of the Hetman government's domestic policy; reveal the characteristic features of the socio-

economic transformations at that time. Tell about the activities of the Hetmanate in the fields of cultural development and nation-building. How did the different groups within the Ukrainian population react to a new governmental policy? Define the priorities of Hetman Skoropadskiy's foreign policy. Analyze the domestic and international positions of the Ukrainian state during late 1918. When and under what circumstances was Skoropadskiy deprived of his power? To summarize this response, give a general description of the Ukrainian state during Skoropadskiy's reign and identify the achievements and failures of the Hetman government.

**In preparing for the third point**, first analyze the military and political situations in Ukraine from late 1918 to early 1919. Describe the Directorate's actions in sphere of public construction. What reasons do you think led to political divisions inside the Directorate? What were the different opinions of Vynnychenko and Petliura? Expand upon the adverse conditions of foreign policy during the period of the Directorate. Explain how and under what conditions the Bolsheviks managed to restore Soviet power in the territory of Ukraine. Consider and analyze the activities of the Provisional Workers and Peasants' Government of Ukraine.

Analyze the development of events in Western Ukraine after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Highlight the circumstances under which the new state of ZUNR was declared; describe its internal and foreign policies. Pay special attention to the creation and combat of the Ukrainian Galician Army. What were the main causes and the tragic aftermath of the Ukrainian-Polish War (1918-1919) for Ukraine? Under what conditions was the agreement signed to unite UPR and ZUNR into "one independent Ukrainian National Republic"? Identify the reasons that prevented the actual state consortium of the UPR and ZUNR.

**In response to the fourth point**, consider the main events during the final phase of the Ukrainian Civil War. Six different armed political forces were operating within its territory (name them). Tell about the reasons for the defeat of certain political forces, including the defeat of the Directorate. Explain the organization of the Bolshevik government in Ukraine. Explain why the head of the Directorate, S.Petlyura, signed the Warsaw Pact with Poland, which caused indignation among Galicians, and, in fact, led to a split between the leaders of the Ukrainian national

movement. Then it is necessary to describe the course of the Soviet-Polish war, the signing of the Riga Peace Treaty of 1921, and the final establishment of Soviet power. To sum up, it is necessary to analyze the reasons for Ukraine's loss of independence and to explain the value of the national democratic revolution of 1917-1921.

### **Questions for self-evaluation:**

1. When and under what conditions was the Central Council established?
2. What significant provisions differ between the contents of the I, II, and III Universals and that of the IV Universal of the Ukrainian Central Council?
3. Assess the plans of Bolshevik Russia regarding Ukraine.
4. Why can April-June 1917 be characterized as the beginning of the creation of the Ukrainian state?
5. Analyze the achievements and reasons for failure of the P. Skoropadskiy's Government.
6. What are the main political errors of the Directorate that you can name?
7. Under what national government did Ukraine achieve major success in state building?

### **Recommended literature**

#### **Primary literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments / Y. Aleksieiev – Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
2. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine / M. Hrushevsky; trans. by O. J. Frederiksen. – Yale : Archon Books, 1970. – 629 p.
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#### **Secondary literature**

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2. Hunchak I. The Ukraine, 1917-1921: A Study in Revolution. – Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1977. – 424 p.
3. Nahayewsky I. History of the modern Ukrainian State 1917-1923. – Munich: Ukrainian Free University and Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1966. – 317 p.

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**Theme 8**  
**Ukraine in the 1920s - 1930s. The World War II**  
PLAN

1. Soviet Ukraine in the 1920s - 1930s. Tragedy of the executed revival, famine and repression.
  2. West-Ukrainian land as part of Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.
  3. Ukrainian question before and at the beginning of the World War II.
  4. Nazi Germany's attack of the Soviet Union. The occupation regime in Ukraine.
  5. The resistance movement. The release of the Ukrainian lands from Nazi invaders.
- The consequences of the World War II for the Ukrainian people.

**In preparing a response to the first point**, discuss the circumstances around the establishment of Soviet power in Ukraine. Consider the process of accession of the USSR to the Soviet Union, noting that it was finally completed only in 1925. Identify what level of autonomy Ukraine had in the USSR. What are the main reasons for the transition from the policy of "War Communism" (1918 - 1920 years) to the New Economic Policy (NEP). Show in what distinctive features the NEP policy differed from "war communism." Describe the main stages and characteristics of this policy's development in Ukraine. Identify the main causes for "Ukrainization", noting that its primary purpose was to strengthen the role of the Bolsheviks in the national republics. It is necessary to analyze the main ways and characteristics of "Ukrainization." Explain the factors offsetting "Ukrainization" since the 1930s.

Consider the gains and losses of the USSR during the implementation of its industrialization policy. Describe the position and importance of Ukraine in the agricultural policies of the Soviet leadership. Describe the progress of collectivization, the peasants' resistance, and the methods and consequences of its implementation. Separately, note the causes of the Holodomor (famine) of 1932-1933, the genocide against the Ukrainian people, and expand the scope and consequences of this tragedy for the whole of Ukraine. Consider the formation of the totalitarian regime in the USSR and its manifestations in Ukraine. Note how repression became an important tool to keep the totalitarian system in Ukraine functioning. Discuss the causes, the means and the consequences of repression during these years.

**Addressing the second point**, analyze the decision of the Paris conference and the circumstances of the occupation of the Ukrainian lands by Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Review the policies of the Polish government in Galicia. It is important here to focus on the fight of Ukrainian political organizations such as the ULO and OUN. The analysis of the situation in Bukovina as a part of Romania should begin with an discussion of the political struggle between Ukrainian and Romanian political forces from October to November 1918. Show the circumstances of joining of Bukovina to Romania. Review the economic and political developments of the region. Discuss the main features of Transcarpathia's status as part of Czechoslovakia. Describe the state of the Ukrainian population at the time. What changes took place after the Munich conspiracy of 1938? What was Carpathian Ukraine like?

**In preparation for the third discussion point**, it must be noted that Ukrainian lands were at this time divided between four different countries. Therefore it is necessary to determine the nature of Ukraine's significance and the role it played in international geopolitics; present the facts detailing how European countries, including Germany and the USSR, played the so-called "Ukrainian card" in their plans for aggression. It is important to emphasize the role of this "Ukrainian issue" in German-Soviet rapprochement, and to analyze the secret pact of non-aggression signed between the USSR and Germany regarding Western Ukraine. It is further important to describe how the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the secret protocol within it resulted in the arbitrary division of Europe into spheres of influence which in turn led the way to the outbreak of the war. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact also became the starting point for the "collection" of Ukrainian lands into one state, although the Soviet Union viewed it as a means to counterbalance Germany's plans to create a "Great Ukraine." Using concrete examples, highlight the process through which Western Ukraine was joined to the USSR and the Soviet Union, and reveal the consequences of "Sovietization" that the Soviet Union imposed onto these territories.

**The discussion of the fourth point** should begin with describing Ukraine's place in the Nazi plans "Ost" and "Barbaros", highlight the attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR, dwell on the causes for the Red Army's rapid retreat, and of its failures



during the first stage of the war in the battles for Ukrainian territory. Discussion should also focus on the heroic defense of Kyiv, Odessa, Sevastopol, Kharkiv and other cities. Next, it is worthwhile to describe the events in Ukraine during the German occupation, address the unique features of the occupation regime in different regions, analyze the "New Order" which was introduced by the Nazis in occupied territories, and provide examples of robbery in Ukraine and of the ruthless exploitation of its labor and its material resources. It is also important to give examples of the Nazi policy of total terror, of genocide and of the mass killing of civilians. Keep in mind that during the occupation the population of Ukraine decreased by an estimated 13.6 million people, while some sources claim that 14.5 million people is a more accurate measure.

**When covering the fifth point,** give attention to the various forms of protest and armed struggle that unfolded in Ukraine. One of the main factors of the Ukrainian people's active resistance against the German occupation was the activity of OUN-UIA (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army). Students must understand that the activities of the OUN were primarily focused on the renovation of Ukrainian statehood. In its resistance activities, the OUN relied on the UIA's military detachments, which consisted of hundreds of thousands soldiers. This military organization did not receive any outside help and was a unique phenomenon in the European resistance movement. Once in the vortex of the Soviet-German conflict, the strategic goal of the UIA was to focus on being a "third force," there to protect the interests of the Ukrainian people. This position led them to fight in three directions: against the fascist invaders, against Soviet power and against the Polish forces.

The antifascist resistance movement in Ukraine also included the Soviet communist underground and partisan movements. Discuss their role in the resistance movement and describe the effects this national struggle had on the occupied territories.

A decisive change in the Soviet-German war took place in 1943. Highlight the major military operations of 1943-1944 which led to the complete liberation of Ukraine from Nazi occupation (October 28, 1944). Expand from this point to discuss

the effect that World War II had on the Ukrainian people, and the losses that Ukraine and Ukrainians suffered as a result.

### **Question for self-analysis:**

1. What was the difference between the NEP policy and the policy of "war communism"?
2. Expand on the processes through which the totalitarian system emerged in Ukraine.
3. Discuss the policy of "Ukrainization" and the reasons for its failure.
4. What was the situation like in West-Ukrainian lands when they were part of Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia during period between the wars?
5. What effect did the Munich Pact (1938) and "Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact" (1939) have on Ukraine?
6. What did the term "New Order" mean during the Nazi occupation of Ukraine?
7. What were some of the specific features of the resistance movement in Ukraine?
8. What important military operations occurred during the liberation of Ukraine from Nazi occupation?

### **Recommended literature**

#### **Primary literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments / Y. Aleksieiev – Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
2. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine / M. Hrushevsky; trans. by O. J. Frederiksen. – Yale : Archon Books, 1970. – 629 p.
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6. The Ukrainian Canadian research & documentation centre [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.ucrdc.org/index.html>.
7. Ukraine profile – Timeline. A chronology of key events // [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18010123>.
8. Ukrainian collection. It contains a lot of images of books on the Ukrainian history, including Hrushevskyi's one // Simon Fraser University Library [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://content.lib.sfu.ca/cdm/search/collection/ukr/searchterm/Ukraine!Ukraine%20history/field/all!all/mode/all!all/conn/and!and/order/nosort/ad/asc>.

**Theme 9**  
**Ukraine in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries:**  
**The Establishment of national sovereignty**  
PLAN

1. Features of post-war reconstruction, administrative and territorial changes and political life.
2. Ukraine during the 1950s - 1980s: Growing crisis.
3. "Perestroika" and Ukraine's Declaration of Independence.
4. States in the 1990's - early 2000's . The "Orange Revolution" and its consequences.
5. Ukraine today: Achievements, problems and prospects.

**When preparing a response to the first point**, analyze the losses incurred by the Ukrainian people during the war and especially the process of rebuilding the economy. Note that only 19% of Ukraine's pre-war industry survived undamaged. The objective difficulties were complicated by the famine of 1946-1947, by the functioning of the administrative-command system, by the rate of the high priority reconstruction of heavy industry (preference was given to the area of military-industrial complex), by the residual reconstruction of agriculture (not more than 7% of total allocations), and by the increased command pressure on the countryside, particularly in western regions. It should be noted that the reconstruction of the economy was held in strengthening the ideological pressure on the population as a whole. It is worth citing specific examples of the Stalinists' fight against Ukrainian intelligentsia, "nationalism," "cosmopolitanism," and genetics and cybernetics, resulting in resumption of repression and a deepening of the country's cultural isolation.

It is also appropriate to discuss the international agreements, under which the state borders of Ukraine were finally determined (the last act was the joining of the Crimean region to the USSR, 1954) and to highlight the consequences of Ukraine's territorial and demographic changes. Keep in mind that the demarcation of borders was accompanied by mass forced deportation of civilians. In this context, it is expedient to determine the phases of the forced migration of the Ukrainian people within the USSR and Poland, and the consequences of the operation "Visla" (1947).

**When responding to the second point,** is important to analyze the causes and characteristics of the de-Stalinization process in Ukraine. Give a general description of the "Khrushchev thaw" in cultural life and its implications for Ukraine. Discuss what proved to be contradictory and inconsistent in reforms that were carried out by Khrushchev; what were some of the reforms in the administrative-political sphere that took place in the development of international relations in the late 50's and early 60's, and which causes and events contributed to the removal of Khrushchev in October 1964? Uncover the causes of the dissident movement in Ukraine. Recall the actions undertaken out by dissidents that led to the greatest resonance in society.

The second half of the 60's and early 80's was one of the most controversial periods in the history of Soviet society, which was called the "Era of Stagnation." In 1964, part of the conservative party leadership, headed by L.I. Brezhnev, came to power – all supporters of neostalinism. What is "neostalinism" and what was its impact on Ukraine? Consider the role and position of the Ukrainian leadership (authority) during this period. Classify different groups of dissident movements based on their main objectives. Name the major actors and the main forms of the dissidents' struggle. Highlight the basic methods that the authorities used to deal with dissidents. Analyze the growing crisis in all spheres of society after the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

**Regarding the third point,** expand on the reasons for the restructuring processes in the USSR and Ukraine. Show how the events and tendencies contributed to creation of appropriate conditions for enhancing the democratic process in politics and economy. What was the significance of strengthening the processes of publicity, pluralism and democratization for the further development of the country? Why do people believe that the reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev followed an unexpected path and proved to be more profound than first expected? Describe the socio-political and socio-economic processes in Ukraine during this period of adjustment, the main activities of the first political movements and parties, and the process of establishing the People's Movement and its influence on the democratization of society. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, July 16, 1990. Describe the political situation in

Ukraine during the Moscow putsch. Which Ukrainian authorities reacted to it? Under what circumstances the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) signed the Act of Independence of Ukraine? Discuss the course of the Ukrainian referendum on 1 December 1991 and presidential elections in Ukraine, analyze their results. Elucidate the process of forming an independent statehood: the formation of the legislative and executive power, army, law enforcement agencies, and the adoption of the Constitution.

**As for the fourth point,** it is important to begin by analyzing the main tendencies of political, social, economic and cultural development in Ukraine during the 1990s and early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Describe the results of deregulation and privatization in Ukraine. Analyze the political processes after the 1999 presidential elections, the state of the economy, the standard of living, and Ukraine's foreign policy. This will enable you to answer questions regarding the growing of the protest electorate and what caused it. Review the causes and major events of the "Orange Revolution" and discuss the decision of the Ukrainian Supreme Court to hold a "third round." Examine the various estimates regarding how many people supported and opposed the "Orange Revolution." It is important to emphasize the impact that the "Orange Revolution" had on the future development of Ukraine's political system, economy and civil society.

**In response to the fifth issue** it is important to find out what successes and untapped opportunities exist in the process of Ukraine's state formation. Highlight the achievements of Ukraine's integration into the European, worldwide humanitarian and educational communities. Describe the basic directions of Ukraine's foreign policy in European and world integration processes. Identify your own position on the issue of the contradictory processes of building the independent state of Ukraine, the connections between them and peculiarities of political and economic life. Give arguments and your own point of view regarding the prospects of Ukraine's economic, political and social development.

#### **Questions for self-analysis:**

1. What were the characteristics and peculiarities of de-Stalinization in Ukraine (1953 - 1964)?

2. Why do you think the years between 1964 - 1985 became known as the "Era of Stagnation"?
3. What directions of the Ukrainian dissident movement do you know about?
4. Describe the essence of the perestroika. What were some of the positive changes in the USSR and in Ukraine during the perestroika?
5. What are the most important legal documents concerning the formation of Ukrainian statehood that you know about?
6. What modern Ukrainian political parties and blocs do you know about?
7. What are the priorities of modern Ukraine's foreign policy?

### **Recommended literature**

#### **Primary literature**

1. Aleksieiev Y. History of Ukraine: a textbook for the students of higher educational establishments / Y. Aleksieiev – Kyiv : Caravela, 2007. — 207 p.
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#### **Secondary literature**

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