

# Baranivka In the Past

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Baranivka is firstly mentioned under the year 1565. It was a small village under the Lithuanian rule. It was destroyed by Tatars in 1593.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Baranivka became a country centre of Volyn' hubernia. 600 **inhabitants** lived there at that time. They mainly **engaged** in agriculture. 44% people were craftsmen. Many **peasants** worked at the **industrial enterprises**. In 1802 a **deposit of kaolin** was found on the left of the river Sluch. A French **employer** M. Mezer founded in Baranivka chine factory.

After 1910 the **output** and the number of workers at the factories **increased**. There were a factory of **curved furniture**, 2 **apiaries**, a water mill, and 34 small shops. Big fairs took place here 4 times a year. On Sundays there were markets here where people sold corn, cattle, horses and **timber**.

World War I caused the **devastation** and **famine**. There were many **orphans** in the settlement. The **taxes** increased. As a result, the life of people became much harder.

After the revolution in 1917 Baranivka was a field of military operations. The authority was changed many times.

In 1923 Baranivka volost was reorganized into the district and in 1938 Baranivka became a town (selysche). Its general appearance changed greatly: main streets were paved and there were electric street lamps; many new buildings and shops were built; a bakery appeared. The town had a radio and a telephone connection. More than 6000 people lived here. The illiteracy was abolished completely. From the very beginning of the Great Patriotic War the life of the town was subordinated to the war needs.

On the 12th of July 1941 Baranivka was occupied by fascists. The occupation regime was marked by the great cruelty. In two days the population of the town dropped by 300 people.

On the 3d of January 1944 Baranivka was cleared of the aggressors. 1294 our **townsmen** took part in the Great Patriotic War, 982 of them were awarded with different rewards, 563 people perished. In 1949 the Monument to Perished Soldiers was erected in honor of those who gave their lives for the freedom of our country.

As soon as Baranivka became free its people started the rebuilding of destroyed areas.

Baranivka was granted the status of the town on May 17, 2001.

## 3. True / False statements:

1. At the beginning of its history Baranivka was a village under the Lithuanian rule. T F
2. In the 17th century a china factory was built here. T F
3. The work of the china factory was based on the deposit of kaolin. T F
4. At the beginning of the 20th century industry in Baranivka was developed rapidly. T F
5. Baranivka was famous for its skilled workmen. T F
6. In 1977 Baranivka became a town. T F
7. On the 12th of June 1941 Baranivka was occupied by fascists. T F
8. Baranivka was granted the status of the town on May 17, 2001. T F

## 4. Multiple choice tests:

1. Baranivka was firstly mentioned in
  - a) the 15th century.
  - b) the 16th century.
  - c) the 17th century.
2. The inhabitants of the village were mainly engaged in
  - a) agriculture.
  - b) production of industrial goods.

- c) cultural development.
- 3. Baranivka gained its real fame due to
  - a) skilled and qualified workers.
  - b) a china factory.
  - c) a deposit of kaolin.
- 4. Baranivska volost became a district
  - a) in the 18th century.
  - b) in 1910.
  - c) in 1923.
- 5. When Baranivka became a town
  - a) its general appearance changed.
  - b) its life was subordinate to the war needs.
  - c) it caused a great resistance of people.
- 6. In honor of those who gave their lives for freedom of our country people in Baranivka
  - a) rebuilt the town.
  - b) subordinated the life of the town to the war needs.
  - c) erected a Monument to Perished Soldiers.