

# UKRAINE UNDER THE RULE OF RUSSIAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY (XVIII - beginning of XX century)

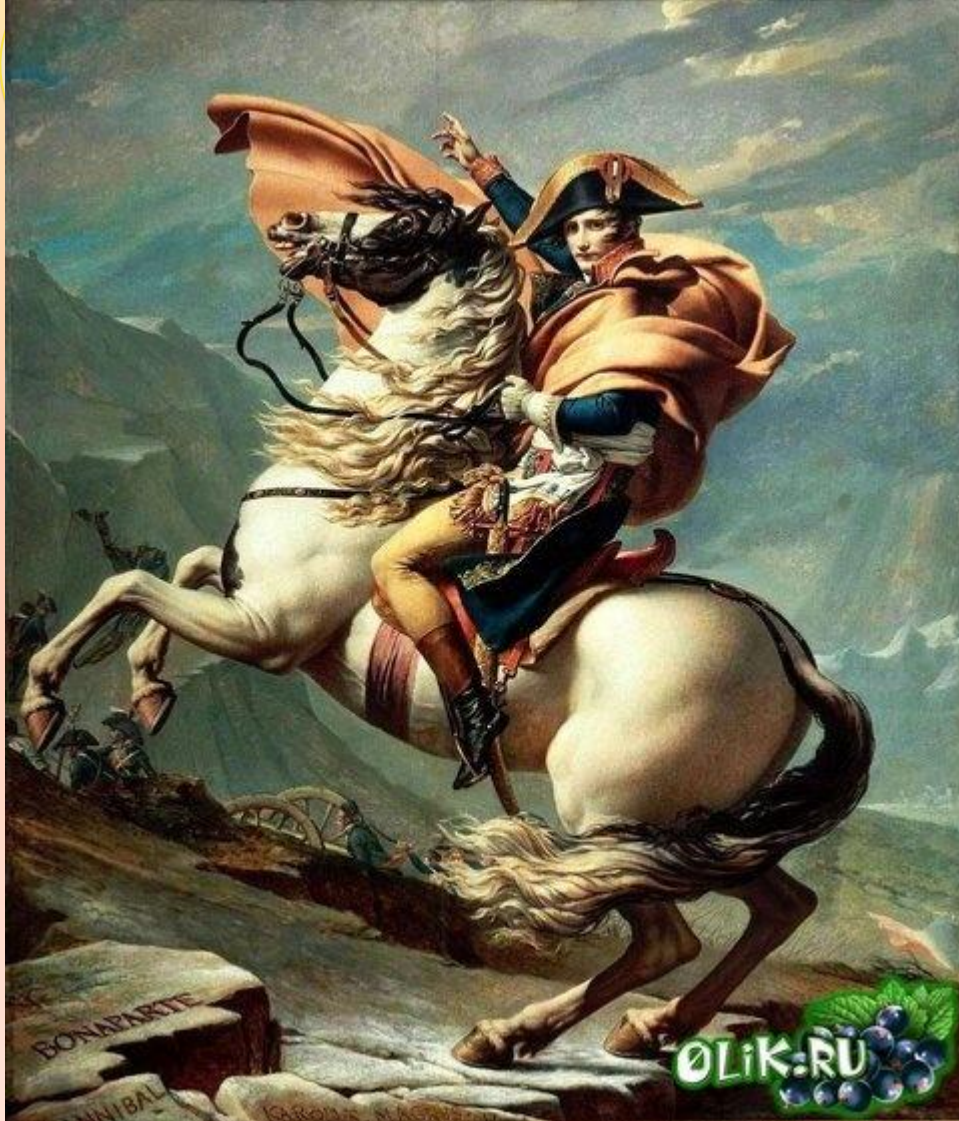
**EVENTS OF 1917  
CENTRAL  
RADA**



- The Russian victory in the Battle of Poltava in **1709** freed **Tsar Peter I** from any further restraint in his policy aimed at **absorbing Ukraine into the Russian Empire:**
- *Left-Bank Ukraine became a military colony.*
- *The **Cossack army** was put under **Russian command***
- ***Hetman** became subject to constant supervision by **Russian residents** of the tsar*

- In 1775 the Zaporozhian Sich was destroyed.
- By 1782 all the traditional Cossack regiments of the Hetman state were abolished.





- Ukrainian people participated together with Russians in the **Patriotic War 1812** against the *French invaders of NAPOLEON*

- **West Ukrainian** territories was under the rule of **Austro-Hungarian monarchy**.
- During the **I<sup>st</sup> half of the XIX ct.** there was growing wave of popular struggle against national oppression





- The **Revolution of 1848-1849** in the **Habsburg monarchy** played a decisive role in the *process* of the *emergence of Ukrainian political organizations and the shaping of the modern Ukrainian identity* in Western Ukraine. With the outbreak of the revolution the *Ukrainian question became a political question.*

# By the end of XIX ct.:

- Ukraine was the main
  - **coal**
  - **metallurgical** base of Russia
  - basic **sugar** producing area

- Large **investment** into Ukraine economy made such foreign capitalist as from **Belgium, France, Britain, Germany**

# Southern territories

Since **1790** new colonies were set here

- **German**
- **Holland**
- **Jewish**

Different people moved to this lands **after 60<sup>th</sup> of XIX ct.**

- Bulgarians
- Polish
- Czech
- Russians



# First Russian Revolution 1905 - 1907

## ● Reasons:

- Necessity of reformation industry and agricultural complex

## ● Results:

- Reforming monarchy into Parliament monarchy
- Guarantee the main public liberties (personal immunity, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience)
- Reforming agricultural sphere

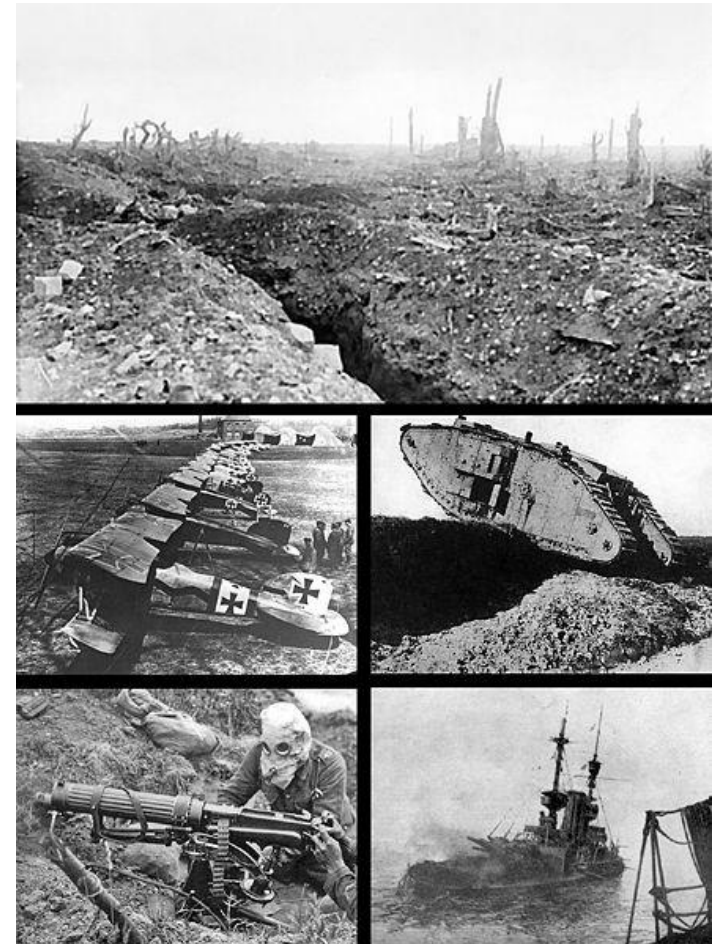
Beginning of **XX ct.** – arising of different problems between European states

# World War I (Great War)

**28 July 1914**

–

**11 November 1918**



# Background of the war:

- Antagonisms between great states
- Economical imperialism
- Militarism

# February revolution 1917

•results

- Abdication of Tsar Nicolas II

•results

- The collapse of Russian Empire

•results

- Tsarism was replaced by Russian Provisional Government (alliance of liberals and socialists)

# October Revolution 1917

- Bolsheviks took the power
- The end of Monarchy
- Changes in all spheres of life

# Process of building the *totalitarian* state

- Total control over all state, all sides of life in state
- Abolition of all public liberties
- Militarism
- Terrorism
- Power of one political ideology

- As Bolsheviks came to power a new period of Ukrainian history began.
- On 17 March 1917 the Central Rada was created in Kyiv



# Central Rada (Tsentralna Rada).

- At first, an all-Ukrainian center that united political, community, cultural, and professional organizations; later, after the All-Ukrainian National Congress (17–21 April 1917), the **revolutionary parliament** of Ukraine that directed the Ukrainian national movement and by the four Universals of the Central Rada led Ukraine from autonomy to independence.





# Universals of the Central Rada

## First Universal

(23 June 1917) the CR proclaimed Ukraine's autonomy  
*‘from this day on we alone will create our life’*



# Second Universal

- **(16 July 1917)** reflected the results of the negotiations between the General Secretariat and Provisional Government
- A new General Secretariat would be appointed and would be 'subject to confirmation by the Provisional Government as the repository of the highest regional authority of the Provisional Government in Ukraine.' The CR would 'prepare drafts of legislation for Ukraine's autonomous structure,' would submit them for confirmation to the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, and **would not take any steps to establish Ukrainian autonomy until the assembly was convoked.**

# Third Universal

- **20 November 1917**
- it proclaimed the **creation of the Ukrainian National Republic within a federated Russia of equal and free peoples.** The Ukrainian National Republic would be governed by the Central Rada and General Secretariat of the Central Rada until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly of Ukraine.

# Fourth Universal

- **22 January 1918** was issued after the Ukrainian-Soviet War, 1917–21 began
- it proclaimed the **Ukrainian National Republic** an *'independent, subject to no one, free, sovereign state of the Ukrainian people.*



**Thank you!**

**Spitsa N.V.**