

одну из самых противоречивых фигур Британской истории – жесткого диктатора, с одной стороны, и героя-освободителя и классового революционера, с другой.

Ключевые слова: пуританский, член парламента, парламентская демократия, лорд-протектор, «Железный» порядок, диктатура.

Summary. This article deals with an important issue related to one of the most outstanding historical personalities, Oliver Cromwell, and his contribution to the history of Great Britain. Being a supreme tactician, Cromwell proved himself as a brilliant military leader and helped to establish the New Model Army. Cromwell slaughtered the Rebellions in Ireland and Scotland. As a leader of Parliamentary Puritan Coalition, Cromwell defeated Charles I. Having become Lord Protector, Cromwell established «Ironsides» regime, in fact, his personal dictatorship. Rising from relative obscurity as an MP Cromwell became one of the most controversial figures in British history considered both a regicidal dictator, and a hero of liberty and a class revolutionary.

Keywords: puritan, Member of Parliament, parliamentary democracy, Lord Protector, «Ironsides» regime, dictatorship.

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NORTH CRIMEA IN THE 13th CENTURY THROUGH THE EYES OF GUILLAUME DE RUBRUC

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Crimea is the world in miniature. In every corner of the Crimea, many ages and cultures intertwined from the earliest times. Over the past two and a half millennia, the Crimea was a conglomerate of the Hellenistic States; for a long time remained divided between Byzantium and the Nomads; the Golden Horde, its vassal the Crimean khanate, and the Ottoman Empire; then it became part of the Tauric region of the Russian Empire.

In our country over the last few years, the interest to the history of our native land has visibly increased. Unknown issues of the past have acquired a special relevance. As studying our history, we are building our future, guided by rich experience of generations that lived many centuries before us.

The study of the history of the Northern Crimea in the 13th century is central to this work. In this regard, we set the following objective: to study of the history of the Northern Crimea in the period of the Tatar-Mongol invasion on memoirs of Guillaume de Rubruk. In spite of the relatively close relationship of the events that occurred in the Northern and Southern parts of the Peninsula, the history of these two regions differs significantly. For example, the Northern steppes of the Crimea are open for free penetration of nomads. Most of them invade the territory of the Peninsula through the isthmus of Perekop up to the 13th century. Part of the population of the Northern steppes assimilated with the newcomers, the other part was exterminated by them. As in the mountainous part of the Crimea the migration was also by sea, this region differed from the steppe by the greater diversity of the population and the predominance of Greco-Roman civilization source [4, p. 22-23].

At the beginning of the 13th century a new page in the history of the Northern Crimea started because of the Tatar-Mongols' invasion. The Tatar-Mongols rapidly conquered China, Persia, Central Asia, North Caucasus, as well as the Volga and the Don steppes. They founded a powerful state of the Golden Horde in this huge area. It is known that Tatar-Mongols invaded the Crimea for the first time in 1223 [6, p. 104].

Cavalry of the Tatar-Mongols raided the town Suhday (modern Sudak) on January 27th, 1223. Other raids followed, after which they left, and the town again came to life: trade revived and trade caravans were sent into the Northern steppes. The Arab writer, a contemporary of the events, Ibn al-Athir, witnessed this. He writes: «When they [the Tatar-Mongols] left it [Sudak] and returned to their land, the path was restored and goods were transported again, as earlier» [3, p. 28].

A very valuable and original material on the Crimea of this period is contained in the work of Guillaume de Rubruk's «Journey to the East». Guillaume de Rubruk was a Franciscan friar. He was Flemish by origin. It is known that he was born around 1220 and he was close to Louis IX. In 1252 Guillaume de Rubruk went to the southern steppe in the headquarters of Batu Khan because of a diplomatic mission on behalf of the French king. The purpose of the journey was quite clear. Louis IX wanted to expand his possession and to strengthen the ecclesiastical power; therefore, he was aware of the impending danger in the face of the Tatar-Mongols. So, he wanted to cooperate with them. However, it is unknown who Guillaume de Rubruk actually was and why the king sent the monk for this diplomatic mission. It is worth noting that he made a significant contribution to the study of not only the Crimea, but also Central Asia. Moreover, he had brought to Western Europe a huge amount of information about China and Mongolia before the expeditions of Marco Polo.

The information of Guillaume de Rubruk about the Crimea is very valuable. Traditionally it is believed that he described only the southern regions of the Peninsula. However, his work contains information about the Northern Crimea as well: «Behind these mountainous areas to the North stretches across the plain, filled with springs and streams, a very beautiful forest and behind that forest lies a vast plain, which stretches for five-day marches to the end of this area in the North; it narrows, with the sea accompanying it from the East and from the West, so that from one sea to another there is one big Perekop (fossatum)» [2, p. 90].

Also Guillaume de Rubruk noted that «...in the North, toward the end of this province are many and large lakes, on whose shores are brine springs, the water of which as soon as it enters the lake is turned into salt as hard as ice. And from these brine springs Baatu and Sartach derive great revenues, for from all Ruscia they come thither for salt, and for each cartload they give two pieces of cotton worth half an yperpera» [2, p. 90-91].

In addition, Guillaume de Rubruk described in detail the life, dwellings, food, and rituals of the Tatar-Mongols. From the late 11th century until the mid-13th century, a large part of the Crimea belonged to the Polovtsians, and other settlements paid them tribute. This is proved by the evidence of Guillaume de Rubruk, who noted that in the Crimea «on this plain before the arrival of the Tatars Cumans [Polovtsians] used to live and forced the above-mentioned cities and castles to pay tribute to them» [2, p. 90]. In Crimea the Polovtsians quickly became settled, erecting entire villages of primitive buildings. They started to trade with the Crimean cities, especially Kherson, delivering products of livestock and captives for sale into slavery. For this purpose, they committed raids on Russian lands [4, p. 28]. Guillaume de Rubruk also noted that in the Northern Crimea, where «there is no forest, no mountains and no rock... Cumans were tending their herds, which were called Capchat» [2, p. 108].

It is considered that in 1239 the Polovtsians suffered greatly from the invasion of Batu Khan [4, p. 29]. Their capture was conducted in the usual Tatar-Mongols` manner – Polovtsians who inhabited the steppes of Crimea were destroyed or conquered [1]. Guillaume de Rubruk wrote: «when the Tatar-Mongols came, Cumans who all fled to the seashore, entered this land in such large numbers that they were devouring each other mutually, the living the dead, as I was told by a merchant who saw this at that time; the living were devouring and tearing with their teeth the raw meat of the dead, as dogs – bodies» [2, p. 90].

In addition, when the Franciscan monk travelled from Soldaia to the headquarters of Sartach, he was surprised by the abundance of the Polovtsian graves. Polovtsian extraordinary custom is to bury all the relatives in one place. It was also depicted in the work of the medieval author. He also described the grave: «The Polovtsians make a large hill over the deceased and erect a statue facing the East and holding a cup in its hands» [2, p. 102]. It is worth noting that this description is fully consistent with the preserved Polovtsian sculptures.

After the events of 1239 Batu Khan led his army into Western Europe, from where he returned in 1242. This date is significant for the Crimea because starting from this period Tatar-Mongols firmly settled here, when they returned from a campaign to Poland and Hungary. After that, Crimea became an ulus of the Golden Horde and was ruled by a Viceroy of the great Khan. This is proved by the seven Mongolian clans that settled here. Each of them had a large land allotment – beylik [5, p. 146-147]. One of the largest beyliks was owned by the clan of Shirin (later became known as Shirinskiye). Their lands stretched from the Northern tip of the Perekop isthmus to the Sea of Azov. In the second half of the 13th century, the Golden Horde got independence from the Mongol Empire. Then inside it intestine strife began, which led to the split of the Golden Horde into smaller khanates. One of them which was called Jamboilutskaya, roamed with 500 carriages. The Horde considered Perekop its main town so Jamboilutskaya Horde was also called «Perekopskaya Horde». It as the mistress of the steppes guarded the overland route leading into the Crimea through Perekop isthmus [4, p. 31].

Thus, it was found out that at the beginning of the 13th century a new page in the history of the Northern Crimea began because of Tatar-Mongols` invasion. Due to the work of a Franciscan monk «Journey to the East», today we have a unique source of detailed information about life, customs, dwellings, food, rituals of the Polovtsians and Tatar-Mongols in Crimea. In addition, he described Polovtsians, who were exterminated by the Mongols during this period and their various rites and burials. Despite the fact that the journey of Guillaume de Rubruk turned out to be of no use for the Louis IX, as the great Khan demanded his formal submission as the basis for cooperation, his excellent data increased awareness about Crimea and Central Asia.

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Аннотация. Данная работа представляет собой анализ информации о Северном Крыме XIII века по материалам сочинения Гильома де Рубрука «Путешествие в восточные страны». Кроме описания быта монголо-татар в статье содержатся факты о половцах, которые занимали данный регион до прихода кочевых племен Золотой Орды. Автор приходит к выводу, что благодаря труду монаха-францисканца «Путешествие в восточные страны» сегодня мы имеем уникальный источник сведений о быте, нравах, жилищах, пище, обрядах половцев и монголо-татар в Крыму. Несмотря на то, что путешествие Гильома де Рубрука не принесло Людовику IX никакой пользы, так как в качестве основы для сотрудничества великий хан требовал его формального подчинения, его превосходные описания намного углубили знания о Крыме и Центральной Азии.

Ключевые слова: Северный Крым, монголо-татары, половцы, Гильом де Рубрук.

Summary. This research is the analysis of information about North Crimea in the 13th century as a case study of the works of Guillaume de Rubruk's "Journey to the East". Besides the description of life of Tatar-Mongols the article contains some facts about the Polovtsians who occupied this region before the arrival of the nomadic tribes of the Golden Horde. The author comes to the conclusion that due to the work of a Franciscan monk "Journey to the East"; today we have a unique source of detailed information about life, customs, dwellings, food, rituals of the Polovtsians and Tatar-Mongols in Crimea. Despite the fact that the journey of Guillaume de Rubruk turned out to be of no use for the Louis IX, as the great Khan demanded his formal submission as the basis for cooperation, his excellent data increased awareness about Crimea and Central Asia.

Key words: North Crimea, Tatar-Mongols, Polovtsians, Guillaume de Rubruk.