



# ABC Ukraine



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# Project Goal

The purpose of the project “ABC Ukraine – The Alphabet About Ukraine” is to present Ukraine in a unique and engaging way by exploring key facts, achievements, and cultural highlights for each letter of the English alphabet. The main objectives are:

✦ **Showcasing National Pride:**  
gather information that reflects Ukraine’s rich history, vibrant culture and significant contributions to the world.

✦ **Promoting Cultural Heritage:**  
highlight Ukraine’s iconic landmarks, traditions, cuisine and folklore to deepen understanding and appreciation of our heritage.

✦ **Educational Purpose:**  
provide an accessible and engaging way for people of all ages to learn more about Ukraine through an alphabet-based format.

✦ **Inspiring Patriotism:**  
encourage pride in Ukraine’s identity by showcasing what makes our country truly special.



# A – Azov Sea

The Azov Sea is located in southeastern Ukraine. It is the shallowest and most continental sea in the world in terms of distance from the ocean, as well as the warmest in Ukraine. It's known for its warm, shallow waters that make it perfect for swimming. The sea is connected to the Black Sea by the Kerch Strait. It's also rich in marine life, including fish like flounder and sturgeon. The water surface area is 39 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, the volume is 320 km<sup>3</sup>, the average depth is 8 m, the maximum is 15 m, the average salinity is 13.8 ‰, the highest salinity in the Sivash Bay is up to 25 ‰, the average water temperature is +11 °C; fishing is very common in this area. There you can find such fish as anchovy, bream, herring, several species of pike perch, gobies, and sturgeon. The Azov Sea's ports, like Mariupol and Berdyansk, are important for Ukraine's economy.





# B — Borsch

Borsch is a traditional Ukrainian beet soup that's both delicious and nutritious. It's made with ingredients like beets, cabbage, tomato paste, carrots, potatoes, sometimes meat and beans. In fact, the dish has many varieties, which is due to the wide geography of Ukrainians' residence. The most common are red, green, mushroom, cold borsch, and other variations. This red soup is usually served hot with a sour cream and garlic pampushky. It's a staple in Ukrainian cuisine and often enjoyed during family meals and festive events. Borsch is not only popular in Ukraine but also in many Eastern European countries. In 2022 UNESCO has included Ukrainian borscht on the list of intangible cultural heritage in need of protection. In Ukraine, this was called a victory in the "borscht war".





# C— Chernobyl

Chernobyl is a city in northern Ukraine, best known for the devastating nuclear disaster that took place on April 26, 1986. The explosion at Reactor 4 of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant released massive amounts of radioactive material into the air, affecting Ukraine, Belarus, and many other parts of Europe. The city and the nearby town of Pripyat were evacuated, leaving behind an eerie ghost town frozen in time.

Despite the tragedy, Chernobyl has become a site of scientific study, ecological recovery, and even tourism. Surprisingly, in the absence of human activity, nature has reclaimed much of the area. Chernobyl's legacy has also deeply influenced global discussions on nuclear safety and inspired books, documentaries, and films, including the HBO series "Chernobyl".





# D — Dnipro River

The Dnipro River is the lifeblood of Ukraine, stretching 2,200 km from its source in Russia through Belarus and Ukraine before emptying into the Black Sea. It is the longest river in Ukraine and the third longest in Europe. For centuries, the Dnipro has been central to trade, agriculture, and energy production, with several hydroelectric power stations, including the famous DniproHES in Zaporizhzhia. The river has deep historical and cultural significance. It served as a major route for the Kyivan Rus', linking it to the Black Sea and Byzantine Empire. Ukrainian Cossacks built their strongholds along its banks, including the legendary Zaporizhian Sich on the river's islands. Its waters have inspired generations of Ukrainian artists, writers, and composers, reflecting its deep connection to the nation's spirit. For example, in Taras Shevchenko's poem Zapovit, the poet expresses his wish to be buried on a hill overlooking the Dnipro, symbolizing his deep love for Ukraine and its majestic river.





# E – Easter Eggs



Ukrainian easter eggs, known as pysanky, are a unique form of folk art. They are decorated using a wax-resist method and feature intricate geometric, floral, and symbolic patterns. Each color and symbol carries a special meaning – for example, red represents love, black symbolizes eternity, and white stands for purity. The tradition of making pysanky dates back to pre-Christian times and remains an important part of Ukrainian Easter celebrations today.



The technique of making a pysanka involves applying wax to the egg, which covers certain areas. Afterward, the egg is dyed in different colors, and the wax is removed to reveal the patterns underneath. This process requires great care and patience. Each region in Ukraine has its own distinct style of decorating pysanky, and they are not only considered works of art but also symbols of protection, bringing good fortune and well-being to the home. Pysanky are not just festive decorations for the holiday table; they are symbols of the spiritual connection to Ukrainian traditions and history.





# F— Folk Music

Ukrainian folk music is an essential part of the country's cultural identity. It includes ancient songs, traditional dances, and unique musical instruments like the bandura, kobza, and trembita. Folk songs were traditionally passed down orally and played an important role in rituals, celebrations, and everyday life. Many of these songs reflect historical events, the beauty of nature, and themes of love, struggle, and freedom. One of the most famous Ukrainian folk songs is "Shchedryk". It was composed by Ukrainian composer Mykola Leontovych in 1916, with lyrics by the poet and folklorist Olexandr Konysky. Another well-known folk song, "Oy u luzi chervona kalyna", became a powerful symbol of Ukrainian resilience and patriotism, especially during times of national struggle. Even today, Ukrainian folk music continues to evolve, influencing contemporary artists and blending with modern genres while preserving its deep-rooted traditions.





# Conclusion

The project “ABC Ukraine – The Alphabet About Ukraine” has provided a deeper understanding of Ukraine’s rich culture, history, and achievements. By presenting key facts for the first six letters of English alphabet, we highlighted what makes our country unique and remarkable. This project not only inspires pride in Ukraine but also encourages others to learn more about its heritage and contributions to the world.

But now we want to offer you to take a quiz to test your knowledge of what we have told and shown. Use the link: <https://www.fyrebox.com/bot/7zojz0xpp88rbeapqg/>



Thank you  
for your  
attention!

