

Chapter 1 : The Battle of Berestechko That Began The Swedish Deluge

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Facebook Twitter The Battle of Berestechko would be a fight against a massive revolt. Although the victory would give a chance for King John Casimir to end the revolt, he would waste that chance, and turn a whole new bloody page in history. That battle would result in the destruction of a European Superpower, countless deaths, and the annexation of an entire country by another unrivaled authority. Prelude to the Battle of Berestechko The leader of the revolt, Khmelnytsky, gathered the masses and led them against the Commonwealth for one reason alone. The Orthodox Christians had suffered under the government of the Catholic Polish for far too long. For five centuries the Ukrainians had to bear being ruled by the Catholics. Thus, the Ukrainian Cossacks initiated series of campaigns to free their lands from Polish dependence. The success of the uprising in the battles of the Zhoti Vody, Korsun and Pylavtsy might release the Ukrainians from Polish rule, but then again, would put them under another one. A small unit of the Polish cavalry would meet the huge vanguard of the Ukrainian uprising. The Polish pancerni and winged hussars would have to stand against the Tatar-Cossack force, which was much bigger. Suffering minimal casualties, the Polish won against the formidable enemy. What would happen from there on would change history. Day II On the very next day, the 30th of June, the army of the uprising would take the offensive stance. The Polish, who had exited their camp, preparing to charge the enemy, were instead pushed back and left with no option but to run back. The Polish cavalry was forced to withdraw. However, the victory of the second day was in the hand of the Tatars. Upon his insistence, the third day of the battle, June 30th, the Polish army was ready to meet the enemy in one final decisive clash. The morning air was filled with the sound of marching troops, being deployed by the commanders. The battlefield was shrouded in a fog, which forced both armies to stand and wait for it to lift. At last, in the middle of the afternoon, the battle began. Map of the Battle of Berestechko. Soon the Cossack infantry was on the verge of total defeat. Not long afterward the enemy Cossacks were routed and ran away with tucked tails under the Polish cannonade. The Crimean Khan took the Cossack leader of the Uprising Khmelnytsky as a hostage and left the battlefield with his disarrayed mass of confused rebels. The Siege For the next ten days, the Cossacks were besieged. The Polish engineers use a nearby water source to flood the enemy camp. Realizing their most unfavorable position, the Cossacks sent charge against the besiegers, in a try to open a way for escape. The Cossacks who were in the camp, however, had little to no idea what was happening and began panicking. That gave a huge advantage to the Polish, and they quickly wiped out the enemy army altogether, covering the ground with as much as 20, corpses. Aftermath and Significance of The Battle of Berestechko With the battle ended, the Polish leader King John Casimir made a critical mistake, which would set in motion events that would drown the soil with blood. Regarded as one of the biggest battles of pre-modern history, Berestechko was an opening for several important moments in history. A battle like no other before WWI. The Swedish invasion left lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth with nothing but destruction. The invaders flattened to the ground towns and cities in Poland, together with 81 castles and churches. The very capital of the Commonwealth was left almost lifeless, for only a couple of thousand survived the raid of the Swedish invasion. Poland was basically on the verge of complete destruction. Furthermore, the capital city of Warsaw was depopulated by the battle at the end of July. The riches of the country were stolen. Although at the end of the Swedish deluge, the victors were the Polish, the costs were immense. Their pyrrhic victory resulted in significant territorial changes, mainly a loss of large portions of land. After long years of warfare, the result would not be to the taste of Catholic Poland. The alliance of the Khmelnytsky Uprising with Russia would start a devastating war. The internal turmoil and economic crisis would force Poland to give up their authority over a significant piece of land. On the 18th of January, a treaty was signed. According to the Treaty of Pereiaslav Russia received the right to annex Ukraine. Until that day, it had been Polish territory. But the alliance of the Cossacks with Moscow played a great role in that war. The Ukrainian Cossacks and their lands were handed over to Moscow.

Chapter 2 : Battle of Berestechko

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The registered Cossack force was supported by a large number of Ukrainian peasants armed with scythes, flails and the likes which were rather undisciplined and organised poorly. The Crimean Tatar horde is estimated to 28,000-33,000 men, though might be lower. There were also 2 thousand Don Cossacks and a few thousand of Turks and Vlachs. On 19 June, the Polish army numbered 14,000 Polish cavalry, 2,000 German-style cavalry, 11,000 German-style infantry and dragoons, 2,000 Hungarian-style infantry haiduks, 1,000 Lithuanian volunteers, and Lipka Tatars. Many magnates brought in their large private armies. The Cossack army was well acquainted with this Polish style of war, having had much experience fighting against the Poles and alongside them. Their preferred tactic was to avoid an open field battle, and to fight from the cover of a huge fortified camp. During the first day of "skirmishes by the Tatar and Cossack vanguard regiments", the Poles were victorious "since their army sustained that first attack cheerfully and in high spirits". This time, Tatar cavalry gained the upper hand, pushing the Poles back to their camp but were then "barely repelled" by heavy fire from the Polish infantry and artillery. Third day of battle[edit] The "king insisted, at a night council, on engaging the enemy in a decisive battle the next day, Friday, 30 June". The left flank of the Polish army started to retreat when the King reinforced it with all German mercenaries under command of Colonel Houwaldt who repulsed the attack and "drove the Tatars from the field". Khmelnytsky and Vyhovsky with a few Cossacks chased Khan attempting to bring him with his force back, but were taken hostage to be released when the battle was over. With the Tatar cavalry gone, the Cossacks moved their wagons in the night to a better defensive position closer to the river, dug trenches and constructed walls to the Polish surprise in the morning. The siege of the Cossack camp[edit] The Polish army and Cossack camp exchanged artillery fire for ten days while both sides built fortifications. The Poles tried to blockade the camp. Other accounts state the commander was Matvii Hladky. When the offered terms for surrender were rejected, the Poles prepared to dam the Pliashivka River so as to flood the Cossack camp. When they found out of the Polish advance, Bohun called for a council with other leaders of the registered Cossacks on further actions. The uninformed peasants thought they were abandoned, started to panic and flee across the river. Bohun returned to the camp and tried to restore order, but in vain. They assaulted eventually, breached the defences and made their way to the river crossing. A few Cossack regiments managed to retreat in order though. Some Cossacks drowned, but archaeological excavations on the river crossing site revealed about a hundred Cossack human remains all having damage due to cold weapons to their bones which suggested heavy fighting. A rearguard of 100 Cossacks protected the river crossing; all of them were killed in battle rejecting surrender offers. Many spoils were collected in the Cossack camp including the army treasury of 30 thousand talers. Schematic map of the battle[edit] Aftermath[edit] As the battle ended, King John Casimir made the error of not pressing even harder the pursuit of the fleeing Cossacks, "the first several days following He was then able to reassemble the Cossack host, which was able to present a substantial army to confront the Poles at the Battle of Bila Tserkva Poland and "the bulk of the rebels make peace in the Treaty of Bila Tserkva " on 28 September, which "reduces the number of registered Cossacks from 40,000 to 20,000, and deprives them of the right to settle in or control various provinces of Ukraine previously allowed to them under the Treaty of Zboriv ". It was pleasant to look from the south At the pyramid of the Pronskis and the groves that are green In winter always. And to the east there lies as if a natural Field for a camp " and there it was indeed placed Later, but first " this was pondered for a long time.

Chapter 3 : Battle_of_Berestechko-KNOWPIA

The Battle of Berestechko pushing the Poles back to their camp but were then "barely repelled" by heavy fire from the Polish infantry and artillery.

Save Battle of Berestechko. The Battle of Berestechko Polish: Bitwa pod Beresteczkiem; Ukrainian: It was a battle of a Cossack rebellion in Ukraine that took place in the years 1699 after the expiration of a two-year truce. Armies The number of Polish troops is uncertain. The possible estimates range from 80,000 to 100,000 men. The registered Cossack force was supported by a large number of Ukrainian peasants armed with scythes, flails and the likes which were rather undisciplined and organised poorly. The Crimean Tatar horde is estimated to 28,000 men, though might be lower. There were also 2 thousand Don Cossacks and a few thousand of Turks and Vlachs. On 19 June, the Polish army numbered 14,000 Polish cavalry, 2,000 German-style cavalry, 11,000 German-style infantry and dragoons, 2,000 Hungarian-style infantry haiduks, 1,000 Lithuanian volunteers, and Lipka Tatars. Many magnates brought in their large private armies. The Cossack army was well acquainted with this Polish style of war, having had much experience fighting against the Poles and alongside them. Their preferred tactic was to avoid an open field battle, and to fight from the cover of a huge fortified camp. During the first day of "skirmishes by the Tatar and Cossack vanguard regiments", the Poles were victorious "since their army sustained that first attack cheerfully and in high spirits". This time, Tatar cavalry gained the upper hand, pushing the Poles back to their camp but were then "barely repelled" by heavy fire from the Polish infantry and artillery. Third day of battle The "king insisted, at a night council, on engaging the enemy in a decisive battle the next day, Friday, 30 June". The left flank of the Polish army started to retreat when the King reinforced it with all German mercenaries under command of Colonel Houwaldt who repulsed the attack and "drove the Tatars from the field". Khmelnytsky and Vyhovsky with a few Cossacks chased Khan attempting to bring him with his force back, but were taken hostage to be released when the battle was over. With the Tatar cavalry gone, the Cossacks moved their wagons in the night to a better defensive position closer to the river, dug trenches and constructed walls to the Polish surprise in the morning. The siege of the Cossack camp The Polish army and Cossack camp exchanged artillery fire for ten days while both sides built fortifications. The Poles tried to blockade the camp. Other accounts state the commander was Matvii Hladky. When the offered terms for surrender were rejected, the Poles prepared to dam the Pliashivka River so as to flood the Cossack camp. When they found out of the Polish advance, Bohun called for a council with other leaders of the registered Cossacks on further actions. The uninformed peasants thought they were abandoned, started to panic and flee across the river. Bohun returned to the camp and tried to restore order, but in vain. They assaulted eventually, breached the defences and made their way to the river crossing. A few Cossack regiments managed to retreat in order though. Some Cossacks drowned, but archaeological excavations on the river crossing site revealed about a hundred Cossack human remains all having damage due to cold weapons to their bones which suggested heavy fighting. A rearguard of 10,000 Cossacks protected the river crossing; all of them were killed in battle rejecting surrender offers. Many spoils were collected in the Cossack camp including the army treasury of 30 thousand talers. Schematic map of the battle Aftermath As the battle ended, King John Casimir made the error of not pressing even harder the pursuit of the fleeing Cossacks, "the first several days following He was then able to reassemble the Cossack host, which was able to present a substantial army to confront the Poles at the Battle of Bila Tserkva Poland and "the bulk of the rebels make peace in the Treaty of Bila Tserkva " on 28 September, which "reduces the number of registered Cossacks from 40,000 to 20,000, and deprives them of the right to settle in or control various provinces of Ukraine previously allowed to them under the Treaty of Zboriv ". It was pleasant to look from the south At the pyramid of the Pronskis and the groves that are green In winter always. And to the east there lies as if a natural Field for a camp 1699 and there it was indeed placed Later, but first 1699 this was pondered for a long time. Tadeusz Wasilewski, Ostatni Waza na polskim tronie.

Chapter 4 : Back to the s - Tales from a Wargame Shed

James M. Quigley is the author of Back to Berestechko (avg rating, 2 ratings, 1 review, published).

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Battle of Berestechko by Vernier. Polish noble families Edit. Members of noble families had the personal obligation to take part in the battle with men from their towns and villages.

For other names, please, see section Name, the Hetmanate was founded by the Hetman of Zaporizhian Host Bohdan Khmelnytsky during the Uprising of 1648. The official document, which symbolized union between Russia and Ukraine, however, was never preserved and is thought to be fictional. The official name of the Cossack Hetmanate was Zaporizhian Host, the historiographic term Hetmanate or Hetman state were coined in the late 19th century. It derives from the word hetman, the title of the general of the Zaporizhian Army, inhabitants of the Cossack Hetmanate referred to it in Ukrainian as Ukraine or Vkraine. The founder of the Hetmanate, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, declared himself as the ruler of the Ruthenian state to the Polish representative Adam Kysil in February and he also called the Hetmanate as Ruthenian state in his letter to the Tsar on February 17, He warned them about his intention to resume his military campaign, however, after obtaining an intelligence report of the superior cossack forces, the Polish troops retreated to Zbarazh to set a defense. Caught by some degree of surprise John Casimir started negotiations with the Tatars khan, bringing khan on his side they forced Khmelnytsky to start peace negotiations. Khmelnytsky signed the Treaty of Zboriv in August and was less than the cossack leader has anticipated from his campaign. As ruler of the Hetmanate, Khmelnytsky engaged in state-building across multiple spheres, in the military, administration, finance, economics, and culture. He invested the Zaporozhian Host under the leadership of its hetman with supreme power in the new Ruthenian state, the Hetmanate used Polish currency, and Polish as an administrative language and a language of command. This is known as the modern Ukrainian language, the treaty also led to the Russo-Polish War of 1654. The period in Hetmanate history, known as the Ruin, which lasted from 1654 to 1709, was marked by constant civil wars throughout the state, at the end of Bohdan Khmelnytsky's life, his son Yuri Khmelnytsky was elected to be his successor.

2. Crimean Khanate

The Crimean Khanate was a Turkic vassal state of the Ottoman Empire from 1475 to 1783, the longest-lived of the Turkic khanates that succeeded the empire of the Golden Horde. The khanate was located in present-day Russia and Ukraine, Ottoman forces under Gedik Ahmet Pasha conquered all of the Crimean peninsula and joined it to the khanate in 1475. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the Crimean Khanate was an important center of the slave trade. English-speaking writers during the 18th and early 19th centuries often called the territory of the Crimean Khanate, the name Little Tartary distinguished the area from Tartary - those areas of central and northern Asia inhabited by Turkic peoples or Tatars. The Khanate included the Crimean peninsula and the adjacent steppes, mostly corresponding to the parts of South Ukraine between the Dnepr and the Donets. The Crimean Khanate originated in the early 15th century when certain clans of the Golden Horde Empire ceased their nomadic life in the Desht-i Kipchak and decided to make Crimea their yurt. Thenceforth the khanate was a protectorate of the Ottoman Empire, the Ottoman sultan enjoyed veto power over the selection of new Crimean khans. The Empire annexed the Crimean coast but recognized the legitimacy of the rule of the steppes. Nevertheless, Ottoman sultans treated the khans more as allies than subjects, the khans continued to have a foreign policy independent from the Ottomans in the steppes of Little Tartary. The khans continued to mint coins and use their names in Friday prayers and they did not pay tribute to the Ottoman Empire, instead the Ottomans paid them in return for their services of providing skilled outriders and frontline cavalry in their campaigns. He led an uprising against the Commonwealth and its magnates which resulted in the creation of a state led by the Cossacks of Ukraine, in 1654, he concluded the Treaty of Pereyaslav with the Tsardom of Russia. The Khmelnytsky Uprising led to the deaths of an estimated 18,000 Jews, although there is no definite proof of the date of Khmelnytsky's birth, Ukrainian historian Mykhaylo Maksymovych suggests that it is likely 27 December. As was the custom in the Orthodox Church, he was baptized with one of his middle names - Theodor, the latest biography of Khmelnytsky by Smolij and Stepankov, however, suggests that it is more likely he was born on 9 November and was baptised on 11 November. Khmelnytsky was probably born in the village of Subotiv, near Chyhyryn in the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland at the estate of his father

Mykhailo Khmelnytsky, according to the above-mentioned-source, Mykhailo established Chyhyryn and later his own family estates of Subotiv and Novoseltsi. Khmelnytsky identified as a noble, and his fathers status as a deputy Starosta of Chyhyryn helped him to be considered as such by others, during the Uprising, however, Khmelnytsky would stress his mothers Cossack roots and his fathers exploits with the Cossacks of the Sich. Khmelnytskys early education cannot be documented, several historians believe he received his elementary schooling from a church clerk until he was sent to one of Kievs Orthodox fraternity schools. Later he learned Turkish, Tatar, and French, unlike many of the other Jesuit students, he did not embrace Roman Catholicism but remained Orthodox. Upon completion of his studies in , Khmelnytsky entered into service with the Cossacks, as early as he was sent together with his father to Moldavia, when the Polishâ€™Lithuanian Commonwealth entered into war against the Ottoman Empire. He spent the two years in captivity in Constantinople as a prisoner of an Ottoman Kapudan Pasha. Other sources claim that he spent his slavery in Ottoman Navy on galleys as an oarsman, while there is no concrete evidence as to his return to Ukraine, most historians believe Khmelnytsky either escaped or was ransomed. Sources vary as to his benefactor â€™ his mother, friends, in he paid 30, thalers in ransom for all prisoners of war captured at the Battle of Cecora. Upon return to Subotiv, Khmelnytsky took over operating his fathers estate and he was later promoted to pysar. From , he participated in several sea raids on Constantinople together with Zaporozhian Cossacks, in those raids he earned his title of sotnyk. During this period his mother remarried, to Belarusian noble Vasyl Stavetsky. Within year she gave birth to son, Hryhoriy, later he took his mothers name 4. The power of the king had been stripped of almost all its prerogatives by the influence of the nobles. Russia and Sweden, which had long been enemies of Poland, availed themselves of its distracted condition. During these long disturbances John Casimir, though feeble and of a disposition, frequently proved his patriotism. His wife had died without issue before his abdication, related to the Habsburg rulers of the Holy Roman Empire, he was the third and last monarch on the Polish throne from the House of Vasa. He was the last ruler of Polishâ€™Lithuanian Commonwealth bearing a connection to the Jagiellon dynasty. John Casimir for most of his life remained in the shadow of his older half-brother and he had few friends among the Polish nobility. He was then freed by a mission of the appointed Voivode of Smolensk. In John Casimir decided to become a Jesuit, in he again left the Polishâ€™Lithuanian Commonwealth, accompanying his sister to Germany 5. The name of the derived from a nearby Zhovta River. Other members included another Yesaul Ilyash Karaimovych and regimental Yesaul Ivan Nestorenko, Wladyslaw picked Lwow as a rallying point for the campaign against the Tatars stocking up it with artillery, although that may have only been a rumour. Being left without the support from the parliament Wladyslaw was only hoping that the Cossacks and he was able to gain control over the Kings letter and decided to take the Cossack recruiting onto himself. Barabash and Karaimovych informed about that the authorities and the Chyhyryn starosta Aleksander Koniecpolski set supervision over Khmelnytsky, in the beginning of May the next session of the Sejm took place, at which it was planned to discuss the Kings plans for war. Sometime by the end of May Bohdan Khmelnytsky with the escort of 10 other Cossacks appeared in Warsaw. Khmelnytsky also wanted to find out whether the Sejm would change its position to the war plans, beside all of that, Khmelnytsky and his comrades while visiting used that opportunity to study the situation in the region and gather all possible intelligence. He showed the Kings letter that had given to him. However the listeners were not too eager to follow those proclamations pointing to the fact of shortage of arms, number of the Polish armed forces, on their arguments Khmelnytsky said that it would be a good idea to ally with an outside force such as Russians or Tatars. However, Hrushevsky doubts Khmelnytsky had the letter, viewing this account as popular legend. Sometime after the gathering Khmelnytsky was arrested in the village of Buzhyn, by Radlinski, Khmelnytsky was allowed to be released on the bond of Stanislaw Michal Krychewski who cautioned Khmelnytsky about the intentions of killing him. Having nowhere to turn for protection, Khmelnytsky set out for the Lower Dnieper River to others who had been similarly mistreated, at that time one of his friends, Fedir Lyutai, a former Registered Cossack, was elected a Kosh Otaman. Upon the arrival of Khmelnytsky and his men the preparations to the uprising went faster, several envoys were sent to the Don Cossacks and Bakhchysaray. However, in Crimea Tatars were skeptical of the uprising intended by Cossacks who were suppressed by Ordination of , at the end of

January, Khmelnytsky led a surprise attack onto the Khortytsia garrison. Zaporozhian Cossacks – Today much of its territory is flooded by the waters of Kakhovka Reservoir. The Zaporizhian Sich grew rapidly in the 15th century from serfs fleeing the more controlled parts of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and it became established as a well-respected political entity with a parliamentary system of government. The Host went through a series of conflicts and alliances involving the three powers, including supporting an uprising in the 18th century and their leader signed a treaty with the Russians. This group was disbanded in the late 18th century by the Russian Empire. The Cossacks served a role of conquering the Caucasian tribes. The name Zaporozhtsi comes from the location of their fortress, the Sich, in Zaporozhia and it is not clear when the first Cossack communities on the Lower Dnieper began to form. There are signs and stories of people living in the steppes as early as the 12th century AD. At that time they were not called Cossacks, since cossack is a Turkish word meaning a free man, during the early 12th century, other Asiatic tribes occupied the steppes to the north of the Black Sea, in such places as Polovci, Pechenihu, Kasahu and others. There were also groups of people who fled into these wild steppes from the lands of Kievan Rus in order to escape oppression or criminal pursuit. Their lifestyle largely resembled that of the now called Cossacks. They survived chiefly from hunting and fishing and raiding the Asiatic tribes for horses, in the 16th century, a great organizer, Dmytro Vyshnevetsky, a Ruthenian noble, united these different groups into a strong military organization. Cossacks were made up mostly of escaped serfs who preferred the dangerous freedom of the wild steppes, however, many serfs from Poland and Muscovy and even Tatars from Crimea could become part of the Cossack host. They had to accept Orthodox Christianity as their religion, and adopt its rituals, registered Cossacks were a part of the Commonwealth army until From the second part of the 16th century, the Cossacks started raiding Ottoman territories, the Polish government could not control the fiercely independent Cossacks but, since they were nominally subjects of the Commonwealth, it was held responsible for raids by their victims. Reciprocally, the Tatars living under the Ottoman rule launched raids in the Commonwealth, Cossacks, however, were raiding wealthy merchant port cities in the heart of the Ottoman Empire, which were just two days away by boat from the mouth of the Dnieper River. By and , Cossacks had managed to raze townships on the outskirts of Constantinople, in internal agreements, forced by the Poles, the Cossacks agreed to burn their boats and stop raiding. However, boats could be rebuilt quickly, and the Cossack lifestyle glorified raids, during this time, the Habsburg Monarchy sometimes covertly employed Cossack raiders to ease Ottoman pressure on their own borders. Many Cossacks and Tatars shared an animosity towards each other due to the damage done by raids from both sides, Cossack raids followed by Tatar retaliation, or Tatar raids followed by Cossack retaliation, were an almost regular occurrence 7. Hetman – Hetman is a political title from Central and Eastern Europe, historically assigned to military commanders. For much of the history of the Principality of Moldavia, the Hetman was the second in rank in the army after the ruling prince, the Hetman was also the highest military officer in Ukraine Hetmanates, the Zaporizhian Host and the Ukrainian State. The title was used by Ukraine Cossacks from the 16th century, hejtman is today the term for the elected governor of a Czech region. One theory derives the word from the Early Modern High German Heubtmann, with Heubt meaning head, hauptmann was a common military title during medieval times, literally meaning captain but functionally corresponding rather to today's general. Moreover, it has suggested that the Czech language may have served as an intermediary. The first Polish title of Grand Crown Hetman dates from , the title of Hetman was given to the leader of the Polish Army and until the Hetman position existed only during specific campaigns and wars. After that, it became a permanent title, as were all the titles in the Kingdom of Poland, at any given time the Commonwealth had four Hetmans – a Great and Field Hetman for each of both Poland and Lithuania. Hetmans were not paid for their job by the Royal Treasury, Hetmans were the main commanders of the military forces, second only to the monarch in the army's chain of command. The fact that they could not be removed by the monarch made them very independent and this system worked well when a Hetman had great ability and the monarch was weak, but sometimes produced disastrous results in the opposite case. The contrast with states bordering the Commonwealth, where sovereigns could dismiss their army-commanders at any time, was immense, in the Zaporizhian Host elected a Hetman of their own igniting the Ukrainian struggle for independence. The military reform of limited the powers of the Hetmans, the

Hetman office was abolished after the third partition of Poland in 1795. At the end of the century, the commanders of the Zaporizhian Cossacks were called Koshovyi Otaman or Hetmans. In 1792, the hetman was a commander of the Registered Cossack Army of the Rzeczpospolita too, from 1792, the start of Bohdan Khmelnytskys uprising, a hetman was the head of the whole Ukrainian State – Hetmanshchyna. Although they were elected, Ukrainian Hetmans had very broad powers and acted as heads of the Cossack state, their military commanders. The last Hetman of the Zaporozhian Army was Kyrylo Rozumovsky, who reigned from 1764 until 1788, the title was revived in Ukraine during the revolution of 1917-1918. The borders of the region are not clearly defined, while the territory that still carries the name is Volyn Oblast, Volhynia has changed hands numerous times throughout history and been divided among competing powers. Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, it has been part of the independent nation of Ukraine, among important cities are Lutsk, Rivne, Volodymyr-Volynskyi, Iziaslav, Novohrad-Volynskyi. In other versions, the city was located over 20 km to the west of Volodymyr-Volynskyi near the mouth of Huczwa River, before the partitions of Poland, eastern edge stretched a little west along the right-banks of Sluch River or just east of it. Volhynia is located in basins of Western Bug and Prypyat, therefore most of its rivers flow either in northern or western directions, relative to other historical regions, it is northeast of Galicia, east of Lesser Poland, and northwest of Podolia. The borders of the region are not clearly defined, and it is considered to overlap a number of other regions, among which are Polesia. The land was mentioned in works of the Arabian scholar Al-Masudi who denoted the local tribe as people of Valin, in his work of Al-Masudi mentions that Valinians as an intertribal union were ruled by their leader Madjak. As early as 980, Vladimir the Great appointed his son Vsevolod the ruler of the Volhynian Principality and in 1000 established the city of Volodymer. The first records can be traced to the Ruthenian chronicles, such as the Primary Chronicle, which mentions tribes of the Dulebe, Buzhan, volhynias early history coincides with that of the duchies or principalities of Halych and Volhynia.

Chapter 6 : James M. Quigley (Author of Back to Berestechko)

In the Battle of Berestechko took place near the town. A monastery once located near Berestechko was razed by the Soviet army. From until the Russian Revolution of , Berestechko was part of the Russian Empire; from to it was part of Poland.

Zhvanets Battle of Berestechko. The Battle of Berestechko Polish: Bitwa pod Beresteczkiem; Ukrainian: It was a battle of a Cossack rebellion in Ukraine that took place in the years " after the expiration of a two-year truce. Armies The number of Polish troops is uncertain. The possible estimates range from 80, men [12] to , men. The registered Cossack force was supported by a large number of Ukrainian peasants armed with scythes, flails and the likes which were rather undisciplined and organised poorly. The Crimean Tatar horde is estimated to 28,"33, men, though might be lower. There were also 2 thousand Don Cossacks and a few thousand of Turks and Vlachs. On 19 June , the Polish army numbered 14, Polish cavalry, 2, German-style cavalry, 11, German-style infantry and dragoons, 2, Hungarian-style infantry haiduks , 1, Lithuanian volunteers, and Lipka Tatars. Many magnates brought in their large private armies. The Cossack army was well acquainted with this Polish style of war, having had much experience fighting against the Poles and alongside them. Their preferred tactic was to avoid an open field battle, and to fight from the cover of a huge fortified camp. During the first day of "skirmishes by the Tatar and Cossack vanguard regiments", the Poles were victorious "since their army sustained that first attack cheerfully and in high spirits". This time, Tatar cavalry gained the upper hand, pushing the Poles back to their camp but were then "barely repelled" by heavy fire from the Polish infantry and artillery. Third day of battle The "king insisted, at a night council, on engaging the enemy in a decisive battle the next day, Friday, 30 June". The left flank of the Polish army started to retreat when the King reinforced it with all German mercenaries under command of Colonel Houwaldt who repulsed the attack and "drove the Tatars from the field". Khmelnytsky and Vyhovsky with a few Cossacks chased Khan attempting to bring him with his force back, but were taken hostage to be released when the battle was over. With the Tatar cavalry gone, the Cossacks moved their wagons in the night to a better defensive position closer to the river, dug trenches and constructed walls to the Polish surprise in the morning. The siege of the Cossack camp The Polish army and Cossack camp exchanged artillery fire for ten days while both sides built fortifications. The Poles tried to blockade the camp. Other accounts state the commander was Matvii Hladky. When the offered terms for surrender were rejected, the Poles prepared to dam the Pliashivka River so as to flood the Cossack camp. When they found out of the Polish advance, Bohun called for a council with other leaders of the registered Cossacks on further actions. The uninformed peasants thought they were abandoned, started to panic and flee across the river. Bohun returned to the camp and tried to restore order, but in vain. They assaulted eventually, breached the defences and made their way to the river crossing. A few Cossack regiments managed to retreat in order though. Some Cossacks drowned, but archaeological excavations on the river crossing site revealed about a hundred Cossack human remains all having damage due to cold weapons to their bones which suggested heavy fighting. A rearguard of to Cossacks protected the river crossing; all of them were killed in battle rejecting surrender offers. Many spoils were collected in the Cossack camp including the army treasury of 30 thousand talers. Schematic map of the battle Aftermath As the battle ended, King John Casimir made the error of not pressing even harder the pursuit of the fleeing Cossacks, "the first several days following He was then able to reassemble the Cossack host, which was able to present a substantial army to confront the Poles at the Battle of Bila Tserkva Poland and "the bulk of the rebels make peace in the Treaty of Bila Tserkva " on 28 September , which "reduces the number of registered Cossacks from 40, to 20, and deprives them of the right to settle in or control various provinces of Ukraine previously allowed to them under the Treaty of Zboriv ". It was pleasant to look from the south At the pyramid of the Pronskis and the groves that are green In winter always. And to th east there lies as if a natural Field for a camp " and there it was indeed placed Later, but first " this was pondered for a long time.

Chapter 7 : Imperial Russia Berestechko-Kiev Ukraine cover | eBay

The Battle of Berestechko would be a fight against a massive revolt. Although the victory would give a chance for King John Casimir to end the revolt, he would waste that chance, and turn a whole new bloody page in history.

Not all of them have been listed on eBay yet. The book is devoted to one of the greatest battles of the times of Bogdan Khmelnytsky, which took place near Berestechka in Volhynia. The scientific-popular format examines the preconditions of the battle, the preparation of the parties, the composition and strength of the forces of Bogdan Khmelnytsky and Jan Kazimier, the course of the battle and its consequences. This sum will be included to your invoice. Feedback If for any reason you are not pleased or satisfied let me know the reason, before leaving neutral or negative feedback. I like having happy customers. Feel free to contact me. Please feel free to contact me if you: Regards, Sergii Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. Europe, Kiev, Ukraine Shipping to: Worldwide No additional import charges at delivery! This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Quantity: There are 3 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 3. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code.

Chapter 8 : Battle of Berestechko - Wikipedia

In the Tatars came back to this area and ruined Berestechko, which had revived by the time. It was then that the burial mound emerged in the western suburb, where, the legend maintains, five hundred girls killed by invaders were buried.

Back to the 17th Century As soon as you scratch one itch, another one starts to bother you. As I was putting away my Napoleonics the other day my eyes fell on a box of 15mm winged Hussars. It must be 18 months since these lads had an outing. That is far too long a break. The last eastern renaissance game we played was the battle of Loyev during the Cossack rebellion. My plan at the time was to move on to Berestechko, the largest set piece battle of that year in fact one of the largest in the 17th Century. There is also quite a good English account on Wikipedia and a longer Wikipedia piece in Polish. The Allies also had a great many poor quality troops, mostly peasants who had joined the Khmelnytsky rebellion but were ineffective in battle. The first day saw inconclusive cavalry skirmishing. The second involved much larger numbers but still only cavalry. The Poles did better on the first day but the Allies had the advantage on the second. On both sides the foot remained in their fortified camps and as a consequence neither day was decisive. After day two, Jan Kazimierz held a Council of War in which he persuaded his generals to adopt West European methods and bring the foot and artillery out of camp and into an integrated battle line. This decision marks an important transition in Polish tactical methods. Day three saw early success for the Polish left, which then became overextended and was sent packing by the Tatars and Cossacks. However the steadily advancing Polish Centre poured fire into the Allied horse and ground it backwards. The Polish right, meanwhile, flatly disobeyed an order to advance as its commander feared a Tatar trap. The pressure from the centre was enough however and as the day ended the Tatars and Khmelnytsky left the field, leaving the Cossack Tabor to its fate. This was besieged for some days by the Poles before the remains of the Cossack army made their escape. The story of how the battle ended is clouded by folklore. A popular version has Giray Khan, the Tatar commander, taking fright at a near miss from a Polish cannon and fleeing the field, taking Khmelnytsky prisoner as he did so for misleading him as to Polish fighting ability. However, Konrad Rzepecki suggests neither of these events seem plausible as Giray was an experienced general who had not shown cowardice before and Khmelnytsky was back commanding troops soon after the battle. More plausible, he suggests, is that the Tatars and Khmelnytsky saw that the battle was lost and withdrew with as much of their mobile forces as they could. There was little sense in Khmelnytsky locking himself away with his Tabor, which was too slow to escape but could defend itself reasonably well against Polish assault. He could be more effective organising the next force to confront Jan Kazimierz. After the battle the King wanted to go deep into Cossack territory but the *pospolite Ruszenie* decided to go home, considering that it had done its duty and was no longer needed. Also, soon after the victory Hetman Jeremi Wisniowiecki fell suddenly ill and died, depriving the army of one of its best leaders. The army did continue its advance but in smaller numbers and with less vigour. Further battles were won but the campaign was to end with another inconclusive armistice that once again made further conflict inevitable. Which rules to use? We have used two rule sets so far for this period, Pike and Shotte by Warlord and Tercios by el Kraken. Both have given good games, especially Tercios, but the mechanics are a bit cumbersome for a bigger battle. As Berestechko was such a large engagement I would like to use rules with more of a big battle feel. They are unusual in their use of a map grid and playing cards. They will need a few additions to cover Eastern Europe but fewer than you might expect. I will detail these in my next post.

Chapter 9 : back to berestechko - Free Ebooks Download

Berestechko This town needs a Town calendrierdelascience.com contact Janette Silverman or Chuck Weinstein to become the Berestechko Town Leader. To learn more about becoming a town leader please read this pdf.

Its old history was intertwined with former nearby center of Peremyszl Duchy. Mongols destroyed the latter in ; then emerged Berestechko named after surrounding elm woods. In it was recorded as an independent settlement. In it was taken as a dowry by Kyivan voivode F. The new status helped to develop and expand the town, which in the 16th c. The oldest monument in the city is the stone column in the form of Arian burial vault on the grave of Lutsk headman Duke O. Pronsky in He and the new owner of Berestechko Count A. Lieszczinski were Calvinists which had their unofficial Volyn center in Olyka. Its undeserved fame is due to the battle of troops of B. The main scene of actions was on the opposite bank of Styr in the village of Pliasheva, where there is now the historical and cultural preserve "Kozak Burial Mounds". In during division of Volyn into oblasts, this village was attached to the Rivne Oblast. It sometimes confuses the issue of the key battle of Liberation War of Ukrainian people of , which has been named the Battle of Berestechko. The defeat of Kozak army became the crucial event of war, which resulted in the Treaty of Pereyaslav in and end of political career of B. In the Tatars came back to this area and ruined Berestechko, which had revived by the time. It was then that the burial mound emerged in the western suburb, where, the legend maintains, five hundred girls killed by invaders were buried. A bit later the monument was erected on the mound: The architectural dominant of downtown Berestechko is the majestic Holy Trinity Late-Baroque Catholic Church , which before belonged to the Trinitarians. For many years the church with broken windows and nearby campanile frightens and attracts curious people. In soviet time not far from the Catholic church with a ten-year interval they erected provincial monuments to B. Khmelnytsky and T. At the beginning of the independence of Ukraine, on the opposite side of the square they started building the grandiose orthodox temple, which was intended to overshadow the Catholic Church. It stands unfinished, and divine service is conducted in the classical St. George church with the defensive bell tower. This compact and comfortable building for public worship better suits unfrequented Berestechko, than enormous building of kostel tumbling down and unfinished cathedral.