

## History Year 10

The history course for 10th graders consists of two separate subjects - "History of Ukraine" and "World History". To increase the effectiveness of training, it is proposed to synchronize the study of Ukrainian history and world history.

### The task of the history course is to:

- shape systematic knowledge about facts, events, phenomena, trends in Ukraine and the world of the XX-XXI centuries from the standpoint of: the value of human life, the experience of Ukrainian statehood, cohesion and unity of the Ukrainian people, importance of European cultural and legal traditions for social processes in Ukraine, strengthening of national interests and sovereignty, integrity and inviolability of Ukrainian borders in the context of world history;
- deepen interest in history as a field of knowledge and subject, development of thinking abilities and skills needed to understand modern challenges;
- develop historical, critical and creative thinking, ability to understand the general course of the historical process, problems facing the country and the world;
- encourage awareness of national interests, the need to protect the sovereignty, territorial integrity of the state in the face of real military-political, informational and other;
- embrace spiritual and cultural heritage and values, historical and cultural traditions of Ukrainian and other peoples;
- promote political and legal culture, civic consciousness, respect for the state symbols of Ukraine in harmonious combination with national and universal values.

## History of Ukraine (1914–1945)

### Structure of the course

Topic	Contents
Lessons previously learned. Introduction	Ukraine and the world on the threshold of the twentieth century: the main trends of socio-economic, political and cultural development. Twentieth century in world history. Periodization of the history of Ukraine in the twentieth century.
Section 1. Ukraine during the First World War	Ukraine in the geopolitical plans of the Entente and the Central Powers. The war and Ukrainian political forces. Military action on the territory of Ukraine in 1914–1917. Ukrainians in the armies of warring states. Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. Policies of the Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary in the Ukrainian lands in 1914-1917. Everyday life at the front and areas outside military actions.

## Educational programs in use for teaching Ukrainian children

<p>Section 2. The beginning of the Ukrainian revolution</p>	<p>Causes, driving forces and periodization of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921. Ukrainian Central Rada. Mykhailo Hrushevsky. Events of 1917 in the Crimea. Kurultai and the Crimean People's Republic. Crimean Tatar national movement. The beginning of the aggression of Bolshevik Russia against the UPR. Proclamation of Bolshevik power in Kharkiv in the Ukrainian People's Republic. The first war of Bolshevik Russia with the UPR. Declaration of independence of the Ukrainian People's Republic. Bolshevik-Russian occupation of Ukraine. Peace treaty between the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Central Powers. Expulsion of the Bolsheviks from the territory of the Ukrainian People's Republic. Petro Bolbochan's campaign in the Crimea.</p>
<p>Section 3. Progress of the Ukrainian revolution. The struggle for restoration of statehood</p>	<p>Pavlo Skoropadskyi. Ukrainian State. Domestic and foreign policy. Birth of the insurgent movement. Collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Western Ukrainian lands. November action. Proclamation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. Beginning of the Polish-Ukrainian war. Union of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and its historical significance. Ukrainian national movement in Bukovyna and Transcarpathia. Bolshevik-Russian occupation of Ukraine. Ukrainian National Communism. Creation of the state system of the UkrSSR. The policy of Military Communism. Red terror. Offensive of Polish troops. Offensive of White Guard troops on Kyiv. Denikin's regime in Ukraine. Return of the Bolshevik regime. New trends in the development of culture in 1914-1921. Education. Science. Art. Heorhiy Narbut. Everyday life.</p>
<p>Section 4. Institution and strengthening of the communist totalitarian regime in Ukraine</p>	<p>Formal and real status of the UkrSSR in the "treaty-based federation" of the Soviet republics. The formation of the USSR: consequences for Ukraine. Administrative and territorial division of the UkrSSR. Anti-Bolshevik insurgent movement. Mass famine of 1921–1923. Introduction of the NEP in the UkrSSR. Formation of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as part of the RSFSR. National policy of Bolsheviks in the UkrSSR. Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Religious life in the UkrSSR. Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC). Vasyl Lypkivskyi. Dekulakization and forced collectivization. The Holodomor of 1932–1933 as the genocide of the Ukrainian people. The scale and consequences of the Holodomor. National and demographic changes. Formation of the cult of personality of Stalin. Violations of human rights in the totalitarian regime. Mass repressions and their ideological justification.</p>

# Educational programs in use for teaching Ukrainian children

	Ideologization of the national and cultural life of Soviet Ukraine. Artists of the Executed Renaissance and apologists for socialist realism. Cinema. Oleksandr Dovzhenko.
Section 5. Western Ukrainian lands in the interwar period	Legal status of Ukrainian lands in Poland. Educational organizations of the region. Andrey Sheptytsky. Ukrainian lands in Romania. Ukrainian lands in Czechoslovakia. Cultural and religious life in Western Ukraine under foreign rule. Political and cultural life of Ukrainian political emigration.
Section 6. Ukraine during the Second World War	The Ukrainian question in international politics on the eve of World War II. Soviet-German treaties of 1939. Ukrainians in the Polish army. The OUN split. Andriy Melnyk. Stepan Bandera. Occupation of Galicia, Volhynia, Northern Bukovina, Khotyn and Southern Bessarabia by the Red Army. Sovietization of new territories. Mass political repressions of 1939-1940. Occupation of Ukraine by German troops and its allies. New order. Collaboration. Self-government under German occupation. Ostarbeiters. Prisoners of war. Concentration camps. Mass extermination of civilians. The Holocaust. The tragedy of Babyn Yar. Righteous Among the Nations in Ukraine. Olena Viter. Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Roman Shukhevych. Ukrainian-Polish conflict. Fighting in 1942–1943. Deportation of Crimean Tatars and other peoples of Crimea. The end of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine. Ukrainians in the military formations of the United Nations. Contribution of the Ukrainian people into the victory over Nazism. The Ukrainian question at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. The price of war. Culture during the war. Education and science. Literature. Fine Arts. Music and cinema.

## World history (1914–1945)

### Structure of the course

Topic	Contents
Section 1. Preconditions of the First World War. War and revolutions	<p>The beginning of the Great War. Strategic plans of the warring parties. Interethnic conflicts in war. People at the front and in the rear.</p> <p>Economic and political crises in the Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary. The 1917 Russian Revolution of 1917. The defeat of Germany and its allies. The collapse of multinational empires and the emergence of new independent states in Europe.</p>
Section 2. Negotiating the postwar world	<p>Fourteen Points by W. Wilson. Paris Peace Conference. Ukrainian and Russian issues at the Paris Conference. Treaty of Versailles. Creation of the League of Nations. Peace treaties with Germany's allies.</p> <p>Washington Conference. Completion of the formation of the Versailles-Washington system, its contradictions.</p> <p>Sources of instability in interstate relations. The beginning of the revision of postwar agreements. Kellogg–Briand Pact.</p>
Section 3. Leading states of the world in the interwar period	<p>United States. The growing role of the United States in the international arena.</p> <p>Great Britain. Particularities of development of Great Britain in the 1920s and 1930s. Attempts to reform the British Empire.</p> <p>France. Political and socio-economic development of France in the 1920s and 1930s. The Popular Front and its governments. Édouard Daladier.</p> <p>Italy. The situation in Italy after the First World War. Corporate state: idea and reality. The fascist regime of Benito Mussolini.</p> <p>Germany. The November Revolution and creation of the Weimar Republic. Coming to power of the Nazis. Nazi racist ideology and anti-Semitism. Political and socio-economic essence of Nazism.</p> <p>Soviet Union. New economic policy. Planned modernization. Features of the communist totalitarian regime. Stalinism.</p> <p>Europe, faced with a choice between democracy and authoritarianism. Radicalization of political life. Spanish Civil War. Ideological understanding of new realities of social life: communism, social reformism, neoliberalism, integral nationalism, fascism and Nazism.</p>
Section 4. Central and Eastern European countries	<p>Restoration of Polish statehood. Formation of the Second Polish Republic. Coup d'etat of 1926 Józef Pilsudski.</p> <p>Czechoslovak Republic. Tomas Masaryk.</p> <p>Hungarian Revolution. M. Horthy's regime.</p> <p>Romania in the interwar years. Royal dictatorship. The regime of I. Antonescu.</p>

	<p>Bulgaria in the interwar period. Establishment of the royal dictatorship.</p> <p>Creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Proclamation of Yugoslavia.</p> <p>National minorities and interethnic relations in the region.</p>
Section 5. Countries of Asia and Latin America	<p>Japan. Militarization of the economy, state institutions and public consciousness. Foreign expansionist policy.</p> <p>China. National revolution and the power struggle between the CCP and the Kuomintang. Chiang Kai-shek.</p> <p>India. Continuation of anti-colonial struggle. Mahatma Gandhi.</p> <p>Countries of East Asia. Collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Modernization of Turkey and Iran. Kemal Ataturk. Main aspects of the Middle East conundrum.</p> <p>Latin America: struggle between democratic forces and dictatorial regimes.</p>
Section 6. Preconditions of the Second World War	<p>Attempts to revise the Versailles-Washington system of international treaties. First hotbeds of war in the Far East, Africa and Europe.</p> <p>Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis. Arms build-up.</p> <p>The policy of "pacification" of the aggressor. Satisfaction of Germany's territorial claims: "Anschluss" of Austria and the Munich Agreement. Anti-Comintern Pact.</p> <p>Soviet support of the Hitler's regime in 1933-1941.</p> <p>Anglo-Franco-Soviet talks in Moscow. Soviet-German non-aggression pact (Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact) and its secret protocols.</p>
Section 7. Second World War	<p>Causes, nature, periodization of the Second World War. Main periods of the war. Main theaters of the war.</p> <p>Wartime diplomacy. Formation of the anti-Hitler coalition, its significance. Specific features of the occupation regime and the Resistance movement.</p> <p>People during the war. The Holocaust. Righteous Among the Nations.</p> <p>The capitulation of Germany and its allies. Nuremberg and Tokyo trials of war criminals.</p> <p>Political, economic and social consequences of the Second World War.</p>
Section 8. Everyday life and culture in the interwar period	<p>Most important achievements of science and technology, their impact on everyday life.</p> <p>Main ideas and trends of modernism. Popular culture in the interwar period. Socially significant achievements of science and art. Development of cinema. Olympic movement.</p>