

Changes in Social Structure & Social Status (Ukraine Under Muscovy)

- Cossacks
 - Social status recognized
- Formation of a new nobility
- Peasants
 - most gain freedom from labour obligations
- Distinguished Military Fellows
- Rank and File
 - Black Council
 - Zaporozhian Sich

Changes in Social Structure & Social Status (Ukraine Under Muscovy)

- Orthodox Clergy
- Townspeople
- Jews
- Peasants
 - Estate lands
 - Communally owned lands
 - individual peasant landholdings
- Reimposition of Manorial System

L: Peasant Woman (1778-79)

R: Male Peasant (1778-79)



Peasant, girl in costume,
& her mother (late 18th c.)



Social Estates in Hetmanate

- Crown
 - Muscovite Tsar
- Nobility
 - Old Rus gentry
 - Cossack Officers
(Distinguished Military
Fellows)
- Cossacks
 - Lower Officers
 - Rank & file
- Orthodox Clergy
 - Monastic (unmarried)
 - Parish priests
- Townspeople
 - Patricians
 - Merchants
 - Artisans
 - Workers
- Peasants
 - Manorial
 - Monastic
 - Communal
 - Free peasants

Ukrainian Church's Status

- 1686: Kyivan metropolitanate under Moscow patriarch
- Ivan Mazepa: Patron of Church
 - Building of new churches
 - Lands for monasteries
 - Restoration: St. Michael's Cathedral & St. Sophia's Cathedral
- Mazepa: Commitment to education
- 1694: Kyivan Academy
- Cultural influence on Moscow

Summary: Cossack Ukraine & Russia after Mazepa

- International politics
 - Divided among Muscovy, Poland and Ottoman Empire
 - Muscovy: dominant power
- Internal politics
 - Cossacks win autonomous state
 - Polish, Ottoman & Muscovite orientations
- Social structure
 - Polish nobility & Catholic Clergy replaced by fledgling Cossack nobility and Orthodox clergy
 - Peasantry & rank & file Cossacks able to rid themselves of more onerous burdens associated with Polish serfdom

Muscovy becomes Russian Empire

□ Peter I

- Adopts title of Emperor 1721
- Leading state in Eastern Europe
- Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth becomes Russian dependency
- Defeats Sweden
 - Acquires n. Latvia, Estonia & e. shores of Gulf of Finland
- Builds St. Petersburg: becomes new capital in 1712
- Less success against Ottoman Turks

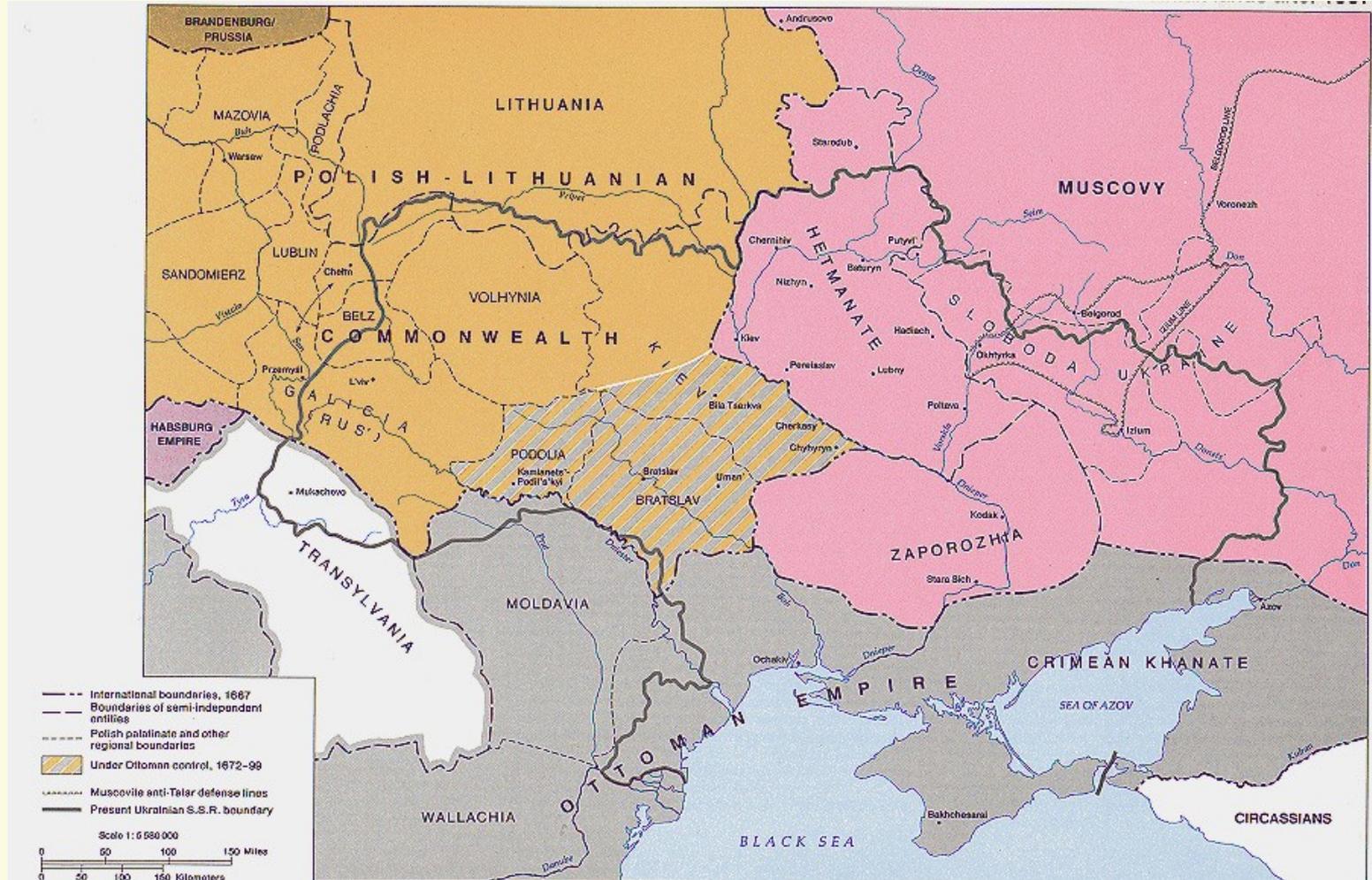
□ Ottoman Turks defeated in 2nd 1/2 18th c.

- Russia establishes itself on north shores of Black Sea
- Last vestiges of Ukrainian autonomy abolished

Settlement of Sloboda Ukraine

- Sloboda = free settlement
 - Located in northeast Ukraine (both sides of border)
 - Settled largely by refugees from R & L Bank Ukraine
 - Cossack system of military administration
 - Colonels elected for life
 - No hetman allowed
- Catherine II (1762-96) abolishes autonomy in 1765
 - Province (guberniia) of Sloboda Ukraine
 - Rank & file registered Cossacks become state serfs
 - Officers become noblemen

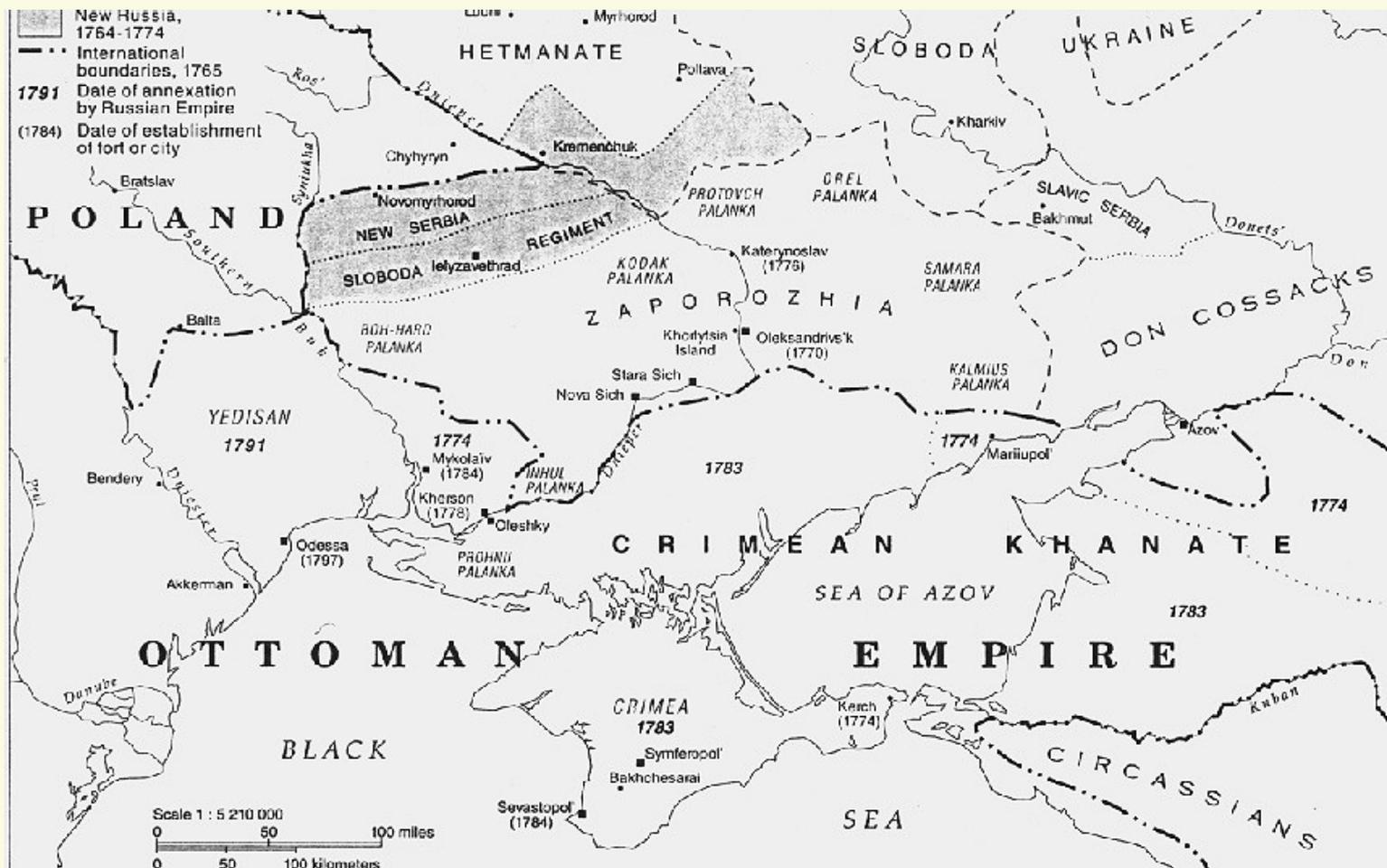
Ukraine in 1667



Zaporozhian Cossack Lands

- Army of the Lower Zaporozhia
 - Autonomous after Khmelnytsky
 - Pro-Russian policies & wary of Hetmanate
- Muscovy encroaches on Zaporozhian lands
 - Fight alongside Mazepa 1709
 - New Sich under Ottoman protection
- Agreement of Lubni (1734)
 - Free Lands of the Zaporozhian Host
 - Self government; under Russian army in Hetmanate
- Colonization
 - Ukrainian peasants
 - New Serbia (1750s); Bulgarians, Greeks & Romanians

Zaporozhian Cossack Lands and New Russia in mid to late 18th c.



Zaporozhian Cossack lands

- Abolition of autonomy
 - Russo-Turkish War (1769-74)
 - Pugachev Rebellion (1773-74)
 - Kuchuk Kainardzha (1774)
 - Crimean Khanate independent; annexed (1783)
 - n. coast of Black Sea, Sea of Azov & Crimean Peninsula
 - Zaporozhian Sich destroyed in June 1775
 - Province (gubernia) of New Russia
- Renewed colonization drive
 - Romanians, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians & Italians
 - German Protestants, especially Mennonites
 - Free land & tax exemptions; Seven Yrs War (1756-63)
 - Russian government founds new towns

Abolition of the Hetmanate

- Peter I restricts autonomy
 - Ivan Skoropadsky (1708-22)
 - Capital moved from Baturyn to Hlukhiv
 - From Confirmation of Pereiaslav Agreement to unilateral decrees
 - Military campaigns far from home
 - Construction projects
 - College of Foreign Affairs to Senate (internal affairs)
 - Little Russian Collegium
 - Pavlo Polubotok (1722; dies in prison 1724)

L: Ivan Skoropadsky (1708-22)

R: Pavlo Polubotok (1722-24)



Abolition of the Hetmanate

- Danylo Apostol (1727-34)
 - 28 Confirmed Articles
 - Restored restricted autonomy
- Governing Council of the Hetman's office
- Oleksii Rozumovsky & Elizabeth I
- Kyrylo Rozumovsky (1747-64)
- Catherine II (1763-96)
 - centralization & rationalization of administration
 - Little Russian Collegium (1764-81)
 - Novhorod-Siversky, Chernihiv and Kyiv.
 - System of military regiments abolished (1785)

L: Oleksii Rozumovsky

R: Kyrylo Rozumovsky (1747-64)



Socio-economic Developments

- Hetmanate
 - 50% of population peasants; 45% Cossacks
- New Cossack gentry
 - Increase labour obligations of peasantry
 - Reduce rights of poorer Cossacks
- Charter of the Nobility 1785
 - Landholdings recognized
 - Exemption from military or state service
 - Freedom from taxation
- Distinguished Military Fellows: Russian nobility (dvorianstvo)
 - Loss of autonomy, but gain social status & wealth

Socio-economic developments

- Rank and file Cossacks: Soldier-farmers
 - Not liable to pay taxes or provide labour services
 - Not paid for military service & no war booty
 - lands became neglected during military service
 - status worsened: not much better off than peasants
- Peasants
 - Free military villages: under Cossack administration
 - Distributed to Cossack officers and officials
 - labour services and duties increased
 - Tsarist government distributes land to Russian nobles
 - Peasants' freedom of movement restricted 1783
 - Process of re-enservment completed

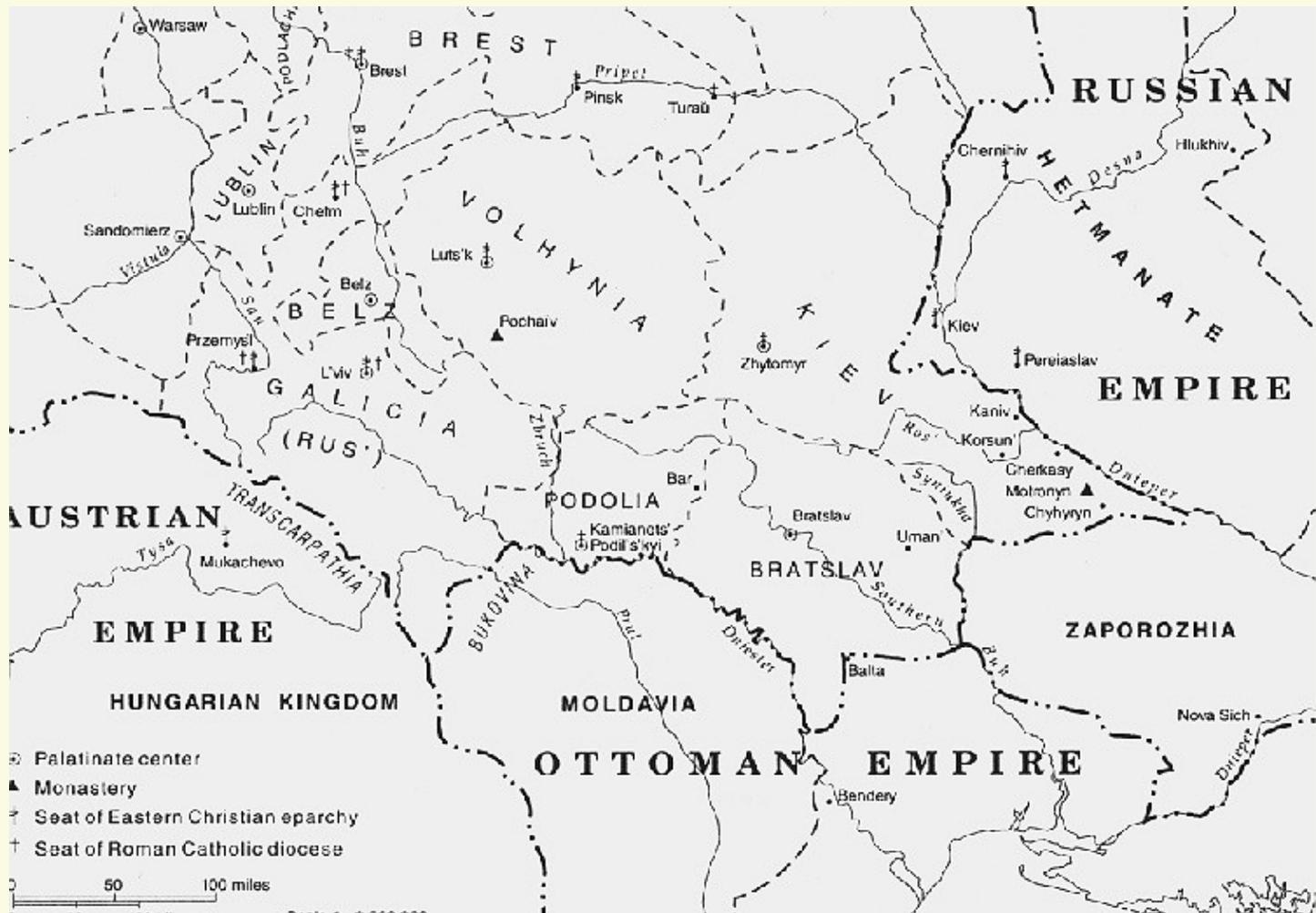
Socio-economic developments

- Clergy: increases wealth and status
 - Orthodox monasteries own 17% of land
 - Lands secularized & given to noblemen (1786)
 - became state functionaries
- Townspeople: status deteriorated
 - Excessive taxation
 - Only several towns enjoy rights of self-government (Magdeburg Law)
 - 1760s, 3% of population of Hetmanate townspeople
 - Administration in hands of Cossacks, rich patricians, and foreign merchants, who have privileges
- Integration of Ukraine's elite successful

Right-Bank & Western Ukraine

- Poland re-exerts control after 1714
 - Andrusovo Treaty (1667)
 - "Eternal Peace" Treaty (1686)
 - Ottoman Turkish rule (1672-1699)
 - Cossack revolts 1702-04 led by Semen Palii
 - Mazepa (1705-08) and Great Northern War
- Re-establishment of Polish Government
 - Palatinates (provinces) palatine (governor)
 - Dietine (sejmik) controlled by magnates
 - Taxation powers, controlled military service, and chose deputies to the national assembly or
 - Central Diet (Sejm)

Right-Bank Ukraine (1740)



Ukraine in 1750



Right-Bank & Western Ukraine

- Restoration of Polish socio-economic system
 - Huge estates (latifundia) owned by magnates
 - Arenda or leasehold system re-established
 - Jews return
 - Colonization of s. & e. borderland regions
 - Burden of serfdom greatest in w. Ukraine (Galicia)
- Breakdown of Central Authority
 - Polish kings become figureheads
 - Centralization (Russia, Austria, and Prussia)
 - Magnates: mini governments & private armies
- Roman & Uniate (Greek) Catholic churches
 - Orthodox eparchies become Greek Catholic (1721)

Social Revolts: Opryshky and Haidamaky

- Socio-economic oppression, Cossack traditions & peasant beliefs
- Galicia & Transcarpathia: opryshky
 - Oleksa Dovbush
- Haidamak rebellions in Right-Bank Ukraine
 - spontaneous revolts of peasantry & Cossacks against Polish landowners, Jewish leaseholders, & Roman & Greek Catholic clergy
 - ongoing & intermittent guerilla warfare
 - refuge in the Hetmanate or Zaporozhian lands
 - Russian government opposed to outbreaks
 - Zaporozhians: sympathy with rank and file

Oleksa Dovbush (18th c.)



Haidamak revolt of 1768

- 1768 Revolt (largest of three major revolts)
 - Encouraged by Orthodox cleric
 - Support of Zaporozhian Cossacks
 - Polish nobility & Confederation of Bar
 - Revolt against pro-Russian king, Stanislaw Poniatowski
 - Zaporozhian Cossack, Maksym Zalizniak
 - Town of Uman: Cossack captain, Ivan Honta, defects
 - Rebels proclaimed Zalizniak hetman and expressed the desire to drive the Poles out of Ukraine
 - Russian army suppresses revolt
 - Honta and Zalizniak tried. Honta tortured
 - Deepening of Polish-Ukr & Jewish-Ukrainian hatred

Partitions of Poland

- Prussia's & Austria's Concern over Russia
 - First Partition of Poland (1772)
 - Austria: Galicia & Belz, & Cracow
- Austria gets Bukovyna from Moldavia (1774)
- 1791, May 3 Constitution
- Final partitions of 1793 and 1795
 - Poland disappears from the map of Europe
 - Russia obtains palatinate of Kyiv, Bratslav and e. Volhynia in 1793
 - In 1795, it obtains w. Volhynia & e. Chelm (Kholm)
 - Reorganized into 3 provinces (gubernia) of Kyiv, Volhynia and Podilia (Podolia)

Partitions of Poland (Ukrainian Lands)



