



## Bulava

The bulava is a mace that came into wide use in Ukraine around the 13th century. Originally used as a weapon, the bulava came to be a symbol of authority. During the 16th-18th centuries, Cossack officers bestowed the bulava upon the elected hetman (military commander and head of the Cossack state).

<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/pages/B/U/BulavaIT.htm>



## Matryoshka Dolls

Matryoshka dolls, the popular Russian toys that fit inside each other, were first made in 1891 by artist Sergei Maliutin in the workshop of Sava Mamontov. Since then, they have become the signature Slavic souvenir. The matryoshka dolls on the bottom are dressed in clothing of traditional Ukrainian design.



<http://russian-crafts.com/nest/history.html>



## Pysanky

Pysanky, or Ukrainian Easter eggs, are an artistic tradition dating back to pre-historic times. In pagan days, the eggs were seen as symbols of life, fertility, and spring. After Ukraine was Christianized, the symbolism changed to fit Christ's death and resurrection. During Soviet rule, the eggs became identified with Ukrainian nationalism and pride.

<http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/uvp/pysanka/pysanka.htm>



## Easter Rushnyk

This rushnyk, or embroidered towel, depicts a church with pysanky (Ukrainian Easter eggs) and willow branches in place of palm branches, which are not very common in Ukraine, for Palm Sunday. The words on the rushnyk are "Chrystos Voskres," or "Christ is risen," the traditional greeting given on Easter Sunday. The response is "Voistyno Voskres": "He is truly risen."

<http://www.ukemonde.com/easter/blessing.htm>



## Rushnyk

Rushnyky are embroidered Ukrainian towels that serve ritual as well as practical purposes. In traditional Ukrainian weddings, the bride and groom stand over a large rushnyk like this one and say their vows. Large rushnyky are also used to hold bread during house warming and draped on top of coffins at traditional funerals. These ritual uses do not bar practical use, though. Rushnyky are commonly used as tablecloths and towels in the home.

<http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/uvp/rushnyk/rushnyk1.htm>



## Small Rushnyky

Rushnyky are embroidered Ukrainian towels that serve ritual as well as practical purposes. After a baby is baptized, it is received into a rushnyk. Also, the hands of a bride and groom are sometimes tied together during the vows with a rushnyk. Small rushnyky also decorate the edges of a coffin and serve as gifts for the pallbearers. From a practical standpoint, rushnyky are often used in the home as towels and tablecloths.

<http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/uvp/rushnyk/rushnyk1.htm>



## Woman's Sorochka

A sorochka is a traditional Ukrainian embroidered shirt made of linen or cotton. The embroidery patterns vary with the region or village where the sorochka was made. The decorative flowers and bands symbolize prosperity and fertility. The sorochka on top is a woman's sorochka; the bottom sorochka is sized for a girl.

<http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/uvp/ukrvill1/CLOTH4.HTM>



## Man's Sorochka

A sorochka is a traditional Ukrainian embroidered shirt made of linen or cotton. The embroidery patterns vary with the region or village where the sorochka was made. On both a man's and a woman's sorochka, the edges were decorated traditionally to protect the wearer from the evil eye, along with an embroidered belt worn with the shirt. The belt served a practical purpose as well, providing an easy place to hold tools. The top shirt is a man's sorochka, while the bottom is a boy's.

<http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/uvp/ukrvill1/CLOTH4.HTM>

## Plakhta and Poyas



The plakhta is a hand-woven two-piece wraparound skirt worn outside other layers of clothing. It is typically worn on festive occasions. The poyas, or sash, serves as a belt.

<http://www.surmastore.com/ordblouse.html>  
<http://www.ukremb.com/culture/costume.html>

## Keptar



A keptar is a man's vest usually made of sheepskin and worn outside the sorochka. It is generally considered formal wear.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~menzak/bukoviniadress.htm>

## Yantar



“Yantar” is the Ukrainian word for amber, or fossilized tree sap. Amber beaded necklaces are a popular jewelry item in both Russia and Ukraine.

<http://baltic-amber.by.ru/>

## Sopilka



A sopilka is a hand-carved wooden flute with six to ten holes and a flat mouthpiece. It is a popular folk instrument with several different varieties, depending on the region where it is made. The sopilka is typically played by shepherds and mountain dwellers (Hutsuls).

<http://www.carpatho-rusyn.org/instru/sopilka.htm>  
<http://home.att.net/~bandura.ca/VMfolkBook/wind.html>  
“How to Play the Sopilka”: <http://www.ku.edu/~crees/outreach/sopilka.pdf>

## Currency



The National Bank of Ukraine introduced the Hryvnia as the country's new currency in 1996. One Hryvnia is roughly equal to \$0.20. Hryvnia come in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100. The coins are called kopyyka and come in 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50. There are 100 kopyyka in 1 Hryvnia.

<http://www.uazone.net/Hryvnia/index.html>

## Currency



On the backs of Hryvnia, Ukraine's official currency, are various kings, saints, and statesmen from Ukraine's past. The man on the 1 Hryvnia banknote (left center) is Volodymyr (Vladimir) the Great, the ruler who established Orthodox Christianity as the official religion of all Kyivan (Kievan) Rus in AD 988. The backs of the coins (kopyyka) depict the Trident, Ukraine's national symbol.

[http://www.bank.gov.ua/ENGL/Bank\\_coin/index.htm](http://www.bank.gov.ua/ENGL/Bank_coin/index.htm)

## Postoly



Postoly are traditional Ukrainian footwear. These sandals usually have pointed toes and are made out of leather drawn together by a strap.

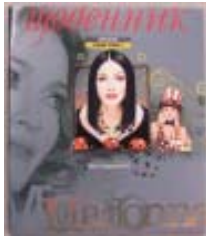
<http://www.carpatho-rusyn.org/hutsul/costume.htm>

## Trident



The trident is an heraldic symbol often associated with people who live near the sea (derived from Poseidon's mythical trident). Volodymyr (Vladimir) the Great incorporated a cross into the trident and it became Ukraine's national symbol, even though the cross was later taken out. It continues to remain one of Ukraine's most treasured national, cultural, and religious symbols.

[http://www.unicorne.org/orthodoxy/articles/alex\\_roman/trident.htm](http://www.unicorne.org/orthodoxy/articles/alex_roman/trident.htm)



*School planner/grade book, featuring Madonna on the cover.*



*An inside view; each day's class is graded in the column on the far right of each page.*

## Grade Book

Ukrainian schoolchildren must purchase a grade book. Instead of the school keeping a transcript and mailing grades every nine weeks, the students themselves must keep track of their grades day by day. They fill in their classes in the weekly planner and, after each day's class is done, they receive and record their grades in the column next to the class. Then they take their books home to be signed by their parents. When Ukrainian students apply for college or foreign exchange, these books, signed by the teachers and the schoolmaster, serve as their official transcript.

## Notebooks



These are two examples of typical school notebooks children would use in a Ukrainian classroom. Each has ten leafs of ruled paper (writing paper in the red book, graphing paper in the blue). The backs have different educational tools, like multiplication tables and grammar tips.

## International Business



American products can be found in almost every country in the world, and Ukraine is no exception. McDonald's, Duracell, and Coca-Cola are only a handful of American companies with Ukrainian markets. *Note:* Ironically, the two

big battery competitors share an advertising technique; the pink bunny we usually see in Energizer ads is helping to sell Duracell batteries in Ukraine.

## Pioneer Pins



These pins represent Lenin as a young boy and were worn by children in Soviet schools, particularly the Young Pioneers (the Soviet equivalent to the Boy Scouts). The Young Pioneers went camping and did fun activities while also being taught the values of the Communist Party.

<http://histclo.hispeed.com/youth/youth/org/pio/pioneer-ussr.htm>

## Ukrainian Flag



The flag was first displayed in L'viv in 1848, but it did not become the official national flag until 1992. Blue and gold, symbolizing sky, mountains, streams, and wheatfields, have been characteristically Ukrainian colors since before Ukraine's Christianization. The flag is one of three national Ukrainian symbols, along with the Trident and the National Anthem.

<http://flagspot.net/flags/ua.html>

## Subway Token



This little green subway token is for the subway system of Kyiv (Kiev), Ukraine's capitol city. The token is about the size of a quarter. The large "M" in the center of the token stands for "Metro." The "M" is also on the signs that mark the subway stations.

[http://www.allkiev.kiev.ua/3\\_know\\_e.htm](http://www.allkiev.kiev.ua/3_know_e.htm)

## Tour and Toilet Tickets



The top piece of paper is a little booklet of tickets to tourist attractions. The tickets were made in the days of the Soviet Union, but so many of them were made that modern Ukraine has continued using them.

The bottom piece of paper is a ticket to use the public pay toilet.

## Ivan Franko Nat'l University



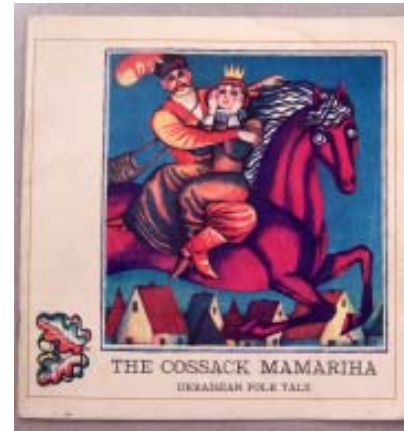
KU offers a Language and Area Studies Institute in cooperation with Ivan Franko National University in L'viv. Students spend 6 weeks of intensive language study while getting the opportunity to travel around Ukraine and learn about its culture firsthand.

<http://www.franko.lviv.ua/>



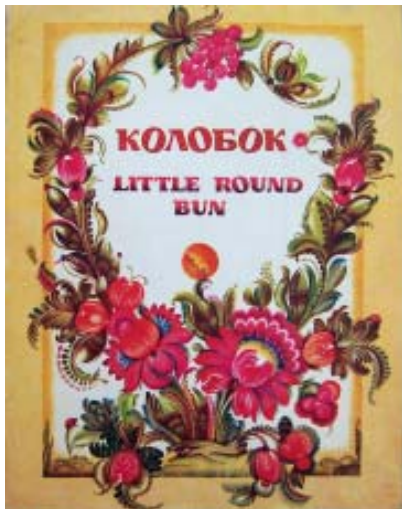
## Student ID

Schoolchildren of all ages carry an ID with their name, grade, school name, and picture, as well as the signature of the school director. Using these IDs, children can get various discounts, such as train and trolley tickets. The kids get a new ID each school year.



## The Cossack Mamariha

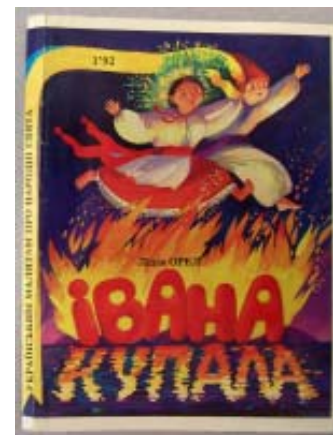
This Ukrainian folktale follows the adventures of the good-hearted Cossack Mamariha, who, after being paid 3 copper coins for 25 years of faithful service to his lord, sets out upon the road to wherever fortune takes him.



## Little Round Bun

This Ukrainian folktale is very similar to our Gingerbread Man story. The Little Round Bun rolls along the road, tricking predators and escaping consumption, until he meets someone trickier than he.

This is a dual-language book with the story in both Ukrainian and English on each page. It also has very colorful and exquisite illustrations.



## Ivan Kupalo

The feast of Ivan Kupalo originated as a pagan midsummer celebration of fertility and was adopted by the Church as the Day of St. John the Baptist. The customs of the holiday remain the same, however. Bonfires are lit all night long, and unmarried youngsters jump over the bonfire holding hands. If they are still holding hands when they land, it is considered a sign that the wedding is close.

<http://www.moscow-guide.ru/culture/folk.htm>

# Ukraine

## Europe



This map of Europe is from Ukraine, so all the place names are written in Cyrillic. Each country has its flag on the side of the map, and the map itself shows most of the major roads and cities.



The land known as Ukraine today was the first Slavic state, Kyivan (Kievan) Rus, and the most powerful country in Europe during the 10th-11th centuries. Today, Ukraine is a democratic nation with its capital in Kyiv (Kiev). Ukraine is divided into 26 oblasti (states). In the upper-left corner is the trident, one of Ukraine's national symbols.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/up.html>

## L'viv

L'viv is a city with a rich history. It was founded in 1256 by King Danylo of Halychyna and Volyn, who named the city after his son, Lev. The city has been a major cultural center of Europe throughout the centuries, serving as a travel stop to people of all religions and ethnicities. L'viv also has some of the finest architecture in Europe, displaying a mixture of Roman, Baroque, and Ukrainian folk styles.

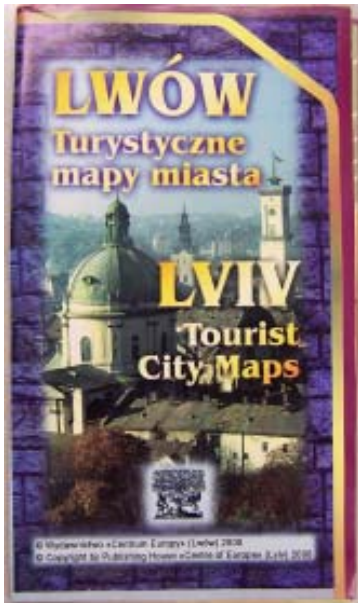
<http://www.about.lviv.ua/>

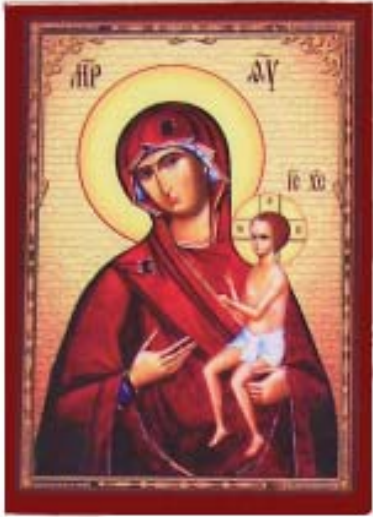
## L'viv Wallplate

This decorative wallplate displays the many names L'viv has had throughout the centuries, as well as its date of founding and the city seal. L'viv has been under the rule of Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Soviet Union, to name a few. The top three names, from left to right, are Russian (ЛѢВОВ), Ukrainian (ЛЬВІВ), and Polish (L'wow). Lemberg is the German name, and Leopoldis is the Latin name.



[http://www.history.ucsb.edu/projects/holocaust/Resources/history\\_of\\_lviv.htm](http://www.history.ucsb.edu/projects/holocaust/Resources/history_of_lviv.htm)





## Icons

Icons are a unique part of worship in the Orthodox Church. By representing Christ and the saints through art, the icons not only remind worshippers of Bible stories but “make visible what is normally invisible” by portraying the spiritual world. This icon, titled “Mary, Mother of God,” depicts the virgin Mary and Jesus.

<http://www.orthodoxy.faithweb.com/ikonidol.htm>



## St. Yurii

St. George, or Yurii, as he is known in Ukraine, is primarily famous for his legendary slaying of a dragon in the 200s AD. He is also said to have endured many tortures for his faith. He died as a martyr in Judea at the hands of the Romans in 304 AD.

<http://www.catholic-forum.com/saints/saintg05.htm>



## St. Olha the Great

St. Olha (Olga) was the grandmother of St. Volodymyr (Vladimir) and the ruler of Kyivan (Kievan) Rus before him. She helped pave the way for Volodymyr’s establishment of Orthodox Christianity by converting to Orthodoxy herself and using her power to encourage new churches. She was an effective, powerful ruler, both at home and abroad.

[http://www.unicornie.org/orthodoxy/articles/articles\\_a/saintolha.htm](http://www.unicornie.org/orthodoxy/articles/articles_a/saintolha.htm)



## St. Volodymyr the Great

This icon depicts St. Volodymyr (Vladimir) the Great, the Christian king who established Orthodoxy as the official religion of all Kyivan (Kievan) Rus. Volodymyr is of importance both as a saint in the Orthodox Church and as a powerful ruler in Ukraine’s national history.

<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/pages/V/O/VolodymyrtheGreat.htm>



## Wooden Toys

These two dolls are intricately painted with clothing designs similar to Ukrainian embroidery patterns. The word at the bottom of the woman's dress is "Ukrainochka," an endearing term of address for a Ukrainian woman.



## Train Ticket

Trains are the most prevalent method of domestic travel in Ukraine. Instead of seats, the inter-city traincars have berths which are sat on by day and slept on by night. Ukrainian traincars are divided into four classes, first class being the nicest. The ticket has the class, train number, car number, and destination printed on it, as well as the passenger's name.

<http://www.uazone.net/Ukraine.html>



## Hetman Vodka Bottle

This is a statue of a Ukrainian Hetman (leader of the Cossacks). But inside is a special surprise – "horilka" (vodka). In his left hand is an object that comes off and creates a shot glass. It is cone-shaped on the bottom because the drinker would never set it down. He would take his drink all at once.

The hetman carries a bulava in his right hand as a symbol of his authority. As leader of the Cossack state, the hetman had both military and civil powers.

<http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com>



## Carved Wooden Items

Wood carving is an important and highly developed branch of Ukrainian folk art. It brings artistic ornamentation into everyday life and household objects. Household items were particularly decorated in the Hutzul region located in the Carpathian Mountains of Ukraine.



## Educational Partnership Program

The University of Kansas and Ivan Franko National University in L'viv, Ukraine, are partners in the "Development of Critical New and Expanded Capabilities in the Social Sciences," specifically North American Studies, Sociology, and Public Opinion. This three year program is made possible through a grant from the Freedom Support Act Educational Partnership Program.



## Latin Cathedral

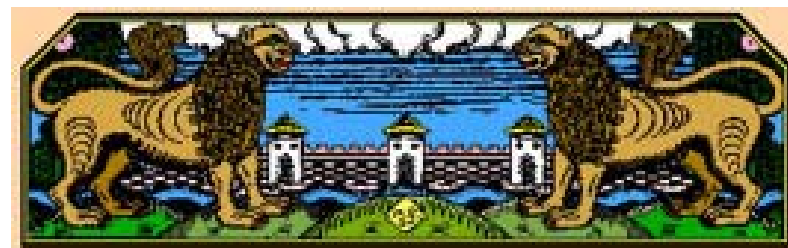
The Latin Cathedral in L'viv is the primary Roman Catholic church of the town. Its construction began in 1349, and it has absorbed Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque styles throughout the centuries. Its central altar houses the Icon of Virgin Mary the Gentle.

<http://www.lvivbest.com>

## Summer Language Institute

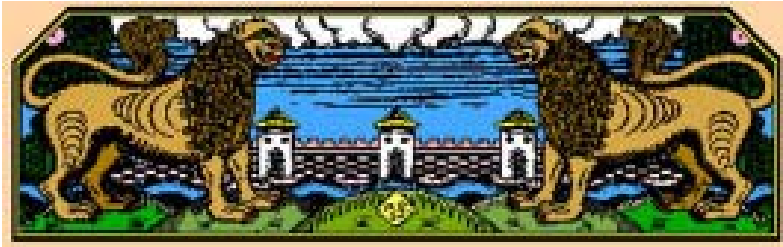


KU's Summer Ukrainian Language and Area Studies Institute at Ivan Franko National University in L'viv has celebrated 11 years of successful cooperation. Students participating in this 6 week program learn Ukrainian language, society, economics, and culture from Ukrainian professors.



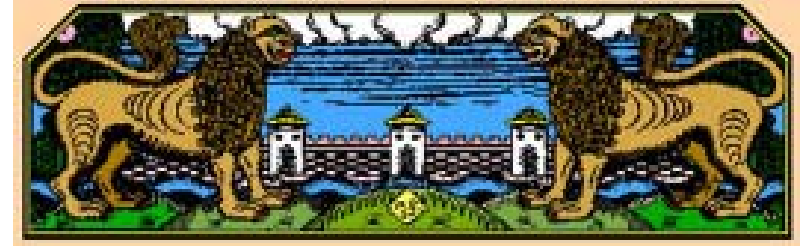
## Window to Ukraine

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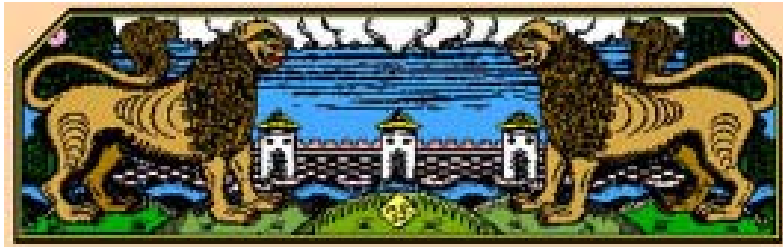
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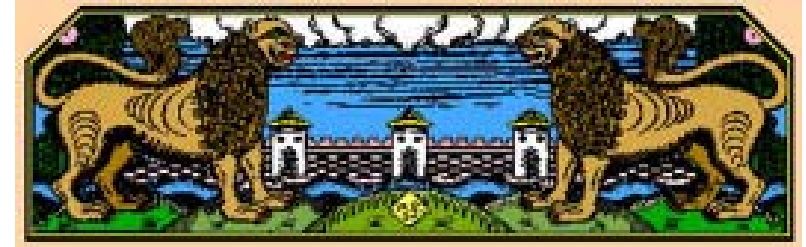
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