

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНІКА  
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ І ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

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**SEVERAL FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF UKRAINE**

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Видання “*Several Facts From the History of Ukraine*” адресоване студентам спеціальності “історія”. Мета навчально-методичного посібника – дати можливість вдосконалити вміння читати оригінальну літературу англійською мовою за спеціальністю. Особливу увагу приділено суспільно-політичній лексиці.

Пропонований посібник складається з п’ятнадцяти уроків, тематично згрупованих навколо актуальних тем. Кожен із уроків містить вправи, які допоможуть засвоїти природні мовні конструкції, орієнтують читача на вибір правильного слововживання у сфері спілкування на суспільно-політичні теми.

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## CONTENTS

<b>UNIT 1. FIRST SETTLEMENTS ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE. .</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>UNIT 2. ANCIENT CITY-STATES ON THE NORTHERN BLACK SEA COAST .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>UNIT 3. KYIVAN RUS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>UNIT 4. VOLODYMYR THE GREAT AND THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUS'-UKRAINE .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>UNIT 5. KINGDOM OF HALYCHYNA-VOLHYNIA.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>UNIT 6. LITHUANIAN-POLISH RULE AND UKRAINE .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>UNIT 7. COSSACK ERA.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>UNIT 8. BOHDAN KHMELNYTSKYI .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>UNIT 9. RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>UNIT 10. MODERN HISTORY.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>UNIT 11. UKRAINE AND THE WORLD WARS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>UNIT 12. INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>UNIT 13. ORANGE REVOLUTION.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>UNIT 14 EUROMAIDAN .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>UNIT 15. WAR IN DONBASS .....</b>	<b>50</b>

## UNIT 1

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### FIRST SETTLEMENTS ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE

Settlement in Ukraine has been documented into distant prehistory. The Neanderthals are associated with the Molodova archaeological sites (43,000-45,000 BC) which include a mammoth bone dwelling. Gravettian settlements dating to 32,000 BC have been unearthed and studied in the Buran-Kaya cave site of the Crimean Mountains.

The late Neolithic times the Cucuteni-Trypillian Culture flourished from about 4500–3000 BC. The Copper Age people of the Cucuteni-Trypillian Culture resided in the western part, and the Sredny Stog Culture further east, succeeded by the early Bronze Age Yamna ("Kurgan") culture of the steppes, and by the Catacomb culture in the 3rd millennium BC.

During the Iron Age, these were followed by the Dacians as well as nomadic peoples like the Cimmerians (archaeological Novocherkassk culture), Scythians and Sarmatians. The Scythian Kingdom existed here from 750–250 BC. Along with ancient Greek colonies founded in the 6th century BC on the northeastern shore of the Black Sea, the colonies of Tyras, Olbia, Hermonassa, continued as Roman and Byzantine cities until the 6th century.

In the 3rd century AD, the Goths arrived in the lands of Ukraine around 250–375 AD, which they called Oium, corresponding to the archaeological Chernyakhiv culture. The Ostrogoths stayed in the area but came under the sway of the Huns from the 370s. North of the Ostrogothic kingdom was the Kyiv culture, flourishing from the 2nd–5th centuries, when it was overrun by the Huns. After they helped defeat the Huns at the battle of Nedao in 454, the Ostrogoths were allowed by Romans to settle in Pannonia.

With the power vacuum created with the end of Hunnic and Gothic rule, Slavic tribes, possibly emerging from the remnants of the Kyiv culture, began to expand

over much of the territory that is now Ukraine during the 5th century, and beyond to the Balkans from the 6th century.

In the 7th century, the territory of modern Ukraine was the core of the state of the Bulgars (often referred to as Old Great Bulgaria) with its capital city of Phanagoria. At the end of the 7th century, most Bulgar tribes migrated in several directions and the remains of their state were absorbed by the Khazars, a semi-nomadic people from Central Asia.

## **2. Learn the following words.**

Dwelling – житло

Settlement – поселення

Cave – печера

Flourish – процвітати

Reside – мешкати

Byzantine – Візантія

Overrun – перехопити

Tribe – плем'я

Remnants – залишки

Absorb – поглинати

## **3. Answer the questions.**

1. When was the first settlement documented in Ukraine?
2. Where did the Copper Age people of the Cucuteni-Trypillian Culture reside?
3. When did the Scythian Kingdom exist?
4. When did the Goths arrive in the lands of Ukraine?
5. Why were the Ostrogoths allowed by Romans to settle in Pannonia?
6. When did Slavic tribes begin to expand over much of the territory that is now Ukraine?
7. What was the capital of Old Great Bulgaria?
8. When did most Bulgar tribes migrate?

## **4. Act as an interpreter.**

Вперше про гунів повідомив видатний географ, астроном та математик Клавдій Птолемей, який жив і творив у середині II століття. У своїй «Географії», що базувалась на дослідженнях його попередників, він розташував хунів (Chuni) між роксоланами і бастарнами (останні мешкали в Карпатах). Описуючи Північне Причорномор'я під назвою

«Європейська Сарматія», Птолемей зокрема пише: «...між бастарнами і роксоланами живуть хуни». Бастарни тоді населяли Карпати, а на лівому березі Дніпра жило сарматське плем'я — роксолани. Гуни тоді займали південь Правобережної України. У переліку племен Європейської Сарматії Птолемей згадує ще одне окреме гунське плем'я — савари.

**5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.**

Iron Age, nomadic peoples, ancient Greek colonies, Byzantine cities, archaeological Chernyakhiv culture, defeat the Huns, the core of the state of the Bulgars, a semi-nomadic people.

**6. Imagine that you take part at Press conference. Speak about the first settlements on the territory of Ukraine.**

## UNIT 2

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### ANCIENT CITY-STATES ON THE NORTHERN BLACK SEA COAST

From the middle of the 1st millennium BC to the 3rd-4th century AD ancient city-states existed on the northern coast of the Black Sea in today's southern Ukraine. They were founded as colonies of Greek city-states, mainly Miletus and other Ionian states (in today's western Turkey), on sites that had fertile land, were close to good fishing grounds, and facilitated trade with such tribes as the Scythians, Sindians, Sarmatians, and Maeotians. The oldest Greek colony in Ukraine was founded on Berezan Island in the second half of the 7th century BC. The other colonies were founded mostly in the 6th century BC: Tyras (now Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi), Olbia (on the Dnieper-Boh Estuary), and, in the Crimea, Panticapaeum (now Kerch), Theodosia (now Teodosiia), Tiritaka, Nymphaeum, and Kerkitis (now Yevpatoriia). Chersonese Taurica, the only Dorian colony, was built at the end of the 5th century BC in southwestern Crimea. In a short time these colonies all became independent, slave-owning poleis. By the late 2nd century BC the states on the northern pontic littoral went into decline, mostly because of expansion by the Scythians and Taurians. In the 330s AD most of these states were economically ruined by the invasions of the Ostrogoths; they were finally destroyed by the Huns in the fourth century... The economy of the ancient city-states in the northern Black Sea coast was based on agriculture (particularly viticulture), manufacturing (stonecutting, construction, metal-working, pottery-making, and jewelry-making), and trade with the neighboring tribes and the cities of Greece and Asia Minor. The colonies sold their own products and acted as intermediaries between Greece and the Black Sea tribes. Most of the states produced their own coins. They sold the local tribes wine, weapons, and such luxury items as sculptures, vases, and precious textiles, and exported grain, dried fish, other agricultural products, and slaves. In political structure most of these states were, like their mother states, slave-owning republics. The Bosporan Kingdom, established ca 480 BC, had a monarchical structure. In the middle of the

1st century BC they came under the protection of King Mithradates VI Eupator of Pontus and joined him in his wars with Rome. After Mithradates' defeat Roman garrisons were stationed in many of the states and remained there until the 3rd-4th century AD.

## **2. Learn the following words.**

fertile – родючий

stonecutting – каменярство

pottery-making – гончарство

tribes – племена

monarchical – монархічний

## **3. Answer the questions.**

1. Where did Greek colonies exist?
2. When was the oldest Greek colony in Ukraine founded?
3. Why were most of these states economically ruined in the 330s AD?
4. What Greek colonies do you know?
5. What did Greek colonies sell?
6. What structure did the Bosphoran Kingdom have?

## **4. Act as an interpreter.**

В міста Греції, Малої Азії, Єгипту з цих міст вивозили хліб, рибу, хутра, продукти тваринництва тощо. Економічною основою античних міст-держав Північного Причорномор'я були сільське господарство, різні ремесла і промисли. Важливу роль відігравала торгівля з населенням причорноморських степів і з центрами Середземномор'я. В архітектурі міст Північного Причорномор'я переважали загальногрецькі античні містобудівельні традиції, проте з часом тут були вироблені свої особливості, які виявилися у мішаному греко-«варварському» характері архітектури. Ремісничі квартали та найбільші житла містилися здебільшого на околицях міст.

## **5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.**

(Agriculture, viticulture, manufacturing, stonecutting, construction, metal-working, pottery-making, jewelry-making), trade with the neighboring tribes.



## UNIT 3

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### KYIVAN RUS

It is uncertain how the state of Kyivan Rus' came to be, but the Varangian nobleman Oleh the Wise is generally credited with having established a principality at the city of Kyiv somewhere around the year 880. Kyiv had already been established, but its origins are nebulous as well. According to archaeologists and historians such as Petro Tolochko (2007), Slavic settlement existed from the end of the 5th century in the area that later developed into the city. Kyiv may have paid tribute to the Khazars before Oleh conquered it. Although Christianity had made headway into the territory of Ukraine before the first ecumenical council, the Council of Nicaea (325) (particularly along the Black Sea coast) and, in western Ukraine during the time of empire of Great Moravia, the formal governmental acceptance of Christianity in Rus occurred in 988. The major promoter of the Christianization of Kyivan Rus' was the Grand-Duke, Volodymyr the Great (*Volodymyr*). His Christian interest was midwived by his grandmother, Princess Olha. Later, an enduring part of the East-Slavic legal tradition was set down by the Kyiv ruler, Yaroslav I, who promulgated the *Ruska Pravda* (Truth of Rus') which endured through the Lithuanian period of Rus'.

Conflict among the various principalities of Rus, in spite of the efforts of Grand Prince Volodymyr Monomakh, led to decline, beginning in the 12th century. In Rus propria, the Kyiv region, the nascent Rus' principalities of Halych and Volyn extended their rule. In the north-west, the principality of Polotsk increasingly asserted the autonomy of Belarus. Kyiv was sacked by Volodymyr principality (1169) in the power struggle between princes and later by Cumans and Mongol raiders in the 12th and 13th centuries, respectively. Subsequently, all principalities of present-day Ukraine acknowledged dependence upon the Mongols

(1239–1240). In 1240, the Mongols sacked Kyiv, and many people fled to other countries.

Five years after the fall of Kyiv, Papal envoy Giovanni da Pian del Carpine wrote:

*"They destroyed cities and castles and killed men and Kyiv, which is the greatest Rus city they besieged; and when they had besieged it a long while they took it and killed the people of the city. So when we went through that country we found countless human skulls and bones from the dead scattered over the field. Indeed it had been a very great and populous city and now is reduced almost to nothing. In fact there are hardly two hundred houses there now and the people are held in the strictest servitude."*

## **2. Learn the following words.**

headway – просування вперед

enduring – витривалий

promulgate – оприлюднити

decline – занепадати

nascent – зароджуватися

assert – стверджувати

sack – пеемогти, пограбувати

flee (fled, fled) – втікати

besiege – залишки

servitude – рабство

## **3. Answer the questions.**

1. When was Kyiv established?
2. When did Slavic settlement exist?
3. When did formal governmental acceptance of Christianity in Rus occur?
4. Who was the major promoter of the Christianization of Kyivan Rus'?
5. What did Yaroslav I do?
6. When did the Mongols sack Kyiv?
7. What did Papal envoy Giovanni da Pian del Carpine write?

## **4. Act as an interpreter.**

За часів Святослава Київська держава являла собою величезну країну з територією 800 тис. км<sup>2</sup>. До її складу входило до 20 об'єднань племен та земель — слов'янських і фінських. Весь цей конгломерат ще не був

об'єднаний нічим, окрім княжої влади, ослабленої Святославом та міжусобицями його синів у перші роки після його смерті. Ця боротьба за владу між князями Ярополком I, Олегом та Володимиром тяглася досить довго (972—979) і завершилася перемогою новгородського князя Володимира (980—1015). У перші роки правління в Києві Володимир продовжував політику свого батька, спрямовану на розширення меж держави. Уже 979 року, прямуючи з дружиною з Новгорода на Київ, дорогою князь завоював Полоцьке князівство і приєднав до Київської держави.

**5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.**

Pay tribute, according to archaeologists and historians, Slavic settlement, make headway, promoter of the Christianization of Kyivan Rus', in spite of the efforts, assert the autonomy, destroy cities and castles.

**6. Imagine that you take part at Press conference. Speak about Kyivan Rus.**

## UNIT 4

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### **VOLODYMYR THE GREAT AND THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUS'- UKRAINE**

VOLODYMYR THE GREAT was the Grand prince of Kyiv from 980; son of Sviatoslav I Ihorovych and Malusha; half-brother of Yaropolk I Sviatoslavych and Oleh Sviatoslavych; and father of 11 princes by five wives, including Sviatopolk I, Yaroslav the Wise, Mstyslav Volodymyrovych, and Saints Borys and Hlib. In 969 Grand Prince Sviatoslav I named Volodymyr the prince of Novgorod, where the latter ruled under the guidance of his uncle, Dobrynia. In 977 a struggle for power broke out among Sviatoslav's sons. Yaropolk seized the Derevlianian land and Novgorod, thereby forcing Volodymyr to flee to Scandinavia. In 980 Volodymyr returned to Rus' with a Varangian force, expelled Yaropolk's governors from Novgorod and took Polatsk. Later that year he captured Kyiv and had Yaropolk murdered, thereby becoming the grand prince. Over the 35 years of his rule, Grand Prince Volodymyr of Kyiv expanded the borders of Kyivan Rus' and turned it into one of the most powerful states in Eastern Europe. He conquered and united the East Slavic tribes, divided his realm into lands, and installed his sons or viceroys to govern them. Initially he attributed his victories to the support he received from pagan deities. Later he became convinced that a monotheistic religion would consolidate his power, as Christianity and Islam had done for neighboring rulers. His choice was determined after the Byzantine emperor Basil II turned to him for help in defeating his rival. Volodymyr offered military aid only if he was allowed to marry Basil's sister, and Basil agreed to the marriage only after Volodymyr promised to convert himself and his subjects to Christianity. Volodymyr and his family were baptized in December 987. The mass baptism of the citizens of Kyiv took place on 1 August 988, and the remaining population of Rus' was slowly converted, sometimes by force. The adoption of Christianity as the official religion facilitated the unification of the Rus' tribes and the establishment of foreign

dynastic, political, cultural, religious, and commercial relations, particularly with the Byzantine Empire, Bulgaria, and Germany.

## 2. Learn the following words.

Expand – розширити

Conquer – завоювати

Realm – князівство

Viceroy – намісник

Baptize – хрестити

Adoption – прийняття

Seize – захоплення

pagan – поганський

unite – об'єднати

governors – намісники

deity – божество

## 3. Answer the questions.

1. How long did prince Volodymyr rule?
2. What Slavic tribes did Volodymyr the Great unite?
3. Why did he choose Christianity as a religion for Kyivan Rus'?
4. When were Volodymyr and his family baptized?
5. Who were parents of Volodymyr?
6. When did the mass baptism of the citizens of Kyiv take place?
7. What role did the adoption of Christianity play?

## 4. Act as an interpreter.

**Володiмiр Святослiвич** (960/963 — 1015) — великий князь київський (979—1015), князь новгородський (970—988). Хреститель Русі.

Син київського князя Святослава Iгоровича від ключниці Малуші. Онук київської княгині Ольги, батько київського князя Ярослава Мудрого. Молодший брат і наступник київського князя Ярополка Святославича. Засновник династії Володимировичів.

Захопив київський престол після міжусобної боротьби з братом (977—979). Ініціював та сприяв хрещенню Русі у 988 році та утворенню Київської митрополії під патронатом патріарха Константинопольського. Розширив межі столиці Києва, збудував Десятинну церкву (996). Першим із руських князів розпочав карбувати власну золоту монету. Заснував Володимир (988) та інші міста. Використовував особистий

знак «тризуб», що став у ХХ столітті гербом України. Помер у Берестовському палаці за Києвом.

**5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.**

Pagan deities, monotheistic religion, consolidate his power, defeating his rival, military aid, mass baptism, commercial relations, Varangian force.

**6. Imagine that you take part at Press conference. Speak about Volodymyr the Great.**

## UNIT 5

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### KINGDOM OF HALYCHYNA-VOLHYNIA

The Principality or, from 1253, Kingdom of Halychyna–Volhynia, historically known as the Kingdom of Ruthenia, was a medieval state in Eastern Europe which existed from 1199 to 1349. Its territory was predominantly located in modern-day Ukraine, with parts in Belarus, Poland, Moldova, and Lithuania. Along with Novgorod and Vladimir-Suzdal, it was one of the three most important powers to emerge from the collapse of Kyivan Rus'. The main language was Old East Slavic, the predecessor of the modern East Slavic languages, and the official religion was Eastern Orthodoxy.

Roman the Great united the principalities of Halych and Volhynia at the turn of the 13th century. Following the destruction wreaked by the Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus' (1239 to 1241), Prince Daniel of Galicia and other princes of Rus' pledged allegiance to Batu Khan of the Golden Horde in 1246. The Polish conquest of the kingdom in 1349 led to it being fully absorbed by Catholic Poland. Upon annexing it, Polish king Casimir III the Great adopted the title of King of Poland and Ruthenia, and the territory was transformed into the Ruthenian Voivodeship in 1434.

Geographically, western Halychyna–Volhynia extended between the rivers San and Wieprz in what is now south-eastern Poland, while its eastern territories covered the Pripet Marshes (now in Belarus) and the upper reaches of the Southern Bug river in modern-day Ukraine. During its history, Halychyna–Volhynia was bordered by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Principality of Turov-Pinsk, the Principality of Kyiv, the Golden Horde, the Kingdom of Hungary, the Kingdom of Poland, Moldavia and the Monastic State of the Teutonic Knights.

The Halychyna–Volhynian Chronicle reflected the political programme of the Romanovich dynasty ruling Halychyna–Volhynia. Halychyna–Volhynia competed with other successor states of Kyivan Rus' (notably Vladimir-Suzdal) to claim the Kyivan inheritance. According to the Halychyna–Volhynian Chronicle, King Daniel was the last ruler of Kiev preceding the Mongolian invasion and thus Halychyna–Volhynia's rulers were the only legitimate successors to the Kievan throne. Until the end of Halychyna–Volhynian state, its rulers advanced claims upon "all the land of Rus'." The seal of King Yuri I contained the Latin inscription *domini georgi regis rusie*.

In contrast to their consistent secular or political claims to the Kyivan inheritance, Galicia's rulers were not concerned by religious succession. This differentiated them from their rivals in Vladimir-Suzdal, who sought to, and attained, control over the Kyivan Church. Rather than contest Vladimir-Suzdal's

dominance of the Kyivan Church, Kingdom of Rus' rulers merely asked for and obtained a separate Church from Byzantium.

Halychyna–Volhynia also differed from the northern and eastern principalities of the former Kyivan Rus' in terms of its relationship with its western neighbors. King Danylo was alternatively an ally or a rival with neighboring Slavic Poland and partially Slavic Hungary. According to historian George Vernadsky (1970), the Kingdom of Rus', Poland and Hungary belonged to the same psychological and cultural world. The Roman Catholic Church was seen as a neighbor and there was much intermarriage between the princely houses of Halychyna and those of neighboring Catholic countries. In contrast, the Westerners faced by Alexander, prince of Novgorod, were the Teutonic Knights, and the northeastern Rus experience of the West was that of hostile crusaders rather than peers. In Ukrainian historiography, the Kingdom of Halychyna-Volhynia played an important role, uniting the western and southern branches of East Slavs and consolidating their identity, and becoming a new center of political and economic life after the decline of Kyiv.

## **2. Learn the following words**

Medieval – середньовіччя

Orthodoxy – православ'я

Wreak – руйнувати

Allegiance – лояльність

Conquest – завойовувати

Claim – стверджувати

Seal – печатка

Inheritance – спадщина

Crusader – хрестоносець

Hostile – ворожий

Peer – однодумець



**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the Kingdom of Ruthenia?
2. Where was its territory predominantly located?
3. What was the main language of the Kingdom of Ruthenia?
4. Who united the principalities of Halych and Volhynia at the turn of the 13th century?
5. How did Halychyna–Volhynia also differ from the northern and eastern principalities of the former Kyivan Rus'?
6. What did the Halychyna-Volhynian Chronicle reflect?
7. What did historian George Vernadsky say?

**4. Act as an interpreter.**

**Га́лицько-Воли́нське князі́вство**, також **Коро́лівство Русь** — середньовічна монархічна держава у Центрально-Східній Європі. Існувало у 1199—1349 роках. Правителями були князі й королі з династій Рюриковичів, П'ястів і Гедиміновичів. Утворене волинським князем Романом Мстиславичем унаслідок приєднання Галицького князівства 1199 року. Після коронації Данила Романовича 1253 року в деяких іноземних джерелах стало іменуватись Королівством Русь.

В історії українського народу Галицько-Волинське князівство відіграло надзвичайно велику роль, ставши після занепаду Києва новим центром політичного та економічного життя. Територіально та політично воно об'єднало велику частину етнічних українських земель, зберегло від завоювання та асиміляції південну та західну гілки східного слов'янства, сприяло їхній консолідації та усвідомленню власної самобутності.

**5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.**

1. medieval	a. to gradually become less, worse, or lower
2. Orthodoxy	b. a person who is the same age or has the same social position or the same abilities as other people in a group
3. wreak	c. unfriendly
4. allegiance	
5. conquest	

<p><b>6.</b> claim</p> <p><b>7.</b> seal</p> <p><b>8.</b> inheritance</p> <p><b>9.</b> crusader</p> <p><b>10.</b> hostile</p> <p><b>11.</b> peer</p> <p><b>12.</b> decline</p>	<p><b>d.</b> a fighter in the medieval Crusades</p> <p><b>e.</b> a thing that is inherited</p> <p><b>f.</b> a piece of wax, lead, or other material with an individual design stamped into it, attached to a document as a guarantee of authenticity</p> <p><b>g.</b> state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof</p> <p><b>h.</b> the subjugation and assumption of control of a place or people by military force</p> <p><b>i.</b> loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause</p> <p><b>j.</b> cause (a large amount of damage or harm)</p> <p><b>k.</b> authorized or generally accepted theory, doctrine, or practice</p> <p><b>l.</b> relating to the Middle Ages</p>
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## UNIT 6

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### LITHUANIAN-POLISH RULE AND UKRAINE

By the middle of the 14th century, Ukrainian territories were under the rule of three external powers—the Golden Horde, the grand duchy of Lithuania, and the kingdom of Poland.

The steppe and Crimea, whose coastal towns and maritime trade were now in the hands of the Venetians and Genoese, formed part of the direct domains of the Tatar Golden Horde. This was the westernmost successor of Genghis Khan's Mongol empire, whose khan resided at Sarai on the Volga River. By the mid-15th century the Golden Horde was in a process of disintegration. One of its successor states was the Crimean khanate, which after 1475 accepted the suzerainty of the sultans of the Ottoman Empire. Both the Crimean Peninsula and large areas of the adjoining steppe continued under the khanate's rule until its annexation to the Russian Empire in 1783.

Elsewhere in Ukraine, Mongol rule was largely indirect, limited to exactions of taxes and tribute whose collection was delegated to the local princes. It was also relatively short-lived; northwestern and central Ukraine became an arena of expansion for a new power that had arisen in the 13th century, the grand duchy of Lithuania.

Having already over the course of a century incorporated all the lands of Belarus, Lithuania under Grand Duke Algirdas advanced rapidly into Ukraine. In the 1350s Chernihiv and adjacent areas—and in the 1360s the regions of Kyiv and, to its south, Pereyaslav and Podolia (Podillya)—were occupied by Lithuania. Competition with Poland over the former Galician-Volhynian principality ended in the 1380s in partition, by which Lithuania gained Volhynia and Poland was confirmed in its possession of Halychyna. Thus, Lithuanian control extended over virtually all the Ukrainian lands as far as the open steppe and even, briefly, to the Black Sea.

Within the grand duchy the Ruthenian (Ukrainian and Belarusian) lands initially retained considerable autonomy. The pagan Lithuanians themselves were increasingly converting to Orthodoxy and assimilating into Ruthenian culture. The grand duchy's administrative practices and legal system drew heavily on Slavic customs, and an official Ruthenian state language (also known as Rusyn) developed over time from the language used in Rus.

Direct Polish rule in Ukraine in the 1340s and for two centuries thereafter was limited to Halychyna. There, changes in such areas as administration, law, and land tenure proceeded more rapidly than in Ukrainian territories under Lithuania. However, Lithuania itself was soon drawn into the orbit of Poland following the dynastic linkage of the two states in 1385/86 and the baptism of the Lithuanians into the Latin (Roman Catholic) church. The spread of Catholicism among the Lithuanians and the attendant diffusion of the Polish language, culture, and notions of political and social order among the Lithuanian nobility eroded the position of the Orthodox Ruthenians, as had happened earlier in Halychyna. In 1569, by the Union of Lublin, the dynastic link between Poland and Lithuania was transformed into a constitutional union of the two states as the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. At the same time, the greater part of the Ukrainian territories was detached from Lithuania and annexed directly to Poland. This act hastened the differentiation of Ukrainians and Belarusians (the latter of whom remained within the grand duchy) and, by eliminating the political frontier between them, promoted the closer integration of Halychyna and the eastern Ukrainian lands. For the next century, virtually all ethnically Ukrainian lands experienced in common the direct impact of Polish political and cultural predominance.

## **2. Learn the following words**

Duchy – князівство

Coastal – прибережні

Maritime – морські

Reside – мешкати

Prince – князь

Partition – поділ

tenure – володіння

dynastic linkage – династичні зв'язки

erode – руйнувати

### 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What territories were occupied by the Tatar Golden Horde?
2. What territories were occupied by Lithuania?
3. What territories were occupied by Poland?
4. How was the dynastic link between Poland and Lithuania transformed?
5. When was the dynastic link between Poland and Lithuania transformed?
6. What act hastened the differentiation of Ukrainians and Belarusians?

### 4. Act as an interpreter.

Переломним у підкоренні українських земель Литвою став 1362 р. Цього року військо трьох сусідніх народів – литовського, українського та білоруського розгромило монголо-татар на Синіх Водах, давши початок звільненню українських земель від монголо-татарського іга.

Таким чином, у *другій половині XIV ст.* під владою Литви опинилась уся Білорусь, частина земель Московії та значна частина території України – майже вся Волинь, Чернігово-Сіверщина, Київщина, Переяславщина, Поділля. Велике князівство Литовське стало однією з найбільших держав Європи.

### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. erode	a. to remove or take away someone or something
2. linkage	b. to make something happen sooner or more quickly
3. tenure	c. take possession of an area of land or a country, usually by force or without permission
4. partition	
5. prince	

<p>6. reside</p> <p>7. maritime</p> <p>8. coastal</p> <p>9. duchy</p> <p>10. annex</p> <p>11. hasten</p> <p>12. eliminate</p>	<p>d.the area of land owned or ruled by a duke or duchess</p> <p>e. positioned on, or relating to the coast</p> <p>f. near the sea or coast</p> <p>g. live, have your home, or stay in a place</p> <p>h. a male ruler of a country, usually a small country:</p> <p>i.a vertical structure like a thin wall that separates one part of a room or building from another</p> <p>j. being the legal owner of land, a job, or an official public position, or the period of time during which you own it</p> <p>k.existence or forming of connections between things</p> <p>l. to rub or be rubbed away gradually</p>
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## UNIT 7

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### COSSACK ERA

In the 15th century a new martial society—the Cossacks (from the Turkic *kazak*, meaning “adventurer” or “free man”)—was beginning to evolve in Ukraine’s southern steppe frontier. The term was applied initially to venturesome men who entered the steppe seasonally for hunting, fishing, and the gathering of honey. Their numbers were continually augmented by peasants fleeing serfdom and adventurers from other social strata, including the nobility. Banding together for mutual protection, the Cossacks by the mid-16th century had developed a military organization of a peculiarly democratic kind, with a general assembly (*rada*) as the supreme authority and elected officers, including the commander in chief, or hetman. Their centre was the Sich, an armed camp in the lands of the lower Dnieper “beyond the rapids” (*za porohy*)—hence, Zaporozhia (in contemporary usage, Zaporizhzhya).

The Cossacks defended Ukraine’s frontier population from Tatar incursions, conducted their own campaigns into Crimean territory, and, in their flotillas of light craft, even raided Turkish coastal cities in Anatolia. The Polish government found the Cossacks a useful fighting force in wars with the Tatars, Turks, and Muscovites but in peacetime viewed them as a dangerously volatile element. Attempts to control them institutionally and to limit their numbers through an official register created serious discontent among the Cossacks, who increasingly perceived themselves as forming a distinct estate with inherent rights and liberties. Sporadically over a half century starting in 1591, the Cossacks rose up in revolts that were put down only with great difficulty.

In the first half of the 17th century, the Cossacks also became involved in the raging religious conflict. In 1620 the entire Zaporozhian host joined the Kyivan Orthodox brotherhood; in the same year, a new

Orthodox hierarchy was consecrated in Kyiv under their military protection. Thus, in the great religious divide, the Cossacks became identified with staunch support of Orthodoxy and uncompromising opposition to the Uniate church. Under the protection afforded by the Cossacks and the dynamic leadership of a new metropolitan of Kyiv, Petro Mohyla, Orthodoxy flourished in Ukraine; it became the driving force behind a cultural revival that included the establishment of the Kyivan Mohyla Academy, the first Ukrainian institution of higher learning.

## **2. Learn the following words**

hunting – полювання

fishing – рибальство

honey – мед

serfdom – кріпацтво

population – населення

inherent – успадковувати

hierarchy – ієрархія

consecrate – освячувати

dynamic – динамічний

## **3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What does the term “Cossack” mean?
2. What was the term “Cossack” applied initially?
3. What was the center of Cossack movement?
4. How did Poland use Cossacks?
5. What was the role of Cossacks in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?
6. What do you know about the Sich?

## **4. Act as an interpreter.**



**Українські козаки** — козацькі війська, які початково були організовані задля оборони руських земель, що увійшли до складу Великого Князівства Литовського, Руського й Жемайтійського, від степових орд у часи тотального наступу Східного Світу і Великого Степу (в межах християнсько-мусульманського цивілізаційного протистояння) на терени сучасної України. Згодом, брали активну участь у війнах з Московським царством на боці Речі Посполитої, а від XVII ст., під час Визвольної війни, і супроти останньої.

### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. hunting	a. take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel
2. fishing	b. the activity of hunting wild animals or game
3. honey	c. the activity of catching fish, either for food or as a sport
4. serfdom	d. a sticky yellowish-brown fluid made by bees and other insects from nectar collected from flowers, eaten as a sweet food
5. population	e. the state of being a serf or feudal labourer
6. inherent	f. all the inhabitants of a particular place
7. hierarchy	g. existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute
8. consecrate	h. a system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority
9. dynamic	i. dedicated to a sacred purpose
10. volatile	j. characterized by or subject to rapid or unexpected change
11. Orthodox	k. marked by usually continuous and productive activity or change
12. revolt	l. conforming to established doctrine especially in religion

## UNIT 8

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### BOHDAN KHMELNYTSKYI

Tensions stemming from social discontent, religious strife, and Cossack resentment of Polish authority finally coalesced and came to a head in 1648. Beginning with a seemingly typical Cossack revolt, under the leadership of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Ukraine was quickly engulfed in an unprecedented war and revolution.

Khmelnytsky was a petty nobleman and Cossack officer who, unable to obtain justice for wrongs suffered at Polish hands, fled to the Sich in late 1647 and was soon elected hetman. In early 1648 he began preparations for an insurrection, securing for this purpose Tatar military support. A Polish army sent into Ukraine to forestall the rebellion was shattered in two battles in May. This victory gave signal to a massive popular uprising. Violence spread throughout Ukraine as Cossacks and peasants vented their fury on those they associated with Polish tyranny and social oppression—landlords, officials, Latin and Uniate clergy, and Jews. The Poles in turn took bloody reprisals against the rebellious population. In September Khmelnytsky inflicted another crushing defeat on a newly raised Polish army, marched westward through Halychyna, and finally besieged Zamość in Poland proper. He did not press his advantage, however, and, with the election of a new Polish king in November, he returned to central Ukraine. In January 1649 Khmelnytsky entered Kyiv to triumphal acclaim as liberator.

Although initially seeking only a redress of grievances from the Polish crown, Khmelnytsky, following his arrival in Kyiv, began to conceive of Ukraine as an independent Cossack state. He set about establishing a system of government and state finances, created a local administration under a new governing elite drawn from the Cossack officers, and initiated relations with foreign states. Still prepared to recognize royal sovereignty, however, he entered into negotiations with the Poles. But neither the Treaty of Zboriv (August 1649) nor a less favourable

agreement two years later proved acceptable—either to the Polish nobility or to the Cossack rank and file and the radicalized masses on the Ukrainian side.

While military operations continued inconclusively, and because Tatar support proved undependable at crucial moments, Khmelnytsky began to search for other allies. In 1654 in Pereyaslav he concluded with Moscow an agreement whose precise nature has generated enormous controversy: Russian historians have emphasized Ukraine's acceptance of the tsar's suzerainty, which subsequently legitimized Russian rule, but Ukrainian historiography has stressed Moscow's recognition of Ukraine's autonomy (including an elective hetmancy, self-government, and the right to conduct foreign relations) that was virtually tantamount to independence. Moscow now entered the war against Poland. No decisive breakthrough occurred, however, despite occasional joint victories, and Khmelnytsky became increasingly disillusioned with the Muscovite alliance. There were disputes over control of conquered territory in Belarus and conflicts over Russian interference in internal Ukrainian affairs. Especially galling to the hetman was the Russo-Polish rapprochement that followed the invasion in 1655 of Poland by Sweden, Moscow's adversary but Ukraine's potential ally. Khmelnytsky again cast about for new alliances and coalitions involving Sweden, Transylvania, Brandenburg, Moldavia, and Walachia, and there were indications that the hetman planned to sever the Muscovite connection but died before he could do so.

### **3. Learn the following words**

Strife – чвари

Resentment – обурення

Engulf – охоплювати

Insurrection – повстання

Forestall – попередити

Reprisal – хід у відповідь

Inflict – наносити

Besiege – оточувати

Redress – відшкодовувати

Suzerainty – сюзеренітет

Tantamount – рівносильно

Disillusion – розчарування

Rapprochement – зближення

### 3. Answer the following questions.

1. When did Khmelnytskyi flee to the Sich?
2. Why was a Polish army sent into Ukraine?
3. When did Khmelnytsky inflict another crushing defeat on a newly raised Polish army?
4. When did Khmelnytsky enter Kyiv to triumphal acclaim as liberator?
5. What happened in Pereyaslav?
6. What did Ukrainian historiography say about Pereyaslav agreement?

### 4. Act as an interpreter.

Українська держава Богдана Хмельницького викликала захоплення численних сучасників — дипломатів, мандрівників, літописців. Італієць Альберто Віміна, який особисто бачив гетьмана 1656 року й неодноразово розмовляв з ним, у своїх спогадах пише про український народ у період його найвищого злету в часи Хмельниччини. Особливо його вразила демократична форма правління козаків — скликання Ради для обговорення важливих державних питань, коли козаки у присутності гетьмана спільно їх вирішують. Подорожні нотатки сирійського архідиякона Павла Алеппського, який описав подорож антіохійського патріарха Макарія Україною у 1654 і 1656 роках, зафіксували для нас подробиці побуту і звичаїв українців, які здивували його тим, що скрізь зустрічали хлібом-сіллю як символом добробуту.

### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. resentment	a. an establishment or resumption of harmonious relations
2. engulf	b. disappointment resulting from the discovery that something is not as good
3. insurrection	

<p><b>4.</b> forestall</p> <p><b>5.</b> reprisal</p> <p><b>6.</b> inflict</p> <p><b>7.</b> besiege</p> <p><b>8.</b> redress</p> <p><b>9.</b> suzerainty</p> <p><b>10.</b> tantamount</p> <p><b>11.</b> disillusion</p> <p><b>12.</b> rapprochement</p>	<p>as one believed it to be</p> <p><b>c.</b> being almost the same or having the same effect as something, usually something bad</p> <p><b>d.</b>the right of a country to partly control another</p> <p><b>e.</b> remedy or set right (an undesirable or unfair situation)</p> <p><b>f.</b> surround (a place) with armed forces in order to capture it or force its surrender</p> <p><b>g.</b> cause (something unpleasant or painful) to be suffered by someone or something</p> <p><b>h.</b> an act of retaliation</p> <p><b>i.</b> act in advance of (someone) in order to prevent them from doing something</p> <p><b>j.</b> a violent uprising against an authority or government</p> <p><b>k.</b>powerfully affect (someone); overwhelm</p> <p><b>l.</b> bitter indignation at having been treated unfairly</p>
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## UNIT 9

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

During subsequent decades, Tsarist rule over central Ukraine gradually replaced 'protection'. Sporadic Cossack uprisings were now aimed at the Russian authorities, but eventually petered out by the late 18th century, following the destruction of entire Cossack hosts. After the Partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793 and 1795, the extreme west of Ukraine fell under the control of the Austrians, with the rest becoming a part of the Russian Empire. As a result of the Russo-Turkish Wars, the Ottoman Empire's control receded from south-central Ukraine, while the rule of Hungary over the Transcarpathian region continued. Ukrainian writers and intellectuals were inspired by the nationalistic spirit stirring other European peoples existing under other imperial governments and became determined to revive the Ukrainian linguistic and cultural traditions and re-establish a Ukrainian nation-state, a movement that became known as Ukrainophilism.

Russia, fearing separatism, imposed strict limits on attempts to elevate the Ukrainian language and culture, even banning its use and study: in 1863, the Valuev Circular banned the use of Ukrainian in religious and educational literature, in 1876, the Ems Ukaz outlawed Ukrainian-language publications outright, as well as the import of texts published abroad in Ukrainian, the use of Ukrainian in theatrical productions and public readings, the use of Ukrainian in schools. The Russophile policies of Russification and Panslavism led to an exodus of a number of Ukrainian intellectuals into Western Ukraine. However, many Ukrainians accepted their fate in the Russian Empire and some were able to achieve great success there.

The fate of the Ukrainians was far different under the Austrian Empire where they found themselves in the pawn position of the Russian–Austrian power struggle for Central and Southern Europe. Unlike in Russia, most of the elite that ruled Halychyna were of Austrian or Polish descent, with the Ruthenians being almost exclusively kept in peasantry. During the 19th century, Russophilia was a common occurrence among the Slavic population, but the mass exodus of Ukrainian intellectuals escaping from Russian repression in Eastern Ukraine, as well as the intervention of Austrian authorities, caused the movement to be replaced by Ukrainophilia, which would then cross over into the Russian Empire. With the start of World War I, all those supporting Russia were rounded up by Austrian forces and held in a concentration camp at Talerhof where many died.

### 2. Learn the following words.

Sporadic – спорадичні

Extreme – крайні

Van – забороняти

Outlaw – оголошувати поза законом  
Outright – повністю  
Exodus – масовий від'їзд  
Impose – нав'язувати  
Pawn – заручник  
Descent – походження

### 3. Answer the questions.

1. Where were the Partitions of Poland?
2. What inspired Ukrainian writers and intellectuals?
3. What is Ukrainophilism?
4. What did the Valuev Circular ban?
5. When was the Ems Ukaz published?
6. What did the Russophile policies of Russification and Panslavism do?
7. What was the fate of the Ukrainians was under the Austrian Empire?
8. What is Russophilia?

### 4. Act as an interpreter.

**А́встро-Уго́рщина** —у 1867-1918 роках подвійна дуалістична монархія та велика держава в Центральній Європі. Федерація Австрійської імперії та Угорського королівства. Займала терени сучасної Австрії та Угорщини, а також Чехії, Словаччини, Хорватії, Словенії, Чорногорії, частини Італії, Польщі, Румунії, Сербії, України.

Очолювалася імператорами з австрійського дому Габсбургів — Францом-Йосифом (1867—1916) і Карлом I (1916—1918). Заснована після компромісної угоди між Австрією і Угорщиною. Столиця — Відень. Офіційною мовою була німецька та угорська також у різних частин імперії хорватська (Хорватія і Славонія) та польська (Галіція та Лодомерія). Панівна конфесія — католицизм. Була населена різними народами, провідну роль серед яких відігравали австрійські німці та угорці. Існування імперії супроводжувалося потужними національно-визвольними рухами. Австро-Угорщина була багатонаціональною державою і однією з головних держав Європи того часу.

**5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.** Sporadic Cossack uprisings, destruction of entire Cossack hosts, Transcarpathian region, imposed strict limits, to elevate the Ukrainian language and culture, educational literature, theatrical productions, pawn position, mass exodus, Austrian authorities.

**6. Imagine that you take part at Press conference. Speak about Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary.**

## UNIT 10

### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

#### MODERN HISTORY

##### 17th and 18th-century Ukraine

Ukraine emerges as the concept of a nation, and the Ukrainians as a nationality, with the Ukrainian National Revival in the mid-18th century, in the wake of the peasant revolt of 1768/1769 and the eventual partition of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. Halychyna fell to the Austrian Empire, and the rest of Ukraine to the Russian Empire.

While right-bank Ukraine belonged to the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth until late 1793, left-bank Ukraine had been incorporated into Tsardom of Russia in 1667 (under the Treaty of Andrusovo). In 1672, Podolia was occupied by the Turkish Ottoman Empire, while Kyiv and Braclav came under the control of Hetman Petro Doroshenko until 1681, when they were also captured by the Turks, but in 1699 the Treaty of Karlowitz returned those lands to the Commonwealth.

Most of Ukraine fell to the Russian Empire under the reign of Catherine the Great; the Crimean Khanate was annexed by Russia in 1783, following the Emigration of Christians from Crimea in 1778, and in 1793 right-bank Ukraine was annexed by Russia in the Second Partition of Poland.

Ukrainian writers and intellectuals were inspired by the nationalistic spirit stirring other European peoples existing under other imperial governments. Russia, fearing separatism, imposed strict limits on attempts to elevate the Ukrainian language and culture, even banning its use and study. The Russophile policies of Russification and Panslavism led to an exodus of a number some Ukrainian intellectuals into Western Ukraine, while others embraced a Pan-Slavic or Russian identity.

##### 19th century

Ukraine under the reign of Alexander I (1801–1825) saw Russian presence only involving the imperial army and its bureaucracy, but by the reign of Nicholas I (1825–1855), Russia had by then established a centralized administration in Ukraine. After suppressing the November Uprising of 1830, the tsarist regime instituted Russification policies on the Right Bank.

The 2.4 million Ukrainians under the Habsburg Empire lived in eastern Halychyna and consisted mainly of the peasantry (95%) with the remainder being priestly families. The Halychyna nobility were majoritively Poles or Polonized Ukrainians. Development here lagged behind Russian-ruled Ukraine and was one of the poorest regions in Europe. The rise in national consciousness arose in the 19th



century, with representation of the intelligentsia declining among the nobles and increasing towards commoners and peasants, they saw a process of nation-building to improve national rights and social justice but was uncovered soon after by the tsarist authorities. After the 1848 revolutions, Ukrainians established the Supreme Ruthenian Council, demanding autonomy, they also opened the first Ukrainian-language newspaper (*Zoria halytska*). The 1861 emancipation greatly impacted Ukrainians as 42% of them were serfs. During the late 19th century, heavy taxes, rapid population growth and lack of land impoverished the peasantry. However the steppe regions managed to produce 20% of world production of wheat and 80% of the empire's sugar. Later, industrialization arrived with the first railway track constructed in 1866. Ukraine's economy by now was integrated into the imperial system and it saw much urban development.

## 2. Learn the following words

Peasant – селянин

Revolt – повстання

Partition – поділ

Uppress – пригнічувати

Uprising – повстання

Nobility – дворянство

Lag – відставати

Impoverish – збідніти

Majoritively – переважно

Priestly – священницький

## 3. Answer the following questions.

1. When does Ukraine emerge as the concept of a nation?
2. How was Ukraine divided?

3. What did the Russophile policies of Russification and Panslavism lead to?
4. What did the Halychyna nobility consist of?
5. How many Ukrainians lived under the Habsburg Empire in eastern Halychyna?
6. When did the rise in national consciousness arise?
7. What was the first Ukrainian-language newspaper?

**4. Act as an interpreter.**

У результаті поділів Речі Посполитої землі Червоної Русі відійшли Австрійській імперії. 1772 року була утворена нова адміністративна одиниця Королівство Галичини та Володимирії (Лодомерії). Марія-Терезія та її син Йосиф II відразу провели ряд реформ місцевого самоврядування, управлінням відтепер займалися німецькі чиновники, а не місцеві шляхтичі, у містах запроваджувались виборні міські ради та призначались магістрати, обирався представницький орган краю — сейм. Греко-католиків урівняли в правах з римо-католиками, відновили діяльність Львівського університету, дозволили навчання в школах рідною мовою та знищили особисту залежність селян — кріпацтво, але зберегли панщину. Після спільних воєнних дій Росії та Австрії проти Османської імперії 1774 року Буковина відійшла Відню. Протягом 1786—1849 років вона перебувала в складі Галичини, а 1862 року її було перетворено на окремий коронний край імперії.

**5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.**

1. peasant	a. relating to or befitting a priest or priests
2. revolt	b. Consisting of more than half (50%); predominantly
3. partition	c. make (a person or area) poor
4. oppress	d. fail to keep up with another or others in movement or development
5. uprising	e. the quality of being noble in character
6. nobility	f. an act of resistance or rebellion; a revolt
7. lag	g. to end something by force
8. impoverish	h. (especially with reference to a
9. majoritively	
10. priestly	

	<p>country with separate areas of government) the action or state of dividing or being divided into parts</p> <p><b>i.</b> take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel</p> <p><b>j.</b> a poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status (chiefly in historical use or with reference to subsistence farming in poorer countries)</p>
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## UNIT 11

### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below.

#### UKRAINE AND THE WORLD WARS

Ukraine, which included Crimea, the Kuban, and portions of Don Cossack lands with large Ukrainian populations, first declared independence in the Ukrainian War of Independence of 1917 to 1921, but the resulting Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (in 1919 merged from the Ukrainian People's Republic and West Ukrainian People's Republic) was quickly subsumed in the Soviet Union. Halychyna, South Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, and Carpathian Ruthenia were added as a result of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact and the Second World War. The Soviet famine of 1932–33 or Holodomor killed millions of people in the Soviet Union, the majority of them Ukrainians not only in Ukraine but also in Kuban and former Don Cossack lands.

The Second World War began in September 1939, when Hitler and Stalin invaded Poland, the Soviet Union taking most of Western Ukraine. Nazi Germany with its allies invaded the Soviet Union in 1941. Some Ukrainians initially regarded the Wehrmacht soldiers as liberators from Soviet rule, while others formed a partisan movement. Some elements of the Ukrainian nationalist underground formed a Ukrainian Insurgent Army that fought both Soviet forces and the Nazi. Residual small groups of the UPA-partizans acted near the Polish and Soviet border as long as to the 1950s.

After World War II some amendments to the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR were accepted, which allowed it to act as a separate subject of international law in some cases and to a certain extent, remaining a part of the Soviet Union at the same time. In particular, these amendments allowed the Ukrainian SSR to become one of founding members of the United Nations (UN) together with the Soviet Union and the Byelorussian SSR. This was part of a deal with the United States to ensure a degree of balance in the General Assembly, which, the USSR opined, was

unbalanced in favor of the Western Bloc. In its capacity as a member of the UN, the Ukrainian SSR was an elected member of the United Nations Security Council in 1948–1949 and 1984–1985. The Crimean Oblast was transferred from the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR in 1954.

### **5. Learn the following words**

Merge – об'єднання

Subsume – підсумовувати

Famine – голод

Invade – окуповувати

Underground – підпільний

Insurgent – повстанський

Amendment – доповнення

Opine – вважати

Capacity – можливості

Transfer – переміщувати

### **6. Answer the following questions.**

8. When did Ukraine first declare independence?
9. What countries were added as a result of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact?
10. What do you know about Soviet famine of 1932–33?
11. Who formed a Ukrainian Insurgent Army?
12. Where did residual small groups of the UPA-partizans act?
13. When did the Ukrainian SSR become one of founding members of the United Nations (UN)?
14. When was the Crimean Oblast transferred from the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR?

### **4. Act as an interpreter.**

**Українська повстанська армія (УПА)** — військово-політичне формування, яке діяло в Україні протягом 1942—1960 років (хоча були й випадки бойового спротиву окремих бійців УПА і пізніше), озброєне крило ОУНР.

Перші загони УПА Поліська Січ були сформовані Тарасом Бульбою-Боровцем 28 червня 1941 року. Члени ОУН якийсь час не підтримували збройну боротьбу з німцями, називаючи партизан агентами Сталіна і Сікорського. Вони розпочали активну діяльність лише з весни 1943 року на територіях, які входили до складу: Райхскомісаріату Україна (Генеральна округа Волинь-Поділля) — з кінця березня 1943 року, Генерал-губернаторства (Галичина — з кінця 1943 року, Холмщина — з осені 1943 року) та румунської Трансністрії (Північна Буковина) — з літа 1944 року. Окремі загони також діяли і на території східної України, на Донбасі та навіть на Кубані.

**5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. amendment</li> <li>2. transfer</li> <li>3. capacity</li> <li>4. opine</li> <li>5. insurgent</li> <li>6. underground</li> <li>7. invade</li> <li>8. famine</li> <li>9. subsume</li> <li>10. merge</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. combine or cause to combine to form a single entity</li> <li>b. include or absorb (something) in something else</li> <li>c. extreme scarcity of food</li> <li>d. enter (a place, situation, or sphere of activity) in large numbers, especially with intrusive effect</li> <li>e. a group or movement organized secretly to work against an existing regime</li> <li>f. rising in active revolt</li> <li>g. hold and state as one's opinion</li> <li>h. the maximum amount that something can contain</li> <li>i. move from one place to another</li> <li>j. a minor change or addition designed to improve a text, piece of legislation</li> </ol>
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## UNIT 12

### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

#### INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and President of the Russian Federation Boris Yeltsin signed the Belavezha Accords, dissolving the Soviet Union, 8 December 1991.

The coat of arms of Ukraine, adopted 19 February 1992, show the *tryzub* or "trident", a design proposed in 1917 by Mykhailo Hrushevskyi for the Ukrainian People's Republic, ultimately based on a symbol stamped on Kyivan coins by Volodymyr the Great. The blue-and-yellow Flag of Ukraine was introduced on 28 January 1992, based on a flag used in the Ukrainian War of Independence in 1917/18.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Ukraine became an independent state, formalised with a referendum on December 1991.

On January 21, 1990, over 300,000 Ukrainians organized a human chain for Ukrainian independence between Kiev and Lviv. Ukraine officially declared itself an independent state on August 24, 1991, when the communist Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Ukraine proclaimed that Ukraine would no longer follow the laws of USSR and only the laws of the Ukrainian SSR, de facto declaring Ukraine's independence from the Soviet Union. On December 1, voters approved a referendum formalizing independence from the Soviet Union. Over 90% of Ukrainian citizens voted for independence, with majorities in every region, including 56% in Crimea. The Soviet Union formally ceased to exist on December 26, when the presidents of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia (the founding members of the USSR) met in Białowieża Forest to formally dissolve the Union in accordance with the Soviet Constitution. With this Ukraine's independence was formalized de jure and recognized by the international community.

(Also) on 1 December 1991 Ukrainian voters first presidential election elected Leonid Kravchuk. During his presidency the Ukrainian economy shrank by more than 10% per year (in 1994 by more than 20%).

The presidency (1994-2005) of the 2nd President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma was surrounded by numerous corruption scandals and the lessening of media freedoms; including the Cassette Scandal. During Kuchma's presidency, the economy recovered, with GDP growth at around 10% a year in his last years in office.

## **2. Learn the following words**

Dissolve – розпустити

Ultimately – вкінці-кінців

Voters – ті, хто голосують

Approve – схвалити

vote for – голосувати

majority – більшість

formally – формально

in accordance with – у відповідності з

shrink – скоротитися

## **3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Who signed the Belavezha Accords?
2. When was the Belavezha Accords signed?
3. When was the coat of arms of Ukraine adopted?
4. When did Ukraine officially declare itself an independent state?
5. How many Ukrainian citizens voted for independence?
6. Who was the first president of Ukraine?

## **4. Act as an interpreter**



**Проголошення незалежності України** — шлях, що пройшов український народ від Декларації про державний суверенітет (16 липня) до проголошення незалежності держави, що отримала офіційну назву — Україна, проголошення Акту її незалежності (24 серпня), підтвердження цих законодавчих рішень на Всеукраїнському референдумі з обранням Президента України. Формування легітимного переходу всієї повноти влади денонсацією союзних угод про утворення СРСР (співзасновником якого була УРСР), пов'язаних розпадом СРСР.

**5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.**

1. community	a. finally, after a series of things have happened
2. exist	b. a person who votes or who has a legal right to vote, especially in an election
3. shrink	c. to have a positive opinion of someone or something
4. sign	d. to express your choice or opinion, especially by officially writing a mark on a paper or by raising your hand or speaking in a meeting
5. in accordance with	e. the larger number or part of something
6. formally	f. public or official
7. majority	g. following or obeying a rule, law, wish, etc.
8. vote for	h. to write your name, usually on a written or printed document, to show that you agree with its contents or have written or created it yourself
9. approve	i. to become smaller, or to make something smaller
10. voter	j. to be, or to be real
11. ultimately	k. the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality
12. dissolve	l. the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality

## UNIT 13

### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below.

#### ORANGE REVOLUTION

In 2004, Kuchma announced that he would not run for re-election. Two major candidates emerged in the 2004 presidential election. Viktor Yanukovich, the incumbent Prime Minister, supported by both Kuchma and by the Russian Federation, wanted closer ties with Russia. The main opposition candidate, Viktor Yushchenko, called for Ukraine to turn its attention westward and aim to eventually join the EU. In the runoff election, Yanukovich officially won by a narrow margin, but Yushchenko and his supporters alleged that vote rigging and intimidation cost him many votes, especially in eastern Ukraine. A political crisis erupted after the opposition started massive street protests in Kyiv and other cities, and the Supreme Court of Ukraine ordered the election results null and void. A second runoff found Viktor Yushchenko the winner. Five days later, Yanukovich resigned from office and his cabinet was dismissed on January 5, 2005.

During the Yushchenko term, relations between Russia and Ukraine often appeared strained as Yushchenko looked towards improved relations with the European Union and less toward Russia. In 2005, a highly publicized dispute over natural gas prices with Russia caused shortages in many European countries that were reliant on Ukraine as a transit country. A compromise was reached in January 2006.

By the time of the presidential election of 2010, Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko — allies during the Orange Revolution — had become bitter enemies. Tymoshenko ran for president against both Yushchenko and Viktor Yanukovich, creating a three-way race. Yushchenko, whose popularity had plummeted, persisted in running, and many pro-Orange voters stayed home. In the second round of the election Yanukovich won the run-off ballot with 48% to Tymoshenko's 45%.

During his presidency (2010-2014) Yanukovich and his Party of Regions were accused of trying to create a "controlled democracy" in Ukraine and of trying to destroy the main opposition party Bloc Yulia Tymoshenko, but both have denied these charges. One frequently cited example of Yanukovich's attempts to centralise power was the 2011 sentencing of Yulia Tymoshenko, which has been condemned by Western governments as potentially being politically motivated.

## **2. Learn the following words.**

re-election – перевибори

emerge – виникати

runoff – повторні вибори

margin – запас

allege – стверджувати

rig – оснащувати

intimidation – залякування

plummete – стрімко падати

accuse – обвинувачувати

condemn – засуджувати

## **3. Answer the following questions.**

1. Who were two major candidates in the 2004 presidential election?
2. What did Viktor Yanukovich want?
3. What did the main opposition candidate, Viktor Yushchenko, call for Ukraine?
4. When did a political crisis erupt?
5. When was the cabinet of Yanukovich dismissed?

6. When did Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko become bitter enemies?

#### 4. Act as an interpreter.

**Помаранчева революція або Помаранчевий майдан** — кампанія протестів, мітингів, пікетів, страйків та інших актів громадянської непокори в Україні, організована і проведена прихильниками Віктора Ющенка, основного кандидата від опозиції на президентських виборах у листопаді — грудні 2004 року, після оголошення Центральною виборчою комісією попередніх результатів, згідно з якими нібито переміг його суперник — Віктор Янукович. Акція почалася 22 листопада 2004 як реакція на масові фальсифікації, що вплинули на результат виборів.

Основною базою об'єднаної опозиції стали західні і центральні області країни, у той час як Віктора Януковича підтримав Схід і Південь України. Громадська думка західних країн була переважно на боці української опозиції.

Для захисту своїх демократичних прав до Києва приїхало сотні тисяч людей зі всієї України

#### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. re-election	a. express complete disapproval of; censure
2. emerge	b. charge (someone) with an offence or crime
3. runoff	c. to drop sharply and abruptly
4. margin	d. the action of intimidating someone, or the state of being intimidated
5. allege	e. set up (equipment or a device or structure), typically in a makeshift or hasty way
6. rig	f. claim or assert that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically without proof
7. intimidation	g. the edge or border of something
8. plummet	h. a further competition, election, race
9. accuse	i. move out of or away from something and become visible
10. condemn	j. the act of electing someone again to the same position

## UNIT 14

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### EUROMAIDAN

The demonstrations began on the night of 21 November 2013, when protests erupted in the capital, Kyiv, after the Ukrainian government rejected draft laws that would allow the release of jailed opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko and suspend preparations for signing the Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement with the European Union, to seek closer economic relations with Russia. The reversal was preceded by a campaign of threats, insults and preemptive trade restrictions from Russia.

On 24 November 2013, clashes between protesters and police began. Protesters strived to break cordon. Police used tear gas and batons. Protesters also used tear gas and some fire crackers (according to the police, protesters were the first to use them). After a few days of demonstrations an increasing number of university students joined the protests. The Euromaidan has been characterised as an event of major political symbolism for the European Union itself, particularly as "the largest ever pro-European rally in history."

The protests continued despite heavy police presence, regularly sub-freezing temperatures, and snow. Escalating violence from government forces in the early morning of 30 November caused the level of protests to rise, with 400,000–800,000 protesters, according to Russia's opposition politician Boris Nemtsov, demonstrating in Kyiv on the weekends of 1 December and 8 December. In the preceding weeks, protest attendance had fluctuated from 50,000 to 200,000 during organised rallies. Violent riots took place 1 December and 19 January through 25 January in response to police brutality and government repression. Starting 23 January, several Western Ukrainian Oblast (province) government buildings and regional councils were occupied in a revolt by Euromaidan activists. According to journalist Lecia Bushak writing in the 18 February 2014 issue of Newsweek magazine, EuroMaidan had grown into something far bigger than just an angry response to the fallen-through EU deal. It's now about ousting Yanukovich and his corrupt government; guiding Ukraine away from its 200-year-long, deeply intertwined and painful relationship with Russia; and standing up for basic human rights to protest, speak and think freely and to act peacefully without the threat of punishment.

A turning point came in late February, when enough members of the president's party fled or defected for the party to lose its majority in parliament, leaving the opposition large enough to form the necessary quorum. This allowed parliament to pass a series of laws that removed police from Kyiv, canceled anti-protest operations, restored the 2004 constitution, freed political detainees, and removed President Yanukovich from office. Yanukovich then fled to Ukraine's second-

largest city of Kharkiv, refusing to recognise the parliament's decisions. The parliament assigned early elections for May 2014.

In early 2019, a Ukrainian court found Yanukovich guilty of treason. Yanukovich was also charged with asking Vladimir Putin to send Russian troops to invade Ukraine after he had fled the country. The charges have had little practical effect on Yanukovich, who has lived in exile in the Russian city of Rostov since fleeing Ukraine under armed guard in 2014.

## **2. Learn the following words.**

Exile – вигнання

Treason – зрада

political detainees

necessary quorum – необхідний кворум

riot – бунт

fluctuate – коливатися

violence – насильство

tear gas – сльозоточивий газ

threats – погрози

economic relations – економічні відносини

jailed – ув'язнені

draft laws – законопроекти

## **3. Answer the questions.**

1. When did the demonstrations begin?
2. What was the reason for the demonstrations?
3. How has the Euromaidan been characterised?
4. How many people took part in protests?
5. When did violent riots take place?
6. When did a turning point come?
7. What happened to Yanukovich?
8. Where did Yanukovich live after his fled?

## **4. Act as an interpreter.**

За твердженням ВВС, уперше слово «Євромайдан» використали 21 листопада у соціальній мережі. Одразу хештег #Євромайдан потрапив до трендів Twitter. До 22 листопада його використали понад 21 000 раз, коли акції вже проводились у Донецьку, Івано-Франківську, Луцьку, Ужгороді та Львові.

Під час Помаранчевої революції важливу роль у координації й організації протестувальників зіграли мобільні телефони. В умовах контролю інформаційного простору з боку влади за допомогою SMS вдалось зібрати

велику кількість людей. Підняти людей на протестні акції 2013 року допомогли соціальні мережі.

**5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.**

Suspend preparations for signing, to seek closer economic relations, preemptive trade restrictions, an event of major political symbolism, heavy police presence, violent riots, anti-protest operations, guilty of treason.

**6. Imagine that you take part at Press conference. Speak about Euromaidan.**

## UNIT 15

### 1. Read the text given below.

#### WAR IN DONBASS

The war in Donbas, or Donbas war, was an armed conflict in the Donbas region of Ukraine, part of the broader Russo-Ukrainian War. The war began in April 2014 when armed Russian-backed separatists seized government buildings and the Ukrainian military launched an operation against them. It continued until it was subsumed by the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022.

In March 2014, following Ukraine's Revolution of Dignity, anti-revolution and pro-Russian protests began in Ukraine's Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, collectively 'the Donbas'. These began as Russia invaded and annexed Crimea. Armed Russian-backed separatists seized Ukrainian government buildings and declared the Donetsk and Luhansk republics (DPR and LPR) as independent states, leading to conflict with Ukrainian government forces. Russia covertly supported the separatists with troops and weaponry. It only admitted sending "military specialists", but later acknowledged the separatists as Russian combat veterans. In April 2014, Ukraine launched a counter-offensive, called the "Anti-Terrorist Operation" (ATO), later renamed the "Joint Forces Operation" (JFO). By late August 2014, Ukraine had retaken most separatist-held territory and nearly regained control of the Russia–Ukraine border. In response, Russia covertly sent troops, tanks and artillery into the Donbas. Ukrainian officials called this a Russian "stealth invasion". The Russian incursion helped pro-Russian forces regain much of the territory they had lost. Alexander Borodai, former 'Prime Minister' of the DPR, said 50,000 "Russian volunteers" had fought in the first five months.

Ukraine, Russia, the DPR and LPR signed a ceasefire agreement, the Minsk Protocol, in September 2014. Ceasefire breaches became rife, and heavy fighting resumed in January 2015, during which the separatists captured Donetsk Airport. A new ceasefire, Minsk II, was agreed on 12 February 2015. Immediately after, separatists renewed their offensive on Debaltseve and forced Ukraine's military to



withdraw. After the fall of Debaltseve, skirmishes continued but the front line did not change. Both sides fortified their position by building networks of trenches, bunkers and tunnels, resulting in static trench warfare. Stalemate led to the war being called a "frozen conflict", but Donbas remained a war zone, with dozens killed monthly. In 2017, on average a Ukrainian soldier died in combat every three days, with an estimated 40,000 separatist and 6,000 Russian troops in the region. By the end of 2017, OSCE observers had counted around 30,000 people in military gear crossing from Russia at the two border checkpoints it was allowed to monitor, and documented military convoys crossing from Russia covertly. All sides agreed to a roadmap for ending the war in October 2019, but it remained unresolved. During 2021, Ukrainian fatalities rose sharply and Russian forces massed around Ukraine's borders. Russia officially recognized the DPR and LPR as independent states on 21 February 2022 and deployed troops to those territories. On 24 February, Russia began a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, subsuming the war in Donbas into it.

There were 29 failed ceasefires. About 14,000 people were killed in the war: 6,500 Russian and Russian proxy forces, 4,400 Ukrainian forces, and 3,400 civilians on both sides of the frontline. The vast majority of civilian casualties were in the first year.

## **2. Learn the following words.**

unrest – неспокій  
self-proclaimed – самопроголошений  
internally displaced – внутрішньопереміщені  
refugees – біженці  
observers – спостерігачі  
slow down – сповільнювати  
figures – дані  
militants – міліціонери  
retired officer – відставний офіцер

## **3. Answer the questions.**

1. When did the war in Donbass start?
2. How did Russia support separatists?

3. When did Ukraine launch the "Anti-Terrorist Operation" (ATO)?
4. When was the Minsk Protocol signed?
5. When was Minsk II agreed?
6. When did Russia begin a full-scale invasion of Ukraine?
7. How many people were killed?
8. When was the vast majority of civilian casualties?

#### **4. Act as an interpreter.**

Попри численні факти участі Збройних сил РФ та докази причетності Росії до війни, офіційно Росія не визнавала факту свого вторгнення в Україну, тому з українського боку до 24 лютого 2022 року війна розглядалася як неоголошена. Деякі українські політики називали війну на сході України «гібридною війною» Росії проти України. Юридично на сході України до 24 лютого 2022 року тривали антитерористична операція(2014—2018) та операція Об'єднаних Сил. Російська влада неодноразово заявляла про своє несприйняття Антитерористичної операції й вимагала її припинення та початку переговорів з бойовиками.

#### **5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.**

Full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Stalemate, fortified their position, signed a ceasefire agreement, incursion, troops and weaponry, launched an operation.

#### **6. Imagine that you take part at Press conference. Speak about the war in Donbass.**