



Ukrainian Conflict Update

CALIFORNIA
history-social
science
PROJECT CHSSP

The fighting in eastern Ukraine has now lasted for nearly a year, and pro-Russian separatists have made strategic territorial gains as they seek to break ties with Ukraine. Europe and the United States, alarmed by Russia's large-scale use of force across a border (the first of its kind since the Cold War), seek to bring a peace settlement to this volatile region. Russian president Putin has continued to deny Russian involvement in the fighting, however. President Poroshenko of Ukraine estimated earlier this year that Russia has 9,000 troops in eastern Ukraine, in addition to supplying the separatists with heavy weaponry. The separatists' success in holding Donetsk and Luhansk, and their extension to other areas in the region, has prompted Ukraine to seek international support to sustain the fight for its territorial integrity.

France and Germany – two key countries involved in peace-seeking initiatives – will not provide lethal military assistance to Ukraine, but the United States has approved the authorization of such support, if not the weaponry itself. President Obama has justified such an authorization, as well as sanctions against Russia, in order to uphold the principle that “large countries don't bully small countries.” Economic sanctions against Russia have increased, which, coupled with declining oil prices and an ongoing capital flight from the country have brought the Russian economy to the verge of a recession. Ukraine, a much poorer country, cannot afford this conflict. International support has flowed in over the past year, with the most recent being a \$40 billion bailout from the International Monetary Fund, contingent upon Ukrainian reforms against internal corruption, a liberalizing of energy prices, and reduced government spending. The conflict in eastern Ukraine is a costly endeavor for countries with structural weaknesses in their economies.

After several failed attempts, the various parties involved signed a new peace agreement on February 12 of this year. The Minsk II agreement is meant to replace the original, unsuccessful agreement signed in September. Under Minsk II, the parties have agreed to a ceasefire; withdrawal of heavy weaponry; international monitoring; dialogue on local elections for rebel-held territories; resumption of Ukraine's

payment of pensions and banking services to the affected region; withdrawal of foreign troops; and a Ukrainian constitutional reform by the end of 2015 that would include decentralization and a permanent special status for the separatist-held region; along with other measures.

The ceasefire has not held, however, with separatists securing the strategic rail hub of Debaltseve and showing strength in Mariupol, a key city between Russia and Crimea (now under Russian control). The ongoing conflict reflects the fact that Ukraine continues to see its future aligned more with the West than with Russia (a significant pro-Western coalition of Ukrainian political parties seek to end Ukraine's non-aligned status and open the door to NATO membership), which is counter to what pro-Russian separatists want for the Donbass region of eastern Ukraine. And Russia has made clear that it wants a guarantee that Ukraine will not be accepted into NATO so as to keep this political and military alliance of western states far from its borders. This fundamental disagreement will continue to fuel the crisis in eastern Ukraine.

Recent timeline:

- December 19, 2014 - U.S. passes Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014, allows for (but does not mandate) new sanctions on Russia and allows for (but does not guarantee) lethal military aid to Ukraine
- January 12, 2014 - Ukraine states that for the first time rebels outnumber Ukrainian armed forces on the ground in eastern Ukraine.
- Late January, 2015 - heavy fighting leads to over 220 civilian deaths, hundreds wounded.
- February 2015 - the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimates that there are at least one million displaced persons as a result of the year-long crisis
- February 12, 2015 – Minsk II agreement signed , calling for bilateral ceasefire, withdrawal of heavy weaponry, Ukraine's decentralization, and more.
- February 13, 2015 - IMF to give Ukraine a \$40 billion bailout
- Late February 2015 - Fighting continues in Debaltseve

Links:

- United Nations: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=153>
- Historical perspective, from Harvard University: <http://www.summer.harvard.edu/blog-news-events/conflict-ukraine-historical-perspective>
- Timeline from Center for Strategic & International Studies: <http://csis.org/ukraine/index.htm>

-Shelley Brooks, Ph.D., CHSSP Statewide Office



Ukrainian Conflict Update

CALIFORNIA
history-social
science
PROJECT CHSSP

The crisis in Ukraine continues to unfold, with increasing numbers of casualties and displaced persons. It is estimated that over 4,000 people have died as a result of the conflict in eastern Ukraine, while hundreds of thousands in that region have left their homes to escape the violence and political instability. Donetsk and Luhansk – regions bordering Russia that are in control of separatist factions hoping to split from Ukraine and join Russia – did not take part in Ukraine’s presidential election in May. They express no support for President Petro Poroshenko who seeks to bring Ukraine into the European Union, or the largely pro-Western Parliamentary figures elected at the end of October. Instead, separatists held their own election in early November – elections that were denounced by Ukraine and the West, but supported by Russia.

The election itself was controversial because it appeared to violate the terms of the September ceasefire signed by Ukraine and the separatists. The Minsk ceasefire called for December elections for Donetsk and Luhansk under Ukrainian law, a point now disputed by Russia’s President Putin who argues that the truce called for elections “in coordination with, not in line with” Ukraine. The main thrust of the truce was to stop the fighting and it included logistical features such as a ban on offensive operations and the withdrawal of heavy weapons and foreign mercenaries from a buffer zone at the front line. President Poroshenko accused the separatists of endangering the peace agreement – which continued violence has already pierced several times – by holding their own elections. In what appeared a defeatist measure, Poroshenko recently ordered an end to state support for services such as schools and hospitals in Donetsk and Luhansk.

Not surprisingly, the local economy in the separatist region has suffered from the conflict; most banks have closed and shops are boarded up. Several Donetsk companies specializing in IT– a growing sector of Ukraine’s economy – have at least temporarily relocated to a safer region. But Ukraine is in no good economic situation itself. A bailout orchestrated by the International Monetary Fund has already earmarked £32 billion for Ukraine, and warns that failing to end

the political conflict is likely to require another \$19 billion in emergency funding. And underlying the entire dispute is the fact that Ukraine is heavily reliant upon oil and gas from Russia (and to a lesser extent so is the EU, which sources ¼ of its oil from Russia). Economic sanctions have cut both ways, as the West has tried to deter Russia’s involvement in Ukraine, and Russia, in turn, has banned many agricultural imports from the West. World opinion has largely opposed Russia’s military involvement in Ukraine, as was made clear at the November G20 summit when several leaders voiced their opposition to Putin’s actions in Ukraine. Internally, some Russian military families have formed the group Soldiers’ Mothers to advocate for the rights of soldiers and their families. Russia has not formally announced that it is sending its troops into Ukraine, and families learn of their servicemen’s involvement only after the fact.

The six-month conflict has no clear end in sight as Ukraine draws itself nearer to the European Union and the ethnically Russian region of eastern Ukraine is caught in the middle of the growing rift between Moscow and Kiev.

Recent timeline:

- May 25, 2014 – Petro Poroshenko elected president of Ukraine
- June 14, 2014 – Separatists shoot down military plane in the East, killing 49 people
- June 27, 2014 – Ukraine signs a partnership agreement with the European Union, a move strongly opposed by Russia.
- July 17, 2014 – A commercial airliner is shot down over rebel-held territory, killing 298 people. Believing separatists are to blame, EU and West impose new sanctions against Russia.
- September 5, 2014 – Minsk ceasefire signed by separatists and Ukraine.
- October 26, 2014 – Pro-western parties win Ukraine’s Parliamentary elections.
- October 31, 2014 – Russia agrees to provide gas to Ukraine during the winter, a deal the EU helped seal.
- November 2-3, 2014 – Donetsk and Luhansk regions hold elections that are considered controversial in Ukraine and in the West.

Links:

BBC: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-28969784>

CHSSP blog: http://chssp.ucdavis.edu/copy_of_blog/teaching-the-ukrainian-crisis-with-maps

-Shelley Brooks, Ph.D., CHSSP Statewide Office



The current crisis unfolding in Ukraine and the Crimean peninsula have deep roots that extend well before the Cold War, to a period when this region was in the control of different empires and nations. Beginning in the mid-1400s, Crimea existed as a protectorate of the Ottoman Empire until Catherine the Great annexed it to Russia in 1783. Poland held control over western Ukraine until 1793, when much of modern-day Ukraine was integrated into the Russian Empire. At the end of World War I Ukraine declared its independence, though this was short lived as the Red Army forcibly incorporated Ukraine into the Soviet Union in 1919. Soviet leader Josef Stalin further exacerbated Ukrainian discontent with his collectivization program that killed or punished millions of peasants during the 1930s. Meanwhile, the Crimean peninsula contained a large percentage of ethnic Russians who thought of themselves as sharing a history, in addition to a common set of traditions and religion, with Russia. The exception in Crimea was the Tatars – a Turkic ethnic group that first emerged under the Ottoman Empire. In 1944 the Soviets sent the Tatars to Central Asia because of their collaboration with the Nazis. Roughly half of the 200,000 Tatars who were evicted died along the way; those who remained were not allowed to move back to Crimea until the late 1980s. The Tatars now comprise about 12% of the Crimean population.

But it was an event in 1954 that set the stage for today's political unrest in Crimea and Ukraine. Out of gratitude for Ukraine's efforts during World War II, and in recognition of its suffering during the Nazi occupation, the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev transferred Crimea to Ukraine in 1954. Given that Ukraine was still under the authority of the Soviet Union, the transfer was more a gesture than anything else. Ukraine won its independence in 1991, but only 54% of the Crimean

voters wished to see separation from Russia. While remaining a part of Ukraine, Crimea managed a good deal of autonomy within the country, creating its own constitution and legislature. During its nearly twenty five years of independence, Ukraine has explored alignments with Russia and with the European Union. In 1997, Ukraine and Russia signed a bi-lateral Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership that gave Russia the right to keep its Black Sea military fleet in the port of Sevastapol in Crimea, as it did during the reign of the Soviet Union. This treaty did not preclude Ukraine's decision to work toward association and a free-trade agreement with the European Union, a deal that President Viktor Yanukovych ultimately broke in favor of a closer relationship with Russia.

Many Ukrainians – especially young adults – had hoped for increased economic opportunities as a result of integration with Europe, and turned out to protest Yanukovych's decision, as well as his corrupt government, in November 2013. Yanukovych's heavy-handed approach to ending the Maidan protests ultimately brought charges of mass-murder, leading him to flee Ukraine. But as a region with long economic and ethnic ties to Russia, eastern Ukraine and Crimea remained apart from the Maidan movement. Indeed, in late February 2014, 20,000 people in Sevastapol – Crimea's largest city – overthrew the Ukrainian-appointed Mayor and replaced him with a Russian citizen. And in March, Crimeans voted to be annexed to Russia, which was formalized on March 18. Violence continues throughout the region, which is compounded by Ukraine's near-bankrupt government, inflation, and poverty that puts Ukraine's national GDP at just a fraction of nearby Russia and Poland. Significantly, eastern Ukraine is the country's most economically vibrant region. For Crimea, Russian annexation means economic alignment with a more prosperous country, while Ukraine faces Russia's military strength along an expanded border in the wake of the annexation. It is unclear whether Russia will push its way into more of Ukraine, where they would find passionate protests from most western Ukrainians, and support from some of those in the eastern and southern part of the country. Ukraine is scheduled to elect a new president on May 25, though current violence throughout the country leaves many skeptical that the outcome will be arrived at in a fair and democratic fashion.

-- Shelley Brooks, Ph.D., CHSSP Statewide Office



1400s – Crimea becomes a protectorate of the Ottoman Empire, under a Turkic ethnic group, the Tatars, emerge.

1783 – Catherine the Great of Russia conquers Crimea as part of her expansion of the Russian Empire.

1793 – Much of modern-day Ukraine is incorporated into the Russian Empire, after time spent under Polish control.

1917 – Tsarist Russia collapses and the USSR emerges. Ukraine declares its independence.

1919 – The USSR establishes control over Ukraine, making null its call for independence.

1944 – Soviets expel Tatars from Crimea, sending them into Central Asia, where roughly half of the 200,000 Tatars perish.

1954 – Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev transfers control of Crimea to Ukraine, in appreciation of war sacrifices.

1989 – Tatars begin to return to Crimea.

1991 – Ukrainian independence from the Soviet Union. Overall, 90% of Ukrainians vote for independence, but in Crimea that number is just 54%.

1997 – Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and Russia, which formally allowed Russia to keep its Black Sea fleet in Sevastapol.

2004 – Orange Revolution in Ukraine – democratic protests against a biased election in favor of Viktor Yanukovich. Protests succeeded in bringing about a fair re-vote that brought victory to Victor Yushchenko.

2010 – Viktor Yanukovich elected president of Ukraine.

November 21, 2013 – President Yanukovich abandons an agreement for closer trade ties with the European Union, in favor of alignment with Russia.

Late November 2013 – 100,000 Ukrainians protest the failed EU agreement, and Yanukovich's corrupt government. Injured protestors raise international awareness of the dissent within Ukraine.

Early December 2013 – 800,000 protestors gather in Ukraine's capital, Kiev.

Mid-January 2014 – President Yanukovich passes repressive anti-protest laws, and three protestors die from injuries.

Late January 2014 – Prime Minister of Ukraine resigns, and Parliament nulls the anti-protest laws.

February 20, 2014 – 88 people die during protests in Kiev.

February 22, 2014 – President Yanukovich effectively ends his rule by disappearing from Ukraine, and his arch-rival is released from jail.

Late February 2014 – 20,000 people in Sevastapol overthrow Ukrainian-appointed Mayor.

March 1, 2014 – Russian Parliament authorizes use of military force to protect Russian interests in Ukraine.

March 18, 2014 – Crimea officially becomes part of Russia.

March 28, 2014 – after pledging to stand behind Ukraine, President Obama calls for Russia to “move back its troops” to reduce tensions.

Early April, 2014 – Pro-Russian groups occupy numerous government buildings in eastern Ukraine.

April 15, 2014 – Ukraine's acting President calls for anti-terrorist programs against pro-Russian activists.

May 1, 2014 – Ukraine reinstates military conscription.

Early May, 2014 – Violence throughout eastern Ukraine between pro-Russian and pro-Ukrainian forces, including numerous deaths and torched buildings.

May 25, 2014 – Date set for Ukrainian presidential election.

UKRAINE & CRIMEA



**CURRENT
CONTEXT**

CALIFORNIA
history-social
science
PROJECT CHSSP

Map Source: *CIA World Factbook, May 2014.*
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/graphics/maps/up-map.gif>





UKRAINE & CRIMEA



Additional Resources**

Teaching Materials:

- *The Choices Program at Brown University*: <http://choices.edu/resources/twtn/twtn-ukraine.php>
- *PBS News Hour*: http://www.pbs.org/newshour/extra/daily_videos/ukrainians-prepare-for-conflict-as-russian-troops-move-into-crimea/
- *Think Global Website*: <http://globaldimension.org.uk/news/item/19051>

Maps and background:

- *BBC News*: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26367786>, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26387353>, and <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18287223>
- *The Washington Post*: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2014/02/27/to-understand-crimea-take-a-look-back-at-its-complicated-history/>
- *CIA World Factbook*: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>

Timeline of events:

- *The Washington Post*: http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/timeline-key-events-in-ukraines-ongoing-crisis/2014/05/07/a15b84e6-d604-11e3-8a78-8fe50322a72c_story.html
- *BBC News*: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26248275>
- *The Wall Street Journal*: http://graphics.wsj.com/ukraine-conflict-map/?mod=wsj_streaming_deadly-clashes-in-ukraine

**The resources listed above are provided for further research and do not imply an endorsement by the California History-Social Science Project or the University of California.