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MY BELOVED UKRAINE

Методичні рекомендації
для практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з дисципліни «Країнознавство»
для іноземних слухачів підготовчого відділення
англійської форми навчання



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INTRODUCTION

The subject of our lectures is Country Study. Country Study is one of the oldest branches of Geography, which appeared in ancient times and studied nature, history, culture, economy and political system of different countries.

We will speak about:

1. Physical geography, the main factor of which is a landscape.
2. Economic geography, the main factor of which is territorial structure of the country and the usage of its resources.

The host of facts presented in the lessons will not only provide students with information about Ukraine, but will also stimulate cross-cultural exchange.

We learn Country Study, because we want to know more about social, economic, cultural and political peculiarities of countries, about their relations.

The main practical task of modern Country Study is to estimate the influence of human activities on nature and our society.

Lecture 1.

The Subject of Country Study. Ukraine. Geographical Position. General Facts

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
peculiarity	особенность	özellik	خصوص / ميزة / خاصية
development	развитие	gelişme / gelişim	تنمية / تطوّر / تطویر / رقى
landscape	ландшафт	manzara / peyzaj	صور الطبيعة
estimate	оценивать	değerlendirmek	تقدير / تقييم / تقديرات
influence	влияние	etki / tesir	أثر / تأثير
sovereign	суверенный	egemen / bağımsız	حرّ / مستقلّ
declare	объявлять	bildirmek	أعلن / أذاع / إعلان
border	граница/граничить	sınır / sınırdaş olmak	الحدود
population	население	nüfus / ahali / halk	عدد السكان
urban	городской	kent	الحضري / الحضريّة
peninsula	полуостров	yarımada	شبه الجزيرة
area	территория	toprak / ülke / arazi	منطقة/مساحة
disaster	бедствие/катастрофа	felaket / afet	كوارث/ كارثة
fluctuation	колебание	kararsızlık; oynaklık	تقلب / التذبذب
surface	поверхность	yüz, yüzey	السطح / سطح

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Landscape | a) a line separating two countries. |
| 2. Sovereign | b) a piece of land almost surrounded by water. |
| 3. Border | c) characteristic of a town or city. |
| 4. Population | d) independent. |
| 5. Urban | e) a sudden accident or a natural catastrophe. |
| 6. Peninsula | f) the top level of something. |
| 7. Disaster | g) all the visible features of an area of land. |
| 8. Surface | h) a group or type of people living in a particular place. |

II. Read and translate the texts.

Welcome to Ukraine

Ukraine is a sovereign state whose independence was declared in 1991. Before that it was one of the republics of the USSR. The name Ukraine is of Slavic origin and is connected genetically with the word “Ukraine” which originally meant “borderland”.

Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe, and it borders on 7 other European countries: Russia, Byelorussia, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Moldova and Romania. The territory of our country is about 603,700 square kilometers. It is slightly larger than France, much larger than Great Britain but considerably smaller than the USA and Russia. The population of Ukraine is 45,553 million people. Ukraine is the 5th country in Europe and the 21st in the world. Ukrainian population makes up 7.3% of population of Europe and 1% of the world’s population. If we compare Ukraine with Great Britain which has 54 million people, we’ll see that the density of population in it is much less. 68% of the population is urban, and 32% is rural. Not only Ukrainians live in our country. There are also Russians, Jews, Byelorussians, Moldovans, Rumanians, Greeks, Tatars, Poles, Hungarians, Armenians, Germans, Gypsies and some other ethnic minorities.

The territory of Ukraine is mostly a level treeless plain, called the steppe. Ukraine is not a mountainous country, though there are Crimean Mountains in the Crimean Peninsula and the Carpathian Mountains in the west of the country; both not very high. The Carpathians are the only mountainous natural boundary of Ukraine. Mountains cover only 5% of the whole area of Ukraine. The second natural boundaries of Ukraine are the Black Sea and the Azov Sea. The main river in the country is the Dnieper which is the third longest in Europe.

One of the oldest Ukrainian cities, its capital Kyiv is situated on both sides of this wide and powerful river. The Dnieper has many tributaries which unify central Ukraine economically, connecting the Baltic coast countries with the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The mouth of another Ukrainian river, the Danube, provides an outlet for our country’s trade to the Balkans, Austria and Germany. The Danube River connects Ukraine with 7 European countries. Other less important rivers of Ukraine are the Dniester, the Southern Bug, the Desna, the Prypyat, the Severskiy Donets and about 70 thousand small rivers.

Nowadays Ukraine faces a lot of problems, mostly economical. A great disaster happened to Ukraine in 1986. One of the nuclear reactors of the Chernobyl atomic power station blasted. Hundreds of sq. km were contaminated with radiation. Now the government tries to solve this problem.

The main trend of foreign policy in Ukraine is to live in peace with the rest of the world community, to co-operate with other countries and participate in European and world structures in European and world structures through membership in the United Nations Organization and other international political economic and cultural organizations.

The Climate of Ukraine

The climate of Ukraine is determined by its geographical location. Ukraine's territory lies in the temperate belt and its climate is temperate continental, only the southern coast of the Crimea is subtropical. The climate of Ukraine is characterized by considerable variations due to the great range from north to south and from west to east, stretching from the areas under the influence of the north-western Atlantic to the interior of the continent. This means that the air temperature decreases not only from north to south but also from west to east. The characteristic features of the climate are high summer temperatures, low winter temperatures, and rare rainfalls.

The Ukrainian climate has considerable fluctuation in weather conditions from year to year. Alongside very wet years there can be droughts, and alongside cold years there are warm years.

The Black and the Azov seas have small influence on the climate and it's felt only in coastal areas. The warmest region is nearby the Black Sea, the coldest – in the north-east and in the mountains. The southern coast of Crimea is subtropical. Crimean mountains obstruct the movement of cold Arctic air to the coast and create conditions for one of the best resort areas in Ukraine. The average yearly temperature in Ukraine varies between +5...+7°C in the north and +11...+13°C in the south. January is the coldest month and July is the hottest one. In general Ukraine can be divided into four different climatic regions: cool snow forest climate, steppe climate, Mediterranean climate and mountain tundra climate.

Seas and Rivers of Ukraine

Ukraine is a picturesque country with many rivers and seas. Most of Ukraine's rivers are longer than 100 km. The Dnieper, the Dniester, the Danube, the Southern Buh, the Seversky Donets and the Tysa are the largest among Ukrainian rivers. In general Ukraine's rivers belong to the basins of the Black and Azov Seas. Only the Western Buh and some other rivers flow into the Baltic Sea.

Most of Ukraine's rivers flow slowly in wide valley. Rivers flowing off the Carpathians and Crimean Mountains are narrow, shallow and fast. Ukrainian rivers, lakes, ponds have an important role in water supply and are used as sources of energy. Navigable rivers are important for transport.

The Dnieper River flows into the Black Sea and it's 2,285 km long. It's the third largest river in Europe after the Volga and the Danube. The Dniester is another large river; it flows along the borders of Ukraine and Moldova into the Black Sea. The Danube is an important water route linking the country with many European countries. There are over 3,000 lakes all over Ukraine. They are situated mostly in Polissia, the Black Sea lowlands and the Crimea. Ukrainian seas also play an important role in the country's economy. The southern coast of Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The Black Sea has a surface area of 422,000 sq. km. Its depth is 2,210 m. It has only a few islands in it. It's curious but in the northwest the sea is only 30–60 m deep. The important ports of the Black Sea are Odessa, Kherson, Mykolaiv and Sevastopol. The Sea of Azov isn't as picturesque as the Black Sea. Nevertheless, its wonderful sandy beaches on the northern coast attract tourists and it's very rich in fish life. In winter The Sea of Azov freezes over. It's a small sea, and is the world's most shallow sea; its average depth is 5–7 m.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the subject of Country Study?
2. What is the main practical task of the modern Country Study?
3. Why do we learn Country Study?
4. When did Ukraine proclaim its independence?
5. What is the population of Ukraine?
6. Name the territorial zones of Ukraine.
7. Describe the territorial structure of the country.
8. What is the climate of Ukraine?
9. What rivers of Ukraine do you know?

REMEMBER!

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe, and it borders on 7 other European countries.2. The territory of Ukraine is mostly a level treeless plain, called the steppe.3. Ukraine's territory lies in the temperate belt and its climate is temperately continental.4. Ukrainian rivers, lakes, ponds have an important role in water supply and are used as sources of energy. |
|--|

Self-assessment

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. Ukraine is a sovereign state whose independence was declared in 1990.
2. Ukraine is situated in the north-eastern part of Central Europe.
3. Ukraine borders on 7 other European countries.
4. The territory of Ukraine is mostly an upland area.
5. Kharkiv is the capital of Ukraine.
6. The climate of the southern coast of the Crimea is temperate continental.
7. Rivers flowing off the Carpathians and Crimean Mountains are narrow, shallow and fast.
8. The western coast of Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

supply	proclaimed	attract	border
solve	foreign	situated	location

1. The two countries that _____ the United States are Canada and Mexico.
2. The soldier looked around and then tried to find his current _____ on his map.
3. The law is meant to help _____ some of the country's economic problems.
4. Ukrainian students study English as a _____ language.
5. The problem focused on poor urban areas, where farms in or near cities _____ relatively inexpensive food.
6. Switzerland is _____ between France, Italy, Austria and Germany.
7. The government's chief scientific adviser _____ that the epidemic was under control.
8. London's places of interest _____ thousands of tourists every year.

Lecture 2. The National Emblems and Symbols of Ukraine



Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
emblem	символ / эмблема	amblem / sembol	رمز / رايه
coat of arms	герб	arma	شعار
millennium	тысячелетие	bin yıl	الألفية
phenomenon	событие / феномен / явление	fenomen	ظاهرة
contemporary	современный	bugünkü / günümüz	معاصر / عصري
dignify	достойный	değer / layık	شرف / وقر
azure	лазурный	gök mavisi	سماوی / أزرق
trident	трезубец	üç çatallı zıpkın / üççatal	رمح ثلاثي
insignia	символ / эмблема	simge / sembol	الرمز
significance	значимость	önem	أهمية
heraldic	геральдический	Hanedan	الشعار
tincture	оттенок	tentür	صبغة
dynasty	династия	hanedan	سلالة حاكمه
ambassador	посол	büyükelçi	سفير
badge	эмблема / значок / символ	rozet	شارة
ancestor	предок	cet / ata	جد / سلف
descendant	потомок	nenlerden biri	سائل
celestial	небесный / божественный	ilahi / tanrısal	إلهي / سماوي
spiritual	духовный	manevi / tinsel	روحي / نفسي
anthem	гимн	marş	النشيد الوطني
ascribe	приписывать	yormak / hamletmek	نسب / عزا الي / اتهم
catchy	легко запоминающийся	akılda kalıcı	جذاب
perish	гибнуть	ölmek / kırılmak	فنى / هلك

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Contemporary | a) the importance of an event, action etc. |
| 2. Azure | b) belonging to the present time. |
| 3. Significance | c) the official song of a nation. |
| 4. Dynasty | d) a bright blue colour (like the sky). |
| 5. Celestial | e) easy to remember. |
| 6. Anthem | f) relating to the sky or heaven. |
| 7. Catchy | g) a family of kings or other rulers. |

II. Read and translate the text.

The national emblems – the coat of arms, the flag, and the flag – alternated during the millennium of Ukrainian history owing to various political, social, cultural, and other factors – a phenomenon common to many European nations.

The contemporary national coat of arms of Ukraine, Azure, or a trident, is the most ancient as well as the most dignified of all the Ukrainian insignia of nationwide significance and its emblazonment represents a synthesis of a preheraldic device of the ruling dynasty in the tenth century and of the oldest Ukrainian national heraldic tinctures from the thirteenth century. The classic form of the Ukrainian trident is found on the gold and silver coins of Volodymyr (Vladimir) the Great (1979–1015), the Grand Prince of Kiev.

The problems of the origin and of the original meaning of the Ukrainian trident have still not been solved by scholars. The archaeological finds of tridents in Ukraine go back to the first century A.D. Undoubtedly the emblem was a mark of authority and a mystic symbol of one or of several of the ethnic groups which inhabited ancient Ukrainian territory and which came to compose the Ukrainian nation.

The Ukrainian Constitution states that the National symbols of country are the National Flag, the National Emblem and the National Anthem. They were adopted by the Verkhovna Rada in 1992. The Ukrainian flag consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width. The top is blue and the bottom is yellow. These are the colours of the sky, the mountains, the rivers and the golden fields of our beautiful country. Blue yellow (or gold) were symbols of Kyivan Rus long before the introduction of Christianity. These colours can be found on ancient emblems of the cities of Mirgorod, Lubny, Pryluky and some others. The National Emblem of Ukraine has changed during the millennium of Ukrainian history owing to various political and other factors. The contemporary national coat of arms of Ukraine is a trident. The

first image of a trident appeared in the ninth century A.D. when Igor, Prince of Kyivan Rus sent ambassadors to sign a treaty with the Byzantine Emperor and they sealed the document with a trident. As the official emblem of Kievan princes the trident was stamped on the gold and silver coins and seals of Volodymir the Great by his ancestors became a hereditary preheraldic badge of all his descendants and rulers of the Kyivan Rus.

The secrets of the origin and meaning of the Ukrainian the trident have still not been completely solved by scholars. The archaeological finds of tridents in Ukrainian go back to the first century.

It is thought that the trident represented the division of the world into three spheres: the earthly, the celestial and the spiritual – as well as well as the union of the tree natural elements: air, water and earth.

In 1918 the trident was adopted as the national symbol of independent Ukraine. The Anthem of Ukraine “Shche ne vmerla Ukraina” is of quite recent origin. In 1863 the Lviv journal “Meta” published the poem of the scientist and poet Pavlo Chubynsky which was later mistakenly ascribed to Taras Shevchenko. In the same year it was set to music by the Galician composer Mykhaylo Verbytsky, first for solo and later for choral performance. As a result of its catchy melody and patriotic lyrics, the song quickly acquired popularity. In 1917 the song was officially adopted as the anthem of the Ukrainian state.

The Soviet Ukraine had no anthem of its own until 1949. When Ukraine gained its sovereignty “Ukraine has not perished yet” became the state anthem again.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the national emblems of Ukraine?
2. What are the national symbols of Ukraine?
3. How does the Ukrainian flag look like?
4. What are the colours of the flag symbolize?
5. What is the name of the Anthem of Ukraine?
6. Who are the authors of the Anthem of Ukraine?

Self-assessment

REMEMBER!

1. The Ukrainian Constitution states that the National symbols of country are the National Flag, the National Emblem and the National Anthem.
2. The Ukrainian flag consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width. The top is blue and the bottom is yellow.
3. The contemporary national coat of arms of Ukraine is a trident.
4. The Anthem of Ukraine “Shche ne vmerla Ukraina” (“Ukraine has not perished yet”).

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. The Ukrainian Constitution states that the National symbol of the country is the National Anthem.
2. The Ukrainian flag consists of four horizontal stripes of equal width.
3. The top of the flag is blue and the bottom is yellow.
4. The contemporary national coat of arms of Ukraine is a trident.
5. In 1998 the trident was adopted as the national symbol of independent Ukraine.
6. The Anthem of Ukraine is “Shche ne vmerla Ukraina”.
7. The Soviet Ukraine had no anthem of its own until 2001.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

emblem	badge	ancestor	descendant
millennium	phenomenon	dignified	perish

1. We were each handed a _____ with our name on it.
2. My _____ were French.
3. Lot's of people _____ when the ship went down.
4. I hope some day we will be witnesses of the beginning of a new _____.
5. She made a _____ departure.
6. Homelessness is not new _____.
7. He was a direct _____ of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Lecture 3. The Regions of Ukraine

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
region	регион	bölge	المنطقة / إقليم
consist of	состоять из	oluşmak	تتألف من
lowland	низменность	çukurel	منخفض
ball-bearing	подшипник	rulman	محملة الكرات
lathe	станок	torna tezgahı	مخرطه
subordination	подчинение/ зависимость	tabiiyet / boyun eğme	خضوع
cereals	зерновые культуры	tahıllar	الحبوب
highland	плоскогорье	yayla / plato	هضبة
peat	торф	turba	تربة / الخث
branch	отрасль	dal / kol / işkolu	شعبة / فرع
knitted-goods	трикотажные изделия	trikotaj	أقمشه محبوكة باليد
haberdashery	галантерея	tuhafiye	لوازم الخياطة
juncture	соединение	bağlanma / bağlantı yeri	التحام / توصيل مواصل
clay	глина	kil / balçık / kili	طين
limestones	известняк	kalker / kireçtaşı	الحجر الجيري
gravel	гравий	mıcır / çakıl	الحصى
upland	возвышенность	yüksek / sırt / tepe	المرتفعات / هضبة
amateur	любитель/ непрофессионал	profesyonel olmayan / amatör	غير محترف
bank	берег	kıyı / sahil / kena / yaka	شاطئ / ضفة / ساحل شط
domestic	внутренний / местный	yerli / yöresel / mahalli	المحلي
appliance	прибор / устройство	alet / aygıt	جهاز / اداة
manufacture	производство	üretim / yapım	إنتاج / صناعة

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
trade	торговля	ticaret / satış	تجارة
forklift	автопогрузчик	yükleyici	رافعة شوكية
spirit	спирт	alkol / ispirto	الكحول
sulphur	сера	kükürt	الكبريت
grain	зерно	tane / tohum	حبوب / حبة
joint ventures	совместное предприятие	ortak işletme	مشروع مشترك
mud	грязь	çamur	وحل
coal	уголь	kömür	فحم
marble	мрамор	mermer	رخام
gem	драгоценный камень	kıymetli taş	جوهره
hop	хмель	şerbetçiotu	نبات الجنجل
flax	лен	keten	كتان
chicory	цикорий	hindiba	هندباء ابرية
capacity	мощность / способность	güç / kuvvet / kudret	قوة / طاقة / قدرة
countryman	земляк	hemşeri / memleketli	ابن البلد
pilgrimage	паломничество	hac yolculuğu / hac	سفر / حج / رحله طويله
cattle breeding	скотоводство	hayvancılık, hayvan yetiştirme / yetiştiriciliği	تربية الماشية
precious	драгоценный	değerli / kıymetli madenler	الثمينة
флюх	жидкий кислород	sıvı oksijen	سائل الاكسجين
timber	древесина	odun / (kerestelik) ağaç	الخشب
processing	обработка / переработка	işleme	تصنيع

I. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Lowland a) the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods.
2. Haberdashery b) wet earth that has become soft and sticky.
3. Trade c) an area of land that is lower than the land around it.
4. Mud d) a shop where things used for making clothes are sold.
5. Hop e) a journey to a holy place for religious reasons.
6. Capacity f) dried flowers used for making beer.
7. Countryman g) someone's ability to do something.
8. Pilgrimage h) someone from your own country.

II. Read and translate the texts.

Ukraine is divided up into twenty-four different regions. These are: Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa, Lviv, Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivsti, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ivan-Frankivsk, Kherson, Khmelnytskyi, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhia and Zhytomyr. The country also encompasses the autonomous republic of Crimea.

Each of these regions are subdivided into 494 different 'raions', complete with their own capital city and various attractions. The vast majority of the oblasts are named for their administrative capital.

Kyiv Region

The Kyiv region is an administrative region in northern Ukraine on both banks of the Dnieper River, formed on the 27th of February 1932. In north it borders on Belarus. Its total area is 28,100 sq. km. The region is divided into 25 districts and 24 cities.

The region centre and national capital is Kyiv. The region is located on the rolling plain of the middle Dnieper Basin. Its northern part is located in the Polisia Lowland. Its central and Southwestern parts lie in the Dnieper Upland.

The vegetation of the region's central and southern parts is of the forest-steppe variety. Forests cover 516,000 hectares of the area. The climate is temperate-continental and it is rather mild.

Its population is about 1,700,000 people.

The Kyiv Region is an industrial and agricultural region. It produces electrotechnical equipment. Agricultural machines, excavators, refrigerators and different appliances are also produced there. Agriculture mostly specializes in animal breeding and plant growing.

Chernigiv Region

Geopolitical situation of Chernigiv region is of a rather peculiar character. Russian Bryansk region and Belarus Gomel region are Chernigiv's old-time neighbours. The Friendship monument situated on State borders of Ukraine, Russia and Belarus is Chernigiv Region visiting-card.

Chernigiv region is a "potato land", it is the land of flax growing and processing, the land of cattle breeding. It is also the land of "big chemistry", gas and oil, it is Ukraine's textile shop.

Though difficult economic, situation of later years made them change their economic directions in some cases, and step backward in others. They managed to hold up economic recession in all spheres and to improve social situation.

The Regional centre is divided into 2 districts: Desnyansky and Novozavodsky. There are 1200 rivers in the region. The main waterway is the Desna river. It is the only region in Ukraine that produces fire trucks, cord fabrics, pianos and several kinds of equipment for agrarian and industrial complexes.

The priority industrial branches are the food industry, the light industry, the fuel industry, the machine building industry and the metalworking industry.

Agriculture is an important part of the region's national economy.

Cherkasy Region

The land of Cherkasy gave birth to Bohdan Khmelnytsky who was destined to become the leader of the nation which was surviving difficult times and who was the first to lay the foundation of Ukrainians' own state.

A great deal is being done on the territory of Cherkashchyna to restore the historical past, to bring back to the people the names of our countrymen. They are Ivan Padalka, a world-known artist, Todos Osmashka, a writer, Vasyl Avramenko, a choreographer, and many others. The monuments and memorial plaques have been put up to commemorate their activities.

The place to which Ukrainians from all over the world make a pilgrimage is Taras Shevchenko Memorial sites-zvenigorodka area and the sacred Kaniv Mountain where the soul of the nation's spiritual father rests in its eternal peace.

Among the seven historical and cultural reserves the world-famous Sofievka Dendrologies Park in Uman is a real pearl.

The reform of our economy is the main direction of the changes to be effected.

Those ones in Cherkasy region who work in the agrarian sector are changing their attitude to the economic reforms. In general, with regard to foreign investments into economy Cherkasy region occupies the fourth place among the other regions of Ukraine. The most beneficial contracts were signed with the firms from the USA, Germany, France, Poland and other countries.

Kirovograd Region

The Kirovograd Region is located in the central part of Ukraine between the Dnipro and the South Bug in the southern part of Prydniprovskya Upland.

It was established on 10 January, 1939. Its territory is 24.6 thousand sq. km.

Administrative centre of the Region is Kirovograd. The Region is inhabited by 1,230 people. Various kinds of population inhabit this region: Ukrainians, Russians, Moldovans, Belorussians, Jews, etc.

The Region consists of 21 administrative districts.

The Region has got a favourable geographical position and developed transport network. Its territory is crossed by numerous railways, linking important industrial and agricultural areas of the south with the centre and the south-west of Ukraine. Highways link Ukraine with central and southern Europe.

Extended telephone network allows to communicate with most of the countries.

Kirovograd region is a unique centre of the Ukrainian culture. This is the birthplace of the Ukrainian professional national theatre founded by such coryphaei of the stage as M. Kropyvnytski and I. Tobilevych.

Yatran amateur ensemble, Vesna amateur folk ensemble, Regional children's philharmonie society. A true festival of the national culture is Veresnevi Samotsvity, the annual professional and amateur art festival held in Nadiya village, one of the most picturesque places of the region.

The region has got a lot of clubs and cinemas, many public libraries, 2 theatres, 8 museums, many music schools and schools of art.

The region has a considerable scientific potential. The work of scientists has received a grant of Soros International Foundation.

The region is also rich in sporting traditions. Its sporting schools and colleges have trained a number of the world rank sportsmen, among them the world champions Olesya Dudnyk (gymnastics), Olena Sukhoruk (powerlifting), and Alexandre Koretski (sambo).

Kharkiv Region

The region is situated in the north-eastern part of Ukraine and it used to be called Slobozhanshchina. The region borders on Russia. The area of Kharkiv Region is 31,400 sq. km. Its population is about 3,000,000 people.

There are 27 districts and 17 cities in the region. The most part of the territory is situated in the Dnieper Lowland. The region is rich in mineral resources, especially natural gas. It also contains oil, coal, rock salt, sand, chalk, fire clay and mineral springs.

The climate of the Kharkiv Region is moderate continental with cold winters and hot summers. The longest river is the Siverskyi Donets. The region is situated mainly in the forest-steppe zone.

The Kharkiv Region is one of the well-developed regions in Ukraine. Machine-building and metal-working are the most important branches of industry. The enterprises produce turbines for power stations, generators and electric motors. The city and its region supply the country with diesel locomotives, planes, bicycles, instruments, ball-bearing, bulldozers, lathes and equipment for many branches of industry.

Light, printing, sugar and food processing industries are also well-developed in the region. Agriculture specializes in grain and sugar-beet growing and meat- and dairy-processing.

Sumy Region

The Sumy region is located in the north-eastern part of Ukraine. It borders on Kursk, Bryansk and Belgorod Regions of Russia in the north and east, and on Poltava and Kharkov Regions of Ukraine in the north and southeast, in Chernigiv Region of Ukraine in the west.

The majority of population is Ukrainians. The Sumy Region was founded on 10 January 1939. There are 15 towns in this region.

The Sumy Region is rich in minerals such as oil, gas, brown coal, salt and others. 132 rivers flow through the territory of the Sumy Region. The largest of them are the Desna, the Psyol, the Sula and the Vorskla. Thanks to favorable geographic conditions of the region there is an opportunity for harmonic development of the region.

Main gas and oil pipelines are laid through the territory of the region.

As to the transport loads and passengers are carried by railway and air. There are buses and trolley-buses in Sumy.

Dnipropetrovsk Region

The Dnipropetrovsk Region is an administrative region in south-eastern Ukraine lying in the middle and lower basin of the Dnieper River. Its area is 31,900 sq. km, and its population is about 3,745,000. It is divided into 22 regions and 20 cities.

Its western section is a part of the Dnieper Upland, in the south – the Black Sea Lowland. The main river is the Dnieper with its tributaries.

The Dnipropetrovsk Region is rich in mineral resources. It contains large deposits of iron ore, manganese ore, natural gas and gold, coal and building materials.

The climate is temperate-continental with rather cold winters and hot summers.

The Dnipropetrovsk Region is one of the leading industrial areas of Ukraine. Ferrous metallurgy is the most important branch of industry. It is followed by machine-building, light industry and food industry.

The Dnipropetrovsk Region is a region of intensive grain growing, animal breeding and dairing. The main crops are sunflowers, grains, winter wheat and vegetables.

Lviv Region

Lviv region is one of the most developed regions of the Dniپر Right bank Ukraine as for its diverse economic and cultural potential. In the domestic and international economic division and cooperation the region specializes in the machine-building, medical equipment and household appliances production, manufacture of chemical and light industry products, wood and papermaking. It also developed international transit transportation, economic recreation, scientific support and reform in the agro-industrial sector.

Lviv region produces 4 percent of the national income of Ukraine. 68 countries are involves in the stable and intensively developing foreign trade relations with the region.

Foreign trade turnover of Lviv region reached \$545.0 mln last year. The region exported buses, forklift trucks, auto cranes, industrial machinery and equipment, textile products and clothes, sugar, spirits, meat, various foodstuffs, wood and wood products, sulphur.

Poland is one of the main trade partners of Lviv region. Main export items were the grain, organic and non-organic chemical products, and steel products.

Polish enterprise has been investing their capitals into the Lviv region economy rather intensely. Among the largest enterprises today there are such joint ventures as “Ortol”, “Ilion”, “Mimosa”, “Merzah” and others.

One of the main tasks in the development of international ties of the region is to intensify the transborder cooperation.

Zhitomir Region

Zhitomir land is a beautiful, picturesque piece of north-western Ukraine. It's area is about 30 thousand sq. km. Population reaches almost 1,5 million.

The administrative centre of the region the city of Zhitomir is more than 11 centuries old. Thousand years of history have also such towns as Korosten, Ovruck, Malin.

One to its advantageous geographical position the region has good connections with Kyiv, Lviv, Uzhgorod, Odesa, Kharkiv, Minsk, Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, as well as with the countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

The region is rich in natural resources. There are decorative stones, marbles, gems, raw materials for steel and constructing industries, limestone, brown coal, peat among them.

Zhitomir region supplies the whole of Ukraine with the titanium concentrate and exports it too.

The region is the first in Ukraine for the wood. Almost one third of its territory is covered with forests and woods.

In agriculture along with the production of grain and beans, sugar beets, milk and meat production the region is in the first place in the country in the production of hop, flax and chicory.

The industrial bases of the regional economy are its machine building and machine tools factories. The region has great capacities in the industrial ceramics production.

Private sector is expanding more and more in the region's industry. Foreign trade is an important part of the development of the region.

Khmelnitsky Region

The Khmelnytsky Region is located in the western part of Ukraine in the Volyno-Podilska highlands. The region borders on Vinnitsa in the East, Ternopil in the West, Rivne in the North-West and Chernihovtsy in the South. The area of the Khmelnytsky Region is 6 thousand sq. km.

As for its administrative division, the region has 13 cities, 20 districts and many villages. The largest cities are Khmelnytsky, and Kamianets-Podilsky. The other cities and towns are rather small as for their population.

Population of the Khmelnytsky Region is 1,509,000. The region is located in favorable geographical area. It is a gateway to both the East and the West.

The transport system of the region is quite developed. The most important railway and other roads of Ukraine go through the territory of the Khmelnytsky Region. The highspeed railways "Kyiv West" and the "Western Europe Kyiv" are being designed which will go through the Khmelnytsky Region.

The region energetics is based upon delivered coal and oil, natural gas and local peat-bed.

The light industry branch is represented by textile factories. There are shoe, knitted-goods and haberdashery factories in Khmelnytsky.

In short, this is Khmelnytchyna; it generously opens for all those who want to see the roads and paths of a small but beautiful land.

Ivano-Frankivsk Region

Ivano-Frankivsk is located in the south-east of Ukraine at the juncture of the East-European Plain and the Ukrainian Carpathians. Its territory is 9 thousand sq. km. Population – 5 mln people. Ivano-Frankivsk region is the 18th region of Ukraine as for the population and the 22nd as for the territory.

It comprises 14 administrative districts and 5 cities and towns of the regional subordination.

The region is rich in natural resources. There are the deposits of oil and gas, peat, phosphates and magnesium salts, large deposits of clay, gypsum, limestones and gravel.

Forests of the region occupy a very great territory with a lot of valuable industrial species. The agricultural lands are valuable too. As for local water resources, Ivano-Frankivsk region ranks the second among the regions of Ukraine. The largest rivers of the region are the Dniester, the Cheremosh, and the Prut. The economy of the region is of industrial-agricultural character.

The industrial potential of the region is mainly concentrated in Ivano-Frankivsk, Kolomyia.

Chernivtsy Region

Chernivtsy Region is one of the youngest in Ukraine. It was formed on 7 August 1940 as a result of integration of the northern part of Bukovyna and the Khotyn district of Bessarabia into Ukraine.

The region is divided into 11 administrative districts. The ethnic structure of Chernivtsy region is quite varied – Ukrainians, Romanians, Moldavians, Russians, Jews, Poles, Byelorussians.

The climate is moderate continental. The region has deposits of mineral resources such as: gas, oil. Near the Dniester and in the basin of the Prut, there are large deposits of gypsum and limestone. The lands of Chernivtsy region contain mineral waters.

Chernivtsy region is unique in production of certain types of equipment for thermal power plants, oil-refineries, knitwear factories, and semiconductor instruments.

The main kinds of farming products of the region are grain cultures, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, flax, milk, eggs, pork, beef.

There is a significant scientific potential concentrated in Chernivtsy region. Chernivtsy state University, Chernivtsy Medical Institute and Chernivtsy branch of Kyiv Trade and Economy Institute offer higher education in a number of majors. There is also the institute of National Academy of sciences of Ukraine, Chernivtsy divisions of the institute of economy and international relations, institute of material studies and a number of other scientific-research institutions.

Vinnitsya Region

At present, Vinnitsya Region is one of the largest agricultural and industrial, cultural and historical regions of the independent state of Ukraine. The new region was founded on 27 February in 1932 and its territory makes up 4.5 percent of the territory of state. It is situated in the central part of the Right-Bank Ukraine and borders upon seven regions of Ukraine. To the south-west of Vinnitchina, along the river Dnister, the area of 202 km presents the frontier with the Republic Moldova.

Recording to the administrative division, the territory of the region consists of 27 village districts and the regional centre consists of 3 town districts. The population of Vinnitchina is about 2 million people.

Nowadays, Vinnitchina is a region of industry and high mechanized agriculture, with scientific base. In two recent years Vinnitchina became one of the 5 best regions of independent Ukraine on gross output. According to the gross output of agricultural production, the region takes the second place in the state.

Kherson Region

The Kherson region is situated in the south of Ukraine, the zone of steppes, which reaches the Dniper. The territory of the region is situated in Prichernomorie lowland. The area is 28,500 sq. km. The population is more than 1 mln people.

Administrative division: the area consists of 18 rural districts and 3 municipal districts in the Kherson-city. The region has 9 cities, 3 of them are regional subordinates, 30 towns and many villages. There are more than 50 nationalities in the region. The share of the Ukrainians is the biggest.

Agricultural-climatical conditions: the region is divided into 6 zones: cereals and industrial crops are cultivated in the northern and eastern areas, vegetable-growing, gardening, vinegrowing are cultivated in the southern and central areas. The last years are characterised by the basic tendency of the land transmission to the farmers and population.

The public sector remains the main producer of the agricultural production.

Odessa Region

The Odessa Region is situated in south-western Ukraine. In the south it washed by the Black Sea. Its total area is 33,300 sq. km, and its population is about 2,500,000. It is divided into 26 districts and 18 cities.

Although it lacks mineral resources, the Odessa Region is rich in granite, limestone and sand, which are used for the bulding materials production.

The moderate continental climate is characterized by hot summers and mild winters. There are several freshwater lakes and some salt-water lakes along the Black Sea coast. The region lies in the steppe belt. The main industries are machine building and metalworking. The food industry includes canning, flour milling, fish processing, meat packing and wine-making.

The Odessa Region is also an important health resort area.

The Autonomous Republic Crimea

The republic is situated on the Crimea peninsula. It is between the Black Sea in the west and south and the Sea of Azov – in the east. In the east the Crimea is separated from Russia by the Kerch Strait. The total area of the republic is 26,100 sq. km, population is about 2,000,000. It is divided into 15 regions and 15 cities. Symferopol is administrative centre of the Crimea.

The Crimea consists of two very different parts – treeless steppe of the Crimean Lowland in the northern and central parts and the Crimean Mountains in the South. The Crimean steppe with its continental climate and steppe soils occupies four-fifth of the territory. The Crimean Mountains consist of a narrow range of foothills and a low mountain chain covered with forests and high pastures. Below the mountains in the south there is a narrow coastal lowland – the Crimean southern shore with the Mediterranean climate and vegetation.

Food production is the main industry of Crimea. It produces canned goods, fish and wines.

The main sea-ports are Kerch, Feodosia, Yalta, Sevastopol and Yevpatoria. The Crimea is also the main resort and tourist area of Ukraine. Agriculture mostly specializes in plant-growing and animal breeding.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. How many regions are there in Ukraine? Show them on the map.
2. Where is Kharkiv region situated?
3. What is Lviv region famous for?
4. What is Chernigiv region famous for?
5. What industries are developed in Transcarpathia?
6. What is the population of Vinnitsya Region?
7. What mineral deposits is Chernivtsy Region rich in?

Self-assessment

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. The Kherson region is situated in the north of Ukraine.
2. The most important railway and other roads of Ukraine go through the territory of the Khmelnytsky Region.
3. The Kirovograd region consists of 25 administrative districts.
4. Lviv region produces 4 percent of the national income of Ukraine.
5. The surface waters of the Rivne region include 7 rivers, many lakes and ponds.
6. Zhitomir region supplies the whole of Ukraine with the titanium concentrate and exports it too.
7. The Sumy Region isn't rich in minerals.
8. The Volyn region takes a favorable geographical position and is situated on the crossroads of the European trade routes.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

appliance	majority	picturesque	intensify
grain	coal	branch	gem

1. The bank has _____ all over the country.
2. Last year's _____ harvest was the biggest ever.
3. Put some _____ on the fire.
4. There's plenty of space for all the usual kitchen _____.
5. _____ are the best friends for women.
6. The _____ of students find it quite hard to live on the amount of money they get.
7. Have your passports ready, and thank you for your _____.
8. In June the civil war _____.

Lecture 4. The Cities of Ukraine

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
citadel / fortress	крепость	içkale	حصن / معقل
occupy	занимать	kaplamak	يحتل
vessel	корабль	gemi	ينسف / مركب
goods	товары	meta / mal	بضاعة / سلعة
industrial	промышленный	sanayi / endüstri	صناعي
scientific	научный	bilimsel / bilim	علمي
establishment	учреждение	kurum / daire	إنشاء/إقامة
ancient	древний/старинный	eski / antik	عتيق / قديم
struggle	борьба	savaş / savaşım	صراع / محاربة
observatory	обсерватория	observatuvar	مرصد
cathedral	кафедральный собор	katedral	كاتدرائية
ethnic	этнический	etnik	العرقية
synagogue	синагога	sinagog / havra	معبد / كنيس
partisan	сторонник	yanlı / yandaş	متحيز / موال
victim	жертва	kurban	الضحية
destroy	разрушать	yıkmak	دمر
anguish	страдание	ıstırap	عذاب / ألم
predecessor	предшественник	önceki	السلف
boost	поддержка	elinden tutma /yardım	تعزيز / دفعة
Christian	христианин	Hıristiyan	مسيحي
nurturing	воспитание	eğitim / yetiştirme	تنشأه / تربيته
dock	пристань / причал	iskele	مرفأ
weapon	оружие	silah	سلاح
descend	спускаться	inmek	تنحدر
carve	вырезать	oymak	نقش / ينحت

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
valley	долина	vadi / koyak	وادي
meadow	луг / луговина	çayır / çayırılık	مرج
ravine	ущелье	kanyon	وادي
annually	ежегодно	her yıl	سنويا
exceed	превышать	aşmak / aşkın olmak	تجاوز
precipitation	выпадение осадков	yağış	هطول
oak	дуб	meşe	بلوط
maple	клён	akçağaç	خشب القيقب
ash-tree	ясень	dişbudak	الرماد
elm	вяз	karaağaç	شجرة الدردار
wealth	богатство	zenginlik / bolluk	ثراء / ثروة
defeat	потерпеть поражение	kaybetmek	يهزم / يخسر

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Vessel | a) a long hard fight to get freedom, political rights etc. |
| 2. Ancient | b) a large amount of money, property that a person or country owns. |
| 3. Struggle | c) a ship or large boat. |
| 4. Victim | d) mental or physical suffering caused by extreme pain, worry. |
| 5. Anguish | e) belonging to a time long ago in history. |
| 6. Valley | f) a special building from which scientists watch the moon, stars. |
| 7. Wealth | g) someone who has been attacked, robbed, or murdered. |
| 8. Observatory | h) an area of lower land between two lines of hills or mountains. |

II. Read and translate the texts.

Kyiv is the Capital of Ukraine

According to the chronicles Kyiv's first citadel was built in the sixth to eighth centuries. Kyiv bears the name of prince Kyiv, who lived on the old Kyiv Hill in the sixth century. Under the rule of Yaroslav the Wise Kyivan Rus with Kyiv as its capital reached the height of its power.

Nowadays Kyiv is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural centre. Its population is about 3 million. The city lies on both banks of the Dnieper.

Kyiv is a garden city; only a seventh part of its territory is occupied by buildings. Kyiv has a well-developed industry. Its factories and plants produce sea and river transport vessels, air liners, computers, motorcycles, consumer goods. Kyiv is also one of the largest scientific centers. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and many research institutes are famous for their discoveries. More than 10,000 students study at Kyiv Shevchenko National University. There are over 20 higher educational establishments in Kyiv. Kyiv is also the centre of political life in Ukraine. All major political events take place here.

Kyiv is the largest ancient centre of national Ukrainian culture. There are 20 museums, 1,300 libraries, 41 theatres, 121 parks. Kyiv is growing and is being built, it also becomes younger and more beautiful.

Kharkiv

The city of Kharkiv and Kharkiv region are in the north-east of Ukraine on the territory of two natural zones of the left-bank Ukraine, the forest-steppe and the steppe within the watershed of the basins of the Don and the Dnieper.

The city is located on the 50th parallel and is situated farther to the North than, for example, any town of the USA (except those which are in Alaska state), approaching this coordinate to a Canadian town of Winnipeg. The territory of the city features hilly plain with valleys, meadows, and ravines. The height of certain points varies from 19 to 192 m above the sea level. The city of Kharkiv occupies an area of 303 sq. km and the region has an area of 31,400 sq. km (5.2% of the total area of Ukraine). The population of Kharkiv is 1,500,400 people, that of the region is 2,969,900 (6% of the total Ukrainian population), the density of population is 95 people per 1 sq. km.

Main railways and highways link the region with the Donbas, the Crimea ports on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and the industrial centers of Ukraine and the neighbouring and farther foreign countries.

The Siversky Donets River is the main waterway of Kharkiv region. The total volume of water resources is assessed to be 3.8 m³ a year annually. In the region there are 156 rivers which length exceeds 10 km belonging to the basins of the Don and the Dnieper.

The climatic peculiarities of the region are conditioned by its location within the temperate continental climate zone. The climate is moderate-continental, medium year temperature of air is +6.9°C. The average temperatures in January and in June do not exceed -8 °C, and +21.4°C respectively. The absolute minimum is -40°C. The

coldest month is January (average temperature, according to long-term supervision, is -6.1°C , the warmest month is July ($+20.5^{\circ}\text{C}$). Average year precipitation drop is 522 mm (approximately 146 days).

Black soils are the most typical for Kharkiv region. Minerals extracted include natural gas, oil, coal and brown coal, iron ore, rock salts, phosphorites, clay, sand, limestone, chalk and brick and the raw materials. Mineral water sources, such as Berezivsk, Ray-Olenivski, etc. contribute to the wealth of the region. Woods occupy 11% of the Kharkiv region area with oak, maple, ash-tree, elm and pine being the most common species. Rather beneficial geographical position of the Slobozhanshchyna promotes its comprehensive economic development.

Being closely located to the largest industrial centres of Ukraine and Russia, developed network of traffic and communication facilities appear to be quite attractive for business people, manufacturers and investors from both neighboring and distant countries.

Zaporizhya

Zaporizhya is a historic region of Ukraine. The centre of Ukrainian Cossaks, Zaporozhskaya Sech, was situated there in the 16th–18th centuries. It played a very important role in the struggle of Ukrainian people for their independence. Zaporizhya is considered to be a city from 1806. The city got its present name in 1921. Zaporizhya is situated on the Dnieper river.

The most remarkable sight, the pride and adornment of the city is Khortitsa Island. Metallurgical, chemical, light and food industries are now well-developed in it. Zaporizhya produces nearly half of all the stainless and ball-bearing steel in the country. It is the first home producer of Zaporozhets mini-car.

Zaporizhya is also a large cultural and scientific centre of Ukraine. 23 scientific-research institutes work in the city and its region. There are 4 higher educational establishments, including the University, in the city. The city also has 3 theatres, 2 museums and a lot of palaces of culture. A TV centre works in the city.

Dnipropetrovsk

Dnipropetrovsk is situated on the river Dnieper. It is a large railway junction. The city is one of the main industrial, cultural and scientific centers of Ukraine. Such branches of industry as metallurgical, chemical, light and food industries are well-developed in Dnipropetrovsk. The city is a centre of space rocket production in Ukraine.

Nine higher educational establishments, including a University, work in the city. As Dnipropetrovsk is a large cultural centre of Ukraine, it has 5 theatres, 3 museums, including the museum of Fine Arts and the Historical Museum, Philharmonic Society and observatory.

The city was founded in 1776. From the 18th century the Palace of Potyemkin, now the Students' Palace, has preserved. Another famous building is the Preobrazhensky cathedral, built in the 19th century. The city is situated on both banks of the Dnieper. Different parts of the city are connected with each other by three bridges. The underground line, which has been recently opened, also runs under the river.

Uzhhorod

Uzhhorod (formerly Ungvar) is the southern gateway to the Ukraine section of the Carpathian Mountains, and the main town of the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine. It lies 4 km from the Slovak border and 25 km from the Hungarian border.

Uzhhorod has existed since 903 A. D. Transcarpathia was in Hungary and then in Czechoslovakia. Only at the end of the World War II Transcarpathia with Uzhhorod as its centre became part of Ukraine. The river Uzh runs east to west across the city.

Uzhhorod Castle in its present form was built in the 15th–16th centuries against the Turks. The palace in the centre of the city is now the Transcarpathian Museum of Local Lore. It has exhibitions on archaeology, the folk art and dress of the region. The Museum shows great difference between the different ethnic groups.

Next to the Castle is the Transcarpathian Museum of Popular Architecture and Life. Here you can see old wooden buildings, furniture, costumes and crafts. The most interesting place here is the wooden St. Michael Church. Not far from the castle is the main building of Uzhhorod University with the University Botanical Gardens down the street. The gardens have exotic trees from Tibet. The Uzhhorod Philharmonia building is the former synagogue. Behind the Philharmonia is a little railway run by children.

Lutsk

Lutsk, the main city of the Volyn region, was founded about 1000 A. D. by Volodymyr of Kyiv. The old town is a place of wooden cottages and green gardens.

The central place in the old town is Lubart's Castle. It was built by the Lithuanian prince in the 14th century. The most interesting building here is the Jesuits' complex on Cathedral Street. Inside it looks like a big Easter egg.

Down Cathedral street you can see a little park and memorial to Pasha Savelova, a World War II partisan. She was burnt alive in the prison yard by the Nazis. Opposite the park there is Lutsk's music academy.

The Eternal Glory Memorial Complex is a small park commemorating Volynian World War II heroes and victims. On a wall you will read the names of 107 villages destroyed by the Nazis as well as other statistics – 165,339 killed Volynians, 47,960 lost in prison camps. Also you can read a verse which translates as “These are not just numbers, but ashes and blood; these are not Just numbers, but anguish and cries”.

Ternopil

Ternopil land has got a glorious history. Our predecessors had created an everlasting culture here at the time of existing of the Kyiv Rus and Galytsko-Volyn Principality.

They kept traditions and customs of Ukrainian national spirit when the land was under the power of Lithuania, Austria and Poland. The glory of our compatriots Dmytro Vyshnevetskyi-Bayda – the founder of Zaporizka Sich, Severyn Naiyvaiko – the leader of the peasant's uprising, Nestor Morozenko – the Cossacks colonel, will never die in the memory of the nation. A famous opera singer Solomia Krushelnytska originated from Ternopil land. An outstanding physicist – Ivan Pului has derived inspiration and creativity from Ternopil land too. The bards of the Sichovi Striltsi awoke the aspiration of the people for independence.

The Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine has become a leading paper in the moral boost of the people. The historical event has been of special significance for Ternopil residents. Ternopil's people accepted the concept of a national school, national traditions and Christian morality in the nurturing of children. Ternopil is a place of a music and drama theatres, a concert hall, a natural history museum, an art museum and a gallery.

Regional review-contests after Oles Kurbas, Solomia Krushelnytska, Volodymyr Gnatyuk, Olena Kuichytska as well as festivals dedicated to famous town-fellows have become traditional. The region is proud of 237 artistic groups, which have won the title “national”. Recently created museums after Bogdan Lepkiy in Berezhany, Ulas Samchuk in Tylyavtsy have become outstanding centres of renewal of historical truth of the past.

Numerous visitors to the region are attracted by the architecture of the Pochayiw Lavra and Monastery, as well as by the longest in the world eaves located in the outskirts of Borshchov. The regional artistic museum, opened in 1991, has turned to real school of study of fine arts.

Rivne

Rivne was founded in the 13th century. In the 18th and 19th centuries officially it was in Russia, but in fact it was the capital of a private kingdom of the Polish Lubomirsky family which had its own army. Their palace was burnt down in 1927.

During the World War II the Germans used Rivne as their administrative capital in Ukraine. The city was fully destroyed as a result of fatal fighting.

Today the places of interest in the city are the 1895 Resurrection Cathedral (formerly the atheism museum), Music and Drama Theatre, the Regional Ethnographic Museum. The Victims of Fascism monument is on the place of a concentration camp where the Nazis killed about 80,000 people.

Poltava

Poltava – one of the most interesting towns of Ukraine – is situated on the picturesque bank of the river Vorskla. Due to its history Poltava rouses great interest. It was first mentioned in chronicles as Ltava in 1174. This old name changed only in 1430.

The history of Poltava is full of different events. From 1569 it was a part of Poland. And only in 1667 it became a part of Russia. The town is also well-known thanks to Poltava battle, when Peter the Great with his army defeated the Swedish army of Karl XII. Ukrainian writer Kotlyarevsky wrote about Poltava in his works. Poltava and its region are also connected with the name of N. V. Gogol, who described its landscapes in his stories.

Now Poltava is a modern town and a regional centre. Machine-building, metal-working, food and light industries are well-developed there. It is also a large railway junction. Poltava has many scientific-research institutes and 5 higher educational establishments.

There are two theatres – the Ukrainian Music Drama Theatre and the Puppet Theatre, and Philharmonic Society in the town. The Museum of Regional Studies is one of the oldest in Ukraine, it was founded in 1891. There are more than 136 thousand displays, including unique collections of Ukrainian carpets, national costumes and antique weapon.

Odessa

Odessa is the Black Sea's gateway to Ukraine. It is the country's largest commercial Black Sea port and a large industrial city. Odessa is a crossroads of cultures, languages and trade.

Pushkin lived here in exile during the 1820s; also it was home to writer and film director Alexandre Dovzhenko.

The site of Odessa was controlled from 1626 to 1789 by the Ottoman Turks. In the 18th century Russia took this region and constructed a new port at Odessa. It was named after the ancient Greek colony Odessos. By the 1980s it was the second-biggest Russian port and an important industrial city. Odessa was a hotbed of the 1905 revolution.

The beauty of Odessa is in Prymorsky Boulevard with its beautiful buildings and the Potemkin Steps. Film director Eisenstein used Potemkin Steps in his film "Battleship Potemkin". The 193 steps, built between 1827 and 1841 descend from a statue of Duc de Richelieu. At the eastern end of Prymorsky boulevard Pushkin statue and a British cannon from the Crimean War stand before the Odessa City Hall.

Several of the city's fine museums are the Museum of Maritime History, the Literature Museum, Pushkin Museum, the Museum of Western and Oriental Art and others. The Archaeology Museum is the first museum of this kind in the former Russian Empire. Its Gold Room has jewellery and coins from early Black Sea civilisations, including the first Slavic coins of St. Volodymyr with the tryzub symbol on them.

Odessa is famous for its beaches. The southern beaches are less crowded and more picturesque than the northern ones. The Arkadia area is the most popular and has lots of restaurants and activities.

Lviv

Lviv, the capital of Western Ukraine, is a large industrial and commercial centre of Ukraine. Its narrow old streets and historic centre make it one of the best places in the country.

Lviv was founded as a fort in the mid-13th century by Danylo Halytsky. It was named after his son Lev, which means a lion. A lion is a historic symbol of the city. For centuries it has been the Western Ukraine's main city.

Lviv's main street is the Freedom Avenue. It runs from Mitskevych Square to the Ivan Franko Opera and Ballet Theatre. Also in Freedom Avenue you can see the National Museum which once was the Lenin Museum. In the middle of the Avenue there is a statue of Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko, never without flowers at his feet.

The Museum of Ethnography, Arts and Crafts, with a statue of Liberty in front, demonstrates furniture and porcelain. Each room presents a different era.

Opposite Lviv University there is a monument to the Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko, from which Ivan Franko Park stretches towards the Hotel "Dnister".

Lviv's open-air Museum of Popular Architecture and Life is worth to visit. About 100 old wooden buildings are divided into many ethnographic groups of Western Ukraine.

Shevchenko Avenue attracts people with its beautiful buildings and various shops. There you can find a statue of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Ukraine's most famous historian and the country's first president in 1918.

The Museum of Old Ukrainian Culture has a nice display of small, carved wooden Carpathian crosses.

Lviv Picture Gallery has one of the largest collections of European paintings in the country, with over 1,000 paintings on display, and 5,000 in storage.

Lviv is also famous for its churches and monasteries, among which are the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Uspensky Church, St. George's Cathedral, Church of St. John the Baptist, Jesuit Church and many others. Lviv is also famous for its Museum of Historic Religions.

Inside the Town Arsenal there is the Museum of Old Arms, with a display of various arms taken from over 30 countries.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Kyiv situated?
2. What is the history of Zaporizhya?
3. How many higher educational establishments are there in Dnepropetrovsk?
4. When Dnepropetrovsk was founded?
5. By whom Lutsk was founded?
6. What is Ternopil famous for?
7. What is the first name of Poltava?
8. What places of interest are there in Odessa?

Self-assessment

REMEMBER!

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kyiv is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural centre.2. Zaporizhya is a historic region of Ukraine.3. Such branches of industry as metallurgical, chemical, light and food industries are well-developed in Dnipropetrovsk.5. Sevastopol is a large port on the Black Sea. It is a centre of shipbuilding industry.6. The beauty of Odessa is in Prymorsky boulevard with its beautiful buildings and the Potemkin Steps. |
|---|

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. Kharkiv is situated in the north-south part of Ukraine.
2. Kharkiv is situated on the confluence of two rivers.
3. The town's area has 297.4 sq. km.
4. The average temperature in January and in June do not exceed +6°C.
5. Black soils are the most typical for Kharkiv region.
6. Excellent geographical position of Kharkiv attracts business people, manufacturers and investors from Ukraine and Russia.
7. Kharkiv is connected with many cities in the world by means of rivers.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

destroyed	goods	annually	scientific
industrial	weapon	occupies	dock

1. The school was completely _____ by fire.
2. _____ production has risen by 0.5% since November.
3. He _____ the house without paying any rent.
4. The police are still looking for the _____.
5. The ship is in _____ for repairs.
6. The jazz festival is held _____ in July.
7. There will be tax increases on a range of _____ and services.
8. We believe in investing in _____ research.

Lecture 5. From the history of Ukraine

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
serf	крепостной	toprak kölesi	عبد / رقيق
hence	следовательно	demek	إذن / من ثم
launch	запускать	Başlat	بدء تشغيل
raid	внезапное нападение	açık liman	غزوة
revolt	бунтовать	isyan etmek	تمرد / عصي
peasantry	крестьянство	köylülük	الفلاحين
yoke	рабство / притеснение	kölecilik	عبودية
glory	слава	şan	مجد
squeeze	сжимать / сдавливать	baskı yapmak	عصر / ضغط / كبس
ally	союзник / сторонник	müttefik / bağlaşık	حليف
landlord	землевладелец	toprak sahibi	مالك الأرض
expand	увеличивать	artırmak	كَبَّرَ / م عَظ
treaty	договор / соглашение / конвенция	antlaşma	اتفاقية
mightiest	могущественный / сильный	kudretli	الأقوياء
medieval	средневековый	ortaçağ	العصور الوسطى في
vast	огромный / значительный	muazzam	ضخم / هائل
slavic	славянский	slav	سلافي
tribe	племя / род	soy / tribü	عشيرة / جيل
conclude	прийти к соглашению	ahitleşmek	اتفاق إبرام
feudal	феодальный	feodal	إقطاعي
defeat	отвергать	reddetmek	رفض
pagan	язычник	payen / pagan	جاهلي / وثني
expense	стоимость	maliyet / değer	كلفت / تكاليف ثمن
ashes	останки / прах	külleri	رماد

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- Serf a) someone who helps and supports you when other people are trying to oppose you.
- Peasantry b) the importance, honour, and praise.
- Glory c) someone in the past, which lived and worked on land, who had to obey the owner of the land.
- Ally d) poor farmer who owns or rents a small amount of land.
- Tribe e) a formal written agreement between two or more countries.
- Treaty f) a social group consisting of people of the same race.

II. Read and translate the text.

Zaporizka Sich

Cossacks were first mentioned in writing in 1492. The word “Cossack” means a free and independent man. The original Cossacks were adventurous serfs who had run away from their masters and got together in the southern Ukrainian steppes. In the 16th century, the Cossacks united in a military organization.

The first fortifications built by the Cossacks were on Mala Khortytsya Island, in the lower part of the Dnipro, beyond the rapids – “za porogamy”. The word “sich” comes from the Ukrainian word “sikty”, meaning “to chop up” or “to cut”. The Cossacks cut trees to make their fortifications from wood. Hence the name, Zaporizka Sich.

The Cossacks lived in a strict military brotherhood in a no-man’s land between Poland, Muskoviya and the Crimean Khanate. From the Sich they launched their raids against the Crimean Khanate and the Turkish Empire.

In 1648, the revolts of the Ukrainian peasantry and the Cossacks against the yoke of Poland led to the Cossack War. Led by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the Cossacks won many victories over the Polish armies. The Yellow Water Battle and Korsun Battle of 1648 are part of the history of Ukraine and Cossack glory.

At that time Ukraine was squeezed between three great powers – Muskoviya, Poland and the Ottoman Empire. That was why it had to seek allies. At first Bohdan Khmelnytsky signed a peace treaty with the Polish king, but it did not work, because the Polish landlords kept possession of their Ukrainian land, which caused more war between the Polish army and the Cossacks. Then, Bohdan Khmelnytsky agreed to place Ukraine under the protection of the Muskovite Tsar. The Treaty of Pereyaslav (Pereyaslivska Rada) concluded in 1654 and a new chapter in the history of Ukraine began.

In 1667, Moscow and Warsaw divided Ukraine between them, whereby the Right Bank went to Poland and the Left Bank to Muskoviya. For the Ukrainian people it was a complete political disaster. In the 12th century, feudal conflicts split Kyivan Rus into fifteen principalities and lands.

In 882, Prince Oleh the Seer defeated the Kyiv Princes Askold and Dir and brought the Slavic tribes of Eastern Europe together. He is recorded as saying, “Let Kyiv be the Mother of Rus cities”.

In the 8th and 9th centuries, Kyivan Rus expanded and developed, and later became one of the largest and mightiest of medieval powers. It was populated by the Slavic tribes of Polyans, Drevlyans, Siverians, Dulibs, White Croats, Tyvertsi and Uiyches. It occupied a vast territory – from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea and from the Carpathian Mountains to the Volga River.

In 1240, Tatar-Mongols captured Kyiv and kept it under control for almost three centuries.

In 988, Prince Volodymyr introduced Christianity as the official state religion in Kyivan Rus and ordered the destruction of all pagan idols.

In 913, after Prince Oleh the Seer's death, Dior the Elder and his wife Princess Olha joined the Drevlyans' land (the north of today's Ukraine) to Kyivan Rus. It was done at the expense of Prince Ihor's life. As revenge, Princess Olha burnt the town of Iskorosten to ashes.

In the 11th century, under the rule of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, Kyivan Rus became a major factor in European politics.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the word "Cossack" means?
2. Who were the Cossacks?
3. Who introduced Christianity as the official state religion in Kyivan Rus?
4. When did Tatar-Mongols capture Kyiv?
5. In what century did Kyivan Rus become a major factor in European politics?
6. Where were the first fortifications built by the Cossacks?
7. Where did the Cossacks live?

Self-assessment

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. The word "Cossack" means a free and independent man.
2. Cossacks were first mentioned in writing in 1991.
3. In the 10th century the Cossacks united in a military organization.
4. The word "sich" comes from the Ukrainian word "sikty", meaning "to chop up" or "to cut".
5. In the 12th century feudal conflicts split Kyivan Rus into seventeen principalities and lands.
6. In 1356 Tatar-Mongols captured Kyiv.

IV. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

revolt	vast	expense	possession
squeeze	conclude	medieval	

1. It was feared that the army would _____ against the government.
2. That same year, France _____ a trading agreement with Spain.
3. The government will have to borrow _____ amounts of money.
4. These spices were first brought to Italy from the East in _____ times.
5. He borrowed £150,000 and used the money for legal _____.
6. She smiled as he _____ her hand.
7. She was found in _____ of stolen goods.

Lecture 6. The Political System in Ukraine

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
social	общественный / социальный	toplumsal / sosyal	إجتماعي
legal	правовой / законный / легальный	yasal / legal	شرعي
state	государство / страна	devlet / ülke	دولة
government	правительство	hükümet	حكومة
legislative	законодательный	yasama / teşrii	تشريعية
executive	исполнительный	yürütme	التنفيذ
judicial	судебный	yargı / mahkeme	قضائي
supreme	высший	yüksek	الاعلي
court	суд	mahkeme	محاكمة / محكمة
chamber	палата	meclis	قاعة اجتماع
elect	избирать	seçmek	انتخاب
election	выборы	seçim	الانتخابات
equal	равноправный / равный	eşit haklara sahip	تساوي
chairman	председатель	başkan	نقيب / الرئيس
consent	согласие	muvafakat	ونام / موافقة
appoint	назначать (на должность) / утверждать	getirmek	وظف / يعين
oversight	контроль	denetim / kontrol	رقابة
jurisdiction	власть / полномочия	yetki / iktidar	ملك / إنتداب / وكالة سلطة
nation-wide	общенародный / всенародный	tüm halkın	الصعيد الوطني على
vote	голосование / голосовать	oylama / oy vermek	تصويت / اقتراع التصويت

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Court | a) permission to do something. |
| 2. Consent | b) the place where a trial is held. |
| 3. Appoint | c) to show by marking a paper, raising your hand etc which person you want to elect. |
| 4. Oversight | d) happening or existing in every part of the country. |
| 5. Jurisdiction | e) to choose someone for a position or a job. |
| 6. Nation-wide | f) to be in charge of something. |
| 7. Vote | g) the right to use an official power to make legal decisions. |

II. Read and translate the text.

Ukraine is a sovereign, independent, democratic, social, legal state. The powers of the government are divided into three branches – the legislative, which consists of *the Verkhovna Rada*, the executive, headed by *the President*, and the judicial, which is led by *the Supreme Court*.

The Ukrainian political system has a popularly elected President, a 450-person single-chamber Parliament – the Verkhovna Rada, which members are elected at a general, equal and direct elections. Parliamentary elections take place every four years in the last week of March. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by the secret ballot and from the age of 18.

The Verkhovna Rada works at a session basis. It elects *the Chairman* from its membership. The Chairman conducts meetings of the Verkhovna Rada and organizes its work.

The main function of the Verkhovna Rada is making laws. It also calls for elections of the President, gives consent for the appointment of the Prime Minister by the President, performs oversight of the activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, declares wars and concludes peace upon the President's proposal adopts the State Budget and controls the execution of it.

The President of Ukraine appoints the Prime Minister with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada, appoints members of the Cabinet of Ministers, heads of central bodies of executive power, as well as heads of local state administrations. The President of Ukraine is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The executive power in regions is exercised by local state executive administrations. The highest body of the executive power is the Cabinet of Ministers.

The Constitutional Court has exclusive constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine. It consists of 18 judges which are appointed for 9 years. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest juridical body of general jurisdiction.

The Constitution is the main law in the country. It was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on June 28, 1996. It consists of 15 chapters dealing with the political, social and economic structure of the Ukrainian State, proclaimed on August 24, 1991 and approved by a nation-wide vote on December 1, 1991.

Self-assessment

REMEMBER!

1. Ukraine is a sovereign, independent, democratic, social, legal state.
2. The powers of the government are divided into three branches – the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.
3. The Ukrainian political system has a popularly elected President.
4. The Constitution is the main law in the country.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the three branches of power in Ukraine?
2. What is the Verkhovna Rada?
3. Name the main function of the Verkhovna Rada.
4. What is the main law in Ukraine?
5. What is the Cabinet of Ministers?
6. When the Constitution of Ukraine was adopted?

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. Ukraine is a sovereign, democratic, social, legal state.
2. The powers of the government are divided into two branches of power.
3. Parliamentary elections take place every four years in the last week of March.
4. The main function of the Verkhovna Rada is making laws.
5. The highest body of the executive power is the President.
6. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest juridical body of general jurisdiction.

7. The Constitution consists of 7 chapters dealing with the political, social and economic structure of the Ukrainian State.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

legal	state	government	election
social	equal	legislative	

1. The country now has a democratic _____ for the first time.
2. The new assemblies will have no _____ power.
3. Queensland is one of the _____ of Australia.
4. What the company has done is perfectly _____.
5. The Labour Party won the 2001 _____ by a huge majority.
6. The two towns are roughly _____ in size.
7. The students come from a variety of _____ classes.

Lecture 7. The Social Life in Ukraine

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
bloodline	родословная	soy ağacı / şecere	سلالة
invasion	нашествие	istila / salgın	غزو
invade	вторгаться / захватывать / оккупировать	tecavüz etmek	يغزو
arguably	возможно / вероятно	ihtimal	ربما / لعل
prominent	значительный	önemli	مهم / هام
bound	граница / рубеж	sınır	حد / نطاق
affluent	процветающий	bayındır / ümranlı	ترف / ثري
oppression	притеснение / угнетение	ezme / bask	القهر
treasure	сокровище	hazine / servet	كنز
somber	мрачный	karanlık	مظلم
serfdom	крепостничество	toprak köleliği	عبودية
superstitious	суеверный	batıl inanca dayanan	خرافی
heritage	наследство / наследие	miras	تراث / ميراث / تركة
layer	наслоение	katmanlaşma	طبقة
intricate	запутанный / сложный	dolaşık / karışık	معقد / تعقد
varnish	глазурь	sır / sırça	ورنيش / دهن

I. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Invasion a) the edges of a town, city, country etc.
2. Bound b) a group of valuable things such as gold, silver, jewels.
3. Oppression c) when the army of one country enters another country by force.
4. Treasure d) a clear liquid that is painted into things.
5. Servedom e) when someone treats a group of people unfairly and prevents them from having the same rights as other people have.
6. Layer f) the system of using serfs, or the state of being a serf.
7. Varnish g) an amount or piece of a material or substance that covers a surface or that is between two other things.

II. Read and translate the text.

The best way to begin to understand Ukrainian culture is to review Ukrainian history. This will give us a good step from which to look at traditional Ukrainian culture. Unlike the Russian people, who descended from northern tribes descending from Scandinavia and the far north, Ukrainian history was influenced by southern civilizations such as Scythians and Greeks. Invasions by the Huns and the Khazars between the 3rd and 9th centuries mixed Ukrainian bloodlines with those from all over Asia. During the 10th century, Kievan Rus was established and the golden age of Ukrainian kings was born. During this period, many important events took place, notably; King Volodymyr the Great introduced Christianity to the Ukrainian State.

The region fell to the Mongols Golden Horde in the 13th century, and was eventually ruled by Poland and Lithuania. This was known as the Age of the Kozaks, Ukrainian horseman that formed one of the largest armies of the time to fight against the invading armies of more powerful nations. These Kozaks were active in their fight for independence well into the Russian occupation, before eventually coming under the control of Russia in the late 18th century. In 1918, Ukraine declared its independence, only to be reclaimed in 1922 by Communists during the Bolshevik Revolution. Ravaged by war and Nazi occupation during World War II, Ukraine remained under Soviet rule until declaring its freedom in 1991. Ukrainian culture has been defined in many creative styles. Literature is arguably the most prominent expression of Ukrainian culture. Ukrainian literature had been developing since the early 11th century, when people of the early Kievan Rus drafted some of Ukraine's first works in early Church Slavonic, such as the Hypathian Chronicles. The first historical epic of Ukraine, Slovo o polku Ihorevi, was written during this period. The major authors of this period were two monks known as Ilarion of Kiev, Cyril of Turov, and Prince Volodymyr Monomah II. The 16th century brought such innovations as the printing press that allowed the church to spread information during a period of Polish occupation. Works such as Perestoroha and Apocrisis bound together the religious community in these tough times.

Ukraine experienced the Baroque period in the 17th and 18th centuries, with the rest of Europe. The best known poet of the 18th century was Hryhory Skovoroda, often referred to as the "Ukrainian Socrates". The Ukrainian dialect was greatly strengthened during, and after, the 18th century when Ukrainian began to overcome Russian as the language of literary choice. The 19th century brought about the Golden Age of Ukrainian literature with authors such as Ivan Kotlyarevski (Eneida), and Hryhory Kvitka Osnovyanenko. The romanticism was centered in Kharkiv during the 1830s producing more 'enjoyable' works that were read by both the

affluent and the poor alike. The trio of Shashkevich, Holovatsky, and Vahylevich wrote the most notable works.

Taras Shevchenko, the greatest recognized poet of Ukrainian history, was the first to write of the Russian oppression of the Ukrainian serfs in poems such as *Haidamaky*, which eventually became national treasures.

Authors such as Marko Vovchok, and Ivan Nechuy-Levitski supported Ukrainian realism. Their works took a more somber role of looking at the aspects of their country around them, from the suffering of the serfdom to the Ukrainian intelligencia. Lesya Ukrainka, who worked in prose, best defined Modernism of the 19th and 20th centuries. Authors such as Pavlo Tychyna, Mykhylo Symenko, and Mykola Bazhan produced the greatest works of their time during this period known as the 'realism'. After this period, Ukrainian works became more and more oppressed by Soviet occupation, and would eventually end the trail of great Ukrainian works. Ukrainian art took shape in two very notable forms. In music, the bandura; and in visual arts, the pysanka, or, Ukrainian Easter egg. The bandura is an old instrument from the old days of the Cossack armies. Banduristiv, as they were called, would roam from the different villages singing songs about the Cossack battles, and sharing the rich history of the country at a time when travel was long and dangerous.

The "pysanka" is a decorated egg that descended from pagan times as an offering of good will and religious gift between family and friends. The pysanky were found to be very superstitious, and played an active role in a persons life, be it as a blessing for good crops, or as an icon of protection over a families home. The pysanky are an art form that is unique to Ukraine because of their heritage, applications, and meanings in Ukrainian life. The most interesting aspect of pysanky is perhaps the method in which they are created. The method, known as 'dye transfer', involves applying thin layers of wax in intricate patterns by hand, and dipping the egg in a different color varnish between each layer of wax. The wax is laid down between layers of varnish to protect the colors in between. The wax on the finished egg is carefully removed showing upwards of a dozen or more layers of color that to this day remain as one of the most difficult art forms for an artist to master. In modern day the Ukrainian community is alive and well. With youth groups such as CYM (pronounced Sum), and Plast, traditions are being passed on through Ukrainian families in order to keep Ukrainian cultural traditions alive. Every Saturday many teenagers attend Ukrainian School in order to learn about the finer details and traditions that make the Ukrainian culture such a unique and varied culture.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is Taras Shevchenko?
2. What is the “pysanka”?
3. What old Ukrainian musical instrument do you know?
4. Who supported Ukrainian realism?
5. Who worked at the Golden Age of Ukrainian literature?
6. What Ukrainian writers do you know?
7. What can we use to decorate eggs on Easter?

Self-assessment

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. Ukraine experienced the Baroque period in the 17th and 18th centuries, with the rest of Europe.
2. The best known poet of the 20th century was Hryhory Skovoroda, often referred to as the “Ukrainian Socrates”.
3. The 19th century brought about the Golden Age of Ukrainian literature with authors such as Ivan Kotlyarevski (Eneida), and Hryhory Kvitka Osnovyanenko.
4. The romanticism was centered in Kyiv during the 1830s.
5. Authors such as Marko Vovchok, and Ivan Nechuy-Levitski supported Ukrainian realism.
6. Lesya Ukrainka, who wrote poems and novels, best defined Modernism of the 19th and 20th centuries.
7. The bandura is a new, modern instrument of the Cossack armies.
8. The pysanky are an art form that is unique to Ukraine.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

bloodline	prominent	somber	heritage
arguably	affluent	superstitious	

1. Mandela played a _____ role in the early years of the ANC.
2. A lot of historical buildings and monuments are the cultural _____ of Italy.
3. His family is famous for its royal _____.
4. Her business is becoming increasingly _____.
5. Lilly believes in all bad signs, she is very _____ woman.
6. We were all in a _____ mood that night.
7. Senna was _____ the greatest racing driver of all time.

Lecture 8. The Structure of higher education system in Ukraine

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
in accordance with	в соответствии с (чем-л.)	gereğince, uyarınca, göre	طبق / وفق
integral	неотъемлемый	ayrılmaz	متكامل
lay down	утверждать	iddia etmek	يسمح / يوافق
degree	степень / уровень	derece	منزلة / درجة / مرتبة
junior	младший	küçük	مبتدئ
bachelor	бакалавр	bakalavr / bakalorya	بكالوريوس
master	магистр	master	ماجستير
obtain	получать	edinmek	استلم / تقاضى / تلقى / تسلم
accreditation	аккредитация	akreditasyon	الاعتماد / اعتماد
applicant	кандидат	aday	مرشح
postgraduate degree	диплом о высшем образовании	Yükseköğretim Diploması	العالي دبلوم التعليم
admission	приём (в учебное заведение)	Bir kurum Kabul	القبول
tuition fee	плата за обучение	öğrenim ücreti	الرسوم الدراسية
vocational school	техникум	teknik okul	المدارس الفنية
academic year	учебный год	öğretim yılı / ders yılı	سنة دراسية
citizen	гражданин	yurttaş / uyruklu	مواطن
representative office	представительство	temsil / mümessillik	مكتب تمثيلي

I. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Lay down | a) to get something that you want. |
| 2. Obtain | b) that is given to you when you have successfully completed the course at the university. |
| 3. Integral | c) to appoint, assert, instate smth. |
| 4. Applicant | d) someone who lives in a particular town, country. |
| 5. Degree | e) someone who has formally asked, usually in writing, for a job, university place etc. |
| 6. Admission | f) forming a necessary part of something. |
| 7. Citizen | g) the process of allowing people to enter the university, institution etc. |

II. Read and translate the text.

The structure of higher education system in Ukraine is based on the education systems of the developed nations of the world in accordance with recommendations from the UNESCO, UN and other international organizations.

Higher education is an integral part of the Ukrainian education system as laid down in the Law of Ukraine “On Education”. The four-level system provides thorough academic, professional and practical training with the following degrees: Junior Specialist, Bachelor, Specialist, Master.

Higher education can be obtained in higher education establishments of a certain level of accreditation. The applicants must have either basic general secondary education, complete secondary education, or hold degrees of the Junior Specialist or Master if they apply for a postgraduate degree. The students can take either the full-time courses (day), part-time courses (evening classes; distance learning), or take a combination of these. Sometimes they can do an external course.

Admission to higher education establishments is selective and depends on the applicants’ ability; it does not depend on the ownership type of the education establishment or the sources of money to pay tuition fees.

According to their status, all education establishments fall into 4 categories:

1. **First level** – the technical school, vocational school, or other schools of the same level.
2. **Second level** – the college, or other establishments of the same level.
3. **Third and fourth levels** (according to their accreditation) – the institute, conservatoire, academy, university.

The higher education establishments can award degrees:

1. **Junior Specialist** (technical schools, vocational schools, and other education establishments of the first accreditation level).
2. **Bachelor** (colleges and other education establishments of the second accreditation level).
3. **Specialist, Master** (education establishments of the third and fourth accreditation levels).

The multi-layer structure of the higher education system means that on completion of education on a given level, students obtain a corresponding degree and can move up from level to level. According to the structure of the higher education system, the first level leads to Junior Specialist Diploma, the second level to Bachelor’s Degree (basic higher education), the third to Specialist, Master’s Degree (complete higher education).

Accredited education establishments provide instruction according to their accreditation level. However, the higher the accreditation level of an education establishment is, the more options it can offer its students, who can graduate it with a diploma or degree of any chosen level.

The academic year in higher educational establishments in Ukraine starts on 1 September. It is divided into two terms, the first term is from September to the end of January and the second begins in February and ends in June. Each term lasts 17–18 weeks, followed by a 3 week examination period.

Foreign citizens who would like to enter the higher educational establishments in Ukraine get visas at the Embassy or diplomatic representative offices of Ukraine in their countries and on the grounds of invitation from Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine or a higher educational institution.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What education system is the structure of higher education in Ukraine based on?
2. What level system of education is there in Ukraine?
3. What degrees of education in Ukraine can you name?
4. What the applicant must have to obtain the higher education?
5. What types of courses do you know?
6. Name four categories of education establishments.
7. What can you say about the higher education in Ukraine for foreign citizens?
8. How long does the period of studies at university last?

Self-assessment

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. There is the four-level system of education in Ukraine.
2. There are following degrees in education in Ukraine: Junior Specialist, Bachelor, Specialist, Master.
3. Higher education can be obtained in higher education establishments of a certain level of accreditation.
4. The students can take only the full-time courses (day).
5. According to their status, all education establishments fall into 6 categories.
6. The academic year in higher educational establishments in Ukraine starts on 7 March.

7. Admission to higher education establishments is selective and depends on the applicants' ability.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

vocational school	postgraduate degree	integral	citizen
in accordance with	academic year	applicant	

1. _____ our discussion, I have prepared a contract.
2. After graduation from the university, my sister received the _____
_____.
3. For me this _____ will be the most difficult, because of the new subjects.
4. _____ is one option for students interested in practical postsecondary education and job training.
5. Vegetables are an _____ part of our diet.
6. He was one of 30 _____ for the manager's job.
7. At the time, there were over 2,000 British _____ living in Iraq.

Lecture 9. Holidays in Ukraine

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
custom	обычай / традиция	âdet / tore / gelenek	عرف / عادة
expectation	ожидание	beklenti / tahmin	رجاء / إنتظار / توقع / أمل
carols	рождественский гимн	Noel marş	أناشيد / التراتيل
sermon	проповедь	vaiz (va'zı) vaaz	خطبة / عظة
sweetheart	возлюбленная / возлюбленный	sevgili	حبيبة
solidarity	солидарность / единство	dayanışma	تضامن
lunar calendar	лунный календарь	kamerî takvim	التقويم القمري
Resurrection	Воскресение Христа	Diriliş	قيامة
salvation	спасение	kurtarma	خلاص / نجاة
eternal	вечный	ebedi / sonsuz	دائم / خالد / خالد
Heaven	Небеса	gök (-ğü, -kü) / gökyüzü	الجنة
anniversary	годовщина / юбилей	jubilee; yıldönümü	الذكرى
Tomb	могила	mezar	قبر
fascist	фашист	faşist	فاشي / فاشستي
attempt	попытка	girişim, teşebbüs	محاولة
coup d'etat	государственный переворот	hükümet darbesi	انقلاب

I. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Expectation a) a talk given as part of a Christian church service.
2. Carols b) loyalty and general agreement between all the people in a group.
3. Sermon c) what you think or hope will happen.
4. Salvation d) a stone structure where a dead person is buried.
5. Anniversary e) a traditional Christmas song.
6. Tomb f) something that prevents or saves someone or something from danger, loss, or failure.
7. Solidarity g) a date on which something special or important happened in a previous year.

II. Read and translate the text.

Each country has its own customs, traditions, holidays, and important days in its history. Talking of holidays in Ukraine we can't but tell about everybody's favorite New Year Holiday. People think that at night on New Year's Eve the old year with all its troubles leaves us forever and the New Year with all our hopes and expectations knocks at our doors. People decorate the Christmas tree, have New Year parties and prepare presents for their relatives and friends.

On the Eve of January the 7th Ukrainians start celebrating Christmas. It's the day of Jesus Christ's birthday and it is widely celebrated all over Ukraine. People sing carols, cook a traditional Ukrainian Christmas dish named "kutya" which all the family eats together. Then people go to church to listen to the Christmas sermon.

Not long ago Ukrainians began to celebrate a new holiday, St. Valentine's Day. It's the day of lovers, when we give special cards and presents to our sweethearts. This traditional holiday came into Ukraine from the English-speaking countries.

The 8th of March is Women's Day. This date was introduced in 1910 by the 2nd International Conference of women-socialists at the proposal of Clara Tsetkin as a day of the international solidarity of women in their struggle for economic, political, and social equality. Nowadays this date has lost its political meaning and became just the day when we congratulate and thank our women for everything they do for us at home and at work, say our good wishes, give them flowers and presents.

Easter Day comes according to the lunar calendar. It's the Day of Jesus Christ's Resurrection. People celebrate this Holiday because He died on the cross for our salvation. They go to churches to listen to sermons, gather at homes to pray and thank Jesus Christ for our salvation from eternal death into eternal life with Him in Heaven.

On May the 1st we celebrate the holiday of spring, nature awakening and beauty.

On May the 9th we celebrate the anniversary of Victory over Nazi Germany. People go to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier who died at war defending our country from fascists, put flowers to the monuments, and in the evening everybody goes to see the holiday salute.

On August the 24th we celebrate the Day of Independence of Ukraine, which was proclaimed in 1991 on the decision of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine after the attempt of the military coup d'etat in Moscow.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What holidays do we celebrate in Ukraine?

2. What do we celebrate on May the 1st?
3. What is your favourite holiday? Why?
4. How do people celebrate Easter?
5. What do people usually do on Victory day?
6. Where does St. Valentine's Day come from?

Self-assessment

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. On the Eve of January the 7th Ukrainians start celebrating New Year.
2. At New Year people nicely decorate their houses, buy lots of presents in advance and cook delicious dishes.
3. Christmas is the day of Jesus Christ's birthday.
4. St. Valentine's Day is the national holiday in Ukraine.
5. The 5th of April is Women's Day.
6. Easter Day comes according to the lunar calendar.
7. On the 8th of March we congratulate our mothers, sisters, friends and teachers.
8. The most memorable date is the Victory Day which is celebrated on the 7th of May.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

attempt	custom	fascist	sweetheart
salvation	sermon	eternity	

1. After the _____, they all stood to sing.
2. The _____ army of Mussolini was defeated in the Second World War.
3. The youth made an _____ to climb out the window while the teacher wasn't looking, but was caught.
4. I gave some of my old clothes to the _____ Army.
5. If you want to surprise your _____ with a truly unique gift, make this Candy Bouquet.
6. When we die, I think that we simply cease to exist for the rest of _____.
7. The _____ of putting up a Christmas tree has become popular in Japan.

Lecture 10. Ukrainian Cuisine

Vocabulary

English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
cuisine	кухня	yemekler	وجبات الطعام
culinary	кулинарный	aşçılık	الطهي
folk	народный	halk / ulusal	شعبي
require	требовать	talep etmek / istemek	طالب / إقتضى / تطلب
meal	приём пищи	yemek	اكله / وجبه
fowl	домашняя птица	kümes hayvanları	دواجن
avoid	избегать	kaçınmak / kaçmak	تهرب / تفادي / تجنب
borshch	борщ	borç (çorbası)	وجبه تقليديه حساء البرش اكرانيه
patronize	заботиться	özen göstermek / özenle bakmak	دعم / تعاون
breed	поколение	kuşak (-ğı) / nesil (-sli)	طراز / جيل
interaction	взаимосвязь	(karşılıklı) bağlantı	ترابط
Christmas Eve	Рождественский сочельник	Noel arifesi	عشية عيد الميلاد
meatless	постный	etsiz	وجبه من النباتات و الخضراوات للصيام لا تتضمن اللحم
cabbage rolls	голубцы	lahana dolması	اكله الطولمه ملفوفه بالصلطه
varenyky	вареники	meyveli börek	عجين مغلي مع حشو
poppyseed	мак	haşhaş tohumu	بدور الخشخاش
raisin	изюм	kuru üzüm	زبيب
blessed	освящённый	kutsandı / şerif	قدس
horseradish	хрен	acırga	فجل حار
garlic	чеснок	sarımsak (-ğı) / sarımsak (-ğı)	ثوم
English	Russian	Turkish	Arabic
Transfiguration	преображение (Христа)	değişme	تبدل المظهر
complement	дополнение	ek / ilave	تكملة / متممه
refuse	отказываться	reddetmek / kabul etmemek	يرفض
dacha	дача	yazlık (ev) / sayfiye	منزل الصيفي
bartering	товарообмен	ticari mübadeleler	مقايضة
consumer	потребитель	tüketici	مستهلك

I. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Bartering a) having unknown origins and reflecting the traditional forms of behavior, etc., in a society.
2. Consumer b) the direct effect that one kind of particle has on another, in particular, in inducing the emission or absorption of one particle by another.
3. Meal c) to give (a store, restaurant, hotel...) one's regular support; trade with.
4. Interaction d) to keep away from; keep clear of; to prevent from happening.
5. Folk e) regular occasions for taking food during the day, as breakfast, lunch or supper.
6. Patronize f) a person or organization that uses a commodity or service.
7. Avoid g) to trade by exchange of commodities rather than by the use of money.

II. Read and translate the text.

Culinary traditions in Ukraine are connected with ancient rituals. The calendar cycle of religious holidays combined with folk traditions requires a variety of specific foods.

Ukrainians prefer to eat at home, leaving restaurants for special occasions. Meal times are from 7:00 to 10:00 a.m. for breakfast, from 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m. for dinner or lunch, and from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m. for supper. The main meal of the day is dinner, including soup and meat, fowl, or a fish dish with a salad.

Ukrainians generally avoid exotic meats and spices. A variety of soups called *borshch* collectively is traditional and symbolic, so it is never called "soup".

Menu items in restaurants are usually Eastern European. Expensive restaurants are patronized at supper time by a new breed of business executives who combine dining with professional interaction.

Christmas Eve supper consists of 12 meatless dishes, including *borshch*, cabbage rolls, *varenyky*, fish, mushrooms, various vegetables, and a wheat grain, honey, poppyseed, and raisin dish called *kutya*. The latter dish is served only at Christmas time. On Easter Sunday food that has been blessed previously is eaten after Resurrection services. It includes a sweet bread called *paska*, colored eggs, butter, meat, sausages, bacon, horseradish, and garlic. On the holiday of the Transfiguration (19 August), apples and honey are blessed and eaten along with other fruits of the season. Various alcoholic drinks complement the meals. It is customary to offer a drink to guests, who must not refuse it except for health or religious reasons.

The description of Ukrainian cuisine would be incomplete without *salo* (pork fat). Ukrainians regularly joke, “Salo is our national pride”. Placing a thin sliced salo on black bread with garlic and salt is a quick and simple way to a delicious snack.

Ukrainian food products are domestic. Pressured by the economic crisis, people grow products in their home gardens and dachas. City and village markets are places of bartering consumer goods and food products. In the late 1990s, the development of the food industry was stimulated by economic reforms.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Where do Ukrainians prefer to eat?
2. What does the main meal include?
3. What is the main Ukrainian traditional dish?
4. What does Christmas Eve supper consist of?
5. What is Ukrainian “national pride”?
6. What does the Easter menu include?

Self-assessment

IV. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. Culinary traditions in Ukraine are connected with ancient rituals.
2. Ukrainians prefer to eat in restaurants, leaving eating at home for special occasions.
3. Meal time for breakfast is from 10:00 to 11:00 a.m.
4. The main meal of the day is supper.
5. Ukrainians generally avoid exotic meats and spices.
6. Ukrainian food products are domestic.
7. On Easter Sunday food that has been blessed previously is eaten after Resurrection services.

V. Fill in the gaps with one necessary word from the box.

cuisine	folk	patronize	meatless	blessed
refuse	fowl	barter	breed	

1. Commerce was largely carried on by _____, and many cases of bankruptcy occurred in the state.
2. The _____ songs are the truest and most interesting national literature.
3. Jim hoped the millionaire would _____ his business with a sponsorship deal.
4. “I wish to get a _____ for tomorrow’s dinner,” he said.
5. Sicilian _____ is mainly Italian but there is also recognizable Greek.
6. I _____ to listen to the negative words.
7. Vegeterians are calling for _____ supermarkets and want the cafes and restaurants in malls to stop serving meat dishes.
8. God has truly _____ us.



Supplementary Section

Supplement 1

The Ukrainian Language

The Ukrainian language is the second most widely spoken language of 12 surviving members of the Slavic group of the large Indo-European language family. Geographically it is classified with Russian and Belorussian as an East Slavic language. Ukrainian has some dialects, some of which are different from the others. Though these differences are not so strong as they are, for example, in British English and German. Traditionally scholars have divided Ukrainian dialects into three main groups: northern, southwestern and southeastern. Standard Ukrainian is the only form of our language taught in school and used in Literature. It is based on the Poltava-Kyiv dialects of the southeastern group.

The status of the Ukrainian language on Ukrainian territories was defined, except during Ukraine's short period of independence, by foreign powers. In the former USSR, for example, Russian was the only language of government, though Ukraine's constitution of 1937 guaranteed the use of Ukrainian in the schools.

On 28 October 1989 the Verhovna Rada of the UkSSR passed the law "On languages in the Ukrainian SSR", which gives official status to Ukrainian. Now this language is used in civil organizations, international agreements and treaties, schools and enterprises, scientific publications and the mass media.

Supplement 2

Sports and Games in Ukraine

Good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy. As they say: "A sound mind in a sound body".

People in Ukraine are fond of sports and games. All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong enough to keep ourselves fit and healthy. The most popular outdoor winter sports in our country are hockey, skating, skiing, figure-skating and ski-jumping. Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interest; this game is played in all countries of

the world. The other games that have firmly established themselves in favor in our country are lawn tennis, volley-ball, hand-ball, badminton, indoor football and so on.

All the year round many people in Ukraine indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics and gymnastics. It helps them to be strong and healthy. Among indoor games the most popular are billiards, table tennis, draughts and chess.

In our country every year a great number of different competitions are held at different levels – starting with schools and finishing by national levels. Then winners of national competitions take part in international championships – World and European ones: Olympic Games, Good Will Games, Students' Olympiads, and so on. For the first time in its history Ukrainian Olympic team took part in Olympic Games held in Atlanta, in 1996.

Supplement 3

Brief History of Religion in Ukraine

In pre-historic times and in the early Middle Ages, the territories of present-day Ukraine supported different tribes practicing their traditional Indo-European, non-Abrahamic religions (though note for example the non-Indo-European Tengrism of Old Great Bulgaria in the Ukrainian lands in the 7th century CE). Byzantine-rite Christianity first became prominent about the turn of the first millennium. (Later writers who sought to put Kievan Christianity on the same level of primacy as Byzantine Christianity imagined that the Apostle Andrew himself had visited the site where the city of Kiev would later arise.)

In the 10th century the emerging state of Kievan Rus' came increasingly under the cultural influence of the Byzantine Empire. The first recorded Rus' convert to Eastern Orthodoxy, the Princess Saint Olga, visited Constantinople in 945 or 957. In the 980s, according to tradition, Olga's grandson, Knyaz (Prince) Vladimir baptised his people in the Dnieper River. This began a long history of the dominance of the Eastern Orthodoxy in Ruthenia, a religious ascendancy that would later influence both Ukraine and Russia. Domination of Little Russia by Moscow eventually led to the decline of Uniate Catholicism in Tsarist-controlled Ukraine.

Judaism has existed in the Ukrainian lands for approximately 2000 years: Jewish traders appeared in Greek colonies. After the 7th century Judaism influenced the neighbouring Khazar Khaganate. From the 13th century Ashkenazi Jewish presence in Ukraine increased significantly. In the 18th century a new teaching of Judaism originated and became established in the Ukrainian lands – Hasidism.

The Golden Horde (which adopted Islam in 1313) and the Sunni Ottoman Empire (which conquered the Ukrainian litoral in the 1470s) brought Islam to their subject territories in present-day Ukraine. Crimean Tatars accepted Islam as the state religion (1313–1502) of the Golden Horde and later as vassals of the Ottoman Empire (until the late 18th-century).

During the period of Soviet rule (1917–1991) the governing Soviet authorities officially promoted atheism and taught it in schools, while promoting various levels of persecution of religious believers and of their organizations. Only a small fraction of people remained official church-goers in that period, and the number of non-believers increased.

Important Dates in Ukrainian History

Year / Century	Event
839	Mention of Rus' in the Bertynsky chronicles associated with the mission to Ludwig I of the Frankish kingdom
840	Magyars and khazars attacking Kyiv
853	Askold becomes Kyiv's Prince
877	Novgorod's Prince Oleh annexes Kyiv, kills Askold and brings the capital of Rus' from Novgorod to Kyiv
890	Pechenegs advancing to Black Sea steppe. Ugrians (Hungarians) move to Danube
907–911	Prince Oleh travels to Byzantine's capital Constantinopol (Ukrainian "Czarhorod") with a big army and demands an annuity to Kyiv
945	Prince Ihor signs a treaty with Byzantine Empire – ready to accept Orthodox Christianity
957	Princess Olha (Ihor's wife) becomes a ruler of Kyiv
960–972	Svyatoslav (Olha's son) becomes a Prince of Kyiv. He confrontates with Khazars, then attacks Bulgaria and fights with Byzantine Empire. At the time Svjatoslav is in the offensive on Bulgaria, Khazars attack Kyiv. He returns but gets killed in a skirmish with Pechenegs
980	Volodymyr The Great becomes a Prince
988	Official Christianization of Kyiv Rus'. Volodymyr accepts Orthodoxy and marries Byzantine Princess Anna
1015	Death of Volodymyr The Great. Sons are struggling to rule the country until 1019
1019	Yaroslav The Wise – one of Volodymyr's sons becomes a Prince.
1027	Construction of Svyata Sofia (St. Sophia) Cathedral
1054	Death of Prince Yaroslav
1068	Polovtsi army attack Kyiv state for the first time
1098–1099	Magyars attack Halychyna
1111	Kyiv Princes conquer Polovtsi

1113	Volodymyr Monomakh – the last of great princes of Kyiv
1152	Yaroslav Osmomysl becomes a Prince of Halychyna
1155–1157	Suzdal (Russian) Prince Yuriy Dovgoruky (founder of Moscow) attacks Kyiv and becomes a prince for a short period of time
1155–1169	Destruction of Kyiv by Andrey Bogoliubsky, the Vladimir-Suzdal prince
1187	The word Ukraine (Ukrayina) first used to describe Kyiv and Halychyna lands
1223	Ukrainians first battle Tatars in a battle near Kalko River in treaty with Polovetz – Tatars win
1238	Danylo Halytsky becomes a Prince of Halychyna. Next year he unites Halychyna with Kyiv
1240	Tatars capture Kyiv
1256	Lviv is founded by King Lev
1320	Yuriy becomes a King of Halychyna
1330	Yuriy marries Lithuanian Princess, daughter of Gedymin
1360s	Lithuanian Prince Olgerd frees Kyivschyna and Podillya from Tatars. They fell under Lithuanian control
1378	Last Halychyna King Volodyslav dies
1387–18th century	Poland rules Halychyna
1414	Prince Fedir Koryatovych of Mukachevo
1475–1774	Crimea (Krym) under Turkish (Osman) Empire's rule
1490	First mentioning of cossacks (kozaks)
1550	Dmytro Vyshnyvetsky establishes a fortress of Zaporizhzhya (Zaporizhia)
1569	Lyublinska Uniya (Lublin Union) – All Ukrainian territory under Lithuanian rule (except Polissia and Beresteyschyna) transfers to Poland
1576	Foundation of Ostroh Academy – first University-like school in Eastern Europe
1590	First Kozak uprisings (Kostynsky, Mazyvako)
1596	Union of Brest (Beresti) – beginning of religious struggles
1608	Fall of Ostroh Academy

1610–1622	Het'man Sahaydachny is a het'man (the arch) of Zaporizka Sich
1630	Kozak uprising against Poland
1637	Petro Mohyla establishes a Collegium in Kyiv
1648	Beginning of liberation of Ukraine from Polish rule headed by kozak het'man Bohdan Khmelnytsky
1654	Bohdan Khmel'nytsky signs Pereyaslav treaty with Muscovy
1657	Swedish-Ukrainian coalition against Russia
1663	Two het'mans in Ukraine. Het'man of the Left bank of Dnipro - in coalition with Russia; het'man from right bank – against Russia
1665–1676	Het'man Petro Doroshenko
1670	Establishment of Russian control under the right-bank kozaks
1685	Kyiv Orthodox Church Metropolitan (Patriarkhat) becomes a division of Muscovite Metropolitan
1687–1709	Het'man Ivan Mazepa – period of palingenecy of Kozak state
1708	Treaty had been signed between Ukraine and Sweden
1709	Battle in Poltava (Ukraine). Russians defeat Swedish-Ukrainian army and execute Kozak troops after the surrender of Swede army
1709	Death of Ivan Mazepa
1710	Pylyp Orlyk becomes a het'man
1720	Russians prohibit the use of Ukrainian language – still preferred by Ukrainians
1722–1727	First het'man of Ukraine appointed by Russian Czar
1734	Het'man Danylo Apostol's uprising on the Right Bank (Haydamaky)
1744	Construction of St. George Cathedral in Lviv
1745	Oleksa Dovbush – legendary Ukrainian hero
1764	Abolition of Zaporizhzhya Het'manate (Zapiriz'ka Sich).
1765	Slobodzhanshyna falls under Russian control
1772	Russian, German and Austrian empires divide parts of Poland among themselves.(First division) Halychyna falls under Austrian control
1775	Second division of Poland. Austria annexes Bukovyna
1775	Zaporizka Sich destroyed by Russians

1787	Russians rebuild a village of Kodak into a city and name it after queen Ekaterina II (Katerynoslav). During Ukrainian Republic of 1917 – 1920 the city was renamed into Sicheslav (“In Honour of Sich”). In 1924 communists gave it a present name – Dnipropetrovsk (Combination of words “Dnipro” (main Ukrainian river) and “Petrovskij” (The last name of major of city, a Stalinist))
1789	Establishment of Mykolayiv (Nikolayev)
1780	End of Het’ manate
1794	Establishment of Odesa (Odessa)
1793	Transfer of lands on the Right Bank to Russia from Poland excluding Halychyna, Bukovyna, Volyn and a part of Polissya, already annexed by Austria
1798	Ivan Kotlyarevsky publishes “Eneyida”
1831	Repnev attempts to renew kozak army
1834	Establishment of The University of Kyiv
1840	Taras Shevchenko's first publication of “Kobzar”, probably the most popular book in Ukrainian
1861	First railroad on Ukrainian territory (Peremyshl - Lviv)
1861	Abolition of slavery in Russia
1863	Ukrainian language is officially prohibited to use by Russian government
1890	First Ukrainian Political Party (Halytska)
1905	Annulment of restrictions on the usage of Ukrainian language in Russian empire
1917	Revolution in Russia. Ukrainian writer and historian Mykhaylo Hrushevsky becomes the president of newly proclaimed Ukrainian state (Ukrayinska Narodna Respublika). The power of the new government is very weak, Russian czarists, communists and Germans try to conquer Ukraine again. Symon Petlyura becomes a commanders of Ukrainian armed forces. President signs a treaty with Germans, but it was annulled in 1919 in Brest, Belorussia, where Germany signed a treaty with Communist Russia. Ukrainian lands are united after Western Ukrainian Republic and Ukrainian republic unite
1918	Austrian empire breaks up. Newly established West-Ukrainian Republic is annexed by Czechoslovakia and Romania
1921	Formation of Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine

1929	Collectivization starts. All lands that belonged to Ukrainian farmers are taken away and put into a large “kolhosps” (co-operative farms.) People, who didn’t want to give their land away are arrested and murdered
1933–1934	Artificial Famine in Ukraine, caused by Stalin’s policy. At least three million people die in result
1939–1940	Annexation of Western Ukraine by Soviet Union according to a secret treaty with Nazi Germany
1941–1944	German occupation of Ukraine. Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). SS Division “Galizien”
1943–1944	Russians return. Massive immigration to the west (England, France, Canada, USA.)
1945–1947	Discrimination and murders of Ukrainian population in Poland by Polish army and police
1945–1955	Continued fight for liberation of Ukraine in the western regions
1950s	Illegal anti-communist literature begins to appear
1986	Nuclear reactor explosion in Chernobyl, Ukraine
1980s	National movement for the liberation of Ukraine “Rukh” is formed
1990	Human chain protests for Ukrainian independence
1990	Ukrainian sovereignty is proclaimed
1991	Ukrainian independence is proclaimed. Elections of Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) and the President Leonid Kravchuk
1994	Ukraine signs an treaty with NATO
1996	Constitution is proclaimed

Ukrainian Presidents

Portrait	Presidents	Term of office		Presidential mandate	Affiliation
	Leonid Kravchuk (b. 1934) Леонід Кравчук	5 December 1991 Inauguration: 22 August 1992	19 July 1994	1991 – 61.59% 19,643,481	Independent / Non-partisan
	Leonid Kuchma (b. 1938) Леонід Кучма	19 July 1994	14 November 1999	1994 – 52.3% 14,016,850	Independent / Non-partisan
		14 November 1999	23 January 2005	1999 – 57.7% 15,870,722	
	Viktor Yushchenko (b. 1954) Віктор Ющенко	23 January 2005	25 February 2010	2004 – 51.99% 15,115,712	Non-partisan (2004–2005) Our Ukraine (2005–2010)
	Viktor Yanukovich (b. 1950) Віктор Янукович	25 February 2010	22 February 2014 (ousted)	2010 – 48.95% 12,481,266	Non-partisan (Supported by Party of Regions)
	Petro Poroshenko (b. 1965) Петро Порошенко	7 June 2014	Incumbent	2014 – 54.70% 9,857,308	Independent / Non-partisan

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Навчальне видання

My Beloved Ukraine

Методичні рекомендації
для практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з дисципліни «Країнознавство»
для іноземних слухачів підготовчого відділення
англійської форми навчання

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