

G. Ukraine

Look at the following headlines and their respective leads. What do they tell you about the following issues in the Ukraine crisis?

- feelings of allegiance within the Ukraine
 - Who feels what about whom?
- politics, political regimes & change
 - How have the actions of the Ukraine national and local governments contributed to the crisis?
 - What other countries have become involved or interested in the conflict and how have they responded?
- economic implications
 - How is Russia being affected?
 - How might Europe be affected?
- violence
 - Who is involved in the fighting?
 - What role has the Russian army played?

16 September 2013	<p>Ukraine ratifies EU integration deal Parliament passes agreement that had led to revolution as it grants wide-ranging autonomy to eastern regions</p>
24 November 2013	<p>Ukrainian protesters flood Kiev after president pulls out of EU deal Biggest demonstrations since Orange revolution after Viktor Yanukovich allegedly aborts trade deal under Russian pressure</p>
29 November 2013	<p>Ukraine aligns with Moscow as EU summit fails Angela Merkel tells President Viktor Yanukovich 'we expected more' after he refuses to sign pact at summit in Lithuania</p>
18 December 2013	<p>Vladimir Putin offers Ukraine financial incentives to stick with Russia Moscow to buy \$15bn of Ukrainian government bonds and cut gas price after Kiev resists signing EU deal amid mass protests</p>
19 February 2014	<p>Ukraine crisis: US and EU move to impose sanctions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US considering joining EU in backing sanctions • Viktor Yanukovich removes army chief after clashes • French, German and Polish foreign ministers head to Kiev <p>Ukraine crisis: violence leaves 25 dead and more than 200 injured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiev police fail to retake all of Independence Square • US calls on President Yanukovich to halt violence • Europe talks of sanctions but Russia blames protesters
2 March 2014	<p>Ukraine crisis: 'We won't give up without a fight' The Guardian reports from the Crimea, where Ukrainian troops are caught in a standoff with Russians demanding they disarm</p>

6 March 2014	<p>Ukraine crisis: Crimea now part of Russia, local parliament declares Referendum on union with Russia on 16 March will 'only ratify decision', as Duma works on bill to make it easier for territories to join Russia</p> <p>Ukraine crisis worsens amid intense fighting and warnings of civil war Casualties on both sides as Kiev attempts to regain control of east and Russia insists that rebels be included in talks on equal terms</p>
15 April 2014	<p>Ukraine crisis: Kiev launches 'anti-terror operation' in east</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troops and aircraft move in • Region has seen widespread attacks on government buildings • Tense standoff outside Kramatorsk airport • White House supports action: Kiev 'has to respond' • Putin tells Merkel, Ukraine on 'brink of civil war'
23 March 2014	<p>Russian troops may be massing to invade Ukraine, says White House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blinken: troop buildup on eastern border 'deeply concerning' • Nato chief: force is 'very, very sizeable and very, very ready'
25 April 2014	<p>Russia offers proposal to resolve Ukraine crisis Foreign minister Sergei Lavrov says pro-Moscow militants will lay down arms if Kiev clears occupied square and buildings</p> <p>Ukraine crisis: Vladimir Putin warns of 'consequences' after Slavyansk skirmish Russian troops manoeuvre on the border after Kiev government attempts to wrest back control of city</p>
27 April 2014	<p>Ukraine crisis: US will expand sanctions on Russian power brokers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White House targets companies and people close to Putin • Calls for wider focus meet European resistance
20 May, 2014	<p>Ukraine crisis: how supply chains have become a global battleground With political change comes business risk, and the reality is that some companies previously unaware of their reliance on Ukraine are about to be affected</p>
30 April	<p>Ukraine crisis: Kiev powerless as east slips out of its control Pro-Russian crowd seizes control of state buildings in Horlivka, while Donetsk looks likely to declare autonomy after May vote</p>
5 May 2014	<p>Fighting between Ukrainian troops and pro-Russian separatists leaves Slavyansk residents shaken Four Ukrainian soldiers have been killed and at least 30 injured, according to official figures, as the army attempted to regain control of the east of the country. The separatists also reported a number of deaths in the fighting – though exact figures were impossible to verify</p>
16 September 2014	<p>Ukraine crisis: Russia warns of reaction to fresh EU economic sanctions EU says measures could be suspended if Russian troops quit east Ukraine, but Moscow hits out at 'support to party of war in Kiev'</p>

H.

1. Read the following headline and lead of an article in *Time* about the Ukraine. What is the purpose of the article? Paraphrase its main thesis.

How to Explain What's Happening in Ukraine

The conflict that we are seeing today stems from a deadly famine that Stalin engineered back in 1932.

By [Andrea Chalupa](#) Dec. 17, 2013

2. Fill each space with one suitable word.

In Ukraine, the nationalistic West is Ukrainian-speaking and welcomes the E.U., 1._____ the Russian-speaking East, where current President Victor Yanukovych 2._____ to power, sees the Kremlin as an indispensable ally 3._____ wants to remain outside the E.U. This has given rise 4._____ massive demonstrations vowing to overthrow the government, police brutality, and the President's 5._____ meetings with the Kremlin. A civil war or an official breakup of the country is a very real 6._____. To better understand the origins of this conflict, one 7._____ realize that this divide is not natural but rather stems from murderous work 8._____ Joseph Stalin and one of the largest Western media cover-ups in history.

East Ukraine was once as nationalistic and Ukrainian-speaking 9._____ Western Ukraine is today. The dramatic transformation of the area was a result of 10._____ cleansing. In 1932 a famine engineered by Stalin killed up to an estimated 10 million 11._____, mostly in East Ukraine. Beginning in 1933, the Soviets replaced them with millions of deported Russians. Western Ukraine was then 12._____ of Poland and spared. Raphael Lemkin, who first coined the word *genocide*, used the Ukrainian famine as an example.

Despite scholarly evidence and public protests, Yanukovych toes the Kremlin 13._____ that the famine was not genocide. Coincidentally, this year 14._____ the 80th anniversary of the famine, known as the *Holodomor* — Ukrainian 15._____ “death by hunger.” The toppling and beheading of the 16._____ of Lenin in Kiev was more than sending a 17._____ to Putin; it was an act of retribution for Soviet atrocities. Ukraine 18._____ far worse under Stalin than Russia, 19._____ to Timothy Snyder, professor of history at Yale University 20._____ author of *Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin*.

3. Identify language in paragraph 1 that contributes to fulfilling the main purpose of the article.

4. How does the information in paragraphs 2 and 3 contribute to fulfilling the main purpose of the article?

4. Put each verb into the correct tense and form.

Stalin 1. _____ (engineer) the famine 2. _____ (rid) himself of a stubborn enemy. Ukrainians 3. _____ (fight) for their independence during the Russian Revolution, and for a short time, they 4. (beat) back the Reds. What 5. _____ (be) more, Ukraine, 6. _____ (be) the “bread basket of Europe,” 7. _____ (have) a rich and ancient culture of farmers, who 8. _____ (want) 9. _____ (hold) on to their language, their land and their identity. As a civilization, Ukraine 10. _____ (be) a thousand years older than Moscow. For Stalin, as for Putin today, this 11. _____ (be) a very hard back to break.

12. _____ (begin) in 1932, Stalin 13. _____ (send) in soldiers from Russia 14. _____ (seize) the agriculture industry in Ukraine. Impossible production quotas 15. _____ (set), and the overzealous soldiers 16. _____ (make) sure every single ounce of grain 17. _____ (go) to 18. _____ (meet) those quotas. Homes 19. _____ (search), soldiers 20. _____ (use) spikes 21. _____ (stab) the earth 22. _____ (look) for buried grain, kulaks — rich landowning farmers — 23. _____ (round up) and 24. _____ (deport) to Siberia, and the poorer, less established farmers who 25. _____ (stay) behind 26. _____ (force) 27. _____ (join) the newly built collective farms.

The Orwellian tactics 28. _____ (accelerate). Soviet soldiers 29. _____ (destroy) cooking utensils, ovens and killed pets — anything that 30. _____ (modal + provide) nourishment. With the borders of Ukraine sealed by the military, starving Ukrainians, wandering blind and delirious from hunger, were trapped to die a slow, excruciating death.

5. How do the next two paragraphs relate to the introduction, i.e. the first paragraph?

In Moscow, Western journalists knew what was going on. Lucky refugees, who had managed to escape, fled to the city to beg for food, to trade wedding rings for bread. “They gathered faster than the police could clear them away,” wrote *UPI* reporter Eugene Lyons in his confessional memoir *Assignment in Utopia*. Meanwhile, the West continued to believe that the Soviet Union was the workers’ paradise. Leading intellectuals, most notably George Bernard Shaw, willfully ignorant, flocked to Moscow and declared the Soviet Union a utopia. As Lyons wrote, “Every correspondent, each in his own measure, was guilty of collaborating in this monstrous hoax on the world.”

A naive 27-year-old Welsh journalist named Gareth Jones entered Ukraine, where he witnessed the ravaged countryside and interviewed survivors. His eyewitness account shocked the world. Much like the Kremlin controls the media in Moscow today, it pressured American and British journalists to publish articles condemning Jones as a liar. “There is no actual starvation or deaths from starvation but there is widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition,” Walter Duranty wrote in the *New York Times*. Ever a social ringmaster, Duranty lived in a luxurious apartment inside the Kremlin, was beloved internationally as “Our Man in Moscow” and had just won the Pulitzer Prize. Who would the world believe? Jones was silenced, and two years later was murdered, research suggests, by the KGB.

5. Choose the best option to complete the final paragraph.

For Ukrainians, E.U. 1. _____ means more than economic opportunities and mobility. It is about 2. _____ themselves from Putin, who is said to 3. _____ Stalin, the very dictator who tried to erase Ukraine and managed to partition it, at least politically. If that weren't enough, just this past week, Putin 4. _____ his control of the press by shutting 5. _____ Russia's leading news agency, RIA Novosti. This is just another chilling reminder of the *Holodomor* to the Ukrainian people and a reason they continue to protest in arctic temperatures to get away from his 6. _____.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---------------|
| 1. | a. alignment | 4. | a. took |
| | b. membership | | b. secured |
| | c. voting | | c. engineered |
| | d. alliance | | d. tightened |
| 2. | a. distancing | 5. | a. up |
| | b. removing | | b. through |
| | c. making | | c. down |
| | d. keeping | | d. over |
| 3. | a. like | 6. | a. grasp |
| | b. imitate | | b. sway |
| | c. study | | c. conditions |
| | d. revere | | d. position |

I. Map of the Ukraine

