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Black Sea Cossacks (Чорноморські козацтво; Chornomorske kozatstvo). A military formation organized by the Russian government out of the former Zaporozhian Cossacks. After the destruction of the Zaporozhian Sich in 1775, some of the Cossacks migrated to Turkish territory and founded the Danubian Sich, but most of the Cossacks remained in the Zaporizhia and were registered as treasury peasants. In the 1780s the Russian Gen Grigoriy Potemkin tried to re-establish Cossack units on a voluntary basis and to use them for the defense of southern Ukraine against the Turkish threat. With the outbreak of war with Turkey (1787-91) the Russian government began to organize the Zaporozhian Cossacks as a steady force. In the case of 1793, the Army Loyalty oaths under the leadership of Zaporozhian officers S. Bilych and P. Chelpana, the Zaporozhian Cossacks were disbanded. In 1796, 21,000 Cossacks were organized into 13 regiments. In 1799 they were reamed the Black Sea Cossack Host. This host had the same organizational structure as the Zaporozhian Host, the same dress. In 1790 the Russian government began to settle the Cossacks on the land between the Boh River and the Dniester River, thus uniting them with the Boh Cossack Army with headquarters in Slobodzia. In 1799 the Dniester. At the end of the war the Russian government did not want the Cossack host to be settled close to the center of Ukraine and to the Danubian Sich, so in 1792 it resettled the Black Sea Cossacks in the Kuban region, along what was known as the Black Sea frontier, which extended along the right bank of the Kuban River from the mouth of the Laba River to the Sea of Azov. By 1795 about 25,000 Cossacks as well as some Russians had settled there. They were granted an area of about 30,000 sq km between the Kuban River and the Yeia River and were given self-government. But as early as 1800 the right of the Black Sea Cossacks to elect officers was revoked. Acting otamans were appointed by the Russian government. In the first half of the 19th century (1809-11, 1821-5, 1848-50) new settlers, consisting of former Cossacks from the Chernihiv region, Poltava region, and Kharkiv region and of Ukrainian peasants escaping from social oppression in Left-Bank Ukraine, enlarged the host. The administrative organization of the Black Sea Host was based on the Zaporozhian system. There were 40 kurins, 38 of which were named after kurins that formerly existed within the Zaporozhian Sich. In the 1840s the kurins of the Black Sea Host were renamed staniasias, and these were organized into four military districts: Taman, Katerynodur, Beisuh, and Yeia. The headquarters of the host was located in Katerynodur, which was built in 1794 and is now known as Krasnodar. The host was assigned the task of defending the Black Sea frontier along the Kuban River and of participating in the Caucasian campaigns. Besides doing military service, the Cossacks engaged in farming, animal husbandry, and fishing. In 1860 the Black Sea Host was amalgamated with the western part of the Frontier Army six regiments and was renamed the Cossack Host. The Black Sea Host perpetuated the Cossack Host. The Black Sea Host almost a century, although in a slightly altered form, the tradition of the Zaporozhian Cossacks. BIOGEOGRAPHY:Polina Chernomorskie kazaki (from Great Russian voennyy obozretel'nyy (Saint Petersburg 1858)Korolenko, P. 'Chernomortsi' in Sobranii' zochinieni (Saint Petersburg 1874)- Chernomorskie kazach'e voisko (1775-1792) (Katerynodur 1892)Shchegolev, I. istoriia Kubanskogo kazach'ego voiska. (Katerynodur 1910)Golobutskiy, V. Chernomorskie kazachestvo (Kyiv 1956) Arkadii Zhukovskiy (This article originally appeared in the Encyclopediia of Ukraine, vol. 1 (1984).) The Zaporozhian Sich (pronounced Za-po-ROZH-yan Seech) was a special place where Cossacks lived and governed themselves. It was like a mini-state that existed from the 1500s to the late 1700s. This area was located around the lower Dnieper river in what is now Ukraine. The Zaporozhian Sich was a very independent place. However, at different times, it was under the control of bigger powers. These included the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Ottoman Empire, and the Russian Empire. In 1775, a powerful Russian empress named Catherine the Great decided to end the Sich. She took its land and made it part of a Russian province called Novorossiya. The term Zaporozhian Sich can also mean the entire group of Zaporozhian Cossacks and how they were organized. What's in a Name? The name Zaporizhia tells us where the Cossacks lived. It means 'beyond the rapids' (za porohamy) of the Dnieper River. The Dnieper River had many fast-flowing parts called rapids. These rapids were important for trade routes. The word sich comes from an old East Slavic word meaning 'to chop' or 'cut.' This might refer to the sharp wooden fences or stockades that protected Cossack settlements. The main area of Zaporizhia is now covered by the Kakhovka Reservoir in southeastern Ukraine. This region was also known as the Wild Fields because it was mostly open, unsettled land. A Look at History The Zaporozhian Sich began as a way for people to defend themselves. They needed protection from frequent attacks by Crimean Tatars. These raids captured and enslaved many people from Ukraine, Belarus, and Poland. The Cossacks were a brave self-defense force. They built strong fortified camps called sichi upon the Tatars. These camps later joined together to form the main Zaporozhian Sich. The "our canvas" by Józef Branczyk (oil on canvas; 70 x 112 cm, National Museum in Warsaw) The first Zaporozhian Sich was built in 1532 by Prince Dmytro Vshnevetsky. He built a fortress on Small (Mala) Khortytsia island. Tatar forces destroyed this fortress in 1558. Other sichi were built and destroyed over time. For example, the Tomakivka Sich was built on an island that is now underwater. It was destroyed in 1593. A third sich on Bazavulsk island lasted until 1638. It was destroyed by Polish forces during a Cossack uprising. These early settlements were already quite organized, like small states. Fighting for Freedom A Zaporozhian Cossack from the 18th century. Zaporozhian Cossacks Prayer, part of an icon showing the Protection of Holy Virgin Mary. The Zaporozhian Cossacks were part of the Polish Crown's Kiev Voivodeship from 1583 to 1657. But they didn't like being ruled by Poland. One big reason was religion: Cossacks were Orthodox Christians, while most Poles were Catholics. So, the Cossacks fought for their independence for a long time. They fought against the Polish state, the Ottoman Empire, the Crimean Khanate, and the Russian Empire. The Sich became the heart of Cossack life. It was governed by the Sich Rada (a council) and led by a Kosh Ataman. In 1648, Bohdan Khmelnytsky started a big uprising against Poland. This led to the creation of the Cossack Hetmanate (1648-1764). After a treaty in 1654, the Cossack Host split. The Hetmanate had its capital at Chyhyryn. Zaporozhia, centered on the Sich, remained more independent. The Sich moved several times during this period. During the rule of Peter the Great of Russia, Cossacks were forced to work. They built canals and forts in northern Russia. Many thousands were sent each year. The hard work caused many deaths, and only about 40% of Cossacks returned home. After a major battle in 1709, the Chortomyk Sich was destroyed. Another Sich was built, but it was also destroyed by the Russian government in 1711. The Cossacks then fled to the Crimean Khanate. They built the Oleshyi Sich there in 1711. In 1734, the Cossacks were allowed to return to the Russian Empire. They built a "New Sich" near their old one. On 1768, about 52,000 people lived in the steppe region. Russia became friendly with the Ottoman Empire. The Cossacks agreed upon the terms that they had made. However, Yanukovich believed that Russia offered greater geopolitical and strategic benefits for Ukraine than an inevitable union with the Western bloc. Indeed, Yanukovich always understood Ukraine's role based on its geographical location (as of today, Ukraine is not part of the Atlantic Alliance, although it requested NATO membership in 2008 under Yushchenko's government) and it is not part of the European Union either). Another factor that increased tension and hinted at what might happen related to Russia's positions on Crimea (transferred from the Russian SFSR to the Ukrainian SFSR by Khrushchev). Moscow invoked historical, linguistic, and ethnic rights to argue that Crimea's cession was only legitimate within the USSR, but since the peninsula was a natural part of Russia, it should revert to Russia in case of independence. However, the Russian government opted for diplomacy and sought to resolve the controversy peacefully through an agreement on the cession of the Sevastopol port, thus preserving Ukraine's territorial integrity and Russian strategic interests, despite ultimately depending on Ukraine. Simultaneously, Ukrainian nationalists wanted to remove the Russian language from the official status of the country, which is the most spoken language there, aiming to «Ukrainize» the population linguistically, culturally, and even religiously, proposing the creation of a unified Orthodox Church to rival the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the Moscow Patriarchate (the only one recognized as legitimate). This was achieved with the autocephaly recognition by Patriarch Bartholomew I, involving the administrative support of the Schismatic Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the Kyiv Patriarchate and the Orthodox Autocephalous Church of Ukraine. In any case, Yushchenko appeared as a liberal who feared confrontation with Russia but also wanted to step out of its sphere of influence. So much so that the massive entry of Eastern European countries into the EU aimed to expand the EU's influence into the eastern regions, reducing Russian power there and opening the door for NATO's arrival in the east, contrary to Reagan's promise to Gorbachev. After Yanukovich came to power and began reversing Yushchenko's policies to move closer to Europe and NATO—efforts that were agreed upon and part of the commitments they had made. However, Yanukovich believed that Russia offered greater geopolitical and strategic benefits for Ukraine than an inevitable union with the Western bloc. Indeed, Yanukovich always understood Ukraine's role based on its geographical reality: as a neutral bridge between Moscow and the West. He was cautious to make the diplomatic framework built since the 1990s with Russia, as stated in the 1999 Istanbul Declaration, where it was explicitly affirmed that each country was sovereign to choose its military and geopolitical alliances, provided that such alliances did not threaten the security of other signatory states—Ukrainian and Russian among them. The trend toward EU and NATO expansion meant that political and military influence eastward would become unstoppable. The European Union's power would extend from the Gulf of Bothnia (Finland and Sweden are EU members) to the Sea of Azov if Ukraine joined the EU. Regarding NATO... it would position from the south of the Gulf of Finland (with the Baltic states) to Azov, turning the Black Sea into a NATO lake. This posed a strategic threat to Russia according to the 1999 Istanbul Declaration. Additionally, Russia's borders in Europe would be encircled, with Belarus nearly surrounded, creating a serious strategic problem for the Kaliningrad Oblast. The increase in military capabilities—artillery, missiles, anti-missile shields, and troops—made Ukraine's tilt toward the West truly intolerable. However, the situation remained tense for eight years, with attempts at pacification through the Russian and Belarusian Foreign Ministries with the Minsk Protocols I and II and the Normandy Quartet. The SEA, AN OBJECTIVE IF we analyze NATO and the EU's eastward expansion, we will see that the most important points are not on land but at sea. This has led Russia to implement strategies focused on increasing land troops and, in the case of Kaliningrad, deploying three MiG-311 with Kinzhal missiles to protect its enclave, which is not connected to the Russian territory. It is surrounded by Lithuania and Poland through the Suwałki Corridor. In addition to the land military presence, there has been an increase in the naval power with the Russian fleet in the Kaliningrad responding to NATO troop increases in the Baltic countries. In fact, according to COMNAVFOR and the division of territorial waters of the Baltic Sea, from the Russian territorial waters of the Gulf of Finland, navigation can reach the Russian waters of Kaliningrad without passing through the territorial waters of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, or Lithuania, but only through the EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone). Third countries have freedom of navigation through other states' EEZs as well as overflight rights, although airspace takes precedence over flight rights granted by EEZs. However, tensions are rising. As we saw at the end of last year in the sabotage of Nord Stream II, NATO activities are intense, and the Baltic Sea has become a NATO sea that will see its power reinforced if Finland and Sweden join NATO, should Turkey lift its veto due to Finland and Sweden's support for Kurdish terrorists. If they succumb to Ankara's demands, NATO would position itself across Karelia and control Finland's and Sweden's territorial waters, turning the Baltic into a military problem for Russia in both the air and maritime domains. It would become a "NATO Sea," being semi-closed with the Danish straits of Kattegat and Skagerrak controlled by Denmark, another NATO member. This would increase tensions with Moscow, who views this threat similarly to Ukraine. While NATO's presence in the Baltic would significantly hinder Russian air force operations by controlling the airspaces and territorial waters of these states, NATO does not have authority over the EEZs, so navigation would remain free for Russia. The maritime issue also affects the Black Sea, as mentioned earlier regarding Ukrainian waters within the NATO framework, with Georgia awaiting EU and NATO accession. However, NATO isn't the only actor with plans for the Black Sea. Turkey, through its Mavi Vatani maritime doctrine, aims to control the sea not only in NATO's name but also claiming historical rights as successors of Ottoman navigators. Meanwhile, the Baltic-Black Sea region has attracted interest and geopolitical projects from the United States beyond NATO, aiming to control these regions through its navy and allies under U.S. leadership. Their plan is based on a broader concept of intermarium,» reviewed by Ukrainian historian Biletsky, leader of Azov, and originally theorized by Józef Piłsudski of Poland. This idea involves expanding the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to create a large West-Slavic state, serving as an opposition to the Russian Empire. The concept has resurged through Ukrainian efforts, envisioning a union from the Baltic to the Black Sea—a supranational organization above individual states but below the European Union—to support its interests with Western and NATO backing. This would pose a serious threat to Russia. Before the 2014 coup d'état, the United States already supported this idea. In 2012, Polish-American historian Marek Jan Chodakiewicz wrote «Intermarium: The Land Between Black Sea and Baltic Sea.» and George Friedman of Stratfor advocated for intermarium as part of the region's future. The resurgence of this idea stems from various factors: disillusionment after the fall of the USSR and the transition to democracy in the 1990s, the 2008 crisis leading many young people to see that neither Russia nor the EU could confront current economic and social problems, and the conflict beginning in 2014, which made this resource-rich, youthful, and increasingly wealthy region a geopolitical pivot for the West against a resurging Russia. This explains U.S. interest in intermarium, although internally, it faces significant divisions between traditionalist/fascist models (like Biletsky) and liberal-economic models (like the Baltic-Black Sea Alliance, founded in Riga in 2008). Simultaneously, the EU developed its own «Intermarium Plan,» sharing the same concept of connecting the Baltic, Black Sea, and Adriatic. However, while the idea of intermarium exists, it remains unrealized, with the EU acting as its main organized structure. THE THREE SEAS INITIATIVE What is the Three Seas Initiative? The initiative is a political platform of 12 EU member states located between the Baltic Sea, the Adriatic Sea, and the Black Sea. Its objective is to contribute to regional development by representing 10% of the EU's GDP, focusing on boosting connectivity, energy infrastructure, and economic reforms within the IMI framework with the controversy over the Black Sea. The Three Seas Initiative (TSI) is a political platform of 12 EU member states located between the Baltic Sea, the Adriatic Sea, and the Black Sea. Its objective is to contribute to regional development by representing 10% of the EU's GDP, focusing on boosting connectivity, energy infrastructure, and economic reforms within the IMI framework with the controversy over the Black Sea. The Three Seas Initiative (TSI) is a political platform of 12 EU member states located between the Baltic Sea, the Adriatic Sea, and the Black Sea. 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GENERALIST OF OTTOMAN SUNNISM 801. Narrative Texts 92.1. Sources 92.1.1. Macdonald Sources 101.1. Notes on Compositional Method 104. PATTERNS 106. CHAPTER 3. RELIGION ON THE FRONTIER 113. The Nature of the Borderland 118. 1. The bond of Islam: "From Sacred Knowledge to Accumbi-Id-Mahlğıt 212 II. The Rūhū'l-Ervāh and the Man-World 224 III. Malhama and Esoteric Revelation 230 Conclusion 235 CONCLUSION 241 APPENDIX I: REASSESSING THE AUTHORITY OF THE DÜRR-I MEKNŪN 248 I. T. C. RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĖAN UNIVERSİTESİ SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ İSLAM TARİHİ VE SANATLARI ANA BİLİM DALI DELİLİ KURUMUNUN KALDIRILMASINA TEPKİLER VE KADIKIRAN İSYANI (Yüksək Lisans Tezi) Nizan KARAKOVUN Yrd. Doç. Dr. Abdullah İvan Damjanac RİZE 2017 1 ÖN ÖZÖSMANLI DEVLETİNİN problemlerinin köç yuğunu olduğu 19. yüzyıldan önce bir süre tahta oturan II. Mahmud (1808-1839), kendi zamanının günümüze kadar birçok araştırmacı tarafından incelenmiş ve hakkında oldukça olumsuz birikmiş söz söylemişdir. Modernleşme tarihimin bir bir dönemi olan çabaların oluşturmaktadır. Bu bakımdan II. Mahmud dönemi anlamak, tarihi süreçte daha kapsamlı bir değerlendirmesine yapma konusunda tarih araştırmacılarına kolaylaştıracak ve askeri sistemdeki köklü değişimleri anlamasına kolaylaştıracaktır. Bu sebeple II. Mahmud döneminde kaldırılan Delil Kurumu ve bu kurumun kaldırılmasını etkilemiş, incelenmesi gereken bir konu olarak değerlendirilmelidir. "Delil Kurumunun Kaldırılmasına Tepkiler ve Kadikaran İsyanı" isimli tez çalışmasını kaleme almamız temel sebeplerinden biri II. Mahmud döneminin askeri islahatlarını, bu islahatların yapılma sebeplerini ve islahatların olumlu-olumsuz sonuçlarını anlamaya çalışmaktır. Osmanlı askeri sisteminde köç bir birim olan Delil Kurumu başlı başına bir alan olarak değerlendirilmeli ve ayrı bir bölüm altında incelenmelidir. Varlığını uzun süre devam ettirmiş bir askeri sistem olmasına rağmen Delil Kurumu hakkında yeterince bilgisi olmayanlar için Osmanlı askerinin bu birim hakkında bilgi verilmelidir. T.C. BAŞBAKANLIK DEĞERLENDİRME VE DEĞERLENDİRME BÜYÜK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayın No: Defters-i Hâkimi Dâni 167 NUMARALI MUHAŞEBE-İ VİLAYET-İ RUM-İLİ DEFTERLERİ İLE 01. 114 ve 390 NUMARALI İCMAL DEFTERLERİ (920-937 / 1514-1530) 1 Karlı-İh. Ağrınoz, Mura, Rodos ve Tirhala Livaları ANKARA - 2007 Proje Yöneticisi Doç. Dr. Yusuf SARINAY Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Proje Sorumlular Doç. Dr. Mustafa BUDAK Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdür Yardımcısı Dr. Önder BAYIR Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanı Dr. Ahmet Zeki İZÖER Yayın Koordinatörü Yayına Hazırlayanlar Ahmet ÖZKILINCI ALI COŞKUN ABDULLAH SIVRIDAG MURAT YÜZBAŞIOĞLU Baskıya Hazırlama Murat ŞENER Salih DUTUĞLU ŞEHİT NUMARALI MUHAŞEBE-İ VİLAYET-İ RUM-İLİ DEFTERLERİ İLE 01. 114 ve 390 NUMARALI İCMAL DEFTERLERİ (920-937 / 1514-1530) 1 Karlı-İh. Ağrınoz, Mura, Rodos ve Tirhala Livaları ÖNÖZÖSMANLI DEVLETİ. XIII. yüzyıldan önce il. XX. yüzyıl il. çeyreği arasında geçen zaman diliminde katemid olduğu bütün siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik, askeri ve kültürel gelişmelerde birinci derecede aktif rol olarak günümüze insanlığın ulaşmış olduğu medeniyet seviyesine büyük katkıları sağlanmış nadir devletlerden biridir. Böyle bir devletin hakanı, devleti, sosyal, askeri ve idari temelinde dayandığı konusunu aydınlatmak ülkemiz ve dünya tarih araştırmacılarımızın önemli çalışması sahalardan birisi olacaktır. Osmanlı Devleti'nin kuruluş, gelişme ve yükselme dönemlerindeki ekonomik, askeri, idari, sosyal ve demografik yapısının aydınlatılmasında sanık esasına göre tutulmuş olan "Defters-i Hakanîleri" yani "Tahrir Deftersi" nin önemli birer veri vardır. Osmanlı Devleti'nin idari yapısı, ticaret ve sosyal hayatı, tarım ürünleri, hayvancılık, yer altı kaynakları, nüfus ve etnik yapısı ile tarihî eserler hakkında detaylı bilgiler bu deftelerde mevcuttur. OSMANLI ASKERİ TEŞKİLATINDA DELİ OCAĞI GENİŞLETİMİ 2. Baskı Editör: Prof. Dr. Hava SELÇUK Yazar: Dr. Mehpe ŞAHBAZ Editör: Prof. Dr. Hava SELÇUK Yazar: Dr. Mehpe ŞAHBAZ Copyright © 2019 by İksad publishing house All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical means, without the prior written permission of the publisher. ISBN 978-605-11-00647-0. ISBN 978-605-11-00648-7. ISBN 978-605-11-00649-4. ISBN 978-605-11-00650-1. ISBN 978-605-11-00651-8. ISBN 978-605-11-00652-5. ISBN 978-605-11-00653-2. ISBN 978-605-11-00654-9. ISBN 978-605-11-00655-6. ISBN 978-605-11-00656-3. ISBN 978-605-11-00657-0. ISBN 978-605-11-00658-7. ISBN 978-605-11-00659-4. 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