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#### The history of Jewish culture–elucidative organization “The Kul'tur–Liga”

*In the article the history of Jewish culture–elucidative organization “The Kul'tur–Liga” is analyzed on the basis of the archived documents, publications in magazines and monographs, it operated on Ukraine territory in 1918–1925 years. The basic historical stages of The Kul'tur–Liga activity is lighting up and the*

*comparative analysis of its structure, financing, basic directions of influence on Jewish society of Ukraine is carried out. The community “Kul'tur–Liga” for years of its existence had created the network of Jewish educational establishments of new type, analogues of which it did not exist in the Russian empire: Jewish Society Schools, Jewish Teaching Seminary and Jewish Folk University, in Kyiv. At the beginning of 1920th the gradual reattaching of cultural–and–art and educational establishments of “the Kul'tur–Liga” to Communist Party organs took place with closing of most counter–revolutionary and clerical ones.*

**Keywords:** jewries, Culture–elucidative Society, Kul'tur–Liga, Communist Party organs, Jewish education.

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#### История Еврейской культурно–просветительской организации Культур–Лига

*На основе анализа архивных документов, публикаций в периодических изданиях и монографий анализируется история еврейской культурно–просветительской организации Культур–Лига, которая действовала на территории Украины в 1918–1925 годах. Показываются основные исторические этапы деятельности Культур–Лиги и осуществляется компаративный анализ ее структуры, финансирования, основных направлений влияния на еврейскую громаду Украины. Общество Культур–Лига за время своего существования создало сеть еврейских учебных пунктов нового типа, аналогов которым не существовало в Российской империи: светские еврейские школы, Еврейскую учительскую семинарию и Еврейский народный университет в Киеве. В начале 1920–х годов состоялось поэтапное переподчинение культурно–художественных и образовательных учреждений Культур–Лиги компартийным органам с закрытием наиболее контрреволюционных и клерикальных.*

**Ключевые слова:** евреи, культурно–художественное общество, Культур–Лига, компартийные органы, еврейское образование.

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#### THE RISE OF THE URARTIAN KINGDOM NEW REVISITED

*The Urartian kingdom was founded in the first half of the IX century BC during the war with Assyria. Changing this country into one of the powerful countries of the Near East was closely connected with some circumstances. One of these circumstances was ethnically uniqueness. Local tribes gathered together against the foreign invaders. Assyria was faced with great danger in the North with the foundation of powerful Urartian kingdom. The head of the Urartian ruling dynasty Sarduri I made some changings in order to make this country rise. The main of these changings was establishment of powerful army and strong fortress Tushpa. Ishpuini's religious reforms played an important role in the formation of Urartian ethosphere.*

**Keywords:** Urartu, Assyria, Arame, Sarduri I, Shalmaneser III.

*(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)*

The Urartian kingdom was founded in the first half of the IX century BC in Eastern Anatolia. After foundation it be came to play the main political role in military history of the Near East. The main purpose of this article is to show the relationships with Assyria and the head aspects how this kingdom rise.

The name Urartu was first met in 1274 BC in Assyrian king Shalmaneser's I (1274–1245 BC) inscriptions as “Uruatri” (Highland). But Urartians themselves used it as “Biaini” (or “Bianili”). In Hebrew's resources this name was used as “rrt”, then the mistaken use of this name “Ararat” appeared [1, p. 317; 2, p. 27]. From the secondary half of VI century BC Anatolian political life was changed due to the wideness of Achaemenid Persian Empire to the West. Begining from this period of time Indo–European linguistic people – Armenians began to play the main role in Urartian historical lands and government. Let me remark that the first sign to these facts was shown in Hecataeus of Miletus (c. 525 BC) and Darius the Great's Bisutun (c. 520 BC) inscriptions [2, p. 201; 3, p. 26].

Urartian kingdom was found in the first half of IX century BC in the south and south-east of Lake Van. This kingdom appeared during the war condition with the powerful country of Near East Assyria. The huge part of this tribes (or ashirets) consisted of semi-nomadic people who were busy with cattle breeding [4, p. 128]. During the reign of Assyrian king Assurnasirpal II (858–859 BC) Urartu and Nairi names pointed to the same area [5, p. 151; 6, p. 73]. This area was in political collapse. The first Urartian king Arame (or Aramu) reigned at the same time with Shalmaneser I (858–824 BC) [7, p. 9–10; 8, p. 10]. M. Chain wrote about this king:

“However, it is not until the reign of Shalmaneser III in the ninth century that the name of an Urartian king, “Aramu”, is recorded. During that period, no less than four centuries, the political character of the country had changed, for the powerful Urarto–Hurrian princes ruling the regions around Lake Van and the western side of Lake Urmia since the Late Bronze Age, had united the Nairi chieftanships into a federation under their leadership” [2, p. 192].

The establishment of political groups and parties is the main factor for the foundation of a new country. But in Urartu at the period of Arame such a political power wasn't existed. Up to now we have no written resources pointing to the Urartu as a unique country during Arame reign. May be Arame was killed one of the battles with Assyrian armed forces. After that Sarduri I was chosen as a new king for Urartian kingdom [9, p. 78–79; 3, p. 8]. This led to the foundation of new political establishment – the main part of these people was non Indo–European but Urartian origin.

To A. Chilingiroglu's opinion Sarduri I moved the capital to the Tushpa fortress [10, p. 25]. Thus was proved that Sarduri's I tribe lived near Lake Van. They called this area as <sup>KUR</sup>biani [9, p. 23, 51; 11, p. 210: §127, 1<sub>8</sub>], <sup>KUR</sup>biaina=biainili [12, p. 359–363] or <sup>KUR</sup>bi-a-i-ni-li [11, p. 324: §264<sub>29</sub>, p. 328: §265<sub>8</sub>]. Excavations at the Mound of Van Fortress / Tushpa showed that Urartian establishment began to widen their land to the north [13, p. 150]. Urartian kingdom “imperial period” (from the middle of IX century BC to the end of VIII century BC) had some invasions in the north and east direction [14, p. 104; 15, p. 107: Fig. 1]. Sarduri I gathered some tribes under single power and found a new powerful country.

Before Sarduri I Urartian kingdom had no power to stand against Assyrian forces. Assyrian resources shows that Shalmaneser III was succeed in some wars with Urartu [Fig. 1] and got back with huge treasure [Fig. 2]. These resources are: “29) UGU-šú-nu áš-<sup>r</sup>kun<sup>r</sup> TA URU hu-bu-uš-<sup>r</sup>ki<sup>r</sup>-a / at-tu-muš a-na URU su-gu-<sup>r</sup>ni<sup>r</sup>-a || Moving on from the city Hubuškia / I approached the city Sugunia; 30) URU dan-nu-ti-šú ša <sup>m</sup>a-ra-me KUR ú-ra-ar-ta- / a-a aq-ti-ri-ib || the fortified city of Aramu the Urartian; 31) URU a-si-bi ak-ta-šad GAZ.MEŠ-šú HIA.MEŠ / a-duk šal-la-su <sup>r</sup>áš<sup>r</sup>-lu-la || I besieged the city, captured (it), massacred many of its (people), / (and) carried off booty from them; 32) 2 i-si-ta-te šá SAG.DU.MEŠ ina pu-ut URU-šú / ar-síp 14 URU.MEŠ-ni šá li-me-te-<sup>r</sup>šú<sup>r</sup> || I erected two towers of heads in front of his city. / I burned fourteen cities in its environs” [16, p. 8–9: A.0.102.1].

It became evident that Arame was defeted and his capital city was invaded. It wasn't easy to stand against the powerful army of that period Assyria. Like Sarduri I, other Urartian kings paid great attention to foundation of strong

army. It can make two main factors became true – to be independent and to invade new lands. Sarduri I had taken some measures in military field to ensure the security of his authority. It Madirburc inscription reads: “(1) IM šá <sup>md</sup>sar<sub>5</sub>-dūri(BAD) A <sup>m</sup>lu-ti-ib-ri MAN GAL-e MAN dan-nu MAN ŠÚ || Sarduri is the son of Lutipri, great, powerful sovereign and he is the ruler of the world; (2) MAN <sup>KUR</sup>na-i-ri MAN šá-nin-šú NU TUK-ú <sup>LU</sup>SIPA tab-ra-te || [He,] sovereign of Nairi land, an unprecedented ruler, amazing shepherd...; (3) la-di-ru tú-qu-un-te MAN mu-šak-nis la kan-su-te-šú || fearless leader in fighting with other arrogant rivals; (4) <sup>md</sup>sar<sub>5</sub>-dūri(BAD) A <sup>m</sup>lu-ti-ib-ri MAN MAN <sup>MES</sup>-ni šá DÜ-šú-nu MAN <sup>MES</sup>-ni || Sarduri, son of Lutipri, almighty sovereign...; (5) ma-da-tú am-<sup>r</sup>huru <sup>md</sup>sar<sub>5</sub>-dūri(BAD) A <sup>m</sup>lu-ti-ib-ri DU<sub>11</sub>.DU<sub>11</sub>-ub || I am the one getting tribute from other rulers Sarduri, son of Lutipri says so: (6) ma-a ana-ku pu-la-ni an-nu-te TA\* lib-bi <sup>URU</sup>al-ni-ú-nu || I brought these stones from the Alniunu city; (7) na-ša-ku ana-ku BÀD an-ni-ú ar-ti-š<sup>r</sup>-ip || and I had this wall built” [17, p. 97–104: A 1–1A].

As a result of the archaeological excavations there had been found a large number of artifacts that are the proofs of highly-developed martial arts in Urartu. It seems from the helmets of Urartian soldiers (primarily military parade images) that during the years of Argishti I (786–764 BC) and Sarduri II (764–735 BC) [3, p. 119; 15, p. 108: Fig. 2] Urartu had cavalry troops provided with the all kinds of ammunition and even chariots [18, p. 126: Fig. 8, p. 127: Fig. 9, p. 129: Fig. 11, p. 131: Fig. 14, p. 134; 3, p. 119].

During the years of Ishpuini, formation of single religious belief – state religion played an important role in rising of the Urartu. As a result of the religion reform Haldi belief got its major place in Urartu. Hence, religious diversity in the region gradually disappeared [6, p. 92]. We should note that the period of Ishpui coincided with that of the Assirian sovereign Shamshi–Adad V. Exactly as of this time Urartian kingdom entered in a new period of growth [6, p. 88]. During the years of Menua, son of Ishpuini, wars of conquest conducted by Urartu ensured its conversion to the great empire.

Another notable point which draws the attention in the inscription of Salmanasar III is that there were only 14 settlements in Urartu in its early formation period. Unfortunately their names are unknown to the history. Although those settlements are called as a city in the inscriptions, archaeological researches never met any signs of urban culture in the area which includes the southern and eastern part of the Lake Van where Urartu state had been formed. It is possible that Assyrian king preferred to apply a false information, that is, he mentioned of those settlements as a city to exhibit his power to next generation. In contrast, Urartians, in their own languages called these settlements “<sup>(KUR)</sup>[e-ba]-a-ni” – “land”, “home place” [11, p. 150: §28<sub>3</sub>; 12, p. 103–105, p. 357–358]. Seemingly “<sup>(KUR)</sup>ebani” derives from the word “oba” which had been taken from turks who spread up to the area extended from Eastern Anatolia to Azerbaijan [19, p. 362, p. 646]. This is only an evidence of hundreds of the facts that shows kinship between Uratian and Turkish languages. In general, like turkish tribes, hurries also attached a great importance to developing of the cattle–breeding and horse–breeding.

Archaeological excavations reads that exact locations of the first capital cities of Arame, Sugunia və Arzaškun has

yet to be determined [1, p. 320]. According to the inscriptions Assyrian army usually attacked from south toward north. Some of the researchers assumes the area extended from the northern borders of Assyria up to the North of the Lake Van were the main target of the Assyrian troops. As it is well known the territory located between the Upper Zab river in the East and the upper stream of the Tigris river in the West had been the buffer zone between the Assyria and Urartu [20, p. 244]. As of the II millennium BC this zone had belonged to Mittani kingdom. The people living in this area, hurries, played an important role in the formation of the Urartian ethnical geography [9, p. 61, 65, 80]. The inscriptions belonging to the period of Assurnasirpal II reads that Assyrian king boasted for the tributes he collected from Hanigalbat land: "...MAN.MEŠ-ni šá KUR ha-ni-gal-bat / KÚ.BABBAR.MEŠ KÚ.GI.MEŠ... || ...the kings of the land Hanigalbat silver, gold, tin, bronze casseroles, oxen, sheep, (and) horses..." [21, p. 203: A.0.101.1]. As V. Gernot noted, this state was "land of Hurri" [22, p. 25]. The state between the origin of the Dicle river and Garzan river was called Šubria by Assyrians whereas Urartians named it as Qulmeri (Kullimeri: klm<klmr) [20, p. 244: Fig. 17. 01, p. 260]. As a first time assirian inscriptions speaks of Ubume which was the main city of Šubria: "URU ú-bu-m[e] šá man-hi-ti šub-ri-a-a KUR-ud || I conquered the city Ubume, which belonged to Anhittu, the Šubaraean..." [16, p. 143-144: A.0.102.73]. The inscription about the attacks of Shalmaneser III to Šubria above-mentioned city is named as "URU i-bu-me" [16, p. 103-104: A.0.102.28].

Thus, as we see from the written sources, there was political instability in the neighbour regions at the moment Urartian kingdom was formed. Nevertheless the area between Assyria and Urartu – buffer zone, despite its landscape characteristics, possessed homogenous ethnosphere from East toward West. According to the written sources, during the assault of Shalmaneser III to Urartu [6, p. 380: Fig. 4], Assyrian army's directions of the movement never contained only mountainous areas. Do we take a look at the topography of the region it would be apparent that the main part of the Eastern Anatolia suffered from Assyrian attacks located at the height, 1000–2000 km higher than sea level. Interestingly, ethnic groups moving to the region at the Early Iron age possessed plateau culture [10, p. 16]. Taking a look at the map of the areas in which there were castles built after the Urartian kingdom had been established it is being obvious that these castles locates in the places which are 2000 m higher than the sea level [1, p. 317: Fig. 9.1]. This fact reflects a reality that Urartians preferred to build citadels in the much higher strategic places because of the Assyrians intensive assaults to their region. Thus, the factors having led to the rise of the Urartian kingdom were bringing out state religion, establishing well-constituted army, as well as, construction works which were intended for defense.

Fig. 1. Expedition of Shalmaneser III against Urartu

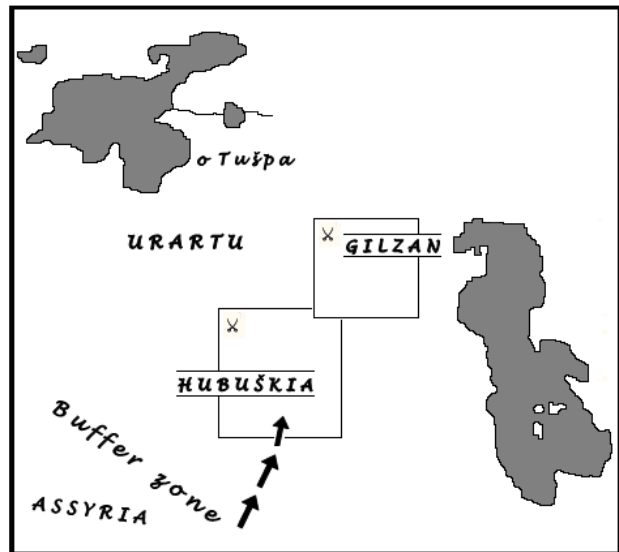
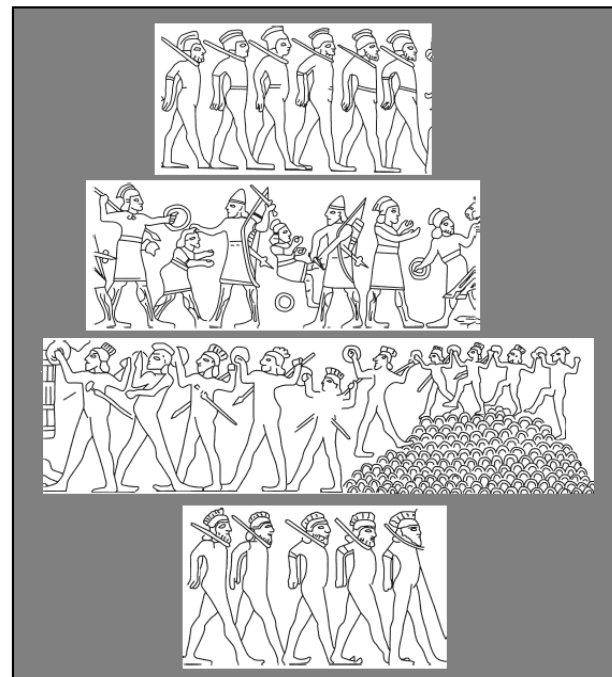


Fig. 2. Bronze Reliefs from the Palace Gates of Balawat



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#### Новий погляд на піднесення Урартського царства

*У першій половині IX століття до н.е. в результаті боротьби з Ассурією утворилося Урартське царство. Незабаром перетворення цієї держави в одну з супер сил Близького Сходу пов'язано з деякими чинниками. Можна вважати, що одним з головних факторів є єдність етнічної приналежності населення цього регіону. У боротьбі проти зовнішньої небезпеки, місцеві племена, об'єднуючись, вели боротьбу. З утворенням Урартського царства, Ассирія на півночі зіткнулася з великою небезпекою. Основоположник правлячої династії Сардури I в Урартському царстві для піднесення держави провів деякі реформи. Серед проведених реформ, найголовнішими є створення сильної армії та з метою оборони будівництво найнадійнішої вежі Тушти.*

**Ключові слова:** Урарту, Ассирія, Араме, Сардури I, Салманасар III.

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#### Новый взгляд на возвышение Урартского царства

*В первой половине IX века до н.э. в результате борьбы с Ассирией образовалось Урартское царство. В скором времени превращение этого государства в одну из супер сил Ближнего Востока связано с некоторыми факторами. Можно считать, что одним из главных факторов является единство этнической принадлежности населения этого региона. В борьбе против внешней опасности, местные племена, объединяясь, вели борьбу. С образованием Урартского царства, Ассирия на севере столкнулась с большой опасностью. Основоположник правящей династии Сардури I в Урартском царстве для возвышения государства провел некоторые реформы. Среди проведенных реформ, самыми главными являются создание сильной армии и с целью обороны строительство самой надежной башни Тушты.*

**Ключевые слова:** Урарту, Ассирия, Араме, Сардури I, Салманасар III.

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#### ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ СВЯЗИ МЕЖДУ СЕФЕВИДАМИ И ГОСУДАРСТВОМ ВЕЛИКИХ МОГОЛОВ

*История дипломатических взаимоотношений между державой Сефевидов и Великими Моголами требует дальнейшего изучения. К их числу относится вопрос Кандагара, после безуспешных дипломатических попыток захваченного войсками правителя Моголов Шах-Джахана. Потеря Кандагара значительно ослабило северо-восточные рубежи империи Сефевидов. Обе стороны, не отказываясь от своих прав на город-крепость, вели дипломатическую переписку, и Кандагар оставался предметом напряженности между двумя империями.*

**Ключевые слова:** Сефевиды, Великие Моголы, дипломатические связи, Кандагар, Шах Джахан, посольство Мир Хусейна.

(статья друкється мовою оригіналу)