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The article analyzes the reasons for the occupation of the Crimea, created failures in the humanitarian and social Ukrainian science. Among them are: 1) in Ukrainian historiography, the Crimea, as a rule, was presented as an external factor, and not as an integral component; 2) a view of the Crimean Khanate as an antagonist of the Hetmanate; 3) the history of the Crimea, as a rule, begins at the end of the 18th century, since the first Russian occupation of the peninsula; 4) insufficient attention to the ancient and medieval period of the Crimea in the context of the history of Ukraine; 5) the absence of central Ukrainian magazines on the history of the Crimea. Thus, the solution of these problems should facilitate the liberation of Crimea from the occupation of Russia and the development of Ukrainian historiography in general.

TO THE 700th ANNIVERSARY OF KEFE PROCLAMATION THE MAIN GENOESE COLONY IN THE CRIMEA

<i>O. Dzhanov (Kyiv). Essay on the Mastering the Genoese the Eastern Europe on the North of Crimea and Tana. The Historical Information and Material Remains of the 13–15th</i>	10
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Mastering the Genoese the south of Eastern Europe from the middle of the 13th had been occurred in several stages and different routes. Traditionally, this process is illustrated by Tana's example in the lower reaches of the Don and Kefe in the Crimea, from where the trade routes in Asia began across the entire territory of the Mongol Empire. The North-West of the Black Sea was a no less important direction for the economic expansion of the Genoese people. At first they founded their own factor in Wichin at the mouth of the Danube, and in Kilia-Likostomno, Moncastero-Akkermany at the mouth of the Dniester River, and in Illiche in the Dniipro-Bug estuary later. The main export items were grain crops and slaves. Mostly expensive European and Eastern textiles went in the opposite direction. This direction of economic ties has become very important later on. Exitants from Genoa settled in Poland and Galicia. However, the material remains of their presence on the territory of mainland Ukraine are represented mainly by archaeological objects, most of which have never been investigated.

ARTICLES. MATERIALS

- V. Kornienko (Kyiv). ‘ДѢДИЛѢЦЕ КАСОЖИЧЬ ТЪМУТОРОКАНЫЦЬ’:
Some Questions of Medieval Biography Studies39*
The article highlights the results of a modern study of the inscription-graffiti of Kassog Dedilets on a fresco with the image of St. Onuphry at St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv. Based on the analysis of the information contained in the text, it is established that Dedilets was originated from Tmutorokan from the family of resettled Kassogs by Prince Mstyslav Volodymyrovych to the Chernigiv principality.
- M. Nesin (Saint-Petersburg). Raids of Crimean Tatars
in the Lithuanian and Polish Lands, were Made
at the Initiative of the Moscow Prince Ivan III
at 1490–1500-ies51*
This paper focuses on this unstudied problems as the influence of the great Moscow Prince Ivan III in the Crimean raids on Lithuania and Poland in 1490’s-early 1500-ies. In this paper, on the basis of materials of Russian-Crimean diplomatic correspondence and other sources is the role of Ivan III in these raids. In addition, it is suggested that the Crimean foray 1502 had some influence on the duration of the Moscow siege of Smolensk.
- R. Kowalczyk (Lodz, Poland). Crimean Khanate in the Battle
for the Golden Horde Dominions.
15–16th Centuries. The Defeat of Girays
in the Struggle with Moscow61*
The article shows the course of the struggle for the legacy of the Golden Horde. The Crimean Khanate, the Astrakhan and Kazan Khanates, the Siberian Khanate, the Grand Duchy of Moscow, Poland and Lithuania had participated in this struggle from the beginning of the 15th century. The author shows how Moscow gradually occupied the Kazan and Astrakhan Khanates, later – the Siberian Khanate. The successes of Moscow were due to the short-sighted policy of the Crimean Khanate and the passive participation in the struggle of Poland and Lithuania. Gradually, Moscow became a militaristic leader in Eastern Europe. The Crimean Khanate, while retaining harsh positions in the Black Sea region, was increasingly turning into a secondary state, the vassal of the Ottoman Empire.

- p. Y. Mytsyk (Kyiv). Materials to the History of the Crimean Diplomacy of the End of the 16th – the Middle of the 18th79*

The article is the publication of letters and regrets of letters from the leaders of the Crimean Khanate to the representatives of the Government of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which are located in the archives of Poland. Documents cover 1595–1696 years.

- O. Savchenko (Kyiv). Service Tatars of the Commonwealth in Ukrainian History of the 2nd Half of the 17th106*

The role of the Polish-Lithuanian Tatars in the history of Ukraine the Second half of the 17th. Their participation in the Polish-Turkish war of 1672–1676 years, and create skirts in the territory of the Ottoman government “Bar bejlick”, which tried to settle the Tatar-modeling, accepted the supremacy of the Sultan. Attention is drawn to famous people from the environment “Western Tatars” living on the territory of Ukraine and took part in these events.

- O. Shutko (Kyiv). Roksolana and HaticeTurhan: the Way From Captivity of the Crimean Khan to the Sultan’s Harem116*

In the article one discloses the details of two Ukrainians Roksolana and HaticeTurhan getting into the harem of sultans Suleyman the Magnificent and Ibrahim the Insane.

- Y. Pylypchuk (Kiyv). Relationships of Crimean Khanate with Austrian Empire126*

This article focuses on the relations of the Crimean Khanate with Austrian Empire. Crimean Khanate acted as an ally of the Ottoman Empire For a long time in the 16th and take part in Ottoman campaigns on Habsburgs territory in Hungary and Austria. Diplomatic relations with the Crimean Khanate Austrian Empire was established during the reign of khan Gazi-Gheray II, when the result of the actions of Turkish officials strained relations Ottomans with the Gherays. 17th century was the peak time of the contact if Crimean Tatars with Austrians. Gherays had to more than 20 embassies on this century. However, this does not exclude the participation of Crimean Tatars on the side Ottomans in the Austro-Turkish wars

of 1593–1606, 1663–1664, 1683–1699. During these wars Crimean Tatars won several victories over the Austrians. Crimean Tatars were also among the best parts of Turkish troops. During the campaigns in Central Europe Tatars was caught in *yasyr* a significant number of peoples. Crimean Tatars were able to join to action with the Swedes against the Habsburgs in 30-ies of 17th. Gherays could not conduct separate negotiations with the Austrians in 18th century. Austrians fought against the Crimean Tatars in the wars of 1735–1739 and 1787–1791's, but not entirely successful. The war against the Austrians was the subject of negotiations Crimean Khan Qirim-Giray with Prussian king Friedrich II.

*G. Abdulayeva (Kyiv). The First Occupation
or Operation “Crimea”138*

The article highlights the peculiarities of the preparation and implementation of the first occupation of the Crimean Khanate by the Russian Empire in 1783.

*K. Rakhno (Opishnia). Crimean Toponyms as a Topic
of Scholar Falsifications152*

The article is devoted to the analysis of the book by Valery Bushakov “Lexical composition of the toponyms of the Crimea”. On the basis of a wide range of sources and historiography, it is illegal to interpret the geographic names of the Crimean peninsula by Bushakov.

*V. Potulnytskyi (Kyiv). Towards the History of one Hypothesis,
or How did the Crimean Issue Arise Among
the Ukrainian Monarchists in Germany in 1943?167*

The author hypothesizes that in 1943 the Ukrainian monarchists in Germany, led by Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi, tackled the problems of developing the issues related to Crimea and Crimean Tatars in their foreign policy strategy. According to the author, the incentives for taking tangible steps in elaborating the above matter included political plans of the allies (Germany and Japan) regarding the revitalization of the Crimean and Siberian factors as territorial heritage of Genghisids. The Crimean issue in its broader context was given scientific coverage by the prominent German orientalist Hans Schaeder. Some specific steps, taken by Pavlo Skoropadskyi

to study this issue in terms of its incorporation to politics of the Ukrainian monarchists, consisted in conducting relevant negotiations with leading German and Japanese political and military agents on the one hand, and in engaging a young Galician orientalist Omelian Pritsak to the group of the Ukrainian Hetmanate followers in Germany on the other hand. Pritsak, among other assignments of political and scientific nature, was assigned to fully examine the problems of Turkey and Crimea in terms of hetman perspective of the Ukrainian history. Following 1943 and the change in the course of history to the advantage of future winners, the Crimea and Crimean Tatar question has never been politically raised by the Germans or the Japanese, although Hans Schaeder, and especially his disciple Omelian Pritsak, continued to explore scientific problems associated with certain aspects of the history of Crimea and the Sublime Porte after the war.

R. Demchuk (Kyiv). Legendagy' Sevastopol:

Mythopoeitics of Posttraumatic Mentality179

Defeat in Crimean war of 1853–1854 as a historical trauma which influenced the further fate of Russian Empire is analyzed in the article. Posttraumatic mentality showed itself in 'Legendary Sevastopol' military memorial discourse activated in the Second World War time. In 'the socialist Imaginary' of Soviet times Sevastopol was positioned as extraterritorial part of the 'Russian peace' that is brightly reflected in song intertext. Summarily, mass culture mythopoeitics is an ideological projection consisting of a row of archaic mental formations – archetypes, concepts, semantic oppositions. To reveal, to interpret and to decode them in the light of modern 'Crimean myth' is the goal of given research.

L. Dvornitska (Kyiv). National Ethnic Symbolism

in the Crimean Memories of Lesia Ukrainka

and Oleksandr Konysky190

The article notes that the writers of the Ukrainians, while in the Crimea, was isolated and displayed in his works relatives ethnosimbolies heart, colors, etc. Using the multi-vector meaning myths, writers formed a certain space-time continuum, against which recreate the original history of the Crimean peninsula and expressed hopes for a better future for the people of Ukraine and, in particular, the Crimean population.

<i>O. Maksymenko (Kyiv). Stalin's Regime as Depicted by One of its Victims, a Crimean Tatar Poet and Turkic Studies Scholar Shevki Bektore (Şevqiy Bektöre) in the Memoirs "When the Volga Flowed Red" ("Volga Qızıl Aqarken")</i>	...210
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The paper analyses memoirs written by a renowned Crimean Tatar poet, educator and linguist Shevki Bektore (1888–1961). The title of the book, “When the Volga Flowed Red”, symbolises a bloody communist dictatorship and Stalin’s cult of personality in the former Soviet Union. Shevki Bektore was one of those who suffered from Stalin’s purges: in 1932, the writer was arrested after being accused of “nationalism” and “counter-revolutionary activities”. Then, he had to spend 25 years of his life in corrective labour camps and exile. The book describes in detail the life of political prisoners whose “blood was turning the Volga River red”, as the writer aptly noted. Special attention is also paid to other dramatic events which took place in that period of the USSR’s history, such as the October coup (1917) and the Red Terror led by the Bolsheviks, total devastation of the country and famine, forced collectivisation of agriculture, anti-religious campaigns, deportation of Crimean Tatars and other ethnic groups during World War II, etc.

CHRONICLE

Program of the First International Scientific Conference “The Crimea in the History of Ukraine” devoted to the 700 th anniversary of the construction of a Khan Uzbek Mosque in the Old Crimea (Kyiv, December 2, 2014)222
Program of the Second International Scientific Conference “The Crimea in the History of Ukraine”, dedicated to the 160 th anniversary of Russia’s capitulation in the Crimean War of 1853–1856 (Kyiv, October 8, 2015)226
Program of the Third International Scientific Conference “The Crimea in the History of Ukraine”, to the 700 th anniversary of Kefe proclamation the main Genoese colony in the Crimea (Kyiv, June 2, 2016)229