

I.K.



A HISTORY OF UKRAINE



EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL — UCCA

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of
UKRAINE**



NEW YORK, N. Y. 1971

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL — UCCA

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New York, N. Y.

Illustration: BOHDAN PEVNY



Published by
Educational Council UCCA — P. O. Box 391
Cooper Station — New York, N. Y. 10003

Printed in USA

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FOREWORD

The alphabet is not the same throughout the world. An example is the Ukrainian alphabet which has 33 letters and the English alphabet which has 26 letters. For this reason, in other languages, Ukrainian names and places are spelled in many different ways. We used the official transliteration of the names and places as spoken by the local population. In many cases, however, we used the official spelling of the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.

This text is to be used as an introductory reader for the student who wants to know more about Ukraine. It is so written that additional knowledge must accompany this text to make the history of Ukraine sound plausible to the reader. Otherwise, the reader will benefit little.

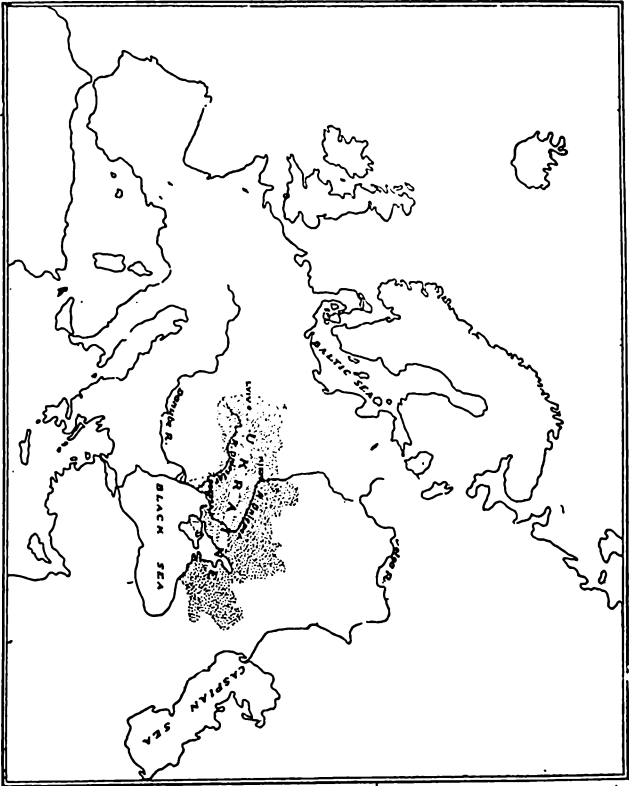




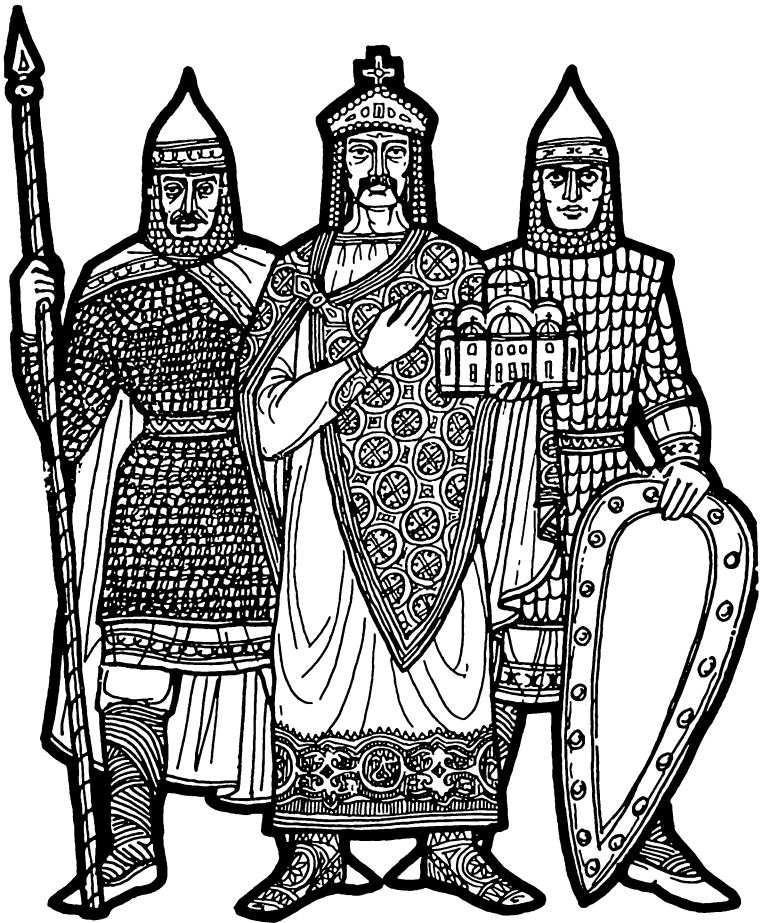
INTRODUCTION

Every Ukrainian should know the history of his nation. We should know how our grandfathers and great-grandfathers lived, what they fought for, and how they tried to attain a better life for themselves and for posterity. We should know who worked our lands, who defended them, and how the Ukrainian nation was built.

The Ukrainian people settled on the vast plains of Eastern Europe, from the Black Sea to the Polisia Marshes and from the Carpathian Mountains to the Caucasus Mountains. In early times, our ancestors lived only in the northern portion of what makes up present-day Ukraine. They lived in what we call the provinces of Kyiiv, Chernyhiv, Volhynia and Galicia. The southern portion of the country was not settled because nomadic tribes roamed the land and always attacked the settlements. After many years of fighting with these tribes, our ancestors finally conquered them and expanded their settlements to the Black Sea.

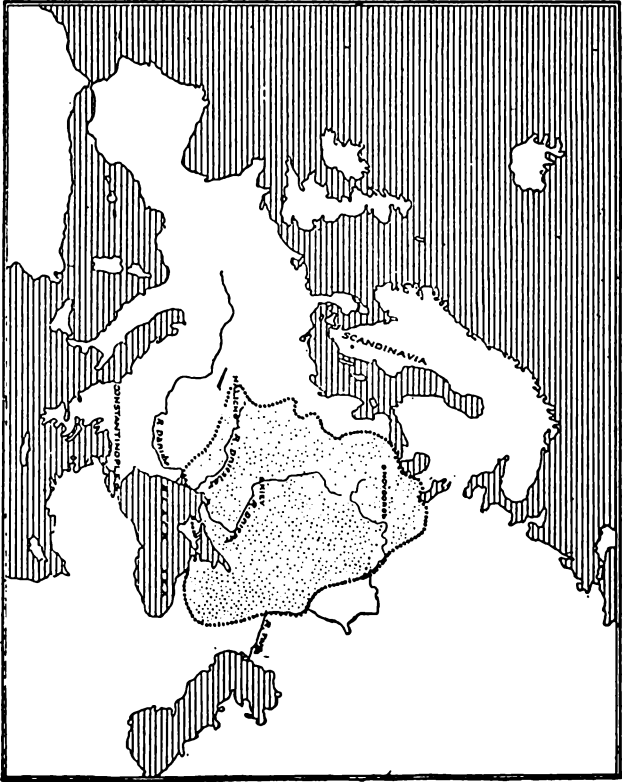


The Present Position of the Ukrainian People in Europe.



THE PRINCELY ERA

The Kyivan Rus'



THE PRINCELY ERA

THE SLAVS

In the beginning of our history, when our ancestors were known as Slavs, they lived in forests far from one another. Like other people of those times, the first Slavs lived by hunting and fishing, and kept bees for honey. Later, the people moved to the plains where they started farming and raising cattle. With time, the people learned many skills which they used to improve their way of life.

Like other ancient people the Slavs were pagans — they worshipped many gods: Perun was the god of thunder and lightning; Dazhboh was the god of sun and wealth; Volos was the god of animals; Stryboh was the god of wind. They believed that spirits lived in forests and homes, and that mermaids lived in lakes, streams and ponds. The Slavs sacrificed to their gods bread, food and animals.

There were several different tribes of Slavs: Polians, who lived around Kyiiv⁽¹⁾; Derevlians, Dulibs and the Croats, who lived to the west of Kyiiv; Sivers, who lived on the left-bank of the Dnipro⁽²⁾; and the Tivertses and Uliches, who lived in the southern portion of the country.

Each tribe was ruled by a prince called Kniaz. However, in important matters the elders of the tribe would meet to make the decisions.

KYIIVAN RUS'

Along the Dnipro River lived the Polians; their capital was Kyiiv. There are many legends surrounding the founding of this city; however, most of

them say that Kyiiv was built by three brothers *Kiy, Shchek and Khoriv* and their sister *Lebid*.

On the right-bank of the Dniro River, high on the hills, Kyiiv was built. Various trade routes crossed here and this was an important factor to the growth of Kyiiv. From the north ships went down the Dniro, Prypiat and Desna Rivers. From the east and west the land routes passed through Kyiiv. The merchants of Kyiiv purchased various goods brought there and transported them down the Dniro to the Black Sea and on to Constantinople. Because of this trade, Kyiiv grew in wealth and fame; it became the *largest city* in all of Eastern Europe.

The other tribes recognized Kyiiv's strength and accepted its protectorate. The princes of Kyiiv expanded their rule to all the neighboring territories; they conquered the nomadic tribes that lived in the steppes and built a strong nation.

The nation was called *Rus'*. At first this name referred only to the territory where the Polians lived, but later this name encompassed the whole country; the boundaries reached from the shores of the Black Sea in the south to Lake Ladoha in the north. *Rus'* is the old name of the territory which makes up present-day Ukraine. The inhabitants of this region were called *Rusyches*. Around the 16th century, the princes of Muscovy, in order to encompass the traditional country of *Rus'*, began calling themselves *Russians*. The *Rusych* people, to differentiate themselves from the *Russians* of Muscovy, began referring to themselves as *Ukrainians* — that is, *UKRAINA*, a separate land lying on the southeast curve of Europe³).

It was a long time before *Kyiivan Rus'* became a great nation. We know very little about this ear-

ly period. However, early chronicles do mention that Askold and Dyr ruled and by 860 A.D., Rus' was already a strong and powerful nation feared even by the Byzantine Empire.

PRINCE OLEH

The first prince that we have definite knowledge about was *Prince Oleh*'), who lived about 900 A.D. His army was made up of Vikings, also called Norsemen. This was a wandering army that came to Rus'-Ukraine from Scandinavia. These Vikings made their way to other places in Europe, such as Italy, Normandy and England, and they even came to North America.

Oleh wanted to make Rus' a great trading nation. The Greeks stood in his way by not admitting merchants from Rus' to the Byzantine ports. About 911 A.D., Oleh set out for Constantinople. After a siege, Oleh conquered the city and forced the Greek emperor to sign a favorable trade agreement. As a sign of victory over the Greeks, Oleh hung his shield on the city gates.

PRINCE IHOR

After the death of Oleh, *Ihor*, son of Rurik, who at that time was prince of Novhorod, became prince. With Ihor the royal lineage of the rulers of Rus'-Ukraine began. Ihor was a warrior who led his armies on many campaigns. He led them to the Black Sea and far beyond the Caucasus Mountains, where they fought the Persians and Arabs. Ihor also undertook a campaign to Greece; however, he was not as successful as Oleh.

Ihor died in battle with the Slavic tribe of the Derevlans. The Derevlans refused to recognize the authority of the Prince of Kyiiv, nor would they



Prince Sviatoslav

pay him tributes. When Ihor came personally to collect the taxes the Derevlians captured him, tied him to two opposing branches and then let the branches go; Ihor was torn apart.

PRINCESS OLHA

After Ihor's death, his wife, *Olha*, ruled from 946 to 960. She also fought the Derevlians and finally brought them under her control. She was the first ruler of Rus'-Ukraine to accept Christianity.

PRINCE SVIATOSLAV

Sviatoslav, son of *Olha*, became prince in 970. He was famous for his bravery and daring. He destroyed the Khazar nation that had its center by the Volha River²), led his armies to Bulgaria and Greece, and occupied territory on the Danube River. *Sviatoslav* gained fame in these battles and was feared by friend and foe alike. Before attacking, *Sviatoslav* always sent a warning, "prepare for war for I am coming." *Sviatoslav* died in battle with the Pechenegs. The story goes that after he was killed the Pecheneg ruler ordered *Sviatoslav's* head cut off and had it covered in gold to be used as a drinking cup.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW:

1. In what parts of present-day Ukraine did our ancestors live?
2. Why did they live in these parts?
3. What were our ancestors called?
4. What tribes made up the Ukrainian Slavs?
5. Why was the location of Kyiiv so important to its development?

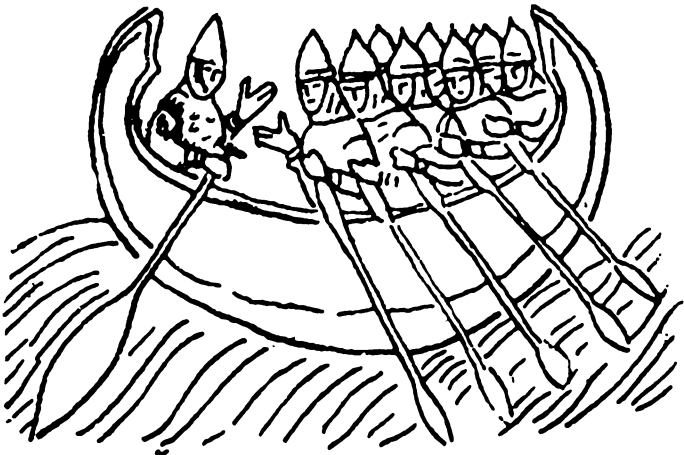
6. Who were the first rulers of Kyiivan Rus'?
7. Why did Oleh go to war with Constantinople?
8. Why was Ihor killed?
9. What did Sviatoslav do before attacking?

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

kniaz'	pagan	Perun
Olha	Vikings	Khazar
Rus'	Dazhboh	Rurik

LOCATE THESE PLACES ON THE MAP:

Kyiiv	Constantinople
Dnipro River	Volha River

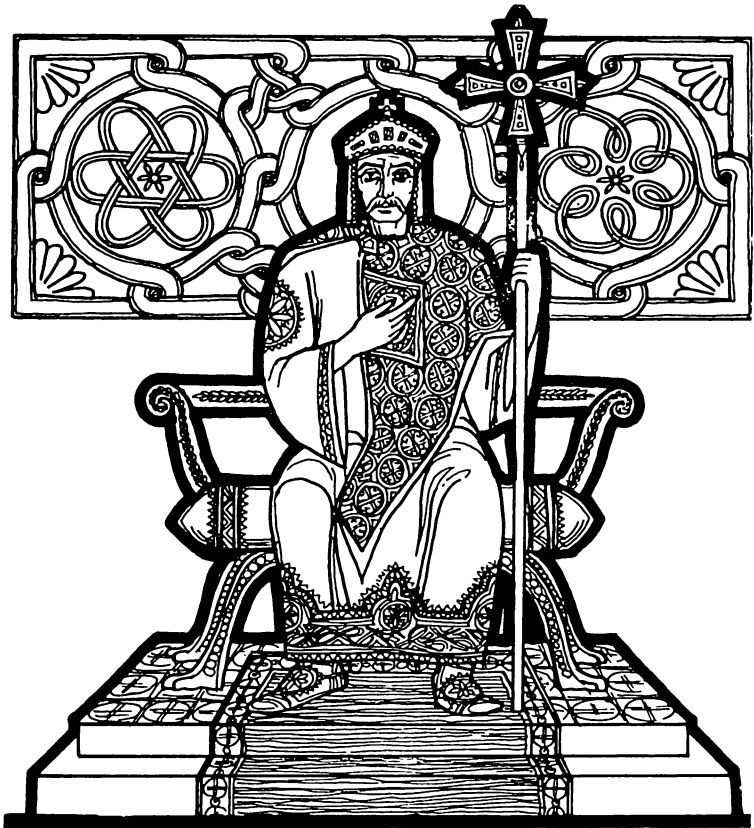


VOLODYMYR THE GREAT

After the death of Sviatoslav, his son, *Volodymyr*⁶⁾ became prince. In the early part of his reign Volodymyr took part in many wars. In 981 A.D., he marched into Galicia, expelled the Poles who occupied the territory and brought it under his rule. As the territory of Rus'-Ukraine expanded, it became vulnerable to attack, so Volodymyr had to fortify its boundaries.

After securing his kingdom's defense, Volodymyr began a program of internal development. He felt that one way to raise the importance of a country was to adopt a formal religion. After examining the various religions, Volodymyr accepted Christianity from Byzantium. In 988 A.D., Volodymyr became a Christian and ordered the rest of the nation to do the same. He ordered the pagan idols torn down and in their places he had churches built. In Kyiiv, he built a beautiful church in honor of Our Lady. Because Volodymyr gave one-tenth of his income for the upkeep of this church it is called *Desiatynna* (tenth part). Since Rus'-Ukraine accepted Christianity from Byzantium, many priests, educated men and merchants came to Kyiiv bringing with them the culture and knowledge of the Greeks. Ukraine began to flourish: the first books were printed, schools were established and a money system, bearing the Ukrainian emblem, the *Trident* (tryzub) was introduced.

Volodymyr died in 1015 A.D. Because of his great deeds the Ukrainian people called him Volodymyr the Great. Under his rule and authority, Rus'-Ukraine became a Christian nation. He was also recognized as a saint.



Volodymyr the Great

YAROSLAV THE WISE

Volodymyr's son, *Yaroslav* (1019 to 1054), following in his father's footsteps, tried to make Ukraine a powerful nation. He defended Rus'-Ukraine from the Poles and the Pechenegs. During his reign Kyiiv prospered even more. For added protection from the Pechenegs, Yaroslav built a wall around Kyiiv and had the gates to the city gold plated (*Zoloti Vorota*).

In Kyiiv, Yaroslav built a new palace and the most beautiful church in Kyiiv, St. Sophia. At the same time, near Kyiiv, a now famous monastery was founded the "Pecherska Lavra." In order to insure justice for everyone, Yaroslav ordered the codification of all the laws and had them compiled into one book called "Ruska Pravda" (Rus' Law Code). Yaroslav respected and was respected by the other kings of Europe. He tried to live with them in peace. Through marriages Yaroslav's family became related to almost all the royal families of Europe. His daughter Anna married King Henry II of France and another daughter, Elizabeth, married King Harold of Norway. His son Vsevolod married a Greek princess.

Before his death, Yaroslav divided his kingdom among his sons, naming the eldest son Grand Prince of Kyiiv. After his death (1054), because of his wise rule, the Ukrainian people gave him the title "Mudryi" (the Wise).

THE KYIIVAN NATION AFTER THE DEATH OF YAROSLAV

After the death of Yaroslav each of Ukraine's six kingdoms was held by one of the sons. Each of the kingdoms owed allegiance to Kyiiv.

This system would have worked out fine had the sons held to their father's wishes about living in peace with one another; unfortunately, they did not. Not only was Ukraine plagued by foreign invasions, but also by internal strife. The Poles in the west and the Polovtsians in the east, taking advantage of the unrest within the country, started invasions and raids.

Yaroslav's grandson, *Volodymyr Monomakh*, fought for unity and strength in Ukraine. A brave and able leader, fighting many battles with the Polovtsians, he was able to expand the boundaries of Ukraine beyond the Danube River. All the European princes wanted Volodymyr for an ally. Volodymyr wrote a book of instruction for children in which he stated the way his sons should live with one another.

After his death, his son, *Mstyslav*, became ruler and like many other princes after him, he fought the Polovtsians. One such prince, *Ihor Sviatoslavych*, gained fame from his battles with the Polovtsians. In 1185, Ihor set out with a large army for the enemy camp. A fierce three-day battle followed, and Ihor was taken captive. However, he was able to escape and returned to Rus'-Ukraine. The details of this campaign are in a book called "*Slovo pro pokhid Ihora*" (Song of Ihor).

Because of the invasions of the Polovtsians, Kyiiv declined in power and fame.

As Kyiiv slowly declined, the princes who ruled in the lands to the north of Rus'-Ukraine, began to build up their own nation. These princes first ruled from Suzdal and then moved their capital to Moscow.

Beginnings of Moscow. To the north of Ukraine, on the upper banks of the Oka and Volha Rivers were large forests, muddy lands and marshes. From

the beginning this territory belonged to the Kyiivan kingdom. This land was first settled by the Finns and Asiatic people, and later by the Slavs. The princes who ruled there were of Ukrainian descent. However, they forgot their ancestry and looked upon Rus'-Ukraine as a foreign country. In fact, their princes looked with envy upon Kyiiv, and wanted to destroy it so they could raise the importance of their own nation.

In 1169, Prince Andrey Boholubsky from Suzdal invaded Kyiiv. Prince Mstyslav, who was ruler at that time, tried to defend Kyiiv but was too weak. Andrey's army razed the city and took everything of value back to Suzdal.

To the south of Rus'-Ukraine another people were rising in strength — they were the *Tatars*. These people came from Asia and settled first near the Caspian Sea and then moved on to the Crimean Peninsula. The Rus'-Ukrainian princes constantly fought against them. In 1223, the Tatars attacked Kyiiv for the first time. The second siege, in 1240, completely destroyed the city.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW:

1. How did Volodymyr strenghten his nation?
2. What was the most important thing he did?
3. Why was the church that Volodymyr built called "Desiatynna"?
4. Why did Ukraine flourish after Christianity was introduced?
5. When Yaroslav became prince, what did he do?
6. What was "Ruska Pravda"?
7. What happened after the death of Yaroslav?
8. What did Volodymyr Monomakh try to do?
9. Who was Ihor Sviatoslavych?

10. What brought about the decline of Kyiiv?
11. Who was Andrey Boholubsky and what did he do?
12. What happened in 1240?

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

Polovtsians	"Song of Ihor"	Tatars
Tryzub	Pecherska Lavra	St. Sophia
Zoloti Vorota		Pechenegs

LOCATE ON THE MAP:

Danube River	Moscow	The Crimea
The Caspian Sea	Volodymyr	Yaroslav



GALICIA-VOLHYNIAN EPOCH

Since the reign of Volodymyr the Great the territory in the western part of Rus'-Ukraine was under the jurisdiction of the Prince of Kyiv. After the death of Yaroslav the Wise two separate kingdoms were formed — Galicia and Volhynia. From 1084 *Rurik*, *Volodar* and *Vasylko* ruled in Halych. They were all sons of Prince *Rostyslav*, grandson of Prince Yaroslav the Wise. These princes defended their lands from the Poles and the Magyars (people who live in present day Hungary). When Volodymyrko became prince he chose a site on the Dnister River for his capital and made *Halych* a powerful nation. His son, *Yaroslav Osmomysl* (meaning "eight senses") expanded the boundaries of his kingdom beyond the Danube River. He built a city there and called it Little Halych (now the city is in Rumania and is called Galaz).

After the death of Yaroslav Osmomysl the boyars (nobles) asked Prince Roman, who was ruling in Volhynia to become prince.

PRINCE ROMAN

Prince *Roman* was an able and just ruler. He cared about the peasants and townsfolk, and defended them from the rich *boyars*. He saw that the only way to make Rus'-Ukraine a strong nation again was to unify the nation. He expelled the other princes from the territory and in 1199 united the two *Kingdoms of Galicia* and *Volhynia* into one nation. In order to better fortify the western boundaries of Rus'-Ukraine he started a war with the Poles. Unfortunately, Roman was killed in this war. Roman was succeeded to the throne by his son, *Danylo*.

KING DANYLO (1205-1264)

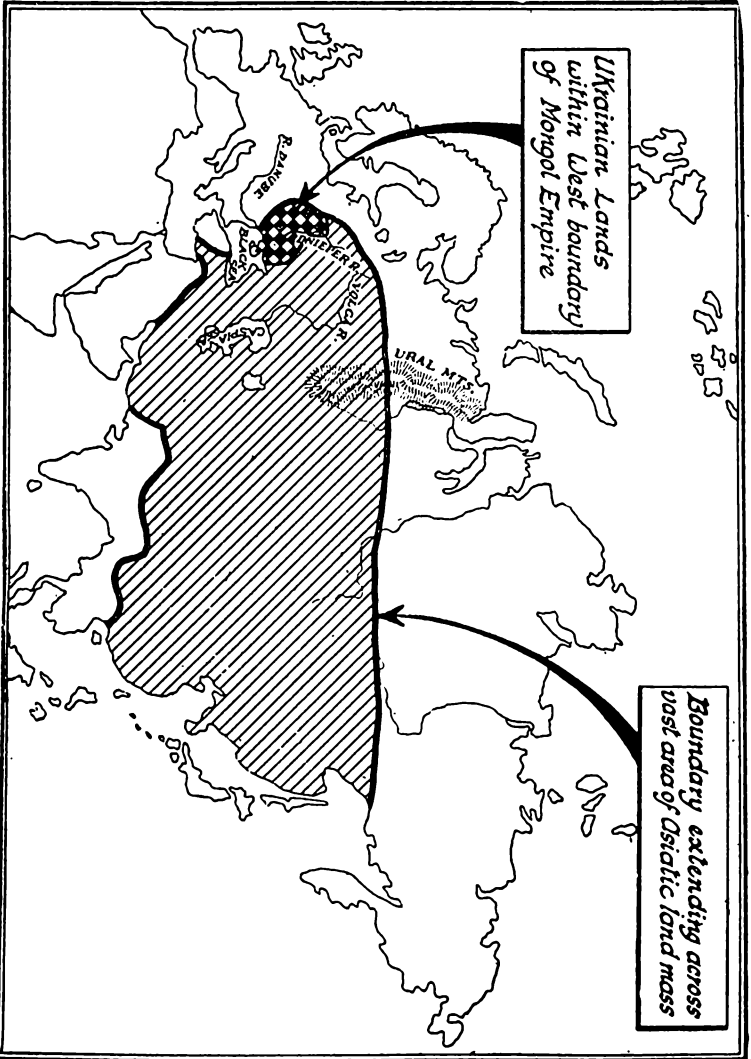
After the death of Roman the nobles recognized his son, *Danylo*, as ruler. However, after a short time the nobles expelled Danylo and began to rule themselves. Because each boyar wanted to be in charge, chaos and unrest followed. Since there was no strong ruler on the throne, the Magyars and the Poles occupied Halych and started to oppress the people. After many battles, Danylo finally regained his throne and brought peace to the kingdom.

But peace did not last too long. No sooner had Danylo repelled the Polish and Hungarian invaders, then he had to fight against the Tatars. The Tatars already occupied the eastern part of Rus'-Ukraine and were steadily moving westward. Hoping to get help to fight the Tatars, Danylo made treaties with many west European kings. He even asked the Pope for help and in return was willing to recognize the authority of the Pope. Unable to give military help, the Pope sent a crown and *bestowed the title of king* on Danylo. In this way the Pope hoped to raise the prestige of Danylo and to win alliances in the war with the Tatars. In Dorohychyn, in 1253, Danylo was crowned king by a Papal legate.

The Tatars finally occupied western Rus'-Ukraine. They did not interfere with the government of Rus'-Ukraine, but Danylo had to recognize the authority of the Tatar ruler and to pay him tribute. All the while, Danylo tried to fortify his kingdom. He built two new cities — *Kholm and Lviv* (i).

Danylo died in 1264 and was buried at the cathedral at Kholm.

Danylo was succeeded by his son, *Lev*, who also fought the Tatars and even was able to acquire



Ukrainian Lands within the Mongol Empire.

more territory for his kingdom. He got Lublin from the Poles and the Trans-Carpathian region from the Magyars.

The last king to rule in Galicia-Volhynia was *Yuriy II*; after his death Halych and the Kholm Province were taken over by Poland.

**
*

During the reigns of the Princes, Rus'-Ukraine was one of the greatest nations in Europe. Its boundaries extended from the River Tysa near the Carpathian Mountains to the Volha River in the east; from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea and the Caucasus in the south.

Rus'-Ukraine was governed by a Kniaz (Prince) who made all the major decisions; however, in the very important matters, all the people voted. The populace had to pay taxes, however, they rarely paid money — usually animal skins-furs, bread, honey, or cattle were used to pay the tax. Although there was a standing army, when there was danger of invasion everyone was expected to take up arms in defense of their lands.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW:

1. Discuss the rise of the Galicia - Volhynia Kingdoms.
2. What kind of ruler was Prince Roman? Explain.
3. Where was Danylo crowned? When?
4. What were the boundaries of Rus'-Ukraine during the reign of the Princes?

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

The Hungarians	Little Halych	Vasylko
The Rostyslavs	Lev	boyars
Monarchy	Kholm	

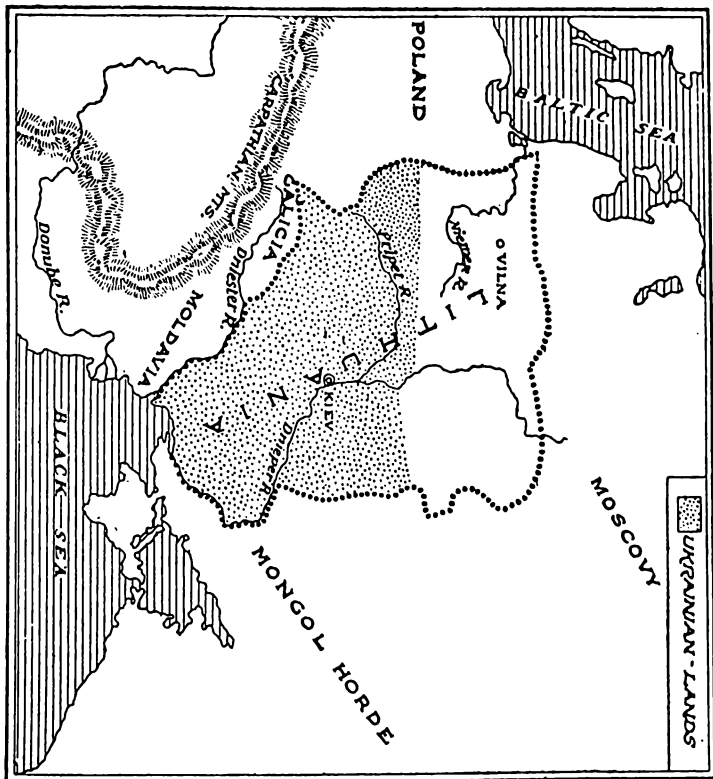
LOCATE ON THE MAP:

Lviv	The Tysa River
The Carpathian Mountains	The Baltic Sea





THE KOZAK ERA



Ukrainian Lands under Lithuania.

THE KOZAK ERA

After the death of the last prince of Halych both Halych and the Kholm Province were brought under Polish rule. The Polish King, Casimir, ruled Lviv. He occupied the royal palace and took many valuable treasures of Rus'-Ukraine to Poland. Shortly thereafter, the Polish government began introducing its laws and the Polish lords (landowners) took over the land and turned the peasants into serfs, virtual slaves. The serfs had to work the land and the lords had complete control over them.

While the western part of Rus'-Ukraine was under Polish rule, the eastern parts of Volhynia, Podilja and the Kyiv Province were under *Lithuanian* rule. The Lithuanian conquerors eventually were themselves conquered. Since the Lithuanians were not as advanced as the people of Rus'-Ukraine, they accepted many traditions from the people they conquered; among other things they accepted Christianity from Rus'-Ukraine. The people were permitted to govern themselves and to keep things the way they were.

Poland feared that Lithuania and Rus'-Ukraine might unite against her. Hoping to bring Lithuania and Poland together, Polish nobles arranged for the marriage of the Polish queen Jadwiga and the Lithuanian prince Jagiello. In 1569, in the city of *Lublin*, a treaty was concluded between the Polish and Lithuanian nobles in which it was agreed to unite Lithuania and Poland into one nation ruled by one king. By this treaty Poland gained a dominant role in the government of Rus'-Ukraine.

THE BROTHERHOODS

The people of Rus'-Ukraine, finding themselves under foreign domination with no one to care for

their well-being or for their nation, organized themselves. As a result brotherhoods-fraternities, and mutual aid societies grew. At first these brotherhoods were organized by churches, although their activities were not limited to the caring of the churches only. These brotherhoods established schools, hospitals and nursing homes for the handicapped. They also opened banks where the people could borrow money. The first fraternity organized in Lviiv was called *Stavropyhia* (in defense of the cross). This fraternity opened its own high school and even bought a printing shop where books were printed in the old Ukrainian language. Also, at this time, *Prince Constantine Ostrozky* founded a college in Ostroh and later the Metropolitan of Kyiiv, *Petro Mohyla*, established a college in Kyiiv. These brotherhoods re-awakened in the people a love for their church and their nation, and gave them strength to bear the many hardships that a foreign rule brings. From the school, founded by these fraternities, emerged educated men who led the people in their fight for freedom.

One major stumbling block to complete Polish domination of Rus'-Ukraine was the fact that the Ukrainians were of the Orthodox faith⁽⁸⁾. The Poles tried in every way, to impose the Latin Rite on the people. A *Synod of Bishops* met in the city of Brest, in 1596, where the majority of the bishops accepted a union with the Church of Rome. This union was met with opposition — two of the bishops walked out of the Synod, as well as some priests, and Prince Constantine. A fierce struggle emerged between the Orthodox and Uniate factions. The Ukrainian populace was divided into two warring camps and this religious struggle did much harm to the unity of the Ukrainian people.

THE KOZAKS

During the sixteenth century Ukraine found itself constantly invaded by the Tatars who had by now established their state in the Crimea. Every year they would make raids on Ukraine, destroying everything in their path, murdering men, and taking women and children into captivity. These children were converted to Muslim faith and became "janisaries." Because of the vastness of the Polish kingdom, the King was doing little to defend this part of the country. As a result, some adventuresome men joined together into bands and moved to the steppes beyond the Dniro River. Here they lived by hunting and fishing. They also organized expeditions against the Tatars. To defend their outposts these freedom-loving men built fortresses, the most famous being the *Zaporizhia*, which was located on an island in the vicinity of the Dniro Rapids.

These freedom-loving adventurers eventually developed a military system, with their own customs and traditions. Later, they were called "Kozaks." The Kozaks had their own government in which all matters were resolved by the Kozak Rada (council). This council also elected a *Hetman* (supreme chief) of the Kozaks. The Hetman's symbol of power was the "bulava" (mace). The person who organized the Kozaks into a real military organization was *Dmytro Vyshnevetsky*.

The land — the *Sich* — the Kozaks settled they considered a self-ruling (autonomous) Ukrainian territory since the Polish King ignored their activities. The King did leave them in peace because they were protecting the southern border of his kingdom. Because of this lack of unconcern, the Kozaks continued to develop their traditions while the remainder of the people faced Polonization.



Hetman Petro Konashevych Sahaydachny

The Kozaks gained in strength and military experience in their many wars with the Turks and Tatars. They made campaigns to the Crimea, Asia Minor and Constantinople, now the city of Istanbul. During this time there were uprisings against the Poles. *Christopher Kosynsky, Fedor Loboda and Severyn Nalevayko* led these uprisings; however, they could not withstand the Polish advances. Nalevayko was captured by the Poles, tortured and finally put to death.

PETRO KONASHEVYCH SAHAYDACHNY

Petro Konashevych Sahaydachny was born in Halych, educated in Ostroh and joined the Kozaks at Zaporizhia, where he was elected Hetman. He made many campaigns to the Black Sea, to the Turkish capital of Istanbul, and in Asia Minor to the cities Sinop and Trapezunt. In 1621, the Kozaks defeated the Turks at Khotyn.

These constant attacks on the Turkish cities by the Kozaks finally forced the Sultan to warn the Polish King that if these Kozaks were not subdued drastic action would be taken. The Polish King feared the Sultan and tried to curb the power of the Kozaks. But the Kozaks had enjoyed a certain degree of autonomy for a long time and now were not willing to give it to the Polish King. The Polish Crown tried to enforce its power and the Kozaks rebelled, so armed conflict broke out. The Kozaks, under the leadership of *Hetman Zhmylo*, defeated the Polish army forcing the Poles to come to an agreement with the Kozaks. Then, in 1630, *Hetman Taras Fedorovych* again defeated the Poles at Pereyaslav. In 1635, *Ivan Sulyma* destroyed Kodak, a Polish fortress on the Dnipro River. Between 1637 and 1638, *Pauluk, Hunia and Ostriany* led

a series of revolts against the Poles; however, these were unsuccessful. For all the trouble they gave him, the Polish King limited the number of Kozaks to 6,000 men and forced their army under the jurisdiction of Polish generals. For the next ten years the Kozaks led many unsuccessful rebellions against the Poles.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW:

1. After the death of the last King of Halych, what happened to eastern and western Rus'-Ukraine?
2. Why was life better for Ukrainians under the Lithuanians?
3. What happened in 1569 in Lublin?
4. What were brotherhoods-fraternities and what did they do?
5. What happened in 1596 in Brest?
6. Briefly tell the beginning of the Kozaks.
7. Where did the Kozaks make their campaigns?
8. Who were Kosynsky, Loboda and Nalevayko?
9. Why did the Polish King try to curb the power of the Kozaks?
10. What happened between 1637 and 1638?
11. How did the Polish King finally curb the power of the Kozaks?

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

Jadwiga	Petro Mohyla	Jagiello
Dmytro Vyshnevetsky	Constantine	Ostrozky
Zaporizia	serf	Kodak
Orthodox	Hetman	bulava
Stavropyhia		

LOCATE ON THE MAP:

The Crimea	Istanbul	Pereyaslav
Khotyn	Asia Minor	

HETMAN BOHDAN KHMELNYTSKY

In 1648 the Ukrainian people rebelled against Polish rule with unusual force. At the head of this rebellion was Bohdan Khmelnytsky. He was able to lift the spirits of the people. He was a leader in the true sense of the word. He was an excellent organizer not only among the Kozaks but also among the general populace. He knew how to prepare the people for war and after the war was won he knew how to build a new nation.

At Zhovti Vody, near Korsun, the Kozak army, under the leadership of Khmelnytsky, defeated the Polish army. This victory spread the morale of the people and soon the rebellion spread all over Ukraine. Serfs and city dwellers went along with the Kozaks, ousting the Polish landowners. On his march to capture the Polish capital Warsaw, Khmelnytsky achieved many victories, among them the capture of Lviv. The Polish King, fearing the strength of the Kozaks, asked for a quick armistice. Khmelnytsky, not knowing how much support the Polish King had among the other west European leaders, agreed to peace terms. In 1649 war broke out again and Khmelnytsky again marched into Galicia. At Zboriv, Bohdan Khmelnytsky again defeated the Polish army and again forced the Polish King to come to peace terms. In the Peace of Zboriv the Poles agreed to withdraw beyond the River Sluch in Western Ukraine.

After the Peace of Zboriv Khmelnytsky began organizing Ukraine into a new nation.



Hetman Bohdan Chmelnitsky

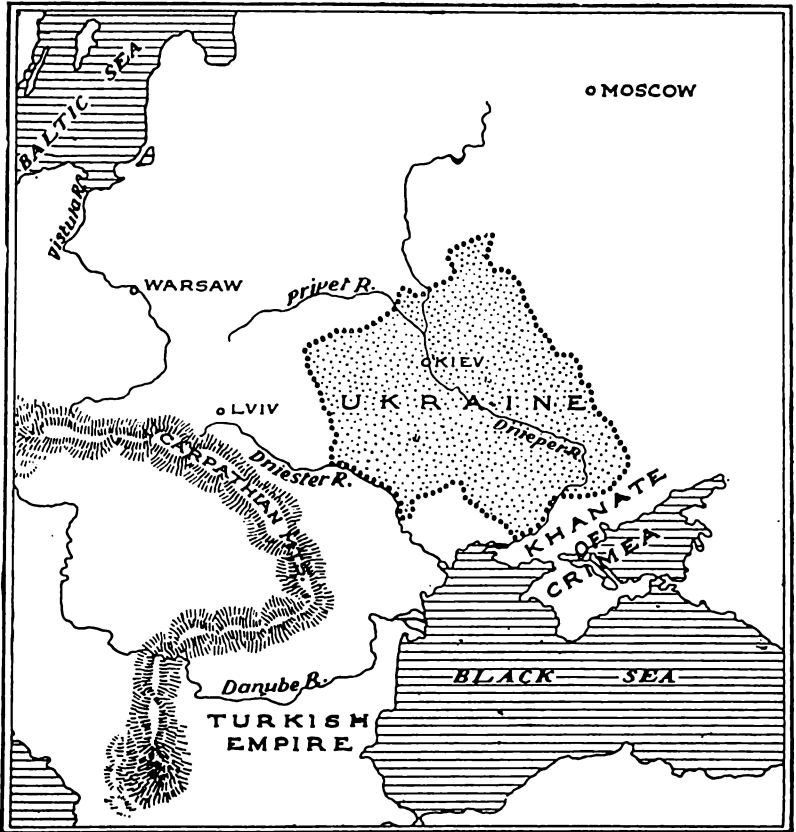
UKRAINE UNDER THE HETMANS

With the war won, Khmelnytsky got down to the business of organizing the new government. He brought to Ukraine a new order and a new way of life.

The *Hetman* was the commander-in-chief of the new government. He was aided by a cabinet composed of: a secretary-general; two adjutant generals of the army (*osauls*); a quartermaster general (*obozny*), who was in charge of the army camps, provisions and ammunition; and two judges to whom all court matters were referred. The capital of the new government was at *Chyhyryn*, near the Dnipro River. The entire populace was divided into army zones, such as Kyiiv, Podilia, Chernyhiv and others. Each zone had its own standing army regiments (*polk*). Each *polk* was subdivided into groups of one hundred men (*sotnia*), which was under the command of a captain (*sotnyk*). Lieutenants (*otamany*) were placed in charge of the smaller cities and towns. Although each zone had its own army, in times of national emergency, everyone was expected to help defend the country.

Under Kozak rule Ukraine prospered quickly. The Polish estates were divided among the Kozaks and the serfs. The cities once again grew wealthy from trade. The people were beginning to feel content and to enjoy their livelihood. Even the songs of this time express a feeling of self-satisfaction. One of the songs of this time says: "... Nowhere is it better or nicer than in our Ukraine...".

But the Polish landowners were unwilling to give up these fertile lands in Ukraine and started gathering an army at the border. Seeing the possibility of a more serious conflict, Khmelnytsky began searching for new allies. Thus he made an agree-



Ukraine in the Middle of the Seventeenth Century,

ment with the Tatars, and sent envoys to Turkey and other European governments. In 1651, the Poles invaded Ukraine. At Berestechko, in Volhynia, the Poles and the Tatars, who had defected to the side of the Poles, defeated the Kozaks. In the peace talks that followed, at Bila Tserkva, Khmelnytsky had to give to the Poles the lands of Bratslav and Chernyhiv.

In 1652, another war broke out between the Poland and Ukraine. This time, Khmelnytsky was victorious over the Polish army at Batih. However, soon after the treaty was signed, the Polish King again was raising an army. Khmelnytsky seeing that he needed an ally, but unable to trust the Tatars or the Turks, looked to other countries for help. He hoped that maybe Moscow would be more trustworthy. In 1654, at Pereyaslav and at Moscow, an alliance was signed between the Kozaks and Moscow.

The provisions of the treaty were:

1. The Hetman and the officers were elected by the Kozak Council.
2. The Kozak government and the judges were independent of Moscow.
3. Taxes were to be collected by the Kozak government.
4. The Kozak army should be at least 60.000 men strong.
5. Ukraine can enter into alliance with other governments but with some stipulations.
6. All rights of the Ukrainian people were to be guaranteed.

Bohdan Khmelnytsky believed that Moscow would keep its part of this agreement; unfortunately, as we shall see later, Moscow had other plans.



Hetman Ivan Vyhovsky

In 1655, Khmelnytsky was preparing a campaign against the Poles. He realized then that Moscow did not plan to keep its part of the agreement but was trying to bring Ukraine under its complete domination. Moscow secretly started talks with Poland about the possibility of dividing Ukraine between them.

Realizing Moscow's intentions, Khmelnytsky began talks with other governments, especially Sweden, but nothing came of this because he died soon after. Bohdan Khmelnytsky was buried at Subotiv, near Chyhyryn.

Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky was the organizer of the Ukrainian nation under the Kozaks and spent his whole life fighting for the freedom of Ukraine.

UKRAINE AFTER THE DEATH OF BOHDAN KHMELNYTSKY

After the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky the Kozaks elected *Ivan Vyhovsky* Hetman. He was Khmelnytsky's secretary-general and a close adviser. Vyhovsky hoped to continue Khmelnytsky's plan to break the alliance with Moscow. He sought help from the Tatars and from Sweden. In the mean time, he decided to make peace with the Polish King. In 1658, in Hadiach Vyhovsky made a treaty with the Polish King. The king promised to recognize Ukraine as an independent government, but under the protectorate of the Polish kings.

Accomplishing this strategy, Vyhovsky started a war with Moscow. At Konotop, Vyhovsky defeated the Muscovite army of 30,000 men. Practically the whole standing army of the Czar was wiped out. However, Vyhovsky did not take advantage of this victory. He was weary of war and he was unsure of the position of the Poles. Vy-

hovsky was correct in his thinking, because shortly after the Poles turned against the Kozaks. He was forced to resign the hetmanate and, in 1664, the Polish King had him shot.

After the death of Vyhovsky, the Kozaks elected the son of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, *Yuriy*, as Hetman. Unfortunately, Yuriy had neither his father's ability in government nor in military tactics. Disillusioned, Yuriy resigned the hetmanate. With his resignation Kozak Ukraine was divided into two jurisdictions. The dividing line was the Dniipro River. The right-bank of the river, except for the city of Kyiiv, was under the protectorate of Poland. The left-bank of the river, including Kyiiv, was under the protectorate of Moscow. The Kozaks on the right-bank elected *Pavlo Teteria* Hetman and the Kozaks on the left-bank elected *Ivan Briukhovetsky* Hetman.

Teteria, with the Polish King, invaded the left-bank Ukraine. He wasn't victorious and was forced to resign. Next the *bulava* was given to *Petro Doroshenko* (1665-1676). Doroshenko was a strong Hetman. He realized that Ukraine could never achieve independence allied with either Poland or Moscow. He was also aware, however, that without the allies independence was impossible. Doroshenko made an agreement with Turkey. The Turkish Sultan agreed to recognize Ukrainian independence and promised to respect the Ukrainian faith and traditions. The one thing he demanded for his support was tribute.

Doroshenko, with the help of the Turks, was able to defeat the Polish army. In the treaty of Buchach he acquired Podilia from Poland. Meanwhile, the hetman on the left-bank was following a pro-Moscow policy. This made the people very discontent. Taking advantage of the situation, Do-

roshenko was again able to unite the two parts of Ukraine. However, the people were dissatisfied — they were also suspicious of the Poles. Doroshenko was ridiculed by his own cabinet. Disillusioned, he resigned the hetmanate. After Doroshenko there were no outstanding hetmans in right-bank Ukraine.

In the intervening years, the people fought the Poles. There were sporadic uprisings. These rebels were called Haydamaky. The biggest rebellion was in 1768, under the leadership of *Maxim Zalizniak* and *Ivan Honta*. The Poles suppressed the rebellion and in doing so they devastated the cities.

LEFT-BANK UKRAINE

In left-bank Ukraine, the Moscow government was strengthening its hold over Ukraine more and more. The first hetman, *Ivan Briukhovetsky* (1663-1668) believed he could live in peace with Moscow. In 1667, Moscow made an agreement with Poland in which it ceded the City of Kyiiv to Poland. When the Kozak government discovered the Czar's scheme they wanted to get rid of Moscow's rule and started a war with Moscow. The Kozaks ousted the Muscovite army; however, this war was unsuccessful because Briukhovetsky died before anything further could be done. The following two hetmans *Damian Mnohohrshny* (1667-1672) and *Ivan Samiylovych* (1672-1687), tried to strengthen the power of the Hetman but they did not succeed. Falling out of favor with Moscow they were sent to Siberia ⁽⁹⁾. Moscow imposed stricter controls on the people. The Kozaks were forced to go on many long campaigns and they were forced to build Russian fortresses ⁽¹⁰⁾. They were also forced to build the new capital of Russia, St. Petersburg. It is said that St. Petersburg was built on the bones of the Kozaks.



Hetman Ivan Mazepa and King of Sweden

HETMAN IVAN MAZEPA

The next hetman was *Ivan Mazepa* (1687-1709). He was a man of strong will and decided to take strong steps to unify Ukraine and build a strong nation.

In 1708, with the help of King Charles XII of Sweden, Mazepa waged a war against Moscow. This proved to be a disaster. At the Battle of Poltava, in 1709, the Russian army defeated the Ukrainian and Swedish armies. Mazepa had to flee to Rumania. He died in exile. *Philip Orlyk* succeeded Mazepa, but was unable to return to Ukraine. He formed a Hetmanate-in-Exile. Orlyk and the Kozaks were not allowed to return to Ukraine. They became the first political emigres in Western Europe.

From this time the Czars began complete Russification of Ukraine. One of the reforms of Peter the Great was the giving away of the Ukrainian lands to the Russian nobles.

The Hetmans, *Ivan Skoropadsky*, *Pavlo Polubotok*, *Danylo Apostol* and *Kyrylo Rozumovsky*, tried to slow down this Russian influence by caring for schools and churches. They knew that gaining independence now was out of the question.

The *Sich*, the stronghold of the Kozaks, really bothered Peter the Great and Catherine II. It was still an independent government with a *koshovy otaman* (general) in charge. The Czars feared the *Sich* and tried to destroy it. They tried twice to destroy the *Sich*, first in 1709 and again in 1775. Finally in 1775, the Czarist army succeeded in completely destroying the *Sich*. After this the Kozaks dispersed and settled near the borders of the Don, Volha and Kuban Rivers. The Kozaks that settled there are the ancestors of the present-day Kuban, Volha and Don Kozaks.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW:

1. What did Bohdan Khmelnytsky do for the Ukrainian people?
2. What happened near Korsun?
3. Why did the Polish King ask for a quick armistice after Korsun?
4. What kind of government did Khmelnytsky establish? Explain.
5. Why did Khmelnytsky make treaties with the Turks and the Tatars?
6. What happened at Berestechko? Why?
7. What was the agreement of Pereyaslav?
8. What were Vyhovsky's policies?
9. What happened at Konotop?
10. What two things did Yuriy Khmelnytsky lack?
11. What happened after Yuriy Khmelnytsky resigned?
12. What was the dividing line of Right- and Left-Bank Ukraine?
13. What did Ivan Mazepa try to do?
14. What happened after the Battle of Poltava?
15. Why did the Czars destroy the Sich?
16. What happened to the Kozaks after the destruction of the Sich?

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

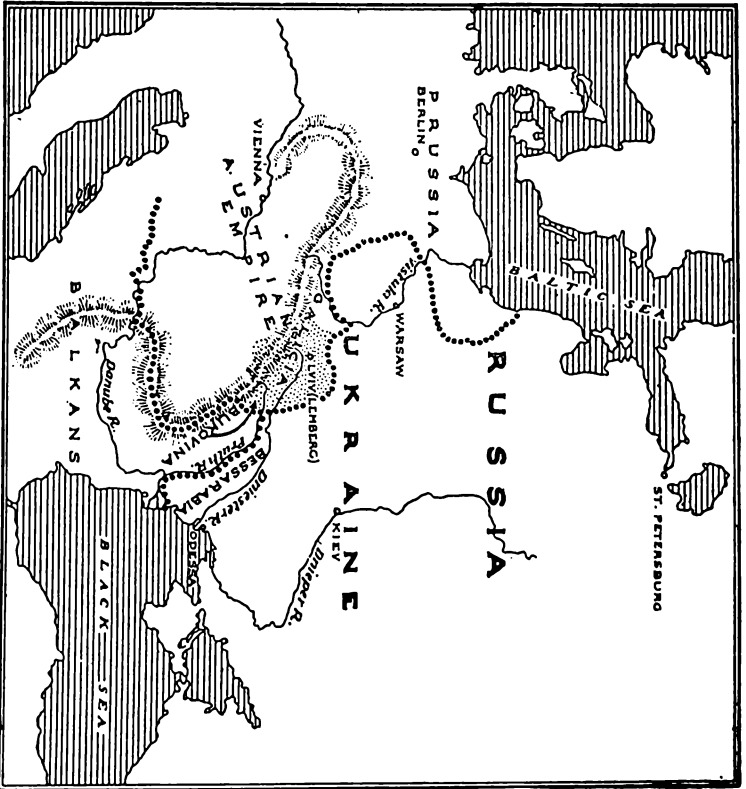
Hetman	Haydamaky	Subotiv
Zalizniak and Honta	Doroshenko	Sich
Siberia	Orlyk	King Charles XII
serf (kripak)	Russification	

LOCATE ON THE MAP:

Korsun	Bila Tserkva	Pereyaslav
Chyhyryn	Poltava	Sluch River
Zboriv	Konotop	Berestechko



MODERN TIMES



The Division of the Ukrainian Lands between the Russian and Austrian Empires in the Nineteenth Century Following the Congress Treaty of Vienna in 1815.

MODERN TIMES

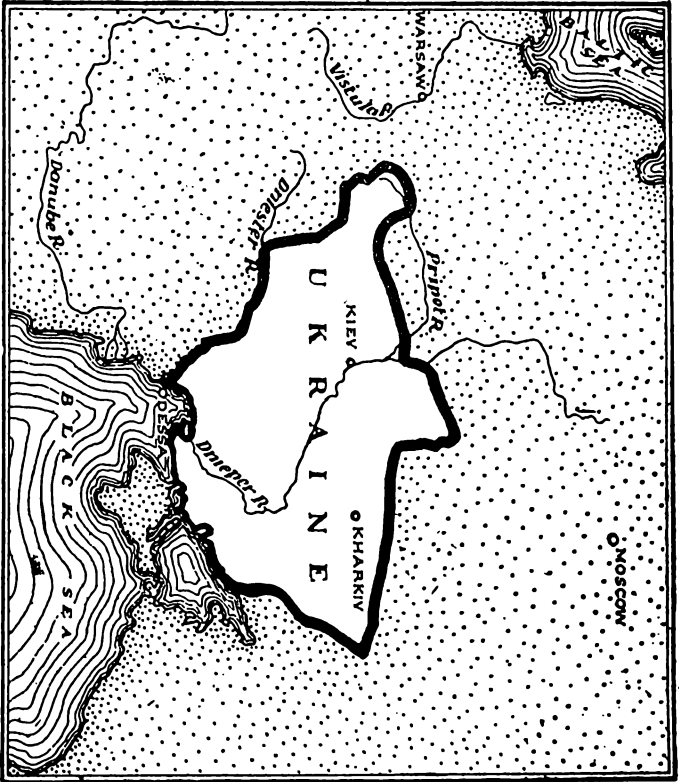
REBIRTH OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM

In the 17th and 18th centuries the Polish kingdom began to disintegrate. The Polish rulers were unable to defend their vast domain against the Austrians, the Germans, and the Russians. Thus Ukrainian territory fell under Russian and Austrian rule.

As this was happening, there was a rebirth of national consciousness, the pride and identity of the Ukrainian people. Men appeared who gave the people a sense of new life. In 1798, the first book was printed in the Ukrainian language ⁽¹¹⁾. It was *Eneida* by *Ivan Kotliarevsky*. In 1840, a book appeared by *Taras Shevchenko*, *Kobzar*. In this book, Shevchenko tried to show the glory and beauty of Ukraine. The Russians, who controlled the eastern part of Ukraine, fearing a rebirth of Ukrainian nationalist life, barred the printing of books in the Ukrainian language and sent Russian clergy to administer the Ukrainian churches.

However, for the people living in Western Ukraine under Austrian rule, things were slightly better. Ukrainian schools were introduced and books were printed in the vernacular. The people were beginning to have an awareness of their national culture and traditions.

The XIXth century as a whole saw a cultural revival for Ukrainians living under the Russian and Austrian yokes. However, Russia forbade the use of the Ukrainian language, customs and traditions, while the Austrians did not. The people under the Austrian rule had a gradual cultural upheaval while under Russia there was a periodic upheaval.



The Ukrainian National Republic as Established 22 January, 1918

UKRAINE AND WORLD WAR I

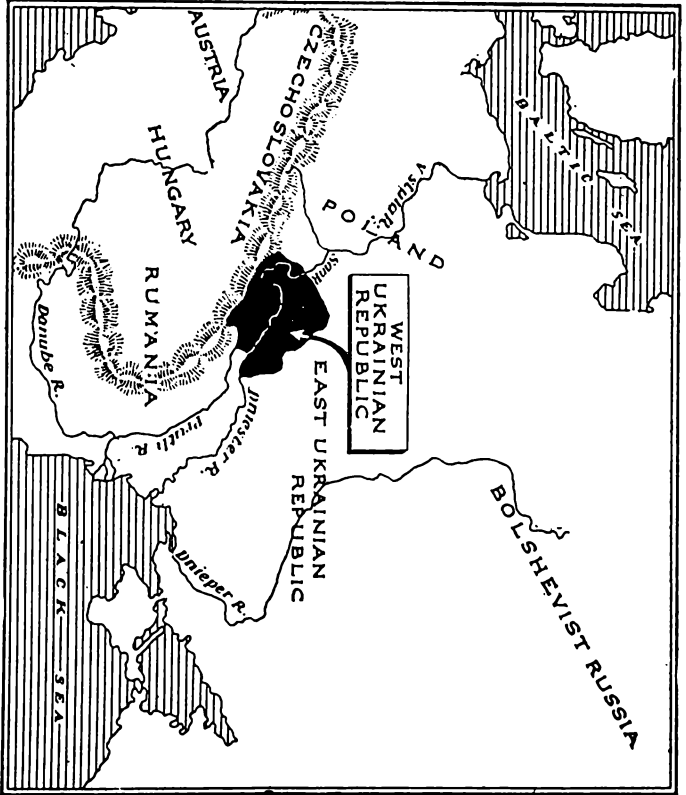
World War I brought with it new hopes for independence for the Ukrainian people. When the Russian Revolution broke out in 1917 the Ukrainians, under the Czardom of the east, again revived their fight for freedom. In Kyiiv the *Ukrainian Central Rada* was formed with *Mykhailo Hrushevsky*, a noted historian, as president. On January 22 1918, Eastern Ukraine was proclaimed as *Ukrainian National Republic*.

Meanwhile, in the west, in Lviv, after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the *Ukrainian National Rada* (Council) seized government buildings and on November 1, 1918, proclaimed the independence of the *Western Ukrainian National Republic*. The following year, January 22, 1919, the two governments united and proclaimed a *sovereign and independent Ukrainian nation*.

Soon after the proclamation of independence in the East, at Kyiiv in 1918, the Soviet Russian army invaded Ukraine. In the many battles that followed many young men and women lost their lives defending their homeland. One example was the Battle of Kruty. On December 30, 1918, 300 young men, the student division of the *Sichovi Striltsi*, died trying to hold back the Bolshevik onslaught.

The leaders of Ukraine knew that in order to fight the Bolsheviks they needed allies. On February 9, 1918, in the city of Brest, Ukrainian government signed a treaty with Austria, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria. The Treaty of Brest Litovsk provided that Austro-German forces would help the Ukrainian army fight the Bolsheviks; in return, Ukraine would provide the Central Powers with the much needed grain (12).

To get the necessary grain the Ukrainian Cen-



The West Ukrainian National Republic as Established by Ukrainian National Council in Galicia 1 November, 1918

tral Rada attempted to nationalize the lands. This move greatly dissatisfied the landowners, and on April 29, 1919, the landowners overthrew it and proclaimed General *Pavlo Skoropadsky* as Hetman of Ukraine. However, the newly-elected Hetman's policies, in turn brought a revolt against the hetman. The successful revolt was organized by the Ukrainian National Union under the leadership of *Otaman Simon Petlura*.

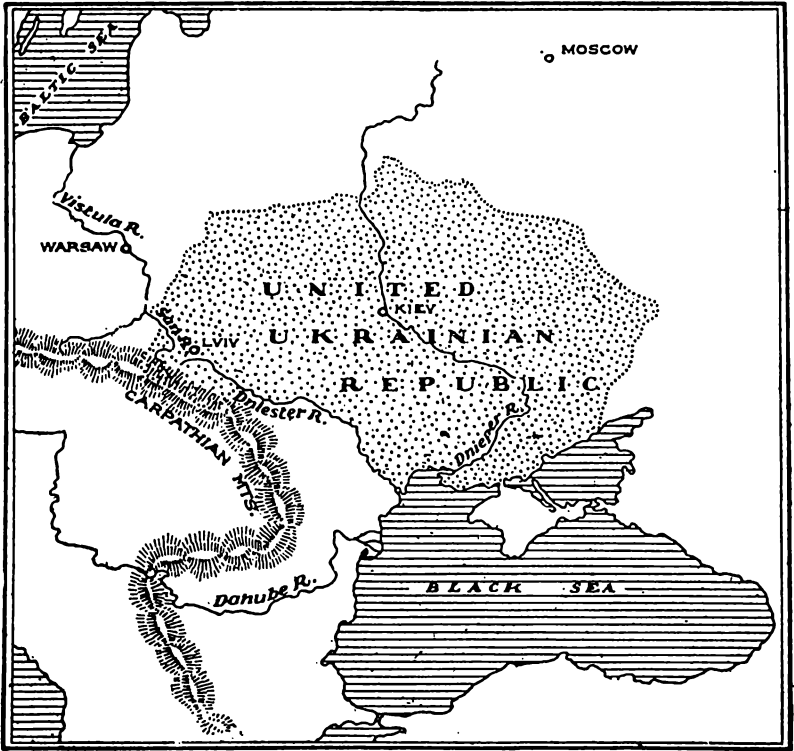
1919 — 1922

To combat the oncoming Soviet Russian troops, Petlura began negotiations with the newly-reborn Polish government. In the Treaty of Warsaw, 1920, Poland recognized the Ukrainian National Republic and promised to help the Ukrainian army in its war against the Bolsheviks. In return Petlura was to cede Poland the territory of Western Ukraine.

In 1920, the two armies marched on Kyiiv. However, the Bolsheviks gathered a large force and not only turned back the two armies, but also drove them as far as the Polish capital, Warsaw. England and France came to the aid of Poland, thus helping it to repel the invasion.

This conflict between Poland and Russia ended in March, 1921, with the signing of the Treaty of Riga, which divided Ukraine between them. This was a violation of a previous agreement between Poland and Ukraine.

Soon afterwards Otaman Petlura went to Paris where he formed a government-in-exile; there he was killed by a Soviet agent in May, 1926.



United Ukrainian Republic as Proclaimed 22 January, 1919.

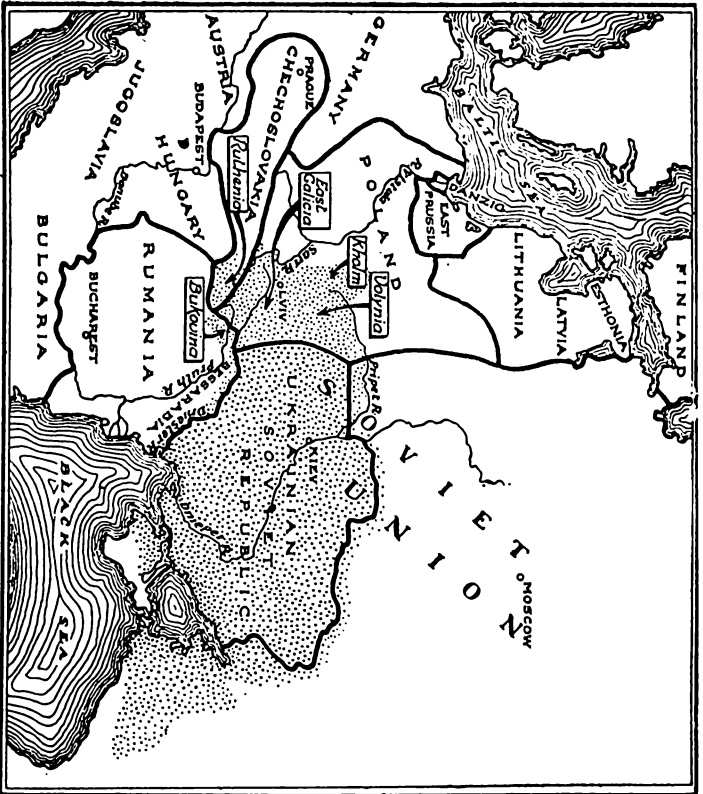
BETWEEN THE WARS

After this short-lived independence, the territory of Ukraine was divided into four parts: the largest part, Eastern Ukraine, went to Russia; Galicia (Western Ukraine), was taken by Poland; Bukovina and part of Bessarabia went to Rumania; and the smallest part, Carpatho-Ukraine, went to Czechoslovakia.

Life is never easy under foreign rule. For the people under Russian domination life was especially hard. The Communists, who were now in power, formed a puppet state in Ukraine, known as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).

From the start the communists began their program of land reforms. The lands were taken away from the people and turned into collectives. Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian peasants were resettled in Siberia; in their places Kalmyks, Kirkiz and Russians were brought in. The Russians tried to break the spirit of the people, their targets being the intelligentsia (educated people) and the clergy. Ukrainian Orthodox priests were deported to Siberia and Russian priests were brought in their places. Those who did not agree with the political views of the government, were tortured and sent to Siberia as slave laborers. Ukrainian schools were closed; the speaking of the Ukrainian language was discouraged. To further bring the Ukrainian people into submission, the Moscow government organized a famine in Ukraine in the early 1930's, by taking the grain out of Ukraine. Because of this, more than six millions people starved.

For the people living under the Poles, life was not much better. True, the Ukrainians had representatives in the Polish Parliament, but they were



Central Europe between the World Wars, 1923-1938, Showing Boundaries between Soviet Union, Rumania Poland and Czechoslovakia, and Indicating the Ukrainian Areas in Each of These Countries.

greatly outnumbered. The Poles were not too willing to give in to Ukrainian demands. At every point, Ukrainians were forced to give up and forget their nationalism.

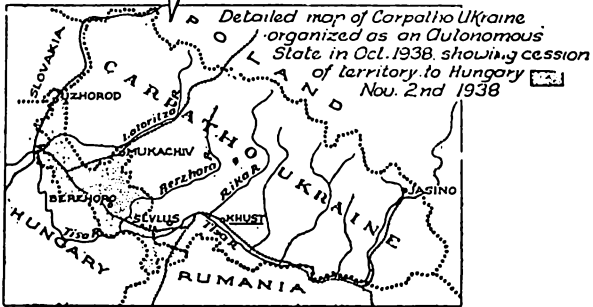
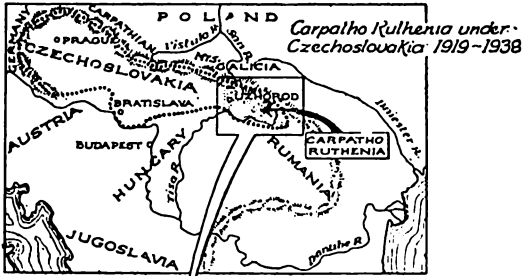
Against all these odds, several nationalist organizations, such as the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), under the leadership of Colonel *Eugene Konovalets*, and the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), were formed; these were forerunners of Ukraine's fight for freedom. To retaliate, the Polish government undertook a policy of persecution to instill fear into Ukrainian people.

Bukovina and Bessarabia, under Rumania, had about as much freedom as the people living under Poland. The part of Ukraine which had a relatively better conditions was Carpathian Ukraine.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Until the end of World War I, this part of Ukraine was under Austrian rule. After the fall of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the inhabitants of this region showed a desire to belong to the Western Ukrainian National Republic. The Ukrainian army, which at this time was fighting the Poles, could not protect them. The Carpathian Ukrainians, not wanting to be under Hungarian rule, willingly became part of Czechoslovakia. The name was changed to *Pidkarpatska Rus'* (Trans-Carpathian Rus' or Ruthenia⁽¹²⁾) and here the people had a greater measure of national freedom.

Immediately prior to World War II, Carpatho-Ukraine enjoyed autonomy, as it was recognized as an autonomous state with its own government and parliament. This happened when Czechoslovakia, under the pressure of Nazi Germany, was transformed into a federative republic, in which Carpatho-Ukraine became an autonomous state.



Carpatho Ukraine in the Crisis of 1938-39.

On March 15, 1939, at *Hust*, the Parliament met and proclaimed the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine. Its first president was Father *Augustine Voloshyn*. However, soon after proclaiming its independence, Carpatho-Ukraine was invaded by the Hungarians. Although the inhabitants fought bravely for their land, they were unable to withstand the Hungarian onslaught and succumbed. When the Hungarians took over, they suppressed all Ukrainian national life in the country.

UKRAINE DURING WORLD WAR II

September, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. After seventeen days Poland capitulated and the German army occupied the Polish territory up to the Sian and Buh Rivers. The Nazi government established a Government General of Poland. The territory beyond these rivers belonged to Soviet Russia. Here the Soviet government initiated its own laws and any deviation from the party line was met with persecution. People who insisted on showing Ukrainian identity were sent to Siberia and any nationalist activity was quickly stifled.

When in June, 1941, the German-Soviet Russian war broke out, the Ukrainians hoped to benefit from this conflict; they hoped to gain their own independence.

The Germans marched eastward occupying all of Ukraine which was made a German colony of sorts — *Reichskommissariat*. To the Germans, Ukraine was a source of food supply and a region to expand their way of life — a *Lebensraum*. The Germans took all the food stuffs from Ukraine and deported many people to Germany to work in factories as slave laborers. The Germans also stifled all nationalist activities by forbidding the

opening of schools and jailing professional, well-educated Ukrainians.

As a result of these activities, a powerful Ukrainian underground was formed (14). Their objective was to fight both the Germans and Soviet Russia. The most famous partisan group was in Volhynia under the leadership of *Taras Bulba-Borovets*. It was from these partisan groups that the *Ukrainian Insurgent Army* (UPA) was formed, under the leadership of *Taras Chuprynka-Shukhevych*.

In May, 1945, with the ending of World War II, all of Ukraine, even Carpatho-Ukraine, was under the Soviet Russian domination.

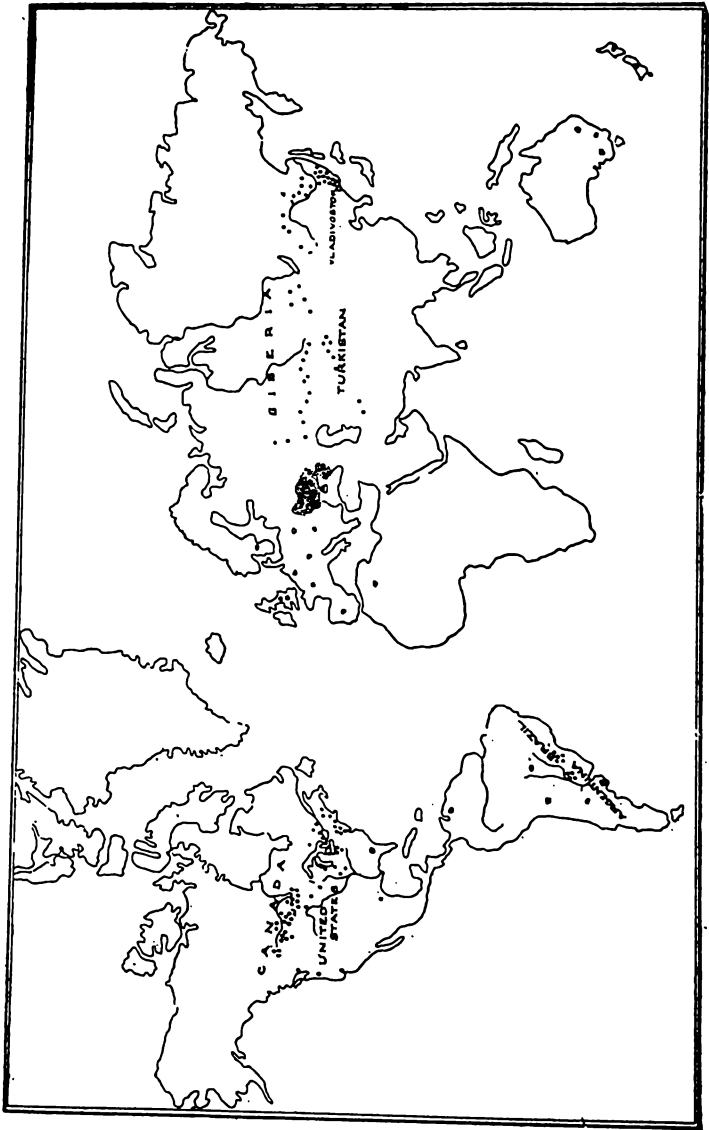
UKRAINE AFTER WORLD WAR II

Controlling all of Ukraine, the Soviet government continued its policies of constantly suppressing Ukrainian nationalist life. The Russification program touched every aspect of life: all schools and churches were controlled by Moscow, which appointed teachers and priests. However, they were not successful in breaking the people's spirit. Now, almost 30 years later, the Soviet government still has not fully succeeded in its Russification policy.

UKRAINIAN IMMIGRATION

After the war thousands of Ukrainians who were brought to Germany did not return to Ukraine. They knew what life would be like under communist rule. Instead, they scattered to all parts of Europe, North and South Americas, Australia and even to Africa. Here they continue their fight for the independence of their native land.

These emigres, however, were not the first exiles from Ukraine. Since the XVIth century



Ukrainian Emigration.

people emigrated from Ukraine. The first wave of immigrants to the United States and Canada came in the latter part of the XIXth century. This immigration was purely of economic nature. The succeeding immigrations, however, included mostly political emigres. After World War II these political emigres became known as DP's or displaced persons.

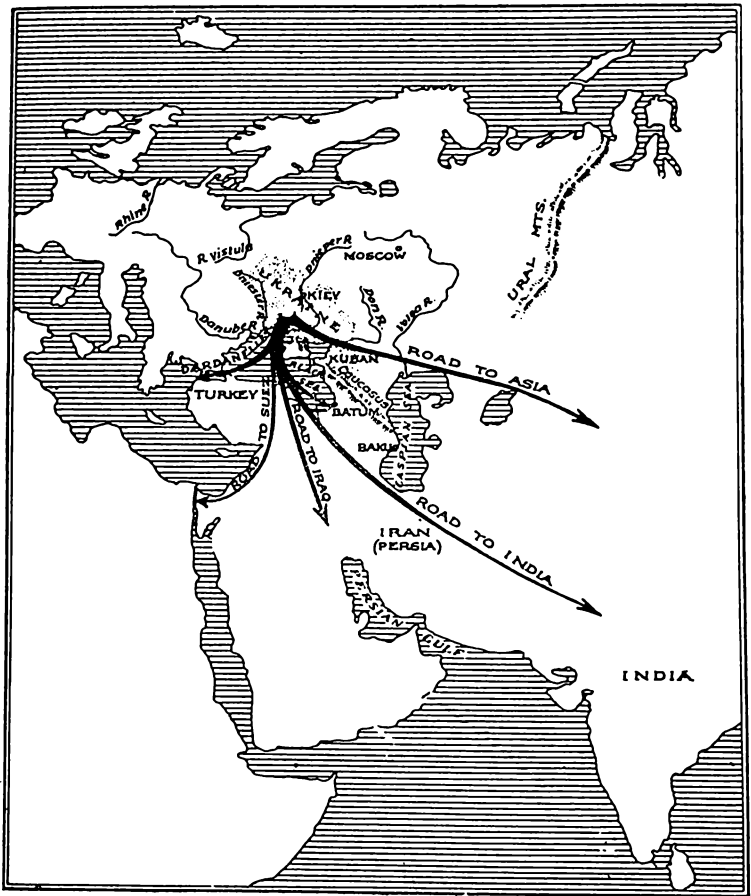
Those Ukrainians who found themselves outside the boundaries of their native land organized themselves into national and civic groups, usually around a church of their denomination, whether it be Catholic, Orthodox or Protestant. These groups were founded to better strive for the recognition and independence of their fatherland.

In 1967, a *World Congress of Free Ukrainians* was held in New York. At this Congress a *Secretariat* was elected with the main purpose to coordinate all political activities of Ukrainians on the international arena.

The main tasks of the Ukrainian emigres is not to forget their national heritage, traditions and culture, but to strive always for a better understanding of the Ukrainian cause by the free world.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW:

1. How was Ukraine divided after World War I? XVIIth and XVIII centuries?
2. Why is January 22, 1919, important?
3. Why were the people dissatisfied with Pavlo Skoropadsky?
4. How was Ukraine divided after World War I?
5. How did 'Trans-Carpathian Rus' come into existence?
6. Explain the Russification policy after World War II.
7. What is the main task of the Ukrainian immigration?



Ukraine in its Strategic Setting.

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

<i>Eneida</i>	Eugene Konovalets
Mykhailo Hrushevsky	Augustine Voloshyn
Simon Petlura	Hust

LOCATE ON THE MAP:

Bessarabia	Sian River
Buh River	Hust

APPENDIX

- (1) Kyiiv is also spelled Kiiv and Kiev. Kiev is the accepted form in English.
- (2) Dnipro is also spelled Dnieper.
- (3) The term **Russian** was used by Ivan the Terrible for the first time.
- (4) In Ukrainian an "h" is used, whereas in Russian a "g" would be used — in Ukrainian it is Oleh, in Russian it would be Oleg.
- (5) In Ukrainian it is Volha, in Russian Volga.
- (6) When this name became Russianized it became "Vladimir".
- (7) Lviv — is referred to as Lvov and during the Austrian occupation it was known as Lemberg.
- (8) The Orthodox religion was formed in 1054 when the Greek Church broke away from the church of Rome.
- (9) Siberia is that part of Asian Russia where the Czarist government deported its political prisoners.
- (10) During the reign of Peter the Great the official name of the Princedom of Muscovy was changed to the Czardom of Russia.
- (11) In princely era the books were printed in old-Ukrainian language. During the Hetman and later periods Ukrainian books were not permitted by Russian rulers.
- (12) During World War I the two sides were referred to as either the Allies (Entente) and the Central Powers.
- (13) This name is an old Latin name for the people of Ukraine.
- (14) Partisan is another name for guerrilla warfare.

