

history of ukraine in maps

History of Ukraine in Maps: Tracing the Land Through Time

history of ukraine in maps offers a fascinating window into the complex and layered past of a country situated at the crossroads of Eastern Europe. By exploring Ukraine's history through cartographic records, we gain not only a chronological understanding but also a spatial appreciation of how borders, empires, and identities have shifted over centuries. Maps serve as visual storytellers, revealing the geopolitical struggles, cultural transformations, and territorial changes that have shaped modern Ukraine.

Early Cartographic Depictions and the Medieval Era

When we look at the earliest maps depicting the territory now known as Ukraine, we enter a world where the concept of Ukraine as a distinct entity did not yet exist. Instead, maps from the medieval period often reference this land within broader contexts such as Kyivan Rus' or as parts of various tribal regions.

Kyivan Rus' on Medieval Maps

Kyivan Rus', the powerful federation of East Slavic tribes from the 9th to 13th centuries, is often considered the cultural and political foundation of Ukrainian heritage. Early maps from the 14th and 15th centuries depict this region as a vast territory around the Dnieper River, with prominent cities like Kyiv highlighted. These maps, while not precise by today's standards, reflect the significance of the region as a medieval hub of trade and culture.

Maps of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

Following the decline of Kyivan Rus', the lands of modern Ukraine fell under the influence of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and later the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Historical maps from the 15th to 17th centuries showcase these shifts clearly, illustrating how Ukrainian territories were integrated into larger political entities. The detailed cartography of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth period, particularly the 16th-century maps by cartographers like Mercator and Ortelius, shows the strategic importance of Ukrainian lands in European geopolitics.

Imperial Contest and the Shifting Borders

The history of Ukraine in maps becomes particularly vivid during the era of imperial expansion, where the region was contested by the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Ottoman Empire. Maps from the 18th and 19th

centuries reflect these changing dominions and the complex ethnic mosaic of the area.

Russian Empire and the Partitioning of Ukraine

By the late 18th century, much of Ukraine was incorporated into the Russian Empire following the partitions of Poland and the decline of the Cossack Hetmanate's autonomy. Maps from this period detail the administrative divisions imposed by the Russian authorities, often erasing older identities and replacing them with imperial provinces. These maps also illustrate the southern steppe regions, known as the "Wild Fields," gradually becoming settled and integrated into the empire.

Austro-Hungarian Galicia and Western Ukraine

Western Ukraine, particularly the region known as Galicia, was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Historical maps from this era depict a distinct political boundary separating Galicia from Russian-controlled Ukraine. This division played a crucial role in shaping the cultural and political development of Ukrainians, as the western part experienced different influences, including greater exposure to Central European ideas and governance.

20th Century Turmoil Documented in Maps

The 20th century brought dramatic upheavals to Ukraine, reflected vividly in cartographic records that trace the country's struggle for independence, Soviet control, and eventual sovereignty.

Ukrainian People's Republic and Interwar Borders

In the aftermath of World War I and the Russian Revolution, Ukraine briefly declared independence as the Ukrainian People's Republic. Maps from this brief period (1917-1921) show fledgling borders and contested territories, often overlapping with Soviet and Polish claims. This era's maps are invaluable for understanding the complex attempts at nation-building amid chaos.

Soviet Ukraine and the Shaping of Modern Borders

Throughout the Soviet era, Ukraine's borders were redrawn multiple times. Notably, the inclusion of Crimea in 1954 by the Soviet government is a significant event often highlighted in historical maps. Soviet cartography emphasized industrial centers, agricultural zones, and the administrative divisions within the Ukrainian SSR, reflecting the republic's role in the USSR's economic and political framework.

Post-Soviet Ukraine: Contemporary Maps and Ongoing Changes

Since gaining independence in 1991, Ukraine's cartographic representation has stabilized, but recent geopolitical events have once again altered the landscape depicted on maps.

Independence and National Identity in Maps

Modern Ukrainian maps emphasize national sovereignty, highlighting administrative regions (oblasts), major cities, and cultural landmarks. These maps play an important role in fostering national identity and educating citizens and the world about Ukraine's territorial integrity.

Maps Reflecting the 2014 Crimea Annexation and Eastern Conflicts

Perhaps no recent event has influenced the history of Ukraine in maps as profoundly as Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the ongoing conflict in Eastern Ukraine. Contemporary maps often show disputed territories and delineate areas controlled by Ukrainian government forces versus separatists. These dynamic cartographic changes underscore how maps remain living documents, continuously adapting to political realities.

Using Historical Maps to Understand Ukraine Today

Exploring the history of Ukraine through maps is more than an academic exercise; it offers practical insights into the nation's current political landscape. For historians, geographers, and enthusiasts alike, historical maps can:

- Reveal the origins of regional identities and cultural distinctions within Ukraine.
- Help trace migration patterns and demographic shifts influenced by imperial policies.
- Provide context for ongoing territorial disputes and international relations.
- Illustrate the evolution of economic centers and infrastructure development over time.

For travelers and history buffs, comparing old maps with modern ones enriches the experience of visiting Ukraine's cities and countryside, connecting places to their storied pasts.

Where to Find Historical Maps of Ukraine

If you're intrigued by the history of Ukraine in maps and want to explore further, several resources offer extensive collections:

- **Online Archives:** Digital libraries such as the David Rumsey Map Collection or the Library of Congress provide access to high-resolution scans of historical maps of Eastern Europe.
- **National Museums and Libraries:** Institutions in Ukraine, Poland, Russia, and Austria hold original maps dating back centuries, some available for public viewing or research.
- **Historical Atlases:** Specialized atlases focusing on Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union often include detailed maps highlighting Ukraine's territorial evolution.

Engaging with these materials allows one to appreciate the rich tapestry of Ukraine's past and understand how geography and politics intertwine in shaping nations.

The story of Ukraine told through maps is a vivid journey across time, reflecting a land that has been a meeting point of cultures, empires, and conflicts. Each map not only marks boundaries but also captures the aspirations, struggles, and resilience of the Ukrainian people. As Ukraine continues to write its history, maps will remain essential tools for interpreting its past and envisioning its future.

Frequently Asked Questions

How have the territorial boundaries of Ukraine changed throughout history?

The territorial boundaries of Ukraine have shifted significantly over centuries, influenced by various empires such as the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Russian Empire, and the Soviet Union. Maps show expansions and contractions, especially after World War I and II, and following the dissolution of the USSR in 1991 when Ukraine became independent.

What do historical maps reveal about the Kyivan Rus' and its relation to modern Ukraine?

Historical maps of the Kyivan Rus', a medieval state from the 9th to 13th centuries, highlight the early political and cultural centers located in what is now Ukraine, particularly around Kyiv. These maps emphasize Ukraine's foundational role in Eastern Slavic history.

How did the partitions of Poland affect the map of

Ukraine?

The partitions of Poland in the late 18th century resulted in large parts of western Ukraine being annexed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Russian Empire. Maps from this period show Ukraine divided between these two powers, impacting its cultural and political development.

What impact did the Soviet era have on Ukraine's borders according to historical maps?

During the Soviet era, Ukraine's borders were altered multiple times, including the incorporation of regions such as Crimea in 1954. Historical Soviet maps reflect these changes, showing Ukraine's expansion and internal administrative divisions within the USSR.

How is the Crimean Peninsula depicted in historical maps of Ukraine?

Crimea appears differently in historical maps depending on the era; it was part of the Russian Empire, transferred to the Ukrainian SSR in 1954, and shown as Ukrainian territory on Soviet maps post-transfer. More recent maps highlight the 2014 annexation by Russia, which is internationally disputed.

What do maps show about the cultural and linguistic regions within Ukraine over time?

Historical maps often depict Ukraine's diverse cultural and linguistic regions, such as predominantly Ukrainian-speaking areas in the west and Russian-speaking populations in the east and south. These maps illustrate the complexity of Ukraine's ethnic composition shaped by historical migrations and imperial policies.

How did World War II influence the territorial map of Ukraine?

World War II caused significant shifts in Ukraine's borders, with the Soviet Union regaining control over territories occupied by Nazi Germany and annexing western regions formerly part of Poland. Post-war maps show Ukraine as a larger Soviet republic with expanded western borders.

What role do historical maps play in understanding Ukraine's struggle for independence?

Historical maps provide visual context to Ukraine's struggle for independence by showing the changing control of its lands through various empires and political entities. They illustrate the contested nature of Ukrainian territory and the nation-building efforts leading up to and following 1991 independence.

How have cartographic representations of Ukraine evolved with modern technology?

Modern technology has enhanced the accuracy and detail of maps depicting

Ukraine, incorporating satellite imagery, GIS data, and interactive platforms. This evolution allows for better understanding of historical changes, geopolitical issues, and current events such as ongoing conflicts.

Where can one find comprehensive collections of historical maps of Ukraine?

Comprehensive collections of historical maps of Ukraine can be found in national archives, university libraries, and online digital repositories such as the Library of Congress, David Rumsey Map Collection, and specialized Ukrainian historical map projects, providing valuable resources for study and research.

Additional Resources

****The History of Ukraine in Maps: Tracing Borders and Identities Through Time****

history of ukraine in maps offers a unique lens through which to explore the complex and often turbulent evolution of this Eastern European nation. Maps serve not only as geographical representations but also as historical documents reflecting political shifts, territorial disputes, cultural transformations, and national identities. By examining Ukraine's past through cartographic evidence, historians, scholars, and enthusiasts gain a clearer understanding of how this country's borders and sovereignty have been shaped over centuries.

The cartographic history of Ukraine is deeply intertwined with the broader geopolitical dynamics of Eastern Europe. From the medieval principalities and the rise of Kyivan Rus' to the partitions of empires and the modern conflicts of the 21st century, maps illustrate the fluidity and contestation of Ukrainian territory. This article delves into the layered narratives embedded in historical maps of Ukraine, highlighting key periods and cartographic milestones that reveal the country's evolving landscape.

The Medieval Foundations: Early Maps and the Kyivan Rus' Era

The earliest cartographic references to the region now known as Ukraine date back to medieval times when the territory was part of the Kyivan Rus', a federation of Slavic tribes. Although maps from this era are scarce and often symbolic rather than precise, they reflect the prominence of the Dnieper River and important cities such as Kyiv, which served as the political and cultural heart of the Rus'.

Medieval European and Byzantine maps, while limited in accuracy, often depicted the area as a key node in trade routes connecting Northern Europe with the Byzantine Empire. The "Tabula Peutingeriana," a Roman road map, indirectly references regions around the Black Sea, illustrating early connections that would later influence Ukraine's strategic significance. These early maps underscore Ukraine's role as a crossroads of civilizations, a theme prevalent throughout its history.

The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Shifting Borders

By the 14th and 15th centuries, much of Ukrainian territory had come under the influence of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Maps from this period reveal the fragmentation of Ukrainian lands, divided between various principalities and foreign rulers. The region known as Ruthenia on many European maps corresponded roughly to parts of modern Ukraine but was subject to overlapping claims.

Cartographers such as Gerardus Mercator and Abraham Ortelius began producing more accurate and detailed maps during the Renaissance, depicting Ukraine within the context of the Commonwealth and neighboring powers like the Ottoman Empire and the Crimean Khanate. These maps highlight the complexity of territorial control, with borders often depicted as fluid and contested, reflecting the political instability and multicultural composition of the region.

Imperial Dominance and the Partition Period

The partitions of Poland in the late 18th century drastically altered the political map of Ukraine. The territory was divided primarily between the Russian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, a fact that is clearly reflected in maps from the late 1700s and 1800s. Cartographic records from this era illustrate how Ukraine ceased to exist as an independent entity on political maps, instead appearing as provinces or guberniyas within larger imperial structures.

These imperial maps also demonstrate the administrative divisions imposed on Ukrainian lands, with the Russian part often labeled as "Little Russia" and the western part integrated into Galicia under Austrian rule. The differences in administrative practices and cultural policies under these empires are indirectly traceable through cartographic distinctions, shedding light on the varied experiences of Ukrainians under imperial rule.

National Awakening and the Emergence of Ukrainian Cartography

The 19th century saw a burgeoning national consciousness among Ukrainians, paralleled by the production of maps that began to emphasize Ukrainian identity. Ukrainian intellectuals and cartographers started to challenge imperial narratives by creating maps that highlighted ethnic, linguistic, and cultural boundaries rather than just administrative lines.

One notable example is the ethnographic maps produced by scholars such as Pavlo Chubynsky and Volodymyr Kubyovych, which sought to depict the distribution of Ukrainian-speaking populations. These maps were instrumental in fostering a sense of national unity and were often used in political discourse to argue for autonomy or independence. They also contrasted sharply with official imperial cartography, which tended to downplay or obscure Ukrainian distinctiveness.

Ukraine in the 20th Century: Independence, Soviet Rule, and Modern Boundaries

The 20th century was a period of dramatic upheaval for Ukraine, with maps reflecting these seismic changes. The brief period of Ukrainian independence following World War I, including the establishment of the Ukrainian People's Republic, was documented in maps showing the nascent state's territorial claims. However, the subsequent incorporation of Ukraine into the Soviet Union led to new cartographic realities as Ukraine became a Soviet Socialist Republic.

Soviet-era maps, while detailed, presented Ukraine largely through the lens of Soviet administrative divisions and ideological narratives. The borders of the Ukrainian SSR were defined, but certain territorial questions remained sensitive, such as the status of Crimea and the western borderlands annexed from Poland after World War II.

The Post-Soviet Era and Contemporary Cartography

Since Ukraine's independence in 1991, cartographic representations have become critical for both domestic governance and international diplomacy. Modern maps depict Ukraine's internationally recognized borders, but the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 and ongoing conflicts in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk have introduced new layers of complexity.

Contemporary digital cartography and satellite imagery play crucial roles in monitoring territorial integrity and conflict zones. Maps produced by international organizations, governments, and media outlets often highlight disputed areas, ceasefire lines, and areas under different controls, reflecting the ongoing challenges to Ukraine's sovereignty.

Cartographic Features and Trends in the History of Ukraine in Maps

Analyzing the history of Ukraine in maps reveals several key features and recurring themes:

- **Border Fluidity:** Ukraine's borders have shifted repeatedly due to foreign domination, wars, treaties, and political changes.
- **Multicultural and Ethnic Complexity:** Maps often illustrate the ethnic mosaic of the region, with Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Jewish, Tatar, and other communities coexisting.
- **Geopolitical Importance:** Ukraine's location between Europe and Asia and access to the Black Sea have made it a strategic prize, reflected in maps depicting military campaigns and alliances.
- **Cartographic Narratives:** Different powers used maps to assert control or legitimize claims, showing how cartography is a political tool.

These features underscore the importance of maps not only as geographical tools but as instruments of history and identity.

The history of Ukraine in maps is thus a testament to the country's enduring quest for self-definition amid external pressures. From medieval chronicles to digital GIS platforms, each map adds a layer to the understanding of Ukraine's past and present. As Ukraine continues to navigate its future, cartography remains a vital medium for documenting and interpreting its evolving story.

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history of ukraine in maps: A History of Ukraine Paul Robert Magocsi, 2010-06-18 First published in 1996, *A History of Ukraine* quickly became the authoritative account of the evolution of Europe's second largest country. In this fully revised and expanded second edition, Paul Robert Magocsi examines recent developments in the country's history and uses new scholarship in order to expand our conception of the Ukrainian historical narrative. New chapters deal with the Crimean Khanate in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and new research on the pre-historic Trypillians, the Italians of the Crimea and the Black Death, the Karaites, Ottoman and Crimean slavery, Soviet-era ethnic cleansing, and the Orange Revolution is incorporated. Magocsi has also thoroughly updated the many maps that appear throughout. Maintaining his depiction of the multicultural reality of past and present Ukraine, Magocsi has added new information on Ukraine's peoples and discusses Ukraine's diasporas. Comprehensive, innovative, and geared towards teaching, the second edition of *A History of Ukraine* is ideal for both teachers and students.

history of ukraine in maps: Contemporary Ukraine on the Cultural Map of Europe Larissa M. L. Zaleska Onyshkevych, Maria G. Rewakowicz, 2014-12-18 The concept of a 'return to Europe' has been integral to the movement for Ukrainian national rebirth since the nineteenth century. While the goal of a more fully reformed politics remains elusive, numerous expressions of Ukrainian culture continue to develop in the European spirit. This wide-ranging book explores Ukraine's European cultural connection, especially as it has been reestablished since the country achieved independence in 1991. The contributors discuss many aspects of Ukraine's contemporary culture - history, politics, and religion in Part I; literary culture in Part II; and language, popular culture, and the arts in Part III. What emerges is a fascinating picture of a young country grappling with its divided past and its colonial heritage, yet asserting its voice and preferences amid the diverse and at times conflicting realities of the contemporary political scene. Europe becomes a powerful point of reference, a measure against which the situation in post-independence Ukraine is gauged and debated. This framework allows for a better understanding of the complexities deeply ingrained in the social fabric of Ukrainian society.

history of ukraine in maps: Mapping Europe's Borderlands Steven Seegel, 2012-05-14 The simplest purpose of a map is a rational one: to educate, to solve a problem, to point someone in the right direction. Maps shape and communicate information, for the sake of improved orientation. But maps exist for states as well as individuals, and they need to be interpreted as expressions of power and knowledge, as Steven Seegel makes clear in his impressive and important new book. *Mapping*

Europe's Borderlands takes the familiar problems of state and nation building in eastern Europe and presents them through an entirely new prism, that of cartography and cartographers. Drawing from sources in eleven languages, including military, historical-pedagogical, and ethnographic maps, as well as geographic texts and related cartographic literature, Seegel explores the role of maps and mapmakers in the East Central European borderlands from the Enlightenment to the Treaty of Versailles. For example, Seegel explains how Russia used cartography in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars and, later, formed its geography society as a cover for gathering intelligence. He also explains the importance of maps to the formation of identities and institutions in Poland, Ukraine, and Lithuania, as well as in Russia. Seegel concludes with a consideration of the impact of cartographers' regional and socioeconomic backgrounds, educations, families, career options, and available language choices.

history of ukraine in maps: *History of the World Map by Map* DK, 2023-09-07 Witness our incredible human story unfold - from the very first people in Africa to the collapse of Communism and beyond - exquisitely charted map by map. Come on a journey through global history, told in more than 130 specially made maps that each offer a window on a key event. Step into the action and follow Ghengis Khan sweeping through China, Napoleon conquering Europe, or two world wars raging across the globe. See empires rise and fall - from the Egyptians and the Aztecs to the British Empire and the Soviet Union. *History of the World Map by Map* also explains how elements of civilization, such as writing, printing, and tool-making, came into being and spread from one country to another. It tells of the rise of the world's great religions and of human endeavour such as the voyages of early explorers. It charts stories of adversity such as the abolition of slavery, and shows how people have always migrated for a better life, from the very first humans moving across Africa, to millions of 19th-century Europeans crossing the Atlantic in search of the American dream. Journey into the past to discover: - Maps which combine beautiful illustration with satellite relief data for unrivalled accuracy and detail - Maps are overlaid with panels of text and information-rich graphics, for a deeper understanding of each episode - Feature spreads offer a closer look at key people, developments, and turning points in history - 80-page reference section contains a full-colour illustrated timeline of world events from prehistory to the present day - Published in association with the Smithsonian Institution in the US Endorsed by renowned broadcaster, historian, and author Peter Snow, this is an unmissable visual guide to ancient, medieval, and modern history in all corners of the world. This updated edition contains eight pages of brand new maps, and has been reviewed and updated for diversity and inclusion.

history of ukraine in maps: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 1963 The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

history of ukraine in maps: Bibliographia Cartographica: Vol. 31: 2004 Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, 2011-11-30 This annually published Bibliography provides an overview of cartographical literature published around the world. Each annual volume lists approximately 2,000 monographs and articles published in some 400 periodicals. These are all analysed by an international group of collaborating experts. Among the topics covered are the history of cartography, cartographic personalities and institutions, the making of maps, areas such as topographical or atlas cartography, or maps for the blind, film and screen maps and the use of maps. Titles are listed in their original language and can be looked up either in the Author Index or in the English, French or German list of contents.

history of ukraine in maps: The Frontline Serhii Plokyh, 2023-03-21 The Frontline presents a selection of essays drawn together for the first time to form a companion volume to Serhii Plokyh's *The Gates of Europe* and *Chernobyl*. Here he expands upon his analysis in earlier works of key events in Ukrainian history, including Ukraine's complex relations with Russia and the West, the

burden of tragedies such as the Holodomor and World War II, the impact of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, and Ukraine's contribution to the collapse of the Soviet Union. Juxtaposing Ukraine's history to the contemporary politics of memory, this volume provides a multidimensional image of a country that continues to make headlines around the world. Eloquent in style and comprehensive in approach, the essays collected here reveal the roots of the ongoing political, cultural, and military conflict in Ukraine, the largest country in Europe.

history of ukraine in maps: Map Men Steven Seegel, 2018-06-29 More than just colorful clickbait or pragmatic city grids, maps are often deeply emotional tales: of political projects gone wrong, budding relationships that failed, and countries that vanished. In *Map Men*, Steven Seegel takes us through some of these historical dramas with a detailed look at the maps that made and unmade the world of East Central Europe through a long continuum of world war and revolution. As a collective biography of five prominent geographers between 1870 and 1950—Albrecht Penck, Eugeniusz Romer, Stepan Rudnyts'kyi, Isaiah Bowman, and Count Pál Teleki—*Map Men* reexamines the deep emotions, textures of friendship, and multigenerational sagas behind these influential maps. Taking us deep into cartographical archives, Seegel re-creates the public and private worlds of these five mapmakers, who interacted with and influenced one another even as they played key roles in defining and redefining borders, territories, nations—and, ultimately, the interconnection of the world through two world wars. Throughout, he examines the transnational nature of these processes and addresses weighty questions about the causes and consequences of the world wars, the rise of Nazism and Stalinism, and the reasons East Central Europe became the fault line of these world-changing developments. At a time when East Central Europe has surged back into geopolitical consciousness, *Map Men* offers a timely and important look at the historical origins of how the region was defined—and the key people who helped define it.

history of ukraine in maps: Lost Son Brett Forrest, 2023-05-23 A young American lost in Russia. An FBI-cover up. A mystery leading from Washington to the heart of the Kremlin's war in Ukraine. When Billy Reilly vanished, his parents embarked on a desperate search for answers. Was their son's disappearance connected to his mysterious work for the FBI, or was it a personal quest gone wrong? Only when Wall Street Journal reporter Brett Forrest embarks on his own investigation does a picture emerge: of the FBI's exploitation of US citizens through a secretive intelligence program, a young man's lust for adventure within the world's conflicts, and the costs of a rising clash between Moscow and Washington. Sept. 11th roused Billy Reilly's curiosity for religions, war, and the world and its people beyond his small town near Detroit. Online, Billy taught himself Arabic and Russian. His passions led him into jihadi Internet forums, attracting the interest of the FBI. An amateur drawn into professional intelligence, Billy became a Confidential Human Source, one of thousands of civilians who assist FBI agents with investigative work, often at great hazard and with little recourse. When Russia stirred rebellion in Ukraine, Billy set out to make his mark. In Russia, Billy's communications dropped. His parents, frantic, asked the FBI for help but struggled to find answers. Grasping for clues, the Reilly family turned to Brett Forrest. Commencing a quest of his own, Forrest applied years' worth of research, along with decades of extensive experience in Russia, illuminating the inner workings of the national-security machine that enmeshed Billy and his family, picking up the lost son's trail. A masterwork of reporting, composed like a thriller, blending political maneuvering and international espionage, *Lost Son* illustrates one man's coming of age amid new global dangers.

history of ukraine in maps: History of Cartography Leo Bagrow, 2017-07-12 This illustrated work is intended to acquaint readers with the early maps produced in both Europe and the rest of the world, and to tell us something of their development, their makers and printers, their varieties and characteristics. The authors' chief concern is with the appearance of maps: they exclude any examination of their content, or of scientific methods of mapmaking. This book ends in the second half of the eighteenth century, when craftsmanship was superseded by specialized science and the machine. As a history of the evolution of the early map, it is a stunning work of art and science. This expanded second edition of Bagrow and Skelton's *History of Cartography* marks the reappearance of

this seminal work after a hiatus of nearly a half century. As a reprint project undertaken many years after the book last appeared, finding suitable materials to work from proved to be no easy task. Because of the wealth of monochrome and color plates, the book could only be properly reproduced using the original materials. Ultimately the authors were able to obtain materials from the original printer Scotchprints or contact films made directly from original plates, thus allowing the work to preserve the beauty and clarity of the illustrations. Old maps, collated with other materials, help us to elucidate the course of human history. It was not until the eighteenth century, however, that maps were gradually stripped of their artistic decoration and transformed into plain, specialist sources of information based upon measurement. Maps are objects of historical, artistic, and cultural significance, and thus collecting them seems to need no justification, simply enjoyment.

history of ukraine in maps: The Monograph Collections of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada Ukrainian Museum of Canada (Saskatoon, Sask.), 1988

history of ukraine in maps: The Changing World Religion Map Stanley D. Brunn, 2015-02-03 This extensive work explores the changing world of religions, faiths and practices. It discusses a broad range of issues and phenomena that are related to religion, including nature, ethics, secularization, gender and identity. Broadening the context, it studies the interrelation between religion and other fields, including education, business, economics and law. The book presents a vast array of examples to illustrate the changes that have taken place and have led to a new world map of religions. Beginning with an introduction of the concept of the "changing world religion map", the book first focuses on nature, ethics and the environment. It examines humankind's eternal search for the sacred, and discusses the emergence of "green" religion as a theme that cuts across many faiths. Next, the book turns to the theme of the pilgrimage, illustrated by many examples from all parts of the world. In its discussion of the interrelation between religion and education, it looks at the role of missionary movements. It explains the relationship between religion, business, economics and law by means of a discussion of legal and moral frameworks, and the financial and business issues of religious organizations. The next part of the book explores the many "new faces" that are part of the religious landscape and culture of the Global North (Europe, Russia, Australia and New Zealand, the U.S. and Canada) and the Global South (Latin America, Africa and Asia). It does so by looking at specific population movements, diasporas, and the impact of globalization. The volume next turns to secularization as both a phenomenon occurring in the Global religious North, and as an emerging and distinguishing feature in the metropolitan, cosmopolitan and gateway cities and regions in the Global South. The final part of the book explores the changing world of religion in regards to gender and identity issues, the political/religious nexus, and the new worlds associated with the virtual technologies and visual media.

history of ukraine in maps: Modelling the City Wiesława Duży, 2024-06-26 Modelling the City focuses on European towns and cities, analysing the opportunities and limitations of modelling of urban space. This book examines how urban space from the past is discovered, explained and presented. It discusses the multitude of historical sources mediating the past urban space, and the structural, technical, and epistemological issues raised around building a domain ontology, including continuity, and change within urban forms and functions. Presentation of a formal domain ontology in spatial humanities makes this book unique and worth reading. It is strongly recommended to readers interested in the linked open data approach to research, data standards in Digital Humanities, urban planning, and old maps.

history of ukraine in maps: Selected Bibliography on Ukraine Aleksander Sokolyszyn, 1963

history of ukraine in maps: Man of Seven Shadows Richard Theodor Kusiolek, 2020-08-06 It is an ancient time on Earth. The Korka Clan, led by a giant man, are generational members of the Stone Age tribe, Tiger Claw. As they begin a historical journey through seven portals of time, the clan has no idea of the challenges that lie ahead. As members of the Korka Clan obtain their warrior credentials through battles with the Mongols in 1237, their village is burned to the ground by the Mongol hordes. Over the next seven centuries, the Korka Clan must endure forced migration and slave labor while working communal agricultural lands. After they eventually resist, the clan

becomes foundational pillars of kingship. Through the brutality of their historical roots, the family becomes immersed in rebellions against economic and religious exploitation while engaging in military espionage to gain economic and political security. As their journey leads them onward, the Korka Clan influence the outcome of battles that ultimately guide future generations into the country of Ukraine and Washington D.C. to neutralize the existing Deep State.

history of ukraine in maps: Kosovo: History in Maps Mirela Altic, 2025-05-29 In Kosovo: History in Maps, the story of Kosovo's history is told through maps which take us through space and time, from antiquity to the present day. Placed at the intersection of the Ottoman, Habsburg, and Serbian Empires, Kosovo attracted the attention of cartographers and mapmakers from various imperial and cultural circles. Each of them embodied and circulated ideas of Kosovo and its geographical space in their own way, creating different visions of state power, historic memory, identity, imperial and national borders, and territoriality. In this regard, the book delineates the geographical reality of Kosovo in different contexts, namely war space, historical space, travel space, and sacred space. Moreover, Kosovo: History in Maps examines the diffusion of geographical knowledge and maps on Kosovo, contributing to the growing historiography on the circulation of knowledge and the translation of culture.

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