



КИЇВСЬКИЙ СТОЛИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОРИСА ГРІНЧЕНКА



Borys Grinchenko's Vision on Patriotism

When I am dead, then bury
me
In my beloved Ukraine,
My tomb upon a grave
mound high
Amid the spreading plain,
...

Як умру, то поховайте
Мене на могилі
Серед степу
широкого
На Вкраїні милій, ...

© Тарас
Шевченко



Love your Ukraine
As you would the
sun,
The wind and the
spring together
Love her in happy
hours
And in time of
stormy weather.

Любіть Україну,
як
сонце любіть,
Як вітер, і трави, і
води
В годину
щасливу і в
радості мить,
Любіть у годину
негоди.

© Володимир
Сосюра



Ukraine's glory
has not perished,
nor her freedom.
Upon us, brothers
Ukrainians,
fate shall smile once
more.

Ще не вмерла України
і слава, і воля,
Ще нам,
браття молодії,
усміхнеться доля...

© Павло
Чубинський

Ukraine - a single
word that holds
my
whole world.

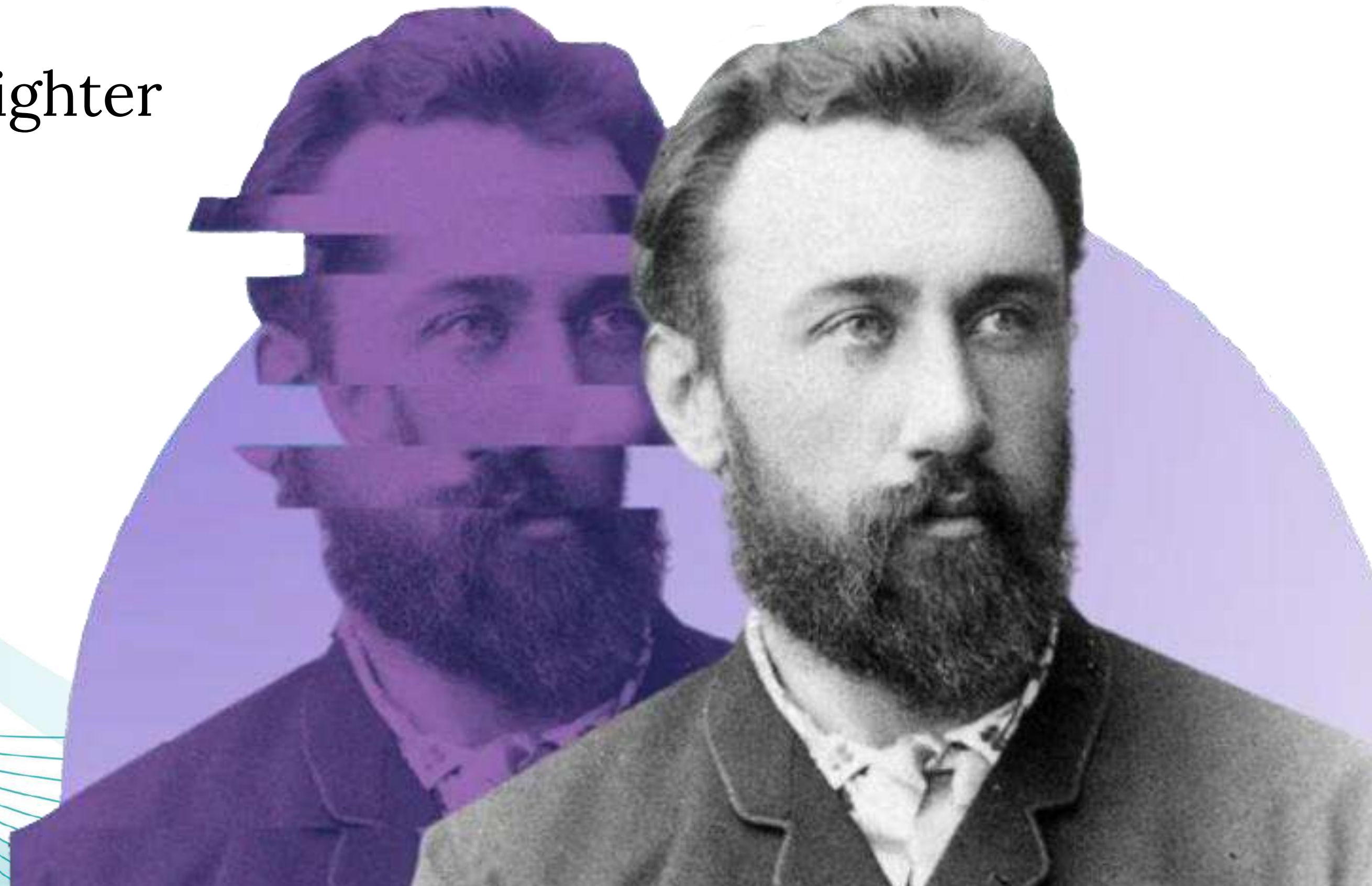
Україна - у цьому
слові для мене
усе.

© Борис
Грінченко



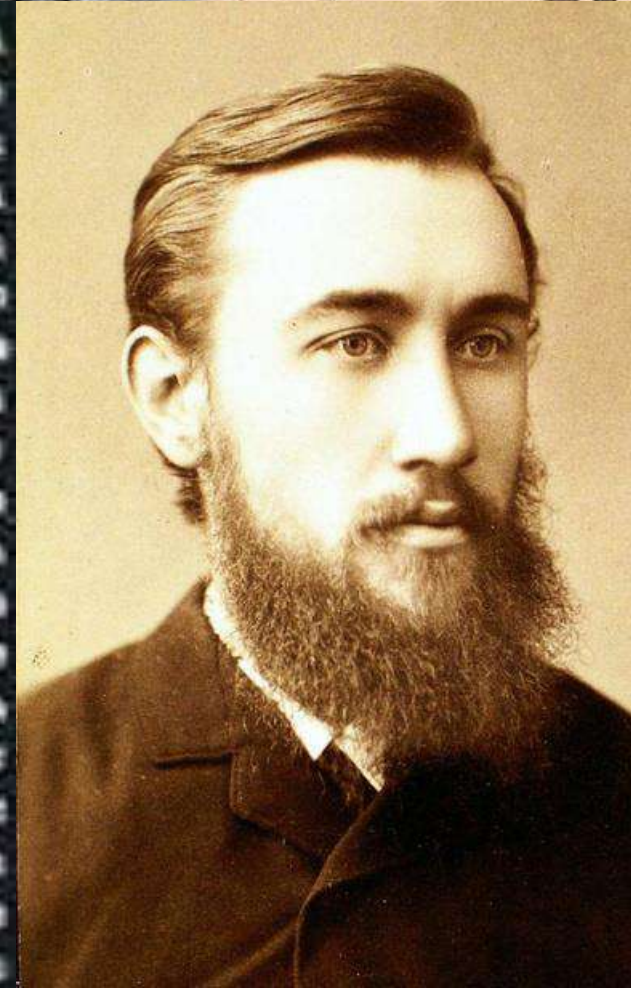
Borys Grinchenko:

writer, historian, fighter
for Ukrainian
independence
and identity





Editor of the first daily
all-Ukrainian
newspaper
“Hromadska Dumka”,
founder of the
“Prosvita” and author
of the first
fundamental dictionary
of the Ukrainian
language.





Borys Grinchenko was an active member of the Tarasiv Brotherhood. The organization's main task was the struggle for the national liberation of the Ukrainian people.



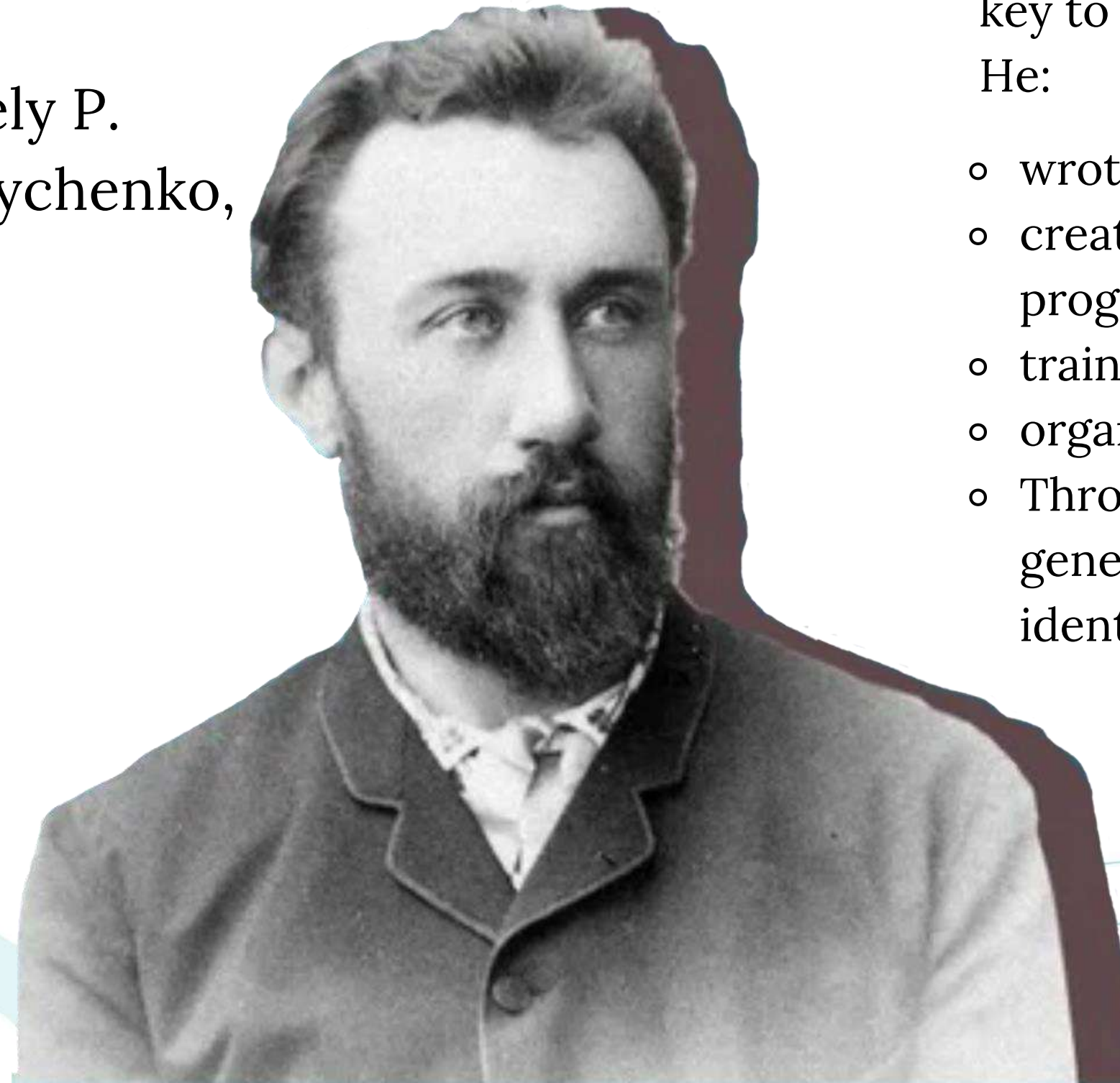
Borys Grinchenko was first arrested at the age of 16 for distributing publications banned by the tsarist government. After that, he was banned from studying at university.





Also, he had many pseudonyms, namely P. Vartovy, Vasyl Chaychenko, B. Vilkhivsky, Ivan Perekotipole.

In 1906 he became one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Democratic Party, which sought cultural and political rights for Ukrainians within the Russian Empire.



Grinchenko believed education was the key to national liberation.

He:

- wrote over 50 Ukrainian textbooks
- created readers and educational programs
- trained teachers
- organized schools in villages
- Through this, he armed the next generation with knowledge and national identity.

Borys Hrinchenko devoted his entire life to defending the Ukrainian language and identity, becoming a powerful voice in the nation's struggle for freedom.



«Each of us must pause and say:
Am I my nation's son today?»

«Сказати кожен мусить з
нас, чи він народу вірний
син?»

© Borys Grinchenko

A dramatic night scene of a protest or riot. In the background, a large building is engulfed in bright orange and yellow flames, with thick black smoke billowing into the dark sky. In the foreground, several people are silhouetted against the fire. One person in the center holds a flag with horizontal stripes of orange, white, and green. To the right, another person holds a flag with a yellow field and a green triangle. The overall atmosphere is one of chaos and intense emotion.

WHAT IS

PATRIOTISM?



Patriotism is a deep feeling of love, respect, and loyalty toward one's country. It means appreciating the history, culture, and values of the nation and understanding the importance of belonging to a community. True patriotism inspires people to support their country while also respecting others.

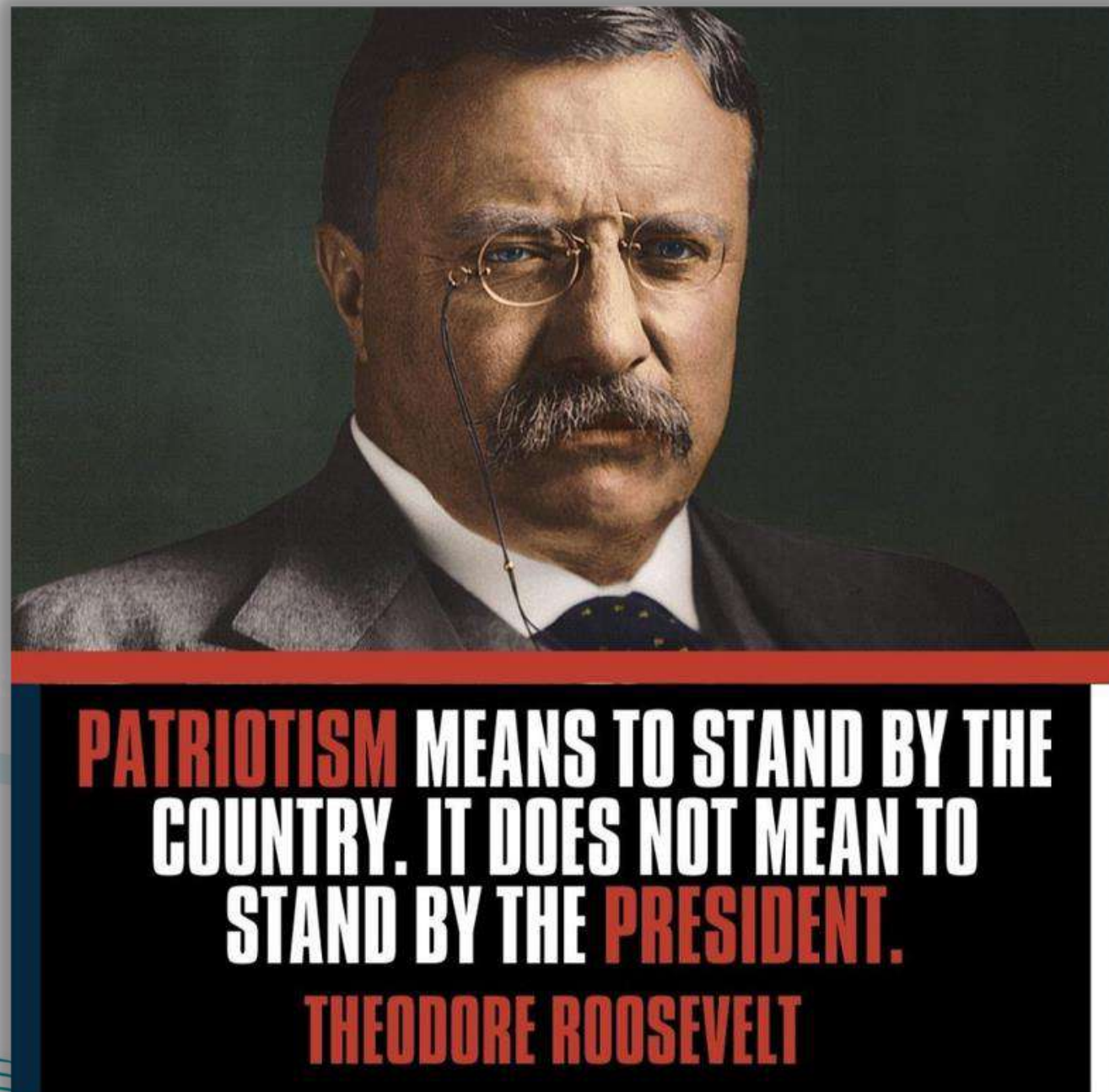


"Patriotism is when love of your own people comes first; nationalism, when hate for people other than your own comes first."

Charles de Gaulle



Forms of Patriotism



Patriotism can appear in many forms. People show it by knowing their country's traditions, speaking their native language, and preserving cultural heritage. It also includes following the law, helping the community, and acting with responsibility and honesty. Even small everyday actions can show care for one's homeland.



Patriotism in Difficult Times

During difficult or dangerous periods, patriotism becomes especially important. It motivates citizens to defend their country, protect their families, and support each other. In times of crisis, people often unite, showing courage and solidarity. These moments reveal how strong a nation can be when it stands together.





Why Patriotism Matters Today

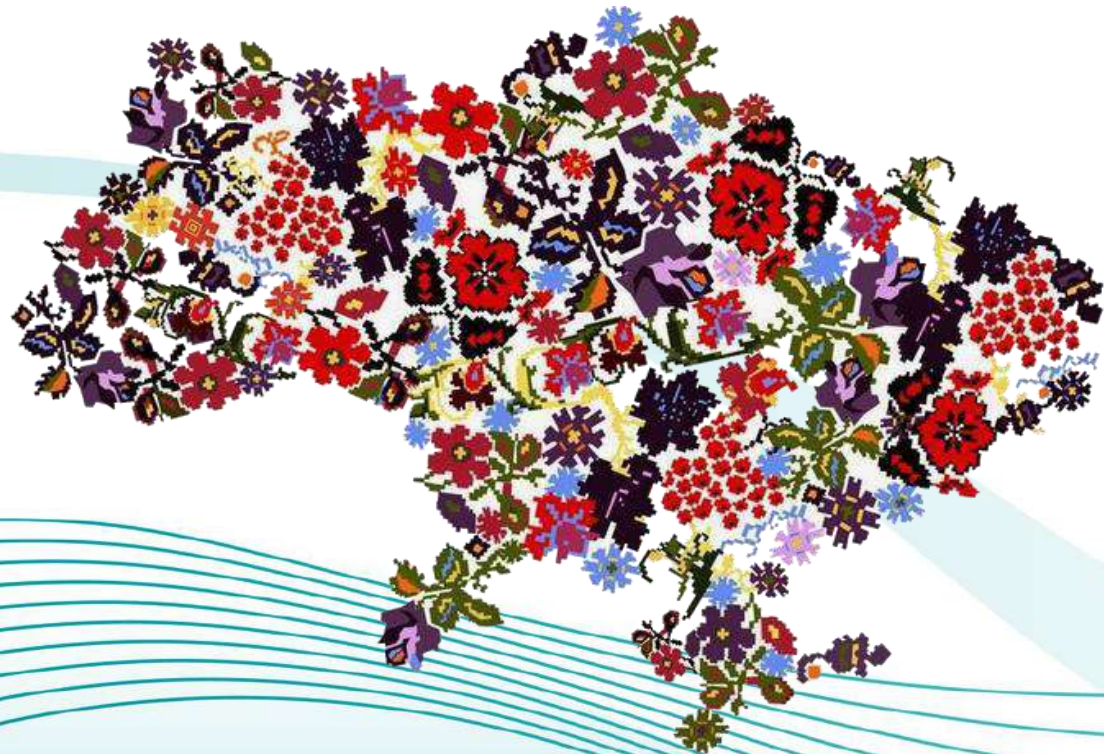


In the modern world, patriotism helps to maintain national identity and unity. It inspires people to work for a better future for their country and to respect its achievements. At the same time, true patriotism means openness, tolerance, and cooperation with other nations. It encourages citizens to be proud of their homeland while contributing to global peace and understanding.



*He's Ukrainian – that's for sure,
He praises salo and dumplings pure,
And every night before he sleeps,
His embroidered shirt he keeps.*

*Він українець – це запевне,
Бо хвалить сало й галушки
Та ще вишиванії дома
Бере він на ніч сорочки.*



© Borys Grinchenko

**We are
Ukrainians**





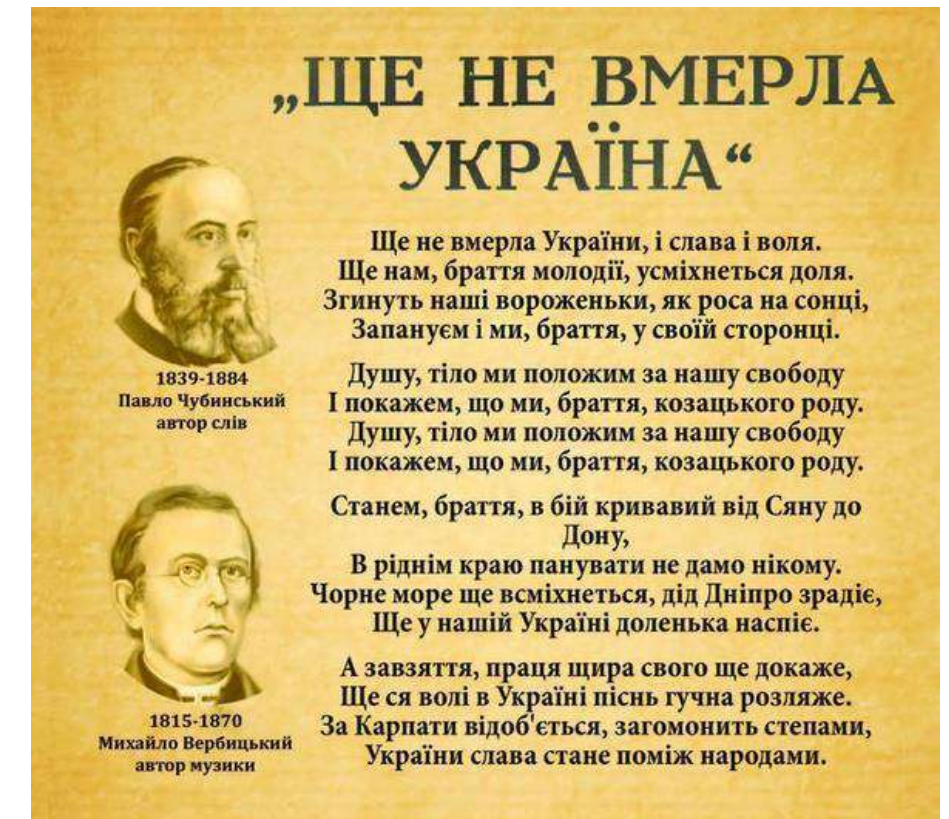
The National Symbols of Ukraine



**The National
Flag**



The National Emblem



**The National
Anthem**



History

Ukraine has a long and rich history that stretches back thousands of years. The earliest known civilization on its territory was the Trypillian culture, followed by the Scythians. In the 9th century, the state of Kyivan Rus emerged, becoming one of the most powerful political and cultural centers in Europe. After its decline, Ukrainian lands came under the control of Lithuania, Poland, and later the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

In the 20th century, Ukraine experienced wars, revolutions, and the tragedy of the Holodomor. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine declared independence on August 24, 1991. Since then, the country has continued to build its democracy, facing challenges such as the Revolution of Dignity in 2014 and ongoing resistance to Russian aggression.

Today, Ukraine is known for its strong national identity, cultural heritage, and determination to defend its freedom.



Who are we as a people — the Ukrainians?





**We are a nation shaped by courage, dignity,
and a deep sense of unity.**





Throughout our history, Ukrainians have faced difficult times, yet we have always remained strong and connected by shared values. Today, even in the face of challenges, we continue to support one another, stand together, and protect our identity. Our unity becomes especially visible in moments of hardship, reminding the world that being Ukrainian means keeping hope alive, helping each other, and staying united.



Ще не вмерла
Україна,
Але може вмерти:
Ви самі її, ледачі,
Ведете до смерти!



Ukraine is not dead yet,
But it may die:
You yourself, lazy people,
Are leading it to death!



Ukrainian patriotism



past and
present



Historical roots of Ukrainian patriotism

Ukrainian patriotism emerged from a strong bond with one's land, community, and ancestral traditions. The Cossack era embodied ideals of freedom, self-rule, equality, and readiness to defend the homeland. Language, folklore, customs, and faith became key elements of national identity, preserved despite foreign domination.





The struggle for Statehood in the 19–20th centuries

The national revival strengthened Ukrainian culture, literature, and the idea of unity across all Ukrainian lands.

Attempts to create statehood — the UNR, ZUNR, and subsequent liberation struggles — showed a growing desire for independence.

Throughout the Soviet era, underground movements, dissidents, and the Sixtiers worked to protect national dignity, language, and human rights.

By the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the independence movement, the 1991 referendum, and civic activism helped shape a conscious modern Ukrainian patriotism.





Patriotism as Daily Civic Engagement

Since 2014, patriotism in Ukraine has transformed from a symbolic idea into active engagement. Citizens demonstrate their love for the country through language, culture, volunteer work, and community initiatives. The younger generation chooses Ukraine consciously, guided by values rather than simply by citizenship.





Patriotism During War: A New Level of Solidarity

The events of 2022 revealed an unprecedented unity across Ukraine, with everyone taking part in the national resistance. Patriotism is expressed through caring for others, supporting those in need, and building something new. Looking forward, it will continue to manifest in reconstruction, modernization, innovation, and the drive toward a strong, European-oriented Ukraine.





*Though I dearly love
My motherland Ukraine,
I'll rather sit in silence —
Why should I strain?*

***Borys
Grinchenko***

*Ні, хоч я дуже люблю
Україну-неньку,
А сидітиму собі
Краще потихеньку*

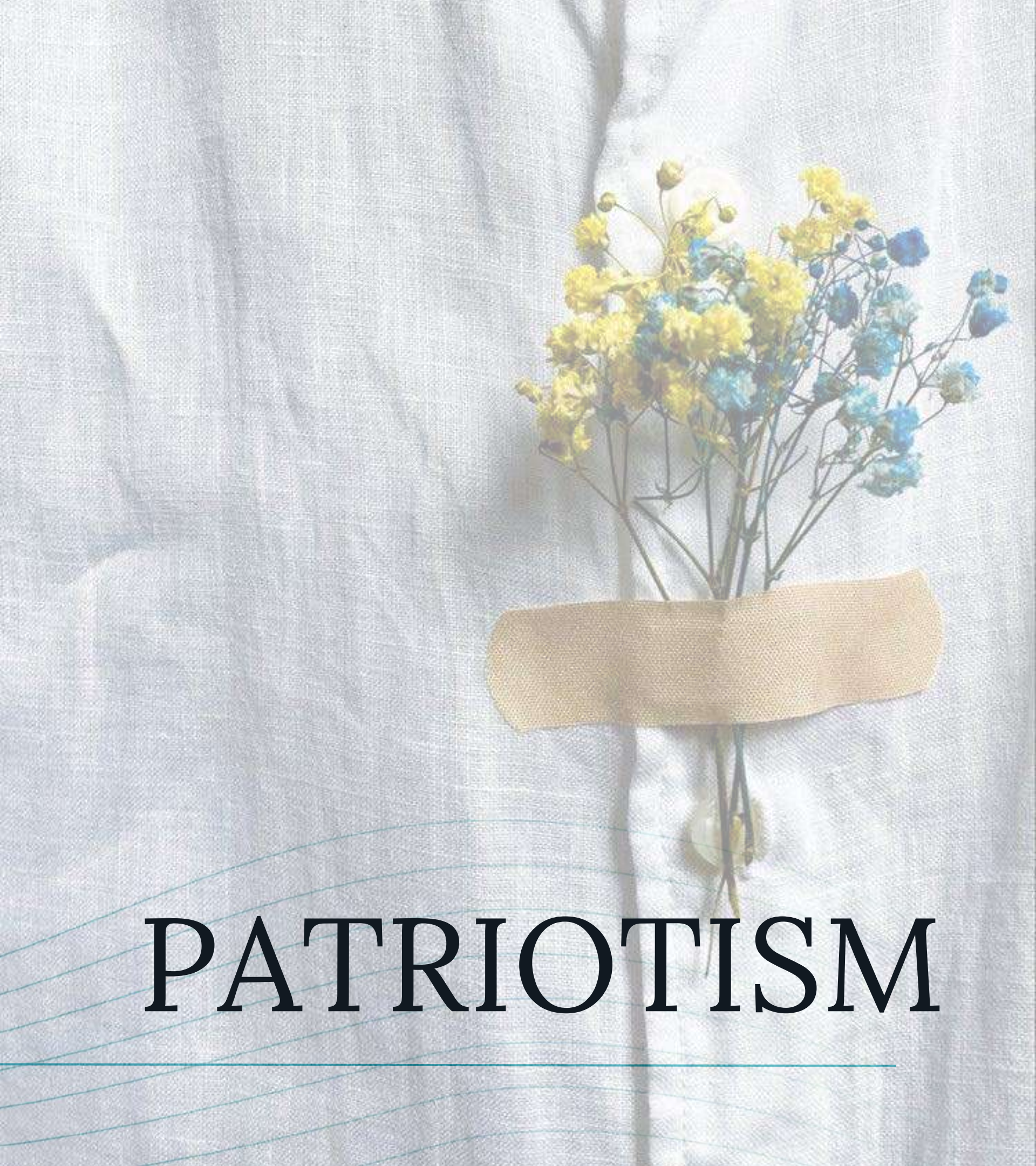
Я серце одягнула
У вишиванку



PSEUDO



PATRIOTISM





The Essence of Pseudo-Patriotism in Ukraine

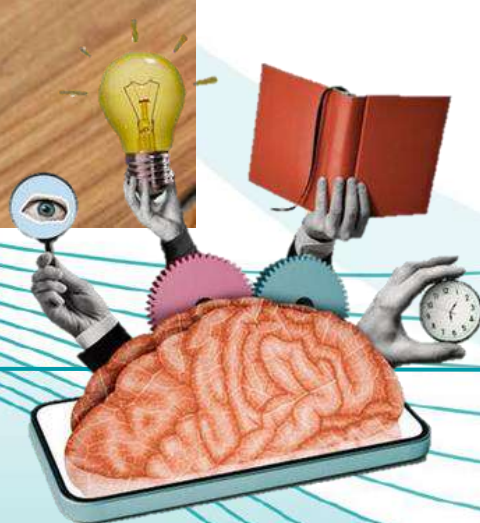
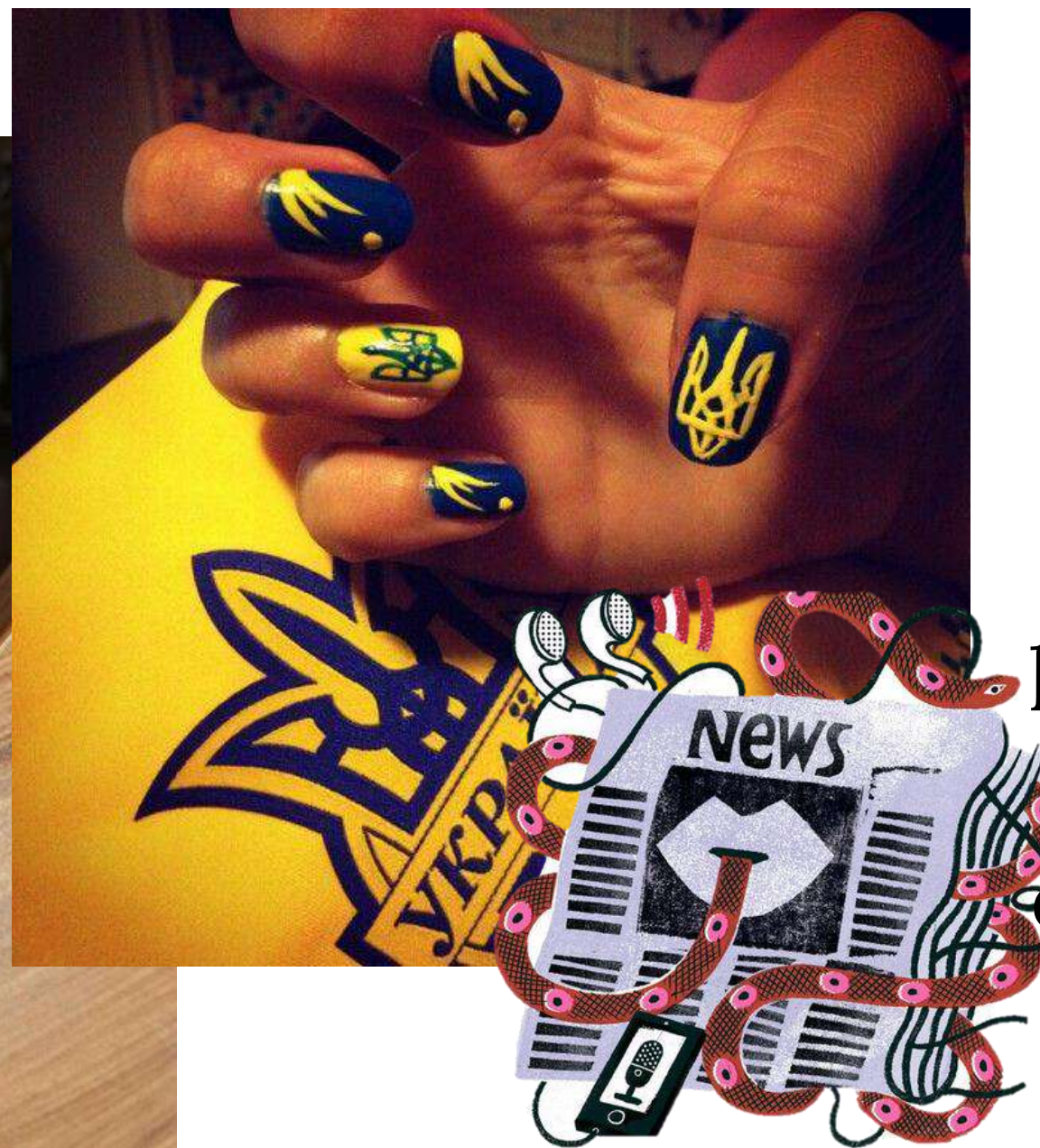
Pseudo-patriotism in Ukraine is a type of patriotism that looks strong on the outside but does not include real actions. It is based mainly on emotional words, bright symbols, and loud statements that do not lead to real support for the country. This form of patriotism creates the feeling of unity, but it does not help the state grow or solve important problems.





Causes of Pseudo-Patriotism in Ukraine

Pseudo-patriotism in Ukraine is influenced by media pressure, political messages, and the country's difficult past. Emotional news often replaces careful thinking, and some politicians use patriotic words to gain support. Because of long-term conflicts and challenges, people react emotionally, which makes symbolic patriotism more common than deep civic involvement.





Consequences of Pseudo-Patriotism for Ukraine



Pseudo-patriotism can cause misunderstandings, conflict, and a lack of trust in society. When symbols and strong words are valued more than actions, it becomes easy to judge people unfairly. For example, someone who calmly supports reforms may be called “unpatriotic,” while a person who only repeats emotional slogans may be seen as more loyal, even if they do nothing useful. This slows down reforms and weakens cooperation.



Strengthening Genuine Patriotism in Ukraine

To strengthen true patriotism in Ukraine, it is important to develop critical thinking, improve civic education, and support honest communication. When people take part in community life, follow the law, and help each other, patriotism becomes real and useful for the country's future.





Бо хто любить край свій
рідний,
Той не буде сидить бідний,
Той за нього стояти буде
І в великій, і в трудній хвилі

***For whoever loves their homeland dear,
Will not sit idle, gripped by fear.
They will rise for it, strong and free,
In times of triumph and misery.***

© Borys Grinchenko

War in Ukraine





Background and beginning of the conflict (2013–2014)

- November 2013 — Euromaidan: protest against the rollback of European integration and authoritarian actions of the authorities.
- January–February 2014 — escalation, mass shootings of protesters.
- February 2014 — Yanukovych flees, change of government.
- March 2014 — Russia carries out the illegal annexation of Crimea.
- April 2014 — the beginning of hostilities in Donbas, the capture of part of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions by forces supported by the Russian Federation.



War in Donbas (2014–2021)



2014 – Russia-backed forces seize parts of Donetsk and Luhansk; ATO begins; heavy battles; Minsk I.

2015 – Fighting at Donetsk Airport and Debaltseve; Minsk II freezes the front.

2016–2017 – Trench warfare; local escalations; no major changes.

2018 – Ukraine declares Russia an aggressor; clashes continue.

2019–2020 – Limited disengagement; 2020 ceasefire reduces fighting.

2021 – Russian troop buildup; tensions rise.



Full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine (2022–

1. Start of aggression (February 24, ...)
2022): massive missile strikes, offensive on Kyiv, Kharkiv, the South and Donbas.
2. Ukrainian resistance: mobilization, defense of the capital, stopping the “blitzkrieg”, volunteer movement, international support.
3. Crimes and destruction: Bucha, Mariupol, massive shelling of civilian infrastructure, strikes on energy.
4. Ukrainian counterattacks: liberation of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Kherson regions; change of course of the war.
5. International coalition: sanctions against the Russian Federation, military assistance to Ukraine, diplomatic efforts.
6. Current status: positional battles, missile threats, modernization of the army, Ukraine’s course towards NATO and the EU.





Consequences and Significance of the Struggle

Consequences of the war:

- Massive infrastructure destruction.
- Large humanitarian losses.
- Millions of people forced to leave their homes.

Why it matters today?





І поки серце в нас живе,
І поки віра в нас не гасне,
Врагу ми не скоримось —
Бо правда з нами й сила
власна!



© Borys
Grinchenko



While hearts still beat within our breast,
While faith in us has found its nest,
No foe shall make us bend or fall —
For truth and strength are ours, after
all.



Настане час — і сонце волі
Осяє землю, що в сльозах;
І щастя встане на роздоллі,
І спокій знову прийде в
нас.

© Borys
Grinchenko

The time will come — the sun of grace
Will shine upon our tear-stained
place;
Then joy shall rise where sorrow was,
And peace return to all of us.





Famous

Ukrainians

Ukrainians are known for their bravery in defending their homeland, their dedication to preserving culture and their creativity in art, science and technology. From poets and writers who inspired generations to fight for freedom, to scientists and engineers who changed the world, Ukrainians have made remarkable contributions to humanity.





Examples of famous ukrainians



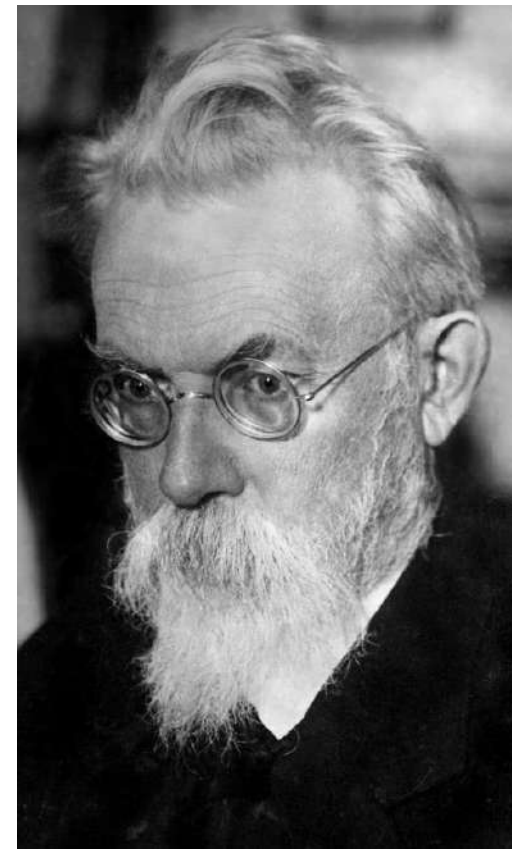
Oleksandr Usyk

*World boxing
champion*



Taras Shevchenko

National poet,
artist, a symbol
of Ukrainian
culture



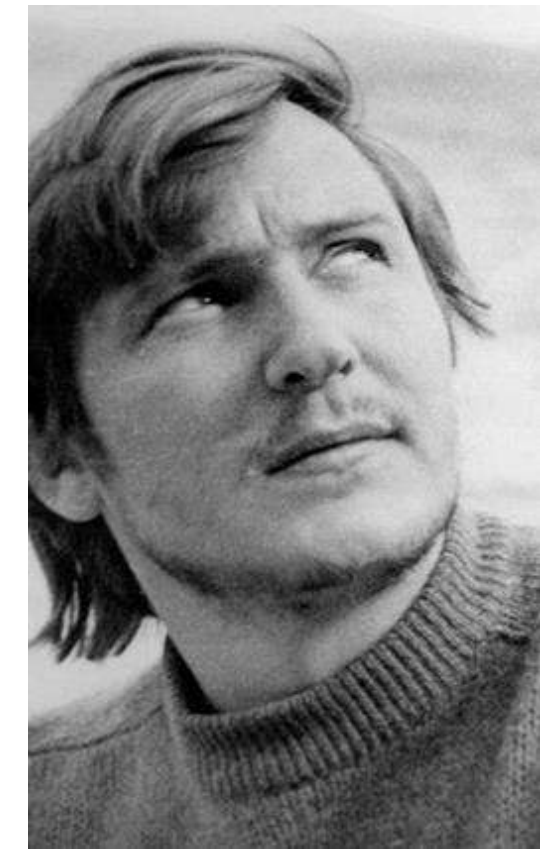
Volodymyr Vernadsky

Founder of the
concept of the
noosphere and
the Academy of
Sciences of
Ukraine



Andriy Shevchenko

*Ballon d'Or
winner,
legendary
football player*



Volodymyr Ivasyuk

*Composer,
author of the
famous song
"Chervona
Ruta"*



Our resilience and faith show us that we are unbreakable. The success of past generations proves that we cannot be defeated, and that the future lies in our hands, and we will fight to secure it, for We are Ukrainians!



We are Ukrainians

No matter who we are

We are Ukrainians

No matter where we are