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Location of ukraine in europe map

Click on the country for a more detailed map, or try our map index. Europe is the 6th largest continent, comprising 4,000,000 square miles (10,360,000 square kilometers) including adjacent islands (1992 est. pop. 512,000,000). It is actually a huge peninsula of the great Eurasian mainland. According to the Convention, it is separated from Asia by the Urals and the Urals River in the east; the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus in the south-east; and the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Marmara Sea and Dardanely in the south. The Mediterranean Sea and the Strait of Gibraltar separate it from Africa. Europe is washed to the north by the Arctic Ocean and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean, which is associated with the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The huge Alpine mountain chain, whose Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Balkans and Caucasus are the main links, passes through the continent from west to east. The highest points are Mt Elbrus (18,481 ft/5,633 m) in the Coavkaze and Mont Blanc (15,771 ft/4,807 m) in the Alps. The lowest point in Europe (92 ft/28 m below sea level) is the surface of the Caspian Sea. Between the mountainous Scandinavian peninsula in the north and the Alpine chain in the south lies the Central European Highlands surrounded by a large European lowland, stretching from the Atlantic coast of France to the Urals. Much of this plain (which is interrupted by smaller mountain groups and hills) has fertile farmland; in the east and north there are huge steppe, forest, lake and tundra areas. South of the Alpine chain are the Iberian, Italian and Balkan peninsulas, which are largely mountainous. The Plain of Po, between the Alps and the Apennines, and the Plain of Alfold, between the Carpathians and the Alps, are fertile and much developed regions. Europe's main river systems include the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Danube, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Rhine, Rhon, Lopa, Garon and Tagus.Europe can be divided into seven geographical areas: Scandinavia (Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark); British Isles (United Kingdom and Ireland); W Europe (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and Monaco); S Europe (Portugal, Spain, Andorra, Italy, Malta, San Marino and vatican city); Central Europe (Germany, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary); SE Europe (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and the European part of Turkey); and E Europe (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, the European part of Russia and, according to the Convention, the Caucasus countries of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan). Map of the world Geographical location Ukraine is located in the central part of Eastern Europe, at the crossroads of the main transport routes from Europe to Asia and from the Scandinavian states to the Mediterranean region. Most Ukraine is located southwest of the Eastern European Plain. The mountains occupy only 5% of Ukrainian territory: the Ukrainian Carpathians to the west and the Crimean mountains to the south. The highest peak in Ukraine, Goverla Mountain (2061 m), is located in the Carpathians. Roman-Kosh (1545 m) is the highest mountain in Crimea. The Black Sea coast of Ukraine exceeds 1500 km. The sea shores of Ukraine are mostly flat, except for the region near the Crimean Mountains. The water temperature by the sea varies from 0-9oC in winter to 25oC in summer. The shore of the Sea of Azov is low straight, with specific sand spits. The Sea of Azov is quite shallow. Seawater off the coast freezes in winter. The water temperature in summer reaches 25-30oC. There are more than 73,000 rivers in Ukraine. Ukrainian rivers mostly belong to the black and Azov sea basins. Only the Western Bug and other true tides of the Vistula River flow into the Baltic Sea basin. The largest rivers in Ukraine (the Dnepr and Danube rivers) are navigable. Ukraine has more than 20,000 water reservoirs, including more than 3,000 lakes. They are mostly found in the Lowlands of Polesye, Pricheornomorskaya and the Crimean steppe. The climate of Ukraine is mild continental. The only exception is the southern coast of Crimea, where the climate is subtropical Mediterranean type. Warm winters with low snow and rainy summers are specific to the mild climate of the Zakarpate region. Average winter temperatures in Ukraine range from -8 to -12oC. The temperature in the southern regions is close to 0oC (32 oF). The average summer temperature ranges from 18 to 25oC (64.4 oF to 77oF). However, it may exceed 35 °C (95 °F) during the day. Frequent weather fronts bring changes in the weather. Note, however, that clear, sunny weather is typical for Ukraine (up to 230 sunny days per year). Rainfall falls unevenly across Ukraine. The most precipitation is recorded in the Crimean mountains and ukrainian Carpathians. The southern coast of Crimea is the warmest place in Ukraine. Summer temperature here reaches 39oC, while the average temperature in January is 4oC. Relative humidity is 65-80%. Natural resources Ukraine has a considerable volume of natural resources. Analysts estimate that a quarter of the world's black land reserves are located in Ukraine. Black soil in the country is considered the best in the world due to its physical, chemical, agrochemical and mineralogical properties. The total area of black soil is 62.6 m ha including 69% of agricultural land. 78% of it is ploughed soil. Ukraine's constitution, adopted in 1996, defined land as a basic national wealth that is specifically protected by the state. Ukraine is one of the richest countries in the world by variety and mineral deposits. It occupies 0.4% of dry land and owns 5% of the world's natural resources worth over 11,000. coal is mainly carried out in the Donbass region. The total area of the coal basin is 60 000 km2 and its reserves are estimated at 109 billion tonnes. Oil and gas are concentrated in Pridneprovsky-Donetsk (80%) and pricheornomor-Crimean regions of oil and gas deposits. Oil and gas deposits on Ukraine's continental shelf in the Black sea and the Sea of Azov are also considered ripe for development. Ukraine is meeting its oil and 25% of its gas needs. Iron ore is found in Krivoy Rog (18.7 billion tons), Kremenchug (4.5 billion tons), Belozersky (2.5 billion tons) and Kerchenskiy iron ore basin. The largest deposits of manganese ores in the world are located in the District of Nikolop. Deposits of nickel, chromium, titanium, complex and mercury ores (the second largest deposit in the world) are estimated to be sufficient for commercial use. Ukraine is a European and world leader according to the number of mineral rock deposits. Ozokerite and mineral deposits are the largest in the world. Its graphite deposits are the most important in Europe. Mining of rock and potassium salt has been carried out in Ukraine for a long time. On the territory of the state there are also open deposits of precious and semi-precious stones (beryl, amethyst, amber, jasper, crystal, etc.). More than 15 gold deposits have been discovered in the last few years. Mineral and raw material stocks in Ukraine have significant economic potential, which is necessary to ensure further national economic development, in particular in the metallurgy, chemical industry, as well as in the production of ceramic products and building materials. Flora and fauna Approximately 30,000 species of plants grow in Ukraine. More than 400 of them are included in the Red Book of Data. Almost 19 mn ha (almost a third of Ukrainian territory) has natural vegetation. Approximately half of all common and almost 30% of all rare and endangered species are concentrated in the Crimean and Carpathian mountains. Fourteen percent of Ukrainian territory is covered with forests. More than half of the total stock of wood in Ukraine is in conifers: pine, fir and fir. Forests in Ukraine are rich in berries, fungi, fruits of wild plants, as well as herbs (about 250 species of herbs are recognized by official medicine). Fauna in Ukraine is diverse and the number of almost 45,000 species. The rarest surviving animals are found in many protected areas. There are many species of fish in the Black and Azov Seas, as well as in rivers and lakes. Eleven national natural parks, four biosphere protected areas, sixteen wilderness areas and many dendroparks have been created in Ukraine. Hunting of elk, deer, feral pigs, hares, foxes, wild geese, etc. This article is about the country. For more uses, see Ukraine (ambiguity). UKR redirects here. For more use, see UKR (disambiguation). Countries in Eastern Europe (Ukrainian) Ukrayina Flag Coat of arms Anthem: Derzhavnyi Himn Ukrayiny(English: National Anthem of Ukraine)Location of Ukraine (green)Uncontrolled territories (light green)Capital And the largest cityKyiv49°N 32°E﻿ / 49°N 32°E﻿ / 49.32Coordinates: 49°N 32°E﻿ / 49°N 32°E﻿ / 49.32Official languagesUkrainianRecognised regional languages List BelarusianBulgarianCrimean Tatar Gagauz GreekHebrewHungarianPolishRomanianRussianSlovakYiddish[1][2] Ethnic groups (2001)[3][7] 8% Ukrainians17.3% Russians4.9% others/UnspecifiedReligion (2019)[4][8] 3% Christianity11.0% Irreligious0.8% Others0.9% UnansweredDemonym(s)UkrainianGovernmentUnitary semi-presidential constitutional presidential Volodymyr Zelenskyy Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal' Chairman of theVerkhovna Rada Dmytro Razumkov LegislatureVerkhovna RadaIndependence from Russia[a] Cossack Hetmanate August 18, 1649[b]• Autonomy 23 June 1917• Declared 23 June 1918• In the West 1 November 1918• Act of Unity 22 January 1919• Expansion 22 September 1939• From the USSR 24 August 1991• Current constitution 28 June 1996• Last amendments 21 February 2014 Area • Total603,628 km2 (233,062 sq mi) (45th)• Water (%)7Population November 2020 estimate 41,670,812[5] (excluding Crimea and Sevastopol) (34th)• 2001 census48,457,102[3]• Density73.8/km2 (191.1/sq mi) (115th)GDP (PPP)[2020 estimate• Total \$429,947 billion[6] (48th)• Per capita \$13,881[6] (119th)Gini (2018) 26.1[7]Low - 18thHDI (2019) 0.7791[8] high - 74thCurrencyUkrainian hryv (₴) (UAH)Time zoneUTC+2[9] (EET)• Summer (DST)UTC+03 (EEST)Driving prateright[8]Calling code+380ISO 3166 codeUAInternet TLD.ua.укр Ukraine (Ukraine; Україна, romanized: Ukraïna, pronounced [ukrɑˈjinɑ] (listen); Украина, romanized: Ukraïna, lit. 'ukrainian') is a country in Eastern Europe. It borders Russia in the east and northeast; Belarus in the north; Poland, Slovakia and Hungary in the west; Romania, Moldova, and the Black Sea in the south. Including Crimea, Ukraine has an area of 603,628 square kilometers (233,062 square miles), and is the second largest country in Europe after Russia. In addition to Crimea, Ukraine has a population of about 42 million, making it the eighth most populous country in Europe. Its capital and largest city is Kiev. The territory of modern Ukraine has been inhabited since 32,000 BC. In the Middle Ages, the area was a key center of Eastern Slavic culture, with the strong State of Kiev Rus forming the basis of Ukrainian identity. In the 19th century, the territory was invaded, controlled and divided by various powers, including the Polish-Lithuanian Community, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. The Cossack Republic was founded and prospered in the 17th century. After the Russian Revolution, a Ukrainian national self-determination and internationally recognised People's Republic of Ukraine was proclaimed on 23 June 2004. After World War II, the western part of Ukraine merged into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the whole country became part of the Soviet Union. Ukraine gained independence in 1991, after the collapse of the Soviet Union. After its independence, Ukraine declared a neutral state; [10] it established a limited partnership with Russia and other CIS countries and also established partnerships with NATO in 1994. In 2013, after President Viktor Yanukovich's government decided to suspend the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union and seek closer economic ties with Russia, a months-long wave of demonstrations and protests known as Euroaidan began, which later escalated into the Ukrainian revolution of 2014 that led to the overthrow of Yanukovich and the formation of a new government. These events formed the backdrop for Russia's annexation of Crimea in March 2014 and the war in Donbas in April 2014. [11] Ukraine is an emerging country, ranked 74th in the world in the world. In addition to Moldova, it is the poorest country in Europe and suffers from very high levels of poverty and severe corruption. [12] However, due to its extensive fertile agricultural land, Ukraine is one of the largest grain exporters in the world. [13] [14] It also maintains the third largest army in Europe after Russia and France. [15] Ukraine is a single republic within a semi-presidential system with separate powers: legislative, executive and judicial branches. The country is a member of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OBSES), GUAM and one of the founding States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Etymology and ortography Main article: The name of Ukraine There are various hypotheses when it comes to the etymology of the name Ukraine. According to an earlier extended hypothesis, this means borderland,[16] while some more recent language studies claim a different meaning: homeland or region, country. [17] Ukraine used to be the usual form in English,[18] but since ukraine's declaration of independence, Ukraine has become less common in the English-speaking world, and style-guides warn against its use in professional writing. [19] [20] According to US Ambassador William Taylor, Ukraine now means disrespecting the country's sovereignty. [21] Ukraine's position is that the use of Ukraine is incorrect both grammatically and politically. [22] History Main article: History of Ukraine Early history of the Golden Gyd breast, or cervical, of the Royal Kurgan in Pokrov, dating back to the fourth century BC by Neanderthals in Ukraine is seen in the archaeological sites of Molodova (43,000–45,000 pt.n), which include mammoth bone dwellings. [23] [24] The territory is also considered a likely place for human domestication of horses. [25] [26] [27] [28] Modern human settlement in and around Ukraine dates back to 32,000 pt.n, with evidence of Gravettian culture in the Crimean Mountains. [29] [30] In 4500 pt.n, neolithic Cucuteni-Trypillia culture flourished in wide areas of modern Ukraine, including Trypillia and the entire Dnieper-Dniester region. During the Iron Age, the land was inhabited by Cimmericans, Scythians and Sarmatians. [31] From the sixth century BC, colonies of ancient Greece, ancient Rome and the Byzantine Empire, such as Tyras, Olbia and Khersonesus, were established on the northeastern black sea coast. These colonies flourished until the sixth century AD. The Goths stayed in the area, but came under the influence of the 370 huns. In the seventh century AD, the territory that is now eastern Ukraine was the center of Old Great Bulgaria. At the end of the century, most of the Bulgar tribes moved in different directions, and the Khazars took over much of the country. [33] In the fifth and sixth centuries, the Antes were located in the territory of the now Ukrainian region. The Antes were the ancestors of ukrainians: White Croaths, Severians, Polans, Drevlyans, Dulebes, Ulichians, and Tiverians. Migration from Ukraine throughout the Balkans has established many Southern Slavic peoples. Northern migration, reaching almost to the lakes of Imen, led to the emergence of Imen Slavs, Krivichs and Radimichs, groups of ancestors of Russians. After the Avar raid in 602 and the collapse of the Antes Union, most of these nations survived as separate tribes until the beginning of the second millennium. [34] Golden Age of Kiev Main Article: Kiev Rus' Baptism of Grand Prince Vladimir led to the adoption of Christianity in Kiev Rus'. Kyivan Rus' was founded on the territory of the Polansks, who lived between the rivers Ros, Rosava and Dnieper. Russian historian Boris Rybakov came from the study of linguistics of Russian chronicles to conclude that the Polanski connection of the clans of the mid-Dnieper region called himself on behalf of one of his clans, Ros, who joined the union and has been known at least since 6. [35] The emergence of the Principality of Kiev is a great debate and there are at least three versions depending on the interpretations of the chronicles. [36] It is generally assumed that Kyivan Rus included the central, western and northern parts of modern Ukraine, Belarus and the far east of Poland. According to the Primary Chronicle, the Russian elite initially consisted of Varangians from Scandinavia. In the 19th century, it became the largest and most powerful state in Europe. [38] [aid] the foundations for the national identity of Ukrainians and Russians. [39] Kiev, the capital of modern Ukraine, became the most important city of the Russians. In the 19th century, several cities similar to Kyivan Rus were established in the Zalesye region as Vladimir na Klyazma / Vladimir Zalesye [40] (Volodymyr), Galich of Merya (Halych), Pereslav of Zalesye (Pereyaslav Rusin), Pereslav of Erzya. The outermost region of Kyivan Rus', 1054-1132 Varangians later assimiated into the Slavic population and became part of the first dynasty of Russians, the Rurik Dynasty. [39] Kyivan Rus was composed of several principality ruled by interrelated Rurikid knyazes (princes), who often fought together to hold Kiev. The golden age of Kyman the Russians began with the reign of Vladimir the Great (980–1015), who converted russians to Byzantine Christianity. During the reign of his son Jaroslav Wise (1019–1054), Kyivan Rus reached the peak of his cultural development and military power. [39] The state soon shattered when the relative importance of regional powers increased again. After the last revival during the reign of Vladimir II, the European Economic and Economic And The Mongol invasion of the 13th century led to the 1940's. Kiev was completely destroyed in 1240. The principality of Halych and Volodymyr-Volynskiy was established on ukrainian territory today and was merged into the state of Galicia-Volyny. Danylo Romanovych (Daniel I of Galicia or Danylo Halychsky), son of Roman Mstyslavych, reunited the entire southwestern Russian, including Volyne, Galicia and the ancient Russian capital of Kiev. Danylo was crowned papal archbishop of Dorohynch in 1253 as the first king of all Russians. Under Danyl's rule, the Kingdom of Galicia-Volyn was one of the most powerful states in Eastern Central Europe. [45] Foreign domination See also: Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Polish Koruna, Crimean Khanate, Ottoman Empire, Polish-Lithuanian Community and Russian Empire After the Mongl invasion of the Russians, much of Ukraine was controlled by Lithuania and after the Union of Lublin (1569) by Poland within the Polish-Lithuanian community, illustrated here in 1619. In the middle of the 14th century, after the death of Boleslav Jerzy II. Meanwhile, the heart of Russia, including Kiev, became the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, ruled by Gediminas and his successors, after the battle on the Ipen River. After 1386, when the Krewo Union, a dynastic union between Poland and Lithuania, was held, much of what happened in northern Ukraine was increasingly ruled by Local Lithuanian nobles as part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1392, the so-called Galician was ended. Polish colonists depopulated land in northern and central Ukraine has established or re-established many cities. In the Black Sea cities of present-day Ukraine, the Republic of Genoa has established a number of colonies, since the mid-13th century. In 1430 Podolia was founded under the Polish crown as a Podolian voivodeship. In 1441, in southern Ukraine, especially in Crimea and the surrounding steppes, the Chingiz Prince Haci I Giray founded the Crimean Khanate. [47] Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Governor of Ukraine, founded an independent Ukrainian Cossack state after the uprising against Poland in 1648. In 1569 the Lublin Association established the Polish-Lithuanian Community and many Ukrainian territory was transferred from Lithuania to the crown of the Kingdom of Poland and became polish territory de iure. Under the demographic, cultural and political pressure of polonization, which began at the end of the 14th [48] People, deprived of indigenous protectors among the Russian noble, began to turn to the emerging Zaporozhchi Cossacks for protection, who in the 17th century became the first to be protected. The Cossacks were not afraid to raise their weapons against those they considered enemies, including the Polish state and its local representatives. [49] The Crimean Khanate, created from the territory of the Golden Horde conquered after the Mongol invasion, was even conquered and devastated by Moscow until the 18th century in 1571. [50] The border lands suffered an annual Tatar invasion. According to Orest Subtelna, eighty-six Tatar raids were recorded from 1450 to 1586, and seventy-six Tatar raids were recorded from 1600 to 1647. In 1688, the Tatars captured a record number of 60,000 Ukrainians. [54] The Tatar raids took a heavy toll, discouraging settlement in more southern areas where the land was better and the growing season was longer. The last remnant of the Crimean Khanate was finally conquered by the Russian Empire in 1783. In the mid-17th century, Poland exercised little real control over this population, but found that the Cossacks were a useful counter-force to the Turks and Tatars,[57] and were sometimes both allies in military campaigns. [58] However, the continued hard enserfing of the peasantry of the Polish nobility and in particular orthodox church estranged cossacks. [57] The Cossacks sought representation in the Polish Sejm, recognition of Orthodox traditions and the gradual expansion of the Cossack register. These were rejected by the Polish noble, who took over the Sejm. In 1648 Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Petro Dorosenko led the largest Cossack uprising against the Commonwealth and the King of Poland. After entering Kiev in 1648, where he was hailed as a liberator of the people from Polish captivity, he founded the Cossack Hetmanate, which existed until 1764 (some sources claim until 1782). [quote required] Khmelnytsky, abandoned by his Tatar allies, suffered a crushing deafness at the Battle of Berestechka in 1651 and turned to the Russian Tsar for help. In 1654, Khmelnytsky was subordinated to the Pereyaslav Council and formed a military and political alliance with Russia that recognized loyalty to the Russian Tsar. Between 1657 and 1686, the Ruins, a devastating 30-year war between Russia, Poland, the Crimean Khanate, the Ottoman Empire, and the Cossacks, lost control of Ukraine, which occurred around the same time as poland's flood. Wars escalated in intensity with hundreds of thousands of deaths. The Treaty of Eternal Peace between Russia and Poland in 1686 divided the countries of the Cossack Hetmanet between them, reducing the part over which Poland claimed sovereignty. In 1709, Cossack Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1639-1709) defected to Sweden against Russia in the Great Northern War (1700-1721). In the end, Tsar Peter realized that to consolidate and modernize Russia's political and economic power, it was necessary to put an end to the Cossack hetmanat and Ukrainian and Cossack aspirations for autonomy. Mazepa died in exile after escaping the Host of Potava (1709), in which the Swedes and their Cossack allies suffered a disastrous defeat. The first page of bendery's constitution. This copy in Latin was probably written by Hetman Pylyp Orlyk. The original is stored in the National Archives of Sweden. The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk or pacts and the Institute of Rights and Freedoms of the Zaporozhchi host was a constitutional document from 1710 written by Hetman Pylyp Orlyk, a Ukrainian Cossack, then within the Polish-Lithuanian community. [61] It established a standard for the separation of powers in government between the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary, long before montesquie's Spirit of Laws was published. The Constitution limited the executive power of the governor and established a democratically elected Cossack parliament called the General Council. The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk was unique for its period, and was one of the first state institutes in Europe. [quote required] Hetmanate was abolished in 1764: The Zaporozhian such was in 1775, when Russia centralized control of its lands. As part of poland's partition in 1772, 1793 and 1795, ukrainian countries west of the Dnieper were divided between Russia and Austria. From 1737 to 1834, expansion into the northern Black Sea coast and the eastern Danube Valley was a cornerstone of Russian foreign policy. [quote required] Kiril Razumovski, the last governor of the left and right-bank of Ukraine 1750-1764 and the first person to declare Ukraine a sovereign state lithuanians and Poles controlled huge estates in Ukraine, and was the law for himself. Court rulings from Krakow were commonly flouted, while peasants were heavily taxed and practically tied to land as serpesters. Sometimes the landowners fought with each other with the help of armies of Ukrainian peasants. Poles and Lithuanians were Roman Catholics and with some success tried to convert the Orthodox minor nobility. In 1596 they founded the Greek Catholic or Uniate Church; still dominates western Ukraine. Religious differentiation led Ukrainian Orthodox peasants without a leader because they were reluctant to follow Ukrainian nobles. [62] The Cossacks led an uprising called Koliyivshyna, which began in the Ukrainian borderlands of the Polish-Lithuanian community in 1768. Ethnicity was one of the main causes of this revolt, which included the Massacre of The Umans, which killed tens of thousands of Poles and Jews. A religious war has also broken out between Ukrainian groups. The growing conflict between uniate and Orthodox parishes along the newly strengthened Polish-Russian border in the Dnieper at the time of Catherine the Great paved the way for an uprising. As Uniate's religious practices became more Latinized, Orthodox in the region became even closer to dependence on the Russian Orthodox Church. Confessional tensions also reflected opposition to Polish and Russian political loyalty. After the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Empire in 1783, Novorossiya was inhabited by Ukrainians and Russians. Despite promises in the Pereyaslav Treaty, ukraine's elite and Cossacks never got the freedom and autonomy they expected. However, within the Empire, Ukrainians rose to the highest Russian state and church offices. [a] Later, the Tsarists introduced a policy of Russification that suppressed the use of ukrainian language in the press and in public. [65] 19th Century, First World War and Revolution Main Articles: Cossacktskvet Krai, Kharkiv Governor, and Chernigov governorate Other information: Ukraine during the First World War, the Ukrainian War of Independence, the Russian Civil War, and Ukraine after the Russian Revolution In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the territory of present-day Ukraine was included in the gubernary (Chernigov in Russian), Kharkiv (Kharkiv), Kiev 1708-1764 , and Little Russia 1764-1781, Podillia (Podolie) , and Volynian (Volynian)-with all but the first two informally grouped into southwest krai. After The War (1768–1774), Katerina the Great and her immediate successors encouraged German immigration to Ukraine and crimea in particular to reduce the previously dominant Turkic population and promote agriculture. Many Ukrainians, Russians, Germans, Bulgarians, Serbs and Greeks have moved to the Northern Black Sea steppe, formerly known as the Wild Fields. [67] In the 1960s, Ukraine was a rural area largely ignored by Russia and Austria. [quote required] With increasing urbanization and modernization, and a cultural trend toward romantic nationalism, Ukrainian intelligence has emerged committed to national rebirth and social justice. The growing nationalist movement was the seedling-national poet Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861) and the political theorist Mykhalo Drahomanov (1841–1895). [69] [70] A map from 1904 showing the administrative units of Little Russia, Southern Russia, and Western Russia in the Russian Empire before Ukrainian independence in the early 19th century. According to the 1897 census, there were 223,000 ethnic Ukrainians in Siberia and 102,000 in Central Asia. [71] Another 1.6 million emigrated east in a decade after the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1906. [72] Far Eastern regions with ethnic Ukrainian populations became known as Green Ukraine. [73] Nationalist and socialist parties were formed at the end of the 19th century. Austrian Galicia became the center of the nationalist movement under the relatively lenient rule of the Habsburgs. [74] The Ukrainians entered World War I on the side of the central powers, under Austria, and Triple Entente, under Russia. 3.5 million Ukrainians fought with the imperial Russian army, while 250,000 fought for the Austro-Hungarian army. [75] The Austro-Hungarian authorities established the Ukrainian Legion to fight the Russian Empire. This became the Ukrainian Galician army, which fought against the Bolsheviks and Poles in the post-World War I period (1919–1923). Those suspected of being Russophile moods in Austria were treated harshly. [76] Polish soldiers entered Kiev in May 1920 during the Polish-Soviet War, in which Ukrainians sided with Poland against the Bolsheviks. After the Peace in Riga, signed on 18 December 1948, the European People's Cup War was signed by the World War I destroyed both empires. The Russian Revolution of 1917 led to the founding of the Soviet Union under the Bolsheviks and the subsequent civil war in Russia. There was a Ukrainian national movement for self-determination with heavy communist and socialist influence. Several Ukrainian states briefly appeared: the internationally recognized People's Republic of Ukraine (UNR, the forerunner of modern Ukraine, was declared the 23rd Member State of Ukraine), 25 January 1918) hetmanate, headquarters and probolshevik Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (or Soviet Ukraine) gradually resurrected territory in the former Russian Empire, while the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Hutsul Republic briefly appeared in the Ukrainian countries of the former Austro-Hungarian territory. [77] The Law of Unification, which was signed on 22. [78] This led to the Civil War, and an anarchist movement called the Black Army (later renamed the Revolutionary Uprising of Ukraine) developed in southern Ukraine under the command of the anarchist Nestor Makhn during the Russian Civil War. [79] They protected the operation of free Soviets and libertarian communities in the free territory, an attempt to create a stateless anarchist society between 1918 and 1921 during the Ukrainian Revolution , fought both the Tsarist White Army under Denikino and the Red Army led by Trotsky before being defeated in August 1921. Poland defeated Western Ukraine in the Polish-Ukrainian War, but failed against the Bolsheviks in the offensive against Kiev. According to the Peace of Riga, western Ukraine was incorporated into Poland, which in turn recognized the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in March 1919. With the establishment of Soviet power, Ukraine lost half its territory, while Moldova's autonomy was based on the left bank of the Dniester River. Ukraine became a founding member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in December 1922. [80] Western Ukraine, Carpathian Rus and Bukovina See also: Ruthenians and Ukrainians in Czechoslovakia (1918–1938) Hutsuls living in Verkhovna, around 1930 The war in Ukraine continued for another two years; In 1921, however, most of Ukraine was taken over by the Soviet Union, while Galicia and Volyn (mostly western Ukraine today) were incorporated into the Second Polish Republic. Modern Bukovina was annexed by Romania and Carpathian Ukraine was admitted to the Czechoslovak Republic as Ukraine. [81] In eastern Poland, a strong underground Ukrainian nationalist movement was formed in the 1920s and 1930s, made up of Ukrainan veterans of the Ukrainian-Soviet War (including Yevhen Konovalets, Andriy Melnyk and Yuri Tyutyunnyk) and was transformed into the Ukrainian Military Organization and later the Ukrainian Nationalist Organization (OUN). The movement has attracted militant followings among students. Hostilities between the Polish state authorities and the popular movement led to a significant number of deaths, and the promised autonomy was never realized. Poland's pre-war government also applied anti-Ukrainian sentiment; restrict the rights of persons who declared Ukrainian nationality, belonged to the Eastern Orthodox Church and occupied the Eastern The Ukrainian language was restricted in all possible areas, especially in government institutions, and the term Ruthenian was enforced in an attempt to ban the use of the term Ukrainian. Despite this, there were a number of Ukrainian parties in Poland, the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the active press and the business sector. Economic conditions improved in the 1920s, but the region suffered from the Great Depression of the early 1930s.[85] Interwar Soviet Ukraine See also: Holodomor The Dnieper Hydroelectric Station under construction, around 1930 The Russian Civil War devastated the entire Russian empire, including Ukraine. More than 1.5 million people and hundreds of thousands of homeless people have died on the territory of the former Russian Empire. Soviet Ukraine also faced a Russian famine in 1921 (primarily affecting russia's Volga-Ural region). [86] During the 1920s, the Soviet leadership supported the national renaissance of Ukrainian culture and language as part of Ukrainian politics pursued by mykol Skrypnyk's national communist leadership. Ukrainization was part of Soviet policy of correllization (literally indignation). [80] The Bolsheviks also committed themselves to universal health care, education and social security benefits, as well as to the right to work and housing. [89] Women's rights have been significantly increased through new laws. [90] Most of these policies were sharply reversed in the early 1930s after Joseph Stalin became the communist party's de facto leader. [quote required] Since the late 1920s, with a centrally planned economy, Ukraine has been involved in Soviet industrialization, and in the 1930's, those who resisted were arrested and deported, and agricultural productivity declined significantly. Since members of collective farms were sometimes allowed to receive no grain until unrealistic quotas were met, millions of people died of starvation in the famine known as the Holodomor or the Great Famine. A starved man on the streets of Kharkiv in 1933. Collectivization of crops and their confiscation by the Soviet authorities led to a great famine known as The Holodomor. Scholars differ on whether this famine fits the definition of genocide, but ukraine's parliament and other countries' governments have acknowledged this as such. [b] The Communist leadership sees famine as a means of class struggle and uses starvation as a criminal tool to force peasants into collective farms. [92] For the most part, the same groups were responsible for mass killings during the Civil War, collectivization, and great terror. These groups were associated with Yevdokimov (1891–1939) and served in a secret operations division within the General State Political Administration, between 1929 and 1931. Yevdokimov went into Communist Party administration in 1934, when he became party secretary for the North Caucasus Region. He seems to have continued to advise Joseph Stalin and Nikolai Yezov on security issues, and the other has relied on former yevdokimov colleagues, to carry out the mass murderous operations known as the Great Terror of 1937-38. [94] World War II See also: Eastern Front (World War II), Reichskommissariat Ukraine, and The Holocaust in Ukraine Territorial development of the Ukrainian USSR, 1922-1954 After the invasion of Poland in September 1939, German and Soviet troops divided the territory of Poland. Thus, eastern Galicia and Volynian with their Ukrainian population has become part of Ukraine. For the first time in history, the nation was united. [95] In 1940, the Soviets annexed Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. The Ukrainian USSR included the northern and southern regions of Bessarabia, northern Bukovina and the Hertsa region. However, the western part of moldova's Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic decled the newly created Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic. These territorial gains of the USSR were internationally recognized by the Paris Peace Treaties of 1947. [quote required] Marshal Timoshenko (born in the Budjak region) has been in general on many fronts throughout the war, including the Southwest Front east of Kiev in 1941. The axis initially went against the desperate but unsuccessful efforts of the Red Army. In the besieged battle of Kiev, the city was recognized as a city of heroes because of its fierce resistance. More than 600,000 Soviet soldiers (or a quarter of the Soviet Western Front) were killed or captured there, many of whom suffered severe abuse. [97] Although most Ukrainians fought in or alongside the Red Army,[98] an independent Ukrainian rebel movement (UPA, 1942) was formed in western Ukraine. It originated as an underground armed force (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, OUN)[100][101], which developed in interwar Poland as a reactionary nationalist organization. During the interwar period, the Polish government's policy towards the Ukrainian minority was initially very accommodating, but in the late 1930s it became increasingly harsh due to civil unrest. Both the OUN and UPA supported the objective of an independent Ukrainian state on territory with a Ukrainian ethnic majority. Although it brought conflict with Nazi Germany, sometimes the Melnyk wing of the OUN joined forces with Nazi forces. UPA divisions have also carried out massacres of ethnic Poles, killing approximately 100,000 Polish civilians.[102] Retaliation. [103] After the war was continued to fight the USSR until the 50th [quote required] Kiev suffered considerable damage during World War II and was occupied by the Germans from 19 September 1941 to 6 November 1943. The total number of ethnic Ukrainians who fought in the Soviet army is estimated at 4.5 million[99] to 7 million. [106] [c] Pro-Soviet guerrilla resistance in Ukraine is

estimated at 47,800 since the occupation began at its peak in 1944, with ethnic Ukrainians about 50%. [107] In general, the ukrainian rebel army's figures are unreliable, with numbers ranging from 15,000 to up to 100,000 fighters. [108] [109] Most of the Ukrainian USSR was organized within the Reichskommissariat of Ukraine with the intention of using its resources and possible German settlement. Some Western Ukrainians, who only joined the Soviet Union in 1939, were hailed by the Germans as liberators. Germany's brutal government eventually turned its followers against Nazi administrators who made little attempt to exploit discontent with Stalinist policies. [110] Instead, the Nazis maintained a system of collective farms, pursued genocidal policies against Jews, deported millions of people to work in Germany, and launched a depopulation program to prepare for German colonization. [110] They blocked the transport of food on the Kiev River. [111] The vast majority of fighting in World War II took place on the Eastern Front. [112] According to some estimates, 93% of all German casualties took place here. [113] The total losses inflicted on the Ukrainian population during the war are estimated at approximately 6 million [114] [115] including the estimated one and a half million Jews killed by Einsatzgruppen, [116] sometimes with the help of local collaborators. Of the estimated 8.6 million losses of Soviet soldiers, [117] [118] [119] 1.4 million were ethnic Ukrainians. [117] [119] [c] [d] Victory Day is celebrated as one of ten Ukrainian public holidays. [120] After World War II More information: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, The history of the Soviet Union (1953–1964), The history of the Soviet Union (1964–1982) and the History of the Soviet Union (1982–1991) by Sergei Korolov, a native of Zytomyr, the main Soviet rock engineer and designer during the Space Race The Republic was badly damaged by the war and required considerable effort to recover. More than 700 towns and 28,000 villages have been destroyed. [121] The situation was exacerbated by the 1946–1947 famine, which was caused by drought and wartime destruction of infrastructure. The death toll from this famine varies, even with the lowest estimate in the tens of thousands. [122] [123] [124] In 1945, the Ukrainian USSR became one of the founding members of the United Nations. [125] part of a special Conference. [126] Post-war ethnic cleansing took place in the newly enlarged Soviet Union. As of 1 January 1953, Ukrainians were second only to Russians among adult special deportees, which is 20% of the total. [127] In addition, more than 450,000 ethnic Germans from Ukraine and more than 200,000 Crimean Tatars were victims of forced deportations. [127] Two future leaders of the Soviet Union, Nikita Chrushevch (pre-war head of the CPSU in Ukraine) and Leonid Brezhnev (engineer from Kamianske), pictured together after Stalin's death in 1953, Nikita Chrushevch became the new leader of the USSR. Chrushevch, who served as first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine's USSR from 1938 to 1949, was intimately acquainted with the Republic; after taking power union-wide, began to emphasize the friendship between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples. In 1954, the 300th anniversary of the founding of the European People's Day was celebrated. Crimea was transferred from the Russian SFSR to the Ukrainian USSR. In 1950, the Republic fully surpassed the pre-war level of industry and production. [129] During the five-year plan of 1946–1950, nearly 20% of the Soviet budget was invested in Soviet Ukraine, a 5% increase over pre-war plans. As a result, Ukraine's workforce increased by 33.2% between 1940 and 1955, while industrial production increased 2.2 times over the same period. [quote required] Soviet Ukraine soon became a European leader in industrial production and an important source of raw materials for the country. The Chrushevch era was characterized by the "Great Breakthrough" (Great Breakthrough) in the construction of the Chrushevch era. Chrushevch's economic policy was based on the idea of "accelerated development" and "leapfrogging" the main types of players in the world. [130] [131] [132] [133] [134] [135] [136] [137] [138] [139] [140] [141] [142] [143] [144] [145] [146] [147] [148] [149] [150] [151] [152] [153] [154] [155] [156] [157] [158] [159] [160] [161] [162] [163] [164] [165] [166] [167] [168] [169] [170] [171] [172] [173] [174] [175] [176] [177] [178] [179] [180] [181] [182] [183] [184] [185] [186] [187] [188] [189] [190] [191] [192] [193] [194] [195] [196] [197] [198] [199] [200] [201] [202] [203] [204] [205] [206] [207] [208] [209] [210] [211] [212] [213] [214] [215] [216] [217] [218] [219] [220] [221] [222] [223] [224] [225] [226] [227] [228] [229] [230] [231] [232] [233] [234] [235] [236] [237] [238] [239] [240] [241] [242] [243] [244] [245] [246] [247] [248] [249] [250] [251] [252] [253] [254] [255] [256] [257] [258] [259] [260] [261] [262] [263] [264] [265] [266] [267] [268] [269] [270] [271] [272] [273] [274] [275] [276] [277] [278] [279] [280] [281] [282] [283] [284] [285] [286] [287] [288] [289] [290] [291] [292] [293] [294] [295] 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