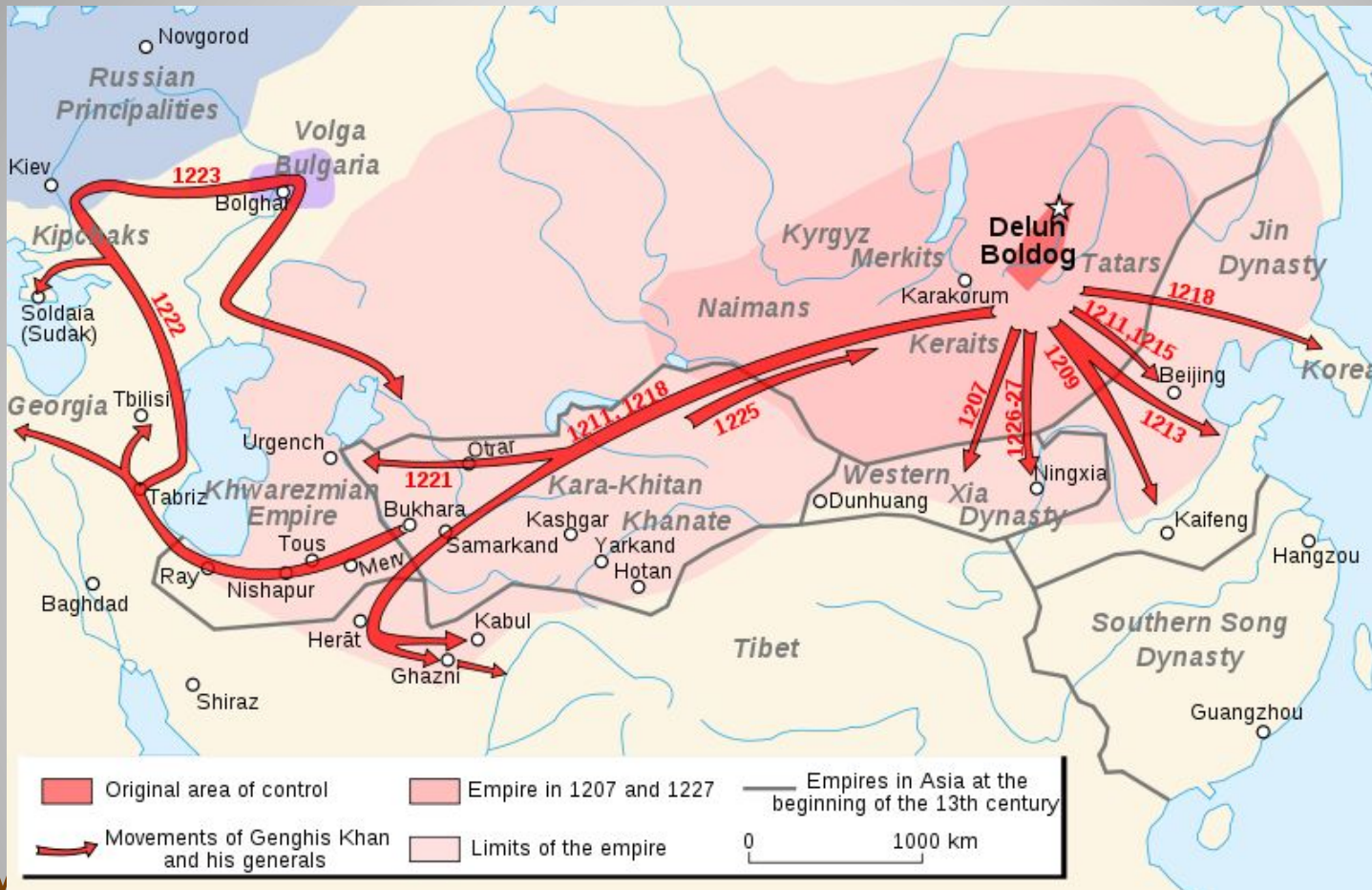


# PLAN

- 1. Ukrainian territories at 15-16centuries
- 2. Reasons of the Liberation war
- 3. The course of military events
- 4. The foundation of the Ukrainian Cossack State
- 5. Pereyaslav Rada
- 6. Significance and consequences of the Ukraine's entering under Russia protectorate



# MONGOL EMPIRE

## EUROPE

### (GOLDEN HORDE)

# LIBERATION WAR OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF BOGDAN KHMELNITSKY



(1648-1657)

COSSACKS

- After destruction of Kyiv Russ a long time all southern territories were belonging to the nomadic tribes of *Mongolians*
- Since 15 century Mongols State was crushed and part of territory became **Crimean Khanate** which depended on **Turkish Sultan (Ottoman Empire )**





## **Crimean Khanate**

**VASSAL STATE OF THE Ottoman Empire**

**IN 1478-1774**







**COSSACKS**



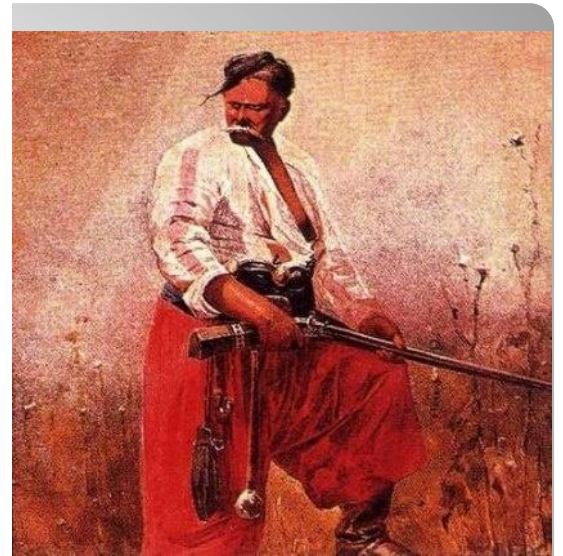
- Zaporozhian Sich (Zaporizka Sich). The name of several Cossack keeps on the Dnieper River that were the centers of the Zaporizhia.



- The **first Sich** was established **1552** by Prince Dmytro Vyshnevetsky on Mala Khortytsia Island in the Dnieper River, near present-day Zaporizhia



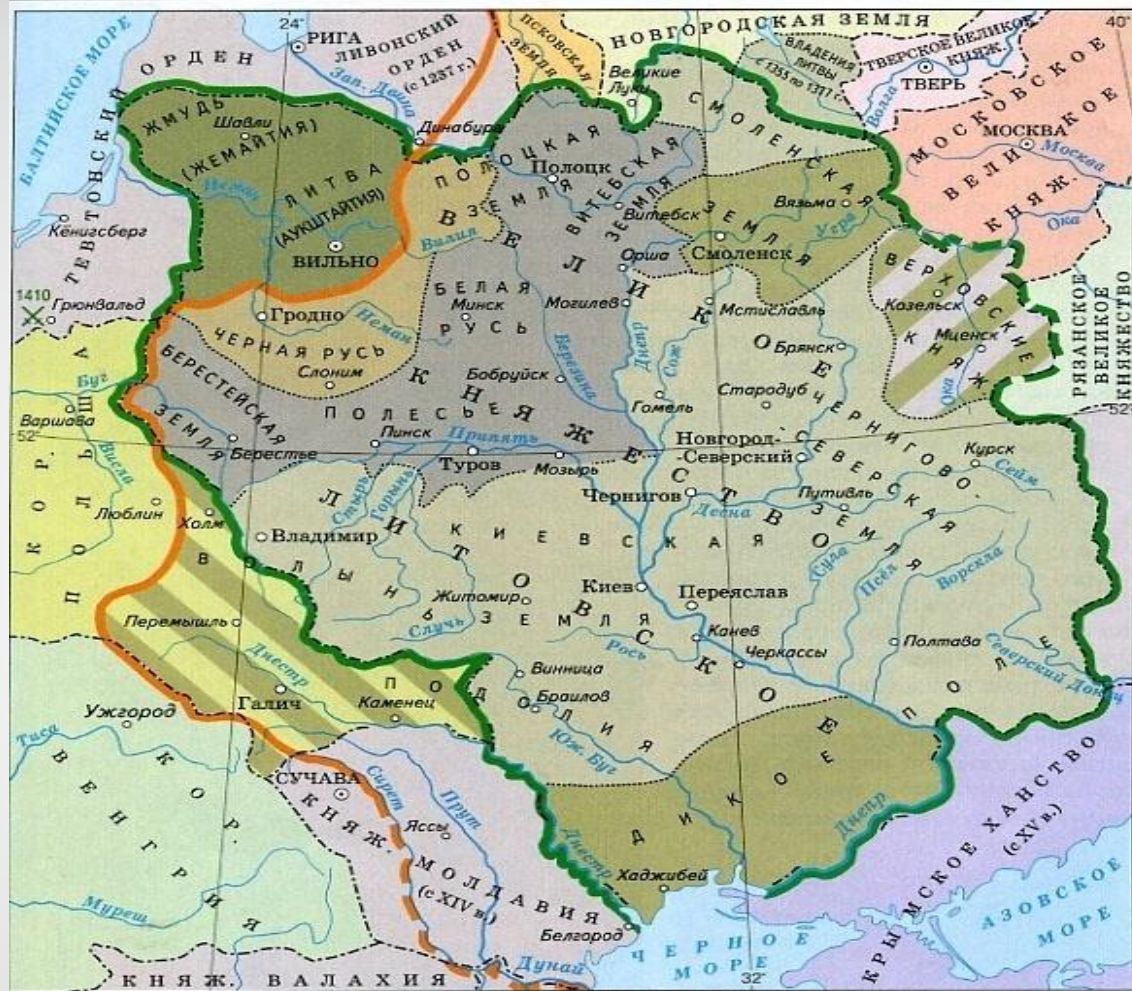
By the end of the 15th century the name was applied to those Ukrainians who went into the steppes to practice various trades and engage in hunting, fishing, beekeeping, the collection of salt and saltpeter, and so on. The ranks of the Zaporozhian Cossacks were greatly increased by fugitive peasants and townspeople who fled to the sparsely populated steppe to escape serfdom and other forms of oppression suffered under their Polish landlords.



- Cossacks acquired **military strength**  
- experience as well as prestige in their own society and fame throughout Europe, which at that time was **resisting the Turkish onslaught.**

- Cossacks **became particularly strong in the first quarter of the 17th century**  
( -successful campaigns against the Tatars and the Turks **tied Cossack interests to the Ukrainian struggle against Poland,** **reviving the traditions of the Kyivan Rus' state** )





- Основная территория Литовского княжества в начале XIII в. Западная граница русских княжеств и земель в начале XIII в.
- Территории Руси, присоединенные к Литовскому княжеству при Миндовге до 1263 г.
- при Витене (1293—1316) и Гедимине (1316—1341)
- при Ольгерде (1345—1377)
- при Витовте (1392—1430)

- Территория Верховских княжеств, периодически находившихся в зависимости от Литовского княжества
- Территории, бывшие в XIV в. спорными между Литвой и Польшей
- Границы территорий, присоединенных к Литовскому княжеству в XIII—XV вв.
- 1410 Битва при Грюнвальде
- Границы в 1465 г.
- Великого княжества Литовского
- русских княжеств и других государств

Масштаб 1:8 500 000

## **Reasons for the *Liberation War*:**

### **1. Political reason:**

Ukraine was a part of Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth but Ukrainian people always strived for freedom

### **2. Economic reason:**

feudal exploitation by Polish nobility ("barshina")

### **3. Cossacks:** polish nobility tried to turn Cossacks into serves

### **4. Ideological reason:**

struggle between orthodox church (Ukrainian) and catholic (Polish) church





**BOHDAN KHMELNYTSKY**  
**1595 – 1657**

**HETMAN OF THE ZAPOROZHIAN COSSACKS**



- At the end of January 1648 a Cossack Rada was called and Khmelnytsky was elected a hetman.
- Cossacks were sent with hetman's letters to many regions of Ukraine calling on Cossacks and Orthodox peasants to join the rebellion, the defence of Khortytsia was improved, arrangements were made to acquire and make weapons and ammunition, and emissaries were sent to the Khan of Crimea, İslâm III Giray.





Khmelnysky and the Rada **demanded** that the Commonwealth:

- **restore the Cossacks' ancient rights**
- **stop the advance of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church**, yield the right to appoint Orthodox leaders of the Sich and of the Registered Cossack regiments
- **remove the Commonwealth troops** from Ukraine



- Maine battles:
- *1648, May, 16* ZHOVTY VODI – **crushing the polish troops by Khmelnitsky army**
- *1648, May* KORSUN
- *1648, September* PILYAVTSY
- *1649, August, 15* ZBORIV – **main part of Ukraine became free from Polish military oppression**



- The Hetmanate was divided into military-administrative districts known as regimental districts (polki) whose number fluctuated with the size of the Hetmanate's territory.
- In 1649, when the Hetmanate controlled the Right and the Left Banks, it included **16** such districts.
- The state **supreme power** belonged to the General Cossack (Military) Council, while the office of **head of state** was presided by the Hetman. There also was an important advising body Council of Officers (Starshyna). The hetman was initially chosen by the General Council, consisting of all cossacks, townspeople, clergy and even peasants.

# PERELASLAV TREATY OF 1654



**Bohdan Khmelnytsky concluded alliance with Russian Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich**

- This agreement was only military-political alliance of two states according to which one of them entered under the protection of another



- The Khmelnytsky Uprising and the Cossack-Polish War led to the establishment of the Cossack Hetman state. At the time of Bohdan Khmelnytsky's death, the Cossacks controlled an area inhabited by about 1.5 million people.



REGIMENTS

# Thanks for your attention



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N.V.**