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**History of Ukrainian Statehood:
XX- the beginning
of the XXI century**

Textbook for students of English-speaking groups

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The composition contains materials for lectures, seminars and self-study. It has
general provisions, scientific and reference materials - personalities, chronology,
terminology, documents and manual - set of tests, projects and recommended
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НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ
І ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ

Гуманітарно-педагогічний факультет

Кафедра історії і політології

Н.Б. Кравченко

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XX-початок XXI століття

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Посібник охоплює історичний розвиток державності України в ХХ-на початку ХХІ ст.

Містить матеріали до лекцій, семінарів та самостійної роботи студентів. Включає загальні положення, наукові та довідкові матеріали - персоналії, хронологія, термінологія, документи та методичні матеріали - набір тестів, проектів та рекомендованої літератури.

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PREFACE

The twentieth century has opened a new chapter not only in the history of Ukraine the, but also in the history of world. These decades has become a history lesson convincing Ukrainian students that only expression of the will of people is able to engender values that could not be destroyed by any invaders or occupiers.

The Ukrainian were fighting against outlanders «not because they are outlanders, but because they are exploiters» and created own history, because «nobody will not build a state for us if we do not build it by ourselves, and none of us would make a nation, if we don't want to be the nation». And they were convinced that an independent Ukrainian state is a historical necessity «for comprehension and prolongation of European balance».

Textbook-reference covers the historical development of Ukraine statehood in the XX – at the beginning XXI century and includes the following main problems: 1) New trends in socio-political life of Ukraine at the beginning of XX century; 2) Ukrainian question in the context of the revolutionary events in the Russian Empire at the beginning of XX century; 3) The Ukrainian issue during the First World War; 4) Evolution Ukrainian state in 1917-1920; 5) The Soviet form of statehood (1921-1939); 6) Ukraine and the Second World War: A New Paradigm; 7) Changes in the political life of Ukraine (40-80 years of the XX century); 8) Historical features of state processes in independent Ukraine (since 1991); 9) Agroindustrial complex of Ukraine; 10) Ukraine and the World: geopolitical factor in a historical retrospective; 11) Prospects of Ukrainian state in the XXI century.

This topic is the part of the program of normative academic discipline «History of Ukrainian statehood» for preparation of specialists in agrarian higher educational establishments for the students of departments which are taught in English. It is the the last topic of the first module and the second module of credit-module system.

The material is represented relying on historical sources, and contemporary scientific research of domestic and foreign historiography, latest scientific and methodical achievements.

The manual discusses various aspects and perspectives of society in socio-economic relations and national development of Ukraine.

The composition contains materials for lectures, seminars and self-study. It has the general provision, scientific and reference material - personalities, chronology, terminology, documents and methodical manual

- test suite, creative projects after every sub-topic and list of recommended literature.

Their application will help students in independent academic work, high-quality preparation for lectures and seminars, implementation of full diagnostics of learned educational material, development of oral and written speech. Students will be included in their own creative research that will contribute to their active participation in the educational and scientific process.

MODULE 1. UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD: ORIGINS, FORMS, TRENDS

Content module 2. THE UKRAINIAN ISSUE AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

CHAPTER I. NEW TRENDS IN SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE OF UKRAINE AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

Ukrainian lands at the beginning of the XX century were divided between two empires - the Austro-Hungarian - **Eastern Halychyna, Transcarpathia, Northern Bukovina** (about 15%) and Russian - **Sloboda, Left Bank, Right Bank, Volyn, South** (85%). If we compare the situation of the Ukrainian people as a part this empire, we could conclude that life of Ukrainian in the socio-economic sector was relatively easier in the Russian Empire, because there, especially in the Donbas and the Dnieper, after the reforms of the 60's and 70's of the nineteenth century, rapid industrial development took place, large areas of land (southern Ukraine) were available etc. In the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the economic development of Western Ukraine has been greatly slowed.

As for spiritual, cultural and national development, it should be emphasized that, on the contrary, in the **Russian Empire**, the majority of expressions of national life were fully suppressed, it is enough to recall the notorious Valuev (1863) and Ems (1876) decrees (the prohibition Ukrainian language). In the Austro-Hungarian Empire Ukrainian had some rights (though of course also limited), including: studying in primary schools was conducted in the native language, Ukrainian newspapers and journals were published, Ukrainian Associations such as "Enlightenment" NTSh were acting, etc.

The repressive policy of the tsarist autocracy concerning Ukrainian forced national figures of Naddniprianshchyna pay attention to the use of legal conditions of **Galicia** to spread ideas of national rebirth of Ukraine. Gradually the concept of Galicia as "Piedmont National Revival" is creating (recall that northern Italian Piedmont in the second part of nineteenth century played the role of national center of unification of Italy). Contributed to its implementation also figures from Naddniprianshchyna - Drahomanov, W. A., A. Rodin, M. Hrushevsky etc. In the late nineteenth century, there was a politicization of the Ukrainian national movement - Ukrainian political parties emerged.

Development of capitalism in industry and agriculture, its peculiarities. Economic development of Ukrainian lands at the beginning

of twentieth century was happening in the mainstream of imperial general economic trends, while it was different, which was due to: 1) favorable geographical location; 2) natural resources; 3) cheap skilled labor force and so on.

General features of economic development of Ukrainian lands of early XX century were:

1. Conversion of Donbas and Dnieper to the main fuel and metallurgical base of the Russian Empire (70% coal mining of the empire).

2. Faster comparing to general growth rates of industry in empire.

3. A high level of concentration of manufacturing.

4. Considerable share of foreign capital (eg, in mining 80-90%).

5. Structural and territorial disproportionality (exaggerated increase of production means of production by reducing the production of consumer goods, industrial potential was concentrated mainly in the Donets Basin, the Dnieper, and at the same time poorly developed Right Bank, North Ukraine, etc.).

6. Economics of Ukrainian lands was developing, not as self-sufficient, but as an integral part of the Russian Empire Economic Area (artificially inhibited the industries that compete with similar production of Russian regions; the rail network was built mainly for the sake of military and economic interests of the empire without much consideration of the interests of Ukraine; construction of enterprises of unfinished production cycle, etc.).

Consequently, the economic development of Ukrainian lands was happening contradictory and ambiguous. However, quantitative and qualitative changes have significantly changed the role and place of the Ukrainian economy in the Russian Empire.

For agricultural development in **Western lands within the Austro-Hungarian Empire** at the beginning of twentieth century, as well as for the economy as a whole, gradual transition to bourgeois-capitalist way was typical: 1) the marketability of agriculture is increasing; 2) hired labor is widely used; 3) economic specialization of certain areas are emerging and so on.

However, these positive developments were usually local, fragmented, agriculture in general developed in an extensive manner. Acute was the problem of agrarian overpopulation and convincing evidence of which was labor emigration of Western peasants overseas - to Canada, USA, Argentina, Australia, Brazil and so on. More than 250 million people emigrated in the late nineteenth century from Eastern Galicia and North Bukovina.

Economics of Western Ukraine had a distinctly colonial character, manifested in:

1) inhibition of Industrial Development (higher taxes compared with the central lands of the empire; lack of the state financial support; protectionist policies of the Austrian industry);

2) preservation of handicraft nature of industrial production (in 1902 - over 94% of industry of enterprises in Galicia numbered to 5 employees, and they were more than 50% of the population employed in industry);

3) deformation of patterns of industrial development (focus on the extraction and primary processing of raw materials, it is typical that the majority of oil extracted in Galicia, was taken from the land in a raw, unprocessed form);

4) Total depending of industrial development on foreign capital;

5) The predatory exploitation of natural resources of the land (deforestation, depletion of deposits, etc.);

6) transforming of Western lands to markets and raw material appendage of the Empire (90% of total exports was raw and needs of land in factory production was satisfied by import).

Thus, at the end of XIX – at the beginning of XX century in West Ukrainian lands as the part of Austro-Hungarian Empire, a gradual transition to bourgeois-capitalist forms of economic is occurring, but the colonial situation of the regional economy led to rather contradictory nature of economic development of that time.

Social-political and national movement in Ukraine at the turn of XX cen. Beginning of XX century in the history of Ukraine is characterized by a total revolutionary upsurge that was caused by sharp class contradictions, national oppression, political disenfranchisement of the population.

The situation was exacerbated by general economic world crisis, 1900-1903, and in the Russian Empire - its defeat in the war of 1904-1905 with Japan.

As in the Dnieper and Western Ukraine revolutionary mood has gripped all range of society:

- labor movement intensified, moving from economic to political struggle;
- peasant movement increased, for its suppression troops were often used;
- student activity increased and students who protested against the restrictions of the rights advocated for social justice. In 1901, the tsarist government delivered into the army 183 students of the University of Kiev for participating in the student movement. In the same year the students of the Lviv University advocated, requiring the opening of Ukrainian university;
- opposition movement the liberal bourgeoisie, landowners, intelligentsia for reform increased.

Zemstva - local self-government - became the center of opposition activity towards to the Tsars in Dnieper Ukraine. The zemstvo people - the liberals - demanded for giving them political freedoms, for the elimination of feudal vestiges, for the convening Constituent Assembly to produce a constitution.

The national liberation movement was intensified in more favorable conditions - in the general revolutionary movement.

National movement in Western Ukraine was developing, and it had significantly greater achievements than that in the Dnieper:

the activity of political parties are intensified, their main slogan was the slogan of the political independence of Ukraine. Western Ukraine was the basis of the organizational activities of political parties of Dnieper Ukraine. Thus, party typography of the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party was situated in Lviv, the work by M. Mihnovskiy «Independent Ukraine» was published;

Ukrainian schools were working, cultural and educational organizations, published literature and Ukrainian press. In 1914 the association "Enlightenment" had 78 branches, 2944 reading rooms, courses for illiterates. The best works of Ukrainian literature was published in the pages of "Literature and Science Bulletin" edited by M. Hrushevsky and I. Franko. During 1899-1917 over 300 publications were issued by Ukrainian-Ruthenian Publishing Association, popularizing both the global and Ukrainian literature;

the quantity of Ukrainian representatives in the central parliament and regional Sejm is growing;

mass youth sports organizations "Falcon", "Sich" were acting, which developed patriotism, susceptibility to discipline and knowledge in the Ukrainian youth;

cooperative movement became widespread, which was aimed at economic recovery of peasantry, at upbringing its national identity. "Enlightenment" and the Uniate Church contributed to the development of the cooperative movement.

Various cooperative organizations taught the peasants to modern methods of homekeeping, turned them into masters of their own fate, contributed to the development of close relations between the peasantry and the intelligentsia, which process was absent in Dnieper Ukraine.

Creation of the Ukrainian political parties.

In the Dnieper Ukraine, national liberation movement appeared in:

A) the process of politicization of the Ukrainian movement, increasing the number of national parties.

The first national party in Dnieper Ukraine (ie central, southern and eastern states of Ukraine) was **Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP)**, it was founded January 29, 1900 in Kharkiv by student community leaders D. Antonovich, M. Rusov, G. Andriievsky, L. Matsievich and other. Political program of RUP in 1900-1903, was the pamphlet M. Mikhnovsky "Independent Ukraine." M. Mikhnovskyy, in due time a member of the "Brotherhood of Tarasivtsi" active participant of the Ukrainian liberation movement, a lawyer by profession, was one of the ideological inspirer of RUP at the beginning of its existence. This outstanding political figure of Ukraine first on the Dnieper Ukraine raised the slogan of national independence. He considered that the main purpose is the creation of independent Ukraine "from the Carpathians to the Caucasus." The basis of the Ukrainian nation RUP considered the peasantry.

RUP subsequently has split and gave rise to three parties:

National Ukrainian Party (NUP, 1902) headed M.Mihnovsky.

"10 Commandments" was the main policy document proclaimed the establishment of an independent democratic republic with the slogan "Ukraine for the Ukrainian." Focused on the national intelligentsia;

Ukrainian Social Democratic Union ("Union", 1904), led by the students of Melenevskyy-Basques and A. Scoropis-Yoltuhovskyyi. **Union** held Marxist position, wanted to represent the interests of all workers of Ukraine regardless of their nationality. Union was quite numerous at that time (about 6 thousand of members).

Union encouraged proletarians from towns and villages to expand the strike movement. Armed insurrection as a form of revolutionary struggle was discountenanced. Union proposed to resolve the land issue through democratic means: by resolution of specially convened for this purpose a nationwide Constitutional Council. In 1905 it joined in the Menshevik faction of the RSDLP;

Ukrainian Social-Democratic Labour Party (USDLP, 1905) led by V.Vynnychenko and S.Petliura. Sought to combine marxism with nationalism. Focused on farmers and workers, demanded autonomy for Ukraine;

In 1904 two **liberal parties** were formed - **Ukrainian Radical Party** (B.Grinchenko, S.Yefremov) and **Ukrainian Democratic Party** (A.Lototskyy, E.Chykalenko). Their main demands were a constitutional monarchy, land reform, autonomy of Ukraine as a part of Russia;

In late 1905, after several months of independent existence URP merged with UDP, creating **Ukrainian Democratic Radical Party / UDRP /**, had been existing until 1908, before the foundation on its basis non-party Society of Ukrainian progressives / SUP /. Purpose: liberal

transformation, destruction of the exploitation of man by man, the socialist system, the autonomy of all nations at their territory, the creation of "Enlightenment." It participated almost in all publications in Ukrainian newspapers;

Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries / UPSR / originated in the 1903/1904, when the first Ukrainian Socialist groups appeared, which in early 1906 were united in UPSR. But soon the party was defeated, its formation was completed in April 1917 at the founding congress. In autumn 1917 it was the most mass party - there were 75 thousand people there. UPSR relied on farmers and national intelligentsia. Leaders: Kovalevsky, P. Khrystyuk, M. Hrushevskyy. Purpose: "to adapt socialist ideas to specific forms of life of Ukrainian democracy." There was special emphasis on agrarian reforms, which provided a significant impact on the Ukrainian village. The autonomy of Ukraine;

Ukrainian Party of Socialist Federalists / UPSF / From 1907 to 1917 Ukrainian Democratic Radical Party, as a component of the SUP, was providing mainly a cultural work. In June 1917, the conference was renamed the UDRP to UPSF. Leaders: S. Efremov, D. Doroshenko, F. Matushevskiy, A. Nikovsky. Purpose: Socialism and Federation;

Ukrainian democratic grain-growing party / UDGP / Established in June 1917 Leaders: Dontsov, W. Lipinski, W. and S. Sheremet.

Purpose: "the struggle for national sovereignty of the whole Ukrainian people throughout Ukraine we set as the most important and the starting point of our political program"; " Ukrainian national idea is valid to revive a Ukrainian ethnographic mass only if it comes close to the idea of the sovereignty of the Ukrainian people, only if it calls to complete national liberation."

Ukrainian Party of Self-Socialists / UPSS / Originated from UNP by M. Mikhnovsky in December 1917. Leaders: I Lutsenko, A. and P. Makarenko, A. Stepenenko, M. Mikhnovskyy. Goal: "Independent Ukrainian People's Republic and the President of the Parliament," "nationalization of the land and so."

Ukrainian Labour Party / ULP / Occurred in October 1917. Leaders: F. Kryzhanivsky and other leaders of the cooperative movement. Goal: preservation of private property; autonomy of Ukraine.

Thus, in the early twentieth century, the process of creation of Ukrainian political parties has started. Most of them advocated the idea of the autonomy of Ukraine as the part of a federal democratic Russia. The rubicon of autonomy has passed only the UNP, led by Mikhnovskyy. After the defeat of the revolution 1905/1907 years most Ukrainian parties practically suspended their activities or have reduced it to the level because

of severe persecution from the Russian autocracy. The revival of the old and new Ukrainian party was held in 1917 after the fall of the Russian monarchy. The largest and most influential among them were UPSR, USDRP, UPSF.

B) in the process of activation of cultural and educational activities of progressive Ukrainian intelligentsia. The most massive of its actions at the beginning of XX century was the opening of the monument of Kotlyarevskyi in Poltava in 1903, which brought together thousands of representatives, including western Ukraine, and where, in spite of the ban, the Ukrainian language was heard, and in this year the celebration of composer Lysenko's 35 years of musical activity was performed. But the national movement in Dnieper Ukraine in general has not become widespread. Liberal and democratic intelligentsia participated in this, while workers and peasants fought first of all about their class interests. Ukrainian parties were few in number, not united and organized. In the national question all of them, except NUP, went no further demands of autonomy of Ukraine within Russia.

Activity of the All-Russian parties in Ukraine. In the Dnieper Ukraine, which at this time is much russified, more widespread and influential were all-Russian parties:

Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) - originated in 1898, in 1903 was split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. It was on the positions of orthodox Marxism, recognition of the leading role of the proletariat in the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Party was acting among Russian and Russified Ukrainian workers;

In the Dnieper were acting also centers of party of national type - General Jewish Workers' Union in Lithuania, Poland and Russia (**the Bund**), established in 1897. By the year of 1903 the Bund was a member of RSDLP as an autonomous organization in matters concerning the Jewish proletariat. Its leaders offered to build RSDLP based on their nationality, but did not receive support. In Ukraine the Bund was active in Kiev, Podolia and Volyn provinces and in big industrial cities.

Party of Socialist Revolutionaries (SRs) - formed at the turn of 1899-1900 years based on the combination of populist ideas of Marxism. Social base of the party was the peasantry;

Constitutional Democratic Party (Cadets) - was formed in 1905, stood for the constitutional monarchy with bicameral parliament, for freedom of cultural development for all nations;

"Union of October 17" (Octobrists) - was formed in October 1905, was in favor of maintaining the royal authority, one and indivisible Russia;

"Union of the Russian People" - The Black Hundred organization that originated in 1905, was on the positions of national chauvinism, declared the fight against the Jews and other ethnic minorities.

The All-Russian Party did not seek to resolve the national problem, except Cadets, who demanded cultural autonomy for the borderlands of the empire.

RSDLP, "Union of October 17" acted mostly in the major cities of Central and Eastern Ukraine, as well as in the South. SRs as the monarchist organization had a significant impact in rural areas. Congress during its greatest impact in the spring of 1907, counted in Ukraine more than 18 thousand of members, SRs - up to 10 thousand.

Octoberists had in their ranks 7-8 thousand members, while in the monarchist organizations were more than 200 million people, representing 50% of all-Russian number.

Revolutionary events gave impulse to the expansion of anarchism among the various layers of Ukrainian society. The main centers of this movement were Katerynoslav and Odessa.

Students' movement. Youth Society were acting in Western Ukraine lands. Relevant socio-economic, political and ideological conditions that were formed during centuries of enslavement of the Ukrainian people have contributed to their occurrence. "Falcon" association was the beginning of organized youth movement (Lviv, 1894). Objective: To nurture conscious, physically healthy Ukraine patriot, a fighter for independence. The moral basis of the "Falcon" was the law of God, and on this basis Falcon law was produced - the 10 commandments. The Falcons had their flag - crimson, a hymn was "Falcons, falcons". In small towns it was working in sportive gymnastics way, and in rural areas it had Fire and sporty character. Falcon holidays had great educational value.

Society "Sich" appeared in 1900 (c. Zavallya, Snyatyn district on Stanislav). The main objective of "Sich" except gymnastics and fire was educational, cultural and educational. If the activity of the "Falcon" had more the character of Common Slavonic, the "Host" was purely national. Organizational structure of "Sich" reminiscent of Zaporizhzhya Sich. Sich Squadrons (flag) was firstly crimson, and from 1910 - blue and yellow.

The popularity of "Hosts" between the population of Eastern Galicia (especially rural) was great. In 1914 there were 916 branches, which were bringing together more than 30 thousand of members. In the Polish gentry is the process of prosecution of Sich' members, so this move is weakening. Most of Sich' members moved into a new youth organization "Meadow" (1925), which was similar in nature of Hosts.

Plast movement in Galicia was launched in late 1911 in Lviv. In contrast to the "Sokol", "Sich", "Meadows", which worked primarily with mature youth, "Plast" began to form their own national personality traits from preschool and school age.

Thus, due to different forms of youth society "Falcon", "Sich", "Meadow", "Plast" educated conscious, physically healthy patriot of Ukraine, contributed to the protection of the Ukrainian language, history and culture from the assimilation policy of the Austrian and Polish governments, were preparing Ukrainian youth for the struggle for national independence.

Cooperative movement. At the end of XIX – at the beginning of XX century in Ukraine widespread was the organization of various kinds of cooperatives as a tool raising of the economic level of the population. The first consumer cooperative was founded in 1866 in Gadyach in Poltava, but the Russian government, fearing of any organization of social forces, treated hostile to the cooperation for a long time and hampered its development in the countryside. To organize the village cooperative, it was necessary to have permission from the Ministry in St. Petersburg, which gave it not very willingly. Because of this up to half of 1890 in the cities of Ukraine barely lived about 50 consumer cooperatives. The first consumer society in rural areas arose in 1888 in the Bakhmutsky county of Katerynoslav Region.

In 1894, Nikolai Levitsky (1859-1934), graduated from the law faculty of Moscow University, began to organize grain-growing unions - artels, mainly in the Kherson province. According to his initiative, Domanytsky Basil, Basil Nagorniy and other were new organizers of unions. The cooperative movement in all nine Ukrainian provinces has expanded. However, soon after the Revolution of 1905 active organization of cooperatives began (on average 300 cooperatives per year).

In Ukraine already was 572 consumer society in 1908, and in 1914 there were 3052 of them. Cooperative movement in Ukraine with its 30 million population ranked first place in the Russian Empire, where were approx. 10 500 cooperatives. To coordinate work and mutual assistance in Kyiv in 1908 the Union of Consumer Cooperatives was founded, and the other at Vinnytsia in 1910. In contrast to Ukrainian Union and to compete with them, Russians established their in Kharkov - "Consumer Society of South Russia" (CSSR).

Large scale of cooperative movement was in Ukraine in 1910 p., however Ukrainian cooperation lacked the nationwide center and because of that it was dependent on two Moscow centrals. Between the hubernian centers of Ukraine were held negotiations about this matter and the

initiative to establish Ukrainian cooperation center took over Kyiv Soyuzbank led by Christians Baranovsky. However, when Kiev began to organize the Ukrainian central bank, which had become the financial center of Ukrainian cooperation, Moscow Center opposed to the Ukrainian unifying center in Kiev.

Leaders of Russian cooperation were conducting sharp struggle against the "unprecedented chauvinism" of Ukrainian cooperators who did not agree to face the fact that the Moscow National Bank was considered to be the center of Ukrainian cooperation, and created their own center in Kiev. The measures did not work, because the Russian administration did not give the permission.

Under the pressure of competition from the Moscow Union, Kyiv Union was in financial difficulties. Moscow Union agreed to give a loan in 1911 to require that Kyiv Union eliminated trading operations to cover its losses. It existed for two years, but only as an organizing center, and in 1913 had to completely liquidate. Because of the same reasons Vinnitsa Union had to liquidate and Ukrainian consumer cooperatives was subordinated to the Russian Union of Kharkiv.

Credit Cooperatives was not left behind, whose growth after 1905 was no less prominent. The first "Union credit cooperatives" appeared in Berdyansk in 1901 . On January 1, 1915 in Ukraine was 794 savings and loan, and 1792 credit unions, ie 2772 at all. When Kuban and Bessarabia, where lived many Ukrainian, also attached to it, their number together endured 3412, who owned property worth about 150 million rubles.

But against this movement oppose the representatives of the government, as well as the Russian intelligentsia, including socialists. They found economic and political Ukrainian separatism in the independent cooperative movement. Left Russian intelligentsia, taking leading positions in the Russian cooperative centers tried to prevent the development of Ukrainian cooperation through competition, or even by deficit operations, bringing to cooperative conventions slogan "All-Russian cooperative unity." Government and local administration stopped this development through various administrative punishments and brutal repression.

Projects

1. Socio-economic development of Western Ukraine in the early XXc.
2. Program bases of Ukrainian political parties in the early XX century.
3. Political Activities of Nicholas Mikhnovsky.

CHAPTER II. UKRAINIAN QUESTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

Strategy and tactics of different political forces. Sharp aggravation of the economic, political, social and national problems, increased by the defeat of tsarism in the Russian-Japanese War of 1904-1905 pp., led to the spontaneous explosion of popular discontent - the first Russian revolution, in which the population of Ukraine has taken an active part.

The beginning of the revolution became the events of Sunday January 9, 1905 in St. Petersburg, where by the orders of the government was shot 150-thousand workers a peaceful demonstration led by the priest Gapon, whose members are trying to convey to the king a petition on their needs. The news of the death of 1200 workers and injures of five thousand spread quickly through the country and caused a wave of indignation and crystallized in the threatening for tsarist regime slogan "Down with autocracy!"

A specific feature of social and political life during the period of revolution was the formation of anti-autocratic front represented by workers, peasants and national liberation movements, characterized by a large scale and mutual weave of popular uprisings by mass, territorial prevalence, duration, involvement of different social strata.

Numerous natural appearances on Ukrainian territory became the response to "Bloody Sunday". In particular, strike of 600 workers on the South-machine factory and on the plant Grether and Kryvanek in Kiev January 12, 1905. In January, the workers went on strike in Kharkiv, Katerynoslav, Odessa, Gorlovki, Yuzovka, Mariupol, Zhytomyr, and other cities. During February and March the strike movement grew, as from incomplete data in the Ukrainian provinces about 170 thousand people were striking.

In February and March 1905, the peasants' demonstrations are unfolding in the Left Bank and other areas. Farmers mostly looted possessions of the rich landowners and businessmen. For example, in March 3 thousand of peasants of Glukhovski County of Chernigov province crushed sugar factory in Michael's Farm, which was owned by Ukrainian entrepreneurs Tereshchenko.

Active participation in the revolutionary events had the Ukrainian students, who have created Primary Student Council in St. Petersburg.

Ukrainian and all-russian political parties tried to influence the mass movement of people and lead spontaneous speech:

- Bolshevik party numbering about 4.5 thousand members had influence among unskilled russified workers from Odessa, Nikolaev, Katerynoslav;

- The Mensheviks and the organization of Ukrainian skilled workers' «Union» numbering about 6 thousand members maintained by skilled workers of Donbas and Kharkov;

- RUP-USDRP (from December 1905), which consisted of 3000 members linked solving of social and political problems with the resolution of national problems. It had influence among Ukrainian workers from Kyiv and Krivoy Rog.

During April-August 1905 in Ukraine there were more than 300 workers' strikes, which was attended by over 110 million people. Only the October political strike raised nearly 2 million people in the Russian Empire, from Ukraine among them were 120 thousand performances. The June 1905 Ukrainian villagers' demonstrations have covered 64 of the 94 counties. By the scale of the peasant movement Ukraine had one of the highest places in the Russian Empire.

The uprising on the battleship "Potemkin" (June 1905 p.), armed uprisings in Sevastopol under the leadership of Schmidt (November 1905 p.), in Kiev, headed by B. Zhadanivsky (November 1905) and elsewhere showed the spread of revolutionary moods among soldiers and sailors.

The Manifest of October 17, 1905 and its consequences. Tsarism failed to quell revolutionary wave in October 1905 by violence, and it was forced to make concessions. The consequence of widespread October political strike was signed on October 17, Nicholas II **Manifesto**, which promised civil liberties for people (personal integrity, freedom of conscience, press, assembly, association), declared the convocation of the Russian parliament, legislative State Duma involving the election of all layers of society. This document has extremely important implications.

First, it greatly expanded the boundaries of legitimate political and cultural activities, notably revived and diversified it. In 1905 in Lubnah occurs first in **Empire Ukrainian-language newspaper** "The Khliborob". Soon newspapers began to publish in Ukrainian in Yekaterynoslav, Odessa, Poltava, Kharkiv and in other cities. Established the first Ukrainian social and political magazines, "Bell", "Ukrainian House", "The Homeland", "The Planting," "The Village" and so on. Total during 1905-1907 years 24 Ukrainian edition came out.

In Kiev, Katerynoslav, Odesa, Chernihiv, Nighin and in other cities, centers of cultural and educational organization «**Prosvita**» -

"Enlightenment" are emerging. By mid-1907 there were 35 of them. Concentrating in their ranks all cream of Ukrainian elite (M. Kotsyubyns'kyi, B. Hrinchenko, P. Murnuy, D. Yavornytsky et al.), These associations were active in cultural work they founded libraries, spent their evenings, published Ukrainian literature.

Secondly, a new impulse was given to the process of mass self-organization of society, ie the formation of political parties, councils, trade unions and other social organizations. From this period is processing the formation and establishment of leading political forces that determined the nature and dynamics of social and political events in Ukraine 1917-1920 pp. During the revolution the numerosity of Russian Socialist Party, the Bolshevik and Menshevik factions of Congress is increasing.

However, based on previous associations new Ukrainian parties are emerging and are gaining strength and experience, they will be dominant in Central Council in 1917: in 1905 with parts of the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP), which was transformed into a Marxist platform Ukrainian Social-Democratic Labour Party (USDLP) is forming; in 1907 from the SR groups that have emerged from RUP in 1903-1904 pp., grows Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries (UPSR).

Weakness and immaturity of the parliamentary form of government, on the one hand, and the need to consolidate the opposition - on the other led to the emergence of a new alternative model of governance - the Council of Workers' Deputies. During October-December 1905 Councils emerged in 50 cities and towns of the Russian Empire. In Ukraine, they were Yekaterynoslav, Kiev, Odessa, Nikolaev, Yenakievo, Mariupol, Kremenchug and Yuzovka. And if during the first Russian revolution period Councils were considered as authority only by the Bolsheviks, later - after October 1917 exactly this management model formed the basis of the development of the proletarian state.

Evidence of active mass self-organization of society was the formation of trade unions. One of the first railroad union was the South-Western Railway. During the Revolution Mykolayiv, Odesa, Kyiv, Ekaterinoslav, Kharkiv and other cities became centers of trade union movement. At the end of 1905 in Ukraine were nearly 80 professional associations.

The growth of political consciousness, the concentration of power, organization are arisin the characteristics of the peasant movement in this period. In the summer of 1905 locals of the All-Peasant Union are arising. The most widespread these associations were at the Left Bank and South. 120 peasant organizations and district unions, 12 districts and 7 provincial committees were created in Ukrainian lands at all.

During the years of the revolution cooperative movement is unfolding. While in Kiev province in 1904, was only 3 cooperatives, in the 1907 – was already 193 in Kharkov 1905 - 2 and 1907 - was 50 cooperatives. Similar processes occurred in other regions of Ukraine.

The revolutionary events found their respond in eastern Galicia, northern Bukovina, Transcarpathia Ukraine, where were a wave of mass demonstrations against social and political and national oppression of government of Polish, Romanian and Hungarian officials. To guide the national movement in November 1905 was established "People's Committee", headed by J. Romanchuk and K. Levytskyi.

Meeting with the requirements of public education reform and opening new schools with Ukrainian language took place in Lviv, Drohobych, Bortnychi Tovmatskiy County and other cities and villages in 1905. Long, though unsuccessful, was fighting for opening The Ukrainian University in Lviv. Democratic public was protesting against purely German character of Chernivtsi University, they demanded the right to use their native language and to open Ukraine's history department.

The rise of the revolution. Revolutionary movement reached its peak in October - December 1905 **In October**, the workers organized all-Russian strike. In the Dnieper Ukraine it was attended by more than 120 million people. Strikers slogans were: "Down with the tsarist government," "Long live the national uprising!". Protest actions by workers escalated into armed clashes and barricade fighting against tsarist troops (Katerinoslav, Kharkov, Odessa).

During the strikes in October and November in Kyiv, Katerynoslav, Lugansk, Kamensky, Uzhgorod, Yenakievo (more than 50 cities and workers' settlements) Workers' Council are arising *. They introduced an 8-hour day in enterprises, set prices for products at factory stores, controlled release of governmental and regional newspapers, organized the protection of the population against the rioters and looters. However, trade unions were formed to protect the interests of workers. At the end of the revolution in the Russian Ukraine operated 284 unions.

In the autumn of 1905 peasant movement increased. In the Dnieper Ukraine, there were about 300 cases of destruction of the landed estates. Events in the village Vyhvostovo in Chernihiv region gained much publicity, reflected in the work of Kotsiubynsky «Fata morgana», when in October 1905 the peasants landlord and factory. In response, the rich peasants - "kulaks" scored 15 poor villagers.

All-Russian political strike paralyzed the country and forced the king to issue 17 October 1905 manifesto of "civil rights and political freedom," who "gave" to subjects personal inviolability, freedom of speech,

conscience, assembly and association. Proclaiming the convening of legislative Duma involving all segments of the population into elections. With the proclamation of the manifesto of political parties that supported it, have created their own political party to participate in the activities of Council: industrialists, merchants and landowners - "Union of October 17" (Octobrists), middle class and intellectuals - Constitutional Democratic Party (Cadets).

The Mensheviks and SRs began to prepare for elections. The Bolsheviks called for a boycott of elections and escalating of strikes in armed insurrection to seize power and establish the "dictatorship of the proletariat", and in fact the absolute power of their own party.

Part of the large landowners, businessmen, bureaucratic, police officials and other monarchist-minded representatives of various sectors of the population thought manifest as a sign of weakness of royal authority and demanded its immediate withdrawal and suppression of the revolution by force. With the support of the Government with the supporters of the monarchy created political organization "Union of Russian people", "Union of the Archangel Gabriel", "Russian monarch party" and others, who organized the formation of "black hundreds" for the physical violence against members of protests and "aliens." Black Hundreds accused Jews of riots in the country and started pogroms that swept in Odessa, Katerynoslav, Kharkiv, Mykolaiv cities Donbass. Only in Kiev during the pogrom 23 people died and 223 were injured.

Compared to the influence of all-russian parties and the number of Ukrainian political organizations at the fall of 1905 were much smaller. At the end of 1905 RUP changed its name to USDLP and strengthened its cooperation with RSDRP, which ended its accession with the rights of individual national organization. UDP and URP merged into one party - the Ukrainian Democratic Radical Party (UDRP), demanding cultural and national autonomy, stood on its positions very close to the Cadet Party with which worked. At the position of independence remained UNP, encouraging all parties to the establishment of inter-block for strengthening the national character of the revolution.

In November 1905 in Sevastopol new uprising occurred between the Black Sea Fleet sailors on the cruiser "Ochakov", which was supported by 12 other ships. It was led by his lieutenant P. Schmidt, who in a telegram to Nicholas II wrote: "O king, the Black Sea Fleet came out of submission by your irresponsible ministers, cut Crimea peninsula, announces a federal republic of the Crimea, requires a full amnesty for political prisoners and the early convening of the Constituent Assembly." After a 13-hour battle with insurgents of troops loyal to the tsarist they were defeated. P. Schmidt

and his accomplices were arrested and executed by the sentence of a military tribunal.

November 18 of that year in Kiev rose 800 soldiers Brigade of Engineers led by lieutenant B. Zhadanivsky. The soldiers, together with South-plant workers, went to the barracks Azov Regiment. After a short battle with rebels the uprising was suppressed by the troops loyal to the government. **In november 23** it was the offensive of soldiers of Kharkiv garrison and workers, which was attended about by 15 million people.

In December 1905 in Veliki Sorochinci in Poltava farmers arrested police officer and sergeant. Assistant police officer, who arrived with a detachment of Cossacks to liberate the prisoners, was met with pitchforks and sticks. Subsequently, the rebellion was suppressed. Villagers forced more than four hours to kneel in the snow near the house of the parish government, then they were beaten and many were sent to prison of Poltava.

During political strike **in December 1905**, armed struggle has reached the highest elevation. The Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks and SRs partly encouraged workers to armed insurrection. They gave them training and led them directly fighting. In Ukraine the armed uprising erupted workers in Kharkiv Ekaterinoslavle, Alexandrivsk (Zaporizhzhya), and other cities and Donbass. In these events the king's troops resisted special armed combat teams (drughins) workers.

One of the largest by the number of participants was an armed uprising of workers in the Donbass. The first fighting of militant group with tsarist troops was on 13 December in Yasynuvata and Avdiyivka. Then the center of events became Gorlivka. There on December 16 the king's troops staged a massacre of local factory workers. To help the rebels fighting squads from neighboring towns and other plants arrived - 4 million people. From them 800 warriors were armed with firearms, and the rest with mugs, iron bars and axes. December 17 rebels after 8-hour combat drove out troops from town and forced them to retreat in the desert. The rebels were defeated after the reinforcements came to rescue the king's army. Since 1906, revolutionary movement of the population began to decline.

"Ukrainian question" in the State Duma. Important for the development of social and political life was the emergence of a legitimate official channel of influence on government - Duma rostrum in opposition. Although the practical effectiveness of the parliamentary activities of Ukrainian deputies was insignificant, political importance had the opportunity to make a proclamation of national and social demands and interests of the Ukrainian people.

In the Duma of the first convocation (April 27, 1906-July 8, 1906) 45 delegates formed their own fraction, that was called the Ukrainian Duma community. Its chairman was a lawyer and activist from Chernigov Elijah Schrag; the members were: Vladimir Shemet and Paul Czyzewski - from Poltava, Nicholas Bilyashevsky and Baron Theodore Steinheil - from Kyiv, Andriy V'yazlov - from Volyn. Ukrainian parliamentary community had its own publishing organ - "Ukrainian Journal", edited by Maxim Slavynsky, Secretary was Dmytro Doroshenko. The best scientific potential of Ukraine: M. Tugan-Baranovsky, A. Lototsky, M.Hrushevsky, I.Franko, A. Russov and others participated in the publication of the magazine.

Autonomy of Ukraine was the political platform of Ukrainian parliamentary community, which pronounced from the Duma rostrum its chairman Ilya Shrah. Farmer from the Koshelivka Nijinsky County Chernigov province V. Chvist declared in 1906 in the walls of the Duma that Ukraine urgently needs land reform and political autonomy. M.Hrushevsky signed a declaration of Ukrainian Parliamentary Community about the autonomy of Ukraine, which was to be delivered from the Duma rostrum by the chairman of fraction Elijah Shrah. But that never came because in July 8, 1906 Duma was dissolved.

In the Second Duma (February 20 to June 2, 1907) there was also a Ukrainian parliamentary group - Ukrainian labor community, which consisted of 47 members and published magazine - "Ridna sprava - Duma news." It published speeches of members, statements of Community. Ukrainian group sought autonomy of Ukraine, local government, teaching the Ukrainian language in schools, promotion of the Ukrainian language in the courts, the church. In order to have trained teachers, the community demanded the creation of Ukrainian language departments, literature and history departments at the universities of Kyiv, Kharkiv and Odessa, the introduction of learning the Ukrainian language in seminary.

In the forum of the Second Duma emerged issues about allocation Holm and Podlasie in a separate Ukrainian (official - malorussian) province, to release Ukrainian from permanent Polish offensive. Unfortunately, Ukrainian deputies SRs and SDs (in the Duma they stood for party affiliation) believed that they should go hand in hand with the Polish Socialists, and in case the Kholm bill they not only did not express any interest, but were against of it.

The project was undertaken to implement by the rights of Russian circles - monarchists, nationalists, to which group belonged Bishop Eulogius Khrapovitsky that was a deputy from the Holm. In fact from right the official speaker about the case of Kholm Project was Vladimir Chikhachev - member of skirts, but votes lacked to approve it.

Changing the electoral law after the dissolution of the Second Duma was the main reason for the absence the representatives of Ukrainian national movement and, consequently, the Ukrainian parliamentary groups in the Parliament of the third and fourth convocation .

Ukrainian question remains relevant in the **Third Duma** as well (November 1, 1907-June 9, 1912). The first question about the subject the Duma was forced to pay attention, was the Ukrainian education. In 1908, 37 deputies submitted to the parliament the project of the introduction of Ukrainian language teaching in primary schools. This project has aroused protests from ambassadors of the Black Hundreds and "Russian nationalists Club ", and it was not allowed. Professor of Kiev University, Ivan Luchytsky in 1909 raised the issue about the use of the Ukrainian language in the courts of Ukraine. This issue also caused protest and was buried.

However, the third Duma had approved a bill about allocation of Holm and Podlasie in a separate Ukrainian (official - malorussian) province, when the number of right-wing deputies increased, and in addition, a bill was supported by Members of Parliament from the " Octobrists" party. The Poles tried to torpedo a bill, calling it "the fourth division of Poland", explaining it by the fact that Duma had no right to solve the Holm case because those lands were recognized by Polish Congress of Vienna. The final voting for the bill was processed May 9, 1912. Poles and socialists, including the Ukrainian socialists voted against the bill. The bill, approved June 23, 1912 with a large majority of votes, was signed by the king and became law on the basis of which Chelm province. was allocated The borders of the province were identified on the basis of strictly ethnographic basis and Ukrainian Orthodox population was an absolute majority of its population.

In **IV State Duma** (November 15, 1912-February 25 1917year) Ukrainian question raised mainly during the discussion by deputies of the ban of celebration of 100 anniversary of the birth of poet Taras Shevchenko.

End of the Revolution of 1905 – 1907. After the defeat of the armed rebellion in December 1905 the wave of revolutionary action began to subside. However, workers of Kyiv and Kharkiv made another strike in 1906 on the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday». May Day strikes and rallies were held also in enterprises of Kharkov and Donbas mines and factories.

In the summer of 1906 in factories and mines of Donbass mass meetings and demonstrations were held, during which workers were carrying red flags, sang revolutionary songs. Factory workers of Kharkov and Odessa as well. According to official data, in Ukraine in 1906, about

100 thousand workers were striking, and in 1907 were striking 63 thousand workers.

In the spring of 1906 in 57, and in the summer, in 75 of the 99 counties in the provinces demonstrations was held by Ukrainian peasants. A new phenomenon in the peasant movement was in some cases it combination with workers' demonstrations, and some raising of political consciousness between farmers as well. Thus, through representatives of Nikolayev Workers' Council, farmers organized food aid for strikers and the unemployed. Peasant delegates participated in the Katerynoslav Workers' Council. In some villages the revolutionary peasant committees took over the functions of government. Sometimes the villagers had even resorted to rallies and demonstrations.

In Lviv, a group of activists of the democratic and national liberation movement led by I. Franko established newspaper "Public voice" that supported the fight of the population in the Dnieper. In Galicia was even created an organized group of Social Democrats of the Russian Ukraine numbered around 2500 people. In the 1906-1907 mass strike movement was turned, in which in January 1906 was about 300 meetings with nearly 500 thousand people. He covered peasants also, gaining the largest scale in the summer of 1906, when it was spread to 380 villages. The strikers refused to harvest on the landed estates, demanded higher wages, the transfer of land to the peasants, the introduction of universal suffrage in the highest legislative body of the Austro-Hungarian Empire - in the Reichstag. Rallies organized farmers from border with Russia counties, threatening of seizure of landed estates. In response to this, the Russian border three additional corps of the Austrian army was displayed. However, the government was forced to make some concessions, including abolish restrictions in parliamentary elections and give more rights to Ukrainian culture.

Active public demonstrations in Dnieper Ukraine continued until mid-1907.

Meanwhile, authorities were preparing a counterattack. June 3, 1907 the king signed a manifesto dissolving the Duma II, which was more "left" than the first, and signed a new electoral law. Adoption of the law without the Duma was a violation of the Manifesto of 17 October and the "Basic Law of the Russian Empire". In addition, the tsarist government violated the parliamentary immunity of deputies arresting several dozens of them and sending into exile. That is why the event of **June 3, 1907** is considered to be the completion of the Russian Revolution. The same day, the head of government P. Stolypin sent encrypted telegram to Kiev governor demanding to bring order in the city and province. June 4,

1907 to Kiev prison were sent nearly 100 people, in Odessa about 70 active members of the revolutionary events were arrested.

Revolution of the 3-rd of June in Russia. Since June 1907 were published both manifesto II to dissolve the State Duma and the new law of elections to the Duma III, according to which 80% of the population of the Russian Empire were deprived of voting rights. In fact, a coup was made, which not only opened a new period - the period of reaction, but let an end to the revolutionary competition of 1905-1907 pp.: The first Russian revolution failed.

Third electoral law provided absolute advantage to the landlords and big bourgeoisie, the announced 1905 democracy was practically nullified. However, the new electoral law was only the first step in a large-scale offensive reaction.

In many parts of the Russian Empire was introduced "war" or "special" status. Ekaterinoslav, Poltava, Tauris, Kharkiv, Chernihiv and Kherson province had been for a long time in a state of enhanced security. In these regions any meetings were banned, to meet several persons in private homes was not even allowed.

Period of reaction - is the "extraordinary measures" time, in the fight against the revolutionary movement, the increasing number of arrests, arbitrary military craft with a simplified form of justice, mass exiles without trial, riots unions, prohibition of democratic media and more.

After the revolution, repressive apparatus was actively working. On charges of "political crimes" for period 1907-1909 26 million people was convicted, including 5 thousand sentenced to death. In the overcrowded prisons of the country in 1909 were about 180 million people.

Quite noticeable was the next reaction in the cultural sphere. Shortly after the Third June electoral law tsar adopted resolution of Council of Ministers about the student organizations and the rules for convocation of meetings within the walls of schools. Its bottom line was to prohibit students to participate in any meetings and the elimination of the autonomy of higher education institutions.

The logical consequence of the onset of reaction was to strengthen national oppression. The government banned the teaching in Ukrainian in schools where it was illegally introduced in the Revolution. Even circular of Ministry of Education 1906 was abolished, which at that time allowed teachers to "use Malorussian language to explain the facts that students do not understand." Instead, a new circular forbade teachers to talk with students in Ukrainian even in their spare time outside of school. Chauvinistic educational policy did not allow schools to sing Ukrainian songs, recite poems in Ukrainian, perform national tunes.

The rise of reaction resulted in a total closure of Ukrainian clubs, academic societies, cultural and educational organizations. In particular, under pressure from the authorities ceased to function Kyiv, Odesa, Chernihiv, Poltava, Nijinsky and other "Enlightenments".

In 1910 Circular of P.Stolypin was released, in which the "natives" (to whom belonged the Ukrainian and other oppressed peoples) generally were forbidden to create any partnership, clubs, to publish newspapers in their native language. At this time, the State Committee for Publishing forbidden to use the term "Ukraine", "Ukrainian people on the pages of press or in any other publications".

The Stolypin agrarian reform and its carrying out in Ukraine.

Important role in the strategic calculations of the Prime Minister had the **agrarian reform**. Being a remnant of feudalism, monarchy for a long time preserved their resistance: landlordism and peasant communities. At the beginning of XX century. degradation of landlordism became quite apparent, and community showed not only its inability to effectively manage the economy, but also properly control the mood of the peasants. That is why even during the revolution Prime Minister PA Stolypin proclaimed a course to reform the agricultural sector.

Complex of reforms initiated by decree of November 9, 1906, Was a logical continuation of modernization processes in the mid of XIX century. It was based on three main ideas: the destruction of peasant communities, to permit the farmer to get the land into private property (farm or cut), relocation of villagers in sparsely populated areas of Siberia, Central Asia and the Northern Caucasus. The core of the Stolypin agrarian reform was reliance on personal initiative and competition which were contrasted with traditional communal equality in poverty.

P. Stolypin agrarian reforms were supposed to solve a number of important objectives: to raise the efficiency of agricultural production, to improve the marketability of the peasant economy, to strengthen social support autocracy in the country, to solve the problem of agrarian overpopulation. Although the implementation of the Stolypin's plans promised improvements in society in the future, they were met really hostile.

"It is significant that against them were both the right and left-wing political forces. Right did not appreciate the destruction of traditional rural way of life, and the left did not want the mitigation of the contradictions in rural areas that were activators of revolutionary activity of the peasantry. It is interesting that farmers of Empire in the mass, met the reform ideas if not hostile but in very cautious way. Here the role played a set of factors:

natural conservatism of the peasants, leveling psychology, formed by a communal land, and disbelief in their own abilities.

The greatest success of Stolypin's reforms were in Ukraine. This is due to the peculiarities of Ukrainian mentality that was stronger than Russian, the desire for individual entities, relatively lower prevalence of peasant communities in Ukraine. During 1907-1915 pp. on the Right bank came out from the community 48% of peasants, in the South - 42%, in the Left bank - 16.5%. In 1916 440 thousand farms were formed, accounting for 14% of peasant households. These rates were significantly higher than in European Russia, where from the community separated 24% of peasant farms, and moved to the farm 10.3%. But ultimately destroy the peasant commune failed.

Reform was not able to eliminate and to reform landholdings too, although attempts to redistribute the landed estates by sale through a Peasant Land Bank were made vigorously by the authorities.

To some extent, immigration policy of Stolypin collapsed. During 1906-1912 nearly 1 million people moved from Ukraine to the new land. Unfortunately, the poor organization of the resettlement process has meant that only 68.5% of immigrants returned home in 1911.

So, after the defeat of the revolution 1905-1907 a large-scale reaction attack began, part of which was the introduction the status of enhanced security in large parts of Ukraine, mass arrests, arbitrary justice, pogroms of progressive social organizations, the prohibition of democratic media, strengthening of national oppression, the sharp narrowing of the sphere of use of the Ukrainian language and so on.

In a number of reasons (opposition of peasants, lack of funding and poor organization of the Reform, the lack of broad social base, the death of the main ideologue of P. Stolypin's reforms) agrarian reforms of the early XX century did not realize its full potential and have not reached the goal. At the same time, paving the way for private peasant land tenure, encouraging the development of agriculture, betting on personal initiative and competition, they have accelerated the transition of Ukrainian village to the industrial base. Thus, the revolution had several phases: "the rise - the culmination - the decline", which correspond to the dramatic changes and shifts in public life. It was defeated and did not achieve its main objectives. However, during process of development of the revolutionary events, new socio-political events and trends that significantly impacted on the historical fate of Ukraine emerged:

- interweaving and mutual impact of workers, peasants and national liberation movements;

- awareness of the masses of efficiency and effectiveness of the joint pressure on the monarchy;
- the emergence of large-scale popular demonstrations;
- expansion due to proclamation of the manifesto of boundaries of legal political and cultural activities, it marked a significant revitalization and diversification;
- activation of the process of the mass self-organization of society (the formation of political parties, councils, trade unions, etc.);
- appearance of official legal channels of influence on government - Duma rostrum in opposition

However, there was no solved agricultural or domestic issues, workers did not achieve an 8-hour workday. Democratic rights and freedoms gradually reduced.

Projects

1. Achievements of the national liberation movement in the Ukrainian Revolution of 1905-1907
2. Activity of Ukrainian Duma community in the Russian State Duma.
3. Stolypin's agrarian reform in Ukraine: specificity and impact.

CHAPTER III. THE UKRAINIAN ISSUE DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Ukraine as viewed by foreign states. The First World War began in the August 1, 1914 between the two blocs - Quarter Union (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria) and the Entente (Britain, France, Russia) and slowly dragged into its orbit 38 of the 59 existing states of the world, 3/4 of the world population.

1. Against its own will of the Ukrainian people were engrossed in war.

2. Ukrainian lands were subject of the expansion of the warring countries and the scene of bloody battles. Russian tsarist government sought to capture the lands of Galicia, Bukovina, Transcarpathia, Austria claimed Podilla and Volin, Imperial Germany would include all Ukrainian lands to their empire of the world.

3. Ukrainian were forced not only to fight for other people's national interests, but also to shoot each other in fratricidal confrontation, because the Russian army mobilized about 4.5 million people, and the Austro-Hungarian mobilized approximately 250 million (The absurdity of the situation was proving when in the moments of calm in front on both sides of the front from the trenches sounded Ukrainian song. Involuntarily the question arises: "For what purpose one Ukrainian shoot other?").

4. War led to a deep split in the Ukrainian national movement supporters and opponents of a victorious war of Austria-Hungary and Russia.

5. The legal possibility of political activity was negated, tough and repressive actions of both empires was enhanced (thus were closed democratic Ukrainian edition of "The Council", "The Bell", "The Ukraine", "Literary and Scientific Bulletin" in Dnieper Ukraine. M. Grushevsky was arrested and sent in exile, who until 1917 was in Simbirsk, Kazan and Moscow, etc.).

6. Population of Galicia, accused Russophilia (being friendly to Russia), suffered from mass arrests on suspicion of disloyalty, and was sent to special camp in deep Austria - Talerhof, Tereziyenshtadt, Gnav etc.

7. Extremely brutal policy of the Russian occupation authorities (from autumn 1914 to summer 1915) in Galicia aimed to the destruction of national consciousness (Closed "Enlightenment", libraries, schools, mass deportation of the population (about 12 million people were deported to Russia, among them were Metropolitan A.Sheptytskiy and a lot of members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia), forced Russification, etc.).

Thus, the First World War was a tragedy for the Ukrainian people as bare problems (above) and launched a number of negative trends in the socio-economic, political and social development. However, exacerbating of the contradictions in society, it led to the gradual crystallization of Ukrainian national movement, making its own political agenda, and acquiring of certain political experience.

The attitude to war of different classes and parties. Formation of "The Union of liberation of Ukraine". The Main Ukrainian Rada (Council). At the beginning of the war there was a split in the Ukrainian national movement.

In August 1914, was founded **Ukrainian parliament** in Lviv - inter-bloc, which included representatives of radical, social-democratic and national-democratic party (leader K. Levitsky).

Objective: straightforward **pro-Austrian position**, protecting the Austro-Hungarian state. Goal: To provide to western land status of autonomous region, although there were representatives calling to go further, to reunite with the Great Ukraine.

In Dnieper Ukraine, part of the national movement that expressed the line of **Society of Ukrainian Progressives**, was on **pro-Russian positions**, on which were mostly USDRP (S.Petliura, D. Doroshenko, A.V'yazlov, A.Nikovsky). The bottom line: for their loyalty in the war it would reward Ukrainian by granting them political autonomy. No doubt, it was a naive belief in the possibility of rebirth of Empire. Regarding the national question was expressed cautious hope that the conscious Russian society understands and accepts the needs of other nationalities living in the Russian Empire.

The second part of the Ukrainian movement - a group of immigrants from Eastern Ukraine (V. Doroshenko, M. Melenevskyy-Basok, A. Scoropis-Yoltuhovskyy, O. Dontsov. A. Zhuk) in Vienna created a public organization - the **Union of Liberation of Ukraine (ULU)**. First chairman ULU became D. Dontsov.

Program Requirements: defeat in the war; creation of an independent Ukrainian state with a constitutional monarch, democratic system, equality and freedom for all nations, an independent Ukrainian church. ULU acted for support of Germany in the war and hoped that **victory of German** would create conditions for achieving this goal. New in the statement of ULU was to determine the question of an independent Ukrainian state as a vital necessity not only for Ukrainian, but also for Europe. Ukraine would perform the role of a barrier between Europe and Russia, limiting Russia's imperial ambitions.

A group of "Left" Ukrainian Social Democrats such as L. Yurkevych, O. Lola, P. Dyatlov took **Centrist opposition**. They were oriented towards both personal strength and Ukrainian national interests of Ukraine. They criticized "Russophile" from "Ukrainian life" and "hermanofiles" - Ukrainian socialists operating in Austria-Hungary and Germany as well. Nevertheless, even L. Jurkiewicz did not believe that an independent Ukraine can be created as a result of World War, and believed that the Ukrainian people had not grown to independence and a real fight for the autonomy of Ukraine could be only within Russia.

Western Ukraine **Muscophiles** was founded in exile in Kiev "Carpatho-Russian liberation committee," which addressed to the Galicians with the appeal to meet the Russian army as liberation. In support of the war was created the Committee of the Southwestern Front of All-Russian union of zemstvo and towns (A. Nikovsky, D. Doroshenko etc).

It should be noted that part of the public, political parties, especially from USDRP, supported **the Bolshevik tactics of struggle: the transformation of the imperialist war into a civil.**

During the war, some changes occurred in tactical operations of different political parties.

Evolutions of political orientation of "TUP" in the course of war. TUP did not know which position to adhere, moreover, in summer of 1914 the majority of progressives dispersed. At this time, the Council of the Society of Ukrainian Progressives were E.Chykalenko, S. Yefremov, F. Matushevskiy, V. Prokopovych A.Nikovsky, D. Doroshenko and others.

Even before the official declaration of war, Chykalenko tried to gather those who were at that time in Kiev. Came only a few people, the answers to the main question - "how to deal with war?" – were different. E.Chykalenko and A. Nikovsky inclined to the idea of defeatism, A. V'yazlov and L.Yanovska called for the support of Russia. The victory of it, they argued, could mean joining of Galicia - and then it will be easier "together to serve the evil." They decided to take a neutral position for that time.

After declaring a war, a wave of patriotic demonstrations under tsarist's tricolor flags passed through. Position of TUP members changed. The pro-Russian position have taken leaders - D. Doroshenko, S. Petljura, A. V'yazlov, A. Nikovsky. They were members of the Russian Union of zemstvo and towns, which together with other public organizations helped to strengthen the defense power of the Russian army.

July 30, 1914, they issued a declaration of "War and Ukrainian" signed by S. Petliura - editor of "Ukrainian life." The declaration was published in Moscow! It said that the Ukrainian honestly fulfill their

obligation to the state, supporting the cause of Russian citizens. Petliura wrote: "In the ideals of Ukrainian and practical postulates Ukrainian society ... the national development of that part of the Ukrainian people, which was a Russian, always considered within the Russia, and in close alliance with the people that inhabit it ..."

In December 1916, TUP published declaration of the council called "Our position," which published the contemporary understanding of the situation from the perspective of solving the Ukrainian question. Defining its objectives, progressives, emphasized that fought and fight for "federal principle as the foundation of the future dispensation of political and ethnic relations, and always carried it since the so-called Cyril and Mifodiy brotherhood, we recognize the federal form as the most perfect way of combining the state union with the interests of a free and unfettered development of national and social life, but in the present we insist on implementing of principle of national-territorial autonomy, as one of the basis of the new government. According to this position the territory with a predominantly Ukrainian population gets common institutions and regional self-government legislation, led by the people's representatives in the form of Ukrainian Seim ... "

According to V. Vynnychenko, TUP "oriented towards good big heart of Russian democracy, in thunder of victory which would soften cool heart of tsarizm right up to up democracy, to the parliamentary system and to the will of the nation, that was silent in all its vast expanses ... It was those Ukrainian who rooted their personal life too deeply fused with the life of Rus.

Political orientation of TUP changed depending on how the Russian army suffered one defeat after another. From the position of active neutrality to strong opposition to the war itself, which destroys the Ukrainian lands.

Thus, World War I led to negative trends in the Ukrainian national movement, which led to split in its tactics in relation to war, to almost complete scarcity of legal possibilities of political and cultural activities. Uncoordinated, various Ukrainian position of political parties about the war had a negative impact on the development of the strategy and tactics of the national liberation movement, not only during the war, but after the overthrow of the Tsarist regime, when it was necessary to lead the Ukrainian masses in the political struggle.

Ukrainian "Sichovi Striltsi" regiment. On the first day of World War I, August 1, 1914, the leaders of three major parties formed a main Galician Ukrainian Rada (GUR head - K. Levitsky). Third of August, GUR

issued a manifesto to the Ukrainian people in Galicia, calling to fight for the liberation of Ukraine.

One of the first cases, which took GUR, was the creation of Ukrainian military council (headed by K. Tryl'ovs'ky), and which, in turn, directed its activities in the organization of the Austrian army separate Ukrainian forming what would become the embryo of Ukrainian National Army.

Austrian commanders gave the consent about the forming of the Ukrainian Legion called "Ukrainian Sich Riflemen"- Ukrainian "Sichovi Striltsi" (USS). Not being sure of its loyalty, the government limited the number of Legion USS to 2.5 thousand, while the volunteers became about 28 thousand (for the arming of the Legion Austrians gave 7 thousand heavy singly charged rifles, which in 1888 were withdrawn from armament). To form the Legion in early September it was transferred to the Carpathians, near the town of Mukachevo. It was formed by three infantry tents. Commander of the Legion was the director of Rogatyn private Ukrainian Gymnasium M.Haluschynskyy. The first hut was headed by D. Vitovsky, the future leader of an armed rebellion November 1, 1918 in Lviv. The core members of the Legion were prewar Sich, Falcon formation and Plast movement.

In the first battle the legion of USS entered in September 25, 1914 in the area Užocký pass the Carpathian Mountains. At the end of 1914 - the beginning of 1915 archers were guarding the Carpathian passes. "Ususy" showed exemplary heroism in battle with Russian parts in the Makivka mountain in the Carpathians in May 1915 (in fierce battles 42 men were killed); in Galich in June 1915, and above the Stripa summer - autumn 1915 (about 1 thousand shooters were captured, later from them were formed Sich Riflemen Regiment led by E. Konovalts - regiment, who was active in the national democratic revolution of 1917-1920), near Berezhany in region of Lysonia mountain in the summer and early autumn of 1916 (during Brusilovsky breakthrough). After heavy losses remains USS of regiment withdrew to the rear to resupply, and then in February 1917 it returned to the front (Regiment headed by M. Tarnavskyy); near the village Konjuchy in summer 1917.

In 1918, as part of the Austrian army regiment USS made a trip to Ukraine under the command of the son of an Austrian former Duke Stephen William Habsburg, who was called Ukrainian Vasyl Vyshyvany (he knew Ukrainian language and even wrote poems in Ukrainian). Later Sich Riflemen played a prominent role in the revolutionary events of 1918 and the creation of ZUNR.

Thus, assessing the importance of USS, one need to remember that because of its low number they certainly did not decided the fate of World War I, in front of which were active hostilities millionth army, so there is no reason, and finally, and no need to exaggerate their importance and role in the military events of 1914-1918 but this does not diminish the role and importance of USS, which is summarized as follows:

1. It was the first military units after the destruction by Catherine II of Ukrainian Cossack regiments, they became the embryo of a future army.

2. USS composed of the best representatives of the Ukrainian Galician society - scientists, writers, journalists, artists, students and high school youth and others. Not surprisingly, they left behind a well-documented history of the Legion and the rich literary and song heritage.

3. Ideological and cultural heritage of USS become an integral part of the national consciousness of Galician Ukrainian XX century.

4. Much propaganda and educational work among the population of the region.

5. Their heroism and self-sacrifice served as an example to future generations of fighters.

6. Active constructive participation of USS in the revolutionary events of 1917-1920 (by the way, in areas that were under the control of USS, not a single fact of violence against civilians, etc.).

Military operations on the territory of Ukraine and the consequences of war for Ukraine. The troops of the Southwestern Front, which were in the territory of Ukraine (consisting of four armies) were stretched for 450 miles - from Ivan-City to Kamenetz-Podolsk, four Austro-Hungarian armies opposed them.

Military action in Ukraine began in the early days of August 1914 in Galicia. August 18, 1914 launched a successful attack of the 8th Army of General A. Brusilov. **Galician battle** lasted until 21 September 1914. From the other side of it involved more than 1.5 million 700 thousand Russian troops and 830 thousand Austro-Hungarian army. At the beginning of the Battle military operational environment for Russian troops was adverse, but soon they were able to seize the initiative. A successful offensive of the two Russian armies under General Brusilov and Ruzky ended up by taking 3 September Lviv (Lemberg), and 4 September - Halych. Thus, Russian troops occupied Galicia, northern Bukovina, and came to the Carpathian passes.

Austrian-Hungarian army suffered a crushing defeat: their losses amounted to 400 thousand people, including 100 thousand of prisoners; During the fighting, Russian troops captured 400 canons. Russia's losses

amounted to 230 thousand. The plans of the German command to keep the entire Eastern Front with forces only Austro-Hungarian army failed. The initial period of the First World War ended in triumph for the Russia.

Retreating, Austro-Hungarian authorities launched a large-scale repression of the Ukrainian population, assuming that the reason for the defeat was betrayal Ukrainian who allegedly secretly helped the Russians. For example, local authorities reported Transcarpathia in Budapest: "Ukrainian people are marked with a sympathy for the Russians that appears everywhere, their hope on their arrival." Thousands of people were charged of treason were sent to special camps in Austria. Particularly distinguished the brutal regime of camp Talerhof in Styria, which is called "Ukrainian Golgotha" where only of typhus more than 1,700 prisoners were killed. There were camps in Freistadt, Rashtadt, Vetslyar, Salzwedel, where military tribunals endorsed to the death penalty for the slightest fault and with denunciations of spying. For all the repressions were executed almost 36 thousand civilians.

Cruelty were more Hungarian troops: Przemysl Hungarian soldiers killed in the street 40 arrested Ukrainian intellectuals and peasants. All in Transcarpathia was imprisoned 800.

In November 1914 the Austro-Hungarian and Russian troops after the grueling battles on the defensive until the end of the year were not proactive.

During the fighting in 1914 showed a well-trained and reliable soldiers in the Austro-Hungarian military units Sich Riflemen. Preliminary plans of Austrian command to use Legionnaires as consumables in order to gradually get rid of it in the battle with the enemy - were changed: Sich began to entrust important sections of the front. Thus, the Austrian command instructed Ukrainian Sich Riflemen the defense **of Užocký pass**, which they bravely defended from 25 to 28 September. It was a baptism of fire for Sich and they withstood it with honor, never missing an enemy.

Developing the offensive in 1915, the troops of the Southwestern Front surrounded and after 194 days of the siege captured well-fortified fortress of **Przemysl** (February-March 1915). 110 thousand of people were captivated.

During March-April 1915 counterattack of Russian troops in the **Carpathians** continued. **Carpathian operation** consisted of three phases: the first - the Russians attacked the enemy, trying to open a way to the Hungarian plain; the second - the Austrian counteroffensive trying to relieve Przemysl; third stage - recovery of attack of Russians after taking Przemysl. It cost a tremendous effort and loss to get Carpathian passes in the hands of the Russians, before they opened the way to Krakow.

Bright page of hostilities at the time were fighting for the strategic heights in the Carpathians - a mountain **Makivka** (March-May 1915). This height several times passed from hand to hand. The culmination of the battle was on May 1. On this day the Russians after heavy shelling took the hill, but the legionaries stormed and recaptured it. Preference was given for Sich not so easy: 42 legionary were killed and 76 wounded. Subsequently, one of the German generals said about shooters: "My Bavarians fighting like lions and Ukrainian - like hell." Then Austrian command took the riflemen from the front to rest and gave permission to the legionary to hovel a regiment. In addition technical hundred was formed.

In the occupied territory of Western Russia formed a new **Governor-General** (divided into four provinces: Lviv, Przemysl, Ternopil and Chernivtsi) led by reactionary **H. Bobrynskyy**. To manage counties and cities by Russian officials, and the rural communities were selected the officers of the royal army. In some cases, the administration appointed by local Muscophiles. The main task of the new administration was to fight ukrainfil ("Mazepa"). Chauvinist policy of the new government was aimed to eliminate networks Ukrainian cultural and educational institutions, periodicals in this area, eliminating the Greek Catholic Church and its head, Metropolitan Sheptytskyi was sent to Suzdal, where he was held until the Revolution of 1917. Nearly 200 of Uniate community was transformed into parishes. They conducted mass searches and arrests. More than 12 million people (including many Greek Catholic sanctimonious) were sent to Siberia.

Instead closed Ukrainian schools Russian were introduced. Because of the fact that local teachers did not know the Russian language, in Lviv and other cities opened special Russian language courses for future teachers, textbooks were published in Russian.

It was planned to impose restrictions in the field of higher education: Lviv Polish university moved to Warsaw, and for its place - Warsaw Russian University. These ambitious plans were disrupted by involuntary rapid retreat of the Russians in 1915.

But the departure of the Russians was also accompanied by a mass deportation of the land: left their homes and moved to the Russian Empire more than 100 thousand people at that time.

The policy of Russification of the new administration local leaders of Muscophiles supported: V.Dudykevych, S.Bandasyuk, Y.Yavorskyy. By their actions they further aggravated the situation in the province.

However, in the summer of 1915 as a result of the counter-offensive of Austro-German troops, Russian army left Bukovina and most of Galicia: during **Horlitsi breakthrough** (May 2-June 22 1915roku) Russian troops

left Przemysl (June 3), Lviv (June 22) and departed for Dniester (23-27 June). Return of the Austrian government caused a new wave of repression against the Ukrainians, who were suspected of Russophilia.

In autumn 1915, Russian troops entrenched on the line of Kamenetz-Podolsk - Ternopil - Kremenets - Dubno. From that place in the spring of 1916 began the offensive operation of troops of the Southwestern Front with General A. Brusilov what became known as the **Brusilovsky breakthrough** (22 May - 31 July 1916). Russian troops launched an offensive May 22, 1916 after a brief artillery barrage moved along the front depth of 80 - 120 km, captured again Chernivtsi, Coloma, Brody, Lutsk, Kovel. The Russian army regained its lost ground in western Ukraine. Because of Brusilovsky breakthrough Austro-Hungarian forces suffered heavy losses: over 1 million dead and wounded, more than 400 thousand of captured. The Russian forces lost about 500 thousand people. As a result, the French managed to defend Verdun and Italy was saved from total defeat.

Upon completion of this offensive, front line remained almost unchanged throughout the year. At the end of 1916 offensive capabilities of the Russian troops were exhausted, and they stood on the line Stokhid - Kyselyn - Zolochiv - Bershad - Halych - Stanislav - Rohatyn. Winter 1916-1917 the fighting took positional character.

In the occupied territories was established **Galicia-Bucovina Governor-General** headed by F. Trepovym. In contrast to the years 1914-1915 the local Ukrainian population was not exposed to significant national and religious oppression, but the attitude to it was quite suspicious. It was believed that the impact of "mazepinschyna" is still visible.

Meanwhile, in February 1917 there was a revolution in Russia. The new Russian government, seeking to strengthen the internal situation of the country in the summer of 1917 began a new offensive, which ended with failure and new victims. Russian troops lost 1.2 million of soldiers who were killed and wounded, captured - more than 2 million. Deserted from the front about 1.5 mln of soldiers. Counterstrike of Austro-German troops forced the Russian troops to leave Galicia, to withdraw even further than in 1915. This front line lasted until the making the Brest Peace (January 1918).

After the overthrow of the autocracy, in March 1917, the interim government approved D. Doroshenko as a boundary commissioner of Galicia and Bukovina, who was appointing to administrative positions Ukrainians, contributed to the revival of rural and urban self-opening cooperatives: national schools and charitable institutions.

The war has paralyzed transport, industry and agriculture. In Galicia during the war years was destroyed over 40% of commercial and residential buildings, over 1.5 thousand industrial facilities, strategically

important oil industry production decreased by 1/3. In Bukovina at this time number of horses and pigs decreased by 60%, sheep - 47%.

Not the best situation was in the Dnieper Ukraine. Industrial output fell by 30-50%. By January 1917 36 blast furnaces extinguished. The seeds were collected for 200 million pounds less than before the war. Nearly two million acres of crop area declined, food supply begun to shortage, inflation increased. Much worse was financial situation of the population. Villagers weary by heavy taxes and levies, refused to perform military transportation, to dig trenches.

However, the degradation of the economy during the war increased its dependence on foreign capital. Only in 1916-1917 74% of foreign contributions to the development of the coal industry of the Russian Empire were done in the enterprises of Donbas.

Sharpened was the socio-political situation. Riots engulfed the population of industrial centers of Ukraine. In 1915 in Ukraine passed 113 strikes. The participants were 50 thousand workers. And in 1916 it were 218 strikes, with the number of participants up to 200 thousand. Strikes and riots followed the slogan "Down with the war!".

Risen all the workers of such cities as Gorlivka (Donbass) Bakhmut, Ekaterinoslav, Kharkiv, Mykolaiv. The most popular among them were the Social Democratic agitators.

Long trench warfare extremely exhausted Ukraine. Were killed or maimed millions of young, strong men. Productivity fell sharply in the factories where men have replaced women and children. Empty tens of thousands of acres of land stood not sown. Cases of epidemics became more often. Everything became tangible of approximation of national disaster. The rise of the national liberation movement, not only in Ukraine but throughout Russian, became indicative of the approach of a new revolution.

Thus, the war turned Ukrainian land into an object of expansion, scene of hostilities, and their inhabitants - the participants of fratricidal confrontation. In addition the war led to the destruction of the economy, the deformation structure of production, increased dependence on foreign capital. Anti-war sentiments intensified among the working masses and was the rise of the national liberation movement, indicating a maturing of the democratic revolution.

Projects

1. The First World War and the Problem of Ukrainian independence.
2. Participation Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen in the First World War.
3. Russian occupation regime in Galicia.

PERSONALITIES

Antonovych Dmitry Vladimirovich (1877 - 1945) - Ukrainian Public Policy and statesman, historian of art. Son of Vladimir Antonovych. Born in Kiev. D. Antonovych in 1900 together with M. Rusovkyh, P. Matsievich, P. Andriievsky, A. Kovalenko, founded Ukrainian Revolutionary Party in Kharkov. In 1902-03 he edited a newspaper in Chernivtsi "Gaslo" - "The slogan", and in 1905 - in Kharkov newspaper "The Freedom". He belonged to the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Labour Party. From March 1917 – he was the Active member of the Ukrainian Central Rada, friend of Chairman UCR M.Hrushevsky, Minister of Maritime Affairs. During Dyrektoria UNR - Minister of Arts, Head of the diplomatic mission of the Ukrainian People's Republic in Rome and Prague. He took part in the social and artistic life of Ukraine.

Hrinchenko Boris Dmitrievich (pen name - Basil Chaychenko, P. Vartoviy, B. Vilhivskyy et al., 1863-1910) - writer, teacher, literary critic, lexicographer and ethnographer. Historian, writer, publisher, social and cultural activist. From 1902 he lived and worked in Kiev. Editor of Ukrainian daily newspaper "Public Opinion", magazine "New Community". In 1904 was one of the organizers of the Ukrainian Radical Party (URP). In 1906-1909 - chairman of the "Enlightenment" Union. G. compiled and published "Ukrainian Language Dictionary" (1907-1909), published three volumes of "ethnographic material". He wrote books, educational exploration.

Doncov Dmitry Ivanovich (1883-1973) - politician, writer, ideologist of Ukrainian nationalism. Came from Cossack starshina (leader) family. He studied at the Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum, at the Faculty of St. Petersburg University, from which he was expelled for participation in Ukrainian demonstrations in 1905. Because of Police Pursuit (1908) goes abroad. During the First World War - the first head of the Union of the Liberation of Ukraine (1914), from which came out in 1915. In 1917 he lived in Lviv, where he received a doctorate in law. In March 1918 he went to Kyiv, where he led the Ukrainian News Agency, was a member of the Ukrainian delegation to the negotiations with the RSFSR. One of the leaders of Ukrainian grain-growing democratic parties. In 1919-1921 lived in Switzerland. In March 1922 he lived in Lviv, where he was one of the founders of Ukrainian national work party and editor of "The Zagrava" (1923-1924). In 1939 was arrested and imprisoned in the Polish concentration camp. After his release he emigrated to Germany and then to Bucharest, where he edited the journal "The Batavian" (1940-1941).

During World War II he lived in Berlin, Lviv, Prague, 1945 - Paris, 1946 r.pereyihav the UK. Since 1947, emigrated to Canada, where he taught Ukrainian literature at the University of Montreal, worked in the Ukrainian media. In his writings, such as «Moderne moskvofilstvo» (1913), «Istoriya of Ukrainian state ideyi» (1917) «Pidstavy nashoi polityky» (1921), «Natsionalizm» (1926) «De shukaty nashi tradytsiy» (1938), «Moskovska otruta», «Rosiya ili Yevropa» (1955) «Klych doby» (1968), stated doctrinal principles of Ukrainian nationalism.

Efremov Sergey Olexandrovich (1876-1939) - politician, journalist, literary critic and scholar, came from a family of priest, graduated from Kyiv University, from mid-90s engaged in literary activity/ Belonged to the liberal wing of the Ukrainian movement was one of the leaders of the TUP, later, head of UPSF, Deputy Chairman of the Central Council and editor of "New Board", general Secretary of the international issues ideologue and theoretician of the national movement. Collaborated with the Ukrainian National Union, but was opposed anty-hetman uprising.

In the times of Directory was working at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. In Soviet times - the scientific work, was elected an academician and later Vice President YUAN. July 2, 1929 and was arrested in March 1930 condemned the "case SVU" (as if it were one of its leaders) to 10 years in prison. He died 10 March of 1939 in one of the camps of the Gulag.

Zhadanivskyy Boris Petrovich (1885-1918) - participant of the events of 1905-1907, Lieutenant. He was born in a military family in Kharkov province. He graduated from military school in Poltava, Engineering College in St. Petersburg. Headed armed by engineers in Kiev (1905). 1906 sentenced to death, which was commuted to life hard labor. He released from prison after the February Revolution of 1917. He was killed in the Crimea in battle with foreign invaders.

Melenevskiy Markiyan Maryanovich (1878-1930-i), Marian, Julius Malynivskyy, Ivanovich. Pen name - Basok, Hylka, Masoylovych - Ukrainian politician and publicist. He descended from a family of landlords, in .Fedyukivka Tarashchansky County - modern Lysyansky area. He graduated from the Kiev school. Expelled from Novoaleksandrivsk Institute of Agriculture and Forestry - for participating in the student movement (Pulawy, Poland). The end of 1890 establishes Kiev "group of rural workers' social democrats Kiev province." Group establishes communication with supporters and I.Steshenka and Lesya Ukrayinka.

Lesia was arrested in Kiev in 1899 at the time of street demonstrations, was in exile, emigrated. In 1900-04, respectively - in the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party and worked in Kyiv region, by the Committee on Foreign RUP in Lviv. In 1904-11 years - after the split RUP, is one of the founders and leaders of the Social Democratic "Union. "In early 1905, the "Union" combined with Menshevik faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party - preserving the rights of regional organization. After the defeat of the "Union" in the years 1912-13 worked in the Bolshevik press, prepare reviews of the labor movement in Western Europe. In the years 1913-14 initiated the unification of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party and the Social Democratic "Union. "At the time of the First World War - as part of the presidium of the Union of Liberation of Ukraine, was a member of SVU in Istanbul. He was a member of the presidium of the General Council of Ukrainian in Vienna, is an effective part in the negotiations with the Turkish government - to assist in the creation of an independent Ukrainian state. In 1920 he moved to the USSR, died in 1930.

Mikhnovskyy Nikolai Ivanovich (1873-1924) - figure of the national liberation movement. He was born in the village Turivka in Kiev. He studied at the Law Faculty of the University of Kiev. As a student, was one of the founders of the secret "Brotherhood tarasivtsi" (1891). Working as a lawyer appeared on the political process, actively participated in the Ukrainian movement. His pamphlet "Independent Ukraine" (1900) was a program of the Revolutionary Ukrainian party in the first period of its activity. He was one of the organizers and leaders founded in 1901-1902 pp. Ukrainian People's Party, to which wrote "The Ten Commandments" and "Program", which reinforced the idea of the independence of the Ukrainian state. After the February Revolution of 1917 - initiator of the Ukrainian National Army. During the Hetmanate friends with Ukrainian democratic party tiller, but after the declaration of Hetman Skoropadskiy Federation of Russia took an active part in the overthrow of his regime. Regime suffered brutal persecution after the establishment of the Bolshevik, but in April 1924, was found hanged in his garden.

Scoropis - Yoltuhovskyy Alexander Filaretovych (1880-1950) - political and party figure. Born on the Podilla. Alexander Scoropis-Yoltuhovskyy was a member of the student community of the University of Kiev. He took an active part in the revolution of 1905-1907. Since 1908 Scoropis -Yoltuhovskyy was in exile. When the First World War, arrived in the city, joined the SVU and was a member of its Bureau for 1918. Alexander Scoropis - Yoltuhovskyy was Commissioner of the Central

Council, and later commissioner of the UPR in western Volhynia and Podlasie. From 1920 he lived in Berlin, where he was one of the leaders of the Union of Ukrainian farmers - statesmen. He was arrested by Soviet counter intelligence service in Germany in 1945, died in exile.

Stolypin Pyotr Arkadiyovich (1862-1911) - a Russian statesman. In April 1906 he was appointed as Minister of the Interior, in July – became Prime Minister. The name of Stolypin is associated with active opposition of Revolution 1905-1907 pp., dissolution of the II Duma, elections and changes provision there to for wealthy people. The peak of activity was the Stolypin's agrarian reform that began in 1906 and has become widespread, particularly in Ukraine. Stolypin had a negative attitude to Ukrainian, considering multi-nation "foreigners", strongly supported the Great Russian chauvinists activity in Ukraine.

September 1, 1911 during a visit to Kyiv S. was mortally wounded by an agent of the secret police, the former anarchist Mikhail Bogrov. He was buried in the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.

Ulyanov Vladimir Ilyich (Lenin, 1870-1924) - a Russian revolutionary, ideologist and founder of Bolshevism and international communism. He was born in Simbirsk. In 1888, Vladimir Ulyanov participated in the illegal Marxist circles. Arrested in 1895 and until 1899 was in exile. After serving a link Ulyanov went abroad and founded the newspaper "Iskra". In 1903, Lenin led the "Bolsheviks". During the First World War, Vladimir Ulyanov advocated the defeat in the war and its transformation of the imperialist in the Civil War. Germany supported him in October 1917, Lenin, together with his accomplices seized power in Petrograd. He was head of the Bolshevik government. Due to total terror and repression, Vladimir Ulyanov managed to keep Bolsheviks and founded the Soviet Union.

Chykalenko Eugene Harlamovych (1861-1929) - social activist, philanthropist and agriculturist by profession. Born in the village Pereshory of Kherson province in a rich peasant family. He studied at Kharkov University, where he joined the Ukrainian student community. In 1884 he was arrested for participating in a circle "Drago astray" by W. Malyovany and sent to Pereshoriv. In 1894 he moved to Odessa and then in 1900 in Kyiv. He was one of the leading members of the "old society" (1900), the Ukrainian Democratic Party (since 1904) and the Ukrainian democratic Radical Party (since 1905), founder and chairman of the Society of Ukrainian real progressives. In 1897 in Odessa and later in St. Petersburg

took its popular "Talk on Agriculture Improvement." Financed the publication of the dictionary of N. Komarov, newspaper "Farmer" (Lviv), the activities of the Academic House (Lviv) was a Ukrainian-language publisher of a single daily newspaper in the Russian Empire - "Public opinion" (and then "Board") During World War II he lived in Finland , St. Petersburg and Moscow. After the February Revolution of 1917 he returned to Ukraine, but active participation in political life is not taken. In January 1919 he went to Galicia, where he was interned by the Poles. Since 1920 he lived in Austria. U1925 became head Terminology Committee of Ukrainian Agricultural Academy in Podebrady (Czechoslovakia). Author of "Memoirs" (1925-926) and "Diary" (1931).

CHRONOLOGY

1900 - Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP) was formed in Kharkiv; near its sources were students of Kharkov University Dmitry A., B. Kaminsky, L. Matsievich et al.; party program developed Kharkov lawyer M. Mikhnovskyy, which was published in the summer of 1900 in Lviv called "independent Ukraine"; main goal of the party - the creation of an independent Ukrainian state; state independence of Ukraine M. Mikhnovskyy saw the main condition for existence of the Ukrainian nation; the program was about the need for advocacy farmers who considered the foundation of the nation.

1900 - establishment of the National Party (A) in Galicia, which united the younger generation Muscophiles; Muscophiles called for the complete identification of the Ukraine with Russia.

1900 - establishment of the Ukrainian Socialist Party (USP); Leaders: B. Yaroshevskiy, M. Melenevskiy and others; USP advocated complete state independence of Ukraine; ultimate goal of the party proclaimed Ukrainian Democratic Republic of the public ownership of the means of production and "full national equality of opportunity freely to each nation to join the Republic".

1902 - Mikhnovskyy M. and A. Makarenko created in Kharkov Ukrainian People's Party (UPP), which advocated complete national independence; they believed that "the only national organization of Ukrainian workers can save Ukraine from trouble"

1902 - mass peasant movement in Poltava and Kharkiv

1902 - the rise of the peasant movement in Galicia, the first barricades fighting city workers

1904 - establishment of the Ukrainian Democratic Party (UDP); Leaders: E. Chykapenko, A. Lototsky; UDP advocated the implementation of liberal reforms, the autonomy of Ukraine in the Russian Empire

1904 - establishment of the Ukrainian Radical Party (URP); Leaders: B. Hrinchenko, S. Wilkens; URP stood for the implementation of liberal reforms, the autonomy of Ukraine in the Russian Empire, defended the liberal model of development

1905 - establishment of the Ukrainian democratic Radical Party (UDRP), the party was formed by combining the Ukrainian Ukrainian Radical Party and the Democratic Party

1904 - foundation of the highest musical and drama school in Kiev

1905 - the bulk of the RUP formed Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party (USDRP) that in politics limited autonomy slogans Ukraine; USDRP led by D. A., V. Vynnychenko, Petliura, M. Porsche, who tried to maintain a balance between national and socialist pryurytetamy quite controversial-in combining nationalism and Marxism

1905 - establishment of the musical Institute in Lviv

1905, January 9 – Shooting of workers demonstration in St. Petersburg ("Bloody Sunday"); beginning of the first Russian revolution (1905-1907 years)

1905, January 12 - the first since the beginning of the revolution strikes in Ukraine

1905, June - an uprising on the battleship "Potemkin"

1905 October - All-Russian general political strike; occurrence of Soviets of Workers' Deputies

1905, October 17 - King signing the manifesto "On improvement of public order", which promised civil liberties and legislative Duma convocation.

1905, October 30 - founded in Odessa the first in the Dnieper Ukraine "Enlightenment" - "Prosvita".

1905, December - armed uprising in Odessa, Katerynoslav, Alexander, Uzhgorod, Nikolaev

1906 May - 1907 June - Ukrainian parliamentary activities in the community I and II of the State Dumas

1906, November - royal decree on free access of peasants from the community; Top of Stolypin's agrarian reforms, which also included the abolition of redemption payments, farms and plantations of cuts, immigration policy, the abolition of some of the most unfair restrictions on the rights of the peasant class (the civil service, corporal punishment, the right to choose the place of residence, etc.)

1906 - The first Ukrainian professional theater was established in Poltava

1906 - The first edition of the Bible in the Ukrainian language in Dnieper Ukraine

1907, 3 June - a royal decree to dissolve the State Duma II; coup, which recorded the defeat of the revolution of 1905-1907.

1908 - "Society Ukrainian progressives" (TUP) was established. Its leaders - M.Hrushevsky, S. Wilkens, Chykalenko, S. Petljura; TUP defended the idea of social peace on a national basis, constitutional and parliamentary path of struggle for Ukrainian business, sought gradual cultural, and political autonomy and Ukraine; its immediate objectives progressives believed Ukrainianization educational activities of public institutions, courts and churches

1910, January 20 - Stolypin circular forbidden to register any publishing company and created "foreigners"

1911-1913 - "Case of Bayliss»

1911 - formation of the youth organization "Plast"

1912 - the first post-revolutionary period of mass demonstrations during funerals Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko

1912 - establishment of military-patriotic society "Sich Riflemen"

1914, February - a massive protest movement against the tsarist government ban the centennial of the birth of Taras Shevchenko.

1914, August 1 - announcement of war on Germany, the beginning of World War I

1914, August - early August in Lviv was created by Ukrainian Main Board (GUR) led by K. Levitsky; GUR was intended to protect the interests of Ukrainian in Austria-Hungary; Manifesto of August 3, 1914 GUR urged Ukrainian people to stand on the side of Austria-Hungary and Germany to fight against the liberation of Ukraine; In May 1915 GUR converted to Universal Ukrainian Rada (SAM)

1914, August - on the initiative of creation of Defence Intelligence in the Austro-Hungarian Army volunteer Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (USS)

1914, August 4 - establishing the "Union of Liberation of Ukraine" (IED); SVU - Ukrainian political organization created in Lviv immigrants from Dnieper; between September 1914 and June 1918 to operate in Vienna; focused on Austria-Hungary and Germany; SVU program included the separation of Ukraine from Russia and the creation of the Ukrainian state in the form of a constitutional monarchy with a democratic order, civic, linguistic and religious liberty for all nationalities and religions; Leaders: Dontsov, V. Doroshenko, Melenevskyi et al.

1914, 18 August - early onset 8th Russian army under the command of Brusilov, which escalated into a general offensive of the Russian armies of five South Western Front

1914 August 23 - Galician battle began, which lasted until the end of September

1915, March - Russian troops took Przemyśl fortress

1915 May 2 - Breakthrough Russian front German forces in the area of Gorlice and Tarnovo

1915 May - Main Ukrainian Council transformed the Universal Ukrainian Rada (SAM)

1916, May 22 - Russian troops launched an offensive Southwestern Front under the command of Brusilov ("Brusilovsky breakthrough"); Russian forces retook part of western Volyn, Eastern Galicia and Northern Bukovina

1917, February 27 - February victory of the democratic revolution, the overthrow of the autocracy in Russia.

TERMINOLOGY

Анархізм – безвладдя, політична течія, що проголошує метою знищення держави та заміну будь-яких форм примусу влади вільною й добровільною асоціацією громадян.

Anarchism - anarchy, political movement that proclaims the state to destroy and replace any form of coercive power of free and voluntary association of citizens.

Абсолютизм – форма державного правління, за якої монархові належить необмежена верховна влада. А. характеризується тим, що держава досягає такого рівня розвитку, за якого створюється великий бюрократичний апарат влади, посилюються карні органи, формується професійна армія.

Absolutism - a form of government in which the monarch is unlimited supreme power. A. characterized in that the state reaches a level of development at which to create a large bureaucracy of power, enhanced criminal authorities formed a professional army.

Автономія – самоврядування певної частини держави (населення), що здійснюється в межах, передбачених загальнодержавними законами.

Autonomy - self some parts of the state (population), carried out to the extent provided by law.

Адміністративно-територіальний устрій – поділ території країни на окремі частини – адміністративно-територіальні одиниці (губернії, провінції, області, округи, повіти тощо), за якого створюються і діють органи державної влади та місцеве самоврядування.

Administrative division - the division of the country into separate parts - administrative units (province, provinces, regions, districts, counties, etc.), government agencies and local government creates and operates here.

Асиміляція – процес втрати раніше самостійним етносом (народом) чи якоюсь його часткою своєї культури, мови, традицій тощо внаслідок поглинення іншим, зазвичай численнішим, етносом (народом).

Assimilation - the loss of previously distinct ethnic group (the people) or some fraction of its own culture, language, traditions, etc. due to the absorption of other, usually more numerous ethnic group (the people).

Виробничі відносини – суспільні відносини, що виникають між людьми в процесі матеріального виробництва.

Industrial relations - public relations that arise between people in the process of material production.

Геополітика – політична концепція, яка пов'язує політику держави зі співвідношенням географічних факторів – розташування країни, розмір території, наявність природних ресурсів, густоти заселення тощо.

Geopolitics - political concept that links government policy with a ratio of geographical factors - the location of the country, territory size, availability of natural resources, the density of settlement and so on.

Демографічний вибух – швидке зростання чисельності населення за відносно невеликий відтинок часу.

Population explosion - rapid population growth in a relatively short period of time.

Діаспора – сукупність вихідців з якоїсь країни та їхніх нащадків, які проживають за кордоном.

Diaspora - a set of people from any country and their descendants living abroad.

Експорт – вивезення за межі країни товарів, цінних паперів, капіталів.

Export - export abroad of goods, securities and funds.

Еліта національна – активна група серед етнографічної маси людей, яка є носієм національної ідеї, веде перед у розвитку єднальних політичних цінностей, на ґрунті яких формується нація. Е.н. керує всією нацією, стоїть на чолі її політичних організаційних установ, творить певні культурні, моральні, політичні й організаційні вартості, що їх згодом засвоює вся нація.

Elite National - active group among ethnographic mass of people, which is the national carrier of ideas, a pioneer in the development of binders political values, which are formed on the basis of nationality. EN manages the whole nation stands at the head of its political institutions, organizational, creates certain cultural, moral, political, and organizational cost that they eventually learns the whole nation.

Етнос – спільнота людей, об'єднана спільним походженням, культурою, мовою, історією, традиціями та звичаями; має власну самосвідомість і назву.

Ethnicity - a community of people united by a common origin, culture, language, history, traditions and customs; has its own identity and name.

Ідеологія – система концептуально оформлених уявлень, ідей, поглядів на політичне життя, яка відображає інтереси, світогляд, ідеали, умонастрої окремих людей, соціальних верств, націй, суспільства, політичних партій та інших суб'єктів політичного життя.

Ideology - the system is conceptually designed concepts, ideas, visions of political life that reflects the interests, ideology, ideals, attitudes of individuals, social groups, nations, societies, political parties and other actors of the political life.

Імперія – велика держава, що складається з метрополії та підпорядкованих центральній владі держав і народів, які примусово інтегровані до єдиної системи політичного, економічного, соціального та культурного взаємозв'язків.

Empire - large state, consisting of the mother and subordinated to central government powers and peoples who forcibly integrated into a unified system of political, economic, social and cultural relationships.

Імпорт – ввіз до країни товарів, цінних паперів, капіталів.

Import - import into the country of goods, securities and funds.

Індустріалізація – процес створення великого чи просто машинного виробництва в усіх галузях народного господарства, насамперед у промисловості.

Industrialization - the process of creating a large or machine production in all sectors of the economy, especially in industry.

Індустріальне суспільство – суспільство, в якому завершено процес створення великої, технічно розвиненої промисловості (як основи і провідного сектора економіки) та відповідних соціальних і політичних структур.

Industrial society - a society in which completed the process of creating a large, technologically advanced industry (both the base and the top sector) and related social and political structures.

Інтелігенція – робітники розумової праці, які мають спеціальні знання у різних галузях науки та культури (інженери, лікарі, вчителі, науковці тощо). І. формується з представників різних станів.

Intelligentsia - knowledge workers who have expertise in various fields of science and culture (engineers, doctors, teachers, scientists, etc.). It is forming from representatives of different classes.

Капітал – термін, яким стали називати у період становлення капіталізму гроші, що їх підприємці вкладали в розвиток свого виробництва з метою отримання прибутку.

Capital - a term which became known in the period of capitalist money that businesses invested in the development of their production for profit.

Маніфест – урочисте письмове звернення вищої влади до населення; письмове звернення суспільних організацій, політичних партій до суспільства або його окремих верств і груп з викладом своїх поглядів, програм, пропозицій та рішень.

Manifest - grand written appeal to the supreme power of the population; written appeal of social organizations, political parties in the society or its individual segments of outlining his views, programs, proposals and decisions.

Мануфактура – форма промислового виробництва, що характеризується поділом праці між найманими працівниками та використанням ручної праці. М. передувала виникненню фабрик і заводів.

Manufactory - a form of industrial production, which is characterized by the division of labor between the employees and the use of manual labor. M. preceded the emergence of factories.

Менталітет – притаманний кожному народові спільний спосіб почувати, мислити, поводитися.

Mentality - is inherent in every single way people feel, think, behave.

Модернізація – оновлення, вдосконалення, надання будь-чому сучасного вигляду, перероблення відповідно до сучасних вимог.

Upgrade - upgrade, improvement, provide any why modern image processing in accordance with modern requirements.

Монархія – форма державного правління, за якої державна влада повністю або частково зосереджена в руках однієї особи – глави держави, найчастіше спадкоємного правителя, монарха. Розрізняють необмежену (абсолютну) монархію та обмежену (конституційну), за якої влада обмежується парламентом.

Monarchy - a form of government in which state authority in whole or in part is concentrated in the hands of one person - the president, often hereditary ruler, monarch. There are unlimited (absolute) monarchy and limited (constitutional), in which power is limited by Parliament.

Наймани працівники – суспільна верства, яка, не маючи інших засобів до існування, крім власної праці, працює на власника, що володіє основними засобами виробництва.

Employees - a social group which, having no other means of livelihood except their own labor, is the owner that owns the basic means of production.

Національне відродження – термін, який набув поширення у ХІХ ст. та уособлював процеси, пов'язані з пробудженням національної свідомості бездержавних народів Європи. Н.в. проминало декілька стадій, що визначаються вченими як фольклорно-етнографічна (період наукового зацікавлення), культурницька (формування національної свідомості) та політична (боротьба за незалежність нації). За своїм змістом і формою Н.в. було фактично націотворенням.

The national revival - a term that became popular in the nineteenth century. and represented the processes involved in the awakening of national consciousness stateless nations of Europe. NV When we were passing through several stages, defined by scientists as folklore-ethnographic (period of scientific interest), cultural (the formation of national consciousness) and political (the struggle for the independence of the nation). The content and form of N. was actually a nation-building.

Національно-визвольний рух – боротьба народів за національну незалежність, економічну самостійність, духовне визволення і соціальний прогрес.

The national liberation movement - the struggle of peoples for national independence, economic independence, spiritual liberation and social progress.

Нація – група людей, які мають спільні інститути і звичаї, почуття соціальної однорідності та спільного інтересу. Найхарактернішими ознаками Н. зазвичай вважаються єдина спільна мова чи близькі діалекти, спільна релігія, традиції та історія, спільне розуміння правди й кривди та більш-менш компактне територіальне розташування.

Nation - a group of people have common institutions and customs, a sense of social homogeneity and common interest. Most characteristic features of N are generally considered the only common language or similar dialects, a common religion, tradition and history, a common understanding and truth iniquity, and more or less compact geographic location.

Опозиція – протистояння одних поглядів іншим.

The opposition - opposition to the views of some others.

Партія – політична організація, що виражає і захищає інтереси тієї або іншої суспільної верстви, групи і керує її політичною діяльністю.

Party - a political organization that expresses and protects the interests of a particular social class, group and manages its political activities.

Промислова революція – процес у розвиткові продуктивних сил суспільства, під час якого відбувається перехід від мануфактурного до машинного виробництва.

Industrial Revolution - the process of development of the productive forces of society in which the transition from manufacturing to the production machine.

Протекціонізм – економічна політика держави, спрямована на захист національної економіки і сприяння розвиткові власної промисловості й торгівлі.

Protectionism - economic policies aimed at protecting the national economy and promote the development of their own industry and trade.

Реалізм – одна з основних властивостей мистецтва і літератури, яка полягає у прагненні до правдивого об'єктивного відображення і відтворення дійсності у формах, що їй відповідають. У вужчому розумінні – течія в мистецтві, що протистояла модернізму та авангардизму.

Realism - one of the basic properties of art and literature, which is the quest for a true reflection of objective reality and reproduction in ways that correspond to it. In a narrow sense - the current art, which was in opposition to modernism and the avant-garde.

Революція (соціальна) – докорінний переворот у житті суспільства, способі виробництва, науці.

Revolution (social) - radical upheaval in society, the mode of production, science.

Реформа – поступове перетворення, поліпшення будь-чого.

Reform - a gradual transformation, improve anything.

Ринок – економічна категорія, яка відображає відносини стихійного регулювання виробництва на підставі вільних цін та прибутки у масштабі світового господарства (світовий зовнішній ринок) країни (національний, внутрішній ринок), регіону (місцевий ринок); відносини, що складаються між товаровиробниками і покупцями з приводу купівлі-продажу, органічний зв'язок між виробництвом і споживанням.

Market - an economic category that reflects the natural regulation of relations of production on the basis of free prices and profits in the scale of the world economy (global foreign market) country (на – Nominal domestic market), regional (local market); relationships that develop between producers and buyers about the sale, the organic link between production and consumption.

Самодержавство – монархічна форма правління у Московській державі та Російській імперії у XVI – на початку XX ст., заснована на відносинах підданства та необмеженої одноособової влади.

Autocracy - monarchical form of government in Muscovy and the Russian Empire in the XVI - early XX century. **A.** based on nationality relations and unlimited individual power.

Суспільно-політичний рух – своєрідна форма вияву політичної активності людських мас; спільна діяльність, об'єднання людей, що різняться своїми ідейними засадами, цілями та способами досягнення, чисельністю, роллю у політичному житті, мірою відповідальності потребам суспільного поступу тощо.

The socio-political movement - a form of expression of the political activity of the masses of men; joint activities, associations of people who differ in their ideological principles, objectives and ways of achievement, strength, role in political life, the degree of responsibility needs of social progress and more.

Товарне виробництво – форма виробництва, за якої продукти виробляються для продажу.

Commodity production - a form of production in which products are manufactured for sale.

Традиція – звичаї, порядки, правила поведінки, що склалися історично та передаються з покоління у покоління.

Tradition - customs, orders, rules that have a strong history and passed down from generation to generation.

Фабрика – промислове підприємство, засноване на використанні системи машин; форма великого машинного виробництва.

Factory - industrial enterprise based on the use of machines; form of large-scale machine production.

Федерація – форма державного устрою; союз держав, що складається з державних утворень, які мають обмежений суверенітет.

Federation - a form of government; union of states, consisting of public entities that have limited sovereignty.

Цензура – система державного нагляду за пресою та іншими засобами масової інформації.

Censorship - the system of state supervision of the press and other media.

Цивілізація – спільність людей, яка впродовж часу (зародження, розвиток, загибель або перетворення) має окрему територію, стійкі особливі риси в соціально-політичній організації, економіці та культурі, спільні духовні цінності та ідеали, ментальність.

Civilization - a community of people who over time (the origin, development, destruction or transformation) has a separate area, resistant special features in the socio-political organization, economy and culture, spiritual values and common ideals and mentality.

Шовінізм – крайня форма націоналізму, проповідь національної виключності, протиставлення інтересів однієї нації інтересам усіх інших націй.

Chauvinism - an extreme form of nationalism, national exclusivity sermon, contrasting interests of one nation to the interests of all other nations.

DOCUMENTS

З брошури М.Міхновського «Самостійна Україна» (1900)

...найпишніший розквіт індивідуальності можливий лише в державі, для якої плекання індивідуальностей є метою, — тоді стане зовсім зрозумілим, що державна самостійність — це головна умова існування нації, а державна незалежність — це національний ідеал у ділянці міжнародних відносин.

...через увесь час свого історичного існування нація наша з найбільшим зусиллям пильнує вилитись у форму держави самостійної і незалежної. Коли навіть поминути удільні часи, де окремі галузі нашої нації складали окремі держави, то перед нами виникає Литовсько-Руське Князівство, де геній нашого народу був культурним фактором, і найголовніше Галицько-Руське Королівство — спробунок злучити до купи всі галузи, всі гілки нашого народу в одній суцільній державі, спробунок, повторений далеко пізніше Богданом Хмельницьким і ще раз — Іваном Мазепою.

Наша нація у своєму історичному процесі часто була не солідарною поміж окремими своїми частинами, але нині увесь цвіт української нації по всіх частинах України живе однією думкою, однією мрією, однією нацією: “Одна, єдина, нероздільна, вільна, самостійна Україна від Карпатів аж по Кавказ”.

Ми виголошуємо, що ми візьмемо силою те, що нам належить по праву, але віднято в нас теж силою. Наша нація довго нездужала, але нині вже стає до боротьби. ... Ніч була довга, але ранок наблизився, і ми не допустимо, щоб проміння свободи усіх націй заблищало на наших рабських кайданах: ми розіб'ємо їх до схід сонця свободи. ... Ми не хочемо довше зносити панування чужинців, не хочемо більше зневаги на своїй землі. Нас горстка, але ми сильні нашою любов'ю до України! ... Усіх, хто на цілій Україні не за нас, той проти нас. Україна для українців, і доки хоч один ворог-чужинець лишиться на нашій території, ми не маємо права покласти оружжя. ... Вперед! Бо нам ні кого надіятись і нічого озиратись назад!

До чого закликає програма? Хто має очолити національно-визвольну боротьбу українського народу? Які методи боротьби визначені у програмі? Дайте власну оцінку державницькій позиції Миколи Міхновського.

From brochures M. Mihnovskiy "Independent Ukraine" (1900)

Most magnificent blossoming of individuality is only possible in the state, which is the goal of nurturing individuals - then it becomes quite clear that the state independence - is the main condition for the existence of the nation and national independence - a national ideal in the field of international relations.

Our our nation is seeking to develop into a form of state independently with the greatest efforts. When even sail the specific times where certain branches of our nation were separate states, it appears to us Lithuanian-Ruthenian principality where the genius of our people was the cultural factor, and most importantly Galicia-Ruthenia Kingdom - attempt to unite all the branches, all branches of our people in a continuous state, attempt that repeated far after Bogdan Khmelnitsky and again - Ivan Mazepa.

Our nation in its historical process was often no solid between its separate parts, but now all the color of the Ukrainian nation in all parts of Ukraine lives one thought, one dream, one nation, "one, single, indivisible, free, independent Ukraine from the Carpathians to in Caucasus".

We proclaim that we take by force what belongs to us by right, but we have also taken away by force. Our nation was ill for a long time, but now has become the struggle. The night was long, but morning approached, and we will not allow freedom of all nations rays shone on our slave chains: we kill them before sunrise freedom. We do not want to endure longer the domination of foreigners, no longer wants to neglect on their land. We are few, but we are strong in our love for Ukraine! All ... who in all Ukraine not for us is against us. Ukraine is for Ukrainian and until at least one enemy, the stranger will remain on our territory, we can not lay down their arms. Go! For us who have no hope and nothing to look back!

What program calls? Who should lead the national liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people? What methods of struggle are in the program? Give your own estimation of Nicholas Mikhnovsky's state position.

М.Міхновський. Десять заповідей УНП (1903)

1. Одна, єдина, неподільна від Карпатів аж до Кавказу Самостійна, Вільна, Демократична Україна - Республіка робочих людей - оце національний всеукраїнський ідеал. Нехай кожна українська дитина тямить, що вона народилась на світ на те, щоб здійснити цей ідеал.
2. Усі люди твої браття, але москалі, ляхи, угри, румуни та жиди - се вороги нашого народу, поки вони панують над нами й визискують нас.
3. Україна для українців! Отже вигонь звідусіль з України чужинців - гнобителів.
4. Усюди й завсігди уживай української мови. Хай ні дружина твоя, ні діти твої не поганяють твоєї господи мовою чужинців-гнобителів.
5. Шануй діячів рідного краю, ненавидь його ворогів, зневажай перевертнів-відступників, і добре буде цілому твоєму народу й тобі.
6. Не вбивай Україну своєю байдужістю до всенародних інтересів.
7. Не зробися ренегатом-відступником.
8. Не обкрадай власного народу, працюючи на ворогів України.
9. Допмагай своєму землякові поперед усіх, держись купи.
10. Не бери собі дружини з чужинців, бо твої діти будуть тобі ворогами, не приятелюй з ворогами нашого народу, бо тим додаєш їм сили й відваги, не накладай укупі з гнобителями нашими, бо зрадником будеш.

Проаналізуйте документ та дайте йому власну оцінку.

«Ми боремося проти чужоземців не тому, що вони чужоземці, а тому, що вони експлуататори». **М.Міхновський**

«Ніхто нам не збудує держави, коли ми самі її собі не збудуємо, і ніхто з нас не зробить нації, коли ми самі нацією не схочемо бути».

В.Липинський

M. Mihnovskiy. The Ten Commandments UPP (1903)

1. One, single, indivisible from the Carpathians to the Caucasus independent, free, democratic Ukraine - Republic of working people - such the Ukrainian national ideal is. Have each child Ukrainian knows that it was born into the world on how to implement this ideal.

2. All men are your brothers, but the Russians, Poles, Magyars, Romanians and Jews – are the enemies of our people, while they rule over us and exploit us.

3. Ukraine for Ukrainian! So it is necessary to drive anywhere with strangers Ukraine - oppressors.

4. Everywhere and always take Ukrainian language. Don't let your wife or your children to speak language of strangers oppressors in your home.

5. You must be in honour of figures of his native land, hate his enemies despises werewolves, apostates, and general good will your people and you.

6. Do not kill Ukraine for its indifference to popular interests.

7. Do not become a renegade, an apostate.

8. Do not rob your own people, working for the enemy of Ukraine.

9. Help your fellow countryman in front of all, hang together.

10. Do not take a wife of the stranger, because your children will be your enemy, do not be a friend of the enemies of our people, because you will give them strength and courage, not unit with our oppressors, because you will be a traitor.

Analyze the document and give it your own rating.

«We fight against the aliens, not because they are foreigners, and that they are exploiters». **M. Mihnovskiy**

«Nobody will build a state for us when we do not build it myself, and none of us would make a nation, when we are not a nation we want to be».

V.Lypynskyy

Манифест 17 октября 1905 года «Об усовершенствовании государственного порядка»

Божиею милостью, Мы, Николай Второй, Император и Самодержец Всероссийский, Царь Польский, Великий Князь Финляндский и прочая и прочая, и прочая.

Смуты и волнения в столице и во многих местностях Империи Нашей великою и тяжкою скорбью преисполняют сердце Наше. Благо Российского Государя неразрывно с благом народным, и печаль народная - Его печаль. От волнений, ныне возникших, может явиться глубокое нестроение народное и угроза целости и единству Державы Нашей.

Великий обет Царского служения повелевает Нам всеми силами разума и власти Нашей стремиться к скорейшему прекращению столь опасной для Государства смуты. Повелев подлежащим властям принять меры к устранению прямых проявлений беспорядка, бесчинств и насилий, в охрану людей мирных, стремящихся к спокойному выполнению лежащего на каждом долга, Мы, для успешнейшего выполнения общих предначертанных Нами к умиротворению государственной жизни мер, признали необходимым объединить деятельность высшего Правительства.

На обязанность Правительства возлагаем Мы выполнение непреклонной Нашей воли: 1) Даровать населению незыблемые основы гражданской свободы на началах действительной неприкосновенности личности, свободы совести, слова, собрания и союзов. 2) Не устанавливая предначертанных выборов в Государственную Думу, привлечь теперь же к участию в Думе в мере возможности, соответствующей краткости остающегося до созыва Думы срока, те классы населения, которые ныне совсем лишены избирательных прав, предоставив засим дальнейшее развитие начала общего избирательного права вновь установленному законодательному порядку. 3) установить как незыблемое правило, чтобы никакой закон не мог воспринять силу без одобрения Государственной Думы и чтобы выборным от народа обеспечена была возможность действительного участия в надзоре за закономерностью действий, поставленных от Нас властей.

Призываем всех верных сынов России вспомнить долг свой перед Родиной, помочь прекращению сей неслыханной смуты и вместе с нами напрячь все силы к восстановлению тишины и мира на родной земле.

Дан в Петергофе, в 17-й день октября, в лето от Рождества Христова тысяча девятьсот пятое, Царствования же Нашего одиннадцатое.

На подлинном Собственною Его Императорского Величества рукою подписано: Николай.

Вкажіть на передумови появи Манифесту та його основну суть.

Manifesto of October 17, 1905 "On improvement of public order"

The grace of God, We, Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland and the other on and so forth.

Turmoil and unrest in the capital and in many areas of our great Empire and grievous sorrow fills Our heart. The benefit of the Russian Emperor inextricably with the good folk, folk and sadness - His sorrow. Of unrest, now arisen, may be a deep threat and disorganization national integrity and unity of Our Powers.

Great vow Tsar service commands us all powers of the mind and the power of our strive for a speedy end to the State so dangerous turmoil. Commanding subject authorities to take measures to eliminate the direct manifestations of disorder, atrocities and violence, the protection of the people of peace, seeking to calm the implementation lying on each debt, we, for the successful implementation we planned of common to appease public life measures have found it necessary to combine to the highest Government.

On the duty of the Government lay We perform our unbending will:
1) Granting population unshakable foundations of civil liberty on the basis of the actual integrity of the person, freedom of conscience, expression, assembly and association.

2) Do not setting designed Duma elections, now draw to participate in the Duma as possible, corresponding to the short remaining term of convocation of the Duma, the classes of the population, which is now completely disenfranchised, providing Whereupon the further development of universal suffrage start the newly installed law. 3) set as firm rule that no law could not take effect without the approval of the State Duma and to elected by the people has been provided the opportunity to really participate in the supervision of the regularity of action set out by us authorities.

Invite all the faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty to the homeland, to help halt this unprecedented turmoil and together with us to exert all efforts to restore peace and peace in their native land.

Given at Peterhof, the 17th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifth, eleventh year of Our Reign.

On the original His Imperial Majesty hand signed Nikolai.

Point to the prerequisites of the Manifesto and its basic essence.

Із платформи Союзу визволення України (серпень 1914 р.)

.. Українські землі по обидва боки австро-російського кордону є не тільки одним з головних теренів сучасної європейської війни, а також одною з причин і предметів війни.

Українці добре розуміють, що у війні сій ходить головно о їх долю, ходить о те, чи в результаті війни український Піємонт в Австрії буде знищений, чи українське жите розцвіте також по той бік Збруча, аж за Дніпро і над Чорне море, і тому не можуть зоставати ся німими свідками теперішніх подій, а голосно і рішучо підносять свої неоспоримі права на національну самостійність.

Об'єктивна історична конечність вимагає, аби між західною Європою і Москівщиною повстала самостійна українська держава. Потрібне се для осягнення і утрєвалєння європейської рівноваги, є се в інтересі народів австро-угорської держави, а передовсім в інтересі німецького народу в обох цісарствах, а для українського народу було б се здійсненнем вікових його мрій і зусиль.

В розумінню сеї історичної конечності російської Українці покликали до життя центральну загальнонаціональну організацію, яка взяла на себе репрезентацію під теперішню хвилю національно-політичних і соціально-економічних інтересів українського народу в Росії. Організацією сею є Союз визволення України.

.. Національно-політичною плятформою Союза є державна самостійність України.

Як у платформі обгрунтована мета Союзу визволення України - державна самостійність України?

From The Platform of Union of Liberation of Ukraine (August 1914)

Ukrainian lands on both sides of the Austro-Russian border are not only one of the main territories of present European war, but one of the reasons and objects of the war.

Ukrainians understand that in this war it is mostly about their fate, the question is whether the destroyed Ukrainian Piyemont in Austria as a result of war or Ukrainian life blossom and beyond Zbruch up the Dnieper and the Black Sea, and therefore not can remain silent witnesses present events, and loudly and strongly presented their right to national independence.

Objective historical necessity of demands that between Western Europe and Moskvyschyna arose independent Ukrainian state. Required to attain this and utrevalennya European equilibrium, this is in the interest of the peoples of the Austro-Hungarian state, and above all in the interest of the German people in both states and the Ukrainian people would be feasible this age his dreams and efforts.

In understanding of this historical necessity Russian. Ukrainians called to life a central national organization that took over representation in the current wave of national political and socio-economic interests of the Ukrainian people in Russia. This is by the Union of Liberation of Ukraine.

Natsional-political plyatform of Union is the state independence of Ukraine.

How is grounded in the platform the aim of Ukraine Union of Liberation - The state independence of Ukraine?

SET OF TESTS

Questions for self

1. What were the characteristics of the industry Dnieper and Western Ukraine in the early twentieth century?
2. Which ranked Dnieper and Western Ukraine in the economy of Russia and Austria-Hungary? Was it helpful for the development of most Ukrainian lands? Explain your opinion.
3. What was the contribution of Ukraine in all-economy?
4. What was the contribution to the economy of the Western lands of Austria-Hungary?
5. Which features of modernization processes in Russia reflected in the development of Ukrainian lands? How?
6. Compare key features of the development of industry and agriculture in Dnieper Ukraine and Western. Identify common.
7. Politicization What manifested Ukrainian society?
8. Which political parties and how participating in the protest movement in the early twentieth century?
9. Which political parties were created in the Ukrainian lands in the early twentieth century?
10. Processes Why the Ukrainian nation in the early twentieth century. left unfinished?
11. As was common in the development of different political parties?
12. Why Ukrainian lands were involved in the revolution in Russia?
13. Which event started a revolution in the Ukrainian lands?
14. What shows up raising the revolution of autumn 1905?
15. What is the essence manifesto on October 17? What impact has his appearance?
16. According to the Ukrainian community that struggled in first and second thoughts?
17. What were the consequences of the revolution?
18. What were the plans of the Entente and the Triple Alliance against Ukraine?
19. How did the war the political forces and the population of the Dnieper and Western lands?
20. Which major military events unfolded in Ukraine during World War II?
21. What were the consequences of the war for the Ukrainian people?

Control questions

1. Development of capitalism in industry and agriculture, its peculiarities.
2. Social-political and national movement in Ukraine at the turn of XX cen.
3. Creation of the Ukrainian political parties, their role in democratic revolutions in Russia.
4. Activity of the All-Russian parties in Ukraine.
5. Students' movement.
6. Cooperative movement.
7. Revolution of 1905-1907 in Ukraine: strategy and tactics of different political forces.
8. The Manifest of October 17, 1905/
9. The "Ukrainian issue" in the State Duma.
10. The Ukrainian Duma's "hromada" (community) in I and II State Dumas.
11. National and agrarian issues in programs and their practical realization of political movements and parties.
12. Emergence of Ukrainian press "Enlightenment" in the Ukrainian movement.
13. Revolution of the 3-rd of June in Russia.
14. The Stolypin agrarian reform and its carrying out in Ukraine.
15. Aggravation of Ukraine's nationality oppression policy and Russian-state chauvinism in Ukraine by Tsarism.
16. The First World War: Ukraine as viewed by foreign state.
17. The attitude to war of different classes and parties.
18. Formation of "The Union of liberation of Ukraine".
19. The Main Ukrainian Rada (Council).
20. Ukrainian "Sichovi Striltsi" regiment.
21. Evolutions of political orientation of "TUP" in the course of war.
22. Russian armies successes and failures on Southwest front.
23. Economic decay and deterioration of living standards of the Ukrainian population during the war.
24. Repressions against Ukrainian in Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires.

Quiz

Quiz 1. Economic, social, national, political life in Ukraine at the beginning of the XX century.

Mark the right answer.

1. Leading industries in the early twentieth century in Ukraine during the Russian were:

1. Coal, steel, sugar.
2. Metals, sugar, chemicals.
3. Chemical, coal, sugar.
4. Engineering, coal mining, canning.

2. Proportion of middle- and affluent peasants in the early twentieth century were highest in Ukraine:

1. Eastern Galicia.
2. Right Bank.
3. The Left Bank.
4. The South of Ukraine.

3. The South of Ukraine in the early twentieth century was focused on:

1. The sugar industry.
2. Metallurgy and engineering.
3. Commodity grain production.
4. The textile and food industries.

4. European capital in the early twentieth century of Russian Ukraine in the strongest position was:

1. The sugar and textile industries.
2. Railway construction.
3. Coal and steel industry.
4. Shipbuilding and sugar industry.

5. Vast majority of officials in Eastern Galicia in the early twentieth century by birth were:

1. Jews.
2. Germans.
3. Ukrainian.
4. Poles.

6. Galician Ukrainian youth in the early twentieth century was united in sports and athletic organizations:

1. "Falcon", "Layer", "n talk."
2. "Falcon", "January", "reservoir".
3. "Sich", "Layer", "Alma Mater."
4. "Reservoir", "January", "n talk."

7. Early XX cen. most common among Ukrainian Galicia and Bukovyna cooperatives were:

1. The credit.
2. Insurers.
3. Consumer.
4. Marketing.

8. Civil and political activist, writer, author of MSA program "Independent Ukraine":

1. Potebnya Andrew.
2. John Linden.
3. Nicholas Mikhnovskyy.
4. Vladimir Vynnycenko.

9. Revolutionary Ukrainian Party was founded in

1. Oct. 1898
2. January 1900
3. March 1902
4. February 1905

10. The idea of political independence of Ukraine for the first time on the territory of Eastern Ukraine (Dnieper) was declared in the program of:

1. Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party (USDRP).
2. Ukrainian National Party (UNP).
3. Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP).
4. Ukrainian Party of Social Revolutionaries (UPSR).

11. D.Antonovich, B. Vynnycenko, S.Petliura, M. Porsche were the leaders of:

1. Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries.
2. Ukrainian People's Party.
3. Ukrainian Radical Democratic Party.
4. Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party.

12. The first mass political strike of industrial workers held in Ukraine in:

1. 1891
2. 1900
3. 1903
4. 1905

Quiz 2. Revolution of 1905-1907 in Ukraine.

Mark the right answer.

1. Beginning of the revolution of 1905-1907 dated:

1. 9 January 1905
2. February 2, 1905
3. Jun. 14, 1905
4. Oct. 17, 1905

2. First major speech in the Navy and the armed forces of the Russian Empire was rising:

1. The sailors of Kronstadt.
2. Upon Battleship "Potemkin".
3. Sevastopol sailors.
4. Kyiv garrison soldiers.

3. Gregory Vakulenchuk and Athanasius Matyushenko were:

1. The organizers of the uprising on the cruiser "Ochakov".
2. Leaders of the uprising in the village. V.Sorochintsy in Poltava.
3. Leaders of the uprising on the battleship "Potemkin".
4. Organized armed uprising of the miners of Donbass in December 1905

4. The political parties in Ukraine were active:

1. "Union of Russian people," Congress, "The Bund", the Socialist-Revolutionaries.
2. RSDLP, "Union", PA.
3. "Bund", Congress, PA.
4. RSDLP "Bund", "Society", "Union of 17 October.

5. Fiercest armed intervention in December 1905 took place in Ukraine in

1. Kharkiv, Kyiv, Poltava.
2. Kharkov Alexander, Chernigov.
3. Luhansk, Odesa, Mykolayiv.
4. Gorlivka, Alexander, Luhansk.

6. Dnieper in Ukraine (Malorossia) first number of "Enlightenment" was opened on October 30, 1905 in:

1. Nikolaev.
2. Poltava.
3. Kharkiv.
4. Odessa.

7. Ukrainian parliamentary union of the Russian Duma, which sought autonomy of Ukraine and Ukrainianization education called:

1. Labour community.
2. Society associates.
3. "Mother right".
4. "Enlightenment."

8. Petr Stolypin land reform was initiated by royal decree:

1. Oct. 17, 1905
2. 9 January 1906
3. November 9, 1906
4. Jun. 14, 1910

9. During the Stolypin 's agrarian reform intensive process - the sale of land at the dealership Farmers Bank held in

1. The central Russian provinces.
2. Right-bank Ukraine.
- 3.'s South and Left.
4. Volhynia and Podolia.

10. The first Ukrainian newspaper daily "Public opinion" began outs in December 1905:

1. Poltava.
2. Kiev.
3. Kharkiv.
4. Lubnah.

11. During the Revolution of 1905-1907 Ukrainian newspapers accounted for:

1. Around 10 periodicals.
2. 18 periodicals.
3. Than 20 newspapers and magazines
4. Few publications.

12. The Secret Stolypin's circular banning record any alien ("ynorodcheskye") and publishing company was issued in:

1. December, 5, 1907
2. Jan. 20, 1908
3. Jan. 20, 1910
4. February 5, 1912

Quiz 3. The First World War.

Mark the right answer.

1. Military action on the territory of Ukraine in 1914-1916 were carried out in the regions:

1. Transcarpathia, Bukovina and central Ukraine.
2. Galicia, Volhynia and southern Ukraine.
3. Volhynia, Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia.
4. Bukovina, Ukraine and Central Volyn.

2. First World War took place in

1. Biennium 1913-1918
2. 1914-1917
3. 1914-1918
4. Biennium 1914-1920

3. Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen were established in

1. 1913
2. 1914
3. 1915
4. 1916

4. Ukrainian main political parties in Galicia after the First World War created an inter-party organization:

1. "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine."
2. Ukrainian main board.
- 3 ". Carpathian-Russian Liberative committee."
5. Ukrainian parliamentary club.

5. "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine", established in August 1914 by Dontsov, V. Doroshenko, Melenevskyi et al. called for:

1. The independence of Ukraine and supports the war "Triple Alliance."
2. Supporting the Entente.
3. Supporting the war in case of recognition of the independence of Ukraine.
4. Ukrainian neutrality in World War II.

6. Ukrainian Council headed by Major:

1. S.Petliura.
2. K.Levytakyi.

3. D.Dontsov.
4. M. Mihnovskiy.

7. SVU first chairman was:

1. A.Zhuk.
2. D.Dontsov.
3. O.Skoropys-Yoltuhovskyy.
4. M.Melenevskyy-Basok.

8. Legion USS number was limited to the Austrian authorities to:

1. 250
2. 2500
- 3.28000
- 4.10000

9. USS Legion fights first place:

1. Makivka on the mountain in the Carpathians.
2. Užocký pass in the vicinity of the Carpathian Mountains.
3. Near Galich.
4. The river Strip.

10. Galician battle continued in

1. February-March 1915.
2. August and September 1914.
3. March-May 1915.
- 4.berezni April 1915.

11. During the First World War pro-Austrian position held:

1. TUP.
- 2.HUR.
- 3.SVU.
- 4.KROK.

12. During the First World War, pro-Russian position held:

1. GUR.
- 2.TUP.
- 3.SVU.
- 4.KROK.

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MODULE II. ON THE WAY TO REVIVAL OF STATE (XX-XXI CEN.).

Content module 1. HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD FROM 1917 TO 1945.

CHAPTER I. EVOLUTION UKRAINIAN STATE IN 1917-1920.

1. The Ukrainian Central Council.

The victory of the February bourgeois-democratic revolution in 1917, the fall of autocracy led to the creation of the former Russian Empire and the new political and social situation in Ukraine was created:

1. The government was formally in the hands of the Provisional Government (executive committee, provincial and district commissioners were appointed by the Provisional Government).

2. Alternative authorities - Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Deputies (till the end of 1917 in Ukraine it was about 300 of them, 70% of which were concentrated in the industrial centers of Donbas and Dnieper. Peculiarity: the Councils did not play at this time any important role in Ukraine because they were relatively small and the main from they were Mensheviks and SRs, not like the Bolsheviks as in Russia).

3. The process of forming a government had its own specifics in Ukraine. Russia had dual power, but in Ukraine **was power of three**. Since neither the interim government led by Cadets and its representatives in Ukraine, nor the SR-Menshevik Council had no clear program to solve the national question (they advocated a unitary form of the Russian state, recognized only by Ukraine the right to national-cultural autonomy) Ukrainian Central Council was formed as the main of Ukrainian political interests in front of the Provisional Government, 4 (17) of March 1917 in Kiev. M. Hrushevsky was elected (in absentia) as Chairman of CC.

Consequently, the Central Council emerged as a social and political association, focal point of Ukrainian nationalism. There were representatives of the Society of Ukrainian Progressives, Ukrainian soldiers, workers, cooperatives, students, Orthodox clergy, Ukrainian Society technicians and agronomists, Ukrainian scientific societies, educational societies, different groups, communities and more. Despite this broad representation, CC had no right to speak on behalf of the Ukrainian people at the time of formation, because it was not chosen by popular vote.

So there was a complex process of organizational and ideological formation of CC in March - April 1917. Three leading Ukrainian parties played the important role in determining of its strengthening and main activities:

1. Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries (M.Kovalevsky, P. Khrystyuk, M.Shapoval, M.Grushevsky).

2. Ukrainian Social-Democratic Labour Party (S. Petliura, V. Vynnychenko, M. Porsch).

3. Ukrainian Party of Socialist Federalists (S. Efremov, D. Doroshenko, A. Nikovsky).

The democratic principle of comprehensive formation of the Central Council, national, social class and territorial principle of representation in its membership, advocacy and pressing close to people ideas of national-territorial autonomy and socio-economic changes contributed to the rapid growth and universal authority and popularity of CC. Evidence of this was 100 thousand Ukrainian demonstration in Kiev in April 1, 1917 under the national blue and yellow flags which supported the resolution of CC on the autonomy of Ukraine as a part of a democratic, federal Russia.

Ukrainian National Congress (19-22 April 1917) in Kiev finally polished political program of CC and completed its organizational structures. It was well represented by delegates from all Ukrainian provinces, various segments of the population, many political parties and social movements. There were representatives of Ukrainian community in Petrograd, Moscow, Kuban and other cities among the delegates to the congress, just over 900 delegates. So reasonably Ukrainian National Congress became the kind of all-Ukrainian Constituent Assembly.

The main problems that had to solve the UCA were:

- A comprehensive discussion of various aspects of national-territorial autonomy of Ukraine;

- Reorganization of the CC.

Delegates heard reports:

1. D. Doroshenko - "State law and federal competitions in Ukraine."

2. A. Shulgin - "Federalism. Claims of the Federal Democratic Republic."

3. F. Matushevsky - " Wide and limited national-territorial and national Autonomy. Claims of broad national-territorial autonomy of Ukraine. Rights of national minorities and their security".

4. F. Kryzhanivsky - "Method and procedure of the actual creation of autonomous relations with Ukraine and the Russian Constituent Assembly."

5. B. Sadowsky - "The geographical and statistical data, which belongs to expect in the making autonomy of Ukraine."

6. S. Colos - "Specific Ukrainian claims to the Provisional Government."

More than 70 speakers were at the congress.

Resolution of UCA was very brief and specific:

- Only broad national-territorial autonomy of Ukraine can meet the needs of all peoples living on its land;
- The only federal democratic republic may be the appropriate form of the government.

Major UCA decisions:

1. The main point of political program of CC - gaining national-territorial autonomy was supported.

2. CC was agreed as the regional authority (CC actually was proclaimed supreme national authorities in Ukraine).

3. CC was reorganized, the principle of representation and the possibility of replenishment by co-optation was installed (for example, after the war, peasants, workers' congresses composition of CC supplemented of their representatives in the number of over 100 delegates from each, just until autumn 1917 CC numbered over 800 members).

4. The committee of CC led by Hrushevsky (at the first meeting of the Central Committee of CC was transformed into the Little Council) of 20 members was elected to guide the work of CC.

5. There were many other among the decisions of the congress and, in particular, the decision on the construction of the monument to Taras Shevchenko in Nikolaev garden in front of the Kiev University on the site of the monument to Tsar Nicholas I, etc.

Thus, the decision of UCA had great importance for the legitimating (legalization) of CC. Despite the fact that it has not gone through the process of popular election, CC, has the support of the UCA, now had the right to speak on behalf of the Ukrainian people. Thus, the beginning of April 1917 can be considered as its second birthday, as the executive body of the joint party and public organizations, which it was at the beginning of the Revolution, was the highest legislative and executive (later executive functions will be transferred to the General Secretariat) body of Ukrainian people; i.e. CC entered into that zone where blurred boundary between two powers - the moral and public law.

The implementation of national-territorial autonomy of Ukraine led by the Central Council was held very carefully with a constant eye on the Provisional Government. Yet under pressure from revolutionary-minded masses (in particular, in May 1917 The First Ukrainian Military Congress called for immediate implementation of the principle of national-territorial autonomy of Ukraine). The delegation of the Central Council, headed by V. Vynnychenko left in the end of May to Petrograd to represent the Provisional Government of the Declaration of the Ukrainian Central Council, which contained the requirements:

1. Provisional Government must detect in one or another act its favorable attitude to the fundamental autonomy of Ukraine.
2. Representatives of the Ukrainian people must be admitted to the future international conferences, as luck Galicia and Western lands will be addressed at this conference.
3. It is necessary to appoint a special commissioner on matters of Ukraine under the Provisional Government.
4. Ukrainian soldiers should allocate specific parts as in the rear, and, if possible, at the front.
5. Ukrainianization of schools recognized by the Provisional Government for public school must extend the middle and high school.
6. Release the captivated Galician Ukrainian etc.

As you can see, quite a reasonable requirement, by the way, expressed in the form of a request, as V. Vynnychenko said: "Just somewhere though remember that you treat Ukraine autonomy supportive. Do not start it now, we are ready to wait as there should be implementation of this postulate, "were rejected by the Provisional Government.

The refusal was motivated by the fact that:

1. Central Council was not elected by nationwide vote. So it cannot express the will of the Ukrainian people (the characteristic that the interim government is also not popularly elected, but it applied to itself and to the Central Council of the double standard).
2. Proclamation of autonomy may cause a number of regional and other misunderstandings.
3. The question of the future administrative structure of the Republic should decide only convened at the end of the year Constituent Assembly etc.

Meanwhile, the illusions and hopes of the leaders of the Central Council for understanding and support of Russian democracy gradually destroyed.

Assessing such developments and anti-Ukrainian policy of the Provisional Government, M. Grushevsky rightly said: "Holy Revolution ended. The terrible time comes!"

Ukrainian Peasant Congress (10-16 June 1917), and especially the Second All-Ukrainian Military Congress (18-23 June 1917) (it is interesting that the minister Alexander Kerensky banned this Congress, but it began its work, and the interim government had little choice but to send a congratulatory telegram to Congress which was met with laughter by delegates) called the Central Council to stop negotiations with the Provisional Government and immediately take up the implementation of the autonomy of Ukraine. Moods of the military convention beautifully

conveys of speech soldier Bilyk, a peasant from Cherkasy region, "Children will not forgive us if we not achieve least - the national-territorial autonomy. Unless the word helps, then help sabers. Time came for us to take our time. We will not ask or bow down, because it is our "

Thus, based on the decision of the peasant and military conventions in June 23, 1917, the Central Council adopted its I Decree, which was proclaimed the autonomy of Ukraine ("the singular most will do our lives").

Additionally, there were in the **I Universal:**

1. Appeal to all Ukrainians in hard time of all state disorder to be independently organized and begin to lay the foundations of an immediate independent system.

2. Again stressed the merits of the claims of Ukrainian democracy, the right of self regime of their lives.

3. In summary the requirements of the Central Council to the Provisional Government outlining. Particular emphasis was placed on the hope that from the whole Russia will be selected landowners, state, royal, monastic and other lands in the ownership of the people.

4. Central Council proclaimed itself the spokesman of a people's will and took the brunt of the responsibility.

5. Central Council called Ukrainian citizens to peace and understanding with other nations and democracies eliminate local people and authorities, "hostile to the Ukrainians," but not by violent means, but by their re-election and so on.

Establishment Government - General Secretariat (June 28, 1917) led by V.Vynnychenko (had to be 14 people) was one of the first steps to implement the decisions of the Central Council after the proclamation and wagon. The General Secretariat took over all the former executive functions of the Central Council and Central Council took over the functions of the National Sejm (parliament), that the legislature of the Ukrainian people.

Proclamation and wagon and the formation of the General Secretariat raised concerns in Russia, which experienced yet another political crisis [mass demonstrations, the defeat at the front, decline in the authority of the Provisional Government, etc.]. Therefore, in early July the delegation of the Provisional Government composed of the most influential ministers Alexander Kerensky, M. Tereshchenko and I. Tsereteli came to Kyiv for the understanding of the Central Council. As a result of negotiations a compromise was reached. Declaration of July 16, 1917 of II Decree Central Council and special resolutions of the Provisional Government of the day were the results of a compromise.

In the **II Universal** was officially announced that the Provisional Government:

1. extends its hand to Ukrainian democracy, calls in agreement with it to create a new life.

2. recognizes General Secretariat as the bearer of the highest regional government in Ukraine, whose membership is approved by the Interim Government in consultation with the CC.

3. admits CC' representatives to the office of Minister of War, General Staff with the mission of Ukrainianization of troops without infringement of Army combat capability.

4. expressed its favorable attitude to the drafting of the national - political status of Ukraine as well as the project of solving the land for their case making the All-Russian Constituent Assembly.

Central Council, for its part:

1. Lays autonomy of Ukraine to the All-Russian Constituent Assembly and rejects any unauthorized steps to achieve it.

2. Enriched "on an equitable basis by the other peoples living in Ukraine" (it should be noted that the percentage of seats available to them (30%) was higher than their percentage among residents of Ukraine (20%) of the General Secretariat was introduced two Russians two Jews and one Pole. Thus, CC and the General Secretariat began a political body not only Ukrainian, but also the entire population of Ukraine). Achieving a compromise (Decree II) did not contribute to the stabilization of the political situation, however, it launched another crisis of Provisional Government (in protest of it came three ministers Cadets; failure attack on the front, armed Bolshevik coup attempt ...).

And in Ukraine radical national forces, led by M. Mikhnovsky who were dissatisfied with the compromising policy of CC tried (17 July 1917) by Ukrainian regiment named after P. Polubotko (about 5 thousand.) to seize power in Kiev and Ukraine declare independent state.

July 29, 1917 CC adopted a "Charter of senior management Ukraine", which some historians (including T. Hunczak) called "Constitution of Ukraine autonomous system."

According to the document (it contained 21 points):

1. General Secretariat announced the highest boundary authority on the Ukraine.

2. General Secretariat of the Central Council is formed and meets in front of it, and the Provisional Government only approves it.

3. General Secretariat carries its power through all the government authorities in Ukraine, and all of them under the authority of the General Secretariat.

4. All government offices in Ukraine, if they are not elected, are replaced by the General Secretariat.

5. With the Provisional Government should be Secretary of State for Affairs of Ukraine appointed by the Provisional Government with the consent of the Central Council.

6. All the laws of the Provisional Government have the power to Ukraine after the proclamation of the "Boundary Government Bulletin» in Ukrainian language and so on.

However, the Provisional Government did not approve the document, and in the August 17 issued a "Temporary user for the General Secretariat," which was a direct negation of the Charter and significantly limited the rights of Ukraine:

1. General Secretariat had become a local authority of the Provisional Government, ie the usual administration, which differed little from the provincial commissariat. About signs of the General Secretariat as the supreme executive body of the autonomous Ukraine was not a single word, it became an intermediate authority between Petrograd and local governments, and even then not in all cases.

2. Central Council deprived of legal rights.

3. All government positions not approved General Secretariat (it only recommended candidates) and the Provisional Government.

4. The General Secretariat had included not 14, but only 9 Secretaries, besides 4 of them were to be representatives of national minorities. General Secretariat Secretariat lost the military, food, litigation, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

5. Almost all democratic provisions of the Statute discarded, but most cruelly Ukraine was to reduce the spread area of competence of the General Secretariat of the 9 provinces to 5 (beyond it, that was directly subordinate to Petrograd, was most of the Ukrainian lands: Kharkiv, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson and Taurian province).

6. Was not even mentioned the autonomy of Ukraine and that this issue will consider All-Russian Constituent Assembly of others.

Thus, although V. Vynnychenko called the " Guidelines " as "puny piece of paper" and CC, according to its own resolution was not going to do it, but only took note, the publication "Guidelines" Provisional Government was "cynical, shameless destruction of the agreements, real intent tear from its hands all Ukrainians Resolutions achievements "(V. Vynnychenko). It rejected the regimentation of relations between Ukraine and Russia in the legal field and opened up space for the arbitrariness of the Provisional Government. Thus, between Central Council and the Provisional Government exacerbated the contradictions brewing conflict.

There was a specific situation where the Central Council had no real power to categorically reject, denounce the user, and the Provisional Government was unable to implement it in practice.

Another conflict between CR and the Provisional Government came in autumn 1917 on the application for the convening of a constituent assembly nationwide. Provisional Government threatened to dissolve the CC and called for an explanation to Petrograd V.Vynnychenko (was ordered to begin the investigation and, if necessary, to arrest and bring to trial a number of secretaries). Cooperation of Kyiv and Petrograd was almost impossible, but this confrontation was interrupted by the Bolshevik armed uprising, during which the Provisional Government was overthrown (V. Vynnychenko, who at that time came to Petrograd, no longer had to give explanations).

So, peaceful period of the Ukrainian revolution, reached the end.

Bolshevik uprising and the fall of the Provisional Government partially solved old problems, but at the same time created new. One of the main - how to treat seizure of power in Petrograd Communist party led by Lenin?

CC initiated in Kiev "National Committee for the Protection of the Revolution in Ukraine", which included representatives of various political forces in the day of armed revolution. The situation was rather complicated, characterized by contradictions three political parties:

1. Supporters of the Provisional Government, which was a base headquarters KVO.

2. The Bolsheviks, who, backed by the Soviets of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers' Deputies attempted to seize power in Ukraine.

3. Ukrainian national forces grouped around CC.

Fierce fighting between the first two political parties continued at the end of October in Kiev. Central Council failed at this critical time to master the situation, to disarm the Bolshevik troops.

Central Council adopted a resolution on power in the country two days after the Bolshevik coup in Petrograd, which emphasized the need for the transfer of power "in the hands of all revolutionary democracy" and not to the council, which "are a part of the revolutionary democracy." Conclusion Central Council resolution was as follows: "Ukrainian Central Council opposes the uprising in Petrograd and vigorously fight with all sorts of efforts to support the rebellion in Ukraine."

Consequently, the Central Council opposed the monopoly of power of the Bolshevik Party, which she established in Russia.

In these difficult political environment Central Council shall adopt its the **III Universal** (November 20, 1917), which proclaimed the

formation UNR within 9 provinces (Kyiv, Volyn, Chernihiv, Poltava, Kharkiv, Katerynoslav, Kherson, Tauride / without Crimea /). Joining other lands: Holm, Kursk, Voronezh provinces, where most of the population was Ukrainian, was to take place according to the will of their inhabitants.

In addition, the Third **Universal** announced:

1. All power in Ukraine belonged to the Central Council and its General Secretariat of the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly (Decree Elections appointed to them on December 27, and convocation - January 9).

2. Private property abolished by the landlord, unit, monastery, and to the Church proclaimed ownership of land and all working people.

3. 8-hour workday Installed.

4. State control on production industry Introduce.

5. Push speedy peace.

6. The death penalty abolished and amnesty for political prisoners proclaimed

7. Rights of local governments strengthened and spread.

8. Universal democratic freedoms: speech, press, religion, assembly, unions, strikes, personal integrity and lodging possibilities of local languages in relations with all agencies were fixed.

9. Rights of Russians, Jews, Poles right to national personal autonomy and the free development of all other nations living in Ukraine are granted.

10. The obligation to save from starvation not only Ukrainian people, but the front and large parts of the Republic of others.

Thus, the Third Decree was an act of great historical importance: Ukrainian people officially declared the revival of their own country. His program was declared a total restructuring of Ukraine on a new basis, with new laws and economy. M.Hrushevsky in a number of scientific papers ("What we want autonomy and federation?", "Free Ukraine", etc.). Repeatedly pointed out that the road to independence Ukraine goes through the national-territorial autonomy within the Russian Federation Assessing given historical period.

Ukrainian People's Republic proclaimed by the III Decree was an important historical event that marked the revival of the statehood of Ukraine in the twentieth century. However, this did not happen because the Central Council proclaimed the establishment of the Federal People's Republic of communication with the Russian state. According to historian D. Doroshenko, Ukraine in November 1917 would "... completely separate from Russia to become a separate and independent state." However, the main cause of drama UCR, as indicated historian V. Smolij resins, has

been the political nature of the Central Council with its ideas of autonomy and federalism.

The Bolsheviks in Ukraine could hope to win only by external aggression because they did not have adequate support among the Ukrainian people. A clear indication of this is the result of contemporary democratic elections to the All-Russian Constituent Assembly - the Communists in Ukraine voted only 10% of voters (mostly industrial centers Donbass, Katerynoslav, Kharkov, etc.), and for the Ukrainian party - 75%.

The Bolshevik coup attempt in Kiev December 12, 1917 failed. Kyiv Military Revolutionary Committee headed by L. Piatakov was dissolved and the faithful of the Bolsheviks disarmed and shipped outside the UNR.

On 17th of December local Bolsheviks made an attempt to seize power of Ukraine, this time they were acting by using legal methods. In this situation they were planning to gain majority and proclaim Soviet power in Ukraine. However, this attempt failed as well, among 2500 delegates only 124 supported Bolsheviks. Congress approved resolution concerning support of the Central Council, and decided that it is inappropriate to re-elect its membership, since on 9th of January a nationwide constituent assembly have planned to be held, according to which Central Council should transmit power.

On decision to support Central Council also has influenced fact that on eve of 17th of December Russian RNK sent to Ukrainian authority ultimatum that was signed by Lenin and Trotsky, which , on the one hand, was recognized by UPR and , on the other hand, made a gross interference in its internal affairs. "We blame Council- was mentioned in ultimatum.- Under the guise of national phrases, uncertain bourgeois politics was held, which was defined as non-recognition of "Soviets" Council and Soviet authority in Ukraine for the long time. The ultimatum contained four requirements for the UPR:

1. To refuse from the disorganization of the front, the resulted in recall and relocation of parts and destruction of the front without understanding with Russia.

2. To stop disarmament of Bolsheviks units in Ukraine.

3. Do not let Cossacks' formation to Don to pass through Ukrainian territories [chieftain Kaledin did not recognize Lenin's Sovnarkom]

4. To permit Bolsheviks troops to pass through the Ukrainian territories to the Southern Front.

Russian RNA demanded to achieve positive respond in 48 hours and in case respond would not sent, Russia threatened that it will maintain Congress in state of war against soviet authority on Russia and Ukraine.

Central Council gained support of gathering of Congresses in Kiev, which qualified the ultimatum as an aggression against the UNR have rejected harassment of Russia, notifying that it is impossible to recognize a rights of self-determination “up to separation” and make a rude attempt on this right by imposing their own forms of political order within the state, which defined itself : ‘Until there are, in Velykorosii, growing of anarchy and devastation of economy, politics and household, since there is a domination of gross tyranny and destruction of all freedoms, which revolution had wrested from tsarist, General Secretariat does not recognize need to repeat this sad attempt on the territory of Ukrainian people”. As it could be seen, a worthy respond in very calm tone, which aimed on the establishing of compromise.

It was obvious that the Russian Bolsheviks authority was looking for a reason for the start of war with Ukraine by using demagogic and unacceptable demands. (Interesting fact that among accusations of Central Council was one that stated that Central Council refused to convene the Congress of Soviets - when there could not be obvious that it was opened in day of ad of ultimatum to Ukraine. Thus, 5th of December, 1917 the UNR, actually, was in state of war with soviet Russia

Meanwhile, the Bolshevik Congress of Soviets in Kiev (124 pers.), leaving it moved to Kharkov, where the protection of Soviet troops alternative Congress of Soviets was hastily organized. It was about 200 delegates representing 89 Councils (with more than 300 existing in Ukraine). Despite the fact that Congress was incompetent, he was a Bolshevik scenario December 25, 1917 took the following decisions:

1. To approve the October armed uprising in Petrograd and policies of People's Commissars.
2. To declare the establishment of Soviet power in the UPR.
3. Choose the Central Executive Committee of Soviets in Ukraine.

Central Executive Committee formed People's secretariat - the Soviet government (it is characteristic that, conscious of its weakness, the Bolsheviks in Ukraine tried to Soviets national traits. Imitating the Central Council, they are still called socialist state not as Ukrainian People's Republic and the government - not "Council of People's Commissars, "and" People's secretariat. "Chairman of the Central Executive Committee appointed not Bolshevik Russophile G. Pyatakov and left social democrat Y. Medvedev, etc.).

Therefore, the proclamation of Soviet power in Ukraine, despite its illegitimacy, enabled the Soviet Russia to cover aggressive military action against the UPR as an aid in the fight against Soviet power on the Central

Council. The main reason for aggression against the Soviet of Ukraine - it does not give the UPR sovereignty, independence.

Beginning of January 1918 was characterized by very complex political situation in Ukraine. Soviet Russian Army under the command of Antonov-Ovseenko launched a general offensive of the UPR. Its population, according to various estimates, was between 35 and 60 thousand people. This attack had all the signs of aggression and occupation. Rather listen to the notorious order №14 one of the Bolshevik commanders Murav'ev: "This power we are in the far north on the blades of their bayonets, and where it is set, in every way support it by force of bayonets." Bolshevik attack supported the Red Guards (about 100 thousand). In many cities there were uprising soldiers who were Bolsheviks and Red Guards [Odessa, Ekaterinoslav, Nikolaev, Kherson and others]. During January Bolsheviks forces occupied almost the entire Left Bank Ukraine.

In these difficult circumstances that ruined all the plans of the UPR, including convening on January 9 Ukrainian Constituent Assembly before the Central Council was facing three main challenges:

1. To mobilize and to organize the Ukrainian people for ontime aggressor.
2. Formally distance themselves from the Bolshevik regime.
3. Create conditions for independent negotiations with Germany and its allies.

The the **IV Universal**, adopted during the meeting of the Small Council by roll-call vote after a three-day debate on January 22, 1918, became an attempt to implement these tasks.

In the **IV Universal** was stated the full breakdown of Ukraine by four years of war. The Bolshevik army was blamed for robbery and violence. On the instruction of Petrograd it intruded Ukraine and "wages bloody struggle with our nation and the Republic" and so on.

According to this the Central Rada in the **IV Universal**:

1. Proclaimed the UNR independent, free and sovereign state of Ukraine nation that wants to live in harmony and friendliness with all neighbors.
2. Laid on the higher executive board named the Rada of People's Ministers to lead peace negotiations in Brest-Litovsk quite independently and settle amicably for UNR to start its economics in peace and consent, to disband army and on its place to create people's militia.
3. Proclaimed firmly and resolute struggle against Bolsheviks.
4. Promised after return of the soldiers from fronts to re-elect county and district soviets, town council, and before it to implement such a power

to which all revolutionary-democratic sections of the population can entrust.

5. Stressed that the law about socialization and transferring of the land to work people without redemption fee is already developed and it would be studied at the IX sitting of Ukrainian Central Rada in a few days, and the transfer of land would be made at the beginning of spring-field works. Forests, waters and minerals had to pass into the ownership of UNR.

6. Gave instruction to the Rada of People's Ministers to start immediately the transferring of all factories and plants from martial to peaceful law, for manufacturing products necessary for people, for taking in hands the most important spheres of trade, monopolization of iron, coal and tobacco industry, implementation of state control of all banks.

7. Proclaimed the struggle with unemployment and policy for social support of all invalids and victims of war.

8. Recognized valid all freedoms proclaimed by the Decree III and the rights of all nations in UNR for nationally personal autonomy.

9. Call people for the most attentive holding of the election to the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly that could undertake the function of liberty, the order and welfare of the nation etc.

Therefore, the proclamation of the IV Universal signified the ending of the evolution of Ukrainian national movement from autonomism-federalism to independence and to the total rupture with imperial centre.

In general the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine by the Decree IV just at the beginning of 1918 in a certain degree is logical, because exactly then profiting by the weakening of Russian imperial center their independence proclaimed Lithuania (December, 1918), Estonia and Latvia (February, 1918), Byelorussia (March, 1918), Armenia and Georgia (May, 1918) and other.

The adoption of the IV Universal, of course, was dictated by the necessity of making peace with the Quarter Alliance and also it was an evidence that the leaders of Ukrainian National Movement burned-out in opportunity of mutual understanding with Russian socialist forces concerning the satisfying of requirements of Ukrainian national rights. According to the words of M. Hrushevsky "Our orientation to Moscow, to Russia" burned in the flames of fires caused by Bolsheviks bombardment of Kyiv.

In December 15th of 1917 year Soviet Russia and countries of Quadruple Alliance (Germany, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria) was signed a truce. Being in attempt to strengthen proper internal position and not to loose the chance of legalization and recognition of Ukrainian

national identity on international stage, Secretary General's Office in December 24th addressed a note to all belligerent powers, which claimed that as far as the regime of Soviet People's Commissar does not spread on Ukrainian territory, any manifestation claimed by Soviet Russia will not be legal for Ukraine without recognition of UNR's authority. In such a way it was claimed that UNR "starts its proper way to independent international relations before the time when Russia create nation-wide federal authority" In response to that claim authorized representatives of German bloc agreed to participate in negotiation of UNR's delegation.

In January of 1918 the negotiations of UNR's delegation started. Ukrainian delegation was headed by V. Golubovych (the head of new government, which was formed after proclamation of the **IV Universal** act). The head of Soviet Russia delegation L. Trotsky was forced to recognize the independent state of UNR's representatives in negotiations, while the representatives of Kharkov "People's Secretariat" has entered Russian delegation.

Later UNR's delegation in Brest was headed by O. Sevryuk. In February 9th of 1918 year UNR and countries of German block signed an Agreement (As it was a lack of time to prepare a good quality document, Austro-Hungary representatives proposed to sign a short agreement in general terms with Appendix, which should be improved by commissions. UNR's delegation has denied such a proposal at the first time. But as a result of occupation of Kyiv by Bolsheviks Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was officially signed in quite nervous, tense atmosphere in the night of February 9th in 2 a.m. even without Ukrainian translation. Such a work in such unconventional situation couldn't make any impact on Agreement's text. Legally speaking it worth to be criticized. Many of its articles were full of nebulosity and varia leclio, juridical and actual inaccuracy. Ukrainian translation had been making in a hurry already after agreement ratification and wasn't perfect too.

The main points of Brest-Litovsk Treaty were:

1. In introductory passage the independency of UNR was recognized.
2. In capacity of the borders between Austro-Hungary and UNR were proclaimed the same borders which existed between Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires before the year of 1914th, i.e. all the territory of Galicia, Transcarpathian, Northern Bukovina belonged to Austro-Hungary, but all the territory of Chelm Land and Podlachia was back to Ukraine.
3. Rehabilitated diplomatic and consular relations.
4. It was scheduled exchange of prisoners of war.
5. Rejected any damages compensation.

6. Pointed out the duty of parties to develop business relationships, to conduct interchange residues of agricultural and industrial goods on the basis of the state.

7. Small exchanges of goods within the 15-kilometer border zone were permitted. Provision customs privileges.

The same day, the 9th of February, was signed Ukraine-German agreement. Three days later concluded similar bilateral agreements between additional UPR and Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the UPR, the UPR and Turkey. In a secret annex to the peace agreement between the UPR and Austria-Hungary were recorded division Galicia in Ukrainian and Polish parts and be united with Eastern Galicia Bukovina in one continuous "crown land" of the Austrian Empire. (But then Austria revoked the treaty). Under these agreements UPR undertook obligations during the first half of 1918 put Germany and Austria-Hungary 60 million tons of grain, 2750 thousand tons of meat, 400 million of eggs and other agricultural and industrial raw materials. February 17 the delegation of UPR with M. Lyubinsky on behalf of the Central Council requested the German side to "help the Ukrainian people in the hard struggle for existence." Central Council hoped that this assistance will be given to the introduction of two divisions in Ukraine (about 30 thousand). Formed of Ukrainian prisoners of war, but Germany and Austria-Hungary launched a large-scale attack by 450,000th army.

In early March 1918 the Central Council returned together with the German and Austrian troops in Kyiv. Ukraine was liberated from the Bolsheviks. But it was a so-called "Pyrrhic victory."

Consequently, another tragic page in the history of Ukraine has opened - "independent" life under occupation regime (Germans uncontrolled sway in Ukraine, given its own regulations that were binding in Ukraine). Gradually losing power remains, the Central Council has lasted until April 29, 1918, when Ukraine held Hetman coup and came to power Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky.

Projects

1. Historical Portrait of M.Hrushevkiy.
2. Soviet UNR.
3. Central Council: reasons for the defeat and historical significance.

2. Hetmanate of Skoropadsky.

April 29, 1918 the All-Ukrainian Congress of grain growers (about 8 thousand of people) the honorary ataman of Free Cossacks General Paul Skoropadsky was declared the Hetman of Ukraine. Central Council was dissolved and Ukraine launched a new state formation - Hetmanate "Ukrainian state."

The revolution occurred almost in bloodless way (several officers of the Hetman's squad were killed in the short firefight with Sich Riflemen, who soon went over to the Skoropadsky).

What provided a bloodless nature of Hetman revolution?

1. Significant errors made by the Central Council, deprived the support of the masses:

- a) hesitation in strategic political orientations;
- b) inconsistency of tactical actions;
- c) unjustified concessions and compromises;
- d) delays in solving urgent social and economic problems;
- e) ignoring and disregard for the representatives of the propertied classes;
- f) not very favorable attitude toward the church and clergy;
- g) not full awareness of the need of creation of efficient national army, etc..

2. Support of P. Skoropadsky German-Austrian army numbering 450,000 people, because Central Rada did not follow commitments of Brest-Litovsk for the supply of food and raw materials Germany and its allies.

3. The difficult economic situation in Ukraine (after 4 years of World War I, 8 months of "cold war" of the Central Council with the Provisional Government and more than 60 day of "hot war" against the Bolsheviks, the result was the impoverishment of the peasants, the fall in industrial production, destruction of transport, communications etc. One can agree with the conclusion of the P. Skoropadsky: "Fights and anarchy continues in Ukraine, economic collapse and unemployment are increasing and spreading with each passing day and finally for the rich Ukraine terrible ghost of hunger is rising").

4. The split in the political forces of Ukraine, which had a majority in the Central Council. In spring of 1918 the most numerous party of Ukrainian Social Revolutionaries was close to collapse, which happened in May 1918. Almost the same fate befell the USDRP - "Ukrainian Bolsheviks" came from it and left Social Democrats, later Independents and others.

5. At the same time due to the coincidence of the objective and subjective circumstances, rapidly rising the role of Ukrainian democratic grain growing party, which became the mainstay of P. Skoropadsky, etc.

The purpose of the Hetman revolution:

1. To stop the process of government paralysis, which was rapidly gaining pace (power of the Central Council was limited to Kyiv and neighborhood).

2. To prevent disorganization and degradation of society, which inevitably led to social disaster.

3. To end with radical transformations, including case about the private property and so on.

4. To establish state authority that is able to "ensure the public peace, law, and possibility of creative work" (P. Skoropadsky).

To generalize forces relied on Hetmanate of P. Skoropadsky, we can distinguish:

1. Everyone who had private property, who had something to lose (landowners, the bourgeoisie, prosperous peasants, etc.).

2. Free Cossacks.

3. Pro-Russian imperial forces that saw in the mode of P. Skoropadsky hope for the revival of "one and indivisible Russian Empire".

4. The old bureaucracy, mostly Russified, which sought stability and to return old norms of life etc.

Thus, if the Central Council relied in its activities to left-wing forces (in its composition were mainly party of socialist direction), the Hetmanate of P. Skoropadsky was based on the support of right-wing forces. The ideological platform of the forces that led to power P. Skoropadsky was summarized in the "Letter to the entire Ukrainian people", signed on 29 April. Prerogatives of its power were assigned in the "Law about temporary state system", also released April 29, 1918:

1. Hetman appointed ataman (Council of Ministers Chairman).

2. Approved and canceled the coalition government.

3. He performed the highest official in foreign affairs.

4. He was the supreme commander.

5. Announced an amnesty, and war or emergency.

The foregoing shows that the essence of state regime of Hetmanate was to modify democratic parliamentary form of government to an authoritarian, that was the transition of supreme power, both legislative and executive, in the hands of one person - the Hetman Skoropadsky.

So the Hetman revolution was an attempt of conservative political forces to extinguish the flames of revolution, to put an end to radical social mood, with the strength of the government and with the moderate reforms

to direct social life on the rails of law, first of all to provide the right of private ownership "as the foundation of culture and civilization."

The achievements of the Hetmanate of P. Skoropadsky were:

1. Restoration of the right of private property and free enterprise.
2. Setting the current administration, to gain experience of the civil service. Reforming higher judicial authorities through the State Senate. Creating a new law enforcement bodies - the State Guard, which combined police and gendarmerie functions.

3. Strict government regulation of industry, transport, trade and communication in conditions of acute economic crisis, the fight against local anarchy and disorganization of production.

4. Establishing of normal monetary circulation, improving the monetary system (Ukrainian currency has been provided with natural resources and mainly sugar); formation of the state budget, opening of Ukrainian banks, joint-stock companies, Exchange Commission and more.

5. Organization of accurate Border and customs.

6. Attempts to establish a strong middle class of peasant proprietors as social support of Hetmanate.

7. The Law about the general military duty was adopted and developed a plan of organization of the army, which had to be numbered over 300 thousand of pers. (8 of the Army Corps). Creation of training center for the Army (Military Academy 4 cadet school: 2 military schools for officers of infantry and one for cavalry, artillery and technical services). Initiation of development of the Ukrainian Navy. Guards convivial Division of serduks (National Guard) was formed with boys from wealthy families of grain-growers from Poltava as exemplary units. Practical steps to restore Cossack traditions, formation of free Ukrainian Cossacks who had to be a kind of military reserve

8. The recognition de jure and de facto sovereignty of the Ukrainian state from nearly two dozens of countries. Signing preliminary (previous) peace treaty with Russia, under which Soviet Russia officially recognized the Ukrainian state.

Demarcation line was set, developed trade relations. Negotiating with the Crimea, which had become an autonomous part of Ukraine, and Romania regarding Bessarabia. Creation of quite wide network of Ukrainian embassies. General Consulate, consulates and consular agencies in more than 20 countries.

9. Further steps to Ukrainianization of public education and increasing the authority of the state Ukrainian language (courses of Ukrainian studies for teachers was open Ukrainian elementary schools was established, 50 new Ukrainian state secondary schools was open, 150

Ukrainian gymnasiums (not instead of Russian, but next to them), a broad program of textbook and other books in Ukrainian). The concern about the development of science, the foundation of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Ukrainian scientific publications. Significant expansion of the network of national higher education: Ukrainian Kyiv State University, Odessa Polytechnic, Kyiv Architectural, Kyiv Clinical, Kyiv Higher Technical, Odessa Agricultural Institute and others were opened.

10. Giving impetus to theatrical life in Ukraine, a State National Theatre, the State Drama Theater, Youth Drama Theater, Railway Theater, Kherson Ukrainian Drama Theater, Drama Conservatory, State Drama School, directing-instructor courses were founded. Significant contribution to the development of national musical culture, Music Drama Institute of M.V. Lysenko, the first national opera in Kharkiv. The first children's opera, The First Ukrainian National Choir, State Symphony Orchestra of M.V. Lysenko, State Capella of bandurists, Kiev concert bureau were created. New library and museums were established - the National Library, Cherkassy Museum, Museum of Church history and the archaeological community.

11. Increased authority of the Orthodox Church, giving it the status of the Exarchate and autonomy within the RPU; the beginning of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

As for failures of Hetmanate Skoropadsky, they were as follows:

1. Return of landlords to their estates and "knock-out" the compensation from farmers for the damage caused to the estate. Punitive expeditions to the village to get the desired amount of food to pay Germany for military assistance.

2. The Law on facilities of fight against disruption of agriculture, which allowed to use implements of peasants by force in estates . Unresolved agrarian question in practice.

3. Lockouts Act (Recovery Act 1905 the Russian Empire), i.e. the prohibition of strikes, leading to significant limitation of democracy. The increase in working hours to 12 hours.

4. Occupation of bureaucratic positions by Russians (mostly), most of them were members of the government of the Russian Cadet Party. Restoration of pre-administrative system that existed in tsarist regime: Return to the provinces, districts and counties, the abolition of urban and rural authorities.

5. Erroneous reliance only on rich and wealthy people, the lack of political flexibility.

6. Failed to hold mobilize. Failed to implement their own plans to create a sufficiently efficient army (managed to create only 60 thousandth army).

7. Blocking of the constitutional process.

8. High dependence on the German-Austrian military administration. Targeting only on the state of the German unit. The failed attempt to start relations with the Entente.

9. Dominance in Ukraine of monarchist-minded Russians who had negative attitude to the independence of the Ukrainian state, acting with intent of restoration "one and indivisible" Russia.

10. The actual lack of effective counteraction to destructive actions and promotion of Bolshevik forces in Ukraine.

11. The adoption of the Act of Federation with future non-Bolshevik Russia

Thus, the Hetmanate of P. Skoropadsky, as we see, had the achievements and failures. Emphasize that with "Act of federation with Bolshevik Russia" Hetman negated the main achievements towards nation-building, because this "act" actually meant canceling the formal independence of Ukraine.

Projects

1. Historical Portrait of Pavlo Skoropadsky.
2. Preconditions of Hetman revolution.
3. Attitude of Ukrainian political parties to Hetmanate of Skoropadsky.

3. Directory.

In May 1918 the party of socialist orientation formed opposition to Hetman Skoropadsky - Ukrainian national state union (from August - Ukrainian National Union, in September led by V. Vynnychenko). November 13 at the secret meeting of UNS was decided to prepare an armed revolt against Skoropadsky and for guidance of uprising was established temporary body - Directory (named by analogy with the Great French Revolution, in which in 1795 after the overthrow of the Jacobin dictatorship was established directory numbering 5 person). A Directory included 5 persons: B. Vynnychenko, social democrat, chairman; S. Petliura, the social democrat; F. Shvets, socialist revolutionary; P. Andrievsky, socialist-independentist; A. Makarenko, non-partisan.

The main center of concentration of antyhetman forces became Bila Cerkva. The largest battle was held under Motovylivka November 18, 1918, where troops of Hetman suffered a crushing defeat and the question of power was almost resolved. December 14, 1918 Hetman P. Skoropadsky renounces power, and it passes completely into the hands of the Directory, which is December 19 arranges triumphal parade of winners at St. Sophia square in Kyiv.

Thus, after the victory of antyhetman rebellion Directory was formally to resign. However, restoring the UNR, it did not regain the Central Council, because it lost its popularity among the masses. December 26, 1918 Directory announced very important document, which some researchers call "the Interim Constitution of Ukraine", the Declaration, in which:

1. For the first time after its formation clear announced its key program goals and factors for their implementation.

2. The attempt of identity was made - Directory declared itself "the supreme authority of the revolutionary time", though (functions and powers were not clearly defined), noting its temporality and willingness to transfer its rights and powers to working people of independent UNR.

3. It was officially notified of the convening of the Congress of the working people of Ukraine which was a "revolutionary representation of organized working masses" and regarded as a temporary preparliament.

4. Proclaimed a number of "standard" socio-economic slogans, including: a) working control; b) the fight against speculation;

- c) "the best form of social reform, which reached the Western European labor democracy; g) "national harmony and friendly combination of working democracy of all nations that inhabit the Ukrainian land," and so on.

5. Abolished all laws and regulations of the Hetman government's in the sphere of working policy : recycled 8-hour day, collective agreements, right of strikes and coalition.

6. Small peasant land tenure remained immutable and the rest of land had to go in the use of landless and smallholder farmers.

7. Restored national personal autonomy.

8. Deprived of the right to vote "classes unearned" (a problem with whether to count labor class representatives of the intelligentsia, including lawyers, doctors, journalists, etc.).

For socialist phrases and journalistic form of Declaration hint figure of its author V.Vynnychenko.

December 26, 1918 was formed the first government of the Directory, which was led by the Social Democrat V. Chekhivsky. In the government was 6 Ukrainian Social Democrats, 4 Ukrainian Social-Revolutionaries and the Social independentist, 3 Social Federalists, a Jewish Social Democrat and one non-party.

According to instructions of January 5, 1919, elections to Congress of Working People of Ukraine (KTNU) were held. 593 delegates, including 65 from ZUNR were selected. Delegates elected on the basis of curial system, from farmers - 377, from the workers - 118, from the labor intelligentsia - 33 and others. It should be noted that, unlike the Bolsheviks, who in the Constitution (July 1918) enshrined the principle: one vote worker is five voices farmers, leaders of the Directorate considered all voices equal.

January 22, 1919 at St. Sophia's Square was solemnly proclaimed the Act of Unification of Ukraine (Unification of UNR and ZUNR). KTNU adopted "Law on the form of government in Ukraine", which was too imperfect (hastily prepared during the meetings of the Congress on the basis of fractional resolutions) and contained a lot of declarative rules. This law confirmed the status of the Directory as a supreme power (temporary) up to the convening of "following" sessions of Labor Congress and its powers to make laws that were subject to approval by the session of Congress. KTNU became public body of young Ukrainian parliamentarism, the last attempt of Democratic Choice.

The first week of stay in power Directory were also period of its highest triumph, and then its strength was steadily deteriorating. Intervention of Bolshevik army in Ukraine started (November 17, 1918 in Kursk was created Ukrainian military revolutionary council, and November 20 - Temporary Workers and Peasants Government of Ukraine). January 3, 1919 the Red Army occupied Kharkiv Bolshevik republic was formally

named - Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), head of the Soviet government January 29, 1919 became the Bulgarian H.Rakovsky.

Soviet puppet the government of Ukraine headed by Rakovsky pursued the same policy as the Russian government - a policy of "war communism":

- dictatorship of the Communist Party, the formation of extraordinary authorities - the revolutionary committees and committees of the poor;
- nationalization of industry, finance, communications;
- strict centralization of production and distribution of goods;
- state monopoly on industrial goods, prohibition of private trade and the transition to the direct exchange of goods;
- general labor service;
- card system, the distribution of products due to class lines (more for workers);
- introduction of requisitioning, which meant the transition to forced removal of necessary to the state food from peasants . For the grain requisitions created food groups that operated with punitive methods;
- "Red Terror" against real and potential opponents of Bolshevism.

The policy of "war communism" was caused not only by extremely difficult circumstances that have arisen during the Civil War, but by the plans of the Bolsheviks to make easily the world revolution and to move from commodity and money relations in the economy without a market and money.

Bolshevik policy caused widespread public discontent in Ukraine, wide peasant resistance movement unfolded, in the Red Army is growing discontent .

Chairman of the Ukrainian government B. Chekhivsky sent three notes (31 December, 3 and 4 January) to the Council of People's Commissars with question: "What are the reasons for the Russian Soviet army to attack the territory of the UNR?". In response January 6, 1919 in Kyiv came radiotelegraph signed by People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs G.Chicherin, which demagogic stated: "There is no Soviet troops in Ukraine. Military action in Ukrainian territory held between the troops of the Directorate and the troops of the Soviet Ukrainian government, which is completely independent. " Ukrainian delegation headed by S. Masurenko went to Moscow to negotiate. While negotiations were lasted Bolshevik forces attacked. Only at the forty second day of undeclared aggression - January 16, Directory formally declared war with the RSFSR. But the forces were unequal, and February 2, Directory moved to the Vinnitsa, and on February 5, Soviet troops occupied Kyiv (held till August 30, 1919).

Unsuccessful search for a reliable foreign policy support is continuing. State Conference in Vinnitsa decided to negotiate with the Entente. Upon request of Entente to withdraw from Directory V. Vynnychenko, S. Petliura as the main leaders of the Bolshevik course, February 9 V. Vynnychenko comes out from the Directory, S. Petliura - from the Social Democratic Party and the government of V. Chekhov resigns. Since that time period begins so-called "derivative rooms", which was led in turn by S. Ostapenko, B. Martos, Ivan Mazepa, V. Prokopovich, and place of location of government were Vinnitsa, Proskuriv, Kamenets Podolsky, Rivne.

November 15 1919, Directory transferred its authority to S. Petliura, who actually became a dictator (May 9 he had been elected chairman of the Directory). Denikin threatened Kamenetz-Podolsk, so the government of the UNR went north to Chortoryia. It was agreed that continuing regular war was impossible. Condition of Army, which was in the triangle of death (the White, Bolshevik and Polish army) was awful: soldiers, weakened by heavy fighting, extremely early frost, emaciated, naked, hungry, were victims of epidemics, especially typhus. UGA has turned into a real hospital.

This catastrophe intensified the contradictions between the leaders of the UNR and ZUNR. One of the generals of UGA General M. Tarnavsky signed with Denikin an agreement about the transition of Galician Army at the disposal of armed forces in Southern Russia (the White Army). This contract canceled Galician front. A few days after that to give up autonomy and seeking refuge in union with Poland or Denikin announced E. Petrushevycha.

In such circumstances, it was decided to move to the only possible form of continued support - to partisan warfare.

December 4, 1919 S. Petliura announced transition to partisan methods of warfare which was the final stage of the national liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people (Winter campaign of UNR troops, first - from December 1919 to May 1920, 2nd-November 1921).

The first winter campaign. The main objective of the Winter campaign was to preserve the Army on Ukrainian territory in the enemy rear, through guerrilla warfare. December 6, 1919 part of UNR army under the leadership of Omelianovych-Pavlenko and his assistant General J. Tyutyunnyk went to the rear of the Bolsheviks and Denikin's army, moving to South Ukraine. Quite a long time, the Army was on Yelysavethradschyna (now Kirovohrad), then moved close to the Dnieper, crossed in February 1920 on the left bank and came to Pereyaslav. Here it received orders from Petliura to return to the west 5 thousandth UNR army

passed rear Whites and Reds about 2.5 thousand mile. Ukrainian population, overwhelmingly tuned it nicely, provided the army with all necessary because help from the front lines almost did not act.

S. Petliura, who faced a dilemma either lose all or to sacrifice the part, and through union with Poland 1) to win for Ukraine's independence; 2) to get the support of the Entente; 3) join forces of UNR and Poland to fight against the main threat - Bolshevik expansion, went to sign the intergovernmental agreement of Poland and the Ukrainian People's Republic (the Warsaw Pact or agreement Petliura-Pilsudsky).

According to the agreement in exchange for recognition of the independence of the UNR and military assistance, S.Petliura agreed to recognize the Ukrainian-Polish border by the river Zbruch and further to Pripjat to its mouth. According to the agreement Polish government of Pilsudsky refused intentions to expand the borders of Poland according to the borders of the Polish Pospolytoyi1772, and recognized the UNR. Poland got Eastern Galicia and 5 counties of Volyn , i.e. the territory that belonged to Austria-Hungary and Russia.

This agreement was symbolic meaning for UNR. Despite this, the government of Symon Petliura had to go to great concessions, because already de facto boundaries set limits on location of Polish troops in Ukraine on River Zbruch. This meant a temporary renunciation of large ethnic Ukrainian territories of Galicia and Western Volhynia, of Woodlands, Lemko, Podlasie, Posyannya and Holm. This government decision Symon Petliura rated negatively some Ukrainian politicians of the time and most of the occupied Polish territories.

Under this treaty, Poland undertook obligations not to conclude international agreements against Ukraine. Guaranteed national and cultural rights of the Ukrainian population in Poland and Polish in Ukraine. The agreement concluded secretly, in fact, S.Petliura acknowledged the issue of Eastern Galicia as the Internal Affairs of Poland, and leveled union agreement between the UNR and ZUNR (1919). An integral part of the agreement was a military convention signed on April 24, 1920 by the Ukrainian General Vladimir Sinclair and representative of Polish military establishment Slavek, which included the beginning of Polish-Ukrainian military operations against Bolshevik forces in Ukraine. Their first winter campaign army of Omelianovych-Pavlenko finished on May 6, 1920, coming to areas controlled by the Poles. Here it merged with the regular troops of the UNR that participated in the Soviet-Polish war on the side of Poland.

Despite a number of setbacks, this campaign had a great significance. Even the fact of stay 5 thousandth Army behind enemy lines during the five

months had great propaganda value: it testified that the liberation struggle does not stop, gave hope for a victory over the Bolsheviks and helped expand the network of uprisings.

According to military historians first winter campaign of UNR Army is the most heroic page of military art of the national liberation movement in Ukraine in 1917 - 1921 years, during which the Ukrainian army for the first time successfully applied partisan methods against numerous enemies. The most important goal was realized- UPR army was saved . Winter campaign gave examples of typical partisan war.

All participants of Winter campaign, who returned, were awarded with the Order of the Iron Cross, which in the system of commemorations Ukrainian troops occupied "categorically first place."

Desperate attempt to continue the armed struggle was made in November 1921 when the Government of UNR and its disarmed army was already in Poland. This attempt (Second Winter campaign or the November raid) made about 2 thousand volunteers - soldiers and officers of the UNR army led by general J.Tyutyunnik and J.Otmarshteyn. The strategic task of the operation was to raise a national uprising and to overthrow the Bolshevik regime in Ukraine. They crossed the Soviet-Polish border and headed deep into the Ukraine to raise massive anti-Bolshevik uprising.

Despite the fact that wide partisan peasant movement took place in Ukraine, general uprising, which Tyutyunnik hoped did not happen: under the influence of the NEP peasants leave the rebel groups and returned to their own land. A raid members, getting Korosten, Zhytomyr Region, were surrounded by the town Bazar and there on November 21 more than 350 people were shot dead. Escaped from the environment and got to the Polish border only 120 people. Thus tragically ended second winter campaign of UNR troops. It was the last armed intervention of UNR Army against Soviet power in Ukraine.

In October 1920, after the end of the Polish-Soviet war, the Polish government recognized the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and made with it the Riga Treaty of March 18, 1921 that actually canceled the Warsaw Pact. This Soviet-Polish agreement was signed against the UNR and against S. Petliura.

Behind it the border was set on the so-called Curzon Line, which in the 1919-1920 years Entente recognized as Poland's eastern border. The essence of the intentions of the parties good gave one of the leaders of the Soviet delegation, A. Joffe, who said to the head of the Polish delegation J. Dombovsky: "Russia realizes that Poland needs Galician oil, but for Russia Ukrainian grain is necessary».

Thus, the Peace of Riga completely buried an independence plan of Directory and "legalized" control of Soviet Russia over most of the territory of Ukraine and territory of Western Ukraine passed under Polish rule.

Projects

1. Soviet-Polish war.
2. Peasant rebel movement in Ukraine.
3. Fight against White Guard regimes (Denikin, Wrangel).
4. The relationship with Entente.

4. Revolutionary developments of 1918 on West-Ukrainian lands.

In the autumn of 1918 as the result of socio-economic, political and national conflicts, sharpened for the edge by the loss in World War I, the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed. On the political map of Europe, new sovereign states appeared: the Republic of Austria (12 November), the Western Ukrainian People's Republic (13 November), Czech Republic (November 14), Hungary (16 November), the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1 December, 1929 Yugoslavia) and others. Thus, ZUNR was one of the first state formations that have arisen on the ruins of the so-called "patchwork" of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This was preceded by important events that require at least a brief analysis.

October 18, 1918 in Lviv gathered representatives of all political forces of Ukrainian land, the so-called Ukrainian Konstytuanta (Constituent Assembly). By implementing the right of people to self-determination, Konstytuanta proclaimed itself a Ukrainian National Council of Parliament. It included 33 Ukrainian ambassadors to the Austrian Parliament, 34 deputies to Galician and 16 - to Bukovina boundary Sejm and 3 representatives from national - democratic, Christian-social and social-democratic parties and students. President of the National Council was elected Petrushevycha. October 19 was declared the creation of Ukrainian territories of the Austro-Hungarian Empire of Ukrainian state, however, as part of the monarchy, with which the older generation Galician politicians did not dare to break ties. The Great Illusion leading of Galician politicians was that the fate of the Western states decided in Vienna, to which the Ukrainian National Council delegation left. They hoped for a legitimate transfer of power by the grace of the emperor. Meanwhile in Krakow was established Polish liquidation committee, which had come to the Lviv on November 1, to take over power in the hands of Polish Galicia. Under these conditions delay of time from Ukrainian could be a disaster. So on the night of October 31 to November 1, led by Captain of USS D. Vitovsky authorities in Lviv was taken. Operation carried out instantly and without bloodshed. Was arrested the governor and city commandant, take control of all state institutions, barracks and other important items on Hall hoisted a blue-yellow flag. As part of Ukrainian military, which took power over two hundred thousandth of Lviv, was only about 2.5 thousand of people.

On the morning of 1 November Ukrainian National Council took power into their own hands. It issued a proclamation "Ukrainian people", which talked about the creation of an independent Ukrainian state in which "people are now ... master of his land."

November 9 meeting of the Ukrainian National Council was defined name of the state of the West Ukrainian People's Republic (ZUNR). It covers around 70 thousand km² from 6 million of Population (71% Ukrainian, 14% of Poles, 13% Jews and others). However, soon captured the Northern Bukovina by Romania and Transcarpathia by Czechoslovakia. Thus, ZUNR covers only the territory of Eastern Galicia with 4 million population.

On the same day (November 9) government was formed - the State Secretariat, which consisted of 14 state Secretariat (ministry). Chairman (Prime Minister) was elected K. Levitsky.

November 13 UN Rada adopted the "Provisional Basic Law of the Ukrainian state independence of former Austro-Hungarian Empire", which consisted of the following articles: title, borders, state sovereignty, state patronage, coat of arms and flag. This Act were assigned supremacy and sovereignty of the people, who had to carry them through their representative bodies elected by universal, equal, direct, secret voting by proportional representation. Emblem of ZUNR became golden lion on a blue field, flag - blue and yellow, anthem - the song "Already has risen Ukraine" ("Ukraine Has Not Yet Perished").

Power appeared easier to conquer than to keep. Polish ruling circles did not resigned with the formation of ZUNR. Already in the first days of November in the streets of the city ensued armed clashes between Ukrainian and Polish troops. The fighting took place with varying success, and on the night of November 22 Ukrainian units were forced to leave the Lviv. Government of ZUNR moved to Ternopil, and from January 1919 to Stanislaus. January 22, 1919 in Kyiv on St. Sophia's Square was solemnly proclaimed the Act of union of ZUNR and UNR. But the Unification Act was not implemented - both through complex military and international situation of the two republics, and through significant contradictions between governments of ZUNR and UNR on internal and external policies. And when the directory has chosen an alliance with Poland with which ZUNR was at war, Y.Petrushevych December 4, 1919 denounced the act of Unification.

In July 1919 the Polish troops occupied Eastern Galicia. Government of ZUNR moved to Kamenetz-Podolsk in November - emigrated to Vienna. UGA moved into territory controlled by the Directory and joined the army of the UNR.

Persistent activity of ZUNR government in exile western for resolution question of West Ukraine question had not found international support. March 15, 1923 Entente Ambassadors Conference adopted a final decision on membership of Eastern Galicia of Poland, stopping, thus, the legal existence of ZUNR.

So heroic attempt Ukrainian of the people to gain freedom, to build their own state failed. However, the struggle was not in vain. Under conditions of permanent war devastation Government of ZUNR managed to establish land administration, to ensure the functioning of schools, post offices, telegraph, railway and take a number of laws: "About temporary administration and organization of the courts" (November 16, 1918), "About the state language" (15 November 1918), "About the implementation of civil rights and obligations" (April 8, 1919), "About land Reform" (April 14, 1919), "Law on Elections to the Seimas thirty unicameral People's Republic" (April 16, 1919), "About the eight-hour day" (April 12, 1919) and others. We should agree with the opinion of historian Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky that the value ZUNR is that "Galicia in 1918-1919 - is the only example in recent history of Ukrainian state law enforcement."

Projects

1. Historical Portrait of Y. Petrushevych.
2. ZUNR in state building, its internal politics.
3. The foreign policy of ZUNR.

5. Reasons behind the defeat and the main lessons of the Ukrainian national-democratic revolution of 1917-1920.

It should identify the main reasons for the defeat of the Ukrainian revolution of 1917-1920:

1. Weak social base of Ukrainian national movement as a result of incomplete social structure of the Ukrainian nation (no middle class, the industrial bourgeoisie, urban elements, etc.). From all social groups most nationally conscious was intelligentsia, but it was only 2-3% of the population.

2. Cities were not predominantly Ukrainian community because they were Russified and became the basis of influence of the Bolsheviks.

3. Ukrainian movement during the revolution was based on the two most changeable and fickle in political terms, social groups - soldiers and peasants. They were not politically mature enough, not grasped the idea of national independence in full and were easy to demagogic slogans of the Bolsheviks.

4. Leaders of the Ukrainian revolution failed to resolve the dilemma, what problems require urgent solutions: social (land, 8-hour day, etc..) or national liberation with that the Bolsheviks made use of.

5. Indecision on the issue of national independence, domination ideas of federalism and autonomy also hindered offensive tempo of Ukrainian revolution.

6. The lack of effective administrative apparatus in the field, a lack of trained personnel. Ukrainian leaders paid very little attention to the construction of their own government structures, expecting that in Russia come to power the moderate, democratic and federalist-minded forces.

7. Incomplete awareness of necessity to create efficient national army (especially the Central Council).

8. Social maximalism of leaders of the Ukrainian movement (particularly Directory) pushed away the revolution most of the potential accomplices which treated with caution socialist experiments.

9. In Ukraine, there was no strong centrist power, which would unite the political forces in the struggle for national independence (for example, the Central Council and the Directorate relied on left-wing forces, Hetman P. Skoropadsky - only on the right).

10. The lack of clear, not too difficult to understand, attractive and simple slogans; underestimation of the importance of propaganda and explanation of purposes of Ukrainian revolution among the people.

11. Ukrainian leaders were not taken over by the spirit of pragmatism and realism, but were in captivity of revolutionary romanticism and social utopianism.

12. The lack of unity among the leaders of the national movement (think of antagonism between the leaders of the Directory V. Vynnychenko and S. Petliura). Although the role of personality in the defeat of Ukrainian revolution should not be overestimated. We agree with the opinion V. Vynnychenko that "if (spring 1918) Alexander Macedonian or Napoleon revived and wanted to help the Central Council and the General Secretariat, it would not help."

13. State building, an attempt to self-determinate Ukraine took place not in a stable, peaceful atmosphere, but in terms of endless wars (enough to say that only in Kyiv government passed from hand to hand 14 times!). Ukraine was surrounded by hostile forces, without a single ally on the international arena, which would support its national competition.

14. The tragedy of the situation was and the fact that Entente refused to extend the principle of the right of nations to self-determination (14 points of American President W. Wilson are known) to the Ukrainian. Having declared its independence from Russia and concluding a separate peace with Germany and other countries of Quarter Union, Ukraine has automatically entered in the enemy camp of the victorious Entente others.

Consequently, the defeat of the Ukrainian revolution of 1917-1920. caused a variety of sources both internal and external nature. But speaking of the causes of the defeat, we should agree with pretty plausible opinion of Ukrainian diaspora historian Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky that "it would be wrong to speak about absolute failure of the Ukrainian revolution. It did not reach its ultimate goal, but it is internally reborn Ukraine society ..." and that "... there is no shame to be defeated in the fight for freedom. Conversely, failure would be a source of spiritual renewal from that could draw strength next generation, successors of the same struggle in the new historical stage."

Projects

1. Attitude of different political forces to the idea of independence of Ukraine.
2. Reasons for the disaster Ukrainian of statehood.
3. Lessons of struggle of Ukrainian people for independence.

CHAPTER II. THE SOVIET FORM OF STATEHOOD (1921-1939).

1. Social and political life in Ukraine in 20th years of XX cen.

The liberalization of economic life was not accompanied by the restructuring of social and political relations. Political order in the country had little changed. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the Bolsheviks proclaimed, was actually a dictatorship of the party-state elite of the Bolshevik Party (CPSU (b)). CP (b) U as a state organization operated at the beginning of the 1920s and turned into the only legal political organization. All other parties were eliminated. This had negative consequences. In terms of the one-party system were essentially eliminated the possibility for alternative competition to develop the most efficient policy. Party monopoly generated peace, dogmatism. After the death of Vladimir Lenin (1924) position of General Secretary Joseph Stalin in the CPSU (b) decreased over the role of the party masses, gained unprecedented power party apparatus, and the Bolsheviks Party became the kernel of command-administrative system.

At the same time in the 1920's the role and authority of the Soviets was decreasing. Power concentrated mainly in the executive committee in the councils, and the last lost any independence and was completely under the control of party organs.

In 1920-ies Ukraine has about 60 voluntary social and mass organizations, but they were also under the control of the party, besides their number decreased.

Bureaucratic command system took precautions to protect themselves. All-Russian Extraordinary Commission of 1922 GPU (State Political Administration), vested with extraordinary powers and was also used to remove and eliminate all unwanted party-state system.

Simultaneously apparatus of administrative-command system, which was increasingly growing numerically, provided the extension not only of their powers, but also moral and material benefits. In 1920-ies were adopted specific regulations of central party responsible for improving the welfare of the party, government and commercial workers, increasing their salaries. Moreover, these categories and persons equated to them, their families began to receive special rations, free housing, personal transport and so on.

2. Transition to the NEP and features of its implementation in Ukraine.

Reasons for the transition to the NEP. In late 1920 - early 1921 Bolshevik Russia and Ukraine appeared in a situation of deep economic, social and political crisis caused by:

hostilities that took place almost continuously for seven years;

policy of "war communism" that destroyed the foundations of the economy, paralyzed agriculture and resistance caused by the vast majority of people, especially the peasantry.

The economic crisis was reflected in the fact that:

industry was in a state of ruin. In 1921 industrial production in Ukraine was 1/10 of the pre-war level, metal - 5%, coal - 30% etc .;

agriculture also was in a catastrophic state: compared to 1913 the sown area in Ukraine declined by a quarter, grain - a third. The situation was complicated by catastrophic drought in 1921 and the famine 1921-1923rr., which killed about 1 million of persons. Mass famine victims explain not only by drought but also by policies of the Bolsheviks, which indicates a first in the soviet history famine;

in Finance - complete inflation of money.

The socio-political crisis was appeared in:

the revolt of the peasantry against the policy of "war communism" began and, in particular, against the surplus. Rebel movement was covered almost all of Ukraine. Against the Soviets was the army of Makhno (about 15 thousand). In the rebel forces were about 40 thousand people at all;

difficult economic situation, food deprivation caused dissatisfaction with Soviet power by the workers which poured in various forms of protest, including strikes. Along with economic demands were put forward politic, including - "Soviets without Bolsheviks";

prevailing of crisis in the Bolsheviks party, which intensified debate on ways of further development.

Thus, the general crisis in the country forced the Bolsheviks in 1921 to move from the policy of "war communism" to the New Economic Policy (NEP).

The essence of the NEP. NEP provided for a partial return to a market economy, various forms of ownership, economic management of the economy.

However, the Bolsheviks saw the NEP as a necessary measure by which they could overcome the current difficulties and to achieve the ultimate goal - the building of communism.

Major changes in the NEP period:

1. In agriculture:

replacement of the surplus with tax in kind (was less than about 2 times and peasants known in advance);

permit of free trade with surpluses of agricultural products;

permission to lease land and to use hired labor.

In Ukraine this process was contradictory. The transition from surplus to tax in kind was almost not felt: tax in kind collected from the harvest of 1921, and it was not there, it was necessary to pass from the harvest in 1920 under the law of surplus. However, freedom of trade and refusal to requisition of peasant grain aroused interest in a more efficient conduct of its economy. NEP contributed to the development of agriculture: in 1925 agricultural output reached pre-war levels.

2. In industry:

sale by private owners and lease of small and medium enterprises. In the village were commissioned tens of thousands of dairies, different types of mills (steam, water, wind turbines), enterprises for the production of sausages, smoked meats, various pickles. In Ukraine were leased 5,200 companies - almost half of existing stock;

decentralization of industrial management. Many businesses were combined into trusts and transferred to cost accounting. The first trusts appeared in the autumn of 1921 both in heavy industry ("Donvuhillya", "Pivdenstal", "Pivdennorudnyy Trust"), and in the light ("Tekstyltrest", "Shkirtrest", "Himvuhillya", "Tsukortrest"). At the beginning of 1922 Ukrainian Council of national economy were subordinate of 24 trusts, which brought together about 450 all industries. To make a trade, procurement of raw materials, marketing of similar products were formed syndicates.

elimination of general labor duties and leveling of wages;

attracting of foreign capital in the form of concessions (in Ukraine was not concluded any concession agreement), mixed joint stock companies and others.

NEP stimulated the development of industry, the growth of labor productivity. In 1926 the main indicators of the level of light and food industry, which was largely in the hands of small businesses, were higher than pre-war. Instead, pace of development of heavy, which has been under state control industry become slower.

In the years 1925-1926 the volume of industrial production in Ukraine reached 99% of level in 1913.

3. In the field of trade and finance:

rejection of the product distribution on cards from direct exchange of products and the transition to free sale. Develop three shops: cooperative, private, state,

in large cities opened trade exchange;

in the years 1922-1924 monetary reform was carried out: were issued convertible notes for ten rubles - banknotes and treasury notes worth 1, 2, and 5 rubles. It quickly strengthened monetary system, inflation subsided. Living standards increased.

Like any transition model, the NEP could not eventually stabilize economic development. Transformation of Reformation had positive consequences and manifestations of the crisis: the deepening stratification in society, the emergence of unemployment, growing social tensions, 1922- financial crisis, 1923 - sales crisis, 1924 - product hunger, 1925 - rising inflation and commodity famine, 1921-1923 - famine in Ukraine related to drought and policy grain.

The causes of coagulation of the NEP. NEP could not be long, because:

Communist Party initially considered the NEP as an emergency and temporary concession to capitalism, its strategic goal has remained unchanged - to build a communist society;

it was inconsistent with the policies of Stalin aimed to establish the country's totalitarian regime.

In the late 20's Stalinist leadership abandoned the NEP and passed to the command economy.

Projects

1. Famine in Ukraine 1921-1923: causes and consequences.
2. Ideas of the scientists - farmers (M.D. Kondratyev, O.V. Chayonov) on the development of agricultural cooperatives.
3. Crises of NEP.

3. Industrialization in Ukraine

1/ In December 1925 - embarked [im'ba:kt] on industrialization.

2/ Stages of industrialization:

I. (1926-1928, October)

- capital growth by 3-4 times compared to the years 1924-25;
- reconstruction of old assets;
- construction of small and medium enterprises ['entəpraiz];
- laying new power plants.

II. (1928, October -1932) - The First Five-Year Plan

•starting plan is not accepted (18% - annual growth of industrial production);

optimal plan adopted (20 - 22%);

the first year of The First Five-Year Plan – 32%;

the second year of The First Five-Year Plan – 45%.

•The main results:

established agricultural machinery (Kharkiv Tractor Plant, Zaporozhye factory "Communard" - produced grain harvesters, Kharkov factory "Hammer ['hæmə] and Sickle" - produced complex thresher);

expanded and upgraded metallurgical base (factories were built: "Zaporizhstal", "Steel Works", "Kryvorizhstal");

enhanced energy base of the country (Dnieper Hydroelectric Station – DniproHES);

unemployment was eliminated [i'limineit].

III. (1933 – 1937) - The Second Five-Year Plan

•16,5% - annual growth of industrial production;

•New buildings: steel plants in Mariupol, Krivoy Rog, Zaporozhye; Novokramatorsky Engineering Works; Kharkov pipe plant);

•rapidly growing light and food industries

IV. (1938-1941) –The Third Five-Year Plan

•decline in production;

•increase the allocation for defense;

•solving economic problems at the expense of social sector;

•Socialist competition.

Projects

1. The organization of mass production movements (Stakhanov, Izotov).

2. Industry of Ukraine on the eve of the Second World War.

3. Social status of Ukrainian society.

4. Collectivization in Ukraine

1. In November 1929 - embarked [ɸm'bΘk] on collectivization.

2. Stages of collectivization:

I. (November 1929-March 1930) – offensive.

• Comprehensive, accelerated, solid, with a maximum level of socialization;

• November 1929: Begins mobilization of workers - the 25000;

• December 27, 1929: Stalin declared policy of "liquidation of the kulaks as a class";

• peasant uprising;

• 1500 terrorist attacks against representatives of Soviet power.

• January 5, 1930: Resolution of the Central Committee of the pace of collectivization and dispossession;

• on January 20, 1930 - 15.4% farms were collectivized in Ukraine;

• on March 1, 1930 – 62,8% farms were collectivized in Ukraine;

• increased tension in the relations between peasants and government;

• complaints in central government.

II. (March-September 1930) - backdown.

• March 1, 1930: Stalin's article "Dizzy with success" in the newspaper Pravda

• CPSU (b) adopted a resolution "On combating distortions of the Party line in the collective farm movement" on March 10, 1930, in which the entry of peasants into collective farms called entirely voluntary matter. Anyone who did not want to be farmers, could leave the farm.

• almost half of the farmers used the resolution to go with them.

• The level of collectivization, calculated on cropland declined from 70.9% to 34.1%.

• Share collectivized farms all farms decreased from 64.4% on March 10 to 28.7% on 1 October.

• Virtually all peasant proprietors, the Soviet terminology - middle, left the farms.

• They were poor farmer.

• In autumn 1930 the Stalinist state was faced with the need to conduct re-collectivization of agriculture.

III. (The second half 1930 – 1933) - new spiral of complete collectivization.

• This new offensive began with a directive "On collectivization", sent in September 1930, the Central Committee of the

CPSU (b) all regional, Regional Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist republics.

- Ukraine received the task to double the level of socialization and during 1931 mainly finish complete collectivization critical agricultural areas.

- at the end of 1932 collective farms combined 70% of farms and 80% of acreage Ukraine.

- created MTS;

- August 7, 1932: The Law on the Protection of Socialist Property August 7, 1932: The Law on the Protection of Socialist Property (Law 5 ears of wheat);

- The Holodomor 1932-1933

- IV. (1934-1937) - the final stage

- the autumn 1936: crop failures in many regions, leading to the famine in the winter and spring of 1937

- July 1937: Classified Stalin, who ordered to round up the kulaks and criminals who returned from exile.

- autumn 1937: Demonstration trials rural district leaders who have been accused of abuse of collective farmers, agricultural artel ordinance violation and sabotage

- at the end of 1937 collective farms combined 96,1% of farms and 99,7 % of acreage Ukraine (27,300 farms)

Projects

1. Holodomor of 1932-1933.

2. Urbanization of Ukraine.

3. Collectivization - progress or second enslavement.

5. Formation of the USSR as new form of the Soviet statehood.

According to the Constitution of 1919 Ukraine was considered formally independent state, was not part of any of the neighbors, had its organs of state power and administration, issued its laws, watched their performance. But its state sovereignty was extremely narrow. Ukraine implemented strict control of center in Moscow, which was provided by three forces - the RCP (b), part of which was the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Red Army and the Cheka executioners. Important attributes of sovereignty USSR lost during the Civil War with the conclusion of the military-political alliance, when military forces and control of commanding heights of the economy of the Soviet republics were united. Created Commissars combined military and naval forces, foreign trade, finance, labor, transport, post and telegraphs that were in direct subordination of SNK RSFSR. Similar agreements were concluded with Soviet Russia and other Soviet republics. This was a decisive step towards creating a single centralized state of Bolsheviks.

As the ruling party was the RCP (B) and CP (b) U was an integral part of it, so political leadership was shared. This made Ukraine completely dependent on the prevailing sentiment in the center.

Stages of Ukraine's accession to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This process has passed several stages:

June 1919 - December 1920;

December 1920 - December 1922;

December 1922 - May 1925.

First stage: the entry of Ukraine together with Russia, Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania to the military and political alliance (June 1919). With this alliance was formed general army, combined major Commissariat, developed during the war, only the financial system, the most important laws of the RSFSR operated in Ukraine, although the status of independence states remained. Since these phenomena were not constitutionally designed, military-political alliance was the personification of the actual (rather than legal) forming of a single state.

There was a search for a model of the future Union during 1919-1920 pp. there were two commissions whose members could not give definitive answer to this question.

Second round of Ukraine's accession to the Union covers a two-year period, during which there was "negotiated federation" that started with the treaty between the RSFSR and USSR for military and economic alliance (end of Dec. 1920). Formally declared the independence and sovereignty of both countries, and in fact embarked on centralization: united and ruled from the Centre were not 5 as in the previous period, but 7 Commissariat.

There were serious tensions in relations between the center and Ukraine on economic grounds. The situation required new qualitative changes in the consolidation process, a clear idea about the shape of association. During discussion of this issue at meetings specially created committee and in the negotiations between Russia and Ukraine, Russia and other republics was made a number of proposals, which crystallized three possible future union republics:

Stalin's plan of "autonomy", which replaced the fictitious independent republics status of autonomy within the RSFSR;

Lenin's plan of union formation, which was based on the principle of federation: Russia in this Union was to enter together and along with the other republics;

Suggestions of X. Rakowski (head of Ukrainian RNA), to protect the sovereignty of the republics to the center, he proposed leaving only military and political issues.

The authority of the leader of the revolution, although he was ill and actually was removed from the cases, the party and the state was undisputed and so the October (1922) Plenum of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) took the form of a state formation as Lenin insisted.

Third stage of Ukraine's entry into the USSR begins with the 1st Congress of Soviets of the USSR (30 of December 1922) which legalized this union, and ends in May of 1925. Congress had approved the Declaration on the establishment of the USSR and Union Treaty. To the Union entered four republics: the RSFSR, USSR, and BSRR ZSFSR (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia). Were selected USSR Central and 4 heads (from Ukraine - head of VUTSVK G. Petrovsky).

The process of Ukraine's accession to the Soviet Union completed by the adoption of the Constitution of the USSR in January 1924 at the II Congress of Soviets of the USSR. This Constitution defines the status of Ukraine as a part of the Union. It was clearly identified the issues that were within the competence of the higher power organs of USSR foreign policy, borders, military, transportation, communications, economic planning, signing a declaration of war and peace. In the republic remained competence: home affairs, agriculture, law, education, health and social security. Formally, each republic had the right to leave the Soviet Union, but the mechanism of this release has not been developed. So, without changing its external form, "union republics" actually turned into a highly centralized, unitary state.

In May 1925 toward integrating Ukraine into the USSR ends completely. The final step was the adoption of new Constitution by the IX All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets of USSR, which was fixed by law

Soviet Ukraine's accession to the USSR. The actual celebration of Stalin's plan "autonomy" was, Republic finally lost its independence. The Soviet Union essentially became a state of pseudo federations.

However, the proclamation of the Soviet Union consolidated some gains Ukrainian people, was recognized the territorial integrity of Ukraine; there was its own administration. The population of 28 million persons was in Ukraine, of which 22 million were Ukrainians, 6 millions - Russians, Jews, Poles, Greeks, Moldovans, representatives of other nationalities in areas where ethnic groups were established 13 national areas; the processes of Ukrainianization and meet national and cultural needs of minorities were in the spiritual life.

Centralizing policy of the newly created multinational state from the very beginning caused dissatisfaction in republics, including Ukraine: it expressed, arguing concrete examples O. Shumsky, USSR People's Commissar of Education, Chairman RNA of Ukraine Vlas Chubar (replacing the X. Rakowski «unwanted» for Stalin), economist M.Volobuyev and others. These performances were condemned and centralist, anti-Ukrainian course of the CPSU (b) will remain unchanged. Nearly 7 decades, this course put the fate of the Ukrainian nation dependent on the policy of center that was controlled by CPSU (b), the Federal Government, the Federal agencies.

Projects

1. The Stalinist plan of «autonomy».
2. Lenin's plan of formation of union.
3. Ukrainian model for formation of a new public education.

6. Ukrainianization.

In April 1923 XII Congress of the RCP (b) amended the national policy of the Bolsheviks. It was decided to strengthen the party's influence among the indigenous population of the Union republics and to lead and to control the process of national revival margins. The new national policy included involvement of local staff to Republican party and state apparatus. In Ukraine the policy known as "Ukrainianization."

54% were Russians among 55 thousand Communists, 23% - Ukrainian and 14% - of the Jews in 1922 in Ukraine.

Ukrainians amount does not exceed 35% In the state apparatus of Republic. The Bolsheviks felt the need to provide party and government more national character. In addition, extensive involvement in Ukrainian leadership positions should demonstrate to Western Ukrainian that the Soviet Ukraine may well satisfy their national interests. This also required formation in the international arena of attractive image of the USSR as a state in which allegedly provided free and harmonious development of the Soviet republics and guarantee the free development of national minorities as it was required.

Commissariat of Education of Ukraine, which in the 20's led by supporters of national revival H. Hrynko, O. Shumskyy, M. Skrypnyk became the driving force in the case of Ukrainianization. Ukrainianization carried out on several key areas: attracting Ukrainians to the party and to provide them with important positions in the party and state apparatus; widespread of Ukrainian language; encourage the development of Ukrainian culture and science; creating appropriate conditions for the cultural development of national minorities living in Ukraine.

As a result of the work done in the fraction of Ukrainian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) increased to 54%. Some of the Ukrainian Communists received high public office. There were important structural changes for quantitative growth. One of these was the emergence of a new public-political, economic and cultural elite, the backbone of which was the so-called national-communists, immigrants from the former Ukrainian left-wing parties.

The scope of use of the Ukrainian language in public life was expanded. Ukrainian language courses were organized from August 1923 to government officials and party functionaries. Those who did not pass their exam risked losing his position. Since 1925 has been entered compulsory use of the Ukrainian language in public office. Since 1927 the party documents translated into Ukrainian.

Ukrainianization achieved in education particularly impressive results. By 1929 Ukraine had 80% of schools, 60% technical, 30% of

institutions with Ukrainian language. In 1927 - 97% of children enrolled Ukrainian language. This figure was not surpassed during the Soviet period (in 1990 it was only 47.9%). The growth of the network of Ukrainian educational institutions paralleled the development of scientific research in various fields of Ukrainian Studies. 426 newspapers, including Ukrainian language – 373 turned out in the country. Outstanding historian and public figure M. Hrushevsky, who led the historical and philosophical Branch of the Academy of Science of USSR, returned from exile to Ukraine.

Ukrainian-stationary theaters accounted for $\frac{3}{4}$ of all theaters in Ukraine in 1931; Kiev built Europe's largest film studio at the time in 1927/29 years.

The city began to lose ground of citadel of Russian identity.

Diverse cultural and educational work conducted among Ukrainians compact living outside Ukraine (in 1925 lived outside Ukraine 6.5 millions of Ukrainian).

Much attention was paid to the development of national minorities in Ukraine. Thus, in 1925 was created 7 German, 4 Bulgarian, one Polish and one Jewish districts and 954 village councils of national minorities, 100 municipal councils. At this time in Ukraine there were 966 schools with German study, 342 - Jewish, 31 - Tatar, etc., and all initial universal education was carried out over 20 languages.

It should be said that none of the Republican rooting ("korenizatsiya") went as far as Ukrainian. Ukrainians become structurally complete nation for ten years of "Ukrainianization" (1923-1933).

Moscow closely followed the process of cultural revival of Ukraine, and fearing of strengthen of tendencies toward becoming independent, started to inhibit Ukrainianization on its very beginnings. Letter of Stalin to Kaganovich in 1926 withwarning against bias of Khvylovy M., who threw the slogan "Away from Moscow" and longed for full Ukrainianization of proletariat; Moreover, the elimination of A. Shumsky of Ukraine; in 1928-1929 elimination of literary organizations VAPLITE and Lanka-Mars and later magazine "Literary Fair" and "Prolitfront" neoclassic persecution; elimination Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences defeat; exile of M.Grushevsky to Moscow (1931) and others. Officially Ukrainianization was phased out with the appointment in January 1933 of Postyshev as secretary of the CC CP(B)U. Most leaders of ukrainianization have been eliminated or caused a death (Khvylovy M. (1933), M. Skrypnyck (1933)) during 1933-1934 in Postyshev s terror, and since then Russification started. In 1938 Sovnarkom USSR issued a decree on compulsory teaching of Russian in all non-Russian schools, which facilitated the process of Russification, and the

ruling of Politburo of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the elimination of national political subdivisions and others.

Projects

1. Effect of Ukrainization on the process of national revival.
2. "Shumskizm", "hvylovizm", "volobuyevschyna."
3. Minimizing the Ukrainianization process

7. Repressions and their consequences for Ukraine.

The term "repression" is used to determine the method of punishment of people who were considered as anti-revolutionary elements and enemies. An integral part of a totalitarian system of government was repressive apparatus, which was to keep the social processes under tight control, destroying any opposition to Stalinist regime, any expression of dissent. Apparatus of GPU-NKVD launched massive repression against all groups of population.

The main directions of Stalinist repression were:

1. Searching of "counterrevolutionaries" in agriculture. Different terms and forms of punishment were subjected to 30 people of Commissariat USSR, 20 of them were shot. On the Ukrainian farms were liquidated 85 so-called "kulaks - counter-revolutionary groups" arrested about 400 people, most of whom died. The policy of eliminating the kulaks as a class led to the destruction of a huge number of real masters on Ukrainian soil.

2. Struggle with "pests" and "saboteurs" in the pro-industry. In terms of curtailing the NEP (20s) signal for the attack was "Shakhty case": in the dock were industry leaders of Ukraine, which was attributed to the creation of "Kharkiv Center" to lead "sabotage." Started purposeful, versatile struggle against personnel of Ukrainian national intelligentsia. "Exposing of the enemies" grew like a snowball. Over 100 of various "centers", "blocks", "nationalist organizations" were "discovered" during 1930-1940 in Ukraine

3. Struggle with the national Ukrainian elite. Only in the case of "liberation Ukraine Union" and "Industrial Party" were repressed 45 leading scientists, writers and other intellectuals led by S. Yefremov, famous Ukrainian literary critic, academician, vice-president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, one of the former leaders of the Central Council who did not hide critical attitude to Soviet power. "Judge" on "SVU" were S. Kosior, V. Balitsky, P. Lubchenco, which in the second half of the 30's themselves became a victim of Stalin's terror.

It was "uncovered" another mythical "Ukrainian National Center" in 1931 and its components - the so-called Galician "Ukrainian Military Organization" ("UVO"). Its members were accused in intend of "armed insurrection by kulaks" overthrow Soviet power in Ukraine, to separate it from the Soviet Union to establish the capitalist system in the form of the bourgeois-democratic Ukrainian People's Republic. In the "UNC" case were involved two prominent figures of Ukrainian science - academics M. Grushevsky and M. Jaworski, the second after serving a six-year term on Solovki in 1937 was shot. Historical Section of AN, headed by

Hrushevsky was dissolved, he himself was accused of "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism" was sent to Russia, where he died in "mysterious" circumstances while vacationing in 1934 in Kislovodsk.

"Counterrevolutionaries" and "spies" were announced dozens of academics and VUAMLIN current members, Professors Institute of Red Professors, the People's Commissariat of Education of Ukraine. Arrests among educators and writers, especially intensified after suicide Skrypnyk M. (1933), and M. Khvylovy (1933 p.). From the 500 repressed writers disappeared more than 200, from 80 scientists, philosophers, eliminated 62 to the Ukrainian national martyrology due to enhanced repression were: Yevhen Pluzhnyk, Mykola Kulish, Mykola Zerov, Gregory Kosinka, Alexander Dosvitniy, Kost Bureviy, Dmitry Falkivskyy Les Kurbas - , founder and director of the theater "Berezil". Solovki were completely "ukrainian". Hundreds of writers have been forced to shut up, to come to terms with the system, more than 80 people emigrated. Rental movies baned films of Dovzhenko and filmmaker himself forced to move to Moscow. Ukrainian literature Stalinist terror inflicted a terrible blow.

4 Repressions against the party and state leaders. Mass repressions began in 1933. Stalin dealt with any manifestation of opposition, attempts to power and authority. Expulsion from the party at this time with the phrase "ideological mistakes and errors" meant further physical violence. The Secretary General not only lost potential competitors after the assassination of Kirov (December 1934), but also received a convincing excuse to deploy wave of terror against party and government officials in particular.

Stalin envoy Postyshev especially raged In Ukraine. More than 15 thousand of leaders were accused of "fascism", "Trotskyism", "nationalism". Yury Kotsyubinsky was recognized head of the "opposition" in Ukraine (shot in January 1937). "Parental" Stalins care about housing of staff Ukraine ended very tragically: were expelled and then disappeared "Petliura nationalist elements", while stronger Ukrainian party ranks by Moscow reliable staff. Because of this "cleansing" of the composition of the CP (B) from 1933 to 1938 pp. reduced by half, especially victims of its leaders. Thus, of the 11 members of the Politburo elected in June 1937 p. XIII Congress of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), 10 died (only remained alive G. Peter), with 5 candidates for the BOP killed 4 of 102 members of Central Committee and alternate members of the Central Committee of repressed 100 without exception, all members of the audit committee destroyed. During these years V. Zatonsky, M. Hataevych, E. Quiring, X. Rakowski, H. Grynko, J. Anchor others died. Almost the entire leadership of CPWU all secretaries of the Central Committee LKSMU

headed by the First Secretary S. Usenko, the entire leadership of Trade Unions of Ukraine also went under the hammer of Stalinist repression. Due to the anti-Soviet organization «borotbists» was charged heads of government of Ukraine P. Lyubchenko that during the meeting of the plenum of the CC CP (b) U, which made such an accusation, shot (August 1937 p.).

In August 1937 in Kyiv came three personal representatives of Stalin - Molotov, Yezhov, Khrushchev. It is estimated that reprisals were subjected to 37% of the members KS(b) U, about 170 people. Nikita Khrushchev, who led CC CP (b) U after S. Kosior in his memoirs, recalled: "Ukraine Party leadership was almost completely destroyed. We had to start from scratch. "

5. Repressions against commanders of the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army. Repressions began in Ukraine in 1936 against the command of the Kiev military district, who led the J. Jakir. At the same time they touched Kharkov military district, who led I. Duboviy. 45 commanders of infantry units, including 17 schnaymenshe commanders of divisions and 18 brigade commanders were repressed only half a year. commanders killed all fortified districts - special connections located in Ukraine during the repressions of 1937-1938. In early March 1938 p. Khrushchev and the commander of the Kiev military district. Timoshenko in Moscow gave a report that of the district "wiped out" of about 3 thousand per year. Persons, including more than one thousand arrested, "updated" almost all corps and divisions.

The tragic consequences of this repression was particularly significant during the catastrophic defeats of the initial period of the Great Patriotic War.

6. Destruction and most leaders of the NKVD (People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs). There were more than 1200 people, including M. Latsis, B. Mantsev and others among the dead KGBists in Ukraine. The victims of repression and become leaders who headed the NKVD in Ukraine 30 years: V. Balitsky, I. Leplevskyy and inspiratory Stalin's "Great Terror".

Projects

1. Executed Renaissance.
2. Formation of Stalin's personality cult.
3. The monopolization of the Communist Party in all spheres of society.

8. The West-Ukrainian lands in 1920-1930th.

Western areas during the period from 1919 to 1939 were of three countries: Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Ukrainian national minority were in each of these states. It is difficult to give an exact number of Ukrainian residing in interwar period in Western Ukraine: official statistics of the time marked by extreme unreliability. Number of Ukrainian in Poland in the early 30s ranged between 5.2 and 6 million persons. 2/3 of Ukrainian population lived in Galicia and the rest - in Volhynia, Polesie Kholmshchyna and Lemko. Ukrainians were the largest ethnic minority in the Commonwealth (about 14-16%).

In Romania, among the Ukrainian minority in numbers yielded to Hungarians, Germans, Jews. According to official statistics show that the total number was 582 000 people (approximately 3% of the population), while Ukrainian demographers argue that in fact it was approaching 1 million. The main areas inhabited by Ukrainian Bukovina was smaller inhabited the territory of Bessarabia near Khotin and Ackerman.

In Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian population were 549 000 people according to statistics (38% of the total population). About 80% lived in Ukrainian Transcarpathia, another 15% - in the Presov Region, in addition, numerous Ukrainian community lived in Prague. Thus, population were of 6 to 7 million only in the interwar period at Western that is 4-5 times less than the number of Ukrainian, who lived in the USSR in the late 20's.

The position of the western Ukrainian of three states was not the same. Generally, it reflects the features of the socio-economic and political life of these countries.

The position of Ukrainians in Poland. The Paris peace conference in 1919 commissioned Poland to occupy Galicia only temporarily, until the final decision of the victorious powers. Poland introduced a brutal occupation regime. Was cancelled the Galician provincial Sejm, liquidated all governments. It was forbidden to use the name «Western Ukraine» and «Eastern Galicia». Instead was used the term “Malopolska Wshodnia”. To secure these lands for themselves, Poland held in the 1921 census of population, in 1922 - parliamentary elections, including the occupied lands. Ukrainians, in protest boycotted these activities. The protest, sabotage and terror led by UMO (Ukrainian military organization) was founded in Vienna in 1920 (led by E. Konovalets). Until 1923 in Vienna there was emigration ZUNR government led by E. Petrushevych. The States of the Entente needed a strong barrier against Bolshevik Russia, which was to be Poland. Therefore March 14, 1923, the Council of ambassadors of the great powers recognized the Eastern Galicia part of Polish Republic. Poland

promised to provide national minorities with all rights and opportunities for free development and to provide Galicia autonomy.

The Polish Constitution of 1921 and 1935 confirmed the legal status of national minorities, but it was just demagogic promises. In 1923, the Ministry of education banned the use of the words «Ukrainian», «Ukrainian». Instead, the terms «Rusin», «Ruskiy». Moreover Rusins were treated not as separate nation but as ethnographic material for the development of the Polish nation. But Education Minister S. Grabsky held in the Sejm Law, which transformed most of Ukrainian schools on bilingual («utrakvistychni») with prevalence, the Polish language. Over 20 years of Polish domination number of Ukrainian schools declined from 3662 to 144. Act 1924 forbade to use the Ukrainian language in all state and municipal institutions. In 1924, the law on military colonization of edge (soldiers and officers of the Polish army, who took part in the war with the Bolsheviks, in Galicia received free land holdings to 45 hectares, the so-called colonists). The result was distributed to 800 thousand hectares of land, and as a result of this action moved about 200 thousand Polish colonists. Orthodox Church also was repressed, especially in Volyn. In the late 30's there was a violent action of «revindykation» (forced conversion to the Catholic faith), during which it was destroyed almost 200 Orthodox churches, and another 150 were transferred to Roman Catholics. As a result of operating in 1914, 389 Orthodox churches in 1939 only 51 remained.

The worst violation of the rights of Ukrainians was «pacification» (appeasement), which covered about 500 villages. Army troops and police destroyed the Ukrainian community centers, libraries, confiscated property, brutally punished peasants for arson of property of Polish mayor, the application of the principle of collective responsibility of the entire Ukrainian community for the actions of its individual members. In 1934 created a special concentration camp Birch Kartuzskaya (now, the Birch in Belarus). Right was historian I. Lysiak-Rudnytsky, when he described policies of interwar Poland against Ukrainians with words of Palaran: «This is worse than a crime, it is foolishness». And yet, it should be noted that Poland's political system is based on a constitutional basis. This gave the opportunity to Ukrainians, despite the discrimination, to defend their interests through legal, official institutions of state power. Probably that is why already in 1925, the Ukrainians had 12 of their political parties representing a wide political spectrum (from pro-Polish to pro-Soviet and independence orientation). In the economy counteraction of the Polish official course was carried through the Ukrainian cooperative movement. As rightly said O. Subtelny, «the cooperative movement began to examine

as an instrument of self-government and economic self-defense». So, in 1939, in Galicia were already 4,000 cooperatives.

When the Polish power pressure became unbearable, the reaction of Ukrainian population started to retreat from the legal, peaceful forms more and more, to become revolutionary and sometimes extremist. Ukrainian Nationalist Organization, which was established in January 1929 in Vienna (headed by E. Konovalts) headed this fight.

Ukrainian situation in Romania. The Romanian government policy was similar to the Polish one. The Ukrainian were removed from administrative posts, Ukrainian department of the Chernivtsi University was closed, the Orthodox Church in Bukovina renamed into "Romanian Orthodox" and placed under the Romanian Patriarchate. Law of the school system from December 26, 1924 interpreted the Ukrainian as the Romanian, who have forgotten their mother tongue. By 1928 in Bukovina was cancelled effect of the Constitution in 1923 and installed outdoor reactionary regime.

Ukrainian lands in Czechoslovakia. From the three successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, inherited from her western lands, only Czechoslovakia ensured more or less democratic system, which although was not perfect, but still gave some real opportunities to the Ukrainian. It at least recognized by the Ukrainian population the right to live within the borders of a single administrative unit of Carpathian Rus (since 1928 the official name - Subcarpathian Rusland), however, autonomy was delayed until 1938. Czechoslovakia gave shelter and grant-in-aid to several Ukrainian educational institutions - Ukrainian Free University, M.Dragomanov High Pedagogical Institute, Ukrainian Agrarian Academy in Podebrady so on.

So despite of the constant fluctuations of rate, Polish and Romanian politics (Czechoslovakia ones largely made an exception here) to the Ukrainian generally differed little and strategic goal was to assimilate the Ukrainian. The answer on the assimilatory rate of Ukrainian population of Western lands became active opposition, which appeared in various forms of struggle - both legal and illegal.

Projects

1. Development of national liberation movement on the Western-Ukrainian lands in 20-30 years of XX century.
2. Political parties, their programs and activity.
3. Carpathian Ukraine in the maelstrom of European events.

CHAPTER III. UKRAINE AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR: A NEW PARADIGM

1. Ukrainian issue in international politics before and at the beginning of World War II. The reunification of Ukrainian lands into a single state.

On the eve of World War II Ukrainian ethnic territory belonged to four states: most of the eastern part called the Ukrainian SRSR was part of the Soviet Union; Eastern Galicia, Western Volyn, Zakerzonnya (Lemkivshyna, Podlasie, Kholmshchyna) - in Poland; Transcarpathian - in Czechoslovakia (since March 1939 was occupied by Hungary), Northern Bukovina, Bessarabia and northern South Bessarabia - in Romania. All four states have different socio-economic system, which was an important factor in destabilizing the political life of Europe. This made the Ukrainian question tangle of serious contradictions.

Germany saw in Ukraine profitable springboard for aggressive East Asian politics: captured Ukraine opened the shortest route from Europe to India.

The governments of Britain and France 29-30 September 1938 went to the so-called Munich Agreement, which marked the beginning of the destruction of the Czechoslovak state for the removal of a threat of aggression and directing it to the east, with the aim of pushing the Nazis against Bolshevism. Czechoslovakia at that time was the center of political events and issues of the future of Transcarpathian - a main component of the problem.

Trans Carpathian is pushing to the forefront of political intrigues, and performer of Hitler plans become Hungary.

Foreign ministers of Germany and Italy gave Hungary a significant part of Transcarpathian with the cities of Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, Berehove, rejected them from Czechoslovakia on November 2, 1938 on the basis of making the so-called Vienna Award.

At the same time the Czechoslovak government officially granted autonomy of Carpathian Ukraine and recognized its government. Hust became the capital of Carpathian Ukraine. Armed Forces of Carpathian Ukraine - Carpathian Sich were established to protect national independence.

The Seim of Carpathian Ukraine started working at 15 o'clock of March 15. The Seim officially proclaimed the independence of Carpathian Ukraine, elected president A. Voloshin, took Constitutional Law of eight articles, which were legally enshrined blue and yellow flag, coat of arms

featuring the trident, the national anthem "Ukraine has not yet perished." Ukrainian language was declared official.

Hungarians intensified their offensive on evening of March 15, 1939 the same day Nazi Germany invaded the Czech Republic. Three days later, Hungary occupied the Carpathian Ukraine. Slovakia became an independent state under the protection of Nazi Germany.

Negotiations between the USSR, Britain and France on the establishment of a collective security system in Europe against the aggressor countries - Germany, were held on March 1939 in Moscow.

Knowing about these negotiations, Hitler decided on any price to prevent Soviet rapprochement with Western powers. He declared the Soviet significant territorial concessions, also by the Ukrainian ethnic lands. The Baltic, Bessarabia, Eastern Poland and of the Ukrainian ethnic lands were passed to the Soviet Union.

German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow on August 23, 1939. On the same day signed the Soviet-German non-aggression pact for 10 years (the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact). This document consisted of seven articles predicted commitment of the two parties to refrain from aggressive actions in relation to each other or any other actions of cooperation with third countries that would threaten the interests of one of the parties that agreed. To contract a secret protocol attached to the division of spheres of influence in Eastern Europe. In the Soviet sphere of influence were Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Bessarabia, in German - Lithuania. As for Poland, noted that the Soviet Union is interested in its Belarusian and Ukrainian lands, and in Lublin and Warsaw parts and provinces.

Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, and the Second World War began. This event radically changed the political relations in Europe.

The Red Army crossed the Soviet-Polish border and entered the territory of south-eastern Poland - Western Ukraine on September 17, 1939. It was officially announced that Soviet troops have prevented the Nazi occupation, the brothers help Ukrainian and Belarus. Brest, Grodno, Pinsk, Przemysl held a joint parade of Soviet and German troops after the victory over Poland on September 22.

J. von Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow for the second time on September 28, 1939 signed the "Agreement on Friendship and frontier" and two secret protocols to it that fixed territorial division of Poland between Germany and the USSR. They meant agreement of Germany Government to join to the Soviet Union the Polish part of the Western Ukraine and Western Belarus and Bessarabia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia. Kholmshchyna, left bank of Nadsyannya, Lemkivschyna and Podlasie

(called Zakerzonnya) together with the occupied Polish territories became part of the Reich. Germany got a free hand in Europe and secured a supply of Soviet military-strategic materials and foodstuffs.

Recent events created favorable conditions for joining the people of Western and Eastern Ukraine.

Parliament of SRSR November 1, 1939 p. adopted the Law on the inclusion of Western Ukraine into the USSR and its reunification with the USSR. November 14, 1939 the Supreme Council of USSR adopted the law on the acceptance of Western Ukraine in the USSR.

August 2, 1940 the seventh session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR included mostly Ukrainian populated northern Bukovina and Bessarabia South of the USSR.

The essence of the socio-economic transformation in the western regions of Ukraine was Sovietization. In general, the changes that took place were contradictory.

Projects

1. The role of "Ukrainian question" in the Soviet-German rapprochement.
2. Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact: implementation and impact.
3. Capture of Western Ukraine by the Red Army.

2. Sovietization of Western Ukraine.

At the end of 1939 in Western Ukraine were abolished old administrative divisions. Instead, it was created six new regions - Volyn, Drohobych, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil and Stanislavsky. In general, the changes taking place in Western Ukraine were controversial.

On the one hand:

1. The expropriation of Polish landowners' estates carried out.
2. A land reform (land tenure landlords confiscated, monasteries and government officials). The land was transferred to farmer committees, who were to divide it among the landless and land-poor peasants; by the end of 1939 were confiscated 2.753 billion hectares - almost a third of all agricultural land, but about half of this area was distributed to the peasants, the rest was the basis for the creation of collective and state farms, etc..
3. The industry, commerce and banks were nationalized. Put an 8-hour workday. Unemployment reduced.
4. Government agencies and the judiciary became Ukrainian. Network of Ukrainian schools (if in 1939 these schools were only 139, in 1940 - 6000) was greatly expanded. Teaching schools and teachers' institutes open to prepare teachers; study conducted in Ukrainian at Lviv University. Held elimination of illiteracy among the adult population.
5. Medical care, especially in rural areas (open new hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, maternity homes, etc.) improved. Many medical professionals came here from the eastern regions of Ukraine.
6. Network of cultural institutions, etc. expanded.

Unfortunately, these improvements darkened oppressive tyranny, command and control, totalitarian methods, which broke centuries formed lifestyle. In particular:

1. There was a collapse of political and cultural infrastructure created by Ukrainian intellectuals:
 - a) All Ukrainian parties ceased to operate;
 - b) "Enlightenment" (Prosvita) closed;
 - c) Shevchenko Scientific Society and others liquidated.
2. Even small businesses were forced nationalized; destroyed by an extensive network of consumer cooperatives and associations.

In addition to confiscation of landed estates, held «cannibalization» of rich peasants.

3. Checked residents of Eastern Ukraine or Russia, mostly Russians poorly oriented to local conditions were appointed to senior positions and had insufficient training.

4. There were pervasive repressions of nationally conscious members of Western society.

5. Mass deportations of the population (on February 13, 1940 in Western Ukraine were deported 17206 families or 89,062 persons). And all of Western Ukraine and Western Belarus for the years 1939-40 were deported 1,173,170 persons or 312,800 families. This is almost 10% of the land. According to Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, with only one in Eastern Galicia Soviet authorities deported 400 thousand. Ukrainian (most were deported Ukrainian).

6. Great offense was reprisals against the church - were closed theological academy, seminary, religious schools, monasteries, ceased publication of religious literature and more.

Thus giving an assessment of the accession of the Western Ukraine into the Ukrainian SSR, it is reasonable to say that, despite the crimes of totalitarian regimes, which, of course, nothing can justify the fact of association after nearly 600 years of separation Ukrainian lands commendable but methods which performed this act Bolsheviks were undemocratic, criminal and anti-national.

Projects

1. The deportation of the population of Western Ukraine.
2. Entry of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union.
3. Politics of Depolonization and Ukrainianization.

3. The beginning of Great Patriotic War.

Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. Its allies were Finland, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Slovakia. The German army was advancing in three main areas: the west - to Leningrad, central - to Moscow, the south - to Kyiv. Under the plan anticipated occupation of Ukraine in the first weeks of the war and the creation of a springboard for a breakthrough in the Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

Germans were going for 30 years in Ukraine evict millions of people by the plan «Ost» and to populate it by German colonists. Ukraine had to become an agricultural colony forever. Some Ukrainian lands under the plan of economic plunder Ukraine ("Green Folder") decided to transfer satellites of Nazi Germany.

Group of German Army Group "South" led by Field Marshal Rundstedt offensive carried out in Ukraine. Southwestern Front led by General M.Kyrponos and Southern Front led by General Y.Cherevichenko created for Defense of Ukraine.

The largest tank battle the initial phase of the war lasted from 23 to 29 June in the city of Lutsk-Rovno-Brody. The South-Western Front was forced to retreat, leaving the Western Ukraine. Germans occupied Lvov on June 30. They advanced deep into the Ukraine to 300-350 km at the end of the third week of the war.

The main military-political event of the summer-autumn campaign in 1941 was a 72-day defense of Kyiv, which lasted from July 7 to September 26, 1941 and attracted large enemy forces. Nevertheless German army managed to surround a large group of defenders of Kyiv: 665 thousand of soldiers and officers were captivated, were killed command of the Southwestern Front. The cause of the tragedy was failures of senior military commanders, including the fact that Stalin did not consent to the withdrawal of troops from the Kyiv.

For biggest defensive battles in Ukraine also relates 73-day defense of Odessa (August 5 - October 16, 1941), and defense of Sevastopol, which lasted 250 days (October 30, 1941 - July 4, 1942)

German Army Group «South» occupied almost the whole of Ukraine the end of 1941, however, at great sacrifice, the heroic resistance of the people plan "Blitzkrieg" was foiled.

Supreme Command led by Marshal S.Tymoshenko (later renamed the Supreme Command, headed by Stalin) created on 22 June; Directive adopted on June 29 by Party and government organizations frontline areas, which included the defense and evacuation plan; State Defense Committee headed by Stalin created on June 30, Committee united in the hands of all state, economic and military power in the country; the

formation of the divisions of the national militia assault battalions, mobilize people to build defensive structures; restructuring of the economy started on a war footing. The slogan "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" which appeared in the early days of the war, determined the henceforth the whole point of the life and work of Soviet society.

Stalin's regime managed the country with its repressive, totalitarian methods in terms of military and political crisis. These were extremely cruel orders of Stalin №270 on August 16, 1941 and №227 on July 28, 1942 «Not one step back», which are often doomed to destruction of objectives connection.

The need to evacuate the materials and human resources to the east of the USSR appeared at the beginning of the war. Lack of timely evacuation plans drawn up (after going to fight «foreign territory») made, especially in the first weeks of the war, disruption in the recovery process. There were relocated from Ukraine to the East: more than 550 companies, property farms, collective farms (including more than 5 million of cattle), Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, cultural and educational institutions, more than 3.5 million workers, peasants and servants. Everything that could not be evacuated was as subject to destruction (scorched earth policy).

Note the Soviet leadership to conduct offensive operations in the initial phase of the war was poorly thought out and poorly equipped in logistical terms, because they all have failed. The tragic consequences were offensive at Kharkov by troops of the Southwestern Front, led by S.Tymoshenko and N. Khrushchev in May 1942: three armies were killed and 240 000 soldiers and officer became prisoners. Tragically ended and attempt to defeat the Nazis in Yalta. Sevastopol was captured by German troops after a 250-day defense on July 4, 1942.

Loss in Ukraine dramatically changed the military-strategic situation, the initiative again passed into the hands of the enemy. After the capture of Sverdlovsk town (Voroshilovgrad (Luhansk) region) the Germans finally occupied the whole territory of Ukrainian RSR on July 22, 1942.

Projects

1. Kyiv defense.
2. Defense of Odessa.
3. Defense of Sevastopol.

4. Nazi occupational regime in Ukraine.

All Ukraine was seen as "Lebensraum» (living space) for the German people.

It destroyed the territorial integrity of Ukraine:

1. Lviv, Drohobych, Stanislav, Ternopil regions – on the rights of the individual district (county) "Galicia" were included in Cracow General Government.

2. Chernivtsi and Izmail region included in Romania.

3. Odessa, southern parts of Vinnitsa regions, western regions of Mykolayiv, left-bank areas of Moldaviya were merged into Governor "Transnistria" (Zadnestrovyia) and declared part of Romania.

4. Chernihiv, Sumy, Kharkiv and Donbas subjected wartime command (as frontline region).

5. All other Ukrainian lands (12 areas - Right Bank, Poltava and Zaporizhia) joined the Reich Commissariat «Ukraine» with the center of the city Rivne exactly headed by Erich Koch. Reichskommissariat divided into six general's districts with centers in Odessa, Melitopol, Nikolaev, Kiev, Zhytomyr, Rivne. This administrative entitie included 63.6% of the territory of Ukraine.

6. Fuhrer gave Transcarpathian to hortyst Hungary (1939) as a separate administrative unit "Carpathian area" .

All administrative units headed by German commissioners, who relied on the security police and the Gestapo. All political activities were banned for Ukrainians. Only general's governor with the consent of the authorities there Ukrainian Central Committee (UCC) in Krakow, headed by Vladimir Kubiyovych, his activities spread mainly for public care and educational work.

Brutal occupation regime was established in Ukraine everywhere. "New Order" deprives people of any civil rights. Cynically stated that the purpose of the Germans is to make Ukrainian working in Germany.

The largest enterprises of Ukraine were divided between German magnates. The invaders ruthlessly plundered the city and villages, collective and state farms turned into "communal services" , introduced in their fortress mode. Under pain of severe punishment was introduced compulsory labor service. Occupants were allowed to open in Ukraine only primary schools.

Material resources and cultural values of our people were looted and destroyed. Equipment of factories, railway rolling stock, raw materials, grain and cattle were exported. Echelons with Ukrainian black soil and plants went to Germany. 40 thousand most valuable works of art, collections, and weapon times of Zaporizhzhya Sich were taken from

museums. 2.8 million of persons trafficked for forced labor in Germany, 2.4 million were removed from Ukraine.

According to the "theory of racial exclusiveness of the German nation" Ukrainians must be destroyed en masse. The real genocide carried out against the Jewish people. Ukraine was covered with concentration camps, prisons, ghetto. Almost every Ukrainian city was his "Babi Yar": during the years of occupation at Babi Yar in Kiev killed more than 220 thousand in Drobytsky Yar in Kyiv - more than 60 thousand in Yaniv concentration camp in Ukraine - more than 160 thousand people. These were predominantly Ukrainian citizens of Jewish nationality. And just in the Ukraine during the occupation were killed 3.9 million civilians and 1.3 million POWs (prisoners of war).

The result of the occupation of Ukraine during the period of 1941 – 1945 was a reduction in its population to 14 million. Persons (including 8 million died). Cruelty of enemies spawned unprecedented in strength resistance movement that unfolded in proportion to the strengthening of the Nazi terror.

Projects

1. Collaboration.
2. Ostarbeiters.
3. Genocide against the Ukrainian people.

5. The Resistance Movement in Ukraine.

In the Ukrainian anti-fascist resistance movement existed two trends: Soviet resistance movement (partisans and underground fighters) and nationalist resistance movement led by OUN.

Soviet resistance movement. It sought to restore the status of Ukraine within the USSR. At the end of 1942 there were 800 guerrilla groups in Ukraine. Their actions were coordinated by Ukrainian Partisan Movement Headquarters headed by T. Strokach. There were great guerrilla units and connections led by S.Kovpak, M.Popudrenko, Saburov, Fedorov, I.Borovyk, P.Vershyhora, M. Naumov and others.

Forms of struggle partisans were: sabotage of the enemy communications, destruction of communication lines, roads, bridges; defeat of the enemy headquarters; sabotage on the railways. In the summer of 1943 operation "rail war" launched; raids into the enemy lines (the most famous Carpathian C. Kovpak raid was).

In Ukraine, there were 23 underground regional committee of the CP(b)U; 9 underground Komsomol regional committees which organized sabotage, carried out intelligence operations.

The total number of partisans and underground fighters in Ukraine during the war amounted by various sources from 500 thousands to 180-220 thousands of people. The most massive part of the population, which unfailingly followed the Soviet regime, was young.

Creation of Ukrainian Partisan Movement Headquarters, coordination of actions, financial support from the mainland, the use of Soviet partisans effective methods of struggle against the invaders, turned the Soviet partisan movement into an important factor of war, in fact, to the 'second front'.

National Liberation Movement of Resistance. Ukrainian national forces early in the war were grouped into three independent organizations: «Polissa Sich» led by Taras Bulba-Borovets and two branches of Ukrainian nationalists, one led by Stepan Bandera, a friend - Andrew Melnik.

Interfactional conflicts in the national liberation movement accelerated after the assassination of OUN leader Eugene Konovalets in 1938. Their point was that the veterans of Ukrainian Nationalists (PUN) - A. Melnyk Y.Borovykovskyy, M. Stsiborsky et al., who were in exile tended to a more moderate action relied on the gradual «creeping» installation of Ukrainian statehood, defended the pro-German orientation. The young radicals who led the underground struggle on West Ukrainian lands - S. Bandera, J. Stets'ko, R. Shuhevich et al. demanded that the leaders of PUN to concentrate all efforts on actually in Ukraine, to deploy independent revolutionary activity, despite the loss of repression. In

February 1940 the young radicals gathered in Krakow their own conference which formed the revolutionary leadership of the OUN led by Stepan Bandera.

Thus began the parallel existence of two Ukrainian nationalist organizations: OUN-B - revolutionary or Bandera and the OUN-M - Melnyk, moderate.

The goal they had one - the independence of Ukraine, the way to achieve it distinguished depending on the specific historical conditions and situations.

With the approach of the Soviet-German war, both current of OUN oriented to Germany, hoping that this event will accelerate the formation of Ukrainian statehood.

In order to create their own branch of armed forces, OUN-B concludes an agreement with the German military command about a military formation of the Legion of Ukrainian Nationalists, which consisted of two divisions – "Nachtigall" and "Roland" (600 soldiers). Of course, each side tried to use another in their own, frequently conflicting goals.

With the beginning of hostilities in Germany against the USSR OUN-B moved to implement its goal: June 30, 1941 in Lviv, captured by the Germans Banderites conducted Ukrainian National Assembly (constituent), which adopted a "Statement of the Ukrainian state." Ukrainian state board was chosen and headed by J. Stetsko. Reaction of Berlin for restoration of Ukrainian statehood was swift, harsh and negative. Soon S. Bandera, J. Stetsko and other leaders of OUN was arrested and imprisoned in a concentration camp of Sachsenhausen.

Ended in failure all attempts of OUN-Melnyk, aimed at "creeping" reborn of the Ukrainian state because of loyalty to the German occupation authorities, but even such actions were contrary to the plans of the Nazis.

OUN-M managed to create in occupied Kiev Ukrainian National Council, to affect the city administration and public life. In late 1941 Reichscommissariat Ukraine banned the activities of the Council, but it existed underground more than one year. Major leaders of the Ukrainian movement were arrested in Kiev, and soon were shot.

In July 1941 in Lviv with efforts of OUN also was created the Ukrainian National Council. The organization was conceived as an auxiliary cord «Ukrainian people in Galicia, Volhynia and Holm» and its broker before the German authorities. Council tried to cover with its activities all public areas of Western Ukraine, representatives of various sections of the population and land areas. Pattern and honorary president of the Ukrainian National Council the Greek Catholic Metropolitan Andrey

Sheptytsky was chosen. But this form of Ukrainian government did not satisfy the occupiers, and in March 1942 the Council banned.

In the spring of 1942 remained the only Ukrainian legal socio-political institution - Ukrainian Central Committee with headquarters in Krakow. Committee was headed by Vladimir Kubiyovych. Powers of the Committee restricted to purely humanitarian issues, and activities were strictly controlled by the occupation authorities.

Commander of "Polesie Sich" Bulba-Borovets, was focusing on the government of the Ukrainian People's Republic in exile. Activity of the organization was developing in Volyn, Polesie and was directed against the Soviet military units hiding in the woods. The aim of the struggle of Bulba-Borovets was the revival of the UNR. And when in November 1941 the occupation authorities proposed for Sich voluntarily lay down their weapons, they temporarily curtailed their activity.

The formation of OUN underground guerrilla movement began in mid-1942, the rebels acted as defense of the local population from the occupying authorities, disrupted actions of the export of young people in Germany. During 1942 OUN created its own guerrilla army, and it joined forces of Bandera, Melnyk and soldiers of the former "Polish Sich". It was called the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). The official date of birth of the UPA day October 14, 1942, dedicated to the day of patron of the Zaporozhian Host Intercession of the Holy Virgin. The first commander of the UPA was Dmitry Klyachkivskyy (Klim Saur), and in the autumn of 1943 UPA was led by Roman Shuhevich (Taras Chuprynka). Since August 1943 divided Ukrainian military units (detachments of Borovets M., A. Melnik and R. Shukhevich) were combined into a single military force, whose numbers increased to 20 thousand of fighters.

UPA led active forms of fighting on three fronts - against the German occupation, Soviet partisans (often occurred joint, coordinated actions), and the Polish Armia Krajowa units.

The main objects of guerrilla warfare by the UPA were Germans and their allies; formation of the Armia Krajowa and the Polish population; Soviet partisan units and then - detachments of the Red Army.

UPA counted only on their own strength and support of the local population. Trying to establish itself in the western regions of Ukraine as the "third force", UPA only in the October-November 1943 conducted 47 battles against the Germans and 54 battles against Soviet partisans.

Network of OUN underground involve not only Western but also central, eastern, southern areas of Ukraine, where OUN operated under the slogan: "Death to Hitler", "Death to Stalin", "Soviet power - without the Bolsheviks".

In the 1942-1944 years UPA had all the signs of Ukrainian national armed forces, without their own state, but being supported by its own people. The number of UPA according to various sources ranged from 30-40 thousand to 100 thousand of fighters. Documents confirm that in its ranks were fighting everyone who defended an independent Ukrainian state, regardless of political views, beliefs, party affiliation and nationality (20% of fighters accounted of non-Ukrainians). According to scientists-historians UPA detachments in 1942-1943 years made 2 thousand combat operations against the German occupation; they performed a successful attack on the German garrison, trains, with which the Nazis took out the population in Germany, stripped punitive operations against the local population and even completely controlled some areas of Volhyn, Polesie and Galicia.

Thus, in spite of all, Ukrainian national liberation movement (OUN-UPA) defended the interests of the Ukrainian people, have contributed to the fight against the invaders, despite the fact that it did not support any of the states.

Thus, Ukraine has been gripped by a mass movement of resistance, but because of deep ideological contradictions between its currents, there was a fierce struggle.

Thus, the Carpathian raid of the partisan unit of S. Kovpak in the summer of 1943 led to bloody battles among the OUN and Soviet partisans. And in the spring 1944 near Rivne UPA broke convoy of the Staff of commander of 1st Ukrainian Front, General M. Vatutin, general himself was badly wounded and died.

With the arrival of the Red Army in Western Ukraine OUN, remaining on the platform of independence, declared war against Stalinist regime. The Soviet command to fight the UPA created separate Army NKVD. Fighting of the parties continued until the mid 50's and was extremely brutal, bloody.

Projects

1. Raid War of Soviet partisans.
2. Division of the SS Galicia.
3. A Historical Portrait of leader of the resistance movement in Ukraine (optional).

6. Ukraine liberation from nazi invaders.

The liberation of Ukraine has begun at the time of Stalingrad battle (November 1942 – February 1943), which made a beginning of radical change in the war in favour of the USSR.

The first settlements of Ukraine in eastern Donbass were freed in December 1942.

Mass liberation of Ukrainian lands began during the Battle of Kursk (July 5 - August 23, 1943). On August 23 the Steppe Front troops liberated Kharkov.

Developing success, Soviet troops went to the Dnipro in September 1943. In September - October 1943 heroic Battle for the Dnipro, where the Germans were trying to create an impenetrable line of strategic defense (East shaft), began.

The culmination of the Battle for the Dnipro was liberation from Kyiv invaders. Stalin, ignoring the real balance of forces, commanded to release Kyiv until the "Great October" by any price.

At the cost of enormous human losses Soviet troops liberated the city on November 6, 1943. For the liberation of the capital of Ukraine more than 1,000 soldiers and officers were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In 1944 the Soviet High Command by four Ukrainian Fronts carried out a series of offensive operations, finally liberated territory of Ukraine:

Zhitomir-Berdichev operation (December 1943 - January 1944);

Korsun-Shevchenko Operation (January-February 1944);

In Rivne- Lutsk operation (January-February 1944);

Krivoy Rog's operation (January-February 1944);

The attack in the south. The Liberation of Odessa, Nikolayev (March-April 1944);

The Liberation of the Crimea (April-May 1944);

Lvov-Sandomierz Operation (July-August 1944). July 27, 1944 Lviv was released;

East Carpathian Operation (September-October 1944);

On October 28, 1944, Ukraine had been completely liberated from the invaders.

During the liberation operations in 1944 in Ukraine more than 3.5 million warriors were killed! Soviet partisans and underground fighters, local people and rear workers provided invaluable assistance to soldiers. Active operations against the German invaders were conducted by detachments of the UPA. When the front line has moved to areas of UPA's parts dislocation commanders gave the order not to interfere in the fighting and to take measures to save and strengthen their forces.

May 8, 1945 the German-Soviet war ended by the surrender of Germany.

2 September 1945 World War II ended by the Japanese surrender.

Ukrainian human losses in the war amounted to more than 14 million military and civilians.

Losses of Ukraine reached 1.5 trillion rubles. It was destroyed: 714 cities and towns, 28 thousand villages, 16 150 industrial enterprises, 18 thousand hospitals, 33 thousand educational establishments.

Projects

1. The Liberation of Kyiv.
2. Offensive operations for liberation of Ukraine (optional).
3. The portrait of historic Ukrainian warrior (optional).

7. The main results and lessons of the Second World War.

The first and final result of the Second World War is the world-historical victory over Nazism. The countries and peoples who were threatened by Nazism defended their independence and democratic freedoms.

Secondly, the Second World War was the most brutal and bloodiest in the history of mankind. During the war, about 60 million people died, including more than 27 million Soviet people. Tens of millions of people were injured and disabled. The war devastated entire countries, turned the ruins of many cities and villages. In the case of Ukraine, the latter gave 7 million people to the current army. Half of them died. Of those who remained alive, half are disabled. In the concentration camps during the war years, 18 million people were visited, of which 11 million were destroyed.

Thirdly, the war showed the ability of the Democratic forces of the Earth to rally in front of a general mortal danger. In the course of the war, an anti-Hitler coalition was created, which in the beginning of 1942 consisted of 25 states, and at the end of the war - 56. The victory in the war is a common merit and the total capital of all states and peoples. It is appropriate to recall here that many of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition were armed with many Ukrainians, and they contributed to the victory. According to well-known historians I. Mukovsky and I.O. Lysenko in the book, "Sweat and Sacrifice: Ukrainians on the Fronts of the Second World War", only from the Canadian Army at the time of the war served from 35 to 50 thousand Ukrainians, with 11,4% of them wore a military form voluntarily. About 40,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent fought in the Pacific, Asia Minor, North Africa, Europe, helped deliver supplies to the USSR through the Lend-Lease, participated in Operation Overlord, and finally met with their fellow countrymen, Red Army soldiers on Elbe in 1945

Fourthly, the victory outlined the main trends of post-war development. A new international organization - the United Nations - has laid the foundations for the democratic development of the modern world. The UN Charter also signed a delegation of the Ukrainian PCP - as a country - the founder of a new organization.

Fifth, during the Second World War the process of collapse of the colonial system began, continued in the post-war world and ended in a complete collapse of the colonial system.

Sixth, one of the most important outcome of the war affecting Ukraine was the completion of the reunification of Ukrainian lands. Let's recall that at the Crimean Conference there was an attempt to tear off the Lviv

province (Lviv, Drohobych, Stanislavsky, as well as part of the Ternopil region) and to include in Poland, an emigrant government that was counting on the return of Western Ukrainian lands. But the principled position of the Soviet delegation forced the representatives of the Western powers to agree that historical changes are irreversible. On August 16, 1945, the Soviet-Polish agreement on friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation was supplemented by an agreement on the state border between the two countries. True, Ukrainian Zasyne with Lemkivshchina, Kholmshchyna and Podlyashchii were lost forever for Ukraine.

There was still a great Ukrainian territory, separated from Ukraine - Transcarpathia, which the creators of the Versailles system of treaties handed over to Czechoslovakia on September 10, 1919, and Hungary was seized in 1939. In October 1944, the Red Army liberated Transcarpathia from the German and Hungarian occupiers. Somewhat later, the Czechoslovak government of Benesch was forced to agree to the transfer of Transcarpathia from Czechoslovakia to the USSR. The talks ended in Moscow on June 29, 1945, with the signing of a treaty on Transcarpathian Ukraine. Thus, the historical process of the reunification of Ukrainian lands in a single state was largely completed.

Seventh, cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union, as well as the international phenomenon, has a number of peculiarities. In total in the German armed forces served up 1 million Soviet citizens, mainly from prisoners of war. In addition, from 200 to 300 thousand served in police forces and in the occupied territories in the bodies of local administration.

In addition to the general, typical for the whole world, the USSR had its reasons: the presence of a large number of people in the country, dissatisfied with red terror in the years of the civil war, Stalin's repression in the 1930's, forced collectivization and exile, etc. And many of these people, being in captivity or in the occupied territory, joined the enemy. Obviously, many prisoners of war moved to service the Germans because of the threat of physical death in concentration camps, the desire to simply survive and return to their homeland.

In the USSR and during the war, the Gulag system continued to operate. Prisons and camps were constantly replenished by people who returned from captivity, as well as those who lived in the occupied territories or arrested for "anti-Soviet sentiment and conversation" at the front and rear, massively deported peoples of the North Caucasus and Crimea, the Germans of the Volga region and Ukraine etc.

As for Ukrainians, only about 250,000 (coming from the USSR) served on the Wehrmacht for a variety of reasons: from political

considerations (the dream of a sovereign Ukraine, hatred of Stalinism); from hopelessness (German captivity, fear of the NKVD and inevitable camps); as a sign of revenge for the past inflicted injustice (famine, deportation, oppression on religious-ideological grounds), etc.

From the outcomes and consequences of the war follow the lessons that need to be guided, so that the tragedy does not repeat itself in the future.

The first and main lesson of the Second World War is that the Third World War should not happen, because there will be no winners in it, leaving only the ruins of human civilization.

The second lesson - under another pre-war policy of war could be avoided. And if this did not happen, then first of all as a result of the crisis of confidence between the states, especially between the USSR and Western democracies. Unable to create a system of collective security, which gave rise to a situation of gradual involvement of mankind in the war.

The third lesson - the experience of the war shows that the Munich policy, that is, the "appeasement" of the aggressor does not lead to anything good. On the contrary - it creates conditions for the emergence of war.

The fourth lesson - you cannot guarantee your safety at the expense of other countries. It is necessary to keep in mind the connection between politics and morality.

The fifth lesson - the existence of totalitarian regimes with their ideology and practice and militarism, imperial ambitions, the formation of aggressive military blocs can lead to a major global fire, as happened in 1939-1945. The war is a continuation of only the policy aimed at its training.

Humanity can no longer tolerate such collective suicide as a world war. The tragic experience of world wars is convincing: the global problems of mankind, including the preservation of peace, can only be solved by united efforts, even if there are serious contradictions that still exist in the modern world.

Projects

1. Collaboration as an international phenomenon.
2. Mass deportations of the period of the Second World War.
3. Repressions during the Second World War.

PERSONALITIES

Bandera Stepan Andriyovych (1909-1959) – was a Ukrainian political activist and leader of the Ukrainian nationalist movement. He was born in Galicia in the family of a priest. Since 1927 was a member of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UMO). In 1929 he became a member of the OUN and one of its leaders later and after its split became the head of the OUN-B. In 1934 was sentenced to death later commuted to a life imprisonment. In 1939 was released in the beginning of the war. In February 1940 Bandera with his accomplices creates Revolutionary Assembly of the OUN, and in 1941 became its head at its 2nd large meeting. Stepan Bandera and Yaroslav Stetsko were the authors of the Ukrainian State Act of June 30, 1941. On July 5, 1941 Bandera was placed under house arrest and on September 15, 1941 in central Berlin prison. From 1942 till August 1944 was imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in the Tsellenbau bunker. In September 1944 he was released and offered to participate in the anti-Soviet armed movement in the rear of the Red Army, but he rejected the offer. In 1947 Bandera was elected as a chairman of the OUN Assembly, led the Ukrainian national underground struggle against the Soviets. His articles were dedicated to the idea of Christian liberation revolutionary nationalism and independence of Ukraine. On October 15, 1959 was killed by Soviet secret police agent B. Stashynsky in Munich.

Borovets Taras Dmytrovych (alias Bulba 1908-1981) – was a Ukrainian insurgency leader during the World War II, the founder of UPA "Woodland Sich", since November 16, 1941— General- cornet. He was also a prisoner of Sachsenhausen Nazi Concentration Camp. Being in emigration he organized Ukrainian National Guard and had been publishing Sword and Freedom journal (1951-1953). Borovets wrote a book of his memoirs called "The army without a state, the glory and tragedy of the Ukrainian insurgency." He died on May 15, 1981 in New York City (USA).

Vynnychenko Volodymyr Kyrylovych (1880-1951) – political and social activist, writer. He came from a family of peasants, graduated from gymnasium, studied at the Kiev University. He was a member of RUP, then USDLP and since 1907 – a member of its Central Committee. Starting 1903 he was engaged professionally in revolutionary activities. One of the leaders of Ukrainian national revolution and leader USDLP, chief editor of Labour newspaper, member and Central Council vice chairman, General Secretariat First President, General Secretary of the Internal Affairs. He guided the Ukrainian National Congress, two military congresses, and

peasant and worker congress. He headed the Ukrainian delegation, which in May 1917 gave the Ukraine Central Council request for Ukraine autonomy to the Provisional Government, negotiated with Provisional Government delegation in Kiev on 29-30 June, 1917. He was the author of all the major UNC legislation acts. On January 9, 1918 Vynnychenko resigned as a premier. He also condemned Hetman coup. On September 18 he was elected as a chairman of the Ukrainian National Union, played a key role in organizing the uprising anti-Hetman insurgency. From November 1918 till February 1919 headed the Directory, was dismissed for leftism and then left the country. In 1919 organized Foreign Ukrainian Communist Group, claiming to hold an appropriate rank. In 1920 returned to Ukraine, but after failing to cooperate with the Bolsheviks he went abroad again. In the mid-20s tried to return to his Motherland again, but could not receive the permission to enter. In the late 20s he lived in the south of France, leaved his political activity and devoted himself to literature and journalism. He is the author of three-volume memoirs "Revival of the Nation. The History of Ukrainian Revolution (1917 - December 1919)".

Volobuev Michael Simonovich (1903—1972) — a scientist-economist. He was born in a family of a customer officer. He got his education in a gymnasium and in Kharkiv institute of vocational training. From December 1920 he was a member of CP(b)U. From 1921—1927 he was working in the sphere of political education and at the same time he was teaching. In 1928 he performed in a magazine «Ukraine's Bolshevik» with his article concerning «Problems of Ukrainian economy» in which he stood for the integrity of the national agricultural ground, protected the agricultural independence of Ukrainian enterprises, disagreed with the main role of the Russian economy, he demanded Ukraine and other republics to maintain their «actual control over the activities of Unit's agencies». The article of Volobuev which is supposed by several researchers to be a theoretical basis of national communism, at once caused anger with Bolshevik leaders and its principles was banned and was called «volobuevshina». In 1934 Volobuev was sentenced to 5 years of detention camp. During war on the order of NKVD he lived in Krasnodar as a correspondent of a Nazi magazine «Kuban`» collecting information about German troops movement. After war he headed the department of Rostov institute of finance and economy. In 1957 he was rehabilitated. In 1961 Volobuev moved to Donetsk where he was working in Trade institute. Later on he returned to Rostov, where he has spent the rest of his life.

Voloshin Augustin (1874—1945) — political, cultural and religious figure of Transcarpathia. He gained his education in a divinity school and in a Highest pedagogical school in Budapest and afterwards he took part in cultural life of his homeland. In 1919 he began his political activity. He established and headed The National Christian Party (1923—1939), which selected him as an ambassador to the Parliament of Czechoslovakia (1925—1929). On October 26 in 1938 Voloshin was appointed as a prime minister of an independent government of the Subcarpathian Rus` and on 15 march 1939 became a president of this commonwealth. During the Hungarian occupation emigrated with the government and settled in Prague. In may 1945 he was arrested by soviet secretive agencies. Died in Moscow's Butyrskaya prison.

Hrushevsky Mikhail Sergeevich (1866—1934) — historic, literary critic, political writer, political and governmental leader, the Leader of Ukrainian Central Rada. He was born in Holm city (current territory of Poland). After graduating from the Kyiv university (1890) was making researches in scientific establishments of Lvov and Kyiv. At the same time he took part in public life, a creator of Society of Ukrainian Progressives (1908). In 1914 he was arrested and sent to Simbirsk. On 7 marches 1917 he was selected as a Head of Ukrainian Central Rada. During the management of hetman Skoropadsky he went into deep hiding, from 1919 — emigrated to (Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Geneva, Paris). In 1923 he was selected as an actual member of UAS and in 1924 he returned to Ukraine. He leaded the History department of Ukraine, a historical agency of UAS. In 1929 was appointed as an academician of The USSR academy of sciences. In 1931 he was arrested by GPU and accused in the management of «Ukrainian national centre» and the anti-soviet activity. From the end of 1930 to 1934 was obliged to work in Moscow. He died on November 25 1934 in Kislovodsk. He was buried at the Baikove cemetery in Kiev. He is author of more than 2,5 thousand works dedicated to world and Ukrainian history. The major ones are «The history of Ukraine-Rus » in 11 volumes and 13 books (1898—1936), "Essay on the history of the Ukrainian people" (1904)), «Illustrated history of Ukraine» (1911); «The history of Ukrainian literature » (1923—1927) etc.

Kirponos Mikhail Petrovich (1892-1941) - Colonel General (1941), the Hero of the Soviet Union (1940). During the Civil War - Commander of the regiment. Graduated from the Frunze Military Academy (1927), during the Soviet-Finnish War he commanded the Infantry Division. In 1941 he became a commander of the Kiev Military District. At the beginning of the war he commanded the South-Western Front. He was

killed in action near Shumeykove, Lokhvytsia, Poltava region during the breakout from the environment. He was buried in Kiev.

Kovpak Sydir Artemovych (1887 - 1967) - Ukrainian Soviet military and statesman, Major General (from 1943). Member of the First World War. In 1918-1919 he led guerrilla group, fought against Denikin's army, later in the Red Army - with troops of P. Wrangel. In 1921-1926 he worked as a military commissar in some cities of Katerinoslav region. In 1937-1941 he was a head of the local government in the town of Putyvl, Sumy region. During World War II he was a commander of the guerrilla group in Putyvl and later - connection guerrillas. In 1941-1942 this connection under his command raided Sumy, Kursk and Bryansk regions, in 1942-1943 - Raid in Right-Bank Ukraine, in 1943 - Carpathian raid. During the movement of Carpathians his army fought with the formation of the UPA. In March 1946 Sydir Kovpak - deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Minister of Defense of the USSR. In the 1947-1967. - Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, from April 1967 - member of the Presidium Supreme Soviet.

Konovalets Yevhen (1891 - 1938) - military and political figure. He studied at the Lviv University, was in the "Academic community" and in student union, was the secretary of the Lviv department of the Prosvita organization. Represented student youth in CC Ukrainian national Democratic Party. In 1910 was on trial for participating in the struggle for the creation of a Ukrainian university in Lviv. During the First World War in the Austro-Hungarian army at the end of April 1915 was in Russian captive. In 1917 came secretly to the Tsaritsyn city, Kyiv. Together with other activists created Galician-Bukovina kuren of the Sich Riflemen, from January 1918 he became a permanent formation commander of Sich Riflemen. During the uprising of November 20, 1918 - Head of siege corps, advancing in Kyiv. In the UNR Army - the division commander, corps, army group; UNR Army colonel. After the dissolution of the Sich Riflemen December 6, 1919 Konovalets was in Polish internment camp in Lutsk. On 1922 - in exile. The initiator of UVO (1921) and OUN (1929) first chairman of Leadership. Killed in Rotterdam NKVD agent. Author labor "The reasons for the history of Ukrainian revolution".

Melnyk Andriy (1890—1964) — the figure of Ukrainian national liberal movement. In 1914—1916's was the commander of LUSR sotnya which was a part of Austrian army. In 1917 he escaped from Russian captivity. He was a Sich Riflemen organizer, the Chief of Siege Corps Staff, the Chief of UPR Acting Army Staff during of Ukrainian revolution (1919). A. Melnyk was a Konovalets's companion-in-arms and one of the

founders of the UMO and the OUN. In 1924-1928's Melnyk was imprisoned because of political opinion in Poland. In 1938 he led the OUN after Konovalts had died. Two years ago the OUN splited and A. Melnyk headed a moderate wing which called OUN-M. In 1941 the leader of OUN-M was isolated by Hitler's supporters. During from january to october of 1944 he had been prizoned . In the 1959 he proposed the idea of establishing the Ukrainian World Congress and the World Union of Ukrainians. Died in Luxembourg.

Makhno (Mihnenko) Nestor Ivanovich (1888-1934) - leader of the insurgent revolutionary peasantry of South Ukraine during the revolution and civil war. Born in a peasant family in the Huliaipole village in the Katerynoslavchina. He graduated two years of elementary school. N. Makhno worked as a landlord, then as a worker. In 1906-1908's the figure was a member of anarchist-communists organization "The Union of poor ploughmen", which was taking part in the expropriation. He was sentenced to death in 1910 but confusion in the date of birth (all documents appeared in 1889) led to a "minor" Makhno replace him lifelong hard labor. In 1911-1917 was in a prison. Makhno returned to the Huliaipole after the February Revolution of 1917. He started his own revolutionary changes, the landlord's land distributed among the peasants and created a military detachment. The figure didn't recognized any authority of the Ukrainian Provisional Government or the Central Rada. In the summer of 1918 he led the struggle of the peasants against the German occupiers and P. Skoropadskiy, then against the Directorate of UPR and the Denikinians on the side of the Bolsheviks. Ideologically Makhno stood on a side of bolshevism and anarchism. After the speech, the policy of "war communism" (1919) he was declared illegal by the Soviet authorities. During Denikin occupied Ukraine Makhno has been active in the fight against the White Guard rear. In 1920 signed an agreement with the Bolsheviks for the defeat of Wrangel. By the end of operation the Soviets had started the massive destruction of Makhnovshchina. Makhno fought against the Red Army in 1921 but in August he was forced to emigrate to Romania. In the USSR Makhno was senkretly recognized as "bandit". In April 1922 he moved to Poland. The figure was living in Germany for some time. He had been living in Paris since 1926. In his later years occupied with literature activities.

Petliura Simon Vasiliyovych (1879-1926) - a state, political, military figure, writer and publicist. Petlura was born in Poltava in a middle class family of Cossack descents. He graduated Poltava Theological Seminary. Was a member of RUP from 1900 (USDRP from 1905).

Suffered persecution for his participation in the Ukrainian national movement. Before the World War I Petlura was a journalist. In 1912-1917 Petlura and O. Salykovskiy were editors of "Ukrainska zhizn" magazine. In 1916-1917 he was a deputy of a "Soyus Zemstv" commissioner on the Western front. On the 28th of June 1917 he was appointed by a Central Rada on the post of General Secretary of Military Affairs. On 31st of December 1917 he left the government because of disagreeing with the Head of General Secretariat policy. In January 1918 facing with the threat of Bolshevik attack he moved on the left bank in aim to create "Ukrainsko Gaidamatskiy Kosh of Slobidska Ukraine" that played a key role in the battle for Kiyiv and suppressing the Bolshevik uprising in the city. After a Hetman revolution he was a head of all-Ukrainian Zemstva Union, was in opposition to the hetman P. Skoropadskiy government and finally was arrested. On 14th of October he moved to the Bila Tserkva where he led antihetman protest. After becoming a member of Directory he headed a UNR Army. After the UNR forces retreated from Kiyev and after V. Vinichenko moved abroad Petlura became a head of Directory (11th of February) breaking off the USDRP membership. During 1919 he runned the fight against red and Denykyn troops. In 1920 became a head of UNR Army that came into Ukraine together with Poland forces. After a failure attack and contract between RSFSR and Poland he marched off his troops over Zbrutch where they were interned by the Polish authorities. Petlura was in exile in Poland than in 1923 in Budapest, then in Vienna and latter Geneva. On 25th of May 1926 Petlura was killed in Paris by Shwarzbart who was NKVS agent.

Petrushevych Eugene Omelyanovych (1863-1940) - state and political figure, one of the leaders of Ukrainian revolution 1917- 1920. Was born in a priest family in Busk city that is in Lviv region. He got his education in the Academic Gymnasium in Lviv and also studied at the Law Faculty of Lviv University. He got an academic level of Doctor of Laws. In the 1907-1918 he was an ambassador to the Austrian Parliament, Vice-Chairman, in 1917- 1918 a Chairman of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation. Since 1910 – a deputy of the Galician Sejm. In 1914-1918 was Member of the Ukrainian Supreme Rada and the Ukrainian General Council. On 19th of October in 1918 as president of the Ukrainian National Council he proclaimed the establishment of ZUNR. On 4th of January, 1919 he was elected as a president of Western National Council (actually - President of ZUNR). After the proclamation of Act of Unification of the UPR and ZUNR on January 22, 1919 he became a member of the Directory of the UNR. After changing of political situation in May 1919 the Ukrainian National Council was forced to declare Ptrushevych as a dictator

of Western region of the UPR. Directory without recognizing the legitimacy of this act deprived Petrushevych the membership. Political disagreements that arose between Petliura and Petrushevych according to the Union of the UNR with Poland, forced the latter to go abroad to Vienna. In August 1920 Petrushevych headed so called Dictator Government in exile, whose main aim was to restore political independence of ZUNR in diplomatic way. After decision of Entente ambassadors on 15th of March 1923 about the passing of Galicia to Poland, the Petrushevych Government went out of business. In the 20s Pyetrushevych became a radyanofil, but after the Ukrainianization policy collapse he gave up such views. Petrushevych died in Berlin.

Rakovsky Christian Georgiyovich (Christu Stanchev) (1873-1941) – is a political statesman of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. He was born in Gradeci (Bulgaria). Since his 15 years old he had been a professional revolutionary. The years of study at gymnasium, at the Medical Faculty of University of Geneva were the years of becoming one of the activists and leaders of the social democratic movement in Bulgaria and Romania; and the rapprochement with representatives of the Russian revolutionary movement H.Plehanov, L.Trotsky. V. Ulyanov (Lenin). In 1918 he joined the ranks of the Bolshevik Party, served as a chairman of the Supreme Autonomous College, founded in Odessa in the struggle against the counterrevolution in Ukraine. In 1918 supported by V. Lenin and L. Trotsky he performed a number of important assignments in Ukraine: diplomatic mission in Odessa, where he signed the Russo-Romanian agreement (under which over 2 months Bessarabia was to be released), he negotiated with the government of hetman Skoropadskyi, made a contact with Ukrainian opposition in the head of V.Vinnichenko. That is why he was suggested as a head of the Soviet Ukraine government. Involved with an idea of internationalism he questioned the existence of Ukrainian nation as an individual. But afterward he changed his point of view and began to assert the expansion of political and economic independence of USSR. In 1923 he criticized J. Stalin on national construction. After that he was dismissed and sent as an ambassador, at first in England and then in France. After his return to Soviet Union he was excluded from the communistic party, and afterwards he was repressed. He was shot in Orlovskiy jail.

Skoropadskyi Pavlo Petrovych (1873—1945) – is a Hetman of Ukraine (1918). He came from old Ukrainian aristocratic family (descendant of hetman Skoropadskyi). He graduated from the Page Corps in St. Petersburg. From 1905 he was in a military as a Lieutenant general.

From 1917 – he was a commander of 34 Army Corps(it was the first Ukrainian Corps after Ukranization). In October 1917 he was chose as Free Cossacks Otaman. Pavlo Skoropadskyi was one of the organizers of Ukraine Defense from Bolsheviks attack. In March 1918 was one of the sponsors of Ukrainian Public Community, which defended the idea of Strong power. After defeat of the Forth Union countries Skoropadskyi had to ask for help from the Triple Entente countries. Under their pressure in November 14, 1918 hetman proclaimed the Ukrainian state federation with the upcoming non-Bolshevik Russia to create a unified front against the Soviets. This was a pretext for an uprising against the hetman. In December 13 there was declared the Directory in Kiev. The next day Hetman signed renunciation of power and went to Switzerland and then to Germany. During the Second World War Skoropadskyi helped to liberate Ukrainian prisoners of German concentration camps. On his initiative, the leaders of Ukrainian political parties and movements Bandera, A. Miller, A. Levitskyi were released. Skoropadskyi died of severe injuries received during the bombing.

Skrypnyk Mykola Oleksiyovych (1872—1933) was a statesman and public figure. He was born in the village Yasynuvata of Bakhmut powiat in Yekaterynoslav province in a family of an official. He studied in non-classical secondary school of the city Iziium and in Saint Petersburg State Institute of Technology. Since 1901 he was engaged in revolutionary activities and was repeatedly persecuted, sentenced to imprisonment and exile for this. He was an active participant in the establishment of Soviet power in Ukraine. Skrypnyk was one of the organizers of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine, CP(b)U, and in 1918 became the member of its Central Committee. Since April 1920 he was the People's Commissar of Worker-Peasant Inspection of the Ukrainian SSR, and since July 1921 he was the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1922-1927 Skrypnyk was the Commissar of Justice and the Procurator General of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1927-1933 he was the head of the Ukrainian Commissariat of Education. Since February 1933 Skrypnyk became the Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR and the head of the Ukrainian State Planning Commission. Since 1925 he became the member of Politburo of the CP(b)U. In 1925-1929 and 1931-1933 – the member of the Central Electoral Commission, in 1927-1929 – the head of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR. In June 1933 at the plenum of the Central Committee of CP(b)U Skrypnyk was accused of “nefarious nationalistic policies”, as well as of theoretical and practical mistakes that prompted him to commit suicide.

Terpylo Danylo Ilkovich, widely known as Green Otaman, was born in a peasant family in the village Trypillia of Kyivshchyna. He graduated from the two-year school and worked as a teacher. During the revolution of 1905-1907 he joined revolutionary socialists and later became their leader. He was arrested and exiled. In 1914-1917 Terpylo served in the army on the Western Front. In 1918 he came back to Ukraine. At the time of the Central Council of Ukraine he became the active proponent of the independent Ukrainian army. During Hetmanat Terpylo became the commander of peasant insurrection on the territories of Trypillia and Kaniv powiaty in Kyiv province. In November 1918 he headed the Dnieper division (formed in Trypillia, with 2500 people) and supported the anti-Hetman rebellion led by the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic. In December 1918, together with Petliura troops and Sich riflemen he occupied Kyiv. With good organization skills and the talent to hold a speech Green Otaman actually became the head of the “Dnieper Republic”, which had Kyiv, Skvyra, Tarashcha, Vasylkiv and other powiaty, and later part of Poltavshchyna under its control. The conflict with Petliura made Green Otaman in January 1919 change the side and join the Bolsheviks on terms of preservation of independent troops under his command. He helped the Bolsheviks to occupy Kyiv. After their request to reform the division according to the Soviet troops Terpylo came back to Trypillia and declared himself “independent Bolshevik”. At the beginning of April 1919 he supported peasants in their dissatisfaction with Bolshevik policies and began to fight with regular troops of the Red Army. At that time he had 12 000 people under his command, 6 cannons and 35 machine-guns. He was the first to pronounce the motto “For Soviets without communists”. He declared his troops the Army of independent Soviet Ukraine. He planned to besiege Kyiv but refused to join Otaman Grigoriev. His rebellion had to fight regular troops of the Red Army with strength of 21 000. In fierce battles on 11-15 May 1919 his troops were defeated and had to retreat to the left bank of the Dnieper River. In August 1919 they were shattered. In one of the battles near Kaniv Green Otaman caught a deadly wound. He was buried in Trypillia.

Khvylovy Mykola (real surname – Mykola Grigorievich Fitylov) (1893 – 1933) – Ukrainian prose writer, poet, publicist, one of the founders of Ukrainian postrevolutionary prose. From 1916 – participant in the World War I. Training in tank-cuts during wartime and civil war turned him into a confirmed Bolshevik. Being a head of an insurgent group, organized by him at the end of 1918 in Kharkiv region, Khvylovy fought against Germans as well as the armies of hetman, Petliura, Drozdov. In April 1919 he entered CP(b)U. At the beginning of 1921 he went to “conquer”

Kharkiv. Khvylovy began writing for newspapers and magazines, for literary miscellanies “Shtabel”, “Na spoloh”. He actively made himself known as one of the organizers of the literary and art life, founder and member of many literary organizations of that time – “Hart” (1923), “Urbino” (1924), “VAPLITE” (Free Academy of Proletarian Literature) (1926), (vice-president); VUSPP (All-Ukrainian Community of Proletarian Writers) (1927), “Prolitfront” (1930). In 1920-s he completely accepted and implemented into life Ukrainization policy, opposed Russification and “illuminative” vector of Ukrainian Soviet culture development. Khvylovy voiced his demand for the new Ukrainian literature to stop succeeding Moscow and focus on “psychological Europe”. He thought that an outstanding role of Europe in the cultural process is about to give place to “Euro-Asian Renaissance”, in which new Ukrainian culture should play a prominent role. Mykola Khvylovy tried to explain calls and slogans, brought forward by him (“Away from Moscow!”, “To psychological Europe”, “Euro-Asian Renaissance”). He explained to his opponents that he didn’t appeal for the rupture of political and economic union with Soviet Russia. However, the discussion gained political perception, therefore culturological problems were no more taken into account by opponents. In the atmosphere of violent baiting, apprehending the approach of total terror, after the arrest of his friend Mikhaylo Yalovy, as a protest against the beginning of mass repressions against Ukrainian creative intelligentsia, he committed a suicide in Kharkiv, in the house of writers “Slovo” on May 13, 1933. The death of Khvylovy turned into a symbol of collapse for Ukrainian national-communism and the end of Ukrainian national Renaissance of 1920-30-s. Works and name of Khvylovy stayed forbidden until the last years of the existence of totalitarian regime in Ukraine.

Sheptytsky Andrey (1865 – 1944) – social and political figure, illuminator, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church (from October 31, 1901), archbishop, Doctor of Theology. He received his education at Krakiv University and Krakiv Jesuitical seminary. The founder of Ukrainian national museum in Lviv (1905), theological scientific community (1923), theological magazines. Concerning the church life, he was an adherent of ecumenism. Sheptytsky struggled sequentially for the idea of independent Ukraine, supported those political forces in the Western part of the country, which stood up for its autonomous status in years 1900-1920. During the Nazi occupation he was an honorable head of Ukrainian National Council and stated his position against the mass destruction of Jews openly. Supporting the competitions of OUN-UIA for the independence of Ukraine, he at the same time didn’t

accept extremes (terror, sabotage etc.). Andrey Sheptytsky was buried in St. George's Cathedral in Lviv.

Shumskyi Oleksandr Yakovych (1890-1946) – party worker and statesman. He was born in province Volyn in poor peasant family. In 1915 he entered Moscow Veterinary Institute, and then joined SRs' movement. He was co-opted to the staff of Central Committee, and later to the Central Rada on the third congress of the Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Party. He was one of the leaders of left stream of Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Party, that in 1919 was finally assumed as Ukrainian Party of Socialist-Revolutionary-Borotbists. After its voluntary liquidation (1920), he was a member of Ukrainian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), later member of its Central Committee, held responsible party and state posts. In 1924-1927 he was People's Commissar for Education in Ukrainian SSR. In February-March 1927 on the joined plenum of Central Committee and Control Commission of the Ukrainian Communist Party(Bolsheviks) he was accused of “national deviation” (so-called – shumkism) and send to the dispose of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In 1931-1935 he was a chairman of the Central Committee of the trade union of educators, member of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions presidium. In 1933 he was sentenced to 10 years of corrective-labor, and from 1935 he was in exile. He died in Saratov.

Shukhevych Roman (pseudonyms— Taras Chuprynka, Tur; 1907—1950) — military leader, member of Ukrainian Military Organization - Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists from 1925. He was prisoner of Polish prisons and concentration camp (1934—1937). After political changes in Czechoslovakia in 1938 he illegally crossed Carpathian Ukraine and co-acted during founding of the Carpathian Sich. After split of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists he joined bandera's fraction and joined the command of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (bandera's movement). In 1941 he was de facto in command of Nightingale Battalion, then he served in 201-battalion of Belarus. He took active part in preparation of III Emergency Assembly of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. On the Assembly he was elected to be the head of three member Bureau of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists command. In autumn 1943, he became the commander-in-chief of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). In July 1944 he was elected to be the head of general secretariat and head secretary of military activity of Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR). After Red Army entering Western Regions of Ukraine he was in command of partisan fight of Ukrainian Insurgent Army(UPA against Soviet regime. He died in the battle near Lviv.

CHRONOLOGY

1917, February 27 - victory of the February democratic revolution, the overthrow of the autocracy in Russia

1917, March 4 - foundation of the Central Council - the representative body of Ukrainian public organizations

1917, April 6-8 - All-Ukrainian National Congress (VNK) in the work of which participated 900 representatives of Ukrainian political, social and professional organizations; Congress acknowledged that only "national-territorial autonomy of Ukraine is able to meet the needs of our people and all other people living on Ukrainian land"; VNK elected the new composition of the Central Council with 118 people; chairman of CC was elected M. Hrushevsky Vice President - W. Vinnychenko, S.Yefremov

1917, May 5-8 - I Ukrainian Military Congress, which called for an immediate "announcement of the principle of national-territorial autonomy of Ukraine" army Ukrainianization, turning it after the end of war to people's militia; delegates of the Congress (Ukrainian soldiers and officers) \created a Ukrainian military general committee of 18 people, led by Petliura, who joined the Central Council

1917, 10 (23) June - Central Council adopted its Decree I; proclaimed at the II All-Ukrainian Military Congress, which took place 5-10 June; I Decree declared autonomy of Ukraine and called for the organization of a new political system in Ukraine; union with Russia was to take place on a federal basis; The highest state body of Ukraine was proclaimed Central Council; every village, parish, county and rural councils had to establish links with the Central Council, proclaimed necessity of convocation of the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly; announced the introduction of a special tax on "own business"; national minorities were invited to joint work, acknowledged their free development in Ukraine

1917, 3 (16) July - Central Council published the text of the Decree II; it announced the immediate replenishment of the Central Council of representatives of other nations living in Ukraine; also reported on the preparation of the Central Council along with representatives of national minorities of the project of Ukraine autonomous system that had to be approved by the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, the appointment of members of the Central Council for the Cabinet of the Minister of War, General Staff and commander in chief, for which relied on the direct organization of Ukrainian military units, CC under the pressure of

objective circumstances was forced to make significant concessions to the Provisional Government

1917, June - Russian army offensive on the Lviv direction ended in failure and repression of Russian troops from Eastern Galicia and North Bukovina; the front stabilized

1917, August - "Temporary Instruction to the General Secretariat of the Provisional Government in Ukraine", which significantly limited the rights of Ukraine

1917, 7 (20) November - Central Council adopted the Decree III, which proclaimed the creation of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR), in the composition of federal Russia, the agrarian question proclaimed the abolition of private ownership of private owner lands and other lands of unearned owners, land was recognized as ownership of all working people and had to go without compensation; in the industry was introduced the 8-hour day in enterprises and state control over production and distribution of products; III Universal proclaimed a number of democratic freedoms: freedom of speech, press, assembly, strikes, unions, and personal and apartments integrity, the right and the ability to use local languages in relations with all agencies; CC declared the intention to end the war by all means and to resolve the claims of belligerents through negotiations

1917, December 4 - The Council of People's Commissars (Sovnarkom, RNK) of Soviet Russia adopted and transmitted radiotelegraph to Kyiv "Manifesto of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian people with categorical demands to the Central Council," according to which in case of default by the Central Council of the ultimatum RNK within 48 hours declared a state of war between Ukraine and Bolshevik Russia; the "Manifesto" contained requirements for CC, call to the Bolsheviks Ukraine and to all proletarian to fight actively for the establishment of Soviet power (Bolshevik)

1917, December 12 - Proclamation of Soviet power in Ukraine in the National Congress of Soviets in Kharkov; imitating the Central Council Bolsheviks called their country "Ukrainian People's Republic," and the government "National Secretariat"; All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee (VCKV) with its manifesto reported overthrow the Central Rada and the General Secretariat

1917, December 25 - the beginning of the general Bolshevik army offensive in Kyiv, the beginning of the first war of Soviet Russia with UNR

1918, 11 (24) January - proclamation of the Minor Council of the Decree IV; proclaimed the sovereignty and independence of UNR, the need

for Ukraine to exit the global war, protect its borders, the desire to begin immediate negotiations with the Quadruple Alliance; proclaimed broad socio-economic transformation: the nationalization of all natural resources, the elimination of private ownership of land, the transfer of all the land without compensation to workers, establishment of state control over production and finances, raising the welfare of working people, etc.

1918, 14 January - Bolshevik uprising in Odessa and Nikolaev

1918, 16 January - Bolshevik uprising in Kiev; armed revolt part of the city garrison and workers of the plant "Arsenal" against the Central Council

1918, January 16 - the battle near Kruty; unequal battle between the superior Bolshevik Soviet military units and the formation of the students of Kiev University of St. Vladimir, Academy of St. Cyril and Methodius, student youth military school; most heroic defenders of Kyiv were killed in this unequal confrontation

1918, January 22 - suppression of the Bolshevik uprising in the factory "Arsenal" in Kiev

1918, January 26 - introduction to Kyiv after several days of artillery siege Soviet troops under the command of M. Muraviev; beginning of the "red" terror against the population of the city, which killed between 3 and 5 thousand of people

1918, 27 January - delegation of UNR with representatives of the Quadruple Alliance signed the Brest peace treaty; conditions of the Brest Treaty: Recognition Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire the independence UNR, and establishment of diplomatic ties, the abolition of martial law between the warring parties, the recognition of Ukraine's borders, the definition of economic relations

1918, 18 February - beginning of the offensive of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in Ukraine

1918, February-November - Ukraine occupied by troops of Germany and Austria-Hungary 1918, April 29 - adoption of the Constitution of the UNR by Central Council

1918, April 29 - Proclamation at the National Congress of grain-growers P. Skoropadskiy Hetman of Ukraine; coup and the transition of all power into the hands of Hetman Ukraine; main measures of the new government: the abolition of legislation of CC for workers and industry, restoration of private ownership in the industry, establishing of trade relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary, the prohibition of strikes,

ukrainization of the state apparatus, the development of local government, the restoration of private ownership of land, restoration of landlord formation of state guard (police), recovery of the Cossacks in Chernihiv, Poltava, Kharkiv provinces, consent with Germany on the formation of 8 blocks and other parts of the Ukrainian army total number of 300 thousand persons, abolition of national personal autonomy of national minorities, ukrainization of Education and Culture

1918, the middle of May - creation of the Ukrainian nation-states union (UNDS); It consisted of representatives of political parties of Socialists-federalists, socialists independentists, Democratic Peasants and the largest trade union; UNDS opposed the restoration in Ukraine of Russian statehood, limiting the civil rights of the local population, condemned the hetman's policy of "reckless reaction"

1918, August – creation of Ukrainian National Association (UNA); leadership in the UNDS passed to Ukrainian Social Democrats and SRs who supplanted from it the Democratic Peasants and renamed the Ukrainian National Association (UNS); Union goal - the establishment in Ukraine of legitimate authority, responsibility in front of the parliament, the struggle for democratic electoral law, the abolition of big land property; head of UNS (September) - V. Vynnychenko, UNS was in opposition to the government of P. Skoropadskiy

1918, November 13 - Proclamation of West Ukrainian People's Republic; later was elected its president E. Petrushevych

1918.14 November - published "Hramota" of Hetman Skoropadskiy; in this document proclaimed the establishment of the federation with not Bolshevik Russia; Hetman P. Skoropadskiy appointed a new government, which was dominated by the pro-Russian politicians; these actions ultimately compromised Hetmanate

1918, November 14 - at the secret meeting of UNS was set up Directory - revolutionary leadership body of anti Hetman rebellion; was elected head of the Directory V. Vynnychenko; November 15 was promulgated Directory call for armed struggle against the hetman; November 18 Directory troops defeated the army of hetman under Motovylyvka

1918, December 14 - introduction to Kyiv forces of Directory; P. Skoropadskiy renounced power; Policy of Directory was exactly the opposite the former policy of Hetman Skoropadskiy and provided the establishment in Ukraine national versions of Soviet power without the excesses of Bolshevism: in the sphere of the government the Directory

provided to transfer power to the labor councils of peasants, workers and intellectuals; highest legislative power passed to Labour Congress - a kind of parliament, formed of deputies from village workers, intellectuals; Directory planned to abolish all anti-national decision of Hetman government, the government of Directory announced broad program of agrarian reforms

1919, January 6 - approval of the temporary worker-peasant government of Ukraine the decree on the name of the new state; according to the government's decision Bolshevik government declared the official name of the country - Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR); This name for the republic maintained until adoption of the Constitution in 1937

1919, January 22 - Reunion Act of UNR and ZUNR

1919,10 March - adoption of III National Congress of Councils (Kharkiv) of first Constitution of USSR; legal implementation the Soviet government and statehood in Ukraine

1919, February 5 - introduction of the Red Army to Kyiv 1919, April 6 - evacuation of Entente troops from Odessa

1919, the end of April - the establishment of Soviet control over Ukraine and Crimea

1919, June - Chertkovskiy offensive of Ukrainian Galician Army (UHA)

1919, June - August - the occupation of Crimea and almost the entire Left Bank with the exception of Chernigiv land by troops of Denikin, establishing of Denikin occupation regime: to Ukrainian national democratic movement Denikin treated extremely negative; at the occupied territory of Ukraine, they pursued a policy of forced Russification, persecuted Ukrainian culture and education

1919 July - occupation of ZUNR by Polish troops ; transition UGA over the river. Zbruch; union of UNR army and UGA

1919, July - August - Ukrainian armies united attack on the Right Bank against Polish troops

1919, August - creation by N. Makhno Revolutionary Insurgent Army of Ukraine 1919, August 30 - leaving Kyiv by Red Army simultaneous introduction to city of Denikin and Ukrainian armies; "Kiev disaster" - Ukrainian armies retreat from Kyiv

1919, 24 September - beginning of the war between the UNR and Denikin's troops

1919, September 26 - the signing of the agreement in Uman between N. Makhno and Petliura to establish a joint front against Denikin

1919, October - beginning of the counter-offensive of the Red Army against Denikin; destruction of the most capable part of the Whites

1919, 3 December - Approval of VIII All-Russian Conference RKP (b) resolution of CC RCP (b) "about the Soviet power in Ukraine"

1919, December 11 - Creation by Presidium of the CVK Ukrainian Soviets and RNK USSR emergency authority - All Ukrainian Revolutionary Committee headed by G. Petrovsky

1919.12 December - capture of Kharkiv by the Red Army

1919.16 December - introduction to Kyiv by armed formations of the Red Army

1920, February 7 - introduction of the Red Army to Odessa

1920, March - complete defeat of the main forces of Denikin; rest of Denikin forces, headed by Wrangel, entrenched in the Crimea

1920, April 21-24 - Signing the Warsaw agreement between the governments of UNR and Poland; were signed general, trade and economic and military convention (agreement), which was later named the Warsaw agreement; the main provisions of the Warsaw Agreement: Poland recognized the UNR, to Poland went western lands and the UNR government said there is no pretense to them, Poland refused further territorial claims, Poland undertook to equip troops of UNR, UNR armed forces obeyed the command of the Polish government, UNR government was required to maintain the Polish troops in Ukraine

1920, April 25 - the beginning of the Soviet-Polish war: Poland was intended to restore the Polish state within the borders of 1772 and turn it into a regional leader; Soviet Russia was trying to "ignite the fire of the world socialist revolution", directed efforts at liberation of Ukraine from Polish occupation 1920, May 6 - introduction the Polish-Ukrainian forces in Kyiv

1920, 26 May - beginning of the Kiev offensive, Soviet troops counterattack

1920, October 12 - the signing of the armistice agreement in Riga and preconditions of peace between the RSFSR and USSR on the one hand and Poland - on the other

1920, November - the final defeat of Wrangel's army in the Crimea; elimination of the Southern Front

1920, December 28 - Signing of the Treaty between the USSR and the RSFSR; This document actually secured directly subordinated spheres of Ukraine RSFSR; legitimized association Commissariats Military and Naval Affairs, Finance, Foreign Trade, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, high councils of the economy of the two republics; agreement was the first step towards the merger of the RSFSR and USSR

1921, March - resolution by X Congress of the RCP (b) an order of introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP); New Economic Policy was an attempt of Bolshevik Party to amass political power to move from command-administrative methods of economic management that were used during the "war communism" to market mechanisms in the postwar period; peculiarities of the introduction of the NEP in Ukraine: NEP in Ukraine was introduced later than in other Soviet republics, the introduction of the NEP in Ukraine was accompanied by the struggle of the peasant rebel movement, taxes on peasants were higher than in other Soviet republics

1921, March 18 - signing the Riga peace treaty between Poland and RSFSR and USSR; basic conditions of Riga peace treaty: the parties pledged to cease hostilities, canceled Warsaw agreement 1920 between Poland and the UNR, Poland recognized USSR and BSRR, installed a new frontier, and then Western (Eastern Galicia, Western Volhynia, West Podolia, Kholmshchyna, Pidlyashshya) and West Belarussian land went to Poland

1921-1923 - famine in Ukraine; main causes of the famine in Ukraine: Implications policy of "war communism" fall of marketability of agriculture and the economy, lack of interest of farmers to increase sown areas, destruction of agriculture in the First World War, revolution, civil war, drought and crop failures in 1921 and 1922, increasing of grain requisitions rules

1922, December 30 - Approval basically by I Congress of Soviets of the USSR Declaration on the Establishment Union and the Union Treaty; the USSR included the RSFSR, USSR, BSRR, ZSFSR; In January 1924, at the II Congress of Soviets ('SSR was adopted Constitution of the USSR, which approved the legal registration of the Union

1923, March - final recognition by the Council of ambassadors of great states in Paris of Eastern Galicia and some other Western lands as part of Poland 1923, September 20 - Final disposition of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR

1924, 26 January - 2 February - II Congress of Soviets of the USSR, approved the Constitution of the USSR

1924, 16-25 September - in the village Tatarbunary and other villages of Southern Bessarabia broke antyrumunian rebellion of Ukrainian population who underwent a comprehensive social and national oppression in Romania; poorly armed rebels (about 6 thousand participants in the uprising) could not resist the Romanian army - after fierce fighting, the rebels broke; on arrested surviving Ukrainian Romanian authorities organized "Process 500"; to protect the accused was conductetd an international campaign of solidarity; under pressure from the international community (the majority of those arrested were released

1925, March - dissolution Ukrainian Communist Party - Communist Party of National direction

1925, March - beginning of the literary discussion on ways of Ukrainian Literature (1925-1928.) M. Khvylovy's speeches of the need development of a separate Ukrainian culture; M.Khvyliovy criticized Stalin's forms and methods of building socialism in the spiritual life, favored the rise of national consciousness and orientation of Ukrainian culture on creative pursuits and achievements of Western culture; for his ideas Khvylovy was accused of nationalism was driven to suicide 1925, December - the proclamation of the XIV Congress of the CPSU (b) rate on socialist industrialization

1926 - in Lviv was published book of D.Dontsov "Nationalism"; there the author put forward the idea that the nation - is "absolute value, and there is no higher purpose than to gain independence of the state"; The conception gained the name "integral nationalism", that is unifying, the one who had to cover the entire nation; integral nationalism was the ideological foundation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN)

1927, December - the proclamation of the XV Congress of the CPSU (b) the rate the collectivization of agriculture

1928, January 1 - coming into force the Administrative Code of USSR, which contained the section "Terms of worship"; lost power USSR government decree on freedom of conscience 1928 / 1929-1932 / 1933 - the first five-year economic development plan of Ukraine

1928, May 18 - June 5 - Review by the court fabricated by DPU "Shahtinsky case" (the trial of old Donbass coal industry specialists, among them were the former owners of mines) associated with the so-called subversion technical intelligentsia against the Soviets and designed to be a first and important evidence in favor of Stalin's thesis of "the class struggle in the socialist construction"

1929, January - creating in Vienna Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), which included a variety of radical groups that opposed the assimilation policy of the Polish authorities and defended Ukrainian national interests; goal of OUN - independence of Ukraine; social base of OUN - a former military UNR army and ZUNR, students, youth, intellectuals; methods of struggle - underground, terrorist activity, national revolution; chairman of guidance was elected E. Konovalets; OUN program based on the ideology of Ukrainian integral nationalism developed and advocated Dontsov; it declared acceptable for the independence of Ukraine any methods and tools; ideology of integral nationalism condemned socialism, capitalism, liberalism, democracy, highlighting the revolutionary nationalism

1929 - Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox church accusations (UAOC) in anti-Soviet activities (in early 1930 UAOC self stopped)

1929, November - an official proclamation at the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) the rate of the Communist Party to complete collectivization of agriculture; purpose: to provide funds for the needs of agriculture, the elimination of "agrarian overpopulation" extension of the control of the state for private sector agriculture (full nationalization of the economy), the liquidation of the kulaks as a class, increasing commercialization of agriculture; main activities: the forced creation of collective farms, dispossession, limiting migration to cities; term: years 1929-1937.

1930 autumn - campaign "pacification" in Eastern Galicia - on the initiative of the Polish Prime Minister J. Pilsudski mass repressions against the Ukrainian using the military and police; attack on political, social and cultural life of Ukrainian accompanied by arrests, pogroms of Ukrainian cooperatives and various institutions

1930 - the process of "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine" (SVU)

1931 - case "Ukrainian National Center" (UNC)

1932 - Joseph Stalin announcement of the second Five Year Plan "godless", "five-year plan the destruction of religion"

1932-1933 - famine in Ukraine; terrible disaster for the Ukrainian people became famine of 1932-1933; according to researchers at that time in Ukraine died of starvation for 10 million people; main causes of famine: the need to destroy the Ukrainian peasantry as a conscious national segments that threatened the imperial aspirations of Moscow; unbearable grain procurements for farmers; government confiscation of food supplies; excessive grain exports; unwillingness of farmers to work in the public

sector; economic failures; attempt to build a socialist-communist military methods; famine began in December 1931 and lasted until the beginning of 1934, the largest manifestation reached in June 1933

1932.10 October - grand opening of Dnieproges

1932, the end of October - beginning of activity in Ukraine of Extraordinary Commission for grain procurement (Commission V. Molotov); result of the commission up to January 1933 was the withdrawal of the Ukrainian village repressive means 89.5 million tons of grain

1933-1937 - the second five-year economic development plan of Ukraine

1933 - case "Block Ukrainian nationalist parties"

1935 - exposing the "Ukrainian fight center"

1937, 25-30 January - Extraordinary XIV All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, which adopted a new Constitution of the USSR (from that time the official name of the state - Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, by this time the official name - Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic); Constitution of the USSR declared voluntary association of Ukraine and other republics in the Soviet Union; highest organ of state power in the USSR was the Parliament, in the period between sessions - Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; highest executive and administrative organ of the government declared the Council of People's Commissars (SNK); democratic provisions in the Constitution of the USSR under Stalin's totalitarian regime had not real content, so the Constitution of the USSR remained declaration

1938, May 23 - a terrorist attack in Rotterdam (Netherlands), as a result of it died famous Ukrainian military and political leader, head of the OUN E. Konovalts

1938, 11 October - Transcarpathian obtaining autonomy within Czechoslovakia 1939, March 15 - Soim (parliament) of the Carpathian Ukraine declared independence and adopted its Basic Law (constitution); official language of Carpatho-Ukraine declared Ukrainian; president of the new state was elected Voloshin, head of Soim - A.Stephen ; "Carpathian Sich" was proclaimed the army of the new state

1939, August 23 - signing by Soviet Foreign Ministers Molotov and German I. Ribbentrop non-aggression pact between the two countries (the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact) as well as a secret agreement on the delimitation of spheres of interest of the USSR and Germany in Europe

1939, August 27 - on the second big meeting of Ukrainian Nationalists in Rome A. Melnik was elected as a chairman of OUN; he thought it necessary to focus on Nazi Germany and was planning by using Adolf Hitler to release from Ukraine from Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, USSR; Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists subsequently split into two opposing wings: the OUN (B) - S. Bandera and the OUN (M) - A. Melnik

1939, September 1 - attack of German troops on Poland, beginning of the World War II

1939, September 17 - Soviet troops transition of Polish-Soviet border; beginning of the Sovietization of Western Ukraine

1939, September 28 - the signing of the Soviet-German "Treaty of Friendship and frontier" and undercover secret protocol

1939, October 22 - under the control of the new government elections to the National Assembly of Western Ukraine

1939, October 27 - adoption and proclamation of the People's Assembly of Western Ukraine Declaration on the entry edge of the Soviet Union and its association with the USSR

1939, November 2 - V extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the law on the inclusion of the Western Ukraine into the USSR and its reunion with the USSR

1939, November 15 - III extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the law on the entry of Western Ukraine in the USSR

1939-1940- change of nationality of separate Ukrainian lands: 1939 - Transcarpathia (Carpathian Ukraine) occupied and annexed by Hungary; Eastern Galicia, Western Volhynia became part of the USSR; in Kholmshchyna, Podlasie, Posyannya, Lemkewhere where was established German occupation authorities, joined the Polish General Government; 1940 r.- Northern Bukovina, Khotyn district, Danube Region (Southern Bessarabia) joined the USSR

1941, June 22 - attack of forces of Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union, the beginning of the Great Patriotic War

1941, 23-29 June - tank battle in the area of Rovno-Dubno-Lutsk-Brody, the largest tank battle of initial period of war in which both sides took more than 5 thousand tanks

1941, 30 June - Ukrainian National Assembly approval of the Act of Lviv of restoration the Ukrainian state

1941, 6 July- adopting by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, RNK USSR and the Central Committee of CP (b) appeal to the Ukrainian people with an appeal to armed struggle against the Nazi invaders

1941, July 11 - September 19 - Kiev defensive operation of Soviet troops

1941, 5 August -16 October - defense of Odessa

1941 October 30 - 1942, July 4 - Defence of Sevastopol

1941, November 25 - Hitler's command ordered about the arrest and execution of members of OUN underground

1942 Spring - creation of connection guerrilla forces Sumy region under the command of S.Kovpak

1942, June 20 - establishment of the Ukrainian Partisan Movement Headquarters (UPIPR), headed by T. Strokach; commanders of largest partisan connections: S.Kovpak , A. Fedorov, A. Saburova, N. Naumov; main areas of actions of Soviet partisans - Polissa, Chernihiv, Sumy

1942, July 22 - Soviet troops left the city Sverdlovsk of Voroshilovgrad region, after which the whole territory of Ukraine was in the zone of occupation by German troops and their allies

1942, October - the formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)

1942, 18 December - liberation from Nazi invaders first Ukrainian settlement - v. Pivnivky Melovskoy district Voroshilovgradskaya (now Luhansk) region; introduction of Soviet troops on the territory of Ukraine

1943,12 June - 1943, October - Carpathian guerrilla raid of S.Kovpak forming

1943, 3-23 August - Belgorod-Kharkov Offensive Operation of the Red Army liberation of Kharkov city (August 23)

1943.13 August - 22 September - Donbas Offensive Operation of the Red Army, 8 September - liberation of Stalin city (Donetsk)

1943, 21-25 August - III Extraordinary Grand gathering OUN (B); gathering called not only Ukrainian, but also representatives of all other nations to fight against Germany and Stalinist totalitarian regimes

1943, August - November - Battle for the Dnieper, which consisted of a series of operations on the crossing of the Dnieper and liberation of the city: Kiev (October 14), Dnipropetrovsk (October 25), Kyiv (November 6), a number of other cities

1944 - Red Army offensive operations: Zhitomir-Berdichev (24 December 1943 - 14 January 1944); Korsun-Shevchenko (January 24-February 17, 1944); Rivne-Lutsk (February 1944); Nikopol-Krivoy Rog (January 30 - February 17, 1944); Proskurovsk-Chernivtsi (4 March- April 8, 1944); Odessa (March - April 10, 1944); Crimean (8 of April and May 12, 1944); Lvov-Sandomierz (July 13 - August 29, 1944); Iasi-Chisinau (20-29 August 1944); Carpathian-Uzhgorod (September 8 - October 28, 1944)

1944 - liberation of cities from Nazi invaders: Kherson (March 13), Vinnitsa (20 March), Proskuriv (now Khmelnytskyi, March 25), Nikolaev (March 28), Chernivtsi (March 29), Odessa (April 10), Simferopol (April 13), Sevastopol (May 9), Lviv (July 27)

1944, March 26 - the troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, which first crossed the Southern Bug and Dniester, for the first time the war came to the USSR state border (border with Romania)

1944-1946 - coagulation of OUN and UPA fight against Germany and its allies; definition of the purpose of further struggle: the main attention was focused on 1 against the restoration of Soviet power in Western Ukrainian lands

1944, May - June - Deportation of Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians and other nationalities living in Crimea

1944, July - on secret meetings in the city Sambor OUN and representatives of political parties in Western Ukraine created the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UGVR), which led the struggle against the Bolshevik and Nazi regimes

1944, October 8 - The Red Army liberated the last settlement on the territory of the USSR - v. Lavochne of Drohobych region

1944, October 28 - The troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front liberated Transcarpathian Ukraine from the Nazis

1944, November 26 - a decision of I Congress of People's Deputies of Ukraine Transcarpathian reuniting with the USSR

1944-1950-s. - Sovietization in West Ukrainian lands; main components of Sovietization: nationalization of private property, collectivization, industrialization, "cultural revolution", the elimination of

the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church (UGCC), the fight against UPA, repression and deportations of those who disagree with the existing regime

1945, April 11 - senior management of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was arrested by the NKVD: Metropolitan J. Slipyj, bishops M. Budka, M. Chernetskyi, G. Khomyshyn, I. Latshyevskyy

1945, April - URSR with the USSR and BRSR and other countries became a founding member of the United Nations (UN)

1945, May 6 - arrival of the Ukrainian delegation to San Francisco at the founding conference of the UN

1945, May 9 - Victory of the Soviet people and Armed Forces of the USSR over the forces of Nazi Germany during WWII.

TERMINOLOGY

Автономія (грец. «сам» і «закон») — право самостійного здійснення державної влади чи управління, надане якійсь частині держави, що здійснюється в межах, передбачених загальнодержавним законом або конституцією. Автономія означає право якого-небудь національно-територіального утворення (наприклад, області) самостійно здійснювати внутрішнє управління.

Autonomy (Greek. "itself" and "law") - the right to self-government or administration, given to a part of the state exercised within the limits prescribed by law or the Constitution. Autonomy means the right of any national-territorial formation (e.g. region) to distribute internal control by itself.

Агресія (лат. aggressio - напад) - застосування збройної сили однією або кількома державами проти суверенітету, територіальної цілісності чи політичної незалежності іншої держави, народу (нації), застосування збройної сили будь-яким іншим чином.

Aggression (Lat. aggressio - attack) - the use of armed force by one or more States against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, the people (nation), the use of armed force in any other way.

Великий терор — найменування періоду в історії СРСР (1937 — 1938 роки), коли сталінські репресії були різко посилені й доведені до максимуму своєї інтенсивності. Інша поширена назва цього історичного періоду, «**Єжовщина**», пов'язана з тим, що керівником народного комісаріату внутрішніх справ у той час був Микола Іванович Єжов.

The Great Terror - the name of the period in the history of the Soviet Union (1937 - 1938 years), when the Stalinist's repressions were strengthened drastically and brought to its maximum intensity. Another common name of this historical period, "Ezhovschyna" comes from the fact that the leader of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs at that time was Nikolai Yezhov.

«Військовий комунізм» - державна політика надзвичайних заходів, запроваджених більшовицьким урядом Радянської Росії в період з 1918 (в Україні з 1919р.) по 1921 рр. Складалася з багатьох елементів: витискання з економіки капіталістичних відносин; зосередження промисловості і транспорту в руках держави; спроб перейти до соціалістичних і навіть комуністичних засад виробництва й розподілу; продрозкладки як основного методу забезпечення

продовольчих потреб держави; заміни торгівлі державним розподілом за класовою ознакою; згортання товарно-грошових відносин, натуралізації господарських зв'язків і заробітної плати; загальної трудової повинності тощо.

"War Communism" - State of emergency policy measures taken by the Bolshevik government of Soviet Russia in the period from 1918 (in Ukraine since 1919.) to 1921 years. It was composed of many elements: from squeezing the economy of capitalist relations; concentration of industry and transport in the hands of the state; attempts to access the socialist and even communist bases of production and distribution; surplus as the main method of ensuring food needs of the state; replacing public trading division by distributing among class lines; collapsing of commodity-money relations, naturalization of economic relations and wages; general labor service and so on.

Війна - надзвичайний стан, до якого спонукають націю, державу чи світову спільноту міждержавні суперечності, що нагромадились на попередніх етапах суспільного розвитку. Крайнє загострення цих суперечностей, що не могли бути розв'язані іншими методами (політичними, дипломатичними, економічними) призводить до застосування зброї.

War - a state of emergency, to which the nation, state or the international community are encouraged by interstate contradictions that have accumulated at earlier stages of social development. Extreme intensification of the contradictions that could not be solved by other methods (political, diplomatic, economic) leads to the use of weapons.

Вільне козацтво – добровільні військово-поліцейські формування для захисту української державності та охорони правопорядку.

Free Cossacks - voluntary military and police forces for protecting Ukrainian statehood and law enforcement.

Геноцид (від грец. *genos* - рід і лат. *caedere* - вбивати) - сукупність дій, або політика, спрямовані цілковито або частково на винищення національної, етнічної, расової, релігійної або соціальної спільноті людей. Здійснюється через убивства, завдання тяжких тілесних ушкоджень або спричинення розумового розладу, навмисне створення життєвих умов, розрахованих на цілковите або часткове фізичне знищення певної групи населення, запобігання народженню дітей тощо.

Genocide (from Greek. *genos* - genus and Latin. *caedere*—to kill) - a set of actions or policies aimed completely or partially to destroy a

national, ethnic, racial, religious or social community of people. It is done through murder, grievous bodily harm or causing mental harm, deliberately inflicting conditions of life intended for complete or partial physical destruction of a certain population, preventing the birth of children, etc.

Гетто (італ. ghetto, від давньоєвр. get - відокремлення) - термін для позначення відокремленої території, частини міста, заселеної членами релігійної або етнічної меншини.

Ghetto (from the Italian: ghetto, Hebrew: get - separation) — a term to define a separated territory, part of the city, which is populated with members of religious or ethnical minority.

Голодомор – політика офіційної влади, спрямована на створення штучного голоду; соціально-господарське явище, що виявляється в позбавленні населення мінімуму необхідних продуктів харчування й призводить до його вимирання, згубної зміни демографічної та соціальної структури населення регіонів, а інколи й цілих країн.

Holodomor – political course of official government, directed to create an artificial famine; socio-economic phenomenon, which is manifested as taking the required minimum of necessary food products from the people which causes death, drastic change to demographic and social structure of regions' population and, sometimes, whole countries.

Голокост — у широкому розумінні: систематичне переслідування і знищення людей за ознакою їх расової, етнічної, національної приналежності, сексуальної орієнтації або генетичного типу як неповноцінних, шкідливих; у вузькому розумінні: переслідування і масове знищення євреїв і циган у Німеччині під час Другої світової війни; систематичне переслідування і знищення європейських євреїв і циган нацистською Німеччиною і колабораціоністами протягом 1933 — 1945 років; геноцид єврейського народу в часи Другої світової війни.

Holocaust — in a comprehensive sense: systematic persecution and extermination of people for the attribute of their racial, ethnical, national affiliation, sexual orientation or genetic type as defective and harmful; in a narrow sense: persecution and mass extermination of Jews and gypsies in Germany during Second World War; systematic persecution and extermination of european Jews and gypsies with Nazi Germany and fifth column during 1933-1945; genocide of Jewish people during Second World War.

Депортація — примусове переселення, вигнання чи висилка з постійного місця проживання або з держави окремих осіб чи народів. Застосовується як засіб карного чи адміністративного покарання.

Deportation— compulsory resettlement, expulsion or exile from the domicile or from the state of individuals or peoples. Used as means of criminal or administrative punishment.

Десятихатники (п'ятихатники) — спеціально призначені особи з місцевих жителів, що були зобов'язані наглядати за своїми сусідами та регулярно доносити про їхні підозрілі дії відповідним органам влади в Україні згідно з постановою ВУЦВК про затвердження «Положення про десятихатників» від 21 листопада 1923 року. Постанова таємна, опублікуванню не підлягала.

Desyatihatnyky (pyatyhatnyky) — people, specially assigned from the local residents, who were obliged to oversee on their neighbours and make regular relations of their suspicious actions to according authorities in Ukraine respectively with decree of VUTsIK about assertion of “Establishment of desyatihatnyky” from November 21, 1923. The adjudication was classified, non-published.

Жовтневий Більшовицький Переворот — захоплення влади більшовиками в ході збройного повстання в Петрограді 24—25.10.(7—8.11) 1917 р.

October Bolshevich Revolution — seizure of state power with bolsheviks during an armed revolution in Petrograd October 24-25 (November 7-8), 1917.

Колабораціонізм (від франц. collaboration—співробітництво) — співробітництво населення з окупаційною владою та армією ворожої держави в період другої світової війни. Термін «колабораціонізм» вперше з'явився у Франції, частина правлячих кіл якої в травні-червні 1940 р. відмовилася від опору агресії Німеччини і стала на шлях співробітництва з нацистським урядом. Водночас з нацистським режимом співробітничали сотні тисяч громадян в інших окупованих державах. У європейських країнах переважав цивільний, у тому числі політичний колабораціонізм. Після війни на колабораціоністів усіх країн чекало суворе покарання.

Collaborationism (from French collaboration—cooperation) — is cooperation of population with occupying power and army of enemy state during Second World War. The term “collaborationism” first time appeared in France, when a part of political leaders in May-June 1940 refused opposition of German aggression and went to the path of cooperation with

Nazi government. At the same time there were hundreds of thousands of citizens, who cooperated with Nazi regime at another occupied country. European countries had mainly civil, including political, collaborationism. Collaborationists of all the countries had a heavy retribution after the war.

Колонізація (від лат. *colonia* — поселення) — 1. Заселення й господарське освоєння вільних і окраїнних земель (т. зв. внутрішня колонізація). 2. Організація поселень за межами своєї країни (зовнішня колонізація). 3. Перетворення незалежної країни на колонію шляхом її військового, економічного і політичного поневолення.

Colonisation (lat. *colonia* – settlement) – 1. The settlement and agricultural reclaiming of unoccupied and marginal lands (so called inner colonisation). 2. The creation of settlements beyond the country (outer colonisation). 3. The transformation of the independent country into the colony by way of its military, economic and political enslavement.

Націоналізм (від лат. *natio* — народ) — радикальний політичний напрям; ідеологія, психологія, соціальна практика, світогляд, відповідно до яких нація вважається головним і вирішальним чинником історії; її інтересам підпорядковані всі елементи суспільного життя.

Nationalism (lat. *nation* – people) is the radical political stream; ideology, psychology, social practice, worldview, according to which the nation is thought to be the main and ultimate factor in history; all the elements of social life are subject to its interests.

Опір, рух опору — назва підпільних і таємних груп та організацій, які боролися проти нацистської Німеччини та мілітаристської Японії під час другої світової війни.

Resistance, resistance movement is the name of clandestine and secret groups and organisations who fought against the Nazi Germany and militaristic Japan during World War II.

Остарбайтери (нім. *Ostarbeiter* — «східні робітники») — німецький термін для означення осіб, які були вивезені гітлерівцями зі східних окупованих територій, переважно з Рейхскомісаріату Україна, протягом Другої світової війни на примусові роботи до Німеччини.

Ostarbeiter (ger. *Ostarbeiter* – “workers of the East”) is a German term to define the people whom the Nazi had taken during World War II from the eastern occupied territories, mainly from Reich Commission Ukraine, to perform the forced labour in Germany.

Поліська Січ, Українська повстанська армія отамана Бульби Боровця (УПА(о)Б-Б), Українська народно-революційна армія (УНРА, з літа 1943 року) — підпільна збройна формація, створена на Поліссі (Північна Україна) влітку 1941 року, в селі Немовичі Сарненського р-ну, що на Рівненщині отаманом Тарасом Бульбою було видано перший наказ про початок боротьби і створення повстанської армії. Основу організації було закладено ще у 1940 році, а перші збройні формації було утворено із початком німецько-радянської війни у червні 1941 року. Бульбівці воювали як проти німців, так і проти радянських військ, періодично співпрацюючи з однією із сторін. Найбільшого розмаху Поліська Січ набула у 1942 році, коли в її рядах було від 3-х до 10-ти тис. вояків^[1]. Невеликий проміжок часу повстанці контролювали частину Полісся, в районі штабу Січі — міста Олевська, проголосивши Олевську Республіку.

Polissian Sich, Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Ukrainian People's Revolutionary Army (from June 1943) is a clandestine armed formation created in Polissia (Northern Ukraine) in summer 1941, namely in Nemovychi (Sarny district, Rivne region). The ataman Taras Bulba issued the first order on the commencement of the struggle and creation of insurgent army. The organisation's base was laid in 1940, and the first armed formations were created after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in June 1941. The Bulba's soldiers fought against both German and Soviet troops, acting periodically in cooperation with one of the sides. The ultimate prosperity of Sich dates back to 1942, when the number of soldiers equalled from 3 to 10 thousand. During a short period of time the insurgents controlled the part of Polissia near the Sich Headquarters located in Olevsk city where they proclaimed the Olevsk Republic.

Популізм (від лат. **populus** – народ) - намагання деякими політичними партіями або рухами завоювати політичний авторитет нездійсненими обіцянками, загравання з народом. Популістські гасла завжди орієнтовані на підтримку широких мас, незадоволених існуючим становищем.

Populism (lat. **populus** – people) is the term to define the efforts of some political parties or movements to gain political credibility by means of false promises and deceiving people. The populist mottos are always oriented at supporting the grass-roots, discontent with the current situation.

Радикалізм (від лат. **radix** – корінь) – політична й ідеологічна течія, яка відстоює необхідність рішучих дій і докорінних глибоких змін у політичному та соціально-економічному ладі.

Radicalism (lat. radix – root) is the political and ideological stream that defends the necessity of decisive actions and deep fundamental changes in the political and socio-economic system.

Репресії — каральні заходи, покарання, вжиті державними органами, комплекс заходів з арештів, розстрілів і переселення великих мас людей.

Reprisals—are punitive measures, penalties taken by public authorities, a set of measures consisting of arrests, executions and resettlements of vast population numbers.

Самостійники – радикальної течія українського національний руху, що виступала за створення незалежної української держави.

Samostiynyky – is the radical branch of Ukrainian national movement that advocated the creation of the independent Ukrainian state.

СРСР (Союз Радянських Соціалістичних Республік, Радянський Союз) — найбільша в світі за територією (22,4 млн км²) багатонаціональна (понад 100 націй і народностей) держава з комуністичним тоталітарним режимом, яка проіснувала з грудня 1922 до грудня 1991 р.

USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Soviet Union) - the world's largest multinational state in terms of area (22.4 million km²) and population (more than 100 nations and nationalities) with the communist totalitarian regime, which was presented from December 1922 till December 1991.

Терор (від лат. terror – страх, жах) – особлива форма політичного насильства, якому притаманна жорстокість, цілеспрямованість.

Terror (from Lat. Terror - fear, horror) - a special form of political violence, which is common to cruelty and commitment.

Фашизм (італ. fascismo, від лат. facis — в'язанка хмизу) — право-екстремістський ідейно-політичний рух, що виник у 1919 р. в Італії внаслідок національного невдоволення результатами першої світової війни, а також як реакція на економічну та політичну нестабільність і зростання ліворадикального руху в країні. Подібні соціально-економічні, політичні та міжнародні суперечності, що не менш гостро виявилися в Німеччині після поразки у першій світовій війні, спричинили зародження (1919 р.) і зростання впливу очолюваного Адольфом Гітлером націоналсоціалізму, що став носієм фашистського руху в країні. Отримавши політичну владу (1933 р.) та утвердивши свою диктатуру в Німеччині, **гітлерівський фашизм**

вдався до зовнішніх агресій і розв'язав другу світову війну. Особливістю німецького нацизму були ідеологія і практика расизму та антисемітизму, зовнішня експансія, які завдали німецькому народові і всьому людству багатомільйонних жертв.

Fascism (Italian. Fascismo, from Lat. Facis—bolt of firewood) - a right-wing extremist ideological and political movement that emerged in 1919 in Italy because of national dissatisfaction with the results of the First World War, and in response to economic and political turmoil and the growth of radical left -wing movement in the country. Similar socio-economic, political and international contradictions that were no less burning in Germany after its defeat in the First World War led to the birth (1919) and the growing influence of national socialism headed by Adolf Hitler that became the bearer of the fascist movement in the country. Given the political power (1933) and having assured their dictatorship in Germany, Hitler's fascism resorted to external aggressions and have triggered the Second World War. The peculiarity of German Nazism was the ideology and practice of racism and anti-Semitism, foreign expansion, which caused the German people and all mankind multimillion victims.

Федерація (лат. *foederatio* — об'єднання, союз, спілка) — форма державного устрою, за якої вищі територіальні одиниці держави мають певну юридично визначену політичну самостійність, чим відрізняються від звичайних адміністративно-територіальних одиниць унітарної держави. Складові частини федерації — це своєрідні 177пів діяти177ібні утворення, які називають суб'єктами федерації, а територія федерації складається з територій її суб'єктів.

Federation (lat.foederatio - union, alliance, unification) - a form of government in which the higher state territorial entities have a legally defined political independence which is much different from the usual administrative unitary state units. Components of the Federation - a kind of half отсутствуетво ригиналеformations, called the political subdivisions and the federation territory consists of the territories of its subdivisions.

Червоний терор — офіційна політика придушення політичних і потенційних противників насильницькими методами, яку здійснювали більшовики в роки громадянської війни. Ініціатором і натхненником масового терору був В. Ленін. Після захоплення йлади більшовиками він переконав своїх соратників у необхідності застосування «найжорстокішого революційного терору». 20.12.1917 р. було створено спеціальний орган — Всеросійську надзвичайну комісію для боротьби з контрреволюцією, спекуляцією та саботажем (ВЧК), яка стала головним знаряддям більшовицького терору. 5.09.1918 р.

Раднарком прийняв постанову про **Червоний терор**, яка надавала насильницькій політиці офіційного, державного характеру.

The Red Terror - the official policy, the sense of which lies in repression and potential violent means aimed at potential opponents. It was carried by the Bolsheviks during the civil war. V. Lenin was the initiator and inspirer of mass terror. After Bolsheviks seized the power, he convinced his colleagues in the need to use "the most brutal revolutionary terror." 12/20/1917 a special body, All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for combating counterrevolution, speculation and sabotage, was established. It became the main instrument of Bolshevik terror. 09/05/1918 Sovnarkom (Council of People's Commissars) adopted a decree on Red terror, which gave to the violent policy the official, public nature.

Шовінізм (франц. chauvinisme) — крайня форма націоналізму, яка полягає у войовничій проповіді винятковості, «обраності» своєї нації щодо інших, протиставленні її інтересів інтересам інших народів. **Термін «Шовінізм»** походить від прізвища персонажа французької комедії «Триколірна кокарда» (написана братами Коньяр 1831 р.), прототипом якого вважають солдата наполеонівської армії Школа Шовена, урапатріота й фанатика, який протиставляв себе людям іншої національності і став відомим своєю зоологічною ненавистю до арабів під час єгипетського походу 1798—1801 рр. Терміном «**Шовінізм**» почали називати різні вияви національної нетерпимості. Одним із них є расизм; у Німеччині шовінізм набув найгострішого вияву в ідеології пангерманізму, а пізніше — фашизму.

Chauvinism (French. Chauvinisme) – is an extreme form of nationalism, which is the militant preaching of exclusivity, "excellence" of their nation on the other, opposition of its interests to those of other nations. The term "chauvinism" is derived from the name of the French comedy character "Tricolor cockade" (written by brothers Konyarin 1831 p.). A "great" patriot and fanatic, the soldier of Napoleon's army ShovenSchkola is thought to be the prototype of the comedy. He opposed himself to people from different ethnic groups and became known for his fierce hatred of Arabs during the Egyptian campaign of 1798-1801 pp. The term "chauvinism" began to mean various manifestations of ethnic intolerance. One of them is racism. Chauvinism in Germany became the greatest in the ideology of Pan-Germanism, and later – Fascism.

DOCUMENTS

Із I Універсалу Центральної Ради

Хай буде Україна вільною. Не одділяючись від всієї Росії, не розриваючи з державою Російською, хай народ український на свої землі має право сам порядкувати своїм життям. Хай порядок і лад на Вкраїні дають вибрані 179пів діяти, рівним, прямим і тайним голосуванням Всенародні Українські Збори (Сойм). Всі закони, що повинні дати той лад тут у нас, на Вкраїні, мають право видавати тільки наші Українські Збори.

Так сказали виборні люде з усієї Землі Української.

Сказавши так, вони вибрали з-поміж себе нас, Українську Центральну Раду, і наказали нам бути на чолі нашого народу, стояти за його права і творити новий лад вільної автономної України.

Яка форма державного устрою передбачалась в Україні і чому?

From the I Universal of Central Council of Ukraine

Let Ukraine be free. Without separation from entire Russia, without breaking ties with Russian state, let Ukrainian people have the right to manage themselves on their own. Let the order and peace be granted by Nationwide Ukrainian Assembly (Sejm) elected to act by means of equal, direct and secret ballot. Only our Ukrainian Assembly has the right to make all the laws granting the above-mentioned order here in Ukraine.

This has been stated by the elected people from the entire Ukrainian Land.

Having stated this, they have elected us, Central Council of Ukraine, among themselves and ordered us to be the heads of our people, stand for their rights and create a new order in free and autonomous Ukraine.

What form of government was provided in Ukraine and why?

Із II Універсалу Центральної Ради

Вважаючи, що утворення органу Временного Правительства на Україні забезпечує бажане наближення управління краєм до потреби місцевої людності в можливих до Учредительного Зібрання межах, і визнаючи, що доля всіх народів Росії міцно зав'язана з загальними здобутками революції, ми рішуче ставимось проти замірів самовільного здійснення автономії України до Всеросійського Учредительного Зібрання.

Що спонукало Центральну Раду відмовитись від наміру встановлювати автономію України аж до скликання загальноросійських Установчих зборів?

From the II Universal of Central Council of Ukraine

Taking into account that creation of regional authority of Interim Government in Ukraine provides desired approaching of regional management to the needs of local population within possible frames of Constituent Assembly, and acknowledging that the destiny of all Russian people is tightly connected with common achievements of revolution, we have strongly negative attitude towards the attempts of unauthorized implementation of Ukrainian autonomy until All-Russian Constituent Assembly takes place.

What motivated Central Council to decline the intention to establish Ukrainian autonomy until the convocation of All-Russian Constituent Assembly?

Із III Універсалу Центральної Ради

Однині Україна стає Українською Народною Республікою.

Не відділяючись від республіки Російської і зберігаючи єдність її, ми твердо станемо на нашій землі, щоб силами нашими допомогти всій Росії, щоб уся Республіка Російська стала федерацією рівних і вільних народів.

До установчих Зборів України вся власть творити лад на землях наших, давати закони й правити належить нам, Українській Центральній Раді, і нашому правительству – Генеральному Секретаріатові України.

Що змінилось у формі державного устрою України?

From the III Universal of Central Council of Ukraine

Henceforth, Ukraine becomes Ukrainian People's Republic.

Without separation from Russian Republic and saving its unity, we will firmly stand on our land in order to assist Russia with our efforts to let the entire Russian Republic become the federation of equal and free people.

Until the Constituent Assembly takes place, all the authority to create order on our territories, make laws and govern belongs to us, Ukrainian Central Council and our government - General Secretariat of Ukraine.

What was changed in the form of government of Ukraine?

Із IV Універсалу Центральної Ради

Однині Українська Народня Республіка стає самостійною, ні від нікого незалежною, вільною, суверенною державою українського народу.

Зо всіма сусідніми державами, як то: Россія, Польща, Австрія, Румунія, Туреччина та інші, ми хочемо жити в згоді й приязні, але ні одна з них не може втручатися в життя Самостійної Української Республіки.

Власть в ній буде належати тільки народові України, іменем якого, поки зберуться Українські Установчі Збори, будемо правити ми, Українська Центральна Рада, представництво робочого народу, селян, робітників і салдатів, та наш виконуючий орган однині матиме назву Ради Народніх Міністрів.

Що спонукало Центральну Раду проголосити курс на політичну самостійність України?

From IV Universal of the Central Rada

Since that time Ukrainian People's Republic becomes individual, self-dependent, free and sovereign state of Ukrainian people.

We want to live in agreement and sympathy with all neighbor countries, such as: Russia, Republic of Poland, Austria, Romania, Turkey, etc. But no one from them is unable to intrude in life of Independent Ukrainian Republic.

Power in it will belong to Ukrainian people, which name, until band together Ukrainian Constitutive Meeting will held by us, the Ukrainian Central Rada, representation of working people, farmers, employees and soldiers, and since that time our executive branch will have a name of Rada of Peoples Ministers.

What induced the Central Rada to proclaim a course on political independence of Ukraine?

Из Доповідної записки Балицького Сталіну від 23 грудня 1932 року.

Вскрытием контрреволюционных организаций и групп устанавливается:

1. Наличие широко разветвленного польско-петлюровского повстанческого подполья, охватывающего по неполным данным 67 районов Украины.

2. Засоренность колхозов, совхозов, МТС, МТМ петлюровскими, кулацкими, белогвардейскими и антисоветскими элементами, которые вели активную разлагающую работу в колхозах, расхищали, разбазаривали и умышленно уничтожали хлеб, тягловую силу и скот.

3. Активность национал-шовинистической части украинской интеллигенции, которая в ряде случаев идеологически и организационно оформляла и возглавляла вскрытые контрреволюционные повстанческие организации.

4. Разлагающая работа предателей с партийным билетом, не только саботирующих и ведущих подрывную работу по срыву хлебозаготовок, но, как установлено по многим вскрытым повстанческим делам, они являются организаторами и руководителями контрреволюционных групп.

За 20 дней декабря арестовано 12.178 чел.

Повстанчество

По делу вскрытого повстанческого подполья в Киевской области, о котором сообщалось в записке по проводу, установлено:

1. Осенью 1931 года началась широкая вербовка в повстанческие организации и ячейки бывших петлюровцев, участников различных банд и кулаков, с целью поднять весной 1933 года восстание на Украине.

2. Организация строилась по военному типу. Во главе нескольких сел стоял атаман. Атаман имел в своем распоряжении сотенных командиров, а последние – десятских.

3. Активную руководящую роль в организации, кроме кулацко-петлюровских элементов, играли бывшие члены УКП УПСР и и автокефальный актив.

4. Руководство организацией осуществлялось присылаемыми из-за кордона эмиссарами, которые снабжали организацию

материальными средствами, контрреволюционными листовками, координировали и увязывали подпольную деятельность отдельных организаций с целью недопущения разрозненных выступлений.

5. В процессе ликвидации, во время по следах арестов, обнаружено и из'ято большое количество закордонных листовок.

(Роман Круцик. Народна війна. -К., 2011. - С.230)

Про що свідчить даний документ?

Чому голодомор припадає саме на 1932-1933рр.?

Яку роль відіграла записка Балицького в організації голодомору?

From report note of Balitckiy to Stalin from December 23, 1932

By opening of counter-revolutionary organizations and groups is established:

1. Presence of widely branched Polish-Petlyura insurrectional underground resistance that include on incomplete data 67 districts of Ukraine.

2. Impurity of collective farms, state farms, materiel, MTM by Petlyura, kulak, whiteguard and anti-Soviet elements that led active decompose work in collective farms, plundered, dissipated and intentionally eliminated bread, draft power and cattle.

3. Activity of national-chauvinistic part of Ukrainian intelligentsia that in some cases ideologically and organizationally formed and headed opened counter-revolutionary insurrectional organizations.

4. Decompose work of betrayers with party membership card, not only sabotage and managing subversive operations on frustration of bread preparing, but as was established by many opened insurrectional facts, they are organizers and leaders of counter-revolutionary groups.

In 20 days of December 12.178 persons were arrested.

THE INSURGENCY

On the case of the revealed rebels` underground in Kiev region, about which it was reported in the note via wire, it is established that:

1. In the autumn of 1931 the extensive recruitment into rebellious organizations and cellsof the former members of Petlura`s army, members of various gangs and kulaks begun, in order to raise a revolt in Ukraine in the spring of 1933.

2. The organization was built according to the military type. At the head of several villages was an ataman. The ataman had at his disposal sotnia commanders, and all the rest – dozen commanders.

3. An active leading role in the organization, except for kulaks and the elements of Petlyura's army, was played by former members of the UKP UPSR and the autocephalous activists.

4. The organization was presided by the emissaries who were sent from and who supplied the organization with money, counter-revolutionary leaflets, coordinated and correlated the underground activities of individual organizations in order to prevent uncoordinated performances.

5. In the process of liquidation, while tracing the arrests, a large number of foreign leaflets was seized.

(Roman Krutsyk. National war. - K., 2011.- P.230)

The evidence of what is this document?

Why did the Holodomor take place exactly 1932-1933?

Which role did the note of Balytskyi play for the organization of the Holodomor?

Закон про незалежність Карпатської України (15 березня 1939 р.)

Сойм Карпатської України ухвалив цей закон:

1. Карпатська Україна є незалежна Держава.
2. Назва Держави є: КАРПАТСЬКА УКРАЇНА.
3. Карпатська Україна є республіка з президентом, вибраним Соймом КУ на чолі.
4. Державна мова Карпатської України є українська мова.
5. Барва державного прапора Карпатської України є синя і жовта, при чому барва синя є горішня, а жовта є долішня.
6. Державним гербом Карпатської України є дотеперішній краєвий герб: медвідь у лівім червонім полі й чотири сині та жовті смуги в правому півполі, і ТРИЗУБ св. Володимира Великого з хрестом на середньому зубі. Переведення цього місця закону полишається окремому законові.
7. Державний гімн Карпатської України є: «Ще не вмерла Україна...»
8. Цей закон обов'язує зараз од його прийняття.

За яких обставин було проголошено незалежність Карпатської України?

Чи реальною була можливість утворення цієї держави?

The Law of Independence of Carpatho-Ukraine (March 15, 1939)

The Sojrn of Carpatho-Ukraine has passed this law:

1. Carpatho-Ukraine is an independent state.
2. The name of the state is: Carpatho-Ukraine.
3. Carpatho-Ukraine is a republic, headed by a president elected by the Sojrn of Carpatho-Ukraine.
4. The state language of Carpatho-Ukraine is the Ukrainian language.
5. The colors of the national flag of the Carpatho-Ukraine are blue and yellow, blue on top and yellow on the bottom.
6. The state emblem of Carpatho-Ukraine is as follows: a bear on a red field on the sinister side, four blue and three yellow stripes on the dexter side, as well as the trident of Saint Volodymyr the Great.
7. The national anthem of Carpatho-Ukraine is "Sche ne vmerla Ukraina" ("Ukraine has not perished").
8. This act comes valid immediately after its promulgation.

Under what circumstances was the Independence of Carpatho-Ukraine declared?

Was the possibility of creation of this country real?

АКТ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ДЕРЖАВИ (30 червня 1941 р.)

1. Волею українського народу, Організація Українських Націоналістів під проводом Степана Бандери проголошує відновлення Української Держави, за яку поклали свої голови цілі покоління найкращих синів України.

Організація Українських Націоналістів, яка під проводом її Творця й Вождя Євгена Коновальця вела в останніх десятиліттях кровавого московсько-більшевицького поневолення завзяту боротьбу за свободу, взиває весь український нарід не скласти зброї так довго, доки на всіх українських землях не буде створена Українська Суверенна Держава.

Суверенна Українська Влада запевнить українському народові лад і порядок, всесторонній розвиток усіх його сил та заспокоєння всіх його потреб.

2. На західних землях України твориться Українська Влада, яка підпорядкується Українському Національному Урядові, що створиться у столиці України — Києві з волі українського народу.

3. Відновлена Українська Держава буде тісно співдіяти з Націонал-Соціалістичною Велико-Німеччиною, що під проводом Адольфа Гітлера творить новий лад в Європі й світі та допомагає українському народові визволитися з-під московської окупації.

Українська Національна Революційна Армія, що твориться на українській землі, боротиметься далі спільно з Союзною німецькою армією проти московської окупації за Суверенну Соборну Українську Державу і новий лад у цілому світі.

Хай живе Суверенна Соборна Українська Держава, хай живе Організація Українських Націоналістів, хай живе Провідник Організації Українських Націоналістів Степан Бандера! Слава Україні! Героям Слава!

*Чи реальним було відновлення Української Держави?
Якою була реакція німців на даний документ?*

DECLARATION OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE (June 30, 1941)

1. At the will of the Ukrainian people the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists led by Stepan Bandera proclaims the restoration of the Ukrainian State, which the whole generations of its best sons defended at the expense of their lives.

Over the past decades of the fierce Moscow Bolshevik invasion the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, led by its Creator and Leader Evhen Konovalets, has been waging a fight for freedom, and now urges the people of Ukraine to fight and struggle until the Ukrainian Sovereign State is proclaimed on every part of Ukrainian land.

The Sovereign Ukrainian Government will ensure peace and order of the Ukrainian nation, the balanced development of all its potential and satisfaction of all its needs.

2. The Ukrainian Sovereign Government is created in the western part of Ukraine and is subordinate to the Ukrainian National Government which is to be created in Kyiv, the capital of the State, at the will of the people of Ukraine.

3. The restored Ukrainian State will closely cooperate with National Socialist Germany, which under the rule of Adolf Hitler maintains new order in Europe and in the world, and helps Ukrainian people to break free from Moscow occupation.

The Ukrainian People's Revolutionary Army, which is to be created on Ukrainian land, will continue to fight on the side of the Allied German Army against Moscow occupation for the sake of the sovereign and united Ukrainian State and new order in the whole world.

Long live the sovereign and united Ukrainian State, long live the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, long live the leader of the Organization – Stepan Bandera! Glory to Ukraine! Glory to the heroes!

*Was it possible to restore the Ukrainian State?
How did the Germans react to this document?*

SET OF TESTS

Questions for self

1. When and under what circumstances created the Ukrainian Central Council, what was its political program?
2. What sought Independentists?
3. What policy conducted Provisional Government in relation to Ukraine?
4. What is the essence of compromise between the Central Council and the Provisional Government, as established in the Decree II?
5. Can we consider Kornilov revolt an expression of social crisis? What were its causes and consequences?
6. What was the position of UCR in relation to Bolshevik immediately after the uprising in Petrograd?
7. What was the content of the third Decree? How it regarded the population of Ukraine? Why?
8. What caused Bolshevik government ultimatum to the Central Council?
9. What were the decisions and consequences of congresses in Kiev and Kharkov?
10. What circumstances prompted the leaders of UCR to prepare IV Decree and Declaration of Independence of Ukraine? Why it did not cause any real change in the life of Ukrainian society?
11. Why, despite the high national spirit among the Ukrainian population, the Central Council was unable to resist the Bolshevik troops?
12. Which of the four Decrees had the greatest importance for the further development of Ukraine?
13. What were the reasons of the fall of the Central Council?
14. What were the main directions of domestic and foreign policy of Ukrainian state?
15. When and under what circumstances was formed the Directory of UNR?
16. What were the main areas of political course of Directory?
17. What is Otamanschina?
18. When and how started aggression of Bolsheviks against Ukraine?
19. When the Entente troops landed in southern Ukraine and where?
20. Why Denikinites managed so quickly to capture Ukraine?
21. What are the reasons for the defeat of the Directory?
22. When, where and under what circumstances ZUNR was proclaimed?
23. What were the main events of the Ukrainian-Polish war?
24. What was the role of Entente support of Poland? Can we consider military defeat of ZUNR the main reason of it?

25. What was the essence of the political course of the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine in 1919?
26. Under what circumstances peasant uprisings occurred in 1919?
27. When and how the attack of White Guard troops unfolded on the territory of Ukraine?
28. Describe the Denikin regime and its implications for the Ukrainian population.
29. When and under what circumstances was restored Soviet power in Ukraine?
30. How reflected Soviet-Polish war in the fate of Ukraine?
31. When and under what circumstances was concluded Warsaw agreement?
32. What are the conditions of the Riga peace treaty?
33. How and when unfolded offensive of Wrangel troops? 34. Have S. Petlyury other opportunities to continue the struggle for the independence of Ukraine?
34. What was the essence of the NEP? How was it implemented in Ukraine?
35. Explain why legally independent Ukraine was actually not a sovereign state in the 20s?
36. Describe the plan of "autonomization."
37. What was the Leninist plan of the USSR?
38. Describe the position X. Rakowski. Compare it with Lenin's and Stalin's plans.
39. When and how was the constitutional execution of the USSR?
40. What led to famine in the southern provinces of Ukraine in 1921-23?
41. When it was embarked on industrialization?
42. When the state moved to the rapid collectivization? Why the peasantry refused to voluntarily go to the farms?
43. How do you understand the term of "rozselyanyuvannya Ukraine"? Do you agree with the definition of "The collective farm system - a form of enslavement of the peasantry"?
44. What caused the famine of 1932-1933. Ukraine?
45. What is the "law of five ears"? What effect it had?
46. Why from the late 20's increases repressive government pressure on society?
47. What was the "troika" and what was its authority?
48. Name the main trials in Ukraine in the 30s.
49. Among which social groups were most victims of repression?
50. What was the ideology and politics of Stalinism? Why it found its supporters in Ukraine? What the consequences caused Stalin's repressions in the 30s?

51. Why and under what circumstances was abandoned Ukrainization process? What was the fate of its active leaders?
52. What was the fate of Ukraine defined by the Soviet-German treaties of 1939?
53. What do you see the essence of economic and social change in Western Ukraine?
54. What were the major defensive battles of the Red Army in 1941 which explains its failure in beginning of the war?
55. Describe the martial law regime, introduced by the Soviet leadership.
56. When Ukraine was completely occupied by Nazi troops?
57. What were the administrative units occupants divided Ukraine?
58. What policy was carrying occupants in Ukraine?
59. Did the occupiers have social support in Ukraine?
60. What was the historical background of the emergence of two trends resistance movement in Ukraine?
61. In what fact do you see contradictions and tragedy of the Ukrainian national movement during the war?
62. Describe the Soviet partisan movement in Ukraine during the war. When began the liberation of Ukraine from fascist invaders?
64. Which location in Ukraine Soviet troops liberated the first?
65. How the Nazis called the defense of its troops along the Dnieper River?
66. In which areas predominantly were evacuated enterprises with Ukraine?
67. Name and describe the major military operation of period of the liberation of the Left-Bank Ukraine.
68. What is a "guerrilla raid"?
69. Tell about mobilization measures of 1942-1943. Ukraine.
70. What was the major military operations of the Soviet Army in Ukraine in 1944.
71. Name commanders of Ukrainian Front in late 1943 - early 1944
72. When the territory of Ukraine was finally liberated from Nazi?
73. What measures Soviet power began in the liberated territory? Identify the main stages of the battle for the liberation of Ukraine from German Nazis in 1944 and expand their content.
74. What is the "deportation"?
75. Could have forces of OUN-UPA chances on victory in the fight against Soviet power?
76. Tell us about the contribution of Ukrainian soldiers in victory over Nacist Germany.

Control questions

1. February Revolution in Russia and the rise of the national liberation movement in Ukraine.
2. Formation of the Central Council, its composition and policies.
3. Activity of the Central Council for the organization of national and public life in Ukraine.
4. Creation of General Staff (I and II Decrees).
5. Third Decree of the Central Council and the situation in Ukraine.
6. Bolshevik policy on the UNR, the declaration of the USSR, Bolshevik aggression against Ukraine.
7. Fourth Decree Proclamation of Independence of the UNR.
8. Brest peace treaty.
9. Brest peace treaty and the entry of German and Austrian troops in Ukraine.
10. Dissolution of the Central Council and the formation of Ukrainian Hetman state.
11. Domestic and foreign policy of the Hetman state.
12. Fall of the Hetman regime and restore the UPR.
13. Fall of the Hetman regime and the restoration of Ukrainian People's Republic.
14. Establishment of the Directory, its foreign and domestic policy.
15. The second war against Bolshevik Russia UPR.
16. The establishment of Soviet power in Ukraine.
17. Proclamation of the West Ukrainian National Republic (ZUNR)
18. Ukrainian-Polish war.
19. Creation of Ukrainian Galician Army (UHA).
20. Foreign and domestic policy of ZUNR, reasons for its decline.
21. M.S. Hrushevskii - a prominent scientist and public figure.
22. The international situation after the defeat of Ukraine liberation struggle 1917-1920pp.
23. The internal situation of the Ukrainian SSR, hunger 1921-1923 pp.
24. Formation of the Soviet Union and the loss of sovereignty of Ukraine.
25. Politics of Ukrainian: nature, achievements and complexity.
26. The origin of the administrative-command system.
27. The establishment of Stalin's totalitarian regime in Ukraine.
28. Industrialization: positive and negative sides.
29. The collectivization of agriculture and its consequences.
30. Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933 pp.

31. Stalin's repressions in Ukraine at the end of 20-30 years.
32. The political and socio-economic situation in the Western Ukraine 20-30 years of XX century.
33. The development of the national liberation movement: the struggle of UVO OUN activities UNDO, CPWU and other parties
34. The cultural and educational movement.
35. Socio-economic development of Ukrainian lands as part of Romania and Czechoslovakia.
36. Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the outbreak of the Second World War.
37. Capture of Western Ukraine by the Red Army.
38. The German-Soviet war and occupation of Ukraine by Hitler's Germany.
39. Activity of the Soviet underground and guerrilla groups in Ukraine.
40. Expulsion of Nazi Fascist occupation of Ukraine.
41. National-liberation struggle in Ukraine during the Second World War.
42. OUN Proclamation Act of renewal Ukrainian statehood June 30, 1941.
43. Derivatives group of UNO.
44. Creation of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and its struggle against foreign invaders.
45. The consequences of the Second World War for Ukraine.

Quiz

Quiz 1. On the way to revival of statehood. Ukrainian national-democratic revolution (1917-1920)

Mark the right answer.

Quiz 1-1.

1. The overthrow of the autocracy and the victory of the democratic revolution in Russia took place in:

1. January 1917
2. at the beginning of February 1917
3. at the end of February 1917
4. March 1917.

2. Ukrainian Central Rada was created::

1. February 27, 1917
2. March 4 1917.
3. March 12, 1917
4. April 6th, 1917

3. Chairman of the Ukrainian Central Rada was::

1. Mihailo Hrushevsky.
2. Volodymyr Vynnychenko.
3. Sergey Efremov.
4. Simon Petliura.

4. After the overthrow of the autocracy power in the country passed to:

1. Petrograd Soviet of Workers 'and Soldiers' Deputies.
2. Provisional Government.
3. Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet.
4. Central Council.

5. 4 March 1917 the Central Council was formed mainly of representatives of political parties:

1. Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party (USDRP), Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries (UPSR), Ukrainian People's Party (UNP) and others.
2. USDRP, UNP, RSDRP.
3. USDRP, UNP, "Bund".
4. EOR "Bund" UPSR.

6. The objective of the Central Council:

1. Development of democratic Russia.

2. Ukraine autonomy within a federated democratic Russia.
 3. immediate declaration of an independent Ukraine.
 4. establishment of peace and resolving the agrarian question..
7. All-ukrainian National Congress was held in Kyiv:
 1. 15-16 March 1917
 2. 18-19 March 1917
 3. April 6-8, 1917.
 4. May 5-8, 1917.
8. On all-ukrainian Central Council National Congress reelected in numbers:
 1. 64 people.
 2. 96 people.
 3. 115 people.
 4. 250 people.
9. Initiator of formation ukrainian troops were::
 1. CR members M. Grushevskiy and V. Vynnychenko.
 2. leaders of USDRP S. Petliura and M. Porsche.
 3. leaders of UPSR V. Kovalevsky and Golubovych.
 4. "independentist", led by Mikhnovs'kykh.
10. Ukraine's autonomy within the Russian Federation was proclaimed in 1917 by:
 1. All-Ukrainian National Congress - April 8.
 2. First Ukrainian Military Congress - May 5.
 3. First Ukrainian peasant Congress - June 2.
 4. Second All-Ukrainian Military Congress – June 10.
11. First Ukrainian government (General Secretariat) was established:
 1. May 8, 1917
 2. June 10, 1917.
 3. June 15, 1917
 4. July 3rd, 1917.
12. First Ukrainian government (General Secretariat) was led by:
 1. Volodymyr Vynnychenko.
 2. Mihailo Hrushevsky.
 3. Simon Petliura.
 4. Sergey Efremov.

Quiz 1-2.

1. the II Universal of Ukrainian Central Rada was published::

- 1.May 10, 1917
- 2.June 15, 1917
- 3.July 3, 1917
- 4.October 25, 1917

2. General Ukrainian military committee was headed by:

- 1.Mykola Mikhnovskyy.
- 2.Simon Petliura.
- 3.Borys Martos.
- 4.Peter Khrystyuk.

3.Provisional Government of the Russian Federation Central Council recognized the higher provincial authorities in Ukraine::

- 1.May 1917
- 2.June 15, 1917
- 3.July 1917
- 4.October 1917.

4. Against second Decree, with the insistent demand to the Central Rada to proclaime independence Ukraine :

- 1.Second Ukrainian regiment named by Paul Polubotka " independentists ", led by Mikhnovsky.
- 2.members of the military committee, headed by Symon Petliura.
- 3.Headquarters of " Free Cossacks".
- 4."independentists", led by Mikhnovsky and headquarters "Free Cossacks".

5. According to the "Temporary Instruction General Secretariat of the Provisional Government in Ukraine" dated August 4, 1917 order of the Central Council was extended to only in the next 5 provinces:

- 1.Kyiv, Volyn, Kharkiv, Poltava and Podolsk.
- 2.Kyiv, Volyn, Kharkiv, Ekaterinoslav and Podolsk.
- 3.Kyiv, Volyn, Podolsk, Poltava and Chernihiv.
- 4.Kyiv, Volyn, Kharkiv, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslav.

6. Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 in Russia took place:

- 1.September 1.
- 2.September 25.
- 3.25 of October.
- 4.November 1.

7. Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed:

- 1.the I Universal of Central Council.
- 2.the II Universal of CC.
- 3.the III Universal Decree of CC.
- 4.the IV Universal Decree of CC.

8. Third Universal of the Central Council was taken:

- 1.July 3, 1917
- 2.August 20, 1917
- 3.October 25, 1917
- 4.November 7th, 1917.

9. Proclamation of Ukrainian Soviet Republic at the First All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets was held::

- 1.December 4, 1917 - in Kiev.
- 2.December 12, 1917 - in Kiev.
- 3.December 12, 1917 - in Kharkiv.
- 4.December 17, 1917 - in Yekaterynoslav.

10. "Manifesto of the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Federation to the Ukrainian people," with an ultimatum to the Central Council was adopted:

- 1.in November 1917
- 2.at the beginning of December 1917
- 3.at the end of December 1917
- 4.at the beginning of January 1918.

11. Kornilovskyy rebellion - is::

- 1.armed revolt of " independalists."
- 2.armed revolt led by General L. Kornilov against democracy in Petrograd.
- 3.overthrow of the Provisional Government in October 1917
- 4.uprising of sailors of the Black Sea Fleet.

12. Ultymatum - is::

- 1.categorical requirement (under the threat of sanctions) in the specified time to perform proposed.
- 2.declaration of intentions.
- 3.joint agreement between the two countries.
- 4.compromise in peace resovling of issues.

Quiz 1-3.

1. Proclaimed Third Decree of the Central Council the Ukrainian National Republic declared:

1. democratic rights and freedom and inviolable private ownership of land, factories.

2. democratic rights and freedom, the abolition of private ownership of "the lands and other lands unearned farms .." state control over production in Ukraine.

3. democratic rights and freedom of the immediate transfer of land to the peasants, factories - workers.

4. broad democratic rights and freedoms, state ownership of all means of production..

2. the III Universal Decree of CR proclaimed Ukrainian National Republic:

1. autonomous part of a democratic Russia.

2. autonomous part of the Democratic Russian Federation but only in the Kiev region, Podolia, Volyn, Chernihiv and Poltava.

3. separate independent state.

4. separate independent state, but only in the 5 of 9 of the former provinces of the Russian Empire.

3. In foreign policy, UNR in early 1918 was oriented primarily on assistance in the development of an independent, united state to:

1. Russia.

2. Entente.

3. Quarter Union countries (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey).

4. Russia and Poland.

4. First All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets was held in Kyiv:

1. 8-15 September 1917

2. October 31, 1917

3. 4-6 December 1917

4. 8-10 December 1917.

5. The transfer of power to the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kiev was::

1. October 25, 1917

2. October 31, 1917

3. November 7, 1917

4. December 4, 1917.

6. Beginning offensive from Kharkov and Lozovoj of Bolshevik troops in Kyiv for overthrow of the government of the Central Council was:

1. December 10, 1917
2. January 6, 1918
3. January 16, 1918
4. January 26, 1918.

7. The organizers of armed uprising of workers in Kyiv ("Arsenal") were:
1. Bolsheviks.
 2. polubotkivtsi.
 3. Ukrainian Sich Riflemen.
 4. Free Cossacks.

8. The main battle between the advancing Bolshevik troops in Kyiv and its defenders took place January 16, 1918 at:

1. Gluhov:
2. Poltava.
3. Kruty.
4. walls of the old Kyiv.

9. Fourth Universal of the Central Council proclaimed the UNR:

1. on the rights of broad autonomy within RFSRR.
2. "independent, not dependent from anyone, free, sovereign state."
3. separate and independent state, but only in the 5 of 9 provinces.
4. republic within RFSRR.

10. In January 1918 the Bolshevik troops in Kyiv were advancing by the general command of:

1. M. Muraviev.
2. V. Antonov-Ovseenko.
3. M. Shchors.
4. V. Zatonsky.

11. On the eve of joining the Bolshevik troops in Kyiv in 1917 the Central Council and its institutions first moved to:

1. Vinnitsa.
2. Zhitomir.
3. Kamenetz Podolsky.
4. Lviv.

12. 27 January (February 9) 1918 UNR signed a peace treaty with::

1. Britain, France and the USA.
2. Great Britain, Germany and Austria-Hungary.
3. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.
4. Austria-Hungary, Germany and France.

Quiz 1-4.

1. the III Universal Decree of CR proclaimed Ukrainian National Republic:
 1. autonomous part of a democratic Russia.
 2. autonomous part of the Democratic Russian Federation but only in the Kiev region, Podolia, Volyn, Chernihiv and Poltava.
 3. separate independent state.
 4. separate independent state, but only in the 5 of 9 of the former provinces of the Russian Empire.

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1. Britain, France and the USA.
2. Great Britain, Germany and Austria-Hungary.
3. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.
4. Austria-Hungary, Germany and France.

8. The first government of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, proclaimed in December 1917 by the Bolsheviks, was named:

1. National Secretariat.
2. Council of People's Commissars.
3. State Secretariat.
4. Council of Ministers.

9. Austro-German occupation of Ukraine in 1918 began:

1. January 27.
2. February 9.
3. February 18:
4. March 1.

10. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held nationwide:

1. November 7, 1917
2. December 10, 1917
3. December 27, 1917
4. January 22, 1918.

11. In Ukraine, where in late 1917 - early 1918 was proclaimed Bolshevik Soviet government, were formed regional "republic":

1. Donetsk-Krivoy Rog, Tauris, Volyn.
2. Donetsk-Krivoy Rog, Tauris, Odessa.
3. Podolsky, Donetsk, Odessa.
4. Donetsk-Krivoy Rog, Tauris, Galician.

12. The last meeting of the Central Council, which was adopted by Constitution of UNR, was:

1. March 7, 1918
2. March 29, 1918
3. April 29, 1918
4. May 8th, 1918.

Quiz 1-5.

1. Pavlo Skoropadskyi was proclaimed April 29, 1918 Hetman of Ukraine on:

- 1.the last meeting of the Council.
- 2.National Congress of landowners.
- 3.All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets.
- 4.general meeting of free Cossacks.

2. Ukrainian Central Rada in 1918 was dissolved by:

- 1.Bolshevik government USSR.
- 2.Hetman P. Skoropadskyi.
- 3."ruler of the south of Russia" General Denikin.
- 4.Directory of the UNR.

3. The Directory of the UNR, formed in November 1918, included:

- 1.V. Vynnychenko, S. Petliura, V. Zatonsky, E. Konovalets, F. Shvets.
- 2.V. Vynnychenko, P. Andrievskiy, K. Levitsky, S. Petliura, V. Golubovych.
- 3.V. Vynnychenko, P. Andrievskiy, A. Makarenko, S. Petliura, F. Shvets.
- 4.S. Petliura, V. Vynnychenko, P. Skoropadskyi P. Andrievskiy.

4. West Ukrainian National Republic (ZUNR) was proclaimed:

- 1.November 13, 1918
- 2.November 21, 1917
- 3.January 22, 1919
- 4.October 18, 1918.

5. Reunion Act of UNR and ZUNR was announced:

- 1.November 1, 1918
- 2.November 13, 1918
- 3.December 20, 1918
- 4.January 22, 1919.

6. In March 1919 at the Third All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets was:

- 1.proclaimed the overthrow of Ukrainian state P. Skoropadskiy.
- 2.established "independent" USSR, adopted its Constitution.
- 3.approved Brest peace treaty.
- 4.approved the composition of the Directory.

7. Austro-German occupation of Ukraine began in February 1918 with the support of:

- 1.Central Council of UPR.

2. Hetman Skoropadskiy.
3. USSR government.
4. General A. Denikin.

8. In combat near Kruty Kyiv troops of students and pupils commanded::

1. Chief otaman, S. Petliura.
2. Colonel E. Konovalts.
3. centurion Goncharenko.
4. chieftain Kapkan.

9. The basic program principles of the Ukrainian state P. Skoropadskiy (Hetmanate) were presented in:

1. "letters to all the Ukrainian people."
2. "Law of Ukraine temporary structure."
3. "letters to the Ukrainian people" and "the Law of Ukraine temporary structure."
4. The project Constitution of the Ukrainian state.

10. Hetmanate government (Council of Ministers) in May and November 1918 led by:

1. Fedor Lyzogub.
2. Dmytro Doroshenko.
3. Sergei Golubovych.
4. Nicholas Ustyianovych.

11. In the financial and banking sector Hetmanate of P. Skoropadskiy:

1. expanded use on the territory Ukraine German banknotes.
2. provided the stability of the currency - the hryvnia.
3. introduced into circulation in Ukraine Russian money.
4. did not paid attention to the banking system.

12. One of the greatest achievements of the Hetmanate P. Skoropadskiy was:

1. national cultural construction.
2. agrarian reform.
3. expansion of democratic principles in public construction.
4. struggle against the White Guard of Russia

Quiz 1-6.

1. Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was established in 1918 with the support of:

- 1.Ukrainian Central Rada.
- 2.Hetmanate of P. Skoropadskiy.
- 3.Directory.
- 4.Council of People's Commissars of USSR.

2. The majority of Ukrainian political parties treated to activity of the Hetmanate P. Skoropadskiy:

- 1.favorably.
- 2.strongly supported his policies.
- 3.neutral, took a wait.
- 4.negative.

3. Peasant uprising against the German occupiers and the Hetmanate in Kirovograd headed:

1. Antonov-Ovsiyenko.
2. Mykola Shchors.
- 3.Nestor Makhno.
- 4.Yuri Kotsjubynsky.

4. In international relations, the Directory was on the positions of:

- 1.complete neutrality and desire peaceful coexistence of peoples of all nations.
- 2.close alliance with Soviet Russia.
- 3.active struggle against the Whites and the Poles.
- 4.Fight against Entente intervention in Ukrainian affairs.

5. Directory of UNR was created:

- 1.November 1, 1918
- 2.November 14, 1918
- 3.November 24, 1918
- 4.December 14, 1918 .

6. P. Skoropadskyi denied authorities:

- 1.November 14, 1918
- 2.December 14, 1918
- 3.December 18, 1918
- 4.January 15, 1919.

7. Directory was established in order of:

1. Elimination of Hetman regime P. Skoropadskiy.
2. recovery in Ukraine authorities of Central Council.
3. establishment of Soviet power in Ukraine.
4. conducting of agrarian reform in Ukraine.

8. Soviet Russia announced the elimination of the Brest peace treaty:

1. April 29, 1918
2. November 13, 1918
3. December 14, 1918
4. January 6, 1919.

9. In November and December 1918 Entente forces:

1. landed in southern Ukraine.
2. left the south of Ukraine and Crimea.
3. assisted Directorate in protecting its borders.
4. were acting jointly with the Directorate troops against Whites.

10. In s period of Directoria commander of corps Ukrainian Sich Riflemen was:

1. Andrew Miller.
2. Eugene Konovalts.
3. Simon Petliura.
4. Dmitry Vitovsky.

11. Leaders of the Directory V. Vynnychenko and S. Petliura:

1. had the same vision on ways of developing the UPR.
2. had different views on ways of building a nation state.
3. believed that the priority in the activities of the Directorate should be solving social and economic problems.
4. jointly stood for cooperation with Soviet Russia.

12. Beginning of uprising for organization of state in West Ukrainian lands began with speech November 1, 1918 Bukovina battalion of riflemen in:

1. Chernivtsi.
2. Drohobych.
3. Lviv.
4. Przemyśl.

Quiz 1-7.

1. The first government of the young state West Ukrainian lands - Interim Secretariat of State headed:

- 1.Dmitry Vitovsky.
- 2.Kost Levitsky.
- 3.Eugene Petrushevych.
- 4.Sidor Golubovych.

2. President of ZUNR was:

- 1.Eugene Petrushevych.
- 2.Kost Levitsky.
- 3.Dmitry Vitovsky.
- 4.Michael Omelyanovych - Pavlenko.

3. One of the greatest achievements of management ZUNR was the creation:

- 1.state judiciary.
- 2.efficient Galician Army.
- 3.Food governments and agricultural committees.
- 4.Foreign Office - State Secretariat for International Affairs.

4. Western Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on Ukrainian lands:

- 1.only Eastern Galicia.
- 2.Galicia and Bukovina.
- 3.Eastern Galicia and Transcarpathia.
- 4.Eastern Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia.

5. The main purpose of the Poles and Ukrainian in the Polish-Ukrainian war - was:

- 1.maintain their power over the territory of Eastern Galicia.
- 2.Galicia liberation from the power of Austria-Hungary.
- 3.establishment of a democratic form of government in Galicia.
- 4.to prevent the establishment of Soviet power in the Galician region.

6. The main reason for ZUNR defeat in the Polish-Ukrainian War - is:

- 1.not recognition of the independence of ZUNR by West countries and full support to their claims of Galician Poland on the ground.
- 2.inner struggle within ZUNR.
- 3.lack of efficient army and support of the people.
- 4.lack of command personnel and incompetence of military leadership..

7. At the end of 1918 Bukovina was occupied by:

1. Poland.
2. Romania.
3. Hungary.
4. Romania and Poland.

8. Treaty of Unification ZUNR and UNR was approved on the meeting Ukrainian National Council January 3, 1918 in:

1. Lviv.
2. Ternopil.
3. Stanislav (n. Ivano-Frankivsk).
4. Kiev.

9. The Transcarpathian general meeting at which it was decided to reunification Transcarpathia with Ukraine, were held on January 21, 1919 in the city:

1. Hust.
2. Uzhgorod.
3. Mukachevo.
4. Beregovo.

10. Bolsheviks formed a temporary worker-peasant government, which declared the restoration of Soviet power in Ukraine in:

1. October 1918
2. end of November 1918
3. December 1918
4. at the beginning of January 1919.

11. The first Constitution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was adopted in March 1919 to:

1. II All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets.
2. Third All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets.
3. Conference of the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine Yekaterynoslav.
4. Allukrainian Constituent Assembly.

12. B 1919 In 1919 -1920 years. Bolshevik government of Ukraine (USSR Council of People's Commissars) was headed by:

1. Volodimir Zatonskyi.
2. Mykola Skrypnyck.
3. Christian Rakovsky.
4. Grigory Petrovsky.

Quiz 1-8.

1. The economic policy of the Bolsheviks in 1919-1920 was called:
 1. "war communism".
 2. NEP.
 3. agrarian reform.
 4. food dictatorship.

2. "Chertkovskaya Ofenzyva" - was:
 1. punitive expedition against the Polish government in Ukrainian city Chertkov.
 2. Arrest and trial of the farmers Chortkivsk County.
 3. successful attack (breakthrough) of UGA commanded by General Alexander Grekov against the Polish army.
 4. Successful defense of city Chertkov from thousands of Polish Army General Haller.

3. Ukrainian Galician Army and the management of ZUNR under pressure of superior forces of Poles left the territory of Galicia and crossed to the right bank of Zbruch in:
 1. May 1919
 2. June 1919
 3. mid-July 1919
 4. October 1919.

4. Volunteer Army of Denikin's offensive - "the ruler of the South Russia" was carried out on Ukraine:
 1. January-March 1919
 2. April-June 1919
 3. April-September 1919
 4. September-December 1919.

5. Polish troops occupation of Eastern Galicia (fall of ZUNR):
 1. pril 1919
 2. July 1919
 3. August 1919
 4. November 1919.

6. What important event in the history of the Ukrainian people was held August 30, 1919?
 1. beginning of offensive of combined troops of Directory and Ukrainian Galician Army (UHA) on Kyiv and Odesa.

2. Troops of UNR and UGA Kyiv liberated from the Bolsheviks.
3. Denikintsi left Kyiv.
4. government offices of the Directory moved from Kamenetz - Podolsk to the capital of Ukraine.

7. The liberation of Kyiv from Whites Red Army was:

1. November 7, 1919
2. December 4, 1919
3. December 16, 1919
4. January 12, 1920.

8. Transition bloodless parts of UGA to the Bolsheviks and the formation of red Ukrainian Galician Army (Chuga) was:

1. December 4, 1919
2. December 16, 1919
3. January 12, 1920
4. February 5, 1920.

9. In 1919-1920 White Guards (Denikin and Wrangel) from Ukraine were expelled by troops of:

1. Red Army and N. Makhno.
2. Nestor Makhno and Symon Petliura.
3. Chief otaman, Petliura and Poland.
4. UNR and UGA.

10. The Warsaw Treaty (April 1920) was signed between:

1. Poland and the USSR.
2. Poland and UNR (S.Petliura).
3. Poland and Bolshevik Russia.
4. Poland and Whites.

11. Beginning of offensive of Y. Pilsudski and S. Petliura troops on Ukraine (the beginning of the Polish-Soviet War)::

1. April 5, 1920
2. April 20, 1920
3. April 25, 1920
4. May 6, 1920.

12. Capture of Kyiv by Polish-Ukrainian forces in 1920 was:

1. April 25.
2. May 6.
3. May 26.
4. 12 June.s

Quiz 1-9.

1. Policy of "war communism" were typical:
 1. requisitioning, a ban on free trade, general labor service.
 2. prohibition of free trade, food tax, general labor service.
 3. lack of commodity-money relations, requisitioning, availability of foreign concessions.
 4. total labor conscription, requisitioning, encouraging entrepreneurship and small private businesses.

2. During the reign of Paul Skoropadskiy national universities were opened in:
 1. Kiev and Kharkov.
 2. Kharkov and Kamenetz-Podolsk.
 3. Kamenetz-Podolsk and Poltava.
 4. Kiev and Kamenetz-Podolsk.

3. In 1917-1921 amount of intelligentsia in Ukraine:
 1. significantly increased.
 2. decreased and lacked of qualified professionals.
 3. remained at the pre-war level.
 4. was enough, but due to an influence of foreign experts.

4. Republican commission on elimination of illiteracy in Ukraine in August 1920 was headed by:
 1. Grigory Petrovsky.
 2. Mykola Skrypnyck.
 3. Academician V. Vernadsky.
 4. Volodimir Zatonskyi.

5. The first president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was:
 1. M. Grushevskiy.
 2. V. Vernadsky.
 3. A. Krimsky.
 4. D. Bagaley.

6. Free transfer of land for distribution among the peasants in Ukraine started on the "law of the land" taken Vseukrrevkomom:
 1. December 15, 1919
 2. January 30, 1918
 3. March 10, 1919
 4. February 5, 1920.

7. Ultimate defeat of Wrangel's White Guard of troops and the liberation of Crimea completed in:

1. August of 1920
2. November 1920
3. end of December 1920
4. March 1921.

8. Formation of Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox church led by Metropolitan Vladimir Lipkivskyy completed in:

1. January 1919
2. October 1919
3. January 1920
4. October 1921.

9. March 18, 1921 was signed:

1. Warsaw Treaty between Poland (J. Pilsudski) and UNR (S. Petliura).
2. Riga peace treaty with Poland.
3. Saint-Germain agreement by which Bucovina is assigned to Romania.
4. agreement between the government USSR and the Nestor Makhno on joint struggle against Wrangel.

10. In 1919-1920 White Guards (Denikin and Wrangel) from Ukraine expelled troops of:

1. Red Army and N. Makhno.
2. Nestor Makhno and Symon Petliura.
3. Main Otaman S. Petliura and Poland.
4. UNR and UGA.

11. The Warsaw Treaty (April 1920) was signed between:

1. Poland and the USSR.
2. Poland and UNR (S. Petliura).
3. Poland and Bolshevik Russia.
4. Poland and Whites.

12. Beginning of offensive of Y. Pilsudski and S. Petliura in Ukraine (the beginning of the Polish-Soviet War):

1. April 5th, 1920
2. April 20, 1920
3. April 25, 1920
4. May 6, 1920.

Quiz 2. The Soviet form of statehood (1921-1939).

Quiz 2-1.

1. Decision on rejection of "war communism" and the introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) was adopted on:

1. Tenth Congress of the RCP (B) (March 1921).
2. VI National Congress of Soviets (December 1921).
3. VII National Congress of Soviets (December 1922).
4. First All-Union Congress of Soviets (December 1922).

2. The first and most important step in the transition from the policy of "war communism" to NEP - was:

1. total abolition of labor service.
2. lifting the ban on private enterprise.
3. replacement the food layouts with food tax.
4. permission for foreign concessions.

3. Formation of the USSR was:

1. March 18, 1921
2. December 30, 1922
3. April 25, 1923
4. January 31, 1924.

4. The course at the beginning of indigenization (Ukrainianization) gave:

1. XII Congress of the RCP (B).
2. Second All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets.
3. Second All-Union Congress of Soviets.
4. VII All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets.

5. Famine of 1921-1923 covered Ukraine Province:

1. Ekaterinoslav, Donetsk, Volyn, Kyiv, Mykolaiv.
2. Donetsk, Poltava, Ekaterinoslav, Podolsk, Volyn.
3. Kiev, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslav, Mykolaiv.
4. Donetsk, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Zaporozhye, Ekaterinoslav.

6. Active supporter of national revival (Ukrainianization) in Ukraine were:

1. S. Kosior, V. Manuilsky, M. Skrypnyck.
2. Skrypnyck M., G. Grynko, A. Shumsky.
3. G. Grynko, A. Shumsky, D. Lebid.
4. A. Shumsky, M. Skrypnyck, V. Molotov.
7. Kharkov tractor plant capacity of 16 thousand tractors per year was built for:

1. year and a half.
2. 2 years.
3. 5 years.
4. 10 years.

8. On industrialization during the First Five-Year Plan (1928 / 29-1932 / 33 years.) Ukraine received from all the investment of the USSR:

1. 15%.
2. 20%.
3. 30%.
4. 50%.

9. The collectivization effort in Ukraine was:

1. semi voluntary nature.
2. voluntary nature.
3. coercive nature.
4. coercive nature only concerning the kulaks.

10. Law on the protection of socialist property (so called "Law of five ears") was adopted:

1. October 1, 1931
2. August 7th, 1932
3. November 8, 1932
4. December 6, 1932.

11. In 1933 in the USSR were published in Ukrainian newspapers and magazines:

1. only 20-23%.
2. 50%.
3. 70%.
4. about 90%.

12. From 1500 industrial plants, which planned to build in the USSR during the First Five-Year Plan (1928 / 29-1932 / '33) in Ukraine accounted for:

1. 200 enterprises.
2. 300 enterprises.
3. 400 enterprises.
4. 500 enterprises.

Quiz 2-2.

1. The Resolution of RNA of USSR and the Central Committee of CP (b) U of compulsory study of Russian language in schools of Ukraine with non-Russian language of education was adopted:

1. January 21, 1934
2. January 30, 1937
3. October 20, 1938
4. March 1, 1939.

2. In the 20 years of the twentieth century. Ukrainian lands were part of the following countries:

1. RSFSR, Poland, Hungary.
2. Poland, RSFSR, Romania and Hungary.
3. RSFSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania.
4. Czechoslovakia, RSFSR, Poland and Moldova.

3. First Soviet Constitution was adopted in:

1. December 1922
2. January 1923
3. January 1924
4. December 1925.

4. Theatre "Berezil" under the leadership of Kurbas began in:

1. 1918
2. 1920
3. 1922.
4. 1930.

5. Course on industrialization in the Soviet Union was proclaimed on:

1. First All-Union Congress of Soviets (December 1922).
2. Second All-Union Congress of Soviets (January 1924).
3. XII Congress of the RCP (B) (April 1923).
4. XIV Congress of the RCP (b) (December 1925).

6. With the formation of the USSR sovereign rights of Ukraine:

1. further narrowed.
2. increased significantly.
3. remained unchanged.
4. narrowed only in the field of international relations.

7. The first Soviet tracked tractor "Komunar" was released in Ukraine in:

1. 1924 - in Kharkiv.
2. 1924 - in Odessa.
3. 1925 - Yekaterynoslav.
4. 1925 - in Kiev.

8. Dnieproges Construction began in:

1. 1925.
2. 1926.
3. 1927.
4. 1929.

9. Fabricated in 1928 lawsuit of "sabotage" of the technical intelligentsia of Donbass was called:

1. the process of "SVU."
2. "Shakhty case."
3. Process of "Ukrainian center Whites-terrorists."
4. "pravotrotsky block".

10. The campaign to eliminate illiteracy of adults in 20 years of the twentieth century. was headed in Ukraine by:

1. Grigory Petrovsky.
2. Christian Rakovsky.
3. Vyacheslav Molotov.
4. Stanislav Kosior.

11. Europe's largest hydroelectric power plant, which gave current in 1932 - was:

1. Krivoy Rog.
2. Zaporizhia.
3. Zmiyiv.
4. Kiev.

12. First Five-Year Plan of economic development in the interwar period was designed to:

1. 1925-1929.
2. 1926-1930.
3. 1927-1931.
4. 1929-1933.

Quiz 2-3.

1. Second Stalinist five-year plan covered:
 1. 1931-1935.
 2. 1932-1936.
 3. 1933-1937.
 4. 1935-1940.

2. The innovative movement to over-production plans in the industry Ukrainethat emerged in the August 1935, was named:
 1. Stakhanov movement.
 2. izotovskyy movement.
 3. P. Krivonosa initiative.
 4. busyhinskyy movement.

3. In the late 30-ies for the production of machines and iron smelting Ukraine held in Europe:
 1. first.
 2. second place.
 3. second place in ten countries.
 4. one of the last places.

4. Initiator of forced collectivization in Ukraine in the thirties was made secretary of the CC CP (b) U was:
 1. Dmitry Manuilsky.
 2. Lazar Kaganovich.
 3. Stanislav Kosior.
 4. Nikita Khrushchev.

5. Peasants of Ukraine treated to forced collectivization:
 1. quite favorably.
 2. strongly supported it.
 3. didn't care.
 4. resisted its implementation.

6. Fabricated trial of "SVU" (Union for the Liberation of Ukraine) took place in:
 1. May-July 1928
 2. January 1929
 3. March-April 1930
 4. March 1931.

7. Founded in 1929 in Vienna, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) was headed by:

1. Eugene Konovalets.
2. Andrew Melnik.
3. Stepan Bandera.
4. Yaroslav Stets'ko.

8. Liquidation by the Bolsheviks of Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was conducted:

1. at the end of 1925
2. in early 1928
3. in late 1929 – early 1930
4. in 1940.

9. Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on measures to eliminate kulak households was adopted in:

1. 1927 .
2. 1929.
3. 1930.
4. 1934.

10. The largest victims Ukrainian people experienced during Stalinist repression in the period:

1. rapid industrialization.
2. of "war communism".
3. famine of 1932-1933.
4. "ukrainization".

11. Moving the capital of Ukraine to Kyiv was carried out in:

1. 1924.
2. 1930.
3. 1934.
4. 1937.

12. General compulsory education in Ukraine was introduced in:

1. 1925.
2. 1930.
3. 1934.
4. 1939.

Quiz 2-4.

1. Extraordinary XIV All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, held in January 1927, stated:

1. second five years.
2. new Constitution of the USSR.
3. universal compulsory education.
4. policy of collectivization of agriculture.

2. As the part of the USSR in the thirties of the twentieth century was an autonomous republic:

1. Crimea.
2. Moldova.
3. Donetsk-Krivoy Rog.
4. Odessa.

3. Teatr "Berezil" worked under the direction of::

1. L. Kurbas.
2. A. Buchma.
3. A. Maryanenko.
4. P. Saksahansky.

4. Having accomplished industrialization, Ukraine ranked by coal mining in the world:

1. First place.
2. Second place.
3. third place.
4. fourth place.

5. The most terrible famine (Holodomor) Ukraine has experienced:

1. 1921-1922.
2. 1927-1928.
3. 1932-1933.
4. 1945-1946.

6. The kolkhozes of Ukraine united more than 96% of farms and more than 99% of the of sown area in:

1. 1933.
2. 1935 .
3. 1937 .
4. 1939.

7. Resolution of RNA of USSR and the Central Committee of CP (b) U of compulsory study of Russian language schools in Ukraine was:

1. 1934.
2. 1936.
3. 1938.
4. 1939.

8. The loudest OUN terrorist act was the murder in 1934 of the Polish Minister of Internal Affairs:

1. D. Kvitkovs'kyj.
2. B. Peratskyj.
3. S. Grabs'kyj.
4. K. Sverchevskyj.

9. The independence of Carpathian Ukraine was proclaimed:

1. October 10, 1938
2. March 15, 1939
3. September 17, 1939
4. October 11, 1939.

10. Colonists - is:

1. name of Polish settlers in Western Ukraine up to 1939
2. The name of the Polish border guards.
3. Defenders of fortress.
4. patrol units of OUN in Western Ukraine during the Polish occupation.

11. Pacification - is:

1. division of land into small plots.
2. "appeasement", the official name of mass arrests of government on Ukrainian J. Pilsudski in 1930
3. steps to mobilize Western youth in the Polish army.
4. Policy stick a catholic faith Ukrainian population was under Polish occupation.

12. The Council of ambassadors of the great powers recognized the eastern part of Galicia Poland:

1. July 12, 1919
2. March 14, 1921
3. March 14, 1923
4. May 5, 1927.

Quiz 2-5.

1. Secret Ukrainian university in Lviv worked in:

1. 1920-19923.
2. 1921-1925.
3. 1925-1929.
4. 1929-1935.

2. Ukrainian Galician dairy cooperatives who were part of Poland up to 1939, were joined in the union:

1. "Central Council".
2. "Maslosoyuz."
3. "People trade."
4. "House".

3. In 1939 Ukrainian Lviv were:

1. to 20% of citizens.
2. 30-40%.
3. half of the population.
4. about 60% of the population.

4. Political prisoners, members of the Ukrainian liberation movement in Poland, mostly were held in a concentration camp in the city:

1. Oswiecim 1.
2. Bereza Kartuzskaya.
3. Katyn.
4. Przemyśl.

5. The most influential political force in Galicia during the interwar period was:

1. Communist Party of Western Ukraine (CPWU).
2. Ukrainian National-Democratic Alliance (UNDO).
3. Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN):
4. Galician Radical Party.

5. Anti Romanian uprising of 1924 in Bukovina:

1. Khotyns'ka.
2. Tatarbunar.
3. Akkerman.
4. Kitsman.

7. Weakest national oppression western Ukrainian experienced under authorities:

1. Poland.
2. Romania.
3. Czechoslovakia.
4. Poland and Romania.

8. Most respected organization of Muscophiles in Transcarpathia was:

1. " Society name of Dukhnovych. "
2. "Prosvita".
3. Christian People's Party.
4. Carpathian Sich.

9. President of Carpathian Ukraine:

1. Michael Braschaykiv.
2. Augustin Voloshin.
3. Julius Braschaykiv.
4. Andrew Brod..

10. World War II began:

1. August 23, 1939
2. September 1, 1939
3. September 17, 1939
4. June 22, 1941.

11. Lviv process against members of the OUN was held in:

1. 1930.
2. 1932.
3. 1935.
4. 1936.

12. Communist Party of Western Ukraine dissolved by the Comintern in:

1. 1934.
2. 1937.
3. 1938.
4. 1939.

Quiz 3. Ukraine during the Second World War.

Quiz 3-1.

1. A secret protocol to the Soviet-German non-aggression pact of August 23, 1939 called:

1. plan "Barbaros".
2. Covenant "Molotov-Ribbentrop".
3. Plan "Weiss".
4. plan "Ost"."

2. According to the "Molotov - Ribbentrop Pact" border between the USSR and Germany had to pass along the rivers:

1. Narev- Wisla - Sian.
2. Narev- West Buh- Sian.
3. The Western Buh- Vistula.
4. Southern Bug - Dniester - Wisla.

3. Laws of the inclusion of the Western Ukraine into the USSR and its reunification with the Soviet Ukraine adopted a session of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR in:

1. October 1939
2. November 1939
3. December 1939
4. January 1940.

4. Northern Bukovina, Akkerman, and Izmail Khotyn counties of Bessarabia joined the Ukrainian SSR:

1. autumn 1939
2. spring 1940
3. summer 1940
4. fall 1943.

5. Plan of Nazi Germany attack the Soviet Union called::

1. "Barbarossa".
2. "East."
3. "Weiss".
4. "Maginot".

6. OUN split to the OUN (b) and OUN (m) took place in:

1. February 1939
2. October 1939
3. February 1940
4. June 1941.

7. Occupied Ukraine, the Nazis dismembered it apart and most of it included to:

1. So called "Transnistria".
2. Government General.
3. Reich Commissariat "Ukraine".
4. Reichscommissariat "Ostland".

8. Reyskomisar of Ukraine was:

1. Frank.
2. E. Koch.
3. Rosenberg.
4. Goering.

9. Elections to the National Assembly of Western Ukraine, on which it was decided to join the Western Ukraine into the USSR and its reunification with the USSR were held:

1. September 17, 1939
2. September 28, 1939
3. October 22, 1939
4. October 27, 1939.

10. The decree on formation on the Western Ukrainian lands Lviv, Drohobych, Ternopil, Stanislav (Ivano-Frankivsk), Volyn and Rivne regions were accepted:

1. September 17, 1939
2. October 27, 1939
3. November 15, 1939
4. December 4, 1939.

11. Chernivtsi and Izmail region of USSR were created in:

1. November 1939
2. December 1939
3. June 1940
4. August 1940.

12. Germany's attack on the Soviet Union started:

1. September 1, 1939
2. September 17, 1939
3. June 22, 1941
4. August 20, 1940.

Quiz 3-2.

1. The event, which took place June 30, 1941 in Lviv:
 1. beginning of the anti-Nazi uprising.
 2. OUN Act proclamation of the Ukrainian state.
 3. Second Great start gathering of UNO.
 4. creation of UPA.

2. During the "Sovietization" of Western Ukraine in 1939-1941 local residents were repressed:
 1. more than 2%.
 2. 2 more than 10%.
 3. 3 about 20%.
 4. 4 about a quarter.

3. In 1940 Ukrainian historical lands of Transdnistria was included in:
 1. Romania.
 2. Moldavian SSR.
 3. Ukrainian SSR..
 4. Russian Federation.

4. At the end of 1939-1940 organization "Prosvita", "Ridna Shkola", NTSh in Western Ukraine:
 1. continued to work.
 2. were closed.
 3. remained, but were something reformed.
 4. remained those who were loyal to the government.

5. Найбільша танкова битва на Україні на початковому етапі Великої Вітчизняної війни відбулася в районі:
 1. Przemyśl.
 2. Lutsk-Rovno-Brody.
 3. Lviv-Ternopil.
 4. Kyiv-Zhytomyr.

6. Soviet troops defending Kyiv in July-September 1941 were commanded by General:
 1. Кирпонос.
 2. Vatutin.
 3. Zhukov.
 4. Wasilewski.

7. 250 days lasting defense against the German fascist troops of city:

1. Kyiv.
2. Sevastopol.
3. Odessa.
4. Kharkov.

8. Raid on Nazi-occupied territory "from Putivel the Carpathians" made partisan group::

1. S. Kovpak.
2. A. Fedorov.
3. A. Saburov.
4. M. Naumov.

9. Liberation territory of Ukraine from fascist invaders began in:

1. July 1942
2. September 1942
3. December 1942
4. January 1943.

10. The name of the first settlements of Ukraine, the Red Army liberated December 18, 1942:

1. Vorochilovgrad.
2. Sverdlovsk.
3. Pivnivka.
4. Milovane.

11. Chief of headquarter of the Ukrainian partisan movement was::

1. S. Kovpak.
2. T. Strokach.
3. R. Shuhevich.
4. M. Kuznetsov.

12. Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was established in:

1. June 1941
2. October 1941
3. October 1942
4. December 1942.

Quiz 3-3.

1. Last Ukrainian city, which left retreating Soviet troops in July 1942:
 1. Sevastopol.
 2. Sverdlovsk.
 3. Kharkiv.
 4. Vorochilovgrad (Lugansk).

2. Large concentration camp on the outskirts of Kyiv, where the Nazi invaders in 1941 shot tens of thousands of civilians (mostly Jews) and prisoners of war:
 1. Babi Yar.
 2. Kholodny Yar.
 3. Auschwitz.
 4. Katyn.

3. Holocaust - is:
 1. socio-economic phenomenon, which results in deprivation of minimum required food from population.
 2. Nazis of Hitler genocide against the Jews.
 3. mockery of prisoners in concentration camps.
 4. Nazi policy towards the Communists.

4. In the summer of 1943 during the Battle of Kursk-Orel Bulge Soviet partisans behind the enemy lines launched a large-scale operation, known as:
 1. Help Front.
 2. "rail war".
 3. "Not one step back."
 4. "for an independent Ukraine."

5. During the Nazi occupation from Ukraine to Germany to forced labor were taken:
 1. more than 400 thousand pers.
 2. 2 more than 2.4 million pers.
 3. 3 almost 1 million pers.
 4. 4 over 3 million persons.

6. During the Great Patriotic War in Krasnodon operated underground anti-fascist youth organization:
 1. "Young Guard".
 2. "Partisan Iskra."

3. "ORT".

4. "Poltavchanka."

7. Commander in Chief of UPA in 1943-1950:

1. S. Bandera.

2. J. Stets'ko.

3. R. Shuhevich.

4. A. Malnik.

8. The capital of the Reich Commissariat "Ukraine" was the town:

1. Kyiv.

2. Lviv.

3. Rivne.

4. Poltava.

9. During which offensive operation of the Soviet troops SS Division "Galicia" suffered a crushing defeat?

1. Korsun-Shevchenko.

2. Proskurivska.

3. Lvov-Sandomierz.

4. Iasi-Kishinev.

10. The capital of Ukraine Kyiv liberated from Nazi occupation:

1. May 1, 1943

2. August 11, 1943

3. September 23, 1943

4. November 6, 1943.

11. May 9, 1945 is celebrated as:

1. Victory Day over Nazi Germany.

2. The end of World War II.

3. Ukraine's liberation from Nazi occupation.

4. liberation of the capital of Ukraine.

12. The expulsion of the Nazis Ukrainian lands was completed (now - a celebration of the liberation of Ukraine):

1. November 6, 1943

2. May 9, 1944

3. October 28, 1944

4. May 8th, 1945.

Quiz 3-4.

1. Day of Victory over Nazi Germany declared:

1. October 28, 1944
2. September 2, 1945
3. May 8, 1945
4. May 9, 1945.

2. World War II ended:

1. April 20, 1945
2. May 8, 1945
3. August 6, 1945
4. September 2, 1945.

3. 27-28 June 1944 from the Crimea were deported to the eastern regions of the USSR:

1. Crimean Tatars.
2. Bulgarians, Armenians and Greeks.
3. Germans and Ukrainian.
4. Moldovans and Tatars.

4. Ukraine became a member of the United Nations:

1. October 1944
2. April 1945
3. June 1945
4. March 1946.

5. Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War was Ukrainian:

1. Alexander Pokryshkin.
2. Ivan Kozhedub.
3. Semyon Timoshenko.
4. Nikolay Vatutin.

6. Decree "About urgent Measures for the reconstruction of the economy in the areas liberated from Nazi occupation" was adopted in:

1. February 1943
2. August 1943
3. November 1943
4. October 1944.

7. Commander in Chief of UPA in 1943-1950:

1. S. Bandera.
 2. J. Stets'ko.
 3. R. Shuhevich.
 4. A. Malnik.
8. The capital of the Reich Commissariat "Ukraine" was the town:
1. Kyiv.
 2. Lviv.
 3. Rivne.
 4. Poltava.
9. During which offensive operation of the Soviet troops SS Division "Galicia" suffered a crushing defeat?
1. Korsun-Shevchenko.
 2. Proskurivska.
 3. Lvov-Sandomierz.
 4. Iasi-Kishinev.
10. The capital of Ukraine Kyiv liberated from Nazi occupation:
1. May 1, 1943
 2. August 11, 1943
 3. September 23, 1943
 4. November 6, 1943.
11. May 9, 1945 is celebrated as:
1. Victory Day over Nazi Germany.
 2. The end of World War II.
 3. Ukraine's liberation from Nazi occupation.
 4. Liberation of the capital of Ukraine.
12. The expulsion of the Nazis from Ukrainian lands was completed (now - a celebration of the liberation of Ukraine):
1. November 6, 1943
 2. May 9, 1944
 3. October 28, 1944
 4. May 8th, 1945.

PROGRESS TESTING

<p>1. Period of existence of Central Council: a) March 1917 - April 1918 b) April 1917 - April 1918 c) April 1918 - November 1918 d) November 1918 - January 1919</p> <p>2. Law on the including Western Ukraine into the USSR and its reunion with the Ukrainian SSR was adopted: a) the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the URSS in November 1939 ; b) People's Assembly of Western Ukraine in October 1939 ; c) VR in September 1939 ; d) the Supreme Soviet in October 1939.</p> <p>3. What State or political forces during the Second World War demanded the establishment of national and state independence of Ukraine: a) USSR b) Germany; c) England and France; d) Ukrainian national-patriotic forces - OUN.</p> <p>4. Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was established: a) 14 September 1941 ; b) 14 November 1941 ; c) October 14, 1942 ; d) December 14, 1942</p> <p>5. The only legal political party in Bukovina in 1927-1938 years was: a) Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, b) Ukrainian National Association, c) Ukrainian National Party; d) Ukrainian Social Radical Party.</p> <p>6. 27 January 1918 in Brest agreement was concluded between the UNR and: a) Germany and Austria-Hungary; b) the Entente; c) Soviet Russia; d) White Guards.</p> <p>7. The policy of industrialization was announced: a) in 1925 ; b) in 1927 ; c) in 1929 ; d) in 1930.</p> <p>8. To the structure of Romania in 20-30 years of twentieth century included</p>	<p>HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD (1917-1945) such Ukrainian land:</p> <p>a) Eastern Galicia, Volhynia, Polesie; b) Polissa, Bessarabia, Transcarpathia; c) Bukovina, Bessarabia; d) Transcarpathia, Bukovina, Bessarabia.</p> <p>9. OUN members in the struggle for the independence of Ukraine preferred: a) parliamentary forms of struggle; b) organized demonstrations within the law; c) acts of terrorism, sabotage and espropriatsiyi; d) cultural and educational activities.</p> <p>10. Rapid success in its activities Hetman government Skoropadskiy owed: a) help of Germany – the use of violent methods of restoring order and discipline; b) considerable authority among the population of Ukraine; c) fact that made a bet on the implementation of delivered by the Central Council of socio-economic program, which enjoyed the support of the population of Ukraine; d) support of the Russian Bolshevik government..</p> <p>11. Set the line: a) The policy of "war communism" b) "New Economic Policy" c) industrialization policy d) policy of collectivization e) five-year plan ----</p> <p>1) the basic shape by the Soviet authorities of planning of socio-economic development of the USSR 2) compulsory farmers union in collective farms (kolkhozes) 3) concentration of financial and organizational efforts on the development of heavy industry to transform USRR in industrialized countries, 4) policy that allow liberalization in agriculture, light industry and trade, but made it possible to keep the Soviet government "command" position in heavy industry, transportation, banking and land affairs, personnel policies 5) policy, which included nationalization of industry, trade and ban private trade the latter was regarded as speculation;</p>	<p>12. Set the line: a) June 22, 1941 b) 23-29 June 1941 in) July 11 - September 19, 1943 d) August 5 - October 16, 1941 e) October 1941 - July 3 1942.</p> <p>1) defense of Kyiv 2) defense of Odessa 3) defense of Sevastopol 4) tank battle near Lutsk-Rovno-Brody 5) Germany attacked the USSR</p> <p>13. Arrange the events in chronological order 1) the accession of Eastern Galicia to Poland 2) declaration of a separate state "CarpathianUkraine" 3) creation of Selrob 4) foundation UVO 5) declaration of autocephalous Orthodox Church</p> <p>14. Arrange the events in chronological order: 1) Act of Unification ZUNR and UNR 2) declaration of UNR 3) Hetman revolution 4) establishment of directory 5) the abdication of Nicholas II the throne</p> <p>15. Select, which political beliefs adhered listed political parties operating in Ukraine during the February Revolution: 1) Society of Ukrainian Progressives "(TUP) 2) Bolshevik Party 3) Party of the Russian liberal-democratic orientation: Cadets; Socialist Revolutionaries, Mensheviks 4) Ukrainian People's Party (UPP) 5) Ukrainian Social-Democratic Labour Party (USDRP) 6) Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries (UPSR)-----</p> <p>a) The Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries (UPSR) b) saw the future of Ukraine as a part of rebuilt on a federal basis Russia which Ukraine will enter like an autonomous part) agreed of self-indification of Finland and Poland, but denied this Ukraine. It had to get a national-cultural autonomy within democratic Russia renewed</p>
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<p>16. Arrange the events in chronological order: 1) creation of UPA 2) battle for the Dnieper 3) defense of Odessa 4) Crimean Offensive 5) start the Battle of Stalingrad.</p> <p>17. Arrange the events in chronological order: a) Chortkiv Ofenzyva b) announcement Vseukrvykonkomom outlawed Makhno c) formation of the General Secretariat of the Central Rada d) battle near Kruty e) Peace of Riga</p> <p>18. Identify the facts relating to the biography of Paul Skoropadsky: a) Free Cossacks Ataman; b) one of the leaders of the Central Council I; in) famous scientist; d) relied on the military forces of Germany and Austria; d) was a supporter of the introduction of Soviet power in Ukraine.</p> <p>19. Identify the facts relating to the biography of Vladimir Vynnychenko: a) promoted the idea of creating a Ukrainian regular army; b) one of the heads of government Skoropadsky; c) supporter of autonomous line of the Ukrainian government in 1917-1920.; d) Union supporter of Ukraine with non-bilshovist Russia; e) the author of "Revival of the Nation."</p> <p>20. Identify the facts relating to the biography of Simon Petliura: a) the head of the General Secretariat of the Central Council; b) entered into an agreement with Poland on military assistance; c) was a leader of the Society of Ukrainian Progressives.; d) a supporter of the Union with Soviet Russia; d) one of the leaders of the Directory..</p> <p>21. Arrange in chronological order: a) declaration of Ukrainian state; b) adoption of the Constitution of the UPR; c) the creation of opposition to the regime Skoropadsky; d) fight near Kruty; e) signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty with the Quarter Union.</p>	<p>Arrange in chronological order: a) the occupation of Ukraine by fascist troops; b) Crimean (Yalta Conference); c) the pact of Molotov-Ribbentrop; d) the liberation of Kyiv from occupation; e) the surrender of Japan.</p> <p>23. Arrange in chronological order: a) establishment of the Ukrainian Central Rada; b) declaration of Ukrainian People's Republic; c) fight near Kruty; d) declaration of autonomy of Ukraine; d) independence of the UNR.</p> <p>24. Arrange in chronological order: a) the arrest of Ukrainian kobzars and lyre players and violence against them; b) "Shakhty case"; c) Law on the protection of socialist property; d) elimination of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church; e) establishment of a concentration camp in Bereza Kartuska.</p> <p>25. Complete text with omitted terms: During the German occupation of Ukraine was divided into administrative units. In Ukraine was introduced German plan that was designed for years.</p> <p>26. Complete text with omitted terms: The policy pursued by the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine in 1919, called the policy Its essence was industry, finance, transport and communications. In agricultural policy course was taken on large landowners and farms. It was introducedwhich was limited to the violent seizure of "remnants" of food from the village.</p>	<p>27. Complete text with omitted terms: On the eve of the second world war, OUN was split into two camps (-..... ..) and (.....). If expected to help Germany, then mostly relied on their own.</p> <p>28. Complete text with omitted terms: On the XIV Party Congress (December 1925) was proclaimed course on In Ukraine it was marked by certain characteristics: involvement large part of funds in industry; andlarge industrial facilities. The whole industry was divided into groups and</p> <p>29. Bring into compliance political representatives with their currents: a) socialist b) nationalist b) communist r) national-democratic 1. M.Zayachkivskyy 2. O.Shumskyy 3. D.Levytskyy 4. L.Bachynskyy 5. Y.Konovalets 6. S.Bandera..</p> <p>30. Bring in line biographical data with personalities of Eugene Konovalets (A) and Augustin Voloshin (B): a) Chairman of the OUN; b) The president of the Carpathian Ukraine; c) a member of the UNDP; d) Rector of the Ukrainian Free University; e) commander of SVR; e) UNR army colonel; g) Director of seminary in Uzhgorod.</p>
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***Content module II. HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD
FROM 1945 TO 2017***

**CHAPTER IV. CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF
UKRAINE (40-80 YEARS OF THE XX CENTURY).**

The most significant territorial and geopolitical changes that have occurred in the postwar period were the completion of the integration of the Ukrainian lands and the formation of the modern territory of Ukraine, activation foreign policy of the USSR.

Among the post-war administrative and territorial changes include: First, the settlement of the territorial issue with Poland. In September 1944, under an agreement between Poland and the USSR native Ukrainian land, 17 counties of Podlasie, Posyannya and Lemko region with the population of almost 800 thousand Ukrainians, transferred to Poland. Between the USSR and the Republic of Poland signed an agreement on the Soviet-Polish border in August 16, 1945, which fixed the border mainly on the "Curzon Line", although there Moscow concessions pro-Soviet policies of the Polish government - in some areas to the east deviation (for Poland) 30 km were. Finally, the process of Polish-Ukrainian distinction ended in 1951, when border areas exchanged at the request of Poland, almost equal in size.

Second, I Congress of People's Committees delegates Transcarpathian Ukraine Mukachevo adopted a manifesto on reunion Transcarpathian Ukraine with the USSR in November 1944, and in June 1945 an agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union legislate that decision.

Thirdly, the final point in determining the post-war borders Ukraine was delivered February 10, 1947 during the signing of the Soviet-Romanian treaty, which recognized the rights of USSR Romania in Northern Bukovina, Khotyn and Izmayil districts, that is legally recognized boundaries established in June 1940.

Fourth, the transfer of Crimea from the RSFSR to URSR. The USSR Supreme agreed to the inclusion of the Crimean Peninsula Soviet to mark the 300th anniversary of the accession of Ukraine to Russia in the USSR in 19 February 1954. Thus, the process of formation of the modern territory of Ukraine has finished. The legal act of entering of the Crimea to the Ukrainian SSR in fact only confirmed the existing situation.

Ukraine in the international arena. April 25, 1945 Conference on the anti-Hitler coalition in San Francisco decided to create of the United Nations (UN), and its Charter was ratified in October 24,

1945 (this day is celebrated as UN Day). Ukraine was among the countries of the founders of the UN.

The first session of the General Assembly UN in 1946 elected UkrSSR as a member of Economic and Social Council of the International Organization for the term on the one year. UkrSSR was the member of the Economic Commission for Europe UN from the March 1947. During the second half of the 40's - early 50's the Ukrainian SSR entered to such international organizations as the World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, World Postal Union, UNESCO - UN organization for education, science and culture. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic became a member of 20 international organizations in 1950, and from 1950 to 1956 another 16 institutions. Supreme Soviet in 1944 expanded the rights of Union Republics in the field of external relations, in particular allowed them to enter into contracts and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign states. But all these rights remained on paper. The Soviet leaders decide when and in what form the Ukrainian SSR can act in the international arena. Thus, an agreement on the Transcarpathian Ukraine (June 1945) and the Treaty on the Soviet-Polish border (August 1945) were signed on behalf of the Soviet Union, not of the USSR. At the same time, the Ukrainian SSR signed the Paris Peace Treaty in 1947 with Bulgaria, Italy, Romania, Hungary, Finland, who were enemies of the USSR in World War II. The selectivity of the form and content of international treaties, which the Ukrainian SSR performed as a separate party, were motivated by the interests and tactics of Soviet policy as in other states, and attitudes towards Ukraine. This policy of the Soviet government sought to quantify the strengthen of the Soviet presence in international diplomatic relations and simultaneously maintain the fiction of international legal sovereignty of the USSR. In fact, Ukraine was deprived of initiative and free of diplomatic negotiations and, most importantly, critical as at the conclusion and execution of international treaties it has signed.

Reconstruction of Ukraine has started since 1943, after the beginning of the liberation of the territory from Nazi occupation. She had a number of features that distinguish it from the post-war situation in other areas of the USSR and the Western powers:

1. The war has caused enormous human and material losses. One in five was killed and a one in third citizen of the republic was injured. About 4 million of civilians killed by the Nazis during the occupation. 2.3 million of citizens were taken to Germany, 5 million of soldiers were killed on the front. The capital of Ukraine - Kyiv lost 300 thousand persons, the same for the entire United States lost in the Second World War.

Almost the half (48%) of pre-war economic potential of Ukraine was destroyed, 714 cities and over 28 thousand villages (250 burned completely) converted to the ruins. Left intact only 19% of pre-war industry, while Italy was destroyed only 20%. On the Ukrainian SSR accounted for 42% of industrial facilities destroyed the USSR.

2. The process of rebuilding the economy of the republic complicated by famine of 1946-1947. The threat of famine caused by drought and post-war devastation, was not timely warnings neutralized state, but rather reinforced negative subjective factors. State grain procurements not decreased, but increased (in July 1946 grain requisition quotas increased from 340 million tons to 360 million pounds). Exports of grain and food products abroad increased (the so-called "fraternal states" exported 1.7 million tons of grain). At the same time intensified prosecutions-of "looting bread" that are labeled "enemies of the people". The government loans of grain stocks were minimal. Thus, the scenario of 1933 was repeated. More than 800 thousand people were died of starvation in the 1946-1947.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a fourth five-year plan (1946-1950 of the building of the economy) in March 1946, which included exceeding its pre-war level. In Ukraine planned the proof at the end of five-year the gross of industrial productions to 113% compared to 1940.

Features rebuilding industry. Investments were the important problem of reconstruction. United States refused to grant loans to the Soviet Union, which was not party to the Marshall Plan (loans granted by the exit Communists from the government).

Deliveries as reparations from Germany and assistance from abroad were insignificant. Internal reserves were the main source of investment. Rebuilding the economy began with heavy industry. The Government was guided by political motives: to create a military-industrial complex that would serve the guarantor of the country's defense and base the victory of world socialism over capitalism.

Ukraine has restored mines of Donbass for several years, Dnieper and large thermal power plants, steel mills. In 1948 engineering plants employed more than before the war.

The development of heavy industry occurred at the expense of light industry, agriculture, science and culture, which was funded by a residual. Thus, investment in light industry accounted for **12-15%** of all industrial investment.

Disparities in the development of industry sectors were intensified in favor of the military-industrial complex.

In the West and in Japan post-war reconstruction was carried out on the basis of industry of advanced technology and science, but the Soviet scientific and technological progress have been implemented slowly. Companies working on extremely high energy and material products old technologies. This was due to technical backwardness of the Soviet Union and the West.

Important reconstruction source was heroic enthusiasm of the people. 90% of employees were covered by various forms of socialist competition. As a result, in 1950 surpassed heavy industry and light - barely reached 80% of the prewar level. Ukraine has taken over the traditional place of fuel and metallurgical base of the Soviet Union.

Agriculture rebuilding features. Agriculture rebuilding held in extremely difficult conditions: crop area was reduced, quantity of manpower, equipment and horses were not enough; the situation of peasants was difficult: tiny wages, high taxes on farms, farmers did not have passports, they did not take pensions, benefits for temporary disability. A situation complicated by drought in 1946 and the famine in winter of 1946-1947. Investment in agriculture were inadequate. They were no more than 7% of total appropriations. Carried out the policy of "price scissors" for agriculture. State procurement prices were at level of 1928, while prices for industrial products increased for 20 times.

As a result, by the end of 1950 agriculture did not reach the pre-war level, as evidenced by the following: gross **grain** production was 77%, grain yield - 82% of the 1940.

Finance. In order to strengthen the finance (monetary contraction, produced during the war) in December 1947 was carried out monetary reform. It spent confiscatory methods. Old money that was in circulation, were exchanged for new at a ratio of 1:10. Deposits up to 3000 rubles revalued the ruble per ruble of 3 to 10 000 - a rate of 3 to 2, and more than 10 000 rubles - decreased by half.

Stalin's totalitarian system after the war continued to operate, it caused great damage to the whole society and culture. Creative activities came to a standstill, prospered so-called socialist realism. Stalin and his associates were preparing a new cleaning, new offensive against its own people.

Days of late Stalinism in Ukraine has found its expression in mass evictions from their homes entire nations, charges of treason and complicity.

In a USSR NKVD on January 7, 1944 stated: "... all identified supporters in Ukraine must be arrested with confiscation of property and be sent to Chernogorsk concentration camp " (Krasnoyarsk region).

Western Ukrainians, half of which were deported only in 1946-1948 years felt the repression more likely. Significant portion of the Ukrainian population was forcibly relocated to the area Zakerzonnnya (Lemkivschyna, Posyannya, Podlasie, Kholmshchyna) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic or in remote regions of Poland as a result of the operation "Wisla" in 1944-1947, respectively.

Stalinism especially proved in the postwar years in the spiritual, ideological sphere to the final approval of Stalin and the Bolshevik ideological doctrine. Rude, incompetent intervention of the party in the spiritual sphere, denial of artistic freedom, authoritarian imposition of opinions, accusations of "bourgeois nationalism", "cosmopolitanism", "kowtowing to the West" and so on became the Manifestation of Stalinism. In the second half of the 40's 12 party resolutions on the so-called errors and distortions in the ideological sphere were passed. Three theses there tend to be dominated:

- Criticism of "manifestations of bourgeois nationalism" in the fields of literature, art and science;

- Lack of lighting in art of problems of Soviet reality, socialist realism" and their advantages over Western;

- Calls for the deployment of "Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism, detect enemies, the class struggle."

From 1946-1947 he was. Secretary under the direction of the CPSU (b) Zhdanov started an ideological campaign to "restore order" in science, culture, literature and art.

After the September (1947) plenum of the Union of Writers of Ukraine the frank public harassment and direct accusation of "nationalism" of M.Rylsky, Y. Yanovsky, I. Senchenko, O.Dovzhenko intensified.

A large group of scientists of the republic, including historians M. Petrovsky, K. Huslysty, M. Suprunenko, geneticists M. Gryshko, S. Hershynzon, I. Polyakov et al. were accused of departure from the principles of the Bolshevik party affiliation. Historians accused in the revival of "reactionary flames" V. Antonovych and Grushevkiy. In genetics, the most serious importance was dispelled "reaction veysmanizm-mendelism-morhanizm" campaign, its founder and inspirer was Academician Lysenko T., which is used in direct support of Stalin.

In the socio-political life of Ukraine took place the same processes that also took place in the Soviet Union. Regime one-man rule of Stalin established, his personality cult reached its peak. Ukraine had no right to pursue an independent policy. And regardless of who was at the head of Ukraine's authorities (First Secretary of the CC CP (b)U was Nikita Khrushchev (1943-1946 and 1948-1949), Lazar Kaganovich (1947),

A.Melnykov (1950-1953) , Kirichenko (1953-1957), all of them dutifully pursued a center policy, and any attempt to deviate from this course ended permutation frames or represiyamy. In Ukraine the peak of repression came in 1947, when the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) led the closest ally of Stalin - Lazar Kaganovich. Recent episode of Stalinist terror was the so-called right of doctors.

One of the characteristic manifestations of Stalinist terror of the postwar era were also repression of church leaders. In 1946 Greek Catholic Church was eliminated.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (it was revived during the occupation) also was eliminated. Hierarchs of UAOC sent into exile by the standard charges of aiding the Nazis. The priests of the Roman Catholic Church were also repressed a man, so that believers have lost opportunities to perform religious rituals.

From the second half of 1948 renewed attack on the Russian Orthodox Church. Now not satisfied none believers petition the opening of the temple. Services outside churches were prohibited, canceled processions, except Easter. Were removed from registering churches where the priest due to lack of long-term services not performed. In Eastern regions of Ukraine was closed over 500 temples in the 1948-1950. Often, as a motive for closing the request inspires of believers put forward.

In modern historical literature general nature of the changes that have occurred in **the process of reconstruction and consolidation of Soviet power in Western Ukraine** is estimated as contradictory and ambiguous, especially in the socio-economic sphere.

The positive changes and outcomes include the development and modernization of the economic potential of the region, including:

- was made reconstruction of the old factories, rebuilt and built more than 2500 large and medium enterprises. The volume of gross output in the postwar five-year period increased by 3.2 times;

- the pace of industrial development is much higher than in the eastern regions of the UkrSSR, (more than 2 times);

- qualitative changes in the traditional sectors of the economy of Western regions there have been;

- processing of wood raw material and the development of local industries - wood, paper, chemical, new industries: machine building, instrument, light, etc. .;

- discovery and development in the region of significant mineral deposits not only Republican, but union values.

However, it was accompanied by **negative factors and consequences**:

- Stalinist model of industrialization was here the same: gap light and food industries, total domination, quantitative indicators, the absence of a complete production cycle, complete dependence on the Federal Center and so on.

- natural resources of the land have confined in 40-50 years irrationally, especially forest and oil;

- the long traditions of farming land were initiating, industrialization carried out ill-conceived, volitionally, artificially;

- financial assistance provided from the East, served two functions: on the one hand, it really was the source of reconstruction and recovery of the economy, and on the other hand, is done for the purpose of planting and establishment of the Soviet system in all spheres of life, assimilation, Russification and re-population;

- collectivization process, which was accompanied by violence, terror, mass repressions, deportations of population restored forced in 1944.

The population of Western Ukraine reacted to communist regime in general hostile and was fighting against it. This struggle led by two forces: the Greek Catholic Church and the UPA. The Greek Catholic Church was abolished by the Bolsheviks in 1946 as a struggle against the UPA was extremely bloody and lasted until the mid 50's. NKVD Apparatus launched massive retaliatory action. "Only for the period 1946-1948 years "for the relationship with the UPA" over 500 thousand Western Ukrainians, mostly peasants, were sent to Siberia. UPA activity began to decline after the death in 1950 of its chief R.Shushkevich. Individual units of the rebels were in the middle of 50's.

A new period in history began with the death of Stalin, the essence of which was to liberalize the political life. This period, from the mid-1950s to mid-1960s, with a light hand of Russian writer Ehrenburg, called **"thaw."**

G. Malenkov - the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR was elected, and in 1955 - M. Bulganin. Nikita Khrushchev was the First Secretary of the Central Committee. Beria declared as «enemy of the people» and the British spy, he was arrested and shot. There have been significant changes in the USSR In the summer of 1953. The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine In June of 1953 dismissed Leonid Melnikov from the post of Secretary. First Secretary of the Central Committee was Olexander Kirichenko - the first Ukrainian in that position since the founding of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in 1918. Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine on 29-30 July 1953, which was chaired by A. Kirichenko,

approved measures CPSU on Beria. Beria staff - Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR AP Meshik and his deputy - C. Milstein were arrested and later executed in Kyiv. The number of heads of regional departments of the Interior Ministry were removed from their posts and carried out, cleansing the security organs and their significant reduction.

The question about the need to stop the "cult of personality politics" was raised. In the spring of 1953, though very cautiously. "Cult of personality" without mentioning that name until Stalin was hailed as "harmful and anti-Marxist". In the second half of 1953 earned commissions that started the rehabilitation of innocent prisoners: Live produced at will, dead ended reputation. Although this concerned a limited number of victims of Stalin's regime - only a few thousand people, and the start was made. Terrible Gulag prisoners gave voice. All require immediate review of their cases and release. In several camps near Vorkuta, Norilsk, Karaganda, Konhur rebellion broke out. Among the rebels were many Ukrainians, mostly former members of the UPA. The uprising was violently suppressed, but the rehabilitation process gaining strength. The organs of mass purges - military tribunals Troops and Special meeting of the Interior Ministry, which had the right to apply an administrative order expulsion, exile and imprisonment were eliminated In the autumn of 1953. The Commission of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee which must investigate cases during the "Great Terror" (1936-1939.) was found in 1954 and in 1955 issued position position of procurator supervision.

At the beginning of 1956 the CEC of the USSR act from December 1, 1934 abolished on the order of doing things "to prepare and carry out terrorist acts" and the Resolution dated December 1, 1934 and September 14, 1937 on changes in the criminal procedure codes, which not allowed to file appeals in cases of sabotage, terrorism and sabotage. In April, 1954 the KGB have identified from the Interior Ministry. It was headed by Ivan Serov, and T. Strokach became at the head of the KGB in Ukraine - both supporters of Nikita Khrushchev. Whereby the KGB staff significantly reduced. Already the initial period of de-Stalinization in the years 1953-1956 led to major changes in Ukraine. In particular, ideological campaign against intellectuals stopped, the process of Russification in leadership positions at various levels slowed down, local talent, especially in the western regions of Ukraine, nominated them. Process of empowerment Soviet republics started in these years. In particular, the union of Ukraine in the Republican subordination passed several thousand companies and organizations. As a result, the budget of the republic rose from 18 billion rubles to 43.7 billion.

Consequently, financial and budgetary powers of the republic increased. However, these nation-building trends have not received further development and does not send at very moderate and narrow frame. USSR continued to be, in fact, a unitary state and the most important issues addressed in Moscow. From this angle you need to examine the first secretaries of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which was actually the first persons in republic: A. Kirichenko (1953-1957), M. Podgorny (1957-1963), P. Shelest (1963-1972), V. Shcherbytsky (1972-1989).

The most important thing was Khrushchev's criticism of Stalin's personality cult. Of particular importance in this criticism holds secret report of Khrushchev at the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU "On the Personality Cult and its Consequences".

There Stalin's policy was defined as false, in some ambush points – as criminal. This applies to mass arrests, of provocation, the use of torture during the investigation and so on. Although the criticism of Stalin in the report were fairly sharp, but not deep, because there were forgotten system principles and fundamental causes of the Stalinist regime. Causes of worship explained as hostile capitalist encirclement, sharp class struggle and especially negative traits of Stalin. Stalin's personality was separated from the system that spawned a cult of personality. The report did not put into question any of the stages of the policy of the Communist Party after 1917.

The very beginning of Stalin's terror was determined in 1934 that automatically excluded from the list of crimes regime forced collectivization, famine 1932-1933 etc. The names of victims of the cult of personality were too selective.

There Khrushchev took only communists who clearly followed the official line, but he mentioned neither opposition no ordinary citizens. Thus, the report was ignored questions of responsibility for crimes committed while the entire ruling elite. Report presented Lenin, party and the existing system as opposed to Stalin. Khrushchev's report "On the Personality Cult and its Consequences" in the Soviet Union remained classified until 1989. Key provisions of the report in a much attenuated form became the basis of the CC CPSU on June 30, 1956 "On overcoming the cult of personality and its consequences». However, the criticism that was made, had an enormous influence on the political and moral-psychological atmosphere in the country.

Party leadership in the USSR at the direction of Moscow started condemning the cult of personality campaign at party meetings and in the press. Rehabilitation of victims of Stalinist repression accelerated. However, accurate data on the number of victims has not been

rehabilitated. According to recent data, provided in the literature, at the end of the 50s by the KGB and the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic has been viewed nearly 5.5 million persons, 3.2 million of which were rehabilitated. Majority of victims of the repressions of the 20's - early 30's and almost everyone who somehow was accused of nationalism, left out rehabilitation. However, even dosed Khrushchev 's criticism of cult of personality stir of Stalinists. They feared punishment for their crimes. Therefore, members of the Presidium of the CC CPSU Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Bulganin and others conspired together in the first polovyni1957 year. they suddenly raised the question of Khrushchev June 18, 1957 at a meeting of the Presidium. But the extraordinary June (1957) Plenum supported Khrushchev and excluded of Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich and joined them Shepilov, from the Presidium of the Central Committee. The structure of the Presidium of the Central Committee included people who supported Khrushchev, Leonid Brezhnev in particular. Khrushchev duly appreciated commitment both originally from Ukraine - Olexander Kirichenko. The December (1957) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee chose O. Kirichenko Secretary of the CPSU. M. Podgorny supported by Khrushchev to the post of first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine in December 1957 was elected , also from among those who supported Khrushchev in June (1957) Plenum of the Central Committee. In March 1958.

Khrushchev made the shift of Bulganin of the chairperson of the Council of Ministers in March 1958, he having taken this position himself. At the same time, he remained first secretary of the Communist Party. Now in top management no one bothered him conduct the planned reforms and responsible for their halfness, crude and failure from now fell to Khrushchev.

Especially in social and political life, Khrushchev decided to deepen the liberalization rate regime and criticized the cult of personality. Outstanding role there was played by the XXII Congress of the CPSU, held in October 1961. The thesis that the originator and organizer of mass repression was not only Stalin, as noted earlier, but also a certain group of people around Stalin, was put forward at this congress. Specific individuals - Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and others were identified. The body was carry out of Stalin Mausoleum, its numerous monuments in different parts of the country have destroyed, his name disappeared from the names of streets, farms, cities, his works were removed from public libraries. XXII Party Congress confirmed the expansion rate of the so-called "socialist democracy." It was extended position of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the transformation of public power.

Some changes in the functioning of the political system only supposed. More attention, particularly in Ukraine, have drawn attention to the role of representative state authorities, empowerment Soviets. Their work has become more sophisticated and active. Supreme Council of UkrSSR adopted on the basis of union legislation a number of important laws: the budgetary powers of the UkrSSR and local councils, the Judiciary and others; adopted codes: criminal and criminal procedure, civil and civil procedure. In practice public discussion of draft laws and other issues of life of the republic and the country began to include. Slightly increased opportunities for trade unions, who were given the right of legislative initiative and transferred certain functions that formerly belonged to the public. Canatoriums and resthouses were transferred to Unions, and since 1962 expanded trade union activities in the field of social security. However, the general mechanism of public-political administration acted before, keeping the totalitarian nature, open criticism of the political regime is permitted, elections to the councils at all levels were formal. Councils had no real power. Trade unions, the Komsomol, creative unions remained as actually part of government agencies.

But the main thing was that not only maintained, but also intensified comprehensive dictates of the party apparatus. Khrushchev could not change the old system, although intuitively it took steps in this direction. XXII Congress of the CPSU (1961) included in the charter party clause on the update at each regular election of the Central Committee and its Bureau at least a quarter and the election of members of the governing party of the Presidium of the primary of only three successive terms. But if other Khrushchev's innovations was taken to the execution unit, then he touched a chord nomenclature. Among the party leadership from the district level to the Presidium of the Central Committee began to grow dull discontent. Anger and resentment aroused range of statutes, which deprived it of many privileges granted during the Stalinist era. In particular, the elimination of so-called "packages" - which are not declared and not taxed extra monthly cash payments from the state treasury to certain categories of apparatus workers. Then came the order to drastically reduce the amount of personal service machines, there were proposals to liquidate closed distributors etc. A new group of conspirators began to take shape against Khrushchev. This led to the events of October 1964 and his removal him from the power. The ruling elite understood that in a critique of the cult of personality and some liberalization of the people should be given some kind of ideological orientation, something to capture a new generation of people in a "thaw". In the XXI Congress of the CPSU (January-February 1959) it was stated that at the turn of 1950-60's socialism in the USSR defeated completely and

permanently. It was concluded that the second program of the Communist Party (1919), which set the task of socialism building, fully implemented and faced the need to adopt a third program. The new program of the Communist Party - the program of communism building adopted at the XXII Congress of the CPSU in 1961, declared that the transition to communism requires the simultaneous solution of three interrelated tasks: creating the material and technical base of communism, the development of communist social relations and education new man. The defining of these tasks has been called creating the material and technical base of communism. And since the program was introduced specific tasks to create this database in the next 10 - 20 years. The program assumed that by 1980 the Soviet society should be "mostly" communist and access to distribution "according to his needs."

Generation of the sixties. Weakening of ideological pressure in the second half of the 1950s - early 1960s was corresponding result: during the "thaw" the beginnings of a generation that questioned the officially declared values. "Thaw" brought a new moral and psychological atmosphere in society, has created a different political climate and thereby expanded the opportunities for creative scientific, cultural activities. These phenomena are taking the country particularly acutely felt intelligentsia. Gradually began to emerge in major changes in its values Generations of intellectuals that inspired faith in the renewal of society, the triumph of freedom and democracy became known as the "sixties generation" because the top of their work took place at the beginning of the 60's. And this meaning of the word was then appeared. This generation sought a new, fresh, progressive, not stiff clamped in the framework of "socialist realism." His creative work sixties made a breakthrough in the formal Soviet culture, started a new Ukrainian national revival.

The first among them were poets. In Ukraine, in a loud voice sounded poems of V.Symonenko, L. Kostenko, Vasyl Stus, V. Vingranovskiy, D.Pavlychko, Ivan Drach et al. In prose declared themselves: E.Gutsalo, Gr. Tyutyunnik, V. Shevchuk, J. Drozd. Appeared talented literary critics - Ivan Dziuba, J. Svitlychny, E. Sverstyuk. His talent revealed in the fine arts P. Zalyvakha, A. Gorska, V. Zaretsky, Yu. Yakutovych, G. Sverstyuk, in film - S. Paradjanov, Y. Illyenko, G. Aspen.

The movement of the sixties clearly lasted nearly a decade. Already 17 December 1962 at a specially convened meeting of intellectuals meetings with the leadership of the state sharply criticized. Following internal upheaval in the Communist Party and the resignation of Khrushchev's fall 1964 state censorship pressure on intellectuals sharply increased. After resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On

Censorship" (Spring 1965), especially after entering Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia (late "Prague Spring") (summer 1968) CPSU is working towards the restoration of totalitarianism. From the "thaw" in the cultural and political liberalization was finished. Country's ruling party (CPSU) which she ruled the country, rightly saw in a creative, liberal and democratic intellectuals main threat to his dictatorship, monopoly of power since the Prague events. Movement "Sixties" was destroyed or driven into the inner "spiritual underground" by arrests of 1965-1972 pp. In the process of the sixties without much resistance switched to official positions (V.Korotych, I.Drach, V.Drozd, Ye.Hutsalo etc.), some for a long time (L.Kostenko) and other general ceased to print (B .Mamaysur, V.Holoborodko, Ya.Stupak).

Even some that did not stop the resistance and the Russification of national discrimination, arrested and punished by imprisonment of many years (I. Svitlichny, Y. Sverstjuk, V. Stus, I.Kalynets, V. Marchenko et al.), which they either died (V. Stus, V. Marchenko), or after the release of their completely banned participation in literature. With the latter, who were arrested, only Ivan Dziuba officially surrendered and was released from prison and allowed to literary work, but entirely in the wake of socialist realism.

In the outcome of these processes in the early 1970s literary movement of the sixties had disappeared entirely, only in the works of several poets and writers (Lina Kostenko, Valery Shevchuk) preserved signs of literary update them started.

In addition, the movement of the sixties, played a significant role in the spread of samizdat literature and most importantly - to strengthen the resistance movement in Ukraine against Russian chauvinism and Russification (book of I. Dziuba "Internationalism or Russification?" Essay of Y. Sverstyuk, self-published poetry of many authors, including V.Symonenko, N.Vavilov - protest the works of these two young poets most multiplied and spread, and other incriminating pamphlets and letters of protest literature Vasyl Stus, V. Marchenko, etc.).

Dissidents. Dysydents 's movement emerged in Ukraine in the middle of 50 years and was the general Ukrainian phenomenon: covering various social segments of the population all regions of republic. Dysydent 's movement aimed to free development of Ukrainian culture and language, ensuring civil rights and was a manifestation of national liberation movement. It should be emphasized that most dissidents opposed the Soviet regime and sought peaceful forms of activity. Ukrainian dissidents were reformists, not revolutionaries. The core of Ukrainian dissident movement were already known "Sixties" - poets L.Kostenko,

V.Symonenko, M.Vinhranovskyy, Dzyuba, I. Svitlichny, Y. Sverstyuk, Christina A. Horska, L.Lukash. Later there joined V. Stus, V.Holoborodko, Igor and Irina Kalynets, Horyn brothers, General P. Grigorenko and others.

Stages of the dissident movement:

I. Mid. 50's - 1968 - the birth of dissent, its ideological and organizational design. At this stage, the main manifestation of dissent began to protest, appeal to the leaders of the country, concerning national issues of repression against dissidents, democratization issues. Spread uncensored literature - "samizdat" and "tamvydav". In "samizdat" circulating such outstanding works as "Internationalism or Russification" by I. Dziuba, "Joining or reunion" by M. Braychevsky, "Temple scaffold" Y. Sverstyuk, "Report of the Reserve University. Beri" by V. Moroz. Uncensored literature (literature issued independently) was the main source of information dissident movement, awakened patriotism, national consciousness.

With a view to combating organized forms of legal form of dissidents. In 1959 in Lviv Ukrainian Workers 'and Peasants' Union, led by Lukyanenko emerged, demanding withdrawal of Ukraine from the Soviet Union under the Constitution.

Ukraine had "become quite completely independent state with well-developed socialist political system."

The denounced group was arrested. Lukyanenko was sentenced to death, and after 73 days of the sentence was replaced 15 years imprisonment.

In 1967 by the KGB was exposed underground organization "Ukrainian National Front", which operated from 1964 to Western. UNF participants aimed to establishment of an independent Ukrainian state developed a program of reconstruction of society on a democratic basis.

II. 1968-1976 years - the rise of the dissident movement and his temporary exit from underground.

Contributed to the revitalization of dissidents: the intervention of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia in 1968, which sparked a wave of protests and disturbances; publication during 1970-1974 years of Lviv uncensored "Ukrainian Herald", V.Chornovil was its editor. Herald contributed to the organization and consolidation of the dissident movement; Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1975 the Soviet Union signed the Helsinki Final Act, which provided a guarantee of civil rights and freedoms in the member countries of the meeting.

In 1976 in Ukraine to promote and monitor the implementation of the Helsinki Act Ukrainian Helsinki Group, headed by writer M.Rudenko was established. It was the first legal dissident organization. 37 people became its members - all most active dissidents of the time: V.Chornovil, L.Lukyanenko, V. Stus, I.Kandyba, Yu.Shuhevych et al. Authorities vandalized group. 23 men were arrested and imprisoned. In captivity V. Stus, O.Tyhyy, Yu.Lytvyn were killed. The defeat of repression and led to a decline in the dissident movement.

III. Since the mid 80's. - from the beginning of perestroika - the activities of dissidents is activated, the conditions for the revival of the nation-state.

The dissident movement consisted of three main trends that is scattered, it is merged.

1. Human rights or democratic dissent, represented in Russia by Sakharov, Solzhenitsyn, and their associates, and in our country - Ukrainian Helsinki Group (UHG) - that is, to promote the implementation of the Helsinki agreements on human rights and the USSR signed in 1975 (UGG) was founded in November 1976 in Kyiv. It was led by writer M. Rudenko. The group consisted of A. Berdnik, I. Grigorenko, L. Lukyanenko, I. Kandyba, M. Marinovich et al., around 37 people. UGG liaised with Sakharov, Yu .Orlov - the Moscow rights defenders. UGG was intended: to familiarize the Ukrainian society of the UN Declaration of Human Rights; gather evidence of abuse of power of human rights, national rights in Ukraine, the use of ethnic politics - and linguocide and forced Russification; force the direct contact between Ukraine and other countries of accreditation in the country representatives of the foreign press, free exchange of information and ideas.

However, no definite moderation UGG or legal forms of work, nor the international public opinion prevented the Soviet authorities to launch a crackdown. By 1980 about 75% of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group were imprisoned for a term of 10 to 15 years. The rest emigrated.

2. Religious dissent that was intended for actual fighting, not declarative recognition of freedom of conscience. In Ukraine, in particular, it was fighting for the restoration of Ukrainian Greek Catholic and Orthodox autocephalous churches, freedom of Protestant sects. The most outstanding representatives of this movement were G. Vinc, I. Gel, B. Romaniuk, J. Terelya.

3. Nationally oriented dissent, which strongly condemned chauvinism, imperial policy center, forced Russification, acted to protect the rights and freedoms of all peoples and their cooperation in the fight for

the living conditions worthy of a civilized world. Some part of this movement advocated the idea of separation of Ukraine from the Soviet Union peacefully. To this direction belonged I. Dziuba, C. Karavansky, V. Moroz, V. Chornovil, Igor and Irina Kalynets, M. Kosiv et al.

A characteristic feature of all three areas of dissent - Ukrainian national interest of the people, namely organic inclusion in the scope of the national factor. The specificity of the dissident movement is that it, being a real opposition force, actually had no own organizational structures (parties, unions), no coherent overall program. The ideological spectrum of the dissident movement in Ukraine was a national-communist (I. Dziuba), and from there up to the platform close integral nationalism Dontsov and OUN (V. Moroz).

How many were dissidents in Ukraine? In the list of dissidents of 1960-1972 years renowned Canadian researcher Ukrainian history B. Kravchenko there were 975 people.

Khrushchev's reforms. Having set the task to "catch up and overtake America" and promised for 20 years to build communism in the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev launched a broad program of economic reforms.

The economic reforms carried out in the 50s, radically changed the conditions for the development of industry and agriculture.

Positive effects have, including decentralization of economic management, introduced in 1957. Industry management was handed the Agricultural enterprises (economic councils) economic areas that are managed by industry in its territory, regardless of type. There were 11 economic regions In Ukraine; increase in appropriations for the support of scientific and technological progress; increasing the autonomy of collective and state farms; elimination of machine-tractor stations and the transfer of their property collective and state farms; increase in purchasing prices for grain (7 times), potatoes (8 times), animal products (5.5 times).

The second half of the 50s was a period of significant economic growth, agriculture first became profitable.

Economic growth of the second half of 50's proved unstable, because the reforms were half-hearted (not touched bases command economy) is not properly grounded.

Agriculture was a real testing ground for all sorts of ill reorganizations and innovations unrealistic programs (virgin epic, unprecedented increase in acreage under maize and sugar beet, development of ahrocities etc.) that adversely affected agricultural production.

Economic growth began falling in the late 50's - early 60's. If the in the 1951-1958 annual industrial output grew by 12.3%, over the 1959-1965

- 8.8%. From 1950 to 1958, the gross of Republic agricultural output increased by 65%, and in the 1958-1964 biennium – on 3%.

Social programs of M.S. Khrushchev. Pension reform in 1956 increased the pension age average more than 2 times, disability - 1.5 times. Farmers began to receive pensions. Increased allocations for health, education, abolished tuition fees in upper secondary schools, specialized secondary and higher educational institutions.

Investment in housing increased, it was reduced to an unprecedented pace. For the 1950-1960 amount of apartments built in the city increased by 17 times, and in rural areas - 14 times. The working day was reduced to 7 h, and for workers in the coal and mining industry - up to 6 hours. Welfare increased, income of the working people for the years 1951-1958 increased to 230%. In general, the standard of living in Ukraine increased slowly. Production of consumer goods, services, catering behind the needs of the population.

At the beginning of 60's the situation has deteriorated dramatically in the USSR and carried out in 1961 currency reform had a negative impact on living standards has led to higher prices. After a wave of protest, and in 1962 in Novocherkassk held strikes, which were shot by troops.

After the drought in 1963 there was a food crisis, the population was on the brink of starvation. Since that time, the Soviet Union began to buy the grain abroad were put on bread cards. The dissatisfaction of the people grew.

In these circumstances, the initiative of entourage M.Khrushchev, including M. Podgorny and P. Shelest, Plenum (October 1964) Khrushchev was dismissed from the post of first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. L.I.Brezhnev was elected as First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Khrushchev reforms had many positive aspects, but because of their inconsistency and fundamental changes in the economy and other spheres of public life did not happen. A series of social and economic programs has been scientifically unsubstantiated and often bordering on adventurism.

Most historians have the opinion that the transformation of Khrushchev's period is not affected from an existing system under Stalin.

Removal of Khrushchev actually meant the rejection of reform and liberalization. In Ukraine, as in the Soviet Union as a whole, came two decades dominance of conservative forces.

"Stagnation". "Stagnation" is the period of life from the mid-1960s to mid-1980s called in journalism and scientific literature. The country does not stand still - the development was, but the pace of progress slowed down and did not meet the growing needs of society. Brezhnev expressed interests party apparatus first of all.

Check out from liberalization and strengthening of conservatism required and appropriate personnel changes on the ground. From 1963 to 1972 the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine was P. Shelest - promoted by Khrushchev, who took an active part in Khrushchev's removal from power. But Shelest was not quite a typical representative of the Higher Party nomenklatura (appointees). In the historical literature, there is a view of the involvement of the Shelest's Ukrainian autonomy ideas, national communism and so on. He is sympathetic to expand formal framework for the use of the Ukrainian language. Decision to transfer high schools in the Ukrainian language teaching was accepted in the summer of 1965 at a meeting of rectors of USSR universities. Shelest constantly in official speeches, including at party conventions, used Ukrainian language. He escaped from persecution of O. Gonchar writer for his novel "The Cathedral" in the 1968-1969, which O. Vatchenko - the first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk regional party was began. Therefore, it would be wrong to ignore the continuation of some liberalization in the field of cultural policy in the USSR at Shelest. However, arrests of dissidents in the country in 1965-1972 years could occur without the Shelest's apprehension. He actively supported the invasion of Warsaw Pact troops in August 1968 in Czechoslovakia. Shelest led authoritarian the line of Party organization, do not hesitate to remove the heads, he protested. Independent style of leadership of the republic, prone Shelest perform to detail all instructions from Moscow, unwillingness to glatter the Secretary General, collisions in the Politburo of M. Suslov, strong-willed character Shelest tired Brezhnev. He decided to remove and replace it Shelest by native comes from Dnipropetrovsk.

Shelest was fired from the post of first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine under the pretext of transferring him to the position of Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in May 1972.

Shcherbytskyi (1972-1989) became the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Sharply negative review of a book Shelest "Our Soviet Ukraine" was In April 1973 in the magazine "Communist of Ukraine". In his review of the matter seriously flawed and erroneous assessment of important historical events, the absence of clear party-class criteria in the analysis of specific historical events and facts about the coverage of the Soviet economy from Ukraine bad position of economic autarky and more.

While such accusations meant the end of his political career. The review was not objective because Shelest's book actually has no different from the similar publications at that time. But Brezhnev, Suslov and Shcherbytsky Shelest had to be discredited in the public eye and have a reason for his removal from the political arena. Indeed: Shelest was brought from the Politburo and sent to retirement in spring of 1973. Shcherbytsky became the first figure in Ukraine, who, unlike his predecessor, did not back a step from the rate specified in Moscow. Ukraine has sharply intensified Russification, conducted especially a merciless fight against any dissent, the economic interests of the republic were completely subordinated to the interests of the center. Shcherbytsky pointedly spoke only Russian. In 1970-1980's party congresses, plenary session councils, conferences, meetings, seminars were held in the country only in Russian. The new secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine ideology V. Malanchuk under Shcherbytsky's protégé launched a shameful campaign of harassment of Ukrainian intelligentsia. For several years Shcherbytsky lost Shelest's supporters and nominees, set up in key positions his loyal people. Thus, by 1976 the 10 members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Ukraine, elected in 1971, only five left and of five alternate members of the Politburo left only one. The same was done at the level of secretaries of regional committees of the party and ministers. The new head of the KGB of USSR V. Fedorchuk became performed Shcherbytsky's wills. His successor as Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers insisted Shcherbytsky assign O. Lyashko (1972-1987), Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was a native of Dnipropetrovsk region A. Vatchenko (1976-1984), and after his death - V. Shevchenko (1985-1990). All what happened under the leadership of Brezhnev across the Union was led Shcherbytsky and within the UkrSSR.

Constitution of the USSR 1978. The new Constitution of the USSR, developed from the Soviet Constitution of 7 October 1977 was adopted in April 20, 1978. Its main provisions:

- USSR is a sovereign state in the voluntary union of Soviet republics;
- The Ukrainian SSR reserves the right freely to secede from the USSR (the mechanism of realization of this right was not discussed);
- In the USSR a developed socialist society has been built, which created the powerful productive forces steadily increased prosperity and culture of the people;
- the power in the USSR belongs to the people, who exercise it through the council elections;

- the CPSU is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system (the infamous 6th article);
 - Economy of USSR is an integral part of one national and economic system of the USSR;
 - A guarantee of rights (to work, housing, free education, medicine, etc.) and freedoms (speech, assembly, religion, etc.) of citizens is declared;
- The Constitution of 1978, reinforcing the subordinate position of the USSR, many of its articles were declaratory in nature and did not correspond to the realities of social life.

Economic Kosygin's reform of 1965

Positive factors:

- Expanding of economic independence of enterprises (self-financing).
- Incentives to work, depending on the results strengthen;
- Funds material incentives to enterprises provide;
- Evaluation of enterprises not on gross, and for sales.

Negative factors:

- The elimination of economic councils, line ministries renovation;
- Centralization (distribution center was the prerogative of production, development and distribution of production, etc.) increased;
- The lack of competition, increase sales is due to the quality and cheapness of goods, and by false or reduction plan.

The reform was an attempt to incorporate elements of economic incentives in the current system, the administrative-command management of the economy, it was doomed to failure.

Industrial development

Achievements:

- High rate of electricity (enacted a large number of plants - Dnieper, Burshtyn, Zmiev, Zaporizhzhya, the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, etc).
- Rapid development of coal, oil, gas, chemical pro-industry, metallurgy, mechanical engineering;
- Construction of new large enterprises complexes, shops;
- An increase of quantitative indicators of industrial production.

Crisis facts:

- The predominance of production of labor over the production of consumer goods;
- Low quality products;
- Gradual slowdown;
- Reduce profitability;

- Lack of mechanization and automation of production;
- Harmony means of production, exhausting labor and material resources;
- Center did not realize the economic opportunities in Ukraine, irresponsible attitude to its environment (building a huge number of chemicals and other hazardous enterprise populated areas, creating "artificial seas" on the Dnieper River, resulting in fertile black soil found themselves at the bottom, and so on.).

Development of agriculture

Achievements:

- Increase investment in the agricultural sector;
- Rising prices of agricultural products in public procurement;
- Setting fixed prices for government purchases of 6 years and 50% premium to the purchase price for unscheduled products;
- The introduction of guaranteed pay farmers at tariff rates;
- Reducing the tax on farms;
- Mechanization of agricultural production (crop and harvesting machines, automatic milking machines etc.);
- Reduction of prices of agricultural machinery and spare parts;
- Complete electrification of collective farms and state farms, reduction of electricity tariffs for industrial purposes of villages;
- Reduce administrative action against farms and so on.

Crisis:

- Proliferation of management personnel in agriculture;
- Rigid centralization of management, incompetent intervention center in local affairs;
- Inefficient use of capital; low returns on investment (in the beginning. 1980s pp.% 40 collective farms and state farms of the Ukrainian SSR were unprofitable or loss);
- Insufficient quantity and poor quality of agricultural machinery; lack of fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, etc.;
- Low level of the agricultural sector of new scientific developments;
- Inefficient use of land resources (piecemeal reclamation, the return of the best black soil for construction, laying on the fertile lands of ways, the creation of reservoirs, etc.); reduction in acreage;
- Careless processing and storage of crops; the result was an annual loss of one third of fruits and vegetables, 10% grains;
- Lack of social development of the village, the outflow of young people in the city; unpromising appearance "dying" villages (from 1966 to 1985 with a map of USSR disappeared over 1.5 thousand. villages);

- Generally low financial incentives for agricultural labor;
- Decline in production (in 1985 growth of agricultural production in the USSR was only 0.5%, which is less than the population growth).

The government tried to stop dangerous trends in the economy (the resolution of numerous plenary sessions on improving the efficiency of industry and agriculture, new slogans like "The economy must be economical" decision-Food Program, etc.), but the collective farm system and Soviet management and administrative-command methods of economic management exhausted. Radical social and economic changes required.

Projects

1. "Zhdanivschyna".
2. "Lysenkivschyna".
3. Fighting with cosmopolitanism.
4. Khrushchev's projects-superprograms and Ukraine.

CHAPTER V. HISTORICAL FEATURES OF STATE PROCESSES IN INDEPENDENT UKRAINE (SINCE 1991).

In the early 80s the Soviet party system reached a deadlock, impossibility of preserving existing course without significant changes in the Soviet Union became more evident. The symbol of the dying empire became funeral processions - 1982 (L. Brezhnev), 1984 (V. Andropov), 1985 (K. Chernenko).

Since April 1985 the Soviet totalitarian system temporarily was saved again by the new party leadership headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, who declares reforms and policy of accelerating of socio-economic development. Launched at this time process of updating later received the name "perestroika", although its nature, content and purpose were never clearly defined.

Starting regular reforms, CPSU management considered that it will be enough only to fix some of the negative features of the Soviet system, and "socialism with a human face" will be the future.

Perestroika in Ukraine had its own characteristics that distinguished it from other Soviet republics:

1. The Communist Party of Ukraine remained the most orthodox, loyal Communist Party.
2. Here was a strong opposition party and the longest resistance of conservative forces led by V. Shcherbytsky.
3. Soviet Ukraine remained "nature reserve of stagnation" without a basic sovereignty and independence from the center.

However, the period of Perestroika cannot be underestimated, it opened last line of the struggle towards statehood, facilitated, reduced, accelerated this way.

Would be the independence of Ukraine without Perestroika of 1985-1991 years? The answer is simple - yes, but the way it would be longer, heavier and more sacrificial.

The process of adjustment passed several stages from April 1985 to August 1991:

Stage I - April 1985 - January 1987, the time maturation of policy adjustment.

In April 1985, the new party leadership headed by Mikhail Gorbachev put forward the strategic goal: course on accelerating of socio-economic development, restore of basic order, strengthening of labor and technological discipline, increase in responsibility of staff and others.

First results were quite encouraging: in the 1985-1986 years the growth rate of industrial production in Ukraine accounted 4.3% in agriculture - 3.5% (in the previous year, respectively 3.5% and 0.5%).

Positive changes took place in foreign policy - "new thinking", the deployment and strengthening public.

But alongside with it appeared new utopian program: residential to its decision until 2000, anti-alcohol campaign, much time spent on organizational and promotional activities.

Stage II - January 1987 - summer 1988 – understanding of the main tasks of reconstruction, creation and expansion of its social base.

At the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee initiated a new stage of perestroika to the forefront put forward no longer accelerating, and the task of democratization of public life.

During this period there is a reorganization of personnel policy, the first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshylovhrad, Lviv oblast are exempt, a lot of secretaries of regional committees of the Communist Party too.

At this stage defined strategic task of remodeling: the new political thinking; radical economic reform (June 1987 Plenum of the CPSU) democratization of the entire political structure.

Just at this time formed the social base of perestroika – occur, become stronger and gain credibility in the community informal organization.

Stage III - Summer 1988 - May 1989 - displacement of the center of driving forces of perestroika from top to bottom.

For the first time during the Soviet period raised the question of the need for fundamental reform of the political system, the rule of law, parliamentary system, division of power.

In the economic sphere, is observed increase of autonomy of public enterprises and the expansion of the private sector.

The CPSU more and more "do not fit" in the process of rebuilding, not "time" the course of events appears massive free-thinking, forming new political structure, began a process of establishment of multiparty in Ukraine.

Stage IV - May 1989 - February 1990 - separation of polar and consolidation of political forces in society, their open confrontation.

This phase is characterized by active stimulation, deepening of the restructuring process. At this time, intensive formation of Popular Front is gaining strength - the first independent organizations that were widespread.

At that time in Ukraine occurs People's Movement of Ukraine for Perestroika (September 1989), an independent mass working-class movement (July 1989).

The monopoly of the CPSU in the political sphere is gradually replaced by real pluralism. Finally, under pressure of circumstances in

February (1990) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee voted for the abolition of the 6th article of the Constitution of the USSR, calling the CPSU core of the political system.

Stage V - February - December 1990 - a gradual shift of the political leadership of the USSR from formal and "revolutionary" changes and simultaneously radicalization of the masses.

During this period situation in the country was particularly exacerbated. The decline in the economy became a reality. In 1990, Ukraine's gross social product fell by 2.4% compared to 1989; national income respectively decreased by 3.6%. Fall in industrial development of the republic amounted to 0.1%, agriculture - 3.7%.

"Revolution from above" (the planned restructuring) increasingly acquired features of chaotic, uncontrolled process in which shocks "from below" became stronger and often was ahead of the reaction "initiators of perestroika" in the course of events.

Political life in Ukraine at this stage of perestroika was marked by activity and the intensity, the state of crisis in the CPU increasingly grew more. Thus, if in 1989 the number of members of the Communist Party declined by 0.25%, in 1990 - 10%.

Stage VI - December 1990 - August 1991 - aggravation of economic and political crisis in the USSR, attempt of conservative forces to save the empire; the end of the restructuring, the victory of democratic forces

The decline in production grew dramatically, in 1991 the gross social product in Ukraine was 11.3% lower than in 1990, the national income declined by 11.2% drop in industry was 4.8%, agriculture - 13, 2%.

A milestone of this phase became the March (1991) referendum, the essence of which was the issue of preserving the existing Soviet Union.

Trying of conservative camp move in active actions, the power to take revenge embodied in the implementation of 19-21 August 1991 coup. But the democratic forces managed not only to survive but also to defeat the coup, and August 24, 1991. Ukrainian parliament adopted the Act of Independence of Ukraine.

December 1, 1991 there were two events of historic importance - more than 90% of people who participated in the nationwide referendum, supported the independence of Ukraine, at the same time was elected the President - Leonid Kravchuk (more than 61% of the vote).

Nation-building. After independence, one of the first steps of state building was the introduction attributes of statehood.

November 4, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Law "On the State Border of Ukraine," which proclaimed the inviolability of borders, determined the order their protection and transition rules.

December 12, 1991 the President of Ukraine signed the Decree "On establishment of the State Customs Committee of Ukraine", although by special arrangement between the CIS countries borders acknowledged as "transparent" - without customs control.

August 24, 1991 extraordinary session of parliament adopted a resolution "On military forces in Ukraine", was created a Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, headed by General K. Morozov.

December 6, 1991 was adopted the Law "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine."

November 4, 1991 was adopted the Law "On the National Guard of Ukraine."

September 20, 1991 by the Supreme Council was founded the National Security Service (since March 1992 SBU).

November 5, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Law "On Prosecutor's Office".

October 8, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Law "On Citizenship of Ukraine". Citizenship was granted to all who at the time of entry into force of the Law were living in Ukraine and were not citizens of other countries, did not object to citizenship of Ukraine.

Special places in the state attributes occupy anthem, emblem and flag.

January 15, 1992 The Verkhovna Rada adopted the musical version of the National Anthem "Ukraine has not perished."

September 4, 1991 After three voting blue and yellow national flag ceremoniously raised over the house of parliament.

January 28, 1992 by the resolution of Verkhovna Rada it was approved as the national flag.

February 19, 1992 the Supreme Council adopted the trident as a small coat of arms of Ukraine.

Introduction of own currency.

November 1990 - Introduction of the consumer card, goods were sold under the condition of the simultaneous payment not only with rubles, but with the disposable coupons. Instauration of market with goods, insecurity of coupons did not give the desired result.

From January 10th 1992 the role of of currency with rampant inflation performed new coupons reusable with a certain protection (made in France).

September 2, 1996 according to the Decree of President Leonid Kuchma to replace the coupon come true national currency - the hryvnia.

Reorganization of authority:

February 25, 1992 signed the Presidential Decree "On changes in the central bodies of executive power in Ukraine."

February 28, 1992 Presidential Decree "On State Duma Ukraine" was founded permanent body, headed by the President. The State Duma lasted until the end of the year and did not become effective governing body.

March 5, 1992 was established Institute of representatives of the President as the highest officials of the executive powers. However, in 1994 Parliament eliminated the institution of government.

Assessing the reorganization of government, we must say that until now it is ineffective, its reform and reorganization is not completed. At the heart state system of the republic occurred, in fact, a combination of mechanical elements of parliamentary republic, presidential rule and Soviet power, which leads to many internal contradictions and struggles even of different branches of government.

The constitutional process. "Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine" adopted on July 16, 1990, became the legal basis for the concept of the new Constitution of Ukraine, but the events of August 24, 1991 brought major adjustments to the development of the constitutional process.

However, imposition to the public discussion in 1992-1993 of two versions of the draft of the Constitution Ukraine ended in failure. Verkhovna Rada did not approve any of them, remained valid Constitution of the USSR 1978 to which was introduced more than 200 amendments.

Once Leonid Kuchma became President of Ukraine, a new constitutional commission was created, but because of opposition of powers and the struggle of political forces, it was not effective too.

A compromise became the Constitutional Agreement, Supreme Council approved June 8, 1995, which created the conditions for activation of the constitutional process.

In June 1996 Verkhovna Rada considered the draft of Constitution in the second reading. The most disputed issues were:

status of the Republic Crimea; official language; national symbols; private property; division of powers.

President Kuchma already prepared a decree on holding a referendum to approve the constitution.

Finally, the fifth matching commission gave its effects - on the night of 27 to 28 June 1996 the main provisions were agreed and approved in the morning June 28, 1996 The Constitution of Ukraine adopted.

In the Constitution of Ukraine (XV sections) were defined the basic principles of the supreme bodies of state and local governments, their relationships and competencies, rights, freedom and duties of citizens, enshrined the territorial structure of Ukraine, was determined the procedure making amendments and transitional provisions.

Adoption of the basic law of the state created a legal basis for the further development of the constitutional process and the establishment of legal, democratic sovereign Ukraine.

Since the constitutional reform of 2004, Ukraine became a parliamentary-presidential republic. In the parliament majority was formed. Its status designed the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in 1996 and the Resolution "On the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine" in 2006 and the parliamentary opposition (opposition the status of, the order of distribution of Parliamentary Committees, formation Shadow cabinet just like in the UK supposed to accept the law of Ukraine "on the parliamentary opposition "). The parliamentary majority determined the identity of the Prime Minister and submitted to the President of Ukraine, and that in turn once again brought the candidacy of the Prime Minister for approval in parliament. The president has not made to the parliamentary candidacy of Ministers, instead it was done a certain parliamentary majority, Prime Minister (with the exception of the Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs). President left brought right to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine nominations Attorney General and the President of the Security Service, but because of the conflict then President and Prime Minister, the President of the Security Service of Ukraine took a long time performing duties, and about the Attorney General there were 'hot' debate . Although the President has right to veto the Parliament of Ukraine adopted laws and pro-government majority in the behind-the Communist faction and regions in matters of principle two-thirds of its overcome, such as the Law "On the Cabinet of Ministers" from 2007 which was adopted to implement changes to constitution and powers of the President of Ukraine narrowed.

With the abolition of the constitutional reform of 2004 the value and weight of the President of Ukraine intensified, and the value and weight of Parliament fallen significantly.

February 22, 2014 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine regained the Constitution of 2004, thereby abolishing the new powers of the President. The same day, the then President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich was declared to withdrew from performing his duties. Acting President became the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Oleksandr Turchynov. June 7, 2014, was elected the new president Petro Poroshenko.

Institute for the presidency. In July 1991 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a set of laws to introduce post of president in the republic; from September 1991 began the nomination.

Defined by law milestone of one hundred thousand signatures were able to overcome only seven (out of 45 candidates who received the signature sheets): V. Greenev, L. Kravchuk, L. Lukyanenko, O. Moroz, L. Taburyansky O. Tkachenko, V. Chernovil, I. Yukhnovsky. (In the course of the election campaign O. Tkachenko withdrew his candidacy in favor of Leonid Kravchuk).

December 1, 1991 32 million. Citizens (84% listed in voter lists) took part in the vote.

Kravchuk received 20 million of votes (62%) and became the first popularly elected President of Ukraine.

V. Chernovil was in second place and received 7.4 million of votes (23.3%).

The program L. Kravchuk had 5 "D" - statehood, democracy, prosperity, spiritual, trust, but managed to partially implement only one - statehood. Indeed, the foundations of statehood in 1991-1994 was laid. However, a number of economic, political, and spiritual problems have not been resolved, they were even more aggravated and led to economic, political and spiritual crisis.

The government's first prime minister of independent Ukraine V. Fokin (November 1990 - October 1992) committed a number of serious mistakes:

- Agreed with the assessment imposed by Russia of Ukraine contribution to the economy of the USSR - 16.37%, while most economists estimate 21-23%, although the agreed parts of Ukraine did not receive;

- Allowed two weeks (from 2 to 16 January 1992) mass and uncontrolled plunder of Ukraine Russia);

- Russia transition to world prices for energy resources has led to a large public debt, Ukraine's dependence on fuel supplies from Russia; withdrawal from market reforms led to a decline in production, reducing life unmanageable economy.

The government of Leonid Kuchma (November 1992 - October 1993) had extraordinary powers, but Ukraine's economy has continued to fall apart. During the first 9 months of 1993 industrial production fell by 21%.

In October 1993 the President of Ukraine himself led the Cabinet of Ministers (the acting was Zviahilsky Y.), but failed to stabilize the economy and government Kravchuk-Zviahilsky. In the first quarter of

1994, the national income declined compared to the same period in 1993 by 36%, the volume of industrial production by 38.4%.

By the presidential and parliamentary elections in 1994 Ukraine went into a deep crisis.

The process of changing of political power in Ukraine completed the second presidential election held in June - July 1994

For president were registered seven candidates: W. Babich, L. Kravchuk, Kuchma, V. Lanovyy, O. Moroz, I. Ivy, P. Talanchuk.

June 27 in first round of elections gained the most votes L. Kravchuk (37.68%) and L. Kuchma (31.25%), which came out in second round.

In the second round July 10, 1994 L.Kuchma gained 52.14% of votes, L.Kravchuk - 45.06%.

L. Kuchma led the election campaign under the slogan:

- The restoration of relations with Russia and other CIS countries;
- The Russian has language official status;
- The fight against corruption and organized crime;
- To stop the decline and stabilize the economic situation in the country.

L. Kuchma relied on the support of industrial Directorate of Civil nomenclature and leftist political forces (including Communists). The national-democratic forces supported L. Kravchuk.

After the election was an attempt to move to the implementation of socio-economic reforms. Newly elected President moved the focus on ideological economic, took a centrist position to unite all the forces of society.

However, at this stage of development Ukrainian state failed to achieve significant progress, felt serious contradictions between the branches of government, economic and political crisis deepened.

Cabinet remained the most unstable - resigned governments of: V. Masol - June 1994 - March 1995 .; E. Marchuk - March 1995 - May 1996 .; Lazarenko - May 1996 - July 1997 .; Pustovoitenko - July 1997 - December 1999 .; V. Yushchenko - December 1999 - June 2001

From June 2001 to November 2002 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine headed A.Kinah. In November 2002, the Prime Minister of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovych was elected.

Since June 1999 started the campaign for the election of the third President of independent Ukraine October 31, 1999

Candidates for President of Ukraine registered 15 people: O. Bazyliuk, N. Vitrenko, M. Haber, V. KononovYu KostenkoYu Karmazin, L. Kuchma, Y. Marchuk, O. Moroz, V. Onopenkoand, P. Oleinik, O. Rzhavsky, G. Udovenkoand, P. Symonenko, O. Tkachenko. In first round

of elections majority gained L. Kuchma - 36.38% and P. Symonenko - 22.38%.

November 14, 1999 the second round of elections. President of Ukraine for the next five years selected (56% of the vote) L. D. Kuchma.

In 2004, began active preparations for the next elections of the President of Ukraine.

Presidential elections in Ukraine in 2004 were held 31 October, 21 November and 26 December 2004 and were the fourth election that took place in Ukraine following independence from the Soviet Union. At the last stage the results were contested between opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko and then-Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich of the Party of Regions. The elections were held in a very tense political atmosphere, with accusations of media bias, intimidation of voters and the candidate Yushchenko's poisoning.

According to the electoral law of Ukraine for electing the president used the system in two rounds, in which a candidate must receive a majority (50% or more) of the votes of all ballots cast. The first round of voting took place on October 31, 2004. Since none of the candidates receives 50% (or more) of the votes, a second round of voting between two candidates leading the presidential race, Viktor Yushchenko and Viktor Yanukovich, on 21 November. The Central Election Commission announced the results of the 23 November runoff election won by Viktor Yanukovich. The election results were contested, Viktor Yushchenko and his supporters with many international observers claimed that the elections were falsified.

Subsequent events led to the political crisis in Ukraine with a wide peaceful demonstrations, dubbed the "Orange Revolution." Ukraine's Supreme Court invalidated the official results and ordered to repeat second round.

The final re-vote was held on 26 December. Viktor Yushchenko was declared the winner from 51.99% and 44.21% from Yanukovich.

International observers reported that the rerun is considered fairer than the previous one.

Presidential elections in Ukraine in 2010 were regular. Originally designed by Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on October 25, 2009, but this date was challenged by the current President of Ukraine Viktor Yushchenko at the Constitutional Court. After the Constitutional Court declared the decision illegal, Parliament appointed elections on 17 January 2010.

In the election was used system of absolute majority. In case of absence candidate won an absolute majority of the number of those who took part in the elections, anticipated 2nd round in which two were

competing who gained the most votes. In the 2nd round to win was enough to gain more votes than the opponent.

Central Election Commission of Ukraine registered 18 candidates: Inna Bohoslovska - leader of the party "Veche"; Mikhail Brodsky - Party of Free Democrats; Gritsenko, Anatoliy Stepanovich - member of the NUNS; Yuriy Kostenko - the leader of the Ukrainian People's Party, Volodymyr Lytvyn - the leader of the National Party; Alexander Moroz - the leader of the Socialist Party, Oleksandr Pabat - leader of the "Civil asset Kyiv"; Protyvsikh Vasily - a self; Serhiy Ratushniak - Mayor of Uzhgorod, self-nominated; Oleg Riabokon - lawyer, was formerly managing partner of the law firm «Magisters»; Petro Symonenko - the leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine; Liudmyla Suprun - the leader of the National Democratic Party; Yulia Tymoshenko - Prime Minister of Ukraine, head of the party "Fatherland"; Serhiy Tihipko - the leader of the party "Strong Ukraine"; Oleh Tyahnybok - the leader of a political Union "Freedom"; Viktor Yushchenko - the current President of Ukraine, a self-leader of the party "Our Ukraine"; Yanukovych Viktor Yanukovych - the leader of the Party of Regions; Arseniy Yatsenyuk - leader of the "Front of Changes".

In the first round majority scored two candidates: VF Yanukovych - 35.32% And Y. Tymoshenko - 25.05%.

In the second round wins opposition leader Viktor Yanukovych - 48.95% (12,481,268 votes); Yulia Tymoshenko lags behind at 3.48 percent - 45.47% (11,593,340 votes). Against both candidates voted for 4.36% of the population. Declared invalid ballots - 1.19%. Increased in comparison to the first round the activity of voters - 69.15% (66.76% in the first round).

Tymoshenko did not recognize her defeat, announced massive fraud "in the whole Ukraine for more than 1 million votes on different technologies" and said that she will dispute the result in court.

February 14, 2010, the CEC announced the official results of the presidential elections in Ukraine, according to which the Party of Regions leader Viktor Yanukovych won and became the next president.

Presidential elections in Ukraine in 2014 were anticipatory because of a political crisis caused by the refusal of the Ukrainian authorities of the course of European integration and the presidential elections in Ukraine were appointed on May 25, 2014. They were originally planned as an alternate for 2015, but scheduled for an earlier period in connection with the removal Viktor Yanukovych from Verkhovna Rada office February 22, 2014. February 22, after the departure of Viktor Yanukovych in Kyiv in an unknown direction, Parliament decided that the President of Ukraine in an unconstitutional manner withdrew from the implementation of

constitutional powers and is one that does not perform his duties and appointed presidential elections on May 25, 2014 .

Elections were held in one round. According to official data, after processing 100,00% of protocols: Poroshenko gained 54.70% of those who took part in the vote, Tymoshenko gained 12.81%, Oleg Lyashko - 8,32%, Anatoly Gritsenko - 5.48 .

After the annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol by Russia holding of elections in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city was not possible. However, around 6000 of Crimeans were able to vote in other regions of Ukraine.

In the Donetsk and Lugansk regions was open a limited number of polling stations because of the threats of terrorists, the turnout for the vote here was the lowest in Ukraine - in Donetsk (15.4%), Luhansk (38.9%).

Parliamentarism. The first relatively democratic elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was held in March 1990

On the 450 seats claimed about 3 thousand of candidates, on average, six or seven people in one place.

Although elections were held in the Communist Party monopoly on the media, the Democratic bloc has made significant progress: from 442 elected deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR used its support 111.

Democratic Bloc won a victory in five regions: Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Volyn and Kyiv, and in Lviv Oblast all 24 candidates received the credentials from the Movement.

In the Verkhovna Rada was formed parliamentary majority of the the Communists and conservatives ("Group 239") and the parliamentary opposition. People's council, which included 125 people, led by the People's Council Deputy Academician I. Yukhnovsky.

In early June, the election of Verkhovna Rada Chairman, this post claimed 10 candidates. The Communist majority elected Parliament Speaker Vladimir Ivashka, who also was the leader of of the Communists republic. Deputy was J. Plyush, deputy - B. Grinyov. Since July 1990 the chairman of Supreme Soviet was elected Leonid Kravchuk, and on December 5, 1991 - J. Plyush.

From the earliest days of the Supreme Council of the opposition played a prominent role. Its representatives (J. YukhnovskyO. Yemets, D.Pavlychko, L. Tanyuk, V. Yavorivskyi et al.) led by 7 of 23 permanent commissions the Ukrainian parliament.

The historical merit of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, elected in March 1990, was its adoption of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine and the Act of Independence of Ukraine.

The second (early) elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine took place in March 1994 in 450 mandate constituencies district commissions were registered 5833 candidates for people's deputies of Ukraine, an average of 13 people at one mandates.

In the elections, held in two rounds, from 27 March to 10 April, was elected 338 deputies, half of them - members of political parties. Most of places won in parliament Communist Party - 101. The allies of the Communists and Socialists won Sel PU in accordance 14 and 18 seats. The movement had its 20 parliament members (6%). The rest of the parties managed to hold in the Verkhovna Rada from one to nine representatives.

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Thus, the greatest success achieved leftist parties, who controlled more than a third of seats: CPU - 25%, SPU - 5%, Sal PU - 6%.

The success of the Communists in the East, and radical nationalists in the West reflected the deep discontent of voters policies of the ruling elite and the crisis of the democratic bloc for failing to offer a real alternative to the difficult economic situation.

May 18, 1994 as chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine was elected Socialist Party leader Oleksandr Moroz, the first deputy - Alexander Tkachenko, deputy - Alexander Demin (later V.Musiyaka).

The modifications of the second Ukrainian parliament was a significant expansion of the legal framework reform (passed 753 laws), the adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine, strengthening the supervisory functions of the supreme legislative body (initiated parliamentary hearings, the days of the government).

However, continued serious contradictions between the branches of power imbalance of powers, political opposition, acceptance of inactive politicized laws.

The third elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine took place March 29, 1998 under the new electoral law - a mixed majoritarian-proportional system (from 225 political parties and coalitions that passed the 4% threshold and 225 - from single-member districts).

The election was attended by 30 parties and blocs four percentage barrier 8:

1. The Communist Party of Ukraine - 24.7%, total 121 seats.
2. The People's Movement of Ukraine - 9.4%, a total of 40 seats.

3. Socialist and Peasant Party - 8.6% and 34 seats.
4. The Green Party of Ukraine - 5.4% and 19 seats.
5. People's Democratic Party - 5%, 30 seats.
6. Association "Community" - 4.7%, 22 seats.
7. Progressive Socialist Party - 4.04%, 16 seats.
8. Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united) - 4.02%, 16 seats.

May 12, 1998 XIV session of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine began its work. Opened the session and read out the text of the oath eldest deputy from Ivano-Frankivsk Slava Stetsko.

For the post of Head of Verkhovna Rada claimed more than 50 members (only candidature Symonenko was offered four times). Finally, after many attempts for the post of Chairman of Verkhovna Rada was elected representative of Peasant Party A. Tkachenko, Deputy - A. Martyniuk and V. Medvedchuk.

The next elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on March 31, 2002 with mixed mazhyrotarno-proportional system. The elections was attended by 33 parties and blocs, the four percentage barrier overcame six. The greatest trust of the people got the block "Our Ukraine" - 23.6%, in the Ivano-Frankivsk region - 74.6%. In second place was the Communist Party - 21.8%, in only 2.2% / to previous elections, the Communists had 24.7% of the vote /. The political bloc "Our Ukraine" received the most support from voters in 17 regions of Ukraine. Bloc "For a United Ukraine" received the the support of 11.8% of voters / in -2.5% /, though mazhyrotarnyh districts representatives from the government received the most seats - 66. / "Our Ukraine - 42 / Under the proportional system / gained more than 4% of the vote / logged in composition of parliament - SPU / 7.3% / BYT / 7.3% / SDPU/ o / -6,3%.

In May 2002 was elected leadership of parliament - the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine - Volodymyr Lytvyn, deputies - Gennady Vasiliev and Alexander Zinchenko, after the election in 2003, the General Prosecutor of Ukraine Gennadiy Vasilyev first Deputy Speaker was elected Adam Martyniuk.

Since 2000, in the Ukrainian parliament was conducted complicated and intensive work to reform the political system of power and amending the Constitution of Ukraine.

Its essence boils down to: from transition to parliamentary - presidential form of government; - The redistribution of power and responsibilities between the Parliament, President and Government of Ukraine; reorganization in the electoral system - the transition to proportional electoral system and so on.

In the election of 2006 participated 45 parties and blocs. However, the 3% barrier overtook only 5 parties. Largest number of votes won the Party of Regions (32.14%), Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (22,29%) took second place, the next was the block "Our Ukraine" (less than 14%), the Socialist Party (5.6%), the Communist Party (3.6%). Elections in 2006 for the first time took place on a proportional basis. However, the main role in the choice had no party programs but authority of leaders.

Parliamentary company actually was a continuation of the presidential election in 2004, and the victory of the Party of Regions was seen as revenge for a previous defeat. However votes for the Party of Regions was not enough to form an independent parliamentary majority. In addition, the Orange forces together had more votes. This situation led to prolonged negotiations and fierce fighting around the creation of a parliamentary majority.

July 6, 2006 Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Oleksandr Moroz was elected. This was the evidence of an agreement on the establishment of the Anti-Crisis coalition between the Party of Regions, the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. Thus, as a result of the transition of SPU to the state anti-Orange forces, orange were defeated. In addition entering into force of the amendment to the Constitution of Ukraine which considerably reduced the powers of the President of Ukraine.

In such circumstances, V.Yushchenko made an attempt to save the situation by signing by all political forces of the Universal unity after conducting relevant Roundtable. Although this document was signed but it had not acquired any legal effect. Y.Tymoshenko did not sign the document and insisted on the dissolution of parliament and new elections.

V. Yushchenko did not dare to dissolve parliament and submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich candidacy for the post of prime minister. It was supposed to build a broad coalition between the Party of Regions and "Our Ukraine!", but failed to collaboration: Our Ukrainian ministers were one by one fired. . The battle for the powers of the president which were not fully separated by changes to the Constitution (2004). In addition, some deputies of "Our Ukraine!" And the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc moved into the Anti-Crisis Coalition, which declared itself the Coalition of National Unity. The threat of establishing a parliamentary constitutional majority of 300 deputies under the leadership of the Party of Regions was created. This would leveled the will of voters, most of whom voted for the "orange" parties. Besides such majority would at any time change the constitutional principles of Ukraine. In this situation, President of Ukraine V.Yushchenko April 2, 2007 issued the

Decree "On the dissolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and calling for early elections on May 27, 2007".

The majority of Verkhovna Rada deputies (Coalition of National Unity) did not recognize the decree of the President of Ukraine, considering it unconstitutional. They were supported by Prime Minister V. Yanukovych and members of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, who also refused to recognize this decree and called on its supporters to identify the protest.

The country broke out acute political crisis, which was accompanied by confrontation of protesters on the streets of Kyiv (coalition supporters gathered at Independence Square, and the opposition - on European Square), the struggle of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and the Prosecutor General's Office, the new decrees, resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. After May 27, 2007, when both sides realized that the strengthening of the conflict is not promising, as a result of the negotiations was reached political agreements. Parties to the conflict have declared the political crisis. The agreement included the resignation of 150 opposition deputies, to provide the legal basis for the dissolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and calling of early elections. The fourth decree of the President of Ukraine from July 31, 2007 election was scheduled for 30 September.

In the elections 3% barrier overcame three parties: the Party of Regions (34.37%), the Bloc of Yulia Tymoshenko (30.71%), Bloc "Our Ukraine - People's Self-Defence" (14,15%), Communist Party of Ukraine (5 39%), "Lytvyn Bloc" (3.96%). Socialist Party of Ukraine gained 2.86% and to the Parliament was not included.

In the new composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Yulia Tymoshenko' Bloc and "Our Ukraine - People's Self-Defense" formed the parliamentary majority consisting of 227 deputies. Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine was elected A.Yatsenyuk and Prime Minister of Ukraine - Yulia Tymoshenko. But the Democratic coalition appeared unsustainable. Constantly there were conflicts between Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and President V.Yushchenko administration. In September 2008 a coalition of virtually ceased to exist.

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In the autumn of 2008 Ukraine was struck by the global economic crisis. The decline in production in key sectors amounted to 50-60%. Damaging was the financial crisis. But the crisis did not consolidate Ukrainian politics: political confrontation intensified. In such an atmosphere started election campaign for the election of the President of Ukraine in January 2010.

In the elections of people's deputies of Ukraine, held on October 28, 2012 under the majority system, to the Verkhovna Rada of the seventh convocation passed the five political parties - the Party of Regions won 30%, Union "Fatherland" - 25.54%, party «Udar» - 13.96% Communist Party of Ukraine 13.18% and VO "Freedom" - 10.44%.

On the eve of the election threshold was increased from 3% to 5%, which according to experts was done to prevent entry to the Parliament many disparate opposition parties.

On October 26, 2014 were appointed extraordinary elections of people's deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, in accordance with art. 90 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

Law "On Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine" is now established the five percent threshold and a mixed system, with 225 elected in multi-district of the electoral lists of political parties, and the other 225 - the majority system in single-member constituencies.

Participate in elections only political parties; participation of units, from which consist parties is not provided. This law can be reviewed in connection with the temporary occupation of the Crimea and Sevastopol, so Ukraine does not control 12 single-member constituencies in the area.

Formation of a multiparty system. History multiparty system in Ukraine is rooted in the second half of the XX century. When the wake of revolutionary upsurge and national revival began to form the first political organization. Important landmarks of history were the Ukrainian revolution, during deployment of the dissident movement, era of "perestroika". Recent history of multiparty system in Ukraine is already held in its development stages, during which the unfolding dynamics and acquired certain socio-political processes and trends:

Stage I - «multiparty-origin» (mid-1988 - March 1990 p.):

- the emergence of informal organizations, legal formation of organized opposition;

- revitalization of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, access to the political arena People's Movement of Ukraine;

- separation and differentiation within the ruling Communist Party, organizational consolidation supporters of the Democratic platform;

- the nascence of the first formally declared the party - Ukrainian National Party.

Stage II - "multi output at the state level" (May 1990 - August 1991 p.):

- the nascence of parliamentary opposition;

- initiation by the democratic bloc important government decisions, including the most important - the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine;

- increasing of the number of political parties (from 1989 to August 1991 was formed more than 20 political parties and associations).

Stage III - "multi-establishment" (since August 1991 p.):

- range expanding of multi (now there are more than 100 political parties);

- strengthening of splits and fragmentation of political forces;

- establishment accelerating of local party branches and divisions;

- put the multi-functioning legal framework;

- strengthening of ties with influential business parties and legal circles;

- periodic regrouping, creating political blocs to fight for power (the trend was particularly evident during the election campaigns of 1994, 1999 pp.).

April 28, 2001 came into force the law "On political parties in Ukraine". The law is not yet fully meets the needs of political structuring of society, to stimulate the process of strengthening political parties and their consolidation. And yet, it will strengthen the democratic foundations of the political system in Ukraine, the establishment of our state of civil society.

Socio-economic transformation. Ukraine's economy had not a devastating impact general economic crisis that has engulfed the USSR disintegration Union economic complex. At the time of independence Ukraine was weak and deformed in economic terms: 95% of enterprises subordinate to Moscow, almost 80% of total production had completed work cycle, only 28% were industry group "B" extensive road development, scientific and technological backwardness (urgent replacement required 40% of machinery and equipment), low competitiveness and more.

What happened with the economy of Ukraine has no historical analogues: from 1990 to 1994, gross domestic product fell by 44%, industrial output - by 41%, national income - 54%. In 1994 decline in industrial production peaked Ukraine - 27.7%.

During the "Great Depression" in the US output gap does not exceed 25%. In the former Soviet Union during the Second World War, its lowest point decline in industrial production was 30%. According to the World Bank in the second half of 1993 inflation in Ukraine was the highest in the world and exceed performance world wars.

There was an unprecedented peacetime decline in living standards of most people (about 64% of its appeared below the poverty line).

This situation required drastic measures to seamlessly combine immediate crisis action with the implementation of the new socio-economic strategy. They were outlined in the Address of the President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma to Parliament "by a radical economic reforms" in October 1994, which was a priority - financial stabilization, creating a market economy, and social protection.

The main results of economic and social change were:

in 1999 for the first time in the last decade have revealed themselves signs of economic stabilization. The decline in GDP most had overcome. If the decline in GDP in 1996 was 10%, in 1997 – it was 3.3%. In October 1999 the first time in the last decade, GDP growth was obtained compared with October 1998 by 2.8%;

industrial production grew by 4.3%. The growth of industrial production was recorded in 21 regions;

low inflation achieved relatively and implemented to overcome artificially held during 1996-1997 excessive appreciation of exchange rate appreciation, dismantle of Ponzi scheme, improvement of foreign economic activity;

virtually all industries formed "growth points". This is the company that produced the desired market competitive products. An example of this - the food and the timber industry, where production for 1999 increased by 7.8% and 23.6%. The same "growth points" emerged in certain sectors of engineering, t. H. And those related to the production of high-tech products;

formed the main attributes of the national economy: monetary, financial, billing, tax, customs, banking and other systems that together determine its economic infrastructure of our country. A significant achievement was held in 1996 currency reform, ensuring relative exchange rate stability;

the basic principles of a mixed economy had formed. There was a turning point in the reform of property relations, promoting mechanisms of private property, the expansion of the corporate and private sectors. As of January 1, 2000 changed the form of ownership of 66.7 thousand. Facilities, particularly from 1994 to 1999 - 63.1 thousand. More than 70% of total industrial output produced in non-state enterprises;

land reform tasks had implemented. Nearly 6.1 million of citizens received parcels of land, which totaled more than half the country's land. Basically privatization was completed gardens; their owners are about 11 million of citizens;

foundations of market infrastructure entrenched in the economy. At the end of 1999 in Ukraine there were 203 commercial banks, investment firms and 1330 funds 2250 audit companies, 262 insurance companies, stock exchanges 340, 390 credit unions. There was becoming stock, commodity, currency and foreign exchange markets.

One of the most progressive in the Ukrainian economy was in foreign economic activity: from 1993 to 1999 the share of exports of goods and services in GDP increased from 26% to 53%.

The figures are proof that Ukraine has made a real step out of the protracted crisis, which in practice implemented model of an open competitive economy. However, despite some positive trends, socio-economic situation in Ukraine remains difficult and controversial.

Governments in different locations, which led V.Masol (June 1994 - March 1995), Ye.Marchuk (March 1995 - May 1996), P.Lazarenko (May 1996 - July 1997) V.Pustovoytenko (July 1997 - December 1999) were able to drastically improve the overall economic situation. Since December 1999 the government headed by Viktor Yushchenko.

Strategy reforms in Ukraine for the next five years are reflected in the Address of the President of Ukraine to the Parliament in February 2000 - "Ukraine: Towards the XXI century. Strategy for Economic and Social Development for 2000-2004".

Its pivotal position - identify ways of bringing the Ukrainian economy on the path of sustainable development, a close structural changes of policy and economic growth with an active and strong social policy. It was expected, formation of the effective critical mass of market relations, further economic development in a self-contained market basis; further acceleration of economic growth on its own being played (investment) basis and preferably an adequate market basis.

One of the important prerequisites for rapid and comprehensive solution to these problems as soon as possible was considered the formation of a parliamentary majority.

Highlights of Ukraine in 2000: gross domestic product increased by 5.8%; Industrial output increased by 12.9%, consumer goods - 24.5%; first recorded output growth in agriculture - 9.2%. At the same time, the processes of economic growth is not accompanied by a noticeable qualitative transformation of the national economy, positive structural changes, overcoming accumulated in recent years playback deformations and strains in the social sphere.

Thus, the transformation is a complex socio-economic process. Each country taking into account climatic conditions, the economic basis and socio-cultural traditions seeks to define its own model of development,

which has enabled most effectively using existing potential to achieve sustainable development of the national economy and take pride of place in the international structure of national economies as well competitive.

The essence of the socio-economic transformation is to change the existing economic system: 1991-1994. Ukraine can be characterized as a transition from the administrative-command economic system to a market economy; 1994 -1999 - the period of consolidation model of a social market economy; from 2000 to the present time - during the formation of market integration model of the national economy, which requires global institutional reforms, restructuring of the national economy, stimulate investment towards updating technology and the formation of competitive industries.

Regarding international integration strategy, it should be noted that today:

1. Ukraine for the achieved level of economic development cannot be an active participant in the international integration processes in the most advanced geo-economic segments - the European Union.

2. Unwillingness to large-scale international integration not aborts the course of integration with the West, and provides for the continuation of effective connections in all directions.

3. Ukraine could accelerate the creation of conditions for effective international integration of the economy by focusing resources on priority areas of the world economy, the formation mechanisms of rapid development in the field of science and technology, innovation, information, and educational activities.

4. It is necessary to make a reorientation of public administration, monetary stabilization in institutional development, the creation of state and market institutions of the generation and dissemination of innovation, human capital and equal conditions for competition in an open competitive environment.

5. Lack of resources prevents sharp economic competitiveness of the national economy. Therefore, we must focus on priority areas, areas for successful functioning in the country which created the best conditions - aerospace, electronic, electrical, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, new materials, etc., and which today demonstrate a high level of technology and capacity for international competition.

6. Effective international integration is possible for harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with the EU legal system and the rules of economic regulation and social development. It is quite difficult tasks that can be carried gradual evolutionary adaptation of national legislation, regulations and standards of the international rules and regulations.

The problem of forming Ukrainian models of socio-economic development at present the subject of analysis of local scientists. In particular, S. Mocherny identifies six basic models: 1) market economy with its historical forms and modifications; 2) a mixed economy, which is the most advanced model of modern capitalism; 3) post-industrial society; 4) the national economy; 5) the capitalist economy; 6) national economy. Most optimal model for Ukraine author considers a model of national economy, which provides for the operation of all forms of property (dominance labor collective ownership), a comprehensive social protection and national democratic economic planning.

A. Filippenko, Ukrainian economist, analyzing the evolution of models of economic development in relation to the countries liberated from colonial rule, the newly independent states or developing countries, said that modern science provides such basic model of economic development: a model of linear stages; model of structural reforms; neoclassical model of free market; external dependence theory; dual theory development; concept of endogenous growth, innovative theory of economic development; model of sustainable development. The most acceptable for Ukraine author considers "integrated model of economic development that allows fully realize national interests in the global economy".

The Ukrainian domestic political scientist M. Mihalchenko identifies four possible models-scripts of future of Ukraine, each of which has an economic basis: 1) "retro-idyllic" which is based on directive-planned, non-competitive economy; 2) "mono-ethnic", which is based on the idea of creating a "closed population" racially pure nation and "closed national economy"; 3) "liberal" based on liberal values of the market economy; 4) "convergence" in a combination of the best achievements of the market economy mechanism of non-market forms of redistribution of income, creating a socially oriented market economy methods. The latter scenario is the author considers the most viable in the Ukrainian environment.

Thus, domestic researchers: 1) try to explore the western model of economic development and adapt some of them to the Ukrainian realities; 2) justifying the need for Ukraine mixed model of economic development, focusing on the interests of the state and financial monopoly groups, and small and medium enterprises; 3) insist on implementation in Ukraine an economic model that would provide a combination of state regulation of market competitive economy; 4) determining what should be the state's share in the economy, based mainly on experience of, as evidenced by the number of links to Russian sources used for analysis; 5) recognize the need

for an optimal model of economic development for Ukraine, but do not conduct thorough and of a comprehensive development of this model.

Experience shows that the strategy of socio-economic development of Ukraine, which were introduced in the process of reform and transformation in 1992 proved unfulfilled, although the basic paradigm of the transition from a command to a market economy is quite correct.

According to leading national economist O.Soskin main causes false reform in the Ukrainian version are: 1) lack of well-formed national economic interests, the realization of which should target economic model implemented in the country; 2) false Theoretical foundations of economic development model in the form of liberal cosmopolitan conceptions purely monetarist direction and automatic compliance advice and uncritical perception of media experience; 3) the selection and application of the general mechanism failed reform strategy tools which were mass voucher privatization lion's share of state ownership, introduction of natural pricing, cross-sectional opening the economy to non-state exports and imports, changes in legislation, social and economic institutions that led to the creation of the country corrupt environment, the formation of clan-corporate groups and their fusion with state-bureaucratic nomenclature.

The current economic model is a triad- integrated, as it consists of three models - models of the socialist model of state-monopoly capitalism model of capitalism that does not share a common property and each reflects a variety of public interests and has its own attributes: type property; targeting; ideological basis; internal and external dimensions; certain model of government; motivation; type of socio-economic environment; the functioning; methods, mechanisms and instruments; role of the state; governmental institutions; media and supporters and more.

According to the Ukrainian reality, a triad-integrated configuration of Ukrainian economic model is now demonstrates its inefficiency, it does not target the development of the middle class, and to strengthen the industrial and financial oligarchic groups. Considering this is an urgent need to transform the current economic model, which is implemented in Ukraine.

Approaches of reputable Ukrainian scientists and economists made in Institute of Society Transformation for the development of the economic model Ukraine gives grounds to distinguish common in their scientific work, namely:

- 1) all domestic scientists tend to believe that the economic model that is now being implemented in Ukraine, many inherent flaws and therefore must make its transformation;

2) current needs of socio-economic development of Ukraine and the challenges global civilizational nature require formation of a qualitatively new economic model;

3) in the center of a new economic model should be cost-free, productive person (private owner);

4) a new economic model Ukraine should focus on the third millennium civilization values, increased market orientation of economic relations, investment and distribution of innovative component of the production process, tend to develop the knowledge economy;

5) A new economic model Ukraine has become a reliable basis for sustainable economic growth and welfare of its citizens.

Institute of Society Transformation seeks strategic goal - formation and rooting in the world to build a society in Ukraine market environment based on private property, free enterprise, limited government role, a middle class, strengthening individual freedom and traditional national values.

According to scientists of the Institute of Strategic Studies formation of a new development model for Ukraine should be influenced by a number of imperatives:

First, the imperative of economic development in Ukraine next decade will restore high rates of economic growth, which relies primarily on a positive trend in the real economy.

Second, the model can be legitimate only tangible social impact of its implementation.

Thirdly, the implementation of the principles of the new model should be in a stable financial and economic environment and the maintenance of stability - one of the key functions of the state.

Fourth, we need territorial reconsolidation through Ukraine "reset" the economic powers of the regions.

Fifthly, restoring confidence in the state and partnership of the state and society are needed. Because of the critical gap between the declared objectives and results to achieve them extremely low level of trust in government and its proposed upgrading formed.

Reform conversion at this stage accompanied by the growth of a sense of dissatisfaction and distrust in society, as evidenced by the inefficiency of reforms and lack of positive prospects for socio-economic and socio-political development. The period 2013-2014 is a period of strengthening dissent in society. Citizens believe that the state does not ensure their right to a decent standard of living, the right to vote and the power to influence its decision, the right to a fair trial, the right to be protected from arbitrary government officials and crime. Social well-being

of moderately negative changes to very negative. At the forefront of the social sphere depletion problem facing most of the population, fear of losing social status and survival problem, which leads to massive disruption and anxiety in Ukraine.

The existing model of social development does not ensure social and political stability, a fair redistribution of social wealth, the country's competitiveness in the international market by improving the quality of human capital, consolidation and public safety.

Based on the national priorities for social development and social reform, strategic goals of social development should be the following:

1. Social inequalities reducing. Creating equal and fair opportunities for all.

2. Eliminating disparities of social income distribution, poverty reduction and the formation of a progressive social structure.

3. Drastic increase of the role of decent and productive work in social development.

4. Creating of effective (according to the criteria of accessibility, transparency, targeting, adequacy and quality of social services) social support for families, youth and children, especially those who find themselves in difficult circumstances.

5. Further reform of pensions.

6. Ensure the protection and strengthening of public health.

Thus, the strategy for socio-economic development of independent Ukraine appeared unfulfilled, leading to rising social tensions in the country and the formation of public demand for the transformation of the country. However, opportunities for practical modernization limited. The task finding the optimal model of socio-economic development of Ukraine, which would ensure the sustainable growth of the national economy and competitiveness internationally.

Ukrainian society has undergone significant changes in the social sector during the transition period: 1. Deepening social polarization. 2. "Blur" middle class. 3. The growth of poverty. 4. Unregistered employment. 5. The emergence of marginal layer. 6. Society marginalization.

Projects

1. The Orange Revolution.

2. Revolution of Dignity.

3. The problem of a middle class in Ukraine.

CHAPTER VI. AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF UKRAINE.

Agriculture occupies an important place in the economic structure of Ukraine, the need for revival which led to the adoption of reform decisions that involved the elimination of the state monopoly of land ownership and establishment of its various forms, and in the future - the transformational conversion priority to the provision of private property rights.

An important landmark was the adoption of the USSR "Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine" (16 July 1990), which declared the exclusive right of the people of Ukraine for the possession, use and disposal of its national wealth. The property of the people of Ukraine proclaimed land, subsoil, air space, water and other natural resources located within the territory of the Ukrainian SSR, the natural resources of its continental shelf and exclusive (maritime) economic zone, all the economic and technological potential created on Ukraine. For the first time in a legislative act adopted by the VR, indicated that the state protects all forms of ownership.

This provision has acquired a certain degree of specificity in the Law "On economic independence Ukrainian SSR" (3 August 1990). It literally saved these provisions of the "Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine." This accentuated that the people of Ukraine are property of fixed assets in industry, construction, agriculture, communications, transport, banks, credit institutions, commercial property, utilities and other businesses as well as housing and other property in the territory Ukraine. Fundamentally important is the situation: a) "property in the Ukrainian SSR appears in the following forms: state, collective, individual (personal and private ownership of labor) and other lawful form of property"; b) "Ukrainian SSR guarantees the equality of all forms of ownership. The ownership is protected by law."

The Law "On social priority for rural development and agriculture in the economy of Ukraine" on October 17, 1990 property problems were appeared in two articles. In the third article mentioned the right of employees and each of its members to determine ownership and organization of production in the manner prescribed by applicable law. In the fourth article was legalized equality of all forms of management in agriculture, both in production and in possession of their products. This was given a list of these forms: a) peasant (farmer) economy; b) farms; c) farms; d) subsidiary agriculture enterprises and organizations; e) processing

and other enterprises; e) cooperatives; g) joint stock companies; i) lease groups; j) private land owners citizens.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR December 18, 1990 adopts the Land Code, which was declared the basic provisions of agrarian relations, in particular, recognized the right of private ownership of land. Resolution of the Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) "On Land Reform" was adopted at the same time, which proclaimed that all state land March 15, 1991 is subject of land reform. This was noted that land reform is part of the economic reforms carried out in Ukraine in the transition state to a market economy. "The objective of this reform, - stated in the Resolution - is the redistribution of land with simultaneous in their private or collective ownership and usage in enterprises, institutions and organizations in order to create conditions for equal development of various forms of the earth, the formation of a mixed economy, rational use and protection of land. "According to the above-mentioned documents held inventory and redistribution of land allocated reserve land. Parallel projects developed formation and establishment of the boundaries of territories of rural councils, including land use.

These provisions were recorded and specified in the Law "On Property" (7 February 1991). However, here formulated new fundamentally important basis: a) every citizen of Ukraine has the right to possess, use and dispose of property individually or jointly with others; b) the owner has the right to use property belonging to it for business; c) the basis for the creation and enhancement of property is the work of citizens; d) citizen acquires ownership of the income from participation in social production, individual work, entrepreneurship, investing in credit institutions, corporations, and property obtained as a result of inheritance or the conclusion of other agreements that are not prohibited by law. Reaffirming the right individual and collective property law defined the right of citizens to life inheritable possession land for peasant (farmer) and subsidiary farming, gardening, construction and maintenance of residential buildings and other needs required by law.

Problems of ownership reflected in the new Law "On Enterprises in Ukrainian SSR" (27 March 1991). Its second paper is targeted that Ukraine can do these types of businesses: - sole proprietorship, based on the personal property of an individual and his labor only; - A family business, based on ownership and employment of citizens of Ukraine - members of one family living together; - Private enterprise founded on the property of an individual Ukraine, with the right hiring labor; - Collective enterprise based on ownership of the labor collective, cooperative, other authorized companies, public and religious organizations; - A public utility, based on

ownership of administrative - territorial units; - State-owned enterprises, based on the national (Republican) property; - Joint venture established on the basis of different owners (mixed ownership), the founders of the joint venture in accordance with the laws of Ukraine are legal entities and citizens of Ukraine and other countries; - Enterprise based on ownership of legal entities and citizens of other countries (explained that the creation of such companies is governed by separate legislation Ukraine). The third article of the law fixed the right of enterprises to voluntarily integrate the industrial, scientific, commercial and other activities, if not contrary to antitrust legislation of Ukraine. The paper was given characteristic forms of business combination. These are: a) associations; b) the corporation; c) consortia; d) concerns.

Associations are contractual union set up for the purpose of permanent coordination of economic activity. They have no right to interfere in the production and commercial activities of any of its members. Corporations are created by agreement. However, they are based on a combination of industrial, scientific and commercial interests of the delegation of certain powers of centralized control of each participant. Consortia - a temporary statutory merger of industrial and banking capital to achieve a common goal. Concerns are authorized union industrial, scientific organizations, transport, banking, trade and so on the basis of complete financial dependence on one or a group of entrepreneurs. These associations are based on contract or statute, approved by their founders or owners. Companies that are part of these organizational structures retain legal entity and retain legal entity.

The essence of the new ownership and management in the transition to a market economy are revealed in the Law "On Business Associations" (September 1991). In his first article stipulates that the commercial companies established on the basis of an agreement by legal entities and citizens by pooling their assets and business for profit, include: a) the company; b) a limited liability company; c) additional liability; d) partnerships; e) general partnerships. 12 Article legalized that the company owns, property transferred to it by the founders and participants in the property; products manufactured by the company as a result of economic activity; received income; other property on grounds not prohibited by law.

Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) adopted a law in December 1991 "On the peasant (farmer) facilities", which was established to develop a package of legislation aimed at developing a conceptual framework of land reform. The documents defined framework for a new form in the agricultural sector as an alternative to state: to create

voluntary, self-management, equality with other forms of management employed in agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

The Act stipulates that the peasant (farmer) facilities a) is a form of business citizens of Ukraine who wish to develop their own labor marketable agricultural products, engage in its processing and marketing; b) there is an equal form of farming, along with state, collective, lease and other enterprises and organizations, business partnerships; c) has the right to be a founder or member associations, consortia, corporations, joint stock companies and other associations, cooperatives, joint ventures for the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products, serving agribusiness and non-agricultural enterprises and organizations, including with foreign partners to participate in the creation or become a member commercial banks. The law stipulates that the peasant (farmer) facilities operating under conditions of self-sufficiency, farmers are granted the right to sell their products on the foreign and domestic markets. The law also provides assistance in setting up peasant (farm), their logistics, training, retraining, skills development, as well as scientific support by conducting research and making recommendations regarding the organization of production, development of scientific and technological progress, implementing compact equipment based on the latest energy-saving technologies provided by a network of research institutions from the state budget, state fund to support Ukrainian peasant (farm).

Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) on January 30, 1992 adopted the law "On the ownership of the land," which establishes the possible existence along with the state, collective and private ownership of land was said and their equality.

Law of Ukraine "On the collective agricultural enterprise" (14 February 1992) defined the legal, economic, social and institutional conditions of the collective agricultural enterprises (CAE). This is stated in the first article of the law, is a voluntary association of citizens in an independent company for the joint production of agricultural products and operates on the principles of business and government. It was established that the object of the right of collective ownership CAE is land and other fixed assets and working capital goods, money and new contributions of its members, their products derived income property acquired legally. Property of the company recognized as a share of the assets and profits of inter-farm enterprises and associations to which an enterprise. For the first time in the legislation described the essence of mutual fund assets CAE members' mutual fund assets to members of the company - written 9 articles - include the value of fixed and circulating capital created by the

enterprise, securities, stocks, cash and their share participation of other companies and organizations.

In the first and fourth part of the 10th article in a new dealt with land use: a) the land may belong to the CAE on the rights of collective ownership, and can be provided on a permanent or temporary use, including a lease; b) members of CAE who wished to withdraw from its membership to the organization of peasant (farmer) farms, land granted to the reserve lands, and in their absence - with CAE land suitable for agricultural production to the extent attributable to one member of the team.

Laws of Ukraine on March 13, 1992 №2196 - XII, May 5, 1993 № 3179 - XII Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on December 26, 1992 № 15-92 "On privatization of land" amends the Land Code, which was laid new concept of reforms was to provide priority right to privatize land to those who work in agriculture.

The Land Code characterized forms of land ownership, the principles of transfer of land ownership and provide their use, the legal basis withdrawal (redemption) of land, lease land, establishing fees for the purchase of land ownership and land tax. In the third article points to the existence of an equal state, collective and private ownership. In the fourth article stipulates that "in all state-owned land except land transferred to collective and private property." It also stipulates that the subjects of state ownership of land are: a) Parliament of Ukraine - the land generally state property of Ukraine; b) The Parliament of the Republic of Crimea - on land within the territory of the Republic, with the exception of national property. The principal position is that "land that are state-owned, be transferred to the collective or private property, including rent, except as provided by law Ukraine and Crimea."

The fifth article defines the legal subjects of collective land ownership: a) collective farms; b) agricultural cooperatives; c) gardening services; d) agricultural corporations, including established on the basis of state farms and other state agricultural enterprises.

In accordance with the provisions of article six of the citizens of Ukraine are entitled to the ownership of plots for a) conduct a peasant (farmer) economy; b) keeping personal subsidiary plots; c) the construction and maintenance of residential homes and commercial buildings (smallholding); d) gardening; e) and suburban garage construction. Determined that citizens acquire ownership of land if: 1) obtain their inheritance; 2) a share of land in the marital property; 3) sale and purchase, donation and exchange. In this article the eight principles of land lease. Chief among them - the land leased without changing the designation.

The second section is devoted to the definition of areas of land use for agricultural purposes; for specific needs in cities, towns, rural areas (industrial, transport, housing). Specially describes how land use conservation, recreation, historical and cultural significance. Characteristically, the Land Code are referred to as land monitoring system of surveillance of the land fund, including land situated in areas of radioactive contamination in order to timely determine changes their assessment, prevention and elimination of negative processes. Exposed as the appointment of state land cadastre system that contains the necessary information and documents on the legal status of the land, their distribution among land owners and land users, including tenants, by category of land on qualitative characteristics and national economic value of land.

Parliament of Ukraine March 13, 1992 adopts Resolution "On the acceleration of land reform and land privatization", which actually began legal registration of current agricultural policies and where it was found that deregulation and privatization of agricultural enterprises and organizations will be conducted from 15 May 1992.

Overall, from 1991 n 1993 was adopted a number of laws and regulations, which proclaimed the equality of the various forms of ownership, establish private ownership of agricultural land in anticipation of the transfer of land from state ownership to the collective. The result of these measures was almost 2/3 of privatization of agricultural land that bore only formal, becoming in fact only re-registration of collective farms (farms) in collective farms (CAE).

To speed up land reform and giving it a more effective form of Ukraine's President from November **1994 to August 1995 issue** several decrees. In particular, the Decree of the President of Ukraine on November 10, 1994 "On urgent measures to accelerate land reform in agricultural production" determined that an urgent priority measure in the implementation of land reform in Ukraine is the privatization of lands that are used by agricultural enterprises and organizations and proposed a new mechanism for land reform. It provided for the distribution of land, transferred to collective ownership of land shares (shares) without releasing them in situ (on the ground) and issue to each member of the CAE right to land (share).

An important normative document of this period was the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the procedure for sharing land transferred to collective ownership of agricultural enterprises and organizations" of August 8, 1995, which stated that "the right to land (share) are members of the collective farms, agricultural cooperative, agricultural company,

including pensioners who used to work there and are members of the enterprise. "Were identified several other principles privatization of state farms and other state agricultural enterprises, land sharing which is carried out after turning them into collective farms. Created during the transfer of land to collective ownership of the reserve fund was used to transfer to private ownership or use of land mainly nationals employed in the social sector in the country, as well as others, are taking in members of agricultural enterprises or have migrated to rural areas for permanent residence.

Essential in the development of legislation on land reform and their use in practice was the development of organizational guidelines. Especially important regulatory basis were sharing process Guidelines on sharing the land transferred to collective ownership of agricultural enterprises and organizations, approved by the State Committee for Land Resources of Ukraine on 20 February 1996.

During 1996, it was actually almost completed the first phase of land reform - privatization of land and transfer its ownership of businesses and individuals. 38.6% of all land in Ukraine has been transferred to the ownership of farmers - members of private farms as of 1 January 1997. It was reformed 9.5 thousand farms, or 98% of the total, by sharing property and create sustainable production structures, such as collective farms, farmers associations and cooperatives, joint stock companies, farmers and others. Based on the Performance of 1.2 thousand farms (67% of the total) created collective agricultural enterprises (75%) or corporations. There were about 38 thousand peasants (farm). However, sharing in collective agricultural enterprises in general was slow. Only about 2 million 600 thousand people received certificates for land share as of 1 January 1997. At the same time, more than half of the land given to people for doing farms, not privatized. And the land is actually a long time in their property, which had only legitimized.

The second stage of reform - the formation of the real owner of land by setting up mechanisms priority of private property in the agricultural sector. Decisive in this respect was the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine (1996), which expressly provides that the land and its mineral wealth is the property of the Ukrainian people on whose behalf the rights of the owner engaged state and local authorities within the limits defined by the Constitution. Ownership of land is guaranteed. It is acquired and realized by citizens, legal persons and the state only in accordance with the law. Land may be in the communal property of territorial communities of villages, towns, cities, districts in cities. Citizens to meet their needs may use the objects of state and municipal property according to law.

Thus, the Constitution of Ukraine established state, municipal and private ownership of land. The concept of "collective ownership" in the Basic Law of Ukraine is absent, actually meant a shift from land ownership to private ownership CAE legal and natural persons and the right of priority in the last transformation transformations in the agricultural sector.

The real focus of development of new economic relations in the agricultural sector was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Agricultural Cooperation" (17 July 1997), which defined the legal, organizational, economic and social conditions of cooperatives and associations in agriculture.

In the second article stipulates that for the goals, objectives and nature of cooperatives are divided into: a) production, doing business on the principles of entrepreneurship to generate income; b) serving (processing, storage - sales, supply, service, etc.), which seeks to service agricultural and other production cooperatives and members not aim to make a profit; c) multifunction, combining several activities. In addition, noted that cooperatives may voluntarily form associations for the industry or area of destination.

The law stated that the cooperative is created voluntarily by individuals and legal entities that form the property (indivisible and mutual) funds and financial resources by combining: a) entrance fees in cash; b) property (shares) contributions by members of the cooperative transmission cooperative property, including money, property, and land; c) additional contributions over mandatory share; d) proceeds from the sale of goods (works, services), loans and other income not prohibited by law. In case of cooperative physical or legal person is entitled to a share of property in kind, cash or securities, land in kind. Ownership cooperative members - individuals to share is hereditary.

Important for the formation of a responsible owner interested in the results of their work and efficiency are the provisions of Article 24 of the cooperative payments and payments particle yields, which states that "cooperative payments - is part of the income of the cooperative, which is shared between the members according to the scope of work services, funds received by the cooperative in the form of allowances to prices during sales and result in lower prices when purchasing goods in procurement cooperatives and subject to labor and other cooperative members participate in its activities. "Payment particle yields can be made in cash, goods, securities, and an increase in the unit on the basis of the fiscal year of income, retained by the cooperative.

Practical implementation of the above provisions of the law will promote business development, the formation of the real owner interested

in upgrading and rehabilitation of production, establishment of sufficient critical mass of market reforms.

Another important organization - legal framework that actually contributes to the transformation of the agricultural sector based on private ownership of land and property is private and rental companies. With the completion of land titling and certification units were created conditions for the development of rental relations to a new level. Right to lease land to 90 years granted only to farmers, the landlord was not an individual, and the local government. In the process of agrarian reform, changes in management were a question of defining the principles of land lease under the new conditions. In 1997 issued a decree of the President of Ukraine "On Land Lease" and in 1998 - made the appropriate law. Legal and legal importance is given in the document definition essentially a land lease contract term based; pay-possession and use land needed tenant for business. Objects lease include: 1) land plots owned by citizens and legal entities Ukraine, local villages, towns, cities (municipal property), the state; 2) land with vegetation, buildings, structures, ponds, located on them, if required by the lease agreement; 3) public land who have the right to land (share) in non-agricultural enterprise. More clearly than in previous laws and regulations, described landlords and tenants land. Landlords defined three categories: 1) individuals and legal entities of Ukraine, a part of which are land; 2) local governments; village, town and city councils (land that are owned); 3) district, regional, Kyiv, Sevastopol city state administrations, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (land that the state-owned; prior approval of the sessions on relevant councils). Renting the land are legal and natural persons who under the lease shall be entitled to possession and use land. The lessee of land may be: 1) district, regional, Kyiv, Sevastopol city state administrations, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; 2) local governments; village, town and city councils; 3) citizens of Ukraine, legal entities, religious, civic organizations, international associations and organizations, and foreign governments, foreign legal and natural persons, stateless.

Law of Ukraine "On Land Lease" is aimed primarily at solving urgent problems of agro-business - search more efficient land owner (by rent). On the other hand, it allows more than 6 millions of farmers who have become owners of certificates exercise their right to land share and its cost. This is especially important for seniors' shareholders. Having transferred their land shares lease, they have a legal right to a fee, not as before, act as applicants for assistance. Among the members of the working

farms only a small portion can effectively self-manage, with relevant knowledge and experience. Development of leasing relations promotes capacity farms, especially those who have an average of less than 30 hectares.

The law has become a new impetus for the further development of rental-land relations, promoted the formation of host-with the help of agrarian market instruments.

1972,2 thousands of hectares of land were leased, including citizens - the owners were commissioned - 27.8%; farms with land in collective ownership - put 37.8%; local authorities in state-owned land - put 34.4% - as of July 1, 1999. Of the total area of 99.3% of agricultural land has been leased.

According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Urgent Measures to Accelerate reform of the agricultural sector" (1999) expanded opportunities of leasing relations by creating private-rental companies and the right to lease land shares (stocks) property on the basis of the certificate certifying the right to own, use and dispose of property as specified share. The category of "private-rental company" is not a separate legal form, and reflects the essence of economic relations based on private property under a lease and can act as such organizational structures as business partnerships, agricultural cooperatives, farms etc.

One of the important legal results for the implementation of the Decree of the President of Ukraine is the termination of the CAE and creation on their base business market type. There have been reorganization of almost all 10833 collective farms as of 1 September 2000. There were created 13,723 new agricultural enterprises on their base, including 1030 registered peasant (farm) (8%), 2840 private companies (20%) and 6402 agricultural companies (47%), agricultural cooperatives 3312 (24%).

In turn the termination of membership of CAE means stopping the membership for people in the CAE, which were its members to the restructuring and the allocation of their land and property shares in kind.

As of September 1, 2000 6.3 mln of citizens received a certificate for the right to land (share), and more than 339,000 citizens - the state acts on the right of private ownership of land. The lease of land shares concluded with more than 5 million. Citizens, representing 88% of the total number of issued certificates, contracts rental property - with 4.1 million of citizens. Expanded their farms by land allotted a land-based CAE land (share) 259 thousand of people.

The Address of the President of Ukraine to the Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) "Ukraine: Towards the XXI

Century" (2000) is expected to transition to solid land leases between the owners of the land (land units) and entities.

In order to create favorable conditions for business development and lease relations in rural President of Ukraine issued a decree "On measures to protect the property rights of farmers in the reform of the agricultural sector" (January 29, 2001), which provides: a) ensure the free exercise of the right ownership of shares, including the transfer of shares in the payment of lease rent of at least 1% of the unit, - the sale, gift, exchange, transfer by inheritance; b) identification of a group of people or individuals who own shares individually specified objects from the property reorganized farms or their successors in respect of the property; c) ensure the management of state property that were in use collective farms and the preservation and intended use for transfer to municipal ownership of social infrastructure owned listed companies; d) clarify the composition and value of mutual funds reformed CAE size units of former members of these companies and registration of shares certificates of standard pattern.

Implementing Decree will provide each farmer to dispose of his share without extracting it in kind, including pass it out and get an annual rent. If desired, owners can sell or donate his share, get some property objects for individual or group management. Encourage business development and expansion of private farms through the full realization of the rights of collective members of the SPC property of agricultural enterprises. The certificate will allow farmers to confirm the right to a share of the property of former collective farms and can be used in the design of the lease.

Completed the most important stage of agrarian reform - reform PCB based on private ownership of land and property. 14.9 thousand new agricultural units were created. Enclosed 5.6 million of land leases (share), which is an area of 22 million ha. Farmers- landlords receive about 1.7 billion hryvnia rent.

Projects

1. Conceptual approaches to reform agricultural engineering building of Ukraine's independence.
2. Reform of property forms and general economic management in the processing industry of Ukraine.
3. The development of agricultural cooperatives.

CHAPTER VII. UKRAINE AND THE WORLD: GEOPOLITICAL FACTOR IN A HISTORICAL RETROSPECTIVE.

Ukraine's foreign policy. After 1991, Ukraine established diplomatic relations with most countries. As the Russian Federation in exchange for debts of the USSR took him all former foreign embassies, Ukraine was left with virtually no buildings embassies or consulates abroad, except in the US embassy. Together with Russia and Belarus, Ukraine was the founder of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). May 31, 1997 President of the Russian Federation and Ukraine signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership, which was ratified by the Parliament and the State Duma. Kuchma said that Ukraine will "European orientation" and will establish close links with the EU May 14-15, 1999 meeting of the presidents of Central Europe in Lviv.

Delegation of the European Commission to Ukraine opened in Kyiv downtown in September 1993. On December 1, 2009 (after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty) The European Commission has turned to the Delegation of the European Union in Ukraine. As a result of the enlargement policy, the EU was a common border with Ukraine on 1 May 2004, when ten countries joined the Union, including Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia. At present, the common length of the border Ukraine and the EU is near 1390.742 km.

Over the years, the legal basis of relations between Ukraine and the EU is the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement of 14 June 1994 (entered into force on March 1, 1998). This agreement establishes cooperation on a wide range of political, trade-economic and humanitarian issues. In addition, concluded a number of sectoral agreements and documents of international law, according to which there is cooperation between Ukraine and the EU. EU-Ukraine cooperation in the framework of the "Eastern Partnership", one of whose tasks is to prepare for Ukraine's accession to the European Union.

Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU was expected in November 2013 at the summit in Vilnius. However, on November 9 in there was a secret meeting President Yanukovich with Putin, whose meaning is unknown. Then Ukrainian authorities drastically changed rhetoric and November 21, 2013 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine decided to suspend the process of preparing to sign an agreement with the EU. Consequently, throughout Ukraine saw protests in support of signing association with the EU and Ukraine in the future acceptance as a full member. Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine scheduled November 28, 2013, but did not happen. Instead, at the 3rd EU

summit "Eastern Partnership" in Vilnius 28 November 2013 the EU initialed similar agreements with Moldova and Georgia. New political authority of the Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine was signed March 21, 2014. The economic part of the agreement was signed on June 27, 2014. Prime Minister of Ukraine Arseniy Yatsenyuk at the meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine said that Ukraine should as soon as possible implement association agreement with the European Union that already in 2017, our country became a full member of the EU.

Ukraine was a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in 1999-2001. Ukraine has consistently supported the settlement of various conflicts through peaceful negotiations. Ukraine participated in the quadripartite talks on the conflict in Moldova and promoted a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the post-Soviet Georgia. Ukraine has made a significant contribution to UN peacekeeping operations since 1992.

Ukraine currently considers European integration as its main goal in foreign policy, but in practice maintains balance its relations between the European Union and the United States and Russia.

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union with Ukraine entered into force on 1 March 1998. Ukraine joined the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe January 31, 1992 and became a member of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council March 10, 1992. Ukraine has close relations with NATO, albeit with the election of Viktor Yanukovich as president in 2010, this rate closer to the prospect of NATO membership was stopped. Ukraine - the most active member of the Partnership for Peace (PfP).

Ukraine is a member of organizations such as the United Nations (from 1945), WHO (from 1948), UNESCO (1954), the OSCE (1992), the BSEC (1992), the Council of Europe (1995), CEI (1996) GUAM (1997), CDC (2005), WTO (2008). Ukraine is also beneficial CIS member (since 1991) and has observer status in such organizations as: RKBM (1999), the Eurasian Economic Community (2002), La Francophonie (since 2006).

In 2012, Ukraine led the Central European Initiative (CEI), and in 2013 led the OSCE.

Bilateral relations.

Poland. Ukraine has friendly relations with Poland. Since 2004 Poland supports Ukraine's European integration course. Both sides recognize international borders established after World War II.

Russia. After independence, Ukraine has strained relations with Russia. Ukraine and Russia was a co-founder of the CIS, but between them

there was a conflict of financial and property inheritance USSR. 1997 both governments signed an agreement on "strategic partnership", in which the Russian Black Sea Fleet base in Sevastopol received. 2003 between Ukraine and Russia border conflict erupted on the island of Tuzla, which finally decided was not. After the Orange Revolution in Ukraine relations between the two countries deteriorated. This resulted in an information counter and gas wars 2005-2006 and 2008-2009. Ukraine refused to support Russia in the Russo-Georgian conflict. 2010, after a rematch in the presidential elections in Ukraine pro-Russian forces between Ukraine and Russia happened thaw in relations. Kharkiv agreement was signed that extended the agreement in 1997. However, next year 2011 has emerged gas conflict. The main problem of Ukrainian-Russian relations remains unresolved delimitation between the two countries. Relations with Russia are complicated by energy dependence and payment arrears Ukraine. In 2014, after Euromaidan where Russia supported the former regime of President Yanukovich relationship completely destroyed by years. In March, Russian troops annex the Crimea and Russia in May as an aggressor begins hybrid war in eastern Ukraine, which continues to this day.

Romania. Since independence, Ukraine has strained relations with Romania, seeking to redefine the borders. Problem area is the Chernivtsi region, the Danube delta, Snake Island. February 3, 2009, by the decision of the International Court in The Hague, Ukraine asserted sovereignty over Serpents, but lost the continental shelf rich in oil and gas went Romania. After the trial Romania sabotaging the work of Ukrainian channel "Danube-Black Sea", which is a competitor Romanian channels in the Danube Delta. Contrary to Ukrainian legislation, the Romanian diplomatic service issue Romanian passports to Ukrainian citizens in Chernivtsi region.

Canada. Canada was the first Western country to recognize the independence of Ukraine 2 December 1991. Canada and Ukraine have established diplomatic relations 27 January 1992.

Canada and Ukraine enjoy close bilateral relations. Ukraine in Canada represented by the Embassy in Ottawa and the Consulate General in Toronto, with offices in Pickering and Vancouver. Historical ties of friendship, cherished by generations of Ukrainian immigrants to Canada. Declaration "Special Partnership", signed in 1994 and renewed in 2001 and in 2008, said Canada's support of Ukraine and the importance of bilateral cooperation to ensure stability and prosperity. Countries signed a series of agreements and memoranda of understanding in areas such as trade, technical cooperation, defense and mutual legal assistance. However, there

are still opportunities for cooperation. In September 2009, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon signed with Ukraine "Roadmap", which was a defined priority area for bilateral cooperation. In 2014, Canada strongly supports internationally Ukraine, and condemns Russian aggression.

Regarding Defence, the Canada supports a special partnership between Ukraine and NATO, organizing language courses, training programs on leadership and Ukrainian peacekeeping operations for military and civilian personnel. Ukraine is the third largest member of the Canadian Military Training Program and cooperation. Technical Cooperation Program of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is currently the only program of CIDA in Europe. Ukraine is one of 20 countries where CIDA programs focused.

Also, Canada and Ukraine have positive commercial relations.

Projects

1. Ukrainians in the world (student's choice).
2. Annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation.
3. War in Donbass.

CHAPTER VIII. PROSPECTS OF UKRAINIAN STATE IN THE XXI CENTURY.

The whole range of global issues facing Ukraine as part of the globalized world. And not only Ukraine, but even the most powerful country in the world cannot solve them alone. Humanity brings together the efforts and resources to overcome these problems and risks. This globalization is a positive for Ukraine and some negatives.

By positives include the rapidly spreading information technology, more search capabilities of partners around the world, not only among the nearest neighbors, the free movement of Ukrainian citizens in the world, educational opportunities and work abroad. Among the negatives that come from Ukraine globalization, it is - to strengthen the economic, political and cultural dependence on the superpowers, the gradual loss of national identity and cultural identity and even national sovereignty through voluntary delegation of some state functions such international associations such as the UN, the EU, OSCE, CIS.

Often equated with Americanization globalization, due to the growth of US influence in international affairs in the XX and XXI centuries.

Strengthening US influence manifests itself in the promotion of so-called "western lifestyle" in all countries.

As for the main vector of civilization development of our country, it must be European integration. The geographical center of the continent, according to some estimates, is located near the town of Rakhiv of Zakarpattia Oblast, Ukraine has old historical, economic, political and cultural relations with European nations and their time (to Peter) acted as a guide European cultural influence on Muscovy, in Ukraine the time saved Europe from the Mongol invasion and liberated Europe from fascism.

The potential of Ukraine to participate in global processes as a valuable partner is still high. The content of the positive factors that make social and economic life of the country, can be defined as:

- Ukraine's geographic location on the map transnational transport and communication corridors in which they intersect two main areas: "North-South" and "Europe-Asia-Pacific region" through the Caucasus and Central Asia;

- Appropriate for the initial phase of entry into the global economy transport and communication infrastructure;

- The presence of a significant number of highly skilled workers, engineers and scientists are able to provide high-tech production technology and technical sectors of modern economies.

Current research national scientists determine such basic geopolitical priorities of state:

- Survival of Ukraine as an independent state (the increasing role of fundamental values and strengthening of institutions guaranteeing prosperity, security and socio-cultural progress);

- The return of Ukraine to European cultural space (comprehensive integration into European and Euro-Atlantic political and social structures and security structures);

- Strengthening of the "capacity of Ukraine" in the broad sense of the term (economic and political development potential by accelerating domestic development, participation in European security structures, concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements, obtaining appropriate security guarantees);

- Strengthening of the strategic partnership with the US and relations with the countries of Western Europe;

- Support and development of equal and mutually beneficial economic, political and cultural relations with Russia;

- Strengthening and consolidating the special relations with strategically important neighbors (Poland, the Baltic states, Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Visegrad countries);

- Fostering a "girdle stability" and regional security structures (the Baltic and the Black Sea to the Caucasus and Central Asia);

- Active participation in the creation and use of European and Eurasian transport corridors (setting reliable many -alternative system of energy supply and strategically important raw materials);

- Counteracting uncontrolled foreign economic penetration and comprehensive protection of economic sovereignty (preventing the establishment of any form of economic and political dependence);

- Blocking of current attempts unilateral foreign socio-cultural and information expansion and domination;

- Purposeful formation in the mass consciousness of universal European and Euro-Atlantic values and cultural orientations.

Thus, the main risk is the establishment of modern globalization general principles of standardization and unification of social life, which is accompanied by a loss of national specificities and affects the relationship between people, organizations and countries on their forms, methods and ethics of relationships. Ukraine still have to do a lot of the Reformation, and transformations in the social and economic, social and political life, spiritually evolve to exit the international arena Ukraine economically and strategically able influential player. Since today is the biggest foreign policy orientation controversial moment in relations between Ukraine

between East and West, the focus on the problem of "building Europe in Ukraine" can become that idea that will help the Ukrainian nation and strengthening the position of Ukraine according to the international arena.

As a large European country situated in the center of the continent, Ukraine can and should be an important factor of peace and stability in Europe. Given the new geopolitical reality that emerged in the world and Europe after the "Cold War", Ukraine provides a balanced foreign policy, seeking the one hand, to develop relations with Western countries and international organizations in Europe, on the other - to develop good relations with equal neighboring countries.

Civil society in Ukrainian lands. One of the prerequisites for Ukraine's entry into the European space of civil society is a permanent process of improving citizen, society, government, politics, economics, law, social services, culture, initiating changes in all spheres of public life, preferring personal freedom, human rights, own needs for change and responsibility for the results of their actions and, thus, contributes to the solution of many pressing issues of our time. Therefore, the research capacity of civil society, its practical implementation, and enforcement actions in the human being is of considerable scientific interest.

In contemporary Ukraine civil society is formed due to the historical heritage, national traditions and international experience, and the new historical reality creates conditions for its formation. But not by Western standards because of the original attraction to Eastern cultural traditions. And not for the East, because of their national traditions and historical practice, which is given to the characters and sets its possible scope. Balancing between East and West, given their national traditions and historical practice, given the signs and ask their extent possible, the process of formation of the Ukrainian model of civil society.

Despite the diversity of the process Ukraine goes to the nation-building through civil society, national self-awareness and self-understanding, moral and ethical rise of the nation, and only here - to understand civil society as a universal value.

At various times it existed in the forms inherent in a given period of time, and its interpretation fit different meaning. Archaeological, chronicle, linguistic, ethnological, historical sources allow reconstructing the process of formation and functioning elements of civil society on Ukrainian territory.

The origin of its components belonged to the pre-state era and was made possible by the ability of society to self-actualization. Forming self-governing institutions, legal space (common law), ethical values and organizational implementation mechanisms, which later become

components of government. At the initial stage of the degeneration of civil society advocates dominate society subjugates and controls its state by implementing the principles of popular sovereignty, the election, the presence of ideological pluralism in general and the existence of alternative views of participants in the electoral process, the real enjoyment of rights and freedoms.

Before turning to the contents of the main stages of the formation of the Ukrainian model of civil society, find out the main factors of the overall plan that defined the essence of the process of appearance of man on Ukrainian territory until today. On the one hand, they are universal, inherent nature of other nations, on the other - unique characteristics.

With the advent of humans about 1 million years ago the Ukrainian lands along with adaptation to natural and geographical conditions in certain areas of a given specific area, unfolded the formation of various elements of social self-organization that dictated the need to meet the material and spiritual needs. Its main features are collective extraction and consumption, and the basis for the operation - sharing a territory that solidified the existence of family, community and democracies. Socio-economic background of primitive societies was appropriating Agriculture and primitive human communities of hunters, collectors and fishermen.

At night Mesolithic tribal community, being the basic unit of social self-organization in certain seasons to rent a compact business group led dispersion blood relatives various business groups expanded the boundaries of communication between people and thus contributed to their self relationship. Based on the totality of tribal communities formed by a notch higher form of self-organization of human society - a tribe that unites the human community territory, dialect, and awareness of their own identity and differences from other communities.

A significant step in the development of civic cultural tradition has been made in the Neolithic, Eneolithic period when the territory of Ukraine were separated two economic-cultural society. Forest-steppe, dominated by agricultural social self-organization of a sedentary lifestyle and attraction to European civilization and steppe, with pastoral social self-nomadic way of life and attraction to Eurasian culture. Mosaic process of making diverse mix of media workers developed agricultural or pastoral societies together, with the local population or preserving their separateness certain period and the parallel existence of communities of awarding type of business.

The basis of human association is a family that fosters the kind of institution and the transition from tribal communities to the neighborhood,

but retaining the original traditions and customs and thereupon begins counting genealogical kinship and genetic memory formation.

An important factor in the development of civic cultural tradition became migration and ethnic processes. This led to the mixing of local people with a number of ethnic communities one after another endless stream appeared on Ukrainian territory, thereby influencing civic Ukrainian genesis. Agricultural colonization Balkan, Baltic hunting migration, media Neolithic-Eneolithic cultures Indo-European group, Iranian (Cimmerians, Scythians, Sarmatians), Thracian, Germanic, Turkic tribes and many other communities did not disappear without a trace, and superimposed one on the second, laid the basis for the formation of these, thus ensuring continuity, length, enriching and very unique specificity civil cultural traditions of Ukrainian lands.

Thus, the Ukrainian territory in VII century BC in the Northern Black Sea appears Greek city-states. First, there Emporia, which subsequently grow into settlements with fortifications, and behind them - and places, forming agricultural district - the choir. Crafts, agriculture, trade and fishing were the main occupations of immigrants, and in his spare time - politics.

Antique ownership serves as co-ownership of the citizen and the community, and the ancient form of community - a combination of public freedoms and public sovereignty. Over the entity and its ownership is the supreme authority - property, but not monopolized by the state bureaucracy and the sending State and community governments. What gives rise to the formation of state policy in terms of caste and class civil society as union owners - the heads of individual farms whose duty was to take part in political life on the Rights of the Citizen of the principles of equality, rather than vertically as in Eastern societies.

On this basis, in the first half of the first millennium began to emerge and develop Slavic groups that inhabited the border zone between steppe and steppe. Laid communities living before Slavs to the basic principles of civic culture in symbiosis with Slavic culture resulted in the emergence of unique genetic Ukrainian civic culture, the formation of which, due to historical circumstances, and continues to this day.

The forms of social degeneration of the Slavs were family, lineage, large patriarchal family, chiefdoms with conical clan that does not distinguishes them from similar structures in other European nations and created favorable conditions for the formation of the East-Slavic society higher order groups.

During the genesis of the Slavic community confirmed civic cultural tradition. Its main manifestations are territorial (rural and

Horodyshe) community, which later transformed into the parish, and later in the ground-states; free yard management; People's Assembly; free meeting of owners; Council heads of family yard households that gives grounds to confirm the formation of territorial and social civil society in the Eastern Slavs.

In the development of East Slav society followed the establishment of private property in its various forms, representing the economic foundation of civil society. In parallel with the property of the community on a portion of land ownership existed yard farms. Commodity production was carried out not only for sharing but also for placing on the market for the money. The Slavs within 4 - 5 centuries originated new economic relations: commodity-money-commodity, i.e. market relations.

Civil society development is closely linked to the development of free will. According to written testimony of Mauritian, Slavic population "similar in lifestyle, as usual, his love of liberty". The establishment of private property, territorial and social system created the necessary conditions for self-realization and, in general - preserving identity through the expression of their own free will, which substantially affect the development of civil society in different stages.

Elements of civil society clearly traced in the Council (Veche) of local government that evolved from the old Slavic tribal stairs to the public and government agencies. The Chamber was a form of self-fulfillment as individuals and groups of people. In Council (Veche) meetings attended by all free population, which had their own farm and thus lacked the right to direct participation in public affairs through collective management, important issues, and often direct execution Council (Veche) regulations.

The Chamber could convene Prince or on behalf of Prince Ambassadors, the people as a whole and individuals, with the participation in the meeting was not a duty, but only right that every citizen could use freely. Voting belonged equally to all citizens; everything depended on the will of the people, the majority sentiment. Council shall have the right to elect the prince, dismiss it determines the extent to which he could exercise their rights.

Were ambiguous relationships of Prince with Prince warriors: they had been not command, they had been to convince, because the making of Ancient States should speak of the retinue form of government.

Great influence on Council (Veche) assembly had different parties and groups. There were no parties understanding our times, but the meaning of certain events and their tactics may well be described as a party. Typically, these parties were «among princes» and international orientation.

Features civic self clearly appear in the work of local peasant self - Verves, societies that emerged first as a generic, and later - territorial rural communities, uniting independent owners of one or more villages and jointly owned indivisible land, forests, grazing and other parkland and were linked mutual responsibility and mutual responsibility for carrying tribute committed crimes in the community. Management functions performed in verve Copa 's meetings and Verva 's court acted on the basis of common law.

An important form of expression of civil society was the Church as the spiritual foundation of medieval Slavic world, regulating private lives of individuals within the church given legal rights.

The next step active self Ukrainian society outside the state were the Lithuanian-Polish and Cossack hetman era where basic self-governing bodies were sejmiks of lands and provinces; territorial self-governing structure; merchant guilds and fraternities; spiritual and educational fraternity; dig and Cossack courts; camp and pledge that later transformed into Zaporizhzhya Sich as a form of state; shelves and hundreds that were the basis of the administrative-territorial structure of Ukrainian Cossack state.

Since the end of XVI century in Ukraine there is intensive growth of small towns and fortresses, based on the Magdeburg law. Just three communities - Ukrainian, Polish, and Armenian coexisted in some cities. In Ukraine the end of XVIII - a process of spiritual and socio-political revival marked beginning of XX century. The beginnings of the civil society in Ukraine appeared in a Masonic lodges, the Decembrists and many Ukrainian companies, associations, groups, communities, movements, and ultimately - political parties that contributed to the awakening of national consciousness Ukrainian revival of socio-economic, social -political and public life.

During the Soviet totalitarian era there were only shoots civil society could not exist legally, or were his surrogate.

An important factor in the development of civil society in modern Ukraine began mid 80s - early 90s of the twentieth century Gorbachev revolution from above. It was a period of transition from totalitarianism to democracy and created an environment for its revival. In the first years of independence of civil society had its rise, there is a large number of public organizations and voluntary associations, independent media, changing economic system that finds its expression in the formation of diversity of ownership and management. The next step in the formation of new and enhance existing civil society was the process of development and adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine. Sophistication of civil society today

depends on the ability to self-realization as individuals and groups of people. At this stage, we can state formation environment of civil society, the establishment of appropriate legal and political, economic, social, mental and spiritual foundations, and the totality of which form its foundation.

Unlike Western Europe, where civil society was formed as a result of prolonged permanent evolution and is in the process of modernization today in Ukraine at different stages of historical development, there were only the sprouts that are not yet completed the system structure. This is conditioned by another feature of civil society in modern Ukraine - the primary role of the state and the initiation of this process is usually a revolutionary way over the top. Building Ukrainian state and civil society coincidence as opposed to post-socialist countries of Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary), at the time of the collapse of the existing system had all the attributes of statehood. Therefore, we more than ever, it is important to build a strong sovereign, independent, democratic and constitutional state with clear public policy mechanisms and civilized interaction with civil society, because, according to Thomas Carothers, nothing does more harm his development as a weak lethargic state .

The largest contribution was made to the establishment of political and legal foundations of civil society. The first step in this direction was the adoption of the "Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine", which provided conditions for the adoption of a number of legislative acts - "On Property" (1991), "On Enterprises in Ukrainian SSR" (1991), "On Business Associations" (1991), "On the peasant (farmer) facilities" (1991), "On Freedom of conscience and Religious Organizations" (1991), "On citizenship" (1991), "On the local councils of deputies and local regional governments" (1992) "On Public Associations" (1992), "On agricultural Cooperation" (1997), "On Land Lease" (1998), "On political parties in Ukraine" (2001) and several others. In 1996 he was constitutionally enshrined principles of sovereignty and state, the rule of law, the universality of law, human rights priority over the law, separation of powers, economic, and political pluralism.

This is also the diversity of political parties, public organizations, associations and movements, local authorities, non-governmental media.

Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on January 1, 2000 has registered 107 political parties in Ukraine. According to the Center of Innovation Development, there were about 30 000 registered public organizations in 1999 in Ukraine, including more than 800 (4%) had an all-status. This is a fairly high figure, especially when you consider that two years before Ukraine had 20 000 thousands of organizations, and even two years earlier

(in 1995) there were 4000. However, public associations employing only 15% of the population of Ukraine.

Local governments today, within which the management of local affairs in grassroots administrative units (communities), is a clear continuation and further consolidation of territorial and social traditions of civil society Slavic world. Under the new Constitution of Ukraine is the right of local self-government territorial community - residents of a village or a voluntary association in the rural community of several villages, towns and cities - to solve local issues within the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

At the initiative of residents may be set up house, street, block and other self-organizing organs. Local governments to improve the implementation of its appointment to meet protect interests of local communities form associations with nationwide, regional, or local status are relevant international associations. Today in Ukraine has more than 50 associations of local governments, which are aimed at finding optimal solutions to current local and regional development.

The formation of the economic foundation of civil society is manifested in the formation of diversity of ownership and management. In total, between 1994-2000 found the important task of solving the transformation period, formed the basic principles of a mixed economy. As of January 1, 2001 non-state sector accounted for 75.7% of total industrial production, while their share by the number-85.3%. In the private sector the number and volume of production dominated by corporations, respectively, 57.1% ta79,7% share of limited liability companies was, respectively, 13.4% and 52% of companies repurchased under the ownership of teams - 7.6 % and 1.2%.

The number of enterprises operating under conditions of reduced rent. 14.7% of industrial enterprises, which in 2000 produced almost a quarter of total industrial output, left the state.

The reorganization of almost all 10833 collective farms were held on 1 September 2000. On the base for 13,723 new agricultural enterprises, including 1030 registered peasant (farm) (8%), 2840 private companies (20%) and 6402 agricultural companies (47%), agricultural cooperatives 3312 (24%).

According to the changes of ownership and management of the fundamental changes taking place in the social structure that promotes the formation of the social basis of civil society. Consider this example agriculture worker. In industrial areas of agro-industrial complex (first and third blocks) dominant position left by workers. But among them were defined five categories: a) workers of state enterprises; b) workers of

undertakings; c) working corporations; d) workers of private companies; e) working joint Ukrainian-foreign enterprises.

Almost two-thirds of workers in the first block in state enterprises working in the company - 23%, and the Ukrainian-foreign enterprises - only 9% of mid-90s of the twentieth century. The enterprises of the third block respectively 19%, 58% and 14%. In industrial areas of agribusiness production decreased number of intellectuals. However, the vast majority worked on corporate and government enterprises. Among the employees first and third blocks agro-industrial complex (AIC) new social strata emerged - entrepreneurs, businessmen. There were more than 100 thousand, and the first business unit - less than 9000 in the processing industry and trade.

In terms of ownership of the means of production are the following business groups: businessman, who owns all the means of production, or all of the issued shares; entrepreneur who owns and operates now with the help of a majority stake, providing it the status of a real master production; entrepreneur who controls the production with the help of other people's actions, which he entrusted to certain conditions shareholders.

Major changes have taken place in the social structure of agriculture workers. Among them is no longer dominated by farmers and workers of state farms. The number of first decreased due to the reform of the farms in the collective farms based on sharing land and property (and eventually eliminate them), and the second - the transformation of a significant number of farms in the collective farms through auctioning.

As of 1 January 1996 in Ukraine among farmers there are main categories: a) farmers (members of the collective farms that continue to operate under the statute of agricultural cooperatives) - 478 thousand (12.4% of employment in the agricultural sector); b) Agricultural detachment of the working class (mainly employees of state farms and enterprises logistics service agricultural) - 390 thousand (9.1%); c) members of collective farms on the property based on a new (joint stock companies, shareholders associations, associations, cooperatives, peasant associations, agricultural firms) - 2 million 370 thousand (52.8%); d) tenants - 479 900 (12.6%), e) farmers - 160 thousand (of family members - 12.9%); f) employees of small farms (mainly processing) - 4300 (1.1%); i) agricultural production intelligentsia - 390 thousand (9.1%). [3] That is, workers of the agricultural sector have been performing as agricultural producers with categories defined by ownership and management.

However, along with an extensive presence in the community of social structure, not least for the promotion of civil society is the existence of the middle class status, material and spiritual level, which should be the

majority of the population. State of Civil Society in Ukraine today is characterized by significant social stratification and underdeveloped middle class, which is 12% of the population.

The basis of the middle class is the development of small business. In 1996, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Concept of state policy for small business. In January 1997, was adopted by the State Program of small business in Ukraine in 1997-1998. July 29, 1997 President of Ukraine issued a decree "On establishment of the State Committee for Entrepreneurship" and September 11, 1997 - Ukraine Business Council was established. The number of operating small businesses Ukraine increased from 19 600 in 1991 to 300 thousand in 2000, which actually has about 60-70 thousand.

With the accumulation of quantitative indicators, civil society remains underdeveloped quality. State of Civil Society in Ukraine caused by inertia of Ukrainian society - 24% according to respondents; corrupt government and strict control of the media - 33%; absence of real economic reforms - 23%; linguistic and cultural diversity of the population - 5%; state paternalism - 6%; mature market - 8%; other - 1%.

At this stage, we can state the formation environment of civil society by solving the above problems by respondents. Recent events and the orange revolution in Ukraine dignity was an important step in this direction as a manifestation of active public forms of implementation of direct democracy, which is the very first condition of civil society.

As a result, defend democracy and freedom, and the historical arena Ukraine formed a government team with the political will to implement socio-economic and socio-political changes that would facilitate a gradual and complete development.

Historical origins of civil society in Ukraine reach antiquity. At various times it existed in the forms inherent in a given period of time, and its interpretation fit different meaning. On the Ukrainian territory is not a permanent process, because until now the civil society did not become final system structure, and is in the process of formation.

Its formation is due to the historical heritage, national traditions, and international experience and with the new historical realities. At this stage, we can state formation environment for civil society development, establishment of appropriate legal and political, economic, social, mental and spiritual foundations, and the totality of which form its foundation.

The main factors of the overall plan affecting the nature of the various elements of social self-organization of the appearance of man on Ukrainian territory to the territory of today is natural and geographical environment, and immigration and ethnic processes (and nowadays

increasingly important geopolitical space and environmental sphere). They determine the existence unique to Ukraine and type of citizenship formation in its territory of single transmission systems civic cultural information. Mixing local population with a number of ethnic communities one after another endless stream appeared on Ukrainian territory and disappeared without a trace, and superimposed on the second one, laying the basis for the formation of these, thus ensuring continuity, length, enriching and very unique specificity civil of Ukrainian origin. Staying Ukraine in the various countries and contributed to the deepening of the manifestations of civil regionalism. The satisfaction of material and spiritual needs of man determined the need for human self-actualization. Civil society development is closely linked to the development of free will, the legal space of democracy.

Projects

- 1.The potential of Ukraine to participate in global processes.
- 2.Formation in the mass consciousness of universal European and Euro-Atlantic values and cultural orientations.
- 3.The development of civil society in Ukraine in the XXI century.

PERSONALITIES

Leonid Macarovich Kravchuk was born in 1934 in a peasant family in Rivne region. In 1958 he graduated from economic faculty of Kyiv State University and worked as a teacher of political economy at Chernivtsi Financial College, PhD. Since 1960 he is at the party work; since 1970 - in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. He became known to the general public during the debates with the organizers of the Movement in the early 1989, when he held the position head of the department of agitation and propaganda of the Communist Party of Ukraine. In the summer of 1990 he was elected as the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR simultaneously being in the position of Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party of Ukraine. From Communist Party he came out during the August rebellion in 1991. During 1991-1994 - the first nationally elected president of Ukraine. Since 1994 – he is the Member of Parliament of Ukraine.

Leonid Danilovich Kuchma, Ukrainian, was born on 1938 in Chernihiv region in a peasant family. After graduating from the Dnepropetrovsk University in 1960 he worked as an engineer, senior engineer, a leading constructor, assistant chief constructor, secretary of the Party Committee, the CEO of the production association "Southern Machine-Building Plant" in Dnipropetrovsk. In 1990 was elected as the deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and from October 1992 to September 1993 was prime minister of Ukraine. Then he was focused on the job in the Verkhovna Rada, led by an influential Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine, which nominated him for the post of President. March 1994 to 2005 - President of Ukraine.

Levko Hryhorovich Lukyanenko (b. 1928) Ukr. Dissident, public figure and diplomat; lawyer, he founded in 1958 Ukr. worker-peasant union, program of legal exit Ukraine from the USSR, 1961 for the antyrad. activity, was sentenced to death, commuted to imprisonment; 1961-76 in Mordovia camps, 1977-88 re-imprisonment for participating in the human rights movement, and later in exile in Siberia; 1989-90 Ch. of Executive Committee of Ukr. Helsinki Human Rights Union, 1990-92 Ch. of Ukr. Republican Party (from 1993 - Honorary); Ch. All-Ukrainian Association of Researchers of famines in Ukraine, President of Ukr. links in the World League for Freedom and Democracy; 1990-98 Deputy of Ukraine, by Act of Independence of Ukraine VIII 1991; 1992-93 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ukraine to Canada, Honorary Doctor Albertskohouniv.

(Canada); Works: Confessions in a death cell; I believe in God and in Ukraine; I will not let Ukraine to die.

Petro Oleksiyovych Poroshenko (born 26 September 1965) is the fifth and current President of Ukraine. He was elected president on 25 May 2014, capturing more than 54% of the vote in the first round. He served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2008 to 2011, and as the Minister of Trade and Economic Development in 2012. From 2008 until 2013, Poroshenko headed the Council of Ukraine's National Bank.

Stus Vasyl Semenovich (1938-1985) - poet, one of the brightest representatives of the movement "the Sixties." Was born in the village Rahnivka Haysyn area in Vinnitsa region in a family of farmers. He graduated from Donetsk Pedagogical Institute (1959). After service in army was a teacher, he studied in graduate school. In the 60 years is one of the active participants of the movement for Ukrainian national revival. In 1972 was sentenced to imprisonment. From 1979 - member of the Helsinki movement, for which in 1980 was again condemned. Staying in the camp of special regime caused the premature death of the poet. November 19, 1989 reburied from the camp cemetery of Baikove cemetery of m. Kyiv. During the second imprisonment in 1985 Stus won the Nobel Prize, which was never awarded to him.

Khrushchev Nikita Sergiyovich (1894-1971) - state and party figure. He was born at Donbass. In 1918 he became a member of the Bolshevik Party. The Civil War participant. Nikita Khrushchev passed through all the steps of the party career. From 1938 to 1949 – he is the first secretary of the CC CP (b) U. At the time of the Soviet-German war, Khrushchev was a member of the military councils of several fronts. From 1953 until 1964 held the post of first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Nikita Khrushchev was the initiator of debunking of Stalin's personality cult. During his reign stopped political repression ("Khrushchev thaw").

Viacheslav Maximovich Chornovil (1937-1999) - Ukrainian politician, essayist, literary critic, leader of the resistance movement against Russification and ethnic discrimination of Ukrainian people, political prisoner of the USSR. Explorer of Ukrainian national democratic liberation movement of the late 80's - 90's; Hero of Ukraine (2000, posthumously). Winner of the international journalism prize name of Tomalina Nicholas

(1975). The initiator of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine July 16, 1990 and the Act of Independence of Ukraine August 24, 1991.

Together with other prominent figures in Ukraine he launched a national liberation movement of the sixties and dissidents. Founder and chief editor of the underground Ukrainian magazine "Ukrainian Journal". Member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. One of the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. Several times imprisoned for "anti-Soviet propaganda" (1967-1969, 1972-1979, 1980-1988). He was in Mordovia strict regime camps and exile. Totally he stayed in captivity for 17 years. In 1990-92 - Head of Lviv Regional Council. MP from the Ukraine in March 1990

Ukraine presidential candidate in the elections of 1991 (2nd place, 7,420,727 votes or 23.27%). From 1992 until his death - the People's Movement of Ukraine. October 1991 - Hetman of Ukrainian Cossacks. Since 1995, member of the Ukrainian delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Three times married. With his first wife - Irina Brunets had a son, Andrew, from the second - Helen Anthony - Taras. The third wife was known dissident Atena Pashko.

He died March 25, 1999 under mysterious circumstances in a car accident on highway in Boryspil. Much of society still believes that Chornovol was removed as a dangerous rival in the upcoming presidential election. He was buried in Kyiv Baikove cemetery of on the central avenue. Hundreds of thousands of people were at the funeral attended by.

Petro Yuhimovich Shelest (1908-1996) - the party leader and statesman. He was born in Kharkiv. His professional career began in 1923 as a laborer on the railroad. After graduation from Mariupol Metallurgical Institute (1935) he worked in factories of Mariupol and Kharkiv. From 1940 - Secretary of the Kharkov City Committee of the CP(b)U during the German-Soviet war he worked in party organs of the Chelyabinsk, Saratov. In 1948-1954 - he is Director of factories in Leningrad and Kyiv. Since 1954 - he is at the party work. In 1957-1962 - he is the first secretary of the Kyiv Regional Committee in 1968-1972 - First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine. He was a member of the Politburo (1966-1972). By conviction Shelest was unwavering communist. At the same time he contributed to the affirmation of the Ukrainian nation, sought the parity of in the economic relations of the republic within the Union State, consideration of the needs Ukraine in the economic planning of the Soviet Union, stressed the need for national cultural and language development of Ukrainian. Consequently was suspected by senior management of the

USSR in insufficient loyalty and was impeached from the first secretary of the Communist Party and moved to Moscow by one of the Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union (1972). At the same time was deployed harsh criticism of his book "Our Soviet Ukraine" for "lack of internationalism." Soon Shelest was removed from the Politburo and sent into retirement.

Volodymyr Vasiljevich Shcherbytsky (1918-1990) - the party leader and statesman. He was born in Dnipropetrovsk. After obtain of higher education participated in the German-Soviet war. After the war he became a functionary of the CPSU. He passed all stages of the party hierarchy. In 1955 - he became the first secretary of the Dnipropetrovsk regional party committee in 1957 - a member of the presidium and secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine. In 1961-1963 years and 1965-1972 years - chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Since 1972 - the first secretary of the CC Communist Party. Supporter of a centralized totalitarian party-state government, strict subordination of republics center oriented economy of USSR on union national economic complex. He held the compromising position on the Russification of Ukraine in the field of education, culture and publishing.

Viktor Andriyovich Yushchenko (1954) - statesman, President of Ukraine. He graduated from the Ternopil Finance and Economics Institute. From 1976, he worked in the banking system. From 1985 - Deputy Head, Head of the Ukrainian Republican Office of the State Bank. From 1992 - First Deputy Chairman of the Board of agro-commercial bank "Ukraine". From January 1993 to December 1999 - Chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine. Under his leadership in Ukraine successfully conducted a monetary reform, created the state treasury, began construction of the Mint. From December 1999 to April 2001 - Prime Minister of Ukraine. The implementation of the government's program "Reforms for Welfare" allowed the Cabinet of Ministers Yushchenko to achieve positive dynamics in the economy. For the first time since independence, Ukraine has received GDP growth. It was possible to radically change the mechanism of calculation and payment of state and local budgets, refuse to barter and borrowings to improve the situation in the energy market, substantially increase revenues in the budget expenditures for social purposes. Last year the country was eliminated budget debt on of wages, pensions and scholarships. In January 2002, formed the electoral bloc "Our Ukraine", headed by Viktor Yushchenko. In the parliamentary elections in March 2002 in the multi-unit received 24.7% of the vote. Viktor Yushchenko became chairman of the largest parliamentary faction "Our Ukraine". From

23 January 2005 and February 25, 2010 was elected as President of Ukraine. The leader of the Orange Revolution.

Viktor Fedorovych Yanukovich (born 9 July 1950) is a Ukrainian politician who was elected as the fourth President of Ukraine on February 7, 2010. He served as President from February 2010 until his removal from power in February 2014 as a result of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution. He is currently in exile in Russia and wanted by Ukraine for high treason.

On 18 June 2015, Yanukovich was officially deprived of the title of President of Ukraine by the Supreme Rada of Ukraine.

CHRONOLOGY

1945, June 29 - an agreement was signed between the USSR and Czechoslovakia about Borders; return of Transcarpathian Ukraine to Soviet Ukraine

1945, August 16 - was signed an agreement between the USSR and the Republic of Poland on the Soviet-Polish border along the Bug River and east of the San

1946 January 22 - the formation of the Transcarpathian region centered in the city Uzhgorod as part of URSR

1946 March 8-10 - Council of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Lviv (Lviv Church Council), initiated and organized by the NKVD; initiative group led by Gabriel Kostel'nyk prepared on behalf of NKVD the so-called "reunification" of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church with the Orthodox Church; Lviv council canceled Brest Union of the Greek Catholic Church with Rome in 1596 and conquered the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church to the Russian Orthodox Church; This Council is considered illegal because of the absence of most bishops, many of whom had already been arrested by that time; Lviv Cathedral had tragic consequences for the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, for its servants and believers: 1,000 priests who refused from decisions of Lviv Council together with the Metropolitan J. Slipyj were exiled to Siberia

1946, August 27-30 - VIII session of the Supreme Soviet of the first convocation approved a five-year plan of reconstruction and economic development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1946-1950.

1946-1950- large-scale partisan struggle of UPA against the Soviet authorities in West Ukrainian lands; raids into Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Romania, Germany for the withdrawal of the main forces from the attack of the Soviet punitive bodies and to promote their broad ideas

1946-1947- famine in Ukraine; reasons of famine: drought and crop failure in 1946, imbalanced economic policy of state-party leadership at central and local levels, neglecting of the agricultural sector of the economy and because of the war decline of sown areas, decline of material and technical base of collective farms (kolkhozes) and sovkhoses, low productivity of collective and state farms, especially heavy taxes on vegetable crops, fruit trees, etc., excessively high and unrealistic grain procurements that had a constant tendency to increase exports of large amounts of grain and livestock products abroad, neglecting the fate of million Ukrainian for imperial interests of the Kremlin leadership

1946-1951 - ideological offensive of the totalitarian regime in Ukraine; adoption of resolutions of the CC CP (b) B-1946 .: "On distortion and errors in highlighting in the history of Ukrainian literature in" Sketches of the history of Ukrainian literature ", " About the magazine of satire and humor "Pepper", "About the Journal" Fatherland ", " On repertoire of drama and opera theaters of USSR and its improvement measures "; 1948 .: "On the status and measures to improve music in Ukraine in connection with the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)" On the opera "The Great Friendship" V. Muradeli "; 1950 .: "On the magazine" Dnipro "; 1951 .: "On Publishing House Union of Soviet Writers of Ukraine" Soviet writer "; these resolutions were placed in: a critique of "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism", a statement of policy mistakes, accusations of "retreat from the party understanding of art" call to fight with those who departed from the Soviet ideology confirmation deployment of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, etc.

1947, February 10 - signed in Paris by representatives Soviet Union, USSR, BSSR (along with other allied and united countries) peace treaties with Romania, Hungary, Finland, Bulgaria and Italy

1947 28 April - 12 August - implementation on Polish territory Operation "Vistula": deportation of Ukrainian population of Holm and Lemko (over 140 thousands. People) in western and north-western parts of the country including

1947-1950-ies - systematic operations of parts of the Soviet Army, the NKVD destruction, displacement beyond the SSR UPA combat units

1949, December - Khrushchev release from the post of first secretary of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), election to this position L. Melnikov

1950, March 5 - the death of chief UPA R. Shukhevych (T. Chuprynka)

1950, September - the Council of Ministers of the USSR decided to build a hydroelectric power station Kakhovska

1951 May - Lviv Bus Factory launched first in Ukraine buses

1953, March 5 - the death of Stalin

1953, June - L. Melnikov exemption from the post of first secretary of the Communist Party and election to this position O. Kiritchenko

1953, November - was put into operation first in the USSR fully welded bridge over River (designed by Paton)

1953 - creation of the United Party of Liberation of Ukraine in Ivano-Frankivsk; was in force until 1958 .; to the court in 1959 were brought 10 people; they were sentenced to 7-10 years in prison

1954, February 19 - Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, considering common economy, territorial proximity, close economic and cultural ties between Crimea and Ukraine, the government's position of RSFSR and USSR, adopted a decree "On transfer of the Crimean region of the RSFSR in the USSR"; April 26, 1954 the Supreme Soviet adopted the Law "On transfer of the Crimean region of the RSFSR in the USSR"

1954, February 23 - March 2 - CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution to further increase of grain production in the country and the development of virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan, Siberia and Altai; beginning of realization the first of three Khrushchev "over programs" that adversely affected the development of agriculture in the USSR and Ukraine

1954 - Ukraine became a permanent member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

1956, February - Twentieth Party Congress; Khrushchev report "On the Personality Cult and its Consequences"

1957, May - declaration of Khrushchev program of accelerated development of livestock (one of the three "overprograms")

1957, December 26 - O. Kiritchenko exemption from the post of first secretary of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and election to this position M. Podgorny

1957 - a permanent establishment of USSR at the United Nations opened

1957 - Computer Center USSR Academy of Sciences in Ukraine which was one of the centers of cybernetics, was established,

1957 - creation of 11 administrative economic regions in the USSR; in 1960 established another 3 administrative economic regions; in 1962 instead of the 14 economic administrative districts created 7 administrative economic regions (Donetsk, Kyiv, Lviv, Podolsky, Pridneprovsky, Kharkiv, Black Sea)

1959 April 17 - approval by Supreme Soviet of USSR law on public education, according to which was established 8 years of secondary education

1959, October 15- Murder in Munich KGB agent S.Bandera

1959 - Ukrainian worker-peasant unions (URSS) founded; founders and leaders: L. Lukyanenko, S. Virun, I. Kandyba; URSS had a political agenda and there were about 30 members; January 20, 1961 were arrested leaders and organization destroyed

1960, February - Start of the first nuclear reactor in Ukraine

1960th Kyiv appeared (formally under the auspices of the Kyiv-obkomukom Somol) "Club of Creative Youth" (KTM); after the club members became increasingly engage in national, political problems, spending evenings memory of famous artists, condemned Stalin's regime (eg evening of memory of Kurbas), the government started persecuting its members; in 1964 KTM was dispersed

1961 - the creation of artificial diamonds

1963, July 1-2 - Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party dismissed from his duties first secretary of the Communist Party M. Podgorny in connection with his election as Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and elected to this position Shelest

1963 - Creative Youth Club "Prolisok" was created in Lviv

1964 - Institute of Physics and Technology AN USSR built in Kharkiv then the largest in the world electron accelerator

1965, August-September - the first wave of arrests of artists, cultural workers, writers, journalists of Ukraine

1965, September 4 - in the cinema "Ukraine" in Kyiv during the premiere of the film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" took place a protest rally against a new wave of political repressions of Ukrainian intelligentsia

1965, December – was published samizdat work of I. Dziuba "Internationalism or Russification?" devoted to the analysis of national cultural policy in Ukraine during the Soviet era

1966, January - April - the trials of 18 participants of Ukrainian human rights movement; they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment (from 18 months to 6 years)

1967, April - V. Chornovil in Lviv completed the book "Woe from Wit", which promulgated destiny of Ukrainian political prisoners of B.Goryn, M. Mosyutka, V. Moroz and other victims of repression 1965-1966 years; This book was published in Paris and was awarded the International Prize of Journalism

1967, May 22 - Kyiv city authorities attempted to disperse the a meeting of near the monument of Taras Shevchenko, five person was

arrested; as the protest participants of the meeting went to the house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party demanding release of arrested

1967 a special fifth administration, on which was put duties of struggle against "ideological sabotage", and in fact - with dissent was created in the structures of KGB

1968, March - a letter to the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to protest against a new wave of political repression of second half of the 1960s., Signed by 139 scientists and artists Ukraine

1970 January - beginning of the release in Ukraine " self publishing " magazine "Ukrainian Journal"; organized its release V. Chornovil; magazine was the main mouthpiece of independent public opinion Ukraine; to 1972 published 6 issues of the magazine; in 1974 came 7-th and 8-th edition of the "Ukrainian Herald"

1972, May - P. Shelest release from the post of first secretary of the Communist Party, election to this post of V. Shcherbytsky

1973, January 29 - by the verdict of the Regional Court of Kyiv human rights defender L. Plyushch was sent for compulsory treatment in a psychiatric hospital of specialized type

1976, November 9 - in Kyiv announced the establishment of Ukrainian community group to promote the implementation of the Helsinki Accords or Ukrainian Helsinki Group (UHG); UHG was intended to familiarize the general public with the UN Declaration of Human Rights, facilitate the implementation in Ukraine in Helsinki agreements acquaintance Governments of countries-participants of the Helsinki agreements and international community of facts of violations on the territory of Ukraine the General Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; the purpose of the free exchange of information and ideas to achieve accreditation in Ukraine of representatives the foreign press; headed by organization consisting of 37 persons N. Rudenko - known Ukrainian poet and novelist; among the founders of the famous UGG human rights defenders O. Berdnik, P. Grigorenko, I. Kandyba, L. Lukyanenko, A. Quiet, etc .; arrest, conviction and exile actually stopped activity UIG in the late 1970s - early 1980s .; in early 1988 on the basis of UGG emerged Ukrainian Helsinki Union (UHU); in 1990 on the basis of GHS was formed Ukrainian Republican Party

1978, April 20 - Extraordinary VII session of Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation adopted the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the USSR; it was almost a copy of the Constitution of the USSR in 1977; both

basic laws restricted even more the rights of Ukraine, declared in them liberalization of the political system, democratic freedoms, state sovereignty up to the possibility of leaving the Soviet Union, did not interfere the management to apply in practice well proven during the previous period totalitarian form of government; attempts to part of the population to exercise their constitutional rights of severely persecuted by authorities

1985, April - the proclamation of the plenum KP CPSU course on "restructuring", which sought to implement the new leadership of the CPSU, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, it had to cover five major areas of society: the economy (the transition from extensive to intensive methods of management); internal politics (democratization of public life and the introduction of democracy); foreign policy (to stop "cold war" and building of common European home); social services (improvement of financial and cultural well-being of the population); ideology (elimination of censorship, transparency, free expression of public opinion)

1986, April 26 - accident at the fourth Chernobyl nuclear power plant unit; as a result of destruction the reactor into the environment fell 200 tons of radioactive materials; this accident only with the explanation of its scale and effects mankind began to realize as planetary catastrophe; spot of deadly radioactive contamination covered over 1 000 Ukrainian towns and villages; threshold pollution of the biosphere around Chernobyl resulted in the appearance on the map of Ukraine 30km 'Exclusion Zone' from which territory was made mass migration of people to other regions of the republic; fulfilling its obligations, December 15, 2000 Ukraine closed the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

1987, August 5 - in Lviv was restored edition "Ukrainian Herald"

1987, August - formation in Kyiv Ukrainian Cultural Club (UKK), which united many dissidents and former political prisoners; UKK discussed at a meeting history and culture; it headed S. Naboka, L. Milyavskiy, A. Shevchenko

1987 October - formation in Lviv of "Lion Society", which united representatives of different segments of society

1987 - under the two Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR released a large group of political prisoners

1987-1990 - Restoration of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church: 1987 - part of the UGCC was set; December 1989 M. Gorbachev meeting with John Paul II, the first shift towards the legalization of the UGCC; May 1990 - recorded first UGCC community

1988, March - the formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union (federation of human rights groups and organizations of Ukraine)

1988, June - first many thousands meeting in Lviv under the slogan of democratization of society and yellow-blue flags

1988, November - the first political demonstration and the first political strike in Kyiv

1989, 15-30 July - miners' strike in Ukraine, covering 193 mine; strikers put forward both economic and political demands

1988-1989 - the emergence and deployment of various informal organizations, multiparty nucleation; the main reasons for the formation of a multiparty system in Ukraine: the expansion of democratic public life, publicity, the historical roots of the existence of a multiparty system in Ukraine, the emergence and development in Ukraine dissident, inability to perform the CPSU leadership role in the community, which it appropriated.

1989, February - the conference of the Society of Ukrainian language called T.H. Shevchenko (led by his D.Pavlychko) was held; in 1991 the Society was renamed the All-Ukrainian Association "Enlightenment" called T.H. Shevchenko.

1989, August - 1990, June - rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC).

1989, September 8-10 - the founding congress of "People's Movement of Ukraine for Perestroika" (Movement) - mass political organization; moderate leaders delegates (V. Yavorivskyi, I. Drach, D.Pavlychko etc.) advocated an independent sovereign Ukraine within the reformed union federation, the liberalization of the CPSU; leaders of radical delegates (V. Chornovil, L. Lukyanenko, M. Gorin et al.) insisted on the output Ukraine from the USSR, it gained full independence, promote the political pluralism; was elected chairman of the Movement I. Drach.

1989, September 28 - plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party dismissed the first secretary of the Communist Party B. Shcherbytsky in connection with his application for retirement; secret ballot on an alternative basis first secretary of the Communist Party elected V. Ivashko.

1989, October 28 - The Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Law "On Languages in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic"; This law was aimed at protecting the national language to ensure its full development and operation in all spheres of public life; It provided Ukrainian language status of the state to promote the comprehensive

development of spiritual creative force Ukrainian people, to secure its national and state identity; the law was aimed at the education of the citizens, regardless of their nationality, respect for Ukrainian as the state language of the republic; Article 3 stressed that the Ukrainian SSR creates the necessary conditions for the development and use of languages other nationalities in the country.

1990, January 21 - between Kyiv and Lviv a human chain "Ukrainian Wave" created on the occasion of the proclamation of the Day of Unification of Ukraine (71-th anniversary of the January 21, 1919 Act reunion UNR and ZUNR).

1990, March - the first democratic elections to the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine; Deputies of the Supreme Soviet and local councils are elected by direct secret ballot on the alternative basis; Democratic bloc created before the elections, the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR won in 5 regions: Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Volyn, Kyiv; local elections witnessed the victory of democratic forces in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil region.

1990, July 16- Supreme Soviet of the USSR absolute majority adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, which was the precursor of independence of Ukraine.

1990, August 3 - Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Law "On economic independence Ukrainian SSR"; Law of the USSR secured the following provisions: property of the people on the national wealth and national income Ukraine, diversity and equality of ownership and their state protection, decentralization of ownership and deregulation of the economy, full economic independence and freedom of enterprise businesses and individuals within the laws of Ukraine, introduction of the national currency, and so on.

1990, September 30 - 100 thousand's demonstration in Kyiv calling for the "round table" all political forces Ukraine.

1990, October 2-17 - fasting students to the October Revolution Square (now Independence Square), demanding the resignation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the provision of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine constitutional power failure of the Government of the Republic of signing of the Union Treaty, to local authorities CPSU property and the Komsomol in Ukraine. Boys of Ukraine serving military service outside the Republic only on a voluntary basis, the announcement of new elections to the Supreme Soviet in multiparty basis;

conciliation Parliament Commission produced a mutually acceptable approach to the satisfaction of the students.

1990, October 17 - Supreme Soviet of USSR adopted a law on political parties and public organizations that contributed to the development of multiparty system.

1990, October 23 - under pressure from students and other democratic forces Supreme Council of USSR abolished the article in the Constitution of the USSR on the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party in society.

1990, October - the formation of the Constitutional Commission.

1990, October 25-28 - II All-Ukrainian People's Movement of Ukraine meeting; change program provisions, as the goal of achieving the proclamation of independence of Ukraine, development of a democratic state; adopted a number of resolutions and appeals: "On the Union Treaty", "On the creation of economic borders Ukraine" and others.

1991, April 17 - during the All-Union referendum in the USSR 70.16% of the participants voted for the preservation of the USSR and 80.17% - for the existence of the USSR Ukraine.

1991, April 26 - Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations"; religious organizations have the status of a legal entity; regulate the timing of registration of religious communities, their rights and property rights to distribute religious literature.

1991, June - the concept of parliamentary approval of the new Constitution Ukraine.

1991, August 19-21 - coup attempt of the inner circle Gorbachev.

1991, August 24 - an extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the Act state independence of Ukraine; This historic document declared the independence of Ukraine and the creation of an independent state - Ukraine; this time in Ukraine became effective only to the Constitution, laws, government regulations and other legislative acts of the Republic; Act of Independence of Ukraine secured the unity, integrity and security of Ukraine; Ukraine entered the world community as an equal state; extraordinary session also approved the Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On no partisanship of state agencies, institutions and organizations", "On military forces in Ukraine".

1991, August 24- according to the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On military forces in Ukraine" all military units on the territory of Ukraine subordinate to Parliament; Start a Armed Forces of Ukraine.

1991, October 11 - Parliament approved the concept of defense and development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; this document stated Ukraine's aspirations to become a neutral, non-nuclear, non-aligned country.

1991, December 1 - All-Ukrainian referendum; confirmation by the Act of Independence of Ukraine voted 90.32% of people who participated in the referendum; while a national referendum for the first time in the history of the Ukrainian people popularly elected president on an alternative basis Ukraine; the six candidates exponents of various political parties and movements (W. Green, Leonid Kravchuk, L. Lukyanenko, L. Taburyansky, V. Chornovil, I. Yukhnovsky) defeated Kravchuk, gaining 61.59% of votes citizens who participated in the presidential election in Ukraine.

1991, December - the recognition of the independence of Ukraine countries; December 2 - first recognized the independence of Ukraine and Poland Canada; 4 December - Latvia and Lithuania; December 5 - Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Russia, Croatia; December 6 - Cuba, Estonia; December 8 - Czechoslovakia; December 12 - Georgia; December 16 - Turkey; December 25 - SIPA, Iran, Mexico, Tajikistan.

1991, December 6 - The Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine adopted the Law "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine", in which Ukraine as an independent state and a subject of international law proclaimed create their own armed forces.

1991, December 6 - Ukraine and Hungary signed the Treaty on good neighborly relations and cooperation; it was the first agreement signed by Ukraine with foreign countries after the referendum of December 1, 1991.

1991 December 8 - legal registration of the USSR collapse; in the Bialowieza Forest in Belarus leaders of Ukraine, Russia, Belarus (Kravchuk, Yeltsin, S. Shushkevich) noted the collapse of the USSR and signed intention to establish the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); 21 December in Alma-Ata Declaration on the establishment of the CIS leaders signed the 11 former Soviet republics (except Georgia and the three Baltic countries); Founding CIS determined that each state is independent in its domestic and foreign policy.

1991, December 20 - the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine a statement; BP Ukraine denied the opportunity to transform public education in the CIS.

1992, January 15- the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine adopted the National Anthem of Ukraine (approved M. Verbitsky music to the poem P. Chubinskogo "Ukraine is still alive ...").

1992, January 28 - Approval of Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine National Flag Ukraine; State Flag of Ukraine is a rectangular panel with two horizontal bands of blue and yellow.

1992, February 19 - the parliament approves small State Emblem of Ukraine trident; trident as a symbol of power known since the days of Kyiv Rus.

1992, March - Parliament of Ukraine adopted a number of laws on privatization of state enterprises, privatization issue securities.

1992, May 6 - the Constitution of Crimea; Crimean Constitution actually declared autonomy output from the Ukraine; Parliament of Ukraine has recognized that this is contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine and 17 March 1995, after protracted conflict on the peninsula, has canceled her; then President of Ukraine signed a series of decrees that determine the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC); Constitution of Crimea on April 4, 1996 again proclaimed Parliament ARC and the legislature has defined procedures for the election of deputies to it; since these rules contradict the new Constitution of Ukraine in 1996, there was a need to identify the status of Crimea; This problem was solved approval and adoption of the current Constitution of the ARC of December 23, 1998.

1992, July - submission of the official draft of Constitution of Ukraine.

1992, November 18 - Ukraine's withdrawal from the ruble area; the transition period was put into circulation temporary "currency" - coupon-ruble.

1993, July 2 - The Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine approved "Main directions of foreign policy of Ukraine"; This document determined Ukraine's national interests and objectives of its foreign policy principles on foreign policy are implemented; This document stated that Ukraine pursues an open foreign policy and is committed to cooperation with partners, avoiding dependence on individual states or groups of states; Ukraine imposes no territorial claims against its neighbors, nor recognizes territorial claims against themselves.

1993, October - submission to the Parliament of the revised draft of the Constitution of Ukraine.

1993, October - The Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine adopted "Military Doctrine of Ukraine"; document. such importance Ukraine adopted the first among CIS countries; Doctrine set the task of building the armed forces in the three planes of military-political, military-technical and military-economic; This document declared that Ukraine refused to nuclear weapons.

1994, January 14- presidents of Ukraine, Russia and the United States signed in Moscow Trilateral Statement and agreement to eliminate nuclear weapons in Ukraine; of Ukrainian territory for seven years had to be removed nuclear warheads, determined the conditions of compensation for exported arms and allowances Ukraine; Russia and the United States actually become guarantors of security of Ukraine.

1994, February 8 - Ukraine signed documents related to participation in the NATO's "Partnership for Peace".

1994, March - early elections to the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine; the first time they were held to a multiparty basis; MPs (elections held by the majority system): Communist Party of Ukraine - 25% Movement - 5.9% Peasant Party - 5.3%, the Socialist Party of Ukraine 4.1%; a small number of MPs representing URP, NUC, UCDP, UKRP, PDVU and other parties; Speaker of the Parliament was elected Socialist leader Oleksandr Moroz.

1994, June 14 - Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation between the EU and Ukraine; document came into force on March 1, 1998 after the signing by all EU Member States.

1994, 26 June, 10 July - early presidential elections; Ukraine presidential candidates were: V. Babich, Leonid Kravchuk, Leonid Kuchma, V. Lanovyy, Moroz, I. Ivy, P. Tapanchuk; none of the candidates in the first round did not receive the required number of votes to win; the second round took Kuchma and Kravchuk; in the second round Kuchma received 52.14% of the vote, and Leonid Kravchuk - 45.06%; President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma was elected.

1994, November - formation of a new Constitutional Commission; it was led by the President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma and the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine Oleksandr Moroz.

1995, 8 June - The Constitutional Treaty between the Parliament and the President of Ukraine "Ukraine" On basic principles of organization and

functioning of the state and local authorities in Ukraine for the period until the Constitution of Ukraine".

1995, November 9 - Ukraine joined the Council of Europe signed the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of this organization; Ukraine's accession to the Council of Europe contributed to strengthening the international authority of the country, the implementation of democratic reforms that Ukraine's entry opportunities in most European institutions and the development of fruitful cooperation with them.

1996, March 20 - The Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine issued a draft new Constitution of Ukraine; and discussions began among the main issues were: the distribution of powers between the main branches of government, the issue of private property, national symbols, the Russian language to the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

1996, June 28 - adoption of V session of the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine Constitution of Ukraine; the fundamental principles of the Constitution of Ukraine, sovereignty, independence, democracy, social state, the rule of law, separation of powers, the priority of human values.

1996, August 25 - Decree of the President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma "On monetary reform in Ukraine".

1996, September 2-16 - introduction to the Ukraine national currency - hryvnia; monetary reform.

1997, May 31 - Presidents of Russia and Ukraine in Kyiv signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and the Russian Federation; The contract is legally secured the territorial integrity of the two states and the inviolability of existing borders between them.

1997, May - the conclusion of basic agreements on the Black Sea Fleet, which came into force in July 1999; in March 2000 was signed some additional agreements on the activities of the Black Sea Fleet in Ukraine; Kyiv insisted on sharing military and naval base of Sevastopol, while maintaining the Ukrainian city status.

1997, July 9 - Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO signed at the NATO Summit in Madrid; Its main provisions are: recognition of the positive role of the Alliance and its openness to new Member States, recognition and support for Ukraine's sovereignty and the inviolability of its borders, and identify areas of consultation mechanisms between Ukraine and NATO.

1998, March 29 - elections to the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine; Under the new law "On Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine" elections in 1998 were held under the mixed majority-proportional system; vote was 70.78% of the vote; the most votes won the Communist Party of Ukraine 24.65%, 84 deputy mandates, People's Movement of Ukraine - 9.4%, 32 deputy mandates and Peasant Socialist bloc party - 8.56%, 29 seats; 4% threshold also broke the Green Party of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Union "Community" Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine (PSP), Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united) (SDPU ()); Speaker of the Parliament was elected Tkachenko - Representatives of the Socialist Party and SelPU.

1999, October 31, November 14 - presidential elections (elections were held in two rounds); Ukraine presidential candidates were: Leonid Kuchma, Yevhen Marchuk, Moroz, V. Oleinik, A. Tkachenko, P. Simonenko Vitrenko, Yuri Kostenko, G. Udovenko; none of the candidates in the first round did not receive the required number of votes to win; the second round took Kuchma and Communist Party leader P. Simonenko; Kuchma received 56.2% of the vote, and P. Simonenko - 37.8%; President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma was elected.

1999, December 3- signed the Decree of the President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma "On urgent measures to accelerate the reform of the agricultural sector"; According to the decree, the citizens of Ukraine can get land in private ownership; collective farms were subject to liquidation; All members of these households were free to withdraw from these farms with land and property shares on which they can create private enterprises, farms, agricultural cooperatives.

1999, December - the first time in official documents "the European aspirations of Ukraine" was recognized at the EU summit in Helsinki; The European Council adopted the general strategy of the European Union to Ukraine.

1999, December - Parliament of Ukraine agreed to the appointment of the Prime Minister of Ukraine Victor Yushchenko.

2000, February 22 - Parliament of Ukraine abolished the position on the death penalty in Ukraine and ratified the protocol №6 Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in 1983 on this issue.

2000, April 16 - Ukrainian referendum on issues that touch the amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine and other important issues of political life: the creation of a bicameral parliament; reducing the number of MPs from 450 to 300; liquidate the parliamentary immunity; President

of Ukraine the right to dissolve parliament, if not for a month generate permanent majority or not approve the state budget; the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine at the National referendum; detection of distrust Parliament; the majority of voters supported the question put to a referendum, but the referendum did not have direct effect and to consolidate the results needed to make and take appropriate amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine; attempts MPs Ukraine approve amendments to the Constitution ended inconclusively.

2000, autumn- 2001, spring - mass protests ("Ukraine without Kuchma") caused the murder of journalist Georgiy Gongadze; "Cassette scandal".

2001, January - against the backdrop of further confrontation of different political parties in Parliament and the lack of stable parliamentary majority was a compromise between certain parliamentary factions and the change in leadership of the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine (I. Plyuschch became Speaker of the Parliament); in Parliament parliamentary majority was formed January 13, 2001, which included 11 237 deputies factions; new political union declared support for the reform course, the willingness to be responsible for its implementation; These events are called "velvet" revolution ";

2001, April 26 - Yushchenko dismissed Prime Minister of Ukraine.

2001, May 29 - the appointment of the Prime Minister of Ukraine A. Kinah.

2001, June 23-27 - Official visit of the Vatican and the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II in Ukraine.

2001, December 5-14 - population census; he results of Ukraine's population was 48,457,000 people (urban population - 32 million 574 thousand, rural - 1.588 million); 53.7% of Ukraine's population - women; in Ukraine there were five municipalities "millionaires" (Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk).

2002, March 31 - elections to the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine; elections were held under a mixed electoral system, under which 50% of the deputies elected on party lists, and 50% - in majoritarian constituencies; by a vote in a nationwide multi 30 parties and blocs 4% threshold overcome: Bloc "Our Ukraine" led by Viktor Yushchenko - 23.55%, the Communist Party - 20.01% "For a United Ukraine "(Lytvyn) - 11.79% Tymoshenko Bloc (BYT) - 7.25%, SGU - 6,87%, SDPO (o) - 6.27%; May 28, 2002 Volodymyr Lytvyn was elected the Parliament Chairman.

2002, May 23 - The National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) approved the document "Strategy of Ukraine-NATO", which states, "The ultimate goal of Ukraine's accession to the alliance would".

2002, September 16 - 24 - anti-presidential opposition action "Rise, Ukraine!"

2002, November 22 - a parliamentary majority in Parliament (formed September 27, 2002), which included 9 pro-presidential factions and groups, elected Prime Minister of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich and later formed a coalition government and took responsibility for his work.

2004, October - December - Election of the President of Ukraine; Orange revolution, a coalition "Power of the People", uniting all opposition forces in the country, large-scale demonstrations in Kyiv and other cities of Ukraine in support of democracy, freedom and presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko.

2004, November 27 - Parliament of Ukraine at its extraordinary meeting recognized the results of the vote in the second round of the presidential elections as not correspond to the will of the people voted no confidence in the CEC, and instructed the Committee on State Building and Local Government to submit to the draft amendments to BP law on presidential elections.

2004, December 3 - Supreme Court of Ukraine after the complaint of the opposition over the legitimacy of the CEC to establish the second round of the presidential elections in 2004 declared them invalid, reversed the decision of the CEC on the election of the President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich appointed and re second round of presidential elections with the by candidate (Viktor Yushchenko and Viktor Yanukovich) on December 26, 2004.

2004, December 8 - bill on amendments and additions to the Constitution of Ukraine, which involve changes and redistribution of powers higher authorities; transition from a presidential-parliamentary form of government to a parliamentary-presidential, adopted.

2004, December 26 - was the second round of the presidential elections, which resulted elected President of Ukraine Victor Yushchenko.

2005, February 4 - Prime Minister of Ukraine after the approval of Parliament for Tymoshenko.

2005, September 8 - Decree of the President of Ukraine on termination of the Prime Minister of Ukraine Yulia Tymoshenko, the

resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the appointment of a. about. Prime Minister Yekhanurov.

2005, September 22 - Parliament of Ukraine at the second attempt 289 votes gave consent to the appointment of the Prime Minister Yekhanurov.

2005 November - The European Commission (the highest executive body of the European Union) has decided to grant Ukraine the status of market economy.

2005, December 30 - Ukraine officially received from the European Union status of a market economy.

2006, February 17 - The US Senate has decided to grant Ukraine the status of market economy

2006, March 26 - elections to the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine; in accordance with changes in legislation elections held by the party electoral system (MPs elected on party lists); by a vote in a nationwide multi from 45 political parties and blocs 3% barrier Party of Regions - 32.14%, BYT - 22,29%, People's Union "Our Ukraine" - 13.95% SPU - 5.69%, CPU - 3.66%.

2006, June 22 - signing of the democratic coalition in the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine of V convocation part of the Bloc of Yulia Tymoshenko faction "Our Ukraine" faction of the Socialist Party of Ukraine (coalition folded July 6, 2006)

2006 July 7 - signing pr0 create anti-crisis coalition in the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine of V convened as part of the Party of Regions, the Socialist Party of Ukraine and the Communist Party of Ukraine.

2006 August 3 - Presidential Secretariat Ukraine after the second and final part of the national "round table", which was attended by the President of Ukraine Viktor Yushchenko, Parliament of Ukraine Oleksandr Moroz, Prime Minister Yekhanurov and leaders of all parliamentary factions signed the National Unity Pact; the leader of the CPU P. Symonenko expressed a dissenting opinion, noting that supports document in the part that does not contradict the principles of his political party; leader of BYT Y. Tymoshenko has not signed the Universal.

2006, August 4 - Nomination for President of Ukraine by the Verkhovna Rada Ukraine Premier Minister of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovych appointed - Party of Regions leader

2007, September 30 - early elections to the Parliament of Ukraine; the highest number of votes received Party of Regions (8,013,918 votes - 34.37% - 175 seats); second place in the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (7, 162, 174- 30,71% - 156), third - for the "Our Ukraine - People's Self-Defense" (3,301,012 - 14.15% - 72); In addition, the parliament passed the Communist Party of Ukraine (1,257,397 - 5.39% -27) and Litvin's Bloc (924568- 3,96% - 20). VI convocation of Parliament of Ukraine was launched 23 November 2007; the results of early elections was established democratic coalition of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and "Our Ukraine People's Self-Defense" (228 parliamentarians).

2007, December 18 - democratic coalition government formed Government of Ukraine (The Cabinet of Ministers) led by Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

2008, February 5 - accession package has considered and approved the General Council of the WTO; Ukraine President and CEO of the World Trade Organization signed the Protocol on Ukraine's accession to the WTO.

2008, January 25 - members of the Working Group adopted the "accession package" Ukraine: report of the Working Group, schedules of commitments to market access for goods and services, the draft decision of the General Council and WTO accession protocol

2008, April 10 - the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the Law № 250-VI «On Ratification of the Protocol on Ukraine's accession to the World Trade Organization.»

2008, April 16 - President of Ukraine signed the law on ratification of the Protocol, the same day the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine sent a notification to the WTO; from that day went countdown 30 days - the official term of notice of ratification by the membership.

2008, May 16 - Ukraine became 152 member of the World Trade Organization (WTO); in accordance with Article XII of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the WTO accession to the WTO will be on terms agreed between the governments of the applicant and the WTO; unlike joining other international organizations, WTO accession - is primarily a matter of negotiations; Conducted 17 formal and informal meetings and many of the Working Group on Ukraine's accession to the WTO.

September 15, 2008 - Democratic coalition in parliament officially dissolved

October 23, 2008 - The European Parliament recognized the Holodomor as a crime against humanity and expressed sympathy with the Ukrainian people

November 22, 2008 - in Ukraine, with President Viktor Yushchenko passed large-scale activities to commemorate the victims of the Holodomor of 1932-1933. In particular, at Kyiv, Mazepa street 15A opened Memorial to victims of famine. Monuments memory opened in Odessa, Vinnitsa, Sumy Oblast memorial in the village Pisky.

December 9, 2008 - Volodymyr Lytvyn was elected chairman of the Supreme Council. Immediately after the appointment of the head of parliament announced the formation of a new coalition of the BYT, NUNS and the Lytvyn Bloc

January 1, 2009 - after the failure of negotiations between Naftogaz and Gazprom Russia cut off gas supplies to Ukraine

January 7, 2009 - Gazprom completely cut off supplies to Ukraine gas transit. Ukrainian gas transportation system passed into offline mode

January 19, 2009 - Russia and Ukraine reported settlement of gas dispute. The parties signed a 10-year agreement that determines the restoration of transit and supplies to Ukraine. Ukraine was represented by the Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko by 2011 because of this agreement was condemned and prisoned

February 3, 2009 - The International Court in The Hague issued a compromise solution in the case of a claim Romania against Ukraine on the allocation of shelf around Snake Island

March 23, 2009 - Ukraine and the European Union have signed a joint declaration in Brussels on modernization of the Ukrainian gas transportation system. Declaration signed also President of the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank. The same day, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin warned the EU deterioration of relations, "if Russia's interests will not be taken into account"

May 7, 2009 - fire in the hall of slot machines in Dnepropetrovsk, the incident killed nine people, another 11 were hospitalized. Soon, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko initiated a law to close all gambling establishments in the country. May 15 Parliament adopted the law, but in early June, President Viktor Yushchenko vetoed it. June 11 veto was overridden by the Council

July 21, 2009 - detained in Zhytomyr former chief of police external surveillance General O.Pukacha wanted from 2000 on charges of kidnapping and murder of Gongadze.

October 25, 2009 - Government of Ukraine has introduced quarantine in nine western regions of the country due to the spread of flu and dozens of deaths

January 13, 2010 - Kyiv Court of Appeals acknowledged that Stalin, Molotov, Kaganovich, Postyshev, Kosior, Chubar and Khatayevych committed the crime of genocide of the Ukrainian people under the criminal code of Ukraine

January 17, 2010 - the first round of presidential elections in Ukraine defined winners Viktor Yanukovych and Yulia Tymoshenko

January 22, 2010 - The President of Ukraine Viktor Yushchenko awarded Stepan Bandera title of Hero of Ukraine

February 7, 2010 - President of Ukraine elected leader of the opposition Party of Regions leader Viktor Yanukovych, who won 48.95% of the vote; by the current Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko voted 45,47%

February 25, 2010 - Inauguration of the 4th President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovych

March 2, 2010 - Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Volodymyr Lytvyn announced termination of the coalition

March 3, 2010 - Verkhovna Rada Ukraine with 243 votes sent Yulia Tymoshenko's government to resign National Bank of Ukraine decided to withdraw from circulation a coin and two pennies, because their production is unprofitable, but the decision to discontinuation of these coins was made only in December 2013

March 11, 2010 - the Verkhovna Rada appointed Mykola Azarov Prime Minister of Ukraine and approved the composition of his government. Security Service of Ukraine appointed Valery Khoroshkovsky

April 21, 2010 - in Kharkiv Russian President Medvedev and Ukraine Yanukovych signed an agreement on Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol until 2042 in exchange for a discount on the price of Russian gas for 100 dollars.

April 29, 2010 - scandalous ratification of the Kharkiv agreements in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

October 1, 2010 - The Constitutional Court of Ukraine abolished the political reform of 2004, renewed the validity of the 1996 Constitution and appealed to the state authorities to urgently bring Ukrainian legislation into conformity with the Basic Law

October 12, 2010 - 43 people were killed near the town of Manganese in a collision at a railway crossing bus "Bogdan" and locomotives; the most massive car accident in the history of independent Ukraine

October 31, 2010 - elections to local councils, where in general has won the Party of Regions.

November 3, 2010 - died Viktor Chernomyrdin, Russia's prime minister (1992-1998), Russian Ambassador to Ukraine (2001-2009)

December 26, 2010 - arrested former Interior Minister Yuriy Lutsenko

February 9, 2011 - head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar resigns for health reasons, which received Pope Benedict XVI

March 22, 2011 - against former President Leonid Kuchma prosecuted on charges of complicity in the murder of journalist Georgy Gongadze

March 23, 2011 - Election Synod of Bishops elected Bishop Sviatoslav Shevchuk, Major Archbishop of Kyiv-Halych, head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church

April 2, 2011 - the first in Ukraine route Kharkiv-Kyiv went fast train, designed for traffic at speeds up to 160 kilometers per hour, producing Kryukov Railcar Plant

July 26, 2011 - two accidents in Ukrainian mines. As a result of the explosion at the mine "Sukhodolska East" killed 26 miners. In Makeevka in the mine named Bazhanov in result of the collapse of copra were killed 11 workers.

August 5, 2011 - in the Pechersk court was arrested Kyiv Yulia Tymoshenko, the former premier of the country and opposition politician; December 30 she was taken to Kachanivska colony in Kharkiv.

October 11, 2011 - Pechersky court sentenced Yulia Tymoshenko to seven years in prison, three years forbidden to hold public office and ordered to compensate "Naftogaz Ukraine" loss of 1.5 billion.

February 27, 2012 - opposition leader and former Interior Minister Yuriy Lutsenko was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and confiscation of property

March 17, 2012 - Party "Strong Ukraine" created by S.Tigipko on the eve of the 2010 presidential election, dissolved itself and joined the Party of Regions, Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Tigipko was elected as one of the vice-chairman of the Party of Regions

March 17, 2012 - John Demjanjuk died, Ukrainian Red Army soldier justified in 1993 by the Supreme Court of Israel from charges of war crimes during World War II

April 5, 2012 – by the decree of Solomyansky District Court of Kyiv former Minister of Environment in the government of Yulia Tymoshenko George Filipchuk was sentenced to three years imprisonment

April 12, 2012 - Kyiv Pechersk District Court sentenced former Acting Defense Minister in the government of Tymoshenko Valeriy Ivashchenko to five years in prison

June 8 - July 1, 2012 - Poland and Ukraine took the European Football Championship in 2012. In the final in Kyiv, Spain defeated Italy with a record for the finals score of 4: 0

June 3, 2012 - Verkhovna Rada passed a controversial law on the principles of state language policy ("V.Kolyesnikov Law"), which involves the use of regional languages at the local level.

July 22, 2012 - at the age of 70 died Bogdan Stupka, film and theater actor, People's Artist of the USSR, Hero of Ukraine

July 31, 2012 - The Parliament of Ukraine ratified the agreement on free trade with CIS countries.

October 19, 2012 - in Kyiv at the United Nations Office for Refugees Russian special services kidnapped and taken to Moscow Russian opposition leader Leonid Razvozzhayev.

October 28, 2012 - in Ukraine elections to the Parliament. In parliament were (as of January 2013), from Party of Regions - 208 members; Batkivshchyna - 99 members; the party V. Klitschko UDAR - 42 members; from Svoboda - 36 members; The CPU - 32 members; Unaffiliated - 27. In some counties, particularly in Pervomaisk through fraud attempts were mass riots.

November 19, 2012 - came into force the new Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, President Yanukovich signed May 14.

December 13, 2012 - Parliament 7th convocation elected a chairman Volodymyr Rybak and approved Prime Minister Mykola Azarov

December 15, 2012 - the brutal murder of a family of Kharkiv judge Vladimir Trofimov: 4th victims were beheaded.

December 16, 2012 - came into force a law banning smoking in public places.

December 24, 2012 - was appointed the new composition of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, while the State Tax Service was merged into the Ministry of customs revenues and fees, and the Ministry of Emergency Situations has been downgraded to the status of the State Service.

January 11, 2013 – on the 102 th year of life, died Rostislav Babychuk, Minister of Culture of the USSR in the years 1956-1971

January 13, 2013 - died Michael Gorin, Soviet dissident, Ukrainian politician, deputy of Ukraine of the 1st convocation

January 29, 2013 - the former head of the Criminal Investigation Alexei Pukach Interior Ministry for the murder of Georgy Gongadze was sentenced to life imprisonment

April 7, 2013 - The President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich signed a decree to pardon former Interior Minister Yuriy Lutsenko and former Minister of Environment George Filipchuk

June 21, 2013 - at the next session of UNESCO decided to include wooden churches of the Carpathian region of Poland and Ukraine to the World Heritage

November 21, 2013 - The Government of Ukraine suddenly declares that is not ready to the Association Agreement with the EU summit in Vilnius, preparation to which lasted for the last month.

November 24, 2013 - Allukrainian action of disobedience to the authorities demanding the signing of an association agreement with the EU and the resignation of the government Azarov. Start of European areas throughout Ukraine, the largest of which were Kyiv and Lviv.

28-29 November 2013 - ineffectual Yanukovich's visit to the summit in Vilnius

The night of November 30, 2013 - Power Euromaidan dispersal in Kyiv

December 1, 2013 - mass demonstrations of indignant citizens in downtown Kyiv, thousands of Popular Assembly on Independence Square; clashes with police near the Presidential Administration on the street Bankova. State visit of Viktor Yanukovich to China.

December 5, 2013 - Petrykivska painting included in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO

December 8, 2013 – through Kyiv passed Marsh of millions - the second national assembly Euromaidan; on Bessarabka was demolished Lenin monument. Demanding the resignation of Government and the President

December 17, 2013 - President Yanukovich's visit to Moscow, where he received the promise of 15-billion loan and discounts on Russian gas by a third

January 16, 2014 - the pro-presidential majority in parliament in a hurry adopt a package of "dictatorial" laws, causing an outbreak of discontent in society; January 17 - Yanukovich signed them.

January 19, 2014 - against demands for the resignation of the government and President Yanukovich - the beginning of the riots in Kyiv: antypresidential union activists "Right Sector" through boundaries of "Berkut" at the beginning of the street Hrushevskogo with stones and "Molotov cocktails", "athletes" - "Titushky" hit windows and cars in the center.

January 22, 2014 - Bloody Reunion Day during confrontations outside Hrushevsky first victims. Were killed by firearms Sergey Nihoyan, Armenian by origin, and Michael Zhyznevskyy, Belarus. Wounded and died in hospital next week Roman Senik and Alexander Bader. On the same day in the forest in Boryspil district of Kyiv region was found the body of George Verbitsky who was stolen from Alexander Hospital.

January 23, 2014 - Capture of Lviv Regional State Administration by local protesters (voluntarily released by them January 30); the beginning of a wave assaults regional administration in the country, especially in the West and Centre.

January 28, 2014 - the Party of Regions and Communists in the Parliament of Ukraine (232 votes) voted to repeal "the laws of the dictatorship" of 16 January, President Viktor Yanukovich on January 31 signed cancellation.

February 18, 2014 - protesters march to the Parliament of Ukraine in order of forcing to vote a return to the Constitution of 2004 version. The

contractions with police and "Titushky" outside the Verkhovna Rada on the street. Institutskaya, near the Mariinsky Park with the use of stones (pavers), Molotov cocktails, light and noise grenades. Burned office of Party of Regions. By evening, the protesters were ousted to the Independence Square, where were beleaguered by police officers; during the attempt of assault was burned headquarters of Maidan with House of Trade Unions, were used water cannons and armored personnel carriers; Kyiv subway stopped its traffic (20 February). Guardians and Titushky begin the massive use of firearms against activists of Maidan. Start of captures admin buildings (ODA, Internal Affairs, Security Service, prosecutors) in the western and central regions.

February 19, 2014 - Police blocked entrances to Kyiv, cancellation of trains western direction; disabled from the air "Channel 5"; Titushky undercover police raided and destroyed on the prospect of Pravda 85 over 30 ambulance cars from the enterprise "KYYIVMEDSPETSTRANS" which brought the wounded activists in the hospital of the city; after Ukrainian police occupation the house was robbed and destroyed vandally funds of Kyiv History Museum

February 20, 2014 - in Kyiv (mainly from sniper bullets) killed more than 60 participants Euromaidan; after Parliament adopted a resolution on the withdrawal of security forces from the city. As of 02/22/2014 reported 82 people died.

February 21, 2014 - Parliament of Ukraine returned to the constitution of 2004, supported the draft resolution, which allows the release of Yulia Tymoshenko and were sacked deputy Interior Minister Vitaly Zakharchenko and other ministers of the Regions.

The massive destruction of monuments to Lenin in Ukraine

February 22, 2014 - Chairman of the Parliament of Ukraine Volodymyr Rybak resigned from his post, the new Speaker was elected Alexander Turchinov.

Protection of Yanukovich left the residence "Mezhyhiria" Yanukovich himself flew to Kharkov; mass escape of Regions officials from Ukraine.

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 328 votes of deputies removed Viktor Yanukovich as president of Ukraine on the basis of "withdrawal of his duties"

Yulia Tymoshenko by a decision of the Supreme Council was released and left her detention in Kharkiv came to Kyiv

February 23, 2014 - Crimean crisis

February 27, 2014 - Parliament of Ukraine appointed Arseniy Yatsenyuk as prime minister and approved the new government

March 21, 2014 - Signing of Political Association Agreement with the European Union and Ukraine

May 25, 2014 - Elections of the President of Ukraine. In the 1st round, won Petro Poroshenko, who scored 54.7% of votes.

June 27, 2014 - signing of the Economic Association Agreement with the European Union and Ukraine

October 26, 2014 - a snap parliamentary election for the Verkhovna Rada took place in Ukraine.

January 27, 2015 - Parliament has recognized Russia aggressor-country, and self-proclaimed "DNR" and "LNR" terrorist organizations.

February 11-12, 2015 - Negotiations "Norman Quartet" in Minsk, officially - A set of measures to implement the agreements Minsk. Minsk Agreement – 2015.

January 1, 2016 - the Free Trade Area between Ukraine and the EU entered into force.

April 14, 2016 - Groysman V.B. was elected the prime minister of Ukraine after the resignation of the prime minister A. A. Yatsenyuk; A new Government was formed. Deputy Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, Andriy Parubiy, took the place of V. Groysman.

October 14, 2016 - President P. Poroshenko unveiled the loss of the military personnel of the Armed Forces from the beginning of the ATO in 2014 - 2,533 people. A total of 280,000 Ukrainian citizens took part in the ATO. 12/31/2016 Petro Poroshenko unveil the loss of the Armed Forces in the ATO zone for 2016 - 211 people.

November 15, 2016, the International Criminal Court (The Hague Tribunal) stated that "it considers the situation in the occupied Crimea to be the equivalent of an international armed conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation", which began no later than February 26, 2014.

January 18, 2017 - in the Ukrainian mass media a copy of Viktor Yanukovich's appeal letter from 01.03.2014 to the President of the Russian Federation V. Putin with a request to enter Russian troops.

April 6, 2017 - The European Parliament voted to provide citizens of Ukraine with a visa-free regime.

June 11, 2017 - a visa-free regime for Ukrainian citizens when crossing the borders of EU countries began to operate.

August 2, 2017 - President of the USA Donald Trump signed a law on a new package of sanctions against Russia, Iran and North Korea, adopted earlier by the USA Congress. The said Law provides for, in particular, the allocation of funds in support of Ukraine's energy security.

Ukraine, Montenegro, Albania and Norway joined the decision of the European Union to extend sanctions against Russia.

September 5, 2017 - The Supreme Council of Ukraine returned 12 years of study at school.

TERMINOLOGY

Анексія (лат. аппехіо - приєднання) - насильницьке приєднання (загарбання) однією державою частини або всієї території іншої держави чи народності; насильницьке утримання народності в кордонах чужої держави. За Анексією державні кордони встановлюють насильницьким шляхом, всупереч волі її населення, що несумісне з основними принципами сучасного міжнародного права і Статутом ООН. Відповідно до Статуту ООН (ст.1; 2) члени цієї організації повинні дотримуватися принципу рівноправності й самовизначення народів і утримуватися від погрози силою або її застосування проти територіальної недоторканності і політичної незалежності будь-якої держави. Анексія є грубим порушенням сучасного міжнародного права, зокрема на самовизначення народів і націй, територіальної недоторканності.

Annexation (Lat. Appehio - joining) - forcible seizure (conquest) of one state or the entire territory by another state or nation; forcible maintenance of nation's borders in a foreign country. The annexation set national borders by force, against the will of its population that is incompatible with the basic principles of international law and the UN Charter. According to the UN Charter (Article 1 and 2), members must adhere to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any state. Annexation is a flagrant violation of international law, in particular to self-determination of peoples and nations, territorial integrity.

Антитерористична операція, АТО (англ. Antiterrorist operation) — комплекс скоординованих спеціальних заходів, спрямованих на попередження, запобігання та припинення злочинних діянь, здійснюваних з терористичною метою, звільнення заручників, знешкодження терористів, мінімізацію наслідків терористичного акту чи іншого злочину, здійснюваного з терористичною метою. Згідно із Законом України «Про боротьбу з тероризмом» 14 квітня 2014 року на сході України була розпочата антитерористична операція.

Antiterrorist operation, АТО (eng. Antiterroristoperation) — a set of coordinated special measures aimed at prevention, prevention and suppression of criminal acts carried out by terrorist attacks, the release of hostages, neutralizing terrorists minimizing the consequences of a terrorist

attack or other crime, carried out by terrorist attacks. According to the Law of Ukraine "On Fighting Terrorism" 14 April 2014 on eastern Ukraine was launched anti-terrorist operation.

Вето (від лат. veto - забороняю) - право глави держави (монарха або президента республіки) заборонити або припинити введення в дію законопроекту, прийнятого законодавчим органом. Вето буває абсолютне (безумовне) і умовне (обмежене, суспензивне). Абсолютне Вето означає, що глава держави має право відмовити в затвердженні ухваленого парламентом законопроекту безумовно; умовне Вето - також право глави держави відмовити в затвердженні законопроекту, однак за відповідних умов (напр., після повторного ухвалення парламентом або кваліфікованою більшістю голосів) законопроект набуває чинності.

Veto (from Lat. Veto - forbid) – right of the head of state (monarch or president of the republic) to prohibit or stop the introduction of the bill passed by the legislature. The veto is absolute (unconditional) and conditional (limited suspensyvnе). The absolute veto means that the president has the right to refuse to approve a bill passed by the Parliament definitely; conditional veto - the right presidential refuse to approve the bill, but under certain conditions (eg., after re-approval by Parliament or a qualified majority) bill takes effect.

Вибори - форма здійснення виборчого права. Процес, внаслідок якого певна спільність людей (громадяни держави, жителі міста, району, села, члени партії, профспілки тощо) шляхом голосування формує державний орган, керівний орган партії, громадської організації, обирає депутатів, суддів.

Elections - a form of suffrage. The process by which this particular community of people (citizens of the state, residents of the city, district, village, party members, trade unions, etc.) by voting forms government body, the governing body of the party, civic organization, selects deputies, judges.

Виборча система - сукупність нормативів, що визначають організацію і порядок виборів до представницьких органів держави, виборчі права громадян. Відповідно до ознак класифікації виборчих технологій розрізняють три типи виборчих систем: мажоритарну, пропорційну та змішану.

Існує три види мажоритарної системи: одномандатна, багатомандатна і преференційна. За одномандатної мажоритарної системи територія, на якій мають відбутися вибори, поділяється на округи, від кожного з яких обирається один депутат, який одержав відносну більшість голосів. За багатомандатною мажоритарною системою кожний виборець має стільки голосів, скільки депутатів потрібно обрати від округу. Відповідно до преференційної мажоритарної системи виборець розставляє у бюлетені кандидатів за власною оцінкою. Якщо ніхто з кандидатів не набрав абсолютної більшості голосів, зі списку вилучається останній за кількістю зібраних «перших» місць. Так повторюється, доки потрібна кількість кандидатів набере абсолютну більшість голосів. Застосовується дуже рідко.

Пропорційна система передбачає розподіл депутатських мандатів пропорційно кількості голосів, здобутих кожною партією у багатомандатних виборчих округах. При цьому кількість мандатів від певного виборчого округу також визначається пропорційно до кількості населення країни. Виборець голосує передусім за певну політичну партію, репрезентовану списком кандидатів. У деяких виборчих системах пропорційного типу імена обраних депутатів визначає сама партія. У багатьох країнах виборець може зазначити в списку кандидатів партії, яким віддає перевагу.

Змішана система ґрунтується на поєднанні елементів пропорційної та мажоритарної виборчої системи, коли половина депутатів обирається прямим голосуванням за кожного, а друга - за списками, що їх подали партії. При чому використовується кваліфікаційний бар'єр для блокування партій, які одержали менше п'яти відсотків голосів виборців.

The electoral system - a set of standards that define the organization and procedure of elections to representative bodies of state voters' rights. According to the evidence of classification election technologies distinguish three types of electoral systems: majoritarian, proportional and mixed.

There are three types of majoritarian system: Single, multi and the preferential. Due to single system territory in which the elections are held, is divided into districts, on each of which one MP is elected who receive relative majority According to multi-majoritarian system, each

voter has as many votes as deputies to be chosen from the district. According to the preferential majority system voter puts the candidates in the bulletin by own assessment. If none of the candidates receives an absolute majority, from the list is removed the last by number of collected "first" places. Так повторюється, допоки потрібна кількість кандидатів набере абсолютну більшість голосів. Застосовується дуже рідко.

The proportional system involves the division of deputy mandates in proportion to the number of votes obtained by each party in multi-member constituencies. The number of seats from a particular congressional district also determined in proportion to the population of the country. A voter votes first for a political party represented by a list of candidates. In some proportional electoral system names of elected deputies determined by the party. In many countries, voters can be noted in the party list of candidates preferred.

The mixed system is based on a combination of elements of proportional and majoritarian electoral system when half of seats are elected by direct vote for each, and the second - the lists that have submitted their party. Moreover qualification barrier used to block parties that received less than five percent of the vote.

Відлига — неофіційна назва періоду історії СРСР, що розпочався після смерті Й. Сталіна (друга половина 1950-х р. — початок 1960-х р.). Його характерними рисами були певний відхід від жорсткої Сталінської тоталітарної системи, спроби її реформування в напрямку лібералізації, відносна демократизація, гуманізація політичного та громадського життя.

Thaw - unofficially called the period of Soviet history that began after the death of Stalin (second half of 1950 g. - Beginning of 1960 g.). Its characteristic features were a departure from the rigid totalitarian Stalinist system, attempts of its reformation towards liberalization, relative democratization, humanization of political and public life.

Війна на сході України — збройний конфлікт на території Донецької і Луганської області України між з одного боку — організованими та керованими з РФ незаконними збройними формуваннями Донецької і Луганської «народних республік», визнаних терористичними організаціями, за підтримки військових частин РФ та з іншого боку — українськими правоохоронцями із

залученням Збройних сил України. Складова частина Російсько-української війни 2014 року.

The war in eastern Ukraine - the armed conflict in the Donetsk and Lugansk region Ukraine between on the one hand - organized and managed from Russia illegal armed formations of Donetsk and Luhansk "people's republic" recognized terrorist organizations, supported by units of the Russian Federation and on the other - Ukrainian law enforcement with the involvement of the Armed Forces Ukraine. Parts of the Russian-Ukrainian War 2014.

Власність - історично зумовлена суспільна форма привласнення матеріальних, соціальних і духовних благ, яка визначає суспільно-виробничі, тобто економічні й вольові, а отже і нормативно-правові відносини між людьми, соціальними групами та класами в процесі виробництва і суспільного співжиття.

Ownership - historically conditioned social form of appropriation of material, social and spiritual values that defines socially productive, ie economical and strong-willed, and therefore legal relationship between people, social groups and classes in the production and social coexistence.

Геополітика (від грец. ge - земля і politika - мистецтво управління державою) - соціально-політична концепція, що ґрунтується на ідеї визначальної ролі географічного чинника в історії суспільства та вибудовує на її підставі програму внутрішніх і зовнішньополітичних дій. Поняття географічного чинника в концепціях геополітики складається переважно з таких характеристик, зміст яких має досить широку екстраполяцію: природні умови (ландшафт, рельєф, ґрунт, клімат, характер їжі), просторове, історичне та географічне місце розташування, розмір території та її символічна форма, наявність (або брак) корисних копалин, етнічний склад населення.

Geopolitics (from the Greek. Ge - land and politika - statesmanship) - socio-political concept based on the idea of defining the role of geographical factors in the history of society and is building on the basis of its program of domestic and foreign policy actions. The concept of geographical factors in the concepts of geopolitics consists mainly of the following characteristics, whose content has sufficiently broad extrapolation: the natural environment (landscape, topography, soil, climate, nature food), spatial, historical and geographical location of the

territory and its symbolic form, the presence of (or lack) of minerals, the ethnic composition of the population.

Гібридна війна — війна із поєднанням принципово різних типів і способів ведення війни, які скоординовано застосовуються задля досягнення спільних цілей. Типовими компонентами гібридної війни є використання: класичних прийомів ведення війни (із військово-службовцями в уніформах, військовою технікою та ін.); нерегулярних збройних формувань (повстанців, терористів, партизан та ін.); та таких типів війни і прийомів як інформаційна і кібервійна. Прикладом гібридної війни, у якій військово потужніша держава-агресор домовляється із недержавними виконавцями — групами місцевого населення та бойовиками, — зв'язок із якими вона формально цілковито заперечує, є російська диверсійна діяльність в Україні навесні 2014 року. Під час конфлікту невеликі групи російських військовослужбовців організовували та координували озброєні загони повстанців із місцевого населення на сході України, уникаючи прямого введення своїх військ через український кордон, що дозволяло Росії частково обходити міжнародне право у галузі ведення війни.

Hybrid War - War with combination of fundamentally different types and methods of warfare, which are used in a coordinated manner to achieve common goals. Typical components of a hybrid is the use of war: the classical methods of warfare (as in military uniforms, military equipment, etc.); irregular armed groups (insurgents, terrorists, guerrillas, etc.); and such types of war and techniques as information and cyberwar. An example of a hybrid war, in which the powerful military aggressor State agrees with the non-state performers - - groups of local people and militants - connection with which it formally denies entirely, a Russian subversive activities in Ukraine in the spring of 2014. During the conflict, a small group of Russian soldiers organized and coordinated rebel militias of the local population in eastern Ukraine, avoiding direct entry of its troops through the Ukrainian border, allowing to bypass part of international law in the field of war.

Гласність — політичний термін, що позначає політику максимальної відвертості (відкритості) у діяльності державних установ і свободи інформації. У вузькому сенсі - основний компонент політики перебудови, яку проводив М. С. Горбачов у другій половині 1980-х років у СРСР і полягала в істотному ослабленні цензури і

знятті існуючих у радянському суспільстві численних інформаційних бар'єрів.

Publicity - political term for a policy of maximum frankness (openness) in the activities of government agencies and freedom of information. In a narrow sense - the main component of adjustment policy pursued by Mikhail Gorbachev in the second half of the 1980s in the Soviet Union and was a significant in easing of censorship and removal of existing in Soviet society, numerous information barriers.

Громадянське суспільство – це система самостійних і незалежних від держави суспільних інститутів і стосунків, які покликані забезпечити умови для самореалізації окремих індивідів і колективів, приватних інтересів і потреб. Громадянське суспільство має складну структуру і включає економічні, духовні, релігійні, етнічні, родинні і інші стосунки і інститути, не опосередковані державою. Воно охоплює виробниче і приватне життя людей, їх традиції, звичаї, сфери освіти, науки, культури, що знаходяться поза безпосередньою діяльністю держави.

Civil society - a system of separate and independent from the state public institutions and relationships intended to ensure conditions for self-realization of individuals and groups, private interests and needs. Civil society has a complex structure and includes economic, cultural, religious, ethnic, family and other relationships and institutions that are not mediated by the state. It covers production and people's private lives, their traditions, customs, education, science, culture, beyond the direct activities of the state.

Декларація — документ, офіційна заява, де проголошуються основні принципи зовнішньої та внутрішньої політики держави чи програмні положення партій та організацій.

Declaration - a document official statement where proclaimed the basic principles foreign and internal policy or programmatic position of parties and organizations.

Демократія (грец. demos - народ і cratos - влада) - форма політичної організації суспільства, що характеризується участю народу в управлінні державою. Основними ознаками демократії є: 1) визнання народу джерелом влади, сувереном у державі. Саме народові

належить установча, конституційна влада, він обирає своїх представників і може періодично змінювати їх, має право безпосередньо брати участь у розробці та прийнятті законів шляхом референдуму тощо; 2) рівноправність громадян; 3) підпорядкування меншості більшості у прийнятті рішень та їх виконанні; 4) виборність основних органів держави. Будь-які демократичні держави будуються на таких засадах.

Democracy (Gr. Demos - the people and cratos - power) - a form of political organization, characterized by the participation of the people in government. The main features of democracy are: 1) recognition of people's source of power in the sovereign state . To the people belongs constituent, constitutional government, it elects its representatives and may from time to time to change them, has the right to directly participate in the development and adoption of laws by referendum, etc; 2) equality of citizens; 3) majority rule in decision making and implementation; 4) election of the main organs of the state. Any democratic states are based on the following principles.

Денонсація (від франц. *denoncer*—повідомляти, розривати) — у міжнародному праві повідомлення однією із сторін про відмову від виконання умов укладеного між ними договору.

Denunciation (from the French. *Denoncer-report, to break*) - in international law a notice by one party of renunciation of fulfillment of the conditions the contract concluded between them.

Дисидент (лат. *dissidens* - відступник) — людина, політичні погляди якої істотно розходяться з офіційно встановленими в країні, де вона живе; політичний інакодумець. Часто це призводить до гонінь, репресій і переслідувань його з боку влади.

Dissident (lat. *Dissidens* - apostate) - a man whose political views differ substantially from officially established in the country where they live; political else-thinker. This often leads to persecution, repression and persecution by government.

Дисидентський рух — рух, учасники якого в СРСР виступали за демократизацію суспільства, дотримання прав і свобод людини, в Україні — за вільний розвиток української мови та культури, реалізацію прав українського народу на власну державність.

The dissident movement - a movement whose members were in the Soviet Union for democratization, human rights and freedoms in Ukraine - for the free development of the Ukrainian language and culture, the realization of the rights of the Ukrainian people to statehood.

Євромайдан (Єврореволюція, Революція гідності) — національно-патріотичні, протестні акції в Україні, передусім, проти корупції, свавілля правоохоронних органів та сил спецпризначення, а також на підтримку європейського вектора зовнішньої політики України. Протести розпочалися 21 листопада 2013 року як реакція на рішення Кабінету Міністрів України про призупинення процесу підготування до підписання Угоди про асоціацію між Україною та Євросоюзом і значно поширилися після силового розгону демонстрації в Києві вночі 30 листопада. У рамках поняття протестів кінця 2013 року відбувалися зокрема мітинги, демонстрації, студентські страйки.

Euromaidan (Yevrorevolyutsiya, Revolution of dignity) - the national-patriotic protests in Ukraine, especially against corruption, arbitrariness law enforcement bodies and special forces, and to support of the European vector of Ukraine's foreign policy. The protests began on November 21, 2013 in response to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to suspend the process of preparation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU and considerably extended after the dispersal of demonstration by power in Kyiv at night of 30 November. Within the concept of protests end of 2013 took place in particular, demonstrations, student strikes.

Європéйський Сою́з (ЄС) — економічний та політичний союз держав-членів Європейських Спільнот (ЄВС, ЄОВіС, Євратом), створений згідно з Договором про Європейський Союз (Маастрихтський Трактат), підписаним в лютому 1992 року і чинним із листопада 1993 р. Сьогодні в об'єднання входять 28 європейських держав з населенням понад 505 млн людей.

The European Union (EU) - economic and political union of the Member States of the European Communities (EMU, EOViS, Euratom) established under the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty), signed in February 1992 and came in force from November 1993. Today Union consists of 28 European countries with more than 505 million people.

«Жданівщина» — це ідеологічна кампанія в СРСР, розгорнута у 1946- 1949 рр. у галузі науки, літератури, культури та мистецтва, в ході якої були піддані нищівній критиці діяльність інститутів історії України та історії української літератури, творчих спілок, редакцій газет і журналів, видатних діячів української культури — письменників, композиторів, режисерів тощо. Наступ сталінізму очолив секретар ЦК ВКП(б) А. Жданов.

"Zhdanivschyna" - an ideological campaign in the USSR, launched in 1946- 1949's. In science, literature, art and culture, in which were subjected to devastating criticism of the activities of the Institute of History of Ukraine and Ukrainian literature, creative unions, newspapers and magazines , prominent figures of Ukrainian culture - writers, composers, directors and others. The attack of Stalinism was headed by secretary of the CPSU (b) Zhdanov.

«Застій» — ретроспективна назва одного з останніх періодів існування радянської економічної та політичної системи, пов'язаного з ім'ям Генерального секретаря ЦК КПРС Леоніда Брежнєва, під час правління якого (1964-1982) застійні явища у суспільстві сформувалися та набули характерних рис. Саме поняття «період застою» з'явилося лише після 1985 року, в період «Перебудови» та було введене в політичний лексикон лідером КПРС та головою держави - М. С. Горбачовим у другій половині 1980-х років. У цей період у радянському суспільстві склалися передумови глибокої системної кризи — економічної та соціальної, які врешті призвели до краху радянської економіки та політичного розпаду СРСР.

"Stagnation" - retrospective name of one of the last period of the Soviet economic and political system associated with the name of General Secretary of the CPSU Leonid Brezhnev, during whose reign (1964-1982) stagnation in the society formed and acquired its characteristics. The concept "period of stagnation" appeared only after 1985, during the "perestroika" and was introduced into the political lexicon by Party leader and head of state - Mikhail Gorbachev in the second half of 1980. During this period in Soviet society consisted prerequisites deep systemic crisis - economic and social, which eventually led to the collapse of the Soviet economy and political collapse of the USSR.

Імпічмент (англ. impeachment, від давньофранц. impeechement — осуд, обвинувачення) — процедура обвинувачення й притягнення

до відповідальності в судовому порядку найвищих службових осіб (президентів, міністрів та ін.) внаслідок порушення ними законів своєї країни, службових правопорушень тощо.

Impeachment (Eng. Impeachment, from Old French. Impeachment - condemnation, prosecution) - procedure for prosecution and bringing to responsibility in the courts of the highest officials (presidents, ministers, etc.) Because they violate the laws of his country, official crime and so on.

Імплементация міжнародно-правових норм – це сукупність цілеспрямованих організаційно-правових та інституційних заходів, що здійснюються державами індивідуально, колективно чи в рамках міжнародних організацій і спрямовані на реалізацію ними прийнятих на себе міжнародно-правових зобов'язань.

Implementation of international law - a set of targeted organizational, legal and institutional measures taken by States individually, collectively or through international organizations, directed on realization by them assumed international legal obligations.

Космополітизм – теорія і практика, в основу яких покладено тезу про пріоритетність загальнолюдських цінностей над цінностями окремої нації.

Cosmopolitanism - theory and practice, based on a thesis about the priority of human values over the values of the particular nation.

Кримська криза — сукупність військово-політичних та соціальних подій в Автономній Республіці Крим та місті Севастополі, що почалися 23 лютого 2014 року, коли Верховна Рада України усунула Віктора Януковича від виконання обов'язків президента України. Загострення кризи відбулося через російську інтервенцію до Криму з подальшою окупацією півострова, що де-факто почалася 27 лютого 2014 року і триває досі. Криза є частиною хвилі проросійських виступів у південно-східних регіонах України.

Crimean crisis - a set of military, political and social developments in the Crimea and Sevastopol, which began February 23, 2014, when the Supreme Council of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich was removed from the duties of the President of Ukraine. The aggravation of the crisis was due to the Russian intervention in the Crimea peninsula, followed by occupation,

which de facto began February 27, 2014 and continues to this day. The crisis is part of a wave of pro-Russian speeches in the south-eastern regions of Ukraine.

«Лисенківщина» – політична кампанія з переслідування групи генетиків і тимчасової заборони генетики. Назву кампанія отримала від прізвища радянського академіка Т. Лисенка.

"Lysenkivschyna" - political campaign of persecution of genetics and genetics temporary ban. The name of the campaign gained the surname Soviet academician T. Lysenko.

Мілітаризм (від лат. *militaris* — воєнний) — політика нарощення озброєнь і зміцнення військової могутності країн для підготовки і здійснення загарбницької чи оборонної війни; втручання у справи інших країн чи придушення опору внутрішніх опозиційних сил. Мілітаризм характеризується гонкою озброєнь, розширенням воєнної промисловості в мирний час, створенням воєнно-промислових комплексів, перерозподілом національного багатства на користь воєнного споживання; посиленням податкового тягаря, інфляцією, підвищенням цін на товари масового споживання. Після другої світової війни мілітаризм став складовою частиною політики протистояння двох соціально-політичних систем.

Militarism (from Lat. *Militaris* - military) - increase of armaments policy and strengthening of military power to prepare and implement aggressive or defensive war; interference in the affairs of other countries or suppress the resistance of internal opposition. Militarism is characterized by the arms race, war industry expansion in peacetime, the creation of a military-industrial complex, the redistribution of national wealth for military use; higher taxes, inflation, rising prices of consumer goods. After World War II militarism became an integral part of the policy of confrontation of two socio-political systems.

«Небесна сотня» — загиблі учасники акцій протесту (Євромайдану) у грудні 2013 — лютому 2014 року. За офіційною статистикою на 10 квітня 2014 року загинуло чи померло 105 активістів Майдану. Під час прощання із загиблими звучала жалобна пісня «Пливе кача...», що стала гімном «Небесної сотні».

"Heaven hundred" - killed protesters (of Euromaidan) in December 2013 - February 2014. According to official statistics on April 10, 2014 were killed or died 105 of activists of the Maidan. During the farewell with the dead was played lamentation "floating duck ..." which became the anthem "Heaven hundred."

Парафування договору (від франц. *paraphe* — розчерк, скорочений підпис) — попереднє підписання договору, міжнародного (або окремих його статей) ініціалами уповноважених осіб, що брали участь у його розробці. Парафування договору може мати місце в тих випадках, коли договір повністю погоджено між його учасниками, але він потребує ще схвалення з боку відповідних урядів, чи коли підписання остаточно оформленого тексту відкладається з якихось інших причин. Це не замінює підписання договору та не є обов'язковим етапом укладення міжнародної угоди.

Initialing of the contract – previous signing of a treaty of international (or some of its articles) initials authorized persons involved in its development. Initialing of the contract may occur in cases where the contract is fully agreed between the parties, but it still requires approval from the respective governments, or when signing the finalized text postponed for some other reason. It does not replace the signature of the contract and is not mandatory step in the conclusion of international agreements.

Перебудова (рос. перестройка) — загальна назва сукупності політичних і економічних реформ, що проводилися в СРСР у 1985—1991 роках. Складові частини Перебудови: у внутрішньополітичній сфері — демократизація суспільного життя; в економіці — введення елементів ринкових відносин; у зовнішній політиці — відмова від надмірної критики так званого капіталістичного ладу, значне поліпшення відносин зі США та демократичними країнами Західної Європи, визнання загальнолюдських цінностей і глобальних проблем. До початку 1990-х років Перебудова призвела до загострення кризи в усіх сферах життя суспільства, що спричинило ліквідацію влади КПРС і розпад СРСР.

Perestroika (n. Perestroika) - the general name of the aggregate political and economic reforms carried out in the USSR in 1985-1991 years. Components of Perestroika: in the domestic sphere - the democratization of public life; in the economy - the introduction of

elements of a market economy; in the foreign policy - the rejection of criticism of excessive so called capitalist system, a significant improvement in relations with the US and Western European democracies, the recognition of human values and global issues. By the beginning of 1990s, Perestroika led to the aggravation of the crisis in all spheres of society, which resulted in the elimination of the Communist Party government and the collapse of the USSR.

Плюралізм - різні позиції, погляди, що відображають розмаїтість інтересів у суспільстві.

Pluralism - different positions, views, reflecting the diversity of interests in society.

Помаранчева революція — кампанія протестів, мітингів, пікетів, страйків та інших актів громадянської непокорі в Україні, організована і проведена прихильниками Віктора Ющенка, основного кандидата від опозиції на президентських виборах у листопаді — грудні 2004 року, після оголошення Центральною виборчою комісією попередніх результатів, згідно до яких нібито переміг його суперник — Віктор Янукович. Акція почалася 22 листопада 2004, як реакція на масові фальсифікації, що вплинули на результат виборів. Громадська думка західних країн була переважно на боці української опозиції. Для захисту своїх демократичних прав до Києва приїхало сотні тисяч людей зі всієї України. Основним результатом революції було призначення Верховним судом повторного другого туру президентських виборів (не передбаченого прямо законодавством). Внаслідок компромісу, досягнутого фракціями Верховної Ради, після призначення повторного другого туру виборів були прийняті зміни до Конституції, які отримали назву Конституційна реформа 2004. Конституційна реформа зменшила повноваження президента, і, таким чином, знизила рівень значущості спірних президентських виборів. За результатами голосування у повторному другому турі виборів перемогу одержав Віктор Ющенко.

The Orange Revolution - a campaign of protests, rallies, pickets, strikes and other acts of civil disobedience in Ukraine, organized and conducted supporters of Viktor Yushchenko, the main opposition candidate in the presidential election in November - December 2004, after announcement by the Central Election Commission of preliminary results, according to which supposedly won his rival - Viktor Yanukovich. The

action started in November 22, 2004, in response to the massive falsifications that influenced the outcome of elections. Public opinion of Western countries was mainly on the side of Ukrainian opposition. To protect their democratic rights to Kyiv arrived hundreds of thousands of people from all over Ukraine. The main result of the revolution was the appointment of Supreme Court to repeat the second round of presidential elections (was not provided directly by law). As a result of a compromise reached by factions of the Verkhovna Rada after the repeat second round were accepted amendments to the Constitution which were called Constitutional Reform 2004 Constitutional reform reduced the powers of the president, and therefore reduced the importance of the disputed presidential election. According to voting results in the second round election victory of Viktor Yushchenko received.

Прискóрення (рос. ускорение) - гасло і політичний курс генерального секретаря КПРС Михайла Горбачова, проголошений 20 квітня 1985 на квітневому пленумі ЦК КПРС, одне з ключових напрямків реформ («гласність - перебудова - прискорення»), що проводилися в СРСР у 1985–91 рр.

Acceleration (Pryskorennja, rus.Uskorenye) - the slogan and political course of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev proclaimed April 20, 1985 at the April Plenum of the Central Committee, one of the key areas of reform ("publicity - reconstruction - acceleration") held in the USSR in 1985-91 years.

Російсько-українська війна або Вітчизняна війна 2014 року — політичний та військовий конфлікт між післяреволюційною Україною з одного боку і Росією та невизнаними самопроголошеними республіками РК, ДНР, ЛНР з іншого. Першим етапом стала російська інтервенція до Криму, після успішного проведення якої, Росією ресурси було перекинуто у війну в східних районах України.

Russian-Ukrainian War or Patriotic War 2014 - political and military conflict between the post-revolutionary Ukraine on the one hand and Russia and unrecognized self-declared republics of RK, DNR, LNR the other. The first stage was the Russian intervention in the Crimea, after the success of which, Russia resources were transferred to the war in eastern Ukraine.

Сепаратизм (від лат. *separatus*—відокремлення) — прагнення спільнот, груп населення чи організацій до відокремлення, відособлення; рух за надання частині держави права автономії чи за її повне відокремлення й створення нової держави. На відміну від масового національно-визвольного руху, сепаратизм здебільшого виражає інтереси певної політичної чи націоналістичної партії, угруповання.

Separatism (from Lat. *Separatus*-separation) - the desire of communities, groups or organizations to isolation, separation; the movement for the provision for the part of state the right on its autonomy or complete secession and the creation of the new state. Unlike mass national liberation movement, separatism mainly represents the interests of certain political or nationalist party groups.

Суверенітет (від франц. *souverainete*— найвища влада) — верховенство, повнота і зовнішня незалежність державної влади, які виявляються у відповідних формах будови та внутрішньої і зовнішньополітичної діяльності держави.

Sovereignty (from the French. *Souverainete*- highest power) - the rule of completeness and independence of external government agencies that appear in the appropriate form and structure of domestic and foreign policy of the state.

Тероризм (від лат. *terror* — страх, жах) — злочинна діяльність, що полягає в організації замахів, убивств, викрадень та інших насильницьких актів щодо політичних противників, передусім із числа офіційних державних осіб та громадсько-політичних діячів, з метою вчинити над ними розправу або шляхом залякування змусити змінити урядову чи партійну політику.

Terrorism (from Lat. *Terror* - fear, horror) - criminal activity that consists of assassinations, murders, kidnappings and other violent acts against political opponents, especially from among the official government officials and public figures, in order to do massacre them or by intimidation or force the government to change party policy.

Угода про асоціацію України з ЄС — Угода про асоціацію з Європейським Союзом України, зміст якої розроблено конкретно для України, і яка має замінити Угоди про партнерство та

співробітництво. Угода про асоціацію між Україною та ЄС дає змогу перейти від партнерства і співробітництва до політичної асоціації та економічної інтеграції. Підписання Угоди про асоціацію між Європейським Союзом та Україною планувалося 28 листопада 2013 року, але не відбулося. Натомість на 3-му саміті ЄС «Східне партнерство» у Вільнюсі 28 листопада 2013 року ЄС парафував подібні угоди з Молдовою та Грузією. Політичну частину угоди було підписано 21 березня 2014 року. Економічну частину угоди було підписано 27 червня 2014 року.

Ukraine Association Agreement with the EU - European Union Association Agreement Ukraine, the content of which is designed specifically for Ukraine, and which should replace the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. The Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU gives an opportunity to come from partnership and cooperation to political association and economic integration. Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine was planned November 28, 2013, but did not happen. Instead, at the 3rd EU summit "Eastern Partnership" in Vilnius 28 November 2013 the EU initialed similar agreements with Moldova and Georgia. The political part of the agreement was signed on March 21, 2014. The economic part of the agreement was signed on June 27, 2014.

Угода про партнерство та співробітництво між Європейськими співтовариствами і Україною — угода між Європейськими співтовариствами і їх державами-членами з одного боку та Україною, з другого боку. Підписана 16 червня 1994 та ратифікована законом України N 237/94-ВР від 10 листопада 1994. Це була перша угода, підписана ЄС з країнами колишнього Радянського Союзу. Оскільки УПС стосується справ Співтовариства, питань як виключної, так і спільної компетенції держав-членів ЄС, вона з боку ЄС має бути ратифікована не лише (трьома) Європейськими Співтовариствами, але також і всіма країнами-учасниками. Тривалий процес ратифікації Угоди державами-членами закінчився лише на початку 1998 року; отже, УПС набула чинності 1 березня 1998 року. Для вирішення проблеми, зумовленої збільшення з 1 січня 1995 року чисельності держав-членів ЄС до 15, було підписано Додатковий протокол з Україною від 10 квітня 1997 року, за яким Австрія, Фінляндія та Швеція стали членами УПС поряд з першими дванадцятьма країнами-учасниками. Після того як Україна та країни-члени ЄС ратифікували УПС, Рада та Комісія на спільному засіданні

26 січня 1998 року домовились про тимчасове застосування Додаткового протоколу щодо офіційного набуття ним чинності.

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine - Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, on the one hand and Ukraine on the other. Signed on 16 June 1994 and ratified by Ukraine N 237/94-VR of 10 November 1994. It was the first agreement signed with the EU countries of the former Soviet Union. Since PCA concerns Community issues as exceptional and a common competences of the Member States, from the EU, it must be ratified not only (three) European Communities, but also by all participating countries. Long process of ratifying of Agreement by the Member States only ended in early 1998; therefore, PCA entered into force on 1 March 1998. To solve the problem caused by the increase from January 1, 1995 the number of EU members to 15, the Additional Protocol was signed with Ukraine on April 10, 1997, under which Austria, Finland and Sweden became members of the PCA along with the first twelve participating countries. After Ukraine and EU Member States ratified the PCA, the Council and the Commission at a joint meeting January 26, 1998 agreed on provisional application of the Additional Protocol on the official entry into force.

Фракція (від лат. fractio — розламування) — організована група членів політичної партії, яка здійснює її політику, погоджує з нею свою діяльність у парламенті, органах місцевого самоврядування, громадських організаціях; підзвітна керівництву партії; відособлена частина політичної партії, яка не згодна з певними положеннями її програмних настанов та практичної діяльності.

Fraction (from Lat. Fractio - breakage) - an organized group of members of the political party that carries out its policies, approves with it their activities in parliament, local government, social organizations; accountable leadership of the party; isolated part of the political party that does not agree with certain provisions of its program guidelines and practice.

Холодна війна — глобальна геополітична, економічна та ідеологічна конфронтація між Радянським Союзом і його союзниками, з одного боку, і США та Західною Європою і їх союзниками — з іншого, що тривала з середини 1940-х до початку 1990-х років.

The Cold War - global geopolitical, economic and ideological confrontation between the Soviet Union and its allies on the one hand, and the United States and Western Europe and their allies - the other, which lasted from the mid 1940s to the early 1990s.

Хунта — група осіб, які захопили владу неконституційним, зазвичай збройним шляхом, за допомогою державного перевороту і зосередили її в своїх руках.

Junta - a group of people who seized power in unconstitutional way, usually by force of arms, through a coup and concentrated it in their hands.

Шістдесятники — назва нової генерації (покоління) радянської та української національної інтелігенції, що ввійшла у культуру (мистецтво, літературу тощо) та політику в СРСР в другій половині 1950-х — у період тимчасового послаблення комуністично-більшовицького тоталітаризму та хрущовської «відлиги» (десталінізації та деякої лібералізації) і найповніше себе творчо виявила на початку та в середині 1960-х років (звідси й назва).

Sixties - the name of the new generation (generation) Soviet and Ukrainian national intelligence that came in culture (art, literature, etc.) and politics in the Soviet Union in the second half of 1950 - during a temporary weakening of Communist Bolshevik totalitarianism and Khrushchev's "thaw" (de-Stalinization and some liberalization) and fully revealed themselves creatively in the early and mid-1960s (hence the name).

DOCUMENTS

З Постанови ЦК КП(б)У «Про журнал «Вітчизна»» (4 жовтня 1946 р.)

ЦК КП(б)У відзначає, що літературно-художній журнал "Вітчизна" - орган Спілки радянських письменників України - ведеться зовсім незадовільно.

Редакція "Вітчизни" (відповідальний редактор т. Яновський) не виконала постанови ЦК КП(б)У від 16 жовтня 1945 р., яка зобов'язувала редакцію в найкоротший строк усунути серйозні ідейно-політичні хиби і помилки, що мали місце в журналі "Українська література", і рішуче піднести ідейно-художній рівень журналу. Замість цього редакція ще більш поглибила хиби і помилки журналу, надаючи місце на своїх сторінках художнім творам і статтям, в яких проповідуються буржуазно-націоналістична ідеологія, міщансько-обивательські погляди на життя, аполітичність і пошлість.

За останні півроку, поряд з вдалим і корисними творами радянської літератури, у журналі вміщено ряд шкідливих творів і статей, в яких протягуються ворожі радянському суспільству ідеї і концепції...

В журналі була видрукувана націоналістична стаття Л. Коваленка "Поет, новатор і патріот", присвячена творчості І. Котляревського. Повторюючи антинаукові буржуазно-націоналістичні твердження Грушевського і Єфремова, автор статті намагається довести, що головними і вирішальними в розвитку дореволюційної української літератури були не соціальні, а національні фактори...

В статті І. Пільгука "Кирило-Мефодіївське братство і літературний процес 40-60 років" всіляко прикрашається буржуазно-ліберальні і консервативні діячі української літератури (Куліш, Костомаров, Білозерський), Кирило-Мефодіївське братство ставиться на одну дошку з революційно-демократичними організаціями, пропагуються націоналістичні погляди на суть реалізму в дореволюційній українській літературі.

...Редакція "Вітчизни" не поставила в центрі своєї уваги висвітлення в журналі провідних тем сучасності і насамперед - перемоги радянського народу у Великій Вітчизняній війні і героїчної боротьби радянських людей за виконання планів нової сталінської п'ятирічки, за поступовий перехід від соціалізму до комунізму. Хоч в 1946 р. журнал "Вітчизна" вмістив чимало творів, в яких показується сучасне життя, проте в більшості цих творів нема глибокого розкриття

дійсності, смисл подій часто викривляється і здрібнюється, радянські люди зображаються примітивними і малокультурними, з обивательськими поглядами і вчинками.

Пошлыми і дрібними обивателями, що живуть мізерними інтересами, виглядають радянські люди в повісті Романівської "Слава Діжона", в "Оповіданнях про наші дні" Гуреїва.

На ряді творів, видрукованих в журналі, лежить печать національної обмеженості: автори показують український народ ізольовано, у відриві від інших радянських народів, зокрема від великого російського народу, радянським людям накидаються не властиві їм архаїчні риси, ідеалізуються пережитки минулого в побуті та свідомості людей (вірші Романенка, оповідання "Косарі повертаються додому" Цюпи та ін.).

(Культурне будівництво в Українській РСР: червень 1941-1950. -Зб. док і мат. - К.: 1989. С. 266-267).

*Чим не влаштовувала діяльність журналу «Вітчизна» владу?
Поясніть, чим був зумовлений ідеологічний наступ тоталітарного режиму в 1940-50-ті рр. ХХ ст.? Які його наслідки?*

**From Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Regulation
"About the Journal "Fatherland"
(October 4, 1946)**

CC CP (B) notes that the literary and art magazine "Motherland" - a body of the Union of Soviet Writers of Ukraine - is totally unsatisfactory.

Editor Office of "Fatherland"(Yanovsky as executive editor) has not complied with the CC CP (B) of 16 October 1945, which obliged edition as soon as possible to eliminate serious ideological and political shortcomings and errors that occurred in the "Ukrainian literature" and strongly raise the ideological and artistic magazine cock. Instead edition further elaborated faults and errors magazine, giving place on their pages artistic works and items, which proclaimed the bourgeois-nationalist ideology, petty-bourgeois philistine views on life, apolitical and platitude.

Over the past six months, along with successful and useful works of Soviet literature in the journal contains a number of harmful essays and articles that stretch hostile Soviet society ideas and concepts ...

The nationalist article of L. Kovalenko "Poet, patriot and pioneer" printed in the magazine was devoted to the work of Kotlyarevskiy. Repeating unscientific bourgeois-nationalist assertions of Hrushevsky and Ephremov, the author tries to prove that the main and crucial in the development of pre Ukrainian literature were not social and national factors.

In Article of I Pilhuk "Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood and literary process 40-60 years" fully decorated bourgeois-liberal and conservative leaders of Ukrainian literature (Kulish, Kostomarov Belozersky), Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood put on a par with the revolutionary democratic organizations, promoted nationalist views on the essence of realism in pre Ukrainian literature.

... Editor Office of "Homeland" is not set in the center of attention in the magazine highlighting the main themes of modernity and above all - the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the heroic struggle of the Soviet people for the implementation of the new Stalinist five-year plans for a gradual transition from socialism to communism . Although in 1946 the magazine "Motherland" placed many works, which shows modern life, but most of these works there is no disclosure of deep reality, meaning events are often distorted and reduced. Soviet people depicted primitive and cultured, of philistine attitudes and actions.

Low-minded and small townfolk who live miserable interests seem Soviet people in the Romanivska story "Thank Dijon" and in "Tales of Today" of Hureyiv.

A number of works printed with the magazine, bears the stamp of national limitations, the authors show the Ukrainian people in isolation, apart from other Soviet peoples, in particular of the great Russian people, the Soviet people did not snatch inherent archaic, idealized remnants of the past in everyday life and people's minds (Romanenko poems, short stories "mowers coming home" of Tsyupa et al.).

(Historic building in the Ukrainian SSR: June 1941-1950. -Zb. Dock and math. - K.: 1989. P. 266-267).

What power did not suit the activity log "Motherland"?

Explain what was due to ideological offensive of the totalitarian regime in 1940-50-ies of XX century? What are its consequences?

**Із відкритого листа Л. Брежнєву від групи ув'язнених членів УГС
(вересень 1980 р.)**

ПРОЯВІТЬ ВЕЛИКОДУШНІСТЬ! Леоніде Іллічу!

Коли болить навіть невелика частина тіла, морозить весь організм. Такою хворобою нашого суспільства є інститут політув'язнених, що викликає критику в світовому масштабі. Звичайно, кількість політув'язнених тепер в СРСР не йде ні в яке порівняння з епохою Берії і Сталіна, але саме ця нечисленність дає поживу для зловіщих роздумів. Багато років на цьому питанні зосереджується світова преса і радіомовлення, це призводить до величезних психологічних і ідеологічних втрат, але честь мундира не дозволяє проявити розсудливість і людяність, щоб раз і назавжди покінчити з ганьбою великої соціалістичної країни - з концентраційними таборами, перед якими дитячим белькотінням здаються табори Піночета, де Люїс Корвалан міг слухати транзистор, давати інтерв'ю кореспондентові, ходити в цивільному одязі і т.д.

Справді, чи є де-небудь іще в світі такі умови для політув'язнених, як в окремому табпункті (Пермская область, Чусовской район, поселок Кучино, ВС-389/36)?

Ось вони.

Повна ізоляція в камері під замком (по дві-три особи) на площі по два квадратних метри на особу (на цій же площі помістили зливну "парашу", ліжка, стіл, тумбочки, стільці; ходити, розуміється, ніде). На цьому п'ятачку ув'язнений перебуває весь строк (крім робочих годин в такій камері, де він займається сидячою працею, без руху). Розрядку дає лише годинна прогулянка в металевих двориках, обштованих зверху колючим дротом (2х3 м). Сонця ми не бачимо ніколи, зелені не одержуємо, що приводить до хвороб і депресії. Під виглядом "ремонт" кімнати для побачень, ми були позбавлені побачень цього літа (під час Олімпіади й перед нею). Коротше кажучи, всі умови ув'язнення розраховані на повільне психічне й фізичне убивство людей.

Леоніде Іллічу! Чи можливо при наявності такої злочинної інституції в нашій країні говорити про міжнародне довір'я, якщо немає такого довір'я всередині суспільства? Досить виявити великодушність і розуміння ситуації, щоб усунути цю застарілу хворобу (що залишилася від Сталіна). Ліквідувати інститут політув'язнених - це дійсно оздоровить ідеологічну атмосферу всередині суспільства, а значить - міжнародну атмосферу.

Познайомтесь із "справами" так званих "інакодумаючих". Ви ужахнетесь, що людей, які посміли мати переконання, не згідні в чомусь із переконаннями тих чи інших догматиків, тримають в умовах, яких не найдеш в найбільш тиранських країнах.

Леоніде Іллічу! Проявивши великодушність, Ви і Ваші співробітники розчистите шлях для взаєморозуміння між народами. Наша країна дозріла для нового людського ступеня!

Олесь Бердник, Богдан Ребрик, Левко Лук'яненко, Олекса Тихий, Данило Шумук.

(Українська Гельсинкська Група. 1978-1982. Документи і матеріали / Упорядник О.Зінкевич. - Торонто - Балтимор: Українське видавництво Смолоскип ім. В. Симоненка, 1983 - С. 63-65)

Як Ви розумієте вживаний у листі термін "інститут політув'язнених"?

Чому стала можливою поява в СРСР цього "інституту"?

Як склалася подальша доля авторів листа?

With an open letter to Leonid Brezhnev arrested members of the group UHS (September 1980)

Be generous!! Leonid Ilyich!

When it hurts even a small part of the body freezes the entire body. That sickness of our society is the institution of political prisoners, causing criticism worldwide. Of course, the number of political prisoners in the Soviet Union now is not any comparison with the era of Stalin and Beria, but this small number makes you scary thought. For many years, this issue focuses on world press and radio, this leads to enormous psychological and ideological losses, but the esprit de corps can not show prudence and humanity, once and for all put an end to the great shame of the socialist countries - from concentration camps, to whom seem childish babble Pinochet camps where Louis Corvalan could listen transistor to be interviewed reporter walking in civilian clothes, etc.

Indeed, is there anywhere else in the world such conditions for political prisoners, in particular tabpunkti (Permsky area, Chusovskoy area Settlement Kuchin, AC-389/36)?

Here they are.

Complete isolation in locked chamber (two or three people) in the area of two square meters per person (in the same area placed drain "Paracha" bed, table, tables, chairs, walking anywhere). This patch is imprisoned whole period (excluding working hours in this chamber, where he engaged in sedentary work, no movement). Discharge gives only an hour walk in metal yards, topped with barbed wire (2x3 m). We do not see the sun never get Green, leading to disease and depression. Under the guise of "repair" rooms for meetings, we were deprived of dates this summer (during the Olympiad and in front of it). In short, all the conditions of confinement are designed to slow mental and physical killing people.

Leonid Ilyich! Is it possible with such criminal institutions in the country to talk about international credibility if there is no trust within society? Quite detect generosity and understanding to resolve these chronic diseases (remainder of Stalin). Liquidate of the political prisoners - it really heals ideological atmosphere within society, and - an international atmosphere.

Explore with the "right" so-called "dissidents". You'll dread that people, who dare to hold opinions, disagree somewhat with the beliefs of some dogmatists kept in conditions that are not found in the countries with the greatest tyranny.

Leonid Ilyich! Showing generosity, you and your employees will clear the way for international understanding. Our country is ripe for a new degree of humanity!

Oles Berdnik, Bogdan Rebyrk, Levko Lukyanenko, Olexa Pacific, Daniel Shumuk.

(Ukrainian Helsynkska Group. 1978-1982. Documents and materials / Compiled O.Zinkevych. - Toronto - Baltimore: Torch Ukrainian publishing them. V. Symonenko, 1983 - P. 63-65)

How do you understand the term used in the letter, "Institute of Political Prisoners"?

What made possible the emergence of the Soviet Union "institution"?

How has the fate of the authors of the letter?

ПОСТАНОВА
ВЕРХОВНОЇ РАДИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ РСР
Про проголошення незалежності України

Верховна Рада Української Радянської Соціалістичної Республіки п о с т а н о в л я є:

Проголосити 24 серпня 1991 року Україну незалежною демократичною державою.

З моменту проголошення незалежності чинними на території України є тільки її Конституція, закони, постанови Уряду та інші акти законодавства республіки.

1 грудня 1991 року провести республіканський референдум на підтвердження акта проголошення незалежності.

Голова Верховної Ради Української РСР Л.КРАВЧУК

м. Київ, 24 серпня 1991 року

№ 1427-ХІІ

А К Т
ПРОГОЛОШЕННЯ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ УКРАЇНИ

Про проголошення незалежності України

Виходячи із смертельної небезпеки, яка нависла була над Україною в зв'язку з державним переворотом в СРСР 19 серпня 1991 року,

- продовжуючи тисячолітню традицію державотворення на Україні,
- виходячи з права на самовизначення, передбаченого Статутом ООН та іншими міжнародно-правовими документами,

- здійснюючи Декларацію про державний суверенітет України, Верховна Рада Української Радянської Соціалістичної Республіки урочисто проголошує

н е з а л е ж н і с т ь У к р а ї н и та створення самостійної української держави - **УКРАЇНИ**.

Територія України є неподільною і недоторканною.

Віднині на території України мають чинність виключно Конституція і закони України.

Цей акт набирає чинності з моменту його схвалення.

ВЕРХОВНА РАДА УКРАЇНИ

24 серпня 1991 року Акт проголошення незалежності України

(Відомості Верховної Ради (ВВР) 1991, № 38, ст.502)

Сформулюйте історичні передумови появи Акту проголошення незалежності України.

Пригадайте традиції державотворення на українських землях.

На Вашу думку, спроба державного перевороту в СРСР 19 серпня 1991 року - привід чи причина проголошення незалежності України?

**REGULATION AN OF A
UKRAINIAN SSR PARLIAMENT**

On the independence of Ukraine

Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic decides:

Declare Ukraine as an independent democratic state August 24, 1991.

Since independence force in Ukraine is only its Constitution, laws, decrees and other legal acts of the Republic.

To conduct national referendum to act in support of independence in December 1, 1991 .

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR L/Kravchuk

Kyiv, August 24, 1991

N 1427-XII

A K T

Declaration of independence of UKRAINE

On the independence of Ukraine

Given the mortal danger that was looming over Ukraine in connection with a coup in the USSR 19 August 1991,

- Continuing the thousand-year tradition of state in Ukraine
- On the basis of the right to self-determination, as provided by the UN Charter and other international legal instruments,
- Implementing the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic solemnly declares

Ukraine's independence and the creation of an independent Ukrainian state - UKRAINE.

The territory of Ukraine is indivisible and inviolable.

From now on the territory of Ukraine in force, the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

This act shall take effect upon its approval.

PARLIAMENT OF UKRAINE

Declaration of Independence of Ukraine August 24, 1991

(Supreme Council (BD) 1991, N 38, st.502)

Formulate historical prerequisites Act of Independence of Ukraine.

Remember traditions of state in the Ukrainian land.

Will the attempted coup in the Soviet Union August 19, 1991 - excuse or reason for Ukraine's independence?

У К А З
ПРЕЗИДЕНТА УКРАЇНИ

**Про невідкладні заходи щодо прискорення реформування
аграрного сектора економіки**

З метою забезпечення реалізації державної аграрної політики, прискорення реформування та розвитку аграрного сектора економіки на засадах приватної власності, відповідно до частини четвертої статті 13 та керуючись статтею 102 Конституції України (254к/96-ВР) п о с т а н о в л я ю:

1. Кабінету Міністрів України, Раді міністрів Автономної Республіки Крим, обласним та Севастопольській міській державним адміністраціям здійснити організаційні заходи щодо:

а) реформування протягом грудня 1999 - квітня 2000 року колективних сільськогосподарських підприємств на засадах приватної власності на землю та майно шляхом:

забезпечення всім членам колективних сільськогосподарських підприємств права вільного виходу з цих підприємств із земельними частками (паями) і майновими паями та створення на їх основі приватних (приватно-орендних) підприємств, селянських (фермерських) господарств, господарських товариств, сільськогосподарських кооперативів, інших суб'єктів господарювання, заснованих на приватній власності (далі - приватні формування). Це право, гарантоване частиною другою статті 14 Конституції України, не може бути обмежено рішеннями загальних зборів членів колективних сільськогосподарських підприємств або будь-якими іншими рішеннями;

сприяння керівникам і спеціалістам колективних сільськогосподарських підприємств, що реформуються, у реорганізації зазначених підприємств і створенні на їх базі приватних формувань;

запровадження обов'язкового укладання підприємствами, установами, організаціями, які використовують землю для сільськогосподарських потреб, договорів оренди земельної частки (паю), майнового паю з власниками цих часток, паїв з виплатою орендної плати у натуральній або грошовій формах;

забезпечення встановлення сторонами договору оренди земельної частки (паю) розміру плати за її оренду на рівні не менше одного відсотка визначеної відповідно до законодавства вартості орендованої земельної частки (паю);

збереження, по можливості, цілісності господарського використання приватними формуваннями землі та майна колишніх колективних сільськогосподарських підприємств на основі оренди

земельних часток (паїв) і майнових паїв у групи власників цих часток, паїв;

запровадження спрощеного порядку реєстрації договорів оренди земельної частки (паю) та майнового паю органами місцевого самоврядування;

виділення єдиним масивом земельних ділянок групі власників земельних часток (паїв), яка звернулася із заявами про відведення земельних ділянок в натурі, з метою спільного використання або надання в оренду цих ділянок;

забезпечення суворого додержання встановленого порядку відведення в натурі земельних ділянок власникам земельних часток (паїв) у разі їх виходу з колективних сільськогосподарських підприємств;

зменшення вартості виготовлення документів, необхідних для одержання державного акта на право приватної власності на землю, для осіб, що виявили бажання одержати такий акт за плату, до п'яти неоподатковуваних мінімумів доходів громадян;

передачі окремих будівель, споруд, техніки, робочої і продуктивної худоби, птиці, знарядь праці тощо членам колективних сільськогосподарських підприємств - власникам земельних часток (паїв), які подали в установленому порядку заяву про відведення земельної ділянки в натурі, у рахунок погашення належних їм майнових паїв;

б) підтримки розвитку особистих підсобних господарств громадян та селянських (фермерських) господарств шляхом:

надання громадянам, яким у встановленому порядку із земель колективного сільськогосподарського підприємства відведено земельні ділянки в натурі на основі земельної частки (паю), можливості розширювати особисті підсобні господарства без створення юридичної особи за рахунок цих ділянок, а також одержаних при виході з зазначених підприємств майнових паїв;

реалізації громадянами та селянськими (фермерськими) господарствами права вільного викупу земельних ділянок, що надані їм у користування (понад норму, яка приватизується безкоштовно), за ціною не нижче визначеної в установленому порядку грошової оцінки землі;

створення поблизу населених пунктів із земель запасу та резервного фонду громадських пасовищ для випасання худоби;

створення селянами та суб'єктами господарювання обслуговуючих кооперативів як неприбуткових організацій;

в) забезпечення протягом 2000 - 2002 років видачі в установленому порядку державних актів на право приватної власності на землю усім бажаючим власникам сертифікатів на право на земельну частку (пай);

г) участі на конкурсних засадах сільськогосподарських підприємств, заснованих на приватній власності, у виконанні державних програм, фінансування яких здійснюється за рахунок бюджетних коштів;

д) прискорення у 2000 році формування необхідної інфраструктури аграрного ринку, в тому числі товарних бірж, оптових ринків, агроторгових домів, аукціонів, ярмарків, заготівельних кооперативів, підприємств фірмової торгівлі тощо, яка б забезпечувала заготівлю і реалізацію продукції всіх секторів агропромислового виробництва та постачання їм необхідних матеріально-технічних ресурсів та сировини.

2. Запровадити на національних та регіональних каналах телебачення і радіомовлення, у газеті "Урядовий кур'єр", друкованих виданнях, засновниками яких є Рада міністрів Автономної Республіки Крим, обласні, Севастопольська міська та районні державні адміністрації, постійне висвітлення питань здійснення аграрної реформи в Україні, в тому числі реалізації положень цього Указу, а також ведення відповідних програм аграрної тематики.

3. У ході реалізації положень цього Указу, інших актів Президента України щодо реформування колективних сільськогосподарських підприємств та створення приватних (приватно-орендних) сільськогосподарських підприємств, селянських (фермерських) господарств, господарських товариств, сільськогосподарських кооперативів, інших суб'єктів господарювання, які засновуються на приватній власності, а також під час укладення договорів оренди земельних часток (паїв) виходити з того, що сертифікат на право на земельну частку (пай) є правовстановлюючим документом, що засвідчує право володіти, користуватися та розпоряджатися зазначеною часткою.

4. Кабінету Міністрів України:

розробити та запровадити, починаючи з 2000 року, порядок відображення в балансах сільськогосподарських підприємств вартості землі, що перебуває у їх власності, в обліку - площі орендованої землі, у собівартості сільськогосподарської продукції - орендної плати, а також удосконалити статистичну звітність щодо діяльності господарств приватного сектора;

забезпечити у двомісячний строк підготовку та прийняття в установленому порядку нормативно-правових актів, що впливають з цього Указу.

Президент України
м. Київ, 3 грудня 1999 року

Л.КУЧМА
N 1529/99

Який базовий принцип реформування аграрних відносин встановлюється в Указі?

Яким є основний результат реалізації положень Указу?

**DECREE
PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE**

On Urgent Measures to Accelerate reform of the agricultural sector

In order to implement the state agricultural policy, accelerate reform and development of the agricultural sector based on private property, in accordance with paragraph four of Article 13 and Article 102 of the Constitution guided Ukraine (254k / 96-VR) decree:

1. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city state administrations to make arrangements on:

a) reforming collective farms based on private ownership of land and property through during December 1999 - April 2000:

ensure that all members of collective farms the right of free exit from these companies with land shares (shares) and property shares and result in creation of private (private-rental) enterprises, peasant (farm), economic associations, agricultural cooperatives and other subjects management based on private property (hereinafter - private provision). This right is guaranteed by Article 14 of the Constitution of Ukraine shall not be limited by the general meeting of the collective farms or any other decisions;

promotion of managers and specialists of collective farms, reforming, restructuring of listed companies and create on their basis of private groups;

mandatory conclusion of enterprises, institutions and organizations that use the land for agricultural purposes, leases of land (share) of the property unit holders of these shares, shares in the payment of rent in kind or cash;

state parties to ensure the establishment of the lease land (share) fees for its lease of at least one percent determined in accordance with the laws of the value of the leased land (share);

preserve as far as possible the integrity of the economic use of private forces of land and property of former collective farms at the base of land parcels (shares) and property shares to holders of these shares, shares;

introduce a simplified procedure for registration of leases of land shares (shares) and property unit local authorities;

the allocation of a single array group land owners of land shares (shares), which applied for allotment of land in kind, for the purpose of sharing or renting of land;

ensure strict adherence to the established order of allocation in kind of land owners of land shares (shares) in the event of withdrawal from collective farms;

reducing the cost of documentation required for obtaining state act on the right of private ownership of land, for those wishing to obtain a certificate for a fee, up to five times the income;

transfer of certain buildings, machinery, working and productive livestock, poultry, tools, etc. members of collective farms - the owners of land shares (shares), have filed an application in the prescribed manner of allocation of land in kind, in repayment of their property shares ;

b) support the development of private farms and rural citizens (Farms) by:

provide citizens with whom the established procedure of collective agricultural enterprise land set aside land in kind on the basis of land (share), extend its private land owners without legal entity through these sites and obtained at the output of said companies, property shares;

implementation of population and peasant (farm) the right of free land plots granted to them for use (over norm privatized s) at a price not lower than specified in the prescribed manner monetary value of land;

creation near the settlements of land reserve and the reserve fund public pastures for grazing;

creation farmers and entities service cooperatives as non-profit organizations;

c) ensure the issuance of the established procedure of public deeds to land ownership certificate holders wishing everyone the right to land (share) during 2000 - 2002;

d) participation in tenders farms based on private property in the performance of government programs, financed by budgetary funds;

e) acceleration in 2000 required the formation of agricultural market infrastructure, including commodity exchanges, wholesale markets, agricultural and trade houses, auctions, fairs, procurement cooperative enterprises proprietary trading etc that provides procurement and sales of all sectors of agro-industrial production and supply them necessary inputs and raw materials.

2. Implement the national and regional TV channels and radio, in the newspaper "Governmental Courier" newspapers, founded by the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol city and district administrations, continuous coverage of the implementation of agrarian reform in Ukraine including implementation of the provisions of this Decree and conduct appropriate programs of agricultural topics.

3. In the implementation of the provisions of this Decree and other acts of the President of Ukraine on reforming collective farms and creating private

(private rental) farms, peasant (farm), economic associations, agricultural cooperatives and other entities that are based on private property, and at the conclusion of leases of land shares (shares) we assume that the certificate for the right to land (share) are legal documents certifying the right to possess, use and dispose of the said shares.

4. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

develop and implement, since 2000, the order reflected in the balance of farms land value that is in their ownership in the account - the area of leased land, the cost of agricultural products - rents and improve statistical returns in respect of private sector enterprises;

ensure, within two months preparing and adopting the established procedure of legal acts arising from this decree.

President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma

Kyiv, December 3, 1999 N 1529/99

What is the basic principle of reforming agriculture policy established by the decree?

What is the main result of the implementation of the provisions of the Decree?

SET OF TESTS

Questions for self

1. Identify the main stages of formation of the modern territory of Ukraine in the postwar period.
2. Specify the features of rebuilding the economy of Ukraine in the postwar period?
3. What were the causes and consequences of the famine of 1946-1947.?
4. What were the strategic goals and give the characteristic of tactics of UPA in the postwar period.
5. What were the essence and main results of the Khrushchev policy of de-Stalinization of social and political life?
6. What resulted reforms in agriculture in Khrushchev times?
7. Why measures of de-stalinization of society did not change the political system in the USSR?
8. Name the famous cultural figures of "Sixties". What was characteristic of their work?
9. Why economic reform of half of 60s XX century was unsuccessful?
10. What were the causes of incompleteness of economic reform of half 60s. XX century?
11. Was in Brezhnev time work on de-Stalinization of political life continuing?
12. What were the aims and methods of dissidents?
13. What is the essence crisis of Soviet society that developed in the 1964-85?
14. What are the causes of of the crisis phenomena prevailing in the political and economic life of Ukraine in the middle. 80's. of XX century?
15. Identify the essence and meaning of restructuring.
16. Identify the basic directions of policy reforms of Gorbachev.
17. How the process of rebuilding contributed to critical reconsideration of the past? Consider the extent to which an objective analysis of the historical path traversed helps us to solve the problem of constructing an independent state.
18. What circumstances caused the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine?
19. Explain the historical significance of the Act of Independence of Ukraine.
20. When was the Ukrainian referendum to confirm the Act of Independence of Ukraine?

21. In your opinion, how effective is the CIS Ukraine? Whether it is feasible to stay in the CIS Ukraine in the future?
22. Expand the essence of the concept of "nation building" and briefly comment on its components in Ukraine.
23. In what year was adopted a law on the state language?
24. What is the constitutional process? What are its components?
25. Identify the main areas of social and economic strategy of Ukraine, which were declared by the President in the Parliament of Ukraine's independence?
26. Describe the current state of the economic situation in Ukraine.
27. Describe the state of international relations in Ukraine.
28. Highlight key priority areas of Ukraine's foreign policy.

Control questions

1. Ukraine in international relations. The reunion of Ukrainian lands.
2. The difficulty of rebuilding period in Ukraine.
3. Famine of 1946-1947.
4. Socio-economic transformation and national policies in Western Ukraine.
5. The activities of armed formations of UPA in the postwar period.
6. Social and political life in Ukraine in the late 40's - early. 50's. XX century.
7. Time of late Stalinism in Ukraine.
8. Attempts to liberalize political life in the second half of 50th -First half of 60s. XX century.
9. Movement of the Sixties in Ukraine.
10. The dissident movement in Ukraine.
11. The problems of economic development of Ukraine in the mid 60's. XX century.
12. Attempts to introduce economic reforms in the second half of 60's - the first half of 80's, and their failures.
13. The increase in social problems. Collapsing democracy.
14. Dissident, Human Rights and the national liberation movement in Ukraine 60-80's. XX century.
15. The process of restructuring. The first steps of democratization of society.
16. The growth of social and political activity of Ukraine's population in the late 80's - early. 90s. XX century.
17. Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. Declaration of Independence of Ukraine.
18. Development of Ukrainian statehood.
19. The constitutional process in Ukraine.
20. The economic situation in Ukraine.
21. Agrarian reform in Ukraine since independence.
22. Strengthening Civil Society in Ukraine.
23. Socio-political movements and political parties in Ukraine in modern conditions. Inter-ethnic relations.
24. Orange Revolution.
25. Euromaidan or Revolution of dignity.
26. The Russian-Ukrainian War of 2014.
27. Ukraine -EU.
28. Ukraine in the international arena

Quiz 1. Period of reconstruction and further development of national economy (1945-1950)

Quiz 1-1.

1. Ukraine became a member of the United Nations in:

1. October 1944
2. April 1945
3. June 1945
- 4 March 1946

2. Decree "On Urgent Measures for the reconstruction of the economy in areas liberated from Nazi occupation" was adopted in:

1. February 1943
2. August 1943
- 3 November 1943
- 4 October 1944

3. As the part of the USSR Transcarpathia was included:

1. October 28, 1944
2. October 28, 1949
3. June 29, 1945
4. January 22, 1946

4. Operation "Visla" was intended to:

1. The territory of Poland liberation from Nazi invaders.
2. Forcible relocation of Ukrainian on Poland territory of the USSR.
3. Forcible relocation in 1947 of Ukrainian from regions of compact residence in Poland in its western and northern regions with the purpose assimilation.
4. The provision of Ukrainian population of Kholmshchyna and Lemkivshchyna with sbest lands in the west of country.

5. 16 August 1945 the Soviet Union signed an agreement on the state border (it concerned administrative territorial changes in the USSR) with:

1. Romania.
2. Hungary.
3. Poland.
4. Czechoslovakia.

6. Post-war settlement of Ukraine's borders with Romania was recorded in the Soviet-Romanian agreement on:

1. November 10, 1944
2. June 29, 1945
3. January 12, 1946

4. February 10, 1947

7. A significant part of Ukrainian ethnic lands (Nadsyannya, Lemkivshchyna, Kholmshchyna and Pidliashshia) moved to Poland from the Soviet-Polish agreement on:

1. September 9, 1944
2. May 7, 1945
3. August 16, 1945
4. April 28, 1947s.

8. The real name of the commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) Taras Chuprynka was:

1. Stepan Bandera.
2. Roman Shukhevych.
3. Dmitry Klyachkivskyy.
4. Mykola Lebed..

9. From Galicia, Volyn, Rivne region in 1944-1946. to Poland moved nearly a million Poles and from Poland to the USSR - over 500 thousand Ukrainian:

1. voluntarily.
2. voluntary-compulsory.
3. forcibly.
4. forcibly moved only Poles.

10. The largest anti-Ukrainian campaign - "Operation Vistula", made by the Polish authorities, was held in:

1. 1 May 1945
2. April 1946
3. April-May 1947
- 4 June 1948

11. During the election in 1947 to the Supreme Soviet USSR and local councils in ballots for voting were made names:

1. Only one candidate.
2. The two candidates.
3. without restrictions.
4. from 1 to 5 candidates.

12. Crimea from the Russian Federation was transferred to Ukrainian SSR in:

1. 1944. 2. 1954. 3. 1964. 4. 1977.

Quiz 1-2.

1. Established in 1944 the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine was headed by:

1. Dmitry Manuilsky.
2. Vasily Tarasenko.
3. Nikita Khrushchev.
4. Paul Tychyna.

2. For the first time Ukraine has become a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in:

1. 1946.
2. 1948.
3. 1950.
4. 1954.

3. In 1946-1947 Ukraine delegation at the Paris Peace Conference:

1. participated as an observer.
2. did not participate.
3. participated and signed peace treaties with Bulgaria, Italy, Romania and other. countries.
4. involved, but contracts signed on behalf of the head of the delegation of the USSR

4. During the Second World War in Ukraine was destroyed:

1. More than a thousand cities and towns.
2. Only 214 cities and 10 thousand of villages.
3. 814 cities and around 50 thousand of villages.
4. 714 cities and towns, more than 28 thousand of villages..

5. The Gulag - is:

1. The most commonly used name of Stalin's camps.
2. The name of the Nazi concentration camps.
3. the geographic name of the archipelago in the Arctic Ocean.
4. The name of closed military installations.

6. The five-year plan of reconstruction and economic development of Ukraine was adopted by the VR in:

1. August 1945
2. December 1945
3. January 1946
4. August 1946

7. The five-year plan (1946-1950) was focused on reconstruction and development in the first place:

1. heavy industry, energy and transport.
2. energy, transport and light industry.
3. heavy, light and food industries.
4. light industry, food industry and agriculture

8. In the postwar period the famine in Ukraine took place in:

1. 1945-1946.
2. 1946-1947.
3. 1947-1948.
4. 1952-1953.

9. During the famine of 1946-1947 Stalinist leadership in Ukraine:

1. imported grain from abroad.
2. helped to overcome famine in Ukraine with grain supplies from other Soviet republics.
3. offered Ukrainian to solve the problem with all their resources of bread.
4. continued to export grain abroad including from Ukraine.

10. At the suggestion of Stalin in March 1947 the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) dismissed Khrushchev from the post of Secretary of the Central Committee, replacing him with:

1. Vyacheslav Molotov.
2. Lazar Kaganovich.
3. Leonid Melnikov.
4. Aleksey Kirichenko.

11. With initiative of the leadership of Ukrainian USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a decree "On the expulsion from Ukrainian SSR persons who darkly evade from employment in agriculture and lead antisocial parasitic lifestyle":

1. February 10, 1947
2. February 21, 1948
3. March 18, 1949
4. November 21, 1949

12. In 1946-1950 on the development of light industry, food industry and agriculture was directed from all investments of Ukraine:

1. only 20 percent.
2. The third part of investment.
3. half of all investments.
4. The fourth part of the investment.

Quiz 1-3.

1. Reconstruction of the economy of Ukraine after WWII was basically completed in:

1. 1947.
2. 1949.
3. 1950.
4. 1955.

2. In the 50 years of the twentieth century Ukraine became one of the leading industrial countries of Europe and for the smelting of cast iron per capita:

1. ranked the third place in Europe..
2. melted more than the UK and France.
3. was ahead of Britain, France and West Germany.
4. ranked second place after West Germany and the UK.

3. The post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation of Dnieproges was completed:

1. up to March 1947
2. in May of 1946
3. at the end of 1947
4. At the beginning of 1949.

4. In the early 50 years of XX century. Ukraine gave in national production of (USSR) metal (steel, cast iron and rolled metal) and coal:

1. 20%.
2. 30%.
3. almost 50%.
4. More than half of the total production of the USSR.

5. In the 50 years Ukrainian SSR gave to the "all-union moneybox" 70 percent of the total production of agricultural products such as:

1. grains.
2. meat and milk.
3. wool and butter.
4. sugar.

6. Pipeline "Dashava-Kyiv" with which the beginning of mass gasification in Ukraine, was introduced in effect:

1. December 1947
2. October 1, 1948
3. April 25, 1949
4. October 1, 1950.

7. The first post-World War II monetary reform was carried out in
 1. 1946.
 2. 1947.
 3. 1948.
 4. 1957.

8. The head of the armed struggle UPA in West Ukrainian lands in the postwar period was:
 1. Jaroslav Stetsko.
 2. Stepan Bandera.
 3. Mykola Lebed.
 4. Roman Shukhevych..

9. First Ukrainian bus was released in
 1. 1950 Kyiv factory "Arsenal".
 2. 1951 Lviv Bus Plant (LAZ).
 3. 1958 Kremenchug Automobile Plant (KrAZ).
 4. 1961 Pavlodar plant (PAZ).

10. The year of continuous forced collectivization of Western Ukraine was:
 1. 1948.
 2. 1949.
 3. 1950.
 4. 1955.

11. The seven-year compulsory education in Ukraine was introduced in
 1. 1947.
 2. 1949.
 3. 1950.
 4. 1953.

12. For the first time in the history of Ukrainian Communist Party Party organization was headed by Ukrainian:
 1. Nikita Khrushchev - December 1947
 2. Dmitry Manuilsky - December 1949
 3. Alex Kirichenko - June 1953
 4. Mykola Podgorny 4 - January 1955.

Quiz 1-4.

1. In the postwar period (1948-1955 years) the number of Ukrainian schools:

1. doubled.
2. remained at pre-war level.
3. decreased more than in 1000.
4. decreased only in the cities.

2. Positive changes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine began after:

1. 1950 (completion of collectivization mostly in Western Ukraine).
2. September (1953) Plenum of the Central Committee, which reviewed the development of agriculture.
3. Mastering in 1954-1956 biennium of virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan, Siberia and Altai.
4. Twentieth Party Congress (1956).

3. Ukraine became a member of UNESCO and the International Labour Organization:

1. 1948.
2. 1950.
3. 1952.
4. 1954.

4. "Lysenkivschyna" - persecution of scientists and innovators, including geneticists began in Ukraine:

1. 1946 after the election of T. Lysenko as academician of VASHNIL.
2. 1947 after the election of President pseudoacademician T. Lysenko as president of VASHNIL.
3. 1948 after the August session of VASHNIL where T. Lysenko defeated his opponents geneticists.
4. in 1950, when Stalin openly supported the "scientific achievements" of T. Lysenko.

5. In the 50 years Ukrainian SSR gave to the "all-union moneybox" 70 percent of the total production of agricultural products such as:

1. grains.
2. meat and milk.
3. wool and butter.
4. sugar.

6. Pipeline "Dashava-Kyiv" with which the beginning of mass gasification in Ukraine, was introduced in effect:

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2. October 1, 1948
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3. Alex Kirichenko - June 1953
4. Mykola Podgorny 4 - January 1955.

Quiz 2. Socio-economic and political processes in Ukraine in the late 1950th and in the mid of 1980th

Quiz 2-1.

1. For the first time on the official level criticism of Stalin's personality cult was made in:

1. Nikita Khrushchev's speech at the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (1953) during his election as First Secretary of the Central Committee.
2. Khrushchev speech on the occasion of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the "reunification" of Ukraine and Russia (1954).
3. Khrushchev speech at the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU (February 1956).
4. The decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (30 June 1956). "On overcoming the cult of personality and its consequences".

2. Resolution on the release of the special settlements of "Ukrainian nationalists" was made in:

1. January 1954
2. February 1956
3. May 1956
- 4 November 1956.

3. The Law about general introduction of compulsory eight-year education in Ukraine was adopted:

1. April 17, 1959
2. August 15, 1960
3. October 20, 1961
4. February 15, 1963

4. Sharply critical work "Internationalism or Russification?" wrote the famous Ukrainian dissident:

1. Ivan Dziuba.
2. Mykola Rudenko.
3. Vyacheslav Chornovil.
4. Ivan Drach.

5. The main charges that were presented Nikita Khrushchev in 1964 while dismissing him from his post – was:

1. hastiness in resolving issues.
2. unreasonable personnel policy.

3. "voluntarism and subjectivism."
4. critique of personality cult of Stalin.

6. The transition from the branch to the territorial system of economic management of Ukraine through economic councils started in:
 1. December 1957
 2. May 1958
 3. October 1959
 - 4 October 1961.

7. OUN leader Stepan Bandera was killed in 1959 by Munich KGB agent:
 1. Stashinsky.
 2. Shvartsbad.
 3. Sudoplatov.
 4. Mendelshtam.

8. The secret organization of "Ukrainian Union of Workers and Peasants" was headed by:
 1. Levko Lukyanenko.
 2. Mykola Rudenko.
 3. Petro Grigorenko.
 4. Valentyn Moroz.

9. Release of the world's largest dry cargo vessels and fishing trawlers started in:
 1. Odessa.
 2. Kherson.
 3. Sevastopol.
 4. Nikolaev.

10. In Ukraine, was established a new branch of industry - pipeline transportation of oil from the introduction of the first stage of the main pipeline "Druzhba" in:
 1. 1961.
 2. 1962.
 3. 1964.
 4. 1965.

11. The yield of grain in Ukraine for 1950-1961:
 1. increased by only 2%.
 2. remained at the same level.

3. increased by 2 times.
4. increased 3 times.

12. One of the most important means of agricultural reform and a sharp increase of its effectiveness were Khrushchev's promise:

1. to expand corn seeding and "catch up and overtake the United States" for milk and meat.
2. the development of virgin and fallow lands in Ukraine.
3. reforestation and reclamation.
4. strengthening of private farms.

Quiz 2-2.

1. Epic of Corn - to introduce corn in Ukraine due to a sharp decrease in traditional agricultural crops started:

1. after the official visit in 1959 M. Khrushchev to the United States.
2. in 1958 after the reorganization of machine and tractor stations (MTS).
3. in October of 1959 after the transition to the territorial system of economic management.
4. in the 1961 after the XXII CPSU Congress.

2. Eliminated "Soviet serfdom" - farmers received passports in:

1. 1954.
2. 1956.
3. 1960.
4. 1961.

3. In Ukraine was adopted a law on a regular secondary school reform where was envisaged in particular the introduction of eight universal education and the introduction of 11-year-olds in secondary schools:

1. 1957.
2. 1959.
3. 1960.
4. 1961.

4. Space flight around the Earth of Ukrainian cosmonaut Pavel Popovich was:

1. April 12, 1961
2. March 16, 1962
3. 12-15 August 1962
4. 11-15 February 1963

5. Petro Shelest was elected as the leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine in :

1. December 1957
2. June 1962
3. July 1963
4. May 1972

6. Volodymyr Shcherbytsky replaced Petro Shelest at the post of first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine in:

1. July 1963
2. April 1970
3. May 1972
4. May 1974.

7. Creative Youth Club "Prolisok" was created in the early 60 years of XX century in:

1. Kyiv.
2. Kharkiv.
3. Odessa.
4. Lviv.

8. The secret organization of "Ukrainian Union of Workers and Peasants" was headed by:

1. Levko Lukyanenko.
2. Mykola Rudenko.
3. Petro Grigorenko.
4. Valentyn Moroz.

9. The centre of Ukrainian "sixties" was that was founded in 1959:

1. Kyiv Creative Youth Club "Contemporary".
2. Ukrainian worker-peasant union.
3. Lviv Youth club "Prolisok".
4. literary club of Kyiv University named by T.G. Shevchenko.

10. The first major wave of arrests of its members "Sixties" swept the Ukraine in:

1. 1962-1963.
2. 1965-1966.
3. 1963-1964.
4. 1966-1967.

11. The movement of Ukrainian dissidents appeared:

1. in the early 1950's.
2. late 50's - early 60's. XX century.
3. in 1965
4. in the late 60s of the twentieth century.

12. A kind of protest against the 1965 arrests of Ukrainian dissidents was the work of Ivan Dziuba:

1. "Internationalism or Russification?".
2. "Woe from Wit".
3. "Confessions on death row."
4. "The Prodigal sons of Ukraine".

Quiz 2-3.

1. The most successful five-year plan, which is called "gold" in 50-80 years was:

1. sixth (1956-1960).
2. eighth (1966-1970).
3. ninth (1971-1975).
4. eleventh (1981-1985).

2. Kyiv subway was enacted in

1. February 1956
2. May 1958
3. November 1960
4. January 1963

3. Introduced guaranteed wages for farmers and began to implement various forms of material stimulation in

1. 1956-1957.
2. 1959-1960.
3. 1963-1964.
4. 1966-1967

4. Since the early 1970s, the economic situation in Ukraine:

1. significantly changing for the better.
2. there is not much change for the better.
3. remains the same.
4. changing for the worse.

5. In the 1970-1985 years Ukraine's economy is mainly developed in:

1. extensive way.
2. intensive way.
3. extensive way, but actively updated basic production assets.
4. by improving qualitative rather than quantitative indicators.

6. Development in Ukraine of the powerful military-industrial complex (MIC):

1. had a positive impact on the national economy.
2. helped to improve the welfare of workers all over Ukraine.
3. negatively affected the balanced development of the economy, diverted human and material resources in unproductive sector.
4. positively influenced the production of consumer goods, improve their quality and standard of living.

7. Eleventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) in comparison with the previous five-year growth rate of agricultural production in collective farms:

1. were on the same level.
2. declined slightly.
3. significantly reduced.
4. increased.

8. From 1960 to 1990 the total population:

1. significantly reduced.
2. declined only in rural areas.
3. remained at the same level.
4. grew by almost 10 million of people.

9. For the first time in a long period of Ukrainian history villagers mortality exceeded the birth rate in:

1. 1965
2. 1970
3. 1975
4. 1979

10. The beginning of a new wave of Russification institutions of public education is the Directive of the Ministry of Education of the USSR on improving the Russian language in secondary schools by:

1. August 23, 1972
2. November 11, 1978
3. January 15, 1979
4. November 11, 1980

11. Further strengthening of Russification in Ukraine in the early 1980s was due to the adoption of December 26, 1983:

1. Directive Ministry of Education of the USSR.
2. Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to improve the Russian language in secondary schools.
3. Resolution of the Communist Party of Ukraine on improving teaching language of international communication.
4. The decisions of Congress Teachers Ukraine.

12. In 1979 the Institute of History of the Ukrainian SSR finalized multivolume work:

1. "The history of towns and villages in Ukraine."
2. "The history of the Cossacks."
3. "History of Ukrainian SSR".
4. "The history of Kyivan Rus'.

Quiz 2-4.

1. literary work for which the poet –shestydesyatnytsya Kostenko was awarded in 1987 the State Prize of Ukraine:

1. "Travellers of heart."
2. "On the Banks of the river free."
3. "Princes Hill".
4. "Mary Churai."

2. The composer-songwriter, author of the song "Chervona Ruta":

1. Anatoly Kos-Anatolskyi.
2. Plato Maiboroda.
3. Alexander Bilash.
4. Vladimir Ivasjuk.

3. The structure of the KGB created a special "Fifth control" to deal with the ideological sabotage ", and in fact - of dissenters in

1. 1965
2. 1967
3. 1972
4. 1974

4. In November 1976 the most active human rights activists Ukraine joined in:

1. Ukrainian group for promoting implementation of the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine later - (GHS).
2. "Ukrainian worker-peasant union."
3. Kyiv Club "Contemporary".
4. Lviv Youth club "Prolisok".

5. Management of Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, which was the basis of religious sectarianism in Ukraine 60-70's, carried out:

1. Joseph Slipyj.
2. Andrew Sheptytsky.
3. Joseph Terelya.
4. Father Romaniuk.

6. Development in Ukraine of the powerful military-industrial complex (MIC):

1. had a positive impact on the national economy.
2. helped to improve the welfare of workers all over Ukraine.

3. negatively affected the balanced development of the economy, diverted human and material resources in unproductive sector.

4. positively influenced the production of consumer goods, improve their quality and standard of living.

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1. "The history of towns and villages in Ukraine."
2. "The history of the Cossacks."
3. "History of Ukrainian SSR".
4. "The history of Kyivan Rus'".

Quiz 3. Aggravation of totalitarian regime crisis in the USSR and Ukraine's declaration of independence (1985-1991)

Quiz 3-1.

1. The policy of perestroika in the Soviet Union was declared in
 1. March 1984
 2. April 1985
 3. December 1985
 4. February 1986

2. The first elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (USSR) took place on a competitive basis:
 1. 1988.
 2. 1989
 3. 1990
 4. 1991

3. The article 6 of the Constitution of the USSR, which proclaimed CPSU leading and guiding force of Soviet society was abolished in:
 1. March 1989
 2. February 1990
 3. July 1990
 4. August 1991

4. Commonly known event which took place in Ukraine in April 1986 .:
 1. The accident at Chernobyl.
 2. The beginning of perestroika.
 3. XVII Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine.
 4. The elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and local councils.

5. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a "Law on Languages .. 'in
 1. April 1986
 2. September 1988
 3. October 1989
 4. July 1990.

6. The Chairman of the Supreme Soviet at the time it adopted the "Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine" was:
 1. Vladimir Iwashko.
 2. Leonid Kravchuk.

3. John Plusch.
4. Alexander Moroz.

7. "Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine" was adopted:
 1. February 11, 1989
 2. March 4, 1990
 3. July 16, 1990
 4. August 3, 1990

8. After Shcherbytsky First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine was elected:
 1. Leonid Kravchuk.
 2. Vladimir Ivashka.
 3. Stanislav Hurenko.
 4. Peter Simonenko.

9. Starvation of students of Ukraine, demanding radical reforms of social and economic life of the republic began:
 1. October 2, 1989
 2. 2-17 October 1990
 3. November 3, 1990
 4. 3-15 October 1991

10. Indicate which CIS countries Ukraine has land border:
 1. Russia, Belarus, Moldova.
 2. Russia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova.
 3. Belarus, Russia, Poland and Moldova.
 4. Russia, Moldova, Romania, Belarus.

11. The fact of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was recorded:
 1. August 24th, 1991 - in Moscow.
 2. December 1, 1991 - in Kyiv.
 3. December 8, 1991 - in the Bialowieza Forest (near Minsk).
 4. December 15, 1991 - Moscow.

12. The first of the major Western countries recognized the independence of Ukraine:
 1. United States.
 2. France.
 3. Italy.
 4. Canada.

Quiz 3-2.

1. "Human Chain", organized by the People's Movement of Ukraine for restructuring January 21, 1990 was dedicated to:

1. Unification Act.
2. Victory Day.
3. Day proclamation of the UPR.
4. the anniversary of the battle near Kruty.

2. Ukraine is not a member of:

1. GUUAM.
2. OSCE.
3. CIS.
4. EU.

3. The first head of government (prime minister) of independent Ukraine was:

1. Vitaly Masol.
2. Witold Fokin.
3. Leonid Kuchma.
4. Leonid Kravchuk.

4. A law on establishing a post of the President of Ukraine was adopted:

1. July 16, 1990
2. July 5, 1991
3. August 24, 1991
4. October 5, 1991.

5. The first parliamentary opposition in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine - People's Council, created June 6, 1990, headed:

1. Igor Yukhnovsky.
2. Vyacheslav Chornovil.
3. Ivan Drach.
4. Paul Movchan.

6. 8-10 September 1989 took place in Kyiv:

1. The founding congress of People's Movement of Ukraine for restructuring.
2. Plenum of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which freed B. Shcherbytsky from the responsibilities of the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.
3. Congress of Ukrainian Helsinki Union, on the basis of which was formed Ukrainian Republican Party.
4. The founding Congress of Democratic Party of Ukraine.

7. The independent status of Crimea was restored in
 2. August 1990
 3. February 1991
 - 4 December 1991
 - 5 February 1992

8. During the process of the formation of a multiparty system in Ukraine among the first in late 1989 – in first half of 1990 emerged:
 1. UNP, UHDP, URP, UNDP.
 2. UHDP, USP, SDPU(o), URP.
 3. UNP, URP, CPU, USP.
 4. UNDP, URP, CPU, UNP.

9. Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) resumed its legal activities in Ukraine:
 1. May 1989
 2. June 1990
 3. August 1991
 4. October 1991.

10. First nationwide referendum on the state status of Ukraine was:
 1. December 1, 1990
 2. March 17, 1991
 3. August 24, 1991
 4. December 1, 1991

11. Position of senior Ukrainian SSR to the attempted coup in Moscow, August 19-21, from the beginning was:
 1. positive, leadership of Ukraine declared its support.
 2. negative, leadership of Ukraine announced a strong protest against the attempted coup in the Soviet Union.
 3. uncertain, leadership of the Parliament oscillating, took a wait.
 4. was initially negative, Parliament Speaker Leonid Kravchuk urged the masses to nationwide strike and announced the immediate convening of an extraordinary session of Parliament.

12. The first of the major Western countries recognized the independence of Ukraine:
 1. United States.
 2. France.
 3. Italy.
 4. Canada.

Quiz 4. Independent Ukraine's development (1991-2015)

Quiz 4-1.

1. When vote in a referendum December 1, 1991 in the list for the post of President of Ukraine were candidates:

1. L. Kravchuk and V.Chornovil.
2. L. Kravchuk, V. Chornovil, O. Moroz, L. Lukyanenko.
3. L. Kravchuk, L. Lukyanenko, V. Chornovil, I. Plusch and P.Symonenko.
4. L.Kravchuk, V.Chornovil, L. Lukyanenko, J. and Yukhnovsky L. Taburyanskiy.

2. Declaration of Independence of Ukraine in a referendum in 1991, more than half of voters would say:

1. all regions of Ukraine, Crimea, cities Kyiv and Sevastopol.
2. city. Kyiv and all regions of Ukraine except Crimea and Sevastopol.
3. almost all regions of Ukraine except Crimea, Donetsk and Lugansk regions.
4. all regions of Ukraine, Crimea, except Sevastopol.

3. Constitution of the independent Ukraine was adopted:

1. August 3, 1990
2. July 2, 1993
3. June 8, 1995
4. June 28, 1996

4. Economic growth in Ukraine began during the premiership:

1. Valery Pustovojtenko.
2. Viktor Yushchenko.
3. Anatoly Kinah.
4. Viktor Yanukovych.

5. In accordance with the Constitution and the Law on Elections Parliament of Ukraine is elected in amount:

1. 350 deputies.
2. 400 deputies.
3. 425 deputies.
4. 450 deputies.

6. The first President of independent Ukraine was elected:

1. July 5, 1990
2. August 24, 1991
3. December 1st, 1991
4. December 7, 1991

7. 24 August 1991 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted:

1. Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine.
2. The decree on the Prohibition of Communist Party of Ukraine.
3. Declaration of Independence of Ukraine.
4. The law of economic independence of Ukraine.

8. The situation of economic and social Ukraine 1991-1995 is characterized by:

1. The growth of national income and improvement of people's well-being.
2. improve living standards, but the growth of the shadow economy and corruption.
3. The increase in industrial and agricultural production, inflation and utility prices.
4. The sharp decline in production, growth of the shadow economy, corruption, inflation and unemployment.

9. Legislature independent Ukraine - is:

1. The President of Ukraine.
2. Cabinet of Ministers.
3. Parliament.
4. Parliament and the Constitutional Court.

10. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the National Anthem of Ukraine - "Ukraine has not perished":

1. July 16, 1990
2. August 24, 1991
3. December 8, 1991
4. January 16, 1992

11. Military Doctrine of Ukraine was adopted (approved) by:

1. Parliament.
2. Cabinet.
3. President.
4. Ministry of Defence.

12. Ukraine joined the Council of Europe:

1. 1994
2. 1995
- 3 January 1996
- 4 September 1996

Quiz 4-2.

1. Start of mass «pryhvatyzatsiyi" the whole public property (public property) was given after the adoption of complex laws regarding privatization of public enterprises, release of privatization securities:

1. December 1991
2. March 1992
3. March 1993
4. December 1993

2. New national currency of Ukraine - UAH was introduced:

1. August 8, 1995
2. September 1, 1996
3. October 1, 1996
4. January 1, 1997

3. The first astronaut of independent Ukraine Leonid Kadeniuk flew into space on:

1. Soviet spacecraft "Soyuz".
2. American spaceship "Apollo".
3. American ship "Columbia".
4. Russian-Ukrainian ship "Salut".

4. The State visit to Ukraine of Pope John Paul II was:

1. 1988.
2. 2000.
3. 2001.
4. 2002.

5. Inauguration of the President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko occurred:

1. November 21, 2002
2. August 4, 2006
3. June 7, 2014
4. January 23, 2005

6. The legal documents that resulted to the elimination of KSP:

1. Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Urgent Measures to Accelerate reform of the agricultural sector";
2. Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Agricultural Cooperation";
3. Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On the peasant (farmer) facilities";
4. Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Land Lease".

7. The political part of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU was signed:

1. November 28, 2013
2. June 27, 2014
3. March 21, 2014
4. March 1, 1998

8. The economic part of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU was signed:

- November 28, 2013
2. June 27, 2014
 3. March 21, 2014
 4. March 1, 1998

9. Bloody Reunion Day:

1. January 22, 2014
2. January 22, 1990
3. January 22, 1991
4. January 22, 2013

10. For the first time since independence were shown themselves signs of economic stabilization:

1. 1999.
2. 1992.
3. 1994.
4. 1995.

11. The middle class in Ukraine is:

1. 12%
2. 75%
3. 50%
4. 65%

12. The Council of the European Union formally recognized Ukraine as a market economy:

1. December 21, 2005
2. February 17, 2006
3. June 27, 2014.
4. March 21, 2014.

Quiz 4-3.

1. The legal documents that resulted to the elimination of KSP:

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2. 400 deputies.
3. 425 deputies.
4. 450 deputies.

PROGRESS TESTING

<p>1. Formation of the modern territory of Ukraine finally ended in a) 1939; b) 1944; c) 1945; d) 1954</p> <p>2. The post-war reconstruction of the economy Ukraine characterized by: a) rapid reconstruction of all sectors of the economy; b) rapid reconstruction of heavy industry in total disregard of light industry and agriculture; c) rapid reconstruction of heavy industry with insufficient attention to light industry; d) rapid rebuilding of light and food industry.</p> <p>3. For the post-war development of agriculture characteristic (choose the wrong answer): a) weak material base; b) collecting high taxes from the peasants; c) labor shortages; d) increase investment in agriculture.</p> <p>4. Operation "Visla" was intended to: a) eviction on Ukrainian territory of the USSR; b) Loss of UPA support Ukrainian population; c) Elimination of compact residence of Ukrainian in Poland; d) eviction Ukrainian in Poland.</p> <p>5. Operation "Visla" was held in a) September-November 1947; b) April-August 1947; a) June-September 1948; d) March-May 1948.</p> <p>6. The postwar famine in Ukraine was over: a) 1945; b) of 1946-1947; c) 1947-1948 years; d) 1948-1949.</p> <p>7. The head of the armed would-be UPA Ukrainian lands in the 1944-50 years was: a) Ya. Stetsko; b) S. Bandera; c) R. Shukhevych; d) O. Kandyba.</p> <p>8. R. Shukhevych performed under the name: a) Pike; b) Taras Chuprynka; c) Tour; d) Novel Lozovskii.</p> <p>9. Ukrainian SSR became a member of the United Nations: a) 1944; b) 1945; c) 1955; d) 1991.</p> <p>5_ Approval of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine trident - small arms of Ukraine</p>	<p>HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD (1945-2017)</p> <p>10. What territorial changes have occurred in Ukraine in the postwar years: a) Romania gave Ukraine Bukovina, Hungary - Transcarpathia, Poland - Lemkivshchyna, Kholmshchyna, Nadsyannya, Podlasie; b) Romania recognized the Romanian-Soviet border set by the agreement dated of 28 June 1940, Czechoslovakia agreed to merge Transcarpathian Ukraine with the Soviet Ukraine, a line border with Poland was held on 5-6 km from the "Curzon Line" for Poland, it retreated Nadsyannya, Lemkivshchyna, Kholmshchyna, Podlasie; c) Romania accepted membership in the Bukovina SSR, Czechoslovakia and agreed to transfer Transcarpathia to Ukraine, new line border with Poland was held on 5-6 km from the "Curzon Line" towards Poland, but it is now pulling Nadsyannya, Lemkivshchyna, Kholmshchyna Podlasie; d) There was no territorial changes.</p> <p>11. Arrange events in chronological order: a) DKNS rebellion; b) of the Constitution of the independent Ukraine; c) the entry of Ukraine to the United Nations; d) Twentieth Party Congress; e) Declaration of State Sovereignty.</p> <p>12. Match the years events: 1) 1991 2) 1993 3) 1996 4) 2004 a) adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine; b) implementation of the national currency - hryvnia; c) independence of Ukraine; d) The Orange Revolution; e) making military doctrine of Ukraine.</p> <p>13. Install the match: a) Parliament of Ukraine; b) The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; c) the President; d) The</p> <p>4 ___ adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine; 5 ___ adoption of the Law on National Minorities.</p>	<p>Constitutional Court; e) The prosecutor's office; f) The local council g) the Supreme Court. 1) The Legislature; 2) The executive power; 3) The judicial power.</p> <p>14. Arrange in chronological order listed legal documents that have become a real step towards a new economic relations in the agricultural sector sovereign Ukraine: a) Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Urgent Measures to Accelerate reform of the agricultural sector"; b) Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Agricultural Cooperation"; c) Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On the peasant (farmer) facilities"; d) Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On ownership of land"; e) Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the order of land sharing transferred to collective ownership of agricultural enterprises and organizations"; f) The adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine; g) Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Land Lease".</p> <p>15. Mark the facts relating to the biography of L. Kravchuk: a) awarded the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise V Class; b) he held the position of the Ukrainian government; c) served as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; d) He was the first popularly elected President of Ukraine; e) was one of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>16. Arrange events in chronological order: 1_ adoption by of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Constitution of Ukraine 2_ Declaration of State Sovereignty 3_ Recovery of CPU 4_ of the Armed Forces of Ukraine some areas.</p>
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<p>6_of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO.</p> <p>17. Arrange in chronological order</p> <p>1_ Deportation of Ukrainian population of Holm and Lemko to Western Poland;</p> <p>2_ Ukraine joined the United Nations as a founding member;</p> <p>3_ Ukraine became a member of UNESCO and the International Labour Organization;</p> <p>4_ development by Ukraine virgin and fallow lands began;</p> <p>5_ Decree on the transfer of Crimea from the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR.</p> <p>18. Arrange in chronological order.</p> <p>1_ First major wave of arrests of dissidents in Ukraine;</p> <p>2_ Formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union;</p> <p>3_ Proclamation Food Program;</p> <p>4_ Introduction of the first nuclear reactor in Ukraine;</p> <p>5_ Trial of members of dissident organizations - Ukrainian Union of Workers and Peasants.</p> <p>19. Arrange in chronological order.</p> <p>1_ Law of Ukraine on the economic independence of the republic;</p> <p>2_ Founding Congress of People's Movement of Ukraine;</p> <p>3_ Disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant;</p> <p>4_ Adoption of the language in the USSR;</p> <p>5_ Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine.</p> <p>20. Arrange in chronological order.</p> <p>1_ Declaration of Independence of Ukraine;</p> <p>2_ Parliament adopted the military doctrine of Ukraine;</p> <p>3_ first reported prevalence in Ukraine the number of deaths over those born;</p>	<p>21. Complete text omitted terms:</p> <p>The new Constitution was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Constitution (from Lat. Constitutio) -state, which reinforces social and political structure, order of formation principles of organization and activities of state bodies system, basi..... and citizens.</p> <p>22. Group the characteristic period of "thaw" phenomena and events: 1) the introduction of an 8-year study; 2) partial political rehabilitation; 3) Natural pay farmers, and 4) a policy of building communism, 5) high rates of housing; 6) laying the foundations of a market economy; 7) rejection of the unitary character of the USSR; 8) the implementation of the 7-year plan; 9) the launch of Sputnik; 10) the slow pace of housing construction; 11) non-interference in the affairs of other countries.</p> <p>23. Fill in the blanks in the text:</p> <p>In....an attempt was undertaken radical reorganization of the ... industry and construction. Were eliminated ministry ... and created</p> <p>24. Check the facts concerning the biography of L. Kuchma: a) born in Poltava region; b) led the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine; c) worked the Director General Association " Yuzhny Machine-Building Plant "; d) served as Prime Minister of Ukraine; e) became the President of Ukraine after a 3-year term in office of Kravchuk.</p> <p>25. Check the facts relating to the biography of P. Shelest: a) wrote the book "Our Soviet Ukraine "; b) resigned as First Secretary of the Communist Party for health reasons; c) was appointed First Secretary of the Communist Party after the resignation of M.Khrushchev; d) M. Podgorny replaced as First Secretary; e) defending the interests of the USSR in</p>	<p>26. Fill in the blanks in the text:</p> <p>The dissident movement consisted of three major trends: L or democratic dissent represented in Russia by A.Sakharov, O.Solzhenitsyn and their associates, and in our country - U ... H..... G that is to promote the implementation H..... agreements on human rights and the USSR signed in 1975.</p> <p>27. Fill in the blanks in the text : R dissent that was intended to actual rather than declarative recognition of freedom of conscience. In Ukraine, in particular, it was fighting for the restoration of Ukrainian Greek Catholic and Autocephalous Orthodox Churches, freedom of Protestant sects. The brightest representatives of this movement were G.V I.G V.R., and Y.T</p> <p>28. Fill in the blanks in the text : N oriented dissent, which strongly condemned chauvinism, imperial policy center, forced Russification were to protect the rights and freedoms of all peoples and their cooperation in the fight provided life worthy of the civilized world. To this direction belonged I.D., S. K V.M. V. Ch. et al.</p> <p>29. Set the sequence of events: a) the P.Shelest removal from office of First Secretary of the CC CP Ukraine; b) the first major wave of arrests of dissidents in Ukraine; c) approval by the VR of the new Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR; d) formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.</p> <p>30. The legal basis for the regulation of international relations independent Ukraine are:</p> <p>a) "Declaration of Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine" b) the law "On national minorities in Ukraine" "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine"; d) the creation of security; e) Law "On Political Parties in Ukraine".</p>
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