

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION POLICY OF UKRAINE  
KHARKIV STATE ACADEMY OF CULTURE  
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND COOPERATION



**APPROVED BY**

**Deputy Head of KSAC**

**admission committee**

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**PROGRAM  
OF THE ENTRANCE EXAM IN DISCIPLINE “HISTORY”  
FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS-APPLICANTS  
AND STATELESS PERSONS  
FOR THE ACQUISITION OF BACHELOR’S DEGREE**

## INTRODUCTION

The program is designed for foreign citizens who expressed a desire to acquire higher education in Ukraine and master a language of study (Ukrainian, Russian) in the extent that correlates with the level of an “independent user” (in accordance with the classification of 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 knowledge and level of abilities and skills of applicants in the history of Ukraine among foreign citizens and stateless persons (hereinafter referred to as applicants).

*The task of the entrance exam in history* is to detection and evaluation in participants:

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

### **2. Requirements for abilities and skills**

- name historical dates, chronological boundaries, periods of the most important events and processes, places of events, circumstances, participants, 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, determine essential features, components, stages, milestone events, phenomena and processes of the past, the activities of prominent historical figures;
- establish a correspondence between single and typical general phenomena, group (classify) facts by the stated feature;
- determine the most important changes that took place in human life, the importance of events in the history of Ukraine;
- set the causes and consequences of events and phenomena, evaluate their meanings;
- give definitions to historical concepts and terms, explain them and use appropriately;
- work with historical documents, namely: establish a correspondence between the content of the document fragment and a certain era.

## THE CONTENT OF THE PROGRAM HISTORY OF UKRAINE

### **TOPIC 1. ANCIENT HISTORY OF UKRAINE**

Periodization of ancient history. The emergence and settlement of people in the territory of Ukraine in the era of the Stone Age. Trypillian culture. Development of agriculture and cattle breeding. The early Iron Age. Cimmerians. Scythians.

Sarmatians. Antique city-colonies in the Northern Black Sea coastal area. The origin of the Slavs.

## **TOPIC 2. THE EMERGENCE AND GOLDEN AGE OF THE KYIV STATE**

Settlement of the 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 to Byzantium. The internal and external policy of the princes (Oleg, Ihor, Olha, Sviatoslav). The end of the formation of the Kyiv state. Prince Volodymyr the Great and his governing. Yaroslav the Wise. Introduction of Christianity as a state religion, its significance. Monuments of law. Culture of Kyivan Rus.

## **TOPIC 3. THE KYIV STATE DURING DISSOLUTION. GALICIA-VOLYN STATE. MONGOL INVASION**

Causes and essence of Kyivan Rus dissolution. Economic and political development of Kyiv, Chernihiv-Siverskyi, Pereyaslav, Galicia and Volyn principalities. Battle on the Kalka river. Military campaign of Batu's hordes to Kyivan Rus. The unification of the Galicia and Volyn principalities. Prince Roman Mstyslavovych. The internal and external policy of prince Danylo Romanovych Halytskyi. Galicia-Volyn state during the government of successors of Danylo Romanovych. Culture of the dissolution period of Rus (XII - the first half of the XIV centuries).

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

Struggle between Poland, Hungary and Lithuania for the Galicia-Volyn heritage. Inclusion of Ukrainian lands to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The political situation in Ukrainian lands as a part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The formation of the Crimean Khanate. The transition of Crimean khans into a vassal dependence from Turkey. Inclusion of Transcarpathia to Hungary, and Bukovina to the Moldovan Principality. Moscovian-Lithuanian wars. Ukrainian culture in the second half of the XIV - the first half of the XVI centuries.

## **TOPIC 5. UKRAINIAN LANDS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVI - THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVII CENTURIES.**

The Union of Lublin and its influence on Ukrainian lands. Political situation in Ukrainian lands in the second half of the XVI century. Ukrainian society in the middle of the XVI – middle of XVII century. The place of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The fraternities. Brest Church Union and its consequences. The formation of the Greek Catholic Church. The place of the Orthodox Church. The emergence of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Formation of Zaporizhian 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 reasons for the National liberation war of the Ukrainian people in the

middle of the XVII century. National liberation struggle in 1648-1653. The formation of the Ukrainian Cossack State – the Hetmanate. Military and political events of 1650-1653. Ukrainian-Russian interstate agreement of 1654. Military actions of 1654-1655. Truce of Vilna. Military and political events of 1656-1657. The relations of the Zaporizhzhia troops with Poland, the Crimean Khanate, Moldova, Moscovia, the Ottoman Empire. Bohdan Khmelnytskyi as a political and military figure.

#### **TOPIC 7. UKRAINIAN LANDS IN THE LATE 50'S – 80'S OF XVII CENTURY.**

Ukraine during the reign of Hetman Ivan Vyhovskyi, his external and internal policy. Hetman Yurii Khmelnytskyi. Russian-Ukrainian war of 1658-1659. Territorial split of Ukraine-Hetmanate. Truce of Andrusovo in 1667. Petro Doroshenko, his struggle for unification of Ukraine. Hetmans Demian Mnohohrshnyi and Ivan Samoilovych. Chyhyryn military campaigns (1677-1678) of Turkish-Tatar troops. Bakhchysarai agreement. “Eternal peace” and final accepting of Ukraine’s partition. Zaporizhian Sich in the second half of the XVII century. Social life and political system of Left-bank Hetmanate and Sloboda Ukraine in the second half of the XVII century.

#### **TOPIC 8. UKRAINIAN LANDS AT THE END OF THE XVII CENTURY - THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY.**

The external and internal policy of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. Hetman I. Mazepa’s national liberation action. Hetman Pylyp Orlyk and his Constitution. Strengthening the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in relation to Ukraine. Development of culture and education.

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

Temporary renewal of Hetman’s reign. K. Rozumovskyi. Absolute elimination of Hetmanate. The second Little Russian College. Activities of Petro Rumiantsev in Ukraine. Abolition by the Russian government of the military and administrative structure on Left-bank Ukraine. Destroying the Zaporizhian Sich. Petro Kalnyshevskyi. Socio-economic development of Left-bank Hetmanate in the second half of the XVIII century. Settlement and development of southern Ukraine. Inclusion of Crimea to Russia. Economic and social development of the Right-bank Ukraine. Haydamaky movement. Koliivshchyna. Opryshky. Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Ukrainian lands. Ukrainian culture in the second half 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 the Russian Empire. The industrial revolution. The beginning of the Ukrainian national revival. Formation of the Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius. T. Shevchenko in the Ukrainian national movement.

Inclusion of Western Ukrainian lands to the Austrian Empire. The nature of the policy of the Austrian government towards Ukrainians. Reforms of Maria Theresa and Joseph II and Ukrainian lands. Beginning of national revival, forms of

social protest. "Russian Trinity". Western Ukrainian lands in the revolution of 1848-1849. Cancellation of villein service. 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 changes in the first half of the XIX century. National revival. Opening of universities. Changes in education. The publication of "History of Ruthenians". Development of literature, art. Creative achievements of prominent domestic scientists and artists.

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

Social-economic situation of Dnieper Ukraine in the context of the crisis of the feudal-villeinage system of management in the middle of the XIX century. Reforms of the 1860-1870-ies: zemstvo, city, judicial, financial, military reforms and peculiarities of their implementation on Ukrainian lands. The beginning of the Ukrainian national movement.

Socio-economic situation of Western Ukrainian lands in the second half of the XIX century. Activities of the cultural and educational community "Prosvita" and T. H. Shevchenko literary community. Radical movement in Galicia. Politicization of the national movement and the formation of the first political parties.

#### **TOPIC 13. CULTURE OF UKRAINE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX - EARLY XX CENTURIES.**

The rise of Ukrainian culture. Education. Opening of Novorossiia University. Development of science. Development of literature, musical, fine, theatrical art, architecture. Ukrainian entrepreneurs-philanthropists and their influence on the development of culture. Church life.

#### **TOPIC 14. UKRAINIAN LANDS IN 1900 - 1914**

The socio-economic situation in Ukrainian lands as a part of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the XX century. Economic crisis of 1900-1903. Formation of monopolistic associations in Ukraine. Consolidation of the Ukrainian nation. First political parties. Events of the 1905-1907 revolution in Ukraine. Ukrainian parliamentary communities in the I and the II State Dumas of Russia. Strengthening of national oppression in Dnieper Ukraine in the 1907-1914. Land reform of Petro Stolypin and its influence on Ukraine.

Radicalization of the Ukrainian political movement. The emergence of Ukrainian national and sports and physical culture organizations "Sich", "Sokol", "Plast".

#### **TOPIC 15. UKRAINE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

Plans of the Entente and the Triple Alliance in relation to Ukraine. Positions of the Ukrainian political forces of Dnieper Ukraine and Western Ukrainian lands in relation to the war. Main Ukrainian Council and Liberation Union of Ukraine. Military actions on the territory of Ukraine. Politics of the Austrian and Russian administration in Galicia. Formation and military history of the Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. The aggravation of the economic and political crisis in the Russian

Empire during the First World War.

#### **TOPIC 16. UKRAINIAN REVOLUTION**

The February Democratic Revolution of 1917. The situation in Ukraine after the overthrow of tsarism. The rise of the national liberation movement. The 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 UPR independence. Evolution of the views of the political forces of Ukraine on the self-determination of Ukrainians.

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

Brest treaty between the UPR and the states of the Quadruple Alliance. Entry of the German-Austrian troops to Ukraine. Hetman's revolution in 1918 and formation of the Ukrainian state. The internal and external policy of the Ukrainian state of Hetman P. Skoropadskyi. The formation of the UPR Directorate and the uprising against Hetman P. Skoropadskyi. Political course of the UPR Directorate. The Second Ukrainian-Soviet War. The reasons of Directorate's defeat. Proclamation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic (WUPR). Yevhen Petrushevych. The Act Zluky of UPR and WUPR. Soviet regime in Ukraine. "Military communism" and red terror. Culture and spiritual life in Ukraine in 1917-1920.

#### **TOPIC 18. THE UKRAINIAN SSR DURING THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (1921-1928)**

Socio-economic and political situation in Ukraine in the early 20's. The state status of Ukraine in 1921 – 1922. Legal registration of the USSR, the status of Ukraine as a part of the USSR. Famine of 1921-1922. The NEP in the USSR. Economic development of the Ukrainian SSR during the NEP period. Reconstruction of the national economics. Policy of "indigenization" (Ukrainization). Culture and spiritual life in the Ukrainian SSR in the years of the NEP.

#### **TOPIC 19. ASSERTION OF 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 1930's. Socio-political life in the Ukrainian SSR in the 1930's. The end of Ukrainization. Ideologization of public life, cult of person. Mass repressions and political judicial processes of the late 1920's-1930's.

#### **TOPIC 20. WESTERN UKRAINIAN LANDS IN 1921-1939**

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

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

Soviet-German agreements of 1939 and Western Ukrainian lands. The beginning of the Second World War. Inclusion of Western Ukraine, Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina and Danube Ukrainian lands to the Ukrainian SSR. Germany's

assault on the USSR. Occupation of Ukraine by the troops of Germany and its allies. Establishment of the Nazi occupation regime. Beginning of the Resistance movement. Liberation of Ukraine from the German-fascist occupants. The main results and consequences of the war for Ukraine and Ukrainian people. The state of culture of Ukraine during the Great Patriotic War.

## **TOPIC 22. UKRAINE DURING THE FIRST POST-WAR YEARS (1945 - EARLY 1950'S)**

The Ukrainian SSR – co-founder of the United Nations Organizations and other international organizations. Economic development of Ukraine in 1945 – early 1950's. Famine of 1946-1947. Material wealth of the population. The internal political situation in Ukraine in 1945 - early 1950's. Political repressions in the Ukrainian SSR in the second half of the 1940's - early 1950's.

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

Mitigation the political regime in Ukraine in the mid-1950's – early 1960's. Transfer of the Crimean region to the Ukrainian SSR. Attempts to liberalize the political regime. The end of mass repressions. Criticism of Stalin's cult of personality. The beginning of rehabilitation of victims of Stalinist repressions. Reforms M.S. Khrushchov. Formation of the Sixtiers movement, their role in national-cultural life. Culture and spiritual life in Ukraine in the second half of the 1950's - the first half of the 1960's.

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

Political and ideological crisis of the regime. Neostalinism. Personnel changes in the political management of the Ukrainian SSR. Activity of P. Shelest and V. Shcherbytskyi in Ukraine. Political and legal status of the Ukrainian SSR as part of the USSR in the mid-1960's - early 1980's PP. Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR in 1978. The state of Ukraine's economics and the aggravation of the economic crisis. The situation in the field of culture. Russification. Opposition movement in Ukraine in the mid-1960's - early 1980's.

## **TOPIC 25. BREAKUP OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE REVIVAL OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE (1985 - 1991)**

The beginning of "Perestroika". Attempts of M.S. Horbachov to reform the society by the ways of accelerating, restructuring, publicity. The Chernobyl disaster. The deterioration of the economic situation in Ukraine in the second half of the 1980's. Formation of a multiparty system in Ukraine in the second half of the 1980's - early 1990's. Adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. Approval by the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR of the Ukraine's independence proclamation act. All-Ukrainian referendum on December 1, 1991 and elections of the President of Ukraine.

## **TOPIC 26. UKRAINE AS AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY**

The beginning of state-building processes in Ukraine. Constitutional process. Constitution of Ukraine in 1996. Establishment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Adoption of state symbols, formation of the citizenship institution. Presidential elections of 2004, 2010. External policy and international relations of independent

Ukraine. Integration of Ukraine into the European and world community. Religious life in Ukraine as an independent country. Cultural processes in independent Ukraine. "Revolution of dignity". Presidential elections in 2014. Occupation and annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation. Armed aggression of Russia against Ukraine. Signing by Ukraine of the Association Agreement with the European Union. The activities of the Verkhovna Rada at the present stage. The current state and problems of the Ukrainian economics.

## **WORLD HISTORY**

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

International relations at the beginning of the XX century. Reasons of the First World War. Strategic plans of the opponents. The course of military actions. Defeat of Germany and its allies. The Armistice of Compiègne.

Russian revolution of 1917 and coming of the Bolsheviks to power. Breakup of multinational empires and formation of new independent states in Europe. The post-war organization of the world. Versailles-Washington system of arrangements, its advantages and disadvantages.

### **TOPIC 2. LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN THE 1920'S AND 1930'S.**

Change of the status of leading countries of the world after the First World War. Period of economic stability. Causes, manifestations and consequences of the global economic crisis of 1929-1933 (The Great Depression). Searching for ways to overcome crisis phenomena in economics and public life. Beginning of state regulation of socio-economic processes.

Prosperity period in the United States. Manifestations of the Great Depression. "New course" F. D. Roosevelt and its main results. Great Britain in the years of stabilization and the Great Depression. Political and socio-economic development of France. November Revolution and establishment of Weimar Republic in Germany. World economic crisis in Germany. Establishment of Nazi dictatorship in Germany.

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The formation of the USSR. The formation of 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 Kuomintang.

The breakup of the Ottoman Empire. Turkish Republic under the reign of K. Atatürk. Latin America. Features of economic and political processes in the region.

### **TOPIC 4. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE 1930'S. THE SECOND WORLD WAR.**

External policy priorities of the world's leading countries. Attempts to create a collective security system by the Western countries. Causes, character, periodization of the Second World War. Military actions on the Soviet-German front, in North Africa, in the Pacific Ocean. Changes in the world resulted by the Second



World War. Political, economic and social consequences of the Second World War for the peoples of the world. Peace treaties with former allies of Germany. 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, their influence on the everyday life of people. Feminism. The main ideas and currents in the development of culture. The emergence of mass culture. New directions in art and literature, emergence and development of cinematography. Sports, olympic movement.

#### **TOPIC 6. WORLD DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE XX CENTURY.**

The main development trends of the Western countries in the second half of the XX - at the beginning of the XXI century. Welfare for everyone. Conservative revolution. Formation of post-industrial society. Integration processes. The European Union. Assertion of the United States as a leading country of a post-war bipolar world. Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy. The Soviet Union and its breakup. China: the end of the civil war. Proclamation of the PRC. Socio-economic experiments of Chinese communists. The personality cult of Mao Zedong. Reformation Chinese economics 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 technological revolution in the second half of the XX century and their influence on the life of an ordinary citizen. Scientific discoveries, emergence of new branches of science, high technologies, integration of science and production. Changes in the social structure of society, quality of leading and developing countries' people life. Formation of post-industrial (informational) society. Main trends and current development of literature, fine arts, architecture, music, theater, cinema and sports.

### **4. Procedure of conducting an entrance examination**

The entrance examination is carried out in accordance with the admission rules to the Kharkiv State Academy of Culture in 2021.

### **5. The structure of the entrance examination**

The entrance examination is conducted in writing (test)

**6. EVALUATION CRITERIA**  
**of foreign citizens' and stateless persons' knowledge,**  
**who enter KSAC in 2021 for a bachelor's degree**  
**(in the discipline "History")**

Number of points according to the scale of education institution	Determining the level of academic achievement	Characteristics of the applicant's answers
100–123 points	Low	The applicant is not aware of the content of test questions, has no idea of general historical events in Ukraine in the context of the European and world history. Demonstrates a lack of knowledge about specific historical dates, chronological boundaries, periods of major events and processes etc.
124–149 points	Satisfactory	The answers to the test questions are presented in fragments. The applicant has only a general idea of historical events in Ukraine in the context of European and world history. Is unable to substantiate the causes and consequences of historical events and phenomena, to assess their significance, makes mistakes when answering questions.
150-174 points	Sufficient	Some inaccuracies or minor errors are allowed 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 apply them appropriately.
175–200 points	High	The applicant gives accurate answers to test questions. His answers indicate an understanding of historical material. Demonstrates knowledge of specific historical dates, chronological boundaries, periods of major events and processes.

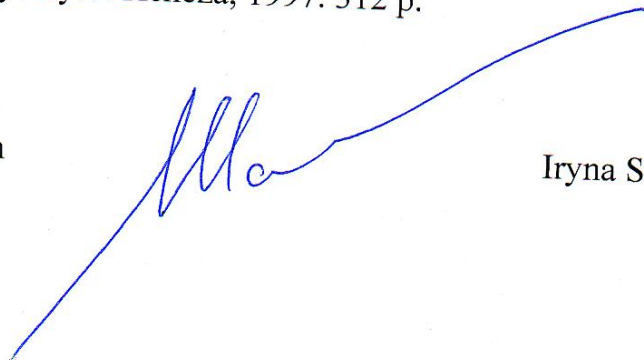
If the applicant during the entrance examination in the discipline scored from 100 to 123 points, then this number of points is considered insufficient for admission to the competitive selection to KSAC.

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Head of discipline  
examination commission



Iryna SHANDRA

**SAMPLE  
OF TEST IN HISTORY  
FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS-APPLICANTS  
AND STATELESS PERSONS,  
who enter KSAC in 2021  
to obtain “BACHELOR” educational degree**

***Tasks 1-11 with the choice of one correct answer***

1. Indicate which of the following figures of culture sphere of the XX century were movie directors:

- A) S. Kubrik, F. Fellini, A. Kurosawa;
- B) A. Schnittke, J. Adams, G. Gershwin;
- C) A. Camus, M. Heidegger, J.P. Sartre;
- D) P. Picasso, S. Dali, G. Klimt.

2. Indicate what year did the allies of the USSR in the anti-Hitler coalition open the second front in Europe:

- A) 1942;
- B) 1943;
- C) 1944;
- D) 1945

3. The United Nations Organization was founded in:

- A) 1939;
- B) 1941;
- C) 1942;
- D) 1945

4. Indicate an extra option in the logical chain:

- A) R. Reagan;
- B) G. Bush;
- C) B. Clinton;
- D) A. Merkel.

5. Where is Ukraine situated:

- A) in North America;
- B) in Africa;
- C) in Central and Eastern Europe;
- D) in Asia.

6. Who led the Ukrainian Cossacks?

- A) Tsar;
- B) Prince;
- C) King;
- D) Hetman.

7. What year did Ukraine become a member of the UNO:

- A) 1945;
- B) 1954;
- C) 1986;
- D) 1991.

8. Name the most famous Ukrainian rock band:

- A) The Rolling Stones
- B) Okean Elzy;
- C) The Queen;
- D) Rammstein.

9. Indicate the direction in external policy, which is based on the idea of non-interference in the processes on the international arena:

- A) isolationism;
- B) globalism;
- C) imperialism;
- D) radicalism

10. Who was the chairman of the Ukrainian Central Council:

- A) Mykhailo Hrushevskyi;
- B) Pavlo Skoropadskyi;
- C) Bohdan Khmelnytskyi;
- D) Yaroslav the Wise.

11. Indicate the most popular Ukrainian musical instrument:

- A) guitar;
- B) lute;
- C) banjo;
- D) pandora.

***Task 12. Establish the correct sequence***

12. Establish the sequence of reign of the great princes of Kyiv:

- A) Oleh;
- B) Yaroslav the Wise;
- C) Volodymyr the Great;
- D) Volodymyr Monomakh.

***Task 13 with a choice of three correct answers from the seven proposed options***

13. Indicate the names of ancient Slavic tribes:

- 1) Alans;
- 2) Avars;
- 3) Veneti;
- 4) Antes;
- 5) Sclaveni;

6) Goths;

7) Huns

***Task 14. Establish the correspondence***

14. Establish the correspondence between countries whose relations were complicated by wars and armed conflicts in the second half of the XX century:

A) India	1. Egypt
B) the USA	2. Pakistan
B) Great Britain	3. Vietnam
Г) Israel	4. Argentina