

History of Ukraine

(52 hrs)

World history

(35 hrs)

Year 9

The course of World History for year 9 consists of two disciplines – History of Ukraine and World History. To make studying more efficient, it is offered to synchronize the courses on the history of Ukraine and the world history.

Table of contents (History of Ukraine)	
1	Introduction. Periods of the Modern Age Administrative and territorial structure of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Russian Empire
2	Ukrainian lands in Russian Empire in late 18th – first half of 19th century. Policy of the Russian Empire on the Ukrainian ethnical territories. Cities and villages. Trade. Crisis of serfdom. Beginning of the industrial revolution. New model of the social and economic development in the south of Ukraine. Porto franco in Odesa. Beginning of Ukrainian national renaissance. Polish national liberation and Russian opposition movements at the territory of Ukraine. Social movements
3	Ukrainian lands in Austrian Empire in late 18th – first half of 19th century. Policy of the Austrian Empire on the Ukrainian territories. Social protests. Beginning of Ukrainian national renaissance. European revolution of 1848–1849 in the Ukrainian regions of the Austrian Empire. Social movements. First experience of parliamentarism.
4	Everyday life and culture in Ukraine in late 18 – first half of 19th century. Everyday life. Conditions for development of culture. Education. Scientific achievements. Renowned scientists. Cultural and educational associations. Development of Ukrainian literature. Music, theater, fine arts, and architecture.
5.	Ukrainian lands in Russian Empire in the first half of 19th century. Ukrainian issue in international relations. Eastern (Crimean) War of 1853–1856. Reforms of 1860's–1870's. Modernization of industry and agriculture. Trade. Urbanization. Construction fever. Development of railway transportation.
6.	Ukrainian lands in Austro-Hungarian Empire in the second half of 19th century. Features of the social and economic development of Western Ukrainian regions. Peasant reform in the Austrian Empire (1848). Cooperation movement. Trade emigration. Russophiles (“Moscowphiles”) and the narodovtsi (“Ukrainophiles”). Development of the narodovtsi movement in the Galicia, Bukovyna, and Transcarpathia. Radical movement in Galicia. Ivan Franko. Creation of political parties.
7.	Ukraine in the beginning of the 20th century facing the challenges of modernization

	<p>Features of the social and economic development. Industrial modernization. Politization and radicalization of Ukrainian national movement. Establishment and activity of political parties, cultural, educational, military and sports organizations. Problems of consolidation of the Ukrainian nation. Activity of Ukrainian parliamentary communities. "Ukrainian issue" in the 3rd and 4th State Dumas. Association of Ukrainian Progressists. Ukrainian representatives in the Galicia Sejm and Austrian Parliament in Vienna.</p> <p>Agrarian reform of Peter Stolypin and its impact on Ukraine. Ukrainian political and national-cultural movement in 1907–1914. Reform of the election system in Austria-Hungary. Strengthening of pressure on Ukrainian movement by the authorities of the Russian Empire.</p>
7.	<p>Everyday life and culture in Ukraine in mid 19th – first half of 20th century.</p> <p>The impact of modernization processes on the social life of Ukrainians, changes in the outlook. Education. Church life. Emancipation of women. Scientific associations. Renowned scientists. Peculiarities of the cultural life. Literature. Professional Ukrainian theater. Music. Ukrainian romantic and realistic schools of fine arts. Modernism in painting. Stylized design and modernism in architecture. Everyday life. Changes in city and village development. Healthcare and medical services. Pastime and entertainment</p>
<p>Table of contents (World history)</p>	
1	<p>Europe during the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars</p> <p>French Revolution in late 18th century. Consulates and Empire in France. Napoleon Bonaparte. Congress of Vienna. Holy Alliance.</p>
2	<p>Europe and America during the revolutions and national unity (1815–1870)</p> <p>Industrial revolution in the Western Europe and its consequences. Parliamentarism. Conservatism, liberalism, and socialism. National idea. Everyday life. Parliamentary reforms in Great Britain. Chartism. Foreign and colonial policy of Great Britain. Bourbon Restoration in France. Revolution of 1830. July Monarchy. Austrian Empire under Klemens von Metternich. Springtime of the Peoples. Revolutions of 1848–1849 in the Western and Central Europe. National movements of the Slavic peoples. Union between the Germany and Italy. Social movements in the Russian Empire in early 19th century. Civil war in the USA and Reconstruction era.</p>
3	<p>Modernization of the European countries and America in the last third of 19th – early 20th century. Asian awakening.</p> <p>Economy monopolization. Enhanced role of the state in social life. The end of formation of the industrial society in the developed countries of the world. Franco-Prussian War and its consequences. Third Republic in France. Georges Clemenceau. German Empire. Chancellorship of Otto von Bismarck. Shift of Germany towards the "world policy". Loss of the industrial leadership by Great Britain. Enhancement of colonial expansion. Liberal reforms of David Lloyd George. Economic expansion of the USA. Antitrust laws. Expansionism. Segregation in the southern states. "Square Deal" of Theodore Roosevelt. "New Democracy" of Thomas Woodrow Wilson. "Great reforms" in Russia. Foreign and colonial policy of the Russian Empire. Revolution of 1905–1907. Stolypin reforms. Austro-Hungarian Empire – the Dual Monarchy. Establishment of new independent states in the Balkans. The Meiji era in</p>

	Japanese Empire. Beginning of Japanese territorial expansion. Sun Yat-sen. Xinhai Revolution. Attempts to modernize the Ottoman Empire.
4	International relations (second half of the 19th – early 20th century) International relations in the late 19th century). Establishment of military-political blocks – Triple Alliance and Triple Entente. Beginning of division of the colonial world. International crises and hostilities in early 19th century. Ukraine in geopolitical plans of the Russian, German, and Austro-Hungarian Empire in 19th–20th centuries.
5.	Culture and everyday life (late 18th – early 20th century) Diversity of forms and domains of education. University as an autonomous institution. Emergency of technical higher educational establishments. Scientific and technical developments. Literature and art. Emergency of the mass culture. Mass production. Scientific revolution in 19th–20th century and its impact on a person and the society. Change in the appearance of cities and villages. Clothes. Industrial and traditional societies. Emancipation.

Expected results

- systematization of knowledge on the facts, events and trends in Ukraine and the world in late 18th – beginning of 19th century from the point of view of: value of human life, experience of Ukrainian state formation, unity of sovereignty of the Ukrainian people, meaning of European cultural and legal traditions for social processes in Ukraine, strengthening of the national interests and sovereignty, integrity and inviolability of borders of the Ukrainian state within the world historical process;
- deepening the interest in history as a domain of knowledge and the school discipline, development of thinking capacities and knowledge necessary to understand the modern challenges;
- development of historical, critical, and artistic thinking, ability to understand the general course of the historical process and the issues faced by the country and the world;
- realization of the national interest, need of protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of one's state within the real military, political, information and other challenges;
- contributing to the spiritual and cultural heritage and values, as well as other historical and cultural traditions of the Ukrainian and other nations;
- facilitation of formation of the political and legal culture, citizen self-identification, and respect to the state symbols of Ukraine in a harmonious combination with the national and universal values.