



IT'S ABOUT FREEDOM...

Foreword

It is deeply symbolic that great Nelson Mandela ended his earthly life exactly at the time, when Kyiv Maidan was multiplying its first barricades on the other continent in the heart of Europe. It is as if we took up the symbolic light of Dignity and Rights. Mandela, who is remembered by history as an invincible proponent of freedom and democracy, warned us:

“The truth is that we are not yet free; we have merely achieved the freedom to be free, the right not to be oppressed. We have not taken the final step of our journey, but the first step on a longer and even more difficult road. For to be free is not merely to cast off one’s chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others. The true test of our devotion to freedom is just beginning”.

We perceive this wisdom as especially poignant. Let’s remember that Maidan burst out with diversity, polyphony of ideas, values, expectations, initiatives, emotions, joy, self-sacrifice, disappointments, and pain. It has become a multi-dimensional phenomenon, which is hard to conceive even now in a kaleidoscope of movies, books, reports, streams, research projects, and exhibitions...

According to Paul Goble’s evaluation of Euromaidan, a new nation was born in Ukraine, with intrinsic political belief in democracy and liberty. The famous American analyst believes that the name of the Ukrainian experience of national genesis – maidan, or the square, is reminiscent of the ancient Greek agora, a public space where people’s assembly would develop the principles of people’s authority, spreading democracy all over the world. Here is another symbol, a very gloomy one if we consider our present. In 1961, Moscow communist leader Nikita Khrushchev declared that Russian missiles would destroy Acropolis in Athens if necessary for the achievement of Russian goals.

The Greek Prime Minister replied to the Kremlin dictator that Moscow could destroy Acropolis with its weapons, but would never be able to destroy the idea of democracy and personal freedom that had been born there. With their courage and determination, the Ukrainians of today prove, once again, the truthfulness of this reply.

Restrained approach to events like these requires public consensus or historical distance. It is required in order to give a fact-based, fair and decent, free from bombastic emotions and doubts answer to the question – what happened to us during the winter of 2013–2014? It is also required in order to record the experience that will inspire us to continue on the path, while remembering our heroes at all times, keeping intact holy and grateful memories about them, protecting our own history.

Maurice Halbwachs, a French sociologist, said that the history as is does not start until the tradition comes to an end and the social memory fades, some 50 years after the event had taken place. This happens when the memory of the event has already faded away, and we have become able to look at it as researchers, not as participants. Before that, the event should be considered politics. However, time erodes not only our subjective perception, but also the obvious reality, the experience gained, the unity, the values adopted. It puts a distorting mirror on the chosen path and leads it into the labyrinths of disappointment and despair.

According to sociologists, Ukrainians tend to forget not only the events of the distant past, but even the events they witnessed. The sad fact is that part of the society wants to erase the preconditions, the reasons and the course of events at Maidan, as well as the names of its participants and heroes. As a result, these people change their attitude, fall into despair and get disappointed in post-Maidan Ukraine, degrade their own achievements, and instead of liberty and progress, stand for “stability” This is a very dangerous challenge under the conditions of hybrid war, an immediate threat to the sprouts of democracy and freedoms, which have worked their way through the colonial density of our history and our consciousness.

It might seem odd, and yet it is a fact of life – the largest in scale and the longest in time revolution that was documented, recorded, and spread globally through the modern digital formats and media, still needs a strong infrastructure that would support and cultivate public memory, would keep it from extinguishing, fading away, being misled by lies. Such infrastructure would help the generation of Ukrainians to comprehend the sacrifice offered at Maidan by the defenders of European democratic Ukraine. The National Memorial to the Heavenly Hundred and the Revolution of Dignity Museum, which has progressed from a public initiative to a state institution, has to become an important symbol of the national memory that has taken shape.

The last three years since the founding of the Memorial and Museum Complex has been unforgettable, dynamic, and full of responsibilities. The infrastructure of the Complex was created, as well as its resourcing system, its team and circle of partners, strategic plan and development concept. We clarified the values of the Museum, created its physical space, held a number of commemorative, cultural and educational events, tested the exhibition modules, started shaping and building up of the collections and designing the exhibition narrative. Most importantly, we assigned plots of land for the Memorial and the Museum, and held an international architecture design competition according to the best contemporary practices.

Open, sometimes boisterous discussions regarding the future of our complex continue taking place. We still have to do the nuanced and, hopefully meaningful work – to implement architectural projects, to get space and resources for the full-fledged operation of the Museum. Based on our specific features, we align ourselves with the global experience, since the story about Ukrainians, Maidan, and Ukraine has to become important not only for us, but for the whole world. We dream and we act. We aim to create a museum of a dialogue, to become “a safe place for challenging ideas”...

We do believe that our museum space of freedom will be a modern public place of a new type, a place of vivid stories and true accounts, a repository of collective memory and laboratory of its reinterpretation, a platform for public dialogue, common ground and action. It will provide an informative response to various challenges and possibilities – to commemorate our heroes, to rethink the complicated history, to present significant national events.

We need to unite our efforts since only together, step by step, action by action, stone by stone we will build the Memorial to Heroes, the Freedom House, we will create our Ukrainian agora and Acropolis.

Ihor Poshyvailo,

General Director of the National Memorial to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes and Revolution of Dignity Museum

PHENOMENON OF MAIDAN IN UKRAINE

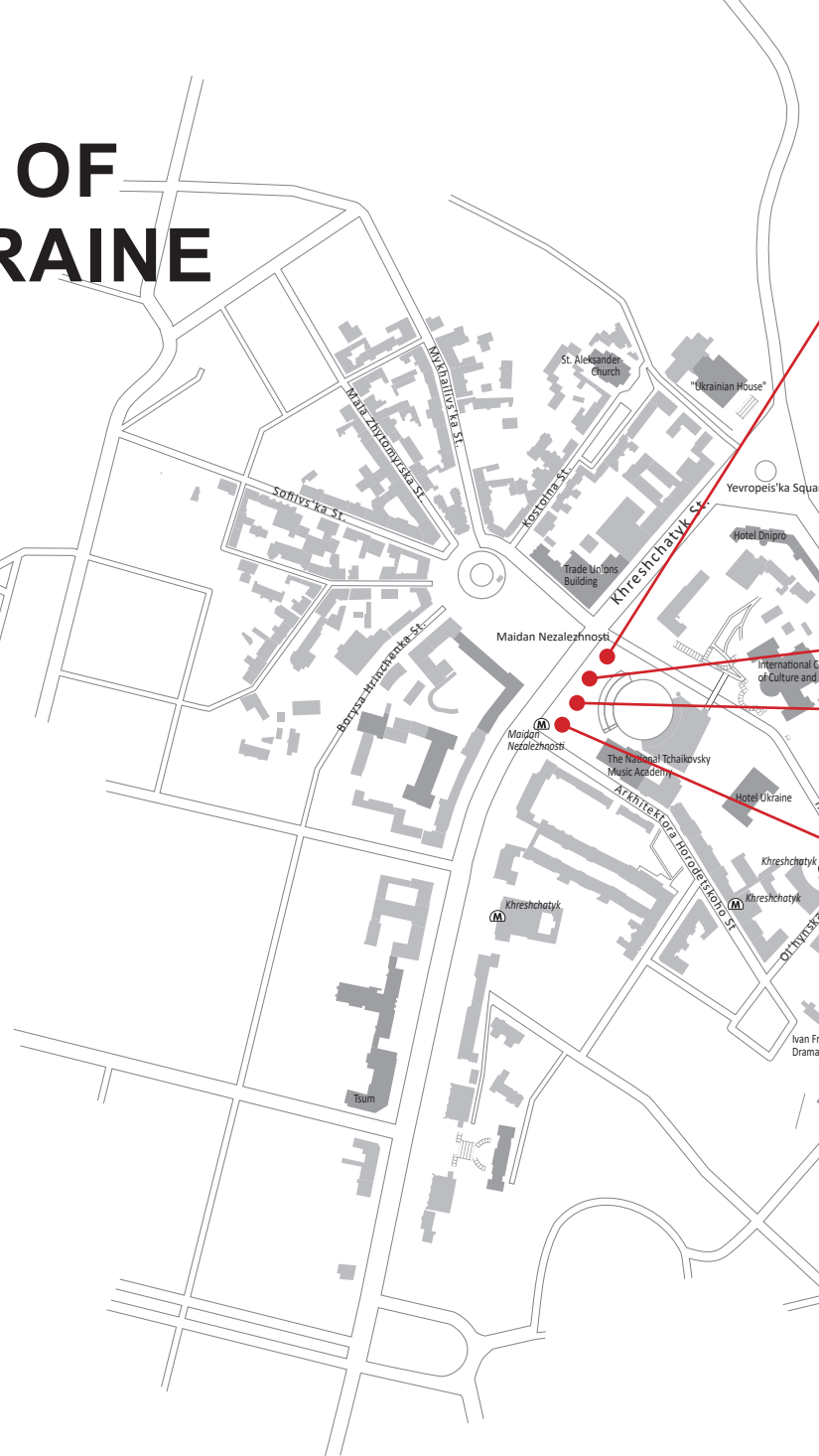
The Context

Maidan is a Ukrainian way to stand for personal and public freedoms, human rights, national values, sovereignty and independence of the state in response to the arbitrariness and despotism of the authorities.

For the last thirty years, the main civil movements were located around the Independence square at the center of Kyiv. Intellectually, those movements stressed the idea of personal and collective freedom of choice as a basic value.

However, the notion of Maidan has long ago expanded beyond the boundaries of the square at the heart of our state. No longer a territory, now it is an idea and a history of the mass protest against the arbitrariness of the authorities. Unlike other numerous protests, Maidans are nationwide non-partisan movements represented by the regional units, which propagate the principles of democratic coordination, activism, volunteering and social responsibility.

In terms of territory, Kyiv Maidan has been changing its boundaries all the time. Both protesters and state-run forces had their own controlled territories with infrastructures, separated by the barricades, block posts and confrontation lines.



October 1990

REVOLUTION ON GRANITE



November 2000 – March 2001

protest campaign "UKRAINE WITHOUT KUCHMA"

November 2004

ORANGE REVOLUTION



November 2013 – February 2014

REVOLUTION OF DIGNITY



EUROMAIDAN / REVOLUTION OF DIGNITY

The Course of Events and Their Significance

In the evening of November 21st, 2013, about fifteen hundred people gathered at the center of Kyiv to protest. Viktor Yanukovich, the pro-Russian President of Ukraine at the time, refused to sign the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU – the document, which our country was hoping for many years. The protesters understood all the dangers and implications of such an action by the authorities, and called upon the people of Ukraine to support them. Meanwhile, an open-ended protest was announced, and the campaigners stayed overnight at the Independence Square. Because of the slogans of European integration, the protest was named Euromaidan.





During the night of November 30th, a few thousands of activists, mostly students, remained on the streets. They were violently dispersed by militia. In response to that, on December 1st about one million people gathered at the center of Kyiv. Ukrainian citizens came there driven by the outrage provoked by militia, corruption, appropriation of power, the policy of Russification and alignment with Russia. Since then, Maidan has become a project of complete

renewal of the state and the system of power, and has received a name of the Revolution of Dignity. The citizens demanded punishment for security forces, responsible for the violence against protesters.

Having no will to make concessions, on January 16th, 2014 the authorities adopted dictatorship laws, limiting the rights for peaceful protest and declaring all the protesters at Maidan as criminals.





It resulted in a radicalization of the participants of the protest. Clashes took place during the procession to Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine's parliament, and Molotov cocktails were used. A fire barricade emerged as one approached Maidan, on Hrushevsky Street, which for many days has become a focus point of the confrontation.

On the 61st day of Euromaidan, on January 22nd, the first four activists died. Three of them were shot dead with firearms, the fourth one was kidnapped and tortured to death. For another month the authorities were trying to clear the city center of the protesters. As a result of the clashes that took place on February 18th, eighteen people died, five hundred were injured. The events culminated on February 20th, 2014, in a shooting of forty-seven unarmed protesters on Instytutska Street. The total number of Maidan protesters who lost their lives is one hundred and seven, and another two thousand people were injured. Between February 18th and 20th, thirteen people died on the side of security forces. On February 22nd, 2014 President Yanukovich fled to Russia, taking with him the stolen riches.

From the point of view of tactics, Euromaidan caused his escape and resignation of the government. After the elections, Ukraine chose the European trajectory of development. It has





become an associated member of the European Union, and Ukrainian citizens received permission to enter the EU without visas. As a result of creation of a free trade zone with the EU, the exchange of resources with the European countries started to increase.

Strategically, the country turned its back to its own past, to the Prison of Nations, as USSR used to be called, and turned its face toward the civilized countries by initiating the decolonization process.

By the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated November 13th, 2014, the official Day of Dignity and Freedom has been established in order to celebrate the Orange Revolution and Euromaidan yearly on November 21st.



THE HEAVENLY HUNDRED

The Heroes

The participants of the Revolution of Dignity, who were killed by the security officers and their mercenaries, received a name of the Heavenly Hundred. The official count of them is one hundred and seven. They were people of different nationalities, age groups, gender, education background, from various regions of Ukraine and from abroad, successful entrepreneurs and poor pensioners, scientists, artists, students, and activists. The youngest one, Nazarii Voitovych, was seventeen. The oldest one, Ivan Nakonechnyi, was eighty-two.

We realize that the number of one hundred and seven is not final; it can be updated by the results of the investigation, which is still ongoing. During the meeting with the President of Ukraine, Petro Poroshenko, on November 21st, 2014, the first anniversary of the Revolution of Dignity, the relatives of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes demanded the appropriate commemoration of those who perished including awarding them with the posthumous title of "The Hero of Ukraine". Since the investigation back then didn't have enough information about every one of them, the list was compiled by the NGO Euromaidan SOS, and later shared with the Ministry of Social Policy.

The official Day of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes to be marked yearly on February 20th, was established by the Decree of the President of Ukraine on February 11th, 2014. In the same year, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine established the Order of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes to be awarded for civil courage, patriotism, upholding the principles of democracy, human rights and freedoms, as well as for the charitable work and public activity.



Vasyl AKSENYN
Heorhii ARUTIUNIAN
Ihor BACHYNSKYI
Oleksandr BADERA
Serhii BAIDOVSKYI
Oleksandr BALIUK
Ivan BLIOK
Volodymyr BOIKIV
Serhii BONDARCHUK
Serhii BONDAREV
Oleksii BRATUSHKA
Valerii BREZDENIUK
Olha BURA
Volodymyr CHAPLINSKYI
Andrii CHERNENKO
Viktor CHERNETS
Dmytro CHERNIAVSKYI
Viktor CHMILENKO
Yurii DIAKOVSKYI
Serhii DIDYCH
Ihor DMYTRIV
Antonina DVORIANETS
Andrii DYHDALOVYCH
Mykola DZIAVULSKYI
Petro HADZHA
Ustym HOLODNIUK
Ivan HORODNIUK
Maksym HOROSHYSHYN
Eduard HRYNEVYCH
Roman HURYK
Bohdan ILKIV
Bohdan KALYNYIAK
Oleksandr KAPINOS
Serhii KEMSKYI
Viktor KHOMIAK
Oleksandr KHRAPACHENKO

Zurab KHURTSIIA
Davyd KIPIANI
Volodymyr KISHCHUK
Oleksandr KLITYNSKYI
Andrii KORCHAK
Anatolii KORNIEIEV
Ihor KOSTENKO
Mykhailo KOSTYSHYN
Yevhenii KOTLIAR
Vitalii KOTSIUBA
Volodymyr KULCHYTSKYI
Dmytro MAKSYMOMV
Artem MAZUR
Pavlo MAZURENKO
Volodymyr MELNICHUK
Vasyl MOISEI
Andrii MOVCHAN
Ivan NAKONECHNYI
Volodymyr NAUMOMV
Anatolii NECHYPORENKO
Serhii NIHOIAN
Valerii OPANASIUK
Viktor ORLENKO
Dmytrii PAHOR
Mykola PANKIV
Ivan PANTELIEIEV
Yurii PARASHCHUK
Yurii PASKHALIN
Ihor PEKHENKO
Oleksandr PLEKHANOV
Oleksandr PODRYHUN
Leonid POLIANSKYI
Yurii POPRAVKA
Andrii POZNIAC
Viktor PROKHORCHUK

Vasyl PROKHORSKYI
Volodymyr RYBAK
Andrii SAIENKO
Roman SENYK
Ihor SERDIUK
Vasyl SERHIIENKO
Serhii SHAPOVAL
Oleksandr SHCHERBANIUK
Liudmyla SHEREMET
Vasyl SHEREMET
Yosyp SHILING
Viktor SHVETS
Maksym SHYMKO
Taras SLOBODIAN
Vitalii SMOLENSKYI
Bohdan SOLCHANYK
Yurii SYDORCHUK
Serhii SYNENKO
Ivan TARASIUK
Ihor TKACHUK
Roman TOCHYN
Volodymyr TOPII
Oleksandr TSARIOK
Andrii TSEPUN
Oleh USHNEVYCH
Bohdan VAIDA
Roman VARENYTSIA
Vitalii VASILTISOV
Yurii VERBYTSKYI
Viacheslav VEREMII
Nazarii VOITOVYCH
Yakiv ZAIKO
Anatolii ZHALOVAHA
Volodymyr ZHEREBNYI
Mykhailo ZHYZNEVSKYI
Vladyslav ZUBENKO

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT OF UKRAINIAN EVENTS

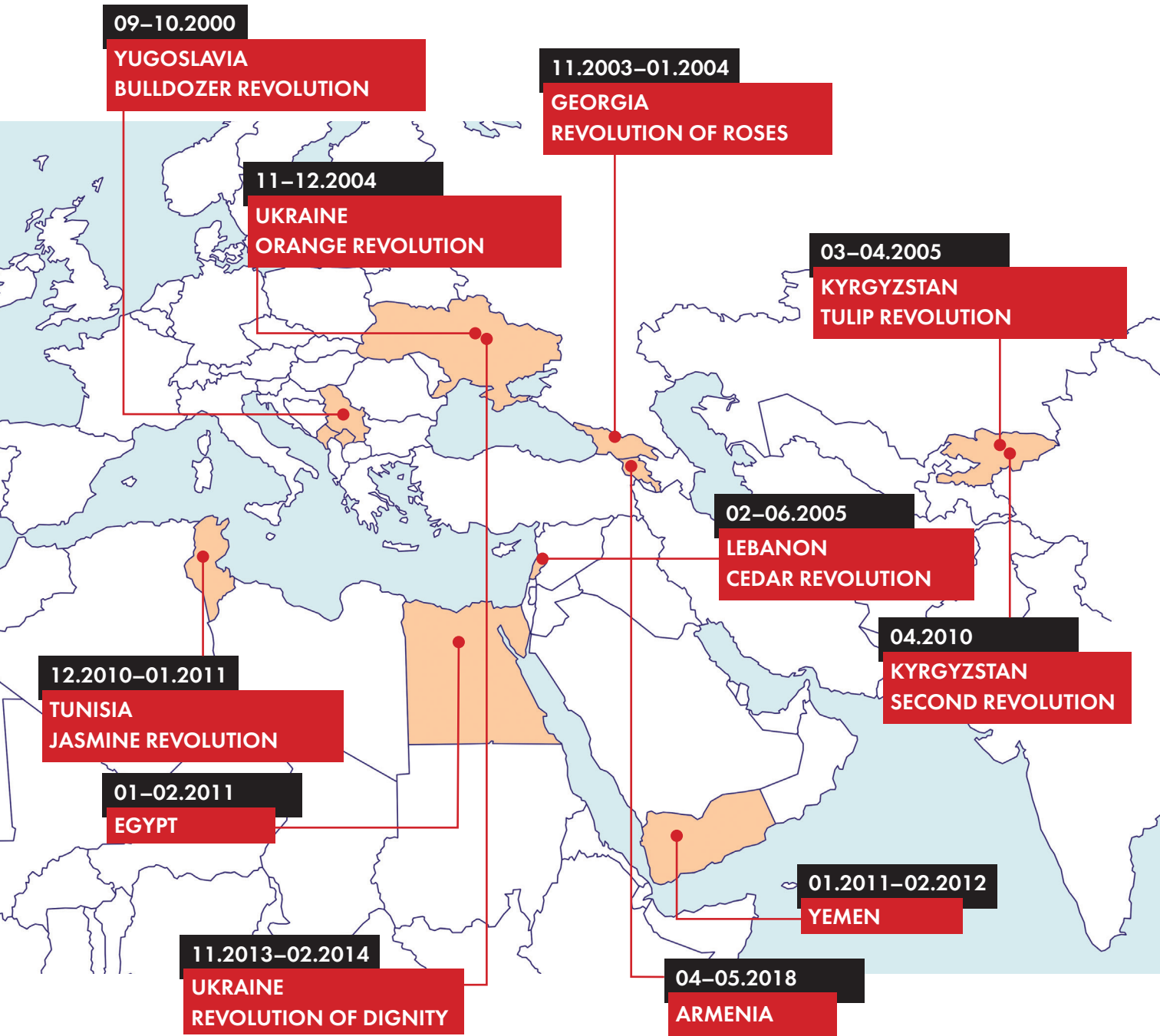
The Scale



The Revolution of Dignity fits in with the world tendency toward so-called velvet, or color revolutions – long-term civil protests demanding democratic reforms and overthrowing of dictatorships. Chronologically, Euromaidan happened after the successful revolutions in Tunisia (Jasmine Revolution, 2010–2011) and Egypt (Tahrir Square Revolution, 2011), which are also called Facebook and Twitter revolutions, since for the first time, social networks have become a significant tool for mobilizing and coordination. These revolutions became possible because they actively used the European experience: overthrowing of a dictatorship in Yugoslavia in 2000, Georgian Revolution of Roses in 2003, Orange Revolution in Ukraine in 2004, and others. An important element of these revolutions is the ideology of non-violent resistance (in some cases, the protestors did use violence only in response to the violent actions from the side of the authorities), horizontal lines of communication between the activists, long-term outdoor campaigns, and broad ideological platform of the participants.

And yet the Revolution of Dignity is unique in its scale. The Prime Minister of Belgium, Guy Verhofstadt, called Euromaidan the biggest pro-European demonstration in the history of the European Union. It was the longest mass protest in contemporary history, which lasted ninety-four days non-stop. Here are some figures for comparison: the manifestation of 1989 that led to the downfall of the communist regime in Czech Republic and Slovakia, lasted for forty-two days, in Romania – eleven days, followed by a show trial and the execution of the dictator Ceaușescu. Actually, the Revolution of Dignity is probably the most large-scale peaceful protest. Perhaps the events of 1989, at Tiananmen Square in Beijing could compete with it. However, the population of the capital of China was several times larger than the population of Kyiv during the protests.

According to the American historian Timothy D. Snyder, Maidan revitalized the concept of the European Union, which according to numerous opinions exhausted its potential by 2013.



FROM MAIDAN INITIATIVE TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION

The History of Creation

The success and the phenomenon of Maidan are connected with the basics of its self-organization. United by the common idea, people gathered together according to their skills and perception of their personal contribution to the Revolution. Dozens of public initiatives emerged spontaneously, depending on the needs. They found their own way to join the protest, were actively engaged in the fight, became part of a unified Euromaidan body with its powerful mobilizing potential, horizontal lines of communication, coordination, the ability to affect the target audience quickly, as well as to react promptly to the changes in circumstances.



January 2014

THE FIRST INITIATIVE TO CREATE MUSEUM OF MAIDAN APPEARS

September 2014

THE MUSEUM OF FREEDOM INITIATIVE JOINS FORCES WITH THE MAIDAN MUSEUM, CREATING A JOINT MAIDAN MUSEUM/ FREEDOM MUSEUM INITIATIVE

Museum professionals added their own contribution to civil resistance. Once they realized how historically significant this protest is, they started working on preservation of the unique evidence for the future generations. They did educational work on the barricades and in the media-space, explaining that the evidence consists of the objects at the center of what's happening, the phenomena that occurred in the process of resistance, and finally, every fact, detail, and emotion. They were recording personal stories of the witnesses and participants, inquiring about their intentions, aims, dreams, hopes and feelings. They also collected items, kept records of immobile objects, traced the charts of mood changes, values, and the level of participation within the Ukrainian society.

Working at the center of the action since January 2014, these activists named themselves the Maidan Museum. After the victory, when it became necessary to create an institution that would continue to preserve the memory of these unique events, Maidan Museum joined forces with the initiative of the Analytical Center pro.mova – Museum of Freedom, as well as Ukrainian Institute for National Remembrance. Later on, Maidan Museum NGO was founded. Its first task was to preserve the memory about the events and people connected with the Revolution of Dignity by collecting evidence, documents, oral stories and items, preservation of memorial objects and places.



Since January 2014, the representatives of Maidan Museum/Freedom Museum Initiative have collected more than two thousand artefacts, documents, photos and testimonies that has become the basis for the National Memorial to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes and Revolution of Dignity Museum. They had consultations with the world-renowned museum experts and implemented a lot of exhibition projects in Ukraine and abroad. They visited European museums to learn more about the field and gain experience, analyzed the trend for the creation of “museums of memory” and challenges they are facing.

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED THE CREATION OF MAIDAN MUSEUM AT DIFFERENT STAGES:

Maidan Self-Defence

NGO “Family of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes”

Initiative group of affected by/injured at Maidan

Auto Maidan

Library of Maidan

Post-Office of Maidan

Maidan Press-Center

Art Hundred

Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance

Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

Kyiv City State Administration

National Center of Folk Culture “Ivan Honchar Museum”

National Sanctuary Complex “Sophia of Kyiv”

Museum of Kyiv History

National Museum of the History of Ukraine in the Second World War

NGO “Agency of Cultural Strategies”

ICOM Ukraine

Blue Shield Ukraine





INSTITUTIONALIZATION

November 18th, 2015

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 1186-p "Regarding the Founding of the State Institution 'Memorial Complex to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes and Revolution of Dignity Museum'"

The Institution is accountable to the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance.

January 18th, 2016

Ihor Poshyvailo is appointed a Director of the Revolution of Dignity Museum. In September 2016, he is appointed a General Director after having won an open competition

January 20th, 2016

Official registration of the State Institution "Memorial Complex to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes and Revolution of Dignity Museum"

April 12th, 2016

Decree of the President of Ukraine No 138/2016 "Granting the State Institution 'Memorial Complex to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes and Revolution of Dignity Museum' a status of the National Institution"

September 14th, 2017

Decision of Kyiv City Council No 9/3016 on allocation of the land plot for construction, operation and maintenance of the Memorial and Museum Complex on Heavenly Hundred Heroes Alley

MISSION

Fundamental Principles

The mission of the National Memorial Complex to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes and Revolution of Dignity Museum is to preserve, present and spread, in Ukraine and abroad, the history of Ukrainians struggle for national and personal freedom, dignity, human and civil rights, as well as revitalization of the public initiatives for establishing democratic society in Ukraine.

The mission is implemented via the following:

- Commemoration and preservation of memory about those affected by the clashes, as well as activists and protests participants.
- Collecting, studying, and popularizing of the testimonies about the events that took place during of the Revolution of Dignity.
- Conceptualizing the phenomenon of Maidan, as well as civil and political transformations and social innovations caused by it.
- Presentation and promotion of the knowledge about the struggle of Ukrainian people for their rights and dignity in the context of the world movement for freedom.
- Stimulating rethinking and awareness of universal and national values, identity, moral and spiritual challenges that were made relevant by the Revolution of Dignity.
- Stimulating critical thinking and innovative creativity.
- Supporting the establishment of the civil society in Ukraine, creation of democratic platforms, whose goal is to find the ways to develop and support the civil practices initiated by Maidan.

1 Foundation

the idea behind the Museum and its source of creation:

- HISTORY
- VALUES OF THE SOCIETY AND MAIDAN
- PUBLIC ACTIVISM
- CULTURAL HERITAGE
- MUSEUM MISSION

2 Walls and pillars

form the outlines, space for activity, integrity of the structure:

- CIVIL SOCIETY
- EXPERT COMMUNITY
- TEAM
- EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES AT THE MUSEUM

3 Roof

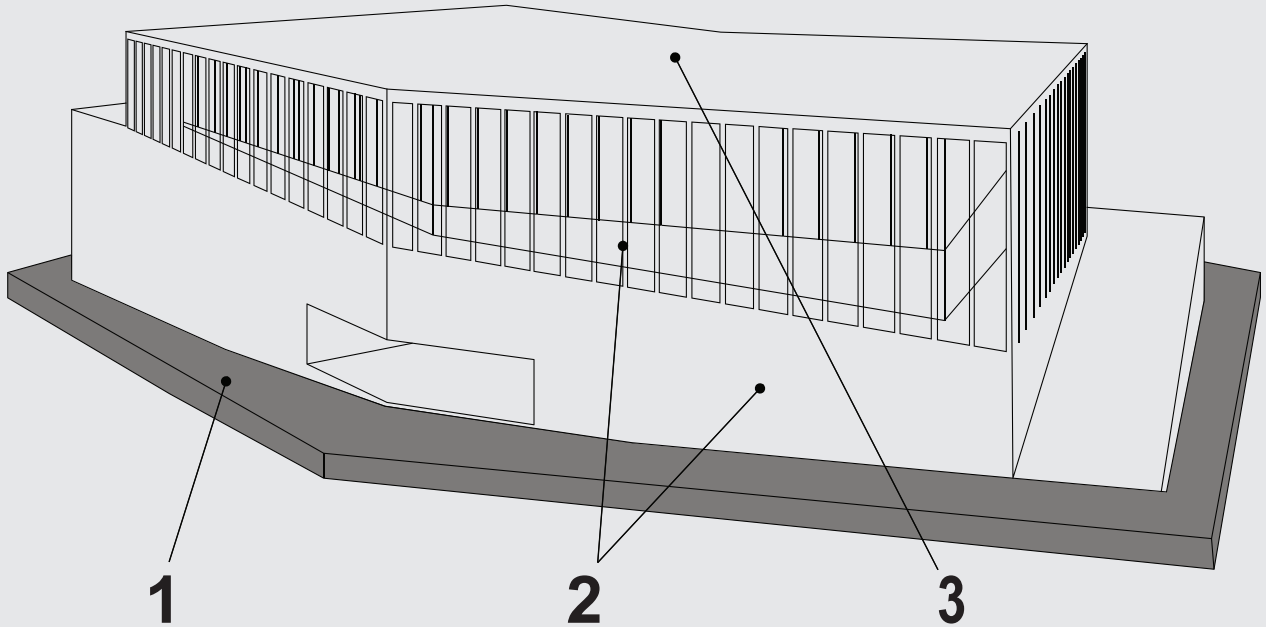
protects the foundation and the walls:

- NATIONAL POLICY OF REMEMBRANCE, CULTURE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION
- ASSETS AND REPUTATION GAINED

The specifics of the state policy of national remembrance since 2014 is a result of a powerful demand coming from the civil society. On the other hand, the state support of such institutions as Maidan Museum is an investment into the protection of democracy and the development of the civil society in Ukraine.

WHAT IS MAIDAN MUSEUM?

As any institution, Maidan Museum has a foundation, walls and a roof



What's inside?

A corpus of ideas, content, tasks and trajectories for development that constitute the vision of the Museum

THE VISION

Fundamental Principles

The Memorial and Museum Complex has to create a profound response to the challenges and possibilities to present and interpret significant national events. It is a modern place of a new type, a place of live stories and true testimonies, a repository of collective memory and a laboratory of its reinterpretation.

Strategic assets of the newly created Memorial and Museum Complex are focused on the interests and values of the citizens, since it is all about the memory that museum is trying to preserve, the people who are honored there, the collections, the ideas that are being generated, and the reputation that is being protected.

The Complex on the Heavenly Hundred Heroes Alley is designed to have three components: a memorial, a museum and an educational center.

MEMORIAL

DEFEND FREEDOM

It is our duty and the duty of all Ukrainians to keep the memory about the Heavenly Hundred alive, and to commemorate the people who lost their lives. As long as we remember them and why they perished, their sacrifice will not be in vain. The entire territory of the Museum is the place where the Revolution of Dignity reached its peak. The Heavenly Hundred Memorial is planned to be erected here as a focal point of glory and memory about each and every one of the Heroes.

MUSEUM

EXPERIENCE FREEDOM

Maidan Museum will become a "Museum about Freedom", about the path towards it, as well as its protection. The future Museum's exhibition space, its collection and archives will be filled with thousands of artefacts pertaining to the Revolution of Dignity and previous Maidans, as well as oral and documented testimonies, photos and videos. Value-based interpretation of exhibit items and phenomena will enable the visitors to receive not only the information but also impressions and experiences, it will evoke reflection and a search of personal answers.

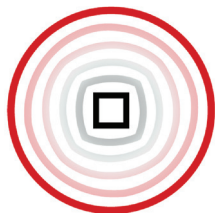
FREEDOM HOUSE

CREATE FREEDOM

Multipurpose cultural and educational center will preserve the memory about the struggle for human freedoms and rights, and will tell a story about the specifics of this struggle. It will be an open dynamic platform for comprehension and popularization of the subject of freedom and the process of creating a state, civil society formation, public dialogue, reconciliation and consolidation. It will also be an educational center for responsible active citizens, who have to continue pursuing the goals set by Maidans.

The vision of Maidan, Memorial and Museum is conveyed in our logo:

A SQUARE THAT TRANSFORMS INTO A CIRCLE



FROM "SHARP ANGLES" TO MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

It is a symbol of political, social and mental transformation and improvement.



FOCAL POINT

The Museum and Memorial of the Revolution of Dignity will appear at the very heart of historical events. Maidan have already been a central point of society and state's renewal many times.



TARGET

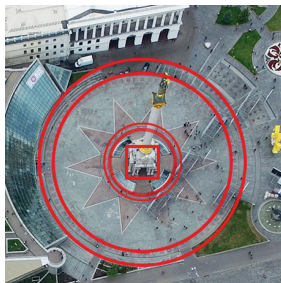
It reminds us about the threats to democracy, about the victims, who were defenseless in front of the firearms, about the conscious sacrifice for the sake of freedom.

A DROP IN THE OCEAN



An image that became popular during the Revolution of Dignity. It compares people with the ocean. Every community consists of separate human beings, just like the ocean consists of drops. Important social events resonate with people, just like the waves that ripple on water, when something falls into it.

INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT



From a bird's eye view, the symbolic monument in the center of the capital looks like: a square pedestal, surrounded by a circle of steps.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM

Search for Ideas and Solutions

2014–2015

“TERRA DIGNITAS”

“Terra dignitas” is an international open competition for the renovation of the public space in the center of Kyiv with memorialization of the events of the Revolution of Dignity.

Customer: Department of Urban Development and Architecture at the executive body of Kyiv City Council (Kyiv City State Administration).

“Terra dignitas” is the first open competition in Ukraine, the program and the tasks for which were formulated by the city community.

- 6 months of weekly discussions
- 1,000 people surveyed
- over 35 public events
- 1,650 visitors of public events
- 300 hours of work by the Public Experts Council
- 25,000 site visitors from 90 countries
- 10,000 participants of people’s voting
- 100 volunteers
- 78 applications for the competition from 40 countries
- 149 competing designs
- competition winners from 7 countries

The winning designs clearly demonstrated the artistic trajectory of the future Museum and Memorial Complex: it has to become a modern multifunctional center for the development of democracy, with Maidan Museum and the memorial part dedicated to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes. It should also include high-quality public space in the central part of the capital of Ukraine, where the historical events of winter 2013–2014 took place.

More about the competition:
<http://terradignitas.kga.gov.ua>



The location for the Museum and Memorial was based on the powerful public demand (part of Instytutska Street was turned into a spontaneous memorial). Also, the results of the first competition “Terra dignitas”, which has actually become a platform for a wide public discussion of whom the memorial should commemorate and where it should be located, were taken into the account.

2017–2018

INTERNATIONAL OPEN ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT COMPETITION FOR THE “NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE HEAVENLY HUNDRED HEROES AND REVOLUTION OF DIGNITY MUSEUM” IN KYIV

Client: Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

Organizers and partners:

“Hossbach Lehmhaus GbR [phase eins]” – the world leader in the organization of international architectural competitions;
National Memorial to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes and Revolution of Dignity Museum;
Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance;
National Union of Architects of Ukraine.

The plot is situated in the central part of Kyiv, exactly on the place of tragic events of the Revolution of Dignity – Alley of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes.

Nomination I: Memorial to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes

Winner: architectural bureau Mlstudio (Ukraine / Netherlands)

Authors: Iryna Volynets (Lviv, Ukraine), Maria Protsyk (Rotterdam, Netherlands)

Nomination II: Museum of Revolution of Dignity

Winner: Kleihues + Kleihues Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH / Berlin, Germany

Authors: prof. Jan Kleihues, Johannes Kressner

More about the competition:

<http://maidanmuseum.org/uk/node/318>



NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE HEAVENLY HUNDRED HEROES

The Future

The central element of this memorial complex is a zigzag-shaped path going up the former Instytutaska Street. It symbolizes the difficult struggle of Ukrainians for freedom. A **memorial stela** in the shape of an arch penetrating the hill is located at the beginning of this path, from the side of the Independence Square and Khreshchatyk Street. Stone slabs with the names of each of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes overlap between themselves and create a solid wall. Part of the way to the stela and the area near it is paved with the original cobblestones: there will be light squares among them marking the continuation of the path.

The bridge above the Heavenly Hundred Heroes Alley represents a nominal border marking the new area of the **memorial alley** and the park area. Creation of the alley with the linden trees planted along it, emphasizes the atmosphere of the Memorial, as well as the nature of the path itself, since one hundred trees symbolize the Heavenly Hundred. The alley branches off in its farthest point, marking a special **space for silence** – a wooden chapel is located there.

Symbolically, the path is going to end with **the garden**, a rest area between the future Revolution of Dignity Museum and the International Center of Culture and Arts. Not too steep slopes, planted with white flowers, will surround the pedestrian paths filled with the benches to rest on.





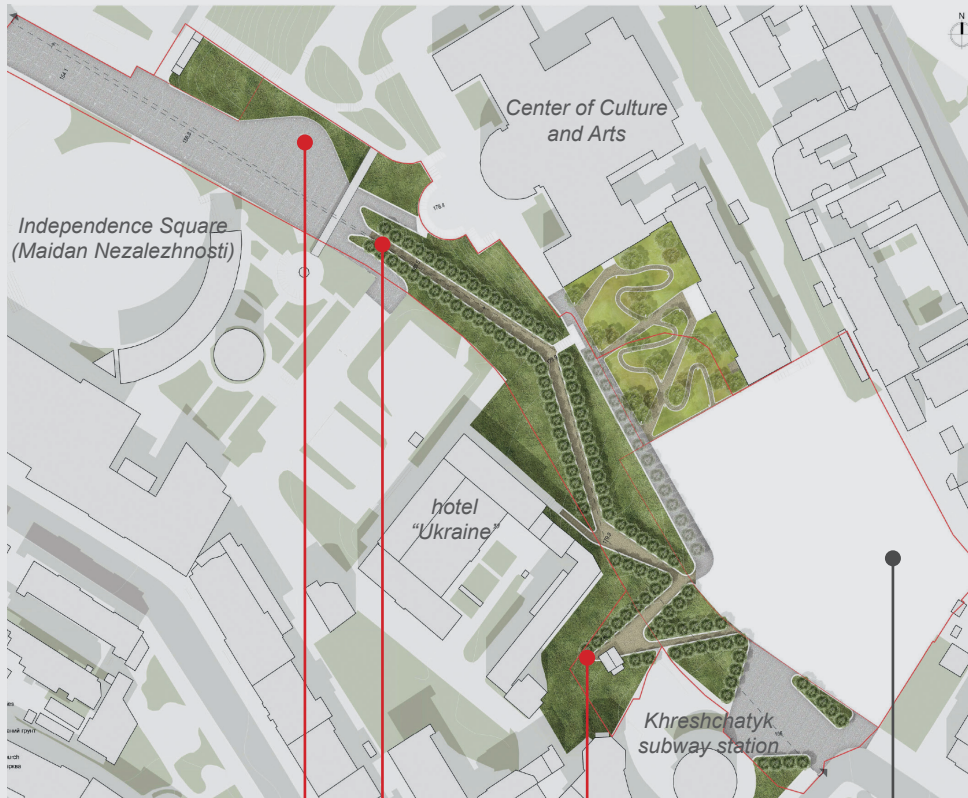
Preservation of immobile artefacts and turning them into museum items



Preservation of mobile artefacts



Marking the places of deaths and barricades



MEMORIAL ALLEY

THE GARDEN

MEMORIAL STELA

CHAPEL,
CROSS

LOCATION OF THE FUTURE MAIDAN
MUSEUM CONSTRUCTION



Inclusivity

The memorial design has been discussed with the general public, experts and families of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes. A number of comments and suggestions had been given during the discussion, and were later incorporated by the architects during the follow-up revision of the project. They included the preservation of immobile artefacts and turning them into museum items, preservation of the mobile artefacts, marking the places of deaths and barricades, and inclusivity.

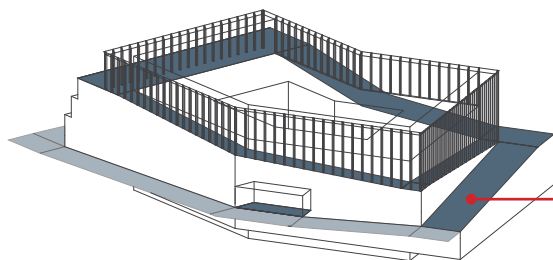


NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE REVOLUTION OF DIGNITY

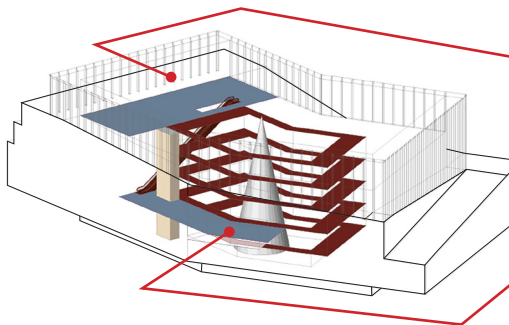
The Future

The new museum building on the top of the hill symbolizes the turning point in the storming of this territory on February 20th, 2014, and continues this theme with the concept of “a building inside of which one can continue walking”. The memorial path will thereby be continued. Ramps of various width will be placed on the walls to symbolize ascending the hill. At the same time, they will lead to the Museum building from the Independence Square. The ascending paths from both sides lead to the terrace that opens up to a magnificent view of Maidan, city center, Dnipro River and green heels in the east. The path continues inside the building. While passing through different exhibition halls, the visitors will go downward, the street level. Here they will have a chance to walk in the memorial garden. The Memorial and the Museum are interconnected. The visitors will invited to rethink their individual dignity in connection with the future of the country, and commemorate the Heroes who perished.

The facades will be divided into the massive plinth and the pavilion. The pavilion will be decorated with the graceful columns, located along its perimeter. The families of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes would have created memorials in circular brick niches in a low wall along the alley. The concept of the facade for the plinth continues the theme of People’s Memorial with flowers and photo portraits in circular niches, as well as develops it further thanks to its structure and a gradual transition from a narrow space to a rhythm created by the columns in the upper part of the pavilion.



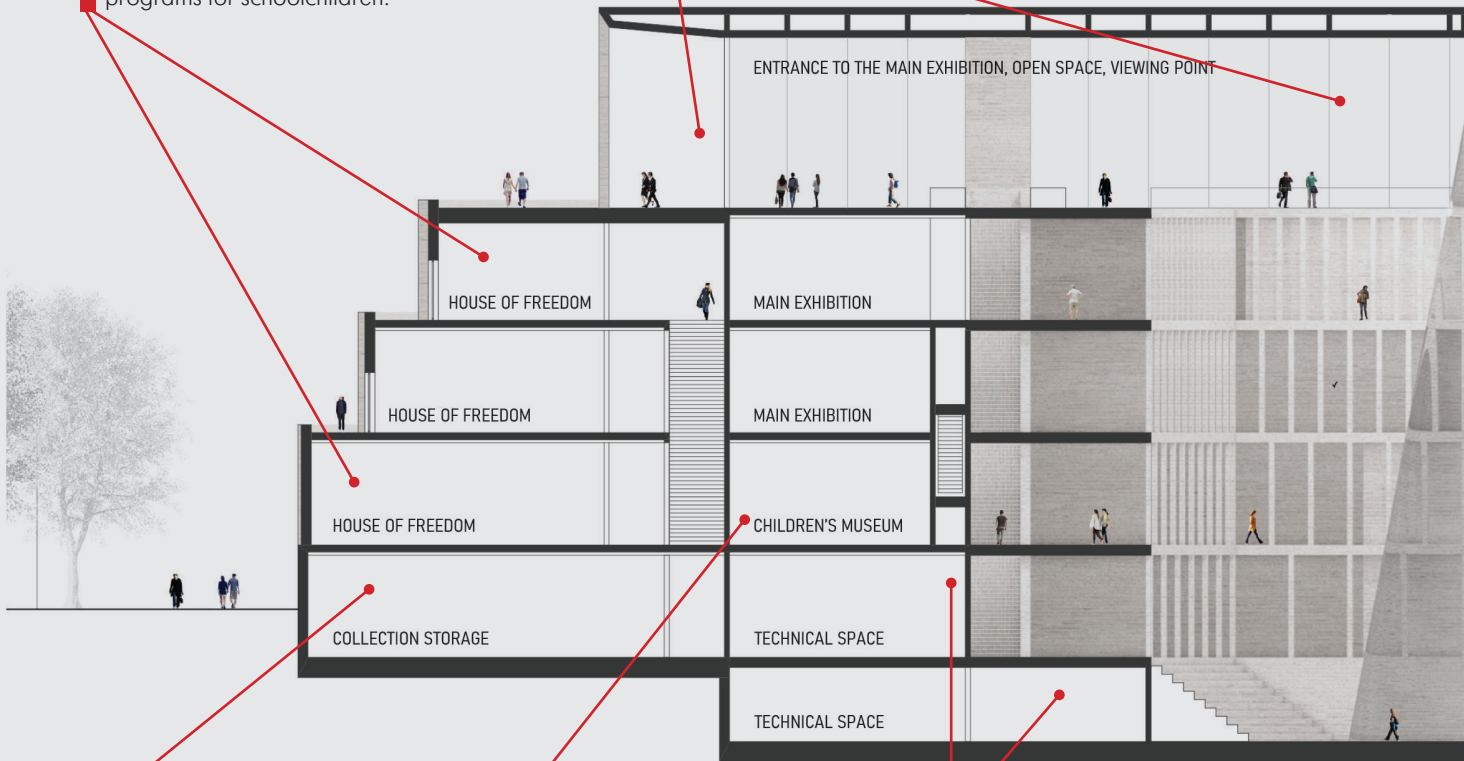
“STORMING THE HILL” is the name of the project. Its architectural resolution is unconventional: zigzag-like ascending path that starts at the Heavenly Hundred Heroes Memorial and continues to the top of the hill, where the Museum is. This ascending path encompasses the building from the outside and becomes the part of its walls.



TWO ENTRANCES/ROUTES. There will be two different routes for the visitors of the different zones of the building. The entrance from the lower foyer leads to the Freedom House, Children’s Museum and temporary exhibitions. The main collection will start on the upper floor with three ways to access it: from the outside ramp encompassing the building, by the escalator, or by the elevator from the lower foyer. The way through the permanent exhibition leads from the upper part down, along the passages that connect exhibition halls on different floors and surround the atrium.

FREEDOM HOUSE. is going to occupy the majority of the left wing. It is an autonomous part of the Museum with separate entrance and elevators. There is an open space for meetings and events, classrooms, art workshops, training rooms, recording studio, comfortable working space for the researchers, working with Maidan Museum archives. Freedom House is conceptually located near the Children's Museum to optimize the space for educational programs for schoolchildren.

VIEWING POINT / UPPER FOYER. The entrance to the main exposition is located here, as well as a space for events and temporary exhibitions. This location provides an impressive view of Khreshchatyk Street, Independence Square and nearby streets, and is perfect for starting a story about Maidan. It is a good place for a small cafe, souvenir shop and rest area.



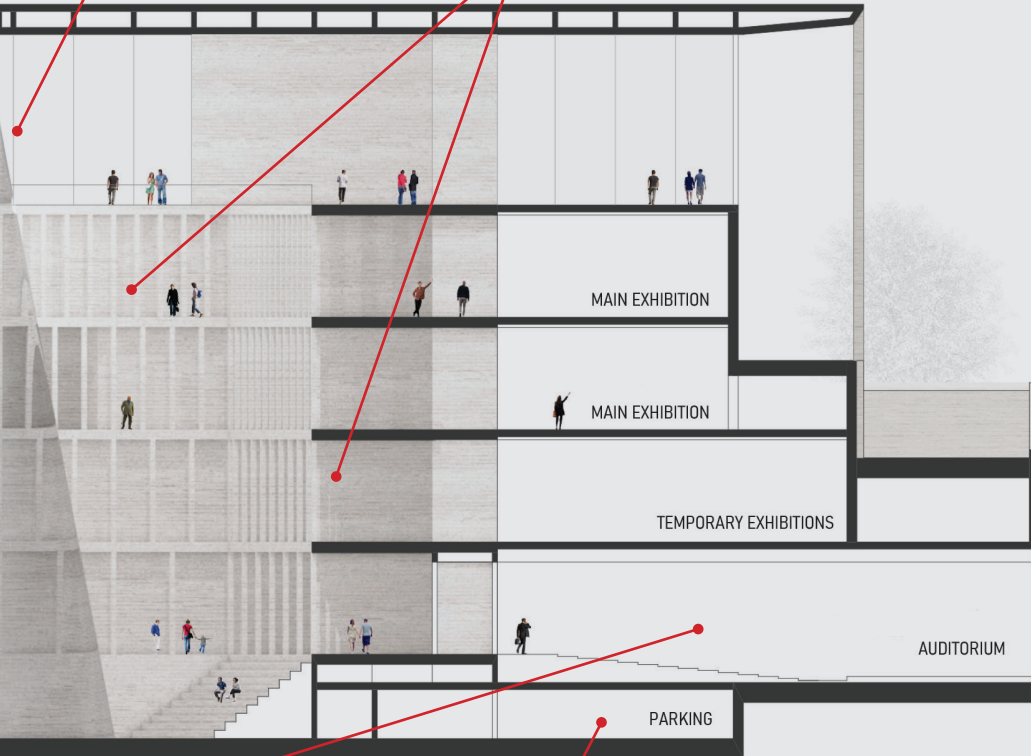
MUSEUM COLLECTION STORAGE is Sancta sanctorum of every Museum. The premises with limited access will be equipped according with all the requirements for the preservation of the items. The Research Center premises will be located on the same floor, so that to ensure comfort of the researchers working with the collection.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM is a separate exhibition for the children of school age. Here they will be told about important and complicated things in a simple and entertaining way. Together with part of the premises of the Freedom House, this location will be a shared educational space, where children are going to be taught about democracy, critical thinking, patriotism, and awareness about human rights.

UNDERGROUND LEVELS. Except for the technical premises and the Museum storage, the first underground level will feature a Research Center rooms and a large lecture hall. An open space in the middle of this level – an amphitheater, will be accessible via the steps leading to it from the lower foyer. It will be a comfortable place for meetings, resting, or conducting small events and ceremonies.

"YOLKA", or a Christmas tree. If this structure is placed on the lower floors of the building, its peak of about 5m high will reach the top of the building. Only from this viewing point "yolka" can be seen in its full size.

ATRIUM is an open space, a kind of a patio at the center of the building, with the gallery floors around it. Galleries lead to the exhibition areas. With the help of the partitions, they can be rearranged and will form additional spaces for the permanent or temporary exhibitions. This will also help to maximize the daylight in the exhibition space.



MOVIE AND CONCERT HALL, LECTURE HALL. The hall capacity is 500–600 seats. It will be equipped for conferences, lectures, screenings and concerts.

PARKING WITH A CAPACITY OF 50 LOTS. The parking is designated for employees, visitors and tour buses. There is direct access from the parking to the foyer. Also, the trucks can get in here as well. The freight elevator can be placed here as well.

TOTAL USABLE AREA OF THE BUILDING – 24 587 square meters, including:

Entrance and foyer – 16,9 %

Exhibition halls – 31,1 %

Lecture hall – 5 %

Freedom House – 10,5 %

Research Center – 2,5 %

Storages and workshops – 5,5 %

Administration – 3,5 %

Technical block – 8,1 %

Visitors' circulation areas – 10,1 %

Parking – 6,8 %

ACTIVITIES

The Present Day

The work of our museum team is focused on the key components: the territory of the future Museum and Memorial at Heavenly Hundred Alley, museum collection and archives, Information and Exhibition Center at the Trade Union House at Maidan, tour route “Revolution of Dignity Sites” in the center of Kyiv. Physical space creates trajectories of activity and allows to conduct effective cultural, educational and commemorative work.

The organizational and functional structure of the Museum team was formed according to the strategic plan. The departments created correspond to the tasks, fulfilled by the Museum.

STRUCTURAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE MUSEUM

ADMINISTRATION

- General Director
- Chief Custodian
- Deputy General Director of Research Work
- Deputy General Director of General Affairs
- Deputy General Director of Construction
- Scientific Secretary

PERSONNEL AND DOCUMENT CONTROL DEPARTMENT

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

R&D DEPARTMENT

COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT

INFORMATIONAL AND CURATORIAL DEPARTMENT

EDUCATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT

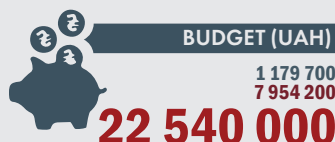
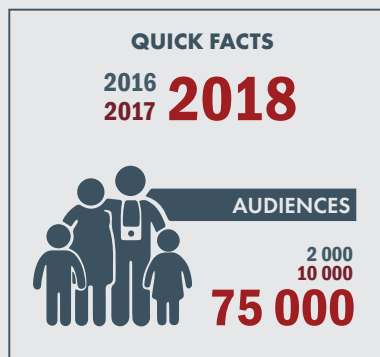
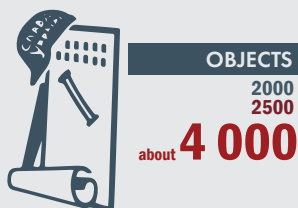
DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

The main mission of the Museum is collecting, processing and preservation of the artefacts, research work and collecting of the research materials, creation of exhibitions, carrying out workshops, panel discussions, conferences, publishing and educational projects. The Construction Department has been formed to implement the design-winning projects for the creation of the Museum and Memorial. Systematic work of musefication and memorialization of the relevant places and events, connected with the Revolution of Dignity and the Heavenly Hundred, is taking place as well, including the maintenance of such places in Kyiv.

Although only a small part of work that we do can be visible from the outside, there is a clear efficiency indicator, our audience – either actual visitors of the exhibitions and events, or virtual visitors of our online resources. We are targeting different groups, with a special attention given to the Maidan participants, schoolchildren and students, public activists, foreigners, who are interested in Ukraine. Each of these groups is special, has its expectations and affects the outcome of our curatorial, scientific, cultural and educational activities.



! SOME PREPARATION WORKS HAVE BEEN DONE TO START CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM DUE TO THE RESULTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION



Heavenly Hundred. Another very important item is a topographical collection, made by the mapmaker Dmytro Vortman.

The Museum has a powerful photo and video archive that constantly grows. In 2018, a film director Volodymyr Tykhyi donated to the Museum all the video footage of the Revolution of Dignity produced by the famous film association "Babylon 13".

Thousands of items from the collection of our Museum have been exhibited in Ukraine and abroad. A lot of promotional materials were created on the basis of the audio recordings and video footage. The Archive has been used by the volunteers to study the circumstances of the protests and determine those who committed crimes against the protestors.

The Museum continues to collect artefacts, documents and oral testimonies.

THE MUSEUM COLLECTION INCLUDES:



ARTEFACTS



ARTWORKS

songs, poems,
fiction, ornamental
and fine arts



PHOTOS, AUDIO
RECORDINGS AND
VIDEO FOOTAGE



ORAL HISTORY



LEAFLETS,
PUBLICATIONS
AND
DOCUMENTS

WE ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN:

- personal belongings, household items, objects used as defense during the Revolution of Dignity;
- personal belongings and oral testimonies of the participants of the Revolution on Granite and Orange Revolution;
- personal belongings of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes;
- weapons and household items of security forces;
- items of protest art;
- subject-related fiction;
- fragments of barricades;
- propaganda materials and symbols (flags, gonfanons, posters, etc.);
- photos, audio recordings and video footage of Maidan events;
- personal stories and testimonies related to the events of the Revolution of Dignity;
- items related to Maidans in other cities of Ukraine and the world;
- materials from the protest movements in other countries.

Contacts: maidanmuseum@gmail.com +38 067 508 26 39 +38 044 222 50 13

EXHIBITIONS

Current Moment

An absence of the permanent exhibition premises presents one of the biggest challenges to the systematic exhibition work. Temporary solution has been created in a form of exhibitions organized at our partners' locations, as well as travelling, replicated and outdoor exhibitions.

Some artefacts, for instance the testimonies of Euro-maidan, were loaned to the large exhibition projects, such as "Ukraine – NATO" in Brussels, "Museum of News" from TSN etc.

Thanks to the outdoor and travelling exhibitions, we have been able to attract a substantial number of visitors. A grand-scale exhibition "Maidan. Landscapes of Memory" at the Independence Square attracted dozens of thousands of people. The travelling exhibition "Brave. Our Heroes" was exhibited at various museums of about ten Ukrainian cities, while its English version was successfully exhibited in Chicago and Edinburgh. The travelling exhibition project "Maidan. Creative Space" was supplemented with the lectures about the poster art and the importance of artistic reflection on what is happening in the society.

Although the Revolution of Dignity always remains a central subject, our exhibitions encompass other periods as well, showing the world context, interrelation of the processes, succession of the liberation movements of Ukrainians in the 20th century, art and creative work as means of protest, modern hybrid war, protection against the Russian aggression after Maidan, and personal stories.

The Museum is open to collaboration with the artists, who are engaged with the concept of a Museum as a creative laboratory for art projects and interpretations of public responsibility and fight for freedom. The projects by Anton Logov, Oles Kromplias, Ivan Pishta, Tetiana Cheprasova, Ola Rondiak, Nikita Titov, Oleksandr Tymoshenko were implemented in 2016–2018.

The exhibition project "Revolutionize", organized to commemorate the 5th anniversary of Euromaidan together with Mystetskyi Arsenal and Ukrainian Cultural Foundation under the supervision of Nathanja van Dijk and Kateryna Filyuk, is rather unique. Thirty-three artists and art groups from fifteen countries have been engaged in the artistic conceptualization of the Revolution of Dignity. Together they were looking for the answers about the role and significance of the velvet revolutions in the world, as well as and the role of an individual in these major processes.





The Trade Unions House played a significant role both during the Revolution of Dignity and the Orange Revolution. The building burned down during Euromaidan. After it had been rebuilt, an initiative appeared to have part of the building house an exhibition and an information center, which would remind the visitors about the special significance of the Trade Unions House. To mark the 5th anniversary of the Revolution on November 21st, 2018, the National Museum of the Revolution of Dignity opened an Information and Exhibition Center here. Two rooms with a total area of 150 square meters on the first and second floors have become our first permanent exhibition and information space. The exhibition "Towards Freedom" provides brief information about the key events of the Maidan, its initiatives and Heroes. The exhibition is supplemented with interactive elements – its visitors can listen to the memoirs, view the video footage, see the collection of photos and the original exhibits from the Museum's collection.

Numerous cultural and educational events contribute to the popularity of the Information and Exhibition Center. The hall on the second floor is not just a place for discussions, presentations, commemorative evenings, and screenings; it is a communication space, where members of the Heroes' families, representatives of public initiatives, artists, scientists, Maidan protesters, and human rights activists join the events of the Museum or organize their own. The strategic direction of the activity of the future House of Freedom will be tested here.



LOCATION OF THE BOOTHS "REVOLUTION OF DIGNITY SITES"



- 1.** Mykhailivska Square
- 2.** European Square near the Ukrainian House
- 3.** At the crossing of Heavenly Hundred Heroes Alley and Khreshchatyk Street
- 4.** Viewpoint of Globus shopping mall
- 5.** Independence Square, by the monument
- 6.** By the entrance to the Central Post office
- 7.** Independence Square, by the fountains
- 8.** Area in front of Kyiv City Council
- 9.** On Heavenly Hundred Heroes Avenue, at the location of the future Maidan Museum construction
- 10.** At the crossing of Hrushevsky street and Museum Lane
- 11.** 1 Hrushevsky street, near the National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine

To book a tour please contact at:
+38 096 28 42 807, maidanmuseum@gmail.com

CULTURAL EDUCATION

Current Moment

COMMEMORATION EVENTS

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS, OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

SCREENINGS, PRESENTATIONS

FESTIVALS, FORUMS, CONFERENCES

LESSONS, LECTURES, WORKSHOPS, MASTER-CLASSES

PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS

HEAVENLY HUNDRED AWARDS, COMPETITIONS



The current common tendency is to transform the museums from the places of collecting, preservation and presentation, into the multifunctional public spaces, whose purpose is to provide different forms of educational activities, reinterpret the history, develop critical thinking and generate new meanings.

Despite the absence of its own space, which is necessary to fulfill the organization's mission and tasks, our Museum has become known and socially important thanks to its cultural, educational, and commemorative events.

Our key aim is to ensure the appropriate annual ceremony for the Dignity and Freedom Day (November 21st) and the Day of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes (February 20th). For these days, we prepare an eventful program for the wide variety of audiences. The program includes prayers and other commemorative activities as well as exhibitions, film screenings, lectures, concerts, and presentations. We hold the annual informational campaign and prepare the outdoor visually significant and socially provocative ads. Thanks to these events, we are able to cover hundreds of thousands of people in different regions of the country. We provide materials for memorial events in different cities and villages of Ukraine and other countries.

The project "Heavenly Hundred Heroes Awards" is a special project initiated by the families of those who perished during the Revolution of Dignity. The key idea is to provide personalized awards to promote these projects that were started by the Heroes, but which they did not manage to finish. The Museum is actively supporting this initiative and has participated in the establishing of the Oleksandr Kapinos Award. The Award supports public activists, students, teachers from the villages and small towns, who work with the children and youth to recreate Ukrainian social customs, ceremonies, folklore, engagement in studies of the history of the country. Other awards include Serhii Nihoyan Award (competition of scripts, movies, art performances and projects dedicated to the struggle for freedom), Serhii Baidovskyi Award (competition of virtual historical projects, Ukrainian studies and the development of civil society in Ukraine), and Serhii Kemskyi Award (a competition of academic papers dedicated to the Revolution of Dignity).



PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

Current Moment

Educational mission would be hard to fulfill without the publishing activity. Museum publications reflect and record our work and research, the subject matter we focus on, the ideas that we generate and promote. We hope that our publications are useful and informative from the point of view of methodology, scientific research and practice. We have published books that cover a wide variety of subjects.



PUBLICATIONS

THE HEAVENLY HUNDRED: BIOGRAPHIES

Tereikovska, Svitlana. *Biographies of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes* in three volumes

MAIDAN. DIRECT SPEECH

Edited by Olena Chebanyuk & Oksana Kovalyova. Interviews with the participants of the Revolution of Dignity. Part of the "Oral History of Maidan" series

MAIDAN: CREATIVE SPACE

Exhibition catalogue of the project produced by the workshop of Vitalii Shostia at the National Academy of Visual Arts and Architecture. 2014

REVOLUTIONIZE

Exhibition Catalogue. 33 artists from 15 countries reinterpret the subject of Maidan and Revolution using the language of modern art.

THE BRAVE. OUR HEROES

Exhibition brochure dedicated to the 100 years of Ukrainian Revolution. In English and Ukrainian.

ART-NOTEBOOKS: "BRAVE. OUR HEROES", "FOR UKRAINE! Ukrainian Sich Rifleman Legion (1914–1918)". This publication is dedicated to the 100 years of the Ukrainian Revolution

SAFETY OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS: INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR UKRAINE

Edited by Ihor Poshyvailo. Collection of academic and practical materials on prevention and prompt response to the crisis

MAIDAN MUSEUM NEWSLETTER

Quarterly publication on Museum's activities

TOWARDS FREEDOM!

Presentation brochure about the history of creation, fundamentals and current activities of Maidan Museum

MATERIALS ABOUT THE MUSEUM, EXHIBITIONS, PROJECTS, AND EVENTS

ACADEMIC WORK

Current Moment

The Museum's exhibition projects, memorial and educational events and publication are based on the high-quality academic material, the results of research and the best scholarship. Apart from the work of the Registrar and preservation of memorial objects, the Museum staff conducts research of the collections, organizes academic conferences, develops curatorial concepts for expositional and memorial space, creates multimedia library, audio and visual archive, carries out field expeditions, collects oral stories, prepares guideline materials, as well as studies different aspects and contexts of the Revolution of Dignity.

We focus on the modern trends in the field of museum studies, paying particular attention to the successful international experience and adjusting it to Ukrainian realities and needs. Business and educational trips of our employees to the stellar museums and memorials of the world stimulate the professional growth of our team, personal and institutional development, and fruitful international partnerships.





PRIORITIES FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

- Field trips to visit the families of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes;
- Collecting of testimonies and memoirs within the framework of the project “Oral History of Maidan”;
- Academic work, work with the collections, implementation of online collection management systems;
- Digitization of the audio and visual collection;
- Creation of the outdoor tour routes and exhibitions tours;
- Working on exhibition concepts, preparing informational materials for the exhibitions.
- Development of:
 - preservation documents for immovable monuments, connected with the Revolution of Dignity
 - preservation and musefication of the monuments connected with the Revolution of Dignity;
 - manuals for the preservation of monuments, presentation of traumatic history, museum activities.
- Organization and participation in academic discussions;
- Competitions of student works named after the Heavenly Hundred Hero Serhii Kemsyky;
- Creating framework for the internships for scholars and students of Museum Studies who are interested in commemorative practices and the Revolution of Dignity;
- Study of successful international experience in Museum Studies;
- Learning successful commemorative practices in Ukraine and around the world.

PARTNERS

Institutional

UKRAINIAN PARTNERS

"Center for Civil Liberties" NGO

"City-Garden" NGO

"Euromaidan-SOS" NGO

"Family of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes" NGO

"Initiative Group of Affected / Injured at Maidan" NGO

"Maidan Museum" NGO

"Maidan Self-Defense" NGO

"Master Knyg" Publishing Company

"Public Information Space" NGO

"The Student Fraternity of Lviv Region" NGO

"Ukrainian Women Veteran Movement" NGO

Architectural bureau Mlstudio

Artistic Center "Art-Space" in Zaporizhzhia

Association of Documentary Cinematographs "Babylon '13"

Association of Medical Personal at the Revolution of Dignity

BigBoard

Bigmedia

Borys Hrinchenko Kyiv University

Center for Research on the Liberation Movement

Charity Foundation "Maidan Hidnosti"

Civic Sector of Euromaidan

Crimean Tatar Resource Center

Czech Center in Kyiv

Embassy of the Czech Republic in Ukraine

Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine

Foundation to Preserve the History of Maidan

GLOBUS Shopping and Entertaining Center

Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences

International Charity Foundation "Heavenly Hundred"

Kyiv Academic Theater "Koleso"

Kyiv City State Administration

Maidan Museum / Freedom Museum Public Initiative

Ministry for Veterans Affairs of Ukraine

Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine

National Academy of Fine Arts and Architecture

National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

National Center of Business and Cultural Cooperation "Ukrainian House"

National Research Restoration Centre of Ukraine

National Union of Architects of Ukraine

National University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy"

National University "Lviv Polytechnics"

New Cave Media

Obukhiv Regional History Museum

Office of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine

pro.mova

Public Movement "Space of Freedom"

Publishing house "Duh i Litera"

Publishing house "KLIO"

State Archive of Security Service of Ukraine

Studio of Graphic Design headed by professor Vitaliy Shostya

SVITLYTSIA Art Gallery

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

U.S. Embassy in Ukraine

Ukrainian Catholic University
Ukrainian Center for Holocaust
Studies
Ukrainian Cultural Foundation
Ukrainian Institute of National
Remembrance
Zinteco

MUSEUM INSTITUTIONS

“Mystetskyi Arsenal” National
Cultural, Art and Museum Complex
“Territory of Terror” Memorial Museum
on Totalitarian Regimes
Blue Shield Ukraine
Chernihiv Regional Art Museum
Named After Hryhorii Galagan
Dmytro Yavornytskyi National
Historical Museum in Dnipro
ICOM Ukraine
Khmelnitskyi Regional Museum of Art
Konotop Local History Museum
named after O. M. Lazarevsky
Melitopol Museum of Local History
Museum of Books and Printing
of Ukraine
Museum of the Heavenly Hundred
in Ivano-Frankivsk

Museum of Kyiv History
Museum of the Ukrainian Diaspora
National Art Museum of Ukraine
National Center of Folk Culture
“Ivan Honchar Museum”
National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical
and Cultural Preserve
National Museum of the History
of Ukraine
National Museum of the History of
Ukraine in the Second World War
National Museum of Ukrainian Pottery
in Opishne
Odesa Museum of Regional History
Odesa State Literary Museum
Tustan State Historical and Cultural
Reserve
Ukrainian Center for Museum
Development
Ukrainian Philatelic Museum
in Memory of Jakiw Balaban
Zaporizhzhia Regional Local History
Museum

FOREIGN PARTNERS

Foundation “A Tale of a Tub”,
Rotterdam, the Netherlands

Fulbright Ukraine
Goethe-Institut
Heinrich Boell Foundation,
Kyiv Office, Ukraine
House of European History,
Brussels, Belgium
ICOM (International Council
of Museums)
International Centre for the Study
of the Preservation and Restoration
of Cultural Property (ICCROM),
Rome, Italy
International Coalition of Sites
of Conscience, New York, USA
Kleihues + Kleihues Gesellschaft von
Architekten mbH, Berlin, Germany
Muzeum Plakatu w Wilanowie,
Warsaw, Poland
Mymedia
Phaze eins, Berlin, Germany
Prince Claus Fund of Culture
and Development, Amsterdam,
the Netherlands
Scottish Parliament, Edinburgh,
Scotland, Great Britain
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington DC, USA
Ukrainian National Museum
of Chicago, USA

MAIDAN MUSEUM. IT'S ABOUT FREEDOM

Information book on the National Memorial to the Heavenly Hundred Heroes and Revolution of Dignity Museum. – Kyiv: Maidan Museum Publishers, 2018. – 48 p.

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Olha Salo

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**NATIONAL MEMORIAL
TO THE HEAVENLY HUNDRED HEROES
AND REVOLUTION OF DIGNITY MUSEUM**

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