

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE  
ODESA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY  
Department of Social Sciences

**COLLECTION OF  
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS FOR  
THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE  
“HISTORY OF UKRAINE AND  
UKRAINIAN CULTURE”**

Odesa — 2022



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For foreign students,  
specialties “Medicine”,  
“Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy”

UDC 94(477)(076)+930.859(477)

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*The collection of Multiple Choice Questions  
was asserted on meeting of Central Co-ordinating Methodical Council,  
minutes № 4, 19.04.2022.*

**Collection of Multiple Choice Questions for the academic discipline “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture” : for foreign students, specialties “Medicine”, “Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy” / compiled by : Uvarova O. O., Kulachynskyi M. M., Podkupko-Diachkova T. L., Shanina O. S. — Odesa, 2022. — 52 p.**

The collection of Multiple Choice Questions for the academic discipline “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture” was prepared by the staff of the Department of Social Sciences of Odesa National Medical University for use in seminars on “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture”, as well as for independent work of students and self-control.

For students of International faculty of ONMedU (specialties “Medicine”, “Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy”).

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## **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The collection of Multiple Choice Questions for the academic discipline “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture” (for students of International faculty, specialties “Medicine”, “Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy”). Could be used for practical classes, independent students work, self-control.

The collection of Multiple Choice Questions is based on historical and chronological order and covers the most important phenomenon of the Ukrainian history and culture. Discipline “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture” take special place in the system of humanitarian and social sciences in higher educational establishments, students get a holistic understanding of cultural and historical heritage of the Ukrainian ethnos. The course is grounded on the specific system of cultural values, traced the factors that ensure the development of certain material and spiritual heritage.

Formation of knowledge and perception of culture as a social memory of mankind helps students better understand the historical role of place and the specifics of modern Ukrainian history and culture. The study of processes taking place in the Ukrainian culture within historical time, is essential for the formation of students' scientific outlook, high moral qualities, improving general level, the development of national and universal values.

*Theme 1. History as a science.*  
**Culture — the object of scientific research**

1. What is History?
  - a) the study of the past, particularly how it relates to humans
  - b) the past
  - c) the future of human being
  - d) the science that studies modern time
  
2. Term culture has ... origin:
  - a) Greek
  - b) Latin
  - c) Russian
  - d) English
  
3. For the first time the word “culture” faced at work of
  - a) Aristotle
  - b) Marcus Porcius Cato
  - c) Hegel
  - d) Plato
  
4. The very first meaning of word *Culture* was:
  - a) making of fine pictures and sculptures
  - b) cultivation of land
  - c) measure of people’s intellect
  - d) measure of people’s behaviour in society
  
5. When did contemporary understanding of world *Culture* appear:
  - a) second half of 18<sup>th</sup> century.
  - b) first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - c) 13<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.
  
6. Who first used the term “culture” in relation to the human mind, spirit:
  - a) Plato
  - b) Cicero
  - c) Caesar
  - d) Shevchenko
  
7. When was the term “culture” started to use for the definition of a level of mental abilities:
  - a) 1<sup>st</sup> century B. C.
  - b) 13<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) 20<sup>th</sup> century

8. Word “civilisation” comes from the

- a) Latin
- b) English
- c) Italian
- d) French

9. The word “civilisation” used for:

- a) a man who lives in a small village.
- b) a man who is travelling
- c) a man who lives in a town, not in a village.
- d) a man who lives in a capital of a country.

10. The earliest written occurrence in English of civilization in its modern sense may be found in *An Essay on the History of Civil Society* of

- a) Adam Ferguson's
- b) Lewis Henry Morgan
- c) Oswald Spengler
- d) Arnold Joseph Toynbee

11. The author of book, *Primitive Culture*, published in 1871 is

- a) Edward Tylor
- b) Lewis Henry Morgan
- c) Oswald Spengler
- d) Arnold Joseph Toynbee

12. This book of Edward Gibbon's began an interest in the Fall of Civilizations, that had begun with the historical divisions of Petrarch between the Classical period of Ancient Greece and Rome, the succeeding Medieval Ages, and the Renaissance.

- a) “Decline of the West”
- b) “The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire”
- c) “Primitive Culture”
- d) “A Study of History”

13. The author of book “Decline of the West”

- a) Oswald Spengler
- b) Edward Gibbon
- c) Arnold J. Toynbee
- d) Lewis Henry Morgan

14. The author of book “A Study of History”

- a) Oswald Spengler
- b) Edward Gibbon
- c) Arnold J. Toynbee
- d) Lewis Henry Morgan

15. What can not be considered as a subjects of cultural creativity:

- a) all humanity
- b) beliefs
- c) professional groups
- d) religious communities.

16. Civilized society is often characterized by:

- a) mostly agriculture production with traditional methods
- b) the fact that religion is very important in society.
- c) advanced agriculture, foreign trade and urbanism.
- d) majority of people leaving in small villages.

17. Forms of culture are:

- a) intellectual, physical, religious
- b) material, spiritual, physical
- c) musical, sculptural, painting, theatrical
- d) mass and individual

18. Which type of culture is possible only with modern communications and electronic media:

- a) elite culture
- b) mass culture
- c) world culture
- d) ethnic culture

19. History of culture includes:

- a) history of science and technique, and arts
- b) household activities, folklore and literary studies
- c) education and social thought
- d) all mentioned variants

20. Continue the definition “culture is a complex of material, spiritual, intellectual and emotional characteristics of society that includes not only a big variety of arts, but also...”

- a) way of life and the main rules of human being
- b) system of values
- c) traditions and beliefs
- d) all mentioned variants

21. Material culture includes:

- a) transportation and communication
- b) clothes and cuisine
- c) houses and domestic appliances
- d) all mentioned variants



22. Spiritual culture includes:

- a) cognition, morality, upbringing and education
- b) law, philosophy, ethic and aesthetic
- c) science, arts, literature, mythology, religion
- d) all mentioned variants

23. According to the mean of expression culture is subdivided into:

- a) material and spiritual
- b) elitist and folk
- c) world and national
- d) mass and primitive

24. According to the direction culture is subdivided into:

- a) material and spiritual
- b) elitist, mass and folk
- c) world and national
- d) mass and primitive

25. According to the belongings culture is subdivided into:

- a) material and spiritual
- b) elitist and folk
- c) world and national
- d) mass and primitive

26. Culture is a product of ...creativity:

- a) animal
- b) human
- c) nature
- d) all mentioned variants

27. What does it mean "artefact":

- a) something made or given shape by man
- b) human made object
- c) an object recovered by some archaeological endeavour, which may have a cultural interest
- d) all mentioned variants

28. A set of cultural values and ideas that arise from common exposure of a population to the same cultural activities, communications media, music and art, etc. Becomes possible only with modern communications. All it is about

- a) national culture
- b) ethnic culture
- c) mass culture
- d) world culture

*Theme 2. The Development of Humanity on  
the Territory of Modern Ukraine in Ancient Times*

1. All territory of Ukraine was settled in:
  - a) Palaeolithic
  - b) Neolithic
  - c) Middle Age
  - d) New Age
  
2. "Palaeolithic" means...
  - a) Old Stone Age
  - b) New Stone Age
  - c) Old Bronze Age
  - d) New Bronze Age
  
3. Palaeolithic humans made tools of...
  - a) stone, bone, and wood
  - b) stone, bone, and gold
  - c) wood, tin, stone
  - d) stone, bronze, bone
  
4. Bow and arrow invented in the era
  - a) Neolithic
  - b) Bronze Age
  - c) Stone Age
  - d) Mesolithic
  
5. "Neolithic" means...
  - a) Old Stone Age
  - b) New Stone Age
  - c) Middle Stone Age
  - d) Lower Stone Age
  
6. Belief in a plant or animal as an ancestor is called
  - a) totemizm
  - b) polytheism
  - c) fetishism
  - d) absurdyzm
  
7. Animism is a belief that
  - a) some kind of animal is an ancestor of the clan
  - b) magic actions can affect to the nature
  - c) after death the soul will suffer
  - d) every thing has a spirit, soul

8. Adoption of agriculture was during the ...

- a) New Stone Age
- b) Middle Stone Age
- c) Bronze Age
- d) Iron Age

9. "Neolithic revolution" resulted first of all in:

- a) changing from matriarchal clan order to patriarchal
- b) starting of producing Bronze
- c) transition of primitive man to reproductive agriculture
- d) appearing of art.

10. The earliest agricultural tribes at the territory of Ukraine were:

- a) Trypillian
- b) Cimmerian
- c) Scythian
- d) Sarmatic

11. The Tripillian culture, or Cucuteni culture is an archaeological culture of ... period.

- a) Paleolithic
- b) Eneolithic
- c) Bronze Age
- d) Iron Age

12. The Cucuteni-Trypillian culture was investigated on the territory of...

- a) Russia
- b) Ukraine
- c) Moldova, Ukraine, Romania
- d) Moldova, Russia, Romania

13. The Trypillian settlements in Ukraine were discovered in

- a) 1897
- b) 1665
- c) 1879
- d) 1954

14. The Trypillian settlements first were discovered by

- a) Tylor
- b) Stanko
- c) Khvoyka
- d) Carter

15. The Trypillian culture was named after

- a) village near which was excavated

- b) city near which was excavated
- c) Archeologist which excavated its
- d) the own name of this culture

16. The Trypillian settlements underwent periodical acts of destruction and re-creation, as they were burned and then rebuilt

- a) every 20–40 years
- b) every 60–80 years
- c) every 10–20 years
- d) every 160–180 years

17. The Trypillians did not use ... as tools materials

- a) stone,
- b) bone,
- c) wood,
- d) iron

18. Which kinds of names received Trypillian culture:

- a) culture of geometric drawing
- b) culture of agricultural achievements
- c) nomadic culture
- d) culture of painted ceramic

19. Trypillians were very skilful in:

- a) military sphere
- b) agriculture and handicraft
- c) science
- d) all mentioned variants

20. Cimmerian tribes had ... origin:

- a) Caucasian
- b) Iranian
- c) Turkish
- d) Mongolian

21. The Cimmerians inhabited the region north of the Caucasus and the Black Sea during...

- a) 10th — 5th centuries BC
- b) 8th — 7th centuries BC
- c) 2nd — 1st centuries BC
- d) 6th — 7th centuries AD

22. The first who extracted iron in Ancient Ukraine were the

- a) Cimmerians

- b) Scythians
- c) Greeks
- d) Slavs

23. Cimmerians were:

- a) agricultural tribes
- b) nomadic tribes
- c) primitive tribes
- d) all mentioned variants

24. The Cimmerians are described in Book of

- a) Homer's *Odyssey*
- b) Bible
- c) Homer's *Iliad*
- d) Herodotus' *The History*

25. Much of the surviving information about the Scythians comes from the ...

- a) Greek poet Homer
- b) Greek historian Herodotus
- c) Roman philosopher Aristotle
- d) Jewish historian Flavius Josephus

26. "Animal style" characteristic of art of the

- a) Cimmerians
- b) Sarmatians
- c) Trypillian culture
- d) Scythians

27. Scythian tribes were very skilful in:

- a) military sphere
- b) ceramic
- c) painting
- d) all mentioned variants

28. The main activity of Scythians was

- a) nomadic cattle-breeding
- b) settled agriculture
- c) hunting
- d) fishing

29. People with Iranian origin flourishing in Ukrainian territory from 3d century BC to the 4th century AD were

- a) Cimmerians
- b) Scythians
- c) Sarmatians
- d) Goths

30. Sarmatic tribes came to Ukrainian territory from:

- a) Russia
- b) Europe
- c) Asia
- d) Africa

*Theme 3. Ancient culture in  
the territory of the Northern Black Sea coast*

1. The “Antiquity” is a history and culture of:

- a) Ancient Ukraine
- b) Ancient Middle East
- c) Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome.
- d) Ancient Scandinavian states

2. Establishing of Greek daughter cities along the shore of Mediterranean and Black Seas is known as:

- a) “Greek expansion”
- b) “Greek colonization”
- c) “Greek aggression”
- d) “Greek development”

3. Ancient states on the northern Black Sea coast existed from the

- a) middle of the 1st millennium BC to the 3rd–4th century AD
- b) middle of the 2nd millennium BC to the 3rd-4th century BC
- c) 3rd to the 4th century BC
- d) 5th century AD to the 15th century AD

4. Ancient Greek city states found of territory of modern Ukraine traded mostly with:

- a) North Europe
- b) neighboring tribes, cities of Greece and Asia Minor
- c) only with neighboring tribes without any long-distance trade
- d) Italy

5. In political structure most of Ancient Greek city states found of territory of modern Ukraine were:

- a) slave-owning republics.
- b) democratic republics.
- c) monarchies.
- d) senate republics.

6. Ancient cities in North Black Sea Coast were ruined in

- a) 2 century AD
- b) 3 century BC
- c) 4 century AD
- d) 10 century AD

7. The oldest Greek colony in Ukraine was founded on

- a) Berezan Island
- b) Khortytsia Island
- c) Trukhaniv Island
- d) Snake Island

8. Greek colonization affected the formation at this territory:

- a) the early feudal state
- b) city-states in Northern seaside
- c) slavery all over the territory
- d) all mentioned variants

9. Poleis is

- a) colony
- d) city-state
- c) acropolis
- d) chora

10. Greek cities established their agricultural territories, called

- a) acropolis
- d) temenos
- c) chorai
- d) agora

11. Part of the ancient Greek city-states, an open “place of assembly”, also served as a marketplace where merchants kept stalls or shops to sell their goods amid colonnades.

- a) acropolis
- d) temenos
- c) chorai
- d) agora

12. Main exports of ancient cities of Northern Black Sea Coast were:

- a) grain, livestock, hides, fish and slaves
- b) wood and wooden materials, clothes
- c) metals
- d) pottery and ceramics

13. The Greek Black Sea colonial port were

- a) Olbia, Chersonesos, Tyras
- b) Sparta, Chersonesos, Tyras
- c) Olbia, Chersonesos, Athens
- d) Chersonesos, Delphi, Mycenae

14. In North Black Sea Coast Greeks founded the city

- a) Milet
- b) Olbia
- c) Korinf
- d) Athens

15. Chersonesus' ancient ruins are presently located in one of ... suburbs

- a) Kharkiv's
- b) Sevastopol's
- c) Lviv's
- d) Kyiv's

16. Ancient Bosporan state was united around cities located near modern:

- a) Odesa
- b) Sevastopol
- c) Kerch
- d) Kherson

17. The king of all gods in Greek mythology was called:

- a) Poseidon
- b) Zeus
- c) Demeter
- d) Mars

18. Ancient Greek gods according to Greek mythology lived:

- a) in Black Sea near modern Odesa
- b) in Aegean Sea near modern Athens
- c) on mount Olympus in Greece
- d) on the hill near Thessaloniki

#### *Theme 4. Kievan Rus*

1. The Slavic people are ... ethno-linguistic group

- a) Arabian
- b) Indo-European
- c) American
- d) Asian



2. From the early 6th century the Slavic people spread to inhabit most of ... .

- a) northern Europe and the Balkans
- b) central and eastern Europe and the Balkans
- c) central and eastern Europe
- d) the Balkans

3. Ukrainians gradually adopted ...

- a) Islam
- b) Buddhism
- c) Christianity
- d) Confucianism

4. Kievan Rus' (also Kyivan Rus') was a medieval polity in Eastern Europe, from ...

- a) the late 9th to the mid 13th century
- b) the late 8th to the mid 15th century
- c) the late 6th to the mid 11th century
- d) the late 9th to the mid 19th century

5. The political history of Kievan Rus deals with ... dynasty

- a) Romanovs
- b) Ruriks
- c) Hapsburgs
- d) Tudors

6. Slavonic culture mostly had ... character:

- a) agricultural
- b) nomadic
- c) military
- d) all mentioned variants

7. The early phase of Kievan Rus' begins in ..., when the capital was moved from Novgorod to Kiev

- a) 882
- b) 654
- c) 1011
- d) 988

8. Christening of Rus was in the year

- a) 911
- b) 945
- c) 988
- d) 1068

9. Who among Kyiv Princes baptized Rus'?

- a) Igor
- b) Svyatoslav
- c) Volodymyr
- d) Yaroslav

10. The original religion of ancient Slavs was paganism which meant:

- a) Belief in super-power animals
- b) Belief in only one God.
- c) Idol-worship to many gods.
- d) Belief in super-power forces of human.

11. The first stone church in Kiev was

- a) Mykhailivskyy Cathedral
- b) Saint Andrew's Church
- c) Saint Sophia Cathedral
- d) Desiatinnaia Church (Church of the Tithes)

12. Under Yaroslav the Wise was compiled the first legal code named

- a) Constitution of Ukraine
- b) The Code of Hammurabi (Codex Hammurabi)
- c) Ruska Pravda (The Russian Truth)
- d) Salic law

13. The Primary Chronicle had been written by:

- a) Olga
- b) Svyatoslav
- c) Volodymyr
- d) Nestor

14. The Tale of Bygone Years was compiled in Kiev around:

- a) 988
- b) 1113
- c) 1047
- d) 1015

15. Names of the creators of the Slavic alphabet

- a) Cyril and Methodius
- b) Boris and Glib
- c) Igor and Oleg
- d) Sviatoslav and Vladimir

16. Two monks Antony and Theodosiy founded the biggest monastery:

- a) Kyiv-Pechersk

- b) Peresopnytskyi
- c) Pochayiv
- d) all mentioned variants

17. Yaroslav built Saint Sophia Cathedral in ...

- a) Kiev
- b) Kharkiv
- c) Lviv
- d) Donetsk

18. The first library in Rus to preserve important archive documents established by

- a) Theodosius
- b) Yaroslav the Wise
- c) Vladimir Monomakh
- d) Metropolitan Illarion

19. The first native metropolitan of Kyivan Rus became in 1051

- a) Theodosius
- b) Illarion
- c) Nestor
- d) Anthony

20. Famous doctor in Pechersk monastery in XI century was

- a) Alimpiy
- b) Agapetus
- c) Theodosius
- d) Andrei Rublev

21. In 1086 the nun of Andrii monastery in Kiev founded the school for girls.

What was her name?

- a) Olga
- b) Sophiya
- c) Anna
- d) Daryna

### *Theme 5. Galician-Volhynian state*

1. Who united the Galician and Volhynian principalities in common state?

- a) Lev Danylovich;
- b) Roman Mstyslavovich;
- c) Yurii II Boleslav;
- d) Danylo of Galich.

2. When did the Volhynian prince Roman join the Galician Principality?

- a) 1199;
- b) 1205;
- c) 1097;
- d) 1132.

3. During reign of what prince did the Galician-Volhynian Principality reach its blooming?

- a) Danylo;
- b) Volodymyr;
- c) Lev;
- d) Riuryk.

4. When did Tatar-Mongols start the invasion of the Ruthenian principalities?

- a) 1238;
- b) 1240;
- c) 1223;
- d) 1237.

5. What was the name of the Tatar-Mongol khan who bent Kyivan Rus'?

- a) Genghis Khan;
- b) Burundai;
- c) Batu;
- d) Kuchum.

6. What was the name of the Tatar-Mongol state?

- a) Teutonic Order;
- b) Golden Horde;
- c) Kyivan Rus';
- d) Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

7. Mark the years of Danylo's reign:

- a) 1203–64;
- b) 1205–63;
- c) 1205–64;
- d) 1201–70.

8. The last Galician-Volhynian prince Yurii II Boleslav was poisoned by boyars in:

- a) 1340;
- b) 1325;
- c) 1385;
- d) 1264.

**Theme 6. Ukrainian lands at the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century —  
at the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.  
The Cossack culture as phenomenon**

1. The Ukrainian-Lithuanian troops defeated the Mongols at the Battle of the Blue Waters in year
  - a) 1362
  - b) 1387
  - c) 1569
  - d) 1591
  
2. In 14-16th centuries Great Lithuanian State consisted of
  - a) Lithuania, Ukraine and Byelorussia
  - b) Lithuania, Ukraine and Moldova
  - c) Lithuania, Ukraine and Russia
  - d) Lithuania, Ukraine and Turkey
  
3. When was the Union of Krevo signed?
  - a) 1264
  - b) 1385
  - c) 1569
  - d) 1648
  
4. When was the Union of Lublin signed?
  - a) 1264
  - b) 1385
  - c) 1569
  - d) 1648
  
5. What was the name of the Polish-Lithuanian state created after the signing of the Union of Lublin?
  - a) Ottoman Empire
  - b) Commonwealth
  - c) Teutonic Order
  - d) Golden Horde
  
6. The Greek Catholic (the Ukrainian Catholic, or Uniate) Church was created by
  - a) the Union of Krevo in 1385
  - b) the Lithuanian regulations of 1529
  - c) the Lublin Union in 1569
  - d) the Union of Berestia in 1596
  
7. The Ukrainian Cossacks were first mentioned in the
  - a) late of 14th century

- b) late of 15th century
- c) beginning of 16th century
- d) late of 16th century

8. Who was a founder of Zaporozhian Sich

- a) Bohdan Khmelnytsky
- b) King Zygmunt II August
- c) Prince Dmytro Vyshnevetsky
- d) King Stephen Bathory

9. When was the registered Cossacks formed?

- a) 1572
- b) 1578
- c) 1569
- d) 1596

10. When did the first rebellion of the Ukrainian Cossacks and peasants against the Polish gentry take place?

- a) 1569
- b) 1572
- c) 1591
- d) 1638

11. The original role of the “brotherhoods” was:

- a) Religious, education and charitable activities
- b) Economical activity
- c) Secret armed forces
- d) Political activity

12. Humanistic ideas began to enter to Ukraine territory in:

- a) Middle of 16th century
- b) End of 15th century
- c) Beginning of 17th century
- d) Were never popular in Ukraine

13. European cultural influences affected Ukrainian culture through:

- a) peasants
- b) workers
- c) students
- d) all mentioned variants

14. A kind of portable puppet theater in the culture of Ukrainians, Belarussians and Russians was called:

- a) Veller

- b) Gopak
- c) Vertep
- d) Galop

15. Which animal was a cult for Cossaks:

- a) cow
- b) horse
- c) dog
- d) pig

16. The elections in Zaporizhian Sich were taken place ...

- a) on January 1
- b) on October 1
- c) on December 31
- d) on July 1

17. The word "Cossack" means the:

- a) free and armed man
- b) good and clever boy
- c) brave soldier
- d) quick soldier

18. The first printing house in Ukraine was opened by Ivan Fedorov in:

- a) Kyiv
- b) Lviv
- c) Ostroh
- d) none of these cities

19. First printed book in Ukraine was printed in 1574 by Ivan Fyodorov and was called:

- a) "Apostolos"
- b) "The Bible"
- c) "Saint Peter"
- d) "The Holy Stories"

20. In 1570s Konstantin Ostrozhsy set up a school in Ostroh known as:

- a) Lviv Collegium
- b) Ostrozka Academy
- c) Kyiv Collegium
- d) Richelieu Lyceum

21. Ukrainian, a student of Krakow University, astronomer and mathematician, MD University of Bologna in 1481, Rector of the Bologna University:

- a) Yuriy Drohobych

- b) Schweipolt Fiol
- c) Francis Skaryna
- d) Innocent Gizel

22. Ukraine's first institution of higher learning founded by Petro Mohyla in 1632:

- a) the Lviv Collegium
- b) the Kyiv Collegium
- c) the Rohatyn Collegium
- d) Richelieu Lyceum

23. The first university in Ukraine opened

- a) in Lviv in 1548
- b) in Kiev in 1584
- c) in Lviv in 1661
- d) in Kharkiv in 1689

24. The best-known Orthodox writer and polemicist, monk:

- a) Petro Mohyla
- b) Ipatii Potiy
- c) Ivan Vyshenskyi
- d) Petro Skarga

25. The large stringed folk instrument that resembles a lute:

- a) guitar
- b) bandura
- c) clarinet
- d) viola

26. The name of athletic dance meaning “grasshopper” in English, originated from exercises that prepared the Kozaks for fighting in battle, called the:

- a) Hopak
- b) Khorovod
- c) Kolomyjka
- d) Tango

27. The first brotherhood school was established by the L’viv Dormition Brotherhood in:

- a) 1586
- b) 1576
- c) 1633
- d) 1661



28. Polemic literature was a very popular especially in 16th-17th centuries. What was the main subject of this kind of literature:
- a) all mentioned variants
  - b) religious points
  - c) educational approaches
  - d) discussion with other philosophers on different points of outlook

**Theme 7. The Ukrainian Cossack Hetman state  
(second half of 17<sup>th</sup> — 18<sup>th</sup> century).  
Ukrainian Baroque**

1. Who was at the head of the national liberation war of the Ukrainian people in the middle of 17 century
- a) Ivan Bohun
  - b) Islam-Geray-khan
  - c) Bohdan Khmelnytsky
  - d) Petro Doroshenko
2. First battle of the Liberation War under Bohdan Khmelnitsky's leadership took place at:
- a) Korsun
  - b) Bila Tserkva
  - c) Zhovti Vody
  - d) Zbarazh
3. Zborov Treaty was signed in
- a) 1648
  - b) 1649
  - c) 1651
  - d) 1653
4. "The March articles" 1654 (Pereyaslav Agreement) established
- a) reduction of Registered Cossack Army
  - b) Protection of Muscovy above Zaporozhian Cossack Hetmanate
  - c) Alliance between Muscovy and Rzecz Pospolita against Ottoman Empire
  - d) Protection of Ottoman Empire above Zaporizhian Cossack Army
5. The Eternal Peace Treaty between Pzecz Pospolita and Muscovy was signed in
- a) 1656
  - b) 1660
  - c) 1667
  - d) 1686

6. In Great Northern War Hetman Ivan Mazepa passed to the side

- a) Sweden king Karl XII
- b) Don Ataman Kondraty Bulavin
- c) Moldovian duke Kantemir
- d) Saxon duke August the Strong

7. The last Ukrainian hetman elected by Cossacks in XVIII century was

- a) Ivan Mazepa
- b) Daniel Apostol
- c) Count Kirilo Rozymovsky
- d) Pavlo Polubotok

8. After the liquidation of autonomy of Hetmanate by Catherine II Cossacks Starshina became

- a) Russian nobles
- b) Russian prisoners
- c) Russian merchants
- d) Russian peasants

9. The movement in art called Baroque originated in:

- a) France
- b) Italy
- c) Austria
- d) Poland

10. The first university in Ukraine opened:

- a) in Lviv in 1548
- b) in Kiev in 1584
- c) in Lviv in 1661
- d) in Kharkiv in 1689

11. Most common language of poetic and rhetoric books written in Ukraine in 17th — 18th century was:

- a) Old Russian
- b) Ukrainian
- c) Polish
- d) Latin

12. “Chronicle of an Eye witness is one of the most important sources for the history of Ukraine during the years:

- a) 988-1340
- b) 1648-1702
- c) 1654-1750
- d) 1602-1701

13. In 1795 Ambodk Maksimovich published the first in Ukraine textbook on

- a) philosophy
- b) history
- c) philology
- d) botany

14. A prominent composer, one of the creators of the Ukrainian choral style in sacred music in 18<sup>th</sup> century:

- a) Maksym Berezovsky
- b) Hryhorii Skovoroda
- c) Petro Mohyla
- d) Samiylo Velychko

15. A prominent Ukrainian philosopher and poet of 18th century:

- a) Ambodk Maksimovich
- b) Hryhorii Hrabianka
- c) Hryhorii Skovoroda
- d) Panteleimon Kulish

16. An architectural and decorative style emerged in France in the early 18th century and was used in church architecture throughout Ukraine:

- a) Classicism
- b) Modern
- c) Rococo
- d) Gothic style

17. Cultural style called “Classicism” came to Ukraine in the mid-18th century from:

- a) Russia
- b) Middle East
- c) Central and southern Europe
- d) France

18. The Kyiv Epiphany Brotherhood School was founded in 1615 and later merged with the school established at the Kyievo-Pecherska Lavra (Kyivan Cave Monastery) by Metropolitan Petro Mohyla. This school became the first Ukrainian institution of higher learning and eventually developed into the famous

- a) Kyiv-Mohyla Academy
- b) Ostroh Academy
- c) Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius
- d) Lviv University

19. Prominent architect which created St. Andrew's Church and the Mariinsky Palace in Kiev:

- a) A. Rublev
- b) J. Schadel
- c) B. Rastrelli
- d) A. Melensky

20. Prominent architect of XVIII century which supervised the construction of the Great Bell Tower of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra

- a) A. Rublev
- b) J. Schadel
- c) B. Rastrelli
- d) A. Melensky

**Theme 8. Ukrainian lands within the Russian Empire.  
Ukrainian national-cultural revival  
(the end of 18<sup>th</sup> — beg. of 20<sup>th</sup> century)**

1. Ukrainian lands in the XIX — early XX century were a part of:

- a) Russian Empire, Commonwealth, Turkey
- b) Russian Empire, Austro-Hungary
- c) Austro-Hungarian Empire,
- d) Russian Empire, Turkey

2. In the 19th century the territory of Ukraine was mostly:

- a) industrial
- b) rural
- c) highly technologically developed
- d) urbanized

3. The center of nationalist movement in Ukraine in late 19<sup>th</sup> century was:

- a) Kiev region
- b) Kahrkiv region
- c) Galicia region
- d) Odesa region

4. Serfdom was abolished by the czar's Manifesto and peasants got personal freedom in Russian empire

- a) on February 19, 1861
- b) on February 19, 1862
- c) on February 19, 1863
- d) on February 19, 1864

5. Famous biologist, working in Odesa in 19<sup>th</sup> century and studying phagocyte and immunity of an organism was:

- a) M. Pirogov
- b) I. Mechnikov
- c) N. Beketov
- d) N. Pilchikov

6. Prosvita Society, association for preserving Ukrainian education and culture was founded in Lviv in:

- a) 1900
- b) 1868
- c) 1812
- d) 1795

7. The first medical scientist in the world to learn the ways of plague spreading and described effective measures of treating of this disease was:

- a) M. Pirogov
- b) D. Zabolotny
- c) N. Gamaliya
- d) I. Sechenov

8. Poet and playwright of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries who was the founder of modern Ukrainian literature:

- a) Mykhailo Maksymovych
- b) Hryhory Kvitka-Osnovianenko
- c) Ivan Kotliarevsky
- d) Panteleimon Kulish

9. Ukrainian poet, artist, humanist and a symbol of Ukrainian national consciousness:

- a) Ivan Franko
- b) Panas Myrnyi
- c) Taras Shevchenko
- d) Ivan Nechui-Levytsky

10. Very important for the Ukrainian language and literature development was the publication in 1798 of written in a simple folk language novel

- a) "Eneida" by I. Kotlyarevsky
- b) "The Experience of Old Ukrainian Songs' Collection" by prince Nikolay Tsertelev
- c) "Malorossiyskiye Songs" by M. Maksymovych
- d) "History of Ukraine-Rus" by M. Hrushevsky

11. The first university in Russian-ruled Ukraine was established in 1805 in

- a) Kharkiv
- b) Kiev
- c) Odesa
- d) Lviv

12. In 1834 was opened

- a) Saint Vladimir's Kyiv University
- b) Kharkiv University
- c) Novorossiysky (New Russian) University in Odesa
- d) Lviv University

13. In 1865 was opened

- a) Saint Vladimir's Kyiv University
- b) Kharkiv University
- c) Novorossiysky (New Russian) University in Odesa
- d) Lviv University

14. T. Shevchenko's years of life

- a) 1450-1494
- b) 1722-1794
- c) 1681-1736
- d) 1814–1861

15. Mykola Lysenko (1842–1912) is known as the father of Ukrainian national

- a) music
- b) literature
- c) science
- d) law

16. The famous Ukrainian military medicine doctor during the Crimean War 1853-1855 was

- a) M. Pirogov
- b) I. Sechenov
- c) M. Hamalia
- d) D. Zabolotny

17. Larysa Kosach (1871–1913) is widely regarded as Ukraine's greatest female poet and dramatist. She is also the third cult figure in Ukrainian literature after Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko. What is her pen-name?

- a) Marko Vovchok
- b) Maria Vilinska
- c) Lesia Ukrainka
- d) Olena Pchilka

18. Where in 1886 I. Mechnikov and M. Gamaleia established the first bacteriological station in Russian empire

- a) in Kiev
- b) in Kharkov
- c) in Odesa
- d) in Lviv

19. Words of the Ukrainian national anthem wrote in the 1860-ies famous Ukrainian poet, ethnographer, folklorist

- a) P. Chubynsky
- b) T. Shevchenko
- c) I. Franko
- d) Lesya Ukrainka

20. Music for the Ukrainian national anthem wrote

- a) P. Chubynsky
- b) M. Verbitsky
- c) P. Nischinsky
- d) M. Lysenko

21. The representative of avant-garde painting, founder of suprematism:

- a) V. Kandinsky
- b) K. Malevich
- c) T. Shevchenko
- d) O. Bogomazov

22. The Ukraine's literary patriarch, years of life of which are 1856–1916. In *Boa Constrictor* and in *Boryslav smiiet'sia*, he imitated Emile Zola in his naturalistic depiction of capitalism.

- a) I. Kotlyarevsky
- b) M. Lysenko
- c) Lesia Ukrainka
- d) I. Franko

### ***Theme 9. Ukrainian lands within the Austria-Hungarian Empire***

1. Detachments of haydamaks operated in:

- a) XVI century
- b) XVII century
- c) XVIII century
- d) XIX century

2. Haidamaks operated on:
- a) the all Ukraine
  - b) the Right-bank Ukraine
  - c) the Left-bank and Slobozhanschyna
  - d) the Left-bank and Crimea

3. When was the major haidamaks rebellion Koliivshchyna?
- a) 1768
  - b) 1775
  - c) 1794
  - d) 1812

4. The Ukrainian national hero, living from 1700 through 1745, was dubbed the “Ukrainian Robin Hood” and was the leader of the oprishki.

- a) Ivan Gonta
- b) Mikhaylo Hrushevsky
- c) Oleksa Dovbush
- d) Ivan Franko

5. Partitions of Poland, three territorial divisions of Poland, perpetrated in

- a) 1768, 1772, 1794
- b) 1768, 1793, 1795
- c) 1772, 1793, 1812
- d) 1772, 1793, 1795

6. Three territorial divisions of Poland perpetrated by

- a) Russia, Prussia, and Austria
- b) Russia, Prussia, and Ottoman empire
- c) Prussia, Austria, and Ukraine
- d) Hungary, Russia, and Prussia

7. In response to the Second Partition, the Polish officer Tadeusz Kościuszko led a national uprising in

- a) 1792
- b) 1793
- c) 1794
- d) 1795

### ***Theme 10. The Liberation struggle (1914–1920)***

1. When did the February bourgeois-democratic Revolution take place?

- a) 1917;
- b) 1911;
- c) 1925;
- d) 1905.



2. When was the Ukrainian Central Rada created?

- a) February, 27, 1917;
- b) March, 4, 1917;
- c) October, 25, 1917;
- d) June, 3, 1917.

3. Who was at the head of the Ukrainian Central Rada?

- a) M. Hrushevsky
- b) V. Lenin;
- c) V. Vynnychenko;
- d) S. Petlyura.

4. What was the name of documents issued by the Ukrainian Central Rada?

- a) decree;
- b) manifesto;
- c) universal;
- d) law.

5. When did the October Revolution take place?

- a) February, 27, 1917;
- b) March, 4, 1917;
- c) October, 25, 1917;
- d) November, 7, 1917.

6. Who came to power in Russia after the victory of the October Revolution?

- a) liberals;
- b) monarchists;
- c) Bolsheviki;
- d) Ukrainian nationalists.

7. What was the name of documents issued by the Soviet Government?

- a) decree;
- b) manifesto;
- c) universal;
- d) law.

8. As a result of the October Revolution of 1917 the power in Petrograd passed to:

- a) Provisional Government;
- b) Ukrainian Central Rada;
- c) Soviets of workers', soldiers', and peasants' deputies;
- d) General Military Committee.

9. When was the creation of the Ukrainian National Republic proclaimed?

- a) November, 7, 1917;
- b) October, 25, 1917;
- c) December, 11–12, 1917;
- d) January, 12, 1918.

10. The Fourth Universal of the Central Rada was issued on:

- a) November, 7, 1917;
- b) October, 25, 1917;
- c) December, 11–12, 1917;
- d) January, 12, 1918.

11. When and by whom was the Ukrainian Central Rada dispersed?

- a) January, 12, 1918 by the Ukrainian Bolsheviks;
- b) November, 7, 1917 by the Ukrainian landowners;
- c) October, 25, 1917 by the Russian Bolsheviks;
- d) April, 29, 1918 by the German Army and its allies.

12. When did the Directory come to power?

- a) April, 29, 1918;
- b) December, 14, 1918;
- c) October, 25, 1917;
- d) December, 12, 1917.

### ***Theme 11. Ukraine between two World Wars (1920s–1930s).***

1. When was the policy of NEP started in Ukraine?

- a) 1921;
- b) 1925;
- c) 1919;
- d) 1920.

2. When was the USSR formed?

- a) 1921;
- b) 1922;
- c) 1918;
- d) 1924.

3. When was the policy of industrialization introduced?

- a) 1933;
- b) 1925;
- c) 1927;
- d) 1929.

4. Industrialization is:
- a) process of creation of large-scale machine industry;
  - b) process of unification of small individual peasant economies into large collective farms;
  - c) socio-economic formation based on private property in means of production and exploitation of hired labour by the bourgeoisie.

5. When was the policy of collectivization introduced?

- a) 1925;
- b) 1929;
- c) 1934;
- d) 1932.

6. Collectivization of agriculture is:

- a) socio-economic formation based on private property in means of production and exploitation of hired labour by the bourgeoisie;
- b) process of unification of small individual peasant economies into large collective farms;
- c) socio-economic formation based on feudal property in land and on peasant dependence on him.

7. Famine in Ukraine was in:

- a) 1927–8;
- b) 1932–3;
- c) 1925–6;
- d) 1921–8.

### ***Theme 12. Ukraine during the II World War (1939–1945)***

1. The non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany was signed in:

- a) September, 1, 1939;
- b) June, 22, 1941;
- c) September, 2, 1945;
- d) August, 23, 1939.

2. When did the Second World War break out?

- a) September, 1, 1939;
- b) June, 22, 1941;
- c) September, 2, 1945;
- d) May, 8, 1945.

3. The beginning of the Second World War was put by attack of:
- a) Germany to France;
  - b) Germany to the USSR;
  - c) Germany to Britain;
  - d) Germany to Poland.
4. When did the fascist Germany invade the USSR?
- a) September, 1, 1939;
  - b) June, 22, 1941;
  - c) September, 2, 1945;
  - d) May, 8, 1945.
5. When did the German troops occupy the whole territory of Ukraine?
- a) July, 22, 1942;
  - b) June, 22, 1941;
  - c) October, 28, 1944;
  - d) May, 8, 1945.
6. When did the Soviet Army liberate all territory of Ukraine?
- a) July, 22, 1942;
  - b) June, 22, 1941;
  - c) October, 28, 1944;
  - d) May, 8, 1945.
7. When did the Nazi Germany capitulate?
- a) September, 1, 1939;
  - b) June, 22, 1941;
  - c) September, 2, 1945;
  - d) May, 8, 1945.
8. When was the Second World War over?
- a) September, 1, 1939;
  - b) June, 22, 1941;
  - c) September, 2, 1945;
  - d) May, 8, 1945.

*Theme 13. Ukraine during the late 1940s — early 1980s*

1. The concept of ‘personality cult’ is connected with the name of:
- a) M. Gorbachev;
  - b) J. Stalin;
  - c) N. Khrushchev;
  - d) L. Brezhnev.

2. When was the formation of the territory of modern Ukraine over?

- a) 1944;
- b) 1991;
- c) 1956;
- d) 1954.

3. The Twentieth Congress of the CPSU took place in:

- a) 1945;
- b) 1964;
- c) 1956;
- d) 1961.

4. The policy of de-Stalinization of the social and political life in the USSR carried out by N. Khrushchev:

- a) led to restoration of democracy in the country;
- b) was contradictory and left unfinished;
- c) failed.

5. During the leadership of L. Brezhnev in the USSR:

- a) the work on de-Stalinization of the social and political life in the country went on;
- b) democratic reforms in the society were carried out;
- c) the period of 'thaw' was followed by the period of stagnation.

6. Concept of 'restructuring' is connected with the name of:

- a) M. Gorbachev;
- b) L. Brezhnev;
- c) N. Khrushchev;
- d) L. Kravchuk.

7. Restructuring in the USSR started in:

- a) 1991;
- b) 1979;
- c) 1985;
- d) 1983.

8. When was 'The Declaration of the State Sovereignty of Ukraine' adopted?

- a) 1991;
- b) 1990;
- c) 1985;
- d) 1986.

9. When was 'The Act of the Ukrainian Independence Proclamation' adopted?

- a) 1990;
- b) 1979;
- c) 1985;
- d) 1991.

*Theme 14. National and state revival of Ukraine*  
**(the end of 1980s — early 21<sup>st</sup> century)**

1. The referendum that confirmed status of independent Ukraine took place in:
  - a) August, 24, 1991;
  - b) December, 1, 1991;
  - c) December, 26, 2005;
  - d) June, 28, 1996.
  
2. The first president of independent Ukraine was:
  - a) L. Kuchma;
  - b) V. Yanukovich;
  - c) V. Yushchenko;
  - d) L. Kravchuk.
  
3. Commonwealth of Independent States (SNG) is:
  - a) confederation;
  - b) union of states;
  - c) federation;
  - d) autonomy.
  
4. When was Commonwealth of Independent States formed?
  - a) August, 24, 1991;
  - b) December, 8, 1991;
  - c) December, 26, 2005;
  - d) June, 28, 1996.
  
5. When was Constitution of Ukraine adopted?
  - a) August, 24, 1991;
  - b) December, 1, 1991;
  - c) December, 26, 2005;
  - d) June, 28, 1996.
  
6. The events of November-December 2005 got the name of:
  - a) “October Revolution”;
  - b) “Orange Revolution”;
  - c) “Velvet Revolution”;
  - d) “February Revolution”.
  
7. In December 2004 the President of Ukraine was:
  - a) Y. Tymoshenko;
  - b) V. Yanukovich;
  - c) L. Kuchma;
  - d) V. Yushchenko.

8. When did Ukraine become a member of World Trade Organization?

- a) 2008;
- b) 1991;
- c) 2005;
- d) 1996.

9. In 2010 President of Ukraine was:

- a) Y. Tymoshenko;
- b) V. Yanukovich;
- c) S. Tyhypko;
- d) V. Yushchenko.

10. Since 2014 the President of Ukraine is

- a) Y. Tymoshenko;
- b) P. Poroshenko;
- c) L. Kuchma;
- d) V. Yushchenko.

### *Theme 15. Culture of Ukraine in XX — beg. XXI century*

1. Ukrainian writer who was nominated the Nobel Prize in 1916 but died right after the nomination:

- a) Taras Shevchenko
- b) Ivan Franko
- c) Vasyl Stus
- d) Oksana Zabuzhko

2. In the 1920s the Soviet Communist Party instituted a policy of promoting education, literacy, and cultural activities in the indigenous languages of the republics of the Soviet Union with an aim of uniting different ethnic and linguistic groups behind a common communist ideology. A version of this policy in Ukraine had name

- a) Russification
- b) Socialization
- c) Ukrainianization
- d) Sovietization

3. Main characteristics of the Soviet educational system were:

- a) All students received monthly scholarships
- b) All students were granted a job by the Government after graduation
- c) Central planning and administration, uniform requirements and the absence of private institutions

d) Wide range of government and private educational institutes, all government institutes were free of charge, but private were very expensive.

4. In 1930s and 1970s in the educational sphere started to dominate:

- a) Ukrainian language
- b) French language
- c) Polish language
- d) Russian language

5. A regeneration of literature in USSR took place in

- a) 1950-s
- b) 1960-s
- c) 1970-s
- d) 1980-s

6. The policy of openness in literature after years of taboos on some topics, was proclaimed by former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in:

- a) 1991
- b) 1980
- c) 1975
- d) 1987

7. Ukrainian Oleksandr Dovzhenko (1894-1956) was one of the greatest

- a) singers
- b) scientists
- c) painters
- d) filmmakers

8. His film *Earth* (1930) explores the transition toward modernization and collectivization through the story of a dying peasant grandfather and his grandson, who is in favour of new machinery that will make life easier for toiling peasants. He lyrically represents the life cycle of man, which he portrays as being intimately tied to the land. Who is he?

- a) O. Dovzhenko
- b) B. Stupka
- c) E. Ryazanov
- d) L. Bikov

9. The first cosmonaut of independent Ukraine, member of the space shuttle Columbia crew in 1997 was

- a) Yury Gagarin
- b) Leonid Kadenyuk
- c) Gherman Titov
- d) Alexey Leonov

10. The state language of Ukraine is

- a) Ukrainian



- b) Russian
- c) Ukrainian and Russian
- d) English

11. Remarkable Ukrainian athlete, pole-vault champion, sports legend, Olympic gold champion

- a) Ruslan Ponomariov.
- b) Vitaly Klichko:
- c) Sergey Bubka
- d) Oleksandr Vorobyov

12. The capital of Ukraine is the ancient and ever-beautiful city

- a) Kyiv
- b) Odesa
- c) Lviv
- d) Kharkiv

13. Ukrainians celebrate Independence Day on

- a) 1 of May
- b) 9 of May
- c) 1 of June
- d) 24 of August

14. The small State Coat of Arms of Ukraine is the

- a) Tryzub (“trident”)
- b) Cossack carrying a musket
- c) Eagle
- d) Lion

15. The Ukrainian national flag consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width of

- a) yellow at the top and blue at the bottom
- b) red at the top and white at the bottom
- c) green at the top and grey at the bottom
- d) blue at the top and yellow at the bottom

### *Theme 16. Culture of the Ukrainian Diaspora*

1. What is it: an ethnic group, which lives outside it's country?

- a) ethnos
- b) diaspora
- c) tribal
- d) nation

2. Ukrainian immigration occurred in how many main “waves”?

- a) 1
- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4

3. In 1951 Metropolitan Ilarion (Ivan Ognienko) headed the

- a) Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada
- a) Zaporozhian Sich
- b) Federation of Ukrainian Organizations in Australia
- c) Association of Ukrainian Communities in Australia

4. The merit of the I. Ognienko was the creation of the first authentic (the original) ..... translation in Ukrainian

- a) Bible
- a) Kobzar
- b) Eneida
- c) all mentioned variants

5. Where was 20-meters Pisanka built as a symbol of Ukrainians?

- a) New-York, USA
- b) London, England
- c) Warshava, Poland
- d) Vergevil, Canada

*Theme 17. “Ukrainian mentality” is the theoretical.*

*Theme 18. Ukrainian folk knowledge, world outlook ideas, beliefs. Ukrainian mythological space*

1. The ancient Ukrainian God of Thunder was called:

- a) Khors
- b) Dazhboh
- c) Perun
- d) Stryboh

2. The very oldest form of religious belief in territory of Ukraine, when people believed in the existence of “good” and “evil” spirits is called:

- a) idolization
- b) sacrifice
- c) animism
- d) modernism

3. Before the Kievan Rus accepted Christianity the main objects of people's worship were:

- a) churches
- b) icons
- c) the Bible and Holy Books
- d) idols

4. Kievan Rus accepted Christianity in

- a) 882
- b) 945
- c) 988
- d) 1054

5. The great hall or council chamber of demons or evil spirits in mythology is called:

- a) government
- b) senate
- c) pandemonium
- d) the Big House

6. Ukrainians used in folk medicine as a disinfectant and preventive medication for infectious diseases:

- a) apples
- b) lemons and oranges
- c) garlic and onions
- d) cabbage

7. Mint in Ukrainian folklore is the symbol of:

- a) beauty and virginity
- b) wisdom
- c) youth
- d) strength

8. In many parts of Ukraine there was a belief that there would be wealth and happiness if it is settled in the house:

- a) Hare
- b) Frog
- c) Grass-snake
- d) Cat

9. A symbol of youth, love and marriage in Ukrainian folklore was evergreen herbaceous plant, garland with which decorated the head of the bride at a wedding. It is:

- a) periwinkle
- b) cornflower

- c) rose
- d) pea

10. According to popular belief, in the night of Midsummer — Ioann Kupala (24 June/7 July) those who can pick this plant receives magical power that allows to find hidden treasures, discover the fate of people, heal the sick, to understand the language of animals and birds. This plant is

- a) garlic
- b) mint
- c) rose
- d) fern

11. Pea in Ukrainian folklore is a symbol of :

- a) tears
- b) love
- c) marriage
- d) beauty

12. This tree was considered devil, because in Christian legend Judas hanged himself on this tree. The same legend explained the time, even in calm, when its leaves tremble. However, it used as one of the most trusted talismans of witches, vampire, etc. :

- a) willow
- b) poplar
- c) oak
- d) aspen

13. Predict terms of life and death, happy or unhappy marriage, as well as natural phenomena or natural disasters:

- a) cuckoo
- b) mouse
- c) cat
- d) frog

14. It often used as a protection of mermaids. In folk songs it is often a symbol of the unhappy life.

- a) wormwood
- b) mint
- c) oak
- d) garlic

15. A meeting with a ..... is not less dangerous for people. Most of them are Vodanoy's daughters, but some of them are the souls of drowned woman and children who were damned by their parents.

- a) rusalki (mermaids)
- b) Mokosha
- c) veduny
- d) witches

16. The old Ukrainian tradition, originally dedicated to Yarylo, the God of vegetation and fertility, later passed to celebration of Christian Easter was the decoration of:

- a) Trees
- b) Fruits
- c) Eggs
- d) Bread

17. A complex recipes and techniques of treatment, existing in the national environment and passed orally from generation to generation is

- a) pharmacology
- b) folk medicine
- c) pharmacy
- d) therapy

***Theme 19. The system of traditional relationships and behavior in Ukrainian society. Ukrainian family rites***

1. What was the symbol of the oath under the ceremony of sworn brotherhood in Ukraine:

- a) Salt and bread
- b) Earth
- c) Milk
- d) Blood

2. Common in Ukraine kind of spiritual kinship aimed to care about children, and through them spiritual relationship between their parents is called:

- a) Despotism
- b) Communism
- c) Nepotism
- d) Brotherhood

3. Traditionally in Ukraine the work was fully or partly banned on:

- a) Saturdays
- b) Sundays

- c) Fridays
- d) Mondays

4. The Ukrainian idiom “to give somebody a pumpkin” means: a) To accept the offer

- b) To be a good host for a traveler
- c) To be a good wife
- d) To refuse to do something

5. If a girl is interested in the proposal to marry, she would give to the representatives of a bridegroom:

- a) water-melon
- b) apple
- c) embroidered towels
- d) cup of tea

6. Wedding in the Ukrainian countryside usually involved:

- a) Only close relatives
- b) A lot of friends and relatives
- c) Anyone from anywhere could come and take part
- d) The whole village in which it took place.

7. This work was only for collective power of all members, especially, in extreme situations, such as when someone's home burned or head of the family had seriously illness. In this case, people asked for help. It was believed that in such cases not to help was the sin:

- a) guild
- b) toloka
- c) kobzar
- d) tavern

8. Maternity cycle ended by celebrating of the first anniversary of the child birth — “.....”. In the family circle with a neighbor father and midwife were cutting baby:

- a) “odvidky”
- b) “postryzhyny”
- c) “family”
- d) “vesillya”

9. The Ukrainian word for “wedding” is:

- a) “odvidky”
- b) “postryzhyny”
- c) “rodini” — “family”
- d) “vesillya”

10. This ritual symbolized the bride's transition from girlhood to the status of a married woman:

- a) "pokryvannya" — "covering"
- b) "odvidky"
- c) "postryzhyny"
- d) "rodini" — "family"

11. During the match-making in case of refusal girl turned bread to matchmakers and could give to the groom:

- a) coffee
- b) pumpkin
- c) melon
- d) ring

12. Patron of women's work, the holy day which falls on Friday (in October):

- a) Paraskieva
- b) Mokosha
- c) Mavka
- d) Rusalka

***Theme 20. Traditional farming and Ukrainian material culture.***  
**Expression of mentality and ethnopsychology in  
the folk material culture**

1. The oldest settlements in the Ukraine were situated:

- a) In the forests
- b) Near mountains
- c) Near rivers
- d) On the shores of Black and Azov seas.

2. What do bees symbolize on a traditional Ukrainian towel?

- a) Honey producing
- b) Spiritual purity
- c) Wisdom
- d) Beauty

3. Ukrainian salt traders who travelled to get salt and to sell it later was called:

- a) Cossaks
- b) Comrades
- c) Chumaks
- d) Boyars

4. Buckwheat was:

- a) Imported to Ukraine from France in 10<sup>th</sup> century
- b) Originally growing on the territory of Ukraine
- c) Imported to Ukraine from America in 17<sup>th</sup> century
- d) Imported to Ukraine from Asia in 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>centures.

5. One of the earliest dishes invented in Ukraine were

- a) Soups
- b) Fried chicken
- c) Fried potatoes
- d) Hamburgers

6. Tomatoes became wide-spread garden vegetables in Ukraine in:

- a) 12<sup>th</sup> century
- b) 20<sup>th</sup> century
- c) 19<sup>th</sup> century
- d) 15<sup>th</sup> century

7. Cold borsch with some vegetables added raw is mostly cooked:

- a) in winter
- b) in summer
- c) in spring
- d) in autumn

8. Three basic varieties of the traditional Ukrainian soup called “borsh” are:

- a) Red, Black, Yellow
- b) Cold, Warm, Hot
- c) Red, Green, Cold
- d) Mint, Doublemint, Spearmint.

9. Beet soup that is part of everyday cuisine and traditional religious meals:

- a) kolach
- b) korovai
- c) pysanka
- d) borsch

10. Traditional braided Christmas Eve bread:

- a) kolach
- b) varenyk
- c) pysanka
- d) borsch

11. Elaborate ceremonial wedding bread:

- a) korovai



- b) varenyk
- c) pysanka
- d) kolach

12. The decorated Easter egg is:

- a) kutia
- b) vyshyvanka
- c) pysanka
- d) kobza

13. Ukrainian name of Easter (the Holiday of Christ's Resurrection) is:

- a) Vodokhresch
- b) Koliada
- c) Nedilia
- d) Velykden

14. Rushnik is:

- a) traditional towel
- b) a kind of bonnet worn by married woman
- c) a type of shirt made of two widths of woolen cloth
- d) a belt of multicolored coarse woolen thread fringed

### *Theme 21. Calendar traditions of Ukrainian people*

1. How many periods are there in the Ukrainian national calendar:

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 6
- d) 8

2. The ritual which is marked on the eve of Christmas on January 7 in Ukraine:

- a) Kozhyh
- b) Koliada
- c) Uzvar
- d) Samovar

3. Ukrainians celebrate Holy Supper (Sviata Vechera) on:

- a) 19 of December
- b) 25 of December
- c) 31 of December
- d) 6 of January

4. Ukrainians celebrate Christmas on

- a) 25 of December
- b) 6 of January
- c) 7 of January
- d) 19 of January

5. How many traditional dishes should be present on the Christmas night table:

- a) 25
- b) 12
- c) 5
- d) 7

6. The didukh is a:

- a) sheaf of grain in the corner of the room, usually under an icon, symbolizing the spirits of ancestors
- b) vegetable soup
- c) woven cloths decorated with stylized floral, animal, and geometric patterns
- d) the elaborately painted Easter eggs, reveal important pre-Christian symbolism of the sun, spring, and rebirth

7. Santa Claus in the culture of Ukrainians and eastern Slavs is called:

- a) Buratino
- b) Baba Yaga
- c) Ded Moroz
- d) Snegurochka

8. Traditional dish for Christmas night called "Uzvar" is:

- a) Mashed potatoes with souse
- b) Compote made from dried fruits
- c) Specially fried fish
- d) Meat made on barbeque

9. Ancient ceremonial dish made with boiled wheat kernels, honey, and poppy seeds.

- a) kutia
- b) vyshyvanka
- c) pysanka
- d) kobza

10. When do Ukrainians celebrate New Year according to Old style (unofficial New Year)?

- a) 7<sup>th</sup> of January
- b) 19<sup>th</sup> of January
- c) 13<sup>th</sup> of January
- d) 31<sup>th</sup> of January

11. Vodokhresch (ritual of religious people's bathing in open water) is marked on:

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> of July
- b) 1<sup>st</sup> of August
- c) 19<sup>th</sup> of January
- d) 19<sup>th</sup> of June

12. What should Christians do on Great Thursday (Pure Thursday)? a) Do not eat at all, can only drink water

- b) Remember your sins during last year
- c) Bathe before dawn in order to clean your body and soul
- d) Pray all the day long, from sunrise to first star.

13. Orthodox Easter is usually celebrated between:

- a) April 4<sup>th</sup> and May 8<sup>th</sup>
- b) March 8<sup>th</sup> and May 1<sup>st</sup>
- c) April 10<sup>th</sup> and June 16<sup>th</sup>
- d) February 23<sup>rd</sup> and May 9<sup>th</sup>

14. Holy Week is the:

- a) week before New Year
- b) week before Easter
- c) week after the Easter
- d) week after Christmas

15. Traditional Orthodox Easter bread is called:

- a) Varenik
- b) Paska or kulich
- c) Rogalik
- d) Kruassan.

16. Traditional braided Christmas Eve bread:

- a) borsch
- b) varenyk
- c) pysanka
- d) kolach

17. "Velykden" (Easter) means in Ukrainian

- a) The Great Day
- b) The Great Sunday
- c) The Great Week
- d) The Great Year

18. Pysanky are

- a) colored Easter eggs painted by using melted wax and dyes
- b) pictures in the Ukrainian folk houses
- c) folio
- d) books with pictures for children

19. Pagan fertility rite which has been accepted into the Orthodox Christian calendar is called:

- a) Ivana Franka day
- b) Independence day
- c) Ivana Kupala day
- d) Day of Constitution

20. There is an ancient belief that the Eve of Ivan Kupala is the only time of the year when the .... are blooming.

- a) roses
- b) periwinkles
- c) tulips
- d) ferns

21. Elaborate ceremonial wedding bread

- a) korovai
- b) varenyk
- c) pysanka
- d) kobza

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*Навчальне видання*

**ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ  
З АКАДЕМІЧНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ  
«ІСТОРІЯ УКРАЇНИ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ»**

Для іноземних студентів  
спеціальностей «Медицина»,  
«Фармація, промислова фармація»

*Англійською мовою*

*Укладачі:*

О. О. Уварова, М. М. Кулачинський,  
Т. Л. Подкупко-Дячкова, О. С. Шаніна

Формат 60x84/16. Ум. друк. арк. 2,99. Тираж 50. Зам. 2442.

Видано і надруковано Одеським національним медичним університетом.  
65082, Одеса, Валіховський пров., 2.  
Свідоцтво ДК № 668 від 13.11.2001

