

The uses of History: Russia and Ukraine

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Anthem of Soviet Ukraine (1949-1991)

Words by Pavel Tychina and Mikola Bazhan (1948?), changed in 1958 (2nd stanza to remove mention of Stalin)

Music by Anton Dmitrievich Lyebiedinyec (1948?)

Live, Ukraine, beautiful and strong,
You found happiness in the Soviet Union.
Equal among equals, free among the free,
Under the sun of freedom, you bloomed like a flower!

Chorus:

*Glory to the Soviet Union, glory!
Glory to the Fatherland of brotherly nations!
Live, Ukraine, a Soviet nation,
Reunited homeland forever and ever!*

II

Always in battle for fate of the people,
The Russian people were our brothers and friends,
For Lenin illuminated our path towards freedom,
And Stalin leads us to bright heights.

Chorus

III

We will crush all the enemy invasions
With thy sacred sword of the People's Wrath!
Under the Soviet banner we have become strong
And majestically we go into the world of communism!

Chorus

National anthem (today only the first 6 lines) "Shche ne vmerla Ukraina"

Words by: Paul Chubynskiy (1862), modified after 1990

Music by: Mikhail Verbytskyi (1863)

Adopted: 1917, abolished 1920, restored 1991

Ще не вмерла Україна і слава, і воля,
Ще нам, браття молодії, усміхнеться доля.
Згинуть наші вороженьки, як роса на сонці,
Запануєм і ми, браття, у своїй сторонці.

CHORUS

Душу, й тіло ми положим за нашу свободу.
І покажем, що ми, браття, козацького роду.

Станем, браття, в бій кровавий від Сяну до Дону
В ріднім краю панувати не дамо нікому;
Чорне море ще всміхнеться, дід Дніпро зрадіє,
Ще у нашій Україні доленька наспіє.

CHORUS

А завзяття, праця щира свого ще докаже,
Ще ся волі в Україні піснь гучна розляже,
За Карпати відоб'ється, згмонить степами,
України слава стане поміж народами.

CHORUS

Neither Ukraine's glory nor freedom have died yet,
Upon us, fellow--Ukrainians, fate shall smile once more.
Our enemies will vanish, like dew in the morning sun,
And we too shall dwell, brothers, in a free land of our own.

CHORUS:

We'll lay down our souls and bodies to attain our freedom,
And we'll show that we, brothers, are of the Cossack nation.

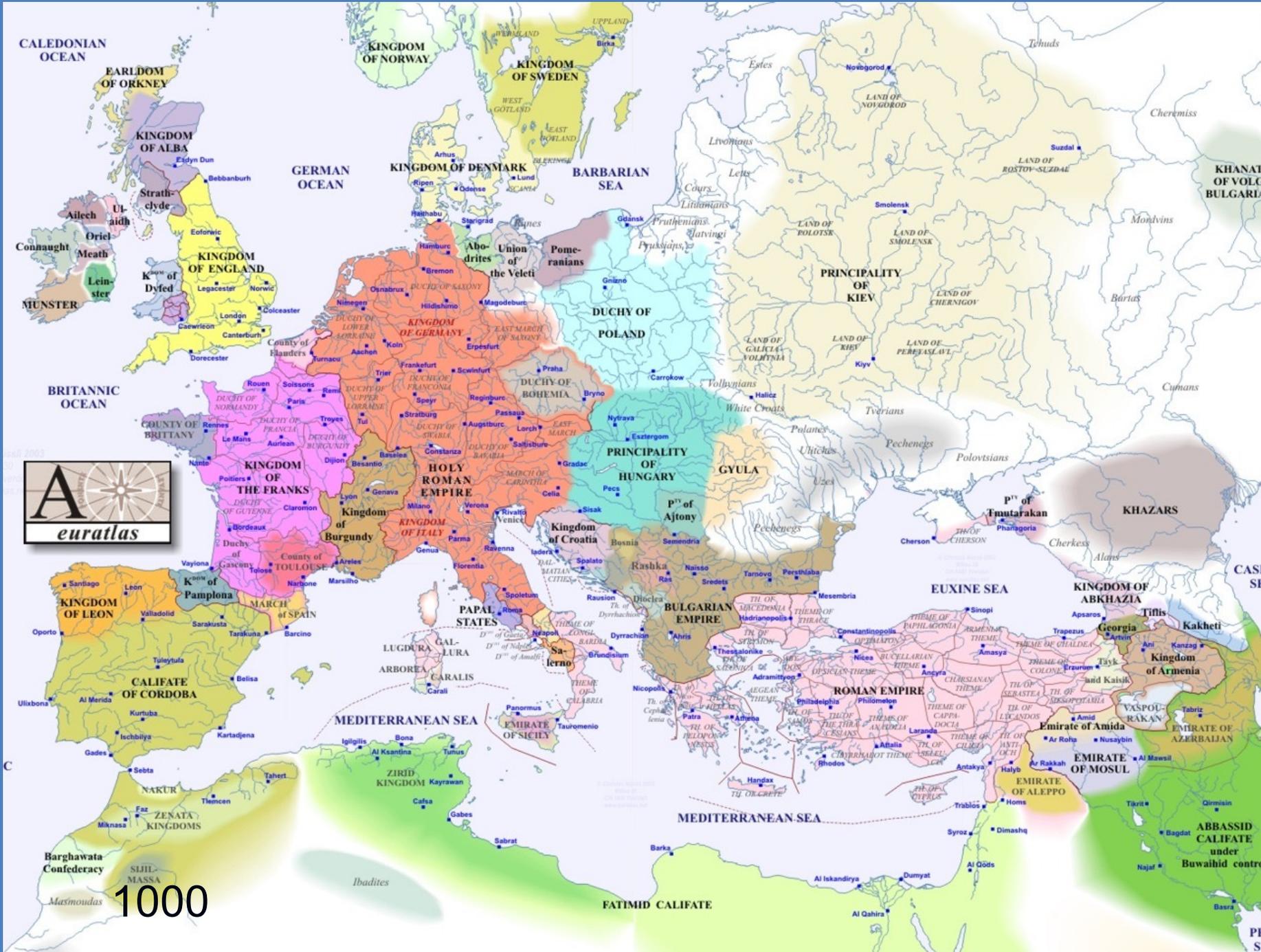
We'll stand together for freedom, from the Sian to the Don,
We will not allow others to rule in our motherland.
The Black Sea will smile and grandfather Dnipro will
rejoice,
For in our own Ukraine fortune shall flourish again.

CHORUS

Our persistence and our sincere toils will be rewarded,
And freedom's song will resound throughout all of Ukraine.
Echoing off the Carpathians, and rumbling across the
steppes,
Ukraine's fame and glory will be known among all nations.

CHORUS

1st line (before 2003): Shche ne vmerla Ukrajina, ni slava,
ni volja,
Ukraine has not died yet, neither her glory, nor her freedom



1000



Saint Sophia Cathedral,
Kyiv, 11th century



Major ethnic groups in the Russian Empire according to native language in census of 1897 (125,640,000)

Russians (Great Russian language)	44.31%
Ukrainians (Little Russian language)	17.81%
Belarusians	4.68%
Poles	6.31%
Jews	4.03%
Other ethnic groups in the West	4.47%
Ethnic groups in the North	0.42%
Ethnic groups Volga/Ural	5.85%
Ethnic groups in Siberia	0.99%
Ethnic groups in the Steppe	1.99%
Ethnic groups in the Transcaucasia	3.53%
Ethnic groups in the Caucasus	1.05%
Ethnic groups in Central Asia	5.69%
Diaspora groups (1.43% Germans)	1.91%



1500

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE

Ukrainian lands after 1667



HISTORICAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE

Ukrainian lands after 1667



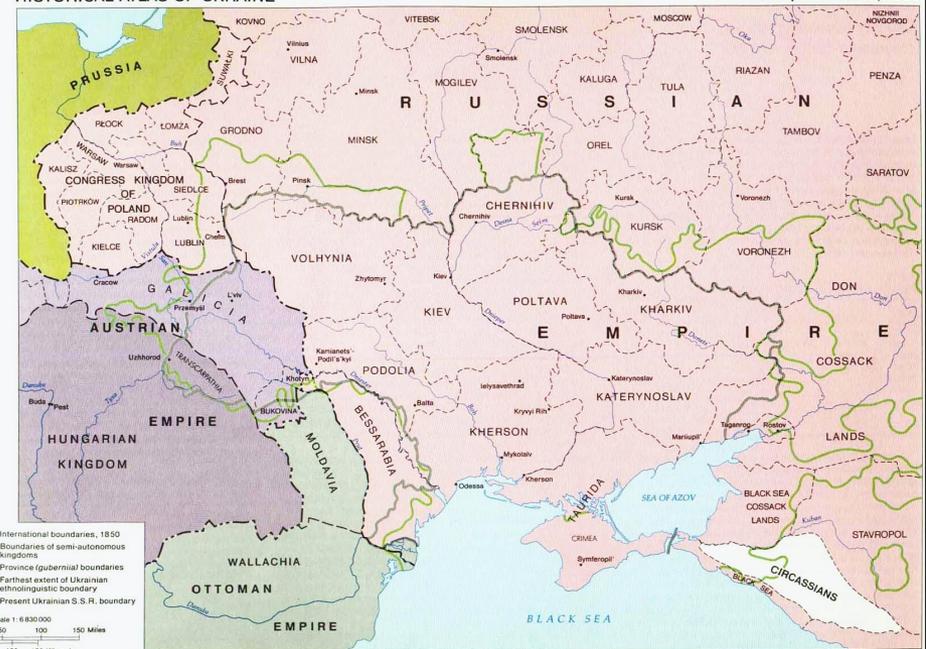
HISTORICAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE

Ukrainian lands circa 1750



HISTORICAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE

Dnieper Ukraine, 1850



The Russian narrative in 1914

- The Tsardom of Muscovy and the Russian Empire are the legitimate (and only) successors to the Kievan Rus
- The population of the territory of the Rus came under foreign rule, as a result Belarusians and Little Russians (Ukrainians) were alienated from the Great Russians
- Ukrainians and Belarusians are not separate nations, they are branches of the Russian nation
- The Russian Empire collected the land of the Kievan Rus and liberated Belarusians and Ukrainians from foreign oppression

 The integration of Ukraine and Belarus into the Russian Empire was historically necessary, legitimate and united Ukrainians and Belarusians after several hundred years of enforced separation with their Russian brothers and sisters.

The Ukrainian narrative in 1914

- The Ukrainian nation is the legitimate heir of the Kyjivan Rus, the Principality of Halychina is the true successor of Kyjiv
- Ukraine was partitioned and occupied by Moscow, Poland and others but there were always Ukrainians who wanted to build an independent state
- The Ukrainians are a separate nation and purely East Slavic (with a bit of Varangian – Viking – ‘blood’). Great Russians are a mixture of Finns, Tatars and East-Slavic tribes
- Russian imperial rule *is* foreign oppression

 Ukrainians need to be recognized as a separate nation, they need cultural and political autonomy within the Austrian and Russian Empire, in the longer perspective there should be an Ukrainian nation state

Contested History

Map of Kievan or Kyjivan Rus (Principality of Kiev Kyjiv), 1245-1349

Kingdom of Halych-Volynia (1245-1349)

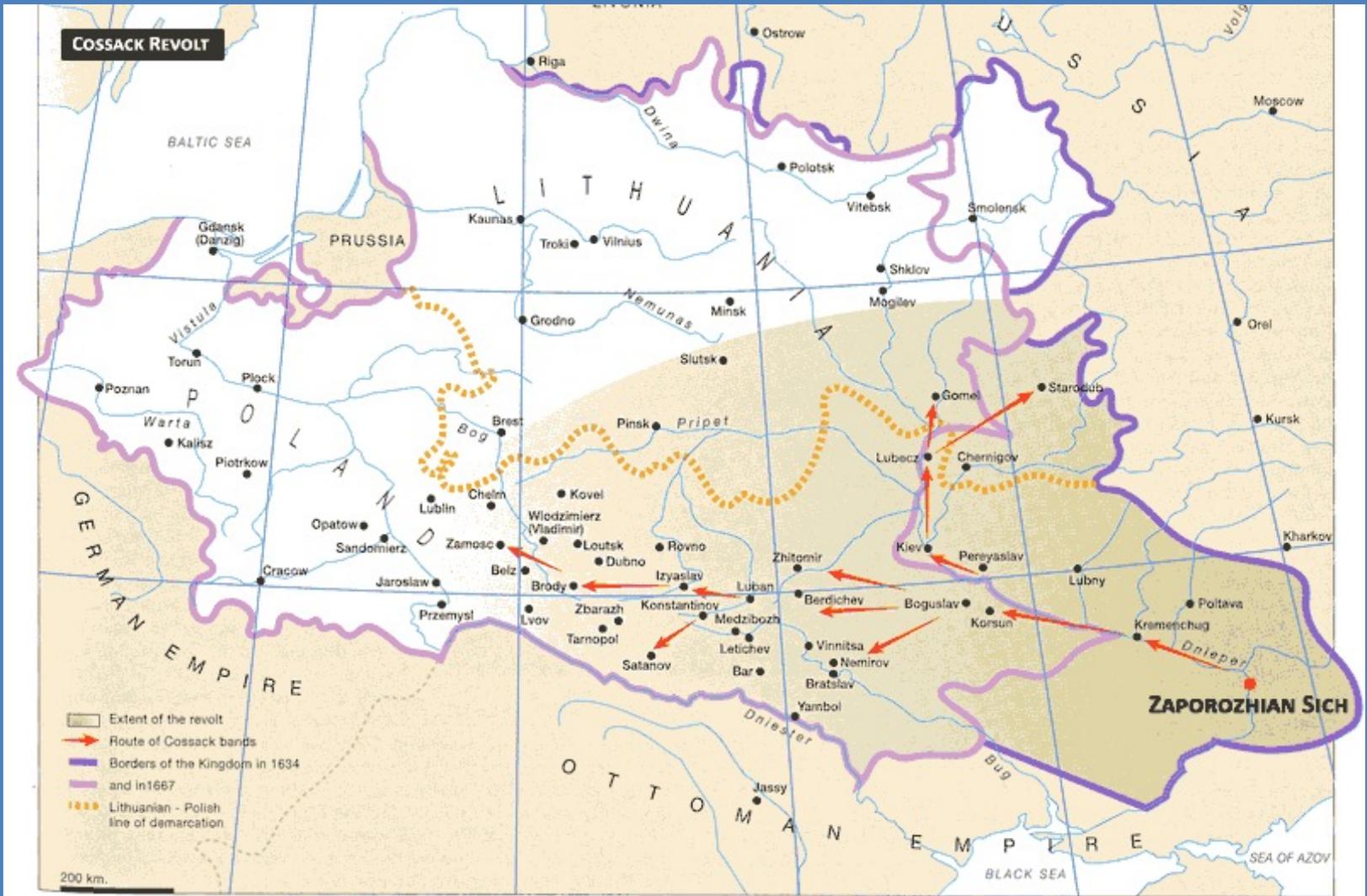
Kingdom of Halych-Volynia was one of the several most important powers to emerge from the collapse of Kyivan Rus' in 1240. After the Mongol invasion, in 1245 Pope Innocent IV allowed prince Danylo to be crowned king. Under Danylo's reign, Kingdom of Halych-Volynia was one of the most powerful states in east central Europe. Over 80 culturally rich towns and cities were located in the Kingdom.

Historical maps of Ukraine



"Land" = Principality = князівство (Knyazivstvo)

Map of Cossack wars 17th century



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CHORUS

Oh Bohdan, Bohdan

Our great hetman

What for did you give Ukraine

To wretched muscovites?

To return her honor,

We lay our heads

We shall call ourselves Ukraine's

Faithful sons!

Another stanza in Chubynskiy's poem of 1862

1st line (before 2003): Shche ne vmerla Ukrajina, ni slava,
ni volja,

Ukraine has not died yet, neither her glory, nor her freedom



Khmel'nyts'kyj monument Kyjiv
1888

People's Friendship Arch, dedicated to the
unification of Russia and Ukraine
Completed in 1982

The crack was added in 2014.



Treaty of Pereyaslav Monument,
Pereyaslav Khmel'nyts'kyj
1961





Mykhailo Hrushevsky
1866-1934



Pavlo Skoropadsky
1873-1945



Symon Petliura
1879-1926