HISTORY OF UKRAINE

COURSE PROGRAM, PLANS OF LECTURES, SEMINARS, TASKS AND TESTS

KHARKIV 2015
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ СІЛЬСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА
ІМЕНІ ПЕТРА ВАСИЛЕНКА

ІСТОРІЯ УКРАЇНИ

ПРОГРАМА КУРСУ, ПЛАНИ ЛЕКЦІЙ,
СЕМІНАРСЬКИХ ЗАНЯТЬ, ЗАВДАННЯ ТА ТЕСТИ

ХАРКІВ 2015
History of Ukraine: course program, plans of lectures, seminars, tasks and tests. It contains course program, plans of lectures, seminars, tasks, tests, general methodical advices, list of scientific literature, typical exam’s questions that should help to learn the discipline “History of Ukraine”. Wide range of recommended scientific in English and Ukrainian language will facilitate the understanding facts, events and their historical significance. It is also offered tasks and tests for those who want to check their knowledge of the Ukrainian history. This course is aimed to provide for students the understanding of main stages of the history of Ukraine, basic problems of its statehood and preservation of national memory.

It is intended for lecturers, students and those who are interested in Ukrainian history and study this discipline in English language.

© I. Skubii
© Kharkiv Petro Vasylenko National Technical University of Agriculture, 2015
Автор: І. В. Скубій, кандидат історичних наук

Кафедра ЮНЕСКО «Філософія людського спілкування» та соціально-гуманітарних дисциплін
Харківський національний технічний університет сільського господарства імені Петра Василенка

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри ЮНЕСКО «Філософія людського спілкування» та соціально-гуманітарних дисциплін. Протокол №6 від 20 березня 2015 р.

РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:

Н. П. Москальова, кандидат історичних наук, професор, Харківський національний технічний університет сільського господарства імені Петра Василенка

Л. Я. Жук, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, Харківський національний технічний університет сільського господарства імені Петра Василенка

Історія України: програма курсу, плани лекцій, семінарських занять, завдання та тести. Методична розробка містить програму, плани лекційних та семінарських занять, завдання та тести, список наукової літератури, типові екзаменатійні питання, які допоможуть вивчити дисципліну «Історія України». Широкий перелік рекомендованої наукової літератури англійською та українською мовами полегшить розуміння фактів, подій та їхнього історичного значення. Для тих, хто бажає перевірити свої знання, запропоновано завдання та тести. Цей курс має на меті забезпечити студентам розуміння історії України, основних проблем її державності і збереження національної пам’яті.

Розрахований на викладачів, студентів та всіх, хто цікавиться українською історією і вивчаю цю дисципліну англійською мовою.

© І. В. Скубій
© Харківський національний технічний університет сільського господарства імені Петра Василенка, 2015
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF "HISTORY OF UKRAINE" AND ................................................................. - 7 -

METHODS OF EVALUATION AND DISTRIBUTION THE POINTS OF STUDENTS ............................................. - 8 -

THEMATIC PLANS OF THE COURSE “HISTORY OF UKRAINE” ......................................................................... - 9 -

TOPIC 1 ...................................................................................................................................................................... - 10 -

Birth of Ukrainian statehood. National Democratic Revolution of XVII century. Incorporation the Ukrainian lands to the Russian and Austrian empires (second half of XVII – first half of the XIX century) .................... - 10 -

Literature ................................................................................................................................................................. - 11 -

Tasks for topic 1 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 13 -

Tests for topic 1 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 13 -

TOPIC 2 ...................................................................................................................................................................... - 15 -

Political, social and economic development of Ukraine under conditions of establishment of the capitalism in the Russian empire ................................................................................................................................. - 15 -

Literature ................................................................................................................................................................. - 16 -

Tasks for topic 2 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 17 -

Tests for topic 2 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 18 -

TOPIC 3 ...................................................................................................................................................................... - 20 -

Ukraine in the period between the bourgeois-democratic revolutions in the Russian empire (1905 – 1917) ..... - 20 -

Literature ................................................................................................................................................................. - 21 -

Tasks for topic 3 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 21 -

Tests for topic 3 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 22 -

TOPIC 4 ...................................................................................................................................................................... - 24 -

Ukraine in 1917 – 1921 and the struggle for creation and preservation it’s statehood ........................................... - 24 -

Literature ................................................................................................................................................................. - 26 -

Tasks for topic 4 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 27 -

Tests for topic 4 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 28 -

TOPIC 5 ...................................................................................................................................................................... - 30 -

Socio-economic and political processes in Ukraine during the construction of socialism (1920 – 1930s) ........ - 30 -

Literature ................................................................................................................................................................. - 31 -

Tasks for topic 5 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 32 -

Tests for topic 5 ....................................................................................................................................................... - 33 -

TOPIC 6 ...................................................................................................................................................................... - 35 -

Ukraine during World War II. Reconstruction of the economy in the postwar period (1945 – 1950) ............... - 35 -

Literature ................................................................................................................................................................. - 35 -
Tasks for topic 6
........................................................................................................................................ - 36 -
Tests for topic 6
........................................................................................................................................ - 38 -

TOPIC 7
........................................................................................................................................ - 40 -
Socio-political and socio-economical development of Ukraine in conditions of reforming state socialism and the crisis of the totalitarian system (1953 – 1991)
........................................................................................................................................ - 40 -
Literature
........................................................................................................................................ - 41 -
Tasks for topic 7
........................................................................................................................................ - 42 -
Tests for topic 7
........................................................................................................................................ - 43 -

TOPIC 8
........................................................................................................................................ - 45 -
Ukrainian independent state (1991 – 2015)
........................................................................................................................................ - 45 -
Literature
........................................................................................................................................ - 47 -
Tasks for topic 8
........................................................................................................................................ - 48 -
Tests for topic 8
........................................................................................................................................ - 49 -

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION (TYPICAL)
........................................................................................................................................ - 52 -

TOPICS FOR INDIVIDUAL EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH TASK
........................................................................................................................................ - 56 -
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF "HISTORY OF UKRAINE" AND GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed materials were prepared taking into account the requirements of the Bologna educational system in higher education. Its aim to provide students with organizational and methodological assistance in the study of educational discipline "History of Ukraine" as well as to complement and to deepen student’s understanding of lectures and seminars, to build their skills with the help of educational and scientific literature, direct them to self-test.

Studying this course future bachelors and masters have to learn the past and modern history of Ukraine, to understand the principles of modern historical research methodology, to form a national consciousness, historical memory and active citizenship. This course is aimed to provide for students the understanding of main stages of the history of Ukraine, basic problems of its statehood and preservation of national memory.

The main forms of acquiring knowledge of the history of Ukraine is educational lectures, seminars and self-study learning. Student’s diligent work during lectures and seminars is the primary basis for further academic achievements. Wide range of recommended scientific in English and Ukrainian language will help to understand historical facts, events and their historical significance. It is also offered tasks and tests for those who want to check their knowledge of the Ukrainian history.
METHODS OF EVALUATION AND DISTRIBUTION THE POINTS OF STUDENTS

Evaluation of student’s learning foresees the implementation of following forms of work: current testing; the individual educational (research) task; final written test (examination).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module I</th>
<th>Module II</th>
<th>Educational (research) task</th>
<th>Final written test (examination)</th>
<th>Total score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>T3</td>
<td>T4</td>
<td>T5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grading scale:

90 – 100 points - excellent (A)
75 – 89 points - good (B, C)
60 – 74 points - satisfactory (D, E)
35 – 59 points - unsatisfactory with the possibility of re-assembly (F, X)
1 – 34 points - unsatisfactory obligatory repeated course (F)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Political, social and economic development of Ukraine under conditions of establishment of the capitalism in the Russian empire (second half of XIX – early XX century).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ukraine in the period between the bourgeois-democratic revolutions in the Russian empire (1905 – 1917).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ukraine in 1917 – 1920 years and the struggle for creation and preservation it’s statehood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Political, social and economical processes in Ukraine during the construction of socialist system (1920 – 1930).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Socio-political and socio-economical development of Ukraine in terms of reforming state socialism and the crisis of the totalitarian system (1953 – 1991).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC 1

BIRTH OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION OF XVII CENTURY. INCORPORATION THE UKRAINIAN LANDS TO THE RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPIRES (SECOND HALF OF XVII – FIRST HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY)


1. Periodization of Ukrainian history.
3. Birth of statehood on the territory of Ukraine. The formation, development and the decline of the ancient state Kievan Rus. The spread of the ethnonym "Rus" and "Ukraine".
4. Galician-Volynian state as political center of Rus lands (zemli).
5. Transition of the Ukrainian lands under the rule of Lithuania and Poland (XIV – XVI century). Lublin Unia 1569 and Brest Church Unia 1596.
7. Reasons, character, periodization of the National Democratic Revolution in Ukraine in the middle of XVII century.
10. The colonial policy of Russia towards Ukraine. Liquidation of the Ukrainian statehood in the XVIII century.
11. Ukrainian lands in Austrian Empire: political and social-economical life.

**Literature**


**Tasks for topic 1**

1. Fill in the table: “The princes of Kievan Rus”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of the reign</th>
<th>Name of prince</th>
<th>Internal policy</th>
<th>Foreign policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Battle</th>
<th>Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Make the historical portraits of proposed persons:
   a) Baida Vyshnevetskyi;
   b) Petro Sagaidachnyi;
   c) Kryshtof Kosynskyi;
   d) Severyn Nalyvaiko;
   e) Bogdan Chmelnynskyi;
   f) Ivan Bogun.

4. Give the definitions of the given terms:
   a) primitive society;
   b) Neolithic revolution;
   c) feudalism;
   d) feudal monarchy;
   e) prince;
   f) register;
   g) Cossack;
   h) liberation war;
   i) Ruin;
   j) autonomy;
   k) manufactory.

**Tests for topic 1**

1. The Prehistory of Ukraine lasts from:
a) when first people resettled – IX century;
b) when first people resettled – VII century;
c) IX century BC – VII century;
d) IV century BC – IX century.

2. “Neolithic revolution” was characterized by:
   a) the adoption of agriculture;
   b) the invention of fishing;
   c) the occurrence of first religious beliefs;
   d) the advent of ferrous metallurgy.

3. Tripil'ska culture is an archaeological culture of:
   a) Paleolithic period;
   b) Mesolithic period;
   c) Neolithic period;
   d) Eneolithic period.

4. The tribal names .., Sclaveni and Venethi have been often connected with early Slavic peoples:
   a) Cimmerians;
   b) Scythians;
   c) Sarmatians;
   d) Antes.

5. Prince Oleg united northern and southern lands of Kievan Rus in:
   a) 880;
   b) 882;
   c) 980;
   d) 988.

6. Who did convert Rus into Christianity in 988:
   a) Oleg;
   b) Sviatoslav;
   c) Volodymyr;
   d) Yaroslav.
7. When Yaroslav the Wise crushed the Pechenegs:
   a) 945;
   b) 988;
   c) 1036;
   d) 1223.

8. What has happened with Ukrainian lands after the Lublin Union 1569:
   a) most of Ukrainian lands passed to the rule of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Rich Pospolyta);
   b) Ukrainian people were converted into Christianity;
   c) Ukrainian nobles became ukrainized;
   d) Mongols were crushed.

9. The Cossacks weren’t:
   a) bands of fiercely independent warriors;
   b) peasants who had escaped serfdom;
   c) adventurers;
   d) Polish landlords (schlyahta).

10. The peasant’s rebel movement in Podillia during 1814 – 1835 was headed by:
    a) U. Karmaluk;
    b) I. Gonta;
    c) O. Dovbush;
    d) M. Zaliznyak.

**TOPIC 2**

**Political, Social and Economic Development of Ukraine under Conditions of Establishment of the Capitalism in the Russian Empire (second half of XIX – early XX century)**


Ukrainian culture in the second half of the XIX – beginning XX century.

1. The agrarian reform of 1861 and the development of capitalist relations in Ukrainian agriculture.
2. Social-economical modernizations of Ukrainian gubernias.
3. Formation factory capitalist production. Completion of the industrial revolution.
4. Liberal, revolutionary-democratic, labor and national movement in Ukraine in the second half of XIX – early XX century.
5. Socio-economic and socio-political development of Western Ukraine in the second half of XIX – early XX century.

**Literature**

10. Реєнт О. До проблем скасування кріпосного права в 1861 році // Краєзнавство. – 2011. – № 1.

Tasks for topic 2

1. Give the definitions of the given terms:
   a) serfdom;
   b) peasant commune;
   c) proletariat;
   d) bourgeoisie;
   e) nation;
   f) capitalism;
   g) semstvo;
   h) gromada.

2. Fill in the table: “The first political parties of Ukraine”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of party</th>
<th>Date of creation</th>
<th>Main leaders</th>
<th>Basic program ideas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Make the historical portraits of these persons:
   a) T. Shevchenko;
   b) M. Kostomarov;
   c) V. Antonovych;
   d) M. Dragomanov;
   e) P. Chubynskyi;
   f) I. Franko;
   g) Lesia Ukrainka.
Tests for topic 2

1. When was the serfdom abolished in Russian empire:
   a) 1848;
   b) 1861;
   c) 1863;
   d) 1876.

2. How many years the peasants were supposed to pay a lease for the given land?
   a) 5;
   b) 10;
   c) 29;
   d) 49.

3. Choose the correct answer. The liberal reforms of 1860-1870s were realized in:
   a) Zemstvo’s reform; 1) 1870;
   b) City reform; 2) 1864;
   c) Military reform; 3) 1864;
   d) School reform. 4) 1874.

4. What was the main result of liberal reforms of 1860-1870s:
   a) reforms finished the industrial revolution;
   b) reforms created good conditions for Ukrainian political life;
   c) reforms stopped the industrial development;
   d) reforms changed the type of economical system.

5. In the second half of XIX century one of the most developed branches of Ukrainian industry became:
   a) coal mining;
   b) iron mining;
   c) sugar boiling;
   d) chemical industry.
6. Representatives of social and political movement that emerged in the 1860s in Galicia, which directed its activities to increase cultural and educational level, national Ukrainian consciousness, were called:
   a) Mosckwofils;
   b) Narodovtsi;
   c) Ukrainefils;
   d) Rusyny.

7. 1863 and 1876 years in Ukrainian history were connected with:
   a) creation of Zemstvos;
   b) foundation and liquidation of Kyryl and Methodius Brotherhood;
   c) foundation of first political parties in Ukrainian lands;
   d) forbiddance of printing and sending books in Ukrainian language from abroad.

8. When was built the first railway from Odessa to Balta?
   a) 1861;
   b) 1864;
   c) 1865;
   d) 1890.

9. Who did found the first political party in Ukraine, the Rus-Ukrainian Radical Party, in 1890 in Lviv:
   a) T. Shevchenko, I. Franko;
   b) I. Franko, M. Grushevskiy;
   c) B. Grinchenko, Yu. Bachynskiy;
   d) I. Franko, M. Pavlyk.

10. When was founded the first political party in Naddhipryanschina:
    a) 1890;
    b) 1899;
    c) 1900;
    d) 1902.
TOPIC 3
UKRAINE IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE BOURGEOIS-DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (1905 – 1917)


Political movement in 1907 – 1917.

Western-Ukrainian lands in the beginning of XX century.

Ukraine in World War I (1914 – 1918). Reasons and character of war. Ukraine in military planes of Entente and Triple Union before the war. Military operations in Eastern (South-Western) front on the territory of Ukraine. Political crisis in Russian empire.

1. Socio-economic and political conditions of the first bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia.
2. Political parties and movements in Ukraine during the revolution. Their goals and activities.
4. Reasons for defeat of the revolution and its political significance.
5. Agricultural programs and Ukrainian political parties. Stolypin’s agrarian reform and its especially implementation in Ukraine.
7. West Ukrainian lands in the early decades of the twentieth century.
LITERATURE


TASKS FOR TOPIC 3

1. Give the explanations to the proposed definitions:
   a) revolution;
   b) Empire;
c) reaction;
d) autonomy;
e) strike;
f) small village;
g) Entente;
h) Triple alliance.

2. Fill in the comparative table “Ukrainian lands in the Russian and in the Austro-Hungarian Empires in 1905-1917”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas to compare</th>
<th>Ukrainian lands in the Russian Empire</th>
<th>Ukrainian lands in the Austro-Hungarian Empire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social-political life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture and education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Make the historical portraits of proposed persons:
   a) K. Levytskyi;
   b) P. Stolypin;
   c) I. Franko;
   d) Yu. Bachynskyi;
   e) B. Grinchenko.

Tests for topic 3

1. During the First Russian revolution 1905-1907 in Ukrainian lands were allowed:
   a) periodicals in Ukrainian language;
   b) peasant’s movement;
   c) worker’s manifestations;
   d) 8-hour working day.

2. The driving forces of revolution were:
   a) state organs;
   b) bourgeoisie and peasants;
   c) peasants and landowners;
   d) peasants and proletariat.
3. The rebellion of sailors on “Potiomkin’s ship was in:
   a) 1900;
   b) 1905;
   c) 1907;
   d) 1914.

4. The main result of Stolypin’s agrarian reform was:
   a) destruction of peasant commune;
   b) establishment of private peasant landownership;
   c) liquidation of land shortage;
   d) resettlement the part of Ukrainian peasants to thinly populated of Siberia, Northern Caucasus and Middle Asia.

5. Difficult economical conditions and land shortage forced West-Ukrainian peasants at the beginning of XX century to immigrate to:
   a) Siberia and Ural;
   b) Donbass;
   c) Northern and Southern America;
   d) Kuban’.

6. World War I started in:
   a) 1905;
   b) 1914;
   c) 1917;
   d) 1918.

7. Where did the operations during the World War I take part in Ukrainian lands:
   a) Naddhipryanschina;
   b) Slobozhanschina;
   c) Volyn’;
   d) Galicia.

8. When was founded the General Ukrainian Rada in Lviv:
   a) 1900;
   b) 1905;
c) 1914;
d) 1917.

9. Ukrainian deputies in First and Second State Dumas (Councils) demanded:
   a) political autonomy to Ukraine and introduce Ukrainian language;
   b) liquidation of landlord ownership;
   c) introduction of 8-hour working day;
   d) independence of Ukraine.

10. What was the policy of tsar’s regime to the Ukrainian movement before the World War I:
   a) negatively, reaction and repressions;
   b) don’t pay attention;
   c) support;
   d) finance.

**TOPIC 4**

**UKRAINE IN 1917 – 1921**

**AND THE STRUGGLE FOR CREATION AND PRESERVATION IT’S STATEHOOD**


independence of Ukrainian Peoples Republic. Historical significance and consequences.

Brest-Litovsk treaty (1918) and its results for Ukraine. Accession of German-Austrian troops in Ukraine in Spring 1918. Conflict of Central Rada with German-Austrian administration and dismissal of Central Rada. Achievements and failures of Central Rada in internal and foreign policy.


1. February (1917) bourgeois-democratic revolution and the balance of political forces in Ukraine after it.
5. The reasons for military intervention and civil war. Brest Treaty and Ukraine.
7. Restoration of the Ukrainian Peoples Republic (UPR). The Directory and its foreign and internal policy.
8. Restoration of the Soviet power. The policy of "war communism" (1918 – 1920).
10. Results and lessons of Ukrainian revolution and civil war.
Tasks for topic 4

1. Give the explanations to the proposed definitions:
   a) Temporary government;
   b) Central Council (Rada);
   c) Council (Soviets) of worker’s and peasant’s deputies;
   d) civil war;
   e) Directory;
   f) revolution;
   g) Universal;
   h) General Secretariat;
   i) Ukrainian People’s Republic;
   j) autonomy;
   k) independence
   l) Unification (Zluka).

2. Fill in the comparative table “Universals of Central Rada”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I Universal</th>
<th>II Universal</th>
<th>III Universal</th>
<th>IV Universal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main statements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fill in the comparative table: “Central Rada’s and P. Scoropadskiy’s policy”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Rada</th>
<th>P. Scoropadskyi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State idea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National question</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture and education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Make the historical portraits of proposed persons:
   a) M. Gruschevskiy;
   b) V. Vynnychenko;
   c) S. Petlura;
   d) P. Scoropadskiy;
Tests for topic 4

1. Ukrainian Central Rada was founded on:
   a) March 1900;
   b) March 1914;
   c) March 1917;
   d) March 1918.

2. In Universal I was proclaimed:
   a) independence of Ukraine;
   b) autonomy of Ukraine;
   c) social-democratic reforms;
   d) establishment of Soviet power.

3. Who did held the General Secretariat, which was founded in April 15, 1917?
   a) M. Gruschevskiy;
   b) M. Michnovskiy;
   c) S. Petlura;
   d) V. Vynnychenko.

4. Ukrainian Soviet Republic was proclaimed during All-Ukrainian Congress in Kharkiv on:
   a) March 1917;
   b) October 1917;
   c) December 1917;
   d) January 1918.

5. The Universal IV was proclaimed on:
   a) December 9, 1917;
   b) January 9, 1918;
   c) February 9, 1918;
   d) January 22, 1919.
6. The Brest Agreement was signed on February 9, 1918 between Ukrainian People’s Republic and … : 
   a) Entente; 
   b) Russian Empire; 
   c) Germany and Austro-Hungary; 
   d) Soviet Russia.

7. December 14, 1918 P. Skoropadskiy was dismissed by: 
   a) Central Rada; 
   b) General Secretariat; 
   c) Soviet troops; 
   d) Directory.

8. The West-Ukrainian People’s Republic (ZUNR) was proclaimed on: 
   a) November 13, 1917; 
   b) November 13, 1918; 
   c) November 13, 1919; 
   d) November 13, 1920.

9. On January 22, 1919 on the Sophiivska Square in Kyiv was proclaimed: 
   a) Universal IV; 
   b) Agreement with Germany; 
   c) Unification of the ZUNR and the UNR; 
   d) Directory.

10. In 1920-1921 there was the Soviet-Polish war, which finished with the establishment of: 
   a) Soviet power in the most part Ukraine; 
   b) Directory’s power in the most part Ukraine; 
   c) Polish power in the most part Ukraine; 
   d) Ukrainian independence.
**TOPIC 5**

**Socio-economic and Political Processes in Ukraine during the Construction of Socialism (1920 – 1930s)**

International and internal situation in Ukraine in the early 1920s. Transition to the New Economic Policy (NEP) and its implementation in Ukraine in 1920s. Its main features and measures: industry, agriculture, trade, finance. Social and political life in Ukraine in 1921 – 1929. First five-year plan. Reasons of decline NEP in the end of 1920s. Political and economical results of NEP.


Ukrainian question before the Second World War.

1. International and internal situation in Ukraine in the early 1920s.
2. Transition to the New Economic Policy and its implementation in Ukraine in 1920s.
4. Forced industrialization of industry in Ukraine in the 1930s: features, objectives, methods, achievements and negative consequences.
8. Western Ukrainian lands in 1920 – 1930s.

**Literature**


**Tasks for topic 5**

1. Give the explanations to the proposed definitions:
   a) military communism;
   b) New economic policy;
   c) industrialization;
   d) Ukrainization;
   e) collectivization;
   f) Holodomor;
   g) repressions;
   h) kurkul’;
   i) food tax;
   j) nepman.

2. Fill in the comparative table: “Military communism” and New economic policy: main features”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Military communism</th>
<th>New economic policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reason and main aim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National question</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture and education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Make the historical portraits of proposed persons:
   a) H. Rukovskiy;
   b) G. Petrovskiy;
   c) M. Skrypnyk;
   d) O. Schums’kiy;
   e) L. Kaganovich;
Tests for topic 5

1. In 1917 – 1921 there was established the Bolshevistic policy named:
   a) “military communism”;
   b) New economic policy;
   c) industrialization;
   d) collectivization.

2. The main aim of the New economic policy was:
   a) to overcome the crisis;
   b) to stop revolution;
   c) to change the communist ideology;
   d) to save the power.

3. The Soviet Union was founded on:
   a) March 10, 1921;
   b) December 30, 1922;
   c) January 31, 1924;
   d) August 15, 1932.

4. The main aim of the policy of Ukrainization, introduced in 1923, was:
   a) development of national consciousness among Ukrainians;
   b) development of Ukrainian statehood;
   c) rebuilding the Ukrainian culture based on Marxism ideology;
   d) creation of the new ways of Ukrainian culture.

5. The course of industrialization was adopted in:
   a) 1921;
   b) 1922;
   c) 1925;
   d) 1929.

6. In 1929 collectivization was introduced. It was the year of “…”: 
a) great purge;
b) proletarian revolution;
c) military communism;
d) great break.

7. All farmers, considered exceedingly rich, were called:
a) kulaks;
b) cossacks;
c) proletarians;
d) nepmen.

8. The great famine, Holodomor, of 1932-1933 became the result of:
a) “military communism”;
b) New economic policy;
c) industrialization;
d) collectivization.

9. The series of political repression and persecution in the Soviet Union organized in 1936 – 1938:
a) famine;
b) great purge;
c) great break;
d) military communism.

10. The main result of the development of Ukrainian industry in the years of first 5-year-plans was:
a) the type of economy changed from agrarian to industrial;
b) Ukraine became highly-developed industrial country;
c) Ukrainian economy didn’t develop at all;
d) Ukrainian economy remained agrarian.
TOPIC 6
UKRAINE DURING WORLD WAR II. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ECONOMY IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD (1945 – 1950)


1. Reasons, origin, nature and political objectives of World War II.
2. Ukraine during the war. The German occupation regime. The underground partisan movement and UPA in Ukraine.
3. The Liberation of Ukraine from German troops. The political and social-economical consequences of the World War II.
4. Postwar world. The beginning of the "Cold War." Ukrainian role in international relations.
5. Reconstruction in Ukraine. Strengthening the administrative-command system in the postwar period.
6. The political situation in the Western Ukraine.

Literature

Tasks for topic 6
1. Give the explanations to the proposed definitions:
   a) General plan “Ost”;
   b) “new order”;
   c) ghetto;
   d) concentration camp;
   e) partisan movement;
   f) “rail war”;
   g) Holocaust;
   h) collaboration;
   i) occupation;
   j) “cold war”;
   k) cosmopolitism;
   l) deportation;
   m) reevacuation;
   n) Sovietization.

2. Fill in the table: “Consequences of World War II (1939 – 1945) in Ukrainian history”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human losses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Make the historical portraits of proposed persons:
   a) M. Kyrponos;
   b) C. Tymoshenko;
   c) A. Voloshyn;
   d) O. Fedorov;
   e) C. Kovpak;
   f) O. Saburov;
   g) C. Bandera;
   h) D. Manuil’skyi;
   i) O. Palladin;
   j) T. Lysenko.
Tests for topic 6

1. The World War II began on:
   a) August 1, 1939;
   b) September 1, 1939;
   c) June 22, 1941;
   d) September 1, 1941.

2. Germany invaded USSR on:
   a) August 23, 1939;
   b) September 1, 1939;
   c) June 22, 1941;
   d) August 23, 1943.

3. The independent Ukrainian state was proclaimed in Lviv in:
   a) August 23, 1939;
   b) June 22, 1941;
   c) June 30, 1941;
   d) October 28, 1944.

4. O. Fedorov, O. Saburov, S. Kovpak were:
   a) leaders of Soviet partisan movement;
   b) leaders of Ukrainian nationalist movement;
   c) famous Soviet soldiers;
   d) famous Soviet generals.

5. On the majority of Ukrainian lands, that were occupied by Nazi troops, was created:
   a) District “Galicia”;
   b) Transnistriya Governorate;
   c) Reich-Committee “Ukraine”;
   d) no correct answer.

6. The liberation of Ukraine from Nazi occupation began after the counteroffensive of Soviet troops during:
   a) Moscow battle;
b) Stalingrad battle;
c) Kursk battle;
d) Dnieper battle.

7. Germans had constructed defense complex there, known as "Eastern Wall". This battle was one of the largest operations in the Second World War:
   a) Moscow battle;
   b) Kharkiv battle;
   c) Odessa battle;
   d) Dnieper battle.

8. Kharkiv was liberated on:
   a) June 22, 1941;
   b) May 30, 1942;
   c) August 23, 1943;
   d) October 28, 1944.

9. The last point of Ukrainian lands was liberated during Carpathian-Uzhgorod operation on:
   a) August 23, 1943;
   b) October 28, 1944;
   c) May 9, 1945;
   d) September 2, 1945.

10. The Soviet state, restoring economy after the war, gave advantage to:
    a) heavy industry;
    b) light industry;
    c) agriculture;
    d) social sphere.

11. Operation of Polish authorities of deportation Ukrainians to the west and northern regions of Poland in 1947 was named:
    a) “Dnieper”;
    b) “Vistula”;
    c) “Warsaw”;
    d) “Poznan”.
12. Ukraine became the member of the United Nations Organization in:
   a) 1945;
   b) 1946;
   c) 1954;
   d) 1991.

**TOPIC 7**


1. The political changes in Ukraine after Stalin's death. The policy of democratization of social and political life. Khrushchev's "thaw".
3. The appearance of the dissident movement, its activities and goals.

**Literature**

19. Крупина Віктор Освітні параметри і культурні орієнтири представників влади УРСР хрущовського періоду // Україна ХХ ст.: культура, ідеологія, політика. – 2013. – №18.

Tasks for topic 7

1. Give the explanations to the proposed definitions:
   a) sovnarkhoz;
   b) “thaw” (“vidlyga”);
   c) “khruschchevki”;
   d) destalination;
   e) rehabilitation;
   f) voluntarism;
   g) dissident movement;
   h) human rights movement;
   i) “stagnation” (“zastoi”);
   j) glasnost’ (publicity);
   k) perestroika;
   l) independence.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State course</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Make the historical portraits of proposed persons:
   a) M. Khruschchov;
   b) P. Shelest;
   c) V. Scherbytskyi;
   d) L. Luk’janenko;
   e) I. Dziuba;
   f) V. Chornovil;
   g) V. Stus;
   h) L. Kostenko;
   i) V. Symonenko;
   j) O. Gonchar;
   k) O. Palladin;
   l) B. Paton;
   m) I. Kurchatov;
   n) M. Amosov.

**Tests for topic 7**

1. The main feature of destalization policy (1953 – 1964) was:
   a) liberalization of state policy towards church;
   b) liquidation the monopoly of Communist Party on the power;
   c) rehabilitation of illegally convicted and liquidation of GULAG;
   d) reformation of party’s system.

2. Khrushchev’s governing went down in history under a specific name. Give the name of that period:
   a) "thaw";
   b) stagnation;
   c) "perestroika";
   d) neo-Stalinism.

3. In February – March 1954 CC CPSU plenum adopted the supper-program which was connected with:
a) eastern Siberia Land development;
b) development of virgin lands;
c) increasing of the area for wheat crops;
d) multi-party system establishment.

4. V. Scherbytskiy was First Secretary of CC CP(b)U in:
   a) 1953 – 1964;
   b) 1964 – 1989;
   c) 1972 – 1989;

5. In 1978 to the USSR Constitution was included new article about:
   a) finishing of building of communism;
   b) establishment of Soviet power;
   c) liquidation of Communist Party;
   d) establishment of the monopoly of Communist Party in political life.

6. The members of dissident movement in 1950 – 1970s were:
   a) peasants;
   b) workers;
   c) members of Communist Party;
   d) creative intellectuals.

7. Eighth Five-Year Plan was named as the "gold" one. Find the years of its implementation:
   a) 1929 – 1933;
   b) 1933 – 1937;
   c) 1966 – 1970;

8. The Ukrainian Helsinki Group was organized to protect the civil rights. It founded in:
   a) 1959;
   b) 1972;
   c) 1976;
   d) 1989.
9. The first alternative elections of the deputies to the Supreme council of Ukraine were organized in:
   a) March 1985;
   b) March 1989;
   c) March 1990;

10. On December 1st, 1991 All-Ukrainian referendum was held. To the public discussion was put question about:
   a) the reformation of the Soviet Union on the democratic principles;
   b) the adoption of the new Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR;
   c) the adoption of a new union treaty;
   d) the confirmation of Act of Ukrainian Independence.

**TOPIC 8**

**UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENT STATE (1991 – 2015)**


The main directions in forming the national market economy. Market transformation of industry and agriculture in the 1990s. Problems of establishment of


International, scientific, educational and cultural policy. International cooperation of Ukraine with the countries of Western Europe, America, Asia and Africa.


2. Features of the Ukrainian statehood. Political parties and organizations in Ukraine.
4. Ukraine in international relations in the 1990s. Ukraine's foreign policy with the post soviet countries. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). International cooperation of Ukraine with the countries of Western Europe, America, Asia and Africa.
5. Political situation in Ukraine on the eve of the President’s election of 2004. Election of the President of Ukraine 2004. "Orange Revolution".
7. Elections of President of Ukraine in 2010.
8. Parliamentary elections in 2012 and political development of Ukraine today.
10. Elections of President of Ukraine in 2014.

**LITERATURE**


Tasks for topic 8

1. Give the explanations to the proposed definitions:
   a) independence;
   b) referendum;
   c) Constitution;
   d) multiparty system;
   e) privatization;
   f) market economy;
   g) European integration;
   h) “Orange revolution”;
   i) EURO – 2012;
   j) “shadow” economy.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>1990s</th>
<th>2000s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Make the historical portraits of proposed persons:
   a) L. Kravchuk;
   b) L. Kuchma;
   c) V. Uschenko;
   d) V. Yanukovich;
   e) P. Poroshenko;
   f) Yu. Tymoshenko;
   g) P. Symonenko;
   h) A. Yatchenjuk.

Tests for topic 8

11. Eighth Five-Year Plan was named as the "gold" one. Find the years of its implementation:
   a) 1929 – 1933;
   e) 1933 – 1937;
   f) 1966 – 1970;
   g) 1971 – 1975.

1. On … the Agreement on creation of the CIS (the Commonwealth of Newly Independent States) was signed:
   a) August 24, 1991;
   b) December 1, 1991;
   c) December 8, 1991;
   d) December 10, 1996.
2. In summer 1994 there was the process of changing of the political power in Ukraine. Who was elected as the new President of Ukraine in the presidential election in the second round?
   a) L. Luk’janenko;
   b) O. Moroz;
   c) L. Kravchuk;
   d) L. Kuchma.

3. The Constitution of Ukraine was resolved during the “constitutional night” on June 27-28, … This event marked the final consolidation of the Ukrainian state and the 28th of June was proclaimed the Day of the Constitution of Ukraine.
   a) 1991;
   b) 1992;
   c) 1994;
   d) 1996.

12. Eighth Five-Year Plan was named as the "gold" one. Find the years of its implementation:
   a) 1929 – 1933;
   h) 1933 – 1937;
   i) 1966 – 1970;

4. In the early 1990s, the mortality rates exceeded over the birth rate. It was characteristic feature for the whole republic. For every 1.000 residents were born on average 8.5 children, and 16 people died. If in 1989 in Ukraine there were lived 51.7 million people, in 2003 total population was only 47.7 million. Choose the name of this social process:
   a) depopulation;
   b) assimilation;
   c) discrimination;
   d) denationalization.

5. Ukraine became the member of the Council of Europe in:
   a) 1991;
   b) 1992;
6. The Day of United Ukraine is celebrated on:
   a) August 24;
   b) December 1;
   c) January 22;
   d) April 26.

7. After the proclamation the independence of Ukraine there were started the processes of the market transformation. Choose the main features:
   a) privatization;
   b) deportation;
   c) migration;
   d) internationalization.

8. One of the most important political events of the beginning of the XXI\textsuperscript{st} century was the “Orange revolution”. Choose the correct year of its event:
   a) 2000;
   b) 2001
   c) 2004;
   d) 2010.
QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION (TYPICAL)

1. Subject and basic problems of the course “History of Ukraine”.
2. Kievan Rus: territory, social-economical development and main stages of history.
3. Christianization of Kievan Rus and its historical significance.
5. The inclusion of the Ukrainian lands to the Lithuanian and Polish states.
6. Union of Lublin (1569) and its consequences for Ukraine.
7. Brest Church Union (1596): background and implications.
8. The causes and sources of the emergence of the Cossacks.
10. The causes, nature, driving forces, periodization of the Liberation War (Revolution) in XVII century.
11. Restoration of Ukrainian statehood by B. Khmelnytskyi. Foreign policy of Cossack’s state.
14. The colonial policy of Russia towards Ukraine. Liquidation of the Ukrainian statehood in the XVIII century.
15. Ukrainian lands in Austrian Empire: political and social-economical life.
17. The agrarian reform of 1861 and development of the capitalist relations in Ukrainian agriculture.
18. Social-economical modernizations of Ukrainian gubernias.
20. Socio-economic and socio-political development of Western Ukraine in the second half of XIX – early XX century.
23. National revival in Western-Ukrainian lands. Russian trinity (1833 – 1837)
25. Social-political movements in Ukraine in the second half of XX century.
26. Socio-economic and political reasons of the first bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia (1905 – 1907).
27. Political parties and movements in Ukraine in the beginning of XX century: their goals and activities.
29. Stolypin’s agrarian reform (1906 – 1911) and its especially implementation in Ukraine.
31. West-Ukrainian lands in the early decades of the XX century.
32. Ukraine in military planes of Entente and Triple Union before the WW I. Military operations on the territory of Ukraine.
33. February (1917) bourgeois-democratic revolution and the balance of political forces in Ukraine after it.
34. Structure and Social Base of the Central Council. The First and Second Universals.
36. Third Universal of the Central Rada (November 1917). Proclamation of the UPR.
38. Establishment of Soviet power in Ukraine in 1918.
39. The reasons for military intervention and civil war. Brest Treaty (1918) and Ukraine.
40. Ukrainian state of P. Skoropadskyi (April – December 1918).
41. Restoration of the Ukrainian Peoples Republic (UPR). The Directory and its foreign and internal policy.
42. Restoration of the Soviet power. The policy of "war communism" (1918 – 1920).
43. Intervention and civil war in Ukraine in 1919 – 1920.
44. Results and lessons of Ukrainian revolution (1917 – 1921).
45. International and internal situation in Ukraine in the early 1920s.
46. Transition to the New Economic Policy and its implementation in Ukraine in 1920s.
47. Social and political life in Ukraine in 1921 – 1929.
49. Political and economical results of NEP (1921 – 1929).
50. Forced industrialization of industry in Ukraine in the 1930s: features, objectives, methods, achievements and negative consequences.
52. Social and political life in Ukraine in the 1930s. Social and political results of the construction of state socialism.
53. Political repressions in 1930s. Great Purge.
54. Western Ukrainian lands in 1920 – 1930s.
55. Reasons, origin, nature and political objectives of World War II.
56. Ukraine during the WW II. The German occupation regime – “new order”.
57. The underground partisan movement and UPA in Ukraine during WW II.
58. The Liberation of Ukraine from German troops.
59. The political and social-economical consequences of the World War II.
60. Postwar world. The beginning of the "Cold War." Ukrainian role in international relations.
61. Reconstruction in Ukraine. Strengthening the administrative-command system in the postwar period.
62. The political situation in the Western Ukraine in the postwar period.
63. The political changes in Ukraine after Stalin's death. The policy of democratization of social and political life. Khrushchev's "thaw".
64. Socio-economic development of Ukraine in 1950 – 1960s.
65. Reforms of 1950s. Reorganization of industry and agriculture management.
66. The appearance of the dissident movement, its activities and goals.
70. Features of the Ukrainian statehood. Political parties and organizations in Ukraine.
73. Ukraine in international relations in the 1990s. Ukraine's foreign policy with the post soviet countries. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). International cooperation of Ukraine with the countries of Western Europe, America, Asia and Africa.
74. Political situation in Ukraine on the eve of the President’s election of 2004. Election of the President of Ukraine 2004. "Orange Revolution".
76. Elections of President of Ukraine in 2010.
77. Parliamentary elections in 2012 and political development of Ukraine today.
79. Elections of President of Ukraine in 2014.
TOPICS FOR INDIVIDUAL EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH TASK

2. Volodymyr the Great and his reforms.
3. Christianization of Kievan Rus and its historical significance.
4. Yaroslav the Wise as famous statesman of Kievan Rus.
5. Volodymyr Monomach and his policy.
6. Historical significance of Kievan Rus in Ukrainian and European history.
8. Ukrainian lands under Lithuanian and Polish rule (XIV – XVI cent.).
9. The causes and sources of the emergence of the Cossacks.
11. The causes, nature, driving forces and basic concept of periodization of the Liberation War (Revolution).
15. Faces of Ukrainian national revolution (1648 – 1657).
17. History if my own city (village).
19. Ivan Mazepa and his place in Ukrainian history.
20. Poltava battle (1709): main events and historical significance.
22. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood: its political program and activity.
25. Agrarian reform 1861: main state and features in Ukrainian gubernias.
26. Industrial revolution and capitalist modernization of Ukrainian gubernias in the second half of XIX century.
27. Ukrainian culture, science and education (second half XIX century).
29. Social movements in Ukraine in the second half of XIX century: leaders, organizations, ideas.
30. I. Franko in national political movement.
32. European revolution (1848 – 1849) and Galicia: main events and significance.
33. Economical development of West-Ukrainian lands in Austrian-Hungary empire (second half XIX century).
34. Social movements in West-Ukrainian lands: main currents, leaders, organizations.
35. First political parties in Ukraine and their basic program ideas.
37. I and II State Dumas of Russian empire and activity of Ukrainian Duma’s Gromada (Community).
40. Western-Ukrainian lands in the beginning of XX century.
42. Ukraine in military planes of Entente and Triple Union before the war.
43. Military operations in Eastern (South-Western) front on the territory of Ukraine.
44. Ukrainian Central Rada (Council): leaders and political activity.
45. M. Grushevskyi and V. Vynnychenko: political career and life.
46. Universals of the Central Rada: main content, achievements and results.
47. October armed rebellion and its influence on Ukraine.
48. First All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets: its main events and significance.
49. Brest-Litovsk treatment in Ukrainian history.
50. Ukrainian State of P. Skoropadskiy: internal and foreign policy.
52. White Guard movement in Ukraine during the civil war.
55. New economic policy and its features in Ukraine.
56. Hunger in 1921 – 1923: reasons and consequences.
57. Creation of Soviet Union in 1922 and Ukraine.
58. Policy of Ukrainization and its main achievements.
59. Development of Ukrainian industry in 1920s.
60. Market relations in Ukrainian economy in the years of NEP.
61. Industrialization and main achievements in Ukrainian SSR.
63. Collectivization of agriculture in Ukraine and its results.
64. Political repression of 1930s and Great Purge.
65. Executed Renaissance in Ukrainian culture in 1930s.
66. Ukrainian lands before WW II and their place in foreign state’s plans.
67. Independence of Carpathian Ukraine and its historical significance.
68. Military operations in 1941: features and results.
69. German occupation regime – “new order” – in Ukraine.
70. Labor front and its place in the history of war.
71. Partisan movement: main leaders and activity.
73. Kharkiv institute of mechanization and electrification of agriculture in the years of war.
74. Liberation of Ukrainian lands: main battles, heroes.
75. Great Patriotic war and my native town (village).
76. Great Patriotic war in the life of my family.
77. OUN-UPA and Second World War: methods, leaders and activity.
78. Afterwar period in Ukrainian history (1946 – 1953): main features of political, social and economical life.
80. Features of political and economical changes in Western Ukraine.
81. XX Congress of KPSU. Critic of the Personality Cult. Democratization of social life.
82. Scientific and technical revolution and Ukraine in 1950 – 1960s.
85. The appearance of the dissident movement, its activities and goals.
86. Changes in political management in USSR in 1964 and their consequences for Ukraine.
87. P. Shelest and his place in Ukrainian history of 1960s.
88. Social and political life in Ukraine in the conditions of strengthening authoritarian bureaucracy.
89. V. Scherbytskyi and his political activity.
90. Economical reforms in Ukraine in 1960s and their results.
92. Referendum on December 1, 1991 and its place in Ukrainian political life.
93. Disintegration of USSR and creation of SND (Commonwealth of Independent States): opinions and modern discussions.
94. Ukraine in international relations in 1990s.
96. Ukraine and its disarmament. Course to the non-nuclear status.
98. Financial reform and creation of national currency – hryvnia.
100. "Orange Revolution": main results, achievements, consequences and contradictions.
101. Market transformation of industry and agriculture in the 1990s.
105. Eurointegration processes of Ukraine: results and main problems.
106. Effects of globalization on Ukraine.
107. Political leaders of modern Ukraine.
Author: I. Skubii, PhD (History)

History of Ukraine
Course program, plans of seminars, tasks and tests