

USL-3 HOMEWORK

DATE: 14-го жовтня Lesson # 6

VOCABULARY:

TOPIC: ЧАС cut and paste onto cards we made in class

FLASHCARDS = 10 WORDS FOR THE WEEK (MINIMUM)

1. Image or English word on unlined side
2. Ukrainian translation on TOP line

WRITING:

COMPOSITION BOOKS

BOOK 1- Building and using vocabulary

- Please label each page w/ the date and the # of the lesson. in the upper right-hand corner.

1: Vocabulary: complete what we start in class.

LABEL: top line: category of the vocabulary you are working on (E.g. "Sports / спорт") in both languages.

This WEEK: ЧАС (Time) pg. _____

Copy the entire list of vocabulary words in two columns - (English on the LEFT and Ukrainian on the RIGHT)

2. Sentences: 5+5

ОСНОВ → OLD: Re-write 5 sentences (last week's, corrected).

ЧАС → NEW: 5 new sentences (any 5 of your vocabulary words).

Київська Русь from column →

- ENGL sentence FIRST - then UKR!
- DOUBLE SPACE!

BOOK 2: Grammar Skills

Decline the noun: ГАРБУЗ

Conjugate the verb: Imperative (гусака)

Decline the adjective: Lin comp. II.

READING / SPEAKING

3-5 x per week:

Practice reading Pysanka Unit: 3 lesson: 1 Київська

Русь!
pg. 27

Vocabulary

Write these in vocab book
10 words for this week: label "Київська Русь"

1. МОГУТНІЙ
2. Держава
3. Заснований
4. наша ера
5. правитель
6. Здобути славу
7. Східні слов'ян
8. православ'я
9. ПОТОМОК
10. Норманський

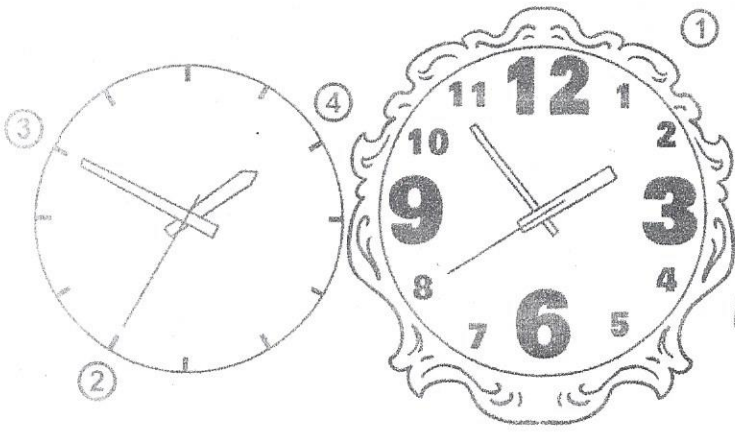
Bonus WORDS!!!!

СПІВ - we will be singing "сумний СВЯТИЙ Вечір"
Please send pictures of any relatives who are in Ukraine, fighting or not. Also friends! This will be a video for the Christmas celebration.

NOTES for this week

Голодомор

- Please make a one-page decree (see attached) that will use the text you were assigned and can be designed in the style you choose: Imagine museum exhibit



7

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

6

2020						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT

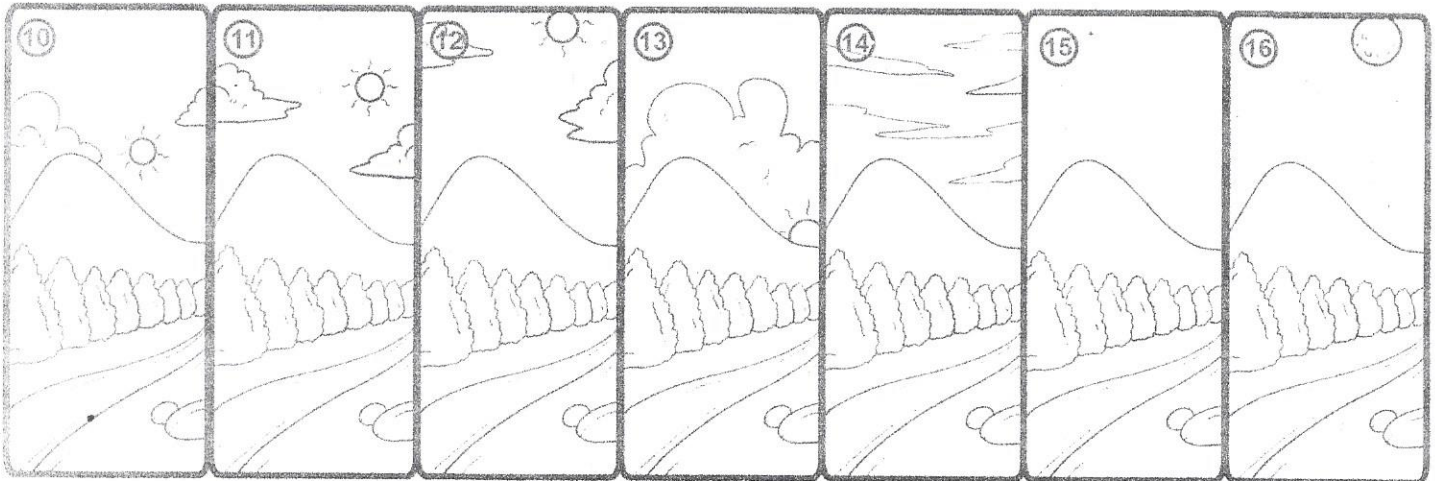
9

2020			
JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC



18

APRIL 2020						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT



◆◆ MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

... ON GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

1. What proof exists that the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine was genocide, i.e. that it was a man-made famine deliberately designed against the Ukrainian people?

ANSWER: The Soviet government's responsibility for the Famine is substantiated by the laws which it enacted and actions which it implemented during that time. Had the Soviet government not been responsible for the famine or had it been interested in reducing its severity, it would have accepted the help that was offered from humanitarian groups in other countries or, at least, it would have lowered the grain quota, which it originally placed on Ukraine in 1932.

Instead, the Soviet government continued to enact draconian laws and enforce inhumane measures that kept food away from the people. These laws undoubtedly led to and exacerbated the Famine. Foremost among these measures were:

- a) The Law of August 7, 1932, on the "protection of socialist property," which imposed severe punishments (including execution) for picking food from fields.
- b) The secret decree of November 18, 1932, in which the Central Committee of The Communist Party directed officials to confiscate all kinds of food from the farmers if there was not enough grain to meet the collection quotas.
- c) The Decree of November 20, 1932, which halted food payments to Ukrainian farmers (this was the only form of payment that farmers received for their labor) until Ukraine met its grain quota.
- d) The Decree of December 6, 1932, which placed large areas of Ukraine under a food blockade, because of the slow pace in fulfilling grain quotas.
- e) The introduction on December 27, 1932, at the height of the Famine, of a Soviet passport system which confined peasants to their food-depleted home areas.
- f) A series of Party resolutions urging local authorities and activists to be unrelenting in the grain requisitions. One example is the resolution from January 24, 1933, in which the Central Committee of the Communist Party declared the authorities of Soviet Ukraine guilty of "criminal negligence," for failing to meet the grain quotas.
- g) In a secret directive issued January 22, 1933, Stalin ordered that peasants who attempted to enter Russia from Ukraine and the Kuban region be apprehended at railway stations and sent back.

These measures were complemented by actions. Moscow took a number of steps to make sure that the draconian laws, which it passed against Ukrainian farmers, were being implemented:

- a) It continually dispatched from Russia thousands of fanatical communist activists to reinforce local "shock brigades," whose task was not only to confiscate all grain from Ukrainian farmers, but to rummage through houses, gardens, and storage bins in search of "hidden food." There was clearly no economic need or advantage to be gained from this confiscation of food from the farmers.
- b) Top Communist Party functionaries, P. Postyshev, L. Kaganovich, V. Molotov, M. Khatayevich and others, came to Ukraine to ruthlessly enforce Moscow's measures

Софія
Наталія
Леся
Маття
Алекса
Христя
Стефан

Салко

◆◆ MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

... ON GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

against the Ukrainian people, since the local communist leadership appeared to Moscow to be lacking in "revolutionary fervor" in carrying out policies that some were already calling genocidal.

- c) The prohibition, *under severe punishment*, of any written, printed or spoken mention of the Famine.
- d) The erection of watchtowers around farm fields, with thousands of guards directed to shoot at anyone attempting to pick crops for themselves.
- e) The continual shipment of food from Ukraine to other Western European countries throughout the Famine years.
- f) The sealing of Ukraine's borders with internal police patrol posts which prevented Ukrainian farmers from crossing into Russia, where there was no starvation. Food was confiscated from everyone who tried to bring it into Ukraine. Neither before, nor after the Famine, were there patrols stationed at borders between any of the Soviet republics. Peasants were also prevented from entering cities where they hoped to beg for food from people with food ration cards.

It is also significant that at that time, there was no famine in Russia. Most foreigners traveling into Ukraine during the Famine, as well as survivors of the Famine, note that the massive decimation of the rural population by famine stopped at the borders of Ukraine, (except in the southeast where the "famine belt" extended into the Don and Kuban regions which were populated by Ukrainians). Only some areas in Russia experienced food shortages at that time.

Recently uncovered secret dispatches from the various organs of the Soviet government in Moscow reveal how relentless they were in pushing the food requisitioning drive.

2. *How many people died in the genocidal Famine of 1932-1933? Why is there a range or discrepancy among historians about the number of people who died in the Famine?*

ANSWER: The absence of an accurate figure of deaths resulting from the Famine of 1932-1933 is primarily due to the meticulous efforts made by the Soviet government to conceal and suppress all data about the Famine. At first, local administrators were directed to attribute all deaths resulting from starvation to a variety of illnesses, but as the mortality rate increased exponentially, most losses were left unrecorded. People were simply buried in mass graves.

Statements made confidentially by various Soviet functionaries to Western journalists and other visiting dignitaries serve as a useful starting point. For example, Adam T. Long reported that in his conversation with M. Skrypnyk, a communist leader in Ukraine, and V. Balitsky, head of the secret police in Ukraine, the figure of 8,000,000 - 8,500,000 deaths was given. In his memoirs on World War II, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill reports on a conversation he had with Stalin in which the Soviet dictator remarked that the campaign against the "kulaks," resulted in the loss of ten million people,[†] "the great bulk [of which] were wiped out by their labourers [sic] (Winston Churchill, *The Second World War*, pp. 447-448). ([†] The figure refers to the entire Soviet Union.)

Сумний був той Святий Вечір

Сумний ~~був той~~ Святий Вечір

~~В сорок сьомім році,~~ / (В двадцять-третім році)

По всій нашій Україні |
Плач на кожнім кроці. | (2)

Як на небі зірка
Почала сіяти,
Почав нарід до Святої |
Вечері сідати. | (2)

Сіли до вечері,
А діти питають:
Мамо, тату, де всі наші? |
Чом не вечеряють? | (2)

Наші батьки, тети й хресні,
На далекім фронті,
Споминають Святий Вечір |
По всій славній Україні. | (2)

А там сироти й вдови
За загиблими плачуть,
Мої милі, як соколи, |
А тепер я їх не бачу. | (2)

Поможи нам, Боже,
Все це перебути,
Нашу неньку Україну |
З кайданів Москви розкути. (2)

О, Ісусе милий,
Змилуйся нам нині,
Даруй волю, спокії й силу |
Нашій славній Україні! | (2)