

The Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha Peace Treaty - Essence and Meaning

INTRODUCTION

The Russian-Turkish wars of the 18th and 19th centuries have an interesting history: as a fact logy, as actors, as a result of important international importance. Such is the Russian -Turkish War of 1768-1774, which ends with the signing of the Kyuchyuk-Kaynardzha peace treaty.

EXPOSITION

The Russian -Turkish War of 1768-1774. is led by the Russian Empress Catherine (Ekaterina) II and the Turkish sultans Mustafa III and Abdul Hamid I. The theater of military actions is very wide: starting from Georgia and Kabarda, on land, it passes through the whole Caucasian and the Approximate- Caucasus region, Kuban, Zaporozhye, Crimea, Podolie of Bug and Dnister, Bessarabian Budjak, Moldavia and Wallachia, North and South Dobrudja, Southern Greece / Morea /; and by sea: Azov, Black, White and the whole Mediterranean Archipelago. For the first time, the Russian Northern Navy under the command of Count Alexei Orlov / G. A. Spiridov, S. G Grake / crosses the Baltic and the North Sea, through the Atlantic Ocean, through Gibraltar, and settled in the Mediterranean Sea, crashing several times the Turkish Navy / Cesme. All the Greek islands in the Archipelago (80 pieces) are conquered. The land Russian army under the command of General Paul Rumyantsev broke the Turks at Ryabaa Mogila, Larga and Kagul. The entire left bank of the Danube River is cleansed by the enemy's troops. The Russies conquer Ackermann, Bender, Kiel, Braila, and other cities. The headquarters of the Russian army is located in Iasi. In 1773 the troops of the General P.A.Rumyantsev force the Danube River. In Tutrakan, Hursovo and Kozlodja (today Suvorovo), the General A.V. Suvorov destroys the Turks (1774). The population of enslaved territories welcomed the advancement of Russian troops. Austria, Prussia, France and England are opposed to the over-strengthening of Russia and its transformation into a maritime state. To offset some of the international pressure, Russia agrees to split Poland with Prussia and Austria (Poland's first segmentation). It concludes an alliance with Denmark and supports the Republican circles in Sweden. Promises support for England in North America. Meanwhile, in southern Russia, the great village revolt, headed by Emilian Pugachov, broke out.

In this complex international context, peace talks with Turkey are delayed. [2] First, a truce was made in Giurgiu. Then negotiated in Focsani / Grigoriy Orlov / and Bucharest / L. M. Obreskov. Finally, on July 10/21, 1774, in the village of Kyuchyuk Kaynardzha / today Kaynardzha village, Silistra region / signed the peace treaty with Turkey, which today is named after this little village of Dobroudja / Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha peace treaty /. The contract was signed by the Russian- Field Marshal Cont Ferdinand

General Peter A. Rumyantsev, and by Turkish side - by the great Vizier Musin-zade Mehmed Pasha. The official text is in Italian. Contains 28 members and 2 add-on applications. Experts compare the Peace Treaty of Küçük- Kaynardzha of 10 July 1774 between Russia and Turkey with the Karlovatski Peace Treaty of 26 January 1699 between Turkey and Austria because: the Turkish invasion to Europe has been stopped and its expulsion from the looted foreign lands began. The so-called "eastern question" emerges in diplomacy, which has two sides: the expulsion of Turkey from Europe and the emergence and development of a national liberation movement that is about to restore the freedom and independence of the enslaved countries and peoples.

Today, after 235 years, we can rely heavily on how the contract was signed in Kyuchyuk - Kaynardzha on the memoirs of the personal imperial envoy, Christian Peterson [3], and one engraving of the XVIII centuries, which is in the Military Historical Archives in Moscow . [4]

On July 4, 1774 the Turkish ambassadors Ahmed Efendi and Ibrahim Myunit Efendi, accompanied by a group of 200 people, arrive in the area of the event and are accommodated in a village Boyuk Kaynardzha / Golyama Kaynardzha- Great Kaynardzha /.

On July 5, the Turkish emissaries arrive to the Russian camp near the village of Kyuchyuk - Kaynardzha. They are welcomed and introduced into the tent of Gen. P. Rumyantsev, and their entourage in a pavilion. The same day begin the negotiations that continue from 11am to 2am in the afternoon.

The location of the objects is as follows:

1. The Russian military camp is located between the villages of Malka and Golyama Kaynardzha, over the hills of the village of Carbanklar (today's Voynovo). It is so arranged:

- In the front position there are 3 rows of soldiers' tents;
- Behind them are the 12 army officers' tents and army headquarters;
- Behind them is a parade- ground, in the center of which is the tent of the commanding general P. A. Rumyantsev, and next to it was built the conference hall (pavilion) in which the negotiations are held;
- On the other side of the parade- ground there are another 3 rows of soldiers' tents built;
- The camp has 4 security points.

2. Behind the hill to the left of the camp is located the village of Kyuchyuk - Kaynardzha. From the top of the hill flows a lush mountain stream.

3. Behind the village of Kyuchyuk - Kaynardzha there is another hill with an old Turkish fortress which at that time is guarded by a Russian troop.

4. The road to the village of Golyama / Boyuk / Kaynardzha is located to the right of the Russian camp. A Russian horse- drawn squadron has been set up to meet and send the Turkish squadron, who has lodged at accommodation in the village of Golyama Kaynardzha.

The Negotiations continue on July 6, from 11 to 12.30. The negotiators have a meeting with a general P.A.Rumyantsev. On the Russian side, this is Prince Nikolay Repin. On the evening of July 6, Count P.M.Rumyantsev managed to negotiate with the Turkish ambassadors of all major peace issues. In the night of July 7, at the great Vizier, which is located in Shumen, a courier with a telegram was sent for the results. Negotiations on July 7 are secondary issues. On this day Count P.A. Rumyantsev gives a solemn lunch to the Turkish ambassadors. In order to make the "Turkish taste" table, the Turkish chef who cooked all dishes was brought to his Russian camp at his order. On July 8 and 9 the negotiations continued and transcribed and translated the main agreements into Russian, Turkish and Italian. The main work was done by the Turkish translator, the Greek Man. On 10 July early morning the courier from Shumen arrived with the answer of the great Vizier. Adopting the Turkish ambassadors on July 10, Count P.A. Rumyantsev gives them the telegram of the great Vizier and leaves them readily to read and study it. New negotiations and refinements are underway until 7 pm, after which the last contract is edited and signed. It is signed by the Russian side by N.V. Repin and from the Turkish side by Resmy-Ahmed and Ibrahim Munib. Immediately after that, the courier was sent to the Grand Vizier with the contract in Turkish and Italian for signature. General P.A.Rumyantsev sends his son, Count M.P.Rumyantsev and Major Gabarin with a note to Petersburg for the peace treaty signed. On July 14, the courier traveled to Shumen to the Vizier to return with the signed contract and the announcement that the Russian troops headed with the general Kamenski begin to withdraw from the area of Shumen. P.A.Rumyantsev declares the exchange of peace treaties to be the next day - July 15th.

In the morning of July 15, the Turkish representatives, accompanied by their entourage, arrived at the Russian camp officially dressed and decorated with orders. In the honorary sparrow, drum battles and smoke salutes, they are accepted by a general P.A. Rumyantsev in his tent, where Russian officials are waiting for them. There are mutual greetings, after which the Turkish diplomats were introduced to the conference room, and the General P.A. Rumyantsev signed the Russian exemplars of the treaty (in Russian and Italian) at that time. At the same time, orders are sent to all troops to stop the military actions. At 4:00 pm on July 15, 1774, is the very solemn exchange ceremony of the signed contracts. The Russian artillery marks the event with 101 tornadoes. [5]

The Crimean, Cuban, Budzhash and other Tatars / Nogai / are becoming independent of Turkey under the Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha Peace Treaty. Under the rule of Russia, Kerch and Enikile pass in Crimea and Kinbourne, on the Black Sea coast. Russia has the right to rule Azov. Turkey grants to Russian ships the right to pass the straits freely, to trade in its possessions and pays 4.5 million rubles contribution. In addition, Russia has taken under its protection over Wallachia and Moldova, and Turkey has been obliged to observe certain conditions in the administration of these autonomous principedoms. Russia regains its Kabarda / Great and Little/. East Georgia surrenders under Russia's patronage, and Turkey refuses to collect taxes in West Georgia and fortresses are ruled by local princes. Peace transforms Russia into a Black Sea state and significantly enhances its position in the South, the Caucasus and the Balkans. The reputation of the Russian Empress is growing. She receives the Turkish title "Padishah", which is interpreted as recognition of her imperial dignity. The Russian ambassador in Constantinople is ranked second rank. For Orthodox Christians in the Turkish capital, Russia undertakes to build a church. All worshipers, Orthodox Christians going to God's Grave, receive the special protection of the Turkish government. Those who wish to leave the Ottoman Empire are given a one-year term. Voluntarily, Russia renounces the Greek islands in the Archipelago, although it intends to keep at least 2 out of all 80.

The contents of the Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha Peace Treaty, as a regulator of the relations between Russia and Turkey, can be reduced to the following main contributions:

1. Separation of the Crimean Hanhity as an independent state structure, separate from the Ottoman Empire.
2. Restoration of Russia's sovereign rights over its belonging lands and territories of the so-called New / South / Russia.
3. Regulation of trade and shipping in the Black Sea-Mediterranean Sea region.
4. Strengthen the prestige of the Russian Empire / titles, ranks /.
5. Recovering Russia's military expenditure.
6. Mutual rendition of criminals.
7. Regulation of the situation of the Russian representation in Constantinople.
8. Settlement of the transfer of military captives and captives between the two countries.
9. Confirmation of the rights of Christians-pilgrims in the Holy Places.
10. Liquidation of previous contracts.

11. Reconstruction of the peace / removal of troops from the military areas, ratification of the treaty, exchange of official delegations, etc. /

For Bulgarians and the rest of the Balkan nations, Articles 1, 7, 14, 16, 17, 23 25 of the treaty are of particular importance. They concern the protection of the Christian population within the Ottoman Empire from assimilation and genocide. In general, the Kyuchyuk - Kaynardzha Treaty has its place in the resolution of the "Eastern Question". Turkey ratified the treaty on January 13, 1775, and Russia on 11 August 1774. On February 19, Empress Catherine II published the "Manifesto" on the historical significance of the treaty. There is a solemn parade with illuminations of the Khodinsko pole (July 1775).

The Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha Treaty of 1774 appears not applicable. Although Turkey signs and ratifies the treaty, there are powers in the country that disagree with the separation of the Crimea from Turkey and the retreat of the Kinburne, Enikile and Kerch strongholds to Russia. The Tartar Khan, although he signed a treaty with Russia as early as 1771, for good neighborly relations, begun to break the peace: the diplomatic representative of Russia in the Crimea was arrested, the villages of the free Cossacks and camps of the wandering "nogai" who were sympathetic to Russia were attacked and destroyed. This requires Russia to send troops to the Crimea, under the command of a general Al. V. Suvorov, who was given an order to bring out the entire Christian population from Crimea to save him from genocide. Collisions began between Tartars, Turks, and Russians. Turkey continually sends reinforcements to the Tartars. Military actions last about 5 years. Around the inheritance of the Crimean Throne in Bahchasarai, there is a struggle between the numerous heirs of the family of the Geraite: brothers and cousins. Remaining without the means of existence / robbery and the Christians, who created the manufactures /, the Tartar society is in a severe crisis. It turns to Russia for help. This calls for Turkish diplomacy to propose new negotiations on the "Crimean Question". Russia agrees. Negotiations are held in the Turkish capital Constantinople (Tsarigrad) by the Russian Plenipotentiary Minister there, Alexander Stahiev, and Turkish Interior Minister Abdul Eddak led the talks in Bucharest in 1772/1773. On the name of the place where the negotiations are held, and the convention is signed bears the name of the summer palaces of the sultan - Aynali-kawaks. It was concluded on 10/21 March 1779. It consists of an introduction and 9 paragraphs / articles /.

The Aynali-Kawaks Convention of March 10/21, 1779, confirms the Kyuchyuk-Kaynardzha peace treaty in its basic postulates. On the "Crimean Question," the convention stipulates that the chosen Khan in Crimea should receive a "thank-you certificate" from the Sultan who recognizes "the supremacy of the caliph-sultan" as a spiritual leader of the Muslims in the Crimea. The Crimea is again "free and independent," and the sultan has no right to interfere in domestic affairs of the

country (art. I and II). Russia also has to take out its troops from Crimea / Art. III /. Turkey receives the fortress Ochakov and its region/ art. V/. It recognizes Russian shipping in the Black and White Seas with the acquisitions of French and English people. The provisions of the Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha The postulates for Wallachia, Moldova, Moreya(Moriah) and others have been confirmed.

CONCLUSION

The enhanced interest to the history of the Balkans and the fate of the Balkan peoples, the Crimea and the Caucasus and the Caucasian peoples, the islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Russia and Turkey, and the Muslim world and their attitude to Europe and the rest of the Christian world are the occasion to go back to the text of the Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha peace treaty, which is an extremely important document.

Together with the Karlovy Vary Peace Treaty of 1699, the Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha Peace Treaty of 1774 opened and placed for solution the so-called "Eastern Question"; deepens the crisis in Turkey and boosts the national liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples: Greeks, Serbs, Bulgarians, Wallachians, Moldavians, Bosnians, Montenegrins, Croats, Tartars, Georgians, Ossetians, Kabardines etc., breaking away from the Ottoman Empire and creating its own nation states. Many of the terms of the treaty entitle Russia to patronize the oppressed Christian peoples in the Ottoman Empire by saving them from genocide and assimilation. It creates the opportunity to stabilize the South-Russian border and economic absorption of territories that are part of the Black Sea trade and to promote the economic relations between East and West Europe and between Western Europe and the Southeastern and Eastern Europe and the Middle East. The Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha Treaty is a document that sets the international relations in a huge geographic dimension: the Middle East, the Caucasus, the Crimea, the Balkan Peninsula and the Eastern Mediterranean in particular, and in Europe as a whole in the middle of the 18th century. Therefore there is no historian who deals with this one a period of world history that does not cite this document as a peculiar origin or starting point, looking at the world before and after 1774. The first and most complete publication of the text of the Kyuchyuk- Kaynardzha Peace Treaty of 1774 in Bulgarian was made by Professor Georgi P. Genov in 1938/39. Subsequent publications follow his text in abridged form. [7] It would be a good re-publication of the full text in modern Bulgarian language using the Russian original stored in the Central State Military Historical Archives in Moscow as well as translation and publication of the book by Elena Druzhinina on the same topic. [8]

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