UKRAINE

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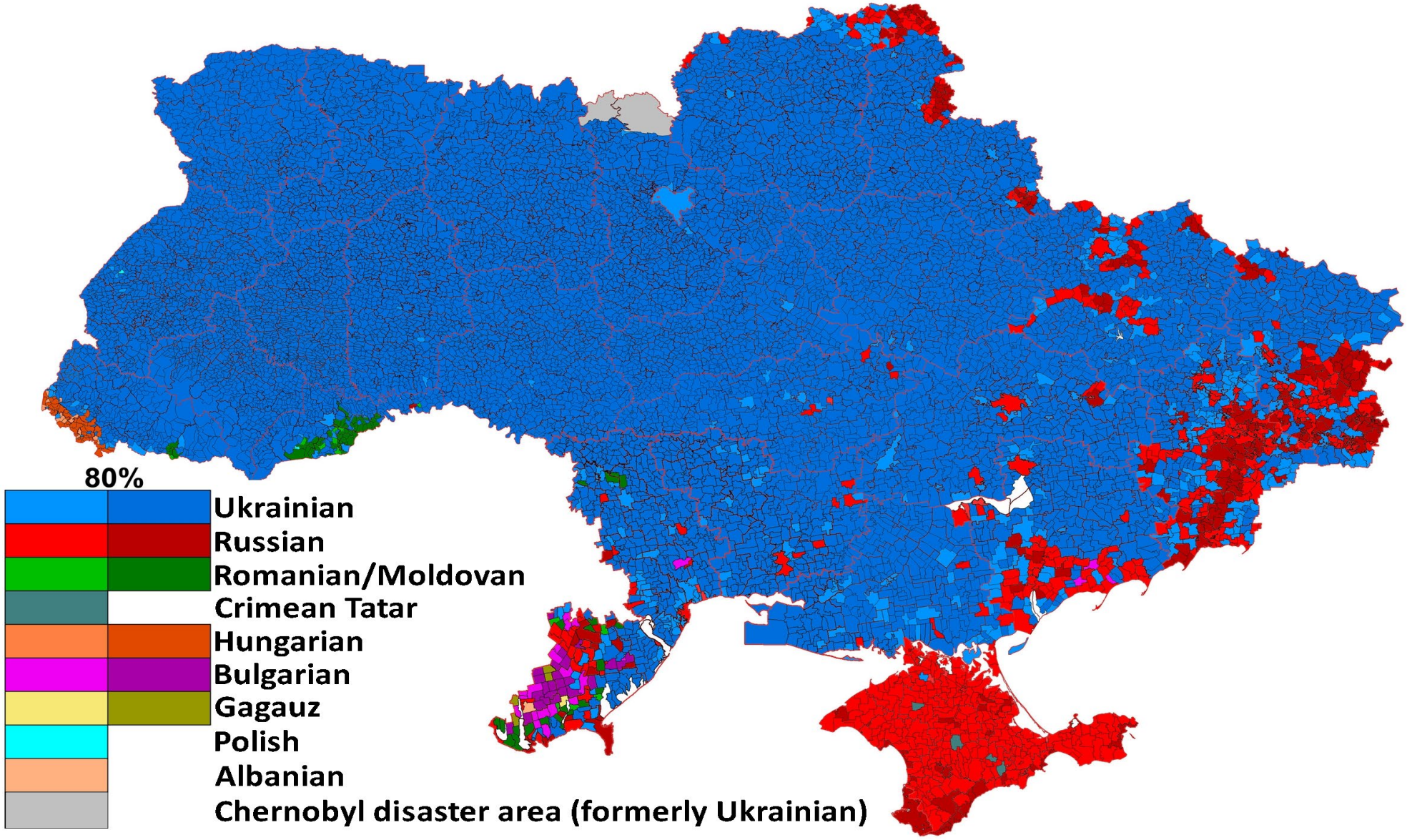
Tobago
1639 - 1693
Gambia
1651 - 1661
Rzeczpospolita Trojga Narodów 1658
The map shows the greatest extent of the borders of the Republic.
The Crown
Grand Duchy of Lithuania
Fiefs and dependencies
Duchy of Ruthenia
Major cities
Other cities and towns
Brandenburg
Sweden
Saxony
Ottoman Empire
Habsburg Empire
Muscovy / Russia
Denmark
PARNAWSKIE
Parnawa
Dorpat
DORPACKIE
Pskov
Tver
Pilтyń
Ryga
Wenden
WENDEŃSKIE
COURLAND
Mitawa
Lipawa
Kalmar
Blomsebro
Karlskrona
INFLANTY POLSKIE
Dyneburg
Miedniki
KS. ŻMUDZKIE
POŁOCKIE
Połock
Witebsk
SMOLEŃSKIE
Smoleńsk
WILEŃSKIE
WITEBSKIE
Królewiec
Troki
Wilno
Lębork
Gdańsk
Elbląg
Bytów
Marbork
Lidzbark
POMORSKIE
MALBORSKIE
TROCKIE
Mińsk
MIŃSKIE
Mścisław
MŚCISŁAWSKIE
Stettin
Drahim
Chełmno
Bydgoszcz
CHEŁMIŃSKIE
Toruń
Nowogródek
Słuck
NOWOGRÓDZKIE
INOWROCŁAWSKIE
Inowrocław
POZNAŃSKIE
Poznań
Gniezno
Brześć Kuj.
PŁOCKIE
Płock
MAZOWIECKIE
PODLASKIE
Drohiczyn
ŁĘCZYCKIE
Łęczyca
Warsaw
KALISKIE
Kalisz
RAWSKIE
Rawa
Brześć Litewski
BRZESKO - LITEWSKIE
CZERNICHOWSKIE
Czernichów
Glogau
Liegnitz
Sieradz
Breslau
SIERADZKIE
SANDOMIERSKIE
Lublin
Chełm
Częstochowa
LUBELSKIE
WOŁYŃSKIE
Łuck
Równe
KIJOWSKIE
Kijów
Żytomierz
Oppeln
Sandomierz
Kuttenberg
Kraków
Bełz
BEŁSKIE
KRAKOWSKIE
Lwów
Przemyśl
Sanok
Zsolna
SPISZ
RUSKIE
PODOLSKIE
Halicz
Trembowla
Kamieniec
BRACŁAWSKIE
Bracław
Koszyce
Munkacs
Vienna

TERRITORIAL EVOLUTION OF UKRAINE
FIRST UKRAINIAN STATES AFTER WW I
1918 : West Ukrainian people's republic and Carpathian Ruthenia
1917-21 : Ukrainian republic of Kiev
Approximative boundary
POLAND
Claimed boundary
RUSSIA
SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
MOLDOVA
1
2
Claimed boundary
UKRAINIAN TERRITORIAL GROWTH 1922-54
1922 : Ukrainian soviet socialist republic
1939 : Polish territory given to Ukraine
1940 : Romanian territories given to Ukraine
1945 : Hungarian Transcarpathia given to Ukraine
1948 : Romanian islands given to Ukraine
1954 : Russian Crimea given to Ukraine
UKRAINIAN LOST TERRITORIES
1: Given to Russia in 1924
2: Given to Moldova in 1940

The majority language by city, town, and village councils

Results from the Ukrainian 2001 Census

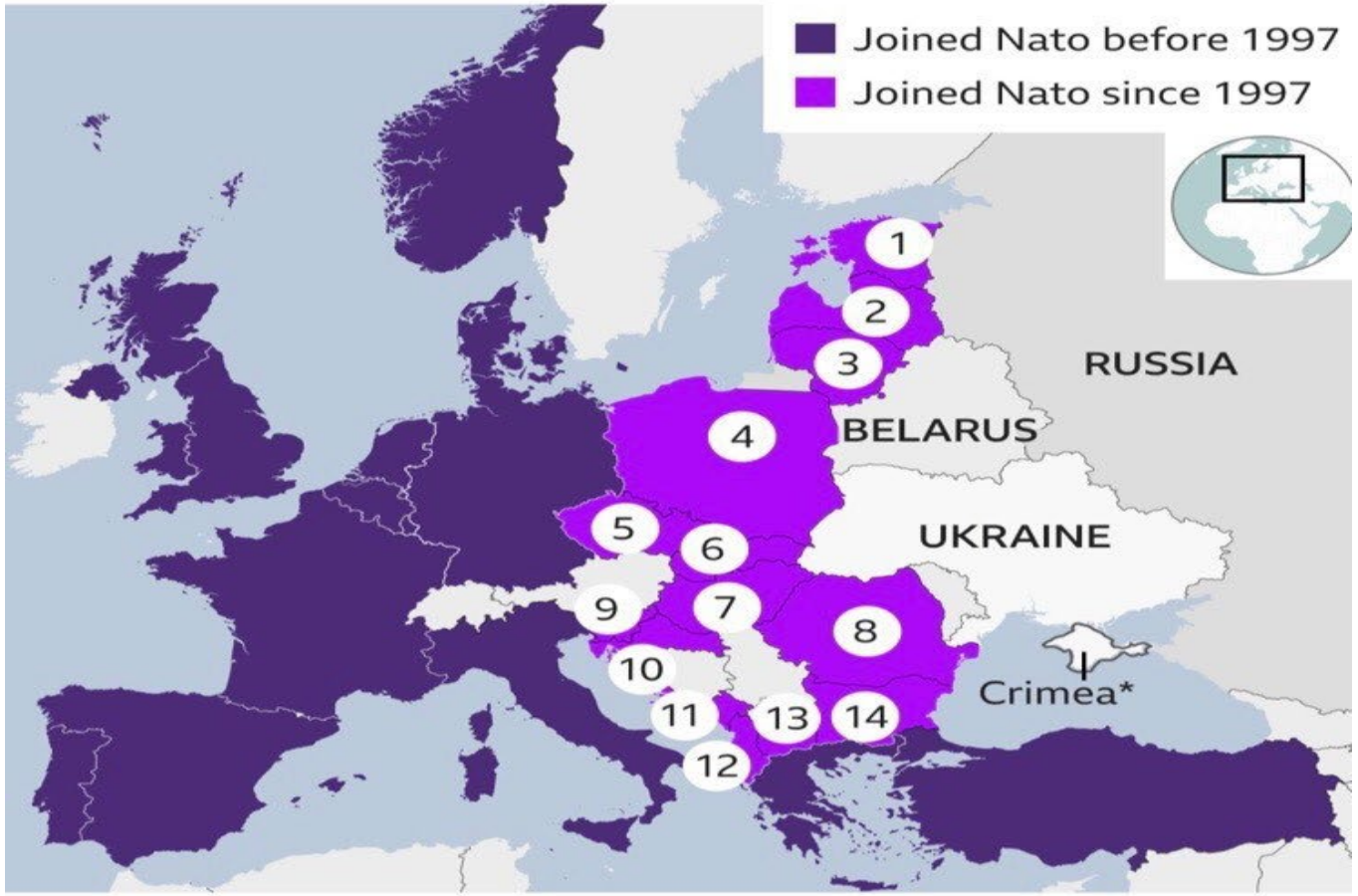


INDEPENDENT UKRAINE

- 1991 Russia, Ukraine and Belarus
- 1994 Budapest memorandum – independence; nuclear arsenal sent to Russia (guaranteed by UK and USA)
- 1997 expansion of NATO
- 2004 Orange Revolution
- 2013-14 Euromaidan
- 2014 annexation of Crimea
- 2022 recognition of independence of Donetsk and Luhansk republics

BIALOWIEZA ACCORD

Nato's expansion since 1997



1 Estonia	5 Czech Republic	9 Slovenia	13 North Macedonia
2 Latvia	6 Slovakia	10 Croatia	14 Bulgaria
3 Lithuania	7 Hungary	11 Montenegro	
4 Poland	8 Romania	12 Albania	

*Russia annexed Crimea in 2014

BBC

RUSSIA
UKRAINE
Crimea
LUHANSK REGION
DONETSK REGION
Luhansk
Donetsk
UKRAINE
RUSSIA
Russia annexed Crimea in 2014
Russian-backed separatist-held areas
Google
BBC

PUTIN, ON HISTORICAL UNITY OF RUSSIANS AND UKRAINIANS, 12 JULY 2021

- Russians and Ukrainians are "one people"
- Ukrainian borders – "Russia was robbed"
- "I am becoming more and more convinced of this: Kyiv simply does not need Donbas.
- "I am confident that true sovereignty of Ukraine is possible only in partnership with Russia."

- Ukrainian statehood and the Ukrainian national idea pose a threat to Russian imperialism

IMPERIUM TO BE DISMANTLED?

- Consolidation of Russian Federation - Chechnia , Armenia, Belarus, Kazachstan (early 2022), Georgia ; Culmination of this process is invasion of Ukraine (especially since 2005 Orange revolution)
- Expansion of sphere of influence - not particularly successful in Europe, except Hungary
- Illusion of political power - Putin stance in Arctic, Syria, some diplomatic victories in South America – Venezuela
- Presence in the West- support for populist parties
- 2021/2022 looked good -US administration was busy with Far East; German chancellor Olaf Scholtz wasn't established yet; Macron busy with re-election; EU seems to indulge Russia (Joseph Borrello); Chinese neutrality – talked during Olympics

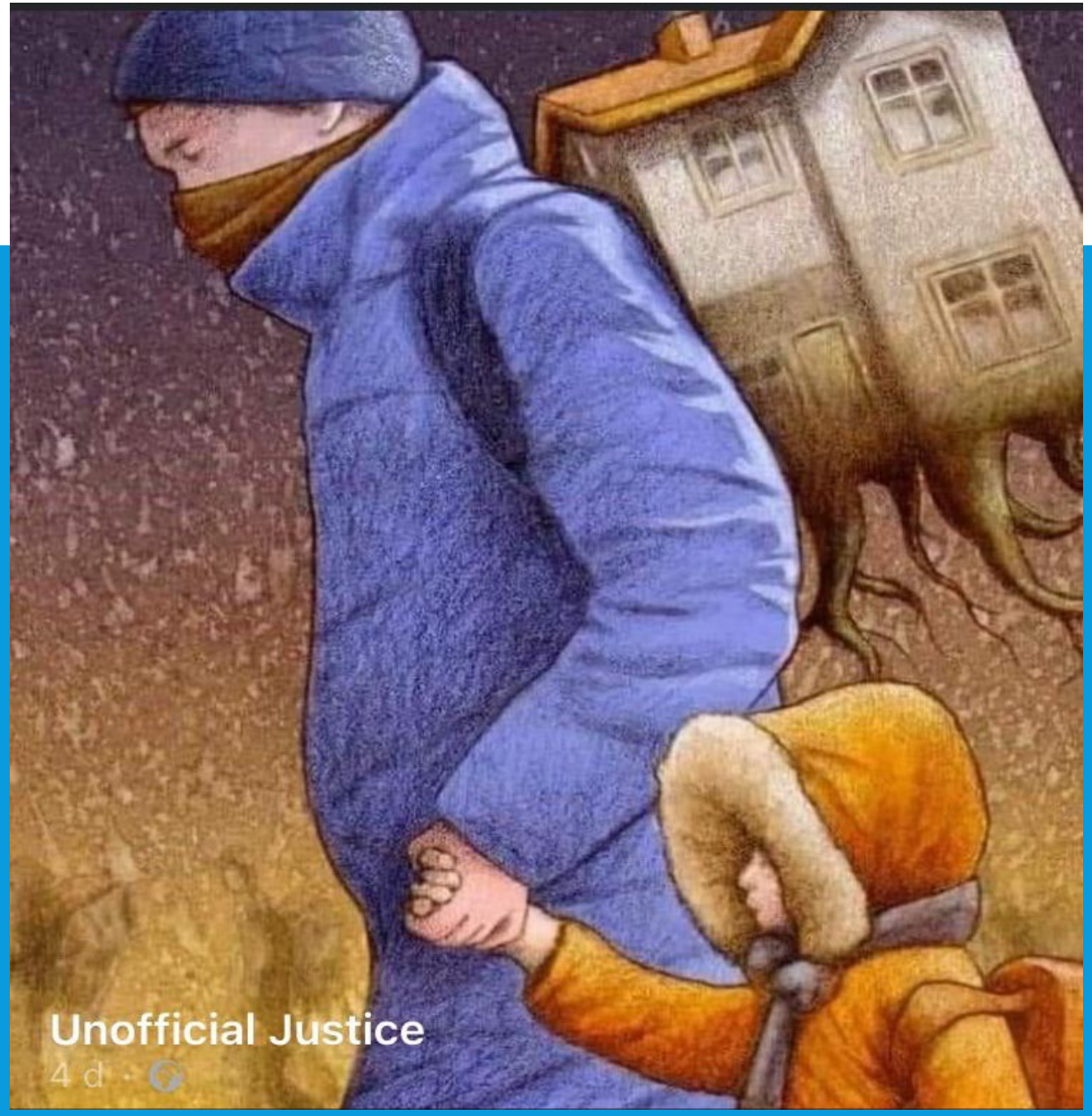
WAR AND ITS GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES

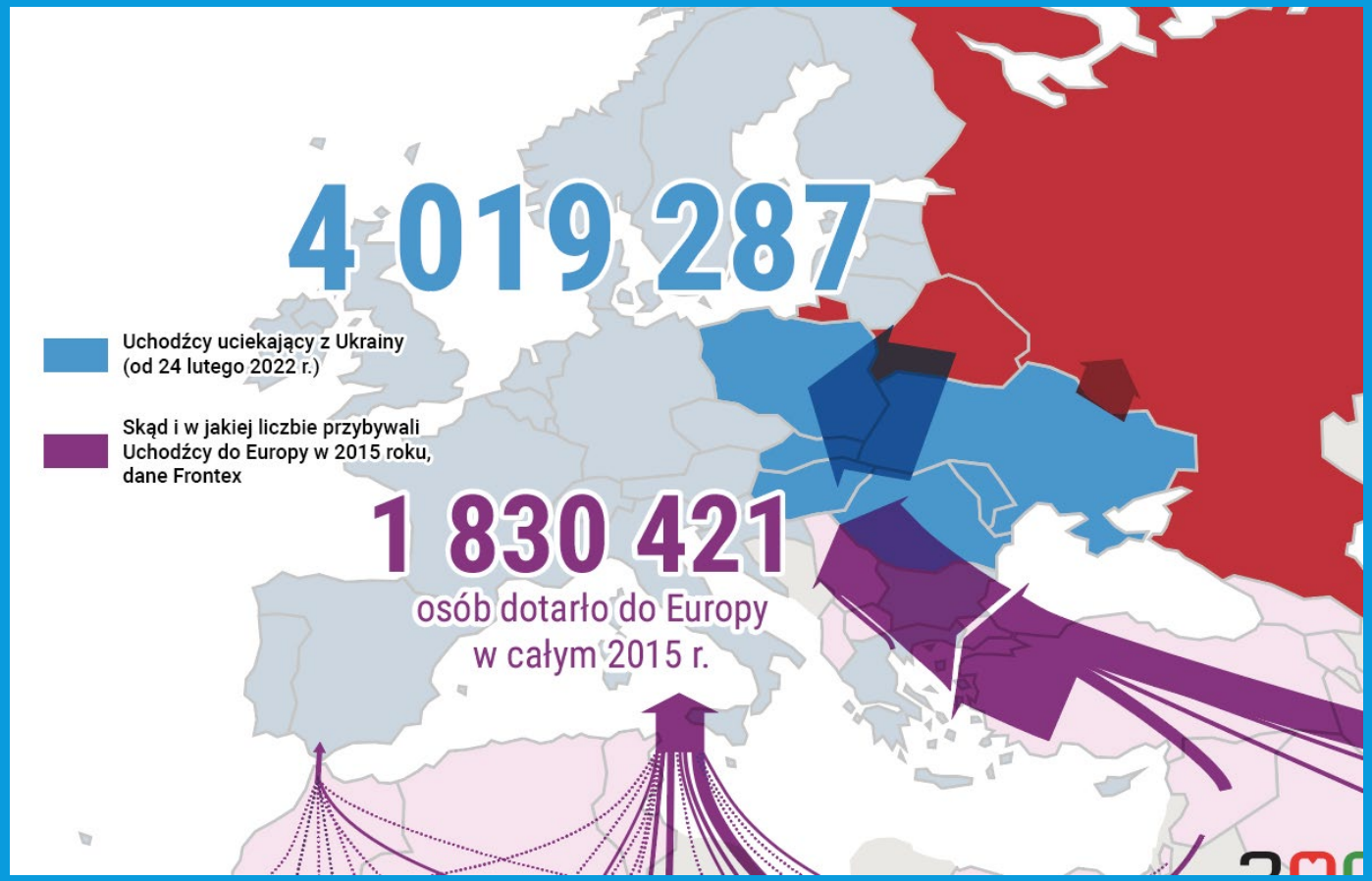
- Determination on Ukrainian part – “two countries did not need a war, not a cold war, not a hot war, not a hybrid war. However when you attack us, you see our faces not our back “(president Zelensky)
- Ukraine - the road to cooperation with Russia is closed (for generations), but the road to the West is open; Putin pushed Ukraine towards EU
- Has Putin overreached? It may bring his downfall eventually (but not for a long time) Russia is reorganising its army, Ukraine is re-arming;
- ”the West is like a little child lost in the fog” believing that pre-invasion status could be restored
- There are two options:
- 1.quick/provisional peace – convenient for economic reasons (grain); but Ukraine will not be able to rebuild as who would invest in such unstable situation?
- 2. re-arming Ukraine – bring Putin to justice; demilitarisation (Kaliningrad? But for this real military victory is needed); sanctions will push for change in Kremlin?;
- Second chance for America? – in 1991 keeping Russian Federation seems the only solution for responsible nuclear arsenal; this decision allowed re-emergence of Russian imperialism; is strong Russia needed by the West to balance China?
- If the West doesn’t take advantage of the weaking of Russia’s international position – it will only encourage Putin to reach for more

GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES

- war in Ukraine exposed the weakness of international law, not just conflict about borders and land but also weakness of international justice system
- People of Ukraine and Russia will pay the greatest price; we all may live with the consequences for a long time
- influx of refugees; humanitarian crisis; help at local and national level
- worldwide respect for the entire nation's handling of the crisis to date
- blood money
- social consciousness - ethical image became more and more important for consumers; they took stand
- "shame list" compiled by Jeffrey Sonnenfield (Yale School of Management)

HOME?





Migration:

Blue – 2022

Purple 2015

@YaleSOM @JeffSonnenfeld

#HallOfShame companies that haven't left #Russia.

(Category Five: #DiggingIn)

https://som.yale.edu/story/2022/over-400-companies-have-withdrawn-russia-some-remain

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Nestlé

Naztlé
Good Rubl, Good Reich
#BoycottNestle

ZURICH

LOUIS VUITTON CRITICIZED FOR ITS BRACELET WITH Z, AS SYMBOL OF RUSSIAN INVASION

RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM

- Putin idea is based on imperial concept: Romanov empire, Soviet empire, Putin empire.
- After taking power in 2000 – he is trying to rebuild what he believes was ruined in 1991. It took some time for this to come to fruition as it needed substantial economic growth (not possible in 1990s and early 2000s) as it is built on the model of selling raw natural resourced (oil, gas) and investing profit in military infrastructure.
- Instead of modernisation of the state - society is offered imperial concept

CONCLUSIONS

- Stigmatisation of Russia
- Russian propaganda – “special operation”, indoctrination in schools
- Is dialogue between Russian and Ukrainian society possible?
- Challenges of migration