

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**  
**NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF UKRAINE**  
"Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute "  
Faculty of Sociology and Law

**The Socio-Political Contemporary History of Ukraine**

Methodical recommendations for study for graduate students of the Department of  
History, Faculty of Sociology and Law

Approved at faculty scientific council meeting, Faculty of Sociology and Law

**“The Socio-Political Contemporary History of Ukraine”:** Methodical recommendations for study for graduate students of the Department of History, Faculty of Sociology and Law Specialty 032 «History and archeology», full time study / Ed. S. Choliy.– **Kyiv**, Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, 2016. – 19 p.

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Educational edition

**“The Socio-Political Contemporary History of Ukraine”:** Methodical recommendations for study for graduate students of the Department of History, Faculty of Sociology and Law Specialty 032 “History and archeology

**Full-time study**

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## **Introduction**

The skills, knowledge and experiences that students receive as a result of the studying course “The Socio-Political Contemporary History of Ukraine” would help them to complete and form their general scientific overview, deepen their knowledge of contemporary historical processes, help them to feel themselves much more confident in their public activities and discussions. Knowledge of contemporary historical and social processes is very relevant during the bifurcation period of historical narrative. Our contemporary situation makes the students the witnesses of this process, thus they need relevant knowledge, skills and experiences provided by the course to orientate in this situation.

## **Extended lessons plan**

### **Subject 1.1. WWI and development of social and political processes in Ukraine (1914-1917)**

The World War I and Ukraine. Ukraine as viewed by foreign states. The attitude toward war of different parties and classes. Formation of "The Union of liberation of Ukraine". The Main Ukrainian Rada (Council). Ukrainian “Sichovi Striltsi” regiment. Evolutions of political orientation of “TUP” in the course of war.

Russian army’s successes and failures on Southwest front. Economic decay and deterioration of living standards of the Ukrainian population during the war. Repressions against Ukrainians in Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires. Situation of the Ukrainians in East Galicia. Rise of revolutionary crisis, boosting of mass anti-war campaign.

Participation of the Central Rada’s representatives in peace negotiations in Brest-Litovsk and its historic consequences for Ukraine. Signing of the peace treaty with Germany. Occupation of Ukraine by German and Austro-Hungarian armies. The Central Rada’s crisis in the spring of 1918. The UNR Constitution’s adoption. The Hetman’s revolt.

#### **Main Literature**

1. Kubicek, Paul. The History of Ukraine. -- Westport, Connecticut, London: Greenwood Press, 2008. – P. 79-96
2. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: A History. – Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press: 2009. – P. 355-379
3. Encyclopedia of Ukraine.–University of Toronto Press, 1984–93. 5 vol.: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Partly online. T. 20-22. [Electronic resource]-  
Access to the source:  
[http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic\\_1](http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic_1)

#### Additional literature

1. All about Ukraine: Two-volume illustrated edition contains all kind of facts about Ukraine in short. Vol. 2. - Publishing Home «Alternative», 1998. P. –255-265
2. Historical Dictionary of Ukraine / Ivan Katchanovski, Zenon E. Kohut, Bohdan Y. Nebesio, Myroslav Yurkevich Second edition. - Scarecrow Press, 2013 .- P. 11, 14-15, 82, 60, 96-97;
3. Ukraine: History – Britannica Online Encyclopedia". Britannica.com. Retrieved 31 October 2011. – P. 24 [Electronic resource]-Access to the source: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/612921/Ukraine>

### **Subject 1.2. Political processes in Ukraine during the Ukrainian revolution and Civil war in former Russian empire (1917-1921)**

The February revolution in Russia and its impact on Ukraine. Creation of Radas of workers', peasants' and soldier's deputies. Appointment of the Provisional Government commissars in Ukraine. The Formation of the Ukrainian Central Rada: its social roots, party structure, program. The beginning of Ukrainization campaign in the army. The Ukrainian National Congress. First steps to national-territorial autonomy in April-May 1917. The 1<sup>st</sup> Universal of the Central Rada. Formation of General Secretariat. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Universal of the Central Rada. Declaration of the Ukraine's autonomy. M.Hrushevsky, V.Vynnychenko. Military insurgence in Petrograd in October 1917 and struggle for power in Kyiv. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Universal of the Central Rada. Declaration of the Ukrainian National Republic. The conflict between the Central Rada and the government of the Soviet Russia. The 1<sup>st</sup> All-Ukrainian congress of Radas. Proclamation of the Soviet power in Kharkiv. Political contest for power in Ukraine. Intervention of the Russian Bolsheviks' armies. Declaration of the 4-th Universal by the Central Rada. Declaration of independence of Ukraine. Accomplishments and failures of the Central Rada in home and foreign policy.

Hetman Skoropadsky and his government. Proclaiming of the Ukrainian state. Law making of Hetman's administration. Hetmanate in the perception of the Ukrainian political parties. Home and foreign policy of the Ukrainian state. Agrarian issue in activities of Hetman's government. National-cultural policy accomplishments.

Rebel and guerrillas (partisans) war against invaders and Hetman's regime. P.Skoropadsky's abdication. Formation of "Directory": its structure, social basis, and policies. Restoration of the UNR. S.Petljura. Social programs of the Directory. Revolutionary developments of 1918 on West-Ukrainian lands. The establishment of West-Ukrainian National Republic. State building processes in WUNR. WUNR's foreign orientation.

The Warsaw's agreement of Y.Pilsudsky and S.Petljura, the Soviet-Polish war.  
The Riga peace treaty of 1921. Ukraine's loss of national statehood.

The collapse of the Ukrainian National Republic. The Reasons of the defeat and the main lessons of the Ukrainian national-democratic revolution of 1917-1920.

The Galician question on the international arena. Political and economic situation in Bukovina and Carpathian Rus.

#### Main Literature

1. Kubicek, Paul. The History of Ukraine. -- Westport, Connecticut, London: Greenwood Press, 2008. – P. 79-96
2. Subtelny Orest. Ukraine: A History. – Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press: 2009. – P. 355-379
3. Encyclopedia of Ukraine.–University of Toronto Press, 1984–93. 5 vol.: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Partly online. T. 20-22. [Electronic resource]-Access to the source: [http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic\\_1](http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic_1)

#### Additional literature

1. All about Ukraine: Two-volumed illustrated edition contains all kind of facts about Ukraine in short. Vol. 2. - Publishing Home «Alternative», 1998. P. –255-265
2. Historical Dictionary of Ukraine / Ivan Katchanovski, Zenon E. Kohut, Bohdan Y. Nebesio, Myroslav Yurkevich Second edition. - Scarecrow Press, 2013 .- P. 11, 14-15, 82, 60, 96-97;
3. Ukraine: History – Britannica Online Encyclopedia". Britannica.com. Retrieved 31 October 2011. – P. 24 [Electronic resource]-Access to the source: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/612921/Ukraine>

### **Practical lessons**

#### **Seminar 1.1. WWI and development of social and political processes in Ukraine (1914-1917)**

- I. WWI as a milestone in a development of humanity;
- II. Political orientations of Ukrainians in Austria-Hungary in WWI;
- III. Social and political situation in Russian Empire during the final period of its existence.

#### Main Literature

1. Kubicek, Paul. The History of Ukraine. -- Westport, Connecticut, London: Greenwood Press, 2008. – P. 79-96

2. Subtelny Orest. *Ukraine: A History*. – Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press: 2009. – P. 355-379
3. *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*.–University of Toronto Press, 1984–93. 5 vol.: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Partly online. T. 20-22. [Electronic resource]-Access to the source: [http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic\\_1](http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/History.asp#Topic_1)

#### Additional literature

1. *All about Ukraine: Two-volume illustrated edition contains all kind of facts about Ukraine in short*. Vol. 2. - Publishing Home «Alternative», 1998. P. –255-265
2. *Historical Dictionary of Ukraine* / Ivan Katchanovski, Zenon E. Kohut, Bohdan Y. Nebesio, Myroslav Yurkevich Second edition. - Scarecrow Press, 2013 .- P. 11, 14-15, 82, 60, 96-97;
3. *Ukraine: History – Britannica Online Encyclopedia*". Britannica.com. Retrieved 31 October 2011. – P. 24 [Electronic resource]-Access to the source: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/612921/Ukraine>

### **Methodical recommendations**

This practical class is strongly recommended for organization after the lectures 1.1 and 1.2 that include all the preliminary information about historical background of the processes discussed on the practical class. This class is planned in a form of focus group discussion of the texts and original sources.

- I. During the preparation of the question **WWI as a milestone in a development of humanity** you should make a short outline of the development of European civilization during the period of Modernity. We would discuss the main reasons and results of this event, very often called “the seminal catastrophe of humanity” (George Kennan).  
Analyze the main inter-state tensions that put Europe to the state of war, especially so-called “Ukrainian question”, vision of future state of territories, inhabited by Ukrainians, by the main political actors of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The main attention here should be taken to the idea of formation of Ukrainian state in international discourse and narrative, the activities of political groups that were the bearers of irredentist ideas.  
You should indicate the influence of the global war conflict on the development of the crisis in all the sides of the conflict, especially in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia and Ottoman Empire. It was the main reason of the rise of different movements that actually put all the mentioned empires to collapse. These movements included nationalisms of different kind, workers

movement, suffrage movement etc. and provoked complication of situation, existing at the begin of the WWI.

The main emphasis should be made on the chronological border status of WWI as a global event and its irreversible consequences for development of humanity and Ukrainian national movement worldwide.

II. Second question, **Political orientations of Ukrainians in Austria-Hungary in WWI**, is devoted to the general overview of the situation in Austria-Hungary during the war. It should be indicated that Ukrainians lived in three parts of the Austria-Hungary: Galicia, Bukovina and komitats of Hungary. In each of these administrative units policy of authorities differed, influencing actual situation of different part of Ukrainian national group.

You should pay attention to the differences and similarities of life in different administrative units of Austria-Hungary and compare them. The main feature of national life in Galicia was simmering national Polish-Ukrainian conflict. Its main feature was underestimation of the importance of Ukrainian national group in the life of the province and rising dissatisfaction of Galician population with such way of life. The realities of Bukovina, in contrary, demonstrated high level of intra-national understanding and cohabitation. It resulted in creation of unique poly-national microcosm of peacefully living national groups, including Ukrainians. The realities of Hungary were totally different as in other provinces because local administration was strictly nationalistic, launching campaign of *magyarization*, not allowing any non-Magyar national group any of basic national rights and even education of lower level.

At the same time all the Austria-Hungary was united by universal principles of administration like provision of identical rights for all the citizens, universal military service, one supreme governing body. The idea of discussion is critical examination of contradictions in administrative system.

Concluding this question there should be a conclusion on the main directions of socio-political orientations of Ukrainians in the WWI that was the main outcome of activities of administrative systems. The main body of Ukrainian national group remains loyal to the Habsburg imperial idea, but tried to realize it in context of the territory it inhabited. Only small part of local population, namely titled *Russophile* began to support Russian claims in the war and acted anti-Habsburg.

III. **Social and political situation in Russian Empire during the final period of its existence.**

During the analysis of this question you should use the model, previously used for analysis of situation in Austria-Hungary to gather case studies for general

comparison. Usage of this longitude approach could help us to complete the full vision of the situation in which Ukrainians were during, and especially by the end of WWI.

You should give proposal to the question why was the internal policy of both empires so different and in which cases it was rather similar.

You should describe the main administrative ideology of Romanov regime after the end of 1905-1907 revolution. Reactionary 3<sup>rd</sup> of July system had no intention to transform the absolutist and nationalistic administrative system, adding to social and economic exploitation negligence to the national demands of different national groups. Ukrainians inhabited the South-Western part of Russian empire and were recognized as an integral part of political nation, called *Russkiye*. Notwithstanding of the high quantity of local Ukrainian population it received neither national rights nor administrative autonomy in Russia. Ukrainian national movement should be analyzed as in general loyal to the Russian empire, trying to change the situation by evolutionally means of parliamentary activity.

At the same time it should be mentioned that begin of WWI caused division of Ukrainian national movement to three opposite fractions, each directed to the same goal of Ukrainian autonomy in Russia, but trying to use different meant to achieve this goal.

The other important question to be discussed in a frame of this practical class is Ukrainian share in the armies of the conflict sides during the war and development of conflict potential in the imperial armies until February 1917 – October 1918.

### **Questions for self-learning**

The main task of a student during this course is independent work on following question with usage of experience, achieved on classes with the instructor. Student's activities for questions for self-learning should include work with literature and sources and would be verified on credit. The main goal of the independent work is deepening of the student's knowledge in the field of our discipline and investigation of the current case studies in history. It is organize on chronologically-problematic principle and gathered in groups of questions.

Subject 2.1. The fate of Ukrainians during the interwar period (USSR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia)

- The fate of Ukrainians after the end of WWI under pressure of different governing authorities;
- Early Soviet power in Ukraine (1920s);



- Soviet transition to totalitarian state.
- Discover the causes and consequences of the Famine 1921-1923 and insurgent movement of the Ukrainian peasantry.
- Provide the facts of mass repressions in the Soviet Ukraine in the interwar period.
- Track the development of culture, education and science in the Soviet Ukraine in the interwar period.
- Characterize the anti-Church policy of the Soviet power.
- Provide information on the proclamation of the Carpatho-Ukraine's independence and discover the reasons of its tragic end.

#### Subject 2.2. Social and political orientations in Ukraine during the WWII.

- The Nazi's "New order" in Ukraine;
- Communistic underground in Ukraine during WWII;
- The development and activities of pro-communistic partisan movement in Ukraine.
- Provide information on the Nazi occupation regime in Ukraine. Characterize the Resistance Movement in the occupied territories.
- Using the facts, follow the process of Kyiv, Odesa, Sevastopol's defense.
- Highlight the key events of Ukraine's liberation. Identify the causes and consequences of the union of the Ukrainian ethnographic territories into one political organism.

#### Subject 2.3. Social and political orientations in Ukraine during the WWII.

- Social situation in Western Ukraine during the first period of WWII (1939-1941);
- Activities of Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists and its development;
- Ukrainian Insurgent Army in fight versus Nazis and Soviet Union.
- Provide information on the main directions of Ukrainian nationalistic movement and its development during and after the WWII.
- Analyze the features of fighting of Ukrainian Insurgent army versus Nazi and Soviet regimes.
- Highlight the key events of Polish-Ukrainian national conflict during the 1940s.

#### Subject 3.1. Development of Soviet totalitarian state during and after WWII.

- "Sovietization" of Western Ukraine and its forced transition to totalitarian society (1939-1941);
- "Second sovietization" in Western Ukraine (1944-1950s);
- The main features of Stalin's totalitarianism after the end of WWII
- Expand the content of the Soviet-German agreements of 1939 and the further fate of Western Ukrainian areas in the context of these documents.

- Assess the process of administrative and political integration of Western Ukraine into Soviet Ukraine. Provide information on Stalin's policy in Western Ukraine.

Subject 3.2. Transition of the Soviet Union to post-totalitarian state and its crisis (1956-1991).

- Destalinization and “Thaw” in the Soviet Union (1956-1964);
- The main features of neostalinist Era of Stagnation (1964-1985);
- Attempt to reform Soviet Union by Gorbachev and its influence on society (1985-1991).
- Define the peculiarities of de-Stalinization and liberalization in Ukraine in social and administrative sphere during the Khrushchev "thaw".
- Characterize the rise of the human rights protection and dissident movements in Ukraine.
- Discover the content of the economic reform of 50-60's in Ukraine: the achievements and difficulties.
- Follow the growth of negative processes in economic, social and spiritual life in Ukraine in the 1970's — at the beginning 1980's. Discover the causes and essence of crisis in the Soviet society.
- Give the examples of awakening of social and cultural life in Ukraine during the Gorbachev's perestroika (1985-1990)

Subject 4.1. Decommunization and creation of pluralistic political system in Ukraine. Transformation of political structure during 1991-2014.

- The main stages in formation of governing bodies and democratization of Ukraine;
- Creation of the first political parties and formation of the main electoral sympathies of Ukrainian societies;
- Analysis of the electoral process in Independent Ukraine.
- Expand the content and determine the historical significance of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine passed by Verkhovna Rada, July, 16, 1990 as the first step to independence.
- Characterize the activity of the Ukraine`s political parties and organizations during the national revival period.

Subject 4.2. Main stages in development of civil society in independent Ukraine.

- The “Revolution on granite” 1990 and proclamation of Ukrainian independence 1991;
- Social movements of 1990s: miner’s protests, religious conflict, “Ukraine without Kuchma” action;
- The “Orange revolution”, Global economic crisis and counterrevolution;

- The “Revolution of dignity” and Russo-Ukrainian war 2013-2016.
- Expand the problem of the repatriation and integration of the deported peoples into the Ukrainian society.
- Give the facts that reveal the role of the Ukrainian diaspora in the development of independent Ukraine.
- Characterize the Ukraine`s political parties and organizations during the national revival period.
- Analyze the choice of the modern Ukraine`s foreign policy vector by the Ukrainian youth.
- Highlight causes, course and consequences of the Orange Revolution 2004-2005 in Ukraine and characterize the Yushchenko Presidency.
- Analyze the causes and follow the course of events of «The "Revolution of dignity" («Euromaidan», «European revolution») in Ukraine in November 2013 – February 2014.

#### Subject 4.3. Political processes in Ukraine during the Ukrainian revolution and Civil war in Russian empire (1917-1921)

- February revolution in Russia and its impact on Ukraine. Formation of the Ukrainian Central Rada, its social roots, party structure, program and activities.
- The Ukrainian State of the Hetman P. Skoropadskiy, its home and foreign policy.
- The Directory period. Its structure, social basis, and policies. The national statehood movement in the Western Ukraine. The proclamation of the WUPR and its historical significance. The defeat and the main lessons of the Ukrainian national-democratic revolution of 1917-1920.
- Describe Mykhalo Hrushevskiy as an outstanding Ukrainian scholar and public figure.
- Follow the revolutionary developments of 1918 on West-Ukrainian lands and establishment of the West-Ukrainian National Republic. Identify the content of the Act of unification of UNR and WUNR and its historical importance.
- Provide information on the collapse of the Ukrainian National Republic. Characterize the reasons of the establishment of Soviet Ukraine.

#### Subject 4.4. The fate of Ukrainians during the interwar period (USSR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia).

- The fate of Ukrainians after the end of WWI under pressure of different governing authorities;
- The formation of the USSR and the political and legal status of the Ukrainian SSR in the Soviet Union;
- Military-industrial modernization and collectivization of agriculture. The Famine 1932-1933. The establishment of the Stalinist totalitarian regime.

- Discover the causes and consequences of the Famine 1921-1923 and insurgent movement of the Ukrainian peasantry.
- Give the facts of mass repressions in the Soviet Ukraine in the interwar period.
- Track the development of culture, education and science in the Soviet Ukraine in the interwar period.
- Characterize the anti-Church policy of the Soviet power.
- Provide information on the proclamation of the Carpatho-Ukraine's independence and discover the reasons of its tragic end.

#### Subject 4.5. Social and political orientations in Ukraine during the WWII.

- The Nazi's "New order" in Ukraine;
- Communistic underground and partisan fighters in Ukraine;
- Nationalistic underground and activities of Ukrainian Insurgent Army.
- Provide information on the Nazi regime in Ukraine. Characterize the Resistance Movement in the occupied territories.
- Using the facts, follow the process of Kyiv, Odesa, Sevastopol's defense.
- Highlight the key events of Ukraine's liberation. Identify the causes and consequences of the union of the Ukrainian ethnographic territories into one political organism.

#### Subject 4.6. Development of Soviet totalitarian state during and after WWII.

- "Sovietization" of Western Ukraine and its forced transition to totalitarian society (1939-1941);
- "Second sovietization" in Western Ukraine (1944-1950s);
- The main features of Stalin's totalitarianism after the end of WWII
- Expand the content of the Soviet-German agreements of 1939 and the further fate of Western Ukrainian areas in the context of these documents.
- Assess the process of administrative and political integration of Western Ukraine into Soviet Ukraine. Provide information on Stalin's policy in Western Ukraine.

#### Subject 4.7. Transition of the Soviet Union to authoritarian state and its crisis (1956-1991).

- Destalinization and "Thaw" in the Soviet Union (1956-1964);
- The main features of neostalinist Era of Stagnation (1964-1985);
- Attempt to reform Soviet Union by Gorbachev and its influence on society (1985-1991).
- Define the peculiarities of de-Stalinization and liberalization in Ukraine in social and administrative sphere during the Khrushchev "thaw". Characterize the rise of the human rights protection and dissident movements in Ukraine.

- Discover the content of the economic reform of 50-60's in Ukraine: the achievements and difficulties.
- Follow the growth of negative processes in economic, social and spiritual life in Ukraine in the 1970's — at the beginning 1980's. Discover the causes and essence of crisis in the Soviet society.
- Give the examples of awakening of social and cultural life in Ukraine during the Gorbachev's perestroika (1985-1990)

Subject 4.8. Decommunization and creation of pluralistic political system in Ukraine. Transformation of political structure during 1991-2014.

- Declaration of the Ukraine`s Independence in 1991. Historic features, main trends and processes of the construction of the Ukrainian independent state.
- The main features of the Constitutional process and the creation of a new system of the state administration and local government.
- Economic reforms in Ukraine: transition to the market relations, entrepreneurship and privatization lines: their controversial character.
- The beginnings of the formation of the civil society. "The Orange Revolution" 2004-2005. The Maidan Protest Movement`s development in Ukraine.
- Analysis of the electoral process in Independent Ukraine.
- Expand the content and determine the historical significance of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine passed by Verkhovna Rada, July, 16, 1990 as the first step to independence.
- Characterize the activity of the Ukraine`s political parties and organizations during the national revival period.

Subject 4.9. Main stages in development of civil society in independent Ukraine.

- The “Revolution on granite” 1990 and proclamation of Ukrainian independence 1991;
- Social movements of 1990s: miner’s protests, religious conflict, “Ukraine without Kuchma” action;
- The “Orange revolution”, Global economic crisis of 2008 and further political processes in Ukraine during 2010-2013;
- The “Revolution of dignity” and Russo-Ukrainian war.
- Expand the problem of the repatriation and integration of the deported peoples into the Ukrainian society.
- Give the facts that reveal the role of the Ukrainian diaspora in the development of independent Ukraine.
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- Analyze the choice of the modern Ukraine`s foreign policy vector by the Ukrainian youth.
- Highlight causes, course and consequences of the Orange Revolution 2004-2005 in Ukraine and characterize the Yushchenko Presidency.
- Analyze the causes and follow the course of events of «The "Revolution dignity" («Euromaidan», «European revolution») in Ukraine in November-2013 – February 2014.

## **Recommended literature**

### **Basic**

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Adopted at the Fifth Session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 28 June 1996 Amended by the Law № 2952-VI dated 01.02.2011, and the Law № 586-VII dated 19.09.2013 [Electronic resource] - Access to the source: [http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Constitution\\_of\\_Ukraine,\\_1996](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Ukraine,_1996)
2. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Resolution On Declaration of Independence of Ukraine //Vidomosti Verkhovnoyi Rady (VVR) 1991, #38, p. 502 [Electronic resource] - Access to the source: [http://static.rada.gov.ua/site/postanova\\_eng/Rres\\_Declaration\\_Independence\\_rev1\\_2.htm](http://static.rada.gov.ua/site/postanova_eng/Rres_Declaration_Independence_rev1_2.htm)
3. Boyeva S.Y. The history of Ukraine and current realities: Collection of texts and exercises. – K.: NTUU «KPI», 2006. 120 p.
4. Gritsuk V. E., Dyagilev V. E., Kornilova V. A., Kornilov A. V. History of Ukraine: Textbook for foreign students. – Kharkiv: V. N. Karazin National University, 2004. – 50 p.
5. Dyagilev V. E., Kutya O. A., Lykhachova T. M. History of Ukraine: Exercise book for English-speaking students. – Kharkov: Kollegium, 2013. – 44 p.
6. Dyagilev V. E., Kutya O. A., Lykhachova T. M. History of Ukraine: Textbook for English-speaking Students. – Kh. : V. N. Karazin Kharkov National University, 2013. – 118 p.
7. Hrushevsky M. A History of Ukraine. – Hamden: Archon Books, 1970. – 629 p.
8. Kubicek, Paul. The History of Ukraine. -- Westport, Connecticut, London: Greenwood Press, 2008. – 199 p.
9. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine.- Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press, 1996. P. 529-571, 611-677. - [Electronic resource]- Access to the source: <http://www.book-info.com/isbn/0-8020-7820-6.htm>
10. Magocsi Paul Robert. A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples. 2nd, rev. and expanded. ed.; Toronto; Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 2010. – 894 p. - [Electronic resource.] - Access to the source:

<https://books.google.com.ua/books?id=TA1zVKTTsXUC&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru#v=onepage&q&f=false>

11. Subtelny Orest. *Ukraine: A History*. – Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press: 2009.- 736 p.- [Electronic resource] - Access to the source: <http://books.google.com.ua/books?id=15uiWHgRphQC&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru#v=onepage&q&f=false>

### **Additional**

12. *All about Ukraine: Two-volumed illustrated edition contains all kind of facts about Ukraine in short. Vol. 2.* - Publishing Home «Alternative», 1998. P. –295-397.
13. Anders Aslund. *How Ukraine Became a Market Economy and Democracy*. - Peterson institute, 2009. P. 9-162. - [Electronic resource] - Access to the source: <https://books.google.com.ua/books?id=C8C3xuqd6aMC&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru#v=onepage&q&f=false>
14. *Contemporary Ukraine on the Cultural Map of Europe* / Edited by Larissa M. L. Zaleska Onyshkevych, Maria G. Rewakowicz. – NY: M.E. Sharpe. – 471 p.
15. Berkhoff Karel C. *Harvest of Despair: Life and Death in Ukraine under Nazi Rule*. (2004). 448 pp. Cambridge / London: Harvard University Press, 2004. P.1-79.-[Electronic resource]-Access to the source: [http://books.google.com.ua/books?id=nd9WzIkTJrAC&pg=PA6&hl=ru&source=gbs\\_toc\\_r&cad=2#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.com.ua/books?id=nd9WzIkTJrAC&pg=PA6&hl=ru&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=2#v=onepage&q&f=false)
16. Blaj L. *Ukraine's Independence and Its Geostrategic Impact in Eastern Europe Debate: // Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe* 21 (2–3)., 2013. P.165- 179. - [Electronic resource] - Access to the source: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/0965156X.2013.841797>
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### **Credit**

Credit is organized in a form of discussion of a student and a teacher on a random question from the lists of questions for independent work and full-time classes. The course mark is dependent on the student's activities during lectures and seminars and his /her independent work (See Annex A).



**Grade system regulations,  
Discipline “**

**The Socio-Political Contemporary History of Ukraine**

”,

**Educational level – bachelor**

Teaching time distribution by teaching hours according to the study plan.

Semester	Teaching activity		Teaching hours distribution			Type of control
	Credits	Hours (45 min.)	Lectons	Practical lessons (seminar)	Independe nt work	Semester assessments of academic progress
4/2	4	120	4	2	114	Credit

The general rating of each student consists of mark (maximum – 100 points), that could be achieved by his activities on:

- 1) lections;
- 2) seminars;
- 3) Credit (oral answer).

**Evaluation indicators and rating points system**

*1. Lectons*

Maximal mark 9 point,

2.1. Maximal mark for present student without lection’s abstract 4 point,

Maximal mark for absent student 0 point.

Maximal mark for lections is  $2 \times 9 = 18$  points (presence on classes and availability of lection’s abstracts)

*2.2. Express-tests.*

Maximal mark 9 points,

Full value answer (not less than 90% of information) 6 points,

Complete answer (not less than 75% of information) 3 points,

Inadequate answer (less than 60% of required information) 1 point,

Unsatisfactory answer 0 points.

Maximal mark for express-tests is 9 points

## **Maximal mark for all lectures is 36 points**

### *2. Processing of teaching material on practical classes (seminars)*

Each student has to answer on each class.

Maximal mark 64 points.

*The main indicators for assessment of student's speeches (presentations):*

Fluency in class topic and its problems, active participation in discussion	64 points,
repeated active comments and questions	56 points,
participation in debates	33 points,
unessential comments	0 points.

Maximal mark for all practical classes is 64 points.

*Each student's starting rating is a general sum of all his points, acquired during semester, the same as sum of promotional and punitive points.*

*Maximal semester Rating calculation (R):*

**RD = 36 + 64 = 100 points**

*Punitive and promotional points are acquired for (rs):*

Punitive points:

- absence on practical class or lecture – -2 points.

Promotional points:

- additional homework for creation of didactic materials (creation of maps, tables, diagrams, schemas – 5-6 points for each;
- museum attendance – 6 points;
- participation in student's competition in history on the faculty or university level – 7 points;
- essay presentation and participation in a student's conference – 7 points;
- promotional bonus points also could be added by teacher for extraordinary activities of a student – 1-2 points.

Semester assessments of study progress (2 per semester) are passes if a student acquired not less than 40% of maximal quantity of points for a moment. 1<sup>st</sup> assessment (after 7 weeks of the study) is completed if a student received not less than 20 points. 2<sup>nd</sup> assessment (after 14 weeks) is completed if a student received not less than 40 points.

Maximal rating for the "History of Ukraine" discipline is 100 points.

A prerequisite for admission to offset must be collected at least 40 points per semester. For set-off of credit module "automatic" rating must have at least 60 points. Students who are late term rating of at least 60 points, and those who want to improve assessment system ECTS, perform a valid test. The soft GSR is used, according which student receives most of the estimates – the results of a test of control or "automatic".

### 3. Credit test.

#### Weighing score – is 100 points.

An objective of control work consists of two different sections of the work program, taken from the list of matters of Appendix B. The maximum number of points provided an answer to each question - 50 points. Evaluation criteria scoring inspection work:

100-95 points - full answers to all questions or have some minor inaccuracies, or no more than three errors in the tasks;

94-85 points - there are discrepancies in the answers to theoretical questions, there are mistakes in tasks or discrepancies in the answers justification analytical task;

84-75 points - incomplete answers to theoretical questions and analytical tasks, no more than five errors in tasks;

74-65 points - incomplete answers to theoretical questions, there are significant errors in the analytical problem justification or the answer to it is absent;

64-60 points - insufficient answers to theoretical questions, there are significant errors in substantiating the analytical task.

0 points - unsatisfactory answers to questions or they are absent.

Ratings (ECTS and traditional) to put information in accordance with the table:

Final student's rating $R = r_C + r_E$	ECTS mark	Traditional mark
95-100	A – excellent	excellent
85- 94	B – very good	good
75- 84	C – good	
65-74	D – satisfactory	satisfactory
60-64	E – sufficient (minimal)	
Less than 60	FX – unsatisfactory	unsatisfactory
Program not accomplished, $r_C < 40$	F – not allowed to take credit	not allowed to pass credit

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Approved at the department meeting

Minutes № \_\_\_\_\_ 2016

Head of Department \_\_\_\_\_