

**Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University
Department of Ukrainian studies**

NATALIIA HIRNA

**Methodical advice for independent work
from the elective course**

HISTORY OF UKRAINE AND UKRAINIAN CULTURE

**for the training of specialists of the master's level of higher education in
the field of knowledge 22 "Health care" specialty 222 "Medicine"**



Lviv – 2023

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Discussed and adopted at the Ukrainian studies'
methodical meeting
Protocol No. 10 from 31.05. 2022
Head of Department Doctor of Philological Sciences
Ass. Prof. Yeshchenko T. A.

Approved by profile methodical commission
from humanitarian disciplines
Protocol No. 4 from 31.05. 2022
Head of the profile methodical commission
Doctor of Philological Sciences
Ass. Prof. Yeshchenko T. A.

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HIRNA N.M.

History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture. Methodical advice for independent work from the elective course for the training of specialists of the masters' level of higher education in the field of knowledge 22 "Health care" specialty 222 "Medicine".

Methodical advice for independent work from the elective course "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture" is concluded in accordance with the Curriculum and thematic plan. It based on modern conceptions in an accessible form explains the most important events of Ukrainian history and culture, covering the period from ancient times to the present day and offered students to study different historical periods or historical figures in more detail. Hope it will be helpful for better understanding of the material by foreign students.

Addressed to students of the first year of the medical faculty of medical higher education institutions.

REVIEWERS:

Isaieva O.S. – Doctor of Pedagogical sciences, Prof. Department of Latin and Foreign Languages

Mel'nyk V.M. – PhD on History, Ass. Prof. Department of Ukrainian Studies

Discussed and adopted at the Ukrainian Studies' methodical meeting (Protocol No. 8 from 25.05.2022)

Approved by profile methodical commission from humanitarian discipline (Protocol No. 4 from 31.05.2022)

INTRODUCTION

The history and culture of Ukraine is the biography of the Ukrainian people from ancient times to the present. Ukrainian historical tradition goes back thousands of years and belongs to the world heritage.

Independent work is one of the types of educational activity of students. Methodical advice for independent work from the elective course “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture” is concluded in accordance with the Curriculum and thematic plan. It based on modern conception and in an accessible form explains the most important events of Ukrainian history and culture. We offer students topics for a more detailed study of historical periods, historical figures or cultural eras.

We hope that foreign students will study the course “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture” with interest and respect for the country in which they are studying.

**Thematic plan of the independent work
from elective course
“History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture”
for the 1st year students of Medical faculty (General Medicine)**

№	Theme	Hours
1.	Introduction to the course. History and culture of Ukraine during the Middle Ages.	10
2.	Socio-political and cultural processes in Ukraine in the 2 nd half of the 14 th – the 1 st half of the 17 th century.	10
3.	Cossack – Hetman era. National and cultural Renaissance of Ukraine in the 19 th century.	10
4.	Revival of the Ukrainian state at the beginning of the 20 th century. Development of modernism.	10
5.	Ukraine under the rule of totalitarian regime (1919 – 1991).	10
6.	Restoration of state independence of Ukraine. Social, political and cultural realities of Ukraine of the 21 st century.	10
	Total	60

Theme 1. Introduction to the course. History and culture of Ukraine during the Middle Ages.

The plane

1. The oldest history of Ukraine. Religion and culture in the pre-Christian period.
2. Kyivska Rus': social structure and cultural achievements.
3. Principality of Halych-Volhynia. Political portrait of Danylo Halytskyi.

Literature:

- Aleksiev Yu. History of Ukraine. Kyiv. 2019. 428 p.
- Aleksiev Yu. The chronology of historical and cultural events in Ukraine from the early times till nowadays. Kyiv. 2020. 243 p.
- Palii O. History of Ukraine. A short course. Lviv. 2021. 464 p.

1. The appearance of the people in Ukrainian lands 1 million years B.C., the archeological discoveries, Humans evolution and appearance of the Homo sapiens; Civilization of Trypillia – the oldest agrarian culture in Ukraine, its type of life, religion, knowledge (5 - 3 thousand years B.C.); The nomadic tribes in Ukrainian lands – Kimmeriytsi, Skiphy, Sarmaty, it's the first states and social order (9 century B.C.- 3 century A.D.); The beginning of the Greeks colonization of Ukraine in 7th century B.C., Greeks cities and its political and economical system, cultural development;

The formation of a number of tribal alliances, such as the Polians – one of the largest East Slavic tribes, the Severians, the Drevlians, the Tivertsians and the Uliches. The territory between the Dniester and the Siversky Donets rivers was populated by the Antes. Kyiv, founded in the late 5th century, became the center of tribal alliance. The Kyiv princes launched aggressive raids and enlarged their territory. Oleg, the Prince of Novgorod, united Kyiv and Novdorod lands and created the State of Kyivska Rus.

2. Kyivska Rus' was a feudal monarchy with the Prince at the rule. The social hierarchy: the Boyars, the Clergy, the traders, the citizens and the villagers. Prince Volodymyr the Great and Christianization of Kyivska Rus in 988 year – Orthodoxy became the official religion and exerted a profound influence on every aspect of the state.

A new principle of succession to the throne was introduced. The Lubech convention of princes in 1097 year. Began conflicts among the princes in the second half of the 12th century, Kyiv repeatedly changed hands, passing from one prince to another. Finally, the Prince of Suzdal, Andriy Boholiubsky, captured Kyiv in 1169 year. The main international trade artery – Kyiv – lost its significance. Decentralization of Kyivska Rus led to the formation of relatively independent principalities and lands – Kyiv, Chernihiv, Pereyaslav and other princedoms. Coalitions of the princes, defeated by the

Tatars at the Kalka River in 1223 and Mongol-Tatar army ruined Kyiv in 1240. Historical significance of Kyivska Rus as the first Ukrainian state.

3. The Halychian Principality got firmly established in the second half of the 12th century under the rule of Yaroslav Osmomysl (1152-1187), who, having annexed the lands between the Dniester and Danube rivers, secured access to the Black Sea. Halych was situated on lucrative transit trade routes from the Black Sea to the Baltic and further to Western Europe which facilitated urban development of the principality. The Prince of Volhynia, Roman Mstyslavych, mounted to the Halychian throne on the death of Volodymyr Yaroslavych in 1199. That united the two most powerful principalities of southwestern Rus into a single state. In 1202 Prince Roman seized Kyiv and became the “Lord of all Rus”. He failed to complete the unification of Rus as he perished in 1205. After Roman Mstyslavych passed away, southwestern Rus entered a thirty-year-long period of the strife and discord.

The Principality of Halych-Volhynia revived under Danylo Romanovych in the mid-13th century. From 1221 he reigned in Volhynia and then, in 1238, established himself in Halychyna as well. In 1245 he founded a new residence – Kholm, in 1256 – Lviv. Wanted to organized anti-Mongols coalition and agreed to a union with the Catholic Church and was crowned king in the city of Dorohochyn in 1253.

Theme 2. Socio-political and cultural processes in Ukraine in the 2nd half of the 14th – the 1st half of the 17th century.

The plane

1. The Ukrainian - Lithuanian relations.
2. Union of Lublin and change of political status Ukrainian lands.
3. The Ukrainian Cossacks. Sich as a democratic republic.
4. Culture of Renaissance. It's the most famous representatives.

Literature:

- Aleksiev Yu. History of Ukraine. Kyiv. 2019. 428 p.
- Aleksiev Yu. The chronology of historical and cultural events in Ukraine from the early times till nowadays. Kyiv. 2020. 243 p.
- Ivchenko A. All about Ukraine. Kyiv. 2017. 640 p.

1. In the 2nd half of 14th century Halychyna was invaded by Polish and Hungarian troops, the Prince of Lithuania Lubart Gedeminovich established himself in Volhynia. The Lithuanian ruler appointed his relatives princes to run the Ukrainian lands. The local boyars and a large number of princes were left in

their former positions. The new princes enthroned by Algirdas quickly assimilated and turned into Ukrainian princes of the Lithuanian dynasty. The Orthodox Church succeeded in maintaining its influence, the Old Ukrainian language its official status. In 1413 Jogaila and Vytautas concluded the Union of Horodno, in compliance with which Lithuania not only recognized the supremacy of the Polish king but also introduced the administrative system identical to that of Poland. In 1447 Casimir, the Grand Prince of Lithuania, was proclaimed King of Poland. He liquidated the appanage principalities which still remained on the Ukrainian lands: the Principality of Volhynia ceased to exist in 1452, the Kyiv Principality was wiped out in 1471.

2. In 1569 Lublin hosted a joint Polish-Lithuanian Sejm which lasted several months because of the intense struggle over a union. The advocates of the union eventually gained the upper hand. According to the Union of Lublin, Poland and Lithuania created a new state – Rzecz Polspolita (the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) – with a single monarch, Sejm, senate, and foreign policy. Poland extended its influence to Volhynia, Podolia and the Kyiv province. The Union of Lublin led to crucial socio-economic and political consequence for Ukraine. In the same 1569 Poland registered free lands in three Ukrainian provinces and started dispensing them to the Polish szlachta who encouraged the inflow of peasants, built castle and towns. New villages sprouted up all around such settlements. Colonization was under way in the southern Kyiv and Poltava regions where the szlachta set up farmsteads. The Statute of Lithuania (1588) finally enslaved peasants and introduced a twenty-term of search for runaway serfs. The Union of Lublin redoubled the influence of Polish culture, the Polish language and the Catholic Church on the Ukrainian nobility.
3. The Cossacks were first mentioned in the late 15th century: in 1489 they guided the Polish army in its campaign against the Tatars. Prince Dmytro Vyshnevetsky built a fortification on the Isle of Khortytsia in the mid-16th century and from that stronghold waged war on the Tatars and the Turks. The Sich differed from the urban Cossack community in its almost total inaccessibility for authorities. In the course of time it established its own unique traditions: The presence of women was prohibited, the supreme power belonged to the Sich Cossack Rada (Council) that elected the koshovy otaman (commander-in-chief of the Cossack camp), the osaul (Cossack captain), the judge, the scribe, the quartermaster, the lesser officials, and even the clergy. The Sich was divided into kurins (separate camps) headed by kurin otamans. The koshovy otaman had the supreme authority and was commander-in-chief during campaigns. The Sich was a democratic republic.
4. The main centers of Renaissance culture in Ukraine were cities Ostroh, Lviv and Kyiv. This culture in Ukraine continued during the 2nd half of 15th – the 1st half of 17th centuries. Belong to Ukrainian Renaissance culture such humanists as Yu. Drohodych, St. Orikhovskyy, P. Rusyn. It was period rising of the new education, literature, art. In 1574 in Lviv Ivan Fedorov printed their books

“Bukvar” and “Apostol”. During 1568 – 1578 higher schools (academies) were established in Lviv, Ostroh and Kyiv.

Ukrainian Renaissance was oriented on culture of Kyivska Rus’ and it was adopted to local realities.

Theme 3. Cossack-Hetman era. The second national and cultural Renaissance in Ukraine in 19th century.

The plane

1. Political portrait of Hetman B. Khmelnytskyi.
2. Ukraine in the period of Ivan Mazepa’s Hetmanate.
3. The last Ukrainian Hetmans and the liquidation of Ukrainian autonomy by Russian czarism.
4. The second national and cultural Renaissance. Romanticism, classicism, realism.

Literature:

- Aleksieiv Yu. History of Ukraine. Kyiv. 2019. 428 p.
- History of Ukrainian Art. Lviv. 2018. 405 p.
- Hrushevskyy M. History of Ukraine – Rus’. Kyiv – Toronto. 2020. 486 p.
- Yuriy Aleksieiv “The hronology of historical and cultural events in Ukraine from the early times till nowadays”. – Kyiv, 2006.

1. Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky was at the head of the movement (1648-1657). He gained the first victory in the battle near the tract of Zhovti Vody where the advanced detachment of the Polish host was defeated. In the battle near Korsun the Cossack host smashed the main body of the Poles. The two victorious fights inspired all the Ukrainian people. In September 1648 the Polish army was defeated near Pyliava (Volhynia). After Treaty of Zboriv (1651) B. Khmelnytsky created Ukrainian state on the territory of the three regions: Kyiv, Chernigiv and Bratslav. State was named Viysko Zaporizke. State was divided into “polky” and “sotni”. Hetman was the main ruler but Cossack srarhsyna organized a Rada (Council) near the B.Khmelnytsky. All peasants were free, all people had equal rights. Bohdan Khmelnytsky lead international relations with Poland, Moldova, Sweden, France, Tatar and Turkey. State was a republic, but was notice a monarch features: Yuri Khmelnytsky, a boy of 16, although being a weak and unbalanced person, was proclaimed his father’s successor when Bohdan was still alive.

2. In 1687 Ivan Mazepa was elected by Hetman. He came from the Right – bank Ukraine, was well-educated and had served as a general yesaul at his predecessor Samoylovich`s army.

Mazepa's home policy was aimed at the interests of the Cossack starshyna. Granting the lands to the starshyna he considerably increased the number of his adherents. Immigrants were invited to settle the new lands in exchange for their obedience that actually meant the corvee. On account of the general discontent of the peasants Mazepa was forced to issue the act reducing the unpaid labour time to two days a week.

In 1701 Ukraine joined the Northern war against Sweden. The war was aimed at getting hold of the Baltic Sea coast. Ukrainian hosts were directly engaged in the military operations.

At the same time Mazepa was anxious to carry out his plan to unite the Ukrainian lands. On the Left Bank the Cossacks excited the rebellion led by hetman Samus', colonels Paliy and Abazyn and others. Paliy turned to Mazepa for help more than once. Hetman Samus' was forced to retreat being attacked by the Polish side on the Left Bank. By Mazepa's order Paliy was put into irons and exiled to Siberia.

In late October 1708 Mazepa left his faithful garrison in Baturyn, raised a detachment and went to join Karl XII's army. On hearing that Peter I called Mazepa a traitor and called out his people to abide by their czar. The Cossack starshyna convened to elect a new hetman – Ivan Skoropadsky. A new hetman appeared under the absolute control of the Russian czar.

The 1st of November 1708 Russian army, commanded by Menshikov ruined Baturyn and executed all its residences (30 thousand people).

In 1709 an agreement between Mazepa and Karl XII was concluded. By the agreement Karl XII gave the promise to become reconciled with Peter I under the stipulation that Ukraine would come to be beyond the czar's control. The principedom was proclaimed on the Ukrainian territory and Mazepa became its rightful prince.

In spring 1709 Karl XII made an attempt to conquer Poltava but he failed. On June 28, 1709 the Swedish army accompanied by Mazepa's detachments was entirely defeated near Poltava. Karl XII and Mazepa escaped to Turkey, where old hetman died on August 22, 1709 in Bendery.

3. After the battle near Poltava hetman Skoropadsky decided to take advantage of the czar's good humour and applied to him with the request to confirm the rights and privileges of hetman. The czar's response called "Reshetilov Articles" confirmed the rights and freedoms. Actually those articles fixed the control over the taxation, the administrative and military expenses and so on. A hetman had to be regularly controlled by the czar's resident. The numerous restrictions and prohibitions were imposed on the Ukrainian trade. The "Reshetilov Articles" made Ukraine even more dependent than before. The Cossacks who had escaped to Moldavia met in 1710 in Bendery where they elected Pylyp Orlyk hetman. On that day the hetman, starshyna and Zaporizhians concluded an agreement which was called "The Pacts and Constitution of Rights and Freedoms of Zaporozhian Host". In accordance with it a) the independence of Ukraine from Russia and Rzecz Pospolita (Poland) was proclaimed; b) the patronage of the Swedish king and the alliance with Crimean Khanate were substantiated; c) the territory of Ukraine was regulated by Treaty of Zboriv (1649). The Constitution had the pronounced democratic principles. The evidence of it was the

establishment of the representative body, the General Council, the appointment by election, the attempt to divide executive and judicial powers. The Constitution became the memorial to the Ukrainian national and political thought in a foreign land.

4. The second Cultural Renaissance in Ukraine began in 1798 when Ukrainian writer I. Kotliarevskyy edited his poem “Eneida”, written in Modern Ukrainian language. From them began the formation of New Ukrainian literature. The first center was Kharkiv, where in 1805 was found the University. It became a center of romanticism. Some years later was established St. Volodymyr University in Kyiv (1834). In 1840 was edited “Kobzar” – beginning of classical Ukrainian literature. Ukrainian intelligence created cultural-educational societies, Sunday schools, printed training books. But Russian czar prohibited all Ukrainian – language, literature, theater, schools. A lot of activists were arrested.

Western Ukrainian lands were under the Austria Empire. It was a constitutional monarchy and Ukrainian people had more rights and possibilities to lead their national life. So, in 1848 was formed the 1st Ukrainian political organization in Lviv, the 1st newspaper in Ukrainian language was issued, emperor proclaimed the election to parliament. One by one Ukrainian intelligence organized cultural-educational societies – “Prosvita”, T. Shevchenko Scientific society, founded libraries, edition of the historical books, Ukrainian the press. In 1890 I. Franko formed in Lviv the 1st Ukrainian political party – Ukrainian Radical party.

Theme 4. Revival of the Ukrainian state at the beginning of the 20th century. Development of modernism.

The plane

1. Ukrainian Peoples’ Republic. Political portrait of M. Hrushevskyyi.
2. Ukraine in the period of P. Skoropadskyyi Hetmanate.
3. The Directory of UPR. Russian communist wars from Ukraine.
4. Western Ukrainian People Republic. Its famous figures.
5. Culture of modernism in Ukraine.

Literature:

- Paliy O. History of Ukraine. A short course. Lviv. 2021. 464 p.
- History of Ukrainian Art. Lviv. 2018. 405 p.
- Hrushevskyyi M. History of Ukraine – Rus’. Kyiv – Toronto. 2020. 486 p.

1. On the beginning of 20th century Ukraine was under the rule of Russian and Austrian-Hungarian empires. On March 17, 1917 began Ukrainian national revolution. Central’na Rada (CR) (central council) had functions of the Ukrainian parliament and

was headed by M. Hrushevskyy. This institution proclaimed four Universals to Ukrainian nation :

- The I – on June 23, 1917 - national-cultural autonomy of Ukraine; the 1st Ukrainian government was created – Heneral’nyy Secretariat (General secretariat) with V. Vynnychenko as a prime minister:
- The II – on July 16, 1917 – compromise with Russian empire government. Supporters of Ukrainian independence surrounded near military club organized revolt against CR:
- The III – on November 21, 1917 – proclamation of Ukrainian People’s Republic (UPR). But Russian communists began war against Ukraine. CR was make some reforms – economical, civil rights, agrarian, military. At the end of December 1917 Russian army occupied Kharkiv and marched on Kyiv. Fight near Kruty in January 29, 1918 between Ukrainian students and Russian killers – one of heroic page in Ukrainian history. UPR needed military help and with this purpose began talks with German and Austria-Hungary.
- The IV – on January 22, 1918 independence of Ukrainian Peoples’ Republic. As a result on February 8, 1918 was signed an agreement in Brest-Lytovsk on mutual economic and military cooperation. But Russian an army of marauders captured Kyiv and began the red terror. According to Brest-Lytovsk points the allies liberated Ukraine and power of Central’na Rada was restored. It adopted the Constitution, various laws, continued reforms.

2. Period of Pavlo Skoropadskyi Hetmanat continued during 29.04. 1918 – 14. 12. 1918 and connected monarchy with Ukrainian historical traditions. E new ruler changed :

1. Official name of state into Ukrainian State (US);
2. Economical and agrarian system;
3. Restricted some civil rights;
4. Formed a new government without socialists.

P. Skoropadskyi improved economy, introduced Ukrainian currency – Hryvnia, a new cabinet was governed be Fedir Lysohub. The greatest achievements were in educational and cultural field. So, 2 new universities, 150 gymnasiums, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences, national library, theater, archive and others.

International policy was activated, US concluded an agreements with 30 countries, the State border was established. But Hetman was controlled by German generals and ex-leaders of UPR were against him and organized opposition.

3. In November 14, 1918 was created Directory – organization for anti-hetman revolt. It consisted of socialists parties, there were 5 members. The Directory was ruled by V. Vynnychenko and S. Petlyura. The uprising began and in December 14, 1918 Directory entered Kyiv, P. Skoropadskyi emigrated to Germany. A new cabinet was socialist and headed by V. Chekhivskyi. The Directory stopped all P. Skoropadskyi reforms and change official name – Ukrainian Peoples’ Republic (UPR).

International situation was very difficult, because Red and White Russia were fighting against Ukraine and Whites received help from Entente. The war for independence of Ukraine lasted until 1921, part of Ukraine was occupied by the Reds in 1919. Russian communists proclaimed puppet republic Ukrainian SSR, ruled from

Russia. In March 17, 1921 soviet Russia, puppet soviet Ukraine and Poland signed Treaty of Rida in accordance with which western Ukraine crossed under the Polish rule, the rest of Ukraine was under soviet occupation.

4. Western Ukrainian lands proclaimed independence in November 1918. The day before the November Action (national uprising) took place in Lviv and other cities. It was organized by detachment of Ukrainian Snipers. (Sichovi Stril'tsi). A leader was colonel Dmytro Vitovskyi. As result Ukrainian national council on November 13, 1918 proclaimed Western Ukrainian Peoples' Republic (WUPR). The President was Ie. Petrushevych, government – State Secretariat was headed by K. Levytskyi. Western Ukrainian Peoples' Republic realized the next reforms: 1. Proclaimed Constitution with equal rights for all national minorities, 2. The existence of different forms of ownership, 3. Different forms and types of schools, 4. State monopoly on oil and gas, 5. Formation of Armed forces – Ukrainian Halytska Army (UHA).

5. Modernism – this is a period in culture which offered a new art. The first time modern ideas brought Ukrainian writer M. Voronyi. On the beginning of 20th century Ukrainian writers created literary associations in Lviv and Kyiv. Modern theater (Les' Kurbas), cinema (Olexander Dovzhenko) and musical art (Mykola Lysenko, Leontovych, Sanislav Liudkevych, Ostap Nyzhankivskyi) were formed. Modernism in architecture joined classicism and new techniques. Belong to this style such names as I. Levynskyi, F. Krychevskyi. The art of sculpture and painting is represented by names O. Murashko, O. Arkhypenko, M. Havrylko, M. Boichuk and others. Communist regime destroyed Ukrainian modern art and killed elite. During totalitarian period only one style existed – “socialist realism”.

Theme 5. Ukraine under the rule of the totalitarian regime (1919 – 1991).

The plane

1. Totalitarian system. Holodomor 1932 – 1933. Ukraine under the communist totalitarian regime.
2. Western Ukrainian lands in the interwar period. Karpathian Ukraine.
3. Ukraine in the II World War (1939 – 1945). UIA and its strategy.
4. National liberation movement in Ukraine in the 2nd half of 20th century.

Literature:

- Ivchenko A. All about Ukraine. Kyiv. 2017. 640 p.
- Subtel'nyy O. Ukraine. A History. Edition University of Toronto. Canada. 2018. 230 p.
- Palii O. Hustry of Ukraine. A short course. Lviv. 2021. 464 p.

1. Communist totalitarian regime carried out mass repressions the Ukrainian nation. It had some directions – against Ukrainian church, against Ukrainian scientific and cultural elite, against Ukrainian peasants – this is artificial famine – Holodomor – Genocide, against the national communists. Total control of the KGB was established and Stalin’s dictatorship. Million of Ukrainian were tortured or sent to concentration camps. Most of them were shot there. In interwar period Russian communist party executed more, then 20 million Ukrainian people. They organized repressions against Ukrainian language – the alphabet was changed, national institute of Philology crossed under the communist control, the most famous philologists were repressed and their books were burned.

The compulsory labor was introduced, private property was liquidated, collective farms were formed and peasants worked there as serfs. It was “military communism” characterized by mass repressions and terror against civil.

2. Western Ukrainian lands in the interwar period were under the rule of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania. They led policy of assimilation and colonization, but the situation of Ukrainians were better, than in the USSR.

Poland spend several anti-Ukrainian actions – pacification, assimilation, colonization. As a result Ukrainians formed OUN – Organization of Ukrainian Nationalist to fight the independence of Ukraine. It was created and headed be Ievgen Konovalets.

Romania was spending policy of colonization and prohibition of all Ukrainian national field, so all Ukrainian schools were changed into Romanian language, repressions against Ukrainian church, scientific elite, politics and civil activists. In 1938 was introduced military dictatorship.

Czechoslovakia implemented a policy of relative equality and Ukrainians had national and cultural autonomy. There were Ukrainian cultural-educational societies “Prosvita”, “T. Shevchenko scientific society, Ukrainian schools, newspapers, theater and others.

Hungary tried to regain control over Zakarpattia (Transcarpathia) and with the support of Germany, annexed half of this region in November 1938. As a result Ukrainian politics organized government and on March 15, 1919 proclaimed the independence of Karpats’ka Ukraina (Carpathian Ukraine). The President was a famous political figure A. Voloshyn.

A new state implemented some reforms – military – Armed forces were formed, the law on language, on economic system, Constitution. But Hungary began to capture this state and occupied it.

3. The II World War (1939 – 1941) became a tragedy for the Ukrainian people. So in September 23, 1939 two dictators – Hitler and Stalin signed pact about partition of Europe – “pact Molotov – Ribbentrop”. As a result western Ukrainian lands were occupied by soviet army in September 1939, the 1st communist occupation continued during September 1939 – June 1941. Communist terror was spread there on a huge scale. All political parties, cultural societies, the press were

repressed, began the liquidation of the private property, collectivization and mass terror against Ukrainian figures and civil. Million families were deported to Siberia.

Soviet – Germany period of the II world War was during June 1941 – October 1944. In this time all of Ukraine was occupied by Hitler's army and divided on 4 parts with "new order" – Nazi regime which was characterized by mass repressions against people and economic exploitation of Ukraine.

In October 14, 1942 Ukrainians organized a National resistance movement – Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA – on Ukrainian transcription – UPA) headed by colonel Poman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka). UIA fought against communism and Nazis for the independence of Ukraine.

Red army fought just against Nazism for the restoration of soviet regime. Also communists units and KGB fought against UIA and terrorized civil.

All of Ukraine was liberated from Germany occupation in October 26, 1944. But the communist regime was restored instead of the Nazi one. Losses of Ukraine very large – 20 million people, has been destroyed 28 thousand villages and 714 cities. After the expulsion of the Germans UIA continued the struggle for independence.

4. In the 2nd half of 20th century communist regime in Ukraine had the same features. The greatest terror was carried out in the Western Ukrainian regions. In March 8, 1946 was prohibited Ukrainian Greek Catholic church as a national church of Ukrainian and all higher clergy were arrested. Thousand of Ukrainian were forcibly resettled.

A new campaigns against the Ukrainian intelligentsia, science and culture continued. In 1946 there was an artificial famine, but USSR took grain from Ukraine. About 2 million people died of hunger.

Ukrainian people continued the liberation struggle. In 1953 after Stalin death Ukrainians organized uprisings in concentrations camps against system of communist terror. A new soviet communist ruler M. Khrushchov began some cosmetic changes – "liberalization" and "de-Stalinization" of political and social life (1953 – 1964). But the essence of the totalitarian system has not changed. In 1959 in Ukraine civil activist L. Lukianenko created the 1st dissident organization – Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union. The ideals of the "sixties" generation spread. Of course that liberalization wasn't long.

During 1964 – 1985 in USSR was period of increasing terror – "neo-Stalinism" and "stagnation". During this time the authorities carried out three waves of arrests – in 1965, 1972 and 1977. But Ukrainian liberation movement was spreading, so in November 1976 Ukrainian dissidents headed by M. Rudenko created the Ukrainian Helsinki group for the protection of human right. The most famous activists on it were V. Stus, V. Chornovil, L. Lukianenko, P. Hryhorenko, B. Moroz and others.

The communist system was built on violence, lies and terror, continued to decline, there was an economic crisis and a shortage of basic necessities. Even the policy of "Perebudova" (a new building) 1985 – 1991 didn't save this anti-human emper of evil. Soviet regime killed almost 70 million Ukrainians.

**Theme 6. Restoration of state independence of Ukraine.
Social, political and cultural realities of Ukraine of the
21st century.**

The plane

1. The Act about Independence of Ukraine. Political portrait of L. Lukianenko.
2. Orange Revolution 2004 and its result.
3. Revolution of Dignity 2013 and Russian war from Ukraine.

Literature:

- Ukraine's Maidan, Russia's war. Chronicles the Revolution of Dignity. / M. Vynnytskyi. Kyiv – Toronto. 2020. 308 p.
- Paul Robert Magocsi. Ukraine – All illustrated history. Toronto. Canada. 2017. 214 p.

1. In August 24, 1991 Verkhovna Rada adopted the Act of independence of Ukraine. This Act was written by Ukrainian dissident, civil rights activist Levko Lukianenko. At the referendum in December 1, 1991 more than 90 percent voted for independence. On the same day, presidential election was held – L. Kravchuk was elected.

The first years were characterized by economical crisis, inflation, because a market economy was just beginning to take share. Confrontation between the president and Verkhovna Rada was growing. In 1994, Ukraine began to give up nuclear weapons, but history shows that it was a big mistake.

2. The period since 1999 is pressure on business, increased corruption, persecution of the opposition, in order to cause international isolation of Ukraine. Falsification of the results of the presidential elections in 2004 led to a nationwide protest – Orange Revolution.

The President V. Yushchenko (2005 – 2010) resumed the movement towards NATO and EU, continued economical reforms and the revival of national memory. A civil society was formed in Ukraine. But pro-Moscow agents limited the powers of the president and discredited him in every possible way. They tried to raise civil conflict. As a result in 2010 on presidential election supporter of Moscow V. Yanukovich won. Period of his rule this is formation of an authoritarian regime and one party leadership, lawlessness, corruption.

3. The Ukrainian nation made their civilized choice, therefore the Yanukovich government's statement not to signing the association agreement with the EU led to Euromaidan protests. The authorities used weapons against peaceful

demonstrators. The culmination of the confrontation was February 18 – 20, when the heroes of the Heavenly Hundred were killed. Yanykovich fled to Russia and stole all the state money.

Russia began hybrid war from Ukraine, it annexed Ukrainian autonomy republic – Crimea and financed terrorist organizations in the east of Ukraine. Sanction have been introduced against Russia.

In June 2014 P. Poroshenko was voted the President. His government rebuilt the army, which liberated almost all territories captured by pro-russian terrorists, established a visa-free regime with the EU, restored the Ukrainian church, adopted laws on the state status of the Ukrainian language and prohibited communist ideology. In June 27, 2014 an agreement on the association of Ukraine with the European Union was signed. Russia didn't perceive the development of Ukraine and the movement towards the EU. Putin and Russians want to restore the USSR, his puppet is the self-proclaimed president of Belarus' O. Lukashenko. In February 24, 2022 Russia started a full-scale war against Ukraine. Russian terrorists army bombing Ukrainian cities, tortures and kills children and women, threatens with nuclear weapons. A global coalition was created to support Ukraine. And Ukraine will win! Because good always triumphs over evil.