

### Acknowledgements—Подяки

This resource is primarily the result of the initiative of Marianna Cap and Alexandra Nazarevich, who conceptualized this project, researched it, and developed the resources. Manitoba Education and Advanced Learning wishes to thank the team that assisted in the development and completion of this resource.

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### Description/Опис

This Grade 3 Unit on Ukraine is intended to support the implementation of the Manitoba social studies curriculum in schools offering Ukrainian–English Bilingual programming. The unit was conceptualized and developed by two teachers, Marianna Cap and Alexandra Nazarevich.

The unit is composed of five modules or "lessons" (Урок) that serve to introduce learners to Ukraine, its peoples, and its culture. Each lesson provides teachers with blackline masters for use in the classroom, short articles, visual resources, and links to references and additional resources.

The five lessons are as follows:

- Lesson 1 / Урок 1 introduces learners to the unit and the geography of Ukraine. It begins with activating activities designed to draw on students' prior knowledge of Ukraine, and highlights important symbols.
- Lesson 2 / Урок 2 explores the climate, flora and fauna, and natural regions of Ukraine.
- Lesson 3 / Урок 3 explores the history of Ukraine and the contributions of people of Ukrainian origins throughout the world.
- Lesson 4 / Урок 4 expands learners' vocabulary related to the flora and fauna of Ukraine and common household articles.
- Lesson 5 / Урок 5 explores Ukrainian culture, highlighting significant festivals and traditions.

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# Історія України

Доісторичний період		
Малюнок	Опис	
	Перша людина з'явилася на території України 300 тисяч років тому. Ці люди вирощували зерно і виробляли гончарні вироби.	

Княжа доба		
Малюнок	Опис	
	У IX-X століттях сформувалася Київська Русь — велика і могутня держава, якою керували князі. Саме в цей час у 988 році князь Володимир Великий охрестив Київську Русь.	

Козацька доба		
Малюнок Опис		
	У XVI столітті виникла Запорізька Січ. На Січі жили козаки, а керував козаками гетьман. Слово козак означає "вільна людина." Козаки боролися з турками і татарами, а пізніше — з польськими і російськими військами.	

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Московська доба		
Малюнок	Опис	
	У 1775 році за наказом російської імператриці Катерини II російські війська знищили Січ. У 1760-80 роках більша частина України була поневолена Росією, а західною частиною України почала керувати Польща.	

Українська Народна Республіка		
Малюнок	Опис	
	У березні 1917 року в Києві було створено Центральну Раду, яку очолив Михайло Грушевський. А вже 20 листопада 1917 року була утворена Українська Народна Республіка. Але вже у 1921 році більша частина України опинилася під владою Росії, а західна Росія — під владою Польщі.	

Радянський період			
Малюнок Опис			
	Майже 70 років Україна була під владою Росії. У цей час було знищено і репресовано тисячі українців. Тільки у 1932-33 роках під час голодомору загинуло від 7 до 10 мільйонів людей.		

Україна незалежна			
Малюнок Опис			
	24 серпня 1991 року Верховна рада України проголосила незалежну Україну, підтверджену всенародним референдумом 12 грудня 1991 року.		

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# Важливі факти з історії України

Визнач коли це сталося.

	Історичний факт	Рік
1.	Хрещення Київської Русі відбулося у році	988
		1988
		1432
2.	Україна стала незалежною 24 серпня року.	2007
		1991
		1998
3.	Під час Голодомору років загинуло від голоду від 7 до 10 мільйонів людей.	1967–1968
	від голоду від 7 до 10 мільйонів людей.	1453–1454
		1932–1933
4.	У році сталася Чорнобильська катастрофа –	1945
	аварія на Чорнобильській електростанції, внаслідок якої територія України була забруднена небезпечними для	1986
	людського життя радіоактивними речовинами. Тепер на	1977
	цій території ніхто не може жити, і не відомо, чи зможе	
	жити в майбутньому.	
5.	У році відбувся бій під Крутами між солдатами	1918
	УНР і більшовиками. Всі оборонці УНР загинули у нерівному бою.	1945
		1876
6.	Запорізька Січ була зруйнована у році за	1775
	наказом російської цариці Катерини II.	1998
		2003
7.	Помаранчева революція на чолі з Віктором Ющенком	2004
	відбулася у році. Люди вірили, що після революції життя в Україні зміниться на краще.	1977
	революци життя в экраіні эмінитвел на краще.	1894

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# Важливі факти з історії України (Відповіді)

Визнач коли це сталося.

	Історичний факт	Рік
1.	Хрещення Київської Русі відбулося у <u>988</u> році	988
		1988
		1432
2.	Україна стала незалежною 24 серпня <u>1991</u> року.	2007
		1991
		1998
3.		1967–1968
	від 7 до 10 мільйонів людей.	1453–1454
		1932–1933
4.	У <u>1986</u> році сталася Чорнобильська катастрофа – аварія на	1945
	Чорнобильській електростанції, внаслідок якої територія	1986
	України була забруднена небезпечними для людського життя радіоактивними речовинами. Тепер на цій території	1977
	ніхто не може жити, і не відомо, чи зможе жити в	
	майбутньому.	
5.	У 1918 році відбувся бій під Крутами між солдатами УНР і	1918
	більшовиками. Всі оборонці УНР загинули у нерівному бою.	1945
		1876
6.	Запорізька Січ була зруйнована у 1775 році за наказом	1775
	російської цариці Катерини II.	1998
		2003
7.	Помаранчева революція на чолі з Віктором Ющенком	2004
	відбулася у <u>2004</u> році. Люди вірили, що після революції життя в Україні зміниться на краще.	1977
	життя в з крати эмпинься на краще.	1894

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## Українці в Канаді

Важка праця, релігійні та національні утиски, важка політична та економічна ситуація в Україні змушували українців залишати рідну землю України і розпочинати нове життя у чужій стороні. У Канаді, Сполучених Штатах Америки та Австралії живе багато українців, які приїхали сюди у пошуках кращого життя для себе та своїх дітей.

Хвилі еміграції	Коли?	Скільки?	Хто?	Куди?
Перша хвиля	1891–1914	170,000	фермери	Манітоба Альберта Саскачеван
Друга хвиля	1922–1939	68,000	фермери	Манітоба Альберта Саскачеван
Третя хвиля	1946–1961	37,000	політичні біженці, науковці, фермери	Манітоба Альберта Саскачеван Онтаріо
Четверта хвиля	1991-до тепер	10,000	різні	Усі провінції

y	храїна з клас Урок з
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	Чому люди іммігрували?
1.	Поясни чому українці були змушені залишати свою рідну землю?
2.	Як, на твою думку, українські еміґранти почували себе коли приїхали до чужих країн?

#### Хто я?

1. Я народився 18 лютого 1919 року в штаті Пенсільванія в родині українських іммігрантів: Володимира Паланіка і Ганни Грамяк. Я брав активну участь в житті українських іммігрантів в Америці. Я став актором і виграв «Оскар." На фестивалі російських фільмів у Голлівуді я відмовився від звання народного артиста Росії, "Я українець, а не росіянин," - сказав я. "Я говорю на шести мовах: українською, російською, італійською, французською та англійською."

\*

**2.** Я народився 29 вересня 1976 року в Київській області. Я український футболіст. Я виступав за італійський клуб "Мілан" і збірну України з футболу. Я заслужений майстер спорту України з 2003 року і нагороджений найвищою державною відзнакою держави - "Герой України."

3. Я піонер американського літакобудування. Я народився в Києві. Мій батько був відомим психіатром і психологом. Коли мені було 20 років я побудував свій перший вертоліт. У 1918 році я емігрував до США де заснував компанію "Сікорський повітряний Інжинирінг," 1923 рік. Я також створив гігантський літак "Ілля Муромець" (1913, Росія), S-29A (США) та перший американський літак-амфібію.

**4.** Я - співачка, піаністка, диригент, танцюристка, продюсер, депутат, громадський діяч. У 2004 року з піснею "Дикі танці" я перемогла у музичному конкурсі "Євробачення" у Стамбулі (Туреччина).

\*

5. Я народився 6 серпня 1928, у Пітсбургу, Пенсильванія. Я американський художник українського походження. Я прославився не тільки як художник, а й як кінорежисер, продюсер грамплатівок і письменник. Я помер у Нью-Йорку 22 лютого 1987 від інфаркту. Після літургії моє тіло було поховане на українському греко-католицькому кладовищі ім. Св. Івана Хрестителя в Пітсбургу. Моя творча спадщина була настільки великою, що розпродаж мого майна на аукціоні Сотбі в Нью-Йорку затягнувся на 9 днів. Загальна вартість проданого склала 20 мільйонів доларів.

\*

**6.** З дитинства я захоплювався різними видами єдиноборств, але надавав перевагу кікбоксингу. Я шість разів ставав чемпіоном світу з кікбоксингу. Пізніше я зацікавився боксом. Тепер я чемпіон з боксу у суперважкій ваговій категорії. Незважаючи на те, що всі називають мене "Dr. Ironfist," я розмовляю 4 мовами і є доктором філософії. У мене брат, який також є великий боксер і відомий як "Dr. Steel Hammer."

\*

7. Я народилася 17 грудня 1975 року в Києві. Я американська актриса, музикант і модель сербського, російського й українського походження, уродженка Києва. Я записала два альбоми. На першому: *The Divine Comedy* я записала українську народну пісню "Ой у гаю, при Дунаю," а у 1993 я записала "Пісню чужинця" (англ. *The Alien Song*) до фільму "Під кайфом в сум'ятті."

8. Я український політик, який став третім президентом України, починаючи з набуття незалежності в 1991 році. Я народився 23 лютого 1954 року в Сумській області, Україна. В 1997 році посів шосте місце найкращих банкірів світу за версією журналу "Global Finance." З 1999 по 2001 рік працював на посаді прем'єр-міністра України. Під час передвиборчої кампанії мене отруїли діоксином, що спотворило моє лице. Процес відновлення ще й досі триває в моєму організмі. У 2004 році я очолив Помаранчеву революцію, яка символізувала протест українців проти олігархії, корупції та порушення прав людини. 10 січня 2005 року мене оголошено переможцем виборів на посаду Президента України.

9. Я Генерал-губернатор Канади з 1990 року. Я народився у Саскатуні, провінції Саскачеван в сім'ї українців. В дитинстві був членом групи канадських королівських авіа-кадетів. Закінчив Саскачеванський університет зі ступенями Бакалавра гуманітарних наук і Бакалавра права. У 1974 році розпочав довгу й успішну кар'єру політика, вступив до консервативної прогресивної партії і був обраний предстваляти виборчу дільницю Саскатуну в Палаті Громад. У 1990 році був обраний Генерал-губернатором Канади і став відомим своїм відкриттям для громади резиденції Генерал-губернаторів в Оттаві - Рідо Хол, а також просуванням освіти, залученням молоді та підтримкою мистецтва. До самої смерті у 2002 році мене скрізь відзначали за мій вклад у розбудову канадського суспільства і підняття статусу українських канадійців.

10. Я народилася 14 серпня 1983 року в місті Чернівці, Україна, але емігрувала з батьками до Сполучених Штатів в 1991 році. Я актриса і зіграла роль Джеки Буркхарт в телесеріалі "Це шоу 70-х" та озвучила голос Мег Гріффін в серіалі Гріффіни. Я також зіграла Рейчел Янсен в фільмі "Забути Сару Маршал," Мону Сакс у "Макс Пайн," тощо. У 2010 році я була номінована на декілька нагород за роль Лілі у фільмі "Чорний лебідь."

11. Я американський вчений, який народився 3 листопада 1928 року в містечку Зіглер, штат Іллінойс. Моїми батьками були українські іммігранти, які оселилися на півдні штату Іллінойс, де мій батько працював на вугільній шахті. Я був першим в сім'ї, хто пішов до школи. Я найбільш відомий у світі як винахідник світло-діоду, який почали використовувати у 1962 році. Я також винайшов дешевий і надійний лазарний діод, який є надзвичайно важливим для ДВД плеєрів, считувачів бар-кодів та низки інших пристроїв, якими ми користуємося і сьогодні. Я отримав багато американських і міжнародних нагород за свої відкриття і внесок в розвиток науки.

12. Я українсько-канадський політик. Я народилася в Онтаріо біля Кітчене, але у 1980 році переїхала до Манітоби, де я мешкаю і до тепер. У 1986 році мене було обрано членом Парламенту від дільниці Вінніпегу Св. Джон Райдінг. З 1986 до 1988 року я працювала в Кабінеті Міністрів уряду Говарда Полей і пізніше перейшла до федеральної політики. Я була членом Палати Громад Канади з 22 вересня 1997 року до 30 квітня 2010 року. У листопаді 2004 року я їздила в Україну як спостерігач за виборами Президента України. У 2010 я брала участь як кандидат у виборах на посаду мера міста Вінніпег. Я була успішним кандидатом, але мене не обрали. В Парламенті Канади я була відома своєю відданістю проблемам жінок і загально відстоюванням прав людини.

## Фотографії важливих людей українського походження



RNATIO

Анді Воргол



Мілла Йовович



Віталій Кличко

Руслана



Ігор Сікорський

Джек Паланс





Андрій Шевченко

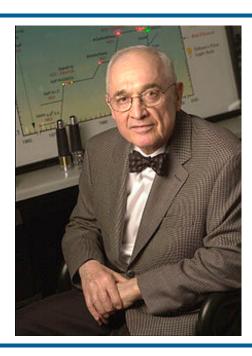
Віктор Ющенко





Рамон Гнатишин

Мілена "Міла" Куніс



Микола Голоняк



Klazina Judith "Judy" Wasylycia-Leis

Ім'я	Дата
INI A	дата

## Київ – Столиця України

Уважно слухай розповідъ вчителя і впиши слова.



Біля річки Д	є місто Київ. Київ це найстаріше і найгарніше українське		
м Це с	України. 1500	0 років тому було т	_ брати: ім'я перого
К, а другого Щ	_, а третього X	, і сестра їх Л	Сидів Кий
на г а Щек сидів	на горі, яка назива	еться Щ	, а Хорив на третій
горі, яка називається Х	. І во	они збудували місто на	а честь свого
найстаршого брата і да	или йому назву К <u></u>	<u> </u>	

Київ, місто, Кий, три, , Щек, горі, Либідь, Хорив, Щекавиця, Дніпро, столиця, Хоревиця.

### Київ – Столиця України (Відповідь)

Уважно слухай розповіді вчителя і впиши слова.



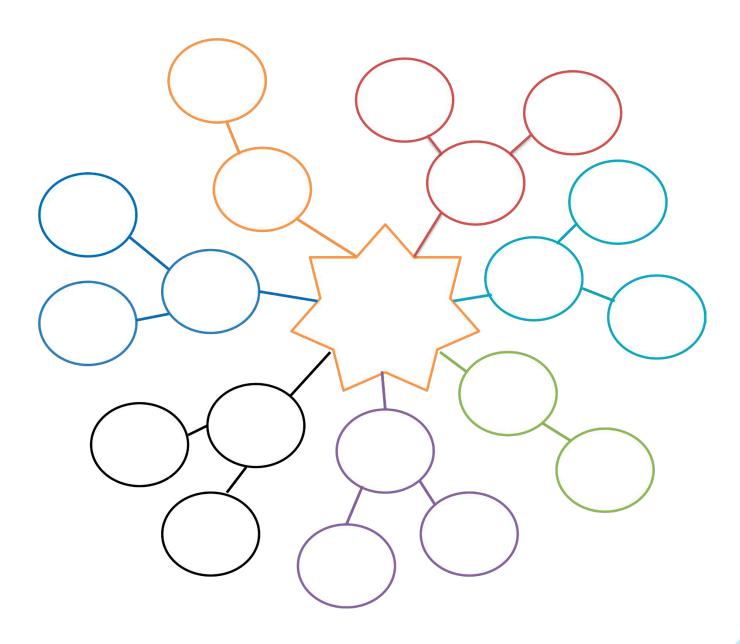
Біля річки Дніпро є місто Київ. Київ — це найстаріше і найгарніше українське місто. Це — столиця України. 1500 років тому було три брати: ім'я одного Кий, а другого Щек, а третього Хорив, і сестра їх Либідь. Сидів Кий на горі, де тепер узвіз Боричів, а Щек сидів на горі, яка тепер називається Щекавиця, а Хорив — на третій горі, яка називається Хоревиця. І вони збудували місто на честь свого найстаршого брата і дали йому назву Київ.

Ім'я \_\_\_\_\_

Дата \_\_\_\_\_

Мої думки про

Важливі слова та фрази



### A Brief History of Ukraine

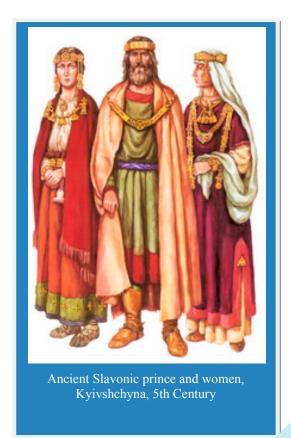


"Ukrainian history may be thought of as being a long and difficult struggle to free the land and its people from external domination and oppression and achieve independence and the right of self-determination."

Ukraine has a long history of human settlement that dates back to 32,000 BCE. The ancestors of modern Ukrainians include a variety of ethnic groups who moved into and lived for some time within or near the territory that is today Ukraine. These include Indo-European groups such as Cimmerians, Scythians, Sarmatians, and Goths, among other nomadic peoples who arrived throughout the first millennium BCE. The Greeks and the Romans established trading posts in the region that eventually became city-states. There is also evidence of the presence of non-Indo-European groups such as Finno-Ugrians and Turkic-speaking Bulgars, Khazars, Pechenegs, and Cumans. However, the Ukrainian people of today are predominately of Slavic origin and belong to the southern branch of the Eastern Slavs.

Research indicates that by the beginning of the Christian era the lands between the Oder River or the Vistula River and the middle Dnieper River basins were inhabited primarily by proto-Slavic tribes. However, the southern Ukrainian steppes were dominated by Iranian peoples and then Turkic nomadic peoples, although there is some evidence of Slavic agrarian colonization occurring in these areas. By the sixth century C.E. onwards, Slavic tribes occupied central and eastern Ukraine and played an important role in the establishment of Kyiv. These proto-Ukrainian tribes were primarily Volhynians, Derevlianians, Polianians, and Siverianians, although there is also evidence of the presence of Ulychians, Tivertsians, and White Croats. Therefore, these tribes may be considered to be the ancestors of the Ukrainian people.

Historically, the oldest recorded terms that have been used to refer to Ukrainian ancestors are *rusy*, *rusyny*, and *rusychi*, which were derived from the term *Rus* (latinized as *Ruthenia*). There are two primary or competing theories concerning the origins of the modern name *ukraintsi* (Ukrainians). The first is that it is derived from the Slavic term *ukraina*, which generally means "borderland" or "frontier," as this term first appears in writing in Eastern Slavic chronicles from 1187 onwards. However, for a long



time it referred to a variety of regions, not just the borderlands in present-day Ukraine. The second theory about the origin of *ukraintsi* follows from the work of Ukrainian historians and linguistic scholars, who translate the term "u-kraine" as "in-land," "home-land," or "our-country." Regardless of the origins of the term, *ukaintsi*, the term *Ukrainians* was not widely used to refer to the peoples of Ukraine until the 20th century. First, the term was commonly used in Central Ukraine and then adopted in Galicia and Bukovyna in the late 19th century. Other areas followed suit with the term being adopted in Transcarpathia and in the Preshov regions in the 1930s to 1940s period. In Western Ukraine, the term *Rusyny* (Ruthenians) was used prior to the 19th century.

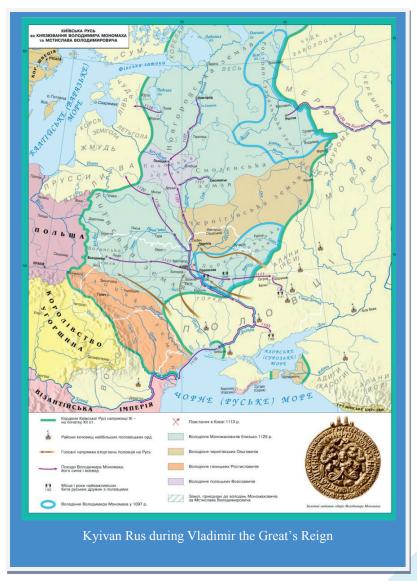
The roots of the modern state of Ukraine may be traced back to the emergence of the polity and empire of Kyivan Rus (aka Kievan Rus) in the 9th century. Varangians, of Viking/Scandinavian origin, came to settle in Novgorod (situated in modern-day Russia near St. Petersburg) and became known as the Rus. Between the 9th and 11th centuries, they controlled the Volga trade route to the Arabs that connected the Baltic to the Caspian Sea, and the Dnieper trade route, that led to the Black Sea and Constantinople. The Varangians ruled the medieval state of Rus, which was the precursor to the Kyivan Rus. The Varangians lived and traded among the Slavic peoples that inhabited the region and eventually assimilated into the

Slavic culture.

The Kingdom of the Kyivan Rus was founded by Prince Oleg (of Varangian origin) in about 880 in the area around the River Dnieper and its tributaries. Slavic tribes had occupied central and eastern Ukraine from the 6th century A.D. onwards and played an important role in the establishment of Kyiv. Kyiv was situated on lucrative trade routes and it rapidly prospered. In 882 Oleg conquered Kyiv and it became the capital and centre of the Kyivan Rus empire. Kyivan Rus was comprised of several principalities and its borders and composition changed over time.

The "Golden Age" of Kyiv occurred during the reigns of the Grand Prince of Kyiv, Vladimir the Great (980–1015), and his son, Yaroslav I the Wise (1019–1054). From Vladimir's reign onwards, the Principality of Kyiv dominated the state of Kyivan Rus for the next two centuries.

Orthodox Christianity was introduced to the Kyivan Rus by Christian missionaries. It was during Vladimir's reign that Christianity became the dominant religion. In 988 Prince Vladimir converted to Christianity



along with the nobility and most of the population. It was also during this time that the first East Slavic written legal code, the *Russkaya Pravda* ('Justice of Rus'), was developed.

Christianity played an important role in the development of the Ukrainian language. Two missionaries, Cyril and Methodius, developed the Glagolitic script, a precursor to Cyrillic script, and were sent to the area of Moravia. The Christian texts they brought were translated from Greek into a slavic language using their Glagolitic script. Successors of Cyril and Methodius formalized and developed the script further into an early form of the Cyrillic script. As Christian texts made their way to the Rus, the language developed into what is known as Old Church Slavonic. In recognition of the contribution made by Cyril and Methodius to the development of the writing system, it became known as Cyrillic.

By the 11th century, Kyivan Rus comprised 12 principalities/territories and was, geographically, the largest state in Europe, covering much of modern-day Ukraine and parts of Russia. Kyivan Rus territory extended from the Black Sea in the south, to the Volga in the east, to the Kingdom of Poland in the west and to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the north. Two of the principalities, Galicia and Volhynia served as Ukrainian political and cultural centres, long after the disintegration of Kievan Rus.

The decline of Kyivan Rus began in the late 11th and continued during the 12th century as a result of conflict among the feudal lords, the diminished importance of the trade routes, and other factors. The weakened empire could not withstand the Mongol invasion of 1237–1240. In 1240 Kyivan Rus fell to the Mongols who razed the city of Kyiv. The Mongols in turn were defeated and driven out by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in 1362. Two of the Principalities, Galicia and Volhynia, served as Ukrainian political and cultural centres, long after the disintegration of Kievan Rus. In the 14th century, Galicia came under Polish control and Volhynia, together with Kiev, became part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1569, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania united with the Kingdom of Poland to form the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth and Galicia, Kyiv, and Volhynia all came under Polish rule.

This event significantly affected the Ukrainian people, society, culture, language, and religion. Ukrainian peasants were forced to become serfs, except those who fled and joined the Cossacks in the frontier regions southeast of Poland. Many Ukrainian nobles were "Polonized,"



adopting the Polish language and converting to Catholicism.

Ukraine has had a very turbulent history with the territory, which today forms Ukraine, having had only two relatively brief periods of independence prior to 1991. Therefore, Ukrainian history may be thought of as being a long and difficult struggle to free the land and its people from external domination and oppression and achieve independence and the right of self-determination. The first of these two brief periods of independence was from the 15th century until 1654.

The territory that came under the influence of the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1569 included lands that were now inhabited by Cossacks (Kozacks), a people of predominantly East Slavic origins

who originally were members of self-governing, semimilitary communities. Traditionally, the emergence of Cossacks is thought to have occurred in the 14th to 15th centuries. The origins of the Cossacks and their emergence are disputed. They were established in lands that today are parts of modern-day Ukraine and Southern Russia. The Cossacks primarily inhabited two sparsely populated areas, one in the lands in the lower Dnieper River and the other in the Don River basin. The Cossacks played an important role in the historical development of both Ukraine and Russia.

Towards the end of the 15th century, the Cossacks of Zaporizhia (also Zaporizhzhya or Dnieper) had evolved into a self-governing Orthodox Christian 'democratic' republic and had built a fortress (sich) near the Dnieper Rapids. Later, this became the capital and known as the Zaporizhian Sich.

The Cossacks prospered and grew significantly in numbers between the 15th to 17th centuries. The Cossacks of Zaporizhia faced pressures from neighbouring states around for control of their lands and people, including the Ottoman Turks that controlled Crimea, among other areas of Europe and Asia.

Initially, the Cossacks of Zaporizhia were a vassal state of Poland-Lithuania. However, they were opposed to the social and religious pressures being exerted by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth on their peoples. As a result, they fought for the right to representation in the Polish Sejm (Parliament), the recognition of Orthodox traditions (the Polish were Roman Catholic), and other rights. Eventually, dissatisfaction with Polish rule led to uprisings and rebellion. The Zaporizhian Cossacks' uprising and attempt to form an autonomous nation can



uprising in 1648 against Poland.



Reply of the Zapoiozhian Cossacks to Sultan Mehmed IV of Turkey.

be considered the beginning of Ukraine's long struggle for independence and self-determination.

In 1648, Bohdan Khmelnytsky led the largest of the Cossack rebellions against the Commonwealth and the Polish King John II Casimir. As a result of the rebellion, for three years, the Cossacks of Zaporizhia firmly controlled the lands in present-day western and central Ukraine and managed to briefly create an independent state. However, Khmelnytsky and the Cossacks were eventually deserted by their Tatar allies and severely defeated at Berestechko, after which they were forced to seek new allies. In 1654, Khmelnytsky signed a treaty with neighbouring Muscovy (Russia), forming a military and political alliance and pledging loyalty to the Czar. Under the terms of the treaty, the Zaporizhian Cossacks were supposed to remain largely autonomous.

This led to a devastating 30-year (1657–1686) series of wars among Russia, Poland, Turks, and Cossacks for control of Ukrainian lands, often referred to as being the *Ruin of Ukraine* because of the long-lasting consequences of the wars. The conflict escalated in intensity and resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths and the eventual defeat of the Cossacks and the partitioning of Ukrainian lands in 1686. That year, the "Eternal Peace" accord (the Treaty of Pereyaslav) signed by Russia and Poland divided the Ukrainian lands, giving Kviv and the Cossack lands east of the Dnieper to Russia, and the lands west of the Dnieper to Poland.

Under Russian control, the Cossack "Hetmanate" became a "suzerainty," or a tributary, to Russia and the Russian Tsar. As a vassal state, Russia controlled its foreign affairs while allowing the Cossacks limited domestic autonomy and rule by the local Hetmans (Generals). This situation lasted for half a century until under the reign of Catherine the Great of Russia, when the Zaporizhian Host was forcibly dissolved. The inhabitants of Western Ukraine (Galicia) also were also allowed some level of autonomy by the Polish, but this too ended when it became part of the Hapsburg (Austrian) Empire after the collapse of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1795. This period of Ukrainian sovereignty was followed by hundreds of years of colonial existence.

Many Ukrainians continued to dream of uniting Western and Eastern Ukraine and achieving independence once more. By the 19th century, Ukrainian writers and intellectuals, inspired by the developments and nationalistic ideals that spread throughout Europe, were determined to revive Ukrainian linguistic and cultural traditions in both Western Ukraine, which was controlled by the Habsburg Empire, and Central and Eastern Ukraine, which was controlled by the Russian Empire.

Oppression was particularly strong in Central and Eastern Ukraine. Russia imposed strict limits on all attempts to maintain and enhance the Ukrainian language and culture and banned its use and study. However, the chaotic events that followed the Second World War, Russian Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, and the collapse of the Habsburg Empire in 1918, created the conditions that allowed Ukrainian nationalists the opportunity once more to create a new independent and united Ukrainian nation.

After the February 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in the Russian Empire, a struggle for control of Ukraine erupted that lasted from February 1917 to March 1921. The Ukrainian War of Independence consisted of a series of military conflicts during that period among diverse groups and coalitions who all fought for control of Ukraine. Eventually, Ukrainian nationalists, anarchists, and Bolsheviks, together with the

nations of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the White Russian Volunteer Army, the Red Army and the Russian Soviet Republic and the Second Polish Republic were all involved in the conflict to varying degrees and at different points.



Ukrainian People's Republic poster by B. Shippikh, Kyiv, 1917

Between 1917 and 1918, there were three separate attempts at creating an independent and united Ukrainian republic. In November of 1917, the *Central Rada*<sup>1</sup> seized the opportunity to take power in Kyiv, proclaiming the creation of a new *Ukrainian People's Republic*, while Ukrainian Bolsheviks, late in December 1917, set up a competing Ukrainian republic in the eastern city of Kharkiv that was initially also called the "Ukrainian People's Republic." Russia opposed the Rada's actions, causing the Rada to declare Ukraine's independence on January 22, 1918, and thereby breaking ties with Russia. In addition to these two attempts, other groups across Ukraine launched their own efforts at creating a new state. Ukrainian Bolsheviks proclaimed the *Odessa Soviet Republic* and *Donetsk-Krivoy Rog Soviet Republic*, and in the south an anarchist commune, the *Free Territory*, was established that later sided with the Bolsheviks

The Central Rada government found itself surrounded by competing governments and opposing Russian forces that far out-numbered them. As a result, they turned to Germany and the Austro-Hungarians for assistance, and sought their intervention and help in defeating the Bolsheviks and other forces. By March 1, 1918, the Russian Bolsheviks signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which brought to an end World War I on the Eastern Front and put the newly formed Ukrainian People's Republic under the German sphere of influence.

However, this did not bring peace or stability to Ukraine. Opposition to the Central Rada government persisted in Eastern Ukraine, where local Bolsheviks, Greens, and the anarchist Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine opposed German influence and control. Opposition also came from within, as the former Russian Army General Pavlo Skoropadsky eventually led a successful German supported coup against the Rada on April 29, 1918. After the coup, he proclaimed the establishment of a conservative "Hetmanate" and began dismantling many of the policies of the former government. The Hetmanate government was also shortlived, as in November of 1918 the Central Powers, which included Germany and Austria-Hungary, were defeated on the Western Front. This caused Germany to withdraw from Ukraine and, soon after, the Hetmanate itself was overthrown by the socialist Directorate, a coalition of Ukrainian federalist and socialist parties.



The next phase of the *Ukrainian War of Independence* began when Lenin's Russian government annulled the Brest-Litovsk Treaty soon after the defeat of the *Central Powers* and launched an invasion

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Central Rada began as an all-Ukrainian centre that was created to unite political, community, cultural, and professional organizations. After the All-Ukrainian National Congress of April 1917, it became the revolutionary parliament of Ukraine that directed the Ukrainian national movement.

of Ukraine and other Eastern European countries that had been formed under German protection. The collapse of the Central Powers also affected the former Austrian province of Galicia (Western Ukraine), which was largely populated by Ukrainian and Polish peoples. Nationalist Ukrainians seized the opportunity created by the collapse to proclaim the creation of the *Western Ukrainian People's Republic* in Eastern Galicia, which aspired to unite with the Ukrainian People's Republic in the east. However, many Poles, who were primarily concentrated in the *Lviv* region, supported the newly formed Second Polish Republic. The new Polish Republic challenged the Ukrainians for control of Galicia, resulting in the Polish-Ukrainian War. While Western Ukrainian People's Republic (WUPR) and the Ukrainian People's Republic declared an Act of Union in Kyiv early in 1919, the WUPR was defeated by Polish forces in October of that year and Eastern Galicia was annexed to Poland.

In Ukraine, a Bolshevik offensive against the Ukrainian People's Republic overran most of eastern and central Ukraine in early 1919, with Kyiv falling to the Red Army on February 5th. The Bolshevik Soviet Ukrainian government that was exiled after their defeat in 1918 was re-instated, and a new Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed and installed in Kyiv. The Ukrainian People's Republic was pushed westward and reduced to a strip of land along the Polish border, faced with almost certain defeat. Therefore, by 1920 all of eastern and central Ukraine, except for Crimea, was in Bolshevik hands and under Russian influence once more.

In 1920, Poland entered the war briefly in support of the Ukrainian People's Republic in return for its support and recognition of the Polish annexation of Galicia. But Poland's intervention was short-lived and, in the end, unsuccessful. Formally, the Ukrainian War of Independence ended on March 18, 1921, when Poland signed a peace treaty with Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine. Under the terms of the treaty, the Polish control of Galicia and western Volhynia (western Ukraine) was affirmed and Soviet Ukraine took control of the central, eastern, and southern areas of Ukrainian territory.

With the Russian Civil War coming to an end in 1922 and the Communist proclamation of a new federation, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), hope for an independent and united



Children affected by famine in Soviet-administered southern Ukraine, Berdyansk, 1922.

Ukrainian nation ended. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was incorporated into the USSR and a new period of Russian domination began. Despite this setback, the dream of an independent Ukrainian nation persevered during the period between the two world wars.

The Ukrainian republic initially had titular nation status and some limited autonomy. In 1923, the Kremlin introduced the policy of *nativization* in the newly formed federation. In Ukraine, this took the form of *ukrainization* with respect to the press/media, publishing, education, and culture. However, Soviet responses to any indication of

nationalist aspirations by Ukrainians were extreme and severe, especially under Stalin. By 1928, Stalin had consolidated his control of the USSR and a campaign of cultural repression was soon launched. During the reign of his regime, nationalist aspirations and opposition to the central government were harshly repressed and punished. This was done through campaigns of terror that destroyed the intellectual and cultural leadership of the Ukrainian people and resulted in the incarceration and exile

of multitudes of Ukrainians. In addition, he engineered a great famine (13 countries consider it to be an act of genocide) as a tool to destroy opposition to the forced collectivization of agriculture and to crush the national aspirations of the Ukrainian people. In the process, his actions and policies killed millions of Ukrainians.

It is estimated that during the Holodomor, as the 1932–33 famine/genocide is known, up to 7.5 million Ukrainians died of starvation and other abuses. The cruelty and injustice of Stalin's treatment of the Ukrainian people have recently received international recognition. In 2003, a joint statement concerning the Holodomor at the United Nations defined the famine as being the direct result of actions and policies of the Stalinist totalitarian regime that caused the deaths of millions of Ukrainians, Russians, Kazakhs, and other nationalities in the USSR. This was followed by a resolution of the European Parliament in October of 2008 that recognized the Holodomor as a crime against humanity.

The Second World War led to the reunification of western and eastern Ukraine in 1939. After Germany's invasion of Poland, it signed a pact with the USSR. Under the terms of the (Nazi) Germany-Soviet Pact, Ukrainian lands under Polish control, Galicia (western Ukraine), were to be occupied by the Soviet Union. However, the pact did not last long due to Nazi Germany's imperialist goals. Germany attacked the Soviet Union and occupied all of Ukraine from 1941 until 1944.

The people of Ukraine suffered tremendously during the Nazi occupation with millions of Ukrainians dying and the country suffering economic and physical devastation. During World War II, millions of Ukrainians fought for the Soviet Union in the Red Army against the Germans. For this reason, following the war, the Ukrainian cities of Kyiv, Sevastopol, and Kerch were awarded the Soviet title of Hero City

for their resistance and suffering during World War II

But some Ukrainians sided with the Nazi occupiers, either because of duress or with the goal of establishing an independent Ukraine. Many saw such action as an act of resistance to Soviet domination and as a response to their horrific treatment by the Soviet Union during the Holodomor. The *Ukrainska Povstanska Armiia* (UPA) or Ukrainian Insurgent Army was formed in 1942. The UPA's goal initially was to protect Ukrainians from Nazi and Soviet oppression and exploitation, but its long-term goal was to form an independent and united Ukrainian state. The UPA fought the Soviets, Nazis, and Poles for control of the Ukrainian lands until



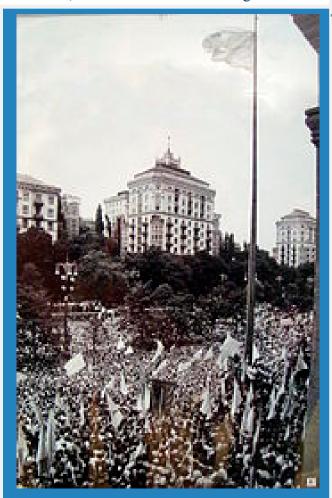
The regional command of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in the Lemko region.

1949 and was mostly active in Western Ukraine. In spite of their efforts, the end of the Second World War saw western Ukraine being annexed to eastern Ukraine and falling under Soviet control. However, some resistance to Soviet control of Ukraine continued up to the mid-1950s.

In 1954, the Ukrainian SSR's territory was expanded by the addition of Crimea, which had been made an autonomous state in 1921 but was made part of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic after World War II. That year, Khrushchev ceded the territory to Ukraine as a 'gift' to mark the 300th anniversary of Khmelnitsky's union with Russia.

After World War II, Ukraine, under Soviet rule, experienced a few brief periods of relative liberalization. This was the case under Khrushchev from 1955–1964, when the leadership of the Ukrainian section of the Soviet Communist Party pursued policies that allowed more of the Republic of Ukraine to develop some very limited "national characteristics." However, any form of overt manifestations of Ukrainian nationalism or desire for independence continued to be viewed as a threat to Communist rule and were systematically thwarted and harshly repressed.

During the years of *perestroika* under Gorbachev, Ukrainian officials once again



The Ukrainian national flag was raised outside Kyiv's City Hall for the first time on 24 July 1990.



The abandoned city of Pripyat with Chernobyl plant in the distance.

advanced national goals. Nationalist sentiments deepened after April 26, 1986, when the fourth reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear plant exploded and caused a major disaster, which continues to affect the people of Ukraine today. Many Ukrainians believed that the central Soviet authorities failed to take adequate precautions to prevent the disaster and, secondly, that when the disaster occurred, they responded inadequately. This event deeply undermined support and faith in the Soviet government throughout Ukraine.

Finally, in 1991, the attempted coup against the Soviet leader, Gorbachev, and the beginning of the disintegration of the USSR that followed. provided a new opportunity for independence. The Ukrainian Parliament, the Supreme Rada, seized the opportunity and declared Ukraine's independence on August 24 of that year. The declaration was confirmed by a national election and referendum held in December of 1991. The Declaration of Independence was ratified by 90% of the citizens who voted in 1991. At long last, the dream of a united and independent Ukraine was achieved. Ukraine was a co-founder of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, although it has not officially joined the organization.

Following the elections held on December 1, 1991, Leonid M. Kravchuk, former chairman of the Ukrainian Rada, was elected to a five-year term and became independent Ukraine's first president. Since 1991, Ukraine has begun the process of evolving into a democratic nation with a multi-party system and legislative guarantees of civil and political rights for national minorities. Freedom of religion is guaranteed by law, although religious organizations are required to register with local authorities and with the central government. Minority rights are respected in accordance with a 1991 law guaranteeing ethnic minorities the right to schools and cultural facilities and the use of national languages in conducting personal business. Originally, according to the constitution, Ukrainian is the only official state language. However, in Crimea and some parts of eastern Ukraine, all areas with large ethnic Russian minorities, Russian was permitted as a language for official correspondence in local and regional governments.

As a result of ethnic tensions in Crimea during 1992, changes were made that resulted in significant cultural and economic autonomy in the region in July 1992, but which kept Crimea in Ukraine.

A new, democratic constitution was adopted on June 28, 1996, which mandated a pluralistic political system and that offers protection of basic human rights and liberties.

A push for major political reforms developed late in 2002 when Viktor Yushchenko of the Our Ukraine party, Oleksandr Moroz of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, Petro Symonenko of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and Yulia Tymoshenko of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc collaborated in publishing a joint statement concerning "the beginning of a state revolution in Ukraine." The objective of the "state revolution" was to bring the nation closer to the West and institute economic and other reforms. While the Communist Party stepped out of the alliance during the Ukrainian presidential election of 2004, the three other parties remained allies until July 2006.

On July 2, 2004, Our Ukraine and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc established the *Force of the people* coalition which aimed to bring reform and replace the incumbent authorities, President Leonid Kuchma and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych, who they saw as being corrupt and anti-democratic. Many Ukrainians shared their concerns about control of the media, corruption, abuses of power, and widespread violations of democratic norms leading up to, and during, the October 31, 2004, presidential



election. This led to hundreds of thousands of people taking to the streets of Kyiv and other cities to protest electoral fraud and express support for Viktor Yushchenko in what became known as the *Orange Revolution*.

The protests were prompted by reports from several domestic and foreign election monitors as well as the widespread public belief that the results of the run-off vote of November 21, 2004, between leading candidates Viktor Yushchenko and Viktor Yanukovych were manipulated by the authorities in favour of Yanukovych. The nationwide protests succeeded and the results of the original run-off were annulled. A revote was ordered by Ukraine's Supreme Court for December 26, 2004. Under intense

scrutiny by domestic and international observers, the second run-off was declared to be "fair and free." The final results showed a clear victory for Yushchenko, who received about 52% of the vote, compared to Yanukovych's 44%. Yushchenko was declared the official winner, with his inauguration taking place on January 23, 2005, in Kyiv.

Significant changes occurred in 2006 to the structure of the Ukrainian political system when amendments took effect on January 1, 2006. The amendments shifted significant powers from the president to the prime minister and Supreme Rada (Ukraine has a parliamentary-presidential system of government with separate executive, judicial, and legislative branches). Beginning in 2006, the 450-member unicameral parliament (Supreme Rada) became responsible for appointing the prime minister, who in turn nominates other ministers. The Supreme Rada initiates legislation, ratifies international agreements, and approves the budget. Its members are elected to five-year terms.

While at first the alliance of Viktor Yushchenko, Yulia Tymoshenko, and their respective parties seemed promising, beginning in 2008, the Rada experienced chronic deadlock, exacerbated by the deep rift that developed between then-Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and then-President Viktor Yushchenko. The conflict between the two leaders and former allies severely limited their ability to bring about the reforms that were at the heart of the Orange Revolution.

Early in 2010, Ukraine held a presidential election and a shift in power occured. Despite some difficulties, international and domestic observers declared that the election met most international standards for fair and democratic elections. Viktor Yanukovych and Yulia Tymoshenko were the main contenders in this election. After a second run-off, Viktor Yanukovych was declared the winner with

49% of the vote, compared to Yulia Tymoshenko's 46%. Yanukovych was inaugurated as President on February 25, 2010. On March 11, the Party of Regions, the Communists, the Lytvyn Bloc, and 16 non-aligned members of parliament (MPs) established the "Stability and Reform" ruling coalition in the Rada and confirmed President Yanukovych's nomination of Mykola Azarov as Prime Minister.

Ukraine has moved to improve its relationship with Russia and to re-establish links that were cut during the preceding years. Since the 2010 election, there have been increasing concerns expressed about the Yanukovych administration concerning corruption and abuse of power. In late



2010 and early 2011, prosecutors brought forward several charges against former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. In October of 2011, she was found guilty and incarcerated in spite of international protests.



