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*Ukraine. History. Statehood.
(XX- the beginning of the XXI century)*

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The Historical Reference Textbook covers the historical development of Ukraine Statehood in the XX- at the beginning of the XXI century.

The composition contains materials has general provisions, scientific and reference materials - personalities, chronology, terminology, and documents.

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PREFACE

The affirmation of Ukrainian statehood is accompanied by a rise of national consciousness in various strata of society, a general increase in interest in the historical past. An important part of this process is teaching the history of Ukrainian statehood in higher education institutions.

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 have become a history lesson convincing Ukrainian student 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».

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

Their application will help students in independent academic work, high-quality preparation for lectures and seminars, 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.

PART 1. THE UKRAINIAN ISSUE AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

PERSONALITIES

Antonovych Dmitry Vladimirovich (1877 - 1945) - Ukrainian Public Policy and statesman, historian of art. Son of Vladimir Antonovych. Born in Kiev. D. Antonovich in 1900 together with M. Rusovykh, 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 Markiyanyan Maryanovich (1878-1930-i), Marian, Julius Malynevskyy, 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 cervice in Germany in 1945, died in exile.

Stolypin Pyotr Arkadijovich (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 term 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. In 1925 became head Terminology Committee of Ukrainian Agricultural Academy in Pödebrady (Czechoslovakia). Author of "Memoirs" (1925-1926) 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.

Наймані 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 розвитку 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 розвитку 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 вузькому 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 (націо-нальний, 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 (na – 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!

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 Khmelnytsky 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!

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. Допомагай 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.

«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.

«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 предназначаемых 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 предназначенных 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.

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.

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 утрєвалення 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 Союзу є 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 Moskivschyna 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.

PART II. HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD FROM 1917 TO 1945.

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 gymnasia 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 Sergeyevich (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 Scoropadsky 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 headed 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 Konovalets 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 prisoned. 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 Katerynoslavchyna. 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 secretly 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 an antihetman protest. After becoming a member of Directory he headed a UNR Army. After the UNR forces retreated from Kyiv and after V. Vinichenko moved abroad Petlura became a head of Directory (11th of February) breaking off the USDRP membership. During 1919 he led the fight against red and Denikin troops. In 1920 became a head of UNR Army that came into Ukraine together with Polish forces. After a failed attack and a contract between RSFSR and Poland he marched off his troops over Zbruch where they were interned by the Polish authorities. Petlura was in exile in Poland then in 1923 in Budapest, then in Vienna and later Geneva. On 25th of May 1926 Petlura was killed in Paris by Schwarzbart who was NKVD 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 Petrushevych 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 Petlura 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 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 Ilkovych, 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 - Allukrainian 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 radiotelegraf 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 independentisti, 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. Skoropadskim 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 conducted 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. Konovalts; 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. Konovalets

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, Lemkowhere 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 спільності 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 delations 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 Bolshevic 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 милітаристської 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.

Репрeсiї — 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.

Федерация (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 б9пів діятиб9ібні 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 отсутствует оригинале formations, 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 влади 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 72пів 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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: Росія, 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.

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.

Із 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)

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 Krutsky. National war. - K., 2011.- P.230)

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.

The Law of Independence of Carpatho-Ukraine (March 15, 1939)

The Sojm 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 Sojm 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.

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 спів діяти 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 творитиме на українській землі, боротиме 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!

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 Konovalts, 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!

PART III. HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD FROM 1945 TO 2018

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 (24 August 1928 – 7 July 2018) 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); From 1994 until the 1998 parliamentary election Lukyanenko was a People's Deputy of Ukraine representing Novovolynsk; Lukyanenko was awarded the title Hero of Ukraine by President Viktor Yushchenko on 19 April 2005; In 2006 and (after an interval) again in 2010 Lukyanenko was elected leader of the Ukrainian Republican Party; Lukyanenko was awarded the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise (V degree) in 2007; In 2016 Lukyanenko was awarded the Shevchenko National Prize. 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 Yanukovych (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, Yanukovych 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 sovkhozes, 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 thousand 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 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, multipartynucleation; 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. Symonenko; Kuchma received 56.2% of the vote, and P. Symonenko - 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 Yanukovich, 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 Yanukovich

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 Yanukovich 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 Yanukovych'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 Yanukovych 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 Yanukovych'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 - Yanukovych signed them.

January 19, 2014 - against demands for the resignation of the government and President Yanukovych - 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 Yanukovych left the residence "Mezhyhiria" Yanukovych himself flew to Kharkov; mass escape of Regions officials from Ukraine.

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 328 votes of deputies removed Viktor Yanukovych 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.

October 3, 2017 - The Ukrainian Parliament adopted a pension reform, which provides for an increase in the minimum insurance period for retirement from 15 to 25 years.

December 2, 2017 - US authorities have decided to supply Ukraine with defense weapons in order to protect its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

December 27, 2017 - The process of exchange of prisoners took place in the Donbass (the only one in 2017). On the Ukrainian side, Russians handed over 73 hostages; Ukraine has transferred 233 detainees to Donbass. President Petro Poroshenko said that at the same time the Russian arrested citizens were not released, as it is planned to do it only in exchange for Ukrainians convicted in the Russian Federation.

According to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the irrecoverable losses of ATO forces in the Donbass from 1917 to December 18 amounted to 191 people, 174 were injured.

December 28, 2017 - President Petro Poroshenko signed the law on medical reform. The document provides for the introduction of a system of guarantees for the full payment of the citizens necessary medical services and medicines at the expense of the state budget.

December 29, 2017 - The second stage of the judicial reform was launched: President Petro Poroshenko signed decrees that would allow the liquidation of local courts and the creation of district courts instead of them.

On January 18, 2018, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, by 280 votes in the 2nd reading, adopted the Law "On the Peculiarities of the State

Policy Concerning the State Sovereignty of Ukraine over the Provisional Occupied Territories in the Donetsk and Lugansk Oblasts" (No. 7163, "the Law on the Donbas Reintegration") , which, in particular, defines Russia as an aggressor state, establishes that uncontrolled Kiev territories of Donetsk and Lugansk region are temporarily occupied. A special procedure for the entry of Ukrainian citizens into uncontrolled territories is established through the CPVB. The bill should create a new legal basis for solving the problem of displaying hostile aggression in the Donbass, and in the long term - to restore the territorial integrity of Ukraine within an internationally recognized border.

On February 10, 2018, the well-known Ukrainian philosopher, academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Miroslav Popovich died at the 88th year of his life.

March 14, 2018 - The National Bank of Ukraine announced the replacement of 1, 2, 5, and 10-hryvnia denominations of paper bills by coins, as well as the termination of the issue of coins of small denominations at 1, 2, 5 and 25 cents.

March 21, 2018 - The Cabinet of Ministers passed a resolution prohibiting the issuance of a passport of a citizen of Ukraine using a letterhead in the form of a book. From now on, all passports must be made in the form of an ID-card.

April 17, 2018 - The President of Ukraine, Petro Poroshenko, after meeting with the Ecumenical Patriarch, announced his intention to appeal to him with an official request to the Ukrainian local church of Tomos (autocephaly) and asked deputies to support this appeal.

On April 21, 2018, in the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OSHA), more than 2,540 civilians were killed and 9,000 injured as a result of hostilities in eastern Ukraine, which began in 2014.

April 24, 2018 - The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in its resolution recognized the occupation of Ukraine's uncontrolled territories of Donbass by the Russian Federation and condemned Russian aggression against Ukraine. The next day, PACE recognized the conflict in the Donbass "Russian war against Ukraine". This wording, instead of the "war in Ukraine," came in the text of the resolution.

April 30, 2018 - President Petro Poroshenko announced the completion of the anti-terrorist operation in the Donbas and the launch of the United Nations (UN) Force.

May 10, 2018 - The first international dispute over Russia over assets seized in Crimea after March 21, 2014 was won. The International Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague has awarded \$ 159 million in a suit of 18 Ukrainian enterprises and individuals.

On June 11, 2018, a meeting of foreign ministers in the "Norman format" took place in Berlin after a break of more than 16 months. The issues of peacekeepers in the Donbass, political prisoners, as well as the "Steinmeier formula" were discussed.

June 19, 2018 - died Soviet poet and public figure Ivan Drach, one of the founders of the People's Movement of Ukraine in 1989.

July 7, 2018 - died Levko Lukyanenko (1928-2018) - Ukrainian dissident, Soviet political prisoner, co-founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, people's deputy of the 4 convocations of the Verkhovna Rada, Hero of Ukraine.

July 25, 2018 - US Department of State published the Crimea Declaration, according to which the United States will never recognize the Russian annexation of the Crimea and insist on the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

September 1, 2018 - the reform of the general education school - "New Ukrainian School" started in Ukraine, which envisages the transition to a 12-year secondary education, divided into three levels; Analog television has been turned off for most of Ukraine; in Nikolaev killed Ukrainian scholar, researcher of the Holodomor Nikolai Shytyuk; Each family in Ukraine will receive a special "baby boxing" at the birth of the child, with an estimated cost of UAH 5,000; Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko and United States Special Representative for Ukraine, Kurt Volcker, coordinated further steps for the de-occupation of Donbass during a meeting in Washington.

September 17, 2018 - President Petro Poroshenko enacted the decision of the National Security and Defense Council to terminate the treaty on friendship, cooperation and partnership with Russia in 1997.

October 4, 2018 - The US Senate unanimously adopted a two-party resolution, in which the Holodomor of 1932-1933 was recognized as a genocide of the Ukrainian people in the Ukrainian SSR.

October 11, 2018 - The Holy Synod of the Constantinople Orthodox Church has decided to cancel the anathema of the head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Patriarchate Filaret (Denisenko) and the UAOC Makarios (Maleetych).

The Synod has decided "to restore from this moment the stauropegion of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Kyiv", as well as "to accept and consider the petition for the appeal of Filaret Denisenko, Makarios Maleetych and their followers."

At the same time it was decided to deprive the legal authority of the synodal decision of 1686 on the right of the Moscow Patriarch to appoint a Metropolitan of Kiev.

October 15, 2018 - Through the policy of the Ecumenical Patriarch to grant the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Autocephaly the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church has decided to completely break the relationship with the Constantinople Patriarchate.

November 25, 2018 - Kerch Strait incident: three ships of the Navy flew from Odessa to Mariupol after the passage through the Kerch Strait in international waters, during a direct collision with the Russian special forces on the Kerch Bridge; 23 crew members were captured, while wounding six Ukrainian sailors. The leading states of the world have condemned this yet another act of aggression on the part of Russia.

At the urgent meeting of the National Security and Defense Council, the President Petro Poroshenko, approved the proposal to introduce a military state in Ukraine for a period of 30 days in 10 border with Russia, as well as coastal areas. The following day, 276 deputies of the Supreme Council supported the relevant law.

Oleksandr Turchynov, Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, has reportedly said that the incident was an act of war by Russia. He has also stated that active military preparations have been spotted along the border on the Russian side.

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 suspensyvne). 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.

Відліга — 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 зовнішньо-політичних 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 військовослужбовцями 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 activity 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.

Декларация — 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.

Дисидéнтський 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.

Євромайдán (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.

Європейський Союз (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 введено 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. impeachment — 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.

Крiмська 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 militaries, 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 військової 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 - 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) - 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-учасницями. 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-учасницями. 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

PSA, 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.

Холódна війна́ — 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 вдалими 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 прикрашаються 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 на-роду 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).

**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).

**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, обснованих зверху колючим дротом (2x3 м). Сонця ми не бачимо ніколи, зелені не одержуємо, що приводить до хвороб і депресії. Під виглядом "ремонту" 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 політв'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)

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)

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 традиції 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, N 38, ст.502)

**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)

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 групі 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

Л.КУЧМА

м. Київ, 3 грудня 1999 року

№ 1529/99

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

Kravchenko Nataliia Borysivna

**Ukraine. History. Statehood
(XX-the beginning of the XXI century)**

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