Cossack Ukraine and Muscovy

- 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)

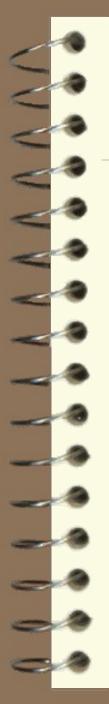
Cossack Ukraine and Muscovy (cont'd)

- 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. Vasylkivsky, late 19th c. painting)





Departure Before Campaign (M. Pymonenko, 1902)



Pereiaslav Agreement (1654)

- 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)

- 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

- 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)

- 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)

- 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)

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)

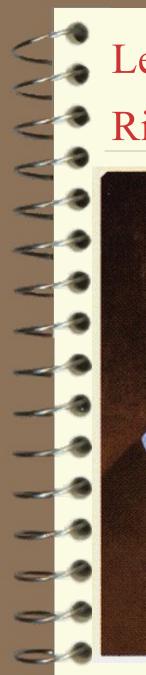
Petro Doroshenko (1665-76) Treaty of Bakhcheserai 1681 Ц Buffer zone: s. right-bank lands Eternal Peace of 1686 Recognize Muscovite rule over Left-Bank Ukraine and Kyiv Belarus lands around Smolensk Muscovy: Guarantor of rights of Orthodox in Poland

Cossack State 1667



Hetman Ivan Mazepa

- 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)

- 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)

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

- Cossack exiles: 1st Ukr. political emigresHetman 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