

# Cossack Ukraine and Muscovy

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- Failure of anti-Polish coalition plans
- Discussions with Muscovy
- Rise of Muscovy
  - Golden Horde: Kazan & Astrakhan
  - Ivan III marries Byzantine princess
  - Orthodox Church autocephalous
  - Ivan IV “the Terrible” (1547-84): from kniaz" (prince) to tsar (Caesar)

# Cossack Ukraine and Muscovy (cont'd)

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- Plight of Ukr. Orthodox church
- Colonization of Sloboda Ukraine
- Pereiaslav Agreement 1654
  - Swear allegiance to Tsar
  - Affirmed rights & liberties.
    - Self government (courts & administration)
    - Elect hetman (swear allegiance to Tsar)
    - Foreign relations allowed

# Two Cossacks on Watch

(S. Vasylykivsky, late 19th c. painting)



# Departure Before Campaign (M. Pymonenko, 1902)



# Pereiaslav Agreement (1654)

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- Registered Cossacks 60,000
- Rights of nobility confirmed
- Municipal self government affirmed
- Consequences of Pereiaslav
  - Shift in Balance of Power
  - Polish solution becomes less likely
  - Tsar of Great and Little Rus
- Vassal state, unification, or re-unification? Some comments

# From Pereiaslav to Khmelnytsky's death (1657)

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- New wars with Poland
  - Muscovy and Belarus
  - Tsar of all Great, Little and White (Bela) Rus
- Khmelnytsky rebuilds anti-Polish coalition; importance of Sweden
- Will Poland survive?
- Khmelnytsky dies (August 1657)

Left: Colonel Semen Sulyma (1750s)

Right: Paraska Sulyma (1750s)



# Structure of the Cossack State

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- Hetmanate (Zaporozhian Host; Zaporozhian Army)
- Hetman
- General Staff (Cabinet)
  - Quartermaster
  - Chancellor
  - Treasurer
  - 2 judges
  - 2 aides-de-camps



# Cossack State: Administrative Divisions



# Structure of the Cossack state (cont'd)

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- Regimental Districts: Colonel
- Company Districts: Captain
- Autonomous, but not fully independent (vassal state)
- Rights of self government whittled away
- Stationing of Muscovite troops in Kyiv and other centres
- Hetmanate abolished (1763-82)
- Zaporozhian Sich destroyed (1775)

# The Ruin (1657-86)

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- Period of changing & shifting allegiances
- Recalcitrance of Zaporozhian Cossacks
- Civil wars and invasions
- Ivan Vyhovsky (1657-59)
  - Divide et impera
  - Iurii Nemyrych
  - Tripartite state: Poland, Lithuania & Grand Duchy of Rus

Left: Ivan Vyhovsky (1657-59)

Right: Iurii Khmelnytsky (1659-63)



# The Ruin (cont'd)

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- Treaty of Hadiach 1658
- Cossack-Muscovite War
  - Battle of Konotop 1659
- Iurii Khmelnytsky (1659-63)
- Dual hetmans: Right & Left Bank
- Black Council of 1663
  - Ivan Briukhovetsky (1663-68)
- Treaty of Andrusovo 1667

Left: Ivan Briukhovetsky (1663-68)  
Right: Petro Doroshenko (1665-76)



# The Ruin (cont'd)

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- Petro Doroshenko (1665-76)
- Treaty of Bakhcheserai 1681
  - Buffer zone: s. right-bank lands
- Eternal Peace of 1686
  - Recognize Muscovite rule over Left-Bank Ukraine and Kyiv
  - Belarus lands around Smolensk
  - Muscovy: Guarantor of rights of Orthodox in Poland

# Cossack State 1667





# Hetman Ivan Mazepa

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- Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709)
- Great Northern War
- Most important hetman after Bohdan Khmelnytsky
- Well educated; clever; careerist
- 1687-1700: Strong support of starshyna (officers)

Left: Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709)

Right: Charles XII of Sweden



# Peter the Great of Russia



# Ivan Mazepa (cont'd)

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- Zaporozhian Sich
- Great Northern War
  - Narva
- Campaigns in Poland
  - August of Saxony (backed by Muscovy)
  - Stanislaw Poniatowski (backed by Sweden)
  - United most of Ukraine
- Begins talks with Swedes 1706
- New capital of St. Petersburg

# Battle of Poltava (1709)

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- Charles XII to Ukraine 1708
- Mazepa defects October 1708
  - Destruction of capital Baturyn
- Ivan Skoropadsky; capital Hlukhiv
- Mazepa joined by Zaporozhians
- Battle of Poltava June 1709
  - Turning point
- Mazepa dies in exile 1709

# Pylyp Orlyk & Bender(y) Constitution

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- Cossack exiles: 1st Ukr. political emigres
- Hetman Pylyp Orlyk (1710-42)
- Zaporozhians establish new Sich
- Bender(y) Constitution (1710)
  - Reasons for revolt against Muscovy
  - Orthodoxy as state religion
  - Defines boundaries
  - Limit powers of hetman
    - General council meets 3x/year
    - Independent courts; Election of officers