

Chapter 1 : Crimean Khanate - Metapedia

This is an extensive study, supplemented by an edition of relevant sources, of the diplomatic contacts between Poland-Lithuania and the Crimean Khanate between the early 15th and the late 18th century.

His father, khan Ibrahim of Kazan r. His first wife was the Nogai princess Fatima who gave birth to khan Ilham Ghali of Kazan r and She gave birth to Muhammad Amin and his younger brother khan Ghabdellatif of Kazan r. History[edit] When Ibrahim died in the pro-Russian party supported the year old Muhammed Amin while the eastern or anti-Russian party wanted his elder half-brother Ilham. Ilham took the throne with Nogai help and Muhammed Amin fled, or was taken, to Moscow where he was given the fief of Kashira. In this campaign, for the first time in history the Muscovite army had cannon. In another army was sent, Ilham was deposed and Muhammad Amin put in his place. He was probably too young to be an effective ruler and a year later Ilham returned to the throne with the support of a Russian army. When Aleham found out of this, he asked as to a feast where tried to slay us, but we ran to the steppe. Ivan III sent another army to Kazan. Kazan was besieged in April and fell on 9 July. Ilham was arrested and exiled to Vologda, where he soon died. His wife and children were sent to Beloozero. A number of nobles were executed. Although the khanate remained formally independent, Ivan III started to use the title Duke of Bulgaria among his other titles. In , when the Great Horde attempted to invade the Crimean Khanate, Kazan troops participated in a raid against it, together with Muscovy, Qasim Khanate, and the Nogays. In , the "eastern" or Nogai faction called in Mamuq , a Shaibanid from the Siberian khanate. Next year, when Mamuq returned from a raid on Arsk, the city closed its gates and Mamuq was forced to return to Siberia. This time the qarachi and particularly Qol Axmat objected to the return of Muhammad Amin, citing "abuse and dishonor to women" from him. The throne was given to his younger brother Ghabdellatif of Kazan. In Ghabdellatif was removed by Russia and a local faction. Muhammad Amin again became khan, put Qol Axmat to death and married the widow of his brother Ilham. His new wife turned him against Moscow. In June he slaughtered the Russian merchants who had gathered for the annual fair and confiscated their goods. He marched west and burned the suburbs of Nizhny Novgorod but could not take the place because the local commander had armed Lithuanian prisoners of war. He abandoned the siege because of a quarrel with his Nogai allies and returned home, the Russians not following him. In two armies were sent. The first went by water, attacked too soon and was defeated. The second arrived unexpectedly, almost won, but fell to looting and was destroyed by a counter attack. A third army was sent, but Kazan offered peace, which was accepted. In his mother Nur Soltan went from Crimea to Moscow and Kazan and improved relations between the two powers. He died in after a difficult illness. Since he left no children the throne went to Shahghali of the Qasim Khanate.

Chapter 2 : Honest enquiry: Crimean Khanate and Poland : poland

The Crimean Khanate originated in the early 15th century when certain clans of the Golden Horde Empire ceased their nomadic life in the Desht-i Kipchak (Kypchak Steppes of today's Ukraine and southern Russia) and decided to make Crimea their yurt (homeland).

The purchase of Christian captives by Catholic monks in the Barbary states. Slave markets flourished on the Barbary Coast of North Africa, in what is modern-day Morocco , Algeria , Tunisia , and western Libya , between the 15th and middle of the 18th century. These markets prospered while the states were nominally under Ottoman suzerainty , though, in reality, they were mostly autonomous. The North African slave markets traded in European slaves which were acquired by Barbary pirates in slave raids on ships and by raids on coastal towns from Italy to Spain, Portugal, France, England, the Netherlands, and as far afield as the Turkish Abductions in Iceland. Men, women, and children were captured to such a devastating extent that vast numbers of sea coast towns were abandoned. According to Robert Davis, between 1 million and 1. There are no records of how many men, women and children were enslaved, but it is possible to calculate roughly the number of fresh captives that would have been needed to keep populations steady and replace those slaves who died, escaped, were ransomed, or converted to Islam. On this basis it is thought that around 8, new slaves were needed annually to replenish numbers - about , captives over the century from to By extension, for the years between and , the figure could easily have been as high as 1,, Hence, there were wide fluctuations year-to-year, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, given slave imports, and also given the fact that, prior to the s, there are no consistent records. Middle East expert, John Wright, cautions that modern estimates are based on back-calculations from human observation. The majority were sailors particularly those who were English , taken with their ships, but others were fishermen and coastal villagers. However, most of these captives were people from lands close to Africa, particularly Spain and Italy. From at least , the pirates also conducted raids along seaside towns of Italy, Spain, France, England, the Netherlands and as far away as Iceland, capturing men, women and children. On some occasions, settlements such as Baltimore , Ireland were abandoned following the raid, only being resettled many years later. Between and , England alone had merchant ships lost to Barbary pirates. Those who had family or friends who might ransom them were held captive, but not obliged to work; the most famous of these was the author Miguel de Cervantes , who was held for almost five years. Others were sold into various types of servitude. Attractive women or boys could be used as sex slaves. Captives who converted to Islam were generally freed, since enslavement of Muslims was prohibited; but this meant that they could never return to their native countries. They imported white Christian slaves from the 8th century until the Reconquista in the late 15th century. The slaves were exported from the Christian section of Spain, as well as Eastern Europe, sparking significant reaction from many in Christian Spain and many Christians still living in Muslim Spain. Soon after, Muslims were successful, taking 30, Christian captives from Spain. In the eighth century slavery lasted longer due to "frequent cross-border skirmishes, interspersed between periods of major campaigns". By the tenth century, in the eastern Mediterranean Byzantine, Christians were captured by Muslims. Many of the raids designed by Muslims were created for a fast capture of prisoners. Therefore, Muslims restricted the control in order to keep captives from fleeing. The Iberian peninsula served as a base for further exports of slaves into other Muslim regions in Northern Africa. It has been reported that the selling price of slaves fell after large military operations. As late as , female slaves were still sold in the Ottoman Empire.

Chapter 3 : Мамлюкский восток Казань - Wikipedia

Drawing on rich source material in several languages and three scripts (Arabic, Cyrillic, and Latin), this book presents a broad picture of international relations in early modern Eastern Europe, at the crossing point of Genghisid, Islamic, Orthodox, and Latin traditions.

Share Shares Slavery is rightfully known as one of the worst evils ever perpetrated against men and women by their fellow men. Millions are spent every year on public education about the African slave trade that lasted from the late 16th century until the late 19th century. Although less known, the Arab slave trade in East Africa is also becoming a topic for discussion among a wider audience thanks to the Internet. Africans were not the only people to ever be enslaved, however. Almost every nation has experienced bondage at some point in their history. Christian slaves from as far away as Russia and Austria could often be found in the slave markets run by the Ottoman Turks. Between the 18th and 19th centuries, the Barbary pirates of North Africa enslaved as many as one million Christians from Southern Europe. During the age of the First Crusade, the Turks themselves were often slave-soldiers called Mamluks. One of the longest, yet least remembered at least in the West slave trades of history centered around the Crimean Khanate, a Muslim state that was a vassal of the Ottoman Turks. The Crimean Tatars and the Turkic Nogai people were responsible for one of the largest slave trades in history. Yet almost nobody outside of Ukraine and Russia has heard of them. Oleksa Haiworonski Given its location on the Black Sea and its link between the Christian West and Muslim East, Crimea was known for its merchants and mercantile activity. Chief among these traders were the slave traders who bought and sold human cargo from the surrounding Christian states. This trade increased substantially after Crimea became independent of the Mongol Golden Horde. By , Crimea owed its allegiance to the new Ottoman Empire in Anatolia. A major Crimean Tatar raid into Europe occurred in This raid reached as far north as modern-day Galicia a region shared by Ukraine and Poland , and at least one author suggests that frequent Crimean raids into this region led to the creation of a well-known folk saying: But it is safe to say that given the longevity of the Crimean slave trade, millions, if not billions, were made off the flesh of Slavic and non-Slavic Christians. However, some numbers have been published in an attempt to give some kind of perspective. Correspondence from the time, including the accounts of an Armenian living in Crimea, detail how Tatar raids and Cossack retribution decimated entire villages in the area, killing or selling off most of the male population as a result. Crimean Muslim author Haci Mehmed Senai wrote that the bad blood between Christians and Muslims generated a culture of rampant violence. Therefore, during the Khmelnytsky Uprising of , Senai wrote that Tatar soldiers took joy in killing 10â€”15 captives per person. Fisher has stated that two million Russians, Ukrainians, and Poles were captured and sold into slavery by Muslims between and Furthermore, the Ottoman capital of Istanbul imported as many as 2. Ilya Repin Few soldiers are more feared than the Russian Cossack. Now professional soldiers and members of various paramilitary units, the Cossacks were once nomadic fighters who prized their independence. However, by the later 15th century, serfs running away from slave-like conditions in Muscovy, Poland, and Lithuania fled to the Cossack lands of what is today Ukraine. Here, Slavic and Turkic men formed roving bands of warriors who made and enforced their own laws. The growing power of Moscow saw in these unruly Cossacks a chance to provide a military buffer against the powerful Ottoman Empire and their allies. The Polish crown also saw the Cossacks as a potential military ally as well. Both powers granted the Cossacks independence so long as they provided regular military service. Moscow also used the Cossacks as advanced settlers who occupied formerly Muslim regions recently defeated by Russian men-at-arms. Invoking the Turkish chronicler Evlia Chelebi, Shlapentokh says that most of these , Ukrainians were slaves. The main slave market on Crimea was located at the city of Caffa. Here, Christian slaves were transported overland and by boat to the Ottoman mainland. Grand Vizier Ibrahim Pasha praised this trade for bringing in 30, gold ducats between â€”27 alone. Some of these slaves became Janissaries, the crack slave troops of the Ottoman army. A majority simply became labor or naval slaves who spent decades, if not the rest of their lives, in bondage. Some of the older men may have been sent eastward after being captured first near Crimea. Moscow was a vassal of the Golden Horde, which meant that the only

European power that could stand up to the Tatars was the Kingdom of Poland. This political reality meant that Polish and Lithuanian armies battled Tatar horsemen and their allies for supremacy in Eastern Europe for a century or more. Casimir also briefly allied with the Golden Horde to strike against the Russian principality of Novgorod. This alliance proved fleeting as the Golden Horde was a shadow of its former self. With approximately 10,000 men, this Tatar-Moldavian army invaded Poland-Lithuania to capture booty and slaves. The fearsome horsemen met very little resistance initially, capturing the Polish cities of Jaroslaw, Perevorsk, and the garrison town of Przemysl. Before going back to Crimea, the Tatars laid waste to surrounding villages, killing thousands and enslaving many. One author says that 1,000 Polish slaves were captured during the raid. As with the earlier raid, the Muslims were not without their allies. This request was done to keep the Poles off-balance and delay any chance that they might invade Muscovite territory. The Polish militia, the primary defense force for the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, was called out. But they failed to apprehend the Tatars before they returned home with booty and thousands of slaves. The Tatars attacked the Commonwealth again a year later. One historian has noted that the 1571 raids netted the Crimean Muslims 50, Slavic Christian slaves. Along with his Kazan allies, Khan Mehmed Giray laid waste to the city of Moscow and captured an untold number of slaves. Once there, the Tatars spent weeks pillaging the surrounding areas and capturing men and women for later sale. By the time that Prince Vasily III assembled an army of several thousand men, the raid was already over. The Tatars and their allies had already achieved their goal—the capture of Christian slaves. Almost every year, the Crimean Tatars would assemble thousands of men and raid deep into Christian territory. These raids were almost always successful, thus netting the Crimean Muslims thousands of Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, and Lithuanian slaves. However, despite their battlefield victories against their enemies, the Crimean Tatars were not a unified force in the 16th century. Internal struggles over the position of the khan plus conflicts with their allies meant that Crimea experienced periods of vulnerability. This changed in 1599 when the Crimean Khanate was once again a unified land. Wasting no time, the Tatars sent a raiding party far north into Lithuania. The ostensible purpose of this raid was to free Sheikh Ahmed, the deposed khan of the Golden Horde. While Sheikh Ahmed was eventually freed from Lithuanian captivity, this was not because of a Crimean victory. Rather, in January or February 1601, a Lithuanian force of about 7,000 soldiers defeated the Tatars at the Battle of Olshanitsa. After this defeat, the Tatars were harassed by Polish and Ukrainian Cossacks as they retreated south. Following this defeat, the Crimean Khanate pleaded for peace with the Commonwealth and got it. Captured females faced other options: The latter fate was only reserved for the most beautiful. At Caffa, a full 70 percent of all slaves were shipped south to Istanbul. Once at the Ottoman capital, the human cargo of the Crimean slave ships was inspected by Ottoman officials looking for the prettiest females. Known by the Turkish term *cariye*, these female slaves often rose to important positions within the Ottoman court. Many European slave women even became the favored concubines of the Ottoman sultans, such as the Russian woman Hurrem and the Italian woman Safiye. Many of these women were encouraged to have as many children as possible, which meant more slaves and more money for the Turks. Hurrem, originally a Russian war captive, became the wife of the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. Many of these women were European Christians and the mothers of future sultans. In that time, they took thousands of Slavic men and women captive, including 50,000 Poles in 1571, 60,000 Russians in 1572, 10,000 Poles in 1573, and 10,000 citizens of Valynia in 1574. Despite these successful raids, the power of the Crimean Khanate began to slip in the early 17th century. The main reason for this was the rising power of Moscow, then Russia. A Muscovite army of 100,000 men laid siege to Kazan for weeks before the Turkic Muslims finally capitulated. Following this victory, Ivan declared Kazan a Christian city, began converting the Tatars en masse, and built Russian Orthodox churches all over his new lands. Although Russia was in the ascendancy, Crimea and the Crimean Khanate were not annexed by Moscow until 1783. The origin of the annexation was the Russo-Turkish War of 1768–1774. Outright annexation of Crimea would only occur years later after Tatar revolts against Russian rule. Benjamin Welton is a freelance writer in Boston.

Chapter 4 : Crimean Khanate - Wikipedia

Instead, this is a history of strictly diplomatic relations between the Crimea and Poland-Lithuania, a study of peace treaties exchanged between the two states during the three centuries preceding the nearly simultaneous demise of both the Crimean Khanate and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the s.

He warred for independence against the Golden Horde from to , in the end achieving success. Thenceforth the khanate was a protectorate of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman sultan enjoyed veto power over the selection of new Crimean khans. The Empire annexed the Crimean coast, but recognized the legitimacy of the khanate rule of the steppes, as the khans were descendants of Genghis Khan. After returning from captivity in Istanbul , he accepted the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire. Nevertheless, Ottoman sultans treated the khans more as allies than subjects. The khans continued to mint coins and use their names in Friday prayers, two important signs of sovereignty. They did not pay tribute to the Ottoman Empire; instead the Ottomans paid them in return for their services of providing skilled outriders and frontline cavalry in their campaigns. He died that year and beginning with his successor, from on, Crimean khans were appointed by the sultan. Later, the capital was moved a short distance to Bakhchisaray , founded in by Sahib I Giray. Defeat at the hands of Muscovy In the middle of the 16th century the Crimean khanate asserted a claim to be the successor to the Golden Horde, which entailed asserting the right of rule over the Tatar khanates of the Caspian-Volga region, particularly the Kazan Khanate and Astrakhan Khanate. This claim pitted it against Muscovy for dominance in the region. A successful campaign of Devlet I Giray upon the Russian capital, Moscow in culminated in the burning of Moscow, and he thereby gained the sobriquet, Taht-Algan seizer of the throne. Political and economic systems For its ideology of ruling legitimacy, the Crimean Khanate followed the Horde tradition instead of the Ottoman ideology of autocracy. The Girays traced their origins to Genghis Khan , which made them preeminent among other noble clans. According to the tradition of the steppes, the ruler was legitimate only if he was of Genghisid royal descent i. Even the Muscovite Tsar claimed Genghisid descent. After the collapse of the Astrakhan Khanate in , an important element of the Crimean Khanate were the Nogays , who transferred their allegiance from Astrakhan to Crimea. Circassians and Cossacks also occasionally played roles in Crimean politics, alternating their allegiance between the khan and the beys. They were divided into the following groups: Internal affairs Internally, the khanate territory was divided among the beys, and beneath the beys were mirzas from noble families. The relationship of peasants or herdsmen to their mirzas was not feudal. They were free and the Islamic law protected them from losing their rights. Apportioned by village, the land was worked in common and taxes were assigned to the whole village. The tax was one tenth of an agricultural product, one twentieth of a herd animal, and a variable amount of unpaid labor. The leader of the Muslim establishment was the mufti , who was selected from among the local Muslim clergy. His major duty was neither judicial nor theological, but financial. In theory, kadis answered to the kadiaskers, but in practice they answered to the clan leaders and the khan. The kadis determined the day to day legal behavior of Muslims in the khanate. Under the millet system , they had their own religious and judicial institutions. They controlled the financial occupations and commerce, and paid tax in exchange for exemption from military service. There is no evidence that they faced any discrimination; they lived like Crimean Tatars, and spoke dialects of Crimean Tatar. Crimea had important trading ports where the goods arrived via the Silk Road were exported to the Ottoman Empire and Europe. Crimean Khanate had many large, beautiful, and lively cities such as the capital, Bakhchisaray , Kezlev Yevpatoria , Karasubazar Karasu-market and Aqmescit White-mosque having numerous caravansarais , hans, merchant quarters, tanners, and mills. The settled Crimean Tatars were engaged in trade, agriculture, and artisanry. Crimea was a center of wine, tobacco, and fruit cultivation. Bakhchisaray kilims oriental rugs were exported to Poland , and knives made by Crimean Tatar artisans were deemed the best by the Caucasian tribes. Crimea was also renowned for manufacture of silk and honey. The slave trade in captured Ukrainians and Russians was one of the major sources of income of Crimean Tatar and Nogay nobility. In this process, known as harvesting the steppe, raiding parties would go out and capture, and then enslave the local Christian peasants living in the countryside. Detail of a 17th-century portrait of Agha

Dedesh with his family. The Crimean Khanate was undoubtedly one of the strongest powers in Eastern Europe until the 18th century. As Muslims, the Crimeans played an invaluable role in expanding the borders of Islam. For a long time, until the early 18th century, the khanate maintained a massive slave trade with the Ottoman Empire and the Middle East. Caffa was one of the best known and significant trading ports and slave markets. While relationship with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was also exclusive as the home dynasty of Girays used seek sanctuary in Lithuania in XV century before establishing on Crimean peninsula. The northern hinterlands of the khanate were coveted by Muscovy for their agricultural productivity, having longer growing seasons than Muscovy itself. Within Muscovy, the permanent warfare at the borderland and the burgeoning in size of the armies of the nobles boyars fomented intense exploitation of the peasantry. Administrative division Kaztsiv ulus located in Kuban Yedychkul Horde.

Chapter 5 : The Crimean Khanate And Poland-lithuania (ottoman Empire And Its Heritage) Download

Three decades later, the Crimean Khanate, the new Muslim power in western Eurasia, allied itself with Moldavia, a Christian vassal state of the Ottoman Empire. With approximately 100,000 men, this Tatar-Moldavian army invaded Poland-Lithuania to capture booty and slaves.

Crimean Tatar Imams teach the Quran. These raids ruined trade routes and severely depopulated many important regions. Crimean Tatars often returned from Ottoman campaigns without booty, and Ottoman subsidies were less likely for unsuccessful campaigns. Tatar cavalry, without sufficient guns, suffered great loss against European and Russian armies with modern equipment. By the late 17th century, Muscovite Russia became too strong a power for Crimea to pillage and the Treaty of Karlowitz outlawed further raids. The era of great slave raids in Russia and Ukraine was over, although brigands and Nogay raiders continued their attacks and Russian hatred of the Khanate did not decrease. The Nogays, who provided a significant portion of the Crimean military forces, also took back their support from the khans towards the end of the empire. By becoming an important ally and later part of the Russian Empire and taking an oath to protect its southeastern borders, the Kalmyk Khanate took an active part in all Russian war campaigns in 17th and 18th centuries, providing up to 40,000 fully equipped horsemen. More warfare ensued during the reign of Catherine II. On 8 April 1783, in violation of the treaty some parts of which had been already violated by Crimeans and Ottomans, Catherine II intervened in the civil war, de facto annexing the whole peninsula as the Taurida Governorate. The royal Giray family survives to this day. The Treaty of Bucharest transferred Bessarabia to Russian control. All Khans were from the Giray clan, which traced its right to rule to its descent from Genghis Khan. According to the tradition of the steppes, the ruler was legitimate only if he was of Genghisid royal descent. After the collapse of the Astrakhan Khanate in 1552, an important element of the Crimean Khanate were the Nogays, who most of them transferred their allegiance from Astrakhan to Crimea. Circassians Atteghai and Cossacks also occasionally played roles in Crimean politics, alternating their allegiance between the khan and the beys. They were divided into the following groups: Internal affairs[edit] Khan Qirim Girai, is known to have authorized the construction of many landmarks in Bakhchysarai and the Crimean Khanate. Internally, the khanate territory was divided among the beys, and beneath the beys were mirzas from noble families. The relationship of peasants or herdsmen to their mirzas was not feudal. They were free and the Islamic law protected them from losing their rights. Apportioned by village, the land was worked in common and taxes were assigned to the whole village. The tax was one tenth of an agricultural product, one twentieth of a herd animal, and a variable amount of unpaid labor. The leader of the Muslim establishment was the mufti, who was selected from among the local Muslim clergy. His major duty was neither judicial nor theological, but financial. In theory, kadis answered to the kadiaskers, but in practice they answered to the clan leaders and the khan. The kadis determined the day to day legal behavior of Muslims in the khanate. Under the millet system, they had their own religious and judicial institutions. They were subject to extra taxes in exchange for exemption from military service, living like Crimean Tatars and speaking dialects of Crimean Tatar. As other minorities, they spoke a Turkic language. Crimean law granted them special financial and political rights as a reward, according to local folklore, for historic services rendered to an uluhane first wife of a Khan. The nomadic part of the Crimean Tatars and all the Nogays were cattle breeders. Crimea had important trading ports where the goods arrived via the Silk Road were exported to the Ottoman Empire and Europe. Many monuments constructed under the Crimean Khanate were destroyed or left in ruins after the Russian invasion. Crimea was a center of wine, tobacco, and fruit cultivation. Crimea was also renowned for manufacture of silk and honey. The slave trade 15th century in captured Ukrainians and Russians was one of the major sources of income of Crimean Tartar and Nogay nobility. In this process, known as harvesting the steppe, raiding parties would go out and capture, and then enslave the local Christian peasants living in the countryside. This contributed to a hatred for the Khanate that transcended political or military concerns. But in fact, there were always small raids committed by both Tatars and Cossacks, in both directions. It consists of small ceramic pipes, boxed in an underground stone tunnel, stretching back to the spring source more than 20 metres 66 feet

away. It was one of the finest sources of water in Bakhchisaray.

Chapter 6 : The Crimean Khanate and Poland-Lithuania

In the time of the Crimean Khanate, Crimeans engaged in frequent raids into the Danubian principalities, Poland-Lithuania, and Muscovy. For each captive, the khan received a fixed share (savÄŸa) of 10 percent or 20 percent.

Chapter 7 : The Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman World

The Crimean Khanate and Poland-Lithuania: International Diplomacy on the European Periphery (15thth Century). A Study of Peace Treaties Followed by Annotated Documents. Leiden: Brill.

Chapter 8 : The Crimean Khanate and Poland-Lithuania : Dariusz Kolodziejczyk :

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Chapter 9 : 10 Little-Known Facts From The Crimean Slave Trade - Listverse

The Crimean Khanate was usually an ally of Turkey in Turkey's wars with Russia during the 17th and 18th centuries; the khanate was a dangerous breeding ground of aggression in the south, which diverted much of the strength of the Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian peoples.