

Ukraine-Russian War

Name: Berger Nicolas

You are most welcome to answer in English and/or German.
 You can use your timeline and your 5xWs-sheet.

5,2

Task 1: Narrative

36,25/43

6/6

6 Points

Bestimme, ob der Satz zum Narrativ von Russland/Präsident Putin passt oder zum Narrativ der Ukraine/Präsident Selenskyi. Begründe deine Antwort KURZ.

	Sätze / Narrative	Russ. Narrativ	Ukrain. Narrativ
1	Russia and Ukraine have common traditions, a common mentality, a common history and a common culture. We have very similar languages.	X ✓	
	Begründe: <i>Russia wants to downplay the differences between Ru and UA so people see them as one. So it's easier to justify the invasion.</i>		✓
2	The states of Eastern Europe are independent countries which have the right to form any alliances they wish.	X ✓	
	Begründe: <i>Ukraine argues that they and all other eastern nations have the right to join NATO and that an invasion to try and stop them from doing so is unjustifiable.</i>		✓
3	Die Entscheidung von Wladimir dem Grossen, sich taufen zu lassen, ist zur gemeinsamen geistigen Quelle der Völker Russlands, von Belarus und der Ukraine geworden	X ✓	
	Begründe: <i>Russia is again trying to get people to see Russia and Ukraine as one people/one nation + Belarus</i>		✓
4	I want to repeat: We are one people.	X ✓	
	Begründe: <i>Vladimir Putin says it outright, he believes that because they are one people it is justified to invade them to sort of "unite the one people in one nation under one nation".</i>		✓
5	Wir sind ein Volk mit eigener Geschichte und eigenen Traditionen.	X ✓	

	Begründe: Ukraine tries to show/prove their independence from Russia. They say no, we are different and do not belong together. Which opposes Russia's narrative.		
6	Die NATO bedroht unsere Sicherheit.	X	
	Begründe: Russia sees NATO as an aggressor, and justifies their invasion of UA with stopping the NATO east expansion.		✓

TASK 2: Evaluating picture sources

8 Points

Interpretiere die zwei Bilder separat nach dem Schema. Du kannst deine Anleitung verwenden.

1. Impression?

Picture 1 (Putin)

		points
Step 1 (4-8 sentences) <i>Postkarte</i>	We can see Putin wearing a black suit, walking on a red carpet towards a large golden double door which is being held open by two men in more colorful uniforms. In the background we can see a very large room with again, a lot of golden ornaments on the wall.	1 3/4 / 1
Step 2 (2-5 sentences)	This picture of Vladimir Putin was taken on 28. of March 2019 by photographer Alexei Druzhinin. The Photographer is a member of the presidential press. Putin was on his way to a ceremony honoring the highest military members in the Kremlin in Moscow RU. The pictures were taken for AP AP Source is the AP Bildagentur.	1 1

Step 3 (4-6 sentences)	<p>The <u>way</u> this picture was taken lets Putin look <u>very rich and powerful</u>. Him walking <u>alone</u> in a <u>gold palace</u>, men holding <u>the door</u> for him. perspective!</p> <p>The picture is supposed to make him <u>look powerful</u> just before he goes on to honor his <u>military men</u> which we can assume fought in <u>Ukraine</u>. This way he tries to get <u>people's hopes up</u> and tries to motivate more people to support and join <u>the war</u> of his.</p> <p>This is very important because it is known that there is significant civil unrest in the <u>russian population</u> because of the war.</p> <p>- hist. cont. → Crimea: 2014 → intention of photographer missing</p>	2 message ✓
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2/14

Picture 2 (Selenskyi)

1. impression (topic)

		points
Step 1 (4-8 sentences)	<p>In the center we can see a man wearing a <u>green shirt</u> with a <u>serious look</u> on his face. He stands in the <u>middle</u> of a <u>street</u>, behind him 3 <u>green tanks</u>. In the <u>background</u> we can see <u>large buildings</u> and a small park with a few <u>trees</u>. <u>One tank is seemingly driving</u></p>	1 3/4/1

Step 2 (2-5 sentences)	<p>The man is Volodymyr Zelensky who was giving a speech for the Ukrainian independence day in Kiev. The image is from the Ukrainian presidential office. Source of the image taken 29. August 2022.</p>	1
Step 3 (4-6 sentences)	<p>The image of Zelensky shows him to be powerful with his nation's tanks behind him. He is wearing Yet he is also dressed relatively casual, probably in order to show that he is a man of the people. The image is meant to show a strong down to earth leader who addresses the war right on the streets of the capital and the nation on an important day right on the streets in the capital.</p> <p>↳ in the open → no fear ↳ some more historic content → independent since 9/11 ↳ invasion 5 months earlier ↳ what does this mean... → "controlled" environment, picture well chosen place composed</p>	2 1/2

(2 3/4) 4

picture
well chosen place

composed

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TASK 3:**6 Punkte**

Vergleiche die beiden Bilder, indem du 3 Aspekte auswählst.

Schreibe kurz, welchen Aspekt du wählst und warum er relevant ist (erstes Feld).

Dann vergleichst/interpretierst du ihn. Schreibe pro Aspekt 3-6 Sätze.

z.B. Kleidung, Hintergrund
Szene

Compare the chosen aspect

1 st aspect: Clothing ✓	* (also his guards)	why relevant?	1/2
Putin is seen wearing a black suit and seems to be very put together. Were as Zelensky is dressed casual yet he appears very serious.	↳ civil suit! ↳ military uniform!		1/2
Putin tries to keep a straight face in order to not upset the russion people and show that everything is under control. → keeps distance to the people	Zelenski shows the dire situation his country is in, yet poses to be a strong leader and man of the people.	→ ✓ - Message of Putin? - Military vs civil clothes	1/2
2 nd aspect: Location/Scene		✓	1/2

Putin is seen stepping through his ~~large golden~~ Palace. While ~~Zelenski~~ stands out on the street next to his tanks.

It shows that Zelenski is less afraid to show the reality of war while Putin keeps it low profile and stays in his palace.

1

3rd aspect:

Bodylanguage / Demosot

✓ why relevant?

1/2

Putin is photographed while casually walking, very ^{good} ~~cool~~ ~~pect~~. Zelenski stands still with a stern and serious look on his face.

Zelenski also looks directly into the camera while Putin doesn't. That makes sense since Zelenski is addressing the nation and Putin is only on his way to a ceremony.

We can again see that Putin keeps the war low profile while Zelenski ~~never~~ looks directly at us to talk business!"

3/4

P 2014....

Message Putin not coherent
bc pic was shot 2014.

3/4/6

TASK 4

3 Punkte

Formuliere eine These oder Botschaft, die du aus dem Vergleich der beiden Bilder ableitest. (2-5 Sätze)

→ excellent!

To me it shows how the two nations' presidents handle the situation of war. Putin ~~keeps things~~ trying to appear calm and collected in his palace while Zelenski's folks next to tanks on the street.

3

Putin wants to show that everything is in order and that they are winning the war. Zelenski wants to show strength and that he is a man of the people and that he will fight for them.

(3)

TASK 5:

12 Points

Das ukrainische Parlament hat 2015 die Hungerkatastrophe der 1930er Jahren als Genozid eingestuft. Die Hungersnot «Holodomor» (Tod durch Hunger) war lange Zeit ein Tabu, sowohl in der Ukraine als auch in der UdSSR resp. Russland. Inzwischen haben auch einige andere Länder wie z.B. Deutschland (im November 2022) die Hungersnot offiziell als Völkermord eingestuft. Die Hungersnot in den 1930er Jahren ist bewusst von der Führung in Moskau verschärft worden, um den Widerstand der Bauern zu bestrafen; eine brutale Methode, um die UkrainerInnen für die Zukunft zu disziplinieren. Sie forderte mehrere Millionen Todesopfer.

- Erläutere, warum die Ukraine aber auch andere Staaten den Holodomor heute als Genozid anerkennen. Gehe dabei auf Zeitpunkt der Anerkennungen und mögliche Motive ein. (6 Punkte)
- Erkläre in einem zweiten Schritt die Bedeutung einer solchen Anerkennung, indem du auf 3 Aspekte eingehst. Berücksichtige in deiner Antwort die Ukraine aber auch die Anerkennung anderer Länder wie z.B. Deutschland (6 Punkte)

a) In 2015 ~~the~~ Ukraine pushed hard for NATO membership which Russia deemed unacceptable. They classified Holodomor as a genocide to further distance themselves from Russia and the former USSR. ✓

3/3

Germany 2022 after the full invasion of Ukraine Germany declared Holodomor as a genocide to condemn Russia's actions and show that they are allies of Ukraine.

3/3

Very good!

b) Viele andere Länder warten da sie nicht Spannungen zwischen UA und RU auslösen wollten. Nachdem die Ukraine selbst holodomor als Genozid einstufte und dann ²⁰²² von Russland angegriffen wurde, spielte es keine Rolle mehr da die Situation schon voll eskaliert war, sie kannen also folgen. 0/1
↳ Bedeutig!?

So ein Zeichen kann subtil aber auch direkt zeigen auf welcher Seite ~~steht~~ des Krieges eine Nation steht. ✓ 2/2

So ein Zeichen kann auch ein Signal an Russland sein, sie sollen die Geschichte nicht wiederholen, sie werden ~~geschlagen~~ geschlagen verlieren wie letztlich die UdSSR.

2/2

4/6

UA:

→ gemeinsame Erinnerungskultur
↳ Geschichte als Klammer
↳ Identität

→ Auseinander als politisches Motiv durch andere Staaten → Verantwortliche + Opfer genannt

→ je mehr Staaten H. als g. erkennt, desto prozessual plausibelheit/
Bedeutig

Task 6:

8 Points

Study the two sources on the extra paper, analyze them (3-6 sentences) and put them into historical (3 aspects) AND actual context (3 aspects).

Analyzing:

Source 1: depicts the sizes, locations and years of creation of 75 Monuments of Wolodimir The Great. In comparison, Many Russian Monuments were erect after the Invasion of UA. Others are way older.

Source 2: Shows the locations of said monuments on the world map. We can see the locations all across the former USSR /Russia.

2/2

Historical and current context (3 aspects each) Location, Date erect,

~~A Year~~ ~~Historical~~

~~Year~~

By building many statues of Wolodimir ~~past~~ 2015 ~~to~~ Putin wants people to think of Russians and Ukrainians as one people to justify the war. He uses Wolodimir since he is seen as the ~~father~~ father of UA + RU + Belarus. Wolodimir's empire ~~not~~ capital was located in Kiev.*

It is said that he was baptized on the ⁵¹ Crimean peninsula which Putin annexed. He uses both of these facts to help justify his war.

The locations of the monuments are more or less along the border of the former USSR and Russia. Possibly to symbolize the unity of the Slavic nations. An attempt by Putin to try and keep allies, since there were only two monuments before the 2000s.

hist: 3B
act: 3B

*That's why the oldest Wolodimir monument is located there

Material for the Exam (pls hand it in) Name: Nicolas Begec

Material for TASK 2,3,4:

Source 1: Picture President Vladimir Putin



Der russische Präsident Wladimir Putin betritt einen Saal, um an der Verleihungszeremonie der höchsten Militärs (Generäle usw.) im Kreml in Moskau, Russland, Freitag, 28. März 2014, teilzunehmen. Alexei Druzhinin (Fotograf), der zum Presidential Press Service gehört, via AP Bildagentur (aufgerufen am 11.12.2023)

Source 2

President Wolodymyr Selenskyi



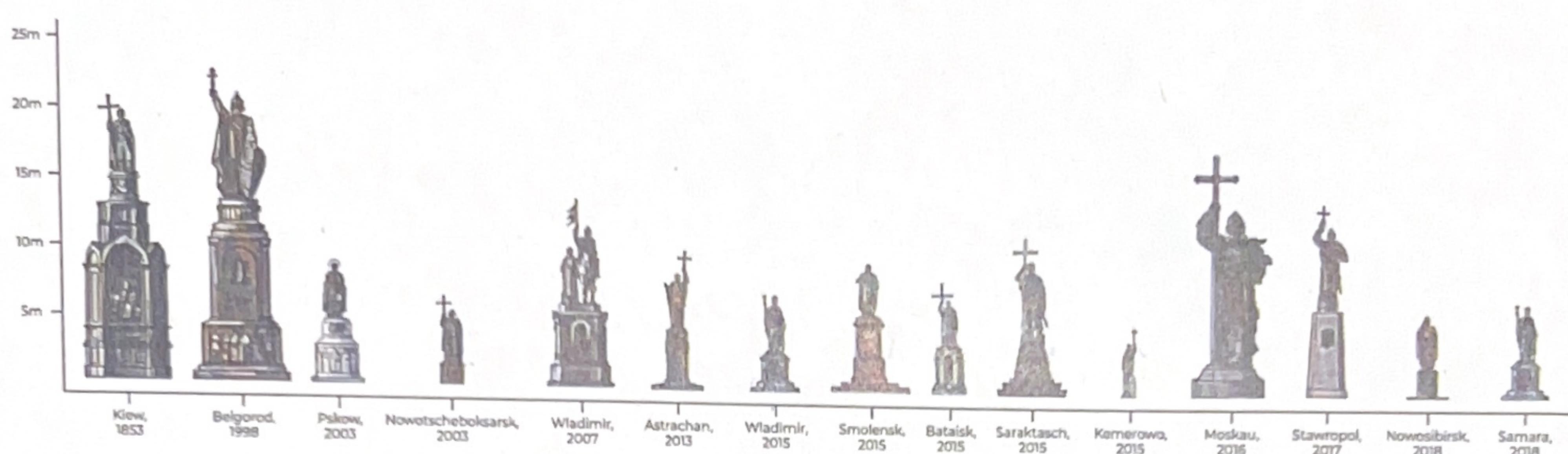
Quelle: Ukrainian President VOLODYMYR ZELENSKY delivers his speech on Independence Day of Ukraine, in Kiev, in this image provided by Ukraine presidency office. (Credit Image: © Ukraine Presidency/ZUMA Press Wire, 24. August 2022),

Der ukrainische Präsident Wolodymyr Selenskyj hält seine Rede am Unabhängigkeitstag der Ukraine in Kiew auf diesem Bild, das vom ukrainischen Präsidialamt zur Verfügung gestellt wurde. (Bildnachweis: © Ukraine Presidency/ZUMA Press Wire, 24. August 2022),

(aufgerufen 11.12.2023)

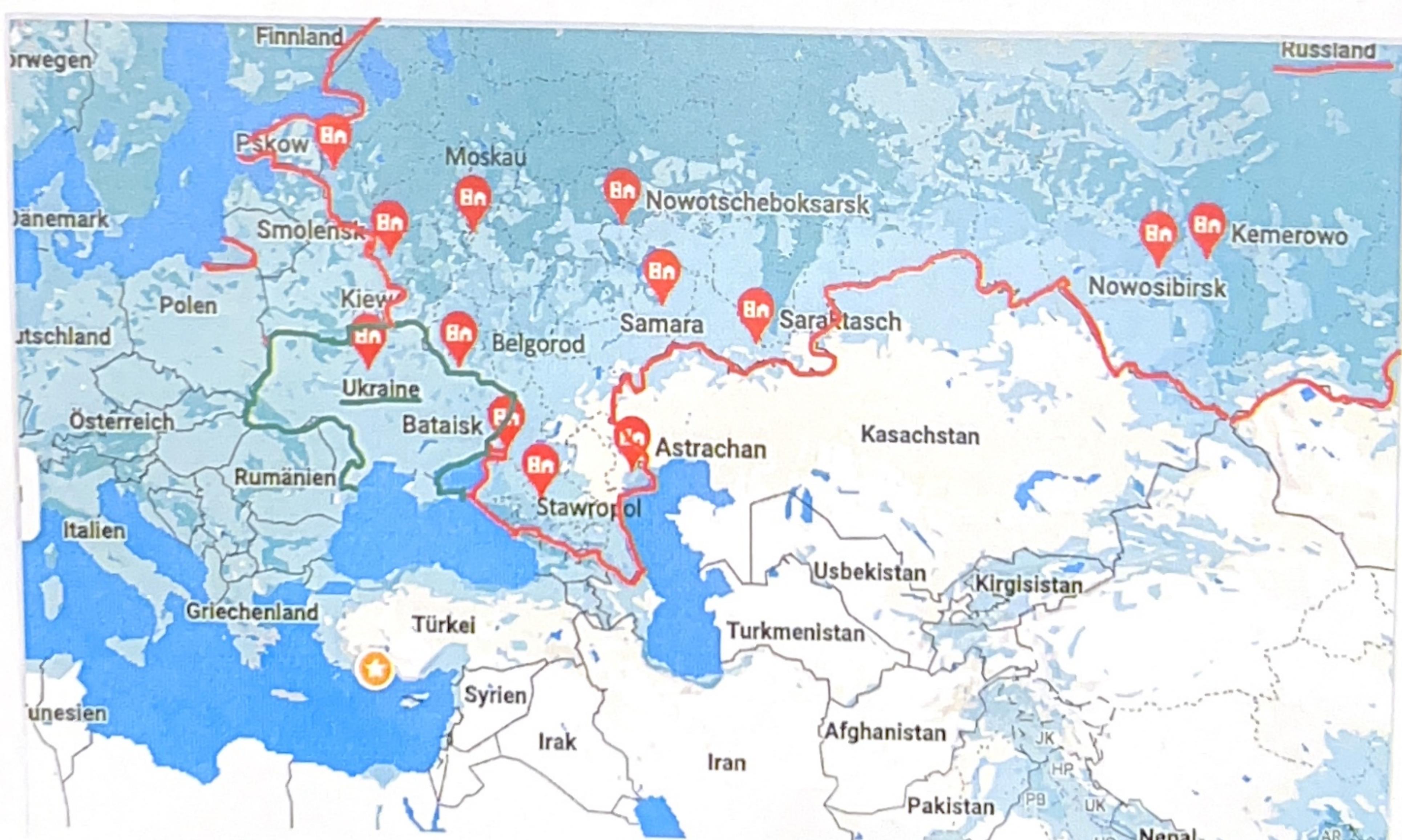
Material for TASK 6:

Source 1: Monuments for Wolodymyr The Great/Vladimir The Great



Sourced from: <https://kremlin.dekoder.org/fuerst-wladimir-denkmal> (aufgerufen am 11.12.2023)

Source 2: Map/Locations of Monuments for Wolodymyr The Great/ Vladimir The Great (according to Source 1)



Source: Google maps; (self-made on 11.12.2023)