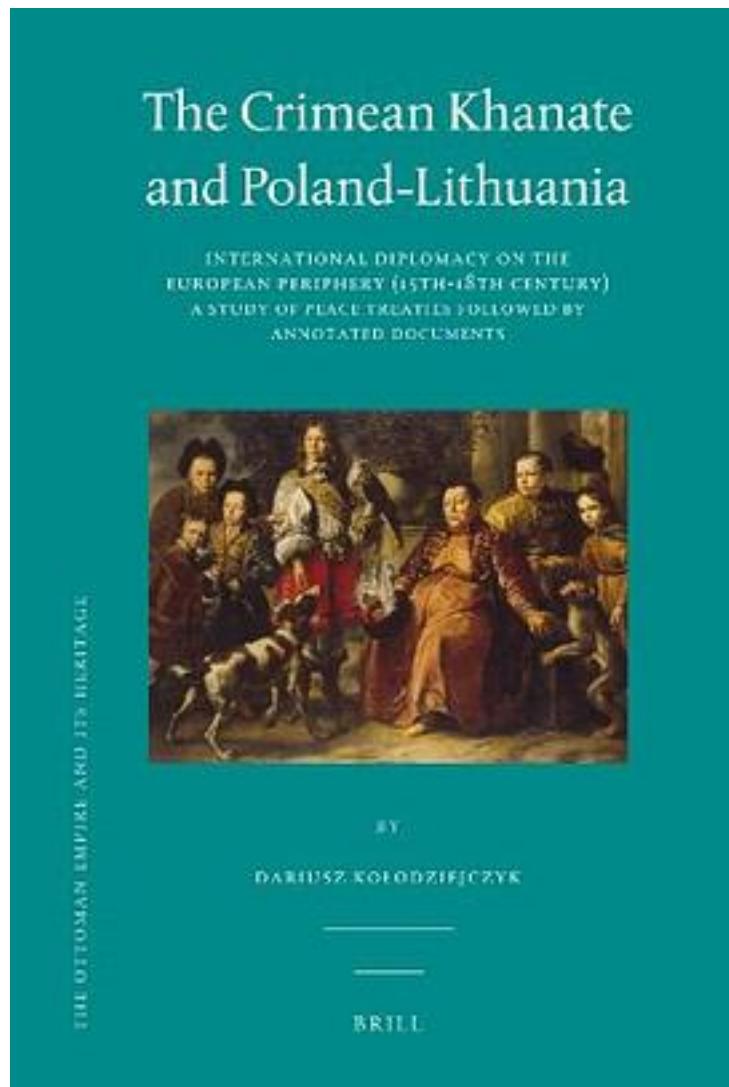


The Crimean Khanate and Poland-Lithuania



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This is an extensive study, supplemented by an edition of relevant sources, of the diplomatic contacts between Poland-Lithuania and the Crimean Khanate between the early 15th and the late 18th century. It contains a chronology of mutual relations, a formal analysis of various types of documents, and a glimpse into the working of the Crimean chancery, where Genghisid and Islamic forms mixed with those borrowed from Christian Europe.

The book provides a fascinating insight into the intercultural exchange between Catholic Poland (with Latin and then Polish as the main chancery language) and predominantly Orthodox Lithuania (with Ruthenian as the main chancery language) on the one hand, and the Muslim Crimean Khanate (with Khwarezmian Turkic and then Ottoman Turkish as the main chancery language) on the other. It depicts Eastern Europe as a zone of contact, where the relations between Slavs and Tatars were by no means always hostile.

作者介绍:

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标签

波兰

边疆史

蒙古

波兰史

奥斯曼帝国

外交史

克里米亚汗国

克里木汗国

评论

目前看到这么几个点：

- 1.克里米亚常在俄国民族主义史学中风评被害，在波兰民族主义史学中却是对抗莫斯科的盟友。但其实克里米亚的结盟很灵活，无法简单概括。
- 2.很多研究克里米亚史的优秀学者在大清洗中殒命，此后这一领域在苏联因为意识形态原因沉寂了很久，甚至在红色波兰都比在苏联宽松，在美国却因为冷战的原因容易骗经费。
- 3.克里米亚到18世纪前夕才算是成为奥斯曼的附庸，这是个很缓慢的过程。而此前克里米亚的外交政策相当独立。是克里米亚与俄国实力对比的恶化才导致了后来克里米亚的附庸化，这是个平滑的过程，无法给出一个具体年份。
- 4.克里米亚行政机关生产的史料，现在只剩一百多份法庭记录。
- 5.鞑靼人很惨，很多鞑靼知识分子回到故乡后，是在自己的被侵占故土的帐篷里度过童年的，帐篷时不时还会被俄罗斯人或乌克兰人焚烧

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书评

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