

Crimea

Beyond Crimea

How will Russia redraw post-Soviet borders? In the wake of recent Russian expansionism, political risk expert Agnia Grigas illustrates how—for more than two decades—Moscow has consistently used its compatriots in bordering nations for its territorial ambitions. Demonstrating how this policy has been implemented in Ukraine and Georgia, Grigas provides cutting-edge analysis of the nature of Vladimir Putin's foreign policy and compatriot protection to warn that Moldova, Kazakhstan, the Baltic States, and others are also at risk.

Ukraine?Crimea?Russia

The Crimea was the only region of Ukraine in the 1990s where separatism arose and inter-ethnic conflict potentially could have taken place between the Ukrainian central government, ethnic Russians in the Crimea, and Crimean Tatars. Such a conflict would have inevitably drawn in Russia and Turkey. Russia had large numbers of troops in the Crimea within the former Soviet Black Sea Fleet. Ukraine also was a nuclear military power until 1996. This book analyses two inter-related issues. Firstly, it answers the question why Ukraine-Crimea-Russia traditionally have been a triangle of conflict over a region that Ukraine, Tatars and Russia have historically claimed. Secondly, it explains why inter-ethnic violence was averted in Ukraine despite Crimea possessing many of the ingredients that existed for Ukraine to follow in the footsteps of inter-ethnic strife in its former Soviet neighbourhood in Moldova (Trans-Dniestr), Azerbaijan (Nagorno Karabakh), Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia), and Russia (Chechnya).

Claiming Crimea

The first comprehensive, archive-based history of Russia's original annexation of Crimea and its predominantly Muslim population more than two hundred years ago Russia's long-standing claims to Crimea date back to the eighteenth-century reign of Catherine II. Historian Kelly O'Neill has written the first archive-based, multi-dimensional study of the initial "quiet conquest" of a region that has once again moved to the forefront of international affairs. O'Neill traces the impact of Russian rule on the diverse population of the former khanate, which included Muslim, Christian, and Jewish residents. She discusses the arduous process of establishing the empire's social, administrative, and cultural institutions in a region that had been governed according to a dramatically different logic for centuries. With careful attention to how officials and subjects thought about the spaces they inhabited, O'Neill's work reveals the lasting influence of Crimea and its people on the Russian imperial system, and sheds new light on the precarious contemporary relationship between Russia and the famous Black Sea peninsula.

The Crimean War

Please note that the maps available in the print edition do not appear in the ebook. From "the great storyteller of modern Russian historians," (Financial Times) the definitive account of the forgotten war that shaped the modern age The Charge of the Light Brigade, Florence Nightingale—these are the enduring icons of the Crimean War. Less well-known is that this savage war (1853-1856) killed almost a million soldiers and countless civilians; that it enmeshed four great empires—the British, French, Turkish, and Russian—in a battle over religion as well as territory; that it fixed the fault lines between Russia and the West; that it set in motion the conflicts that would dominate the century to come. In this masterly history, Orlando Figes reconstructs the first full conflagration of modernity, a global industrialized struggle fought with unusual

ferocity and incompetence. Drawing on untapped Russian and Ottoman as well as European sources, Figes vividly depicts the world at war, from the palaces of St. Petersburg to the holy sites of Jerusalem; from the young Tolstoy reporting in Sevastopol to Tsar Nicolas, haunted by dreams of religious salvation; from the ordinary soldiers and nurses on the battlefields to the women and children in towns under siege.. Original, magisterial, alive with voices of the time, *The Crimean War* is a historical tour de force whose depiction of ethnic cleansing and the West's relations with the Muslim world resonates with contemporary overtones. At once a rigorous, original study and a sweeping, panoramic narrative, *The Crimean War* is the definitive account of the war that mapped the terrain for today's world..

Crimea

This history of the Crimea is essential reading for all those who have been perplexed by what lies behind Russia's recent annexation of the Black Sea peninsula.

Crimea

Examines the challenges and opportunities of the Crimean peninsula within the newly independent country of Ukraine and in light of the strong separatist movement. The nine studies are from an international conference in Kiev, Ukraine, in October 1994 . Among the topics are the socioeconomic situation, interethnic relations, Ukrainian presidential and parliamentary elections, the importance of Crimea to Ukraine, the balance of power in the Black Sea, and US security interests in Crimea. Includes a detailed chronology and appends texts of 11 important documents. Published in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Paper edition (unseen), \$22.95. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Christianizing Crimea

In nineteenth-century Russia, religious culture permeated politics at the highest levels, and Orthodox Christian groups--including refugees from the Russo-Ottoman wars as well as the church itself--influenced Russian domestic and foreign policy. Likewise, Russian policy with the Ottoman Empire inspired the creation of a holy place in ethnically and religiously diverse Crimea. Looking to the monastic state of Mount Athos in Greece, Orthodox Church authorities in the mid-1800s attempted to create a monastic community in Crimea, which they called \"Russian Athos.\" The Crimean War catalyzed the Russian Christianization that had begun decades earlier and decimated Crimea's Muslim population. Wartime propaganda portrayed Crimea as the cradle of Russian Christianity, and by the end of the war, the Black Sea Region acquired a Christian identity. The same interplay of religion, politics, and culture has found new ground in Crimea today as its sacred monuments and ruins lie vulnerable to abuse by nationalist groups sparring over the land. *Christianizing Crimea* is the first English language work to analyze the Christian renewal in Crimea. Drawing on archives in Odessa, Simferopol, and St. Petersburg that to date have remained untapped by Western scholars, Kozelsky provides both a fascinating case study of past and present religious nationalism in Eastern Europe and an examination of the political conflicts and compromises endemic to holy places. She explores the diverse strategies of church expansion, the importance of Byzantine history and the Greek population, the assimilation of local pagan and Tatar traditions into sacred narratives, the crafting of Russian identity through print culture, and Crimea's re-Christianizing in the post-Soviet era. Kozelsky's unique approach joins the fields of contemporary history, religion, and archaeology to show how Crimea has been reshaped as a holy place. *Christianizing Crimea* will appeal to both scholars and general readers who are interested in past and current religious and political conflicts.

Crimea in War and Transformation

Crimea in War and Transformation is the first exploration of the civilian experience during the Crimean War to appear in English. Beginning with Russian mobilization in 1852 and lasting through demobilization in

1857, the conflict devastated the peoples and landscapes of Crimea as well as the volatile southern borderlands of the Russian Empire, leading to the largest war recovery program yet undertaken by the Russian government.

The Island of Crimea

Examines the situation of the Crimean Tatars since the breakup of the USSR and of their continuing struggle to find peace and acceptance in a homeland.

The Tatars of Crimea

The definitive history of the Crimean War from world-renowned historian Trevor Royle. The Crimean War is one of history's most compelling subjects. It encompassed human suffering, woeful leadership and maladministration on a grand scale. It created a heroic myth out of the disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade and, in Florence Nightingale, it produced one of history's great heroes. New weapons were introduced; trench combat became a fact of daily warfare outside Sebastopol; medical innovation saved countless soldiers' lives that would otherwise have been lost. The war paved the way for the greater conflagration which broke out in 1914 and greatly prefigured the current situation in Eastern Europe.

The Invasion of the Crimea

Western academics, politicians, and military leaders alike have labelled Russia's actions in Crimea and its follow-on operations in Eastern Ukraine as a new form of "Hybrid Warfare." In this book, Kent DeBenedictis argues that, despite these claims, the 2014 Crimean operation is more accurately to be seen as the Russian Federation's modern application of historic Soviet political warfare practices-the overt and covert informational, political, and military tools used to influence the actions of foreign governments and foreign populations. DeBenedictis links the use of Soviet practices, such as the use of propaganda, disinformation, front organizations, and forged political processes, in the Crimea in 2014 to the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 (the "Prague Spring") and the earliest stages of the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. Through an in-depth case study analysis of these conflicts, featuring original interviews, government documents and Russian and Ukrainian sources, this book demonstrates that the operation, which inspired discussions about Russian "Hybrid Warfare," is in fact the modern adaptation of Soviet political warfare tools and not the invention of a new type of warfare.

Crimea

Crimea in War and Transformation is the first book to examine the terrible toll of violence on Crimean civilians and landscapes from mobilization through reconstruction. When war landed on Crimea's coast in September 1854, multiple armies instantly doubled the peninsula's population. Engineering brigades mowed down forests to build barracks. Ravenous men fell upon orchards like locusts and slaughtered Crimean livestock. Within a month, war had plunged the peninsula into a subsistence crisis. Soldiers and civilians starved as they waited for food to travel from the mainland by oxcart at a rate of ½ mile per hour. Every army conscripted Tatars as laborers, and fired upon civilian homes. Several cities and villages-Sevastopol, Kerch, Balaklava, Genichesk among them-burned to the ground. At the height of violence, hysterical officers accused Tatars of betrayal and deported large segments of the local population. Peace did not bring relief to Crimea's homeless and hungry. Removal of dead bodies and human waste took months. Epidemics swept away young children and the elderly. Russian officials estimated the devastation wrought by Crimean War exceeded that of Napoleon's invasion. Recovery packages failed human need, and by 1859, the trickle of Tatar out-migration that had begun during the war turned into a flood. Nearly 200,000 Tatars left Crimea by 1864, adding a demographic crisis to the tally of war's destruction. Drawing from a wide body of published and unpublished material, including untapped archives, testimonies, and secret police files from Russia, Ukraine and Crimea, Mara Kozelsky details in readable and vivid prose the toll of war on the Crimean

people, and the Russian Empire as a whole, from mobilization through failed efforts at reconstruction.

Russian 'Hybrid Warfare' and the Annexation of Crimea

The history of the Crimea is recounted, from its earliest known settlements, through the many invasions it has experienced over 2000 years, to the present time when the world awaits the outcome of the return of the Crimea to Russia.

Crimea in War and Transformation

Sevastopol's Wars is the first book in any language to cover the full history of Russia's historic Crimean naval citadel, from its founding through to the current tensions that threaten the region. Founded by Catherine the Great, the maritime city of Sevastopol has been fought over for centuries. Crucial battles of the Crimean War were fought on the hills surrounding the city, and the memory of this stalwart defence inspired those who fruitlessly battled the Germans during World War II. Twice the city has faced complete obliteration yet twice it has risen, phoenix-like, from the ashes. In this groundbreaking volume, award-winning author Mungo Melvin explores how Sevastopol became the crucible of conflict over three major engagements – the Crimean War, the Russian Civil War and World War II – witnessing the death and destruction of countless armies yet creating the indomitable 'spirit of Sevastopol'. By weaving together first-hand interviews, detailed operational reports and battle analysis, Melvin creates a rich tapestry of history.

THE CRIMEA. A VERY SHORT HISTORY

With the Russian annexation of Crimea in March 2014 - 160 years after the Crimean War the peninsula has come to the geopolitical fore once more on the global stage. This book provides a comprehensive history of the region that until now has been missing, one that stretches from ancient times through to the present and which explores various aspects and inhabitants through the ages. Kerstin S. Jobst examines the complex history of the multi-ethnic and pluri-religious Crimea, and not only from a political perspective. Jobst deals with the manifold cultural and historical interdependencies that are central to the territory. The book presents myths and legends about the Crimea, as well as the various peoples for whom the Crimea was a settlement and transit area and who shaped the fate of the peninsula. These included Greek colonists, Eurasian nomads, Crimean Tatars, and others. A History of Crimea shows the importance of Crimea as a place of early Christianity, but also as a contact zone between different religions Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. It also emphasizes the role of the peninsula as a peripheral area of various great powers the Roman Empire, Byzantium, the Golden Horde, and the Ottoman and Russian Empires. With this overview of 2,000 years of Crimea's history, Kerstin S. Jobst places the most recent explosive events on the peninsula in their historical context and shows how the Crimea has become for the majority of Russians a highly emotionalized space since the first Russian annexation in 1783.

Crimea, 1854-56

No detailed description available for "Russia Before and After Crimea".

Sevastopol's Wars

This report can be called Small Encyclopedia of human rights violations resulted from the occupation of Crimean Peninsula by the Russian Federation. In a concise but comprehensive manner, it contains analysis of key types of violations that occur in Crimea. Report demonstrates and proves that mass systematic violations of human rights in Crimea cause displacement of population from the occupied territory and the Russian Federation should be brought to justice for it.

Russia on the Black Sea and Sea of Azof

The Crimean Peninsula has a rich and complex environmental history. The Black Sea in particular has had a major impact on nearly all aspects of Crimea's natural and cultural history. Carlos Cordova explains the making of Crimea's natural environment, from its geology and relief to its climate and soils. He explores the rich flora and fauna of the peninsula, including the biogeographical isolation of Crimea, the transformation of the landscape brought about by Mediterranean farmers, as well as Khrushchev's Virgin Lands Campaign, which saw virtually all the steppe turned into cropland. The development of the south coast as a tourist destination and the pollution brought about by agricultural and industrial development are also discussed. This pioneering study represents the first modern work in the English language on the environmental history of a little known but environmentally significant region.

The Crimea and Odessa

The Brigade of Guards was the elite force of the British Army in the Crimea. William Scarlett, a captain in the Scots Fusilier Guard and one of the most active junior officers in the regiment, fought throughout the entire campaign. After the Allied landing at Kalamita Bay, Scarlett rallied his regiment at a critical moment during the battle of the Alma, supported by his company sergeant, who was awarded the VC. William Scarlett's life may well have been saved after the battle of Balaklava by becoming an aide de camp to his uncle, General James Scarlett, the commander of the Heavy Brigade. This meant that he did not fight at Inkerman, which took a heavy toll on the officers of the Guards Brigade. Returning to the trenches early in 1855, William Scarlett was involved in all the phases of the siege of Sebastopol until its fall in September 1855. The survival of 139 previously unpublished letters record Scarlett's deeds and thoughts. Written to nineteen different correspondents, and deliberately intended by him to form a personal account of his rôle in the war, his letters provide a forceful commentary on the successes and failures of the British army in the East. His life before and after the war is well recorded. Becoming the third Lord Abinger in 1861, Scarlett was the second English peer to marry an American. He built a castle in Scotland, where Queen Victoria stayed in 1873, and two of his daughters became notable suffragettes.

A History of Crimea

Russia has changed dramatically since the beginning of this decade. This volume presents a unique collection of articles by Russian scholars and experts, originally published in Russian in the journal Kontrapunkt (Counterpoint). The authors include Yulia Bederova, Andrey Desnitsky, Maria Eismont, Aleksandr Gorbachev, Tatiana Nefedova, Ella Paneyakh, Sergey Parkhomenko, Nikolay Petrov, Kirill Rogov, Sergey Sergeev, Ekaterina Sokiranskaya, Andrey Soldatov, Svetlana Solodovnik, Anna Tolstova, Aleksandr Verkhovsky, and Natalia Zubarevich. Their essays cover a broad range of subjects from the Russian political scene and state-society relations to the politics of culture and the realm of ideas and symbols. These contributions offer fascinating insights into Russia's multifaceted and complex development after the annexation of Crimea in 2014.

Russia Before and After Crimea

During the occupation and subsequent annexation of the Crimean peninsula, the Russian Federation announced all Ukrainian nationals living in Crimea its subjects. Residents of the occupied territory faced a difficult choice. On the one hand, by obtaining Russian passports, they formally took the oath of allegiance to the State which had committed an act of aggression against their sovereign-country. On the other hand, during a short period of time (in fact - 18 days) they could try to submit the "declaration about the willingness to retain the nationality of Ukraine" to one of the four offices which accepted such declarations in Crimea. In this case, they suddenly became foreigners at home and were severely limited in their rights. Using the imperfection of international standards in this ng situations of statelessness and resolving cases of dual nationality. Arbitrary change and imposition of a nationality became a new challenge to which the world

was not ready. Having imposed its nationality, the Russian Federation «forced into loyalty» the population of the occupied peninsula under threat of criminal liability (see. Art. 275 of the Criminal Code «High Treason»).

Forced Displacement from Crimea and its Human Rights Aspects

This book addresses issues connected with Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea that are both of key current relevance and crucial from the point of view of both international law and international relations. It not only offers a comprehensive elaboration of the subject, but also presents it from the points of view of states directly engaged in the conflict. For the authors in this book include researchers from many European countries, albeit first and foremost from both Ukraine and Russia. In this way the collected work represents a contribution of undoubted value where the ongoing international debate on the Crimean annexation is concerned. From the review by Prof. Anna Wyrozumska This book offers an interesting, holistic and competent contribution to legal analysis surrounding Russia's annexation of Crimea, the consequences thereof and the responsibility in international law therefor. It is characterised by a high level of legal analysis by a competent international team of authors led by Polish experts on the subject, whose painstaking selection of co-authors has allowed for an airing of both Ukrainian and Russian standpoints. From the review by Prof. Jerzy Kranz Książka stanowi wspólne przedsięwzięcie Wydawnictwa Naukowego Scholar i Centrum Polsko-Rosyjskiego Dialogu i Porozumienia <http://cprdip.pl/> Book published in co-edition with The Centre for Polish-Russian Dialogue and Understanding <http://cprdip.pl/>

The Crimea

The Crimean Tatars have often been ignored in the Crimean studies. Whereas the Crimean Tatars are the indigenous people, the owners of the land, faced deportations multiple times and managed to arise each time. They have returned to homeland after 50 years of struggle to build their own civilisation once they had it before the horrific deportation of 1944 'Every Crimean Tatar, elderly, men, women, children; they all had bright lights in their eyes. The light of hope! The hope to build their home in the land of their ancestors. They had nothing in their possessions to start with. They did not have a roof over their heads, living in tents. But they had the light of hope. Soon, it will be ten years of living under the Russian control and the light in the people's eyes are disappearing. Once Crimea becomes free, we have a lot to do!' Quote from Safinar Djemileva, wife of the Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Djemilev, during a visit to her in exile in Istanbul 1 July 2023 This book is a short history of the Crimean Tatars based on the Crimean Tatars perspective.

Palaeolithic Sites of Crimea 3.2: KABAZI V: Interstratification Of Micoquian & Levallois - Mousterian Camp Sites

I began writing this book in the summer of 2015, when the fate of Ukraine's nationhood hung by a thread. The tanking economy, drawn-out war, misguided political leadership, inexperienced nascent patriotic elite - everything about the situation was practically in zugzwang. On these July days, I practically forced myself to go into town on business, tearing through the 40-degree heat. At some point, after coming out of another meeting, I understood: we cannot go a single step further unless we genuinely rethink what's happened to us - starting with the Maidan Uprising. Ukraine's recent history, paid for in blood, must at least be spoken aloud. I knew that several accounts more or less describing the developments of the Maidan Uprising came out around that time, as well as Taras Berezovets's book, Annexation: Island of Crimea. As harsh as it sounds, I don't really trust \"court chroniclers\"; books like that should be written by independent historians or journalists. We became used to writing about dramatic events in recent history from the perspective of a participant on either side of the barricade. Me? I'm only a journalist. My aim is to find and make sense of information, which is what I attempted to do in this book.

Crimea and the Black Sea

This report assesses the annexation of Crimea by Russia (February–March 2014) and the early phases of political mobilization and combat operations in Eastern Ukraine (late February–late May 2014). It examines Russia's approach, draws inferences from Moscow's intentions, and evaluates the likelihood of such methods being used again elsewhere.

A Guardsman in the Crimea

The book examines Crimea's case and its accession to the Russian Federation (RF) in light of the Kosovo independence. It relies on academic sources including journals and archives from the Soviet Union, RF, Ukraine, Former Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Kosovo as well as current media sources in light of the continuing evolution of the Crimean situation.

Housing, Land, and Property in Crimea

Palaeolithic Sites of Crimea 2: KABAZI II: The 70.000 Years Since The Last Interglacial

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