

Exploring the History & Charting the Crisis

Understanding Ukraine



The Henry M. Jackson
School of International Studies
University of Washington

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A Resource Packet for Educators

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The Ukrainian flag symbolizes the clear blue sky over yellow wheat fields.

USING THIS RESOURCE GUIDE

NOTE: Many of these descriptions were excerpted directly from the source website.



Recommended



The Day After: Common Core Connection



Audio



Breaking Stereotypes



Charts and Graphs



Maps



Visual Media



Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM)



Lesson Plans/Educator Resources



Educational Games



Resources from Ukraine

INTRODUCING THE SPEAKERS



University of Washington Professor of History and International Studies

Glennys Young will give an overview of the history of Ukraine. She will discuss not only important developments in Ukraine's past, but also how Ukraine is economically and strategically important to Russia today. Professor Young received her PhD from the University of California, Berkeley in 1989. Over the course of her career, she has become increasingly interested in the USSR's involvement in transnational movements and processes, whether political, social, cultural, or economic. She has also pursued research interests in the history of Communism and world history. She has published articles on a number of topics in Soviet social and political history. Her book, *Power and the Sacred in Revolutionary Russia: Religious Activists in the Village* (Pennsylvania State

University Press, 1997) examines the Bolshevik project of transforming society and culture through a case study of peasants' responses to the Soviet anti-religious campaign. In 2011, she published *The Communist Experience in the Twentieth Century: A Global History through Sources* (Oxford University Press). Through a collection of carefully selected documents, some presented for the first time in English translation, the book seeks to provide an inside look at how ordinary people around the world subjectively experienced, and contributed to, global communism. Professor Young's current book project is entitled *Refugee Worlds: The Spanish Civil War, Soviet Socialism, Franco's Spain, and Memory Politics*. The book reconstructs the global consequences of the transnational lives set in motion by the defeat of the Spanish Republic in the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). It explores how civil wars, and the refugee movements they propel, transform domestic policies, international systems, and transnational institutions.

Graduate Assistant for the Center of West European Studies and the E.U. Center of Excellence at the University of Washington Christi Anne Hofland will help us "chart the crisis" that began on November 21, 2013. This is when the Ukrainian government suddenly suspended preparations for signing an Association Agreement with the European Union and unleashed a slew of events: from 3 months of continuous protests in Kyiv, to President Yanukovich fleeing Ukraine, to the March 16 referendum which voted Crimea to break from Ukraine and join Russia. Hoffland, who is currently a graduate student at the University of Washington's Ellison Center for Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies, served as an instructor at the Ukrainian Catholic University from 2009-2011. Before that she received a year-long Fulbright Fellowship where she worked in Odessa, Ukraine. She continues to travel back and forth to Ukraine. She recently presented this topic at the annual Leadership Conference for the Washington Council for the Social Studies. (Photo: Christi Anne in the middle with friends in Ukraine.)



BACKGROUND: GENERAL



Source: CIA World Factbook

MAP RESOURCES



The Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ukraine.html>

A collection of general, city, historic, and topological maps on Ukraine.



Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute: Digital Atlas of Ukraine

http://gis.huri.harvard.edu/images/flexviewers/huri_gis/

A digital atlas of Ukraine with several useful overlays (i.e. satellite, topological, street, etc.).



The New York Times: Ukraine Crisis in Maps (3/19/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/02/27/world/europe/ukraine-divisions-crimea.html>

A series of maps outlining key economic and social factors that explain the current crisis.



BBC: The Divisions behind the Ukraine Crisis (3/21/2014)

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26387353>



Several maps with explanations outlining social and economic factors that explain the current crisis.

Capital: Kyiv (Kiev)

Area (land): 579,330 sq. km.

GDP (PPP): \$337.4 billion

GDP per capita (PPP): \$7,400

GDP real growth rate: 0.4%

Population: 44,291,413

Pop. Growth Rate: -0.64%

Urbanization: 68.9%

Median Age: 40.6 years

Ethnic Groups: Ukrainian 77.8%,
Russian 17.3%, other 4.9%

Languages Spoken (Native
Speakers): Ukrainian 67%,
Russian 24%, other 9%

Source: CIA World Factbook

BACKGROUND: GENERAL

Geography	<i>Area:</i> 579,330 sq. km. (pre-2014) <i>Capital:</i> Kyiv (Kiev) <i>Terrain:</i> most of Ukraine consists of fertile plains (steppes) and plateaus, mountains being found only in the west (the Carpathians), and in the Crimean Peninsula in the extreme south <i>Climate:</i> temperate continental; Mediterranean only on the southern Crimean coast; precipitation disproportionately distributed, highest in west and north, lesser in east and southeast; winters vary from cool along the Black Sea to cold farther inland; summers are warm across the greater part of the country, hot in the south <i>Current Environmental Issues:</i> inadequate supplies of potable water; air and water pollution; deforestation; radiation contamination in the northeast from 1986 accident at Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant
People & Society	<i>Population:</i> 44, 291, 413 (July 2014) <i>Population Growth Rate:</i> -0.64% (2014) <i>Urbanization:</i> 68.9% (2011) <i>Median Age:</i> 40.6 years (2014) <i>Life Expectancy (at Birth):</i> 69.14 years (2014) <i>Ethnic Groups:</i> Ukrainian 77.8%, Russian 17.3%, Belarusian 0.6%, Moldovan 0.5%, Crimean Tatar 0.5%, Bulgarian 0.4%, Hungarian 0.3%, Romanian 0.3%, Polish 0.3%, Jewish 0.2%, other 1.8% (2001) <i>Languages (Native Speakers):</i> Ukrainian 67%, Russian 24%, other includes small Romanian-, Polish-, and Hungarian-speaking minorities 9% <i>Literacy Rate:</i> 99.7% <i>Religions:</i> Ukrainian Orthodox - Kyiv Patriarchate 50.4%, Ukrainian Orthodox - Moscow Patriarchate 26.1%, Ukrainian Greek Catholic 8%, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox 7.2%, Roman Catholic 2.2%, Protestant 2.2%, Jewish 0.6%, other 3.2% (2006)
Government	<i>Government Type (Nominal):</i> republic <i>Legal System:</i> civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts <i>Independence:</i> August 24th, 1991 (from the Soviet Union) <i>Chief of State:</i> Acting President Oleksandr TURCHYNOV (since February 23rd, 2014) <i>Head of Government:</i> Acting Prime Minister Arseniy YATSENYUK (since February 27th, 2014)
Economy	<i>Currency:</i> Hryvnia <i>GDP (PPP):</i> \$337.4 billion (2013) <i>GDP - per capita (PPP):</i> \$7,400 (2013) <i>GDP - real growth rate:</i> 0.4% (2013) <i>Industries:</i> coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food processing <i>Labor Force:</i> 22.17 million (2013) <i>Labor Force (by Occupation):</i> agriculture 5.6%, industry 26%, services 68.4% <i>Unemployment Rate:</i> 8% (2013) <i>Population below Poverty Line:</i> 24.1% (2010)

Source: CIA World Factbook

BACKGROUND: DEMOGRAPHICS

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC RESOURCES ON UKRAINE



Central Intelligence Agency: The World Factbook – Ukraine

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/up.html>

A statistical profile of Ukraine with information on Ukraine's geography, people and society, government, economy, and infrastructure.

UNICEF: Statistics on Ukraine

http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ukraine_statistics.html

A demographic profile of Ukraine focusing in on health, nutrition, education, and child welfare.



State Statistics Committee of Ukraine: All Ukrainian Population Census 2001

<http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/>

Last major census with detailed information on most social and economic aspects of Ukrainian society.



Demographic Development of Russian and Ukraine: Fifteen Years of Independence

<http://epc2006.princeton.edu/papers/60311>

A paper detailing major demographic trends (with a number of useful charts in the index) in the Ukraine and Russia since the end of the Soviet Union.

COMPARING UKRAINE, RUSSIA, AND THE UNITED STATES¹

	Ukraine	Russia	U.S.
Population	44,291,413	142,470,272	318,892,103
Population Growth Rate	-0.64%	-0.03%	0.77%
Median Age	40.6	38.9	37.6
Urban Population	68.9%	73.8%	82%
Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 population)	-0.06	1.69	2.45
Birth Rate/Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	9.41/15.72	11.87/13.83	13.42/8.15
Life Expectancy at Birth (male/female)	63.78/74.86	64.37/76.3	77.11/81.94
Total Fertility Rate (children born per woman)	1.3	1.61	2.01
Literacy Rate/ School Life Expectancy (in years)	99.7%/15	99.7%/14	99%/17

¹ CIA World Factbook

BACKGROUND: DEMOGRAPHICS

UNDERSTANDING DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES IN UKRAINE



Forbes: Ukraine's Demographics Doom it to Economic Decline (3/07/2014)

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/markadomanis/2014/03/07/ukraines-demographics-doom-it-to-economic-decline/>

"The country is one of the most demographically unstable countries in the entire world, and, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, it has suffered a population collapse that is substantially worse than Russia's not simply in relative but in *absolute* terms. [...] A swiftly declining population is not a particularly compelling formula for foreign investment or economic growth, and there is no reason whatsoever to suspect that Ukraine's population decline will ever turn around."

Migration Policy Institute: Caught Between East and West, Ukraine Struggles with its Migration Policy (1/1/2006)

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/caught-between-east-and-west-ukraine-struggles-its-migration-policy/>

"At the same time, lack of governmental experience as well as persistent Soviet stereotypes, which view migration solely as a way to provide a labor force, have caused failures and missteps in Ukraine's migration regime. The immigration of numerous ethnic Ukrainians, representatives of ethnic minorities, and their descendants – along with economic emigration to Russia, Western Europe, and elsewhere – also poses challenges for the government. Another problem is the trafficking of Ukrainian women into sexual slavery."

The Economist: AIDS in Ukraine: Still No Cure for Corruption (12/1/2011)

<http://www.economist.com/blogs/easternapproaches/2011/12/aids-ukraine>

"In both Russia and Ukraine the epidemic is driven by intravenous drug use, with addicts accounting for around half of all cases. Yet the Ukrainian government seems uninterested in prevention programmes. "There's a line in the national AIDS programme budget for prevention," says Andriy Klepikov, head of AIDS Alliance Ukraine, "but its value is set at zero."



The Ukrainian Week: We Were 52 Million (3/14/2012)

<http://ukrainianweek.com/Society/43071>



"The demographic crisis, especially palpable right after Ukraine gained independence in 1991, was a well expected result of the adverse trends evolving in the country's Soviet past. These included the continuously declining birth rates and life expectancy coupled with the aggravating ageing of the nation."



International Business Times: No Country for Men: Ukraine Facing Grave Demographic Crisis (9/5/2013)

<http://www.ibtimes.com/no-country-men-ukraine-facing-grave-demographic-crisis-1402966>

"Meanwhile, Ukraine is suffering from a demographic nightmare that could have serious implications for its future – a staggering shortage of men, which has partially resulted from their poor health, poverty, and low life spans. The State Statistics Committee of Ukraine estimates that the country now has a deficit of almost 3.6 million men – with the average life expectancy for men now 62 years, a dozen years less than the corresponding figure for women."

BACKGROUND: HISTORY OF UKRAINE



The Ukrainian Week: The Real History of Ukraine (05/11/2011)

<http://ukrainianweek.com/Infographic/22298/4#gallery2>

"A common millennium history with Russia is a myth. Ukraine spent most of its time as an independent country or part of European states."

BBC History Magazine: The History of Ukraine (03/11/2014)

<http://www.historyextra.com/feature/history-ukraine-territory-geography-crisis>

"Both the European Community and President Putin are making plays for Ukraine's favors. Chris Bowlby looks at the republic's varied history to explore its present dilemma."

National Geographic: How History, Geography Help Explain Ukraine's Political Crisis (01/29/2014)

http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/01/140129-protests-ukraine-russia-geography-history/?rptregcta=reg_free_np&rptregcampaign=20131016_rw_membership_n1p_us_ot_w#finished

"Ukraine's spreading protests are clearly tied to a modern dilemma: Should the country's allegiance lie with President Vladimir Putin's Moscow, or with the European Union? Yet a look back into its history and geography helps explain why that question is hardly new, and how the passions and upheaval of today stem from centuries of battles over Ukraine's precarious position between East and West."



Ukraine Crisis Media Center: Ukraine: Events Chronicle 2010-2014 (02/2014)

<http://uacrisis.org/ukraine-events-chronicle-2010-2014/>

"There have been many questions as to what led to massive protests in Ukraine, escalation of the conflict and eventual bloodshed followed by the appointment of the new interim government and the increased presence of the Russian military in southern Ukraine. The timeline below may be instrumental in helping you make up your own mind as to what happened and why."

Brief Timeline of Ukraine

1918 - Ukraine declares independence: Civil War ensues.

1944 - Stalin deport 200,000 Crimean Tatars.

1945 - Allied victory in World War II leads to Soviet annexation of western Ukrainian lands.

1954 - Soviet leader Krushchev transfers the Crimean peninsula to Ukraine as a "gift."

1986 - A reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power station explodes.

1991 - Ukraine declares independence.

1996 - New, democratic constitution adopted.

2001 April - Viktor Yushchenko government dismissed following no-confidence vote in parliament.

2002 May - Leadership announces decision to launch formal bid to join NATO.

2002 September - Opposition stages mass protests demanding resignation of President Kuchma whom they accuse of corruption and misrule.

2004 - Orange Revolution begins.

2005 September - President Yushchenko dismisses the government of Yulia Tymoshenko.

2006 January - Russia briefly cuts supply of gas for Ukrainian use in row over prices.

2006 March - Viktor Yanukovich's party tops polls in parliamentary elections.

2010 February - Viktor Yanukovich is declared winner of second round of presidential election.

2011 October - A court jails former PM Tymoshenko after finding her guilty of abuse of power.

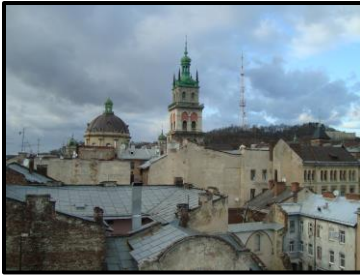
2013 November - Tens of thousands of protesters take to the streets of central Kiev and other cities to protest at the government's sudden decision to abandon plans to sign an association agreement with the EU. They accuse the government of bowing to Russian pressure, as well as being corrupt and unaccountable.

Source: BBC Ukraine Profile

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18010123>

BACKGROUND: HISTORY OF UKRAINE

Christi Anne Hoffland



Global Research: The Geopolitical History of Ukraine (03/01/2014)
<http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-geopolitical-history-of-ukraine/5371491>

"This article first published by Global Research in 2004 sheds light on the history of Ukraine."

Smithsonian Magazine: When Catherine the Great Invaded the Crimea and Put the Rest of the World on Edge (03/04/2014)

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/when-catherine-great-invaded-crimea-and-put-rest-world-edge-180949969/?no-ist>

"The Russian czarina attempted to show the West she was an Enlightened despot, her policies said otherwise. Nearly 250 years ago, Empress Catherine II "the Great" played a similar hand when she attempted to impress the West while ruthlessly enforcing her authority over Russia and the surrounding region. Catherine presented herself to the world as an "Enlightened" autocrat who did not govern as a despot but as a monarch guided by the rule of law and the welfare of her subjects. Yet at the same time, she annexed much of what is now the Ukraine through wars with the Ottoman Empire and the partition of Poland and brutally suppressed the largest peasant rebellion in Russian history."



PBS Learning Media: Is History Repeating Itself in Crimea? (03/31/2014)

<http://kcts9.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/a85da478-46c2-47fc-aodd-259075427996/is-history-repeating-itself-in-crimea/>



"There's an old saying that those who don't know history are doomed to repeat it. The Russian Navy agreed to pull out of the Black Sea around Crimea on March 30. Not this March 30, but 158 years ago today. Use this PBS NewsHour video and resources to help students analyze this particular pattern in history and its relevance to today's Crimean conflict."

1986: CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR DISASTER



World Nuclear Association: Chernobyl Accident 1986 (02/2014)

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/safety-and-security/safety-of-plants/chernobyl-accident/>

"The April 1986 disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine was the product of a flawed Soviet reactor design coupled with serious mistakes made by the plant operators. It was a direct consequence of Cold War isolation and the resulting lack of any safety culture."



National Geographic: Long Shadow of Chernobyl (2006)

<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2006/04/inside-chernobyl/audio-interactive>



"Twenty years after Chernobyl radioactivity is still high and movement for improvements are slow."



What is Nuclear: Chernobyl Timeline

<http://www.whatisnuclear.com/chernobyl/timeline.html>

Detailed timeline of Chernobyl accident.

Book Recommendation

Voices of Chernobyl: The Oral History of a Nuclear Disaster

On April 26, 1986, the worst nuclear reactor accident in history occurred in Chernobyl and contaminated as much as three quarters of Europe. *Voices from Chernobyl* is the first book to present personal accounts of the tragedy. Journalist Svetlana Alexievich interviewed hundreds of people affected by the meltdown – from innocent citizens to firefighters to those called in to clean up the disaster – and their stories reveal the fear, anger, and uncertainty with which they still live. Comprised of interviews in monologue form, *Voices from Chernobyl* is a crucially important work, unforgettable in its emotional power and honesty.

<http://www.amazon.com/Voices-Chernobyl-History-Nuclear-Disaster/dp/0312425848>

BACKGROUND: HISTORY OF UKRAINE

THE ORANGE REVOLUTION OF 2004

Boston University: Orange Revolution, The Prehistory (2005)

<https://www.bu.edu/iscip/vol15/lynch.html>

"In one month, the Ukrainian people had reset their country's political and geographical orientation and had demonstrated their support for freedom, democracy, and truth. The power of the people had triumphed – a point clear to anyone who had visited Kyiv during the previous weeks."

DW: Chronology of the Orange Revolution (01/10/2007)

<http://www.dw.de/chronology-of-the-orange-revolution/a-2804808>

"In the months following the first protests, the Ukrainian government was ousted and then reinstalled. New elections were called and a dispute broke out among the newly elected leaders. This chronology of the roller-coaster events since Nov. 22, 2004 puts the Orange Revolution in perspective."

Common Core
Adapt this Canadian
lesson plan for your U.S.
students.



Taking It Global: Orange Revolution Project

<http://www.tigweb.org/tiged/projects/orange/>

Teaching *Human Rights, Democracy, and Good Governance*
Through an Evaluation of Ukraine's Orange Revolution

Lesson 1: Human Rights

<http://resources.tiged.org/orange-revolution-lesson-1-human-rights>

This lesson plan will explore the concept of Human Rights beginning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its meaning and impact on the world. Students will learn how these principles have been realized in Ukraine as the result of the Orange Revolution.

Learning Objectives:

- Read and understand the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Apply human rights to Ukraine
- Research/understand the political history of Ukraine
- Work cooperatively in teams
- Draft their own version of a declaration of human rights

Time Required: 2-4 classroom periods, 80 minute sessions

Lesson 2: Democracy

<http://resources.tiged.org/orange-revolution-lesson-2-democracy>

Students will examine the history of democracy in Canada to set the context for their research into the same for the Ukraine during the Orange Revolution. Students will discover what role individuals and organizations played during that tumultuous period.

Learning Objectives:

- Understanding of basic principles of democracy
- Comparing democratic systems
- Experience how democracy plays out during a political revolution
- Design their own democracy based on what has been learned about the Orange Revolution

Time Required: 2-4 classroom periods, 80 minute sessions

Lesson 3: Good Governance

<http://resources.tiged.org/orange-revolution-lesson-3-good-governance>

Teachers and students will explore the characteristics of good governance. After which, they will examine the events of the Orange Revolution and its aftermath to determine the same.

Learning Objectives:

- Research and understand the basic principles of good governance
- Apply the principles of good governance to Ukraine during the Orange Revolution
- Write up a case study of a positive model of good governance and compare it to a negative model based on what has been learned about the Orange Revolution

Time Required: 2-4 classroom periods, 80 minute sessions

BACKGROUND: LANGUAGES OF UKRAINE

Language in Ukraine	
https://www.ethnologue.com/country/UA https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/up.html	
National Language	Ukrainian
Literacy Rate	100% (UNESCO 2010)
Immigrant Languages	Abkhaz (950), Dargwa (630), Erzya (19,000), Georgian (34,200), Kazakh (7,560), Lak (570), Lezgi (1,710), North Azerbaijani (45,200), Northern Uzbek (10,600), Ossetic (4,550), Serbian (5,000), Standard Latvian (2,600), Tajiki (2,220), Tatar (73,300), Tosk Albanian (5,000), Turkish, Vlach Romani
Deaf Population	54,486
Language Counts	The number of individual languages listed for Ukraine is 25. All are living languages. Of these, 6 are institutional, 12 are developing, 3 are vigorous, 2 are in trouble, and 2 are dying.

Language Percentages

Ukrainian	(official) 67%
Russian	(regional language) 24%
Other	(includes small Romanian, Polish, and Hungarian-speaking minorities) 9%



London Review of Books Blog: Do You Speak Surzhyk? (01/29/2014)

<http://www.lrb.co.uk/blog/2014/01/29/peter-pomerantsev/do-you-speak-surzhyk/>

"Commentary on the turmoil in Ukraine often focuses on the division between a Russian-speaking east and a Ukrainian-speaking west. Ethnolinguistic lines, the argument goes, explain the pro-Moscow v. pro-EU camps, pro-protest v. pro-Yanukovich. But the situation is more nuanced than that."

Foreign Policy in Focus: Ukraine's Civil Strife Is Not About Language (03/17/2014)

<http://fpif.org/ukraines-civil-strife-language/>

"Political divisions in Ukraine are more accurately explained by historic preferences and influence of the local elites than by language. Such mischaracterizations – which lead English-speaking audiences to think of the Ukrainian political turmoil as a conflict based on linguistic allegiance – lead to distorted perceptions of the power struggle in the country."

Time: Ukraine, not The Ukraine: The Significance of Three Little Letters (03/05/2014)

<http://time.com/12597/the-ukraine-or-ukraine/>

This might seem like politically correct oversensitivity, the kind of thing liberals leak eyewater about with a box full of weakness tissues at their side. And there are certainly some cocktail-hour conversations that would not be materially changed by the presence or absence of the word. But Taylor says that dropping it sends an important message, especially among world leaders, because "the Russians don't really, in their gut, accept that there's an independent Ukraine." He cites Putin sending troops to Crimea as evidence that the Russian leader views the country as a "province" of his own.

BACKGROUND: LANGUAGES OF UKRAINE

Watch Your Tongue: Language Controversy One of Fundamental Conflicts in Ukraine (03/03/2014)

<http://www.ibtimes.com/watch-your-tongue-language-controversy-one-fundamental-conflicts-ukraine-1559069>

"The deepening crisis in Ukraine involves not only issues of political sovereignty, European integration and Russian hegemony, but also language and its relationship to nationalism and ethnic identity. Immediately after the removal of President Viktor Yanukovich from power on Feb. 22, the Ukrainian Parliament repealed a controversial law passed in 2012 that allowed the use of "regional languages" – including Russian, Hungarian, Romanian and Tatar – in courts and certain government functions in areas of the country where such speakers constituted at least ten percent of the population."

Resources for Learning Ukrainian and Russian

Learn Ukrainian: Ukrainian Lessons (2011)

http://mylanguages.org/learn_ukrainian.php

"Ukrainian belongs to the Indo-European family, Slavonic group, East Slavonic subgroup, and is spoken by over 50 million people throughout Ukraine, and by various groups in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere. We hope these lessons above help you learn Ukrainian."

Omniglot: Useful Russian Phrases

<http://www.omniglot.com/language/phrases/russian.php>

"A collection of useful phrases in Russian with audio recordings."

Vitalii Petrushynets' Blog: Russian or Ukrainian? (Differences in Alphabet) (2012)

<http://vitaliipetrushynets.blogspot.com/2012/02/russian-or-ukrainian-part-1-differences.html>

"Ukrainian and Russian languages are from the same language family. Both are East Slavic languages."

Ukrainian and Russian Words and Phrases

Welcome!

Ukrainian	Russian
Ласкаво просимо!	Добро пожаловать!
Laskavo prosymo!	Dobro pozhalovat'!

Hi!

Ukrainian	Russian
Привіт!	Привет!
Pryvit!	Privet !!

What is your name?

Ukrainian	Russian
Як вас звати?	Как вас зовут?
Yak vas zvaty?	Kak vas zovut?

Please

Ukrainian	Russian
Будь ласка	Пожалуйста
Bud' laska	Pozhaluysta

Thank you!

Ukrainian	Russian
Дякую	Спасибо
Dyakuyu	Spasibo

Goodbye!

Ukrainian	Russian
До побачення	До свидания
Do pobachennya	Do svidaniya

See page 40 for more articles regarding language.

BACKGROUND: LANGUAGES OF UKRAINE



The Boston Globe: The Long War over the Ukrainian Language: Don't Call it Little Russian. Why the Ukraine's Lingua Franca is a Hot Point (03/16/2014)

<http://www.bostonglobe.com/ideas/2014/03/15/the-long-war-over-ukrainian-language/HXILbK9wVnhwGShNVPKIUP/story.html>

"A couple of obscure Russian imperial statements on Ukrainian have recently become popular on Russian nationalist blogs and Reddit pages. One comes from the 1863 Valuev Circular, a decree suspending the publication of many religious and educational texts in Ukrainian, or as the Russians called it, Little Russian: "a separate Little Russian language has never existed does not exist and cannot exist." The other is a quote attributed to Czar Nicholas II: "There is no Ukrainian language, just illiterate peasants speaking Little Russian."



NPR: What 'The Simpsons' Says About Ukraine's Language Divide (04/01/2014)

<http://www.npr.org/blogs/parallels/2014/04/01/297155827/what-the-simpsons-says-about-ukraines-language-divide>



Fox Television's, 'The Simpsons', has been airing in Ukraine for over ten years, and according to locals, it is funnier when dubbed in Ukrainian, as opposed to Russian. The recent crisis has highlighted divisions between Ukrainian speakers in the North and West, and Russian speakers in the East and South. The article looks at recent media attempts to strengthen this divide, and the reality of people who are bilingual and don't see the division particularly based on language lines.



Tram in Lviv, Ukraine. Christi Anne Hofland

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: KEY ACTORS

Yulia Tymoshenko Presidential Candidate	"...she helped lead the 2004 Orange Revolution that overturned Viktor Yanukovich's fraudulent president election win. [...] The polarizing politician's renewed bid for president will not be welcomed by many protesters [...] some view her as being as greedy and corrupt as the now-ousted president." ²
Petro Poroshenko Presidential Candidate	"Petro Poroshenko is one of the richest men in Ukraine and has been a player in national politics since 1998. Yet he remains, for the most part, an unknown quantity, a gray figure without a significant public image. Nonetheless, opinion polls show him as the front-runner in Ukraine's May 25..." ³
Vitaly Klitschko Leader of Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform	"One of the most recognisable faces of the winter protests, the anti-corruption campaigners leads the third biggest party in parliament, UDAR. But on the streets, he was accused of indecisiveness and being too ready to strike deals with the authorities." ⁴
Oleh Tyahnybok Leader of the All Ukrainian Union Freedom Party	"[Oleh Tyahnybok and his party has] played a key role in orchestrating and supporting the anti-government movement. [...]The party campaigns on promoting traditional Ukrainian values and culture, and its 45-year-old leader has faced condemnation ... for remarks seen as anti-Semitic and racist." ⁵
Arseniy Yatsenyuk Interim Prime Minister	"The 39-year old parliamentary leader of Ms. Tymoshenko's Fatherland party was its most prominent figure during the protest." ⁶
Oleksandr Turchynov Interim President	"...the new parliamentary speaker and acting president is considered the right-hand man of Yulia Tymoshenko, who was Mr. Yanukovich's arch-rival in the 2010 presidential election." ⁷
Viktor Yanukovich Former President	"Former president who was voted out of power on Feb. 22. Mr. Yanukovich pulled out of planned EU pact in favor of closer ties with Russia, provoking pro-Europe Ukrainians to protest." ⁸
Vladimir Putin President, Russia	"... Putin says Moscow reserves the right to use all means to protect Russians in Ukraine. He has accused the West of encouraging an unconstitutional coup in Ukraine and driving it into anarchy." ⁹

² Deutsche Welle: Key Players in Ukraine's Opposition Movement (02/24/2014)

<http://www.dw.de/key-players-in-ukraines-opposition-movement/a-17453690>

³ Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty: Profile: Petro Poroshenko, Ukraine's Shadowy Man of The Hour (3/30/2014)

<http://www.rferl.org/content/poroshenko-profile-ukraine-presidential-candidate/25314782.html>

⁴ BBC: Ukraine Crisis: Key Players (2/27/2014)

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-25910834>

⁵ Deutsche Welle: Key Players in Ukraine's Opposition Movement (02/24/2014)

⁶ BBC: Ukraine Crisis: Key Players

⁷ BBC: Ukraine Crisis: Key Players

⁸ Wall Street Journal: Crisis in Ukraine: Who's Who

<http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424052702304360704579417661343329396>

⁹ CBC News: Key Players in the Ukraine Crisis

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/photos/key-players-in-the-ukraine-crisis-1.2559485>

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: TIMELINE

November 21	December 8	January 16-23	January 28-29	February 22
				
Ukraine deal is dead, envoy says ¹⁰	Tearing down Lenin's statue in Kiev ¹¹	Ukraine protesters storm government building ¹²	Parliament abolishes anti-protest law ¹³	Tymoshenko speech ends historic day of revolution ¹⁴
Yanukovich suspends discussion on closer trade ties with EU; small protests begin	Protesters occupy city hall and city square; demonstrations reach reportedly 800,000	Negotiations fall through; Parliament passes anti-protest laws; protesters storm regional government offices	Parliament annuls anti-protest laws and passes protester amnesty law; opposition rejects compromise	Yanukovich leaves country; Parliament removes president from power and sets new election date; Tymoshenko freed from jail

Timeline Sources: Reuters¹⁵; BBC¹⁶

¹⁰ Euro News: Ukraine Deal is Dead, EU Envoy Says (4/1/2014)

<http://www.euronews.com/2013/11/21/ukraine-deal-is-dead-eu-envoy-says/>

¹¹ New York Times: Tearing Down Lenin's Statue in Kiev (12/8/2013)

<http://www.nytimes.com/video/world/europe/100000002591644/tearing-down-lenins-statue-in-kiev.html>

¹² The Telegraph: Ukraine Protesters Storm Government Building (1/24/2014)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/ukraine/10594994/Ukraine-protesters-storm-government-building.html>

¹³ BBC: Ukraine Crisis: Parliament Abolishes Anti-protest Law (1/28/2014)

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-25923199>

¹⁴ BBC: Ukraine Conflict: Tymoshenko Speech Ends History Day of Revolution (2/22/2014)

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26302277>

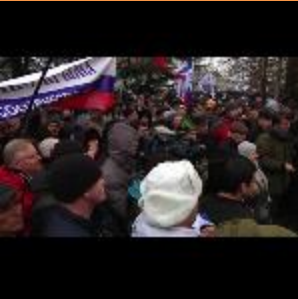
¹⁵ Reuters: Timeline: Political Crisis in Ukraine and Russia's Occupation of Crimea (3/8/2014)

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/08/us-ukraine-crisis-timeline-idUSBREA270PO20140308>

¹⁶ BBC: Ukraine Crisis Timeline (3/21/2014)

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26248275>

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: TIMELINE

February 27-28	March 1	March 16	March 18	March 20
				
Pro-Russia forces protest in Crimea ¹⁷	Pro-Russia forces storm Ukraine offices ¹⁸	Pro-Russians celebrate after Crimea referendum ¹⁹	Putin: West 'crossed a red line' ²⁰	Obama extends sanctions against Russia to include wealthy Putin allies ²¹
Pro-Russian gunmen seize key buildings in the Crimea	Russian Parliament approves use of force in Crimea; pro-Russian rallies held in some Ukrainian cities	Crimean referendum states 97% of voters back succession from Ukraine	Vladimir Putin defends Russian actions in Crimea in speech to Russian Parliament	EU and U.S. leaders separately extend sanctions on top Russian officials

Timeline Sources: Reuters²²; BBC²³

¹⁷ New York Times: Pro-Russia Forces Protest in Crimea (2/27/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/video/world/europe/100000002738504/pro-russia-forces-protest-in-crimea.html>

¹⁸ New York Times: Pro-Russia Forces Storm Ukraine Offices (3/3/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/video/world/europe/100000002746857/pro-russia-forces-storm-ukraine-offices.html>

¹⁹ The Guardian: Pro-Russians Celebrate After Crimea Referendum (3/17/2014)

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/video/2014/mar/17/pro-russians-celebrate-crimea-vote-video>

²⁰ Washington Post: Putin: West 'Crossed a Red Line' (3/18/2014)

http://www.washingtonpost.com/posttv/world/putin-west-crossed-a-red-line/2014/03/18/2866a608-ae93-11e3-b8b3-44b1d1cd4c1f_video.html

²¹ The Guardian: Obama Extends Sanctions Against Russia to Include Wealthy Putin Allies (3/20/2014)

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/mar/20/obama-extends-sanctions-against-russia-ukraine>

²² Reuters: Timeline: Political Crisis in Ukraine and Russia's Occupation of Crimea (3/8/2014)

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/08/us-ukraine-crisis-timeline-idUSBREA270PO20140308>

²³ BBC: Ukraine Crisis Timeline (3/21/2014)

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26248275>

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: TIMELINE

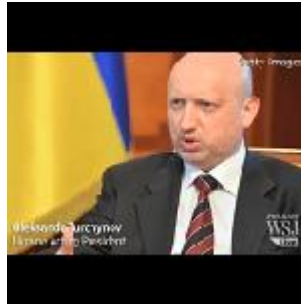
April 7



Ukrainian leaders slam Russia for attempt to 'tear country apart'²⁵

Protesters occupy government buildings in eastern Ukraine and call for an independence referendum

April 14



Ukraine Acting President: not opposed to referendum on regional autonomy²⁶

Ukrainian government signals non-opposition to referendum for greater regional autonomy

Timeline Sources: BBC²⁷



From KCTS-9's **Current Events in Ukraine:**

"Consider these news stories as informational 'texts.' [If you view the videos in a row], consider how news stories unfold over time. Does the spread of the crisis to the Crimea in February 2014 seem predictable or unpredictable given reporting from December and January? What do these news stories omit that would be useful for an in-depth understanding of these events?"



Kiev protesters hold their ground in the face of new concessions by Yanukovich²⁴

²⁴ KCTS-9: World Politics: Kiev Protesters Hold Their Ground in the Face of new Concessions by Yanukovich Video <http://kcts9.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/78e86d4a-a3f3-4c16-aea9-99b45f3b4102/current-events-ukraine/>

²⁵ Wall Street Journal: Ukrainian Leaders Slam Russia for Attempt to 'Tear Country Apart' (4/8/2014) <http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424052702304640104579486863135596836>

²⁶ Wall Street Journal: Ukraine Acting President: Not Opposed to Referendum on Regional Autonomy (4/14/2014) <http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424052702303663604579500971938538690>

²⁷ BBC: Ukraine Crisis Timeline (3/21/2014) <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26248275>

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: EXPLAINING THE CRISIS

POST-1989 CONNECTION



Washington Post: Why are People Protesting in Ukraine? Providing Historical Context (12/19/2013)

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/monkey-cage/wp/2013/12/19/why-are-people-protesting-in-ukraine-providing-historical-context/>

"Much of the recent news coverage of Ukrainian protests has painted a picture of a nation that almost universally aspires to closer links with Europe and is at loggerheads with a political leadership that is attempting to drag Ukraine back into the Soviet past by fostering closer relations with Russia. [...] Given Ukraine's tortured and unhappy history and such a brief experience of independent statehood, it should hardly be surprising that the country is bitterly divided on almost every issue, from foreign policy preferences and perceptions of the recent past to the best way to manage the national economy."

*"The big winner from the conceptual division of Ukraine into 'Russian' and 'Ukrainian' spheres may well be the Kremlin. The idea that Russia is a separate political and spiritual civilisation, one which is a priori undemocratic, suits the Kremlin as it looks to cut and paste together an excuse to validate its growing authoritarianism. So every time a commentator defines the battle in Kiev as Russian language v. Ukrainian, a Kremlin spin doctor gets in another round of drinks."*²⁸

National Geographic: Behind the Headlines: History and Geography Help Explain Ukraine Crisis (2/24/2014)

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/02/140224-ukraine-protests-president-ousted-history-geography-background/>

"A look back into the country's history and geography helps explain why Yanukovich would flee eastward, and how the passions and upheaval in the recent news stem from centuries of battles over Ukraine's precarious position between East and West."

New York Review of Books: The Orange Revolution (4/28/2005)

<http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2005/apr/28/the-orange-revolution/>

"Observers have placed Ukraine's 'orange revolution' in a sequence of peaceful democratic revolutions stretching from the 'velvet revolutions' of 1989 in Central Europe, through the 'rose revolution' in Georgia in 2003, to what some are already calling the 'cedar revolution' in Lebanon. Many Ukrainians are understandably delighted by this attractive labeling, so different from the largely negative or nonexistent image they have had in the past. Yet we must look beyond the news headlines to discover how and why this change has come about, and what its consequences may be."



Christi Anne Hofland

²⁸ London Review of Books: Do You Speak Surzhyk? (1/29/2014) <http://www.lrb.co.uk/blog/2014/01/29/peter-pomerantsev/do-you-speak-surzhyk/>

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: EXPLAINING THE CRISIS

EUROMAIDAN



Business Insider: A Ukrainian Journalist Explains 10 Things the West Needs to Know About the Situation in Kiev (1/23/2014)

<http://www.businessinsider.com/understanding-euromaidan-2014-1>

"Protests in Ukraine are not pro-EU (as it is written in most of international news agencies). [...] ...instead it turned into an anti-government uprising demanding the resignation of the Prime Minister and Interior Minister, and also the resignation of President Viktor Yanukovich. Most people are tired of total corruption in all spheres of life and the lack of justice and security officials' self-will. The middle class has become an engine of the protest since it suffered harassment from the tax agencies. Now the protest has joined with the radicals, who actually began violent confrontation on Sunday, tired of waiting for action from the liberal opposition. However, they have support among the majority of protesters."

EUROMAIDAN

"What does it mean to come to the Maidan? The square is located close to some of the major buildings of government, and is now a traditional site of protest. Interestingly, the word maidan exists in Ukrainian but not in Russian, but even people speaking Russian use it because of its special implications. In origin it is just the Arabic word for "square," a public place. But a maidan now means in Ukrainian what the Greek word agora means in English: not just a marketplace where people happen to meet, but a place where they deliberately meet, precisely in order to deliberate, to speak, and to create a political society. During the protests the word maidan has come to mean the act of public politics itself, so that for example people who use their cars to organize public actions and protect other protestors are called the automaidan."²⁹

UC Berkeley News Center: Crisis in Ukraine: A Personal View (2/4/2014)

<https://newscenter.berkeley.edu/2014/02/04/crisis-in-ukraine-a-personal-view/>

"Yuriy Gorodnichenko, a UC Berkeley associate professor of economics and a native of Ukraine, recently gave a public lecture on campus about what's happening in his homeland. [...] UC Berkeley Public Affairs followed up with Gorodnichenko with the following Q&A."



World Affairs: Euromaidan: Ukraine's Self-Organizing Revolution (March-April/2014)

<http://www.worldaffairsjournal.org/article/euromaidan-ukraine%E2%80%99s-self-organizing-revolution>

"But the Euromaidan of 2013 distinguished itself in the first few days as something new. The student organizers' rejection of political party symbols was the first sign that this was not a second coming of the Orange Revolution. This generation of young Ukrainians is more hardheaded and clear-sighted about the future than their predecessors. Even though the opposition political leaders put themselves at the head of the movement, there was a distinct sense that they had not planned for such an uprising and were catching up with the people already on the streets."



Washington Post: What Does Ukraine's #Euromaidan Teach Us about Protest? (2/27/2014)

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/monkey-cage/wp/2014/02/27/what-does-ukraines-euromaidan-teach-us-about-protest/>



"Protests that involve "ordinary" citizens are rare and confusing events, in particular if they last for a long time like the Ukrainian protests that began in November. Protests evolve all the time, and one stage in the process critically shapes the next stage. The issues and events that trigger a protest may not be the same as the ones that sustain a protest movement or make it tip into violence. [...] ...the

²⁹ New York Review of Books: Fascism, Russia, and Ukraine (3/20/2014)

<http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2014/mar/20/fascism-russia-and-ukraine/>

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: EXPLAINING THE CRISIS

current protests started with a more intangible conglomerate of popular aspirations rather than a concrete event like an election that can be re-run. As a result, the nature of the demands stayed in flux and coalesced around the dismissal of the president without, however, fusing into a clear political alternative with majority support among the protesters and the political opposition.”

Social Media, By the Numbers ³⁰	
Platform	Twitter
Handle	Euromaidan
Tweets	~25,800
Followers	~113,000
Platform	Facebook
Handle	EuroMaydan
Likes	~285,000
Related	EvromaidanSOS (emergencies), Euromaidanmed (medical care)

International Business Times: Euromaidan: The Dark Shadows of the Far-Right in Ukraine Protests (2/19/2014)

<http://www.ibtimes.com/euromaidan-dark-shadows-far-right-ukraine-protests-1556654>

“The bitter irony of the current protests in Kiev is that while groups like Svoboda are adamantly opposed to the pro-Russian policies of Yanukovych, they also find the “pro-European,” pro-democracy stance of most other Euromaidan protesters anathema. Yury Noyevy, a member of Svoboda’s political council, even revealed that the party’s pro-EU stance is only temporary, a device to break off from Russia.”

CRIMEA

The Guardian: Crimea’s Referendum to Leave Ukraine: How Did We Get Here? (3/13/2014)

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/mar/13/crimea-referendum-explainer-ukraine-russia>

“What does the Crimean referendum mean for Ukraine, Russia, and the world, and why is everyone talking about it?”

Reuters: Ten Ways the Ukraine Crisis May Change the World (3/31/2014)

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/31/us-ukraine-crisis-global-analysis-idUSBREA2U09I20140331>

“As Moscow and the West dig in for a prolonged stand-off over Russia’s annexation of Crimea, risking spillover to other former Soviet republics and beyond, here are ten ways in which the Ukraine crisis could change attitudes and policy around the world.”



Two opposing perspectives on the Crimean referendum³¹

Washington Post: To Understand Crimea, Take a Look Back at its Complicated History (2/27/2014)

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2014/02/27/to-understand-crimea-take-a-look-back-at-its-complicated-history/>

“The Euromaidan protests have frequently been portrayed as a battle between the pro-European West and the pro-Russian East... [...] That could be something of an oversimplification, sure, but it’s an idea that resonates with many, both abroad and within Ukraine. Given that Crimea has a modern history intrinsically linked with Russia, contains the largest population of ethnic Russians within Ukraine, and harbors a significant portion of Russia’s navy in Sevastopol, Crimea is clearly an important place in that narrative. Add a minority Crimean Tatar population (12 percent in 2001) that has pretty good reason to be wary of Moscow, plus a lot of Ukrainians, and the situation could easily look explosive.”

³⁰ Social media statistics provided as of April 8th, 2014.

³¹ New York Times: Crimeans, at the Crossroads (3/16/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/video/world/europe/100000002771613/crimeans-at-the-crossroads.html>

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: THE RUSSIAN PERSPECTIVE

WHO IS VALDIMIR PUTIN?



New York Times: Three Presidents and a Riddle Named Putin (3/23/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/24/world/europe/3-presidents-and-a-riddle-named-putin.html>

"Bill Clinton found him to be cold and worrisome, but predicted he would be a tough and able leader. George W. Bush wanted to make him a friend and partner in the war on terror, but grew disillusioned over time. Barack Obama tried working around him by building up his protégé in the Kremlin, an approach that worked for a time but steadily deteriorated to the point that relations between Russia and the United States are now at their worst point since the end of the Cold War."

What motivates Putin's action in Ukraine?

According to Joshua Tucker, professor of politics at Columbia University, experts commonly focus on four key explanations:³²

- (1) "the importance of Crimea for Russian security"
- (2) "the "greater Russia" plan"
- (3) "Putin's post-2011 new domestic constituency"
- (4) "the Euromaidan example as a threat to the Russian political regime"

Brookings Institution: Mr. Putin: Operative in the Kremlin (2/1/2013)

<http://www.brookings.edu/research/books/2013/mrputin>

"...some observers say that Vladimir Putin has no face, no substance, no soul. He is a "man from nowhere," who can appear to be anybody to anyone. Indeed, as president and prime minister, Mr.

Putin has turned himself into the ultimate political performance artist. Over the last several years, his public relations team has pushed his image in multiple directions, pitching him as everything from big game hunter and conservationist to scuba diver to biker – even nightclub crooner."

Book Recommendation

Mr. Putin: Operative in the Kremlin

(Fiona Hill and Clifford Gaddy, 2013, 400 pages)

<http://www.brookings.edu/research/books/2013/mrputin>

Who is Vladimir Putin? In *Mr. Putin*, Russia experts Fiona Hill and Clifford Gaddy argue that Russia's President, Vladimir Putin, is in fact a man of many and complex identities. Drawing on a range of sources, including their own personal encounters, they describe six that are most essential: the Statist, the History Man, the Survivalist, the Outsider, the Free Marketeer, and the Case Officer. Understanding Putin's multiple dimensions is crucial for policymakers trying to decide how best to deal with Russia.

Download Chapter One: Who is Mr. Putin?

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Press/Books/2012/mrputin/mrputin_chapter.pdf

Politico: Putin on the Couch (3/13/2014)

<http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2014/03/putin-on-the-couch-104647.html>

"From the moment he became president of Russia in a surprise handover from the ailing Boris Yeltsin on New Year's Eve at the turn of the new millennium, Putin has by turns confused, infuriated, outwitted, and just plain befuddled the West. [...] Immediately, however, this much became clear: Putin had shocked everyone by his lightning-fast takeover, and with his small inner circle, KGB officer's penchant for secrecy and near-complete power, managing the crisis would come down to what we make of Russia's pugnacious president. Which is why we are once again finding our geopolitics laced with psychoanalysis: this is a crisis whose resolution depends very much on one man."

³² Washington Post: What is Motivating Putin? (3/18/2014)

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/monkey-cage/wp/2014/03/18/what-is-motivating-putin/>

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: THE RUSSIAN PERSPECTIVE

RUSSIAN ACTION IN UKRAINE

Forbes: Getting Russia Wrong on Ukraine (3/14/2014)

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/ilanberman/2014/03/14/getting-russia-wrong-on-ukraine/>

"Ideologically, Russian President Vladimir Putin has long been an ardent champion of the idea of a "greater Russia." Back in 2005, in a now-infamous statement, he declared publicly that the collapse of the USSR had been the "greatest geopolitical catastrophe" of the 20th century. He has since made the reconstitution of a neo-Soviet sphere of influence a top priority, using economic constructs like the Eurasian Union and security blocs such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization as his tools of choice."

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Russia's Real Aims in Crimea (3/13/2014)

<http://carnegieendowment.org/2014/03/13/russia-s-real-aims-in-crimea/h3go>

"Moscow aims to influence developments in Ukraine by using Crimea and the destabilization it has inspired in the eastern and southern regions to force Kiev to adopt an entirely new model of governance. Russia's preferred scenario is federalization (or even a confederated republic), which would grant Ukraine's regions – especially those dominated by Russian-speaking Ukrainians and ethnic Russians – far-reaching political and economic autonomy. Russia probably calculates that, thanks to its largely unchallenged influence in Crimea and possibly in other regions, it will be able to obtain effective and long-term leverage over Ukraine's main strategic decisions, including future moves on European integration."



Der Spiegel Online: Ticking Timebomb: Moscow Moves to Destabilize Eastern Ukraine (3/18/2014)

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/how-moscow-is-moving-to-destablize-eastern-ukraine-a-959224.html>

"Indeed, the conflict could ultimately split Ukraine – with the east turning to Moscow and the west to the European Union. If that were to happen, it's possible the new government in Kiev would lose the part of the country that is most important economically because the coal mines and the steelmaking plants of the east comprise Ukraine's economic heart. The large firms are highly dependent on Russian orders. [...] When it comes to the geo-political power-play for Ukraine, the ace up Putin's sleeve is the east, not Crimea."

Foreign Policy: Putin's Brain (3/31/2014)

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/141080/anton-barbashin-and-hannah-thoburn/putins-brain>

"...in 1996 Yeltsin designated a team of scholars to work together to find what Russians call the *Russkaya ideya* ("Russian idea"), but they came up empty-handed. Around the same time, various other groups also took up the task, including a collection of conservative Russian politicians and thinkers who called themselves *Soglasie vo imya Rossiya* ("Accord in the Name of Russia"). Along with many other Russian intellectuals of the day, they were deeply disturbed by the weakness of the Russian state, something that they believed needed to be fixed for Russia to return to its rightful glory. And for them, that entailed return to the Russian tradition of a powerful central government."

McClatchy DC: Russia's History and Politics, Not U.S. Policies, Drive Putin in Ukraine, Book Argues (04/01/2014)

<http://www.mcclatchydc.com/2014/04/01/223090/russias-history-and-politics-not.html>

"A scholar who directs an East-West think tank in Maastricht, Netherlands, Van Herpen asserts in a timely new book, *Putin's Wars*, that the Russian leader deliberately launched two wars after coming to

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: THE RUSSIAN PERSPECTIVE

power in 1999, first in Chechnya and then in Georgia, and that his relative success in both led directly to his current drive to dismember Ukraine. Putin's supreme geopolitical aim is to restore the Russian empire that was lost with the collapse of communism a quarter-century ago."

WHAT'S NEXT?

Foreign Policy: Belarus Wants Out (4/7/2014)

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/141048/andrew-wilson/belarus-wants-out>

"There is a bitter irony at the heart of Russian President Vladimir Putin's annexation of Crimea. Putin's short-term victory is already coming at the expense of his most cherished long-term strategy – the creation of a Eurasian Union, a trade union linking Russia and its closest neighbors. In other words, as the invasion expands Russian territory, it will diminish Russian influence in the very places he'd like to increase it. One need only look to Belarus, which is already beginning to hedge against its alliance with Moscow, to see why."



Christi Anne Hofland



New York Review of Books: Crimea: Putin vs. Reality (3/7/2014)

<http://www.nybooks.com/blogs/nyrblog/2014/mar/07/crimea-putin-vs-reality/>

"The cost of what Russia has done are very real, for Europe, for Ukraine, and for Russia itself. Russian propaganda has elegantly provided a rationale for Russian tactics and articulately defined a Russian dream for Ukraine. But in the end propaganda is all that unites the tactics and the dream, and that unity turns out to be wishful. There is no actual policy, no strategy, just a talented and tortured tyrant oscillating between mental worlds that are connected only by a tissue of lies. Over the last several years, his public relations team has pushed his image in multiple directions, pitching him as everything from big game hunter and conservationist to scuba diver to biker – even nightclub crooner."

The National Interest: Are the Baltic States Next? (3/24/2014)

<http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/are-the-baltic-states-next-10103>

"Given that track record, it would not be a shock if at some point the Kremlin decided to press its interests regarding the Baltic republics. Russian-speaking inhabitants in both Estonia and Latvia (descendants of settlers sent by Moscow during the Soviet era) have long complained about discrimination at the hands of their governments. Putin has an ideal pretext if he wishes to try to pry those countries out of the Western orbit. True, it would entail a greater risk than his adventures in Georgia and Ukraine, given NATO's explicit Article 5 security guarantees to members. But Putin has already shown himself to be a bit of a gambler."

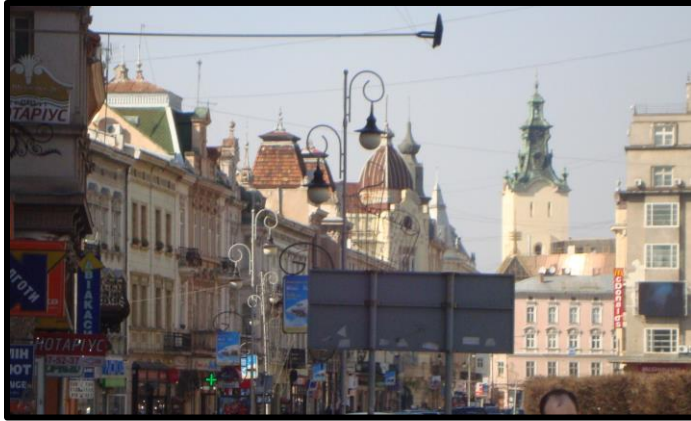
Carnegie Moscow Center: Russia: Pivoting to Asia or Just to China? (3/24/2014)

<http://carnegie.ru/eurasiaoutlook/?fa=55062>

"Russia's economic, political and strategic environment in the West is fast deteriorating. One obvious way to respond to this is to reach out to Asia and the Pacific. China, of course, will not follow Western sanctions: it is more likely to exploit them for its own benefit. [...] Moscow will also have to be more welcoming toward Chinese investments in Russia's energy projects, which heretofore have been seen as a geopolitical risk. In its new Cold War with the West, Russia will need China more – as a source of cash, an investor, and a market. With Russia more dependent on it, China's international influence will substantially grow."

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: THE E.U. PERSPECTIVE

Christi Anne Hofland



Brugel: The Cost of Escalating Sanctions on Russia over Ukraine and Crimea (3/18/2014)

<http://www.bruegel.org/1279-the-cost-of-escalating-sanctions-on-russia-over-ukraine-and-crimea.html>

"Before any decision on sanctions is taken, Europe should clarify what it wants to achieve with sanctions. Possible political goals are to reverse Russia's de-facto annexation of Crimea, to prevent Russia from going beyond Crimea or to just save

face. Then, the leaders of the European Union should understand how far each of them would be willing to go. If the member states cannot commit to the level of sanction-induced costs that would have a realistic chance of changing Putin's mind, Europe will have to restrict itself to symbolic measures to avoid unnecessary losses."



Project Syndicate: Putin's Reality Check for Europe (3/24/2014)

<http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/joschka-fischer-argues-that-the-eu-is-now-in-a-fundamental-strategic-struggle-with-russia#HhudugSGthOAFz3T.99>

"Those who believe that the West can adapt to Russian behavior, as Putin's Western apologists suggest, risk contributing to further strategic escalation, because a soft approach will merely embolden the Kremlin. Indeed, whether or not its leaders acknowledge it, the European Union is now in direct conflict with Russia over its enlargement policy since the end of the Cold War. That is because Russia's re-emergence as a global power requires not just the reintegration of lost Soviet territories, but also direct access to Europe and a dominant role there, especially in Eastern Europe."

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik e. V.: Merkel Shows Her Mettle (3/20/2014)

<https://ip-journal.dgap.org/en/blog/eye-europe/merkel-shows-her-mettle%20>

"...Chancellor Merkel was at first vague about imposing Western sanctions on Russian officials if Putin actually carried out seizure of Crimea. Yet by last week the looming Russian takeover of Crimea put unprecedented steel into Merkel's voice and presumably revived her memory of growing up in Russia's client state GDR. In her speech during the Bundestag debate on the Ukraine crisis on March 13, Merkel bluntly called Russia's action a reversion to "the law of the jungle," to "the right of the strong against the strength of rights."



Spiegel Online: Dancing with the Bear: Merkel Seeks a Hardline on Putin (3/24/2014)

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/merkel-and-europe-search-for-an-adequate-response-to-putin-a-960378.html>

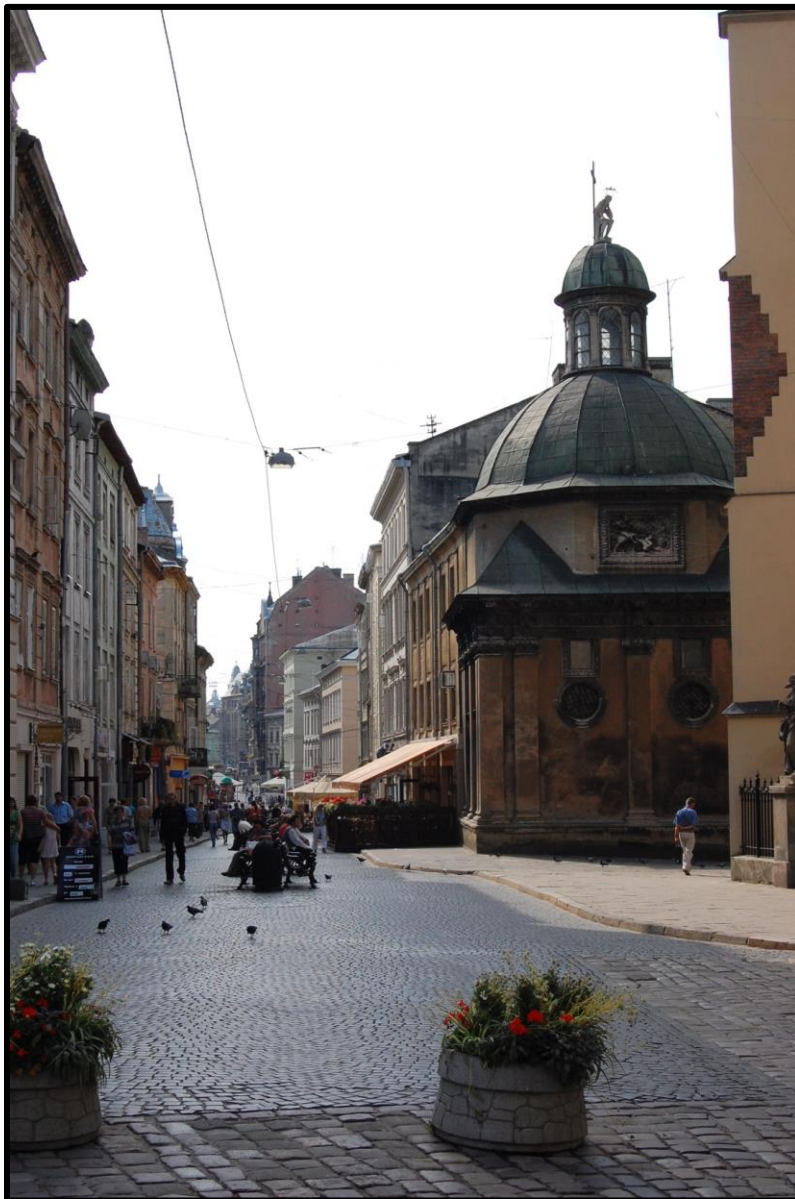
"They are comparisons that lead to only one possible conclusion: Europe must stand up to Russian President Vladimir Putin: no appeasement, a stern response. Until the Crimea referendum, Merkel had charted a completely different course for Germany in the Ukraine crisis; she had sought to work closely with Moscow in an effort to avoid a direct confrontation. But once Putin annexed Crimea, Merkel was forced to take an uncharacteristically hardline approach. Normally happy to wait and observe as a situation unfolds, Merkel went on the offensive last week, telling German parliament that "without a doubt, economic sanctions will be considered" should the situation become more critical."

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: THE E.U. PERSPECTIVE

Real Clear World: Ukraine Crisis Puts a Strain on the Transatlantic Relationship (3/17/2014)

http://www.realclearworld.com/articles/2014/03/17/ukraine_crisis_puts_a_strain_on_the_transatlantic_relationship.html

"If Ukraine as a young nation-state is searching for its soul, the country's crisis has shown that the Euro-Atlantic alliance is seeking to define its role for a new era. Events in Ukraine prove that we've fully entered the post-post Cold War, an era in which the interests of the nation-state prevail over all others. [...] In this world, events in the east and the west of Europe are making the countries in the middle – a line of nations from the Baltics to Romania that Polish leader Jozef Pilsudski defined as "Intermarium" – increasingly nervous. These nations are willing to strengthen cooperation among themselves but still need backing from the major European powers, and especially from the United States."



City Center, Lviv, Ukraine. Christi Anne Hofland

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: THE U.S. PERSPECTIVE

WHAT IS THE U.S. POSITION?



Congressional Research Service: Ukraine: Current Issues and U.S. Policy (3/24/2014)

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33460.pdf>

"The main tool at the disposal of U.S. policy makers to pressure Russia to negotiate its withdrawal from Crimea is far-reaching financial sanctions against the Russian political and financial elite. [...] However, now that the deterrent effect of possible sanctions has failed, policy makers may be faced with the possibility that the implementation of sanctions may not be powerful enough to compel Russia's compliance. The sanctions would then be mainly a mechanism to show Russia the "cost of its violation of international norms or perhaps to deter it from occupying additional Ukrainian territory. However, given Russia's economic importance, particularly for Europe but also for some U.S. firms, the cost could be also be substantial for those imposing it."

Washington Post: Ukraine Crisis Tests Obama's Foreign Policy Focus on Diplomacy Over Military Force (3/1/2014)

http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/ukraine-crisis-tests-obamas-foreign-policy-focus-on-diplomacy-over-military-force/2014/03/01/c83ec62c-a157-11e3-9ba6-800d1192d08b_story.html

"...Ukraine has emerged as a test of Obama's argument that, far from weakening American power, he has enhanced it through smarter diplomacy, stronger alliances and a realism untainted by the ideology that guided his predecessor. It will be a hard argument for him to make."

New York Times: Global Crises Put Obama's Strategy of Caution to the Test (3/16/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/17/world/obamas-policy-is-put-to-the-test-as-crises-challenge-caution.html>

"Not surprisingly, the testing of administration policy at a time the president is politically weakened at home has sparked a critical question. Is it Mr. Obama's deliberative, pick-your-battles approach that is encouraging adversaries to press the limits? Or is this simply a time when exercising leverage over countries that defy American will or the international order is trickier than ever, and when the domestic pressure to stay out of international conflicts is obvious to overseas friends and foes alike?"

Institute of Modern Russia: Can the United States and Russia Ever Learn to Live Together? (3/25/2014)

<http://imrussia.org/en/russia-and-the-world/699-can-the-united-states-and-russia-ever-learn-to-live-together>

"Life itself, as the Soviets used to say, dictated the demise of the Obama administration's famous reset of relations with Russia. Viewed by some officials early in the president's first term as the first step toward an eventual strategic partnership, the policy was a casualty of several factors that ensured its life would never be long: different ways of looking at the world, markedly different expectations of what the Reset was supposed to achieve, a lack of deep economic ties that could cushion the inevitable disagreements, the intrusion of unexpected international crises, and a legacy of mistrust inherited from the Cold War."

LobeLog Foreign Policy: Will Putin Save NATO? (3/21/2014)

<http://www.lobelog.com/will-putin-save-nato/>

"For NATO, the EU, and individual Western states, there needs to be a balance struck. First is to make sure that Putin is under no illusions that he has taken a momentous decision – call it drawing an unspoken, existential red line; that he has broken rules that Russia must abide by if it wants to be

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: THE U.S. PERSPECTIVE

involved in the outside world; and that in time he and Russia will pay a price that is likely to be greater than his immediate gains. All this is being done and will be reinforced by President Barack Obama's trip to Europe next week, where he meets with G-7 leaders in The Hague – real money for Ukraine, please – and at the EU and NATO in Brussels."

The Telegraph: U.S. Fires Warning Shot at Russia with Gas Export Deal (3/24/2014)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/energy/10719855/US-fires-warning-shot-at-Russia-with-gas-export-deal.html>

"The [natural gas export terminal] approval comes amid concern that Russia will use its vast gas and oil resources as political leverage in its dispute with the West over the future of Ukraine and Crimea. The U.S. recently released 5m barrels of oil for sale from its Strategic Petroleum Reserve in a move that was interpreted at the time by some analysts as a warning to Moscow not to use energy as a weapon."

EDITORIALS: WHAT SHOULD THE U.S. DO?

Washington Post: Condoleezza Rice: Will America Heed the Wake-Up Call of Ukraine? (3/7/2014)

http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/condoleezza-rice-will-america-heed-the-wake-up-call-of-ukraine/2014/03/07/cf087f74-a630-11e3-84d4-e59b1709222c_story.html

"The notion that the United States could step back, lower its voice about democracy and human rights and let others lead assumed that the space we abandoned would be filled by democratic allies, friendly states and the amorphous "norms of the international community." Instead, we have seen the vacuum being filled by extremists such as al-Qaeda reborn in Iraq and Syria; by dictators like Bashar al-Assad, who, with the support of Iran and Russia, murders his own people; by nationalist rhetoric and actions by Beijing that have prompted nationalist responses from our ally Japan; and by the likes of Vladimir Putin, who understands that hard power still matters."

New York Times: Obama Has Made America Look Weak: John McCain on Responding to Russia's Aggression (3/14/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/15/opinion/mccain-a-return-to-us-realism.html>

"More broadly, we must rearm ourselves morally and intellectual to prevent the darkness of Mr. Putin's world from befalling more of humanity. We may wish to believe, as President Obama has said, that we are not "in competition with Russia." But Mr. Putin believes Russia is in competition with us, and pretending otherwise is an unrealistic basis for a great nation's foreign policy. Three American presidents have sought to cooperate with Mr. Putin where our interests converge. What should be clear now, and should have been clear the last time he tore apart a country, is our interests do not converge much. He will always insist on being our rival."

Council on Foreign Relations: Foreign Policy Initiative: Open Letter to President Obama – Secure Ukraine, Isolate Russia, and Strengthen NATO (3/21/2014)

<http://www.cfr.org/ukraine/foreign-policy-initiative-open-letter-president-obama---secure-ukraine-isolate-russia-strengthen-nato/p32635>

"As Russia moves ahead with its illegal annexation of Crimea, we share your determination to "isolate Russia for its actions and to reassure our allies and partners." America's next steps should be designed to strengthen Ukraine's sovereignty and democratic transition, to impose real costs on the government of President Vladimir Putin, and to enhance the deterrence posture of NATO."

UKRAINE IN CRISIS: THE U.S. PERSPECTIVE

Project Syndicate: Let Europe Lead in Ukraine (3/23/2014)

<https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/anne-marie-slaughter-explains-why-the-eu-must-take-the-lead-in-resolving-the-west-s-standoff-with-russia>

"As Russia's annexation of Crimea proceeds, the United States must step back; the European Union must step forward; and the international community must ensure both that Russia pays a steep economic and political price for its actions, and that Russian and Ukrainian nationalists do not lock both sides into a deadly spiral of violence."

Washington Post: Obama's 21st-Century Power Politics (3/27/2014)

http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/fareed-zakaria-obama-pursues-the-right-response-to-russias-19th-century-behavior/2014/03/27/a7b8dc2a-b5df-11e3-b899-20667de76985_story.html

"The best way to deal with Russia's aggression in Crimea is not to present it as routine and national interest-based foreign policy that will be countered by Washington in a contest between two great powers. It is to point out, as Obama did eloquently this week in Brussels, that Russia is grossly endangering a global order that has benefited the entire world."

National Review Online: After Crimea (3/27/2014)

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/374319/after-crimea-peter-b-doran-luke-coffey>

"The first and most basic error among the White House's judgments was that history had ended in Europe, or at least that as a geostrategic theater the region would remain quiet. [...] The fourth and most dangerous misread was that the Kremlin was willing to act as a responsible international partner. Whatever the flaws of Putin's Russia, the White House clung to the belief that at least it was a country with which the United States could do business."

Seattle Times: Guest: Cold War Containment is the Wrong Way to Deal with Russia (3/31/2014)

http://seattletimes.com/html/opinion/2023272351_glennysyoungopedrussiaukraine01xml.html

"Would economic sanctions restrain Russia, for example, from occupying more of Ukraine? Because of Russia's integration into the world economy, the argument goes, President Vladimir Putin would change course when disgruntled oligarchs and ordinary people call for stopping the aggression that brought about their economic hardship. So far, however, evidence is to the contrary. Russia's oligarchs remain loyal to Putin, whose approval rating is at a five-year high. True, muffled voices of opposition bemoan sanctions' economic costs. But Putin now has a weapon against such critics. Recently, he asserted that those who oppose his course are traitors seeking to weaken Russia internally and are in cahoots with Western powers."

Seattle Times Editorial by
workshop speaker
Glennys Young.



Christi Anne Hofland

REPORTING THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE: MEDIA PERSPECTIVES

PRESS FREEDOM & PROPAGANDA



Freedom House: Press Freedom: An Own Goal for Ukraine (April 2012)

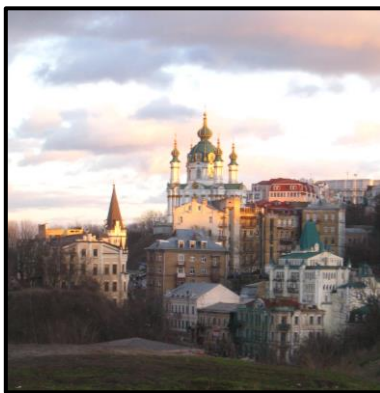
<http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/special-reports/press-freedom-own-goal-ukraine#.Uzx-ofmg18E>

"Freedom House, the World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers, Open Society Foundations (OSF), and the Ukraine Association of Press Publishers compiled a joint report on Ukraine's press freedom situation. The report outlines the findings of a mission conducted in early April that ultimately found serious corruption issues and other problems. The report recommended a number of steps in order to improve freedom of expression in the country."

New York Times: Cold War Media Tactics Fuel Ukraine Crisis (03/10/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/11/world/europe/cold-war-media-tactics-fuel-ukraine-crisis.html>

"One of the fixtures of Cold War propaganda was a map flashed across television screens depicting menacing arrows moving toward the borders of an endangered homeland. The cutaway would be to newsreel footage of missiles being fired, marching soldiers or scenes of devastation from past wars. In the past week, as the crisis in Crimea deepened, similar images have been running on Russia's state-run television."



Christi Anne Holfland

The New York Review of Books: Ukraine: The Haze of Propaganda (03/01/2014)

<http://www.nybooks.com/blogs/nyrblog/2014/mar/01/ukraine-haze-propaganda/>

"From Moscow to London to New York, the Ukrainian revolution has been seen through a haze of propaganda. Russian leaders and the Russian press have insisted that Ukrainian protesters were right-wing extremists and then that their victory was a coup. Interestingly, the message from authoritarian regimes in Moscow and Kiev was not so different from some of what was written during the uprising in the English-speaking world, especially in publications of the far left and the far right."



Ukraine Crisis Media Center: Putin's Cynical Propaganda in Swiss Media (March 2014)

<http://uacrisis.org/putins-cynical-propaganda-in-swiss-media/>



"As an ex KGB agent Putin knows quite well that to be credible any piece of information needs to be confirmed in at least two unconnected sources. So what does he do when the world stops believing the Kremlin's blatant lies about Ukraine? That's right, he spreads them through 'unconnected' Western media outlets. On March 1, 2014 a Swiss-based internet TV provider Klagemauer.TV aired a special video report on Ukraine titled 'Terrorist actions of peaceful protesters'."

Freedom of the Press: Freedom House 2013 Scores http://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2013#.UoMS-vldVoM	
Ukraine	Russia
Press Status PARTLY FREE	Press Status NOT FREE
Press Freedom Score (0=best, 100=worst) 60	Press Freedom Score (0=best, 100=worst) 81
Legal Environment (0=best, 100=worst) 19	Legal Environment (0=best, 100=worst) 25
Political Environment (0=best, 100=worst) 21	Political Environment (0=best, 100=worst) 32
Economic Environment (0=best, 100=worst) 20	Economic Environment (0=best, 100=worst) 24

REPORTING THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE: MEDIA PERSPECTIVES



Maidan: The Day the Kremlin's Propaganda Machine Came to Washington (03/31/2014)

<http://world.maidanua.org/2014/the-day-the-kremlins-propaganda-machine-came-to-washington>

"Under the terms of the sanctions the Obama administration imposed after Russia's annexation of Crimea, senior Russian lawmaker Sergiy Zhelezhenyuk has been barred from traveling to the United States, but that didn't stop him from appearing Monday at Washington's National Press Club for a virtuoso performance of Kremlin agitprop. What ensued was nearly two hours of unabashed, old-school propaganda."

Radio Free Europe: The 20 Russian News Outlets You Need to Read Before They Get the Ax (04/01/2014)

<http://www.rferl.org/content/twenty-russian-news-outlets-you-need-to-read-before-they-get-the-axe/25317371.html>

"A pro-Kremlin political news site says it has developed a computer algorithm to determine which media outlets are the most anti-Russian. The result is Russia's first top-20 list of the most "anti-Russian" news outlets, based on a qualitative analysis of the politically heated month of March. The list predictably reads like a Who's Who in Russia's rapidly dwindling pool of editorially-independent media."

Radio Free Europe: The World Through the Eyes of Russian State Television (04/04/2014)

<http://www.rferl.org/content/russia-through-eyes-of-television/25321677.html>

"Have you heard about the nefarious Polish general who made Napoleon invade Russia? No? You must not have been watching Russia-1 television on March 31. On Russian state TV, Russia is an oasis of calm good governance in a world of chaos. Fascism is on the march in the world and Russia must be vigilant."

The Choices Program offers Common Core-aligned teaching materials for students to understand the Unrest in Ukraine

POLITICAL CARTOONS DEPICTING THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE



Danziger Cartoons (2014)

<http://www.danzigercartoons.com/2014/page/2>

"Jeff Danziger lives in New York City. He is represented by CWS Syndicate and the NY Times Syndicate. He is the recipient of the Herblock Prize and the Thomas Nast (Landau) Prize. He served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam and was awarded the Bronze Star and the Air Medal. He has published eleven books of cartoons and one novel." His cartoons depict the recent events and U.S. relations regarding the crisis in Ukraine and Russia.

Huffington Post: The Daily Szep - Putin and the Ukraine (02/19/2014)

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/paul-szep/the-daily-szep-putin-and-_b_4817118.html

Political cartoon depicting the relationship between Putin and Yanukovich.

Brown University: The Choices Program Teaching with the News Political Cartoons

<http://www.choices.edu/resources/twtn/documents/choices-twtn-ukraine-political-cartoons.pdf>



"The strong feelings raised by politics and international issues are subjects for political cartoonists around the world. Cartoons not only reflect the events of the times, but they often offer an interpretation or express a strong opinion about these events as well."

Lesson Plan Includes:

- Instructions for introducing the crisis in Ukraine and the importance of political cartoons
- three political cartoons depicting unrest in Ukraine
- Follow-up questions for students to analyze the images
- Group and classroom discussion questions
- Videos highlighting the unrest in Ukraine

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Political Cartoons: Ukraine (2000-2014)

<http://www.politicalcartoons.com/search.aspx?cmd=4&mode=Advanced&artist=&zone=o&type=o&lang=o&query=ukraine&from=1%2f1%2f2000&to=4%2f2%2f2014>

The largest searchable database of political cartoons on the web. Relating to Ukraine, the current crisis, international relations, and current events.



Media Smarts: Political Cartoons Lesson (1992)

<http://mediasmarts.ca/lessonplan/political-cartoons-lesson>



"In this lesson, students decode and explain the relevance of editorial cartoons. The class begins with a teacher-led deconstruction of a political cartoon, after which students decode editorial cartoons that they have selected. Suggested activities include having students create their own cartoons; a comparison of how editorial cartoons from different countries address the same issue; current events timeline composed of editorial cartoons collected throughout the school year; and a visit to a cartoonist's studio."

LESSON PLANS FOR MEDIA LITERACY

Center For Media Literacy: Making a Case for Media Literacy in the Classroom (Winter 1992)

<http://www.medialit.org/reading-room/making-case-media-literacy-classroom>

"The necessity for and methods of media literacy education are often absent or unclear for many teachers and parents. Teachers are struggling with many problems already: illiteracy, new educational technologies, and students from dysfunctional families. Media literacy is no longer separable from education. If we train students in basic skills such as reading and arithmetic, if we teach them about their native languages, and the history of their countries, if we do all these things so that they may be useful adults and productive citizens, then we must teach them about the media as well."



Media Smarts: Bias Lesson (1992)

<http://mediasmarts.ca/lessonplan/bias-lesson>



"This lesson introduces students to the concept of bias or slant, in newspapers and in television newscasts. Students begin by comparing three newspaper articles about the same news event - each reported from a different perspective. They then explore the role the gatekeeper, or editor, in determining the slant of a story and analyze the titles of newspaper stories for slant or bias. Once students have looked at newspapers, they will use viewing logs to analyze television newscasts from two different television stations. These newscasts will be analyzed based on language usage, story selection and story order."



Media Smarts: Making Media for Democratic Citizenship Lesson

<http://mediasmarts.ca/lessonplan/making-media-democratic-citizenship-lesson>

"In this five- or six-day unit, students create a video podcast to present balanced, unbiased perspectives on global development issues. They voice their perspectives through the language, codes and conventions of a visual medium. Students will demonstrate the ability to: analyze contemporary crises or issues of international significance, describe the topic, purpose and audience for media texts they plan to create, produce media texts for a specific purpose and audience, using appropriate forms, conventions and techniques, use computers and multimedia technology to create a finished product."

REPORTING THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE: MEDIA PERSPECTIVES



The New York Times Learning Network: Going Global, Exploring News From a Global Perspective (04/03/2009)

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/teachers/lessons/20090403friday.html>

"In this lesson, students analyze the Internet home pages of both *The Times* and its *Global Edition*, and then compare the front pages of local, national, and international papers in order to gain a more global perspective on world events and an understanding of why such a perspective is valuable. (Also includes a companion lesson for Grades 3-5.)"

Center For Media Literacy: News: Beyond the Myth of Objectivity (Spring 1990)

<http://www.medialit.org/media-values/media-values-articles-42-51>

"How to Analyze a News Story: Eight Guidelines for Reading Between the Lines. Objectivity is stressed and stretched today by the growth of new media and the shrinkage of mass media markets. Its surviving forms carry the weight of tradition. The unwary viewer can be left with the impression that media dualism represents all the sides there are to current issues."

Common Core: Evaluate media bias, language, and overall differences to reporting.

Media Comparison: What Were John Kerry's Words?

Comparing Articles from Reuters and Russian Times

Reuters	Russian Times
"Kerry Condemns Russia's 'Incredible Act of Aggression' in Ukraine" http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/02/us-ukraine-crisis-usa-kerry-idUSBREA210DG20140302	"Kerry's Threats vs Russia Unacceptable, West Sides with Neo-Nazis" http://rt.com/news/kerry-statement-ukraine-unacceptable-605/
"U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry on Sunday condemned Russia's 'incredible act of aggression' in Ukraine and threatened economic sanctions by the United States and allies to isolate Moscow, but called for a peaceful resolution to the crisis."	"The [Russian Foreign] ministry said Kerry's 'Cold War' rhetoric would do nothing to punish 'radical extremists' who carried out the coup, but rather sought to put the focus on Russia."
"The White House said on Saturday the United States will suspend participation in preparatory meetings for the Sochi summit. Kerry said recent events 'put at question Russia's capacity to be within the G8. If Russia wants to be a G8 country, it needs to behave like a G8 country,' he added."	"[The Russian Foreign Ministry] was also critical of the decision to suspend preparations for the upcoming G8 summit, saying the move was unjustified. Spokesman Alexander Lukashevich said, 'It is not only politically defective, but also contrary to the principles of constructive cooperation of this format, which is oriented towards using the combined potential of the G8 in the interests of development, global stability, and the fight against transnational challenges and threats'."

Teaching Tip: Have students read the articles about Kerry's statement from *Reuters* and *the Russian Times*. Students can analyze the perspectives of each newspaper, their credibility, any bias associated with either, and the language used to report Kerry's statement.

REPORTING THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE: MEDIA PERSPECTIVES

NEW SOURCES FROM AROUND THE WORLD



Ukrainian News Sources

Kyiv Post

<http://www.kyivpost.com/>

"*Kyiv Post* is Ukraine's leading English-language newspaper. It has developed a sterling reputation for outstanding reporting, independent opinion and world-class journalism. The *Kyiv Post* played a vital role as one of the few independent media outlets under former President Leonid Kuchma. It is produced by a team of Western and Ukrainian journalists."

Kyiv Day

<http://www.day.kiev.ua/en>

Den, or "*The Day*," is a Kiev-based, daily newspaper with a circulation of about 60,000. It has ties to the former Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk and has been notably in support of NATO and strengthening ties with the West.

Left Bank

http://lb.ua/theme/events_in_Ukraine_in_English

"LB.ua launches a special section for the convenience of foreign readers, in which you can read about the main events in Ukraine in English. Every day we'll prepare a brief summary of the latest news about the Ukrainian realities."

Fact Checking Website:

StopFake

<http://www.stopfake.org/en>

"Fact-checking website Stopfake.org was launched on March 2, 2014 by alums and students of Mohyla School of Journalism and Digital Future of Journalism professional program for journalists and editors. At a later stage the initial team was joined by many journalists, marketing specialists, programmers, translators and all those who care about the fate of our country and its people. The main purpose of this community is to check facts, verify information and refute distorted information and propaganda about events in Crimea covered in the media media. StopFake.org community does not represent or support any political party or other organization."

Maidan

<http://world.maidan.org.ua/>

"NGO 'Maidan Monitoring' Information Center is a non-government non-profit civic organization founded in Kharkiv, Ukraine on October 23, 2012. The 'Maidan' website was founded as official information source of the Ukraine without Kuchma protest action in December 2000. Since then it exists as the pulse of non-violent civic resistance in Ukraine."

The Ukrainian Week

<http://ukrainianweek.com/>

An illustrated weekly magazine operated out of Kiev, Ukraine. It covers topics ranging from politics, economics, culture, and art. It is a Ukrainian language magazine targeted to engage Ukrainian speaking individuals.

Ukraine Crisis Media Center

<http://uacrisis.org/>

"Ukrainian Crisis Media Center is launched to provide the international community with objective information about events in Ukraine and threats to national security, particularly in the military, political, economic, energy, and humanitarian spheres. During this crisis period, the Center on a 24/7 basis will provide support to all the media who cover events in Ukraine."

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Russian News Sources

Moscow Times
www.themoscowtimes.com

"*The Moscow Times* is a leading English-language newspaper published in Moscow since 1992. The newspaper occupies a prominent position in the local media market as a foreign language publication, covering events in Russia and the CIS. This business publication has earned the respect of its readers thanks to the precise, reliable and independent information published in its pages. Originally the newspaper was created for foreigners living and working in Moscow, but in recent years it has attracted a Russian readership as well."

Many prominent Russian journalists of The Moscow Times take critical positions towards the current Russian government and have been more sympathetic to Western policies in the region.

Russia Today (RT)
<http://rt.com/>

"RT news covers the major issues of our time for viewers wishing to question more and delivers stories often missed by the mainstream media to create news with an edge. RT provides an alternative perspective on major global events, and acquaints international audience with the Russian viewpoint."

Russia Today is funded by the Russian government and often criticized for perpetuating propaganda and being the mouthpiece of the Kremlin.

Pravda (Truth) Russia
<http://english.pravda.ru/>

"The principle of portal *Pravda.Ru* is to give a voice to people of different beliefs."

Pravda is a Russian political newspaper that prints three times a week and has ties to the Communist Party of Russian Federation.

Dozhd (Rain)
<http://tvrain.ru/>

An independent Russian television channel which broadcasts continuously. Focusing on culture, politics, business, and documentaries. Independent, but no English version.

The St. Petersburg Times
<http://www.sptimes.ru/>

An English-language daily newspaper published in St. Petersburg, Russia. It is a sister organization to *The Moscow Times*.



Market Square in Lviv, Ukraine / Christi Anne Hoffland

REPORTING THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE: MEDIA PERSPECTIVES

American News Sources

World Affairs Journal
<http://www.worldaffairsjournal.org/>

"Established in 1837, *World Affairs* is a bimonthly international affairs journal that argues the big ideas behind U.S. foreign policy. Always striving to encourage open and informed debate, we are committed to offering our readers a healthy range of perspective and opinion to help clarify the challenges and choices that America faces in our increasingly complex and dangerous world."

NPR
<http://www.npr.org/templates/search/index.php?searchinput=ukraine>

NPR is a non-profit media organization which broadcasts public radio and news programming. *NPR* seeks to provide an unbiased and independent voice for news coverage focusing on world news, cultural issues, and controversial topics.

The Wall Street Journal
http://online.wsj.com/search/term.html?KEYWORDS=ukraine&mod=DNH_S

"*WSJ* is the largest daily newspaper in the U.S. measured by paid circulation, for both weekday and weekend. When you read *The Wall Street Journal* you become part of a global conversation about business, politics, technology and culture."

The Carnegie Endowment
<http://carnegieendowment.org>

"The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is a unique global network of policy research centers in Russia, China, Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. Our mission, dating back more than a century, is to advance the cause of peace through analysis and development of fresh policy ideas and direct engagement and collaboration with decisionmakers in government, business, and civil society. Working together, our centers bring the inestimable benefit of multiple national viewpoints to bilateral, regional, and global issues."

Democracy Now!
<http://www.democracynow.org>

"*Democracy Now!* is a national, daily, independent, award-winning news program hosted by journalists Amy Goodman and Juan Gonzalez. *Democracy Now!*'s War and Peace Report provides our audience with access to people and perspectives rarely heard in the U.S. corporate-sponsored media, including independent and international journalists, ordinary people from around the world who are directly affected by U.S. foreign policy, grassroots leaders and peace activists, artists, academics and independent analysts."

New York Times
<http://www.nytimes.com/>

"The goal of *The New York Times* is to cover the news as impartially as possible 'without fear or favor,' in the words of Adolph Ochs, our patriarch – and to treat readers, news sources, advertisers and others fairly and openly, and to be seen to be doing so."

REPORTING THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE: MEDIA PERSPECTIVES

European/Western News Sources

Radio Free Europe http://www.rferl.org/section/ukraine/164.html	"RFE/RL's mission is to promote democratic values and institutions by reporting the news in countries where a free press is banned by the government or not fully established. Our journalists provide what many people cannot get locally: uncensored news, responsible discussion, and open debate."
The Economist http://www.economist.com/topics/ukraine	" <i>The Economist</i> online offers authoritative insight and opinion on international news, politics, business, finance, science and technology. We publish all articles from <i>The Economist</i> print edition and maintain a searchable online archive that dates back June 1997. We also offer a variety of web-only content, including blogs, debates, and audio/video programmes."
The Guardian http://www.theguardian.com/uk	" <i>The Guardian</i> is a unique news organisation whose journalism can be found across a range of different platforms. <i>The Guardian</i> writers are free to present the truth as they see it, without interference by shareholders, a proprietor or a political party. As a result <i>The Guardian</i> is a byword for serious, trusted, independent journalism."
BBC http://www.bbc.co.uk/section/arch?q=ukraine	" <i>The BBC</i> is the world's leading public service broadcaster. Its mission is to enrich people's lives with programmes that inform, educate, and entertain. Established by a Royal Charter, <i>The BBC</i> is a public service broadcaster funded by the licence fee paid by UK households."
Der Spiegel http://www.spiegel.de/international/	Der Spiegel, or <i>The Mirror</i> , is a German news magazine that is most renowned for its investigative journalism. Covering topics from international affairs, politics, business, and culture.
AlJazeera http://www.aljazeera.com/news/europe/	" <i>Al Jazeera English</i> is an international news channel with over sixty bureaus around the world that span six different continents. Since being established in 2006, it has continued to grow in reach and popularity due to its global coverage, especially from underreported regions. <i>Al Jazeera English</i> is part of the <i>Al Jazeera Network</i> – one of the world's leading media corporations, encompassing news, documentary and sport channels."
Reuters http://www.reuters.com/search/blob=ukraine	" <i>Thomson Reuters</i> is the world's largest international multimedia news agency, providing investing news, world news, business news, technology news, headline news, small business news, news alerts, personal finance, stock market, and mutual funds information available on Reuters.com, video, mobile, and interactive television platforms. <i>Thomson Reuters</i> journalists are subject to an Editorial Handbook which requires fair presentation and disclosure of relevant interests."

REPORTING THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE: MEDIA PERSPECTIVES

NOTABLE ARTICLES EXPLAINING THE UKRAINE CRISIS



From Ukraine

Kyiv Post: Ukraine Must Take Charge of its Future (04/08/2014)

<http://www.kyivpost.com/opinion/op-ed/oksana-bashuk-hepburn-ukraine-must-take-charge-of-its-future-342613.html>

"Ukraine's future is being decided by the democratic West and autocratic Russia. At stake are its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Ukraine has been the meat in the sandwich several times in the last century alone as both ideologies duked it out. To win this time, Ukraine must be tough with all parties in defending its self-interest."

From Russia

Russian Times: Putin Victorious as Ukraine Postpones 'Trade Suicide', Halts Talk with EU (11/24/2013)

<http://rt.com/business/ukraine-eu-deal-suspended-088/>

"Facing its most important economic crossroads since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Kiev has aligned itself closer to Russia, and has suspended preparations to sign an EU trade deal. Despite strong criticism from the EU and Ukrainian opposition, some believe that Kiev's decision was a smart tactical move which would allow reassessing its position in negotiations, before grabbing the questionable deal the EU has to offer."

Pravda: Where is the Truth about Events in Ukraine? (04/07/2014)

http://english.pravda.ru/world/ussr/07-04-2014/127283-ukraine_truth-0/

"In Ukraine, the situation exacerbates because of the actions of the interim government and ongoing conflicts in the regions. The principle of portal Pravda.Ru is to give a voice to people of different beliefs. Here is a personal opinion from a journalist from Western Ukraine, Roman Shostak."

From The U.S.

New Yorker: Terms of Crisis (03/31/2014)

http://www.newyorker.com/talk/comment/2014/03/31/140331taco_talk_packer

"The annexation of Crimea is now what Putin calls "an accomplished fact." The referendum was illegal under Ukrainian and international law and was held in far from free circumstances, but the result probably reflected the majority will. The U.S. and Europe won't risk the effort to reverse the annexation, because they have minimal interests in Crimea, while Russia, with great interests, will risk almost anything to keep it. Any American policy needs to begin with an understanding of what the crisis is and what it isn't."



NPR: The Conflict Inside Ukraine is More than an East-West Divide (03/08/2014)

<http://www.npr.org/2014/03/08/287673180/the-conflict-inside-ukraine-is-more-than-an-east-west-divide?sc=tw>

Guest speaker, Julia Ioffe, of *The New Republic*, discusses how the crisis in Ukraine is not merely about language, the EU, or an East-West divide. Instead, she asserts that it is a result of a generational divide and Ukrainian individual's contempt with the government and corruption.

From Europe

BBC: What is Russia's Vision of a Federal Ukraine?

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26828625>

"Russia is pushing for Ukraine to become a federation – prompting a sharp response from Kiev that it should put its own house in order first. But what does Moscow have in mind?"

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: RELIGION

GENERAL



Berkeley Center for Religion, Peace, & World Affairs: Ukraine

<http://berkeleycenter.georgetown.edu/resources/countries/ukraine>

"The roots of contemporary Ukraine's religious heritage can be traced to the introduction of Orthodox Christianity to the region from Byzantium in the 10th century. This remained the most popular religion even though Muslim and Catholic rulers governed the territory for much of the period from the 13th to 18th centuries. Most of Ukraine came under the control of the Russian Empire in the 1700s, reaffirming the Orthodox tradition. However, Ukraine also contained a multitude of religious and ethnic minorities, including Muslim Tatars, Polish Catholics, and Jews."

With which religious groups (if any) do Ukrainians self-identify?

68% Christian Orthodox
7.6% Greek-Catholics
1.9% Protestants
0.9% Muslims
0.4% Roman Catholics
7.2% "Simply a Christian"
13.2% no religious affiliation

Source: U.S. State Department International Religious Freedom Report for 2012³³



Religious Information Service of Ukraine: Religions in Ukraine

<http://risu.org.ua/en/index/reference>

"As of January 1, 2011, Ukraine had 33,977 churches and religious organizations. Today more than 97% of the registered religious communities in Ukraine are Christian. About half of them are Orthodox. The other half is split among Catholics and Protestants. The category of "traditional" (in informal terminology) churches has three major Orthodox jurisdictions, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Armenian community, also, to some extent, the communities of Lutherans, Calvinists, Baptists, Pentecostals, and Adventists."

Brigham Young University Law Review: Religion, Church, and State in the Post-Communist Era: The Case of Ukraine (with Special References to Orthodoxy and Human Rights Issues) (6/6/2002)

<http://www.law2.byu.edu/lawreview/archives/2002/2/Yel13.pdf>

"The gravest problems in church-state relations in Ukraine are the following: (a) the multilateral, interchurch conflict that makes the process of harmonizing relations between the churches and the state complicated; (b) the absence of carefully developed mechanisms for the realization of legislation on freedom of conscience (this absence is a consequence of the under development of the legal base in the Ukrainian state); and (c) the return of property taken from churches by the Soviet regime and the inefficient executive bodies that prevent the strict implementation of the law in this area."

³³ U.S. State Department: International Religious Freedom Report for 2012
<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/religiousfreedom/index.htm?year=2012&dliid=208378#wrapper>

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: RELIGION

Occasional Papers on Religion in Eastern Europe: Crisis in Society and Religion in Ukraine (November 1993)

http://www.georgefox.edu/academics/undergrad/departments/soc-swk/ree/Herlihy_Crisis.html

"Few, if any, would advocate a return to the communist regimes of Eastern Europe. Yet, one of the ironies of history is that those oppressive systems kept in check nationalistic and religious antagonisms or at least visible violent clashes such as we are witnessing in the former Soviet states and in the former Yugoslavia. [...] The Communist ideology, like Christianity, claimed to have the power to forge a universal brotherhood so that it was above nationalism. Now that nation states have emerged from the implosion of the Communist Soviet Union, religious as well as ethnic clashes have broken out nearly everywhere. In Ukraine, to date, the tensions have been principally sectarian and apocalyptic. And nowhere else has the religious situation for Eastern Christians changed more radically than in Ukraine."

RELATING TO RECENT EVENTS

Religion News Service: Ukrainian Crisis May Spilt Russian Orthodox Church (3/14/2014)

<http://www.religionnews.com/2014/03/14/ukrainian-crisis-may-split-russian-orthodox-church/>

"Russia has prided itself on its revival of Orthodox Christianity after decades of Soviet persecution, but a war with the Ukraine could splinter the Russian Orthodox Church. That church has its roots in Kiev, where Prince Vladimir baptized his people as Christians in 988, an event viewed as a cornerstone of Russian and Ukrainian identity. It has even deeper roots in Crimea, where, according to legend, Vladimir was himself baptized by Byzantine emissaries."



The Revealer: Solidarity and Separation: Religious Spirit and the Euromaidan (4/8/2014)

<http://therevealer.org/archives/19176>

"Witnesses from the Maidan consistently reference the "religious spirit" of the gathering, exemplified by thousands of people coming together to sing the "Our Father" as they faced down the Yanukovich regime. The sight of believers and clergy from various backgrounds demonstrating solidarity during the anti-Yanukovich protests highlighted the deeply religious character of Ukrainian society. It also belied the deeply divided nature of the country's confessional landscape. Historically, Ukraine's religious fissures paralleled the fundamental political cleavage running through the heart of the country, namely, the question of the place of Russia in Ukrainian self-identification. As the revolutionary events of 2013-14 rolled forward, religious believers had to make potentially life or death decisions about whether to throw their weight behind an openly anti-Russian opposition."

New York Times: Kiev Protesters See Potent Ally under a Spire (12/4/2013)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/12/05/world/europe/ukrainian-protesters-find-powerful-ally-in-orthodox-church.html>

"Inside, the fleeing demonstrators found more than warmth and safety. They had arrived in a bastion of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyivan Patriarchate, where they were welcomed not only on a humanitarian basis but because the church, driven by its own historical tensions with Moscow, is actively supporting their uprising. It strongly favors European integration to enable Ukraine to break free from Russia's grip, and has joined the calls to oust the Ukrainian government."



Religious Information Service of Ukraine: When a Brother Doesn't Hear his Brother: Post-Maidan Problems in Relations between Ukrainian and Russian Protestants (3/25/2014)

http://risu.org.ua/en/index/expert_thought/open_theme/55861/

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: RELIGION

"The sociopolitical events in Ukraine are having practical consequences not only in politics but also in the spiritual realm. In particular, a very strange relationship has developed between Russian Protestants and their Ukrainian brothers. Russian Evangelical Christians for the most part supported the Kremlin's policy on EuroMaidan and condemned the Ukrainian Evangelists' participation in it. When the Ukrainians invited their Russian colleagues to come to Kyiv in order to see how things really are, the Russian Protestant leaders refused. Instead, they issued a rather neutral statement on the war and the annexation of Crimea, in which they did not condemn Russian aggression."



Pochaiv Lavra, Ternopil Region, Ukraine. Christi Anne Hofland

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: ETHNIC MINORITIES

RUSSIAN ETHNIC MINORITY

Minority Rights Group International: World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People – Ukraine: Russians and Russian-Speakers

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/49749c91a.html>

"The numerical strength of the Russians is reinforced by the importance of the Russian language in the public. The 2001 census indicated that 14.8 per cent of ethnic Ukrainians considered Russian their first language; in Crimea more than two-thirds of the population claimed Russian as its native language. There continues to be extensive bilingualism in Ukraine and many of those who identified themselves as Ukrainian-speakers also know Russian very well. The linguistic boundary between Russian and Ukrainian is in any case fluid, with a hybrid vernacular combining vocabulary and syntax from both languages, known as surzhik, widely spoken in the east and south of the country."



International Business Times: Watch your Tongue: Language Controversy One of Fundamental Conflicts in Ukraine (3/3/2014)

<http://www.ibtimes.com/watch-your-tongue-language-controversy-one-fundamental-conflicts-ukraine-1559069>



"The deepening crisis in Ukraine involves not only issues of political sovereignty, European integration and Russian hegemony, but also language and its relationship to nationalism and ethnic identity. Immediately after the removal of President Viktor Yanukovych from power on Feb. 22, the Ukrainian Parliament repealed a controversial law passed in 2012 that allowed the use of "regional languages" [...] Interim President Oleksandr Turchynov has since vetoed that repeal, but the episode has alarmed many of Ukraine's Russian speakers and others. "Just as the law itself was meant to validate the continued use of Russian in Ukraine for a wide range of activities, the move to cancel that law was perceived as taking away rights enjoyed by the Russian-speaking population, and potentially a sign that there might be growing discrimination against them," explained Olga Oliker, a security and defense analyst at the RAND Corp."



Foreign Affairs: Double-Talk: Why Ukrainian Fight over Language (3/18/2014)

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/141042/dominique-arel/double-talk>

"Rather than Ukrainian against Russian, battles over language and representation there pit Ukrainian against Ukrainian. Kiev's new government – and the West – must recognize that truth if they are to begin rebuilding the country. [...] An overwhelming majority of western Ukrainians name Ukrainian [their language of origin]. But a majority of residents of southeastern Ukraine, 51 percent, claim Russian. In other words, nearly a third of self-declared ethnic Ukrainians give Russian as their language of origin. According to sociological surveys conducted over the last 20 years, moreover, an even greater proportion of residents of southeastern Ukraine prefer to use Russian when given the choice."

Gallup World: Tolerance of Different Nationalities Worst in Ukraine (3/18/2014)

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/167969/tolerance-different-nationalities-worse-ukraine.aspx>

"Over the past five years, ethnic Ukrainians and those living in the West region have increasingly seen a positive trend in tolerance toward people of different nationalities and religions growing throughout the country, while ethnic Russians and those living in the East region have held a much more negative outlook, seeing the situation as getting worse. This wide contrast in perceptions highlights one possible cause of division in Ukraine and helps to explain the difference in how residents of different regions and nationalities view the future of their country."

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: ETHNIC MINORITIES

NON-RUSSIAN ETHNIC MINORITY

New York Times: Mindful of Past, Many Tatars Fear a Russian Future (3/13/2014)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/14/world/europe/crimean-tatars-on-guard-against-joining-russia.html>

"Most Tatars returned to Crimea as the Soviet Union crumbled. During their first years back, many lived in makeshift shelters, rebuilding their community literally with their own hands. Now, imagining oneself again as a Russian Crimean Tatar is, for most, a step too far. [...]Citing examples like Abkhazia and Chechnya, many Tatars fear a war that would leave their relatively small population – roughly 12 percent of Crimea – subject to ethnic backlash and the sort of repression they only recently left behind. They also worry that after playing an outsize role in Crimea's fledgling civil society over the past 23 years, they will soon find themselves trapped in an enclave cut off from the world, watched over by security services and political leaders loyal to the Kremlin."

Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty: Are Non-Russian Ethnic Minorities Facing Persecution in Ukraine? (4/1/2014)

<http://www.rferl.org/content/ukraineunspun-minorities-facing-persecution/25317466.html>

"As we reported here last week, there has been very little evidence of refugees – ethnic Russian or otherwise – attempting to enter Russia. The claims appear to be part of a coordinated effort to discredit the Ukrainian government in Kyiv. Still, we decided to take a look at each of the new groups Moscow claims "seriously fears for their lives" and determine if there was any merit to the statement. We found that although there is evidence of lingering tension – particularly among ethnic Hungarians in Transcarpathia – there is little evidence to back up Moscow's dramatic accusations."



Odessa, Ukraine. (Photo by Boris Zaritsky used with permission) Christi Anne Hofland

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: WOMEN



The Untold Story of the Ukrainian Revolution: For and by Women (03/04/2014)

<http://www.theepochtimes.com/n3/541082-the-untold-story-of-the-ukrainian-revolution-for-and-by-women/>



"The revolution owes a lot to the women's movement. In the early months, Ukrainians outside Kyiv thought the resistance was confined to the capital city. It was women's rights organizations in western and southern regions of Ukraine that helped export the revolution from Kyiv to the regions. Women leaders with years of experience working in the region were trusted, so it made it easier for them to mobilize their communities. When the regions stood up, it was a breakthrough."

Women in the Ukraine are among the least likely in the world to be satisfied with their overall health, according to a Gallup Poll (2011), particularly in comparison to their male counterparts.

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/155558/women-health-trails-men-former-soviet-union.aspx>

Country	% of Women satisfied	% of Men satisfied	GAP
Pakistan	63	83	-20
Belarus	52	72	-20
Ukraine	44	63	-19

Ukrainian Women's Fund: Women's Participation in Politics and Decision-Making in Ukraine: Strategy Paper (2011)

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/85974>

"Gender equality in political participation is a fundamental aspect of modern democratic governance. Under international standards, both men and women should have equal rights and opportunities to participate fully in all aspects and at all levels of political processes. In practice, however, it is often more challenging for women to access and exercise these rights. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the current levels of women's political participation in Ukraine, to highlight the main challenges women face in accessing political structures, and to suggest strategies for overcoming these challenges. In terms of the percentage of women Members of Parliament globally, Ukraine ranks 115th on the list of 137 countries in the world and has the second lowest performance in the OSCE region."



Kyiv Post: The Not So Revolutionary New Ukraine Government (02/27/2014)

<http://www.kyivpost.com/opinion/op-ed/katya-gorchinskaya-the-not-so-revolutionary-new-ukraine-government-337768.html>

"Oleksandr Sych, 49, was appointed deputy prime minister. This Svoboda Party member from Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast had a swift rise since his party made it to parliament. He has made some highly controversial moves in parliament since his election. One of his legal initiatives was an attempt to ban all abortions, even for pregnancies that occurred during rape, an idea that caused a massive outcry among human rights groups. He also famously recommended women to "lead the kind of lifestyle to avoid the risk of rape, including one from drinking alcohol and being in controversial company." It's not clear what area of the economy he will supervise as deputy prime minister."

University of Rhode Island: Trafficking in Women from Ukraine (2002)

http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/ukraine_report.pdf

"The aim of this project was to research trafficking in women and children from Ukraine for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The research aimed to: 1) Characterize the victims of trafficking; 2) Characterize the perpetrators of trafficking and their organizations, such as size, structure, and organization of the gangs and networks; 3) Determine if trafficking in women and children is a form

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: WOMEN

and if it is linked to international organized crime networks; and 4) Determine if there are links between sex industries inside Ukraine and the international trafficking in women and children.”

NBC News: Ukrainian Women to Russian 'Aggressors': No Sex For You (03/26/2014)

<http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/ukraine-crisis/ukrainian-women-russian-aggressors-no-sex-you-n62361>

“With the White House, European Union and NATO failing to stop the annexation of Crimea, Ukrainian campaigners are now trying a different approach to ending Moscow's aggression – urging women to abstain from sex with Russian men.”

AWID: How are Women Faring in Ukraine? (01/15/2010)

<http://www.awid.org/Library/How-are-women-faring-in-Ukraine>

Profile of Former Prime Minister of Ukraine: Yulia Tymoshenko

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-15249184>

Born in Eastern Ukraine in 1960

Throughout the 1990's, Tymoshenko headed United Energy Systems of Ukraine

1999-2001 served in Energy Ministry

In 2004, she became an icon of the Orange Revolution alongside Yushchenko.

In 2005 she became Prime Minister

2010 Tymoshenko lost the Presidential election to Yanukovich

2011 She was jailed for abuse of power and corruption

February 22, 2014 the same day President Yanukovich fled to Russia, Tymoshenko was released from jail and addressed protestors in Kiev

On the eve of the January 17 presidential elections in Ukraine, Olena Suslova, Chair of the Board at Women's Information Consultative Center in Kiev, offers a glimpse of the status of women and women's rights there.

Ruslana Honored with International Women of Courage Award (2014)

<http://ukraine.usembassy.gov/statements/ruslana-03042014.html>

“...One night last December, as Ruslana sang, rumors of an impending security sweep by the Ukrainian riot police began to spread, sending panic through the crowd. Ruslana held the stage and urged protestors to retain their calmness and composure. And when the government forces arrived to the scene, she reminded them over and over again to respect human rights and refrain from violence...”

YULIA TYMOSHENKO

National Journal: Yulia Tymoshenko: Ukraine's Savior or Foe? (02/25/2014)

<http://www.nationaljournal.com/politics/yulia-tymoshenko-ukraine-s-savior-or-foe-20140225>

“Tymoshenko, famous for her bright, blond locks and trademark peasant braid, is a polarizing figure in Ukraine, a politician with authoritarian tendencies who many say is just as corrupt and power-hungry as the rest of them.”

The Daily Beast: Yulia Tymoshenko: She's No Angel (02/23/2014)

<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2014/02/23/yulia-tymoshenko-she-s-no-angel.html>

“Yulia Tymoshenko has a record allegedly as shady as any politician's in Ukraine, and that's saying something. But, still, she brings her people hope.”

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: WOMEN

National Journal: This Take on Ukraine's Yulia Tymoshenko Reads like a Bad Parody of Misogyny (02/25/2014)

<http://www.nationaljournal.com/politics/this-take-on-ukraine-s-yulia-tymoshenko-reads-like-a-bad-parody-of-misogyny-20140225>

"The coverage of Tymoshenko goes farther: It's dismissing her political substance by demonizing her sexuality. Tymoshenko has been called Vladimir "Putin with a braid" for her hardline politics, and yet the treatment of their superficialities could scarcely be more different."

Voice of America: Profile: Presidential Candidate Yulia Tymoshenko, Ukraine's 'Joan of Arc' (04/08/2014)

<http://www.voanews.com/content/presidential-candidate-yulia-tymoshenko-ukraines-joan-of-arc/1889225.html>

"Ukraine's former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko is trailing in polls ahead of presidential elections scheduled for May. She is one of the country's best-known political figures, but many analysts say she is struggling to throw off her old pre-revolution image in the minds of the electorate."

Haaretz: What a Difference a Braid Makes (03/07/2014)

<http://www.haaretz.com/news/world/premium-1.578485>

"It is difficult to ignore the fact that Tymoshenko is paler than the colorful portrait on giant signs displayed in the square. That photograph was taken at the time when Tymoshenko looked after her appearance with almost religious zealously. Now, dressed in black that recalled nothing of her fashionable period, she looked like a crushed actress who had long ago given her best performance and has trouble coming to terms with her faded glory."



The Power of the Yulia Braid

<http://www.forbes.com/pictures/edhe45ehm/yulia-tymoshenkos-genius-hair/>



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNRt_-f-HIU

"Yulia Tymoshenko is one of the most fascinating women profiled in Power Dressing. Before becoming prime minister of Ukraine she had dark hair and controlled most of Ukraine's energy imports. To transform her image as the "gas princess," and to help her run for prime minister, Tymoshenko hired an image consultant, who remade her into a modest village teacher, with her folky braided hairstyle and her demure, feminine frocks in light colors. One could write an entire book on just her hairdo, which alludes to Ukrainian folklore, innocence, patriotism, royalty, and sainthood."

Women Politicians and the Media Surrounding their Fashion

Common Core

Have student's research news on Yulia Tymoshenko. Ask the following questions:

- 1) How many articles reference her hairstyle?
- 2) Why is the media fascinated with Yulia Tymoshenko's braided hairstyle?
- 3) What are common perceptions of her appearance?
- 4) What does this say about Tymoshenko's own perception of her identity to the public?
- 5) How many articles did you find about her political beliefs or policy choices she has made?
- 6) Do you think the media focuses too much on women political leaders fashion versus their beliefs or actions?
- 7) Have students research Germany's Angela Merkel. Do they focus as much on her appearance? Why or why not?
- 8) Does the media cover male political leaders fashion choices as much?

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: EDUCATION

CIA: The World Factbook: Ukraine (04/01/2014)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/up.html>

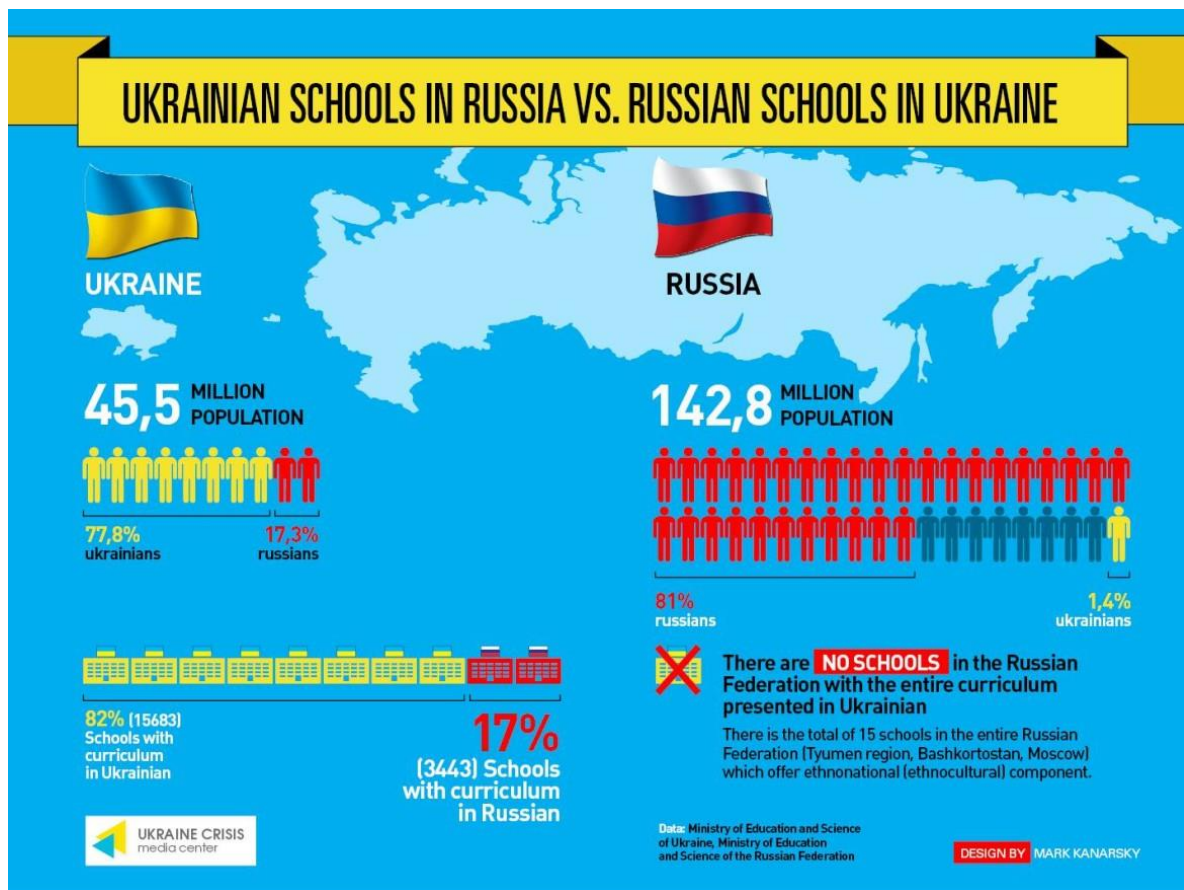
Education Expenditures: 6.2% of GDP (2011)
Literacy: Total population – 99.7% Male – 99.8% Female – 99.7% (2011)
School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education): 15 years (2012)
Child Labor (children ages 5-14): Total number – 356,213 Percentage – 7% (2005)
Unemployment (youth ages 15-24): Total – 17.3% Male – 18.1% Female – 16.1%



Ukraine Crisis Media Center: Ukrainian & Russian Schools (2014)

<http://uacrisis.org/schools/>

Infographic shows that roughly 82% of schools in Ukraine are taught in Ukrainian and 17% taught in Russian. While in Russia, there are no schools with curriculum in Ukrainian.



For Educational Purposes Only <http://uacrisis.org/schools/>

CONTEMPORARY LIFE IN UKRAINE: EDUCATION

Jamestown Foundation Blog: The Orange Revolution Erased from Ukrainian School Textbooks (09/07/2010)

<http://jamestownfoundation.blogspot.com/2010/09/orange-revolution-erased-from-ukrainian.html>

"Ukraine retains a Soviet-style centralization of educational policy and textbooks published in Kyiv are distributed in both Ukrainian and Russian throughout the country. The textbooks for the fifth class that are being published in a 506,000 print run have a new front cover void of the background containing the Orange Revolution protests that was included in the 2005 edition. The 2010 edition has only Cossack leaders on the front cover. In the 2010 edition the Orange Revolution is ignored and replaced by very brief information on the 2004 and 2010 presidential elections, the Viktor Yushchenko presidency and the election of Yanukovich."



Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine: Briefing on the Status of Education in Crimea (03/27/2014)

<http://www.mon.gov.ua/en/actually/30471-briefing-on-the-status-of-education-in-crimea>

"Inna Sovsun said that the education situation in Crimea is very complex: 'There are communication problems with the educational establishments in the Crimea. The usual channels of communication have been broken. The self-proclaimed Crimean authorities are not cooperating with the authorities in Kyiv. In fact they have blocked all payments, including those to educational establishments'."

STAReducation Consultants: Universities of Ukraine

<http://www.edu-ukraine.com/universities-of-ukraine/all.html>

A directory of some of the best universities in Ukraine.



Duke University Student Affairs: Differences in U.S. & Ukraine Educational Systems (11/14/2013)

<http://studentaffairs.duke.edu/blog-entry/differences-us-ukraine-educational-systems-o>

Visiting Fulbright Scholar, Zarema Seidametova, compares the higher education systems of Ukraine and the U.S. Now studying computer science at Duke University, Seidametova highlights important differences such as higher education being free in Ukraine, very defined course curriculum, and lecture styles.



Kyiv Post: Education Problems Deeper than Language (04/02/2010)

<http://www.kyivpost.com/content/ukraine/education-problems-deeper-than-language-63027.html>

"The most recent battleground for politicians on language issues has been Ukraine's limp education sector. Three weeks into his appointment and three months before the end of the school year, Education Minister Dmytro Tabachnyk said students should have the opportunity to choose the language of exams and teaching in universities. He named seven languages, but given Ukraine's historical preferences, Russian and Ukrainian are in spotlight. Currently, professors are allowed to teach only in Ukrainian to comply with law."



Kyiv Post: Outdated Educational System Translates into Lagging Economy (10/04/2012)

<http://www.kyivpost.com/opinion/op-ed/why-ukraine-keeps-falling-behind-educationally-economically-313833.html>

"If Ukraine is to catch up economically with the outside world, it needs good education. In many ways, Ukraine's education sector is its strongest part of the economy, but the best parts of the Ukrainian education system are dwindling remnants of the Soviet system, notably basic education in mathematics and science. The worst is the quality of doctoral education."

ARTS & CULTURE: UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora

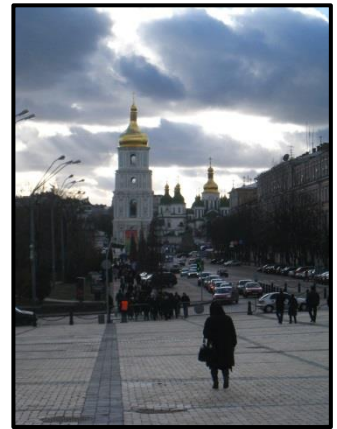
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1411>

"The site features the remains of a city founded by Dorian Greeks in the 5th century BC on the northern shores of the Black Sea. It encompasses six component sites with urban remains and agricultural lands divided into several hundreds of chora, rectangular plots of equal size. The plots supported vineyards whose production was exported by the city which thrived until the 15th century. The site features several public building complexes and residential neighbourhoods, as well as early Christian monuments alongside remains from Stone and Bronze Age settlements; Roman and medieval tower fortifications and water supply systems; and exceptionally well-preserved examples of vineyard planting and dividing walls. In the 3rd century AD, the site was known as the most productive wine centre of the Black Sea and remained a hub of exchange between the Greek, Roman and Byzantine Empires and populations north of the Black Sea. It is an outstanding example of democratic land organization linked to an ancient polis, reflecting the city's social organization."

Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527>

"Designed to rival Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, Kiev's Saint-Sophia Cathedral symbolizes the 'new Constantinople', capital of the Christian principality of Kiev, which was created in the 11th century in a region evangelized after the baptism of St Vladimir in 988. The spiritual and intellectual influence of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra contributed to the spread of Orthodox thought and the Orthodox faith in the Russian world from the 17th to the 19th century."



Saint-Sophia Cathedral, Kyiv, Ukraine. Christi Anne Hofland

L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/865>

"The city of L'viv, founded in the late Middle Ages, was a flourishing administrative, religious and commercial centre for several centuries. The medieval urban topography has been preserved virtually intact (in particular, there is evidence of the different ethnic communities who lived there), along with many fine Baroque and later buildings."

Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1330>

"The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans represents a masterful synergy of architectural styles built by Czech architect Josef Hlavka from 1864 to 1882. The property, an outstanding example of 19th-century historicist architecture, also includes a seminary and monastery and is dominated by the domed, cruciform Seminary Church with a garden and park. The complex expresses architectural and cultural influences from the Byzantine period onward and embodies the powerful presence of the Orthodox Church during Habsburg rule, reflecting the Austro-Hungarian Empire policy of religious tolerance."



Struve Geodetic Arc

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1187>

"The Struve Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 countries and over 2,820 km. These are points of a survey, carried out between 1816 and 1855 by the astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, which represented the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian. This helped to establish the exact size and shape of the

ARTS & CULTURE: UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

planet and marked an important step in the development of earth sciences and topographic mapping. It is an extraordinary example of scientific collaboration among scientists from different countries, and of collaboration between monarchs for a scientific cause. The original arc consisted of 258 main triangles with 265 main station points. The listed site includes 34 of the original station points, with different markings, i.e. a drilled hole in rock, iron cross, cairns, or built obelisks.”

Wooden *Tserkvas* of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1424>

“Situated in the eastern fringe of Central Europe, the transnational property numbers a selection of sixteen *tserkvas* (churches). They were built of horizontal wooden logs between the 16th and 19th centuries by communities of Orthodox and Greek Catholic faiths. The *tserkvas* bear testimony to a distinct building tradition rooted in Orthodox ecclesiastic design interwoven with elements of local tradition, and symbolic references to their communities’ cosmogony. The *tserkvas* are built on a tri-partite plan surmounted by open quadrilateral or octagonal domes and cupolas. Integral to *tserkvas* are iconostasis screens, interior polychrome decorations, and other historic furnishings. Important elements of some *tserkvas* include wooden bell towers, churchyards, gatehouses and graveyards.”



The Dominican Cathedral, Lviv, Ukraine. Christi Anne Hofland

ARTS & CULTURE: MUSIC



Dakha Brakha (Contemporary Music with Folk Twist)

<http://www.dakhabrakha.com.ua/eng/band>

"Dakha Brakha is a world-music quartet from Kyiv, Ukraine. Reflecting fundamental elements of sound and soul, Ukrainian "ethnic chaos" band DakhaBrakha, creates a world of unexpected new music. The name Dakha Brakha is original, outstanding and authentic at the same time. It means "give/take" in the old Ukrainian language...Having experimented with Ukrainian folk music, the band has added rhythms of the surrounding world into their music, thus creating bright, unique, and unforgettable image of Dakha Brakha."



Ruslana: Ukrainian Pop Music: Top Selling Ukrainian Artist in the World

<http://www.ruslana.ua/en/bio.php>



"Ruslana originates from Western Ukrainian city of L'viv...She is not only an exceptional vocalist and musician, but also a conductor, pianist, composer, producer and designer...She became a key figure of the pro-Europe mass protests known as "EuroMaidan" ...For months, Ruslana spent almost every night on Kyiv's Independence Square, the centre of the protests, serving as an inspiration for the nightly protesters."

Wild Dances

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QYqB1eyN8B4>

Sha-la-la <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l38cgbnUong>



"Carol of the Bells" (Ukrainian Carol)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fx51wbYMIuc>

"The melody was created in 1916 by Ukrainian composer Mykola Leontovych (1877-1921) and titled "Shchedryk." Based on an old Ukrainian folk song, the original lyrics describe the swallow flying into a household to proclaim the plentiful year that the family will have. The song's title is derived from the Ukrainian word "shchedryi" which means "bountiful." The swallow is a herald of spring coming, possibly of pre-Christian origins. The folk melody was sung in many Ukrainian villages on Jan. 13 – New Year's Eve on the Julian calendar – usually by adolescent girls going house to house in celebration of the New Year."

Ukrainian Christmas Carols "Kolyada"

Petro Didula

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yl38kcSVIqs>

Serge Osoka

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jr7eh7iVi1g>



Ukrainian Anthem

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f-JsOx76MA8>

"Ukrainian Anthem sung in Ukrainian on the 20th anniversary of independence."

Ukrainian Anthem Lyrics used since 2003 (English translation)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shche_ne_vmerla_Ukraina

"Ukraine's glory has not yet died, nor her freedom,
Upon us, fellow compatriots, fate shall smile once more.
Our enemies will vanish, like dew in the morning sun,
And we too shall rule, brothers, in a free land of our own.
Souls and bodies we'll lay down, all for our freedom,
And we will show that we, brothers, are of the Cossack nation!"

NYT: Why's That Taxi on the Stairs? 'You're in Odessa'

<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/02/world/europe/odessa-celebrates-april-fools-day.html>

"April Fools' Day has become the day that Odessa – a city weighed down by history – celebrates its tradition of wry humor and charming scoundrels. The practice began 40 years ago under the wary eye



Poltava, Ukraine. Christi Anne Hofland

ARTS & CULTURE: MUSIC

of the Soviet authorities. It has been marked by such episodes as a taxi driver who drove his rickety sedan all the way down the 400-foot staircase that is the city's most recognizable symbol, where he was greeted by a complement of militiamen."

FINE ART'S ROLE IN THE CRISIS



The Day Newspaper: What Makes Plywood Stronger? (02/18/2014)

<http://m.day.kiev.ua/en/article/time-out/what-makes-plywood-stronger>

Art is a weapon, prove artists by painting shields of Maidan guards. This action was organized by the Art Squadron, which is based at the Ukrainian House. Artists were encouraged to decorate the armor of Ukrainian protesters to raise their morale. At first artists talked to people, listened to their life stories. And as it happens in any creative mind, these stories gave rise to certain images, symbols, and senses, which were later depicted on wooden and metal shields. A total of 23 military artworks were made.



Artists Support Ukraine: Messages from Artists in Support of Ukraine (2014)

<http://www.artistssupportukraine.com/messages>

"Artists Support Ukraine is a culture initiative aimed at turning the attention of international public towards the current situation in Ukraine. The project is created to unite the global cultural community in order to show its consent with the people of Ukraine. We are engaging artists and cultural workers from all over the world to make a statement in order to support peace and freedom."



Market Square, Lviv, Ukraine. Christi Anne Hofland

ARTS & CULTURE: LITERATURE



The Complete Tales of Nikolai Gogol (Volume 1, 302 pages, Volume 2, 364 pages)

http://www.amazon.com/Complete-Tales-Nikolai-Gogol/dp/0226300684/ref=sr_1_2?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1397595450&sr=1-2&keywords=the+complete+tales+of+nikolai+gogol

Playwright, short-story writer, and novelist Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol was born in the Cossak village of Sorochyntsi, Ukraine. He was an artist who, like Rabelais, Cervantes, Swift, and Sterne, "knew how to walk upside down in our valley of sorrows so as to make it to a merry place." This two-volume edition at last brings all of Gogol's fiction (except his novel *Dead Souls*) together in paperback. Volume 1 includes *Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka*, the early Ukrainian folktales that first brought Gogol fame, as well as "Nevsky Prospekt" and "Diary of a Madman." Volume 2 of *The Complete Tales* includes Gogol's Mirgorod stories—among them that masterpiece of grotesque comedy, "The Tale of How Ivan Ivanovich Quarreled with Ivan Nikiforovich," the wonderfully satiric "Old World Landowners," and the Cossak epic "Taras Bulba." Here also is "The Nose," Gogol's final effort in the realm of the fantastic, as well as "The Coach," "The Portrait" (in its final version), and the most influential of his Petersburg stories, "The Overcoat."

In a Different Light: A Bilingual Anthology of Ukrainian Literature (Translated Into English by Virlana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps As Performed by Yara Arts Group, 2009)

<http://www.brama.com/yara/different-book.html>

"The range of Ukrainian texts chosen by Tkacz and Phipps for translation is quite striking: from folksongs and medieval epics to classic texts of Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko, and further to poems by a diverse range of modernist and avant-garde voices from the early twentieth century and ultimately to an unprecedented representative selection of major contemporary voices in Ukrainian poetry, admirably inclusive of both men and women authors, and covering a wide range of regions, generations and aesthetic schools."

Larysa Petrivna Kosach-Kvitka (1871-1913)

Lesia Ukrainka (pen name) was one of Ukraine's best-known poets and writers; she was also a political, civil, and female activist. Her famous verse play *The Forest Song* is included in this bilingual anthology.

Odessa Photos by Jan Dudas

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/7784598@No4/sets/72157602050852666/>

"Moldavanka, a ghetto suburb of Odessa was legendary for its Jewish bandits and gangsters. It became famous through Isaac Babel's stories based on the life of gangster king Mishka Yaponchik "Mike the Jap" Vinnitsky, also called Benya Krik."

The Odessa Tales in The Collected Stories of Isaac Babel (2002)

<http://www.amazon.com/The-Collected-Stories-Isaac-Babel/dp/0393324028>

"*The Collected Stories of Isaac Babel* appears as the most authoritative and complete edition of his fiction ever published in paperback. Babel (born in the Moldavanka section of Odessa in 1894) was best known for his mastery of the short story form – in which he ranks alongside Kafka and Hemingway – but his career was tragically cut short when he was murdered by Stalin's secret police. Edited by his

daughter Nathalie Babel and translated by award – winner Peter Constantine, this paperback edition includes the stunning *Red Cavalry Stories*, *The Odessa Tales*, featuring the legendary gangster Benya Krik."

Taras Shevchenko

<http://www.infoukes.com/shevchenkomuseum/index.htm>

"Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet, artist, and champion of his people's freedom was born a serf in the village of Moryntsi, Ukraine. Though orphaned by the age of 11, his talents developed early.

ARTS & CULTURE: LITERATURE

While studying art in St. Petersburg, he became known to the democratic intellectual elite of Tsarist Russian society and was bought out of serfdom through their efforts. Although free, he never forgot his roots and his fiery poetry, such as in the *Kobzar*, published in 1840, drew the ire of the repressive Tsarist regime. For this, he was exiled in 1847 to punitive military service in the eastern regions of the Empire. After receiving a pardon in 1857, he continued to work and struggle until his death."



Zhovkva, Ukraine. (Photo taken by Eugene Chervony with permission to use, Christi Anne Hofland)

My Testament (Taras Shevchenko, 1845)

<http://www.infoukes.com/shevchenkomuseum/poetry.htm#link3>

"When I am dead, bury me
In my beloved Ukraine,
My tomb upon a grave mound high
Amid the spreading plain,
So that the fields, the boundless steppes,
The Dnieper's plunging shore
My eyes could see, my ears could hear
The mighty river roar.

When from Ukraine the Dnieper bears
Into the deep blue sea
The blood of foes ... then will I leave
These hills and fertile fields --
I'll leave them all and fly away
To the abode of God,
And then I'll pray But till that day
I nothing know of God.

Oh bury me, then rise ye up
And break your heavy chains
And water with the tyrants' blood
The freedom you have gained.
And in the great new family,
The family of the free,
With softly spoken, kindly word
Remember also me."

Cossack Fairy Tales and Folk Tales (27 Ukrainian Folktales)

http://www.worldoftales.com/Ukrainian_folktales.html

Download one or all 27 of the folktales for free at this site. You can also download a free audiobook.

ARTS & CULTURE: LITERATURE



Cartoon based on Folktale: Zlydni (Poverty) A Family in the Carpathians

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gJLa6_C-qI&list=FLWvOKDwQ4yBrj2MCa6-xoGg&index=3

Charming claymation short film about a family in the Carpathians who fights "zlydni" creatures, a metaphor for poverty and misery. The political statement is clear when you consider that the zlydni are speaking Russian. Film is presented with the main characters speaking Ukrainian, and English subtitles are provided.



Cartoon based on Folktale: "There Once was a Dog"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OhUkXDEQ8s>

Famous folktale made into a cartoon with English subtitles.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE

Recreations (Yuri Andrukhovych, 1998, 132 pages)

http://www.amazon.com/Recreations-Yuri-Andrukhovych/dp/1895571219/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1396902952&sr=1-1&keywords=Andrukhovych%2C+Yuri.+Recreations

"*Recreations* is a novel of carnivalesque vitality and acute social criticism. It celebrates newly found freedom and reflects upon the contradictions of post-Soviet society. Four poets and an entourage of secondary characters converge on fictional Chortopil for the Festival of the Resurrecting Spirit, an orgy of popular culture, civic dysfunction, national pride, and sex. *Recreations*, first published in Ukrainian in 1992, established Andrukhovych as a sophisticated, yet seductively readable comic writer with penetrating insights into his volatile times. The novel delights with its extravagant and eccentric variety. For all of its artful devices it aims to be lucid, not dark, and readable, not forbidding."

Death and the Penguin (Andrei Kurkov, 2001, 227 pages)

<http://www.theguardian.com/books/2001/apr/08/fiction.reviews>

"Andrei Kurkov is dismayed to see how the portrait of post-Soviet Ukraine created for his political satire *Death and the Penguin* has come so close to reality. As a writer, he had a moment of satisfaction when he began to see how neatly life was imitating art, but it was a fleeting sensation, quickly overwhelmed by a sense of gloom. Contract killings, executed journalists, rampaging political corruption and an environment of profound moral chaos fuel the plot of Kurkov's novel, creating a humourously bleak picture of Ukrainian life. The absurdities of the lifestyles enjoyed by the new mafiosi and the criminal elite are evoked with the cheerful narrative simplicity of a children's fable. But a glance at the news emerging daily from Ukraine gives a sour edge to the comedy..."

Odessa: City of Writerly Love

<http://www.newyorker.com/online/blogs/books/2013/06/odessa-city-of-writerly-love.html>

"...Writers fall in love with cities all the time. But ever since Pushkin spent thirteen months here in 1823, Odessa has been a city infatuated with its writers. At the Odessa Literary Museum – housed in a dilapidated palace in the city center, it is one of the largest shrines of its kind in the world – docents can tell you the number of days a given writer was here...the museum's twenty rooms feature some three hundred writers associated in one way or another with this city on the Black Sea that was, once upon a time, the glittering, cosmopolitan third capital of the Russian Empire..."

ARTS & CULTURE: LITERATURE

Broken Wings. Ukrainian Short Fiction (Anatoliy Dimarov, 2001, 316 pages)

http://www.amazon.com/Broken-Wings-Ukrainian-Fiction-English/dp/0968389961/ref=cm_lm_f_tit_13

"An avid student of human nature, Anatoliy Dimarov has used his talent as a writer to transform his insightful observations about urban and rural life in the former Ukrainian S.S.R. and present-day Ukraine into absorbing, psychologically astute stories that are universal and timeless in their appeal. A journalist by profession, his keen eye, his knack for spotting a good story, his pithy style, his deep understanding of the psyche of the characters he is portraying, and his warm and witty sense of humour combine to make his works eminently interesting and readable."

UKRAINE HISTORY

Ukraine: A History, 4th Edition (Orest Subteiny, 2009, 888 pages)

http://www.amazon.com/dp/Boo5DB7J9G/ref=rdr_kindle_ext_tmb

"This new fourth edition includes an overview of Ukraine's most recent history, focusing on the dramatic political, socio-economic, and cultural changes that occurred during the Kuchma and Yushchenko presidencies. It analyzes political developments – particularly the so-called Orange Revolution – and the institutional growth of the new state. Subteiny examines Ukraine's entry into the era of globalization, looking at social and economic transformations, regional, ideological, and linguistic tensions, and describes the myriad challenges currently facing Ukrainian state and society."

**Wilson Center: Book Discussion
with Author Charles King (90
minute webcast)**

[http://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/
book-discussion-odessa-genius-
and-death-city-dreams](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/book-discussion-odessa-genius-and-death-city-dreams)

Odessa: Genius and Death in a City of Dreams (Charles King, 2011, 336 pages)

<http://www.charles-king.net/odessa-genius-and-death-in-a-city-of-dreams/>

"Based on new research in archives, libraries, and the streets of Odessa itself, *Odessa* traces the travails of the city's uneasy cosmopolitanism – from Babel's beloved short stories to the boardwalk of Brighton Beach, Brooklyn's "Little Odessa" and home to generations of Russian and Jewish immigrants. *Odessa* reveals the dark threads running through the history of one of Europe's most intriguing and exasperating cities, the object of patriotic devotion to its inhabitants and its global diaspora. Evoking the leafy courtyards and acacia – lined streets, the synagogues and churches of a vanished era, *Odessa* shows the everyday challenges of being multicultural, as well as the native know-how that managed to transform a city of many ethnic groups and religions into more than the sum of its parts."

Hard Diplomacy and Soft Coercion: Russia's Influence Abroad (James Sherr, 2013, 144 pages)

<http://www.brookings.edu/research/books/2013/harddiplomacyandsoftcoercion>

"This book investigates Russian mechanisms designed to influence and attract countries in the "Common Neighborhood" (Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, North Korea, Norway, Poland, and Ukraine) and beyond. An understanding of Russian influence abroad must include the growing component of soft power, but cannot be confined to it or bound by established Western definitions of the concept. Synthesizing the findings of a Chatham House research project, *Hard Diplomacy and Soft Coercion* reveals the ways Russia is attempting to develop informal networks, business links, state-corporate relations, cultural affinities, and linguistic ties with its neighbors and other politically important countries."

ARTS & CULTURE: VISUAL ARTS



Feature Film: *House With a Turret* (2012, 81 minutes)

<http://www.siff.net/festival-2014/siff-2013-archive/house-with-a-turret>

"This black and white wartime drama unfolds in Soviet Russia as an eight-year-old boy travels back to Ukraine from Moscow with his sick mother. Eva Neymann's touching second film creates a stunning visual journey into a country covered in snow and left poor by war."



Documentary: *The Fourth Wave* (2008, 80 minutes)

http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ufc/films/library_4thwave.html

"This is the first installment in a documentary series about the so-called Fourth Wave of Ukrainian emigration to the West that started after the fall of the Soviet empire in 1991. The film focuses on the fate of the Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Zubytsky who could not realize his creative genius in an independent Ukraine and had to move to Italy to a small town of Pesaro. His story is presented as typical of a massive talent and brain drain that has occurred in Ukraine over the last two decades. Thousands of highly educated and uniquely talented Ukrainians contrary to their will had to leave their homeland in search of a happier life in the West."

Forum for Ukrainian Film in North America

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ufc/index.html>

Since its establishment in October 2004, the Club (Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University) has become a unique international initiative connecting Ukrainian filmmakers with the world. Our strong sense of mission is nourished by our enthusiasm for cinema as the most modern form of human expression, and by our desire to promote Ukrainian cinema in the United States.



Documentary: *With Best Wishes, Enver* (2006, 28 minutes)

<http://www.dokweb.net/en/documentary-network/east-european-docs/-with-best-wishes!-enver-2550/>

"Newest in a series of Ukrainian films which celebrate virtually known and excruciatingly attractive Crimean Tatar culture. It's a portrait of the Ukrainian -Tatar jazz musician Enver Izmaylov, who, after years of displacement and exile, returns to his ancestral land, the Crimea. There Enver finds a new inspiration to create his amazing music."



Feature/short Film: *The Drizzle* (2004, 26 minutes)

<http://www.utoronto.ca/jacyk/ukrcinema/leco3.html>

"A beautifully photographed and dramatically told story of two women, one Ukrainian, another Jewish, a little girl and two German POWs. The women lost their families in World War Two yet managed to retain their humanity and find what it takes to break a vicious circle of hatred and forgive their enemies."

Kyiv International Film Festival

<http://www.molodist.com/en/#>

Odessa International Film Festival

<http://www.oiff.com.ua/en/index.htm>



Feature Film: *Sound of the Wind* (2002, 79 minutes)

<http://www.utoronto.ca/jacyk/ukrcinema/leco3.html>

"This poignant search for the meaning of love, human attachment, loss, and death by one of the best and intellectually subtle Ukrainian filmmakers never fails to challenge the mind."



Christi Anne Hofland

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

UKRAINE-FOCUSED ORGANIZATIONS



Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies at the Ellison Center, University of Washington

<http://jsis.washington.edu/ellison/>

"We are also a National Resource Center funded by the Title VI Program of the US Department of Education, promoting in-depth interdisciplinary study of all major post-communist sub regions – Eastern and Central Europe, the Baltic region, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and Russia – in order to understand the legacies of the imperial and communist past as well as to analyze the emerging institutions and identities that will shape Eurasia's future."

Slavic Languages & Literatures, University of Washington

<http://slavic.washington.edu/>

"The mission of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures is to provide excellent education to our undergraduate and graduate students; to expand the boundaries of knowledge and understanding through extensive, high-quality research; and to preserve – and further improve on – our rank among the very top departments nationally. Responding to the ever-changing world around us, and to the increasingly complex demands it places on us and on our students, we truly strive to maintain our overall excellence while advancing the nuanced study of the diverse and rich civilizations of the critically important regions of Eastern and Central Europe, Russia, Caucasus, and Central Asia."

Ukrainian Association of Washington State

<http://www.uaws.org/Pages/default.aspx>

"The Ukrainian Association of Washington State is a non-profit, tax exempt organization under IRS Code Section 501(c) 3, which works to preserve Ukrainian heritage and is the link that unites our Ukrainian-American people. The Association is active in organizing the various cultural and artistic activities as well as patriotic gatherings. We traditionally celebrate Ukrainian Day of Independence, honor our national bard, Taras Shevchenko as well as support the International Dance. The Association also supports the Fund to Endow a Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Washington, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Barvinok and Serpanok chorus."

Ukrainian Community Center of Washington

<http://www.uccwa.us>

"To promote community empowerment, leadership development, self-reliance and health promotion for the greater Ukrainian/Russian speaking community in U.S. and abroad."

Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Barvinok

<http://www.barvinokseattle.org/Pages/default.aspx>

"Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Barvinok formed in 2004 under the auspices of the Ukrainian Association of Washington State. The purpose of Barvinok is to teach authentic Ukrainian regional folk dances to youth for the purpose of maintaining a dynamic performance ensemble, and to preserve and promote this rich artistic legacy."

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WITH UKRAINE-RELATED PROJECTS



World Affairs Council Seattle

<https://www.world-affairs.org>

"World Affairs Council programs provide opportunities for everyone in Greater Seattle to be a global citizen by advancing a deep understanding of international events and culture. As a hub for all things

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

international, the World Affairs Council creates programs and opportunities for local people to interact directly with leaders, educators, and professionals from around the world.”

Refugee Women’s Alliance

<http://www.rewa.org/>

“Refugee Women's Alliance (ReWA) is a multi-ethnic, community-based organization that provides comprehensive culturally and linguistically appropriate services to refugee and immigrant communities throughout King and Snohomish Counties. ReWA, formerly known as Southeast Asian Women's Alliance (SEAWA), was founded in 1985 by a group of successfully resettled women who sought to provide newly arrived women with services not available from other agencies.”

From the Refugee Women’s Alliance Newsletter: “In April of 2011, ReWA was one of the 23 organizations across the nation to receive funding from the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office on Violence against Women to engage men and boys in addressing violence against women and girls. ReWA has used this opportunity to implement a unique, educational campaign, called “Be a HERO,” for men and boys throughout Russian/Ukrainian- and Somali-speaking communities in King County.”³⁴

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

<http://www.nwirp.org>

“Northwest Immigrant Rights Project promotes justice for low-income immigrants by pursuing and defending their legal status. We focus on providing direct legal services, supported by our education and public policy work. [...] Founded in 1984, NWIRP's roots were in addressing the legal needs of Central American refugees and others who were able to legalize their status under Amnesty programs. NWIRP has grown significantly in scope and currently serves low-income immigrants and refugees from more than 100 countries across Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern and Western Europe and Africa.”

Seattle Children’s Hospital, Research, and Foundation

<http://www.seattlechildrens.org/>

“Seattle Children’s consists of Seattle Children’s Hospital, Seattle Children’s Research Institute, and Seattle Children’s Hospital Foundation. Together, we deliver superior patient care, advance new discoveries and treatments through pediatric research, and serve as the pediatric and adolescent academic medical referral center for Washington, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho.”

From the Interaction Research News: “The FIRCA program facilitates collaborative research between United States biomedical scientists supported by the National Institute of Health (NIH) and investigators in developing nations, the former Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. [...] In Dr. Rawlings’ case, the FIRCA pays for supplies purchased in the United States that are either unavailable or very expensive in Ukraine due to tariff fees and other resource allocation issues. The FIRCA also provides a travel per diem for Ukrainian researchers to come to the United States and carry out research in Children’s lab facilities. Overall, the FIRCA creates access to the materials and funds necessary to advance Dr. Sidorenko’s lab and the projects of her fellow researchers in Ukraine.”³⁵

³⁴ Refugee Women’s Alliance Newsletter: Hands Across Culture (Fall 2011/Winter 2012)

<http://www.rewa.org/files/newsletters/ReWA-Newsletter-2011-Fall-Winter.pdf>

³⁵ Seattle Children’s Hospital Research Institute Interaction Research News: Part 2: Crossing the Divide – Building Research Resource Bridges to Ukraine (November 2006)

<file:///C:/Users/gc1/Downloads/November2006-interaction.pdf>

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

From KUOW “Ukrainians in Seattle React to Crisis Back Home”³⁶:

“The Seattle area is home to a booming Ukrainian population. It’s the fifth largest in the country, and one of the fastest growing. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Washington is home to 53,445 people of Ukrainian ancestry, and more than half the population lives in the Seattle metro area. Large communities are located south of Seattle around Federal Way, and also north of Seattle near Lynnwood.

Washington state has the fifth biggest population of persons from Ukrainian ancestry according to the last census.

The Seattle-Everett metro area has the fifth biggest population of persons from Ukrainian ancestry, according to the last census.

The Drogomiretskiys moved to the Seattle area 22 years ago. They’re part of what’s called the fourth wave of immigration from Ukraine, which started in the late 1980s after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

“There was no work,” Peter Drogomiretskiy said. “That was the reason to look for a better life.”

Peter Drogomiretskiy said the Ukrainian community here is pretty tight. He’s president of the Ukrainian Association of Washington State, which he said has mainly operated since 1971 as a cultural heritage group. But it’s shifted gears recently as the situation in Ukraine worsened.

“We’ve never been involved in political debates like we are right now in this time,” Peter Drogomiretskiy said. “In the past 22 years I’ve been here, we never had this [type of] situation in Ukraine.”

Members of Peter Drogomiretskiy’s association have held several local rallies to support the protest in Ukraine. They’ve also raised about \$20,000 that Peter Drogomiretskiy said mostly goes to help people injured in the street violence.”

³⁶ KUOW: Ukrainians in Seattle React to Crisis Back Home (4/17/2014)
<http://kuow.org/post/ukrainians-seattle-react-crisis-back-home>