

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION POLICY OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV STATE ACADEMY OF CULTURE
Philology department
Museum and Heritage Studies department

APPROVED BY

Head of KhSAC admissions committee

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PROGRAM
OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR FOREIGNERS
(LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION (ENGLISH) AND HISTORY)
for obtaining a bachelor's degree
for the entrants on the basis of complete general secondary education
(CGSE)
at specialities:
053 Psychology
242 Tourism and recreation

Considered and approved at the
meeting of the Council of the Faculty
of Cultural Studies and Social
Communications
Protocol No. 9 dated March 18, 2024

KHARKIV – 2024

The entrance exam for foreigners (language of instruction (English) and history) is conducted with the purpose of identifying language competences in English, as well as knowledge of history in applicants who wish to study at KSAC at a bachelor's degree program, with the aim of identifying entrants who are capable during their studies to achieve the appropriate professional level of mastery at KSAC and obtain the necessary knowledge for further professional activity in the chosen field. The entrance exam for foreigners consists of two parts: Part I – language of instruction (English), Part II – history. Based on the results of the two parts, a total score is given, which is the only component of the competitive score for this category of entrants.

PART I LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION (ENGLISH)

The program is designed for foreign citizens who have a desire to obtain a bachelor's degree in Ukraine and speak the language of instruction (English) at the level of "independent user" (according to the classification of European guidelines for language education).

The entrance exam in English (hereinafter - the entrance exam) for foreign and stateless entrants determines the level of English language proficiency and tests communicative competence, vocabulary and grammar structures that meet level B1/B2 according to the standards of the European guidelines for language education.

1. The purpose and objectives of the entrance exam

The aim of the entrance exam is to determine the level of training of entrants from among foreign citizens and stateless persons (hereinafter - entrants) in English language in order to ensure quality training of specialists from among foreigners and stateless persons. During the entrance exam, entrants must demonstrate the appropriate level of language, speaking and socio-cultural competencies.

Linguistic competence presupposes knowledge of phonetic, orthoepic, lexical, orthographic, grammatical and stylistic norms of English language.

Conversational competence includes the entrant's ability to perceive and reproduce information in English language.

Socio-cultural competence involves the applicant's knowledge of geography, culturology, background knowledge, etc., as well as the ability to use this knowledge in different language situations in the process of communicating with the representatives of other cultures.

2. Requirements for skills and abilities

Speech activity consists of receptive and productive skills.

The communicative speech competence of the candidate is manifested via various types of speech activities, namely: perception, production, interaction or mediation (including oral or written). Each of these activities can be connected with the texts, either orally, in writing, or in both forms.

Receptive skills include *reading and listening*.

Productive skills include *writing and speaking*.

READING

The entrance exam involves an assessment of reading skills; the ability to fully, accurately and deeply understand the basic information of the text, determine the topic of the text, the order of presenting information in the text, interpret conclusions and assessments of the author, draw conclusions and be able to express own attitude to the information an entrant has read.

Types of texts:

- signs in public places;
- inscriptions and announcements on a certain topic;
- short original texts and announcements related to private, public, professional and educational spheres of life;
- short newspaper and magazine articles describing events; press interviews;
- advertising texts;
- menus and recipes;
- traffic schedule;
- instructions for household appliances;
- a form with personal data, for example, for registration in the library, for membership in the club or section;
- certificate;
- postcards, short private letters;
- e-mails, messages;
- brochures, posters.

WRITING

Written speech determines the level of reproductive and productive skills based on the information of the read text, the ability to make a plan of the read text; ability to record the received information in writing. The exam assesses the ability to write personal letters using the formulas of conversational etiquette; to write about certain facts and events of the life, to express own thoughts and feelings, to describe plans for the future.

SPEAKING

The entrance exam involves creation of own oral statement regarding the proposed communicative situation. The entrance test assesses the filling and communicative content, effectiveness and completeness of the situation, adequacy of the information provided, the correct use of lexical units and grammatical constructions, the appropriateness and accuracy of their use in oral speech.

The entrant must tell about some facts and events of his life, describe plans for the future; express own opinion and feelings, personal attitude to certain facts or events; formulate critical assessment of the facts; involve elements of in their speech.

A list of topics for conversation:

1. Ukraine
2. Culture
3. Kyiv
4. Kharkiv
5. My native country/city

The language material

GRAMMAR

Noun. The general meaning of the noun. Proper and common names. Concrete and abstract meanings of nouns. Number category. Plural forms. Case category: basic values of cases. Possessive form of the genitive case.

Article. Definite, indefinite, zero articles. Use of the article.

Adjective. Degrees of comparison.

Numerals. Ordinal and cardinal numerals. Fractional numerals.

Pronouns. Types of pronouns. Personal pronouns. Possessive pronouns. Reverse pronouns. Interrogative pronouns. Indicative pronouns. Indefinite pronouns. Negative pronouns. Pronouns *some, any, no; much, many; little, few; both; either, neither*.

Verb. The verbs *to be, to have*. Simple Tenses. Continuous Tenses. Perfect Tenses. Active vs Passive Voice. Modal verbs.

Adverb. Degrees of comparison.

Prepositions. Types of prepositions.

Conjunction. Types of conjunctions.

Syntax. The word order. Types of sentences: affirmative, interrogative, negative.

Types of questions: general (*yes/no*); special, alternative, “tag”-questions. Conditionals.

Direct-indirect speech.

Word formation.

Lexical minimum

The lexical minimum must be at least 2,500 words and phrases, which corresponds to the broad profile of the educational institution. The active lexical minimum must be at least 1,200 words and phrases. These are common words commonly used by native speakers in everyday communication situations.

The list of language situations

Educational language situations in which the entrant uses lexical and grammatical material are grouped within different areas of communication, namely:

1. Man: personal identification. Everyday life and its problems.
2. House, apartment, room. Furniture.
3. In the city: street, transport.
4. Friendship. Relationships in the team. My friend, my colleague.
5. My work/day off.
6. My family. Family relationships, family holidays.
7. Free time, hobbies, rest.
8. Travel: public transport, vacation.
9. Shopping: shop, kiosk, market, consumer goods, money.
10. Services: bank, currency exchange.
11. Food. Restaurant, cafeteria, coffee shop, dining room.
12. Character. Appearance.
13. Health and personal hygiene: body parts, well-being. Clothing.
14. Education: my school, my university, my speciality. Favourite subjects.
15. Ukraine, Kharkiv, Kyiv (or another city).
16. Man and the environment. Natural environment (weather, seasons, climate, plants, animals).
17. Media and social networks: press, radio, television, and the Internet.
18. Culture and art. Traditions, customs, holidays: wishes, gifts.
19. Sports.
20. Foreign languages in human life.

The procedure for the entrance exam

The entrance exam is held according to the Rules of Admission to the Kharkiv State Academy of Culture in 2024.

The structure of the entrance exam

The entrance exam provides three subtests for a comprehensive assessment of the level of formation of language, speech and socio-cultural competencies:

- written lexical and grammar subtest (Use of English);

- written subtest based on the textual material of socio-cultural, official-business and everyday content (types of speech activity – reading and writing);
- speaking subtest based on professional content and takes into account the needs of educational and professional communication.

6. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

A 100-point scale assesses knowledge of the English language, the starting point is 100 points. The overall score of the entrance test is derived based on the scores for each of its components and equals 100 points, so the maximum score of the entrance test can be 200 points. A foreign citizen does not receive a recommendation for enrolment if he scores less than 124 points.

I. Grammar test (20 points). *Each correct answer gives 2 points.*

20-6	Sufficient level of knowledge of the English grammar system.
5-0	Low level of knowledge of the English grammar system.

II. Speaking (40 points).

40-31	High level of spoken English. Ability to flexibly and effectively use a variety of language and speech tools of the English language.
30-21	Sufficient level of spoken English. Ability to express oneself logically within the topics specified by the program, to convey the main content of what is heard, to keep up a conversation, using detailed remarks. No phonemic errors.
20-9	The average level of proficiency in dialogic speaking; understanding of questions and their construction. Few mistakes are made, which do not interfere with mutual understanding. Ability to start and to keep up a conversation logically, but vocabulary and grammatical structures are limited.
8-0	Low level of proficiency in a dialogic language, misunderstanding of issues and their design with significant deviations from the norms of the English language. The presence of a large number of errors that interfere with mutual understanding. The presence of difficulties in solving the communicative task on a given topic. The presence of phonemic errors.

III. Reading (20 points)

15-20	A high level of reading demonstrates a full understanding of the text, the ability to analyse it. The entrant can compare the information obtained with his own experience and draw the right conclusions.
10-15	A sufficient level demonstrates expressive reading, with good diction; intonation (division of sentences into semantic parts, melody of sentences of different syntactic structure), timbre, tempo, reading volume to reproduce the author's idea, stylistic characteristics of the text. The entrant almost completely and accurately understands the basic

	information of the text, determines its topic, the order of presentation of information in the text, can draw the appropriate conclusions.
5-10	An intermediate level demonstrates the ability of the entrant to read, but without connecting the words' intonation, without separating one sentence from another, makes a significant number of mistakes.
0-5	A low level demonstrates that the entrant does not understand the basic information of the text, does not determine its topic, the order of presenting information in the text, cannot draw the right conclusions.

IV. Writing (20 points)

20-6	A sufficient level of written communication skills; understanding of the questions asked about the read text and their writing in accordance with the norms of the English language. A few speech errors are allowed.
5-0	A low level of written communication skills; misunderstanding of the questions asked regarding the read text, their written form with significant deviations from the norms of the English language. The presence of a large number of speech errors.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Internet English Home. Oxford University Press. Internet English by Christina Gitsaki and Richard P. Taylor ... Welcome to the Internet English website ... (www.oup.com/elt/internet.english)
2. Dooley, Jenny. Tourism. Career path. Express Publishing / Dooley, Jenny. - Great Britain, 2012.
3. Dooley, Jenny. Business English. Career path. Express Publishing / Dooley, Jenny. - Great Britain, 2012.
4. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008. – 263 p.
5. Macmillan Education [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.macmillanukraine.com/teachers/get-200/>
6. Destination B1. Grammar & Vocabulary. Malcolm Mann, teve Taylore-Knowles. Macmillan, 2009. – 256 p.
7. Destination B2. Grammar & Vocabulary. Malcolm Mann, teve Taylore-Knowles. Macmillan, 2009. – 259 p.

PART II

HISTORY

The program is intended for foreigners and stateless persons who have expressed a desire to obtain higher education in Ukraine and speak the language of instruction (Ukrainian) to the extent that corresponds to the level of “independent user” (according to the classification of the All-European Recommendations on Language Education).

1. The purpose and tasks of the entrance exam

The purpose of the entrance exam is a comprehensive assessment of the knowledge and level of skills and abilities of applicants in the history of Ukraine among foreigners and stateless persons (hereinafter referred to as applicants).

The task of the entrance exam in history is to identify and evaluate the following points of participants:

- level of historical thinking;
- understanding of the complex processes of formation and the main stages of the development of the Ukrainian people in its modern ethnic boundaries;
- coverage of historical events in Ukraine in the context of European and world history.

2. Requirements for skills and abilities

name historical dates, chronological boundaries, periods of the most important events and processes, places of events, circumstances, participants, and results of events;

determine the chronological boundaries of socio-economic and political events, their sequence and synchronicity;

describe the course, external signs of events;

characterize and determine the essential features, components, stages, milestones of events, phenomena and processes of the past, and activities of outstanding historical figures;

establish correspondence between single and typical general phenomena, group (classify) facts according to the specified feature;

determine the most important changes that took place in the life of mankind, the importance of events in the history of Ukraine;

define the causes and consequences of events and phenomena, evaluate their significance;

define historical concepts and terms, explain them and use them appropriately;

work with historical documents, namely: to establish correspondence between the content of a fragment of a document and a certain era.

CONTENTS OF THE PROGRAM

HISTORY OF UKRAINE

TOPIC 1. ANCIENT HISTORY OF UKRAINE

Periodization of ancient history. The emergence and settlement of people on the territory of Ukraine during the Stone Age. Trypillia culture. Development of agriculture and cattle breeding. Early Iron Age. Cimmerians. Scythians. Sarmatians.

Ancient cities-colonies in the Northern Black Sea Coast. The origin of the Slavs.

TOPIC 2. THE EMERGENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE KYIV STATE

Settlement of East Slavic tribal unions in the VII-X centuries. Foundation and development of Kyiv. Formation of the Kyiv state. Princes Askold and Dir, their military campaigns in the Byzantine Empire. Domestic and foreign political activities of the princes (Oleh, Ihor, Olha, Sviatoslav). Completion of the formation of the Kyiv state. Prince Volodymyr the Great and his era. Yaroslav the Wise. The implementation of Christianity as a state religion, its significance. Historical artefacts of law. Culture of Kyivan Rus.

TOPIC 3. THE KYIV STATE DURING THE TIMES OF FRAGMENTATION. GALICIA-VOLHYNIA STATE. THE MONGOL INVASION

The reasons and essence of fragmentation of Kyivan Rus. The economic and political development of the principalities of Kyiv, Chernihiv-Siversk, Pereyaslav, Galicia and Volhynia. Battle on the Kalka River. Military campaigns of Batu Khan's horde in Rus. Unification of the principalities of Galicia and Volhynia. Prince Roman Mstyslavovych. Domestic and foreign policy of Prince Danylo Romanovych Halytskyi. The Galicia-Volhynia state under Danylo Romanovych's successors. Culture of the period of fragmentation of Rus (XII - first half of the XIV century).

TOPIC 4. UKRAINIAN LANDS AS A PART OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA AND OTHER STATES (SECOND HALF OF THE XIV – FIRST HALF OF THE XVI CENTURY)

The struggle of Poland, Hungary and Lithuania for the Galicia-Volhynia heritage. Inclusion of Ukrainian lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The political situation on Ukrainian lands as a part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Formation of the Crimean Khanate. The transition of the Crimean Khans into vassal dependence on Turkey. The inclusion of Transcarpathia in Hungary, and Bukovina in the Moldavian Principality. Muscovite-Lithuanian wars. Ukrainian culture in the second half of the XIV - the first half of the XVI century.

TOPIC 5. UKRAINIAN LANDS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVI – THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVII CENTURY

The Union of Lublin and its influence on Ukrainian lands. The political situation on Ukrainian lands in the second half of the XVI century. Ukrainian society in the mid-XVI - mid-XVII centuries. The position of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Fraternities. The Brest Church Union and its consequences. Formation of the Greek Catholic Church. The position of the Orthodox Church. The emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Formation of the Zaporozhian Sich. Dmytro Vyshnevetskyi. Registered Cossacks. Metropolitan Petro Mohyla. The struggle of the Cossacks against the Tatars and Turks. Hetman P. Konashevych-Sahaidachnyi. Culture of Ukraine in the first half of the XVII century.

TOPIC 6. NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XVII CENTURY

The causes of the National Liberation War of the Ukrainian people in the middle of the XVII century. Development of the national liberation struggle in 1648-1653. The formation of the Ukrainian Cossack state – the Cossack Hetmanate. Military and political events of 1650-1653. Ukrainian-Russian interstate agreement of 1654. Military operations of 1654-1655. Truce of Vilna. Military and political events of 1656-1657. Relations of the Zaporozhian Army with Poland, the Crimean Khanate, Moldova, Muscovy, and the Ottoman Empire. Bohdan Khmelnytskyi as a political and military figure.

TOPIC 7. UKRAINIAN LANDS IN THE LATE 1650s - 1680s.

Ukraine during the reign of Hetman Ivan Vyhovskyi, his foreign and domestic policy. Hetman Yurii Khmelnytskyi. Russian-Ukrainian War of 1658-1659. Territorial split of Ukraine-Hetmanate. The Truce of Andrusovo of 1667. Petro Doroshenko, his struggle for the unification of Ukraine. Hetmans Demian Mnohohrishnyi and Ivan Samoilovych. Chyhyryn military campaigns (1677-1678) of the Turkish-Tatar army. The Treaty of Bakhchisarai. “Eternal peace” and the final fixation of the division of Ukraine. Zaporozhian Sich in the second half of the XVII century. Economic life and political system of the Left Bank Hetmanate and Sloboda Ukraine in the second half of the XVII century.

TOPIC 8. UKRAINIAN LANDS AT THE END OF THE XVII – THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY

Foreign and domestic policy of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. National liberation activity of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. Hetman Pylyp Orlyk and his Constitution. Strengthening of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire towards Ukraine. Development of culture and education.

TOPIC 9. UKRAINIAN LANDS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY

Temporary restoration of the Hetman’s rule. K. Razumovskyi. The final liquidation of the hetmanship. Second Little Russian Collegium. Petro Rumiantsev’s activities in Ukraine. Abolition of the military and administrative system in Left Bank Ukraine by the Russian government. Destruction of the Zaporozhian Sich. Petro Kalnyshevskyi. Social and economic development of the Left Bank Hetmanate in the second half of the XVIII century. Settlement and development of Southern Ukraine. Accession of Crimea to Russia. Economic and social development of Right Bank Ukraine. Haidamak movement. Koliivshchyna. Opryshky. Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Ukrainian lands. Ukrainian culture in the second part of the XVIII century.

TOPIC 10. UKRAINIAN LANDS AS A PART OF THE RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPIRES AT THE END OF THE XVIII – IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XIX CENTURIES

Ukrainian lands as a part of the Russian Empire. Industrial revolution. The beginning of the Ukrainian national revival. Formation of the Saints Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood. T. Shevchenko in the Ukrainian national movement.

Inclusion of Western Ukrainian lands into the Austrian Empire. The nature of the policy of the Austrian government towards Ukrainians. Reforms of Maria Theresa and Joseph II and Ukrainian lands. The beginning of the national revival, forms of social protest of the population. “Ruthenian Trinity”. Western Ukrainian lands in the revolution of 1848-1849. Abolition of serfdom. Supreme Ruthenian Council.

TOPIC 11. CULTURE OF UKRAINE AT THE END OF THE XVIII – IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY.

Conditions and features of cultural development, causes of cultural shifts in the first half of the XIX century. National revival. Opening of universities. Changes in education. The emergence of “History of Ruthenians”. Development of literature, art. Creative achievements of outstanding domestic scientists and artists.

TOPIC 12. UKRAINIAN LANDS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE RUSSIAN AND THE AUSTRIAN (AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN) EMPIRES IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY

The social and economic situation in Dnieper Ukraine in the conditions of the crisis of the feudal-serf system of management in the middle of the XIX century. Reforms of the 1860s-1870s: land reform, municipal reform, judicial reform, financial reform, military reform and the peculiarities of their implementation in Ukrainian lands. Development of the Ukrainian national movement.

The social and economic situation in Western Ukrainian lands in the second half of the XIX century. Activities of the “Prosvita” cultural and educational society and the T. H. Shevchenko Literary Society. Radical movement in Galicia. The politicization of the national movement and formation of the first political parties.

TOPIC 13. THE CULTURE OF UKRAINE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX - BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

The rise of Ukrainian culture. Education. Opening of Novorossiysk University. Development of science. Development of literature, music, fine arts, theatre arts, and architecture. Ukrainian philanthropic entrepreneurs and their influence on the development of culture. Church life.

TOPIC 14. UKRAINIAN LANDS IN 1900-1914

The social and economic situation in the Ukrainian lands as a part of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the XX century. The economic crisis of 1900-1903. Formation of monopolistic associations in Ukraine. Consolidation of the Ukrainian nation. The first political parties. Events of the revolution of 1905-1907 in Ukraine.

Ukrainian parliamentary communities in the I and II State Dumas of Russia. Strengthening of national oppression in Dnieper Ukraine in 1907-1914. Land reform of Petro Stolypin and its impact on Ukraine.

Radicalization of the Ukrainian political movement. The emergence of Ukrainian national and sports and physical culture organizations “Sich”, “Sokil”, “Plasta”.

TOPIC 15. UKRAINE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The Entente and the Triple Alliance plans regarding Ukraine. Positions of the Ukrainian political forces of Dnieper Ukraine and Western Ukrainian lands regarding the war. Main Ukrainian Council and Union for the Liberation of Ukraine. Military actions on the territory of Ukraine. The policy of the Austrian and Russian administrations in Galicia. Formation and military history of the Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. Growing economic and political crises in the Russian Empire during the First World War.

TOPIC 16. THE UKRAINIAN REVOLUTION

The February democratic revolution of 1917. The situation in Ukraine after the overthrow of tsarism. The rise of the national liberation movement. Formation of the Ukrainian Central Council, its composition and political program. Mykhailo Hrushevskyi. Universals of the Central Council. The first Ukrainian-Soviet war. IV Universal of the Central Council and the Proclamation of Independence of the Ukrainian People’s Republic. The evolution of the views of the political forces of Ukraine regarding the self-determination of Ukrainians.

TOPIC 17. UKRAINE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF INDEPENDENCE (1918-1921)

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between the Ukrainian People’s Republic and the states of the Quadruple Alliance. Entry of German-Austrian troops into Ukraine. The Hetman coup of 1918 and the formation of the Ukrainian State. The domestic and foreign policy of the Ukrainian State of Hetman P. Skoropadskyi. Formation of the UPR Directorate and the uprising against Hetman P. Skoropadskyi. The political course of the UPR Directorate. The Second Ukrainian-Soviet War. The reasons for the defeat of the Directorate. Proclamation of the Western Ukrainian People’s Republic (WUPR). Evhen Petrushevych. The Unification Act of UPR and WUPR. The Soviet regime in Ukraine. “War Communism” and Red Terror. Cultural and spiritual life in Ukraine in 1917-1920.

TOPIC 18. THE UKRAINIAN SSR IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (1921-1928)

The social, economic and political situation in Ukraine at the beginning of the 1920s. State status of Ukraine in 1921-1922. Legal registration of the Union of the SSR, and the status of Ukraine as part of it. The famine of 1921-1922. NEP in the USSR. Economic development of the Ukrainian SSR during the NEP period. Reconstruction of the national economy. The policy of “korenization” (Ukrainization). Cultural and spiritual life in the Ukrainian SSR during the NEP years.

TOPIC 19. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOTALITARIAN REGIME IN 1929-1939

Soviet modernization in the Ukrainian SSR. Forced industrialization. Collectivization of agriculture. The Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. Changes in the social composition of the population of the Ukrainian SSR in the 1930s. Socio-political life in the Ukrainian SSR in the 1930s. The collapse of Ukrainization. The ideologization of social life, the cult of personality. Mass repressions and political trials of the late 1920s and 1930s.

TOPIC 20. WESTERN UKRAINIAN LANDS IN 1921-1939

Ukrainian lands as a part of Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. The influence of the international situation of the 1920s and 1930s on the situation in Western Ukrainian lands. Economic development of Ukrainian lands. Different trends in the socio-political movement, and radicalization of political life in the 1930s. Development of culture.

TOPIC 21. UKRAINE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945)

Soviet-German treaties of 1939 and Western Ukrainian lands. The beginning of the Second World War. Inclusion of Western Ukraine, Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina and Danube Ukrainian lands into the Ukrainian SSR. Germany's attack on the USSR. The occupation of Ukraine by the troops of Germany and its allies. Establishment of the Nazi occupation regime. Deployment of the Resistance movement. The liberation of Ukraine from the German-fascist occupiers. The main results and consequences of the war for Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. The state of Ukrainian culture during the Great Patriotic War.

TOPIC 22. UKRAINE DURING THE FIRST POST-WAR YEARS (1945 - EARLY 1950s)

The Ukrainian SSR as a co-founder of the United Nations Organization and other international organizations. Economic development of Ukraine in 1945 – at the beginning of the 1950s. The famine of 1946-1947. The material wealth of the population. The domestic political situation in Ukraine in 1945 – at the beginning of the 1950s. Political repressions in the Ukrainian SSR in the second half of the 1940s – the beginning of the 1950s.

TOPIC 23. UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF DESTALINIZATION (1953-1964)

“Softening” of the political regime in Ukraine in the mid-1950s - early 1960s. Transfer of the Crimea region to the Ukrainian SSR. Attempts to liberalize the political regime. Ceasing of mass repressions. Criticism of Stalin's personality cult. The beginning of the rehabilitation of victims of Stalinist repressions. Reforms of M.S. Khrushchov. The birth of the Sixtiers movement, and their role in national and

cultural life. Cultural and spiritual life in Ukraine in the second half of the 1950s – the first half of the 1960s.

TOPIC 24. UKRAINE IN THE PERIOD OF EXCESSIVE CRISIS OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM (1965-1985)

Political and ideological crisis of the system. Neo-Stalinism. Personnel changes in the government of the Ukrainian SSR. Activity of P. Shelest and V. Shcherbytskyi in Ukraine. The political and legal status of the Ukrainian SSR as part of the Union of the SSR in the mid-1960s – early 1980s. The 1978 Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR. The state of Ukraine's economy and the aggravation of the economic crisis. Situation in the field of culture. Russification. The opposition movement in Ukraine in the mid-1960s – early 1980s.

TOPIC 25. THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE REVIVAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE (1985-1991)

The beginning of “Perestroika”. Attempts by M.S. Gorbachev to reform society along the lines of acceleration, restructuring and glasnost. The Chernobyl disaster. Deterioration of the economic situation in Ukraine in the second half of the 1980s. The formation of a multiparty system in Ukraine in the second half of the 1980s – the beginning of the 1990s. Adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. Approval by the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR of the Act of Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine. All-Ukrainian referendum on December 1, 1991, and the election of the President of Ukraine.

TOPIC 26. UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF INDEPENDENCE

The beginning of state-building processes in Ukraine. Constitutional process. Constitution of Ukraine of 1996. Establishment of the Armed Forces. Adoption of state symbols, and formation of the institute of citizenship. Presidential elections of 2004 and 2010. Foreign policy and international relations of the independent Ukrainian state. Integration of Ukraine into the European and world community. The religious life of Ukraine in the conditions of independence. Cultural processes in independent Ukraine. “Revolution of dignity”. Presidential elections of 2014. Occupation and annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation. Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine. Signing of the Association Agreement with the European Union by Ukraine. Activities of the Verkhovna Rada at the current stage. The current state and problems of the Ukrainian economy.

WORLD HISTORY

TOPIC 1. THE WORLD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

International relations at the beginning of the XX century. The reasons, the trigger for the First World War. Strategic plans of opponents. The course of hostilities. The defeat of Germany and its allies. The Armistice of Compiègne. The Russian Revolution of 1917 and the coming of the Bolsheviks to power. The collapse of multinational empires and formation of new independent states in Europe.

Post-war arrangement of the world. Versailles-Washington treaty system, its advantages and disadvantages.

TOPIC 2. THE LEADING STATES OF THE WORLD IN THE 1920s—1930s.

Change in the status of the world's leading countries after the First World War. Period of economic stability. Causes, manifestations and consequences of the world economic crisis of 1929-1933 (The Great Depression). The search for ways to overcome crisis phenomena in the economy and social life. Beginnings of state regulation of socio-economic processes.

The era of "Prosperity" in the USA. Manifestations of the Great Depression. F. D. Roosevelt's "New Course" and its main results. Great Britain in the years of stabilization and the Great Depression. Political and socio-economic development of France. The November Revolution and the establishment of the Weimar Republic in Germany. World economic crisis in Germany. Establishment of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany.

Central and Eastern European countries. Formation of the USSR. Formation of a totalitarian regime. J. Stalin.

TOPIC 3. COUNTRIES OF ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

Japan. Failure of democratization processes of society. Militarization of the economy, state institutions and public consciousness of the population. External expansion.

China. National revolution. Chiang Kai-shek. The beginning of the confrontation between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang. The collapse of the Ottoman Empire. The Republic of Turkey under the rule of K. Atatürk. Latin America. Peculiarities of economic and political processes in the region.

TOPIC 4. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE 1930s. THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

Foreign policy priorities of the world's leading countries. Attempts to create a system of collective security by Western countries. Causes, nature, periodization of the Second World War. Military actions on the Soviet-German front, in North Africa, in the Pacific Ocean. Changes in the world as a result of the Second World War. Political, economic and social consequences of the Second World War for the peoples of the world. Peace treaties with Germany's former allies. The San Francisco Conference.

TOPIC 5. DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XX CENTURY.

The most important achievements of science and technology, are their impact on people's everyday life. Feminism. Basic ideas and trends in the development of culture. The emergence of mass culture. New trends in art and literature, the emergence and development of cinematography. Sports, Olympic movement.

TOPIC 6. THE WORLD IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XX CENTURY.

The main trends in the development of Western countries in the second half of the XX century - at the beginning of the XXI century. Prosperity for all. Conservative revolution. Formation of post-industrial society. Integration processes. The European Union. The establishment of the USA as the leading country of the post-war bipolar world. Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy. The Soviet Union and its dissolution. China: the end of the Civil War. Proclamation of the People's Republic of China. Socio-economic experiments of Chinese communists. The personality cult of Mao Zedong. Reforming the Chinese economy at the end of the XX — at the beginning of the XXI century.

TOPIC 7. DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE (1945 - THE BEGINNING OF THE XXI CENTURY).

The main directions of the scientific and technical revolution in the second half of the XX century and their impact on the life of an average citizen. Scientific discoveries, the emergence of new branches of science, high technologies, and integration of science and production. Changes in the social structure of society, and the quality of life of people in the world's leading countries and developing countries. Formation of post-industrial (information) society. The main trends in the development of literature, fine arts, architecture, music, theatre, cinema and sports.

4. The procedure for conducting the entrance exam

The entrance exam is conducted in accordance with the Rules of admission to the Kharkiv State Academy of Culture in 2024.

5. Structure of the entrance exam

The entrance exam is conducted in written form (test)

During the period of martial law, testing is conducted **remotely**.

6. EVALUATION CRITERIA

of the knowledge of foreign citizens and stateless persons,
who are entering KSAC in 2024 to obtain a bachelor's degree
(in "History" discipline)

Points according to the scale of the educational institution	Level of educational achievement	Characteristics of the applicant's answers
100–123 points	Basic	The applicant is not aware of the content of the test questions, has no idea about general historical events in Ukraine in the context of European and world history. Demonstrates a lack of knowledge about specific historical dates, chronological boundaries, periods of the most important events and processes, etc.
124–149 points	Average	The answers to the test questions are piecewise. The

		applicant has only general ideas about historical events in Ukraine in the context of European and world history. Unable to substantiate the causes and consequences of historical events and phenomena, to evaluate their significance, makes mistakes when answering the questions.
150-174 points	Sufficient	Makes some inaccuracies or minor errors in the answers to the test questions. The applicant demonstrates an understanding of historical material, is able to reveal the essence of historical concepts and terms, explain them and use them appropriately.
175–200 points	Advanced	The applicant gives accurate answers to the test questions. His answers indicate an understanding of the historical material. Demonstrates knowledge of specific historical dates, chronological boundaries, periods of the most important events and processes.

If the applicant scored 100-123 points during the entrance exam in a subject, then this number of points is considered insufficient for admission to participate in the competitive selection to KhSAC.

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