

# Kiev, Ukraine

Presentation by Paul Pacter  
for the Collier County Library

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## Ukraine Largest Country Wholly Within Europe



### Ukraine Area

Excluding Russia, Ukraine is largest country in Europe.

Ukraine: 233,000 sq mi.\*

France: 213,000 sq mi.

\*Includes Crimea. Ukraine is in a territorial dispute with Russia over Crimea. 10,000 sq mi.

### Ukraine Borders 7 Countries:

1. Belarus.
2. Hungary.
3. Moldova.
4. Poland.
5. Romania.
6. Russia.
7. Slovakia.



Ukraine: Approx. 800 miles wide, 350 miles high.

#### Coastline:

- Black Sea 1,095 mi.
- Sea of Azov 628 mi.
- Total 1,723 miles (incl. Crimea).

Black Sea lacks a tide and the water level never changes.

Coast has many beach resorts.

Ukraine is subdivided into: 24 oblasts, 2 municipalities, and 1 autonomous republic (Crimea).

#### Country Name in English:

Was “The Ukraine”. But since Independence of Ukraine in 1991, “The Ukraine” has been replaced by just “Ukraine”.

#### Capital of Ukraine:

- Today Kiev.
- Had been capital since 9th c.

**1921:** When Russia got control of Ukraine, they made Kharkiv the capital.

**1934:** Stalin moved the capital back to Kiev in 1934 as part of the Soviet restructuring and industrialisation of Ukraine

Kiev is the Russian spelling of the city in English.

Kyiv is the Ukrainian spelling of the city in English.

**Kyiv is pronounced:**

Key-yiv (as if it has 2 y’s).

**NY Times, BBC, FT, Reuters all use Kiev. Wash. Post uses Kyiv. This presentation: Kiev.**



**Kiev** Russian: Киев Ukrainian: Київ

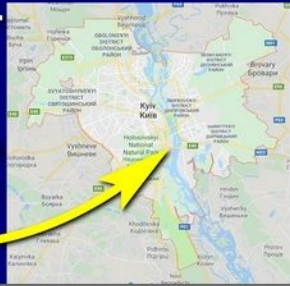
**Population: 2,900,000.**

**Area: 327 sq miles.**

**Elevation: 587 ft.**

**Dnieper River bisects the city:**

**Tourist areas are on the left (west) side.**



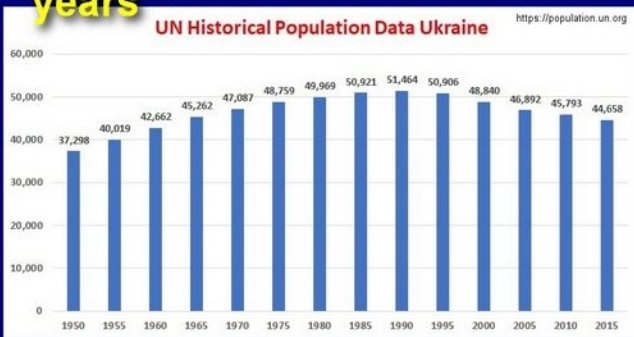
## Tourism in Kiev

**Inexpensive, and a lot to see:  
So great value for money.**

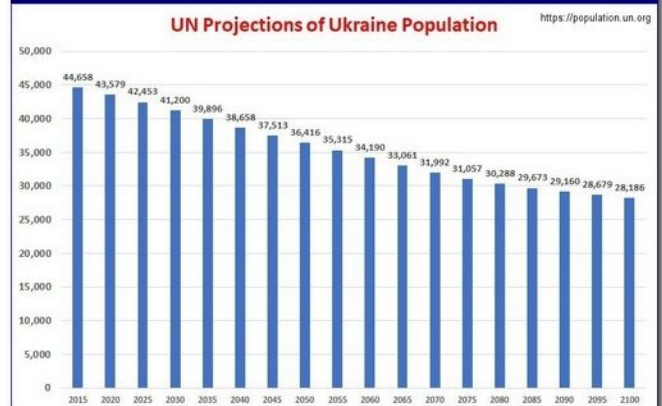
**But, only 1.5 million people visited Kiev in 2017. Versus 83 million visitors to Paris.**

**Visas: Americans do not need visas for stays up to 90 days.**

## Ukraine's population: Dramatic decline for last 30 years



## Forecast to continue for a century!



## Why is the population declining?

- High rate of emigration: people seeking better quality of life.
- Low birth rate.
- High death rate.
- Low-quality health care.
- Widespread abuse of alcohol and drugs.
- Breakaway of Crimea.

## Population: Ethnic Groups

- 78% Ukrainians.
- 17% Russians.
- 5% others.



## Population: Religion

- Ukrainian Orthodox 46%.
- Not religious 43%.
- Ukrainian Catholic 6%.
- Protestant 2%.
- Latin Catholic 2%.
- Muslim 1%.
- Jewish under 1%.



## Ukrainian Orthodox Beliefs

- Abortion: Opposed.
- Birth control: Allowed.
- Baptism (total immersion) and confirmation: Yes.
- Cigarettes, narcotics, "harmful amounts" of alcohol: Prohibited.
- Holy communion (bread and wine): Yes, like RC.
- Cohabitation outside marriage: Prevents communion.
- Cremation: Inconsistent but not totally rejected.
- Divorce: Permitted
- "Do not resuscitate": Ok.
- Theory of evolution: Accepted.
- Homosexual acts: Condemned.
- Organ donation: Individual choice.



**Historically, Ukraine had a very large Jewish population.**

1887: 2,680,000.

1926: 2,720,000.

1941: 2,700,000.

**Since then, greatly reduced by emigration and the Holocaust.**

Today: Around 100,000 Jews.

**Current Ukraine president is Jewish. He even lays tefillin.**

**GDP (nominal) 2019 estimate:**

– Total: US\$135 billion.

– Per capita US\$3,220.

**GDP (PPP) 2019 estimate**

– Total US\$408 billion.

– Per capita US\$9,743.

**Ukrainian currency:  
Hryvnia  
Symbol: ₴**

**Oct 2019:**

**US\$1 =**

**₴25**



**Natural Resources:**

Ukraine is one of the the world's largest grain exporters. Was called the breadbasket of the Soviet Union.

**Large deposits of iron, coal, gas, oil, manganese, and other metals.**

**Wheat Exporting Countries 2018:**

1. Russia: US\$8.4 bn (20% of world total).

2. Canada: \$5.7 billion (14%).

3. United States: \$5.5 billion (13%).

4. France: \$4.1 billion (10%).

5. Australia: \$3.1 billion (8%).

6. Ukraine: \$3 billion (7%).

7. Argentina: \$2.4 billion (6%).

8. Romania: \$1.2 billion (3%).

9. Germany: \$1.2 billion (3%).

10. Kazakhstan: \$965.4 million (2%)



**Corn Exporting Countries 2018:**

1. USA: US\$12.9 bn (38% of world total).

2. Argentina: \$4.2 billion (13%).

3. Brazil: \$4.1 billion (12%).

4. Ukraine: \$3.5 billion (10%).

5. France: \$1.7 billion (5%).

6. Romania: \$1 billion (3%).

7. Russia: \$854.4 million (3%).

8. Hungary: \$771.4 million (2%).

9. South Africa: \$452.2 million (1%).

10. Canada: \$406.3 million (1%).



**Government:** Unitary semi-presidential constitutional republic.

**President:** → Volodymyr Zelenskiy.

**Prime Minister:** Volodymyr Groysman.

**Chairman of Parliament:** Andriy Parubiy.



Since May 2019.

Five-year term.

**Unicameral parliament:** 450-seats. Called Verkhovna Rada. Parliament forms the executive branch and the Cabinet of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister.

However, the President nominates Ministers of the Foreign Affairs and Defence for parliamentary approval.



## New President

Volodymyr Zelenskiy, who hosted Ukraine's most popular comedy TV show, surprised everyone when he said he was running for President. On "Servant of the People" he plays a simple, morally upright schoolteacher elected president after his rant about corruption is caught on camera and goes viral. He then takes on Ukraine's entrenched elites, refusing to be bought.

## July 2019 Parliament elections:

Zelenskiy's party: 254 seats. Majority.  
#2 party: 43 seats (Pro-Russia party).  
#3: 26 seats.  
#4: 25 seats.  
#5: 20 seats.

There were a total of 5,845 candidates in 22 parties!

Election was further complicated because 26 of the 225 constituencies were suspended from the election because of Russian annexation of Crimea.

## Very high alcohol consumption

Litres of pure alcohol consumed per capita by people over age 15 (WHO data):

1 Belarus 17.5	7 Andorra 13.8
2 Moldova 16.8	8 Hungary 13.3
3 Lithuania 15.4	9 Czech Rep. 13.0
4 Russia 15.1	10 Slovakia 13.0
5 Romania 14.4	48 United States 9.2
6 Ukraine 13.9	



Vodka is the main spirit alcohol in Ukraine. Called horilka. Some horilka is clear and unflavoured. Some has honey, chili pepper, ginger, or other flavors.

## History 1

**882 AD:** Kievan Rus' established by Scandinavians. Most of Ukraine and Belarus, parts of Poland and Russia.

**10th-11th c:** Kievan Rus' became the largest and most powerful state in Europe. Kiev became the most important city of the Rus'.

**13th c:** Mongol invasion. Kiev totally destroyed 1240. But Rus' continued.

**1366:** Kiev became part of Lithuania.

**Inexperienced Zelenskiy won a landslide victory of 73%.**

Crushing defeat for incumbent president Petro Poroshenko.

**He immediately called new Parliamentary elections in July 2019. Regularly scheduled elections would have been in Oct 2019. But that would have left a Parliament dominated by supporters of the man he beat.**

## Independence

Ukraine became an independent country on the 24th August 1991 following Soviet Union's collapse.

## Flag

Blue and yellow symbolize Ukrainian lands.



**EU: Candidate.**

## Seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites

- Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese.
- **Kiev:**
  - Pechersk Lavra cave monastery.
  - Saint Sophia Cathedral.
- L'viv: City Historic Centre.
- Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans.
- Struve Geodetic Arc.
- Carpathian Wooden Tserkvas.
- Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians.

## History 2

**1569:** Lithuania and Poland united, and Kiev became governed by Poland.

**1657–1686:** Devastating 30-year war amongst Russia, Poland, Turks and Cossacks. Outcome: Russia and Poland divided the Ukrainian lands.

**1783:** Russia annexed Crimea from Poland. (As they did again recently in 2014).



### History 3

**1800s:** Ukraine largely ignored by Russia. Within Ukraine, growing nationalist movement.

**1917:** Russia granted Ukraine "autonomy" within Russia.

**1918:** Ukraine proclaimed independence 22 January 1918. But that didn't happen.

**1918:** Soviet rule established March 1919.

**1921-1922:** Famine killed more than 1,000,000 people.

**1922:** Ukraine was a founding Member of the Soviet Union. Centrally planned economy. Collective farms. Total failure.

**1932-1933:** "Great Famine of Holodomor". 4 million direct starvation deaths. Another 6 million "birth deficits". **Genocide?**



**1939:** Soviet Union annexed Western Ukraine.

**1941:** Ukraine again proclaimed Independence.

**1941:** During WWII, Germany invaded Ukraine. Six million Ukrainian civilians die in the war.

**1944:** The Soviet Union regains control of Ukraine and expands its borders to include territory taken from Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

**1945:** Ukraine badly damaged by WWII. 700 towns, 28,000 villages destroyed.

**By 1950:** Ukraine had fully surpassed pre-war levels of industry and production. Soviet Ukraine soon became a European leader in industrial production, and an important centre of the Soviet arms industry and high-tech research.

**26 April 1986:** Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant explosion. 30 people died immediately, and many others died later from radiation poisoning.

**1989:** Soviet Union collapsed.

**1991:** Ukraine declared independence 24 August 1991.

**1990s:** Severe economic recession in Ukraine: Ukraine lost 60% of its GDP from 1991 to 1999, and suffered five-digit inflation rates. Lots of crime and corruption. Ukrainians protested and organized strikes.

**1996:** New currency, the hryvnia, introduced.

**1996:** Current constitution adopted. Established a stable political system.

**After 2000:** Steady real economic growth averaging 7% annually.

**2004:** Viktor Yanukovich (pro-Russia) elected President in a rigged race. Opposition candidate, Viktor Yushchenko, who challenged the outcome, was poisoned.

### The Two Opponents



**Viktor Yanukovich**  
Pro Russia



**Viktor Yushchenko**  
Pro E.U.

**2004-2006:** Orange Revolution. Pro-independence Yushchenko is declared President. But pro-Russian Yanukovich (the loser) is chosen by Parliament to be Prime Minister. Divided government.

**2010:** Yanukovich (pro-Russia) is elected president. Cancels an agreement with EU, accepts Russian money and ties.



**2013:** Euromaidan protests after Yanukovich began moving away from association with EU and instead closer to Russia. Bloody demonstrations in Kiev. However, in the east, a large portion of the population supported Yanukovich. Country badly divided.

**Jan 2014:** Violence in Kiev escalated. 98 dead, 15,000 injured.

**2014:** Parliament voted to remove the president. Yanukovich fled to Russia.

## Euromaidan 2013-2014



**2014:** Russia annexes Crimea.

**2016:** Government and protesters make peace.

**2017:** EU visa-free travel for Ukrainians.

**Dec 2018:** Parliament overwhelmingly votes not to extend the Treaty of Friendship & Partnership with Russia.

**Dec 2018:** Russia completes a 40-mile fence on the Crimean border with Ukraine. Vibration sensors, night-vision cameras, etc... **Sound familiar?**

## FILM WINTER ON FIRE UKRAINE'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Oscar-nominated documentary about Ukraine's anti-government protests of 2013 that toppled the pro-Soviet government.

**January 2019:** Yanukovich is found guilty of treason for helping Russia. 13 years in prison. **Hiding in Russia.**

**April 21, 2019:** Political newcomer and television comedian Volodymyr Zelenskiy elected President by a landslide.

**July 2019:** Zelenskiy's party wins Parliament.



## Trump Phone Call to Zelenskiy

– **July 25, 2019 Trump and Zelenskiy phone call.**

– Whistleblower alleges Trump politically pressured Zelenskiy to investigate VP Biden and his son Hunter Biden for corruption.

– **J. Biden is Democratic 2020 presidential frontrunner.**

- **Burisma is a natural gas company being investigated for corruption.**
- **Hunter Biden was Burisma director since 2014. Paid up to \$50,000/mo.**
- **Trump and his allies allege that, as VP, to help his son, Biden encouraged the firing of the Ukraine prosecutor.**
- **Trump acknowledges discussing corruption with Zelenskiy.**

Democrats say this is illegal interference in a US election.

**On top of that, they allege that Trump withheld US aid funding to Ukraine unless Ukraine investigated Biden Jr.**

Democrats say these are crimes that warrant impeachment.

Trump says it is a political "witch hunt".



**Impeach means:** Charge with a crime. Then trial begins.

**House:** Simple majority vote to impeach.

**Senate:** Two-thirds majority vote to remove from office. VP takes over.

**House:** D 235. R 198. Vacant 2.

**Senate:** D 45. R 53. Ind 2.

**Oct 31 House vote on impeachment plan nearly 100% along party lines.**

**All my life, until a few years ago, I thought I was Byelorussian.**

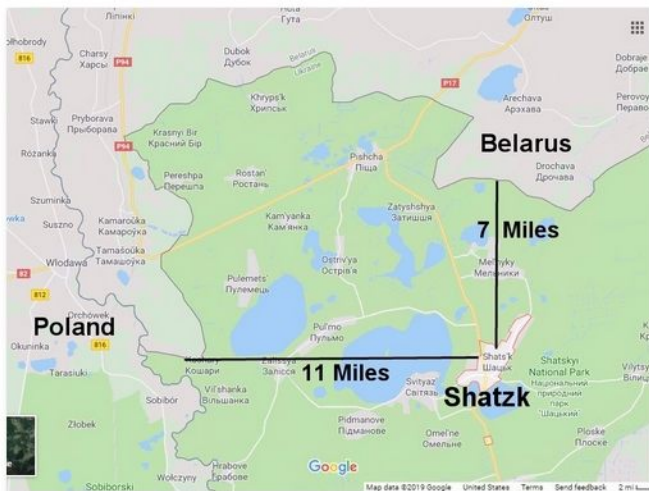
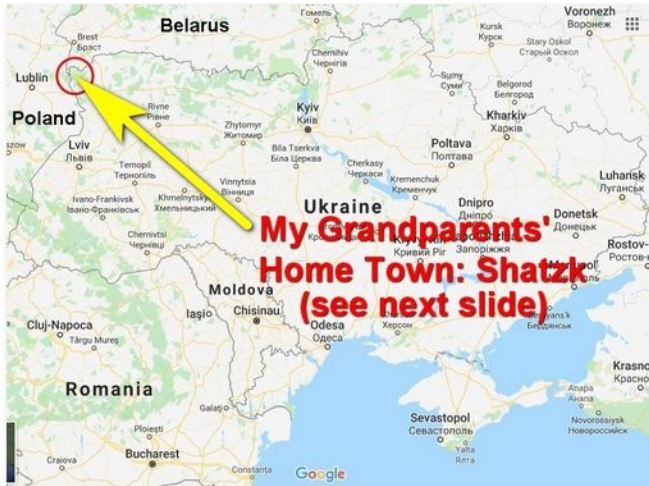
**Grandparents told me they came from Shatzk, Belarus.**

**When they emigrated to USA in 1910s Shatzk was in Belarus.**

**I learned recently that after WW2 borders were moved a few miles.**

**Shatzk is now in Ukraine!**

**So I am Ukrainian!**



**Acknowledgement**

**In my 40+ other presentations for Collier County Library, virtually 100% of the photos are mine. In this Kiev presentation, most (but not all) of the exterior photos are mine. Most of the photos of church and Metro station interiors are from the Internet, as are photos of ideas for day trips.**

- 1. Interior church photos are prohibited.**
- 2. My three trips to Kiev were business trips over 10 years ago, when it was not convenient to take pictures.**
- 3. As for day trips, I did go to Babi Yar but not to Chernobyl or the Pirogovo National Museum of Folk Architecture.**

**Kiev**

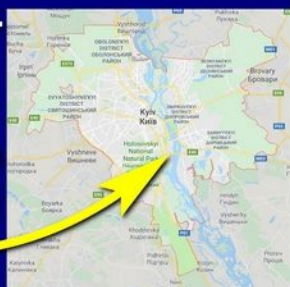
**Population: 2,900,000.**

**Area: 327 sq miles.**

**Elevation: 587 ft.**

**Dnieper River bisects the city:**

**Tourist areas are on the left (west) side.**



**Khreshchatyk Street  
Kiev's Main Street**

- Shopping**
- Government**
- Financial**
- Offices**







**Khreshchatyk Street**  
Destroyed by retreating Soviet Army in WWII.  
Rebuilt in Soviet style architecture.



**Khreshchatyk Street**



**Khreshchatyk Street**  
Dnipro River  
People's Friendship Arch  
Ukraine House (Convention Center)  
Philharmonic Hall



**Khreshchatyk Street - Night**



**Ukraine House**  
- Built 1978-1982 as Lenin Museum.  
- Exhibitions.  
- Trade fairs.  
- Conferences.  
- Meetings.  
- Product launches.  
- Banquets.  
- Ceremonies.  
- Sporting events.



**Maidan Independence Square**  
Central square of Kiev

*Euromaidan 2013-2014*



**Maidan - Independence Square**  
Globe marks an underground shopping mall.



**Maidan: Named Independence Square** in 1991 when Ukraine declared independence.  
In 1919 it was named Soviet Square.





**Soviet-style Buildings Around Maidan**



**McDonald's on Independence Square**



**There are 80 McDonald's in Ukraine.**

**The 3 in Crimea were closed in 2014 after Russia annexed Crimea.**



**Many political protests in Maidan, including:**

- 1990 Student protests that led to independence.
- 2000 Ukraine without Kuchma.
- 2004 Orange Revolution.
- 2013-14 Euromaidan.



**Monument to Ukraine's Independence – Built 2001**



**Monument celebrates 10 years of independence**



**National Tchaikovsky Music Academy**

**Independence Monument**



**Monument to Kyi, Schek, and Khoryv, the legendary founders of Kiev in 5th century.**



**Lach Gates  
In Maidan.  
Commemorates  
Kiev's Medieval  
City Gates.**



**Sculpture of  
Archangel  
Michael –  
the city's  
symbol –  
atop the  
gates.**



**Street directly off  
Independence Square**

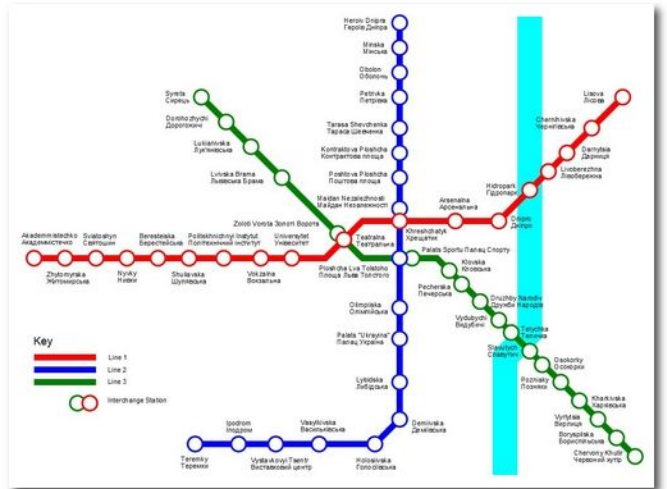


**Maidan at Night**



**Kiev Metro (Subway) System**

- 42 miles length.
- 3 lines.
- 52 stations.
- 1.4 million passengers daily.
- Stations known for vivid and colorful decorations, mosaics, ornaments, bas-reliefs, sculptures, and marble.



**Typical Metro Station  
Entrance**



**Single ride costs 8 hryvnia  
(\$0.29) regardless of distance  
or transfers.**

**Tokens**





# Kiev Metro Tokens

Київ = Kiev in Ukrainian

Metal



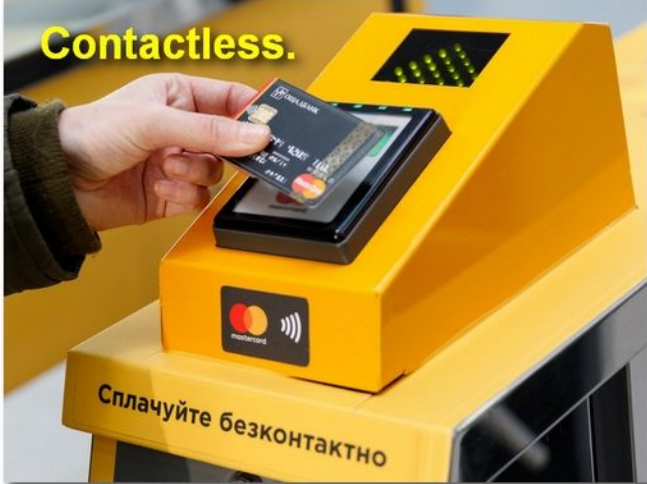
Newer Plastic



Can also use QR printed computer tickets or credit card.



Contactless.



Arsenalna is the deepest metro station in the world: 346 feet. Five minute escalator ride.



Arsenalna Escalators modernized



Arsenalna Station



Arsenalna Station



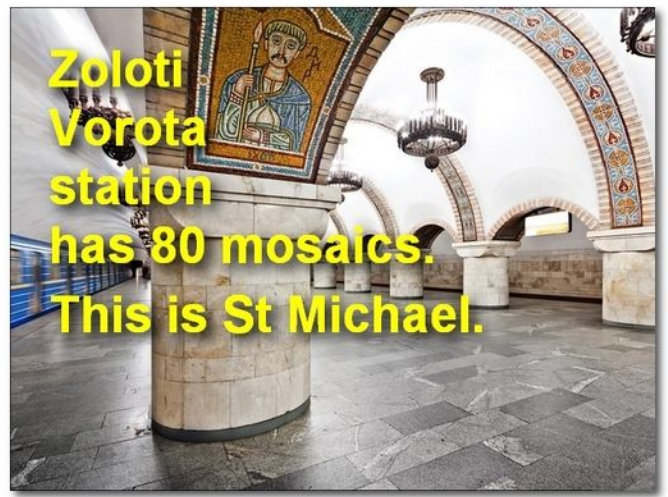
Universitet Station 285 feet deep.







Zoloti Vorota (Golden Gate) Station



Zoloti Vorota station has 80 mosaics. This is St Michael.



Lybidska Metro Station



Heroiv Dnipro Metro Station



Osokorsky Metro Station Kiev



Kiev Metro



46 of 52 stations underground. 6 are above ground.

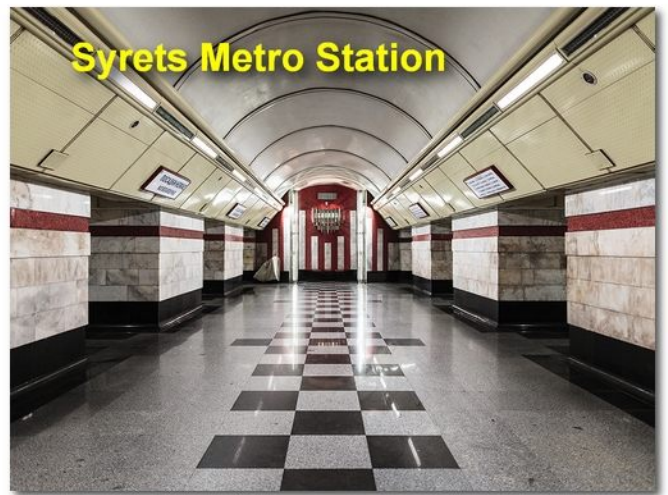


Kiev Metro Train Car





**Ploscha Lva Tolstoho Metro Station**



**Syrets Metro Station**



**Demiivska Metro Station**



**Slavutych Metro Station**



**Kreschatyk Ukraine Folk Heritage Station**



**St. Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery  
Founded early 12th c**



**St Michael's Cathedral  
Originally Built 1108-1113**



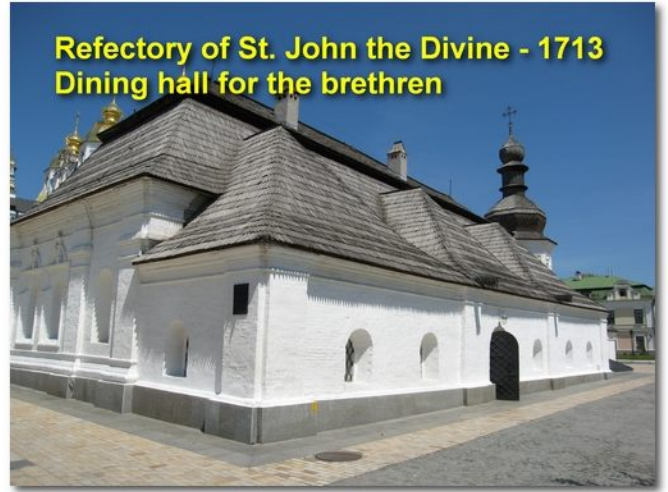
**Domes of St. Michael's Cathedral**



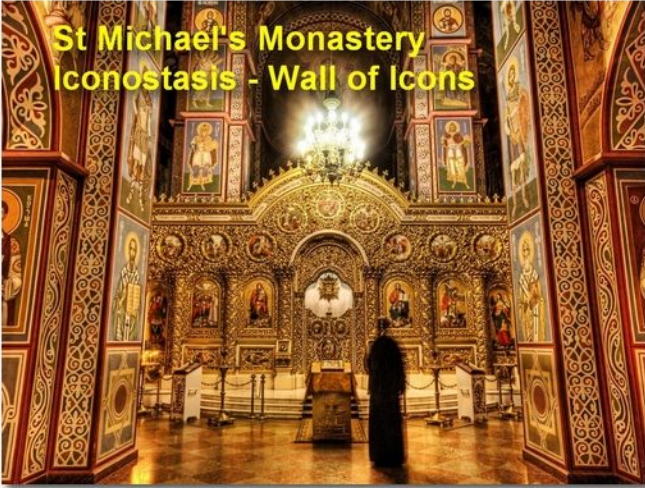
Refectory of St. John the Divine, 1713  
Belltower 1719



Refectory of St. John the Divine - 1713  
Dining hall for the brethren



St Michael's Monastery  
Iconostasis - Wall of Icons



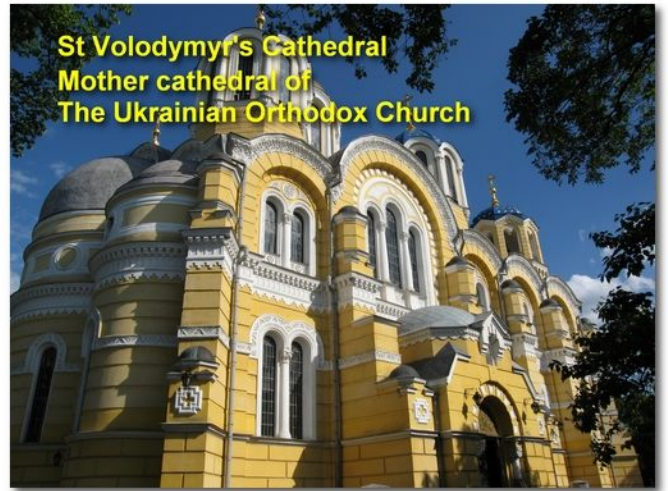
In Eastern Christianity, Iconostasis  
separates Nave from Sanctuary



St Michael's Monastery - Kiev



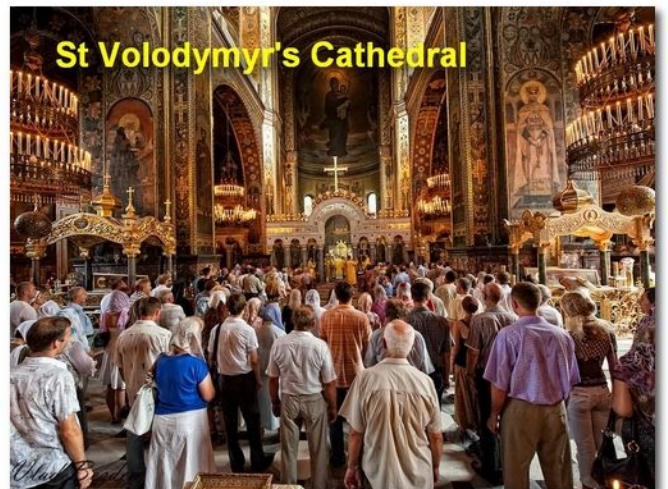
St Volodymyr's Cathedral  
Mother cathedral of  
The Ukrainian Orthodox Church



St Volodymyr's Cathedral  
Neo-Byzantine Style  
1862



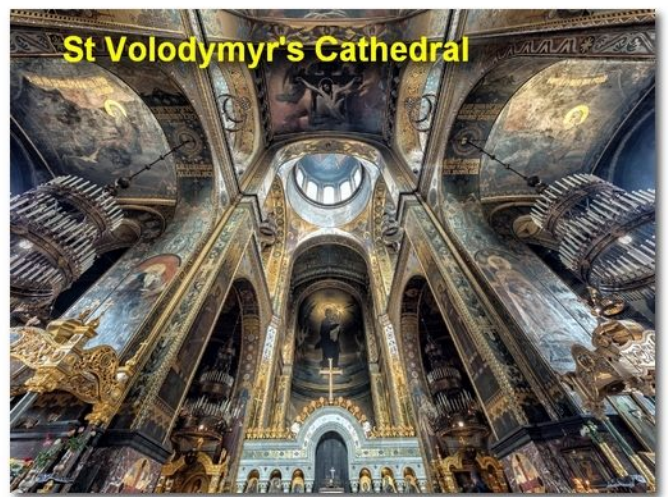
St Volodymyr's Cathedral



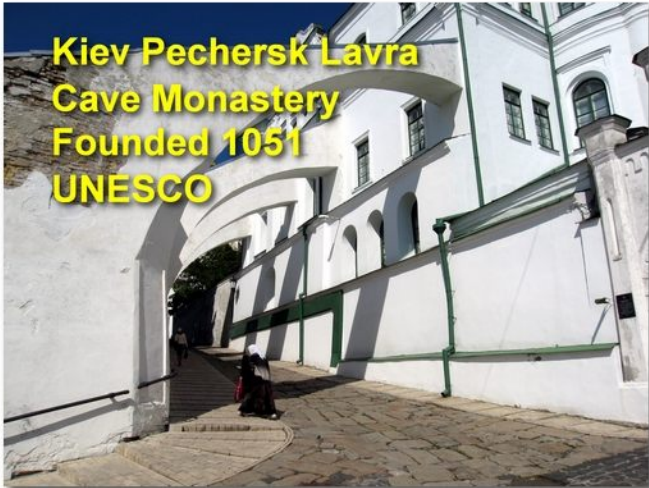




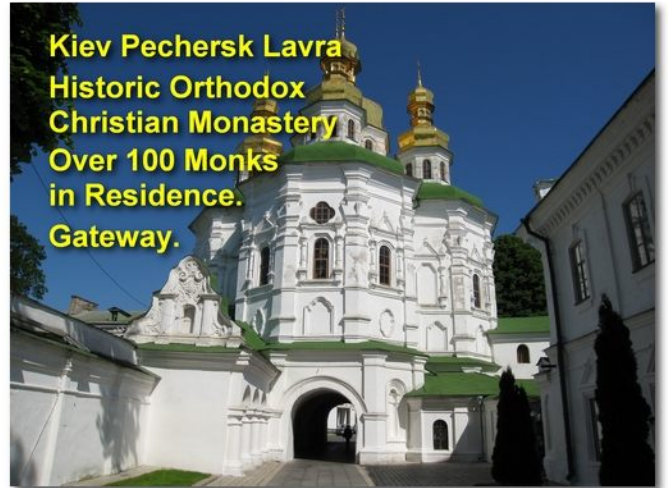
**St Volodymyr's Cathedral**



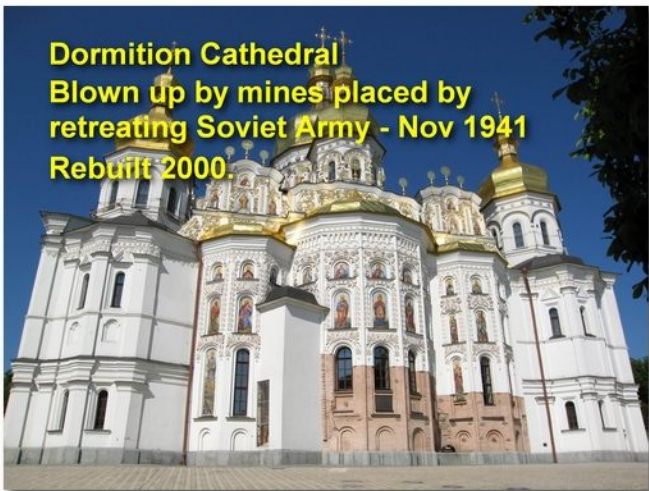
**St Volodymyr's Cathedral**



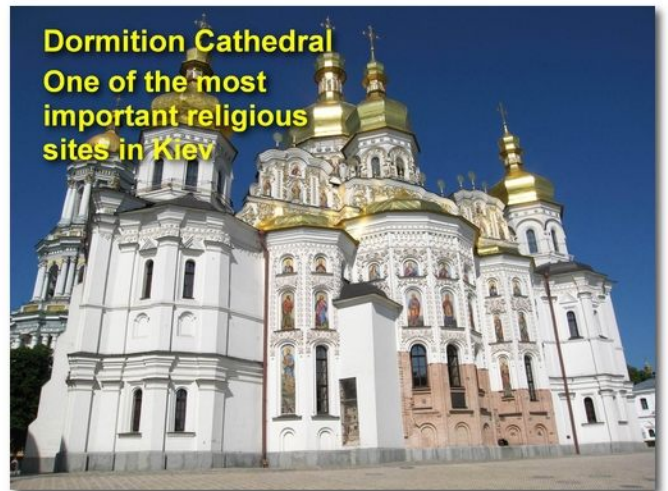
**Kiev Pechersk Lavra  
Cave Monastery  
Founded 1051  
UNESCO**



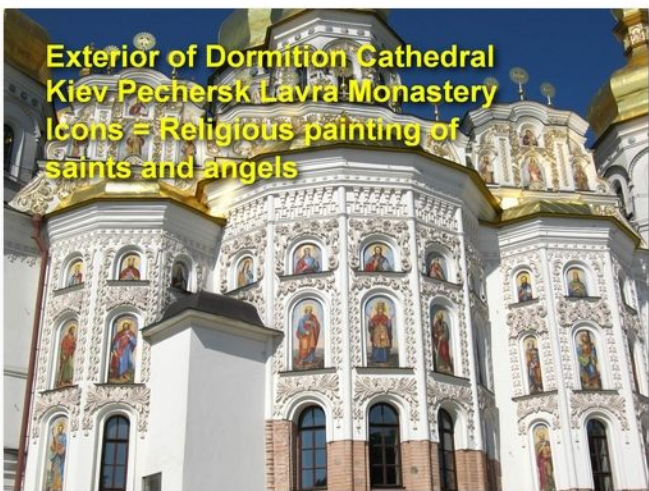
**Kiev Pechersk Lavra  
Historic Orthodox  
Christian Monastery  
Over 100 Monks  
in Residence.  
Gateway.**



**Dormition Cathedral  
Blown up by mines placed by  
retreating Soviet Army - Nov 1941  
Rebuilt 2000.**



**Dormition Cathedral  
One of the most  
important religious  
sites in Kiev**



**Exterior of Dormition Cathedral  
Kiev Pechersk Lavra Monastery  
Icons = Religious painting of  
saints and angels**



**Holiest pilgrimage in Ukraine is  
to Kiev Pechersk Lavra**





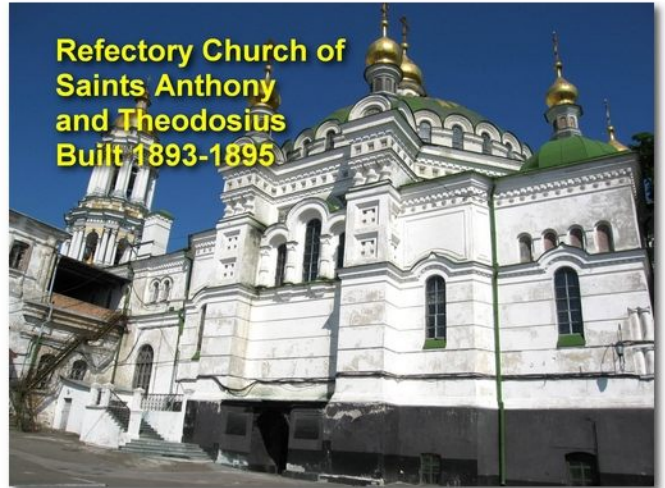
**Kiev Pechersk Lavra**



**Great Lavra  
Belltower  
Built 1731-1745  
318 Feet Tall**



**Kiev Pechersk Lavra**



**Refectory Church of  
Saints Anthony  
and Theodosius  
Built 1893-1895**



**Kiev Pechersk Lavra**



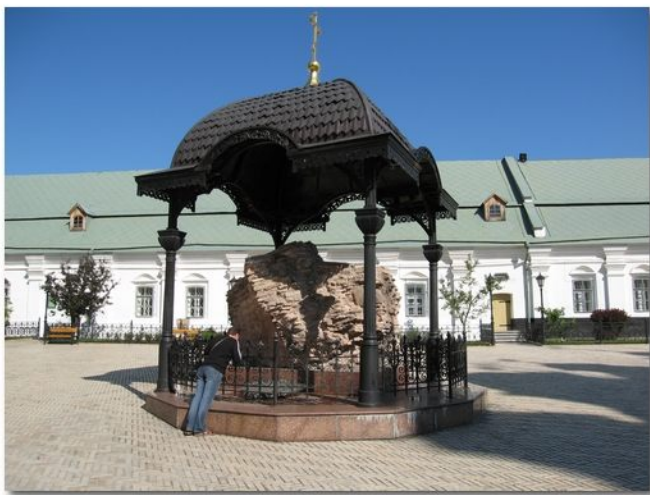
**Gate Church of the Trinity  
Ukrainian  
Baroque  
1108**



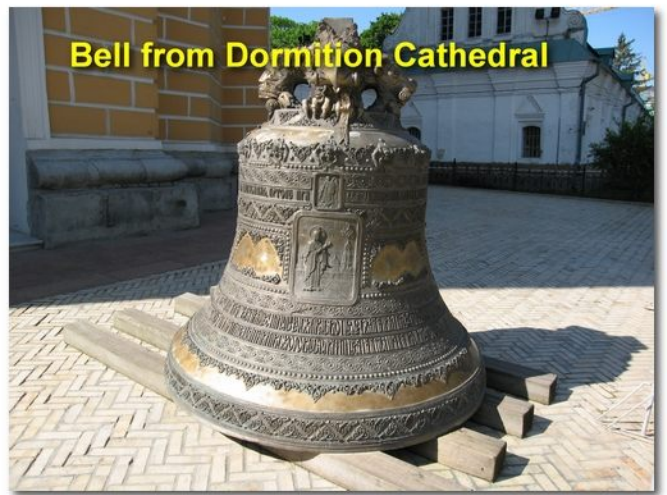
**Gate Church of the Trinity  
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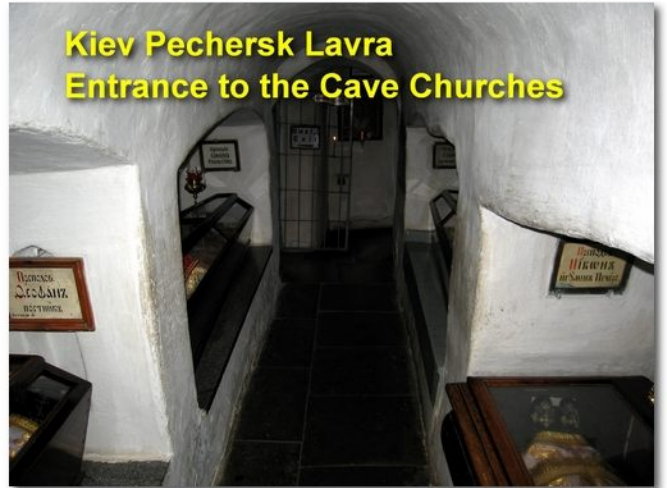




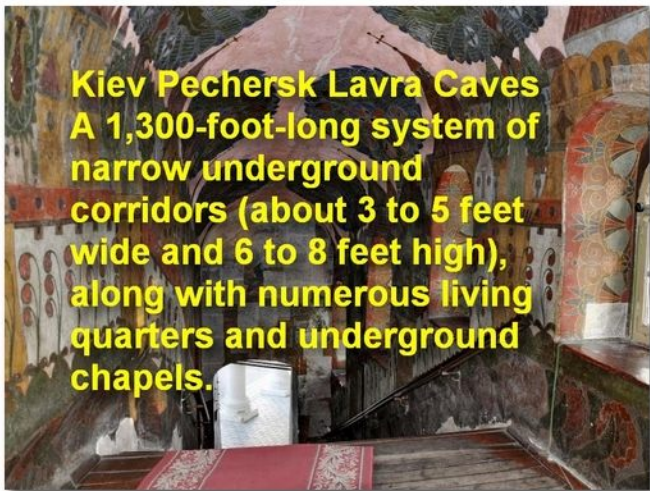
**Bell from Dormition Cathedral**



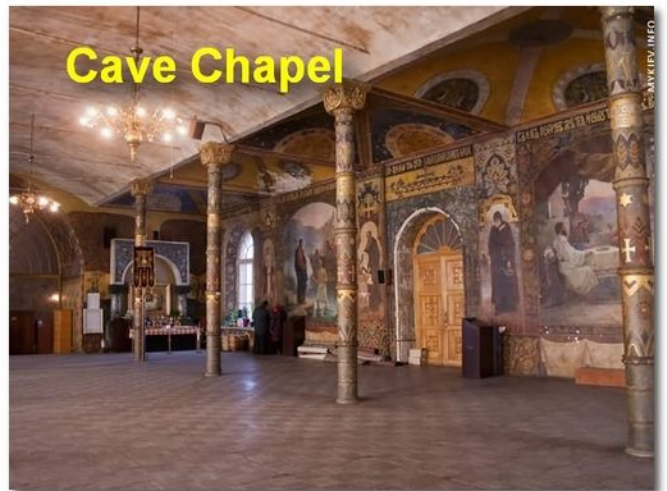
**Student Field Trip  
Women cover their heads in  
Ukrainian Orthodox churches**



**Kiev Pechersk Lavra  
Entrance to the Cave Churches**



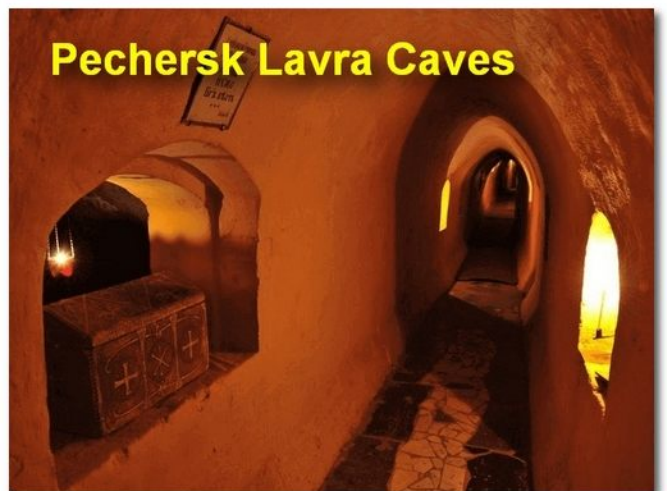
**Kiev Pechersk Lavra Caves  
A 1,300-foot-long system of  
narrow underground  
corridors (about 3 to 5 feet  
wide and 6 to 8 feet high),  
along with numerous living  
quarters and underground  
chapels.**



**Cave Chapel**



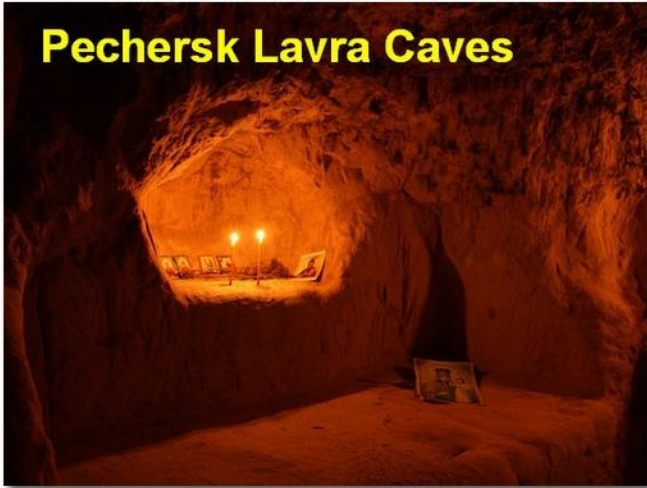
**Cave Chapel**



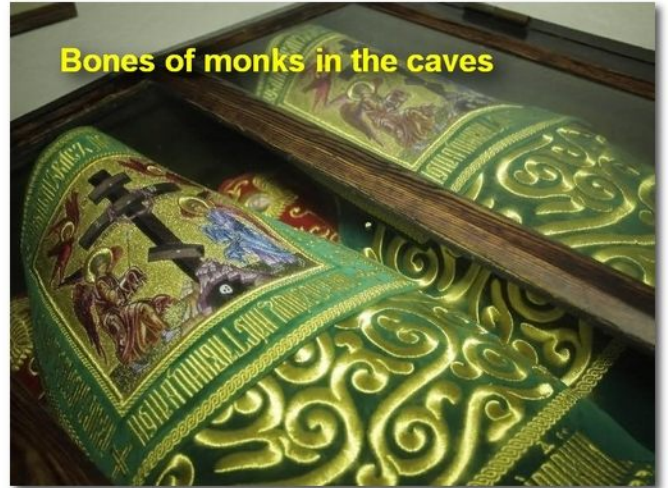
**Pechersk Lavra Caves**



## Pechersk Lavra Caves



## Bones of monks in the caves



## Relic (hand) of Saint Ilya Muromets - Kiev Pechersk Lavra



On Oct. 11, 2018, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church separated from the Russian Orthodox Church, leaving Moscow's authority for the first time since 1686. The catalyst was the current political tensions between Ukraine and Russia. It has incensed the Russian Orthodox Church.

In Jan. 2019, the split was approved by the Eastern Orthodox worldwide leader.

Ukraine President Poroshenko said: "For Ukrainians, our own Church is a guarantee of our spiritual freedom. This is the key to social harmony."

## Andriivskyy Descent Historic street that connects Kiev's Upper Town to Lower Town (Podil). Known "Montmartre of Kiev".



Artists and crafts people.  
Surrounded by the artist's homes,  
galleries, cafes, bars, and colorful  
houses

## Andriivskyy Descent



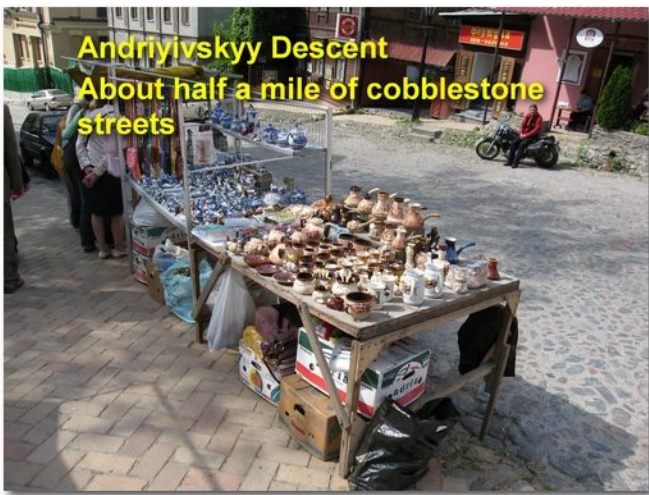
## Andriivskyy Descent



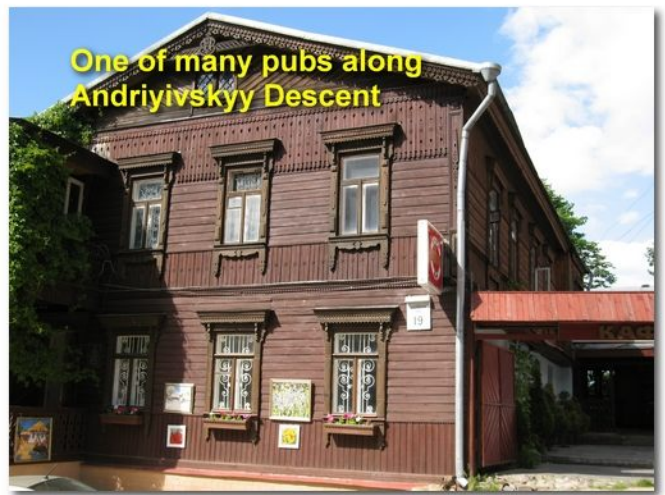
## Andriivskyy Descent



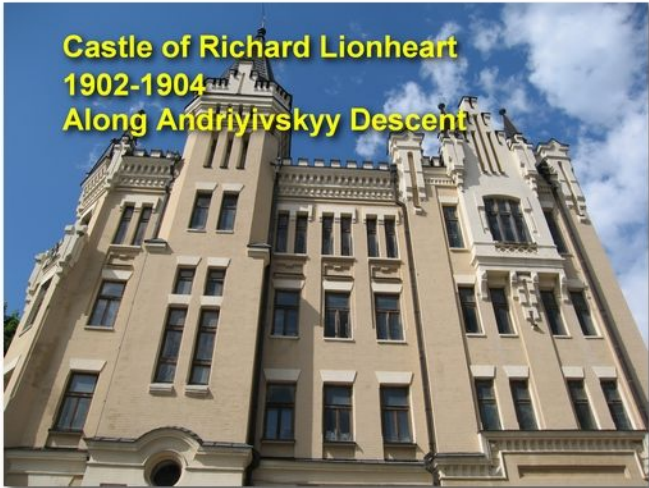




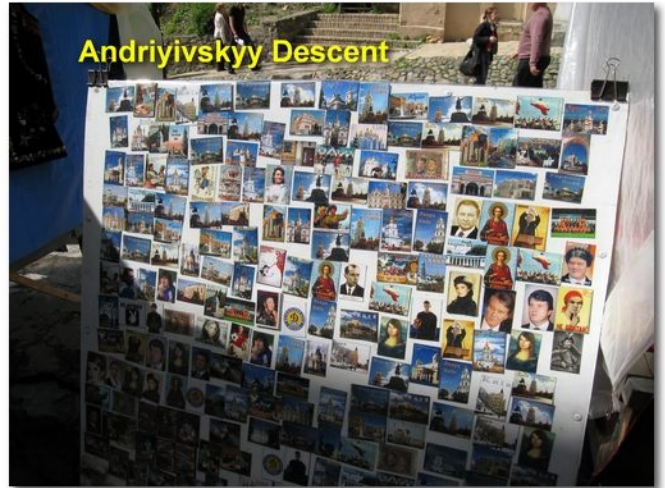
Andriivskyy Descent  
About half a mile of cobblestone streets



One of many pubs along  
Andriivskyy Descent



Castle of Richard Lionheart  
1902-1904  
Along Andriivskyy Descent



Andriivskyy Descent



Andriivskyy Descent



Andriivskyy Descent

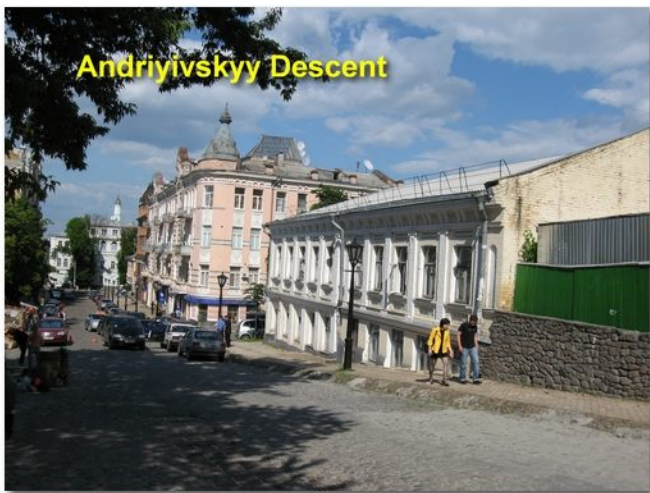


Andriivskyy Descent

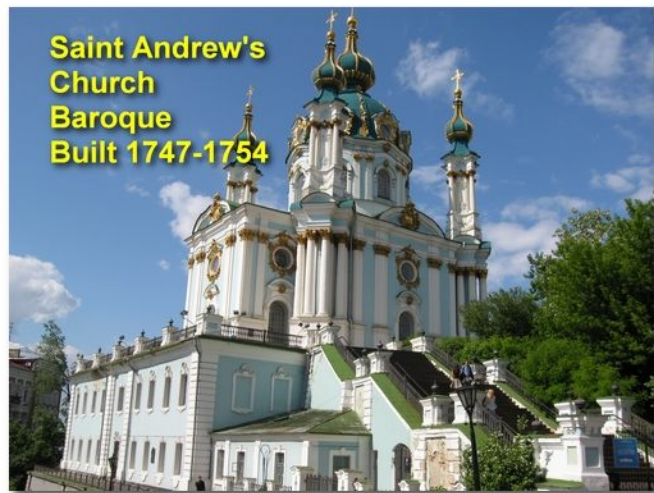


Andriivskyy Descent

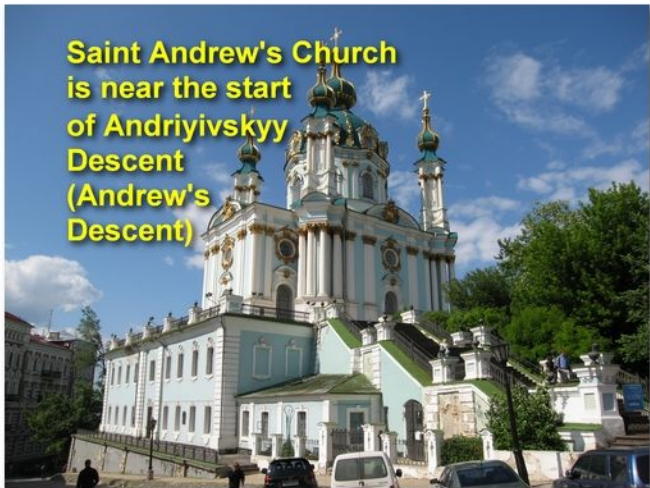




**Andriivskyy Descent**



**Saint Andrew's Church  
Baroque  
Built 1747-1754**



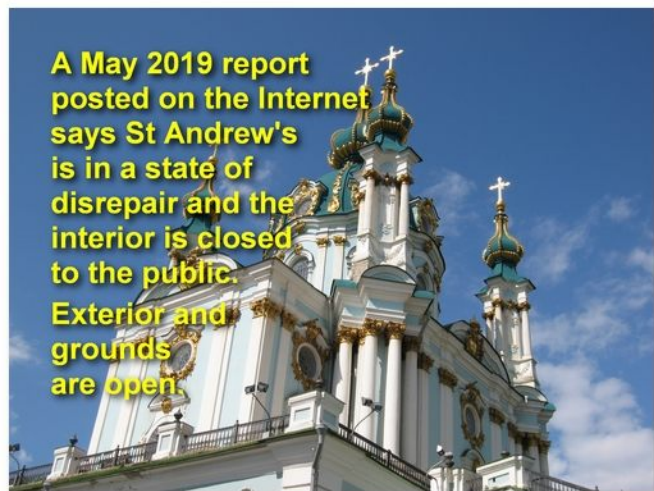
**Saint Andrew's Church is near the start of Andriivskyy Descent (Andrew's Descent)**



**St Andrew's Church  
Baroque  
Three-tier Iconostasis**



**Dome of St Andrew's Church  
Built 1747-1754**



**A May 2019 report posted on the Internet says St Andrew's is in a state of disrepair and the interior is closed to the public. Exterior and grounds are open.**



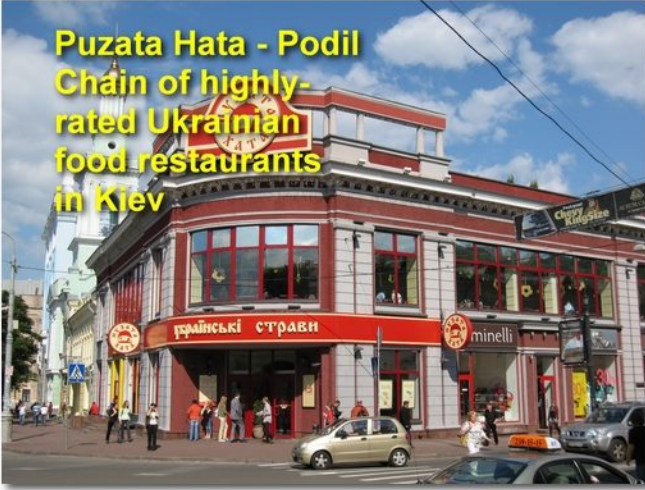
**Andriivskyy Descent ends in Podil, or Lower City**



**A disastrous fire in Podil in 1811 destroyed many buildings. So today most are 19th and 20th c.**



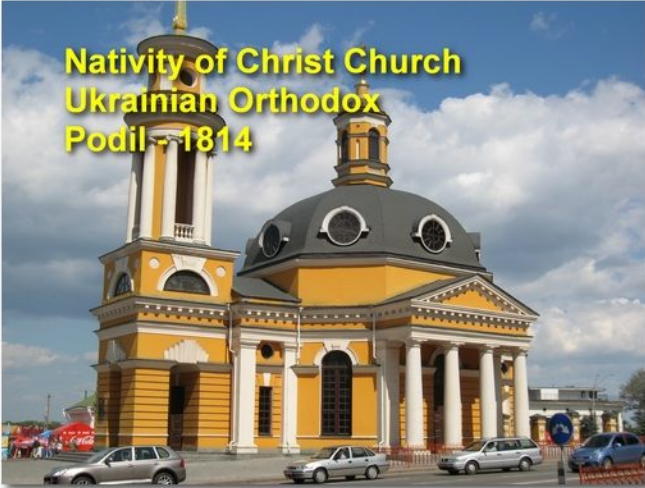
**Puzata Hata - Podil  
Chain of highly-  
rated Ukrainian  
food restaurants  
in Kiev**



**Podil (Lower City) Kiev**



**Nativity of Christ Church  
Ukrainian Orthodox  
Podil - 1814**



**Mariyinsky Palace - 1752  
Official Residence of the President of Ukraine  
Adjoins the Parliament Building.  
Baroque.  
Originally built by Russian noble family.**



**2019 closed to public  
for renovations**



**Verkhovna  
Rada – the  
Parliament  
of Ukraine**

**Mariyinsky  
Palace – official  
residence of  
President of  
Ukraine**



**Verkhovna Rada  
450-member Ukraine Parliament  
Neo-Classical Building 1945-1947**



**Verkhovna Rada  
Ukrainian Parliament**







Occasionally the debate gets heated!



Monument to Princess Olga  
Only female ruler  
of Kievan Rus'.  
Ruled 945-969 AD.



Olga monument erected 1911.  
Bolsheviks  
toppled it  
in 1919.  
This is a replacement.

St Andrew

Sts Cyril and  
Methodius

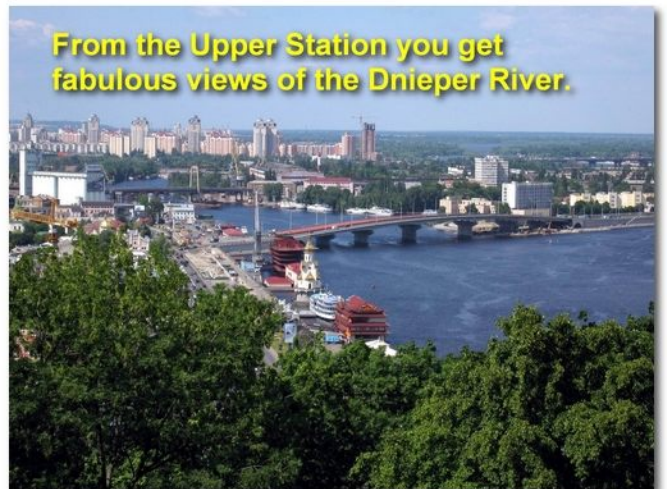


Kiev Funicular connects historic  
Upper Old Town with the newer  
Lower Town called Podil

Only 2 stations  
Length 781 feet.  
Gradient 36%.  
Opened 1905



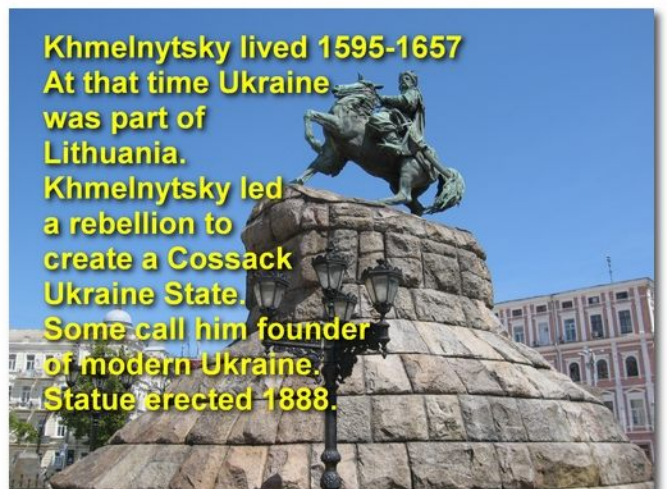
Kiev Funicular  
Travel time 3 minutes  
8 Hryvnias  
(about US 29 cents).



From the Upper Station you get  
fabulous views of the Dnieper River.



Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky  
Monument  
In Sophia Square



Khmelnytsky lived 1595-1657  
At that time Ukraine  
was part of  
Lithuania.  
Khmelnytsky led  
a rebellion to  
create a Cossack  
Ukraine State.  
Some call him founder  
of modern Ukraine.  
Statue erected 1888.



**Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky Monument Is in St Sophia Square.**



**Khmelnytsky Monument - 1890**



**Saint Sophia's Cathedral - Kiev  
Built 1037**



**Saint Sophia's Cathedral - 1037  
13 Gold and Green Domes  
UNESCO Site**



**St Sophia Church  
Byzantine and Ukrainian Baroque  
architecture**



**Students at St Sophia's Church**



**St Sophia Church  
Refectory**



**St Sophia Church 1037  
Belltower 1752  
In Sophia Square**





**St Sophia Church  
Belltower  
1752**



**Belltower Detail**



**St Sophia's Church Interior - January 2019**



**St Sophia's Church Altar**



**Ivan Franko National Theater**



**National Theatre**



**A Few of Their Autumn 2019 Productions**



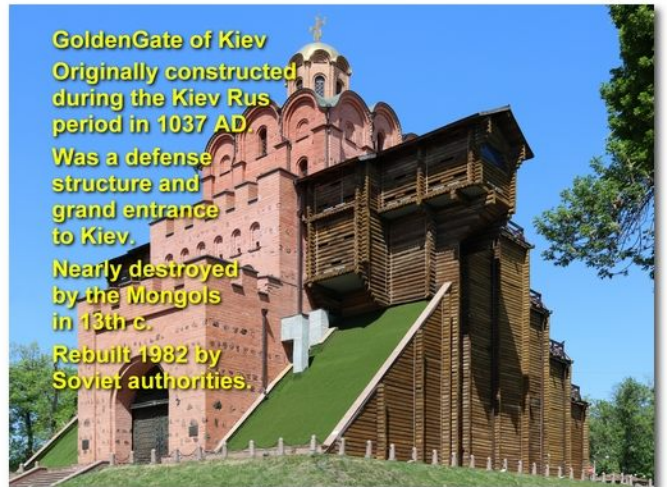
**GoldenGate of Kiev**

Originally constructed during the Kiev Rus period in 1037 AD

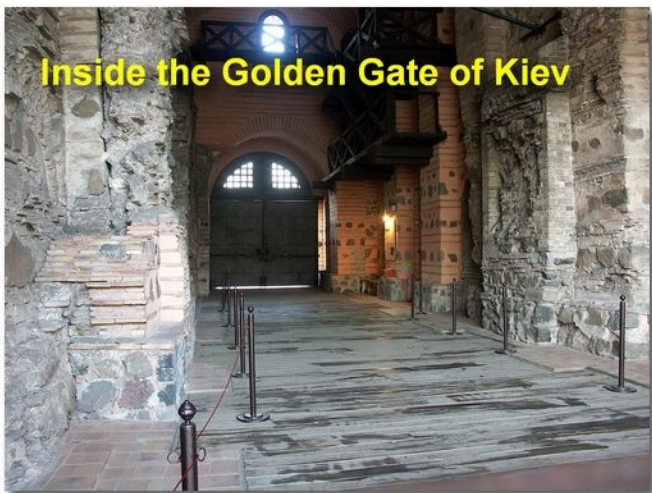
Was a defense structure and grand entrance to Kiev.

Nearly destroyed by the Mongols in 13th c.

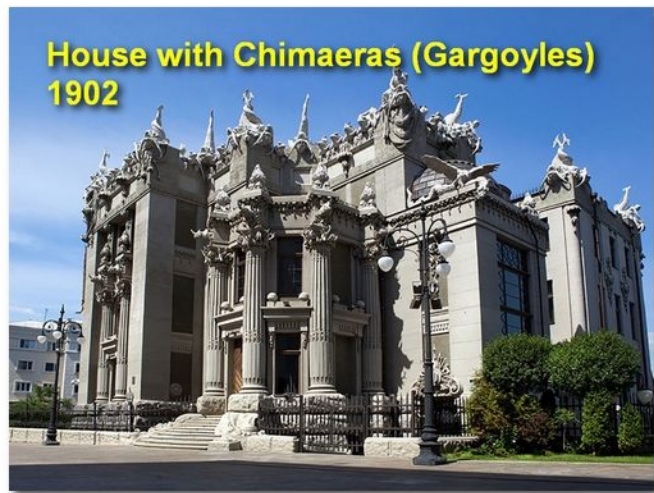
Rebuilt 1982 by Soviet authorities.



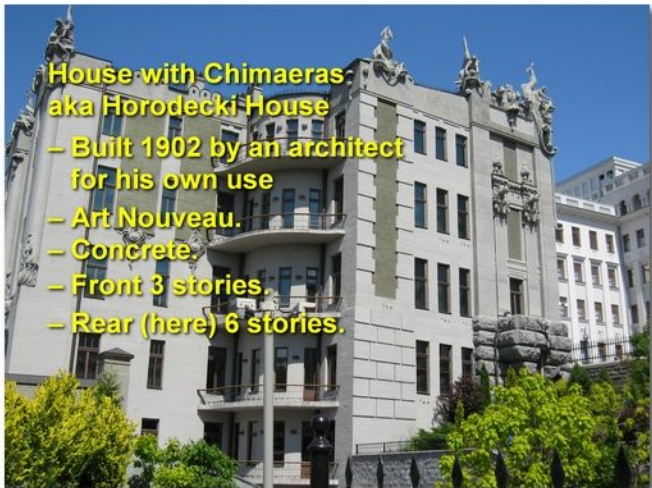




**Inside the Golden Gate of Kiev**

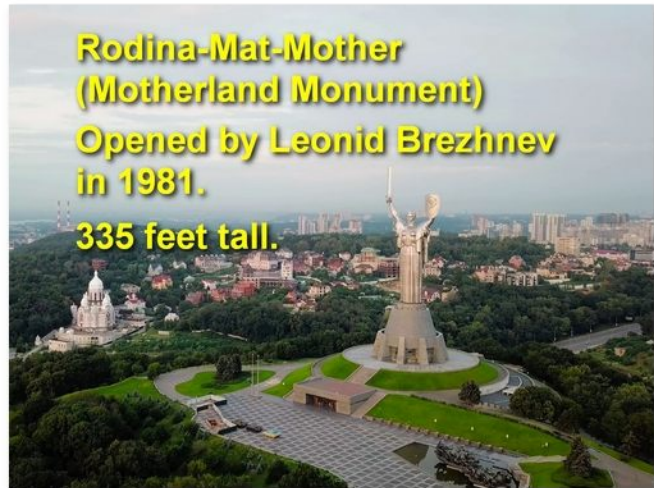


**House with Chimaeras (Gargoyles)  
1902**



**House with Chimaeras  
aka Horodecki House**

- Built 1902 by an architect for his own use
- Art Nouveau.
- Concrete.
- Front 3 stories.
- Rear (here) 6 stories.



**Rodina-Mat-Mother  
(Motherland Monument)**

**Opened by Leonid Brezhnev  
in 1981.**

**335 feet tall.**



**WW II Museum Under the Statue**

**Statue is very controversial because of  
de-communization policies in Ukraine.**



**Inside the statue – seal  
of the Soviet Union**

**In 2015 Ukraine passed  
"decommunization" laws  
forbidding all Communist symbols**



**People's Friendship Arch  
Opened 1982 to honor 60th  
anniversary of USSR.**

**It celebrates Ukrainian-Russian  
relations, which have now  
deteriorated.**



**In May 2016 the Ukrainian government  
announced plans to dismantle the arch  
as part of its decommunization laws.  
Controversial decision.  
Not yet implemented.**





Latest plan is to remove these two Soviet-style statues but leave the arch.



National Philharmonic of Ukraine Building: 1882



Notice the People's Friendship Arch.

World class stars who have performed at Philharmonic Hall include:

- Leonard Bernstein.
- Paul Robeson.
- Van Cliburn.
- Mstislay Rostropovich.
- Franz Liszt.
- Arthur Rubinstein.
- Eugene Ormandy.
- Sergei Rachmaninov.
- Aram Khachaturyan.
- Fedor Chaliapin.



Building started in 1882 as Merchants House (like a Chamber of Commerce)



Petro Tchaikovsky National Music Academy of Ukraine, aka Kiev Conservatory. Institution of higher music education.



Kiev Conservatory was built in 1890s as a hotel. Rebuilt, with concert hall added, 1955.



Kiev Conservatory Concert Hall



Besarabka Market Indoor market. Daily from 6am. Opened 1912.





**Besarabka Market  
Dried Fruit**



**Besarabka Market  
Fresh Fruit**



**Besarabka Market  
Pickled Vegetables**



**Besarabka Market  
Salo – Pork Fat (Delicacy!)**



**Besarabka Market  
Smoked Pork and Beef Sausages**



**Besarabka Market - Smoked Fish**

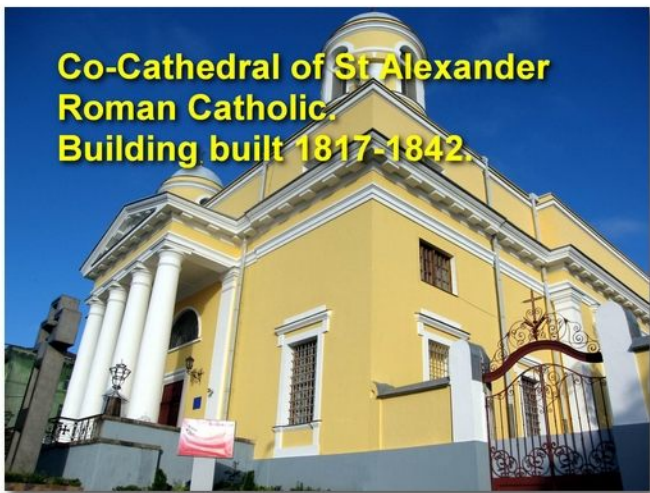


**Cabinet of Ministers Building**

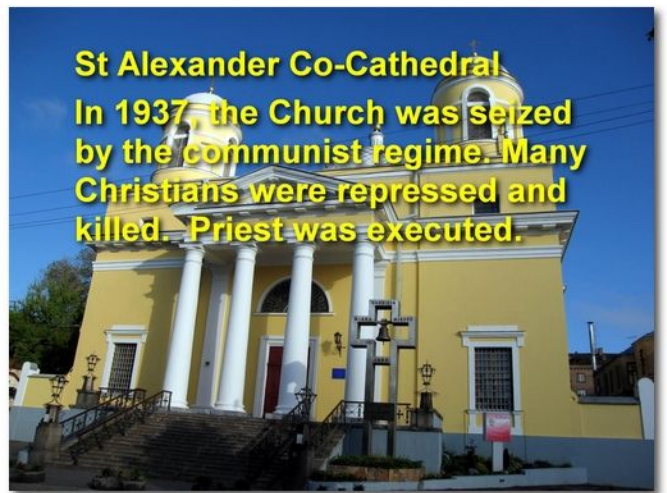


**Cabinet of Ministers Building  
Built 1936-1938  
Until 1954, was the tallest  
building in Kiev.**

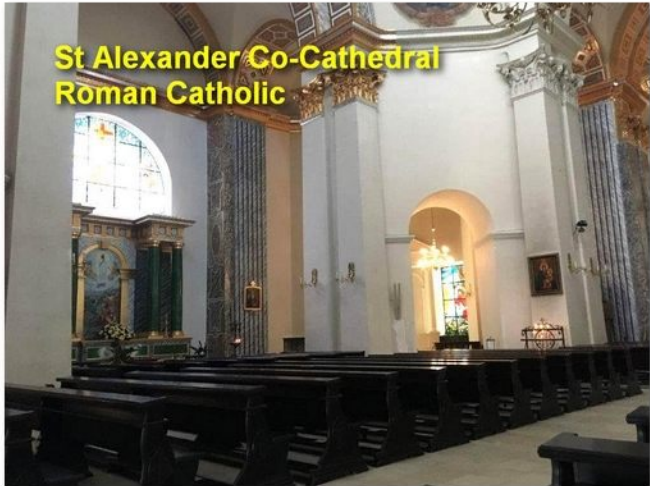




**Co-Cathedral of St. Alexander Roman Catholic.**  
**Building built 1817-1842.**



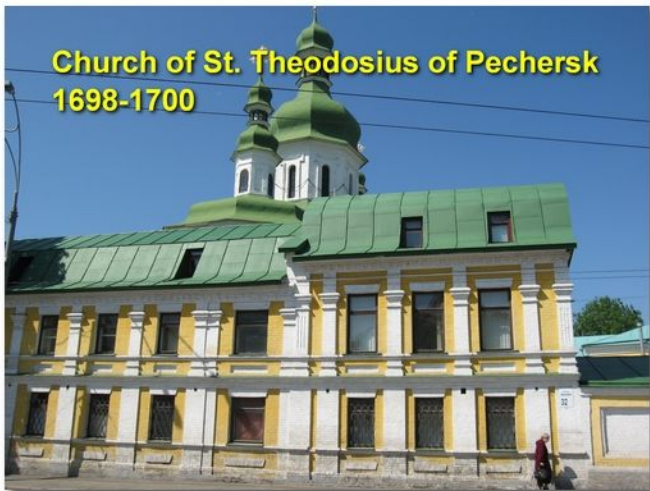
**St Alexander Co-Cathedral**  
**In 1937, the Church was seized by the communist regime. Many Christians were repressed and killed. Priest was executed.**



**St Alexander Co-Cathedral Roman Catholic**



**Church of St. Theodosius of Pechersk**  
**Also spelled Feodosius**  
**Built 1698-1700**



**Church of St. Theodosius of Pechersk**  
**1698-1700**



**Preservation of historic buildings is high priority in Kiev**



**Ukraine License Plate**  
**UA is the country code for Ukraine**



**46% of cars sold in Ukraine are Skoda. Inexpensive brand from Czech Republic. But in Kiev, Toyota is the best seller.**

**Babi Yar**  
**Babi Yar is a ravine outside Kiev. In 1941 there were 160,000 Jews in Kiev (20% of the city population). 100,000 of them fled from Kiev in 1941 before the German army arrived. German army entered Kiev Sept. 19, 1941.**

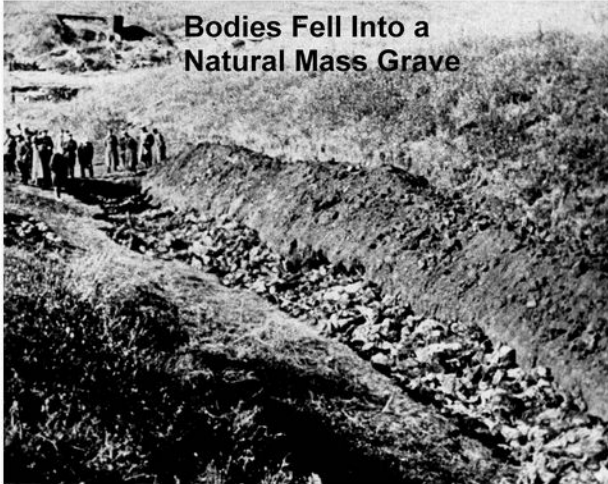


On Sept 29-30, 1941, German army rounded up all Jews they could find (33,791), shipped them to Babi Yar, and killed every one of them. Shot down in the ravine, which made a natural mass grave. Single largest mass killing ever. Germans continued to kill Jews and others at Babi Yar – estimated 100,000 to 150,000 total.

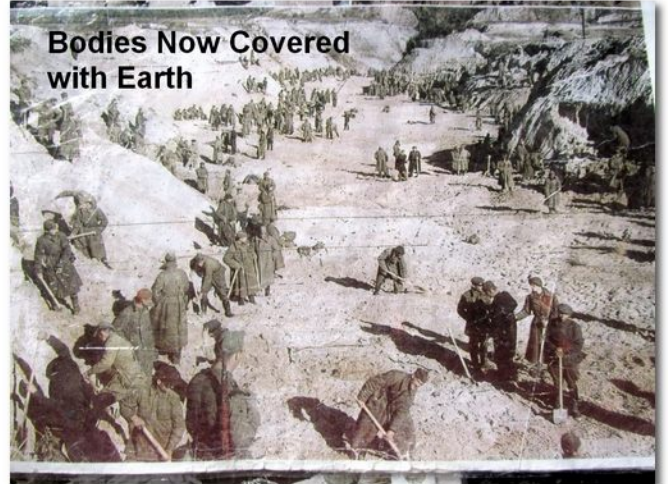
## Babi Yar Mass Executions



Bodies Fell Into a Natural Mass Grave



Bodies Now Covered with Earth



Babi Yar Memorial



Babi Yar Memorial



## Chernobyl in Town of Pripyat

- World's worst nuclear power plant accident – April 26, 1986.
- 400 times the radiation of the bomb of Hiroshima.
- Pripyat fully abandoned.
- 30 people died immediately.
- Many others died later from radiation poisoning.



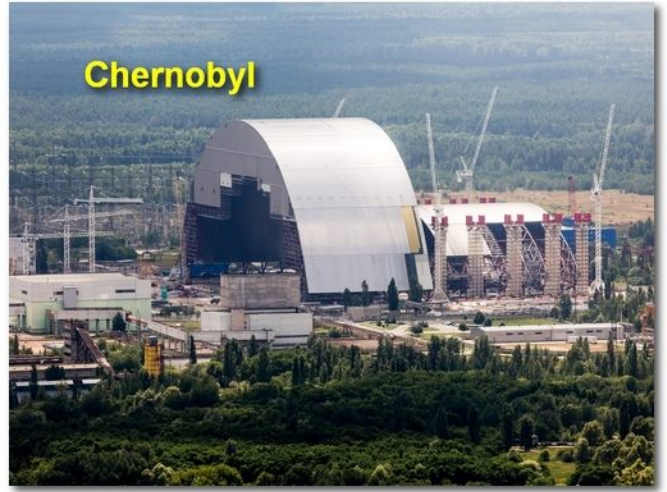
- At the time, 7 million people lived in the contaminated area.
- 135,000 people evacuated.
- 19-mile exclusion zone.
- Land contaminated by strontium-90 etc. Unsafe for thousands of years.
- Two hour drive from Kiev. Can take Day Trip to view limited areas.



1 Day Tours of Chernobyl from Kiev



Chernobyl



Chernobyl



Pripyat  
Abandoned Shopping  
and Housing



Chernobyl



Chernobyl



Chernobyl



Chernobyl







**Abandoned Housing in Pripyat**



**Soviet Duga 3 Radar Station**  
Part of the Soviet missile defense early-warning radar network.



**Memorial at Chernobyl**

**Pirogovo Open-Air Museum**  
Around 300 traditional buildings, churches, homes, farmhouses, school, and windmills relocated from all regions of Ukraine. Can go into many.

- Go there by taxi is best.
- Lots of walking. Can rent bikes or take tram tour.
- Ukrainian food street too.



**Pirogovo Open Air Museum**



**Pirogovo Open Air Museum**



**Pirogovo Open Air Museum**



**Pirogovo Open Air Museum**



Pirogovo Open Air Museum



Pirogovo Open Air Museum



Pirogovo Open Air Museum



Pirogovo Open Air Museum



Pirogovo Open Air Museum



Pirogovo Open Air Museum  
Beehives



## Ukrainian Cuisine

### Borscht

National dish of Ukraine. Beet soup with a meat or bone stock. Sometimes with added cabbage, carrots, onions, potatoes and tomatoes. Hot or cold.



**Varenyky:** Ukrainian pierogi. Filled dumplings boiled or fried. Fillings can be potato, sauerkraut, ground meat, cheese, and fruits. Top with sour cream.





**Holubtsi:**

Stuffed cabbages. Stuffed with seasoned ground meat (beef, lamb, pork) with rice, barley, mushrooms often added. Baked, simmered, steamed.



**Syrniki:**

Pancakes made with soured milk, cottage cheese, flour, eggs, and sugar. Toppings include jam, sour cream, and melted butter.



**Chicken Kiev:**

Chicken fillet pounded and rolled around cold butter, then coated with eggs and bread crumbs, and either fried or baked. Originated in Paris or Russia, not Kiev!



**Salo:** Cured slabs of pork fatback, with or without skin.

Delicacy! It's not lard because not rendered. Not bacon because no lean meat.



**THE END**  
of our visit to Kiev

Presentation by

Paul Pacter

[ppacter@gmail.com](mailto:ppacter@gmail.com)

