

SITUATION WITH STUDYING THE HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN COSSACK STATE USING THE TURK-OTTOMAN SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

Available studies of the Turk-Ottoman sources on the history of Ukraine in the period of Cossacks have been presented and considered. The problem concerning development of the Oriental Studies has been analysed. There has been used a methodology that is a new contribution to the academic study of the issues relating to the history of the development of relations between the Cossack Hetman Ukraine and the Ottoman State.

Keywords: Ottoman, Ukrainian, a Cossack, a study, oriental studies.

OSMANLI-TÜRK KAYNAKLARINA GÖRE UKRAYNA KOZAK DÖNEMİ TARİH ÇALIŞMALARI

ÖZ

Bu makalede, Ukrayna Kozak dönemi tarihi hakkında Osmanlı zamanında ortaya çıkmış araştırmalar değerlendirilmiştir. Söz konusu kaynakların Ukrayna tarihi açısından ele alındığı araştırmada Şarkiyat biliminin gelişmesiyle ilgili sorunlardan da bahsolenmektedir. Uygun usullerin kullanılmasıyla, bu kaynakların, Kazak Hetman Ukraynası ve Osmanlı Devleti arasındaki ilişkilerin tarihinin derinliğinin öğrenilmesini sağlayacağı, araştırmada varılan temel sonuçlardan biridir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Araştırma, Şarkiyat, Kozak, Osmanlı, Ukrayna.

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In the source base on Ukraine's History and Culture, in particular, concerning its Cossack-Hetman period, an important place belongs to a complex of Arabic graphic texts, as an important part of which we consider a series of Turk sources – written and other kinds of historical commemorative books and documents, whose authors originated from the countries populated by the Turk ethnic groups. A specific feature about making a study of the said texts of the Turk origin is accounted for their nature, specific origin, coding method and fixation of the historical data, as well as by the physical conditions of storing and place of keeping the documental resources. The unique character of the above said texts is also the fact that these texts contain two kinds of information: specific historical data and historiographic data.

Concern about the history of the Turk peoples and Turk written sources in the Ukrainian historiographic philosophy roots to the end of the 17th – first part of the 18th centuries (it is not excluded that some information from the Crimean-Tatar and Turkish chronicles were known at some time to Ukrainian and French authors of chronicle and historical works, for example, such as the following ones: The Eye-Witness (*Samovydet*) (“Chronicles of the Eye-Witness” (“*Litopys Samovydtzia*”)**). – Kyiv: “*Naukova Dumka*” Publishing House, 1971. – 206 pp.); Samiilo Velychko (“A chronicle record” (“*Litopys*”), Volume 1. – Kyiv: “*Dnipro*” Publishing House, 1991. – 371 pp. “*A Chronical Record*” (“*Litopys*”, Volume 2. – Kyiv: “*Dnipro*” Publishing House, 1991. – 642 pp.); Hryhoriy Hrabynka (“A chronicle record of Hryhoriy Hrabynka, a Hadiach Colonel” (“*Litopys hadiats'koho polkovnyka Hryhoriya Hrabynky*” / Translated from the Old Ukrainian . – Kyiv: *Znannia* Society of Ukraine, 1992. – 192 pp.; Feodosiy Sofonovych (“*Chronicles from the old chronicle-writers*”) (“*Hronika z litopysiv starodavnih* / Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Archeographic Commission, Institute for the Ukrainian Archeography, Institute for the History of Ukraine. Preparation of the text for publishing, Foreword, commentaries by Yu.A. Mytsyk, V.M. Kravchenko. – Kyiv: “*Naukova Dumka*” Publishing House, 1992. – 336 pp.); Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan (“*Description of Ukraine*” (“*Opys Ukrayiny*”) (translated by Ya. Kravets, Z. Borysiuk). – Kyiv: “*Naukova Dumka*” Publishing House, 1990. Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University / Cambridge, Massachusetts. – Kyiv: 1990. – 256 pp.); Pierre Peicam Chevalier (“*A history of the Cossack war against Poland*” (“*Istoriya viyny kozakiv proty Polshci*”) Transl. by Yu.Nazarenko. – Kyiv: “*Tomiris*”, 1993. – 224 pp.); Jean-Benoît Cherer (“*A chronicle of the Little Russia, or The History of the Zaporozhean Cossacks*” (“*Litopys of Malorosii, abo Istoriya kozakiv-zaporozhtsiv*”)... Transl. From French by V.V. Koptilov. – Kyiv: “*Ukr. pysmennyk*”, 1994. –

** Here and further we give the work names in their English translation and in brackets – the original Ukrainian or Russian name respectively transcribed with Latin letters.

311 pp.); Prosper Mérimée (*“Ukrainian Cossacks and their last hetmans”* (*“Ukrayinski kozaky ta yih ostanni hetmany”*)). Transl. from French by Ya. Kravets. – Kyiv, 1998. – 240 pp.) and others.

Considering the issues of the development of the Oriental Studies¹, particularly speaking of Turkology, one should underline that during the

¹ On development of the Ukrainian Oriental Studies see: *Kochubey Yu.M.* “Ukraine and the East. Mutual cultural relations of Ukraine with the peoples of the Far and Middle East (1917–1992). A reference bibliographical indexes. – Kyiv: National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 1998. – 227 pp. (*Kochubey Yu.M. Ukrayina i shid. Kulturni vzayemnyy Ukrayiny z narodamy Blyz'koho ta Serednioho Shodu* (1917-1922). Pidruchnyi bibliografichnyi pokazchik. – Kyiv: NANU, 1998. – 227 s.); *Sayid E.V.* “Orientalism” / Transl. from English by V. Shovkun. – Kyiv: “Osnovy”, 2001. – 511 pp., Ukrainian); *Sayid. E.V. Orientalizm* / Per. z angl. V/ Shovkun. – Kyiv: Ocnovy, 2001. – 511 s.); *Pritsak O.* Without oriental studies one cannot understand the history and culture of Ukraine. // “Shidnyi Svit”. – Kyiv: A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 1993. – #1. – pp. 5-8 (*Pritsak O. Bez shodoznavstva nemozhlyvo zrozumity istoriyu y cul'tury Ukrayiny // “Shidnyi svit”*. – Kyiv. Instytut Shodoznavstva im. A.Yu. Kryms'koho NANU, 1993. – # 1. – S. 5-8, Ukrainian); *Miliband S.D.* *Bibliographical dictionary of the national scholars in oriental studies.* / 2nd ed., revised and added. – Moscow, 1995. – Book 1. – 702 pp.; Book 2. – 765 pp. (*Miliband S.D. Bibliograficheskyy slovar' otechestvennykh vostokovedov / 2 izd. , pereab, I dopol.* – Moskva, 1995. – Kn. I. – 702 s., Kn. II. – 765 s., Russian); *Oriental Studies and Byzantology in Ukraine in names: a bibliographic dictionary* / Compiled by *E.H. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey, O.D. Vasyliuk* – Kyiv, 2011. – 260 pp. (*Shodoznavstvo I vizantologiya v Ukrayini v imenah: bibliografichnyi slovnyk / Upor. E.H. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey. O.D. Vasyliuk.* – Kyiv, 2011. – 260 s. Ukrainian); *Kovalivskyi A.P.* *Studies of the East at Kharkiv University and in Kharkiv in 18th – 20th centuries* // *Anthology of Literatures of the East.* – Kharkiv, 1961. – pp. 9-122 (*Kovalivs'kyi A.P. Vychennia Shodu v Harkivskove universiteti ta Harkovi u XVIII–XX vikh // Antologiya literature Shodu.* – Harkiv., 1961. – pp. 9-122, Ukrainian); *Kovaliskyi A.P.* *Connections with the East and the oriental Studies in Kyiv and in the Dnieper valley* / Foreword by V.S. Rybalkin // “Skhidnyi Svit”/ – Kyiv: A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 1995-1996/ – #2-1. – pp. 146-167 (*Kovalivs'kyi A.P. Zvyazky zi shodom ta shodoznavstvo u Kyievi yi Naddnyprianschyni / Pered. V.S. Rybalkina// “Shidnyi svit”/* – Kyiv: Instytut shodoznavstva sm. A.Yu. Krymskoho NANU, 1995–1996. – # 2–1. – S. 146–167, Ukrainian); *Ya.Ye. Polotniuk.* *Oriental Studies at Lviv University* // “Skhidnyi Svit”/ – Kyiv: : A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 1993. – #2. – pp. 124-132 (*Polotniuk Ya.Yu. Shodoznavstvo u Lvivs'komu Universtyeti / “Shidnyi svit”*. – Kyiv: Instytut shodoznavstva im. A.Yu. Krymskoho NANU, 1993. – # 2. – S. 124–132, Ukrainian); *Ursu D.P.* *From the History of the Oriental Studies in the South of Ukraine* // “Skhidnyi Svit”. – Kyiv: : A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 1994. # 1-2. – pp. 135-150 (*Ursu D.P. Z istoriyi shodoznavstva na pivdni Ukrayiny // “Shidnyi svit”/* – Kyiv: Instytut shodoznavstva im. A.Yu. Krymskoho NANU, 1994., – # 1-2. – S. 135-150, Ukrainian); *Falkovych I.M.* *To the history of the Soviet Oriental Studies in Ukraine* // “Narody Azii i Afriki”/ – 1996. – #4/ – pp. 270-278 (*Fal'kovich I.M. K istorii sovetskogo vostokovedeniya na Ukraine // “Narody Azii i Afriki”*. – 1966. – # 4. – S. 270–278, Russian); *Chernikov I.F.* *All-Ukrainian Scientific Association of Oriental Studies* // “Ukrainian Geographical Journal”. – 1991. – #2. – pp. 31-38 (*Chernikov I.F. Vseukrayins'ka naukova asotsiatsiya shodoznavstva // UGZh/* – 1991. – # 2. – S. 31–38); *Kochubey Yu.N.* *Oriental Studies in Ukraine* // *Centre for oriental studies in the USSR* – Issue

period of 18th – 19th centuries in the Russian Empire, that included then a larger part of Ukraine, interests to studying the culture and history of the eastern countries, particularly the Turk ones, was initially of an applied nature.

Due to decrees of Peter I (1700, 1702), teaching oriental languages in Russia was begun within the College for Foreign Affairs (Turkish and other oriental languages). In religious missions founded by the Orthodox missionaries in Asia and Ethiopia, historical, philosophic and geographic texts were translated. In Asian countries academic and diplomatic as well as military missions functioned that also were engaged in scientific studies. From 1820 the Ministry for Foreign Affairs included Department of Asia, and in 1823 p. there was organized Oriental Languages Training Department.

An influential centre for oriental studies was Kazan University. In 1807 a department for oriental studies was opened there, where Arabic and Persian started to be taught, in 1837 – Chinese, in 1842 – Sanskrit, Mongolian and other languages. In 1818 in St. Petersburg the Asian Museum was founded, where a collection of oriental chronicles was stored. In educational and academic institutions of Russia there were effectively developing such scientific areas, as Turkic Studies, Caucasian Studies, Mongolian Studies, Manchuria Studies. In 1854 at St. Petersburg University a Faculty for Oriental Languages was formed, and in 1872 in Moscow the Lazarev Institute for oriental languages was established, where A. Yu. Krymskyi was a professor.

Let us call a few Ukrainian authors of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries who in their works stressed the needs to study the oriental problem, particularly the Turk one: in 1915 Ivan Franko wrote his work “*The Crimean Khan Gazi-Girey² and some of his poems³*”; then there were Mykola

1. – Moscow: “Nauka”, 1998. – pp. 88-112 (*Kochubey Yu.N. Vostokovedeniye na Ukraine // Vostokovedcheskiye tsentry v SSSR. – Vyp. 1. – Moskva: “Nauka”, 1998. – S. 88–112*); *Tsyhankova Ye.G. Institutions for Oriental Studies in Ukraine. The Soviet period.* – Kyiv, 2007, 290 pp (*Tsyhankova Ye.G. Shodoznavchi ustanovy v Ukrayini. Radinaskyi period. – Kyiv, 2007. – 290 s.*); *Matveyeva L.V. : A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies: the current situation // “Skhidnyi Svit. – 2008. – #3. – pp. 4-10 (Matveyeva L.V. Instytut shodoznavstva im. A.Yu. Krymskoho: siohoidennia // “Shidnyi svit”/ – 2008. – # 3. – S. 4–10); Oriental Studies and Byzantology in Ukraine in names: bibliograph. dictionary/ / Compiled by E.G. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey, O.D. Vasyliuk. – Edit. Board: Matveyeva L.V. (Chief Editor) et al. – : A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2011. – 260 pp. (*Shodoznavstvo i vizantolohiya v Ukrayini v imenah: bibliograf. slovnyk / Uporiadkuvaly: E.G. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey, O.D. Vasyliuk; Redkol.: Matveyeva L.V. (hol. red.) [ta inshi]/ – Kyiv: Instytut shodoznavstva im. A.Yu. Krymskoho NANU, 1011. – 260 s.*); *Tsyhankova E.G. It is time to recall // “Skhidnyi Svit”/ – Kyiv: : A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2011/ – #3/ – pp/ 173-178 (Tsyhankova E.G. Chas zhadaty // “Shidnyi svit”/ – Kyiv, Instytut shodoznavstva im. A.Yu. Krymskoho NANU, 2011. – #3. – S. 173-178.**

² Ruling periods: 1587 / 1588–1596, 1596–1607, 2nd ruling. This Governor of the Crimean Khanate that was the first poet the Ukraine began to open for itself the world of the Crimean-

Kostomarov (*"Bohdan Khmelnytskyi"*. – Volume 1. – Issue 3. – St. Petersburg, 1870 = *"Bohdan Hmel'nyts'kyi"*. – t. 1.– Vyd. 3. SPb. 1870); Volodymyr Antonovych (*"The last Cossack period on the right bank of the Dnieper due to the Acts of 1679–1716"* – *"Posledniye vremena kozachestva na pravom beregu Dnepra po aktam 1679–1716"*, 1868⁴); Mykhailo Drahomanov (*"About the Ukrainian Cossacks, Tatars and Turkish people"*. – Selected works. – Kyiv, 1991. – pp. 175-203 = *"Pro ukrayins'kyh kozakiv, tatar ta turkiv"*. – Vybrane. – Kyiv, 1991. – s. 175-203); Lesia Ukrayinka (*"Old History of the eastern peoples"* Reprinted edition. *"Old History of the eastern peoples on the border of centuries (the end of the 19th – beginning of the 21 centuries)"*, Lutsk, 2008. – 256 pp + XLVIII.: 16 illustrations., Ukrainian (*"Starodavnia istoriya shidnyh narodiv. Repryntne vydannia. "Starodavnia istoriya shidnyh narodiv na porubizhzhzi vikiv (kin. XIX – poch. XXI st."*, Lutsk, 2008. – 256 pp. + XLVIII.: 16 il.); *Yulian Kulakovskiy* (*"The past of the Taurida"*. – Kyiv: *"Stilos"*, 2001. – 225 pp. 3 maps; 8 illustrations = *Yulian Kulakovskiy. Proshloye Tavridy*. – Kiev: *"Stilos"*, 2001. – 225 s.; 3 karty, 8 il.); Olexandr Samoiloivych (*"Selected works about the Crimea: A collection of works / Edit. & compiled by Ye.G. Emirova; The introductory article by A. A. Nepomniaschiy. – Simferopol: "Dolia". – 2000. – 296 pp. – "Bilgi cokrag'y". – Russian = Olexandr Samoiloivych. Izbrannyye Trudy o Kryme / Sbornik. Red i sost. Ye.G. Emirova; Vstup. Statia A.A.Nepomniaschiy. – Simferopol: "Dolia", 200. – 296 s. – "Bilgi Cokrag'y"*).

During the mentioned historic period of development of oriental studies, particularly, that of the comparative linguistics, in 1895 there was published the first work dedicated to the problem of Turkic borrowings in the Ukrainian Language (*Makarushka O. A dictionary of Ukrainian phrases borrowed from Turkic languages. – Notes of Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society- 1985. Book*

Tatar best poetry with owing to I.Franko. See: *Seferova F.A. Poetical translation and the national specific nature / Scholarly notes of V.I. Vernadskiy Tauria National University. Series "Philology. Social communications". – Volume 23 (62). #3. – 2010. – pp. 203-20 (Seferova F.A. Poeticheskiy perevod i natsional'naya spetsifika / Uchionyye zapiski Tavricheskogo natsional'nogo universiteta. Seriya "Filolohiya. Sotsial'nyye kommunikatsii.". – t. 23 (62). #3. – 2010. – s. 203-207).*

³ For all the text of *"The Crimean Khan Gazi-Girey and some of his poems"* that is given in Chapter *"From the Turkic poetry"* see: *"Franko I. Works in 50 volumes. – Volume 13 (Poetical translations and rehashes). – Kyiv: "Naukova Dumka", 1978. – pp. 609-617, – Ukrainian (Franko I. Франко I. Tvory u 50-ty tomah. – T.13 (Poetychni pereklady ta perespivy). – Kyiv: "Naukova dumka", 1978. – S. 609–617).*

⁴ The work was published first as a foreword to the second volume of the third part of *"The Archive of the South-Western Russia"* (*"Arhiv Yugo-Zapadnoi Rosii"*) (Kyiv, 1868). That year the work was published as a single publication (Kyiv, 1868. – pp. 1–197), due to which the work is published in this book too. In 1896 in the Series of the *"Russian Historic Library"* (*"Rus'kaya istoricheskaya biblioteka"*) (– Volume 18. – Lviv, 1898. – pp. 129–274) a Ukrainian translation of the work appeared (<http://litopys.org.ua/anton/ant17.htm>).

5. – #2. – pp 1-14. – Записки НТШ. – 1895. Кн. 5. – № 2. – с. 1-14). The next stage in the studies of the said problems was between the 20s and 40s years of the 20th century. Foundation of a new science is being made in Ukraine – that of Oriental Studies, the basic role in which was played by Agatangel Krymskyi.⁵

If to continue consideration of this issue of the said historical period, one should note that the oriental studies in Ukraine exist not as an independent academic area. Oriental languages were taught in Kyiv Mohyla Academy (Symon Todors'kyi), Kyiv Ecclesiastical Academy (Joachim Olesnyts'kyi), Institute of Oriental Languages within Richelieu Odessa Lyceum (Vasyl Hryhoryev). From the 19th century studies of the East were concentrated at Historical-Philological Faculties at Kyiv, Kharkiv, Novorossiysk universities.

We will draw your attention to the point that the Ukrainian Oriental Studies own their origin to M.S. Drynov, I.I. Sreznevskyi, M.M. Lunin, V.K. Nadler, E.M. Dillon, B.A. Dorn, F.I.Scherltz, F.I. Knauer, E.P. Schtern, V.P. Buzeskul, Yu. A. Kulakovskiy. D.M. Ovcianikov-Kukakovskiy, P.G. Ritter and others.

In the 19th century at Lviv University Arabic, Hebrew and Chaldean were taught at the Faculty of Theology (A. Radkevich). After 1917 in Moscow and Petersburg continued to function faculties and departments for oriental studies at the city universities. In 1930 the Asian Museum, the Board of Oriental Studies Scholar, Institute for Budhistic Culture and the Turkology in Leningrad were united as the Institute for Oriental Studies within the Academy of Sciences of the USSS, which was transferred to Moscow, leaving in Leningrad the Sector for Oriental Manuscripts. After the World War II a powerful orientalist school existed in Lviv. At that time there worked Andrzej Gavronsky, Wladyslaw Kotwicz, Stefan Staciak, Alexey Klavek, Me gammed Sadykbei Agabekzâde, Zigmund Smozhevsky, Moisei Schorr and others. There was published a journal of the Polish Orientalist Society “*Rocznik Orientalistyczny*” (“*The Yearly Orientalist Journal*” (volumes 2–14, 1919–1938).

While studying the genesis of the formulate problem on should underline the fact that the practical development of the orientalist, particularly the Turkologic one, studies in Ukraine occurred in the 20th century. This time period can be conditionally divided in three periods of studying and mastering the Turkic written memoirs in the Ukrainian Historiography, which we will consider in brief below.

⁵ *Khalymonenko H.I. The Turkic lexical part of the Ukrainian dictionary. – Part 1. – Kyiv: Kyiv Taras Shevchenko national University. – 2010. – pp. 73-75. – 363 pp. – Ukrainian (Khalymonenko H.I. Tiurks'ka leksychna skyba ukrayins'koho slovnyka. Chastyna 1. – Kyiv: Kyyivs'kyi natsional'nyi universytet imeni Tarasa Shevchenka. – 2010. – S. 73–75. – 363 s.)*

The initial stage (the first third part of the 20th century) was connected with the scientific activities of Mykhailo Hrushevskyi, Dmytro Doroshenko, Agatangel Krymskyi, as well as with establishment in 1918 of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and of the All-Ukrainian Scientific Association for Oriental Studies.

In Kyiv the Academy of Sciences included the functioning Department (Office) for Arabic and Iranian Philology and Turkology (1918–1934) headed by Academician A.Yu. Krymskyi. This department was reported to by the Jewish Historical and Archeological Commission (1919–1929), Commission for Studies of the Byzantine Writing and its Impact on Ukraine (1926–1930) (which was later reorganized in the Commission for Studies in the History of the Middle East (1930–1933), and Turkologic Commission (1929–1933). This period is famous for activation of their activities of such scholars in the field of oriental studies, as A.P. Kovaliskyi, P.G. Ritter, B.G. Kurts, B.V. Varneke, O.I. Tomson, F.I. Mischenko, T.I. Hrunin, F.I. Schmitt and others.

Attention should be paid to the point that the main purpose of the Soviet scholars in the field of the Turkic Oriental Studies was confined to the philological studies and highlighting the History on the base of the Marxist ideology.

In 1926 in Kharkiv there was established the public organization “The All-Ukrainian Scientific Association for Oriental Studies with its branches located in Kyiv and Odesa that during 1926–1928 published “The Bulletin”, and in 1927–1931 – the journal “Oriental World” (“*Skhidnyi Svit*”) (the last number of which were entitled as “The Red East” (“*Chervonyi*”). All-Ukrainian Congresses of Scholars in the field of Oriental Studies were held – the 1st in 1927 and the 2nd in 1929. In 1930 a decision was made to dismiss the Association and establish the Ukrainian Research and Development Institute for Oriental Studies reporting to the All-Ukrainian Association of the Research and Development Marxist-Leninist Institutes (*VUAMLIN* – “*Vseukrayins'ka asotsiatsiay naukovo-doslidnyh marxysts'ko-lenins'kyh institutes*”) (from 1931 – the Ukrainian Research and Development Institute of the Middle East), which existed only till 1933, and then it was reorganized in a sector within the Agrarian and Economic Institute. In the 1930s the Academy of Sciences was announces a place of the nationalistic and counter-revolutionary activities, hence a lot of Soviet scholars in the field of the Oriental Studies were repressed (prosecuted for political reasons).

In 1934 the oriental Studies as a scientific branch stopped in fact its existence in Ukraine at all.

In 1939, because of the affiliation of Western Ukraine to the Soviet Union, in Lviv a branch of the Academy of Science of the Soviet Union was founded, where A. Krymskyi was initially honoured very much, but later, after

the beginning of the War in 1941, he also failed to avoid his personal tragic destiny.

The second time period (1940 – 1980) happened to become a period of the Ukrainian Oriental Studies development, when actually the responsibility for implementation and providing support for a certain part of the above said scientific branch, particularly for making practical Turkologic studies, was undertaken by the Ukrainian diaspora.

The Ukrainian scholars, primarily Omelian Pritsak⁶, Vasyl Dubrovskyi⁷, Yevhen Zavalinskyi⁸, Mykhailo Zhdan and others made their noticeable contribution into the development of the Ukrainian Oriental Studies.

For instance, Academician O.Yo. Pritsak was a Professor of the General Linguistics and Turkology at the Harvard University (1964), who was carried fundamental Turkologic studies, in particular, he published a whole set of his works in the sphere studies of scientific sources on the problems of the history

⁶ For the life and academic activities of Omelian Pritsak as a scholar in the field of the Oriental Studies see: *Oriental Studies and Byzantology in Ukraine in names: a bibliographic dictionary / Compiled by E.H. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey, O.D. Vasyliuk*, Edit. Board: Matveyeva L.V. (Chief Editor) et al. – Kyiv; A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2011. – pp.180-181. – 260 pp., Ukrainian (*Shodoznavstvo i vizantolohiya v Ukrayini v imenah: bibliografichnyi slovnyk / Upor. E.H. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey, O.D. Vasyliuk*. Redcol.: Matveyeva L.V. (golov. red.) [ta inshi]. – Kyiv: Instytut shodoznavstva im. A.Yu. Kryms'koho NANU, 2011. – S. 180-181. – 25- s.).

⁷ For the life and academic activities of V. Dubrovskyi as those of a Turkologist see: *Kochubey Yu.M. V.V. Dubrovskyi (1897–1966) as an orientalist. / A.G. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the national Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. – Kyiv, 2011. – pp. 395-406. – 544 pp. (Series “Academic heritage of orientologists”; “Oriental studies and Byzantology in Ukraine in names”; bibliography. dictionary. Compiled by E.H. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey, O.D. Vasyliuk; Edit. Board: Matveyeva L.V. (Chief Editor) et al. – Kyiv; A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2011. – pp.88-89. – 260 pp., / ; (Kochubey Yu.M. V.V. Dubrovskyi yak shodozbavets / Instytut shodozbavstava im. A.G. Krymskoho NANU. – Kyiv, 2011. – S. 395-406. – 544 s. (Seriya “Naukova spadschyna shodoznavtsiv”); Shodoznavstvo i vizantolohiya v Ukrayini v imenah: bibliograph. Slovnyk/ Upor. : Ye. G. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey, O.D. Vasyliuk, Redkol.: Matveyeva L.V. m (gol. red.) [ta inshi]/ – Kyiv: Instytut shodoznavstva im/ A.Yu. Kryms'koho NANU, 2011. – S. 88-89. – 26 s.*

⁸ In the opinion of I. Krypyakevych, Ye.Zavalinskyi was an outstanding orientologist, who studied the theme “Messages from Turkish chronicle information about the Ukraine and the peoples of the USSR”; in 1940 he was appointed Reader at the Department for Oriental Studies, Lviv University. See: Letter (# 76) of Professor I.P. Krypyakevych, Head of the Lviv Branch of the History of Ukraine within the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, to S.M. Belous, Director of the Institute, dated from 2 March, 1940. Lviv city (The Archive of the I.Krypyakevych Institute of Ukraine within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Fund 1, Description VI-f, Reference G–2, Sheet 33).

of the Ukrainian-Turkish relations⁹. In this aspect it should be reasonable to recall the activities of the Ukrainian Historical Society and the journal “The Ukrainian Historian” (“*Ukrayins'kyi istoryk*”) as an important publication of the scientific works by Ukrainian scholars in the diaspora¹⁰.

In Ukraine during the 1950s-1960s oriental studies were carried out by only individual scholars – A.P. Kovalivskyi, T.G. Kezma, V.M. Beilis, B.I. Zdanevych, Yu. M. Kochubey. In 1970 at the Institute for the History of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic a Department for the History of the Foreign Oriental Countries was established, that in 1978 was included in the structure of the Institute of the Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries, where the Turkologist I.F. Chernikov became the Head of the Department of the Developing Countries. In the 1970s at the Institute for Linguistics within the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic participated in the preparation of an Etymology Dictionary the Turkologist O.M. Harkavets and the Arabist V.S. Rybalkin. In Lviv Ya.R. Dashkevych and Ya.Ye. Polotniuk worked. At the end of the 1880s there was restated the Ukrainian Association of the Oriental and African Studies with YU.M. Kochubey at head.

In the 1960s-1980s Ya.Ye. Polotniuk tries to begin to study oriental languages, particularly, Turkish, at Lviv University. At Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University at the beginning of the 1970s they started to teach as the second major Arabic (M.D. Volov), Japanese (V.F.Rezanenko), Chinese (I.K.Chirko); in 1989 the Department for the Theory and Practice of Translation of Oriental languages was opened (V.S. Rybalkin) and the first groups of student were enrolled to study Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Japanese as their major foreign language. Departments and divisions of Orientalists started to be established gradually on other Universities of Ukraine too.

Finally, the third period of the development of the modern Ukrainian Oriental Studies and Turkology, initiated at the time of restatement of the

⁹ For the life and scientific activity of M/ Zhdan as a Turkologist, a scholar in the field of the Old Russian land and its relations with the Golden Horde see: “Oriental studies and Byzantology in Ukraine in names”; bibliography. dictionary. Compiled by E.H. Tsyhankova, Yu.M. Kochubey, O.D. Vasyliuk; Edit. Board: Matveyeva L.V. (Chief Editor) et al. – Kyiv; A.Yu. Krysmkyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2011. – pp.93. – 260 pp.,

¹⁰ Pritsak O. *Once more about the union of B. Khmelnytskyi with Turkey // Ukrainian Archeological Yearbook (UASch)*. – Kyiv: 1993. – Issue 2. – pp. 177-192 (Pritsak O. *Sche raz pro soyuz B. Hmelnytskoho z Turechchynoyu // Ukrayinskyi arheolohichnyi schorichnyk (UASch)*. – Kyiv: 1993. – Vypusk 2. – S. 177-192).

¹¹ *Atamanenko A.Ye. Ukrainian Historical Society (1955-1991)*. The author's summary of the thesis to be awarded the title of a Doctor of the Historical Sciences. – Kyiv, 2010. – 40 pp. (*Atamanenko A.Ye. Ukrayins'ke istorychne tovarystvo (1955–1991)*. Avtoreferat dysertatsiyi na zdobuttia naukovooho stupenia doktora istorychnych nauk. – Kyiv, 2010. – 40 s.).

independence of Ukraine and establishment in 1991 of the Academic A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies by a foreigner – O. Pritsak who was a member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (headed from 1998 by Director L.V. Matveyeva). Continuing the traditions of the Ukrainian orientalists A.Krymskyi, Omelian Pritsak, Pavlo Ritter, Andriy Kovalevskyi, Yulian Kulakovskiy and others, this Institute started wide studies of the history and culture of oriental countries, including those related to historiography and studies of sources. In 1993 they continued to publish the journal “The Oriental World” (“*Skhidnyi Svit*”), and in 1998 – that of the journal “The Oriental Studies” (“*Skhodoznavstvo*”). There was founded the series “The Scientific Heritage of Orientalists” (“*Naukova spadshyna shodoznavstv*”) publishing studies of the predecessors and contemporary scholars, in particular, a few works related to the topic of our own study.

From 1992 in Simferopol the Crimean Branch (O.I. Aibabin) works that publishes the journals “*Materials on the archeology, history and ethnography of Taurica*” (“*Materialy z arheolohiyi, istorii ta etnografii Tavrii*”) and “The Bosphorus Studies” (“*Bosporskiye issledovaniya*”). Orientalistic, Turkologic centres are in Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Simferopol. Ukrainian orientalists-Turkologists take part in international scientific conferences.

Ya. Dashkevych valued a lot enrichment of the source base of the studies on the History of Ukraine by using for that purpose the sources from oriental countries, underlying that these official documents were used very rarely in practice, mainly on a base of obsolete translations, and, almost as a rule, without taking into account the original texts. Such a situation has got resulting from underestimation and non-typical neglecting orientalist studies¹¹.

When analyzing the situation with studying the oriental sources¹², including here the sources in Turkic languages, as well as when considering the issue on involvement of such documents to the documental sources base¹³ that is relevant to the problematic issues of the History of the Cossack-Hetman

¹² Dashkevych Yaroslav. *The workshop of a historian: studies of sources and special historic disciplines.* / Lviv Branch of M.S. Hrushevskiy Institute of Ukraine for Archeology and Studies of Sources within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. – Lviv: Literal Agency “Piramida”, 2011. – pp. 145-146. – 792 pp. – *Ukrainian (Dashkevych Yaroslav. Maisternia istoryka; Dzhereloznavstvo ta spetsial’ni iastorychni dystsipliny)* / Lviv’ske viddillennia IU AD im. M.S. Hrushevs’koho NANU. – Lviv: Literaturna agentsiya “Piramida”, 2011. – S. 145-146. – 792 s.).

¹³ Bunyatov Z.M. *Selected works in three volumes.* – Volume 1. – Baku: “Elm”, 1999. – pp.30-61. – 468 pp. – *Russian (Bunyatov Z.M. Izbrannyye sochineniya v trioh tomah.* – T. 1. – Baku: “Elm”. – S. 30-61. – 468 s.).

¹⁴ For the written sources see: *Historical studies of sources: A Manual book* / Ya.S. Kalakura. – Kyiv: “Lybid”, 2002. – pp. 345-455. – 488 pp. – *Ukrainian (C.S. Kalakura.* – Kyiv: “Lybid”, 2002. – S. 345-455. – 488 s.).

Ukraine, one should outstress the fact of rather a limited number of the available works on the mentioned topic. That is why we think it reasonable to get focused on a brief revision of the respective works that are very much connected with the theme of our study.

Summing up of the fundamental studies on historiography and studies of sources was made by such famous Ukrainian and Turkish historians, as Yaroslav Dashkevych,¹⁴ Yaroslav Kalakura,¹⁵ Zeki Velidi Togan,¹⁶ Mübahat Küttüoğlu¹⁷ and others.

The problem of studying directly the Turkic sources was considered in the works of O. Pritsak,¹⁸ İsmail Nakky Uzancharshyly,¹⁹ Yücel Öztürk,²⁰ Sagit Faizov,²¹ Dariusz Kołodziejczyk,²² Viktor Ostapchuk²³ and others. The

¹⁵ *Dashkevych Yaroslav. The workshop of a historian: studies of sources and special historic disciplines.* / Lviv Branch of M.S. Hrushevskiy Institute of Ukraine for Archeology and Studies of Sources within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. – Lviv: Literal Agency “Piramida“, 2011. – pp. 145-146. –792 pp. –*Ukrainian (Dashkevych Yaroslav. Maisternia istoryka; Dzhereloznavstvo ta spetsial’ni istorychni dystsipliny)* / Lvivs’ke viddillennia IU AD im. M.S. Hrushevs’koho NANU. – Lviv: Literaturna agentsiya “Piramida“, 2011. – S. 145-146. – 792 s.).

¹⁶ *Historical studies of sources: A Manual book: / Ya.S.Kalakura.* – Kyiv: “Lybid”, 2002. – pp. 345-455. – 488 pp. (*Istorychne dzhereloznavstvo: Pidruchnyk / Ya.S. Kalakura.* –Kyiv: “Lybid”, 2002. – S. 345–455. – 488 s. – *Ukrainian; Kalakura Ya.S. Ukrainian Historiography: A Course of Lectures.* – Kyiv: “Geneza”, 2004. – 496 pp. – *Ukrainian (Ya.S. Kalakura. Ukrayins’ka istoriografiya. Kurs lektsiy.* – Kyiv, “Geneza”, 2004. – 496 s.).

¹⁷ *Togan, Zeki Velidi A. Tarihte Usul (Methodology of History).* 4-üncü Baskı. İstanbul, 1985. Enderun Yayınları. – S.16, 18. – 350 s. – *Turkish.*

¹⁸ *Mübahat S. Küttüoğlu. Osmanlı Belgelerinin Dili (Diplomatik) [The language of the Ottoman documents (Diplomatic documents)].* Gözden geçirilmiş ikinci baskı. Kubbealtı Neşriyatı (“Kubbealtı” Publishing House). – İstanbul, 1998. – 605 s. – *Turkish; Mübahat S. Küttüoğlu. Tarih Araştırmalarında Usul (Methodology for Making Studies in History).* – Elif Kitabevi (“Knyzhkovyi dim” Publishing House). – İstanbul, 2007. – 196 s.– *Turkish.*

¹⁹ *Omeljan Pritsak. Turkologie und Altaistik, Islamkunde und Slavistik (Doktora Tezi / Doctorate Thesis).* – Berlin, 1948. Див.: *Omeljan Pritsak Armağanı / A Tribute to Omeljan Pritsak.* Editörler: Prof.Dr. Mehmet Alpargu, Doç.Dr. Yücel Öztürk. Sakarya / Türkiye. Sakarya Üniversitesi Basımevi. – S.11. – 775 s. – *Turkish.*

²⁰ *Uzunçarşılı, İsmail Hakkı. Osmanlı Tarihi (Ottoman History).* – Ankara, “Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi” / *Publishing House of the Institute for Turkic History*, 1995. – III. Cilt, 1. Kısım, 5 Baskı. (XVI. Yüzyıl ortalarında, XVII. yüzyıl sonuna kadar / From the middle of the 14th to the end of the 17th centuries). – C. 422–427. – 622 s.+ 17 levha (figures). – *Turkish.*

²¹ *Öztürk, Yücel. Dimitriy İvanoviç Vişnevetskiy ve Faaliyetleri (Dmytro Ivanovyuch Vyshnevetskyi and his activities) / SDÜ Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi.* – Sayı 9. – İsparta (Türkiye), 2003. – S. 95–140, *Turkish.*

²² *Faizov S.V. Letters of Islam-Girey Khan the 3rd and Muhammed-Girey Khan the 4th to the Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich and the King Ian Kazimirz. 1654- 1658. The Crimean-Tatar diplomacy in the political context of the post-Pereyaslav time.* – Moscow; “Gumanitariy”, 2003. – 168 pp., Russian (*Faizov S.F. Письма ханов Ислам-Гирея III и Мухаммед-Гирея IV к царю Алексею Михайловичу и королю Яну Казимиру. 1654– 1658. Кримскотатарская дипломатика в политическом контексте постпереевского времени.* – Москва «Гуманитарий», 2003. – 168 с.).

scholars that in their works on the History of the Ukraine of the Cossack-Hetman period, where the Turkic sources were used, are as follows: Agatangel Krymskyi²⁴, Omelian Pritsak²⁵, Vasyl Dubrovskyi²⁶ Viktor Ostapchuk (in the co-authorship with Olexandr Halenko)²⁷ and others.

Attention should also be paid to the Ukrainian historians who devoted their academic work to studying the History of the Ukraine of the Cossack-

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- ²³ *Kołodziejczyk Dariusz. Ottoman-Polish diplomatic relations (15th-18th century): an annotated edition of 'ahdnames and other documents' / by Dariusz Kołodziejczyk. – Leiden; Boston; Köln : Brill, 1999 (The Ottoman Empire and its heritage; Vol. 18).*
- ²⁴ *Ostapchuk Viktor. Problems and prospects for development of the Ukrainian ottoman Studies // Ukrainian archeographic yearbook (hereinafter referred to as "UASch"). – Issue 1. – Kyiv, 1992. – pp. 92-112. – Ukrainian (Ostapchuk Viktor. Problemy i perspektyvy rozvytku ukraïyns'koyi osmanistyky // Ukraïyns'kyi arheografichnyi schorichnyk (nadali "UASch"). – Vyp. I. – Kyiv, 1992. – S. 94–112.*
- ²⁵ *Krymskyi A. History of Turkey. –Kyiv–Lviv.–“Olir” Publishing House, 1996.–288 pp.– Ukrainian (Kryms'kyi A. Istoriya Turechchyny. – Kyiv-Lviv.– Vydavnytstvo “Olir”, 1996. – 288 s.).*
- ²⁶ *Pritsak Omelian. Once more about the union of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi with Turkey / Ukrainian Archeographical Yearbook (“UASch”). – Kyiv, 1993. – “Naukova Dumka” Publishing House. – Issue 2. – pp. 177-192. – Ukrainian (Pritsak Omelian. Sche raz pro soyuz Bohdana Khmelnytskoho z Turechchynoyu / Ukraïyns'kyi arheolohichnyi schorichnyk (UASch). – Kyiv, 1993. – Vydavnytstvo “Naukova dumka”. – Vy. 2. – S. 177-192); Pritsak Omelian. One or two agreements of Pylyp Orlyk with Turkey at the beginning of the eighteenth century? / Ukrainian Archeological Yearbook (UASch). – Kyiv, 1992. – “Naukova dumka” Publishing House. – Issue 1. – pp. 307-320. – Ukrainian (Pritsak Omelian. Odyn chy dva dohovory Pylypa Orlyka z Turechchynoyu na pochatku visimnadtsiatoho stolittia? / Ukraïyns'kyi arheografichnyi schodennyk (UASch). – Kyiv, 1992. – Vydavnytstvo “Naukova dumka”. – Vyp. 1. – S. 307-320).*
- ²⁷ *Dubrovskyi V. Iv.(an) Mazepa Hetman's visit to Turkey and to the Crimea in 1699 (1700). – Institute of Manuscripts within V.I. Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine. – Manuscript Code: F.H. # 14634. Ukraine and the East (A collection of articles), volume 1. Stamp with the inscription and the date "Publishing House of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: 15.1, 1934" (Dubrovskyi V. Posol'stvo hetmana Iv.(ana) Mazepy do Turechchyny ta do Krymu v 1699 (1700). – Instytut rukopysiv Natsional'noyi biblioteky Ukraïyny im V/I Vernadskoho. Shyfr rukopysu: F.H. # 14634.Ukraïyna ta shid (Zbirnyk stattey), tom 1. Shtamp z napsom i datoyu “Vydavnytstvo Vseukraïynskoyi Akademiyi Nauk, 15.1.1934”. See: Kochubey Yu.M. V.V. Dubrovskyi (1897-1966) as an orientalist / A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. – Kyiv, 2011. – pp. 395-406. – 544 pp.– (Series “Scientific inheritance of orientalist”). – Ukrainian (Kochubey Yu.M. V.V. Dubrovskyi (1897–1966) yak shodoznavets'. – Instytut shodoznavstva im. A.Yu. Krymskoho NANU. – Kyiv, 2011. – S. 395–406. – 544 s. (Seriya “Naukova spadschyna shodoznavtsiv”).*
- ²⁸ *Ostapchuk Viktor, Halenko Olexandr. Cossack Black-Sea marches in the sea history of Katyb Celabi “The gift of great men in the sea battling” // Mappa Mundi (A collection of academic works to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of Yaroslav Dashkevych). – Lviv-Kyiv-New York, 1996. – pp. 341-426. – Ukrainian (Ostapchuk Viktor, Halenko Olexandr. Kozats'ki chornomors'ki pohody u mors'koy istoriyi Katyba Chelebi “Dar velykyh muzhiv u voyuvanni moriv” // Mappa Mudi (Zbirnyk naukovykh prats' na poshanu Yaroslava Dashkevych z nahody yoho 70-richchia). – Lviv – Kyiv - Nyu-York, 1996. – S. 341-426).*

Hetman period, for example Volodymyr Serhiychuk,²⁸ Yuriy Mytsyk,²⁹ Viktor Brekhunenko,³⁰ Taras Chukhlib³¹ and others.

The author of this work has also made his own contribution in the study of the said theme in his Candidate's Thesis in the area of the World History on the theme "The Ukrainian-Crimean interstate relations in the middle of the 17th century (on the basis of Turkic historical sources), as well as when preparing his Doctorate's Thesis on the theme "The Turkic Ottoman sources on the History of Ukraine between the second part of the 16th – first part of the 18th centuries".

These studies resulted in our publication of a few works: "Diplomatic relations of Hetman Petro Doroshenko with the High Porta according to the data from Turkic sources" / "Diplomatic Ukraine" (Academic Yearbook). – Kyiv, 2001. – Issue 2. – pp. 236-247. – *Ukrainian* ("Diplomatychni stosunki hetmana Petra Doroshenka z Vysokoyu Portoyu za danymy tiurs'kyh dzherel" / "Ukrayina dyplomatychna" (Naurovyy Schorichnyk). – Kyiv, 2001. – Vyp. 2. – pp. 236-247); "History of Khotyn according to the Turkish sources and Historiography" / A collection of academic articles of the International scientific conference. – Khotyn, 2003. – pp. 74-82. – *Ukrainian* ("Istoriya Hotyna za danymy turets'kyh dzherel ta istoriografiyi". / Zbirnyk naukovykh statey Mizhnarodnoyi naurovoyi konferentsiyi. – Hotyn, 2003. – S. 74-82); "An archival document of Ibhagim Sultan on the situation of the Cossacks and the money reform in the 40s of the 16th century". / *Ukrainian Archeographical Yearbook* (UASch). – Kyiv, 2004. – Issue 8/9. Pp. 477-481. – *Ukrainian*

²⁹ *Serhiychuk Volodymyr. Marine marches of the Zaporozhian Cossacks.* – Kyiv: Small Enterprise "Fotovideoservis", 1992. – *Ukrainian* (*Serhiychuk Volodymyr. Mosrs'ki pohody zaporozhtsiv.* – Kyiv: MP "Fotovideoservis", 1992); *Serhiychuk V. In the name of the Zaporozhian Cossacks Troop.* – Kyiv, 1991. – pp. 142. – *Ukrainian*; *Serhiychuk V. In the name of the Zaporozhian Troop.* – Kyiv, 1991. – p. 142 (*Serhiychuk V. Imenen viys'ka zaporoz'koho.* – Kyiv, 1991. – S. 142).

³⁰ *Mytsyk Yu., Plokhyy S., Storozhenko I. How the Cossacks were fighting: historical stories about the Zaporozhian Cossacks.* – Dnipropetrovsk, 1991. – p. 223. – *Ukrainian* (*Mytsyk Yu., Plohiy S., Storozhenko I. Yak kozaky voyuvaly: istorychni rozpovidi pro zaporoz'ke kozatstvo.* – Dnipropetrovs'k, 1991. – S. 223). *Mytsyk Yu.A. Chyhyryn is the hetmans' Capital.* – Kyiv: "Publishing House "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", 2007. – pp. 8-31, 290. – 392 pp. – *Ukrainian* (*Mytsyk Yu.A. Chyhyryn – hetmans'ksa stolytsia.* – Kyiv: Vyd. "Kyyevo-Mohylians'ka akademiya", 2007. – S. 8-31, 290. – 392 s.).

³¹ *Brekhunenko Viktor. Cossacks on the Step Frontier: a typology of the Cossacks communities in the 16th – the first part of the 17th centuries.* – Kyiv: "VIPOL", 2011. – 503 pp. – *Ukrainian* (*Brekhunenko Viktor. Kozaky na Stepovomu Kordoni Yevropy: typolohiya kozats'kyh spil'not XVI – pershoiy polovyny XVII st.* – Kyiv: "VIPOL", 2011. – 503 s.).

³² *Chukhlib Taras. Secrets of the Ukrainian polivassalage. Khmelnytskyi – Doroshenko – Mazepa.* – Kyiv: Publishing House "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", 2011. – 327 pp. – *Ukrainian* (*Chukhlib Taras. Sekrety ukrayins'koho polivasalitetu. Khmelnyts'kyi – Doroshenko – Mazepa.* – Kyiv: Vydavnychiy dim "Kyyevo-Mohylians'ka akademiya", 2011. – 327 s.).

(*Arhivnyi dokument sultana Ibragima pro stanovysche kozakiv ta hroshovu reformu 40-h rokiv XVII stolittia*) / “Ukrayons’kyi archeografichnyi schorichnyk” (“UASch”). – Kyiv, 2004. – Vyp. 8/9. – S. 477-481); XVII. Yüzyıl Türk Kaynaklarına Göre Osmanlı - Lehistan - Ukrayna - İlişkileri / Türk Tarih Kurumu (Ankara / Türkiye). ‘Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları’. Sayı:157. Temmuz-Ağustos (2005). S.205-210; “Methodological problems of studying the Ottoman History”. / Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference “The heritage after Omelian Pritsak and the contemporary humanitarium sciences” (28 – 30 May, 2008). – The National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”. – Kyiv: “ARRATA Publishing House” LLC, 2009. – pp. 269-281. – 328 pp. – *Ukrainian (Metodolohichni problemy doslidzhennia osmans’koyi istoriyi)* / Materialy mizhnarodnoyi naukovoyi konferentsiyi “Spadschyna Omelian Oritsaka i suchasni humanitarni nauky” (28 – 30 travnia 2008 r.). – National’nyi universytet “Kyyevo-Mohylians’ka akademiya”. – Kyiv: TOV “Vydavnytstvo ARATTA”, 2009. – S. 269-281. – 328 s.); “Turkic sources in terms of the History of Ukraine” / Kyiv: Publishing House of M.S. Hrushevskyi Institute for Ukrianian Archeography and Studies of Sources within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. – Kyiv, 2010. – 368 pp. (convent. printed sheets 21, 38) (“*Tiurks’ki dzherela do istoriyi Ukrayiny*”). – Kyiv: “Vydavnytstvo Instytutu ukrayins’koyi arheohrafiyi ta dzhereloznavstva im. M/S/ Hrushevs’koho NANU/ – Kyiv, 2010. – 369 s. (umov. Druk. Ark. 21, 38); “Specific features in the writing of old-Turkic texts” // Magisterium (National University “Kyiv Mohyla Academy”. Liguistic studies,. – Kyiv, 2011. Issue 43. – pp. 91-95. – *Ukrainian (“Osoblyvosti napusannia davnyotiurs’kyh textiv”* // Magisterium (NaUKMA). Movoznavchi studiyi. – Kyiv, 2011. – Vyp. 43. – S. 91–95).

Some aspects of theme of our study, particularly on regard of the Turkic sources, were reported about at and included in proceedings of scientific conferences, symposia, readings, these are as follows: “Ukrainian-Turkish interstate relations in the middle and in the second part of the 17th century: their establishment, importance and consequences” / “Ukraine-Turkey: the past, present and future” / A collection of academic articles (on a base of proceedings of an international conference)/ – Kyiv, 2004. –pp. 144-161. – *Ukrainian (“Ukrayina-Turechchyna: mynule, suchasne, maibutnie”* / Zbirnyk naukovykh statey (za materialamy mizhnarodnoyi konferentsiyi). – Kyiv, 2004. – S. 144-161); “Ottoman sources about the activities of the Ukrainian Hetmans” / The 8th A. Krymskyi Orientalistic Readings (Османські джерела про діяльність українських гетьманів / VIII Сходознавчі читання А. Кримського (Theses of reports from an international scientific conference). Kyiv, 2004 (2–3 June). – pp. 22-24. – *Ukrainian (VIII Shodoznavchi chytannia A.Kryms’koho (Tezy dopovidey mizhnarodnoyi naukovoyi konferentsiyi).* – Kyiv, 2004. (2 – 3 chervnia). – S. 22-24); “Ottoman archival documents about

the restoration of Khotyn (18th century) // “Stavchany battle in 1739 in the context of the European history of the 18th century”: Proceedings of an international scientific conference/ – Chernivtsi – Khotyn, 2004. – pp.13-18. – *Ukrainian* (“Osmans’ki arhivni dokumenty pro vidbudovu Hotyna (VIII st.) // “Stavchans’ka bytva u 1739 r. u kontexti yevropeys’koyi istoriyi XVIII st.”: Materialy mizhnarodnoyi naukovoyi konferentsiyi. – Chernivtsi – Hotyn, 2004. – S. 13-18); “The situation of the Cossacks according to Nayima’s chronicle” / the 15th A. Krymskyi Orientalistic Readings (To the 140th Anniversary of A.Yu. Krymskyi and to the 20th Anniversary of A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies). Theses of reports at an international scientific conference. –Kyiv: 20 – 21 October, 2011. – pp. 240-242. – 255 p. (“*Stanovysche kozakiv za danymy litopysu Nayimy*”/ XV Shodoznavchi chytannia A. Krymskoho (Do 140-richchia A.Yu. Kryms’koho ta 20-richchia Instytutu shodoznavstva im. A.Yu.Kryms’koho). Tezy dopovidey mizhnarodnoyi naukovoyi konferentsiyi. – Kyiv: 20 - 21 zhovtnia 2011 r.. – S. 240-255.); ‘Archival documents to the History of Ukraine: problems of the study methodology / A collection of papers from the conference to commemorate Yarema Polotniuk (75). I. Franko Lviv University. 2010: A methodology for studying the Ottoman documents relating to the Ukrainian-Turkish relations /the 20th SS Reading on Sources Studies (To the 20th Anniversary of the independence of Ukraine), Department for Archival Studies and Special Branches of the Historical Science available at the Faculty for History< Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, 20 December, 2011 (“*Arhivni dokumenty do istoriyi Ukrayiny. problemy metodolohiyi doslidzhennia / Zbirnyk materialiv naurovoyi konferentsiyi na poshanu Yaremy Polotniuka (75). Lvivs’kyi universytet im. I. Franka. 2010 r.: Metodolohiya doslidzhennia doby ukrayins’ko-turets’kyh vzayemyn (Do 20-yi richnytsi nezalezhnosti Ukrayiny), kafedra arhivoznavstva ta spetsial’nyh haluzey istorychnoyi nauky istorychnoho fakul’tetu Kyivs’koho natsional’noho univiersytetu imeni Tarasa Shevchenka, 20 hrudnia 2011 r.*

Considering the foreign historiography of studying the Turkic Ottoman sources, and particularly those that are related to the History of Ukraine, retrospectively, one should address first of all to the Azerbaijani and Turkish, as well as to the Bulgarian, Romanian, Polish, Russian, French and German Historiography. Academician Ziya Bunyatov counted about seventy academic works dedicated to the history of the Turkic ethnoses from the Central Asia and Middle East.

As for the genesis of the *v a k a y i n a m e* is concerned, it should be noted that in the 11th century the first chronicles appeared which were dedicated to the Turkic dynasty of the Oguz, and exactly to the activities of the rulers of the Seljuks state. WE should note that the most interesting among them is *سلجوقنامه* / Selcuk-nâme (“A book about the Seljuks”, the author of

which in the 12th century was Zahir ad-Dina Nishapuri. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the work “Seljukname”, as this written memoir played the role of a historical source.

We underline that a special place among the sources of the historiographic related to the theme of our study, is *تاریخ پچوی* / Peçevi Târihi (“Pechevi’s History”) by Ibragim Pechevi (the life years: 1572–1650); *فذلکھی تاریخ* / Fezleke-i Târih (“The summing up of the History”) that highlights the Ottoman historical period (1591 – 1654) by Katib Chelebi Mustafa bin Abdulla (the life years: 1609-1657); *سلحدار تاریخی* / Silâh-dâr Târihi (“History of a armourbearer) by Silahdar Fyndyklyly Mehmet (the life years: 1658–1723); *وقایعنامه* / “Vakâyi’-nâme” (“A Chronicle”), in which we can find a description of the events in 1648–1682 by Abdurrahman Abdi Pasha; *قمانیچه* / Kamâniçe Feth-nâmesi (“Capture of Kamyanets-Podilskyi”) – by Ysif Nabi (a poet, philosopher-sufi, the life years: 1642–1712); chronicle works *اوچنجی اسلام گرای خان تاریخی* / Üçüncü İslam Giray Han Târihi (“The History of Khan Islam Giray the 3rd”) by Gadji Megmed Senayi Kyrymly and others.

Though some historical events were assessed and some figures were represented rather subjectively, we should admit an exclusive importance of the available works, so as to objectively percept sources of the Cossack-Hetman period of Ukraine. On a documentary they explained the causes of development of national-liberating movements that occurred on the Ukrainian land, and they revealed the state interests of Turkey and Ukraine that resulted in conclusion of a mutually beneficial agreement in Bakhchisarai (the end of 1647- the beginning of 1648). Then that contributed to the successful development of the liberating war of the Ukrainian people and accelerated the process of the formation of a Cossack State when Bohdan Khmelnytskyi was Hetman, as well as accounts for the joint military marches when Petro Doroshenko was the ruler of Ukraine.

Conclusion

Our summing up conclusion from our study described above is that some aspects of our study have been represented quite well: these are issues related to the Ukrainian-Crimean relations, diplomacies of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyi and Hetman Petro Doroshenko, joint military marches of the Cossack Troop with the Ottoman Armies against the Rzeczpospolita (the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth). WE have managed to partially represent the activities of Hetman Dmytro Vyshnevetskyi, the Ukrainian-Crimeantatar Political Union and marine campaigns made in the first half of the 17th century, the diplomatic efforts of the Ukrainian hetmans aimed at making political relations with the Ottoman State.

After our analysis of the Turkic-Ottoman sources we found that they had been used insufficiently deeply and not for all various purposes possible. That results in an incorrect description of the corresponding events and wrong characterisation of historic figures by scholars, as well as to erroneous conclusions. Our usage of the above said sources according to the methodology we have developed ourselves contribute to a promoted academic study of the problems that are relating to the history of the Ukrainian-Turkish relations.

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2. Ruling periods: 1587 / 1588–1596, 1596–1607, 2nd ruling. This Governor of the Crimean Khanate that was the first poet the Ukraine began to open for itself the world of the Crimean-Tatar best poetry with owing to I.Franko. See: *Seferova F.A. Poetical translation and the national specific nature / Scholarly notes of V.I. Vernadskyi Tauria Natioanl University. Series “Philology. Social communciations”.* – Volume 23 (62). #3. – 2010. – pp. 203-20 (*Seferova F.A. Poeticheskiy perevod i natsional'naya spetsifika / Uchionyye zapiski Tavricheskogo natsional'nogo universiteta. Seriya “Filologiya. Sotsial'nyye kommunikatsii.”.* – t. 23 (62). #3. – 2010. – s. 203-207– Russian. – Роки правління: 1587 / 1588–1596, 1596–1607, 2-ге правління. Цей правитель Кримського ханства, який був першим поетом, з якого Україна почала відкривати для себе світ кримськотатарського красного письменства завдяки І. Франку. Див.: *Сеферова Ф.А. Поэтический перевод и национальная специфика / Ученые записки Таврического национального университета им. В.И. Вернадского. Серия «Филология. Социальные коммуникации».* – Т.23 (62). №. 3. – 2010. – С. 203–207).

3. For a whole text of “The Crimean Khan Gazi-Girey and some of his poems” that is given in Chapter “From the Turkic poetry” see: “Franko I. Works in 50 volumes. – Volume 13 (Poetical translations and rehashes). – Kyiv: “Naukova Dumka”, 1978. – pp. 609-617, – *Ukrainian (Franko I. Франко I. Tvory u 50-ty tomah. – Т.13 (Poetychni pereklady ta perespivy).* – Kyiv: “Naukova dumka”, 1978. – S. 609–617. – Ukrainian. – Повний текст «Кримський хан Газі-Гірей і дещо з його віршів», яка вміщена в розділі «Із тюркської поезії». Див.: *Франко І. Твори в 50-ти томах. – Т.13 (Поетичні переклади та переспіви).* – К.: «Наукова думка», 1978. – С. 609–617).

4. The work was published first as a foreword to the second volume of the third part of “The Archive of the South-Western Russia” (“*Arhiv Yugo-Zapadnoi Rosii*” (Kyiv, 1868). That year the work was published as a single publication (Kyiv, 1868. – pp. 1–197), due to which the work is published in this book too. In 1896 in the Series of the “Russian Historic Library”

(“Rus’kaya istoricheskaya biblioteka”) (– Volume 18. – Lviv, 1898. – pp. 129–274) a Ukrainian translation of the work appeared (<http://litopys.org.ua/anton/ant17.htm>). – Russian. – Вперше праця була опублікована як передмова до другого тому третьої частини «Архива Юго-Западной России» (– К., 1868). Тоді ж вона вийшла окремим виданням (– К., 1868. – С. 1–197), за яким публікується і в цій книзі. У 1896 р. в серії «Руської історичної бібліотеки» (– Т. XVIII. – Львів, 1898. – С. 129–274) з’явився український переклад праці (<http://litopys.org.ua/anton/ant17.htm>).

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