

1. When did Pylyp Orlyk come to power?

- A. After Ivan Mazepa
- B. After Bohdan Khmelnytsky
- C. After Yaroslav Mudry
- D. After Evhen Konovaletz

2. Why was the constitution of Pylyp Orlyk also called the “Benderska Constitution”?

- A. Because Stepan Bandera helped write it
- B. Bendersky signed the document, and his signature was most prominent
- C. Because it was signed in a city called Bendery
- D. Because the Benderska Constitution upheld the principles and ideals of OUN

3. When was the Benderska Constitution adopted?

- A. July 4, 1776
- B. March 9, 1814
- C. April 5, 1710
- D. June 30, 1941

4. The constitution of Pylyp Orlyk stated that:

- A. The hetman had unlimited power
- B. The citizens had many rights and freedoms
- C. The Judiciary had the right to bring lawsuits only under the Hetman’s authority
- D. Ukraine would become free when Russia gave its permission

5. Who was Pylyp Orlyk?

- A. A writer from Poltava
- B. The Head of OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists)
- C. Hetman of Ukraine
- D. A kniaz (Prince) of Ukraine

6. The constitution of Pylyp Orlyk contained the principles of separation of powers being the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of government

- A. True
- B. False

7. Under the constitution of Pylyp Orlyk, only the Hetman had the right to pass judgments on common criminals, such as thieves.

- A. True
- B. False

8. The constitution is a document that defines the rule of law and authorizes the Judicial Branch had sovereignty over the other branches.

- A. True
- B. False

9. How did the Kozaky end up in Turkish Territory in 1709?

- A. They were waiting for the Tatars to throw the Poles out of Ukraine
- B. After their defeat in the Battle of Poltava, they escaped from the Russian army
- C. They lost their will to fight for Ukraine
- D. They were looking for new allies to help them fight the Mongols

10. What is the Haslo of this year's zlet?

- A. Hartuysh!
- B. Love Ukraine – Love Yourself!
- C. Boh I Ukraina
- D. As long as you exist, dream and search!

11. What is SUM's anthem?

- A. Shche ne Vmerla Ukraina
- B. Ukraina, Ridnyy Kray
- C. Vhoru Praporu
- D. Bozhe Velykyy

12. Which of the following is NOT a rule of Starshe Yunatstvo?

- A. Recognize and love Ukraine, protect her honor and be proud of being Ukrainian
- B. Love and honor your parents, and always listen to them
- C. Help the Church by promoting the Christian religion amongst other nationalities
- D. Be good and fair and help others in need

13. A Yunak is a member of starshe yunatstvo when:

- A. After passing the third test of molodshe yunatstvo
- B. After saying the obitnytsia
- C. After getting the maroon tie
- D. All of the above

14. The emblem of SUM:

- A. Is blue and yellow
- B. Is in the form of the Ukrainian symbol, tryzub
- C. Contains the number of your oseredok
- D. Has green leaves with birds along the side

15. Who is the head of Krayova Uprava in SUM-A?

- A. Taras Chuprynka
- B. Andriy Bihun
- C. Volodymyr Ivasiuk
- D. Myroslava Pidhirna

16. When was SUM started?

- A. 1950
- B. 1910
- C. 1930
- D. 1925

17. Which one of the following is NOT a rank in SUM?

- A. Polkovnyk
- B. Vykhovnyk
- C. Kulturnyk
- D. Suspilnyk

18. Krayova Uprava SUM coordinates all the oseredky within the same country

- A. True
- B. False

19. What is the goal of SUM?

- A. To unite and raise Ukrainian youth in a Ukrainian, Christian, and Patriotic spirit
- B. To teach Ukrainian youth about history, geography, culture, language of Ukraine
- C. To send Ukrainian youth around the world in order to recruit new members
- D. All of the above

20. In 1925, the early members of SUM were divided into

- A. kurenni
- B. klityny in groups of 5
- C. the villagers vs the city dwellers
- D. oseredky

21. What was the “Kharkivsky Process”?

- A. The process of registration in the city of Kharkiv, where SUM youth registered for the military
- B. The battle between Ukrainians and Moskali
- C. The process of determining who had the right to join SUM
- D. In 1930, Moscow-Bolshevik police arrested members of SUM and they were sentenced to death

22. Where is Poltavshchyna?

- A. Southern Ukraine
- B. Central Ukraine on the left side of the Dnipro river
- C. Western Ukraine
- D. In the area which was once known as Kyivshchyna

23. What type of soil is in Poltavshchyna?

- A. Lowland, 90% chornozem, fields for agriculture and farming
- B. Tundra, suitable for grazing
- C. 40% desert/sandy soil, 60% swamp
- D. Tropical rainforest where you would see parrots and toucans

24. Which notable persons were born in Poltavshchyna?

- A. Skovoroda, Kotliarevsky, Petliura
- B. Franko, Khmelnytsky, Bandera
- C. Shevchenko, Konovalets, Sheptytsky
- D. Chuprynka, Ivasiuk, Ukrainka

25. Major cities in Poltavshchyna include:

- A. Kyiv, Poltava, Lutsk
- B. Poltava, Odessa, Uzhorod
- C. Myrhorod, Poltava, Kremenchuk
- D. Mykolaiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava

26. What is the population of Poltavshchyna?

- A. 5 million
- B. 1.7 million
- C. 150,000
- D. 7.1 million

27. What rivers are located in Poltavshchyna?

- A. Polissia, Buh
- B. Dunay, Dnister
- C. Vorskla , Sula
- D. Bystra, Sian

28. What event took place in Poltava?

- A. In 988, Volodymyr Velyky accepted Christianity for the Ukrainian nation
- B. The Battle of Kruty took place, where 300 young soldiers died fighting for Ukraine
- C. In 1814, Taras Shevchenko was born
- D. In 1709, the Battle of Poltava took place, where Ivan Mazepa fought against Russia

30. What major industry is NOT found in Poltavshchyna:

- A. Shipbuilding
- B. Farming
- C. Manufacturing of Trucks
- D. Production of natural gas

31. Which of the following is NOT true about Ivan Kotliarevsky?

- A. He wrote the poem "Eneida"
- B. He started modern Ukrainian language
- C. He united all Slavic languages into one Ukrainian language
- D. He wrote the opera, "Natalka Poltavka"

32. Which of the following are part of the national art of Poltavshchyna?

- A. Embroidery
- B. Ceramics
- C. Pysanky
- D. All of the above

32. The Chervona Ruta festival took place in Chernivtsi, where who was born?

- A. Mykola Lysenko
- B. Mykola Leontovych
- C. Ivan Bortniansky
- D. Volodymyr Ivasiuk

33. The Chervona Ruta festival influenced the Ukrainian youth because

- A. It started a new way of thinking and prepared the youth in their battle for independence
- B. They loved rock and roll
- C. They wanted to move from Ukraine to Russia
- D. It started new, exotic types of festivals, like the Tsvit Paparot, and Didova Ripka

34. What did the attendees sing for the first time at the Chervona Ruta festival?

- A. Chervona Ruta
- B. Shche ne Vmerla Ukraina
- C. Kolomeyka
- D. Otche Nash

35. After the festival, who became interested in becoming political activists?

- A. Sportsmen
- B. Government personnel
- C. Soldiers
- D. Students

36. The protest, “Live Chain”, had an estimated how many participants?

- A. Nearly 3,000
- B. Nearly 3,000,000
- C. Over 20,000,000
- D. All Ukrainians

37. The “Live Chain” connected hands from what two cities?

- A. Kyiv to Lviv
- B. Kyiv to Chernivtsi
- C. Kyiv to Chornobyl
- D. Kyiv to Poltava

38. What does the name, Revolution on Granite, come from?

- A. Tent City, where tents were pitched on granite
- B. The demands of the students were strong, like granite
- C. A huge Ukrainian flag was hung from a granite stone on the Dnipro river
- D. Students through granite rocks during the revolution

39. Who was one of the organizers of the Hunger Strike on Granite?

- A. UPA
- B. SUM
- C. USS
- D. Plast

40. What role did SNUM play in the students’ hunger strike?

- A. They acted as provocateurs, tempting the strikers with food and alcohol
- B. They helped protect the students from provocateurs
- C. They acted as intermediaries for the government representatives
- D. They recruited new students to join the hunger strike

41. One demand of the hunger strikers was to require that Ukrainian militia would be limited to service within the boundaries of Ukraine.

- A. True
- B. False

42-46. What do the parts of the SUM emblem represent?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| A. Pure thoughts | _____ | 1. Oak leaves |
| B. The road to volunteerism and work | _____ | 2. Acorns |
| C. Strength and might | _____ | 3. Sun rays |
| D. Symbol of hard work | _____ | 4. White letters SUM |

47-50. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|----------------------|
| A. Green tie | _____ | 1. Druzhyntyky |
| B. Maroon tie | _____ | 2. Molodshe Unatstvo |
| C. Blue tie | _____ | 3. Seniors |
| D. Brown tie | _____ | 4. Starshe Unatstvo |

Describe one type of national art of Poltavshchyna.

The Chervona Ruta Festival had a tremendous symbolic effect toward Ukrainian independence. Give two examples of how this festival changed the outlook of the generation.
