

HISTORY

History of Ukraine

Year 8
(52 hrs)

Table of contents	
1	<p>Ukrainian lands in Commonwealth of Poland (16th – early 17th century)</p> <p>Status of Ukrainian lands in the Kingdom of Poland, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Holy Roman and Ottoman Empires, and Tsardom of Russia in early 16th century. Union of Lublin of 1569 and its impact on Ukrainian society. Social structure of the society of Ukraine in the 16th century. Statutes of Lithuania. Economic life in the village and town. Trade. Urban and rural self-government. Crisis of Orthodox church in the 16th century. Reformation and Counter-Reformation movements in Ukraine. Peresopnytsia Gospel. Book publishing. Polemic literature. Orthodox brotherhoods. Konstany Wasyl Ostrogski. Brest synods of 1596. Schism of Orthodox church. Creation of Eastern Catholic (Uniate) Church. Fight for restoration of Orthodox hierarchy. Reforms of Metropolitan Archbishop Petro Mohyla. Culture and education.</p>
2	<p>The emergency of Cossacks structure (15th – early 17th century)</p> <p>The origin of Ukrainian Cossacks. Cossack farmsteads and settlements. The first Siches. Dmytro Vyshnevetskyi. Zaporizhzhia Sich as a Cossack Republic. Registry-based Cossacks. Establishment of Cossack movement. Cossack uprising in late 16th century. Cossack marches of the first quarter of the 17th century. Petro Konashevych-Sahaidachnyi. Zaporizhzhia Army and Battle of Khotyn. Cossack and peasant uprisings in the 20's–30's of the 17th century. Ordination of Zaporizhzhia Army.</p>
3	<p>National liberation war of Ukrainian people of the middle of 17th century.</p> <p>Prerequisites of the National liberation war. Bohdan Khmelnytskyi. Union between the Cossacks and Crimea. Events of 1648–1649. Treaty of Zboriv. Events of 1650–1651. Battle of Berestechko and Treaty of Bila Tserkva. Ivan Bohun. Battle of Batoh. Moldavian marches. Siege of Zhvanets. Zaporizhzhia Army. Administrative and territorial structure. Social and economic reforms. Ukrainian and Moscovian Treaty of 1654. Military and political developments of 1654–1655. Truce of Vilna. Union between Ukraine, Sweden, and Transylvania.</p>
4	<p>Cossack Ukraine in late 1650s – early 18th century.</p> <p>Ivan Vyhovskyi. Treaty of Hadiach. Muscovite-Ukrainian War. Battle of Konotop. Beginning of the Ruin. Yuriy Khmelnytskyi. Schism of the Cossack Hetmanate. Pavlo Teteria and Ivan Briukhovetskyi. Truce of Andrusovo. Petro Doroshenko. Attempts to unite the Left-Bank and Right-Bank Cossack Hetmanate. Demian Mnohohrishnyi. Ivan Samoilovych. Chyhyryn marches. Treaty of Bakhchysarai. Eternal Truce. Right-Bank</p>

	Cossack Hetmanate in the last quarter of 17th century. Emergency and development of the Sloboda Ukraine. Sloboda Cossack regiments. Zaporizhzhia Cossacks. Ivan Sirko. Hetmanate under Ivan Mazepa. Pylyp Orlyk and his Constitution. Elimination of Cossacks in the Right-Bank Ukraine. Church life. Education. Architecture. Fine arts.
5	Ukrainian lands in the 20's–90's of the 18th century. Imperial attack on the Hetmanate autonomy. Pavlo Polubotok. Danylo Apostol. New Sich. Kyrylo Rozumovskyi. Elimination of hetmanate and Cossack state in Ukraine. Conquest of the Crimean Khanate. Colonization of Southern Ukraine. Left-Bank Ukraine. Haidamaks. Koliivshchyna rebellion. Bukovyna, Eastern Galicia, and Transcarpathia. Opryshky movement. Division of Commonwealth of Poland: changes in the Left-Bank Ukraine and western Ukrainian lands. Education and science. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. Hryhorii Skovoroda. Architecture. Fine arts. Music.
6	History of Ukraine in the context of Early Modern Era Achievements of Ukrainian society. Peculiarities of social life in Ukraine in the 16th–18th centuries. Role of Ukraine in the formation of European civilization.

Expected results

Pupil can:

- provide a chronological narration of the characteristic processes of the social and economic, political and cultural life in the 16th and the first half of the 17th century in Ukraine;
- assess the military and political organization of the Cossacks, describe the traditions, customs, and everyday life of Cossacks, and historical and cultural memorials of the age;
- define the reasons and consequences of the emergency of the Cossack movement and Siches, participation of Cossacks in land marches on the Crimean Khanate, Ottoman Empire; Tsardom of Russia; Cossack and peasant uprisings in the 1590's and 1620's–1630's;
- chronologically correctly arrange the battles and marches within the National liberation war, decisions on the political unions and treaties of the Zaporizhzhia Army with other states;
- describe the events of the National liberation war; define the causes and reasons of: National liberation war of Ukrainian people, concluding a Ukrainian and Moscovian Treaty of 1654, and the emergency of a Union between Ukraine, Sweden, and Transylvania;
- characterize the structure of the Zaporizhzhia Army – Ukrainian Cossack state; and analyze the relations of the Zaporizhzhia Army with the neighbor countries;
- justify his or her ideas on the state-formation and military and political activity of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi and his adherents;

- analyze and define the content of the Treaty of Hadiach, policy of the Russian State (Agreement Provisions) on the Ukrainian lands, and the Constitution by Pylyp Orlyk;
- define the reason and the consequences of a Ruin, and military and political role of Ivan Mazepa;
- chronologically correctly arrange the events confirming the attack of Ukrainian statehood by the Russian Empire;
- characterize the policy of the Russian and the Austrian Empires on the Ukrainian lands;
- define the reasons and causes of eliminating the Hetmanate and Zaporizhzhia Sich, joining of the Right-Bank Ukraine, Podillia, Volhynia, and Crimean Khanate to Russia, Haidamaks movement on the Right-Bank Ukraine, and Opryshky movement in Transcarpathia;
- assess the role of Cossacks in the history of Ukraine.

World History

Year 8

(35 hrs)

Table of contents	
1	<p>Repetition. Introduction</p> <p>Repetition. Middle Ages in the history of Europe and Ukraine. Concept and periods of New Age (Modern Era). Early New Age (Early Modern Era): beginning of the cultural and political advantage of the Christian West. Features of the Early Modern Era in Ukraine.</p>
2	<p>Age of Discovery and the emergence of capitalism</p> <p>Reasons and prerequisites of the Age of Discovery in the 15th–16th century. Sails of Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and Ferdinand Magellan. Civilizations of America prior to Columbus (briefly). Conquering of the New World. Establishing the colonial empires. Change of worldview. Trade capital. Manufacturing and wage labor. Emergence of capitalism. Everyday life in the Western Europe.</p>
3	<p>High Renaissance. Reformation in the Western Europe</p> <p>Humanism as an intellectual movement of Renaissance. High Renaissance. Catholic church before Reformation. Martin Luther and the emergence of Protestantism. Spreading of Reformation. Jean Calvin. Counter-Reformation in Europe. Ignatius of Loyola. Jesuits. Council of Trent. Religious wars in Germany and France. Peace of Augsburg of 1555. Baroque culture. Emergence of new European science.</p>

4	<p>Countries in the Western Europe in the 16th–17th century Emergence of the absolute monarchy in France. Cardinal Armand Jean du Plessis of Richelieu. Absolutism of Louis XIV. Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Assets of the Habsburgs. Charles V. National liberation war in the Netherlands. Union of Utrecht. Wilhelm of Orange. English reformation. Elizabeth I. Bloody legislation. English revolution. Oliver Cromwell. Emergence of parliamentarism. Bill of Rights. Commonwealth of Poland: democracy of the nobles. Thirty Years' War. Westphalian sovereignty.</p>
5	<p>Ottoman Empire. States of the Eastern Europe in 17th–18th century Expansion of the Ottoman Empire. Suleiman the Magnificent. Peoples of the Southeastern Europe under the Turks. Crimean Khanate. Domestic and foreign policy. Tsardom of Russia. Ivan the Terrible. Time of Troubles. Rule of the Romanovs. Domestic and foreign policy of Peter the Great. Economic collapse and the political crisis in the Commonwealth of Poland (late 17th–18th century).</p>
6	<p>Enlightenment Era Beginning of the industrial revolution, its impact on life of different strata. Enlightenment. Encyclopedists. Masons. Classicism. Educated absolutism. Assets of the Austrian Hamburgs. Maria Theresa. Joseph II. Kingdom of Prussia. Frederick the Great. Russian Empire. Elizabeth I. Catherine the Great. International relations. War of the Spanish Succession, War of the Austrian Succession, Seven Years' War. Partitions of the Commonwealth of Poland. Beginning of the War of the Ottoman Succession. British colonies in the Northern America. Declaration of Independence. American Revolutionary War. Emergence of the USA. Constitution of the USA.</p>
7	<p>Eastern world of the 16th–18th century (briefly) India. Moghul Empire. Babur, Akbar. Persian Safavid dynasty. Abbas the Great. Culture of India and Persia. China. Manchu invasion of China. Qing dynasty. Culture of China. Japan. Tokugawa shogunate. Self-isolation policy. Culture of Japan.</p>
<p>Expected results</p> <p>Pupil can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● define the features of the Middle Ages; ● name the chronological limits and periods of the Modern Era; ● distinguish the features of Early Modern Era; ● define the reasons and consequences of the Age of Discovery; ● characterize changes in the life of people related to the Age of Discovery, creation of the first colonial empires, spreading of manufacturing, and wage labor; ● define the reason of mass migrations of the Europeans in the 16th–17th century. 	



- tell about the scientific and technical achievements of the Early Modern Era; representatives of the culture of Renaissance and Baroque, their works; and famous cultural heritage of the age of Renaissance and Baroque;
- define the reasons and consequences of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation;
- characterize the political structure of the Western European countries;
- define the reasons and consequences of: Union of Lublin, religious wars in France, national liberation war in the Netherlands, and English revolution;
- show on the map the changes in territory in the 16th–18th centuries. Ottoman Empire, Commonwealth of Poland, and the Russian State (Tsardom of Russia, and Russian Empire);
- assess the domestic and foreign policy of the Commonwealth of Poland in the second half of the 17th–18th century;
- justify one's own views on the policy of Suleiman the Magnificent; Ivan the Terrible, Alexis of Russia, and Peter the Great;
- define the reasons and the consequences of: Ottoman conquest in Europe, crisis in the Commonwealth of Poland (late 17th–18th century), Russian expansion in the Eastern Europe, the Great Northern War, and reforms of Peter the Great;
- trace the changes on the political map of the world during the 18th century;
- define the reasons for the Revolutionary War and emergence of the USA;
- show the territories of India, Persia, China, and Japan on the map;
- define the cultural features of the peoples of the East;
- describe the relations between the countries of the East and Europe.