

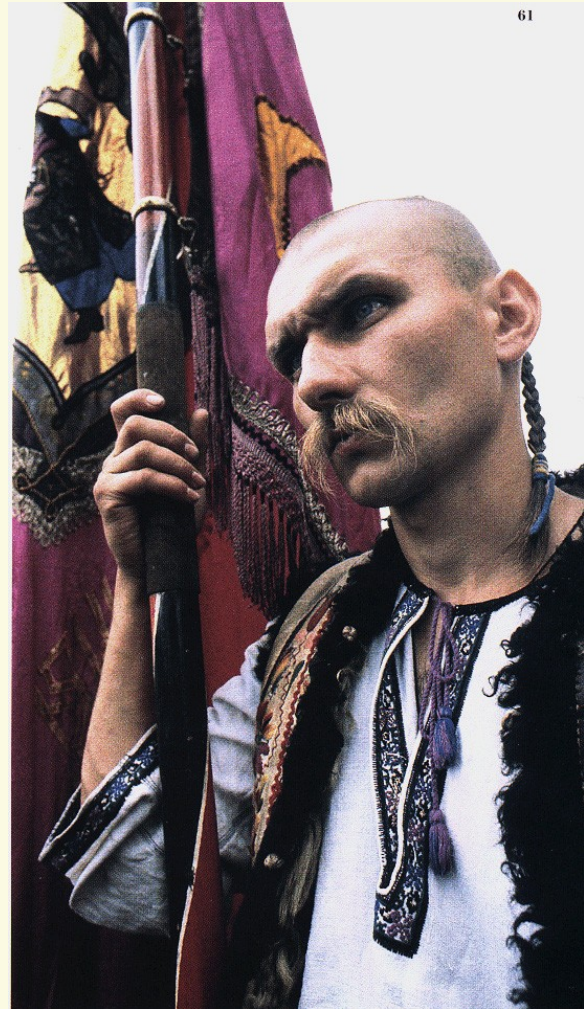
The Age of the Cossacks

- New Era in Ukrainian History
 - Turning point
 - Key period in historical process
 - Long-term Impact on future generations
- A "Golden Age?"
 - Age of heroes
 - Notable/exceptional achievements in political, cultural, social spheres
 - Subjects, not objects of history

Zaporozhian Cossacks Defy the Sultan (Ilia Repin, 1880-81)



Painting of Zaporozhian Cossack (1932)
Revival of Cossack Movement (1990s)



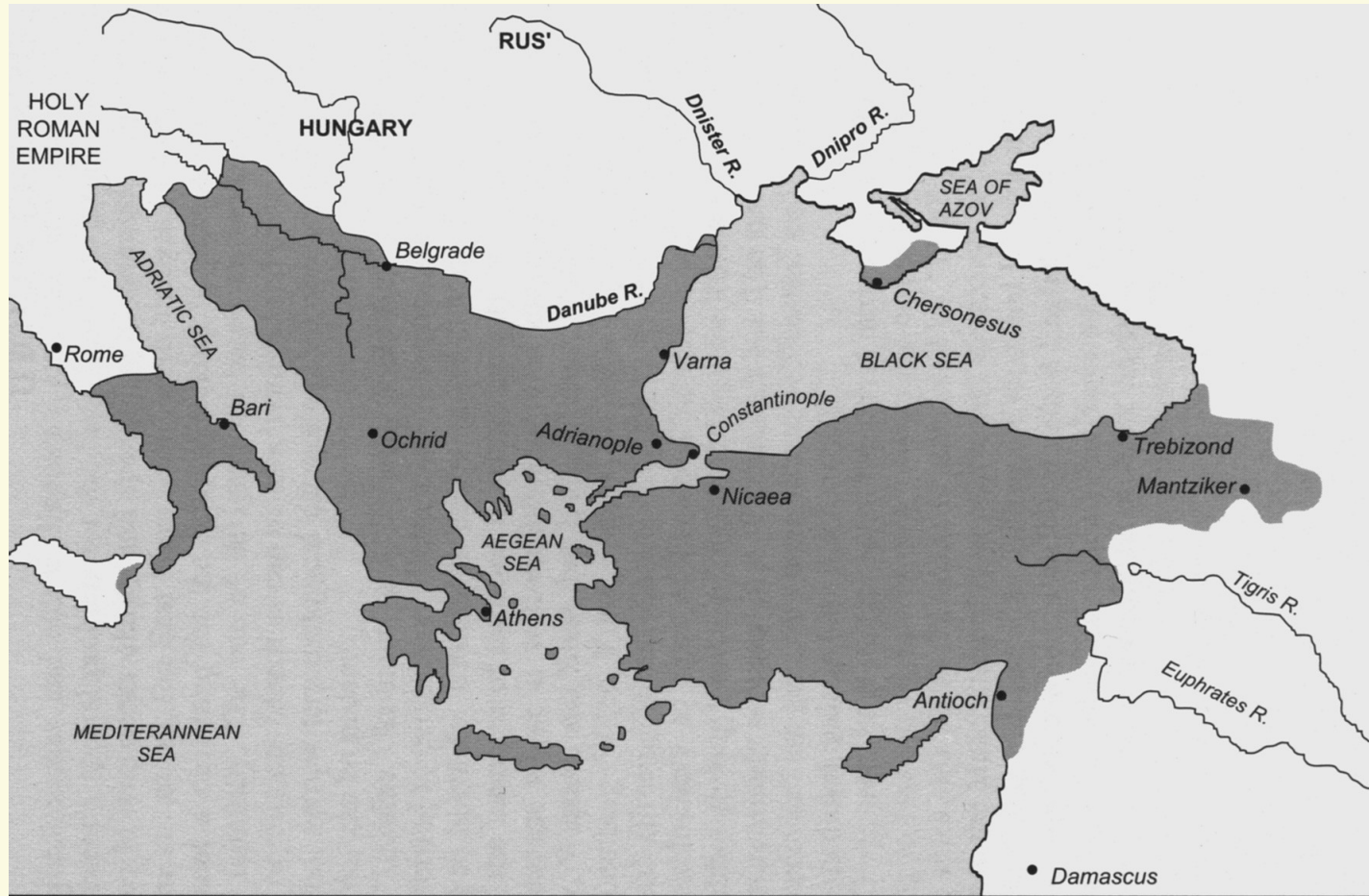
The Steppe Frontier

- Low density of population
 - 3 inhabitants/sq km at frontier
 - 14/sq km in Galicia
- Poland: Europe's bread basket
 - Open up new areas for farming
- Steppe zone as buffer zone
 - North: Poland-Lithuania; South: Crimean Tatars
 - Cossacks & the steppes

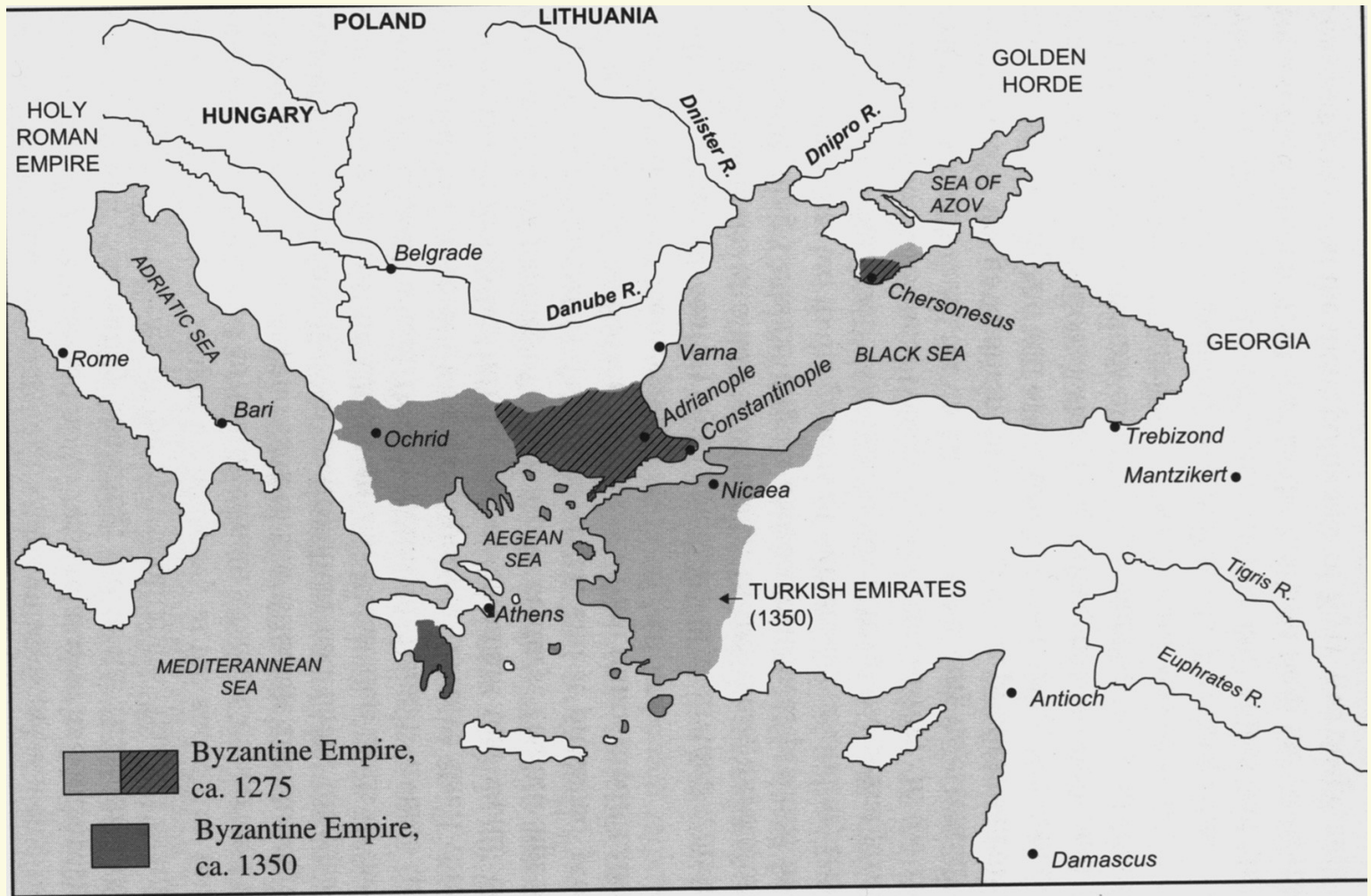
Crimean Tatars & Ottoman Turks

- Golden Horde disintegrates
 - Kazan, Astrakhan & Crimean Khanates
- Ottoman Turks 14-15 c.
 - Constantinople falls in 1453
 - Genoese Italians out of Crimea
 - Crimean Khanate: vassal state
 - Black Sea becomes Turkish lake
- The Slave Trade

Byzantium: 11th century



Byzantium: 13th-14th c.



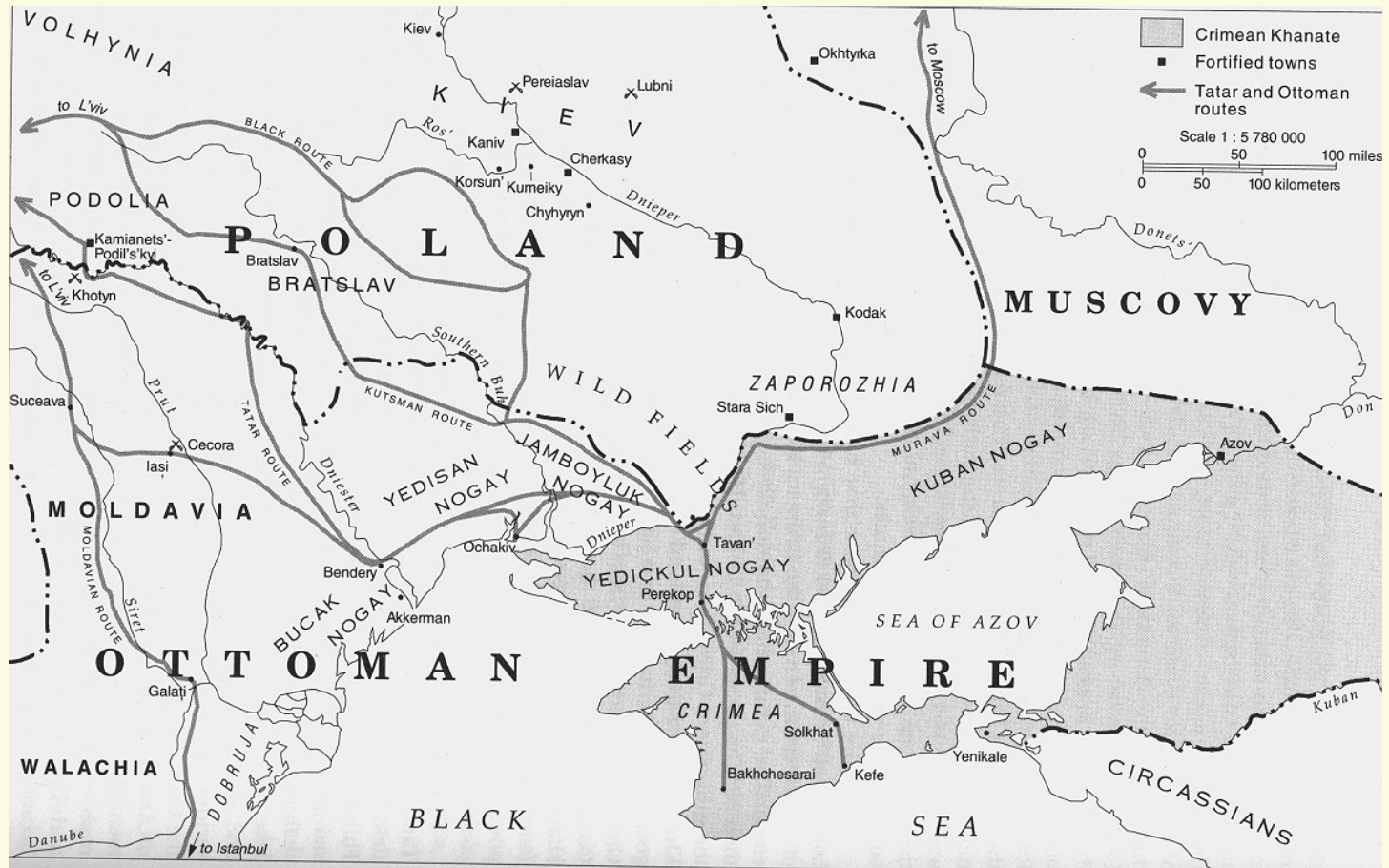
The End of the Byzantine Empire



Genoese Fort of Sudak in Crimea (14th c.)



Routes Commonly Used by Tatars During Slave Raids



Origins of the Cossacks

- Who went into the steppes?
- Cossack Way of Life
- Frontiersmen into warriors
- From self defence to offensive units
- Mercenaries
- Booty from the Islamic world
- Cossack = Qazaq

Types of Cossacks

- Town Cossacks
- Zaporozhian Cossacks
 - Beyond the rapids = Za porohy
 - Sich = fortified settlement
- Townsmen, declassé gentry, peasants escaping serfdom
- Rada
- Elders (officers) rank & file

Cossack Rada (illustration of mid 19th c.)



Coat of Arms of the Zaprozhian Army Engraving (1622)



Early Cossack Demands

- Elected: Koshovyi otaman
- Hetmans: initially appointed
- Cossacks: a social group
- Early demands
 - Recognition as a social estate
 - Equality with szlachta
 - Recognition of "traditional liberties"

Social Estates in 16th -early - 17th-c. Ukraine

- Crown
- Nobility: magnates & gentry
- Clergy: Orthodox, Uniate, Catholic
- Townspeople: patricians, Merchants, artisans, workers
- Jews
- Peasants: serfs & free peasants
- Cossacks: town (registered) & Zaporozhian (unregistered)

Left: Starosta (county official), late 15th c.
Right: Lviv wealthy merchant, 1630s



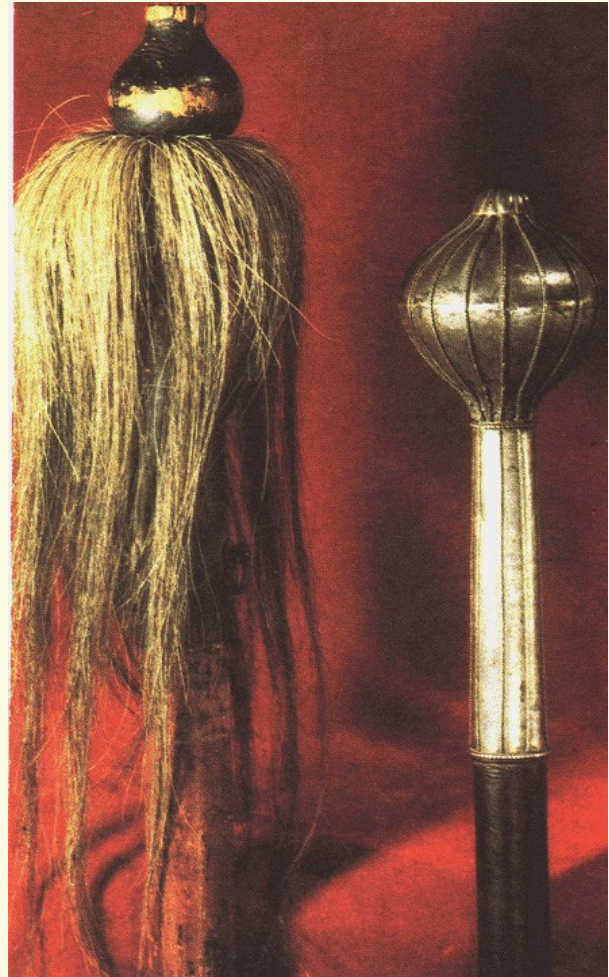
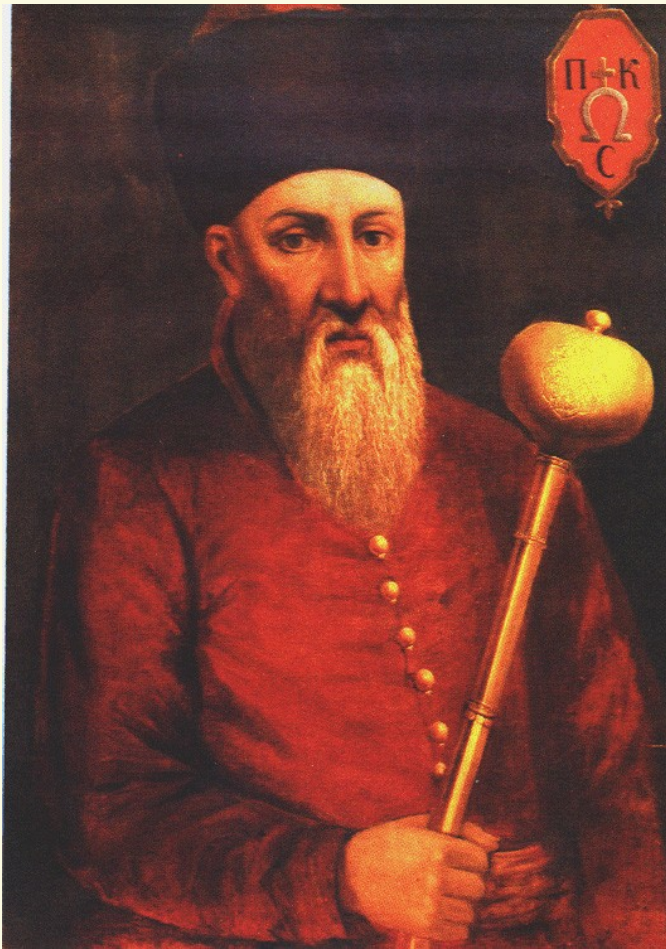
Registered Cossacks

- Primarily Town Cossacks
 - King Stefan Batory 1577
 - Recognized military service
 - Free from local officials
 - Payment for military service
- Batory's Promises
 - Election of officers
 - Judged by own peers
 - Royal confirmation of lands held

Cossacks in Poland's External Politics

- Jagiellonian dynasty dies out 1572
 - Diet elects Stefan Batory as king
 - Cossacks play increasingly important role in Polish political life
- Cossacks & International Affairs
- Hetman Petro Sahaidachny
 - Conducts Significant Raids Against Tatars and Turks
 - Defeats Turks at Khotyn 1621

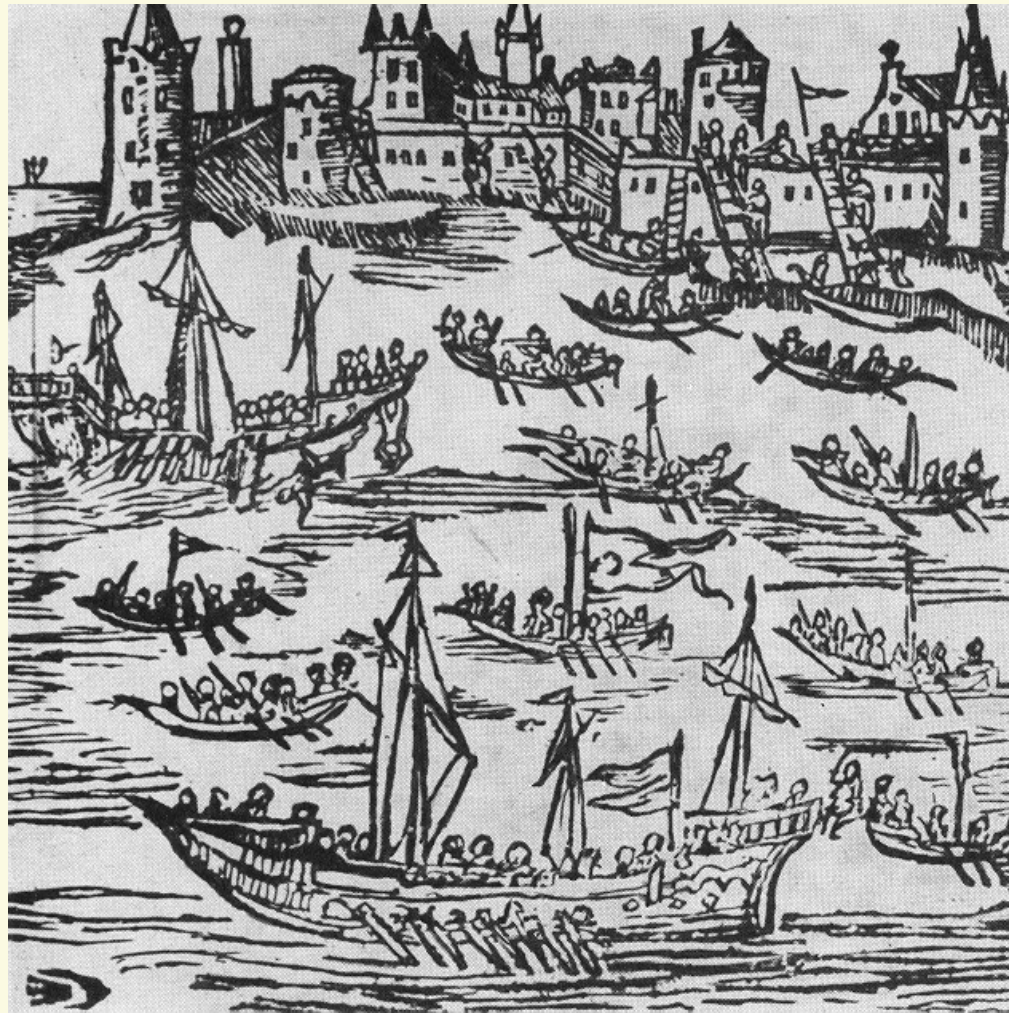
Petro Sahaidachny (18th c. painting)
Bunchuk & Bulava (symbols of authority)



Petro Sahaidachny (Engraving 1622)



Zaporozhian Cossacks Take Kaffa (Engraving 1622)



Cossacks & Orthodox Church

- Hetman Petro Sahaidachny
 - Educated at Ostrih Academy
- Kyiv's Revival
 - Monastery of the Caves, Kyiv
 - Brotherhood established
 - Zaporozhian administration moved to Kyiv
 - Army registered into brotherhood

Cossacks and Orthodox Church

- Cossacks bolster Orthodox Church & it backs Cossacks
- Wladyslaw IV, 1632
- Recognition of Orthodox Hierarchy
 - Pacification of the Greek Faith
- Orthodox noblemen nominate Petro Mohyla (1632)

Metropolitan Petro Mohyla (18th c.)

Illustration from academic thesis (1701)



On the Eve of a Great Rebellion

- Metropolitan Petro Mohyla
- The Kyivan Collegium (Mohyla Academy)
- Cossack demands unfulfilled
 - Fortress at Kodak (Beauplan)
 - Rebellions of 1637 & 1638
- Wladyslaw IV plans a war against the Turks (1646)

Importance of Bohdan Khmelnysky

- Bohdan Khmelnytsky (1648-1657)
 - Central figure - 17th c. Ukraine
 - Khmelnytsky-led revolt was pivotal event in Ukr. history
 - Beginning of downfall of Poland
 - Balance shifts to Muscovy
- Born circa 1595
 - Jesuit education; knows Turkish and Tatar culture

Bohdan Khmelnytsky (18th c. painting)
Monument to Khmelnytsky in Kyiv (1880s)



The Khmelnytsky Revolt

- Zhovti Vody (Yellow Waters): May 5-6
- Korsun: (May 15-16)
- The Great Jacquerie Begins
- King Wladyslaw dies
- What next, Hetman Khmelnytsky?
- Khmelnytsky's moderate demands
- The fate of the Jews

The Khmelnytsky Revolt, cont'd

- Pyliavtsi (September)
- To Warsaw?
- King Jan Kazimierz (1648-68)
- Moderate Demands
 - Restore traditional Cossack liberties
 - Free access to the Black Sea
 - Hetman & Cossacks answer to king
 - Abolish Union of Brest & Uniate Church

Khmelnytsky's Campaigns



Khmelnytsky Becomes a National Leader

- Enters Kyiv January 1649
- Change in Consciousness
- Autocrat of Rus by the Grace of God
- Truce of Zboriv (August)
 - 40,000 registered Cossacks
 - Kyiv, Chernihiv & Bratslav palatinates become Cossack territory
 - Orthodox metropolitan in Senate
 - Amnesty for noblemen
 - Others return to former status

Entrance of Hetman Khmelnytsky into Kyiv, 1649

by M. Ivasiuk, (oil, 1949)



Zaporozhian Naval Banner (18th c.)



Stalemate with Poland

- Grand anti-Polish coalition
 - Son Tymish & Moldavian princess
- Berstechko & Bila Tserkva (1651)
 - Register reduced to 20,000
 - Cossack lands reduced to Kyiv palatinate
 - Polish noblemen return to estates
- Sloboda Ukraine
- Zhvanets Treaty (December 1653)
- Ukraine between East & West

Peoples of Ukraine

- Ukrainians: 72.7%
- Russians 22.1%
- Jews: 1%
- Belarusians: 0.8%
- Moldovans: 0.6%
- Poles: 0.5%
- Bulgarians: 0.4%
- Hungarians 0.2%
- Romanians: 0.2%
- Crimean Tatars: 0.2%
- Greeks: 0.2%
- Armenians: 0.1%
- Roma (gypsies) : 0.1%
- Germans: 0.1%
- Azeris: 0.1%
- Gagauz: 0.1%