



Moscow: Great Patriotic War, December 2019







[vysoká škola]





NORTH SEA

BALTIC SEA

THE CHANNEL

BLACK SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

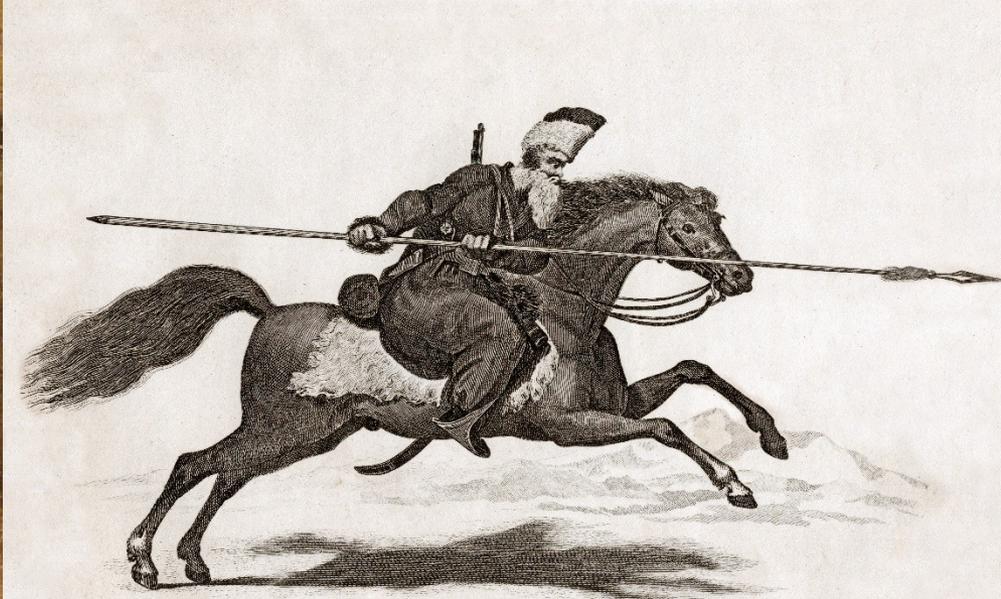
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

**PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI
IN AFRICA**

**Kuwait
SE
Land of**





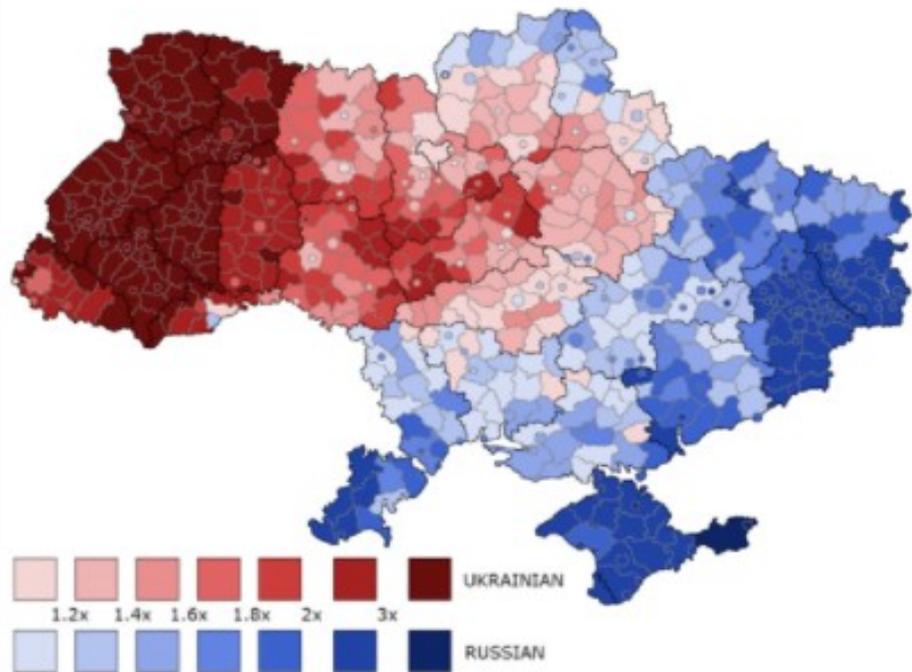


A D'OF COSSACK.





Ukraine will have to find its own path



SHARE OF VKONTAKTE USERS INDICATING KNOWLEDGE OF UKRAINIAN/RUSSIAN IN THEIR PROFILES

(Andriy Lopata/October 2015/<https://is.gd/Vmw9Jz>)

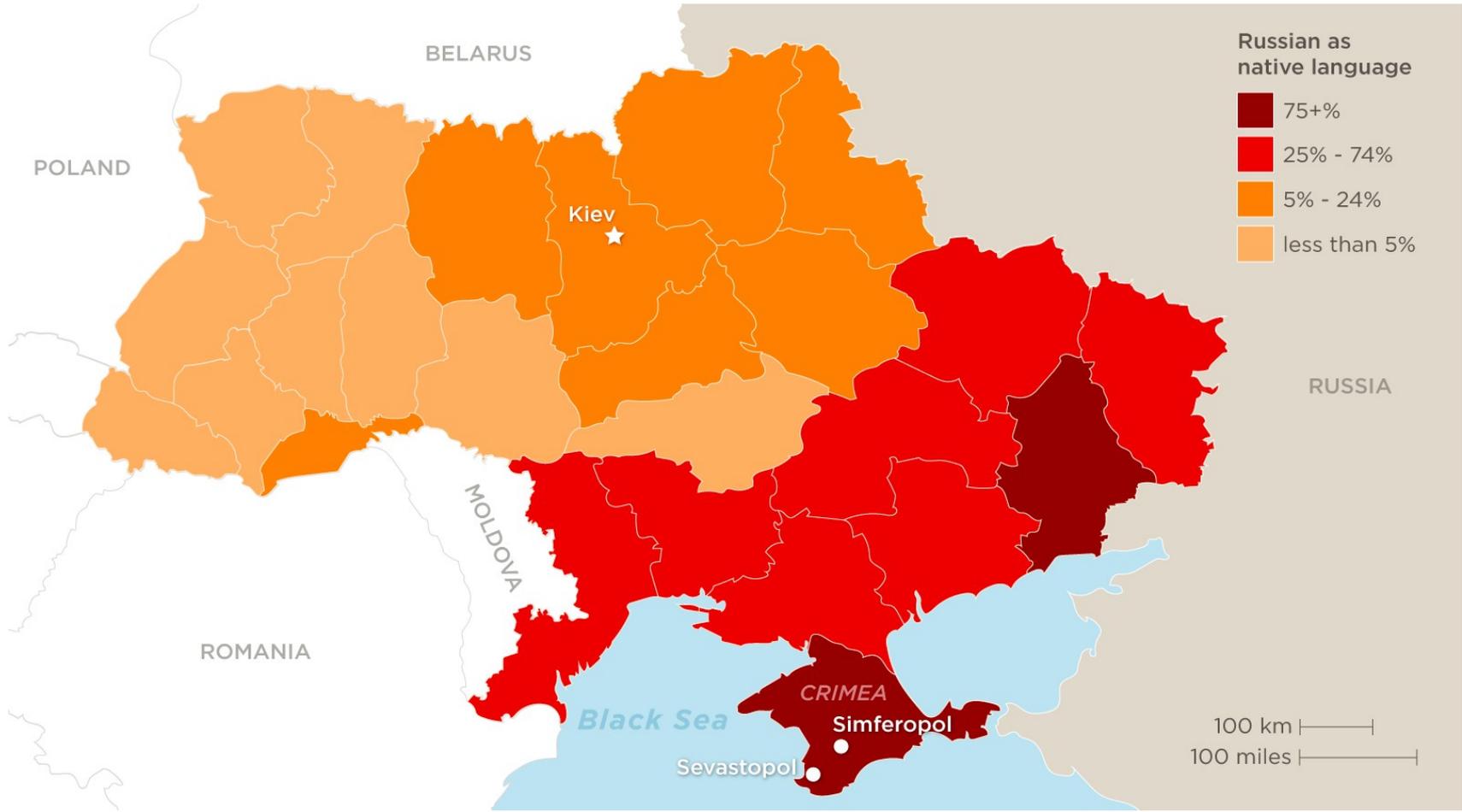


UKRAINE DIVIDED BETWEEN EMPIRES AND STATES, LATE XVIII-XX CT

(Map: Euromaidan Press)



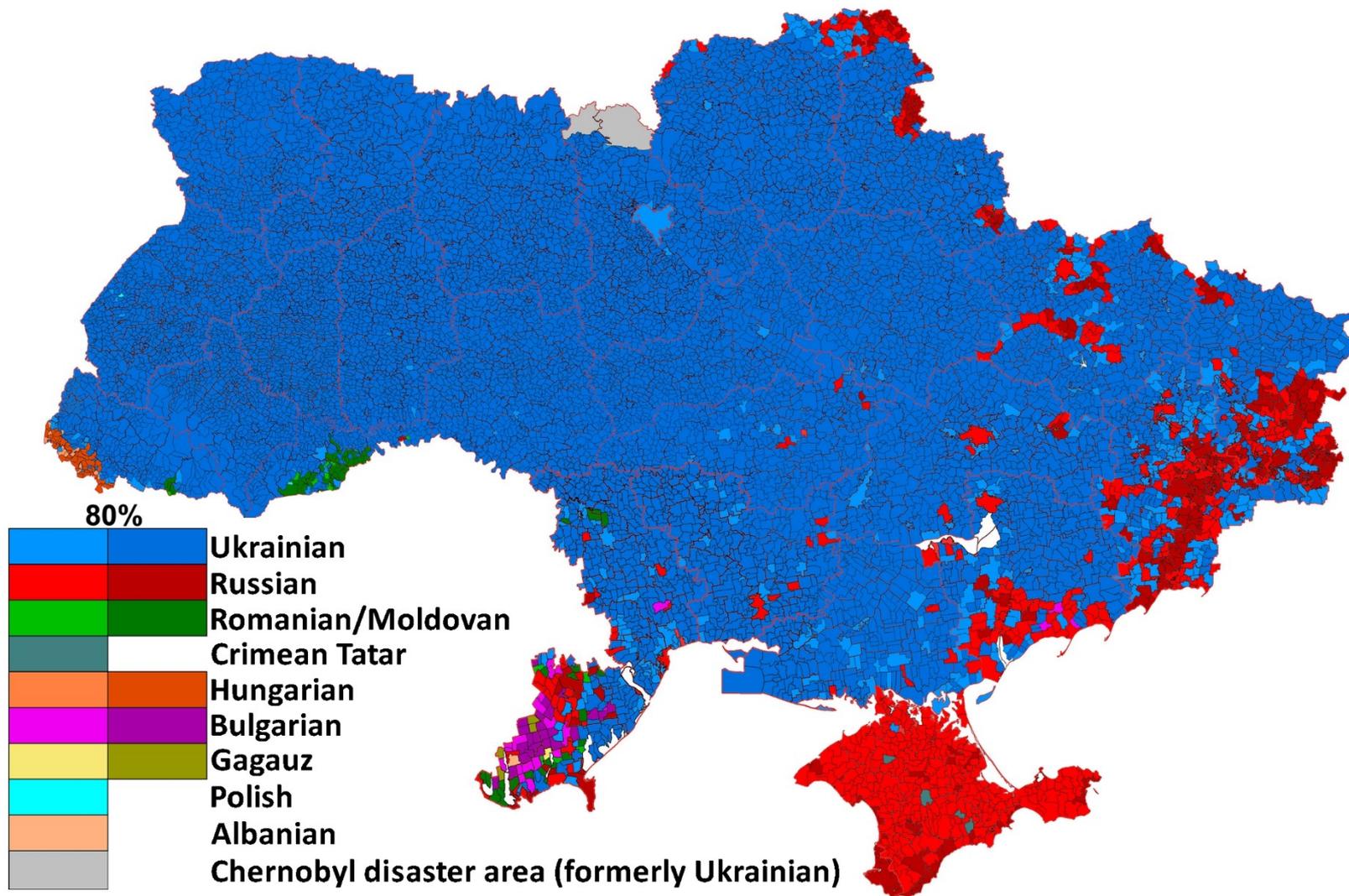
Ukraine Census 2001





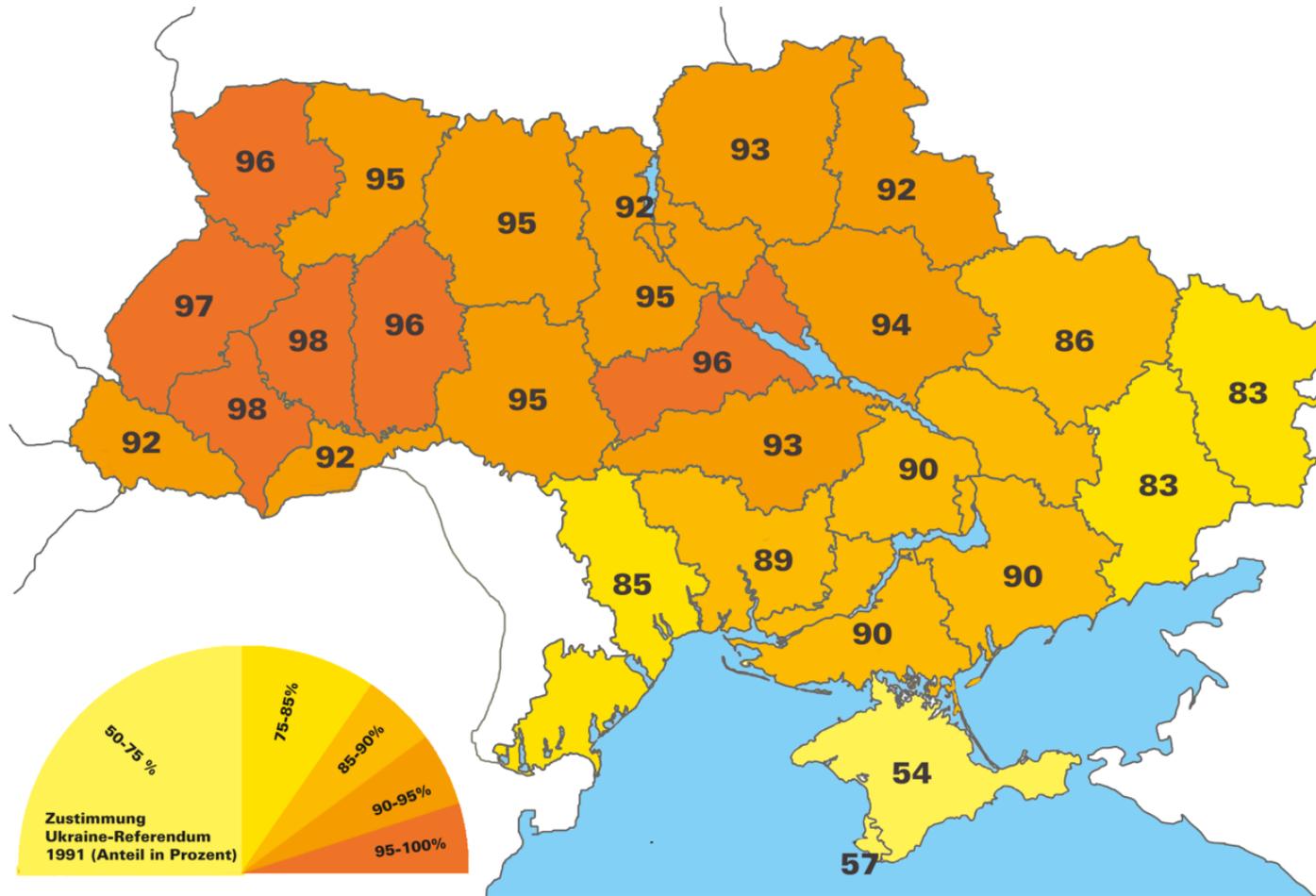
The majority language by city, town, and village councils

Results from the Ukrainian 2001 Census





Referendum on Independence 1991



Road to War in Ukraine

- Collapse of USSR 1991, Independent Ukraine (24. 8. 1991 – 90%)
- 10 years of economic crisis, 2004 Orange revolution
- Viktor Juščenko (2005–2010, pro European, anti Russian)
- Viktor Janukovyč (2010–2014)
 - Cancelled summit with the EU, November 2013
 - Fled to Russia, February 2014
 - Euro & Anti Majdan (39% x 37%, November 2013, Kiev Institute)
 - Crimea Crisis, March 2014, referendum + annexation
- Russia established EAEU, May 2014 (5 postsoviet countries)
- Separatist Insurgency in Doneck, Luhansk, more than ½ ml. refugees for there in Ukraine (UN)
- Minsk Agreement, February 2015
- Petro Porošenko (2014–2019, pro European)
 - Protection of Ukrainian language
- Volodymyr Zelenkyj (photo: Prague 2009)



Euromajdan, December the 8th 2013



Jens Stoltenberg meets Petro Porošenko





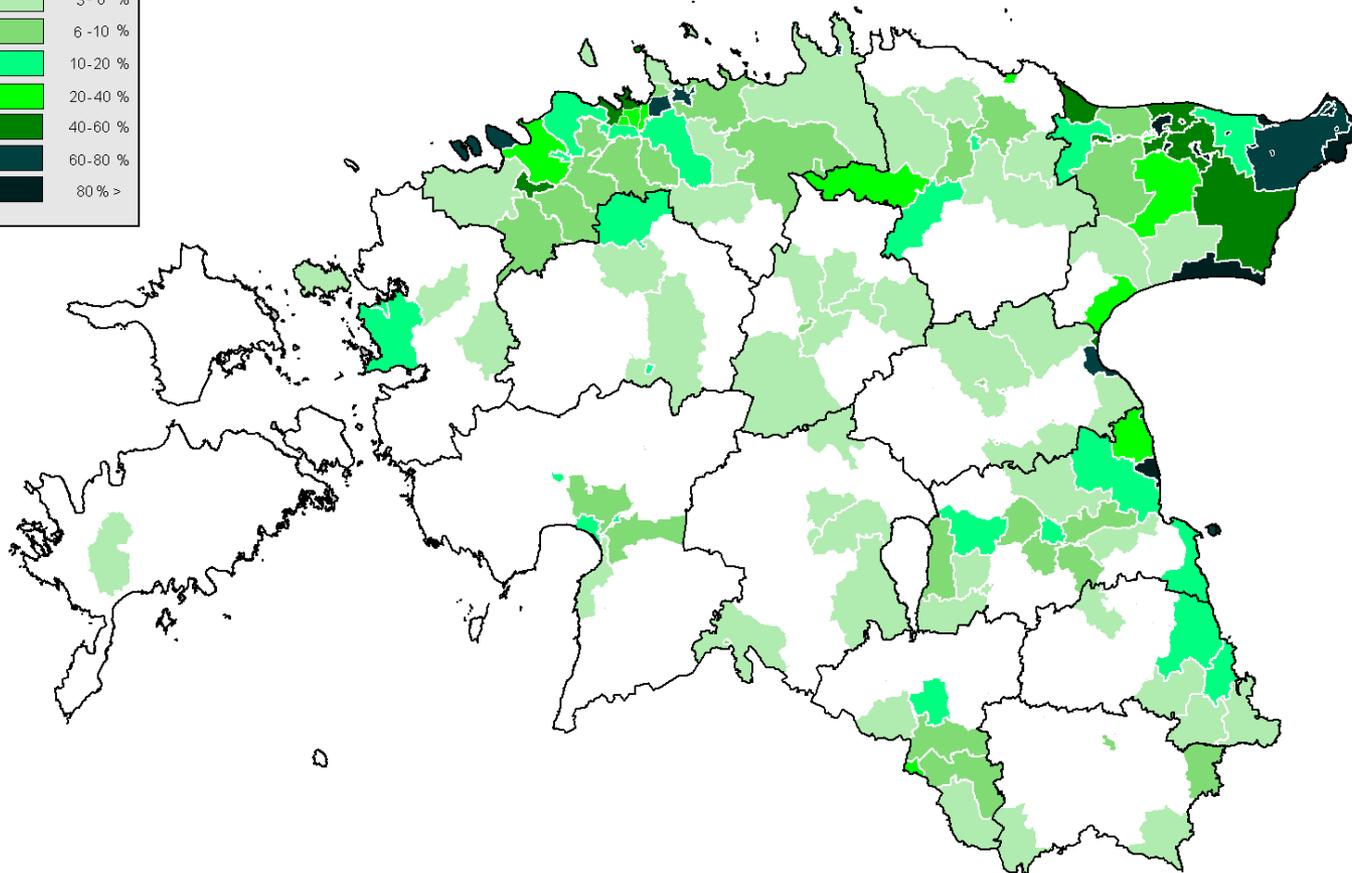
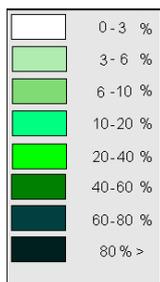
Plošča Svobody, CHARKOV







Estonia: 25 per cent Russian

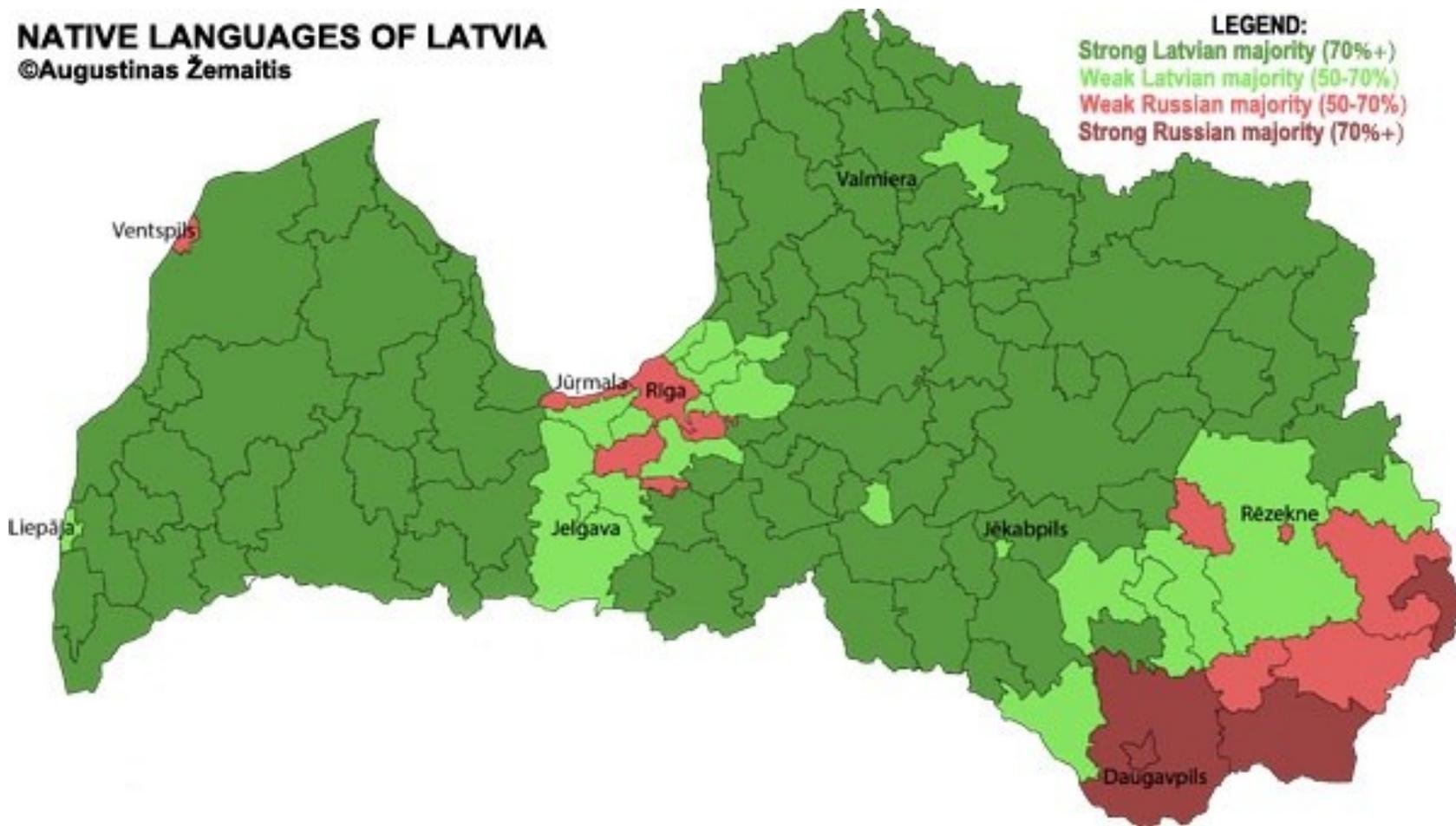


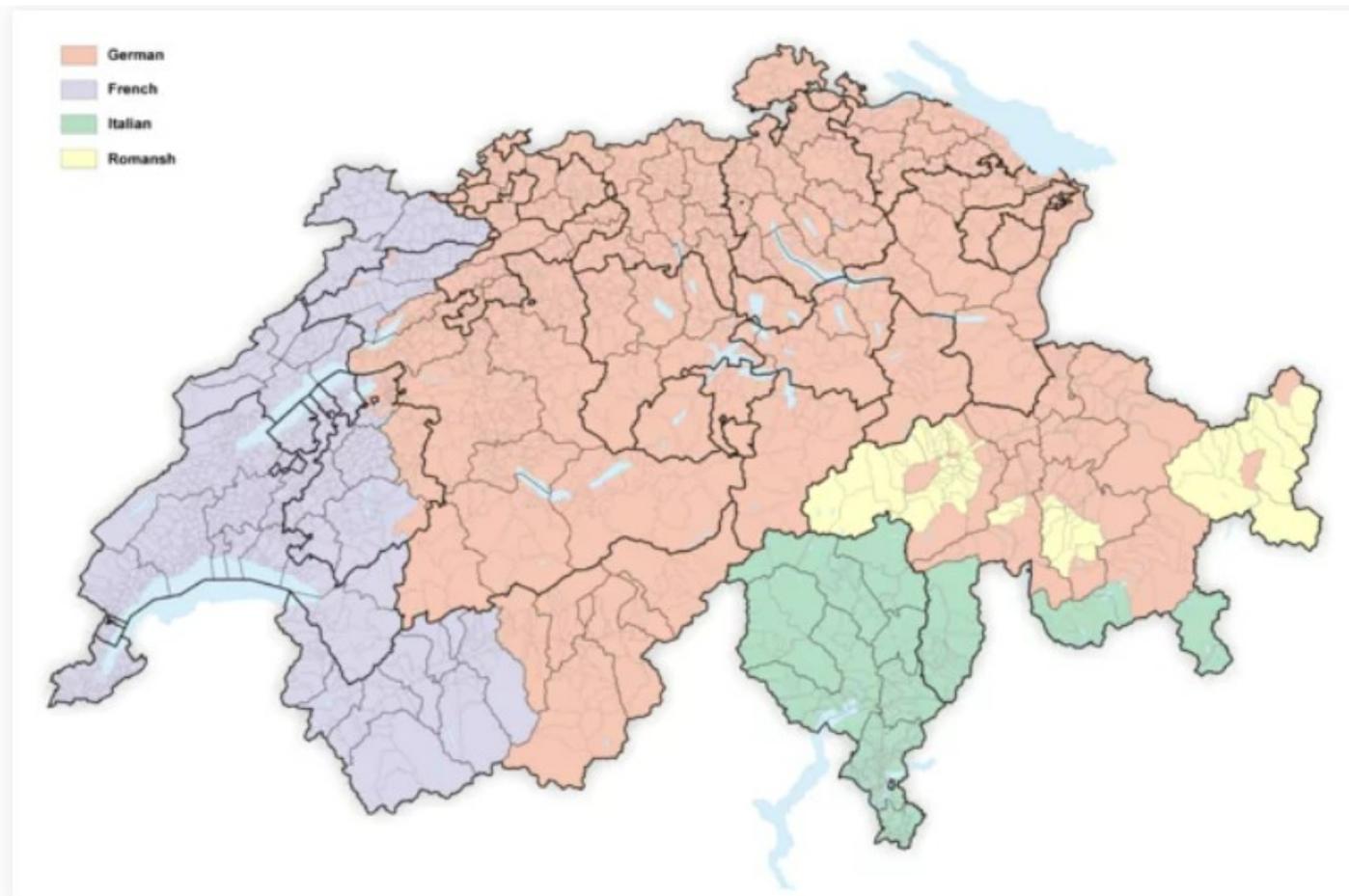
Latvia: 25 per cent Russian

NATIVE LANGUAGES OF LATVIA

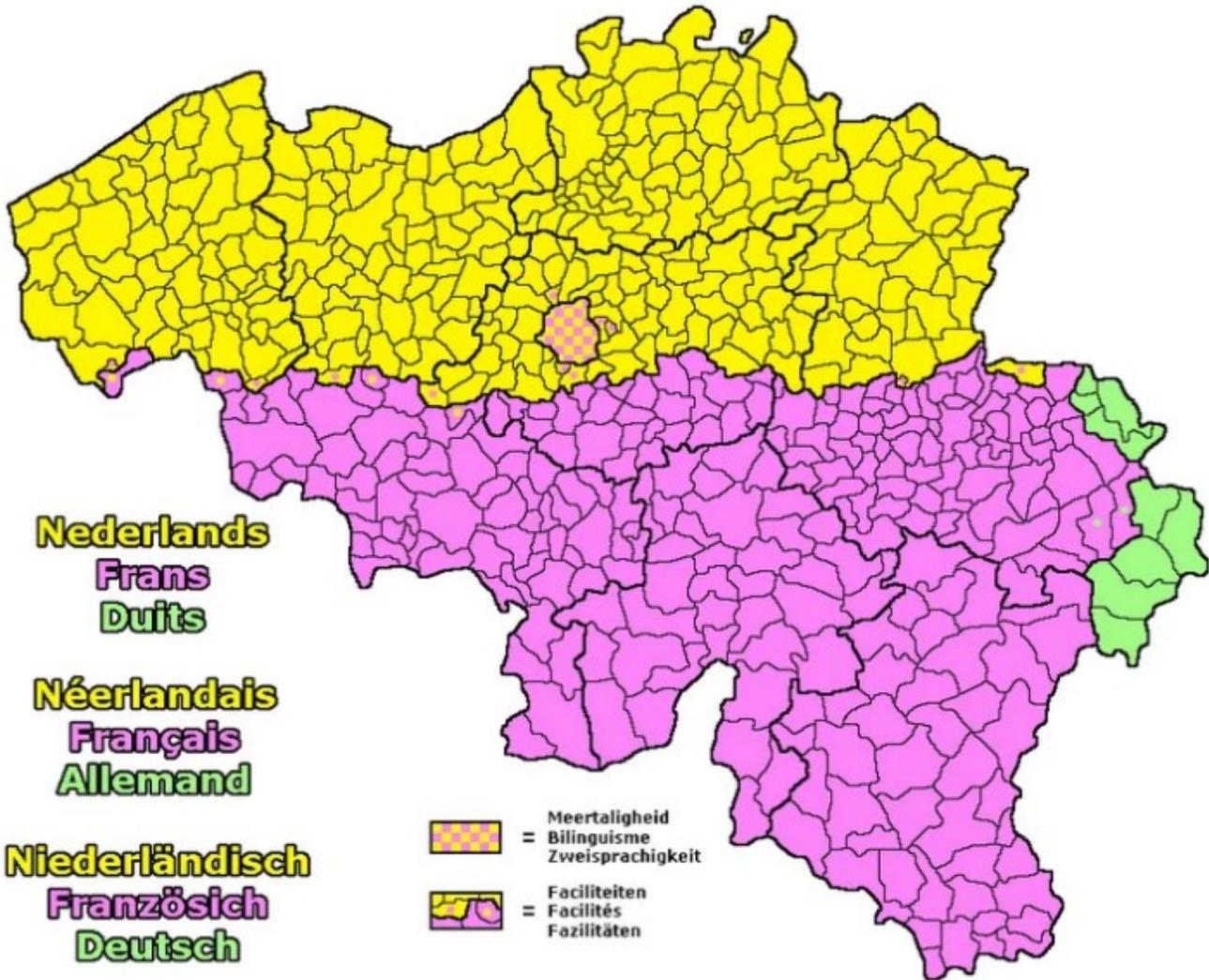
©Augustinas Žemaitis

LEGEND:
Strong Latvian majority (70%+)
Weak Latvian majority (50-70%)
Weak Russian majority (50-70%)
Strong Russian majority (70%+)





The official languages of different parts of Switzerland. Credit: Tschubby, translation by Lesqual



TERRITORIAL EVOLUTION OF UKRAINE

FIRST UKRAINIAN STATES AFTER WW I
1918 : West Ukrainian people's republic and Carpathian Ruthenia
1917-21 : Ukrainian republic of Kiev



UKRAINIAN TERRITORIAL GROWTH 1922-54

- 1922 : Ukrainian soviet socialist republic
- 1939 : Polish territory given to Ukraine
- 1940 : Romanian territories given to Ukraine
- 1945 : Hungarian Transcarpathia given to Ukraine
- 1948 : Romanian islands given to Ukraine
- 1954 : Russian Crimea given to Ukraine

UKRAINIAN LOST TERRITORIES
1: Given to Russia in 1924
2: Given to Moldova in 1940