

次の英文を読み、後の問1～4に答えなさい。解答はすべて解答用紙に記載すること。

In the 18th century, Ukraine, then an independent country, fell under Russian rule. The country regained its independence in 1991 when the Soviet Union broke up. However, Russia has been constantly intervening* in Ukraine's affairs, because Ukraine is economically, geographically, and militarily very important to today's Russia. The current situation is that when Ukraine became free in 1991, it began seeking closer ties to the West. ①Russia, feeling concerned, intervened in Ukraine and annexed* Crimea*. Russia then pressed Donetsk and Luhansk, eastern provinces of Ukraine, to gain their independence from Ukraine. Then, in 2022, Russia started a full-scale attack on Ukraine.

Ukrainians, Belarusians, and Russians all belong to the East Slavic ethnic group that is originally from Ukraine. ②Their languages are closely related, since they all have the same linguistic root; the East Slavic subgroup of Slavic languages. In many respects, these three peoples have shared the same history. They all once belonged to Kievan Rus'* (now Ukraine). As for religion, by the 10th century, Kievan Rus' had fallen under the influence of the Byzantine Empire* and had become Orthodox Christian*. 【1】

You might be surprised to learn that Russia grew out of Ukraine. The place known as Ukraine actually came into being first. Ukraine was much more powerful and advanced than Russia, and a civilized country influenced by Western ideas and culture. Russia, on the other hand, was a less developed region far to the east. Kievan Rus' kingdom was founded by Germanic Vikings* from Scandinavia, who conquered the local Slavic tribes and mixed with them. Kyiv was the center of a powerful Kievan Rus' Kingdom, which in the 9th century reached all the way from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. In the 10th century, they accepted Orthodox Christianity. In the 13th century, Mongols invaded Kyiv, and power shifted north to Moscow, which at that time was just a small trading city. ③It was through this Mongolian invasion of Kievan Rus' that the power positions of Russia and Ukraine switched. Russia became a powerful Russian state. 【2】

In the mid-17th century, Ukraine gradually came under the rule of the Russian Empire and, in the 18th century, became a part of Russia. When the Russian Empire collapsed during World War I, Ukraine became an independent state (1917). But not for long: it was soon made part of the newly formed Soviet Union in 1922. Ukrainian farmers resisted the Soviets, but Stalin* controlled them very strictly and started a man-made famine* (1932-1933) called Holodomor (hunger-extermination*, or "The Great Famine"), which killed millions of Ukrainian people. Stalin then replaced Ukrainians with millions of Russians, who farmed the eastern part of Ukraine. 【3】

When the Nazis invaded Ukraine in 1941 during World War II, some Ukrainians welcomed them as people who would help them. However, the Nazis went against Ukrainians' expectations and began a very violent campaign against them. Toward the end of the War, many Ukrainians were fighting against the Nazis and Stalin's Red Army at the same time. In the end, Ukraine became one of the world's bloodiest battlefields. 【4】

In 1991, when the Soviet Union broke apart and fell, Ukraine declared its independence. The country's biggest trading partner was still Russia, but ④Ukraine started moving closer to the EU and NATO, a movement that worried Russia and eventually led to the Russo-Ukrainian War of 2014.

Yanukovych, Ukraine's president (2010-2014), adopted pro-Russian policies, which irritated and angered many Ukrainians. He was forced to run away to Russia in February 2014, an event that is called the "Ukrainian Revolution" or the "Maidan Revolution." Responding to this, Russia invaded the Crimean Peninsula and formally annexed it in March 2014. In April, pro-Russian groups in the eastern part of Ukraine rebelled* against the Ukrainian government, with Donetsk and Luhansk declaring their independence from Ukraine. ⑤In August, to support these areas, Russian military trucks crossed the border into the region. To end this conflict, Russia, Donetsk, and Luhansk all signed an agreement with Ukraine in Minsk on 5 September 2014 (the Minsk Protocol*). Donetsk and Luhansk declared their independence, but the United Nations* did not recognize them as states. This period is called the Russo-Ukrainian War. Many countries criticized Russian actions, but in 2022, finally, Russia invaded Ukraine.

出典：Yumiko Ishitani. *Exploring the Roots of 15 Current Global Issues*, Nan'un-do, 2024
[一部修正あり]

- (注) intervene*：介入する annex：併合する Crimea：クリミア（ウクライナ南部の半島）
Kievan Rus'：キエフ・ルーシ（キエフ大公国） the Byzantine Empire：ビザンツ帝国
Orthodox Christian：正教会キリスト教の Germanic Vikings：ゲルマン系ヴァイキング
Stalin：スターリン（ソヴィエト連邦の政治家、1879-1953） a man-made famine：人為的な飢饉
hunger-extinction：飢餓による民族絶滅 rebel：反乱を起こす
the Minsk Protocol：ミンスク合意 United Nations：国際連合

問1 本文の文脈上、【1】～【4】に入るべき適切な英文を、以下のア～エからそれぞれ一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. This mass migration weakened Ukrainian nationalism in the east.
イ. Ukraine, meanwhile, was controlled by Lithuania, and then by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.
ウ. According to a 2019 survey, 82% of Ukrainians were Christians, of which 72.9% called themselves Orthodox Christians.
エ. Some 6 million Ukrainians died during the war, including an estimated 1.5 million Jews.

問2 下線部分①②③④⑤を日本語に直しなさい。(46点満点)

問3 以下の文が本文の内容と合っている場合は○を、合っていない場合は×を、それぞれ書き入れなさい。

- ア. ロシアはゲルマン系のヴァイキングに支配されたことにより、ウクライナよりも発展が遅れることになった。
イ. ウクライナとロシアの勢力関係が入れ替わったのは、キエフ・ルーシがモンゴルへ侵略したことがきっかけだった。
ウ. 1991年にウクライナがソヴィエト連邦から独立したが、ウクライナは経済的にはロシアと結びついていた。
エ. キエフはかつて、バルト海から黒海にまで及ぶキエフ・ルーシ王国の中心地であった。
オ. 2010年から2014年までウクライナ大統領だったヤヌコーヴィチは、反ロシア政策を採った。
カ. ドネツクとルハンシクは独立を宣言し、国際連合に国家として承認された。

問4 本文全体を100字以上120字以内の日本語に要約しなさい。