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ДО 160-ї РІЧНИЦІ КАПІТУЛЯЦІЇ РОСІЇ У КРИМСЬКІЙ ВІЙНІ 1853–1856 рр.

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The author outlined, that the period of the Crimean War witnessed the last effort of the post-1831 emigration to alter the status quo in Europe. Among the numerous polish military leaders and diplomats one distinguished himself particularly excellent. It was Michal Czajkows'ki, who was sent to the Near East in 1841 and soon became Czartoryski's chief agent in Constantinople. He developed a network of Polish agents, who were stationed in the Principalities, Bosnia, the Caucasus, Serbia and Dobruja. Czajkows'ki was born a Roman Catholic and few years before the Crimean War he became a Moslem, while he was dreaming about a Polish-Ukrainian Cossack Republic under the senior protectorate of Porte with recognizing the supreme authority of the Sultan. For this purpose Czajkows'ki not only maintained relations with the exiled Cossack communities in Turkey but tried to keep in touch with the borderlands of prepartition Poland by sending emissaries there. In the time span of the Crimean War Czajkows'ki, being himself on the military service of Sultan as Sadik effendi maintained some links with the Hotel Lambert and served as the sort of intermediary between it and the Porte. The plans and hopes of Michal Czajkows'ki were failed, while the tragedy of the Poles was that they wanted to be special allies of the West to defend Western civilization against Eastern barbarity, as they had previously done against Turkey. The Polish conservative exiles had been waiting for over twenty years for a general conflict, and when they thought it was coming, they were to witness a "limited" war, that was empty of strategic value. Thus the Polish great expectations in general, as well as Michal Czajkows'ki expectations in particular were dashed, and the declining generation of polish conservators was to be succeeded by a younger one which would try to challenge Russia in 1863.

A. *Skrypnyk (Kamenets Podils'ky)*. Participation of the Right-Bank Ukraine Population in the Development of Military Infrastructure and Supply of Food and Material Resources to the Crimea (1799–1855.)76

Since ancient times, the Crimea Peninsula acquired the status of an important strategic region whose geographical location attracted various conquerors. A number of countries fought for the Crimea with varying success throughout the Middle Ages and New Time until a new aggressor, the Russian Empire, appeared on the military-political arena of Europe. One of the important vectors of the Romanovs' state's expansionism policy in the 18th century was access to the Black sea, establishing and development of military infrastructure, like the naval base in Sevastopol and other ports for the Black Sea fleet of the Empire.

Considering almost complete absence of natural and material resources on the Peninsula, the Russian authorities employed the territories of the Right-Bank Ukraine, annexed at the end of the 18th century from the Rzecz Pospolita, on the supplies of the essentials to the troops and navy, as far as large trade and craft cities, fertile soil, extensive forests and a sufficient number of potential recruits were concentrated there. During the first half of the 19th century, this region became the source of intensive and regular supply of natural and human resources; meanwhile lucrative contracts encouraged local farmers to increase area under grain crops, to develop livestock, distilling, logging and the like.

The main purpose of this study was not only dispelling the Russian-Soviet myths about "the ancestral Russian Crimea" on the basis of historical sources and archival sources, but demonstration of the Ukrainian ethnic group's sufficient participation in the development of these territories through the military component, as the main factor in the mentioned processes at the time.

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