



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

History of Ukraine. World History

5–9th grades

**Curriculum
for comprehensive schools**

Introduction to history (35 hours)

5th grade

Introduction. *WHAT IS HISTORY*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
What is the past, present, and future? Diversity of history. History as science and school subject. History of Ukraine is a part of European history. History textbook.
Summary

Topic 1. *COUNTDOWN IN HISTORY*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Calendar and historical time. Counting historical time. Working with timeline. Cultural eras of European history (primitive society, Antiquity, Middle Ages, Modern period). History of Ukraine on a timeline.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Topic 2. *WHERE HISTORY TAKES PLACE*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Geographical and historical space. Working with historical map. Ukraine on maps throughout history. Territorial borders of Kievan Rus', Kingdom of Ruthenia (Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia), Cossack Republic/Zaporizhian Host/Cossack Hetmanate and their changes. Territories of creating new Ukraine. Ukrainian State and its neighbors. Historical and geographical regions of Ukraine and their features (<i>at teacher's choice, review</i>). Territorial location and historical origin of hometown/village.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Topic 3. *SOURCES FOR STUDYING HISTORY*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Historical sources and their types. Identification and preservation of historical sources. Need to use different sources to reflect the completeness of history. Working with historical sources. Using different sources to reliably reflect the past. Critical attitude to source information. Places where historical sources are stored.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Topic 4. *HISTORY OF UKRAINE IN SITES AND MONUMENTS*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Historical sites as a source of historical and cultural information. Monument as a work of art to perpetuate the memory of event or person. Working with visual and written sources preserving the memory of history of Ukraine: a) Kingdom of Ruthenia-Ukraine: Volodymyr and Danylo Halytskyi (Vladimir and Daniel of Galicia); b) Cossack Ukraine: Bohdan Khmelnytsky; c) modern Ukraine: on the way to independence (Ukrainian War of Independence, Holodomor (the Great Famine), World War II, declaration of independence of Ukraine, adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine, Revolution of Dignity).
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Topic 5. HISTORY RESEARCHERS

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Main goals of learning about the past. Profession of historian. What is historical fact, historical person, or historical research? Historical works about Ukraine and their authors: a) Rus' chronicles (letopises). <i>Rus' Primary Chronicle</i> by Nestor the Chronicler; b) Cossack chronicles. <i>Chronicle of Samiilo Velychko</i> ; c) historical works of the XIX – early XX centuries. <i>History of Ukraine-Rus'</i> by Mykhailo Hrushevsky. Research on the history of native land (<i>at teacher's choice</i>). Scientific and artistic interpretation of the past. Works of fiction about the past of Ukraine (<i>at teacher's choice</i>).
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Topic 6. EVERYTHING HAS A PAST

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Labor and economy: then and now. Traditional occupations of Ukrainians. From subsistence to market economy. Use of scientific and technological achievements in production and its consequences. City and village. Occupations and living conditions of the population in Ukrainian cities and villages in the past and now. Science and education. Schools and universities in the territory of Ukraine. Growing role of brainwork. Health care. Medicine. Pharmacies. Sports. Leisure activities in the past.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

World History. History of Ukraine
(Integrated course) (70 hours)
6th grade

Introduction. WHEN AND HOW DID THE HISTORY OF MANKIND BEGIN

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Subject matter and tasks of history. Theories of human origin. Periodization of history of mankind (anthropological, archaeological, historical). How to use the textbook of the integrated history course (World History. History of Ukraine) for the 6 th grade students.
Summary

Section 1. PRIMITIVE COMMUNITIES. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES

Content of learning and cognitive activity
How archaeologists work. Natural environment, way of life, social organization, worldview and morality of primitive people. Main settlement sites and monuments of primitive people in the territory of Ukraine. Trypillia archaeological culture.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 2. ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS IN ASIA AND AFRICA

Content of learning and cognitive activity
What is civilization in history. Nile Valley Civilization. Natural and geographical conditions of the development of civilization of Ancient Egypt. Everyday life and economic life. Organization of society and government in Ancient Egypt. Myths, writing and the arts. Construction of pyramids. Mesopotamia. Natural and geographical conditions of the development of Sumer and Babylon. Everyday life and economic life. Organization of society and government in city-states and kingdoms of Mesopotamia. The Code of Hammurabi. Myths, writing and the arts. The Epic of Gilgamesh. Phoenicia. The kingdom of Israel and Judah. Natural and geographical conditions of the development. Everyday life and economic life. Phoenician colonization. Carthage. Alphabet. The kingdom of Israel and Judah: organization of government and society. Jerusalem. The Bible as a historical source.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 3. ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Periods of the history of Ancient Greece and Rome. Natural and geographical conditions of the Balkans. Archaeological discovery of the Minoan and Mycenaean palatial civilizations. Ancient Greek society. Athens and Sparta. The Greco-Persian Wars. Development of democracy in Athens under the rule of Pericles. Economic and everyday life in Ancient Greece. Greek religion and mythology. Ancient Olympic Games. Family, education and upbringing of Athenians and Spartans. Conquest of Greece by Philip II. Alexander The Great. Hellenistic States. Culture of the Hellenistic period. Greek colonization. Establishment of Ancient Greek settlements in the territory of Ukraine (in the northern Black Sea region). Social, economic life and everyday life in ancient poleis in the territory of Ukraine.

<p>Relations between the Greeks and the local population. The Cimmerians, the Scythians, the Sarmatians, the Goths, and the Huns.</p> <p>Natural and geographical conditions of the Italian Peninsula. Emergence of Rome. The Roman Republic in the V–I century BC: social order and government. Military expansion of Rome. Caesar's dictatorship. The Roman Empire. Augustus. Roman pantheon of gods. Roman law. Art of Ancient Rome.</p> <p>Crisis in the Roman Empire. Emergence and spread of Christianity. Transformation of Christianity into the official religion of the Roman Empire. Decline of the Roman Empire. The Great Migration. Fall of the Western Roman Empire.</p> <p>Origin of Slavic people. Natural and geographical conditions of the historical ancestral homeland of the Slavs. Social and economic life and spiritual world. Prerequisites for the settlement of the Slavs. Development of Slavic tribes during their settlement. The Antes and the Sclaveni in the territory of Ukraine.</p>
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 4. ORIGINS OF EUROPEAN AND OTHER MODERN CIVILIZATIONS

Content of learning and cognitive activity
<p>Reasons for disappearance of ancient civilizations. Modern civilizations on the world map. Main characteristic features of European civilization and its historical background. Chinese, Indian, Islamic and other civilizations. Interaction between civilizations.</p>
Summary
Topic-based assessment

History of Ukraine (35 hours)

World History (35 hours)

7th grade

History of Ukraine. 7th grade

Section 1. EMERGENCE AND FORMATION OF RUS'-UKRAINE

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Settlement of Slavic tribes in the territory of Ukraine. Economy and society of the Slavs. Neighbors of the Eastern Slavs. Formation of Rus'-Ukraine. Kievan princes (Askold, Oleg, Igor, Olga, Svyatoslav).
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 2. KIEVAN RUS' (RUS'-UKRAINE) at the end of the X – first half of the XI centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Domestic and foreign policy of Vladimir The Great. Introduction of Christianity. Kievan Rus' (Rus'-Ukraine) under Yaroslav the Wise. The <i>Russkaya Pravda</i> . Social order. Power of the prince. Everyday life. Economy. Cities. Crafts. Trade. Culture.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 3. KIEVAN RUS' in the second half of the XI – first half of the XIII centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Prerequisites for political fragmentation of Kievan Rus'. Council of Liubech. Reign of Vladimir Monomakh. Principalities of Kiev, Pereyaslavl and Chernigov in the middle of the XII – first half of the XIII centuries. Political, social and economic life (<i>review</i>). Principalities of Halych and Volhynia in the second half of the XII century. Yaroslav Osmomysl (<i>review</i>). Culture of Rus'-Ukraine in the second half of the XI – first half of the XIII centuries. Nomadic peoples of the steppes of Ukraine of the X–XIII centuries. Crimea as part of the Byzantine Empire (<i>review</i>).
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 4. KINGDOM OF RUTHENIA (KINGDOM OF GALICIA–VOLHYNIA)

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Formation of the Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia. Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus'. Subordination of Rus' principalities to the Mongol Empire (Golden Horde). King Daniel of Galicia is the builder of the Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia. The Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia under the successors of Daniel of Galicia and its collapse. Culture of the Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia of the XIII – first half of the XIV centuries.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 5. *RUS' APPANAGE PRINCIPALITIES WITHIN NEIGHBORING STATES. CRIMEAN KHANATE*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Incorporation of Rus' appanage principalities into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Union of Krewo of 1385 and Ukrainian territories. Resistance of Rus' princes to the policy of centralization and its consequences. Principality of Theodoro in Crimea (<i>review</i>). Formation of the Crimean Khanate. Giray dynasty. Social order and culture of the Khanate. Social life and church in the territory of Ukraine in the XIV–XV centuries. Agriculture. Crafts and trade. Cities, Magdeburg law. Monuments of medieval culture of the XIV–XV centuries. Konstanty Ostrogski. Yuriy Drohobych.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Summary of the course. *HISTORY OF RUS'-UKRAINE IN TERMS OF THE MIDDLE AGES*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Achievements of medieval Rus'-Ukrainian society. Features of social life of Rus'-Ukraine. Contribution of Rus'-Ukraine to the formation of European civilization.

World History. 7th grade***REPETITION. INTRODUCTION***

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Repetition: The Great Migration and its consequences. Settlement of the Slavs. Introduction: the Middle Ages as a period of human development. Periodization.

Section 1. *THE FIRST MEDIEVAL STATES*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Formation of the barbarian kingdoms. The Frankish Kingdom. Clovis. Conquests of Charlemagne. The Frankish Empire. Division of the Empire. The Byzantine Empire during the reign of Justinian. The Golden Age of the Byzantine Empire during the reign of Macedonian dynasty and Komnenos dynasty. Culture of the Byzantine Empire. Natural and geographical conditions of Arabia. Emergence of Islam. Muhammad. Arab conquests and caliphates. Development of Arab and Muslim culture.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 2. *THE MEDIEVAL WORLD OF WESTERN EUROPE*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Connection between man and nature. Movement of population. Internal and military colonization. Three orders of medieval society. Feudalism. Organization of the Christian Church in the Middle Ages.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 3. *EUROPEAN SOCIETY AND STATES in the X–XV centuries*

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Scandinavia in the Middle Ages. Viking conquest campaigns. The Crusades. Crusader States. Christian religious societies of knights. Medieval states: from fragmentation to estate-representative monarchies. Reconquista. Dynastic union of Isabella I and Ferdinand II and formation of the Kingdom of Spain. France in the XI–XV centuries. Hundred Years' War. Joan of Arc. Consolidation of power in the hands of the French kings. Louis XI. England in the XI–XV centuries. Henry II Plantagenet. <i>Magna Carta</i> (Great Charter).

War of the Roses. The Holy Roman Empire: order and struggle for political leadership between secular and spiritual rulers. Italian Commercial Republics (Genoa, Venice).

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 4. MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL WORLD OF THE MEDIEVAL EUROPE

Content of learning and cognitive activity

The East–West Schism of 1054. Catholic Church in the XI–XV centuries. Thomas Aquinas. Medieval heresies and war against them. Medieval schools and universities. Scientific and technical achievements. Printing. Architecture and art. Early Renaissance. Humanism.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 5. COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE in the X–XV centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Military orders (Teutonic, Livonian, Livonian Brothers of the Sword) and Christianity in Eastern Europe. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the reign of Algirdas. The Kingdom of Poland during the reign of Casimir III. The Kingdom of Hungary during the reign of Stephen I. Jan Hus. Hussite Wars. Mongol rule. The Novgorod Republic. Order and territories of the Grand Principality of Moscow of the XIV – early XVI centuries. Ivan III (Ivan the Great). Formation of the Ottoman Empire. Reign of Mehmed II. Culture of the Ottoman Empire.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 6. MEDIEVAL EAST (review)

Content of learning and cognitive activity

State and society in Medieval China. Achievements of Chinese culture. India in the period of political decentralization (fragmentation). Delhi Sultanate. Achievements of Indian culture. Japan.

Summary

History of Ukraine (52 hours)

World History (35 hours)

8th grade

History of Ukraine. 8th grade

Section 1. UKRAINIAN LANDS AS PART OF THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH (XVI – first half of the XVII centuries)

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Status of Ukrainian lands as part of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Holy Roman Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the Grand Principality of Moscow in the first half of the XVI century. Union of Lublin of 1569 and its impact on Ukrainian society. Social structure of society in Ukraine of the XVI century (magnates, szlachta (nobility), clergy, burghers and peasants). The Statutes of Lithuania. Economic life of village and city: folwarks, workshops. Trade. Rural and urban self-government. Crisis of the Orthodox Church in the XVI century. Reformation and Counter-Reformation in Ukraine. <i>Peresopnytsia Gospels</i> . Typography. Polemical literature. Orthodox Brotherhoods. Konstanty Wasyl Ostrogski. Union of Brest of 1596. Schism of the Orthodox Church. Formation of the Union (Greek Catholic) Church. Struggle for restoration of the Orthodox hierarchy. Reforms of Metropolitan Petro Mohyla. Cultural and educational life. Jesuit Colleges, Ostroh Academy, fraternal schools. Kyiv (Kyiv-Mohyla) collegium. Urban planning, architecture, fine arts of the XVI – first half of the XVII centuries.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 2. EMERGENCE OF THE COSSACKS (XVI – first half of the XVII centuries)

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Origin of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Cossack farmsteads and settlements. The first Siches. Dmytro Vyshnevetsky. Zaporozhian Sich is the Cossack Republic. Registered Cossacks. Formation of the Cossack class. Cossack uprisings of the late XVI century. Cossack Campaigns of the first quarter of the XVII century. Petro Konashevych-Sahaidachny. Zaporizhian Host and the Battle of Khotyn. Cossack and peasant uprisings of the 20-30s of the XVII century. Ordinance of the Zaporizhian Host.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 3. NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE in the middle of the XVII century

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Prerequisites for the National Liberation War. Bohdan Khmelnytsky. Union between 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 Campaign. Siege of Zhvanets. Ukrainian Cossack state is the Zaporizhian Host. Administrative and territorial structure. Social and economic reforms. Foreign policy: search for allies. Treaty between Ukraine and Moscow of 1654 (Treaty of Pereiaslav or the March Articles). Military and political events of 1654-1655. Treaty of Vilna. Ukrainian-Swedish-Transylvanian Union.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 4. COSSACK UKRAINE in the late 50s of the XVII – early XVIII centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Ivan Vyhovsky. Treaty of Hadiach. Muscovite-Ukrainian War. Battle of Konotop. Beginning of the Ruin. Yurii

Khmelnysky. Split of the Cossack Hetmanate. Pavlo Teteria and Ivan Briukhovetsky. Truce of Andrusovo. Attempts to unite the Left-bank and Right-bank Hetmanates. Demian Mnohohrishny. Ivan Samoylovych. Chyhyryn Campaigns. Treaty of Bakhchisarai. Treaty of Perpetual Peace. Right-bank Cossacks in the last quarter of the XVII century. Settlement and development of Sloboda Ukraine. Sloboda Cossack regiments. Zaporozhian Cossacks. Ivan Sirko. Hetmanate in the times of Ivan Mazepa. Pylyp Orlyk and his Constitution. Liquidation of the Cossacks in the Right-bank Ukraine. Church. Education. Architecture. Fine Arts.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 5. UKRAINIAN LANDS in the 20-90s of the XVIII century

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Imperial attack on the autonomy of the Hetmanate. Pavlo Polubotok. Danylo Apostol. New Sich. Kirill Razumovski. Liquidation of the Hetmanate and the Cossack system in Ukraine. Annexation of Crimea by the Russian Empire. Colonization of the Southern Ukraine. Right-bank Ukraine. Haidamakas. Koliivshchyna rebellion. Bukovina, Eastern Galicia, and Transcarpathia. Opryshky movement. Divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth: changes in the situation of Right-bank Ukraine and Western Ukraine. Education and science. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. Hryhoriy Skovoroda. Architecture. Fine Arts. Music.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Summary of the course. HISTORY OF UKRAINE IN TERMS OF THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Achievements of Ukrainian society. Features of public life in Ukraine of the XVI–XVIII centuries. contribution of Ukraine to the formation of European civilization.

World History. 8th grade

REPETITION. INTRODUCTION

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Repetition. The Middle Ages in the history of Europe and Ukraine.
Introduction. Concept and periodization of Modern Period. Early Modern Period: beginning of cultural and political superiority of the Christian West. Features of the Early Modern Period in the history of Ukraine.

Section 1. THE AGE OF DISCOVERY AND FORMATION OF CAPITALIST RELATIONS

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Causes and prerequisites of the Age of Discovery of the XV–XVI centuries. Travels of Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and Ferdinand Magellan. Pre-Columbian civilizations (*review*). Spanish colonization of the Americas. Creation of colonial empires. Changing worldviews. Trading capital. Manufacturing and wage labor. Formation of capitalist relations. Everyday life of the population of Western Europe.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 2. HIGH RENAISSANCE. REFORMATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Humanism as an intellectual movement of the Renaissance. High Renaissance. Catholic Church before the Reformation. Martin Luther and the birth of Protestantism. Spread of the Reformation. John Calvin. Counter-Reformation in Europe. Ignatius von Loyola. The Jesuits. Council of Trent. Religious wars in

Germany and France. Peace of Augsburg of 1555. Baroque culture. Birth of a new European science.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 3. STATES OF WESTERN EUROPE in the XVI–XVII centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Establishment of Absolute Monarchy in France. Cardinal Armand Jean du Plessis de Richelieu. Absolutism during the reign of Louis XIV. Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Habsburg possessions. Charles V. Dutch Revolt. Union of Utrecht. William the Silent. English Reformation. Elizabeth I. Bloody Code. English Revolution. Oliver Cromwell. Establishment of Parliamentarism. Bill of Rights. Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth: szlachta democracy. Thirty Years' War. Westphalian sovereignty.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 4. THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE in the XVII–XVIII centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Expansion of the Ottoman Empire. Suleiman the Magnificent. Peoples of South-Eastern Europe under the rule of the Ottoman Turks. Crimean Khanate. Domestic and foreign policy. The Tsardom of Russia. Ivan IV the Terrible. Time of Troubles. Reign of the Romanov dynasty. Internal and foreign policy of Peter I. Economic decline and political crisis in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (the second half of the XVII–XVIII centuries).

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 5. THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Beginning of the Industrial Revolution, its impact on the lives of various segments of the population. Enlightenment. Encyclopédistes. Freemasonry. Classicism. Enlightened absolutism. Possessions of the Austrian Habsburgs. Maria Theresa. Joseph II. The Kingdom of Prussia. Frederick II. The Russian Empire. Elizabeth I. Catherine II. International relations. War of the Spanish Succession, War of the Austrian Succession, Seven Years' War. Divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Beginning of the War of the Ottoman Empire Succession. British colonies in North America. United States Declaration of Independence. American Revolutionary War. Creation of the USA. Constitution of the United States.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 6. EASTERN WORLD in the XVI–XVIII centuries (review)

Content of learning and cognitive activity

India. The Mughal Empire. Babur, Akbar. The Persian Empire of Safavid dynasty. Abbas I. Culture of India and Persia. China. Manchu invasion of China. Qing dynasty. Culture of China. Japan. Tokugawa shogunate. Isolationist foreign policy. Culture of Japan.

Summary

History of Ukraine (52 hours)

World History (35 hours)

9th grade

History of Ukraine. 9th grade

REPETITION. INTRODUCTION

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Essence of the Modern Period. Early Modern Period in the history of Ukraine. The Long Nineteenth Century: Era of Modernization and National Revival in Europe. Administrative and territorial structure of Ukrainian territories within the Russian and Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) Empires. Periodization of the history of Ukraine of the XIX century (by stages of the national movement). Population: size, social and ethnic composition. Other ethnic groups in the territory of Ukraine: Poles, Russians, Crimean Tatars, Jews, Germans, etc. Creation of the Pale of Settlement for Jews.

Section 1. UKRAINIAN LANDS AS PART OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE at the end of the XVIII – first half of the XIX centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Policy of the Russian Empire towards Ukrainian ethnic territories. Cossacks after liquidation of the Zaporozhian Sich. Social and economic situation. Villages and cities. Trade. Chumak trading occupation. Crisis of the serfdom system. Beginning of the Industrial Revolution. New model of social and economic development in Southern Ukraine. Porto Franco (Odessa). Beginning of the Ukrainian National Revival. Formation of modern Ukrainian national identity. Novhorod-Siverskyi patriotic group. Kharkiv branch of the Ukrainian movement. Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius. Polish National Liberation Movement and Russian Opposition Movement in the territory of Ukraine. Polish Uprising of 1830-1831 and its consequences for Ukraine. Social movements.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 2. UKRAINIAN LANDS AS PART OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE at the end of the XVIII – first half of the XIX centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Policy of the Austrian Empire towards Ukrainian territories. Reforms of Joseph II. Social protests. Beginning of the Ukrainian National Revival. Activists "Buditeľius" of Zakarpattia. The Greek-Catholic Parish Clergy in Galicia. Russian Trinity. European Revolution of 1848-1849 in the Ukrainian regions of the Austrian Empire. Social movements. Abolition of serfdom. Supreme Ruthenian Council and its national program. Zorya Halytska newspaper. First experience of parliamentary activity.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 3. EVERYDAY LIFE AND CULTURE OF UKRAINE at the end of the XVIII – first half of the XIX centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Everyday life. Position of women. Conditions for cultural development. Education. Lviv University. Opening of universities in Kharkiv and Kyiv. Scientific progress. Famous scientists. Cultural and educational societies. Development of Ukrainian literature. Formation of modern Ukrainian literary language. <i>Aeneid</i> by Ivan Kotlyarevsky. <i>Kobzar</i> by Taras Shevchenko. Works of Panteleimon Kulish and Nikolai Gogol. Music, theater, fine arts, and architecture.
Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 4. UKRAINIAN LANDS AS PART OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE in the second half of the XIX century

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Ukrainian issue in the context of international relations. Crimean War of 1853-1856. Abolition of serfdom and reforms of the 1860s and 1870s. Modernization of industry and agriculture. Expansion of the domestic market. Trade. Urbanization. "Building fever". Development of railway transport. Changes in the social structure of society. Formation of the intelligentsia and working class (proletariat). Families of Ukrainian entrepreneurs. Hromadas movement of the 1860s and 1890s. Hromada of Kyiv. Chlopomania. January Uprising of 1863-1864 and its consequences for Ukraine. South-Western Department of the Russian Geographical Society. Young hromadas. Valuev Circular and Ems Ukaz. Volodymyr Antonovych and Mykhailo Drahomanov. Brotherhood of Tarasovs. National revival of the Crimean Tatars. Ismail Gasprinsky. Emergence of labor and social-democratic movements.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 5. UKRAINIAN LANDS AS PART OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY in the second half of the XIX century

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Features of social and economic development of western Ukrainian regions. Peasant reform of 1848 in the Austrian Empire. Ukrainian Cooperative Movement. Labor migration. Russophiles (Moscophiles) and Ukrainophiles (Populists (Narodovtsi). Prosvita society. Shevchenko Scientific Society. Narodovtsi policy of the "new era". Deployment of Narodovtsi movement in the 1880s and 1890s in Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia. Radical movement in Galicia. Ivan Franko. Formation of political parties. Russian-Ukrainian Radical Party, Ukrainian National Democratic Party. Ukrainian representation in the Galician Sejm and the Austrian Parliament in Vienna.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 6. UKRAINE OF THE EARLY XX CENTURY BEFORE MODERNIZATION

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Features of social and economic development. Industrial modernization. Monopolization. Regional specialization of industry and agriculture. Cooperative movement. Politicization and radicalization of the Ukrainian National Movement. Creation and activity of political parties, cultural, educational, military and sports organizations. Problems of consolidation of the Ukrainian nation. Independent and autonomistic trends in the national movement. Growing political tension. Events of the Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 in Ukraine. Activities of Ukrainian parliamentary communities in the first and second State Dumas. "Ukrainian issue" in the III and IV State Dumas. Society of Ukrainian Postupovtsi. Ukrainian representation in the Galician Sejm and the Austrian Parliament in Vienna. Pyotr Stolypin agrarian reforms and their impact on Ukraine. Ukrainian political and national cultural movement in 1907-1914. Electoral reform in Austria-Hungary. Increased pressure from the Russian imperial authorities on the Ukrainian movement. Xenophobia and chauvinism. The Beilis trial.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 7. EVERYDAY LIFE AND CULTURE OF UKRAINE in the middle of the XIX – early XX centuries

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Impact of modernization processes on the public life of Ukrainians, changes in the human worldview. Variety

of forms and directions of education. Struggle for establishment of Ukrainian university in Lviv. Church. Women's emancipation. Scientific societies. Famous scientists. Features of cultural life development. Literature. Professional Ukrainian theater. The Tobilevych family. Music. Ukrainian romantic and realistic school of painting. Modern art. Stylization and modern in architecture. Everyday life. Changes in urban and rural development. Health care and medical services. Leisure, entertainment and satisfaction of cultural needs.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

World History. 9th grade

Section 1. EUROPE DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Crisis of the Old Order (French society at the end of the XVIII century, the Age of Enlightenment). French Revolution of the late XVIII century. Consulate and Empire in France. Napoleon Bonaparte. Historical significance of the French Revolution. Congress of Vienna. Holy Alliance.

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 2. EUROPE AND AMERICA DURING THE AGE OF REVOLUTION AND NATIONAL UNIFICATION (1815-1870)

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Industrial Revolution in Western Europe and its consequences. Parliamentary system. Attempts to understand the new reality. Conservatism, Liberalism, Socialism. National idea (Nationalism). Everyday life. The Reform Bills. Chartism. Great Britain is the "world's workshop". British foreign and colonial policy. France during the Bourbon Restoration. Revolution of 1830. July Monarchy. The Austrian Empire in the times of Klemens von Metternich. Springtime of the Peoples. Revolutions of 1848-1849 in Western and Central Europe. National movements of Slavic peoples. Unification of Germany and Italy. Social movements in the Russian Empire in the first half of the XIX century. American Civil War and Reconstruction Era. Creation of independent states in Latin America (*review*).

Summary

Topic-based assessment

Section 3. MODERNIZATION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN COUNTRIES in the last third of the XIX –early XX centuries. AWAKENING OF ASIA

Content of learning and cognitive activity

Monopolization of the economy. Growing role of the state in public life. Completion of formation of industrial society in the developed countries. Franco-Prussian War and its consequences. French Third Republic. Georges Clemenceau. German Empire. Chancellor Otto von Bismarck. Transition of Germany to the "world politics". British industrial decline. Strengthening of colonial expansion. Liberal reforms of David Lloyd George. Economic recovery of the United States. United States antitrust law. 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 agrarian reforms. Austria-Hungary is a Dual Monarchy. Creation of new independent states in the Balkans. Meiji era in the Japanese Empire. Beginning of Japanese territorial expansion. Sun Yat-sen. Xinhai Revolution of 1911. Attempts to modernize the Ottoman Empire.

Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 4. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (second half of the XIX – beginning of the XX centuries)

Content of learning and cognitive activity
International relations at the end of the XIX century. Formation of military alliance – Triple Alliance and Entente. Beginning of the struggle for the redistribution of the colonial world. International crises and armed conflicts at the beginning of the XIX century. Ukraine in the geopolitical plans of the Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian Empires at the turn of the XIX–XX centuries.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Section 5. DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE AND EVERYDAY LIFE (late XVIII – early XX centuries)

Content of learning and cognitive activity
Variety of forms and directions of education. University as an autonomous institution. Emergence of technical higher education institutions. Scientific and technical achievements. Literature and art. Birth of mass culture. Mass production. Scientific and technological revolution of the turn of the XIX–XX centuries and its impact on man and society. Changes in the appearance of cities and villages. Clothing. Industrial and traditional societies. Emancipation.
Summary
Topic-based assessment

Summary of the course. LEADING IDEAS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF THE LONG NINETEENTH CENTURY

Content of learning and cognitive activity
The Long Nineteenth Century: leading ideas, achievements and challenges. Features of Ukrainian history of the XIX century. Contribution of Ukrainian society to the Pan-European cultural heritage of the XIX century.