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HUMANITARIAN-PEDAGOGICAL DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

*Methodological recommendations
on discipline «History of Ukrainian Statehood»
for students of English-speaking groups*

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Here general methodological recommendations for a study of the discipline "History of Ukrainian Statehood" for the first year students of full-time education of all the specialties of NULES of Ukraine are described. This publication contains topics of lectures and seminars, themes of reports and recommendations for their writing, control questions for each module, list of recommended literature. The annexes contain criteria for assessing students' knowledge, recommendations for individual research work and issues that need attention when preparing for the exam, etc.

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE DISCIPLINE

«HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD»

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 history of Ukrainian statehood is a science that studies the past of people, who have lived in our land since ancient times, formed deep traditions, created high standards of culture, obtained and lost state forms of living. National historiography considers historical past of Ukrainian society as a continuous uninterrupted process in which following forms of social existence were created: from primitive society to advanced forms of state living. We focus on the history of the territory of the permanent residence of the Ukrainian ethnos, its corresponding evolution, as well as those state institutions that were created by Ukrainian people at all stages of its historical existence.

The history of Ukrainian statehood includes the processes of the emergence and functioning of national state institutions, national state opinion and national liberation struggles of Ukrainians for the restoration of their statehood in the period of Ukraine's stateless existence. Statehood is a complex of political institutions operating on the territory inhabited by a national community, interconnect it into a compact integrity and provide development in present and future. The main features of statehood include public authority; a system of law principles; population and territory with defined frontiers.

One of the most important aspects of the course is to refute the idea that the Ukrainian people are incapable of independent state life. The Kyivska Rus, the Galician-Volyn state, the Kiev principality of the XV century, the Zaporizhska Sich, the Cossack state of the times of Bogdan Khmelnytsky, the Hetmanate, the UNR and the Ukrainian state of the twentieth century, the Ukrainian SSR - all of these formations are stages of a single historical process, which, despite of all the dramatic incidents, reflects the constant desire of Ukrainian people to live an independent state life.

The course is meant to familiarize students with the main stages of the Ukrainian national liberation movement, its specific content, and organizational forms. A significant point is the disclosure of the activities of Ukrainian political parties from the very beginning of their foundation and the coverage of the modern process of the formation of a multiparty system in our country. It provides a comprehensive coverage of events and a rethinking of the complex processes associated with the struggle for Ukrainian statehood in the twentieth century. Also, a special mention of modern problems of state building in independent Ukraine is made.

This course is intended for students of agrarian higher educational establishments, who study the "Bachelor" educational program. Course is to ensure an implementation of the principles of historicism, scientificity and objectivity in the assessment of facts, phenomena, events in the history of Ukrainian statehood during the educational process; contribute to the formation of statehood thinking, historical comprehension and national consciousness, active position of future specialists, their patriotic, moral and ethical convictions. This course is taught before other humanitarian disciplines, in particular, philosophy, political science, sociology, the basics of economic theory and cultural studies.

The expediency of studying a course in an agrarian university is conditioned by the real state of social development in Ukraine and follows from the necessity of solving the following tasks: - use of the latest achievements of historical science in the teaching of national history; - ensuring the realization in the educational process of the principles of historicity and objectivity in the assessment of facts, phenomena, events; - the humanistic orientation of historical education, its orientation towards the priority of universal values; - achievement of continuity in historical education at the stage of higher education in comparison with general secondary school; - Formation of a holistic view of students about the historical development of the Ukrainian people; - education of specialists capable of analyzing and using historical experience in solving topical problems of modern Ukrainian statehood.

As a result of studying through this course, a student will be able to master modern historical theories and concepts, a system of scientific approach to the analysis of problems of national history and obtain skills of

working with primary sources and self-comprehension of documents and materials on the history of Ukrainian statehood.

The main forms of students' training in the higher education system are lectures and seminars, self-training of students, writing of abstracts and control works, etc. All of them will be used in preparing students of full-time study for mastering the program on the history of Ukrainian statehood and preparing for the exam.

The author hope that the methodological recommendations will help students to successfully identify critical points when studying the whole course of Ukrainian statehood history and will enable them to gain a thorough knowledge of this course, which in turn will be useful for them in later life.

GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The study of "History of Ukrainian Statehood" in NULES of Ukraine is provided with following forms of organization of the educational process: lectures, seminars, consultations, independent work of students under the guidance of a teacher, individual creative tasks, abstract works writing, as well as other forms of work.

Structure of the discipline "History of Ukrainian statehood"

Names of modules and subject matters	Humber of hours						
	Intramural program						
	weeks	In total	including				
			1	pr	lab	ind	Ind.w.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Module I. Ukrainian statehood: origins, forms, trends							
Subject matter 1. Introduction to the discipline "History of Ukrainian statehood"	1	7	1	1	–	–	4
Subject matter 2. Genesis of Ukrainian statehood in the Middle Ages: scientific polemics	2	7	1	2	–	–	6
Subject matter 3. Latent period of Ukrainian state formation: diversity and contradictory interpretations	3	7	1	3	–	–	6
Subject matter 4. Ukrainian national struggle (mid. XVII cent.). Cossack-Hetman state: problems of scientific rethinking	4	8	2	3	–	–	3
Subject matter 5. Revival of the idea of Ukrainian national self-determination and statehood in the nineteenth century	5	8	1	3	–	–	4
Subject matter 6. New trends in the	6	8	1	3	–	–	4

sociopolitical life of Ukraine in the early twentieth century.							
In total with module 1	6	45	7	15	–	–	23
Module 2. On the way to the revival of statehood (XX – beg. of XXI century)							
Subject matter 1. Evolution of Ukrainian statehood in 1917-1920.	7	5	1	2	–	–	2
Subject matter 2. The Soviet form of statehood in Ukraine under conditions of totalitarianism (1921-1939)	8	5	1	2	–	–	2
Subject matter 3. Ukraine and the Second World War: a new paradigm	9	5	1	2	–	–	2
Subject matter 4. Changes in the political life of Ukraine (second half of the 40's and 80's of the XX cent.)	10	6	1	2	–	–	3
Subject matter 5. Historical characteristics of state-building processes in independent Ukraine (since 1991)	11	6	1	2	–	–	3
Subject matter 6. Agroindustrial complex of Ukraine	12	68	1	2	–	–	3
Subject matter 7. Ukraine and the world: geopolitical factor in historical retrospect	13	6	1	2	–	–	3
Subject matter 8. Perspectives of the Ukrainian State in the XXI century.	14	6	1	1	–	–	4
In total with module 2	8	45	8	15	–	–	22
<i>Grand total</i>	14	90	15	30	–	–	45

An important role in the study of the discipline is played by lectures (from Latin *lectio* - reading), that are the leading organizational form of study, a mean of incorporation of teachers and students activity to achieve the goals of educational course. During lectures the contents and scientific

orientation of the subject are determined, the most important problems get discussed, and an idea of individual exploration of sources and historical literature is implanted.

The lecture plan for intramural education students encompasses 15 topics from the course "History of Ukrainian Statehood" and is designed for 30 academic hours. The student should listen carefully and summarize the lecture course in a notebook. We do not recommend writing down lectures word by word. It is necessary to understand the content of problems and briefly, thoroughly note the basic laws and trends of historical development in the period presented by the lecturer, summarize interesting facts and chronology of events, definitions and conclusions, that were mentioned in the lecture. For the recording speed it is desirable to develop and apply a personal system of abbreviations of the most used historical terms and concepts.

Seminar (from the Latin *seminary* - nursery) is an effective collective form of student knowledge control, which is preceded by independent study of various historical sources and manuals by students. This form of educational work can take place in the form of detailed discussions, roundtable discussions, conferences, etc.

At seminars, students, under the guidance of a teacher, through the creative exchange of opinions in the process of a friendly discussion deepen and summarize knowledge gained during lectures and their individual work, learn to give an objective judgment of social phenomena, to form their own opinions and pro-active attitude, gain an experience of oral speech to the audience.

After a methodological lesson (2 hours), the plans for seminars for students of intramural education form include 14 topics from the course "History of Ukrainian Statehood" that are calculated as for 28 hours. Each topic is divided into separate questions, which are an explicated plan to cover a particular problem. Seminar plans don't duplicate the lecture course, but expand and complement it.

Themes of seminar lessons

№	The name of theme	Number of hours
1	Methodological lesson	2
2	State-building traditions on the territory of Ukraine in the ancient days: hypotheses and evidence.	2
3	Rus' in Ukrainian and world history.	2
4	Ukrainian lands as a part of foreign states in the XIV - and the 1 st half. XVII century	2
5	Ukrainian statehood in the second half of the seventeenth century.	2
6	Functioning of state mechanisms in the Ukrainian grounds in the XVIII century.	2
7	Sociopolitical movement in Ukraine in the XIX century.	2
8	Competition of national democratic forces for Ukrainian statehood (beginning of the XX century).	2
9	The struggle for the restoration of the Ukrainian statehood (1917-1920)	2
10	National-state construction in the USSR in the interwar period.	2
11	The struggle for Ukrainian statehood in the West Ukrainian lands in the 20-30's of the twentieth century.	2
12	State construction on Ukrainian lands during the Second World War.	2
13	Ukraine on the way to independence: sociopolitical transformations (1945-1991).	2

14	Theory and practice of state construction under the conditions of Ukraine's independence.	2
15	Ukrainian state in modern times	2

Each historically important problem presented for discussion at a seminar or as a topic of a lecture, orientates students to a broad and complex understanding, guide to analytical thinking, ask for synthesize and generalize the most distinctive tendencies of the historical development of Ukrainian society. Seminars should promote the development of students' creative autonomy, form their interest in scientific and research work, develop elocution, provide students with skills and experience of public speaking, participation in the discussion. Independence of judgments, ability to formulate personal opinions are the most important tasks for a seminar session.

During the preparation for the seminar, students should study the recommended literature on the subject, think up the answers to each question, and draw up an indicative plan for their presentation. At the seminar students should listen the prepared reports carefully, other answers to questions, supplement their records with the new material from the speeches of the group mates and the teacher's remarks, evaluate the reports.

When preparing each topic of the seminar, the student is to read the wording of the topic, questions in the plan, and only after that he should select the literature that and historical material that highlights the particular problem, and not the issue in general. In this case, it is important to use not only one of the most widely used and successfully written textbooks, but a list or a set of literature that would include a textbook, collection of documents, and scientific researches. It is also important to focus on the latest publications written in the light of the modern conception of the Ukrainian history. Such literature is widely and sufficiently presented in the reading room of the university library. In addition, the Department of History and Political Science created an electronic library of textbooks and manuals on the courses "History of Ukraine" and "History of Ukrainian statehood". Students who don't have Internet access can receive the

necessary information on their own portable electronic media (USB, CDs, tablets, smartphones, etc.) at any time. In order to provide methodological and educational literature for students, teachers of the Department of History and Political Science use cloud technology, where they place not only literature on the course "History of Ukrainian statehood", but also texts and presentations of their lectures, documentary and popular science fiction films on history etc.

Before you start to work with relevant literature, we strongly advise you to read the full name of the work carefully, review the contents, find out the structure. Then read the introduction and the final part (conclusions), because they may include explanations or additions that will help to understand the meaning of all work better. This should be followed by the actual elaboration of the text, selection of historical material to cover the issues indicated in the seminar plan. At the final stage, the results of work with the literature are to be drawn up in writing, in the form of a brief abstract.

While working on seminars, students should express their thoughts in a concrete way, to cover issues, basing on studied and noted material and the relevant conceptual apparatus, not simply on list of historical events and facts. Students should also be able to summarize them, try to find patterns and trends of historical development, learn to argue their opinion, make sure to draw conclusions from the above mentioned information. You can use any abstracts during the answer. The student receives a high score when he feels free in material, uses abstracts, elicits the idea with his own words, but not reading word after word from his notes or textbooks. Therefore, it is necessary to try to adapt the book language to the colloquial, to avoid school-style historical stories with an excessive number of epithets and metaphors, whereas records should only be used when quoting sources or statistics.

The first speech of the seminar on one of the considered issues is usually referred to as a report. The speaker is given 15-20 minutes for his spiel, usually from the podium, in front of the group. During the speech, all students listen carefully, and then those who wish can participate in the collective discussion of the report (from their places). The forms of

participation in the discussion of the report are comments, questions, additions, positive or negative reviews of the report and its detailed assessment. Rules of participation in the discussion of the report: up to 5-7 minutes per performance, 3 min. for additions.

The recommended literature also includes the most recent monographs, manuals and manuals on the history of Ukrainian statehood at the time of the publication of these recommendations. It should also be emphasized that the literature doesn't limit the student at any of the themes (seminars and control works), but, on the contrary, stimulates him for further researches. In the process of finding and selecting the literature for seminar preparation, the student can expand the optimal list of literature at the expense of the latest scientific publications. Of course, when preparing for seminars, one should not forget the lecture material. Students are also encouraged to use the modern computer network, Internet versions should be processed, and their email addresses must be included in the list of sources and literature.

An important component of preparation for a seminar is an independent work of a student with historical sources and literature. The content and purposefulness of this work is determined by lectures. Independent educational work not only forms the skills and abilities of a student to acquire knowledge by himself, which is important for the implementation of continuous education throughout the further work, but also has a significant educational value, as it forms an autonomy as a character trait that plays an essential role in the structure of the personality of a modern higher qualification specialist.

According to the number of hours allocated in NULES of Ukraine to study the discipline "History of Ukrainian statehood", there are themes, which are set for a self-study by students. On average, students spend a 45 hours on those. This way, certain topics are set a self-study by students. It is important to organize individual work of the student correctly; this includes several types of activities: review and elaboration of the textbook, manuals, monographs, scientific articles, researches, abstracts, analysis of the read information. Notes should only be written after reading the original sources, be being brief, and convey only the key ideas, their main

content. In some cases, it is advisable to compile historical charts, chronological tables, maps, etc.

Course themes for individual studying

№	Theme name	Number of hours
1	Primitive society and the first state formation on the territory of Ukraine. Eastern Slavs. The birth of Ukrainian statehood. Kyivska Rus'.	5
2	Galician-Volyn state – the heiress of Kyivska Rus'. Ukrainian lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and other states. Ukrainian lands in the Commonwealth of Both Nations. (Second half of the XVI century - the first half of the XVII century).	5
3	The emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Zaporozhian Sich. Ukrainian national revolution of the middle of the XVII century and the formation of the Cossack statehood. The advent of tsarism on the Cossack statehood, right-bank and Western-Ukrainian lands under Polish rule in the second half of the XVII - XVIII centuries.	5
4	Ukrainian lands in the Russian and Austrian empires (end of XVIII - first half of XIX century). Ukraine in the second half of the XIX century. Ukrainian national revival. Ukrainian cultural and national movement. Ukraine at the beginning of the XX century. (1900 - February 1917).	6
5	Ukrainian national-democratic revolution 1917-1920. Economic and sociopolitical status of Ukraine in the 20-30th years of XX century.	6
6	Second World War (1939-1945).	6
7	Ukraine during the years of reconstruction and further development of the national economy (1945 - 1950). Socioeconomic and political processes in Ukraine in the second half of the 50's - the middle of the 80's. Exacerbation of the crisis of totalitarianism in the USSR and the declaration of	6

	independence of Ukraine (1985 - 1991).	
8	Ukraine in the context of the independence development. The essence and main directions of modern agrarian reform.	6
Grand total		45

Individual work with literature and sources as a preparation for seminars requires certain skills: drawing up a plan, writing theses, abstracts, annotations, etc.

A plan is the shortest type of records: it's a list of questions arisen in a text, that asks for understanding of the logical structure of the material. It doesn't take much time to design; it can be written during reading; it reflects the sequence of presentation of the source material; reveals the content of the material and helps to revise it; helps to organize self-control and accelerates the processing of material. To make a simple plan, you need to read the text carefully, find out its main idea, define the topic and sub topic, clearly and succinctly formulating them, write down your plan in paragraphs. To compile the plan, in addition to the subthemes, you need to define the microthemse of the text, which will be subclauses of the complex plan.

Theses are key positions of the elaborated text, they are briefly formulated by the student and recorded in the same order they are laid out in the literature (monographs, articles). Their compilation is a great way of logical thinking development; i t helps to find out the contents of the text read; you get accustomed to formulate own thoughts briefly, and fix your attention to the essence of the problem. To write an abstract, you should read the text, think about its contents, define the main idea and set out the main points. At the same time, each thesis is written separately, from the new line and, for ease of reference, gets numbered. Theses are called "simple" when the main points of the author are briefly formulated in your own words, theses are called "complex", when they present not only the key ideas, but also some arguments, quotes (author's cites) for evidence, also there are mixed theses.

An abstract is a record of some of the most important fragments of the text, where, as a rule, the most depictive material is. Abstracts are used to choose the most significant literary source. They help not only to accumulate the necessary information on a particular issue and facilitate memorization, but also to collect, collate and systematize material from many sources. They are completed on separate cards (or entered into a computer database) in form of quotations or presentation of the author's ideas in students own words. All cards must have surname and initials of the author of the book, its name, publishing house, year and place of publication, passus, volume, page. Correctly made abstracts significantly facilitate student individual work during preparation for seminars, examinations, writing abstracts, control, diploma and course papers, using selected and systematized material without constant reference to a literary source.

Note-taking is a perfect form of recording in during student individual work, which includes a brief exposition of the article, section of the book, brochure, lecture, video, audio source, etc., and consists of plan and abstracts, theses and quotes, and individual assumptions, remarks. The value of note-taking is that it promotes a better memory, allows you to revise learned quickly, systematize and synthesize accumulated material, develops a critical attitude to information, helps to develop your own style of presentation.

Proper notes help to make a speech at the seminar interesting and meaningful.

One of the forms of individual work is the writing of a synopsis.

Synopsis is a brief summary of the literary sources on a particular topic that is executed in writing and presented orally. However, a student should analyze the material and express his own judgments on the studied problem; otherwise, a synopsis becomes a simple summary of publications.

Writing of synopsis promotes formation of skills and abilities of working with scientific, educational and methodical literature, primary sources; develops students' thinking and forms the basis of scientific - written and oral - speech (ability to interpret independently and creatively,

analyze, compare and generalize various scientific concepts and concrete material, draw conclusions); broadens a general outlook and deepens the knowledge of discipline "The History of Ukrainian Statehood"; forms abstracting and research skills (research methods, independent search of the material, ordering the list of used literature, references, etc.).

Requirements for the synopsis:

- 1) synopsis is an independently performed work which purpose is to deepen and expand knowledge;
- 2) the theme of the synopsis is to be agreed with teacher;
- 3) recommendations on design of the synopsis are determined by the teacher (volume, format, font, interval, etc.);
- 4) the structure of a synopsis:
 - cover sheet;
 - plan (at least 3 points, simple or complex);
 - introduction (the subject of research, formulation of tasks and objectives, relevance of the theme, its connection with important problems of the present, history of the issue, a brief overview of the used literature);
 - the main part (the essence of the problem);
 - conclusion (formulation of main conclusions from all the above, the final point of view of the student, which emerges as a result of the study and analysis of literary sources);
 - list of used literature (at least 3 sources submitted in alphabetical order and executed in accordance with the rules of the bibliographic description, a use of exceptionally educational or methodical literature is an indicator of a poor quality of performed work);
- 5) In the text of a synopsis it is necessary to make references to the authors and literary sources at the mention of one or another issue;
- 6) Synopsis should be decorated neatly, written properly. Records should be on one side of standard sheets, which are numbered, leaving the left of a page field. The title page declares the name of an institution where the

work was done, the topic of the synopsis, the surname, the name, patronymic of the author, course, group, his department, work supervisor, year and place of writing the work. Language of presentation - state;

7) The synopsis is verified and estimated by supervisor. A presentation of the synopsis is obligatory.

Students also have an opportunity to deepen their knowledge of the history of Ukrainian statehood at classes in the scientific community, during the preparation of reports and presentations at scientific and practical conferences held at the university or interuniversity level.

A specific feature of the study of the course "History of Ukrainian Statehood" at NULES of Ukraine is an application of new approaches to assessment of students success: taking into account the principles of the credit and modular system (introduced as an experiment in a number of higher educational institutions of Ukraine since September 2004) which is a component of the Bologna process - the process of creating a pan-European system of higher education. On May 19, 2005, the then Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine S. Nikolayenko signed the Bologna Declaration in Bergen and Ukraine officially accessioned to the reform of national education system. The introduction of this new system today is focused on activating the student's in-classroom and independent cognitive activity, upgrading his level of theoretical and practical training.

Taking into account the requirements of the modular rating system in assessing the students' knowledge, that is used in the course "History of Ukrainian statehood", it is assumed that an integral test tasks developed by teachers of the Department of History and Political Science for the thematic or final modular control of students' knowledge will be used. In order to activate the educational process, check current, ultimate (modular) and final knowledge of students, the teacher of the department can schedule testing, written control works, seminars during classroom lessons, and during individual work with teacher guidance.

Modular control is set after the completion of the seminar; it's carried out on the educational material, which was processed in the course "History of Ukrainian statehood". The form of modular control is written

test work and oral interviewing. Students are admitted to modular control irrespective of the results of current control. Students who have not appeared on the module control are given zero points.

The course on discipline "History of Ukrainian statehood" is usually read in the first semester in the first year of all departments of NULES of Ukraine and logically ends with a completion of an exam. In accordance with the "Regulations on examinations and credits in NULES of Ukraine" (protocol of Academic Council № 8 dated March 28, 2018), examinations for students intramural program are conducted in written form for examination papers, the number of which must be not less than 30 (examples of test questions are presented in the appendixes), which provides a combination of 2 exam questions and 10 test tasks of different types (open, yes-no, selective, compliance tasks). The content of the examination questions and tests follows all units and topics of the discipline "History of Ukrainian statehood". Their goal is to assess the level of theoretical and practical knowledge of students acquired during the study of the discipline. Based on the results of the evaluation, the total amount of points is calculated, which is considered a basis for a certification mark. The duration of the exam is one academic hour.

Consequently, the assessment of student knowledge is based on a modular rating system, which includes: a) work at seminars, such as reports, additions, and participation in the discussion of issues raised at a seminar session; b) writing of synopsis on a number of topics suggested by the teacher (the list is provided); c) performance of individual creative tasks; d) an implementation of integral tasks, including test form, during the thematic, intermediate, final control of knowledge, first of all for those who were absent for good reasons; e) work in a scientific society; e) the final stage of the course study is a modular written control, testing and written exam, which systematizes and consolidates the knowledge gained by students. The criteria for assessing student knowledge are provided in the appendixes.

THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

MODULE I.

UKRAINIAN STATE: CUTS, FORMS, TRENDS

LECTURE 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE "HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD" (2 hours)

1. Subject, tasks, methodological principles and sources of studying the course "History of Ukrainian statehood". Scientific periodization of the history of statehood on Ukrainian lands.
2. The first principles of statehood on the Ukrainian lands.
3. Diversity of scientific concepts and hypotheses of ethnogenesis of Ukrainians and their state creation.

Subject and tasks of the course of the history of Ukrainian statehood. The significance of the course "History of Ukrainian Statehood" for professional training and education of civic attitude and patriotism, development of historical consciousness. Scientific literature on the history of Ukrainian statehood. Basic methodological principles. Characteristics of archival and published sources. Archaeological research on the territory of Ukraine. Scientific periodization of the history of Ukrainian statehood. Development of agriculture and animal husbandry. The first proto-state and state formation. Cimmerian, Scythian and Sarmatian tribes. Celts, their social, economic structure, traditions and everyday life. Ancient cities-states of the Northern Black Sea Coast. Creation, flowering and, decay of the kingdom of Bosphorus. The problem of the "ancestral home" of the Slavs in historiography. Basic concepts of Slavic ethnogenesis. The archaeological cultures of the Slavs, which were spread on modern Ukrainian lands. Separation of Eastern Slavs. Settlements and occupations of the Eastern Slavs, their customs, beliefs, life. Ants tribal union. Fighting Goths, Huns, Avars. East Slavic tribes and state-tribal unions of VI-IX centuries. State-building factors in the socio-political evolution of the East Slavic tribes.

LECTURE 2. THE GENESIS OF UKRAINIAN STATE IN THE MIDDLE AGES: SCIENTIFIC POLYMICS (2 hours)

1. Theories of origin and stages of formation of the state of Kyivska Rus'.
2. Features of the political organization of Kyivska Rus'.
3. Historical fate of Ukrainian statehood in European context.

Prerequisites for the formation of Kyivska Rus'. The origin of terms "Rus", "Rus land". Theories of the Kyivska Rus'. Problems of periodization. Internal and external factors of the development of the Kyiv state during the reign of Oleg, Igor, Olga, and Svyatoslav. Relationships of Rus' with nomads. Military campaigns of the princes. Expansion of the borders of the Rus' state. Ethnic Processes in Kyivska Rus'. Ethnogenesis of Ukrainian people. Rus' and Byzantium. Ways of penetration of Christianity in Rus'. Baptism of Rus and its historical significance. Kiev Metropolitanate. Volodymyr the Great and Yaroslav the Wise. The reasons for weakening of the authorities of the Kievan princes. Volodymyr Monomakh and his struggle for state unity of Rus'. Causes of fragmentation of Rus'. Political structure and peculiarities of the system of public administration and its historical transformation. Socio-economic and political factors and the unification of the Slavs. Formation of cities. Development and character of land tenure. Socio-economic development. Social structure of the population. "Ruska Truth". Culture of Kyivska Rus'. International connections and the place of Kyivska Rus' in the history of Europe. Forms of land ownership. The growth of political and economic power of local centers. Development of cities, crafts and trade. Economic and political growth of the Galician principality. Features of the state system. The internal and external policies of the Rostislavich. Yaroslav Osmomysl. Confrontation between the expansion of the Polish and Hungarian feudal lords. Roman Mstislavovich Internal power struggle. Socio-economic development and socio-political structure of the Galician-Volyn principality. The emergence and growth of cities. Fighting against anti-Mongol-Tatar invasion. Attempts by Danylo Halytsky to organize the anti-Horde coalition of European states. Foreign policy of Danylo Halytsky. Causes and consequences of the loss of Ukrainian statehood.

Historical significance of the Ancient Rus' state. The role of Ukraine in the princely era in world history.

LECTURE 3. LATENT PERIOD OF UKRAINIAN ENVIRONMENT: DIVERSITY AND TRACTION INCOSTITANCY (2 hours)

1. Historical and political aspect of foreign expansion to Ukrainian lands.
2. Ukrainian society in the processes of Lithuania and Poland's integration and creation of the Commonwealth of Both Nations.
3. Evolution of the Ukrainian Cossacks. The phenomenon of the Zaporozhian Sich.

The beginning of the Lithuanian-Polish expansion. The policy of the great Lithuanian principalities in the Ukrainian lands. Social-political structure of the state. Strengthening of the Moscow State and its struggle with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania for the Seversk land. Krevskaya Union. The growth of Poland's influence on Lithuania. The loss of the Ukrainian lands' autonomy. Attacks of Tatars and Turks on Ukrainian lands. Lublin Union. The formation of the Commonwealth of Both Nations. Ukraine under the reign of Poland. Development of agriculture, crafts, rural and urban crafts. Trade. Growth of cities. Granting of the Magdeburg Law to Ukrainian cities. Formation of pan-filvarkiy farms. Growth of population dependence on magnates and gentry. The introduction of a bastard. Legal registration of serfdom. The destruction of the community. Categories of peasants. Forms of social protest of the masses. Colonization of the Left Bank of Ukraine. The appearance of enterprises of the manufactory type. Cultural development of Ukrainian lands in the late XVI - early XVII century. Catholicism and Polonization of the local nobility. The emergence of fraternities. The crisis of Orthodoxy. Brest church union. Strengthening of social and national-religious oppression in Ukraine. Origin, sources of replenishment and time of origin of the Cossacks. Reasons, time and place of foundation of the first Zaporizka Sich. Formation of the social and political system of the Zaporizhska Sich. Cossack administration. Major, wealthy Cossacks and underclass Cossaks. Cossack councils. The economy, life and customs of the Cossacks. Military art. The spiritual

world of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Cossack sailings on Turkish possession. Cossack uprisings led by K. Kosinsky and S. Nalyvaika. Hetman P. Konashevich-Sagaidachny. Tycoons and nobles against Cossacks' rights and freedoms. Governmental attempt to get Cossacks under constant control. The emergence of the Registered Cossacks. Cossack uprising 20-30 years of the XVII century.

LECTURE 4. UKRAINIAN NATIONAL STRUGGLING (XVII century). KOZAK-HUTMAN STATE: PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC REVIEW (4 hours)

1. Ukrainian National Revolution: Issues to be discussed.
2. Time of Ruins and loss of territorial integrity at the end of the seventeenth century.
3. Liquidation the Ukrainian statehood in the XVIII century by the tsar: law or colonial policy.

Reinforcement of vellein oppression. The growth of national-religious oppression. Nature, driving forces and purpose of the National Revolution. Bogdan Khmelnytsky. The main stages of the war. Ukrainian-Russian relations during the war years. Pereyaslav Agreement of 1654, its assessment in historiography. Elimination of the old state system and the birth of the Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman state. Its territory and administrative-territorial structure. Social division into states. Authorities. Economic and financial policies. Diplomatic activity. Armed forces. Coalition against Poland. The war of Ukraine in alliance with Semigorod and Sweden. Hetman Ivan Vyhovsky. Hadiach contract. Disengagement of Ukraine to the Right Bank and the Left Bank by Yuri Khmelnytsky. Black council. Getmans P. Teteria and I. Briukhovetsky. Ukraine in the political plans of Russia, Poland and Turkey. Andrusivsky peace. Hetman Petro Doroshenko. Hetman Demyan Mnogohrishny and Ivan Samoilovich. The election of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. Secret diplomacy of I. Mazepa. Election of Hetman Ivan Skoropadsky. Exiled hetman Philip Orlik and his "Constitution". Formation of the Little Russian College, headed by S. Velyaminov. Orderable Hetman P. Polubotok. Hetman D. Apostol. Activity of Hetman government. The last Hetman of Ukraine, K. Razumovsky.

Elimination of Zaporizhzhya Sich. Change in social and national structure of population. Forms of land ownership. Development of agriculture. Guild handicraft and cropping. Trading. The administrative-political structure of the Left Bank Ukraine and Slobozhanshchyna. Haydamak movement. Koliivshchyna Movement of Opryshki. The seizure of Crimea by Russia. Inclusion of the Right Bank to the Russian Empire.

LECTURE 5. RENEWAL OF THE IDEA OF UKRAINE'S NATIONAL SELF-VALUE AND GOVERNMENT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. (2 hours)

1. National-state opinion during the period of Ukraine's stay under the authority of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires.
2. Modernization processes in the Ukrainian lands: administrative-political, socio-economic, cultural and educational spheres.
3. The question of Ukrainian statehood in the socio-political movement.

Repeated enslavement of the peasants. Propagation of the rights of the Russian nobility to the Ukrainian Cossack elder. The development of commodity relations and the crisis of the feudal system of management. The state of agriculture. Industry. Trade. Transport. Aggravation of social contradictions. Features of the peasant reform of 1861 in Ukraine. Reforms of the 60's and 70's of the nineteenth century: rural, urban, judicial, financial, military. Industrial development of Ukrainian lands in post-reform days. The transition from manufactory to factory. Railway construction. Rapid development of heavy industry in the Donbas and Dnipro. The birth of domestic bourgeoisie. Episcopal remnants in land tenure and land use. Classes and conditions of Ukrainian society. Divisions of the Commonwealth. The capture of Halychyna and Bukovina by Austria. Transcarpathia under the authority of Hungary. Bukovina lands within the Moldavian principality. Anti-feudal movements in Galicia and in Bukovina. The economic situation of Bukovina and Transcarpathia within the Austrian monarchy. The figures of the Ukrainian national movement in Galicia. "Russian Trinity". Western Ukrainian lands in the revolution of 1848-1849. The abolition of battleship. Peasantry in revolution. Decembrists in Ukraine. "Southern society" and "Russian truth" P. Pestel.

"Society of United Slavs". Revolt of the Chernihiv Regiment. The beginning of Ukrainian national revival. Cyril and Methodius Society. Their program documents. Activities of the "Russian Trinity". Social-political movements in Galicia. Moskvophiles, radicals and peoples. Establishment and activity of Prosvita. Liberal and socialist ideas of M. Drahomanov. Head Russian Council. Polish uprising in Ukraine in 1863 and its consequences for the Ukrainian national movement. "Chloopomancy". V. Antonovich. Ukrainian communities. Their scientific and educational activities. "Brotherhood Tarasivtsi", "Young Ukraine". Peasant movement. The emergence of the populists and "going to the people." Farmers, Democrats and Black Redivision in Ukraine. Worker movement. Marxist societies. The first social-democratic organizations.

LECTURE 6. NEW TRENDS IN SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE OF UKRAINE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY. (2 hours)

1. Politicization of public life: the formation of political movements and parties.
2. The arrangement of social and political forces on the verge of the national liberation struggle. Ukrainian movement in Austria-Hungary.
3. State-building models in the program documents of Ukrainian political movements and parties.

Ukrainian General Organization (UGO). The emergence of the first political parties in the West Ukrainian lands. RURP UNDP and USPP. I. Franko M. Pavlik. E. Levytsky K. Levytsky I. Trush M. Hrushevsky Zemstvo-liberal opposition to tsarism. Ukrainian and All-Russian parties in Ukraine. UDP. Antonovich M. Rusov. M. Mikhnovsky UNP USDU USLRP V. Vynnychenko. S. Petliura M. Porsche UDP O. Lototsky E. Chykalenko. UDP. Boris Grinchenko. S. Yefremov UDRP UPSR USP. Ukrainian political thought at the beginning of the twentieth century. Student movement. Co-operative movement. The Democratic Revolution of 1905-1907 in Ukraine. Political parties and revolution. Worker strikes in Ukraine after the "Bloody Sunday". The rise of Ukrainian national movement. The emergence of the Ukrainian-language press.

"Enlightenment" in the Ukrainian movement. Ukrainian Duma community. Stolypin's agrarian reform. Economic and political implications of reform. Mass migration of Ukrainian peasants to Siberia and the Far East. Activity of Ukrainian parties and organizations in the post-revolutionary period. Worker and peasant movements. Ukrainian question in the State Duma. Western Ukrainian lands in the early twentieth century. Appearance of Ukrainian organizations "Sich", "Sokol", "Plast". Cultural and educational movement. Church life. Activation of the resettlement movement overseas. The life of the Ukrainian diaspora in the USA and Canada. Ukraine in the First World War. Military actions on the territory of Ukraine. Brusilov breakthrough. Plans of the warring countries concerning the Ukrainian territories. National liberation movement in the conditions of war. Society of Ukrainian Graduates. "Union of Liberation of Ukraine". Anti-Ukrainian policy in the newly formed Galician-Bukovyna governorate. Ukrainian Sich Shooters. Antiwar movement of the masses.

MODULE 2.

TOWARDS THE REVIVAL OF STATEHOOD (XX - the beginning of the XXI century.)

LECTURE 7. EVOLUTION OF UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT IN 1917-1920 (2 hours)

1. Historical circumstances of the revival of Ukrainian statehood.
2. Search for the best models of state building.
3. Ukrainian Revolution 1917 - 1920 pp .: achievements and mistakes in state-building competitions.

February democratic revolution of 1917. Formation of the Central Council, its program and social base. And the Universal of the Central Council. Establishment of the General Secretariat. II Universal of the Central Council. III Universal of the Central Council. Formation of the Ukrainian People's Republic. The creation of a Soviet-ruled government in Ukraine. Aggression of the Bolshevik Army. IV Universal of the Central Council. Signing of a peace with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria. The occupation of Ukraine by the German and Austro-Hungarian

troops. Adoption of the Constitution of the UPR. The crisis of the Central Council in the spring of 1918 Hetman's coup. Ukrainian State Hetman P. Skoropadsky: features of domestic and foreign policy. The fall of the hetman regime. Creation of the Directory, its policy and social base. Restoration of UNR. Attempts to affirm Ukrainian statehood in conditions of external aggression. Formation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. UHA The unification of the UNR and ZUNR on January 22, 1919. War with Poland. National Liberation Movement in Northern Bukovina and Transcarpathia. The Second war of the UNR with the Bolshevik Russia. Establishment of Soviet power in Ukraine at the beginning of 1919 H. Rakovsky. The first Soviet constitution in Ukraine. Politics of the Bolsheviks in Ukraine in 1919, Otamanschina. The occupation of Ukraine by Denikin's troops. Denikin's policy in Ukraine. The second installment of Soviet power at the end of 1919 was the Warsaw Pact. Soviet-Polish War. Wrangel defeat. Riga peace. The main conclusions from history of the Ukrainian national revolution. The reasons for the collapse of all attempts to create a Ukrainian national state within the limits of the residence of ethnic Ukrainians.

LECTURE 8. THE SOVIET FORM OF STATE IN UKRAINE UNDER CONDITIONS OF TOTALITARISM (1921-1939) (2 hours)

1. Historical conditions for the formation of the Soviet form of statehood in Ukraine (1917-1920).
2. Soviet Ukraine in the system of "treaty federation".
3. The controversial nature of political and economic development of the Dnieper Ukraine in the 20-30's of the twentieth century.

Solving of the "Ukrainian Question" during the Paris Peace Conference (1919). New division of Ukrainian lands. Saint-Germain Treaty with Austria (1919). Decision of the Council of Ambassadors (Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan) in March 1923 Politics of "war communism". The transition to a new economic policy. Tasks and objectives of the NEP in Lenins' interpreting . The famine of 1921-1923 in the south of Ukraine:

causes and consequences. Agrarian policy. Gradual revival of agriculture. NEP in industry. USSR in the system of "treaty federation". The course of the central party and state leadership to eliminate the independence of national republics. "Autonomization" of independent republics under the guise of formation of a new federation - the USSR. The first consequences of the entry of the Ukrainian SSR into the Soviet Union. USSR Constitution. 1924 Stalin's course on "comprehensive collectivization" of peasant means of production. Course on the industrialization of the country. "The crisis of the NEP" as a result of the refusal of the party-state leadership from the "bridge between the city and the countryside". Price Scissors. Bread Crises. The policy of coronation, its features and consequences. Achievements and miscalculations of Ukrainization. The ratio of the totalitarian regime to the intellectuals. Anti-church policy of the state party. Completion of the collectivization of the bulk of the peasant farms in 1931-1932. Activity of grain procurement commissions. The Holodomor of 1932-1933 and its consequences. Collective holdings in the command economy system after 1933. Refusal from the rescheduling. Police departments of MTS and state farms. Repressions in Ukraine. Judicial political processes of the 1930's. Cleaning the party. Destruction of the leadership of the CP(b) U. Rolling out the policy of Ukrainization. National-cultural policy of the state party in the USSR 30s. Fighting "bourgeois nationalism" and "national-deflection". "Shot Revival". The situation on the western Ukrainian lands in the interwar period. The Ukrainian issue in the policy of Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia. The main political parties and organizations of the Ukrainian national liberation movement. Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (E. Konovalets, A. Melnik, S. Bandera). The role of the Greek Catholic Church in the social and political life of Western Ukraine (A. Sheptytsky). Munich Conspiracy and the Fate of the Carpathian Ukraine (A. Voloshin).

LECTURE 9. UKRAINE AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR: NEW PARADIGM (2 years)

1. The Ukrainian question in international relations on the verge and in the beginning of the Second World War.

2. Contribution of the Ukrainian people to victory over Nazism.
3. Historical and legal consequences of the Second World War for Ukrainian statehood.

Ratification of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The beginning of the Second World War. Introduction of the Red Army to the territory of Western Ukraine. Territorial requirements of the Soviet leadership to Romania. Inclusion of the bulk of Western Ukrainian lands in the Ukrainian SSR and their sovietization. The invasion of Germany and its allies in the USSR. The beginning of the Great Patriotic War. Catastrophic defeats in 1941 Tank battles in the bloodbath of the cities Dubno, Lutsk, Brody, Rivne. Defense of Kyiv, Odessa and Sevastopol. Fights for Donbas. The beginning of a partisan struggle. Kharkiv battle. General offensive of Hitler's troops in the summer of 1942 in the south. German occupation regime. "Ost" Plan. The administrative structure of occupied Ukraine. The expansion of communist and nationalist partisan movements against the occupiers. Formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. New program and tactics of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Fights for liberation. Zhytomyr-Berdichev operation (December 1943 - January 1944); Korsun-Shevchenko operation (January-February 1944); Rivne-Lutsk operation (January-February 1944); Krivoy Rog operation (January-February 1944); Offensive in the south. Liberation of Odessa, Nikolaev (March-April 1944); Liberation of the Crimea (April-May 1944); Lviv-Sandomierz operation (July-August 1944); East-Carpathian operation (September-October 1944). Full liberation of Ukraine from the German troops in the fall of 1944. Start of rebuilding work. Features of the reconstruction of Ukraine's economy in a war. Demographic implications of the War. Association of Ukrainian lands. Contribution of the Ukrainian people to the defeat of Nazi Germany. Ukraine's entry into the UN.

LECTURE 10. CHANGES IN POLITICAL LIFE OF UKRAINE (second half of the 40's and 80's of the twentieth century) (2 hours)

1. Features of the post-war period: objective conditions and subjective factors.
2. An attempt to liberalize the political regime (1953-1964).

3. The growth of crisis phenomena in the political life of Ukraine in the 60's and 80's of the twentieth century.

Difficulties in rebuilding the national economy. The famine of 1946-1947 and forcible collectivization in the western regions of Ukraine. A new wave of mass repressions. Elimination of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. Underworld-guerrilla warfare OUN-UIA with the Stalinist regime. Operation "Wisla". Ukraine after Stalin's death. Transmission of the Crimean region to the Ukrainian SSR. Khrushchev's reforms, their contradictory and inconsistent character, general orientation and significance. Reforms of the mid 60s, their curtailment by conservatives in the party-state leadership. Deformations in the structure of the Ukrainian economy, predatory exploitation of its wealth, construction of chemical enterprises, nuclear power plants. Increase of ecological danger. Extensive development of agriculture, harmfulness of the campaign for the elimination of "unpromising" villages. Ukraine in the single national economic complex of the USSR. Economic policy during the period of restructuring of the central government and Ukraine. Attempts to liberalize the political regime. Criticism of the cult of Stalin's personality. The rehabilitation of the victims of the Stalinist repression began. The emergence of dissidents in Ukraine. The origin of movement of the "sixties", their role in national-cultural life. Stop of the rehabilitation and suppression of Stalin's criminal activity. The liberation of P. Shelest. V. Shcherbytsky as the leader of the Russification Center policy. Political repressions 60-70 years. Deploying of human rights and dissident movement. Repressive actions of the organs of the CSS. Attempts by M. Gorbachev to reform society. Chernobyl disaster and its consequences. Restoration of criticism of Stalinism. The growth of people political activity. Braking of restructuring processes in Ukraine. National awakening of the Ukrainian people. Rehabilitation of political prisoners. Exposing the crimes of a totalitarian regime.

**LECTURE 11. HISTORICAL PECULIARITIES OF
GOVERNMENT PROCESSES IN INDEPENDENT UKRAINE (1991)
(2 hours)**

1. Independent Ukrainian state: ways of legitimization.

2. Historical angle of the constitutional process and its role in political reform of Ukraine.

3. Ukrainian vectors of international politics.

The first steps in the democratization of public life and the formation of new political parties and public associations. Adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. The course of national democratic forces to establish the state and economic sovereignty of the republic, proclaim the independence of Ukraine. Prohibition of CPU activity. Awakening of religious life. The All-Ukrainian Referendum on December 1, 1991 and the election of the President of Ukraine. L. Kravchuk is the First President of Ukraine. Agreement on the Commonwealth of Independent States. Approval of state symbols of Ukraine. Creation of a legal basis for the development of Ukraine as an independent state. Strengthening of state borders. Formation of the Armed Forces and the Navy, the National Guard, the Security Service, the Customs Service. The transition from the authoritarian totalitarian system of social structure to a democratic society and a rule of law. Genesis, essence and functions of the state. Forms of government. Forms of the state system. Constitutional process and adoption of the Constitution. The political spectrum of modern political parties. Institute of Presidency. Parliament. Government. Court. The combination of direct democracy with the exercise of power through the state authorities and local self-government. Civil Society Building. Improving media activity. Crisis phenomena of the modern political system. Adoption of normative acts on reforming the economy, transition to market relations, privatization by Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, their contradictory nature. 1991-1996 - economic downturn. Inflation. Privatization. Negative role of the "shadow economy". Way from rubble zone. Coupons. Introduction of a national monetary unit. 1997-2007 - relative macroeconomic stabilization in separate segments of economy and finance. Financial crisis 1998. Implementation of the program "Reforms for the sake of well-being". 2008-2015 - financial and economic crisis and post-crisis period.

LECTURE 12. AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF UKRAINE (2 hours)

1. Conceptual approaches to the agro-industrial complex reform.
2. Agrarian reform in independent Ukraine.
3. Social and socio-psychological aspects of the reform of the agroindustrial complex.

Accelerated reformation of the entire complex of socio-economic relations, which has formed in the countryside for many decades. Ensuring a balanced stage-by-stage, state-regulated liberalization of all lines of interconnection of the agrarian sector with other branches of the economy, confirmation of their real parity on the basis of market mechanisms. Purposeful state support of agrarian science, systems of consulting and information support of the peasantry as the main factors of scientific and technological progress. Law of Ukraine "On Peasant (Farmer's) Economy" 1991 Law of Ukraine "On Collective Agricultural Enterprise" 1992 Transformation of collective farms into cooperative agricultural associations. Elimination of state land monopoly. The process of creating of peasant (farmer) farms, cooperatives, leasing groups. Presidential Decree "On Urgent Measures to Accelerate Land Reform in Agricultural Production Sphere" 1994 Presidential Decree "On Urgent Measures to Accelerate the Reform of the Agricultural Sector of the Economy", 1999. Establishment of market-type farms that are farmed on land leased from peasants. Scattering the earth. 2000-2008 years characterized with a steady increase in the volume of production of gross agricultural products. The crisis and after a crisis period. Foreign economic aspect of development of agroindustrial complex of Ukraine. Formation of new property relations. The problem of forming a careful landlord. The agrarian question in the platforms of political parties of Ukraine. Demographic and environmental problems of agro-industrial complex development. Social development of the village. Development of rural settlements. Social revival of the village. Employment of rural dwellers. Restructuring of higher agricultural education, forms and methods of training specialists for the agrarian sector of the economy. New generation of frames. Provision of the agricultural

sector of the economy by skilled workers. Scientific potential of agrarian sector of agroindustrial complex.

LECTURE 13. UKRAINE AND THE WORLD: GEOPOLITICAL FACTOR IN THE HISTORICAL RETROSPECTIVES (2 hours)

1. Sovereign Ukraine in the modern geopolitical space.
2. Ukraine and the European integration process.
3. Eastern and Western Ukrainian Diaspora in Interstate Relations.

International recognition of modern independent Ukrainian state. Poland and Canada. Establishment of diplomatic relations. Official visits of the first persons of the state. International relations and their legal regulation in Ukraine. Crystallization of the main foreign policy interests and priorities formed on the basis of the documents that are fundamental to our country - the Declaration on State Sovereignty and the Act on Ukraine's Independence. Crimean autonomy. Participation in the work of the United Nations. Formation of representation in international organizations, entry into the world community. The Concept of Ukraine's Foreign Policy. Ukraine's acquisition of a non-nuclear status of 1994. Foreign-policy actions of Ukraine on strengthening peace and cooperation, ending military conflicts. Participation of Ukraine in peacekeeping activities under the auspices of the UN, in the Partnership for Peace program, in the work of the Council of Europe. The main geopolitical aspects of Ukraine's foreign policy. Establishment, support and all possible development of economic, cultural, scientific and technical relations with all countries of the world community. Ukraine and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Further development of mutually beneficial relations with the former republics of the USSR, especially with Georgia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Moldova within the framework of GUUAM. Development of mutually beneficial relations with the countries of the Black Sea and Mediterranean basins. Formation of the Ukrainian Diaspora. The main waves of population migration beyond Ukraine. Formation of the Eastern Diaspora and main areas of settlement: Siberia, the Far East, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the North Caucasus. Formation of the western Ukrainian

diaspora. The reasons for the migration of Ukrainians to the countries of North and South America and some European countries. The youngest Ukrainian diaspora in Australia. Migration from Ukraine after independence. Ukrainian diaspora at the present stage. Participation of the Ukrainian diaspora in the state-building process.

LECTURE 14. PERSPECTIVES OF UKRAINIAN STATE (In the twenty-first century) (2 hours)

1. The Concept of Sustainable Development and Strategic Prospects of Ukraine.
2. Political system of Ukraine: ways of democratic transformations.
3. Socio-economic factors of national development in the XXI century.

Ukrainian national idea. The main theorists and ideologists of the Ukrainian national idea. The main conceptual provisions and components of the Ukrainian national idea. Views of M. Dragomanov, M. Hrushevsky, I. Franko, V. Lypynsky, D. Chyzhevsky. The concept of "integral nationalism" by D. Dontsov. The process of creating a Ukrainian national space. The struggle of Ukrainian national-patriotic forces for an implementation of the Ukrainian national idea. Definition of the concept of civil society. Its structural elements. History of the development of the idea of civil society. Basic aspects of civil society. General attributes of civil society. Signs of civil society. Key principles of civil society. Institutions of civil society. Functions of civil society. The role of political parties. Arrangements of civil society with the state. Formation and principles of the rule of law. Civil society in Ukraine. Current state and trends. The main legislative obstacles to activities of public and charitable organizations in Ukraine. Law of Ukraine "On Public Associations". Main tendencies and prospects of Ukraine in modern processes of world globalization. The main global problems are environmental, energy, raw materials, food, demographic, and international security. Globalization in economy and politics. Questions of cultural and educational globalization. The main tasks of modern globalization. Modern theories of globalization. Geopolitical orientations of Ukraine. Integration of Ukraine into the

modern economic system. Ukraine and the world: the interconnection of global and national development. Transnationalization processes. The results of the historical path of the Ukrainian people and the most important lessons in the history of its struggle for freedom and independence.

THEMES AND PLANS OF THE SEMINAR LESSONS

Seminar 1. Methodical lesson (2 hours)

1. Method of preparation of speeches and synopsis at seminars.
2. Organization of individual and independent work.
3. Criteria for assessing student knowledge.

Methodical lesson focuses on the place and role of lectures and seminars in the system of studying the course "History of Ukrainian statehood". Teacher introduces students to the educational and methodological literature, which is stored on the web-site of the department in an electronic version (Pdf, DjVu, Doc). After getting acquainted with the student group, an express survey is conducted to reveal the school's level of knowledge on the history of Ukraine, as well as an exchange of e-mails. If necessary, you can create an e-mail group that will facilitate the exchange of literature, cinema, photo files and provide personalized reporting of students on individual research work (IRW) in form of a synopsis, presentation, etc. It's also important to familiarize students to the organization of independent work and method of preparation of reports (synopsis) and speeches at seminars, practical work in a reading room with historical literature or with the algorithm of historical literature search, which is outlined on special web-sites. In the end it is necessary to give a calculation of the rating of students' knowledge of the discipline "History of Ukrainian statehood".

MODULE I. UKRAINIAN STATE: CUTS, FORMS, TRENDS

Seminar 2. State-building traditions in the territory of Ukraine in the ancient days: hypotheses and evidence (2 hours).

1. The beginning of the formation of human civilization in the territory of modern Ukraine.
2. Concepts of the ethnogenesis of the Slavs. Versions of Ukrainianogenesis.
3. Formation and development of statehood in the eastern Slavs.

Starting the first question, reveal the main periods of human development in the territory of Ukraine in the primeval times. Analyze the original religious beliefs, social and economic relations, the Neolithic revolution. Separately dwell on the most studied period of the Eneolithic - Trypillian archaeological culture. Focus on the process of emergence, formation, development and decay of the first state institutions of the nomadic tribes of the Cimmerians, Scythians, Sarmatians. The development of socio-economic, political sphere, culture and their everyday life is also worth of showing. Celts in the Ukrainian lands. Analyze the causes and consequences of the ancient colonization of the Northern Black Sea coast, as well as the political, economic and cultural ties of the Greek policies with the neighboring nations.

The second question requires an explanation of one of the central issues in the historical science of the origin of the people. Name the most famous theory of the origin of the Slavs. A student should understand the importance of the migration processes that took place during the great migration of peoples of the II-VII centuries, as a result of which the East Slavic tribes occupied a vast territory of Eastern Europe from the Black Sea to the Baltic and the upper Volga, from the Carpathian Mountains to the Volga region. As a result, many ethnic groups were integrated, which subsequently formed the basis of many modern nations. Ukrainians are no exception in this process. They are direct ethnic and cultural heirs of the ancient Iranian (Scythians, Sarmatians), ancient Turkic (Huns, Bulgars), Finno-Ugric (Murom, Mery, Chud, Mordvinians) and Old Slavic (Squish, Anti) ethnic groups. Prove that the Squins and anti - ancestors of the Ukrainian people, determine the territory they inhabited. What made the basis of their economic life? Pay attention to peculiarities of the socio-political system of slavins and ants.

In the third question, explore the process of forming of a large proto-state union of the Slavic tribes - the Dulibians, the Volynians, the Drevlyans, the Siversians, the Polians. Tell about the unification of individual tribes and their unions in alliances. Next, mention the centers of statehood of the Eastern Slavs in the 9th and 9th centuries. - Arthania, Slavia, Cuiavia. What were the socio-economic relations of the eastern

Slavs those days? Pay attention to significant changes that have taken place in social system of the Slavs.

Recommended Books:

1. *Баран В. Д.* Давні слов'яни. – К.: Альтернативи, 1998. – 336 с.
2. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 9 – 39.
3. *Брайчевський М.* Вступ до історичної науки. – К.: КМ Академіка, 1995. – 168 с.
4. *Бунятян К. П.* Давнє населення України. Навчальний посібник. – К.: Либідь, 1999. – 228 с.
5. *Бунятян К. П., Мурзін В. Ю., Симоненко О. В.* На світанку історії. – К.: Альтернативи, 1998. – 336 с.
6. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 1. – С. 14 – 31.
7. *Залізняк Л.* Первісна історія України. – К.: Вища шк., 1999. – 263 с.
8. *Залізняк Л.* Походження українського народу. – К.: ПБП Фотовідеосервіс, 1996. – 80 с.
9. *Крижницький С. Д., Зубар В. М., Русяєва А. С.* Античні держави Північного Причорномор'я. – К.: Альтернативи, 1998. – 352 с.
10. *Лозко Г.* Українське народознавство. – К.: Зодіак-ЕКО, 1995. – 368 с.
11. *Павленко Ю. В.* Передісторія давніх русів у світовому контексті. – К.: Фенікс, 1994. – 416 с.
12. *Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри.* – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 13 – 30.
13. *Толочко П. П., Козак Д. Н., Моця О. П.* та ін. Етнічна історія давньої України. – К.: Інститут археології НАН України, 2000. – 280 с.
14. *Толочко А. П.* Очерки начальной руси / Алексей Толочко. – Киев; Санкт-Петербург: Лаурис, 2015. — 336 с.
15. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 1. – С. 9 – 17.

1. *Aleksieiev Yu.* History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.

2. *Hrushevsky Mykhailo*. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol.1: From Prehistory to the Eleventh Century. – Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1997. 602p.
3. *Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU)*:
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
4. *Palii Oleksandr*. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
5. *Plokhyy Serhii*. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
6. *Subtelny Orest*. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- Ancient hunters on the territory of Ukraine.
- Arias (Indo-Europeans) and other ancient peoples in Eastern Europe
- Celtic heritage in the territory of Ukraine.
- Trypillian culture.
- The first signs of early class society: Cimmerians, Scythians, Sarmatians.
- Scythians in the territory of Ukraine.
- Elyonian civilization on the territory of modern Ukraine.
- Ancient city-states in the Northern Black Sea and Crimea.
- Turkic statehood in the territory of modern Ukraine.
- The era of the Great Migration of Peoples in South-Eastern Europe.
- Slavs in ancient times.
- The first Slavic archeological cultures.
- Slavic tribes in Ukraine: theories of origin, resettlement, occupations.
- Chronicle Slavic tribes in Ukraine, the beginning of their statehood.
- Concepts of Ukrainian ethnogenesis.

Seminar 3. Rus in Ukrainian and world history. (2 hours)

1. State-political structure of Kyivska Rus.
2. Characteristics of qualitatively different stages of the historical development of Kyivska Rus: socio-economic aspect.
3. The multi-vector of international policy of the princely period.
4. Lessons of the princely period.

Answering the first question involves characterizing the political structure of Kyivska Rus as an early feudal state with a monarchical form of government. It is necessary to show certain transformations, that took place the XIX-XII centuries. Considering the political structure of the Kyiv state, it is important to focus on the main institutions of state power (Prince, Boyar Council, Veche). Show what role the prince's wife played at different stages of state development. At the end of your speech, make your own conclusion.

Covering the second question, you must remember that Kievan Rus started a new - feudal period in the history of Eastern Slavs. The period of formation of early feudal structures takes place in the IX - X centuries. The main ones were: the formation of the Kyiv state, the adoption of Christianity, the establishment of the feudal mode of production. Show the achievements of the Ancient Rus state in economic life (agriculture, cattle breeding, crafts, crafts, trade development (internal, external trade routes, currency circulation, export and import), growth of the role of cities.

When preparing the answer to the third question, it is advisable for the students to focus on active foreign policy activities of Rus' (trips by Oleg, Igor to Byzantium, diplomatic steps of Olga, Yaroslav, Volodymyr, etc.). Rus' achieved the highest military power during the time of Svyatoslav, who received brilliant military victories in Volga Bulgaria, Khazaria, Bulgaria (the Balkans), Byzantium, Pecheneg steppes. After the adoption of Christianity, its international authority has greatly increased, this is proved by marriage ties of the members of the princely family with the rulers of many European countries (Byzantium, Germany, France, Hungary, Poland, Norway, etc.).

Preparing to answer the fourth question, analyze the causes, essence and consequences of feudal fragmentation of Rus. Show that feudal fragmentation was a logical step in the development of a medieval society, as evidenced by the history of all European countries. At the same time, the state retained political unity, supreme sovereignty of the Grand Duke of Kyiv, acted as a unified whole in external relations. Local princes were not the rulers of individual states or semi-states, but they were supposed to be subordinate to the Kyiv center. Mention the problem of the heritage of

Kyivska Rus that exists in historical science (the concept of Russian historian M. Pogodin, Ukrainian historian M. Hrushevsky, Soviet historians, reveal the positions of contemporary Ukrainian historians), express their vision of the problem.

Recommended Books:

1. *Білик Б. І.* Етнополітична історія України (860-1900 рр.). – К.: Київ. нац. торг.-екон. ун-т, 2002. – 245 с.
2. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 40 – 94.
3. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 2 – 3. – С. 32 – 72.
4. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 9 – 94.
5. *Котляр М. Ф.* Галицько-Волинська Русь. – К.: Альтернативи, 1998. – 336 с.
6. *Малик Я., Вол Б., Чуприна В.* Історія української державності. – Львів: Світ, 1995. – С. 3 – 32.
7. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 30 – 75.
8. *Толочко П. П.* Київська Русь. – К.: Абрис, 1996. – 360 с.
9. *Толочко О. П., Толочко П. П.* Київська Русь. – К.: Альтернативи, 1998. – 352 с.
10. *Толочко П. П.* Від Русі до України. – К.: Абрис, 1997. – 400 с.
11. *Толочко П. П.* Літописи Київської Русі. – К.: Київська Академія Євробізнесу, 1994. – 88 с.
12. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекції 2 – 3. – С. 18 – 53.

1. *Aleksieiev Yu.* History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. *Hrushevsky Mykhailo.* History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol.3: To the Year 1340. – Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2016. 611p.
3. *Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):*

<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>

4. *Palii Oleksandr*. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
5. *Ploky, Serhii*. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
6. *Subtelny Orest*. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of synopsis:

- Historical figures of ancient history (to choose from).
- Ancient Kyiv.
- Prerequisites for the formation and concept of the origin of the state of Kyivska Rus, their assessment in modern historiography.
- Periodization of the political history of Kyivska Rus.
- Socio-political structure of Kyivska Rus (end of IX - beginning of the XIV centuries).
- Domestic and foreign policies of Prince Svyatoslav.
- From paganism to Christianity.
- Foreign policy priorities of Kyivska Rus.
- Galicia-Volyn principality and its place in the development of Ukrainian statehood.
- Causes and consequences of feudal fragmentation of Kyivska Rus. Its significance in the historical destiny of Ukrainian and other Slavic peoples.
- Mongol-Tatar yoke in Slavic history.
- Problems of ethnogenesis of the Ukrainian people (IX - XIII centuries).
- Rus in the writings of foreign travelers and chroniclers.
- Kyiv state in international relations IX - XII centuries.
- Introduction of Christianity as a state religion.

Seminar 4. Ukrainian lands as a part of foreign states XIV - and a beg. of XVII century (2 hours)

1. Incorporation processes on the Ukrainian lands (XIV-XVII centuries).
2. State-political structure on the Ukrainian lands in the Lithuanian-Polish period (XIV - I half of the XVII century.).
3. Genesis and development of the Ukrainian Cossacks as a social and state-building force.

When answering the first question it is appropriate to recall that during the second half of the fourteenth century, after the death of the last prince of the Galician-Volyn state, Western Ukrainian lands were annexed by foreign powers. Most of them, including Galicia and Western Volyn, were captured by the Polish kingdom (finally in 1387). The remains of Volyn and most of Ukraine (Chernihiv-Sivershchyna, Podillya, Kyiv Oblast, Bratslavshchina and Pereyaslavl'ia) got joined by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Bucovina with Bessarabia were included in the Moldavian principality from the middle of the XIV century.

Disclosing the second question, one should focus attention on the reasons and stages of the conquest of Ukrainian lands by the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. To reveal the peculiarities of the struggle for power between Yagaylo and Vitovt. Give an analysis of the Krevsky Union. Separately, it is necessary to recollect domestic foreign policy of the captured territories. Briefly give an assessment, as well as make a comparative analysis of the activities of the Polish and Lithuanian administrations. Find out the reasons for signing the Lublin Union and give them a historical assessment. It is also necessary to analyze the conditions of the union, to find out its consequences for Ukrainian lands. Analyze separately on the main characteristics of the political and economic situation of the Ukrainian lands in the Commonwealth of Both Nations.

In the third question, show the genesis, features and peculiarities of the emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Name and justify the existing theories in the historical science of the origin and first principles of the Cossacks as such. Tell us about the appearance of the first Sich (reasons, time, place, founders, sphere, forms and methods of activity). Describe Zaporizhzhya Sich as a Cossack state on the basis of such features as military and territorial structure, form of government, legal (judicial) system, religious-church, educational and educational, etc. It is also necessary to highlight the role of Zaporozhian Sich and its hetman in the socio-political life of Ukrainian lands during the specified period. Show the attitude towards the Sich and Zaporozhian Cossacks of representatives of various social strata, governments of neighboring states (Polish, Lithuanian, Moscow, Turkish, Crimean Khanate, Sweden, etc.).

Recommended Books:

1. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / О. Д. Бойко. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 95 – 125.
2. *Голобуцький В.* Запорозьке козацтво. – К.: Вища школа, 1994. – 539 с.
3. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 4. – С. 73 – 99.
4. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 95 – 112.
5. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 76 – 101.
6. *Русина О. В.* Україна під татарами і Литвою. – К.: Альтернативи, 1998. – 320 с.
7. *Скальковський А. О.* Історія Нової Січі, або останнього коша запорозького. – Дніпропетровськ: Січ, 1994. – 678 с.
8. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 4. – С. 54 – 70.
9. *Щербак В.* Українське козацтво: формування соціального стану II пол. XV – сер. XVII ст. – К.: КМ Академія, 2000. – 300 с.
10. *Яворницький Д. І.* Історія запорозьких козаків. – У 3-х томах. – Т. 1. – К.: Наукова думка, 1990. – 592 с.; Т. 2. – К.: Наукова думка, 1990. – 560 с.; Т. 3. – К.: Наукова думка, 1993. – 560 с.
11. *Яковенко Н. М.* Українська шляхта з кінця XIV до середини XVII ст. – К.: Наукова думка, 1993. – 416 с.

1. *Aleksieiev Yu.* History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. *Hrushevsky Mykhailo.* History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 4: Political Relations in the 14th to 16th Centuries. – Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2017. 616 p.
3. *Hrushevsky Mykhailo.* History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 6: Economic, Cultural, and National Life in the Fourteenth to Seventeenth Centuries. – Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2012. 619 p.

4. *Hrushevsky Mykhailo*. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 7: The Cossack Age to 1625. – Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1999. 548 p.
5. *Hrushevsky Mykhailo*. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 8: The Cossack Age, 1626–1650. – Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2002. 808 p.
7. *Hrushevsky Mykhailo*. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 9, book 1: The Cossack Age, 1650–1653.– Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2005. 760 p.
8. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
9. *Palii Oleksandr*. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
10. *Plokyh Serhii*. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
11. *Subtelny Orest*. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- Ukraine during the period of Lithuanian-Polish colonization.
- The political structure of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.
- Introduction of Magdeburg Law in Ukrainian cities.
- The problem of the origin of the Ukrainian Cossacks in historical literature.
- Formation of the Ukrainian people and the Cossacks.
- Cossacks as an influential factor in international life.
- Zaporozhian Sich is a Christian democratic Cossack republic.
- Zaporozhian Sich, its organization and military-political organization.
- Historical portraits of Cossack leaders (at the student's choice).
- Cossack symbols.
- Peter Sahaidachny and creation of the Cossack army
- Military art of Zaporozhye Cossacks.
- Marines of Zaporozhye Cossacks.
- Economic activity in Zaporizhzhya Sich.
- Religious life in Ukraine in the XIV-XVI centuries.
- Orthodox Church in the struggle for the consolidation of Ukrainian society.

- Crimea and Ukraine.
- Political causes and implications of the Union of Lublin.

Seminar 5. Ukrainian statehood in the second half of the seventeenth century. (2 hours)

1. Cossack-Hetman State: socio-political and socio-economic organization.
2. Ukrainian-Russian relations: trends and character.
3. Ukrainian-Polish Conflict: Features and Consequences.

When answering the first question, analyze the process of developing of B. Khmelnytsky's political conception of the Cossack state, name the main stages of the struggle for its realization. Indicate the most important determinants of the Great Uprising, its social base. Describe the signs of the Cossack state formed during the revolution: political power, territory, political and administrative structure, court and legal proceedings, legal system, changes in socio-economic structure, financial system and taxes, armed forces, international activities.

In the second issue, follow the development of Ukrainian-Russian relations. Identify the main reasons that made B. Khmelnytsky to get an alliance with the Tsar of Moscow. Give a description of the Pereiaslav Council. Expand the contents of the March Articles of B. Khmelnytsky in 1654. How were the prospects of the allied relations of the Kozatsky-Hetman state and the Moscow kingdom considered? Highlight an uncertainty in inter-state relations, which eventually led to a deterioration of relations between the Hetman administration and the Russian government. Prove that Moscow regarded this treaty primarily as a mean of including of all the lands that once belonged to the Ancient Rus' state, whereas B. Khmelnytsky and his successors went for military aid of the Russian state for the final defeat of Poland and the assertion of its own state independence.

In the third question, it's necessary to analyze the geopolitical interests of the Commonwealth in Ukrainian lands. Expand the circumstances in which Hetman Vyhovsky began his hetmation. Analyze and evaluate the Hadiach Agreement. Expand the conditions of Yuri

Khmelnysky's coming to power and analyze the contents of the Pereyaslav Articles. What circumstances forced Y. Khmelnytsky to reorient to Poland? Give a description of the concluded Ukrainian-Polish Slobozhanski treatise, which restored the basic provisions of the Haddiach treaty. Show the process of Ukraine's loss of political and territorial integrity, the apogee of which was the conclusion of an eternal peace between the Moscowian Kingdom and the Commonwealth in 1686. What is the essence of this treaty? What were the consequences for Ukraine? What are the historical lessons of that tragic era in history for the Ukrainian nation?

Recommended Books:

1. *Апанович О.* Українсько-російський договір 1654 р.: Міфи і реальність. – К.: Варта, 1994. – 95 с.
2. *Багалій Д. І.* Історія Слобідської України. – Харків: Дельта, 1993. – 256 с.
3. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 145 – 174.
4. *Гуржій О.* Українська козацька держава в другій половині XVIII століття: кордони, населення, право. – К.: Основи, 1996. – 223 с.
5. *Дещинський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дещинський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 5 – 6. – С. 122 – 166.
6. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 113 – 160.
7. *Мельник Л. Г.* Боротьба за українську державність (XVII століття). – К.: Освіта, 1995. – 192 с.
8. *Мельник Л. Г.* Політична історія Гетьманщини XVIII століття у документах і матеріалах. – К.: ІЗМН, 1997. – 140 с.
9. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 102 – 133.
10. *Смолій В. А., Степанков В. С.* Українська національна революція XVII ст. (1648 – 1676 рр.). – К.: Альтернативи, 1999. – 352 с.
11. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 5 – 6. – С. 71 – 113.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Hrushevsky Mykhailo. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 4: Political Relations in the 14th to 16th Centuries. – Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2017. 616 p.
3. Hrushevsky Mykhailo. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 9, book 1: The Cossack Age, 1650–1653.– Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2005. 760 p.
4. Hrushevsky Mykhailo. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 9, book 2, part 1: The Cossack Age, 1654–1657.– Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2008. 527p.
5. Hrushevsky Mykhailo. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol. 9, book 2, part 2: The Cossack Age, 1654–1657.– Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2010. 480 p.
6. Hrushevsky Mykhailo. History of Ukraine-Rus.' Vol.10: The Cossack Age, 1657–1659. – Edmonton, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 2014. –305p.
7. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
8. Pali Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
9. Ploky Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
10. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of synopsis:

- Ukraine during the period of Lithuanian-Polish colonization.
- Political tendencies in Ukrainian society in the middle of the XVII century.
- Military art of the Cossacks during the Ukrainian national revolution.
- Formation of the Cossack Hetman State - the Zarozhian Host.
- Foreign policy of the Ukrainian Cossack state of the Khmelnytsky times.
- Ukrainian-Moscow agreement of 1654.

- Complication of the international situation of Ukraine after the Pereyaslav Council.
- State processes in the Hetmanate.
- Impact of Khmelnytskyi on the formation of Ukrainian nationality.
- Keyline of historical portraits of state and public figures of the Right Bank and Left-Bank Ukraine (of student's choice).

Seminar 6. Functioning of state mechanisms on the Ukrainian lands in the XVIII century. (2 hours)

1. Permanent character of the political crisis of the Hetmanate.
2. Changes of political and legal status of the Right Bank.
3. Western Ukrainian lands as a part of foreign states.

Preparation for the first question should start with a comprehensive analysis of Hetman Ivan Mazepa and the events of the Northern War. It is advisable to start this issue with consideration of the historical portrait of I. Mazepa. Give a description of the Kolomatsky articles. Show and analyze Hetman (I. Skoropadsky, P. Polubotok, D. Apostol, K. Razumovsky) and non-Hetman (Ist Little Russian Collegium, Hetman's Government, II Little Russian Collegium) periods. Pay attention to the pace, forms, methods, intensity and effectiveness of the colonial policy of Russian autocracy towards Ukrainian lands within stages. Show the wave-like, continuity and gradualism of the process of strengthening the tsarist offensive on the autonomous rights of Ukraine: limiting and controlling Hetman's power, economic harassment, exploiting demographic potential, cultural restrictions, etc. Find out the reasons that led to a similar course in the Russian Empire. Briefly describe the actions (changes in the administrative-territorial system in the Ukrainian lands, the liquidation of Hetman (1764), the destruction of the Zaporozhian Sich (1775), etc.), which resulted in the final elimination of Cossack autonomy.

The second question should begin with an analysis of the reasons why, after The Ruin and the Poltava catastrophe, Ukrainian people lived on the Left Bank under the conditions of the Hetmanate, while the Right-Bank Ukraine remained under the control of the Commonwealth. The peculiarity of the development of the Right Bank was that the peasants who often were

uneducated, deprived of their political institutions, were helpless in the face of brutal national, socio-economic and religious oppression, which was the bearer of the Ukrainian idea here. It's important to understand that the transformation of Russia into one of the strongest powers in Europe has led to the formation of main borders of modern Ukraine. Due to the defeat of Turkey in two Russian-Turkish wars, the Russian Empire annexed a large area (Novorossia) around the Azov and Black Seas, including Crimea (1783). Anarchy of the gentry, mass peasant protest, the movement of Haidamaks and Opryshki, internal contradictions in political and socio-economic development led to a decline of the Commonwealth of Both Nations. As a result of three divisions of the Polish state (1772, 1793, 1795), left-bank Ukraine came to Russia: Kyiv region, eastern Volyn, Podillya, Beresteyschyna, to Austria - western Volyn, Galicia, Transcarpathia, a part of Bukovina.

Considering the third question, students should briefly mention under the authority of which foreign countries were the western lands of Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia. At the end of the XVIII century as a result of three divisions of Poland, Western Ukrainian lands with an area of more than 60 thousand square meters. km with a population of 2.5 million people (including 2 million Ukrainians) became Austrian provinces. Eastern Galicia, along with a part of Polish lands, was a part of the "Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria" with its center in Lviv. The Western Ukrainian population lived in a violent social and economic outlook on the part of the feudal-absolutist monarchy, with the exception of the 70's and 80's of the eighteenth century, when agrarian, administrative, educational and religious reforms were carried out, this was the time of Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780) and her son Joseph II (1780-1790). Reforms have influenced the political modernization of the region positively, improved the situation of peasants and Greek Catholic Church. However, after the death of the last emperor, landlords were able to restore their former rights and privileges on the former scale, which severely hampered the spiritual progress of Ukrainians, development of the national movement. In Galicia, the process of Polonization, which started much earlier, continued, in Zakarpatty - Madyarization, and Romanianisation in Bukovina. So, it was a double, and even triple, national and social oppression. Yet national

liberation processes were strengthening. An active participation in it was taken by the Uniate clergy, peasants who called themselves "Opryshki".

Recommended Books:

1. *Багалій Д. І.* Історія Слобідської України. – Харків: Дельта, 1993. – 256 с.
2. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 175 – 208.
3. *Гуржій О.* Українська козацька держава в другій половині XVIII століття: кордони, населення, право. – К.: Основи, 1996. – 223 с.
4. *Гуржій О. І., Чухліб Т. В.* Гетьманська Україна. – К.: Альтернативи, 1999. – 304 с.
5. *Децинський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Децинський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 6 – 7. – С. 167 – 188.
6. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 161 – 212.
7. *Історія України: нове бачення / За ред. В. А. Смолія.* – Т. 1. – К.: Україна, 1995. – 351 с.
8. *Історія України. Хрестоматія: у 2-х частинах.* – Вид. 2-е: перероб. і доп. / Упор. С. М. Клапчук. – К.: ІЗМН, 1996. – 372 с.
9. *Мельник Л. Г.* Гетьманщина I-ої чверті XVIII століття. – К.: ІЗМН, 1997. – 232 с.
10. *Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри.* – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 134 – 150.
11. *Січинський В.* Чужинці про Україну. Вибір з описів подорожей по Україні та інших писань чужинців про Україну за десять століть. – К.: Довіра, 1992. – 256 с.
12. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 7. – С. 114 – 139.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>

3. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
4. Pali Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
5. Plokhyy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
6. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of synopsis:

- The system of relations between the Hetmanate and the Russian state.
- Politics of Moscow, Poland, Turkey regarding Ukraine in the years of the Ruins.
- Philip Orlik and his Constitution of 1710.
- Politics of Ukrainian hetmans during the Ruin period.
- The division of Ukraine and its implications for the statehood of the Ukrainian people.
- Zaporozhian Sich in years of Ruins. Ivan Sirko.
- Anti-feudal movements on Ukrainian lands.
- Haydamak movement in the eighteenth century. Koliivshchyna.
- Slobidska Ukraine.
- Historical portraits of Ukrainian public official (of choice).
- Elimination of Cossack self-government and Zaporozhian Sich.
- The fate of the Cossacks after the liquidation of Zaporozhye Sich.
- Koshevoy Ataman Peter Kalnyshevsky.

Seminar 7. Social-political movement in Ukraine in the nineteenth century (2 hours)

1. An evolution of the opposition movement regarding Ukrainian statehood during the first half of the nineteenth century.
2. Western Ukrainian lands in the forefront of national revival.
3. Features of the Ukrainian national liberation movement during the second half of the nineteenth century in the Dnieper Ukraine (Naddniprovyanshchyna) and western Ukrainian lands.

When discussing the first question, please indicate the reasons for an opposition to autocracy in the society. Describe the activities of the Decembrist organizations, focusing on the content of the program documents of the associations of aristocratic revolutionaries, in particular, the Southern (1821) and "United Slavs" (1823). Pay attention to the way Decembrists described the solution of the national question. Name the causes of their defeat and estimate Decembrist activity. Indicate general tendencies of socio-political development in the Russian Empire, in the context of which in the Dnirovian Ukraine a socio-political organization - the Cyril-Methodius Society (1846-1847 gg.) was created. When discussing its activities, analyze the structure of its founders and members. Give an assessment of program documents - "The Book of Being of the Ukrainian People" ("The Law of God"), "The Statute of the Slavic Society of St. Cyril and Methodius ". Determine the role of society in the national liberation movement.

On the second question, show that in Western Ukraine, which was under the control of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the same processes as in the Dnirovian Ukraine, but with regard to historical features of the region, took place. Expand the activities of the first Ukrainian political organizations in western Ukrainian lands, in particular the "Rushian trinity", the Main Russian Council (1848-1851 and other organizations), then show the politicization of national movement (populists, Muscophiles, radical Democrats). Show evidence on specific facts. The crisis of the feudal system in the Austrian empire, which included Western-Ukrainian lands, and highlight the peculiarities of the reforms implementation in the empire. Note that under the pressure of the masses, the ruling groups of the empire were made to free peasants in Galicia and Bukovina from feudal dependence in 1848, abolish serfdom, and satisfy certain requirements in culture, language, etc. (provide concrete facts).

Answering the third question, reveal the essence of the national crisis, experienced by the Russian Empire in the middle of the nineteenth century. Explain why the autocracy moved to fundamental reforms. Give an assessment of the peasant reform of 1861 and the subsequent bourgeois 60-70's - Zemsky (1864), court (1864), urban (1870), military (1862-1874), financial (1862) and educational reforms. Analyze the meaning of these for

Ukrainian lands that were apart of Russia? Analyze the causes and essence of the Ukrainian national revival in the Dnirovian Ukraine, its stages and evolution. Ukrainian love of people. Discover the reasons of an appearance of the first Ukrainian political organizations and parties (leaders, activists, slogans and program requirements, social base, forms and methods of activity).

Recommended Books:

1. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 209 – 280.
2. *Верига В.* Нариси з історії України (кінець XVIII – початок XX ст.). – Львів: Світ, 1996. – 447 с.
3. *Дещинський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дещинський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 8. – С. 189 – 222.
4. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 213 – 264.
5. *Іванова Л. Г., Іванченко Р. П.* Громадівський рух 60-х рр. XIX ст. в Україні: проблеми, ідеологія. – К.: МІЛП, 1999. – 128 с.
6. *Крижанівська О. О.* Таємні організації в Україні. Масонський рух у XVII – на початку XX століття. – К.: Аквілон-Прес, 1998. – 134 с.
7. *Павко А. І.* Політичні партії, організації в Україні: кінець XIX – початок XX століття; зародження, еволюція, діяльність, історична доля. – К.: Знання, 2001. – 112 с.
8. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 151 – 181.
9. *Сарбей В. Г.* Національне відродження України. – К.: Альтернативи, 1999. – 336 с.
10. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 8. – С. 140 – 172.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
3. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
4. Palii Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
5. Plokyh Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
6. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of synopsis:

- Freemasonry in Ukraine.
- Decembrist movement in Ukraine.
- Cyril-Methodius Society.
- The agrarian issue in the programs and policies of the All-Russian and Ukrainian parties.
- Historical portraits of political figures and cultural figures of Ukraine (on the student's choice).
- The rise of national liberation movement in Western Ukraine.
- Ukrainians in the Patriotic War of 1812
- "Russian Trinity" and its meaning for the Ukrainian national movement.
- Influence of the revolution of 1848-1849 on the western Ukrainian lands.
- Ukrainian Diaspora in North and South America.
- Implementation of peasant reform in Ukraine.
- Land and judicial reform in Ukraine.
- Socio-political life of western Ukrainian lands in the second half of the XIX century.
- Problems of the formation of the Ukrainian nation in the XIX century.

Seminar 8. Competition of national-democratic forces for Ukrainian statehood (beginning of the twentieth century). (2 hours)

1. The Ukrainian issue in the context of the revolutionary events of the early twentieth century. in the Russian Empire.

2. Ukrainian fractions in the parliaments of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires.
3. The Ukrainian issue during the First World War.

Working on the first question, find out the reasons that led to the beginning of the bourgeois revolution in the Russian Empire (remnants of feudalism). What impact did the revolution have on the development of the national movement in Ukraine? Show an activation of the national liberation struggle on the Ukrainian lands during the revolution. Find out why national and social issues were one of the most significant in Ukraine. Analyze achievements of the Ukrainian national movement (an emergence of the legal Ukrainian press, cultural and educational activity of Prosvita, participation in the Russian Dumas, etc.).

Covering the second question, emphasize that at the beginning of the twentieth century new opportunities appeared for solving the Ukrainian national issue through reforms. State Duma was convened in Russia in 1906, in Austria-Hungary a general election law was introduced in 1907. Among four convocations of the Russian Duma and Austrian Parliament the Ukrainian issue was one of the main. Despite the injustice of the electoral systems that existed in both empires (multi-stage, administrative pressure), participation in the parliament provided a way for a democratic solution of national issue, and Ukrainian politicians gained parliamentary experience in a severe struggle by trial and error. Analyzing the peculiarities of the struggle of Ukrainian national-liberation forces in the parliamentary arena, compare the conditions of parliamentary activity of Ukrainian factions in the State Duma of Russia and the Austrian Parliament. What were the consequences of the political activity of Ukrainian fractions in legislative branches of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires? On which laws did Ukrainian groups and factions work? What was an actual help of M. Hrushevsky to the parliamentary activities, name the main articles in which he analyzed the achievements and miscalculations of Ukrainian parliamentarians.

Consideration of the third issue requires the coverage of geopolitical plans of the participating States of the First World War of the two warring blocs (the Triple, later the Fourth Alliance, and the Entente) on Ukrainian

lands. Analyze them and what consequences they had for Ukraine. What were the positions of the Ukrainian political parties and their leaders on the war? Tell about the "defense" of S. Petliura and D. Doroshenko, the neutrality of the TUP led by M. Hrushevsky, the condemnation of war by the leaders of the USDRP (V. Vynnychenko), the activities of the General Ukrainian Council (GUC), led by K. Levytsky, whose military organization became a Legion of Ukrainian Sich Shooters.

Recommended Books:

1. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 281 – 315.
2. *Верига В.* Нариси з історії України (кінець XVIII – початок XX ст.). – Львів: Світ, 1996. – 447 с.
3. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 9. – С. 223 – 252.
4. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 265 – 276.
5. Історія України. Хрестоматія: у 2-х частинах. – Вид. 2-е: перероб. і доп. / Упор. С. М. Клапчук. – К.: ІЗМН, 1996. – 372 с.
6. Історія України в особах XIX – XX ст. – К.: Україна, 1995. – 479 с.
7. Історія України: нове бачення / За ред. В. А. Смолія. – Т. 1. – К.: Україна, 1995. – 351 с.
8. Новітня історія України. 1900-2000: Збірник документів і матеріалів. – К.: ІЗМН, 2000. – 357 с.
9. Новітня історія України (1900 – 2000). Підручник / А. Г. Слюсаренко та ін. – К.: Вища шк., 2000. – 663 с.
10. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 182 – 205.
11. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 9. – С. 173 – 196.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
3. Kravchenko Nataliia. History of Ukrainian Statehood: XX - the beginning of the XXI century. Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2017. 410 p.
4. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
5. Pali Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
6. Ploky Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
7. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of synopsis:

- National idea in the programs of Ukrainian political parties in the early twentieth century.
- Programs and activities of political parties in the western Ukrainian lands and in the Dnirovian Ukraine (1900 - 1917).
- The Influence of the Revolution of 1905-1907 on the Ukrainian National Liberation Movement.
- Ukrainian political movement under the conditions of the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907.
- Ukrainian national elite at the beginning of the XX century.
- Military actions on the Ukrainian lands during the First World War.
- Galician Sich shooters: organization, battle way.

Questions for modular control:

1. Explain the essence of the subject "History of Ukrainian statehood".
2. Name the main methodological principles for studying the course "History of Ukrainian statehood".
3. Name the main periods of the history of Ukrainian statehood.
4. Name the main chronicles of the IX - XIV centuries.
5. Name the main chronicles of the period XV - XVIII centuries.

6. Name the main historians of the Ukrainian historical school, as well as foreign historians - Ukrainian scholars.
7. Name the main works of M.S. Hrushevsky.
8. List the main achievements of Trypillians.
9. Reasons of the end of Trypillian culture.
10. What is the historical significance of Trypillian culture?
11. What type of statehood were Cimmerians, Scythians, Sarmatians?
12. What are the reasons for the Greek colonization of the Northern Black Sea coast?
13. Name the main ancient cities-states of the Northern Black Sea coast.
14. What are the main types of economic activity of the population of the ancient cities-states of the Northern Black Sea coast?
15. What are the proper names of Slavic tribes known to you from written sources (chronicles and foreign authors)?
16. What type of statehood were the unions of the Eastern Slavic tribes?
17. What are the prerequisites for the formation of the Kiev state?
18. What are the main stages of the formation of the statehood of Kyivska Rus'?
19. What are the stages of the development of the Ancient Russian state?
20. Describe the statehood of Kyivska Rus'.
21. Describe the political structure of Kyivska Rus'.
22. What was the social class structure of Kyivska Rus'?
23. Why do some historians call the statehood of Kyivska Rus' a primitive?
24. Causes of decline and liquidation of Kyivska Rus'.
25. What are the peculiarities of the political and socio-economic development of the Galician and Volyn principalities to their unification.
26. When and by whom the Galician-Volyn state was created?
27. Reasons for the termination of the existence of the Galician-Volyn state.

28. Historical significance of the Galician-Volyn state.
29. Name the stages of unification of the Lithuanian Principality and the Polish Kingdom into a single state.
30. Reasons and preconditions for the unification of Lithuania and Poland into one state. What was the name of a newly created state?
31. What is the most tragic for Ukraine as a result of being part of the Commonwealth?
32. What were the reasons for an emergence of the Cossacks in Ukraine?
33. Explain two aspects of the notion of "Cossack".
34. What two events contributed to the transformation of the Cossack from the domestic phenomenon into a social state and why?
35. Name the leaders of the Cossack-peasant uprising at the end of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.
36. Causes of defeat and historical significance of the Cossack-peasant uprisings at the end of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.
37. Types of Ukrainian Cossacks.
38. Identify the reasons for the appearance of registry Cossacks and their privileges.
39. Make a scheme of the military organization of Zaporozhian Sich.
40. What prevails in the definitions: Zaporozhian Sich as a state education, or as a social organization?
41. What are the main traditions and customs of the Zaporozhian Cossacks?
42. What Cossack symbols do you know?
43. What are the main stages of the Ukrainian national revolution of the middle of the seventeenth century?
44. Identify the chronological framework of the Ukrainian national liberation revolution of the middle of the seventeenth century.
45. Determine the role of uprising under the leadership of B. Khmelnytsky in the events of the revolution of the seventeenth century.

46. Identify the chronological framework of the uprising led by B. Khmelnytsky.
47. At which moment of the revolution of the middle of the seventeenth century Cossack state was formed? In what document was the legal establishment of this state? What is its official name?
48. Name the main features that confirm the formation of a full-fledged Cossack state - the Zaporozhian Host.
49. What proves a paramilitary character of the Cossack state, formed during the uprising led by B. Khmelnytsky?
50. What was the political structure of the Cossack state, formed during the uprising led by Khmelnytsky?
51. What was the administrative-territorial structure of the Cossack state, formed during the uprising led by Khmelnytsky?
52. What are the reasons for the defeat and the lessons of the Ukrainian National Revolution of the middle of the XVII century.
53. What are the main events of the onset of Russian tsarism in the Cossack autonomy of Peter the Ist.
54. What were the actions of Catherine II towards final elimination of the autonomous structure of the Hetmanate.
55. Name political organizations established in Dniprovia Ukraine in the XIX century.
56. The essence and content of the Ukrainian cultural-national revival of the nineteenth century.
57. What were the main socio-political and national liberation movements in Ukraine in the XIX century?
58. What were all-Russian and purely Ukrainian sociopolitical and national-liberation movements in Ukraine in the XIX century?
59. Name the parties that emerged as a result of the intensification of the revolutionary-liberation struggle in Ukraine at the beginning of the 20th century. Who were their leaders?

60. Name the most significant events of the 1905-1907 revolution in Ukraine.

61. Identify the achievements of the national movement in Ukraine during the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia.

62. What were the main events of Stolypin's agrarian reform? Why was it the most successful in Ukraine?

63. What circumstances aggravated the tragedy of the Ukrainian people in the First World War?

MODULE 2. ON THE WAY TO THE REVIVAL OF STATEHOOD (XX – BEG. OF XXI CENTURY)

Seminar 9. The struggle for the restoration of statehood by Ukrainian people (1917-1920 years) (2 hours)

1. Parliamentary form of statehood in the time of the Central Rada.
2. Ukrainian state of Pavlo Skoropadsky: the main trends of foreign and domestic policy.
3. Organization of the state authority of the Ukrainian People's Republic during the period of the Directory: from democracy to military dictatorship.
4. The formation of Ukrainian statehood in the western Ukrainian lands in the 1918-1920's.

Considering the first issue, one must find out the socio-economic and political situation in Ukraine after the February Revolution. Describing the Ukrainian Central Rada must reveal its organizational structure, functional purpose, social base, political platform. Find out the process of political recognition of the UCR, focusing on the work of the All-Ukrainian National Congress, decisions of the military, peasant, labor and other congresses and conferences. Show the relationship between the UCR and the Provisional Government, various political parties, and the government of Soviet Russia. Uncover the aim and meaning of UCRs Universals. Talking about the foreign policy of the UPR, it is reasonable to stay in the course of negotiations with the states of the Austro-Germanic bloc in Brest in the context of the signing of the Brest Peace Treaty. It is necessary to disclose the activities of the UPR before April 1918, the intervention of the occupation authorities in the internal affairs of the UPR. Identify the achievements and errors of the UCR.

Considering the second question it is recommended to find out and reveal the causes of the Hetman's takeover. Show the goals and objectives of the Hetmanate, its internal and external policies, the attitude of different political forces in Ukraine and outside the country, the attitude of various social groups of the Ukrainian people. Analyze the factors (internal and external) that have led to an aggravation of the political, economic and social situation in Ukraine.

In the third question, determine the forces that participated in the struggle against the Hetmanate. Expand their organization and practices. Make a thorough examination of the reasons for the Directory coming to power. Reveal the essence of its domestic and foreign policy, and separately focus on relations with the WUPR with examples. Find out the reasons for the defeat of the Directory and the victory of the Soviet government in Ukraine.

The fourth issue is the disclosure of the national liberation movement in the West Ukrainian lands. It is necessary to study the causes of the collapse of Austria-Hungary; to reveal the position of Ukrainian deputies in the parliament on the eve of the collapse of the state (E. Petrushevich). To find out how the Ukrainian National Council was established and to disclose its activities. Show the uprising in Lviv and describe the reasons for the proclamation of WUPR. Analyze the internal (formation of authorities, reforms) and foreign policy, identify factors that didn't contribute to strengthening of the WUPR, assess the position of the countries of the Entente bloc, as well as Poland. Reveal the factors that influenced the formation of the Ukrainian Galician Army and demonstrate its role in the struggle for strengthening statehood in the western Ukrainian lands. It's reasonable to consider the reasons that forced the WUPR to unite from the UPR into a single congregation state. Characterize the main conditions of the Act of Unification. Find out the reasons why this document was left on paper only. Finally, analyze the reasons for terminating the WUPR.

Recommended Books:

1. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 316 – 350.
2. *Гунчак Т.* Україна. I пол. ХХ. ст. – К.: Либідь, 1993. – 288 с.
3. *Держалюк М. С.* Міжнародне становище України та її визвольна боротьба у 1917 – 1922 рр. – К.: Оріяни, 1998. – 240 с.
4. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 10. – С. 253 – 282.
5. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посбник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і

- допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 277 – 330.
6. *Нагаєвський І.* Історія української держави ХХ століття. – К.: Укр. письменник, 1994. – 413 с.
 7. Новітня історія України (1900-2000). Підручник / А.Г. Слюсаренко та ін. – К.: Вища шк., 2000. – 663 с.
 8. Останній гетьман. Ювілейний збірник пам'яті П. Скоропадського 1873 – 1945. – К.: Академпрес, 1993. – 399 с.
 9. *Павленко Ю., Храмов Ю.* Українська державність у 1917 – 1919 рр. – К.: Манускрипт, 1995. – 262 с.
 10. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 206 – 246.
 11. *Ресніт О. П., Рубльов О. С.* Українські визвольні змагання 1917 – 1921 рр. – К.: Альтернативи, 1999. – 320 с.
 12. *Солдатенков В. Ф.* Українська революція: концепція та історіографія (1918 – 1920 рр.). – К.: Просвіта, 1999. – 508 с.
 13. *Удовиченко О. І.* Україна у війні за державність (1917 – 1921 рр.). – К.: Україна, 1995. – 206 с.
 14. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 10 – 13. – С. 197 – 311.
 15. *Яневський Д. Б.* Проект «Україна». Грушевський. Скоропадський. Петлюра / Д.Б. Яневський. – Харків: Фоліо, 2012. – 921 с.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
3. Kravchenko Nataliia. Contemporary History of Ukraine (1917-2015). Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2015. 336p.
4. Kravchenko Nataliia. History of Ukrainian Statehood: XX - the beginning of the XXI century. Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2017. 410 p.

5. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
6. Pali Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
7. Ploky Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
8. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- Universals of the Central Council: the evolution of Ukrainian state-building, socio-economic priorities of social development.
- Foreign policy orientations of Ukrainian governments in 1917 - 1920.
- Peasant movements in Ukraine from 1918 to 1920.
- The approval of Soviet power, its socio-economic and national policies (1919 - 1920).
- Western Ukrainian People's Republic.
- Prominent civil and public figures in Ukraine of the revolutionary age (1917-1920) (at the student's choice).
- Ukrainian-Russian wars (causes, military actions, consequences).
- Atamanshchyna and peasant rebel movements as a historical phenomenon.

Seminar 10. National-state construction in the Ukrainian SSR in the interbellum (2 hours)

1. Political and legal position of the Ukrainian SSR.
2. Turning back to the policy of "socialist transformation"
3. The repressive nature of Stalin's totalitarian regime.

Consideration of the first question requires the coverage of the repeated attempts of the Bolshevik Russia to establish Soviet power in the territory of Ukraine (Ukrainian-Soviet wars), which ended with the approval of the Soviet form of statehood. It is necessary to analyze why the Bolsheviks succeeded in establishing power in Ukraine. Show whether the activity of the Soviet government was supported by Ukrainian population. Find out the reasons and peculiarities of partisan-insurgent resistance to the

Soviet authorities. Describe the policy of "war communism". Analyze the political events in Ukraine after signing the Warsaw Pact (April 1920) and the defeat of the Ukrainian Revolution in (November 1920). In chronological order, describe the direction change of the economic policy of the Soviet government. New Economic Policy (NEP): causes of implementation, characteristics and their manifestations in industry, agriculture, finance, as well as achievements, difficulties and implications. The policy of industrialization causes of implementation, economic essence, purpose, achievement. Mention means of motivation of labor in the economy. Distinguish the "phenomenon" of socialist competitions. Show the mechanism of planning policy (five-year plans). Indicate the results of industrial growth in Ukraine during the first five years, structural changes in production. It is worth to highlight both positive and negative trends.

Considering the second question, start with a description of the political situation in Ukraine in the early 20's. Follow the approval of Soviet power in Ukraine through contractual relations. Provide an insight into the constitutional status of the Ukrainian SSR in the USSR. Briefly highlight the inner-party struggle for the power by oligarchs with a parallel consolidation of the one-man dictatorship by Y.V. Stalin. Describe courses of mass repressions. Next, explain the policy of "Ukrainization", revealing its essence, achievements, causes of curtailment. Name prominent figures of "shot renaissance". Expand the attitude of the totalitarian regime to the intellectuals. Mention a growth of mass repression.

Considering the third question it is important to reveal the economic essence and purpose of the policy of collectivization. Remember the grain procurement crises. Analyze the policy of "eliminating the cheapskates as a class" (causes, scales, consequences). Pay attention to the deportation of the Ukrainian peasantry. Describe the causes and consequences of Holodomor 1921-1923 and 1932-1933. Consequences and results of collectivization.

Recommended Books:

1. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 351 – 429.
2. *Ганжа О. І.* Опір селян становленню тоталітарного режиму в УСРР. – К.: Інститут історії України НАН України, 1996. – 42 с.

3. Голод 1921 – 1923 рр. в Україні. Збірник документів і матеріалів. – К.: Наукова думка, 1993. – 240 с.
4. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 11. – С. 283 – 309.
5. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 345 – 389.
6. Історія українського війська / І. Крип'якевич, Б. Гнатович, З. Стефанов, та ін. У 3-х ч. – Львів: Видання Івана Тиктора, 1993. – Ч. 2, 3. – 575 с.
7. *Завада І.* Ризький договір і Україна. Історичний нарис. – К.: Просвіта, 2000. – 204 с.
8. *Книш З.* Становлення ОУН. – К.: Вид-во ім. О. Теліги, 1994. – 128 с.
9. Колективізація і голод на Україні (1929 – 1933 рр.). Збірник документів і матеріалів. – К.: Наукова думка, 1993. – 735 с.
10. *Кульчицький С. В.* Україна між двома війнами (1921 – 1939 рр.). – К: Альтернативи, 1999. – 336 с.
11. *Кульчицький С.* Комунізм в Україні: перше десятиріччя (1919 – 1928). – К.: Основи, 1996. – 396 с.
12. Новітня історія України (1900 – 2000). Підручник / А.Г. Слюсаренко та ін. – К.: Вища школа, 2000. – 663 с.
13. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 247 – 320.
14. *Шаповал Ю. І.* Україна 20-50-х років: сторінки ненаписаної історії. – К.: Наукова думка, 1993. – 350 с.
15. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекції 14, 16. – С. 312 – 344; 368 – 387.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
3. Kravchenko Nataliia. Contemporary History of Ukraine (1917-2015). Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2015. 336p.

4. Kravchenko Nataliia. History of Ukrainian Statehood: XX - the beginning of the XXI century. Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2017. 410 p.
5. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
6. Paliu Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
7. Plochy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
8. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- The policy of "military communism".
- Multidisciplinarity in the agrarian sector of Ukraine in 1921 - 1929.
- Participation of Ukraine in the formation of the USSR.
- Ukrainianization of the 20's and early 30's as a phenomenon of socio-political and cultural life.
- From the NEP to the policy of "socialist assault".
- The situation of the Ukrainian peasantry in the 30's of the twentieth century.
- Holodomor 1921-1923 and 1932-1933, tragic consequences.
- Stalin's repressions of the 20-30's of the twentieth century.
- Political trials in the Soviet Ukraine of the 20-30's.
- Establishment of the Stalinist dictatorship. Contradictions of social and political life in Ukraine.
- Political portraits of Ukrainian figures (at the student's choice).

Seminar 11. The struggle for Ukrainian statehood in the western Ukrainian lands in the 20-30th years of the twentieth century. (2 hours)

1. Ukrainian lands as a part of Poland (political and legal status and socio-economic development).
2. Ukrainian lands in Romania (political and legal status and socio-economic development).

3. Ukrainian lands in Czechoslovakia (political and legal status and socio-economic development).

Considering the topic in the beginning it is necessary to make a brief historical excursion regarding the belonging of the territories of Western Ukrainian lands to foreign countries. Talking about this issue, describe the official Polish policy (assimilation policy followed by the elimination of the Ukrainian factor), Romanian (tyrannical-military character of the policy towards Ukrainians) and Czechoslovakia (non-fulfillment of the terms of the Trianon Treaty regarding the granting of autonomy to Ukrainians) policy on the Ukrainian issue in the socio-economic and socio-political spheres. In particular, mention an activity of the most influential national political organizations of Western Ukraine - UNDO, CPPU, OUN - at those territories, their program purpose, directions and forms of activity. Find out the role of the Greek Catholic Church in social and political life. Make a comparative conclusion on the state of Ukrainian lands in different countries.

Explain the essence of the "Ukrainian question" before the Second World War. Discussing the issue, it is necessary to analyze the Munich Conference and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. to follow the process of forming the autonomy of Western Ukrainian lands in Czechoslovakia and the proclamation of the Carpathian Ukraine (1938-1939) .; the accession of Western Ukrainian lands to the Ukrainian SSR, as well as Northern Bukovina and the Ukrainian lands of Bessarabia. Evaluate the policy of Soviet power in the annexed lands (identify positive and negative directions). Focus on prominent Ukrainian politicians (E. Konovalets, A. Melnik, S. Bandera, A. Sheptytsky, A. Voloshin, etc.).

Recommended Books:

1. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 430 – 441.
2. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 12. – С. 310 – 343.

3. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 390 – 400.
4. Історія України в особах XIX – XX ст. – К.: Україна, 1995. – 479 с.
5. *Кульчицький С. В.* Україна між двома війнами (1921 – 1939 рр.). – К.: Альтернативи, 1999. – 336 с.
6. *Нагаєвський І.* Історія української держави XX століття. – К.: Укр. письменник, 1994. – 413 с.
7. Новітня історія України. 1900 – 2000: Збірник документів і матеріалів. – К.: ІЗМН, 2000. – 357 с.
8. Новітня історія України (1900 – 2000). Підручник / А.Г. Слюсаренко та ін. – К.: Вища школа, 2000. – 663 с.
9. *Овсій І. О.* Зовнішня політика України (від найдавніших часів до 1944 року): Навч. посібник. – К.: Либідь, 1999.
10. *Панченко П., Славоп П., Марчук В.* Аграрна історія України. Навч. посібник для студ. і викл. сільськогосподарських закладів освіти I-IV рівнів акредитації. – К.: Просвіта, 1996. – 360 с.
11. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 328 – 339.
12. Україна в XX столітті: Зб. док. і матеріалів (1900 – 1939) / Упор.: А.Г. Слюсаренко, А.О. Буравченков, Н.І. Миронець та ін. – К.: ІЗМН, 1997. – 448 с.
13. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 15. – С. 345 – 367.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
3. Kravchenko Nataliia. Contemporary History of Ukraine (1917-2015). Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2015. 336p.
4. Kravchenko Nataliia. History of Ukrainian Statehood: XX - the beginning of the XXI century. Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2017. 410 p.

5. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
6. Pali Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
7. Plokhyy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
8. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- Consequences of the Riga Peace Treaty for Ukrainian lands.
- Organization of Ukrainian nationalists.
- Activities of national public associations and political parties in Western Ukrainian lands during the interwar period.
- Proclamation of the Carpathian Ukraine.
- Historical portraits of activists of the national liberation movement in Western Ukraine (at the student's choice).

Seminar 12. State construction on Ukrainian lands during the Second World War (2 hours)

1. The Ukrainian issue in the policy of the Nazi Reich.
2. Attempts to spread the Ukrainian authorities in the conditions of Nazi occupation.
3. Features of the Soviet resistance movement in the occupied Ukrainian territory.

When covering the topic, show the policy of invaders in economy, social and political system, reveal the essence of the terrorist occupation regime in Ukraine and the methods of its implementation by the fascist authorities. Speaking about the occupation of Ukraine, give your own assessment of the fact of proclaiming the independence in Lviv on June 30, 1941, and make conclusions. Pay special attention to the problem of the struggle of the peoples of Ukraine against the Nazi invaders. Describe the activities of the Soviet communist underground and the partisan movement, as well as the Ukrainian self-sustaining underground and partisan movement (OUN-UIA). Mention the most prominent representatives and evaluate their activities. Show the contribution of the peoples of Ukraine to

the general case of the defeat of Nazi invaders, which contributed to the growing authority of the republic in the international arena and the completion of the process of the final reunification of Ukrainian lands. Tell about the courage and bravery of Ukrainians in fighting at the fronts. Show their selfless activities during the evacuation of material assets. Expose the heroic labor of the workers, peasants and intellectuals in the rear. Summarize the human and material losses of Ukrainian people in the war. From your point of view, what are the outcomes and lessons of the Second World War?

Recommended Books:

1. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 442 – 486.
2. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 13. – С. 344 – 369.
3. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 401 – 429.
4. *Коваль М. В.* Україна в Другій світовій і Великій Вітчизняній війнах (1939 – 1945 рр.). – К.: Альтернативи, 1999. – 336 с.
5. *Коваль М. В.* Україна 1939 – 1945. Маловідомі і непрочитані сторінки історії. – К.: Вища школа, 1995. – 194 с.
6. *Король В. Ю.* Трагедія військовополонених на окупованій території України в 1941 – 1944 рр. – К.: Академія, 1992. – 128 с.
7. *Косик В.* Україна і Німеччина у Другій світовій війні. – Львів: Наукове товариство імені Т. Шевченка, 1993. – 659 с.
8. *Кучер В.* ОУН-УПА в боротьбі за незалежну Україну. – К.: Бібліотека українця, 2000. – 103 с.
9. *Муковський І. Т., Лисенко О. Є.* Звитяга і жертвність. Українці на фронтах Другої світової війни. – К.: Пошуково-вид. агентство «Книга Пам'яті України», 1996. – 568 с.
10. *Новітня історія України (1900 – 2000).* Підручник / А.Г. Слюсаренко та ін. – К.: Вища школа, 2000. – 663 с.
11. *Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри.* – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 340 – 361.

12. Трубайчук А. Друга світова війна. – К.: Наукова думка, 1995. – 192 с.
13. Шаповал Ю. І. Україна 20-50-х років: сторінки ненаписаної історії. – К.: Наукова думка, 1993. – 351 с.
14. Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г. Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 17. – С. 388 – 408.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
3. Kravchenko Nataliia. Contemporary History of Ukraine (1917-2015). Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2015. 336p.
4. Kravchenko Nataliia. History of Ukrainian Statehood: XX - the beginning of the XXI century. Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2017. 410 p.
5. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
6. Pali Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
7. Plokhyy Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
8. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- Reunification of Western Ukrainian lands with the Ukrainian SSR.
- Participation of NAU faculty and students in the defense of Kiev (Goloseyev) in 1941
- My fellow countrymen in the fight against fascism during the Second World War.
- Ukrainians in armed groups of warring parties.
- OUN-UIA as an integral part of the Resistance movement in Ukraine.

- Rebel movement and the Soviet underground
- Nationalist movement during the war
- Liberation of Ukraine from Nazi invaders.
- Value of Victory over Nazism for the Ukrainian people
- Historical portraits of well-known Ukrainian figures (at student's choice).

Seminar 13. Ukraine on the path to independence: socio-political transformations (1945-1991) (2 hours)

1. The controversial nature of the "Sovietization" of the Western Ukrainian regions.
2. Reforms of the 50's and 60's of the twentieth century and their consequences in Ukraine.
3. Formation and activities of civic organizations and movements.

Covering the first issue, make an objective presentation of the process of the reunification of Western Ukrainian lands with the Ukrainian SSR. With concrete examples, find out what was a contradictory nature of the so-called. "Sovietization" of the western Ukrainian lands - in sphere of economy, culture, education, religion, etc. Highlight both the positive and negative trends of this process for the future fate of the West Ukrainian lands. Attention should be drawn to such key issues as Wisla Operation; semi-forced exchange of people between Ukraine and Poland; forcible collectivization in the western regions of Ukraine; Lviv Church Cathedral in 1946 and liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church; OUN-UIA underground warfare with a totalitarian regime. LM Kaganovich in Ukraine.

Considering the second question, describe the general socio-political situation that has developed in Ukraine in the mid-1850's. Identify the factors that have led to the need for socio-political reforms. Expound the essence and significance of the XX Congress of the CPSU (M. Khrushchev's report), which is considered the beginning of a course on the democratization of society, the period of "thaw"? Indicate which practical steps have been taken in the framework of the new policy (focus on the rehabilitation process). Find out why it was not possible to put into action all the positive statements declared by the party leadership. What political

forces were interested in braking the reforming? Describe the changes that have taken place in the economy of the USSR and Ukraine in the Khrushchev period. Pay attention to the justification of M. Khrushchev's "economic experiments" and their contradictory nature. Show how effective the changes in economic policy were during this period. Identify the peculiarities of reforming the economic management of industry and agriculture in the defined period. Summing up, accentuate the causes and consequences of unfinished economic reforms during the "thaw" period. Uncover the ambiguity of interpreting the role and significance of M. Khrushchev's figure in the socio-political life of Ukraine.

Covering the third issue Pay attention to the gradual increase of crisis phenomena in the economy during the leadership of L. Brezhnev. Show what the Kosygin reform was, what spheres it affected and what were implications for Ukraine. Show why is this period is called the "stagnant" time. Describe the peculiarities of the government's social policy during this period. Find out what changes in party leadership led to the collapse of liberalization processes and the beginning of the neo-stalinist period. Analyze the reasons for an increase of political repression, curtailment of the rehabilitation process, strengthening of Russification and strengthening of the central government in Ukraine. Give an assessment of the work of the top party leaders in Ukraine (P. Shelest, V. Shcherbytsky). Pay attention to the preconditions for the emergence of the movement of the sixties, its organizers and the most active participants (L. Tanyuk, A. Gorska, I. Drach, etc.). Analyze the main forms of activity of the new generation of Ukrainian intellectuals who advocated the renewal of the then society. Consider the main directions of the dissident movement (self-styled, national-cultural, human rights, religious), tasks and ways to solve them. Explain the role played by the dissident movement in the socio-political life of the republic; why did not it become massive? Discover the reasons for restructuring processes in the USSR and Ukraine. Describe the socio-political and socio-economic processes of the period of rebuilding in Ukraine. Describe the main directions of activity of the first political movements and parties in Ukraine, the process of formation of the People's Movement of Ukraine and its influence on the democratization of society. Analyze the laws of reforming the electoral system, peculiarities of the first

alternative elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the formation of a parliamentary opposition of the People's Council, consider the main stages of the formation of a multi-party system. Express your thoughts on the formation of a new political system in Ukraine.

Recommended Books:

1. *Алексеев Ю. М., Кульчицкий С. В., Слюсаренко А. Г.* Україна на зламі історичних епох (Державотворчий процес 1985 – 1999 рр.). – К.: ЕксОб, 2000. – 2095 с.
2. *Баран В.* Україна 1950 – 1960-х рр.: еволюція тоталітарної системи. – Львів: МП Свобода, 1996. – 447 с.
3. *Баран В. К., Даниленко В. М.* Україна в умовах системної кризи (1946 – 1980-і рр.). – К.: Альтернативи, 1999. – 304 с.
4. *Бойко О.* Україна 1991 – 1995: тіні минулого чи контури майбутнього? Нариси з новітньої історії. – К.: Магістр – S, 1996. – 208 с.
5. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 487 – 579.
6. *Дециньський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Дециньський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Теми 14 – 15 . – С. 370 – 409.
7. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 430 – 456.
8. *Новітня історія України (1900 – 2000). Підручник / А.Г. Слюсаренко та ін.* – К.: Вища школа, 2000. – 663 с.
9. *Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри.* – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 362 – 424.
10. *Русначенко А.* Національно-визвольний рух в Україні: середина 1950-х – початок 1990-х років. – К.: Вид-во ім. Олени Теліги, 1998. – 720 с.
11. *Україна II пол. ХХ ст. Нариси історії.* – К.: Либідь, 1997. – 350 с.
12. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 18 – 19. – С. 409 – 445.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
3. Kravchenko Nataliia. Contemporary History of Ukraine (1917-2015). Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2015. 336p.
4. Kravchenko Nataliia. History of Ukrainian Statehood: XX - the beginning of the XXI century. Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2017. 410 p.
5. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
6. Pali Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
7. Plokyh Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
8. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- USSR in the post-war world
- Hunger in Ukraine in 1946-1947.
- The final stage of OUN-UIA activity in the territory of Soviet Ukraine.
- Extensive development of agriculture in Ukraine.
- The ambiguity and half-hearted nature of Khrushchev's reforms.
- The dissidence of the 60's and 80's of the twentieth century.
- Formation and activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.
- Socio-political movements and the formation of a multi-party system in Ukraine in the conditions of its independence.
- Prerequisites for the emergence and activities of the "Democratic Platform" in the Communist Party of Ukraine.
- The place and role of youth in the struggle for Ukraine's sovereignty and independence.
- Chernobyl: a view from a distance of years.
- Demographic crisis in the Ukrainian countryside.
- Historical portraits of Ukrainian political and cultural personalities (at student's choice).

Seminar 14. The theory and practice of state building in the conditions of Ukraine's independence (2 hours)

1. Deployment of state-building processes: creation of a legal basis, formation of power structures, formation of multi-party system.
2. Foreign policy course of independent Ukraine.
3. Socio-political development and development of civil society.

Covering the first issue, analyze the circumstances of the socio-political situation, which became the impetus for the adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine on July 16, 1990. Work out the main conditions of the Declaration. Analyze the content of the Act of State Independence proclaimed on August 24, 1991 by Ukraine. Expand the historic significance of the All-Ukrainian referendum on December 1, 1991. Analyze the results of the election of the first president of post-Soviet Ukraine L. Kravchuk, its influence on the formation of the presidential-parliamentary system. Highlight the following points: the formation of the attributes of an independent Ukrainian state - borders, citizenship, symbolism, currency, Armed Forces, Constitution; processes of formation of the authorities - legislative, executive and judicial. Follow the development of multi-party system during the years of independence, in particular, study the activities of L. Kravchuk, L. Kuchma, V. Yushchenko, Y. Tymoshenko, O. Moroz, V. Yanukovich and others.

Answering the second question, it is necessary to analyze the legislative basis of Ukraine's activity on the international arena and determine the place of Ukraine in the international community, Ukraine's position in the triangle: EU-US-Ukraine; characterize the main tasks, directions and priorities of Ukraine's foreign policy. Nuclear disarmament. Participation of Ukraine in international organizations (UN, Council of Europe). Cover relations between Ukraine and the Russian Federation (border issues, Crimea and Sevastopol, economic relations), the CIS. Show how the international community recognized the newly created state.

Analyze relations with the EU, Russia, the US and NATO, reveal the gains and losses from these relationships. The history of Ukraine-EU relations, Ukraine-Russia, Ukraine-NATO, Ukraine's policy in regional

cooperation (GUAM) and the Black Sea countries, Ukraine's relations with its closest neighbors (Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary, Moldova, Belarus, Turkey, Georgia) . Analyze the features of the policy of "multidirectional" by L. Kuchma, the course on European and Euro-Atlantic integration by V. Yushchenko, the course on rapprochement with the Customs and Eurasian Economic Unions by V. Yanukovych. Return to the European vector of President Pyotr Poroshenko, the emergence of an anti-Russian grouping of Western powers. Try to analyze the most acceptable directions of Ukraine's foreign policy at the present stage.

The disclosure of the third issue requires focusing on the processes of phased reformation of the political system of the independent Ukrainian state and the formation of a civil society. Expand the role of domestic intellectuals and students in the development of a democratization of society. Analyze the processes of transformation of existing ones and formation of new power structures (legislative, executive, judicial branches of power, local self-government authorities). Specifically, focus on highlighting the stages of the constitutional process and the adoption of the Basic Law of Ukraine on June 28, 1996, outline the main provisions defining the state and political structure of Ukraine declared by the Constitution.

Recommended Books:

1. *Алексеев Ю. М., Кульчицкий С. В., Слюсаренко А. Г.* Україна на зламі історичних епох (Державотворчий процес 1985 – 1999 рр.). – К.: ЕксОб, 2000. – 2095 с.
2. *Бойко О. Д.* Історія України. Навчальний посібник / Бойко О.Д. – К.: Академвидав, 2006. – С. 580 – 672.
3. *Боєчко В., Ганжа О., Захарчук Б.* Кордони України: історична ретроспектива та сучасний стан. – К.: Основи, 1994. – 168 с.
4. *Децинський Л. Є.* та ін. Історія України та її державності. Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник / Л. Є. Децинський, С. В. Терський, І. Я. Хома та ін. – Львів: «Львівська політехніка», 2009. – Тема 16. – С. 410 – 429.
5. *Іванченко Р. П.* Історія без міфів: Бесіди з історії укр. державності: навч. посібник / Р. П. Іванченко. 3-є вид., переробл. і допов. – Тернопіль: Навчальна книга – Богдан, 2014. – С. 457 – 487.

6. Конституція України. Прийнята на п'ятій сесії Верховної Ради України 28 червня 1996 року. – К.: Вікар, 1996. – 64 с.
7. *Крисаченко В., Мостяєв О.* Україна: природа і люди. – К.: НІСД, 2002. – 623 с.
8. *Литвин В. М.* Україна на межі тисячоліть (1991 – 2000 рр.). – К.: Альтернативи, 2000. – 360 с.
9. Новітня історія України (1900 – 2000). Підручник / А.Г. Слюсаренко та ін. – К.: Вища школа, 2000. – 663 с.
10. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 425 – 444.
11. *Слюсаренко А., Томенко М.* Історія української конституції. – К.: Знання, 1993. – 191 с.
12. *Шевчук В. П., Тараненко М. Г.* Історія української державності: Курс лекцій: Навч. посібник. – Київ: Либідь, 1999. – Лекція 20. – С. 446 – 473.

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
2. Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU):
<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp>
3. Kravchenko Nataliia. Contemporary History of Ukraine (1917-2015). Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2015. 336p.
4. Kravchenko Nataliia. History of Ukrainian Statehood: XX - the beginning of the XXI century. Textbook for students of English-speaking groups. – Kyiv: Editing and Publishing Division NUBiP of Ukraine, 2017. 410 p.
5. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples.- Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010. 894p.
6. Pali Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
7. Ploky Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
8. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- Land reform in independent Ukraine.

- Eastern and Western Ukrainian diaspora at the present stage: settlements, culture, interstate relations.
- From the history of national-state symbols of Ukraine.
- Adoption and main provisions of the Constitution of 1996
- The place and role of local self-government authorities in the socio-political life of Ukraine.
- Formation of a multi-party system in Ukraine.
- Priority directions of the foreign policy of the Ukrainian state.
- Demographic changes in the population of independent Ukraine.
- Famous Ukrainian state and cultural figures of the present day (at the student's choice).
- Activities of the People's Council in the Ukrainian Parliament.
- Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine: circumstances of adoption, main provisions.
- Events in Kyiv on August 19 - 24, 1991 and the adoption of the Act of Independence of Ukraine.
- Presidency L. Kravchuk: historical significance and mistakes.
- President L. Kuchma and the birth of the oligarchic-clan system.
- Yushchenko's activities as prime minister under President L. Kuchma.
- Disputes with Russia around the Crimea and the signing of the Treaty of 1997 (key provisions)
- Conflict with Russia around Tuzla Island.
- Action "Ukraine without Kuchma": causes and consequences.
- The murder of G. Gongadze: investigation continued.

Seminar 15. Ukrainian state at present stage (2 hours)

1. Ukrainian state: internal confrontation as a factor of unification.
2. Ukraine as a factor in international politics.
3. Modern problems of Ukraine's national economic development and ways of their solution.

When considering the first issue, it is necessary to highlight L. Kuchma's authoritarian tendencies in running the state, the intensification of parliamentary struggle and confrontation in society (the murder of G. Gongadze, the cassette scandal, the action "Ukraine without Kuchma!"),

formation of opposition parties' unions in the parliament " Our Ukraine ", " The Power of the People " under the leadership of V. Yushchenko; critically analyze events of the presidential election campaign in 2004, types and massiveness of violations during its conduction, applicants' programs, personal qualities and fate of opposition leaders, expectations and peculiarities of the behavior of the electorate of both camps; the prerequisites and immediate reasons behind possible occurrence of spontaneous revolutionary protests, course of revolutionary events between November 21 and December 26, 2004, significance of the Orange Revolution and the reasons for the incomplete realization of the possibilities of the revolution. Characterize the aggravation of political struggle in parliament, confrontation between branches of government and their leaders, which led to the defeat of the "orange" parliamentary (2006) and presidential elections (2010). Analyze internal and external policies of President Viktor Yanukovich's team, which led to mass protests and the Revolution of the Dignity, the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula by the Russian Federation and deployment of full-scale hostilities in the ATO zone, participation of Russian regular army and mercenaries in the so-called «Hybrid war» in Donbass. Characterize the essence of Minsk Agreements, its main provisions and implications, plans and actions of Western allies of Ukraine (US, EU), the situation at present.

The second question is to determine the place of Ukraine in modern geopolitics, in global division of labor and resources, its contribution to the development of world civilization and prospects for its progress in future. In a modern world, processes of globalization and wide integration in various spheres of political, economic, cultural, religious life of a society dominates. Study the place and role of Ukraine in the globalizing conditions of the present day is especially poignant because, firstly, at the present stage of the globalization of the world civilization development, different countries of the world, in varying degrees, are undergoing a processes of transformation of all spheres of human life; secondly, at the beginning of the 21st century, Ukraine faced a number of economic, political, social and cultural problems, among which socio-anthropological, socioeconomic, socio-cultural problems occupy a special place; and thirdly, the defining direction of globalization shifts is the comprehensive

integration and information and communication revolution, which create objective preconditions for both unification and separation of mankind. It is important to analyze the phenomenon of contemporary Ukrainian society in terms of socio-anthropological, socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects. As the world is in constant development, the problem of determining Ukraine's place in these processes is very important.

Considering the third question, it is essential to highlight the starting conditions for the development of Ukrainian economy after a secession from an all-union national economic complex, processes of transformation in Ukrainian conditions of the socialist planned economy into a capitalist market (clan-oligarchic model of state monopoly capitalism, nomenklatura capitalism). Achievements and miscalculations of President L. Kravchuk, consequences of President Kuchma's economic reforms. Provide statistical data showing the existence of a socio-economic crisis characterized by a decline in industrial and agricultural production, an increase in inflationary processes, and social tensions. Discuss the economic policy of Presidents L. Kravchuk, L. Kuchma and V. Yushchenko. Pay attention to the fact that the measures taken by L. Kuchma allowed to somewhat stabilize the socio-economic situation in country, there was an economic growth. Attention should be paid to the reasons for the exacerbation of the socio-economic problems during the presidency of Viktor Yanukovych and P. Poroshenko. Assess the privatization process. Characterize the main reforms in agriculture. Summarizing the consideration of issue, make your own conclusions about the state and prospects of socio-economic development of the country.

Recommended Books:

1. *Алексєєв Ю. М., Кульчицький С. В., Слюсаренко А. Г.* Україна на зламі історичних епох (Державотворчий процес 1985 – 1999 рр.). – К.: ЕксОб, 2000. – 209 с.
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5. *Литвин В.* Україна: досвід та проблеми державотворення (90-ті роки ХХ ст.). – К.: Наукова думка, 2001. – 560 с.
6. Міжнародні відносини та зовнішня політика. 1980-2000 роки / Л. Гайдуков, В. Пронов. – К.: Либідь, 2001. – 624 с.
7. Політична історія України: Посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / За ред. В. І. Танцюри. – К.: Академія, 2001. – С. 445 – 463.
8. Реформування політичної системи в Україні: актуальні питання. Науковий огляд / Г.І. Барчук, А.М. Колодій, С.О. Халюк. – К.: Нац. акад. внутр. справ України, 2003. – 63 с.
9. Соціальні індикатори рівня життя населення: Стат. зб. / Під ред. І. Калачової. – К.: Держкомстат України, 2001. – 216 с.
10. *Троцинський В. П., Шевченко А. А.* Українці в світі. – К.: Альтернативи, 1999. – 352 с. (Україна крізь віки. – Т. 15).
11. Україна і світ // <http://svit.ukrinform.com>

1. Aleksieiev Yu. History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Caravela, 2007. 208p.
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6. Palii Oleksandr. A History of Ukraine. - Kyiv: K.I.C., 2017. 244p.
7. Plokyh Serhii. The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. New York: Basic Books, 2015. 395p.
8. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: a History. - Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000. 736 p.

Themes of abstracts:

- Main tasks, directions and priorities of Ukraine's foreign policy.
- The place and role of local self-government in the socio-political life of Ukraine.
- The role of the Ukrainian diaspora in the development of an independent Ukrainian state.
- The place and role of Ukraine in the globalizing conditions of our time.
- Features of state-building in the 1990's and early 2000's.
- The 2004 Orange Revolution: illusions, achievements and lost opportunities.
- Socio-political processes 2004-2014: from the Orange Revolution to the Dignity of the Revolution 2013-2014.
- Ukraine in a globalized world.
- The Orange Revolution: causes and consequences.
- Revolution of Dignity: as it was ...
- Volunteer movement in Ukraine during the 2014-2015 war.
- "Hybrid War" and its application in the Donbass.
- Minsk agreements: pros and cons.
- Ukraine on the international scene.

Questions for modular control:

1. When and under which circumstances was the Central Rada established?
2. What was the essence of the UPR statehood with the Central Rada at the head?
3. What socio-political forces were included in the Central Rada?
4. What is the main idea, in terms of Ukrainian statehood, was laid down in the 1st and 2nd Universals?
5. Expand the main provisions of the 3rd Universal of the Central Rada, make a historical assessment.
6. When was the Ukrainian Soviet Republic created? Name its capital. What name did the Soviet government of Ukraine have? Who led it?

7. Expand the main provisions of the Fourth Universal by Central Rada, give it a historical assessment.
8. Name the reasons for the fall of the Central Rada.
9. What was the name of the state and its main organs during the times of P. Skoropadsky? What is the essence of this statehood?
10. What are the main achievements and miscalculations of P. Skoropadsky in foreign policy?
11. What are the main achievements of P. Skoropadsky's policy in cultural, educational and religious spheres?
12. What was the essence of the restored statehood of the UPR after the fall of Hetmanate of P. Skoropadsky?
13. The essence and main measures of the policy of "military communism", by the authorities and when was it conducted.
14. When and on what principles was the USSR formed?
15. Name the causes of the Holodomor in Ukraine in 1932-1933.
16. Name various forms of mass repression of the Stalinist totalitarian regime in Ukraine. Why were massive repressions an important condition for the functioning of a totalitarian regime?
17. When, by whom and under what circumstances was the Carpathian Ukraine created?
18. Name the group of countries that were interested in solving the "Ukrainian issue" on the eve of the Second World War. Identify their interests.
19. Germany's plans for Ukraine on the eve of the Second World War.
20. Structure of the resistance movement to the Nazi occupation regime in Ukraine.
21. What are the main connections of the Ukrainian partisan movement and their commanders.

22. What was Berlin's reaction to the restoration of the Ukrainian state and the formation of a government led by Y. Stetsko?
23. When and whom by was the UIA formed? What was the purpose of its activity?
24. Name Ukraine's loss in the Second World War and its contribution to victory.
25. What territorial changes occurred in Ukraine after the Second World War?
26. Identify the role and place of Ukraine in the process of creating the UN.
27. Typical features and peculiarities of the movement of "Sixties" in Ukraine.
28. Who was the author of "Internationalism or Russification"?
29. Name the cities of Ukraine, where NPSs are located.
30. What are the reasons for the increase of crisis phenomena (political, economic) in the economy of Ukraine in the 60's and 80's of the twentieth century.
31. Identify the reasons for changing the party leadership in the republic in the second half of the 1960's. Who has occupied the main leadership positions in the Ukrainian SSR?
32. What were the consequences of Russification in Ukraine?
33. Name three currents of the dissident movement in the 70's, outlining their characteristic features.
34. When was the "People's Movement of Ukraine" created? What two currents existed in it?
35. Expand the meaning of the "Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine". When was it proclaimed?
36. Describe the position of the Ukrainian leadership regarding the August rebellion in Moscow (1991).

37. When and in what circumstances was the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine adopted? Expand its contents.
38. What are the first steps of Ukraine in the latest state-building? Which own attributes of statehood were introduced? What old elements of the state have been transformed?
39. When and under what conditions did the Verkhovna Rada adopt the new Constitution of Ukraine?
40. Identify the characteristics and peculiarities of the formation of a multi-party system in Ukraine in the 90's of the twentieth century.
41. Name classical directions of the multi-party system of modern Ukraine.
42. What are the most numerous and most influential political parties in Ukraine, their leaders and membership in the party's "spectrum": right, centrists, left.
43. Which of the Ukrainian writers became an active participant in the latest state-building processes in Ukraine?
44. Describe the priority directions of foreign policy of modern Ukraine.
45. Can modern Ukraine be considered an active subject of international relations? Why?
46. What are the main issues of modern Ukrainian-Russian relations?
47. The essence and consequences of political crises in Ukraine at the end of 2004 and at the end of 2013 - early 2014.

LIST OF RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

1. *Алексєєв Ю. М., Кульчицький С. В., Слюсаренко А. Г.* Україна на зламі історичних епох (Державотворчий процес 1985 – 1999 рр.). – К.: ЕксОб, 2000. – 2095 с.
2. *Альтернативные пути к цивилизации: Кол. монография.* – М.: Логос. – 2000. – 386 с.
3. *Апанович О. М.* Гетьмани України і кошові отамани Запорозької Січі. – К.: Либідь, 1993. – 288 с.
4. *Апанович О.* Українсько-російський договір 1654 р.: Міфи і реальність. – К.: Варта, 1994. – 95 с.
5. *Бевз Т. А.* Українська державність: ідеологія, політика, практика / Інститут політичних і етнонаціональних досліджень НАН України. – К.: ІПіЕНД, 2004. – 247 с.
6. *Боечко В., Ганжа О., Захарчук Б.* Кордони України: історична ретроспектива та сучасний стан. – К.: Основи, 1994. – 168 с.
7. *Бойко О.* Україна 1991 – 1995: тіні минулого чи контури майбутнього? Нариси з новітньої історії. – К.: Магістр – S, 1996. – 208 с.
8. *Багалій Д. І.* Історія Слобідської України. – Харків: Дельта, 1993. – 256 с.
9. *Баран В. Д.* Давні слов'яни. – К.: Альтернативи, 1998. – 336 с.
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APPENDICES

Annex A

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS KNOWLEDGE IN THE DISCIPLINE "HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD"

CRITERIA OF NATIONAL ESTIMATION OF STUDENTS KNOWLEDGE

The "**excellent**" score is for a student who systematically worked during the semester, who demonstrated flexible and deep knowledge of the program material during the exam, who is able to perform the tasks provided by the program easily, who mastered the basics and got familiar with the additional literature, who realized the relationship between units of discipline, their significance for the future profession, who has displayed creative abilities in understanding and use of educational material, who has shown an ability to update and replenish knowledge independently.

The "**good**" score is given to a student who has shown complete knowledge of study program material, who performs tasks provided for the program successfully, who got mastered the basic literature recommended by the program, who has shown a stable character of knowledge on discipline and who is capable of an independent updating and replenishment in course of further education.

The "**satisfactorily**" score is provided for a student who has shown knowledge of basic educational program material in the amount necessary for further study, who solves tasks provided by the program, who made certain mistakes in answers at the exam and at testing, but has all necessary knowledge to sort them out under a teacher guidance.

The "**unsatisfactory**" score is for a student who has not demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the main educational program material, who has made fundamental mistakes in the tasks of program, who can't use knowledge in further study without a help of teacher, who failed to master skills of independent work.

***CALCULATION OF DISCIPLINE RATING
«HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD»***

In the working curriculum there for the first semester further timing is provided: lectures - 15 hours, seminars - 30 hours and independent work of students - 60 hours, which is 90 hours in total. (3.0 credits ECTS). After the study of the discipline, an exam in form of testing is planned. The duration of an academic semester is 15 weeks.

According to the total number of hours, the designed rating from the discipline is 100 points. Ratings for educational work and attestation are determined by recommended ratios:

$$R_{EW} = 0.70 \cdot 100 = 70 \text{ points};$$

$$R_{AT} = 0,30 \cdot 100 = 30 \text{ points.}$$

Taking into account the volume and structure of discipline, we divide it into 4 modules.

For the convenience of assessment of units, as well as exam results, it's all evaluated with a 100-point scale.

The minimum rating for each unit is 60 points.

Real student rating is determined as a sum of the points received for all units.

Rating grades for modules

Education term, weeks	Unit number	Academic load	Credits ECTS	Unit rating score		
				minimal	predicted	real
1–2	1	14	0,5	60	100	80
3–6	2	36	1,0	60	100	80
7–11	3	36	1,0	60	100	80
12–16	4	14	0,5	60	100	80
In total	4	100	3,0	42	70	56

Educational work rating can be influenced by the rating for additional work R_{AW} and a penalty rating R_{PREN} .

Additional work rating is added to academic rating and can't exceed 20 points. It's determined by the lecturer and is given to the students by the decision of the department for a performance of works not provided for by the curriculum, but those which contribute to raising the level of students' knowledge of discipline.

The maximum number of points (20) is awarded to a student for:

- obtaining the diploma of the 1st degree winner of student's scientific conference of the faculty (academic-scientific institute or college) from corresponding discipline;
- receiving a winner's diploma (1st, 2nd or 3rd place) of the 2nd stage of the All-Ukrainian Student Olympiad on discipline or specialization sphere (specialty) in the current academic year;
- obtaining a diploma (I, II or III degree) of the winner of the All-Ukrainian competition of student's scientific works on discipline in the current academic year;
- authorship (co-authorship) of a submitted application for invention or obtained a patent of Ukraine in discipline;
- authorship (co-authorship) of a published scientific article on discipline subject;
- production of a personal training stand, a layout, a device, an instrument; development of a computer program (provided that this is used in the educational process of teaching of the relevant discipline).

So, for additional work the student can get 20% of R DIS, and his rating for additional work is $R AW = 0,20 \cdot 100 = 20$ points.

$R PEN = 5\% = 5$ points.

With regard to additional work and penalty scores, students total rating for educational work is $PEW = 65 + 10 - 0$ (if $R PEN = 0$)

Educational work rating is calculated with this formula:

$$R EW = \frac{0,7 \times (R_{Unit}^{(1)} \times C_{Unit}^{(1)} + \dots + R_{Unit}^{(n)} \times C_{Unit}^{(n)})}{C_{Dis}} + R AW - R PEN$$

Where R (1) Unit, ... R (n) Unit - are rating grades for units at 100-point scale; n - number of units; C (1) unit, ... C (n) unit - number of ECTS credits provided by work curriculum for corresponding unit; C_{dis} = C (1) unit + ... + C (n) unit - number of ECTS credits provided by the work curriculum for discipline in the current semester.

The formula can be simplified if C(1) unit=...=C(n)unit. Then it will look like:

$$R_{EW} = \frac{0,7 \times (R_{Unit}^{(1)} + \dots + R_{Unit}^{(n)})}{n} + R_{AW} - R_{PEN}$$

Students who have scored 60 points or more for educational work may not take the exam but receive an "Automatic" exam grade according to the number of points transferred to the national assessment and the ECTS assessment systems. In this case, the student's rating of discipline equals his rating from the academic work

To admit to the attestation, a student must score at least 60 points for each content module, and in general - not less than 42 points for the educational work.

Student's rating for attestation R AT is also evaluated with a 100-point scale. If a student receives less than 60 points for discipline attestation, then it's not credited - points are not added to the educational work points and student only keeps the rating for educational work.

Real student rating for discipline is calculated by the formula:

$$R_{Dis} = R_{EW} + 0,3 * R_{AT}$$

Student's discipline rating is transferred to the national assessment and the ECTS assessment systems according to this table:

Correspondence of national and ECTS ratings for discipline

National assessment system	ECTS assessment	Discipline rated. Scores
«Excellent»	A	90–100

«Good»	B	82–89
	C	74–81
«Satisfactory»	D	66–73
	E	60–65
«Unsatisfactory»	FX	35–59
	F	01–34

Correspondence of national and ECTS ratings for discipline and score for educational work

National assessment system	ECTS assessment	Discipline rated. Scores
«Excellent»	A	63–70
«Good»	B	57–62
	C	53–56
«Satisfactory»	D	46–52
	E	42–45
«Unsatisfactory»	FX	25–41
	F	01–24

Correspondence of national and ECTS ratings for discipline and score for final attestation

National assessment system	ECTS assessment	Discipline rated. Scores
«Excellent»	A	27–30
«Good»	B	25–26
	C	23–24
«Satisfactory»	D	20–22

	E	18–19
«Unsatisfactory»	FX	11–17
	F	01–10

To calculate a real discipline rating all points gained during the studying semester get summarized:

$R_{Dis} = R_{EW} + R_{At} = 70 + 30 = 100$ points, which stands for “A”-Excellent.

**METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND
REQUIREMENTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIVIDUAL
SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH WORK (ISRW)**

The purpose of individual tasks that take into account training needs and capabilities of each particular student is systematization, generalization, consolidation and expansion of theoretical knowledge about the history of Ukrainian statehood, its people and state itself, which students receive in the process of learning, and an application of knowledge in practice. Such tasks create conditions for the complete realization of creative possibilities of those students who have shown special abilities in studying and inclination to research work and creative activity.

Students research work encompasses two interrelated aspects:

- a) teaching students elements of research activity, organization and methodology of scientific creativity;
- b) scientific research carried out by students under a guidance of teaching staff.

Complex implementation of student research activity completes following tasks: formation of a scientific outlook of students, mastery of methodology and methods of scientific research; assisting in accelerated mastery of specialty; development of creative thinking and individual abilities in solving practical problems; implantation of skills of independent research activity; development of initiative, ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practical work; attraction of the most competent students to solve scientific problems that are essential for science and practice; constant updating and improvement of their knowledge; expansion of theoretical outlook and scientific erudition of future specialists, etc.

Individual tasks are performed by students independently under the supervision of teachers. This may be a preparation of speeches at a student or university scientific conference, writing of a scientific article or abstracts, preparation and participation in a competition of student research works.

At the request of students, individual tasks of a creative nature can be replaced by an implementation of more simple tasks of "technical" content, namely: development and production of illustrative schemes, comparative tables, presentations, crossword puzzles, a search and selection of information on a specific topic (in particular, from the Internet), etc.

Students perform an individual task under a direction of a teacher, who conducts practical classes in the subject matter presented in this publication. The quality of the individual task is taken into account when taking the exam on the history of Ukrainian statehood.

Individual tasks are student's scientific work, which aims to: deepen student's knowledge of a particularly important and especially interesting problem of Ukrainian history, give him skills of the simplest forms of scientific research in the field of social sciences.

The fulfillment of the individual task includes four main stages: 1) choice of the topic of research; 2) data harvesting; 3) writing a text; 4) formalization of work.

At the first stage, the student receives a subject for an individual task from teacher or offers his subject. Next, the chosen topic is discussed with teacher, gets an ultimate formulation, after that changing the topic is not desirable.

At the first stage of the individual task, the structure of work is determined, its plan gets drawn up, a list of literature and sources is formed. The work plan should include 3-4 questions that cover the topic of the study. Questions must be problematic, formulated scientifically. In the structure of work it is necessary to provide a brief introductory part which includes topic choice motivation and subject relevance, formulation of research purpose and main directions. At the end of the work it is recommended to have a final part, which would summarize the main provisions and conclusions of the study. References and sources should include a wide range of diverse literature (textbooks, scientific works, collections of documents, reference publications and articles in scientific journals) of at least 8-10 titles.

The second stage is a beginning of creative work with sources and literature. Student works out collections of documents, possibly archival materials, Internet resources, gets acquainted with scientific works and publications on the chosen topic, makes corresponding statements, makes structural-logical schemes, tables, graphs, makes photocopies, maps, etc.

At this stage, student should have a clear idea of the main directions of coverage of the chosen topic in the light of the modern conception of the history of Ukraine.

The third stage is a synthesis of the collected material, its layout in accordance with the structure and work plan, writing the text. All of this is a creative process, which requires the student to concentrate, mobilize and implement all abilities. The work should be creative, conducted on the basis of the use of a wide range of textbooks, scientific literature and documents. The student must demonstrate an ability to select historical material, analyze it comprehensively, draw conclusions from the analysis, identify trends of historical development. Work shouldn't be summered down to a simple list of events, facts and answers to questions: what? where? when? how? The work must elucidate the preconditions and causes of historical phenomena and events, stages of its development, connection with other phenomena and events, final result of development, historical significance and lessons, connection with modern events.

The fourth stage is a correct formulization of a completed individual task. For writing use A-4 paper. The volume of work is 25-30 pages of handwritten or 15-20 pages of printed text.

A sample of the title page for an individual task is given below. A work plan is obligatory. Text part should consist of an *introduction*, *questions of the plan*, *final part (conclusions)*.

At the end of the work a list of used literature is drawn up, includes not less than 6 - 8 names. An example of its correct design can serve as a similar list in this publication.

Self-made or copied illustrations, drawings, charts, as well as individual documents or tables in the form of applications can be an integral part of individual task design.

**EXAMPLE OF THE FORMATION OF THE TITLE PAGE OF AN
ABSTRACT AND ISRW**

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
SCIENCES OF UKRAINE

HUMANITARIAN-PEDAGOGICAL DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES

KYIVSKA RUS

Completed by:

1 st year student

2nd group of the

Economics Department

Surname N.

Checked by:

Degree, rank, lecturers'
full name

Kyiv – 2018

EXAMPLE OF THE DESIGN OF AN ABSTRACT WORK PLAN

Simple

Plan

Introduction

1. Title of section one.
2. Title of the second section (according to the number of sections).

Conclusions

References

Attachments (if there are any)

Complex

Plan

Introduction

- I. Title of the first section
 1. Name of the first unit
 2. The name of the second unit (according to the number of units)
- II Title of the second section (according to the number of sections)
 1. Name of the first unit
 2. The name of the second unit (according to the number of units)

Conclusions

References

Attachments (if there are any)

EXAMPLE OF LITERATURE LIST FOR ABSTRACTS AND INDIVIDUAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES WRITING

1. *Борисенко В.* Курс української історії: з найдавніших часів до ХХ століття. – К.: Либідь, 1998. – С. 431–440.
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3. Проблеми розвитку і застосування мов в Україні / Упоряд. Ю. Жога. – К.: Просвіта, 1998. – Вип.3. – С. 28–31.
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**PROVISIONAL EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FROM DISCIPLINE
«HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD»**

1. Scientific periodization, subject, tasks, methods and sources of studying the discipline "History of Ukrainian statehood".
2. Primitive society and the first state formation on the territory of Ukraine.
3. Slave-owning states on the territory of Ukraine (VII century BC - V century BC).
4. Ancient colonies in the Northern Black Sea and Crimea (VII century BC - IV century AD)
5. The emergence of the state of the eastern Slavs. Tribal unions. Theories on the origin of statehood in the eastern Slavs.
6. Problems of the origin and development of the Ukrainian people.
7. Social-political system of Kyivska Rus (end of the IX - beginning of the XIV century.).
8. Socio-economic development of Kyivska Rus (end of IX - early XIV century.).
9. Judicial system of Kyivska Rus.
10. Government activity of Volodymyr Sviatoslavich.
11. State activity of Yaroslav the Wise. "Russian Truth".
12. Historical significance of the adoption of Christianity in Kyivska Rus.
13. Causes and consequences of feudal fragmentation of Kyivska Rus. Its significance in the historical destiny of Ukrainian and other Slavic peoples.
14. Formation of the Galician-Volyn state, its political and socio-economic development.
15. Government activity of Danylo Halytsky.
16. Public and state system on the Ukrainian lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland (August XIV - first half of the XVI century).

17. Public and state system on Ukrainian lands in the Commonwealth (other sexes of the XVI - first half of the XVII century). Lublin (1569) and Brest (1596) Union.
18. Lithuanian statutes: historical and state content.
19. Magdeburg Law and its Features in Ukraine.
20. Ukrainian Cossacks: causes and theory of origin, evolution and socio-ethnic composition.
21. Zaporozhian Sich: the emergence of a military-administrative system. The historical significance of Zaporizhzhya Sich in the struggle of the Ukrainian people for state independence.
22. Political system of the Zaporozhian Sich.
23. Custom-legal culture of the Zaporozhian Sich.
24. Formation of the Ukrainian state idea and its features during the Cossack era (by the middle of the XVII century).
25. Ukrainian national revolution of the XVII century: causes, driving forces, purpose, character, periodization and historical significance.
26. Formation of Ukrainian statehood during the Ukrainian national liberation revolution of 1648 - 1676. Main features of the Ukrainian Cossack state.
27. Bohdan Khmelnytsky's state activity.
28. The purpose and main directions of the foreign policy of the government of B. Khmelnytsky.
29. Pereyaslav Council in 1654. March articles and their assessment in historical literature.
30. Ukrainian state idea of the second half of the seventeenth century.
31. Structure of power of the Cossack-Hetman state.
32. Evolvement and functioning of the diplomatic service of the Cossack state.
33. Features of the foreign policy of the Hetmanate.

34. Political and military attempts to preserve the Cossack state of Hetmans of the Left and Right-Bank Ukraine in the Ruins era (60-80s of the XVII century).
35. State activity of Peter Doroshenko.
36. Political and economic development of the Right-Bank Ukraine in the second half of the XVII-XVIII centuries
37. Features of the territorial-political structure and economic development of the Left-Bank Ukraine in the second half of the XVII-XVIII centuries.
38. Participation of Ukraine in the Northern War. State activity of I. Mazepa.
39. "Covenants and constitutions of laws and freedoms of the Zaporozhian Army": content and historical significance.
40. Government activity of Pylyp Orlyk.
41. "The rights that the Little Russian people asks for". 1743
42. Changes in the social and state system of Ukraine in the second half of the XVIII century. Elimination of the Cossack autonomy.
43. Zaporizhzhya Sich in the second half of XVII-XVIII centuries. and its final elimination. Further fate of the Ukrainian Cossacks.
44. Haydamaky and Opryshkov movements in Ukraine.
45. Public and state system on the Ukrainian lands of the Russian Empire at the end of the XVIII - XIX centuries.
46. Decembrist movement in Ukraine.
47. Cyril-Methodius Society, its program and practical activity
48. Socio-economic consequences and peculiarities of the agrarian reform of 1861 in Ukraine. Imperial bourgeois reforms of the 60's and 70's of the nineteenth century. and their consequences.
49. Social movements of other second half of the XIX century: populist, liberal, social democratic, national.
50. The socio-political system in Galicia, Northern Bukovina and Zakarpathia in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

51. Social-political movements in Western Ukrainian lands, second half of the nineteenth century: moscowphiles, peoples, radicals.
52. The emergence of the first political parties in Ukraine (the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries).
53. National and agrarian question in the conditions of the revolution of 1905-1907.
54. Changes in the socio-political and state system of Ukraine in the course of the 1905-1907 revolution.
55. Ukrainian lands during the First World War.
56. The February Revolution of 1917 in Russia and its state-legal consequences for Ukraine.
57. Organization and activities of the Central Council. The I and II Universal of the Central Rada.
58. Formation of the Ukrainian People's Republic. II and III Universals of the Central Rada (Council).
59. State-legal acts of the Central Council.
60. The Constitution of the UNR in 1918
61. Problems of state-building in the Versions of the Central Rada.
62. Ukrainian Hetman P. Skoropadsky's State: Internal and Foreign Policy, Causes of the Fall.
63. Directory of the UPR: composition, social base, domestic and foreign policy, reasons for the fall.
64. State-building processes in Western Ukrainian lands. Act of joining the UPR and WUPR on January 22, 1919
65. Historical significance, causes of defeat and lessons of the national-democratic revolution in Ukraine (1917-1921).
66. Formation of the Soviet statehood in Ukraine in 1917-1921. The Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR in 1919.
67. Statehood in Ukraine in 1921 - 1929. The Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR in 1929

68. Ukraine and the creation of the USSR (Union treaty of December 30, 1922).
69. The Statehood of Ukraine during the period of the domination of the totalitarian regime (1929 - 1938 gg.).
70. The Constitution of the USSR in 1937: contradictions between the declared provisions and the realities of life.
71. The state legal status of the Ukrainian lands of Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia in the 1920's and 1930's.
72. Carpathian Ukraine (1938 - 1939).
73. Joining the western lands of Southern Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR and their inclusion in the UkrSSR (1939 - 1940).
74. The Ukrainian question in international politics on the eve and in the beginning of the Second World War.
75. An attempt to revive the Ukrainian statehood in 1941-1945. Activities of the OPN and the UIA.
76. Fascist occupation regime in Ukraine. Forms of resistance movement.
77. Contribution of the Ukrainian people to the struggle against Hitler's troops in 1941-1945 and the consequences of the Second World War for Ukraine.
78. Participation of the UkrSSR in the establishment of the United Nations.
79. Features of the reconstruction of the national economy of Ukraine in the postwar period. "Sovietization" of the western Ukrainian regions.
80. Soviet statehood in the Ukrainian SSR in the first postwar years and in the period of de-Stalinisation.
81. The growth of crisis phenomena in the socio-economic and political life of Ukraine in the 70's and 80's of the twentieth century.
82. Dissident Movement in Ukraine (60-80s of the XX Century).
83. Complexity and contradiction of restructuring processes in Ukraine (1985-1991).
84. State institutes in Ukraine during the period of the non-totalitarian regime (the end of the 1960s - early 1980s).

85. State institutes in the Ukrainian SSR during the period of "restructuring". Ukraine on the path to independence (1985 - 1991).
86. Ukraine on the path to political independence (1990-1991). "Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine" (July 16, 1990) and its significance.
87. Proclamation of Ukraine's independence. Constitution of Ukrainian statehood.
88. The state system after the declaration of independence.
89. Constitutional process and adoption of the Basic Law of Ukraine in 1996
90. Reforming the political system and building civil society in independent Ukraine.
91. Socio-economic transformations in independent Ukraine.
92. The essence and stages of agrarian reform in modern Ukraine.
93. History of national-state symbols of independent Ukraine.
94. Areas and priorities of Ukraine's foreign policy during the period of independence.
95. Causes of the crisis of Ukrainian statehood (2013 - 2017).

Samples of the test block of the examination ticket on discipline "HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD"

1. Ancient people appeared about...in the territory of modern Ukraine:

1	1 mil. years ago
2	150 ths. years ago
3	15 ths. years ago
4	100 ths. years ago

Correct answer: 1

2. The territory of the Ukrainian Cossack state under conditions of Zboriv contract included the lands of former voivodships:

1	Rus, Chernihiv, Belzsky
2	Belgias, Bratslav, Volyn
3	Kyiv, Volyn, Bratslavsky
4	Chernihiv, Bratslavskoe

Correct answer: 4.

3. The Kyiovich dynasty was interrupted as a result of the assassination of Askold and the seizure of Kyiv by Oleg in:

1	879 y.
2	882 y.
3	912 y.
4	862 y.

Correct answer: 2.

4. OUN members in the struggle for independence of Ukraine preferred:

1	parliamentary forms of struggle
2	organized demonstrations under the law
3	terrorist acts, expropriation and sabotage
4	cultural and educational activities

Correct answer: 3.

5. The attacks of the Pechenegs on Rus ceased as a result of their final defeat by:

1	Prince Svyatoslav
2	Prince Volodymyr
3	Prince Yaroslav the Wise
4	Prince Volodymyr Monomakh

Correct answer: 3

6. Identify the fact of Simon Petliura's biography:

1	Chaired by the General Secretariat of the Central Rada
2	Has signed an agreement with Russia on military assistance
3	Was the leader of the Ukrainian Progressive Society
4	The supporter of a union with Soviet Russia
5	One of the directors of the Directory

Correct answer: 3

7. Appointed Hetman was:

1	I. Mazepa
2	I. Skoropadsky
3	P. Polubotok
4	D. Apostle

Correct answer: 3

8. The course for industrialization was proclaimed:

1	in 1925
2	in 1927
3	in 1929
4	in 1930

Correct answer: 1

9. The coronation of Danylo Halytsky took place in:

1	Lviv 1256
2	Dorogic in 1253

3	Holm 1245
4	Volodymyr in 1238

Correct answer: 2

10. The essence of the "Neolithic revolution" was in the transition of man:

1	from gathering to hunting
2	from appropriating to a reproducing economy
3	from reproducing to appropriating economy
4	from hunting to gathering

Correct answer: 2

11. The first battle between the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the army of Commonwealth took place in:

1	Korsun
2	Berestechko
3	Pylyavtsi
4	Zovti Vodi

Correct answer: 4

12. According to Bila Tserkva Treaty, the Cossack registry was limited with:

1	20 thousand
2	40 thousand
3	60 thousand
4	30 thousand

Correct answer: 1

13. Yarlyk is...

1	the tax which the Mongols layed on Russians
2	the head of a "hundred" in Mongolian army
3	Certificate of the Mongol Khan, which gave the right to reign
4	An agreement that determined the trade relations between the Mongols and the Russians

Correct answer: 3

14. As a result of Andrusovo truce between the Commonwealth and the Moscow kingdom:

1	Ukraine was annexed to Moscow
2	Ukraine was divided between two states
3	Ukraine returned all its lands
4	Ukraine was annexed to Poland

Correct answer: 2

15. The secret Valuevsky Circular of 1863 banned:

1	edition of pedagogical, church, scientific literature and textbooks, except for works of art in Ukrainian
2	activities of Ukrainian political parties
3	political propaganda and promotional activities
4	use Ukrainian in everyday life

Correct answer: 1

16. According to the IIIrd Universal of the Central Rada a landlord ownership:

1	turned into a large state economy
2	was saved
3	turned into cooperative farms
4	was canceled

Correct answer: 4

17. During the governing of M. Khrushchev the development of household farms of peasants was:

1	Limited
2	Stimulated
3	Forbidden
4	Braked

Correct answer: 1

18. Hitler's plan "Ost" provided:

1	granting autonomous rights to Ukraine as a part of the Third Reich
---	--

2	transformation of Ukraine into an independent state under the protectorate of the Third Reich
3	complete destruction of the Aryan population
4	transformation of Ukraine into the "living space of the German nation"

Correct answer: 4

19. Territory of the Ukrainian Cossack state under conditions the Zboriv contract included the lands of the former voivodships:1 2 3 4

1	Kyiv, Chernihiv, Bratslavian
2	Belz, Bratslavian, Volyn
3	Kyiv, Volyn, Bratslavian
4	Rus, Chernihiv, Belz

Correct answer: 1

20. For the first time, Ukraine became a full-fledged member of an international community - a member of the UN:

1	In 1962
2	In 1975
3	In 1945
4	In 1991

Correct answer: 3

21. What word is missing in the sentence?

The solution of the problem of the origin of the people in science is called - ...	(put one word in the answer form)
--	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: Ethnogenesis

22. What word is missing in the sentence?

The administrative reform, on which the local princes were replaced by the sons of the Kyivan prince, was conducted by ...	(put one word in the answer form)
--	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: Vladimir

23. What word is missing in the sentence?

The third Universal of the Central Rada proclaimed ...	(put one word in the answer form)
--	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: UPR

24. What word is missing in the sentence?

Kyiv arose on the lands of the East Slavic Union of ... Tribes	(put one word in the answer form)
--	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: Polans

25. What word is missing in the sentence?

The author of the "Covenants and the Constitution of the rights and freedoms of the Zaporozhian Army" was ...	(put one word in the answer form)
---	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: P. Orlik

26. What word is missing in the sentence?

The head of the Ukrainian Central Rada, which was formed in March 1917, was ...	(put one word in the answer form)
---	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: M. S. Hrushevsky

27. What word is missing in the sentence?

The most numerous national minority in modern Ukraine is ...	(put one word in the answer form)
--	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: Russians

28. What date is missing in the sentence?

The formation of the modern territory of Ukraine has ended in ...year	(put the date in the answer form)
---	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: 1954

29. What word is missing in the sentence?

Complete independence of a state from other states in internal and external policy is ...	(put one word in the answer form)
---	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: Sovereignty

30. What word is missing in the sentence?

Extremely glorifying anyone and worshiping him is ...	(put one word in the answer form)
---	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: Personality cult

31. What date is missing in the sentence?

The national currency of the hryvnia was adopted in ...	(put the date in the answer form)
---	-----------------------------------

Correct answer: 1996

32. What number is missing in the sentence?

According to the Zboriv contract, the Cossack register was established in... thousands of people.	(put number in the answer form)
---	---------------------------------

Correct answer: 40

33. The driving forces of the National Liberation War of the mid-seventeenth century. were (choose the wrong answer):

1	Cossacks
2	Peasantry
3	Catholic clergy
4	Townsmen
5	Ukrainian gentry

Correct answer: 3

34. Note the facts relating to the period of the reign of Yaroslav the Wise:

1	building of St. Sofia Cathedral
2	Kyiv revolt
3	foundation of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra
4	Lublin Congress
5	creation of a set of laws "Ruska Pravda"

Correct answer: 1,3,5

35. Note the facts relating to the period of government Volodymyr the Great:

1	construction of the Tithing Church
2	creation of a set of laws "Russian Truth"
3	orientation towards Byzantium in foreign policy
4	the introduction of Christianity in Rus'
5	attempt to unite the Right-Bank and Left-Bank Ukraine

Correct answer: 1,3,4

36. Among the allegations concerning the results of domestic policy of Danila Galitsky select the correct:

1	reached an agreement with the boyars and, together with them, through the boyar council, resolved all internal policy issues
2	overcame the boyar opposition and strengthened the princely power
3	defended Galician peasants and burghers from boyar arbitrariness and excessive exploitation
4	introduced new obligations and increased the dependence of peasants from large landowners
5	rebuilt existing ones and established new cities, settling them foreigners

Correct answer: 2,3,5

37. Among the allegations about results of Danylo Halytsky foreign policy select the correct:

1	secured its rights to the "patrimony" - the Galician and Volyn lands - to Poles and Hungarians
2	reached an agreement with the Mongol-Tatars and didn't let the plundering of their land, though it was necessary to destroy the city fortifications
3	annexed the lands of Austria and Hungary to his state
4	inclined Lithuania towards alliance
5	joined the principality of Krakow and Mazovia
6	defeated crusader knights in the battle of Dorogichin

7	participated in the crusade on the Mongol-Tatars
---	--

Correct answer: 1,4,6

38. Check out facts about Vytautas's biography:

1	defended Lithuania's independence from Poland
2	attached the South-Ukrainian steppes up to the Black Sea to the Great Lithuanian Principality
3	defended the rights of the Orthodox population of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania
4	led Lithuanian troops during the Battle of Grunwald

Correct answer: 1,2,4

39. From the following judgments about the causes of the civil war in Ukraine in 1658-1659 years choose the correct:

1	aggravation of social contradictions in Ukrainian society
2	aggravation of the religious conflict between the Orthodox and the Uniates
3	increase in disagreement over the foreign policy orientation of Ukraine among the elite and the common people
4	interference of Ukraine's neighbors in its internal affairs

Correct answer: 1,3,4

40. Among the provisions below choose the ones that reveal the consequences of reforms of the 60's and 70's in the Russian Empire for improvement of socio-economic life of the population of Ukraine:

1	ensured the leading role of landowners in the production of and trade in agricultural products
2	stimulated the deployment of market relations
3	accelerated the formation of the labor market
4	accelerated the process of urbanization in the eastern Ukrainian lands
5	intensified the transfer of peasants to the lunar and ukrainian system
6	ensured the social equality of peasants

Correct answer: 2,3,4

41. Match the pairs:

a) Igor	882-912 yrs.
b) Svyatoslav	912-945 yrs.
c) Olga	945-964 yrs.
d) Oleg	964-972 yrs.
e) Yaropolk	972-980 yrs.

Correct answer: a-2 b-4 c-3 d-1 e-5

42. Match the pairs:

a) the Turkish infantry, which was formed mainly from pupils of special schools where children of Christians were sent	1 galley
b) human captivity captured during the Turkish-Tatar attacks on other lands	2 yasir
c) a ship with rowers who were male slaves	3 janissaries
d) the letter of the Turkish sultan, in which his orders and pledges were recorded	4 firman

Correct answer: a- 3 b- 2 c- 2 d- 4

43. Match the pairs:

a) Cossacks settled around Korsun, Cherkasy, Kaniv and other small towns with a wild field of land	1 lower people
b) Cossacks who were in the royal service and were included in special list	2 townspeople
c) Cossacks who lived below the Dnieper cataracts (between modern Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhya) and rallied in Sich	3 registering
d) settlers-Ukrainians who lived in Slobozhanshchyna	4 Circassians

Correct answer: a- 4 b- 3 c- 1 d- 2

44. Match the pairs:

a) the uprising of Mark Zhmayla	1 1620-1621 yrs.
b) the uprising of P. Buta (Pavlyuk), D. Gouny and Y. Ostryanin	2 1625
c) the destruction of the Kodak Kosh by I. Sulima	3 1630
d) the uprising of T. Fedorovich (Tryasila)	4 1635
e) Khotyn War	5 1637-1638 yrs.

Correct answer: a- 2 b- 5 c- 4 d- 3 e- 1

45. Match the pairs:

a) "March Articles"	1 B. Khmelnytsky
b) "Pereiaslav Articles" of 1659	2 Y. Khmelnytsky
c) "Baturin" and "Moskow" articles	3 I. Bryukhovetsky
d) "Konotop articles"	4 D. Mnogohrushni
e) "Glukhiv Articles"	5 I.Samoilovich

Correct answer: a- 1 b- 2 c- 3 d- 5 e-4

46. Match the pairs:

a) a category of cultural figures during the "Khrushchev thaw"	1 Stalinism
b) Khrushchev government	2 dissidents
c) the form and period of the totalitarian regime in the USSR in the 1930's and 1950's	3 "thaw"
d) disagree with the existing form of government, political regime, etc.	4 Sixties

Correct answer: a- 4 b- 3 c- 1 d- 2

47. Match the pairs:

a) June 22, 1941	1 the defense of Kyiv
b) June 23-29, 1941	2 the defense of Sevastopol
c) August 5 - October 16, 1941	3 the defense of Odessa
d) July 11 - September 19, 1943	4 Germany's attack on the USSR
e) October 1941 - July 3, 1942	5 tank battle in the area of Lutsk-Brody-Rivne

Correct answer: a- 4 b- 5 c- 3 d- 1 e- 2

48. Match the pairs:

a) the policy of "military communism"	1 compulsory association of agricultural producers in collective farms (collective farms)
b) "new economic policy"	2 concentration of financial and organizational efforts on the development of heavy industry in order to transform the USSR into an industrially developed country
c) the policy of collectivization	3 a policy that allowed liberalization in agriculture, light industry and trade, but allowed the Soviet authorities to retain "command" positions in heavy industry, transport, banking and land matters, human resources policy
d) the policy of industrialization	4 policy that envisaged the nationalization of industry, trade, as well as the prohibition of private trade, the latter was regarded as speculation
e) a five-year plan	5 the main form of planning by the Soviet authorities socio-economic development of the USSR

Correct answer: a- 4 b- 3 c- 1 d- 2 e-5

49. Put events in chronological order:

1	advancement of Goths in the Northern Black Sea Coast
---	--

2	The emergence of the Ante tribal alliance
3	invasion of the tribes of Avars in the Black Sea
4	resettlement of Sarmatians
5	Scythian state

Correct answer: 5,4,1,2,3

50. Put events in chronological order:

1	Lublin Union
2	Battle of Varna
3	Krevskaya Union
4	Battle of Grunwald
5	Gorodel union

Correct answer: 3,4,5,1,2

51. Put events in chronological order: the the

1	proclamation of a separate state "Carpathian Ukraine"
2	accession of Eastern Galicia to Poland
3	establishment of a UMO
4	creation of the "Selrob" organization
5	proclamation of autocephaly by the Orthodox Church

Correct answer:5,3,2,4,1

52. Put events in chronological order:

1	March Articles
2	Korsun Battle
3	Batog Battle
4	Bila Tserkva agreement
5	The election of B. Khmelnytsky as a hetman

6	Lviv siege
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Correct answer: 5,2,6,4,3,1

53. Put events in chronological order:

1	The battle on the river Kalka 1223
2	Baptism of Kyivan Rus 988
3	Yaroslav the Wise 1019-1054
4	Anabasis of Russian princes to Byzantium
5	"The Tale of the Past Years" beg. of the 12th cent.

Correct answer: 4,2,3,5,1

54. Put events in chronological order:

1	Adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine
2	The SCSE plot
3	Ukraine joining the United Nations
4	XX Congress of the CPSU
5	Declaration on State Sovereignty

Correct answer: 3,4,5,2,1

55. Put events in chronological order:

1	The eradication of Zaporizhzhya Sich by Catherine the II nd
2	Koliivshchyna
3	Decree of Catherine the II nd on the enslavement of the peasants of the Left Bank and Slobozhanshchyna
4	Founding of the II nd Little Russian College
5	Decree of Catherine the II nd on the abolition of hetmancy

Correct answer: 5,4,2,1,3

56. Put events in chronological order:

1	Proclamation of the UPR
2	Hetman's Revolution
3	Creation of Directory
4	Denial of Tsar Nicholas II
5	Act of unification of WUPR and UPR

Correct answer: 4,1,2,3,5

57. Determine what forms of government were states:

1 Thira	A monarchy
2 Chersonese	B republic
3 Olbia	C constitutional monarchy
4 Bosporan Kingdom	D parliamentary republic

Correct answer: 1-b 2-b 3-b 4-a

58. Match the dates and events:

1 1991	A Introduction of the national currency - hryvnia
2 1993	B Declaration of Ukraine's Independence
3 1996	C The Orange Revolution
4 2004	D Adoption of the new constitution of Ukraine
	E Adoption of the military doctrine of Ukraine

Correct answer: 1-b 2-e 3-e,d 4-c

59. Indicate which political parties that acted in Ukraine during the February Revolution had such political commitments:

1 the Bolshevik Party	A agreed to the self-determination of Finland and Poland, but rejected this for Ukraine. It was supposed to receive only national-cultural autonomy as part of the renewed democratic Russia
2 Russian parties of liberal-democratic orientation: the Cadets, SRs, Mensheviks	

3 Ukrainian People's Party (UPP)	B saw the future of Ukraine as part of the federal reorganization of Russia, to which Ukraine will enter as an autonomous part
4 Society of Ukrainian Progressives"(SUP)	
5 Ukrainian Social-Democratic Workers' Party (USDWP)	C counted on the total independence of Ukraine
6 Ukrainian Party of Socialist-Revolutionaries (UPSR)	

Correct answer: a-2, b-4,5,6 c- 3

60. Set Match:

1) Legislative power	a) President
2) Executive power	b) Cabinet of Ministers
3) Judiciary	c) The Constitutional Court
	d) The Prosecutor's office
	e) The Verkhovna Rada
	f) Local councils
	g) Supreme Court

Correct answer: 1 - e,f 2- a,b 3- c,d,g

EXAMPLES OF MODULE TEST TASKS

Module 1.

Ukrainian statehood: origins, forms, tendencies

Variant 1

1 The subject of "History of Ukrainian Statehood" is:

- a) studying the history of the Ukrainian people and its states;
- b) state-building processes in the territory of Ukraine, which are primarily connected with Ukrainians;
- c) studying the psychology of Ukrainians;
- d) acquaintance with Ukrainian land.

2 Time of existence of Trypillian culture in the territory of Ukraine :

- a) V - IV millennium BC;
- b) IV - III millennium BC
- c) II - I millennium BC;
- d) III - V millennium BC

3 Place events in chronological order:

- a) settlements of the Dnieper and the Black Sea with the tribes of the Scythians;
- b) the struggle of the Antes with the Huns tribes;
- c) the struggle of the Antes with the Gothic tribes;
- d) settlement of the Black Sea by the tribes of the Cimmerians;
- e) Arrival of the Sarmatian tribes in the Black Sea coast.

4 Election Colleges in the ancient states of the Northern Black Sea Region were called:

- a) magistracy;
- b) magistrates;
- c) councils;
- d) dyscrasia

5 Resettlement of the Slavs from their ancestral home was conditioned by:

- a) unfavorable natural conditions;
- b) population growth;
- c) search of rich pastures for cattle;
- d) desire to reclaim new lands.

6 Among the peoples who once inhabited Ukraine, the first on the path of state-building in mid. 1 thousand BC were:

- a) Scythians;
- b) Taverns;
- c) Cimmerians;
- g) Antes.

7 The content of the "Neolithic revolution" is

in the transition of people:

- a) from gathering to hunting;
- b) from reproducing to the appropriating holding;
- c) from appropriating to a reproducing economy;
- g) from gathering to fishing.

8 What was one of the features of the development of the Greek cities-states of the Northern Black Sea in VII-VI centuries. B.C.:

- a) state and political independence of colonies from the metropolis;
- b) federal association of all city-states around Olbia;
- c) coinage of a common currency for newly formed colonies;
- d) military dependence of city-states from local tribes.

9 Slavic ethnic community separated in:

- a) III millennium BC;
- b) II millennium BC;
- c) I millennia BC;

d) I millennia AD

10 Determine what forms of government were states:

- a) Thira; 1) monarchy;
- b) Chersonesos; 2) republic;
- c) Olbia; 3) constitutional monarchy;
- d) Bosporan 4) parliamentary republic.
kingdom.

11 The tribal union of the Antes existed in:

- a) III - IV centuries;
- b) IV - VII centuries;
- c) V - VIII centuries;
- d) III - VII centuries.

12 The so-called "Norman" theory of the origin of Kyivan Rus appeared in:

- a) IX centuries;
- b) XIV centuries;
- c) XVIII centuries .;
- d) the nineteenth century.

13 Who is it about?

"Took over Kyiv with cheating, killing legitimate princes, according to the " Tale of Bygone Years " . Ruled as a regent for the minor heir, but behaved like a supreme ruler over the Polans, the Drevlyans, the Siberians and the Radymichs, and fought with the Ulders and Tverians. "

14 For the reign of Volodymyr the Great it is characteristic (choose the wrong answer):

- a) appointment of his own sons and trusted people in separate administrative centers of Rus as governors;
- b) establishment of dynastic connections with neighboring rulers;
- c) organization of numerous aggressive campaigns;

d) support of the church and missionary activity of priests.

15 In the XI-XIII centuries, the lands under the reign of one or another branch of the ruling family (land in hereditary possession) in Rus were called:

- a) ancestral lands;
- b) commune;
- c) render;
- g) hunting ground.

16 Ancestors of Ukrainians are considered:

- a) Venedy and Antes;
- b) Ants and Slavins;
- c) Slavin and Venedy;
- d) Ants and Dulibs.

17 Khazar hypothesis of Kievan Rus origin was supported by:

- a) Nestor Thr Chronicler;
- b) M. Lomonosov;
- c) O. Pritsak;
- d) M. Hrushevsky.

18 Annual departures of the prince with his wife of his own possessions and subordinate tribes in order to collect the tribute in KR is called:

- a) poliudie;
- b) commune;
- c) render;
- d) hunting ground.

19 Match the following:

- 1) Rurik; A) 945 - 964 years;
- 2) Olga; B) 980 - 1015 years;
- 3) Igor; C) 862 - 879 years;

- 4) Oleg; D) 1019 - 1054 years;
- 5) Yaroslav; E) 882 - 912 years;
- 6) Volodymyr; F) 964 - 972 years;
- 7) Sviatoslav; G) 972 - 979 years;
- 8) Yaropolk H) 912 - 945 years.

20 Recognize a historical figure:

During his 35-year governing, this prince united all East Slavic lands in a single state. He carried out an administrative reform and proclaimed Christianity as state religion.

Variant 2

1 The main tendency of political development of Kyivan Rus in the end of the XI century - in the XII century. was:

- a) weakening of the power of the great prince of Kyiv and the growth of political independence of province princes;
- b) an increase in the role of boyars close to the great Kyiv prince;
- c) growth of the role of the Kyiv City Veche in the political life of Rus;
- d) strengthening the centralization of governance and concentration of absolute power in the hands of the great Kyivan prince.

2 Princely sign, depicted on the coin of Kyivan Rus:

- a) Svyatoslav the Brave;
- b) Volodymyr the Great;
- c) Yaroslav the Wise;
- d) Vladimir Monomakh

3 Name the largest territorial-administrative units in the Commonwealth, in which Ukrainian lands were also divided?

- a) provinces;
- b) voivodships;
- c) lands;
- g) areas.

4 Galicia and Volyn lands were united for the first time:

- a) Roman Mstislavovich in 1199;
- b) Yaroslav Osmomysl in 1202;
- c) Mstislav the Wise in 1205;
- d) Danylo Galitsky in 1208

5 What governor led the uprising against the Polish rule in Galicia in 1340?

- a) Oleksa Dovbush;

- b) Dmitry Dedko;
- c) Ustym Karmelyuk;
- d) Ivan Gonta.

6 Reasons for the political fragmentation of Kyivan Rus

(choose the wrong answer):

- a) development of patrimonial land tenure;
- b) growth of the political role of the nobility;
- c) interference in the internal affairs of Rus, which sought its military and political weakening;
- d) large size of the state, which hampered the economic ties and cultural consolidation of its population.

7. Choose the features of the Kyivan Rus development at the end of the X - the middle of the XI century:

- a) the state's entry into the international arena, the beginning of its diplomatic activity;
- b) unconsolidated state territory, permanent local tribal separatism;
- c) the appearance of written law;
- d) focusing the state's attention and forces mainly on foreign policy.

8 Recognize the historic person:

Prolonged the unification of Kyivan Rus, initiated by his guardian. He carried out military campaigns in Constantinople, Transcaucasia, joined the land of Rus' between the Dniester and the Danube. He died collecting tribute from the Derevlyans.

9 To the ruling class of Kyivan Rus was:

- a) smerds;
- b) purchases;
- c) boyars;
- d) radovichi;
- e) druzhinniki;
- e) slaves.

10 A multifaceted feudal economy, based on the work of serfs, was called in Ukraine:

- a) firman;
- b) yard;
- c) folwark;
- d) latifundia.

11 It was relatively easy to take over the Rus' lands for GDL because:

- a) Lithuanians had a large and well-prepared army;
- b) the population of the former KR was prone to the adoption of foreign domination;
- c) Lithuanians didn't impose their traditions and culture;
- g) Lithuanians were carriers of a higher culture and it helped them assimilate the Russian population.

12 Set events in chronological order:

- a) Gorodel Union;
- b) Brest Union;
- c) Lublin Union;
- d) Krevskaya Union.

13 What form of social organization is mentioned in this fragment of the text:

"A society characterized by primitive type of tools of labor, existence of an original system of self-government, collective forms of life and work, social homogeneity, pagan form of religion."

14 The result of the Lublin Union was the creation of:

- a) a confederative state - the Commonwealth, in which Poland and Lithuania retained their sovereignty;
- b) the federal state - the Commonwealth, in which Lithuania retained its autonomy, its own army, judicial proceedings;
- c) the unitary state - the Commonwealth, with the Kingdom of Poland completely absorbed Lithuania, deprived it of any signs of sovereignty;
- d) Ukrainian autonomy in the Commonwealth.

15 The right to self-government given to the largest cities was called:

- a) volost right;
- b) Magdeburg Law;
- c) German law;
- d) Russian law.

16 The codes of the medieval law of GDL, which legitimized the status privileges of landowners, are known under the name:

- a) Lithuanian articles;
- b) Lithuanian statutes;
- c) Lithuanian stats;
- d) Lithuanian Universals.

17 The result of the Church Brest Union was the creation of:

- a) the Greek Catholic Church;
- b) the Catholic Church;
- c) the Greek Church;
- d) Protestant Church

18 Public associations of Orthodox Ukrainians (townsmen, clergy, gentry, Cossacks) who were engaged in economic, charitable and religious education activities, called:

- a) workshops;
- b) fraternities;
- c) colleges;
- d) magistrates.

19 The main reason for the formation of the Cossacks:

- a) invasion of the Mongol-Tatars;
- b) entry of Ukrainian lands into Lithuania;
- c) feudal oppression and religious oppression of Ukrainian population;

d) reluctance to work.

20 The head of the Zaporozhian Sich was:

- a) Osavul;
- b) the ataman of the Cossak camp;
- c) Hovel Ataman;
- d) Scrivener.

Variant 3

1 About which historical epoch says the text?

"This epoch is characterized by a transition of primitive people to the reproductive economy (developed agriculture, livestock, pottery, weaving, wood and bone processing), a significant complication of tools (ax, clam, saw, sickle), growth of the importance of family, appearance of the first principles religion ".

2 Hetman is

- a) a person in the Zaporizhzhya Sich, who served as the commander-in-chief, was appointed as the head of the board;
- b) a person appointed on the Zaporizhzhya Sich by the Senior People's Council, who performed representative functions during the diplomatic relations between the Sich and foreign powers;
- c) elected person in Zaporizhzhya Sich, who served representative functions, functions of the commander-in-chief, had a higher judicial and executive power;
- d) elected person in Zaporizhzhya Sich, who disposed of military treasure and kept the symbols of the Cossack government.

3 The main occupations of the Slavs in the I millennium BC - at the beginning I millennium AD was:

- 1) arable farming and animal husbandry;
- 2) over-breeding cattle breeding;
- 3) hunting;
- 4) fishing;
- 5) gathering.

4 What Ukrainian lands belonged to Moscow's kingdom in the middle of the XVI century?

- a) Volyn, Podlasie, Kyiv Region,
Eastern Podillya;
- b) Galicia, West Podillya, Kholmshchyna;
- c) Chernigov-Sivershchyna;
- d) Bukovina, Transcarpathia.

5 Commonwealth was ... in the form of rule:

- a) parliamentary republic;
- b) absolute monarchy;
- c) noble republic;
- d) constitutional monarchy.

6 Signs of the crisis of primitive tribal system and the beginning of state consolidation in the eastern Slavs was

(choose the wrong answer):

- a) existence of the generic community;
- b) emergence of property inequality;
- c) appearance of the nobility - a group of people who aspired to manage the community due to their origin;
- d) the emergence of private property for goods and cattle.

8 Mark the separate principalities that were liquidated respectively in 1453 and 1471 and handed over to the Lithuanian governors:

- a) Kyiv and Pereyaslav;
- b) Chernihiv-Siversky and Volyn;
- c) Volyn and Kyiv;
- d) Pereyaslavl and Chernihiv-Siversky.

9 The "Ordination of the Zaporozhian Registered Army... "was approved by the Sejm of Commonwealth in:

- a) 1630;
- b) 1648;
- c) 1635;
- d) 1638

10 Identify the highest state authority in the Commonwealth:

- a) Pani Rada;
- b) Sejm;
- c) Synod;
- d) Veche.

11 Hetman P. Sagaidachny together with the Zaporozhian Army joined:

- a) Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra;
- b) Kyiv-Mohyla Collegium;
- c) Kyiv Brotherhood;
- d) Kyiv military order.

12 The period of the "Golden rest" in the Commonwealth was in:

- a) 1630-1639 yrs .;
- b) 1638-1648 yrs;
- c) 1635-1648 yrs
- g) 1640-1645 yrs.

13 Among the following statements about the results of the internal policy of D. Halytskyy, choose the wrong:

- a) overcame the boyar opposition and strengthened the princely power;
- b) introduced new obligations and increased the dependence of peasants on large landowners;

c) rebuilt the existing and established new cities, populated them with "coming people" (foreigners);

d) received the royal crown from the Pope, after agreeing with the church union.

14 Under the authority of which states were Ukrainian lands on the eve of the XVIII century National Liberation War:

a) Romania;

b) Hungary;

c) the Moscow kingdom;

d) the Commonwealth;

e) Turkey;

e) Lithuania.

15 In February-March of 1648 B. Khmelnytsky signed an agreement on military aid in the war against the Commonwealth with:

a) Sweden;

b) Moscow state;

c) the Crimean Khanate;

d) Wallachia.

16 The social base of the National Liberation War led by B. Khmelnytsky was:

a) peasants, Cossacks, nobles;

b) peasants, Cossacks, townsmen, gentry, clergy;

c) gentry, burghers and clergy;

d) Cossacks and peasants.

17 Hetman's residence of the Ukrainian Cossack state was the city:

a) Zboriv;

b) Trachtemirs;

c) Kyiv;

d) Chigirin

18 Official name of the Ukrainian state at the time of B. Khmelnytsky:

- a) the Cossack Republic;
- b) the Zaporizhzhya Army;
- c) the Rus Principality;
- d) Hetmanate

19 The Cossack-Hetman state of B. Khmelnytsky's times was divided into the following administrative-territorial units:

- a) Voivodeships and counties;
- b) regiments and hundreds;
- c) provinces and hundreds;
- d) regiments and parishes.

20 In the form of government the state The Zaporozhian Army was:

- a) status monarchy, the hereditary possessor of which is the hetman, and the advisory body of power is the council of the Cossack Seniors;
- b) census republic, the elected head of which was considered an elected hetman, and the highest authority - the general cossack assembly;
- c) absolute monarchy, the whole power of which concentrated in the hands of the hetman who passed it on inheritance;
- d) limited monarchy.

Variant 4

1 Name the state authorities of Scythia:

- a) helium;
- b) council of kings;
- c) council of the city;
- d) People's Assembly.

2 Indicate in which territories the unions of the tribes of the Eastern Slavs lived:

- 1) Western Volyn
- 2) Dniipro Left Bank
- 3) Southern Dnieper and Pobuzhya
- 4) Eastern Volyn
- 5) Kyiv Region and Kaniv Oblast
- 6) Prykarpattya and Transcarpathia

3 Features of installing the Golden Horde yoke in Rus were (choose the wrong answer):

- a) absence of a permanent administrative apparatus of the conquerors;
- b) tolerance of the Golden Hordeans towards Christianity and the Orthodox clergy;
- c) inclusion of the Russian lands directly into the Golden Horde;
- d) promotion of princely civil strife.

4 The Cossack Council is

- a) an executive body in the Zaporizhzhya Sich;
- b) legislative and regulatory meeting in Zaporozhye Sich;
- c) meeting of the Cossack Seniors in the Zaporozhian Sich;
- d) judicial body in Zaporozhye Sich.

5 Agrarian reform in the territory of the principality of the Lithuanian "Charter on the Drafts" began in:

- A) 1557;

B) 1573;

C) 1588

6 What state did the Grand Duchy of Lithuania constantly fight with in the late XV - early XVI century ?:

- a) the Ottoman Empire;
- b) the Moscow state;
- c) the Austrian monarchy of Hapsburg;
- d) the Crimean Khanate.

7 Name the concept that corresponds to the following definition:

Tour of the Prince and his wife and the subordinates around his lands for collecting tribute - ...

8 Match the following:

A) Perun;

B) Dazhdibog;

B) Svarog;

G) Stribog;

D) Veles

- 1. God of the Sun;
- 2. God of winds;
- 3. God of lightning and thunder;
- 4. God is the patron of cattle and trade;
- 5. God of heaven and celestial bodies

9 Princess Olga set "lessons".

This meant that it was:

- a) mandatory visit of Kyiv by princes of neighboring lands;
- b) size of the duties in favor of the Kyiv princes is determined;

c) schools were established at churches and monasteries that provided primary education;

d) a monetary tax is imposed on foreign merchants.

10 Recognize a historical figure:

He took the throne after a long struggle with his brothers. Under his reign, the first set of laws "Ruska Pravda" was created, the Pechenegs were defeated, the Kyiv Metropolia was founded. Contemporaries respected the prince for his education and love for books.

11 Read a passage from the historical source and complete the task.

"And there is wheat for salt, fur - for velvet, honey - for horses, wax for fish." Hrivna and kuna, rezhi and drachma, dirgens and dinars go in the use . " The passage says about trading times of:

a) Kingdom of Bosphorus;

b) Ants kingdom;

c) Kyivan Rus;

d) Great Scythia.

12 Veche - in Russia it was:

a) a collection of adult men - heads of families living in cities;

b) service of boyar estates;

c) leadership of the Old Rus Army;

d) state apparatus.

13 Congress of the princes in Lubeck 1097:

a) stopped strife between princes - descendants of Yaroslav;

b) ensured the concentration of power in the land in the hands of the Grand Duke of Kyiv;

c) consolidated the division of Rus into separate principalities, which became the property of individual families of the descendants of Yaroslav;

d) rallied the princes for a common struggle against an external enemy.

14 For which Cossack hetman Kyiv Mohyla Collegium in 1701 it was reorganized into an academy?

15 According to the estimations of Ukrainian scientists, the aim of the policy of the Polish kings in the lands of Galicia in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was:

- a) affirmation of its status as an autonomous "Kingdom of Rus" within the Polish state;
- b) its transformation into one of the provinces of the Polish state - the Russian Voivodship;
- c) involving it in a military alliance for a struggle against Lithuania;
- d) use it as the leading center of transit trade from the East to the West.

16 Set the sequence of events:

- a) the reign of Yaroslav the Wise in Kyiv;
- b) Lublin Union;
- c) the first mention of the Ukrainian Cossacks;
- d) the battle on the river Kalka

17 In the form of government, the Galician-Volyn state was:

- 1) monarchy;
- 2) republic;
- 3) constitutional monarchy;
- 4) democratic republic;
- 5) constitutional republic

18 Ethnographic groups of Ukrainians, such as Pinchuk, Lytvyn and Polyshchok, lived on:

- A) Sivershchyna;
- B) Lemkivshchyna;
- B) Polissya;
- G) Transcarpathia;
- D) Hutsulshchyna

19 Danylo Halytskyy chose the capital of his country:

- a) Galich;

b) Holm;

c) Lviv;

d) Przemysl

20 What institutes of the Commonwealth according to the Union of Lublin became common to Poland and ethnic Lithuania:

a) King and Grand Duke;

b) coat of arms and seal;

c) Sejm and the Senate;

d) army;

e) foreign policy;

f) coin;

g) legislation.

Module 2.

On the way to the revival of statehood (XX - the beginning of the XXI century.)

Variant 1

1 Ukrainian People's Republic was:

- a) an autonomous unit within Russia;
- b) independent national-state establishment;
- c) the colony of Russia
- d) an administrative unit of the Russian state.

2 Place the events of the time of the Central Council in chronological order:

- a) proclamation of the Ukrainian People's Republic;
- b) formation of the General Secretariat;
- c) Brest Peace Treaty;
- d) adoption of the Fourth Universal of the Central Council.

3 Establish the correspondence between the statesmen of the Ukrainian SSR and the positions they occupied in the republic during the time of the NEP.

- a) H. Rakovsky;
- b) M. Skrypnyk;
- c) O. Shumsky;
- d) S. Yefremov.

1) the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, later the People's Commissar of Justice and the Attorney General;

2) the head of the RNC of the Ukrainian SSR;

3) Vice President of the UAS;

4) People's Commissar of Education of the USSR.

4 What enterprises were built or started to be constructed during the first five years in Ukraine:

- a) Dniprogos;

- b) Arsenal factory;
- c) "Kryvorizhstal";
- d) "Zaporozhstal";
- e) "Leninsky Smithy";
- f) Azovstal.

5 The leadership of the armed struggle of the Soviet partisans and underground captives in the Nazi -occupied territory of Ukraine was carried out by:

- a) the Ukrainian main liberation council;
- b) the Ukrainian headquarters of the guerrilla movement;
- c) Ukrainian Central Committee;
- d) Ukrainian Committee for partisan struggle.

6 Riga Peace (March 1921) was signed between:

- a) Poland, Soviet Russia, the Ukrainian SSR;
- b) Poland and WUPR;
- c) Poland and the UPR;
- d) Soviet Ukraine and the UPR

7 The Bolsheviks considered the task of the policy of "Ukrainization":

- a) establishment of national consciousness and state patriotism among Ukrainian citizens;
- b) restructuring of culture in Ukraine on the ideological principles of Marxism;
- c) development of Ukrainian statehood and its independence;
- d) dissemination of the cultural heritage of Ukrainian artists in other Soviet republics.

8 The policy of "pacification" was deployed by the Polish government in:

- a) 1925;
- b) 1929;
- c) 1930;
- d) 1931

9 The commander of the UIA in 1943-1945 was:

- a) S. Bandera;
- b) S.Kovpak;
- c) R. Shukhevich;
- d) T. Strokach.

10 The territory of Ukraine, transmitted by Germany to Romania, was called:

- a) Transylvania;
- b) Transnistria;
- c) Wallachia;
- d) Bukovina.

11 According to the latest estimates, human losses in the Ukrainian population both military and civilians during the Second World War, are:

- a) about 4 million people;
- b) about 6 million people;
- c) 8 million people;
- d) about 15 million people.

12 Set the chronological sequence of events:

- a) the resignation of P.Shelest from the post of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPU;
- b) Khrushchev's report at the 20th Congress of the CPSU "On the Personality of the Person and Its Consequences";
- c) the beginning of membership of the Ukrainian SSR in the UN;
- d) Wisla Operation .

13 Contracts between 1945 and 1947 between the USSR on the one hand and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Romania, Poland on the other were to solve:

- a) the problem of the western borders of the USSR;

- b) economic problems;
- c) political problems;
- d) ideological issues.

14 Who won the presidential election in 1994:

- a) L. Kuchma;
- b) L. Kravchuk;
- c) V. Chornovil;
- d) L. Lukyanenko.

15 Declaration on state sovereignty of the country was adopted:

- a) June 16, 1987;
- b) July 16, 1990;
- c) December 1, 1991;
- d) August 24, 1991

16 The political regime and the system of state power using violent means in the process of governance, the lack of pluralism and democratic freedoms, and the limitation of the political rights of the entire population are:

- a) absolutism;
- b) communism;
- c) fascism;
- d) totalitarianism.

17 Head of the Regional Assemblies Ukraine in September 1941 was appointed, and the capital city was

18 The year of total collectivization of Western Ukraine became:

- a) 1949;
- b) 1950;
- c) 1951;
- d) 1952

19 Nomenclature is:

- a) a part of the population enjoying certain privileges in Soviet society;
- b) party and economic leadership, which occupied a dominant position in the system of governance of the state;
- c) a list of officials in a public institution;
- d) a list of senior command personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy.

20 Place the events in a chronological order:

- a) the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine L. Kuchma by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ;
- b) Declaration on State Sovereignty;
- c) restoration of CPU activity;
- d) the Law on the Armed Forces;
- e) approval of the Trident as small emblem of Ukraine y the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Variant 2

1 The first Ukrainian government, formed by the UCR, was called:

- a) Sovnarkom;
- b) General Secretariat;
- c) People's Secretariat;
- d) Council of Ministers.

2 Place events in chronological order:

- a) declaration of the policy of indigenization in the USSR;
- b) introduction of NEP;
- c) entry of Soviet Ukraine to the USSR;
- d) beginning of industrialization;
- e) beginning of collectivization of agriculture.

3 Poland's territory during interwar period included following Ukrainian lands:

- a) Eastern Galicia, Western Volyn, Polissya;
- b) Eastern Galicia, Western Volhynia, Polissya, Kholmshchina, Podlasie;
- c) Bukovina, Bessarabia; Eastern Galicia, Western Volyn;
- d) Transcarpathia, Bukovina, Bessarabia.

4 Members of the OUN in the struggle for Ukraine's independence have preferred:

- a) parliamentary forms of struggle;
- b) organized demonstrations under the law;
- c) terrorist acts, esppropriation and sabotage;
- d) cultural and educational activities.

5 German troops entered Kyiv:

- a) in June 1941;
- b) in July 1941;
- c) in September 1941;
- d) in November 1941

6 Leaders of the Directory were:

- a) S. Petliura and M. Hrushevsky;
- b) V. Vynnychenko and S. Petliura;
- c) M. Hrushevsky and V. Vynnychenko;
- d) M. Hrushevsky and M. Shapoval.

7 The main priorities during the industrialization were:

- a) light industry, agriculture and individual labor;
- b) heavy industry, agriculture and collective labor;
- c) heavy industry and collective labor;
- d) agriculture and individual labor.

8 The President of the Carpathian Ukraine was:

- a) V. Bachinsky;

b) A. Voloshin;

c) D. Dontsov;

d) E. Petrushevich.

9 Taras Bulba-Borovets was the organizer:

a) UIA;

b) Ukrainian National Council;

c) Polissya Sich;

d) UHLC

10 The policy of fascist Germany in the occupied Ukrainian territory was carried out in accordance with the plan, which name was:

a) "Goering's Green Folder";

b) Master Plan "Ost";

c) "Blitzkrieg";

d) "Barbarossa".

11 Who didn't take part in the military actions on the territory of Ukraine in 1941-1944 ?

a) Soviet Army;

b) Polish Army of Craiova;

c) Anglo-French allied troops;

d) OIN-UPA;

e) Soviet partisan detachments.

12 Set the match:

a) June 22, 1941

b) June 23-29, 1941

c) August 5 - October 16, 1941

d) July 11 - September 19, 1941

d) October 1941 - July 3, 1942

- 1) defense of Kyiv;
- 2) defense of Sevastopol;
- 3) defense of Odessa;
- 4) Germany's invasion of the USSR;
- 5) tank battle in the area of Lutsk-Brody-Rivne.

13 The post-war famine in Ukraine was during:

- a) 1945;
- b) 1946-1947;
- c) 1947 - 1948;
- d) 1948 - 1949 yrs.

14 Ukrainian civil group for promoting the implementation of the Helsinki Accords (Ukrainian Helsinki Union) was established:

- a) 1966;
- b) 1970;
- c) 1976;
- g) 1980

15 The first prime minister of independent Ukraine was:

- a) V. Mosol;
- b) V. Fokin;
- c) E. Zvyagilsky;
- d) L. Kuchma.

16 The largest tank battle of the initial stage of the Great Patriotic War (June 23-29, 1941) took place in the district:

- a) Vinnitsa - Zhmerinka - Tulchin - Uman;
- b) Shepetovka - Berdichev - Zhytomyr;
- c) Lutsk - Brody - Rivne - Dubno;
- g) Belaya Tserkov - Boguslav - Vasilkov.

17 Set the resistance movement in Ukraine during the Second World War in the chronological sequence:

- a) Carpathian raid by S. Kovpak;
- b) creation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army;
- c) the adoption of the Act on the proclamation of the restoration of the Ukrainian state;
- d) creation of the Ukrainian partisan headquarters.

18 During the reign of Khrushchev, the development of the household farm of the peasants was :

- a) banned;
- b) stimulated;
- c) limited;
- d) braked.

19 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was formed in:

- a) December 25, 1990
- b) October 27, 1991;
- c) December 8, 1991;
- d) June 28, 1992

20 How did the "Orange Revolution" affect the international status of Ukraine?

- a) contributed to the growth of the international authority of Ukraine as a democratic state;
- b) contributed to the fall of the international authority of Ukraine as a state in which the government doesn't control the situation;
- c) didn't influence the international authority of Ukraine, as it was a purely internal matter;
- d) led to an increase of crisis phenomena in the economic, political, cultural and spiritual spheres of Ukrainian society.

Variant 3

1 What document has declared the autonomy of Ukraine as a part of Russian state:

- a) IV Universal of the Central Council;
- b) special decree of the Provisional Government;
- c) 1st Universal of the Central Council;
- d) the decree of the Bolsheviks.

2 Year of the Great Fracture is:

- a) 1927;
- b) 1928;
- c) 1929;
- d) 1930

3 Campaign of Polish government in Eastern Galicia to "pacify" Ukrainian population:

- a) Collaboration;
- b) denationalization;
- c) pacification;
- d) nationalization.

4 Ukrainian ethnic lands that were part of the Polish state were included in the USSR in:

- a) March 1938;
- b) November 1939;
- c) June 1940;
- d) September 1941

5 From the territory of Ukraine in the eastern regions of the USSR in 1941-1942, enterprises nearly ... were evacuated:

- a) more than 500;
- b) 1000;
- c) about 1500;
- d) about 2000.

6 The first president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1918 was:

- a) M. Vasilenko;
- b) V. Vernadsky;
- c) M. Chubinsky;
- d) M. Hrushevsky.

7 Put in the chronological sequence events occurred in the Western Ukraine in the 20-30's of the 20th century:

- a) declaration of independence of the Carpathian Ukraine;
- b) establishment of a secret Ukrainian university in Lviv;
- c) establishment of a Ukrainian military organization in Prague (UMO);
- d) creation of the Ukrainian People's Democratic Association (UPDO);
- e) creation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

8 Soviet-German non-aggression treaty (so-called "Molotov-Ribbentrop" pact)

as well as a secret agreement on the delineation of spheres of interest in Eastern Europe was signed:

- a) August 23, 1939;
- b) September 28, 1939;
- c) October 14, 1942;
- d) December 21, 1940

9 To fight the Soviet Army in the SS Army ... was created of Ukrainians:

- a) UIA;
- b) Polissya division;
- c) "Sich arrows";
- d) "Nachtigall" and "Roland" battalions.

10 Reichskommissariat Ukraine Center was:

- a) Kyiv;
- c) Rivne;
- b) Lviv;

d) Vinnitsa

11 Act of restoration of the Ukrainian state was proclaimed:

a) June 25, 1941 in Odessa;

b) June 28, 1941 in Kyiv;

c) June 30, 1941 in Lviv;

d) November 30 in Rivne.

12 When did following events take place:

a) the beginning of the Second World War;

b) the accession of Western Ukraine to the USSR;

c) the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact;

d) the proclamation of the Carpathian Ukraine.

1) March 15, 1939

2) August 23, 1939

3) September 1, 1939

4) September 17, 1939

13 Operation "Wisla" was conducted on:

a) September-November 1947;

b) April-August 1947;

c) June-September 1948;

d) March-May 1948

14 Dissidents didn't resort to:

a) distribution of articles and books through self-publishing;

b) espionage activity;

c) distribution of postcards;

d) critical performances on radio and television.

15 The national currency hryvnia was put into circulation in:

- a) 1992;
- b) 1994;
- c) 1996;
- g) 1997.

16 Slavs, who were deported to Germany for forced labor during the Great Patriotic War, received the name:

- a) Ostarbeiter;
- b) collaborators;
- c) strikebreakers;
- d) lumpen.

17 Post-war reconstruction of the national economy of Ukraine was characterized by:

- a) rapid recovery of all sectors of the economy;
- b) rapid recovery of heavy industry with complete ignoring of light industry and agriculture;
- c) rapid recovery of heavy industry with insufficient attention to light industry;
- d) rapid recovery of the light and food industry.

18 For the general characterization of the period of the reign of M. Khrushchev it is expedient to use the term:

- a) personality cult;
- b) nationalization;
- c) voluntarism;
- d) populism.

19 The Ukraine State Independence Act was promulgated by the Verkhovna Rada:

- a) August 21, 1990;
- b) August 24, 1991;
- c) August 24, 1992;
- d) December 1, 1992

20 The chronological framework of the EuroMaidan and the Revolution of Dignity is:

- a) November 21, 2013 - February 22, 2014;
- b) November 24, 2013 - December 1, 2013;
- c) December 8, 2013 - February 21, 2014;
- d) December 22, 2013 - January 22, 2014.

Variant 4

1 Among the reasons of the fall of the authority of the Central Rada in Ukraine in spring of 1918:

- a) domination of socialist sentiments among members of the Central Rada;
- b) loss of social basis as a result of inconsistent social and economic policies;
- c) introduction of the Russian language as a state language;
- d) consistent policy of the national and state independence of the UPR preservation.

2 Establish the sequence of adoption of state legal acts of Ukraine:

- a) Fourth Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada;
- b) Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic;
- c) Universal of the Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic on the unification of the UPR and WUPR;
- d) the first Constitution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

3 Romania in the 20-30's of the twentieth century included following Ukrainian lands:

- a) Eastern Galicia, Volyn, Polissya;
- b) Polissya, Bessarabia, Transcarpathia;
- c) Bukovina, Bessarabia;
- d) Transcarpathia, Bukovina, Bessarabia.

4 Northern Bukovina and the Danube Ukrainian lands entered the structure of the Ukrainian SSR in:

- a) September 1939;
- b) June 1940;

c) June 1941;

d) July 1941

5 Cooperation of the population of the conquered states with the occupation regime:

a) anti-Semitism;

b) statelessness;

c) collaborative work;

d) racism.

6 Official name of the P. Skoropadsky state:

a) UPR;

b) Directory;

c) Ukrainian State;

d) Ukraine.

7 The agrarian revolution is:

a) change of ownership forms in village, which is accompanied by important social shifts;

b) Peasant revolt;

c) progress in the development of agricultural implements;

d) process of creating of political parties in the countryside.

8 The creator of the ideology of integral nationalism was:

a) V. Lipinsky;

b) D. Dontsov;

c) V. Vynnychenko;

d) I. Lipa.

9 The organizer and head of the OUN during 1929 - 1938 was:

a) D. Dontsov;

b) E. Konovalts;

- c) A. Melnik;
- d) C. Bandera.

10 The Ukrainian Partisan Movement Headquarters (UPMH) was formed:

- a) April 1941;
- b) June 1942;
- c) May 1942;
- d) March 1940

11 Ukrainian National Rada, which was established in Kyiv during the Great Patriotic War, was headed by:

- a) I. Rogach;
- b) O. Teliha;
- c) M. Velichkovsky;
- d) O. Olzhich.

12 Commanders of partisan detachments on the territory of Ukraine were:

- a) S. Kovpak;
- b) Y. Stetsko;
- c) O. Fedorov;
- d) C. Bandera;
- e) O. Saburov

13 The formation of the modern territory of Ukraine was finally completed in:

- a) 1939;
- b) 1944;
- c) 1945;
- d) 1954

14 Characteristic features of the development of political life in 1965-1985 were (choose the wrong answer):

- a) replacement of true democracy with a formal representation of workers in the councils;
- b) growth of the bureaucracy;
- c) weakening of the ideological dictates;
- d) introduction of the slogan of "developed socialism".

15 The Constitution of Ukraine was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine:

- a) August 28, 1994;
- b) June 28, 1995;
- c) June 28, 1996;
- d) August 28, 1997

16 Wide-scale liberation of the Ukrainian SSR began as a result:

- a) Stalingrad Battle;
- b) Battle of Kursk;
- c) Battle for the Dnipro;
- d) Korsun-Shevchenko battle.

17 Establish the correct chronological correspondence of the events of the Second World War:

- a) German invasion of the USSR;
- b) liberation of Kyiv;
- c) proclamation of the Ukrainian state in Lviv;
- d) entry of Soviet troops into the territory of Western Ukraine.

- 1) November 6, 1943
- 2) September 17, 1939
- 3) June 22, 1941
- 4) June 30, 1941

18 From these allegations, choose those that characterize the policy of the Soviet leadership regarding the church:

- a) there was a new spree of closure of churches;
- b) activity of Protestant churches was legalized;
- c) massive anti-religious campaign has been conducted in the media;
- d) course of atheism was abolished in higher educational establishments.

19 The main principles of Ukraine's foreign policy were first outlined in the document:

- a) Act of declaration of independence of Ukraine;
- b) Declaration on State Sovereignty;
- c) Constitution of Ukraine;
- d) The Law of Ukraine "Main directions of foreign policy of Ukraine".

20 Put events in chronological order:

- a) adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine L. Kuchma by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- b) Declaration on State Sovereignty;
- c) Restoration of CPU activity;
- d) the Law on the Armed Forces;
- e) approval of the Trident as a small emblem of Ukraine by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.