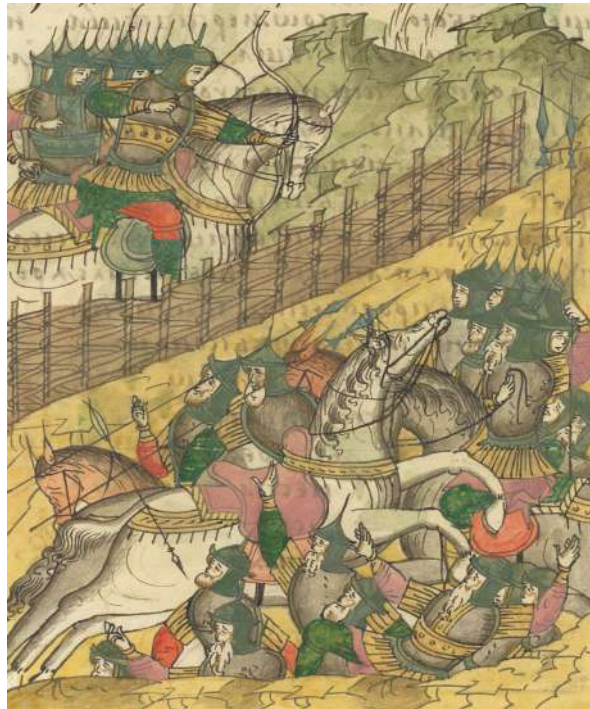


War and Nations of Eastern Europe in transition from the Middle Ages to Modern time.

From the second third of the 15th century to the end of the 16th century.

A plan of online English-speaking seminar, starting November 2021.

War shaped the international agenda of Eastern Europe during one-and-a-half century period of transition from the Late Middle Ages to Modern time. The military conflicts determined the emergence of East-European nations and dominated over their consolidation.



The seminar has three main objectives. My first objective is to launch a discussion about East-European warfare as the "hub" of the great military changes of the Early Modern Time together with the warfare of Western Europe, Ottoman Turkey and the Middle East, and South-Eastern Asia, and provide a timeline of these events in Eastern Europe. My second objective is to produce Weberian-style "orientation models" and "ideal types" of military development in Eastern Europe similar to the abstractions accepted for West-European warfare like "Military Revolution", "Gunpowder Revolution", "Infantry Revolution", "Naval Revolution", "Pike and Shot Tactic", "Bastion Fortifications", "Fiscal-Military State" etc. My third objective is to bring the warfare transformation and armed conflicts into the broader discourse of the emergence and consolidation of East-European nations.

The planned schedule of the seminar is fifteen hours, one hour per week. The edited footage of the seminar will be posted on websites devoted to history and warfare, and its edited transcript will be also published.

Participation in the seminar is free and requires registration by email. Send your requests to: shirogorov@gmail.com.

Two or three weeks before we start, I will contact registered participants and send them a link to ZOOM. A week before every round, I will supply them with citations in English or other languages from books and essays with permission of their authors on the subject of discussion. Please, indicate your preferred time and mention your working languages in your letter of participation.

Introduction.

It is devoted to the setting of objectives and defining the style of discussion.

Period One: the second third of the 15th century.

Civil wars in large territorial states rolled over Eastern Europe in the last two thirds of the 15th century. They were

the Lithuanian Civil War of 1432–40;

the Moscow Dynastic War of 1425–53,

the Turmoil in the Golden Horde of 1419–37;

the Moldavian Dynastic Troubles of 1439–57;

the Uprising of Estates of the Teutonic Order of 1454–66.

On the southern and northern outskirts of Eastern Europe, with a tremendous influence on the situation, they were:

the Ottoman Time of Troubles of 1402–22;

the Swedish separatist upheaval of 1470–97.

The civil wars created instability that opened the region to domestic and international changes and produced huge military innovations.

The objective of the seminar on Period One is to discuss the transformation of militaries during the civil wars and the emergence of the armies of "new type" in Eastern Europe. The attention will also be given to how military development became the driver of the emergence of East-European nations and the determinant of their inner political structure.

The planned schedule for the seminar on Period One is three hours, one hour per week.

Period Two: the last third of the 15th century – the first quarter of the 16th century.

The consolidation of East-European nations followed the subcontinent's territorial partition during the international conflicts of the second half of the 15th century. The major ones are:

- the Thirteen Years' War between Poland and the Teutonic Order of 1454–66;
- the War between Moscow and the Khanate of Kazan in 1467–69;
- the War between Sweden and Denmark in 1471;
- the War between the grand principality of Moscow and the Republic of Novgorod in 1471–78;
- the War over the Bohemian Succession between Poland and Hungary in 1474–79;
- the War between Moscow and the Grand Horde in 1472–81;
- the Turkish invasion of the Crimean Khanate 1475–78;
- the War between Moldavia and Ottoman Turkey in 1475–85;
- the Wars between Lithuania and the Crimean Khanate of 1482–1512;
- the War between Moscow and the Khanate of Kazan in 1485–87;
- the War between Moscow and Lithuania over the upper reaches of the river Oka in 1489–93;
- the War between Moscow and Sweden of 1495–97;
- the conflict between the alliance of Poland and Lithuania and the alliance of Turkey, the Crimea and Moldavia in 1497–1502;
- the War between Moscow and Lithuania in 1499–1503;
- the War between Moscow and the Livonian Order in 1500–1503;
- the War between Moscow and the Kazan Khanate in 1505–1507;
- the War between Moscow and the alliance of Poland and Lithuania in 1508–1520;
- the War between Poland and the Teutonic Order in 1519–1521.

Social and organizational mutation of militaries during the period coincided with the introduction of artillery and handguns as a result of the "Gunpowder Revolution".

In the course of the discussion listed above, we will establish general trends and national specifics of the military development in Eastern Europe of the period and explain the course and the outcome of campaigning. Also attention will be given to the adaptation of the social structure and political institutions of the combatant states to their strategical situation and warfare strain.

The planned schedule of the seminar on Period Two is five hours, one hour per week.

Period Three – second to fourth quarter of the 16th century.

The struggle for hegemony over Eastern Europe followed the consolidation of the subcontinent's nations. Its course brought new tremendous changes to East-European militaries. The major conflicts are:

the War between Moscow and the alliance of the Crimean and Kazan Khanates in 1521–41;

the War between the Crimean Khanate and the alliance of Poland and Lithuania in 1519–27;

the War between Poland and Moldavia in 1530–38;

the War between Moscow and the alliance of Poland and Lithuania in 1534–37;

the War between Moscow and the Khanate of Kazan in 1547–52;

the War between Moscow and the Khanate of Astrakhan in 1554–56;

the War between Moscow and the Crimean Khanate in 1556–1561;

the War between Moscow and Sweden in 1555–1557;

the "Livonian" War between Moscow and the alliance of Poland, Lithuania, the Livonian Order in 1558–70;

the War between Sweden and the alliance of Poland, Lithuania, the Livonian Order of 1560–64;

the "Northern Seven Years' War" between Sweden and Denmark in 1563–70;

the War between Moscow and the alliance of Ottoman Turkey and the Crimea in 1564–72;

the "Livonian" War between Moscow and the alliance of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and Sweden in 1570–83;

the War between Moscow and the Khanate of Siberia in 1582–98;

- the Ottoman annexation of the Crimean Khanate in 1584;
- the "Cossack" War against Turkey and the Crimea 1583–89;
- the War of Moscow against Ottoman Turkey and its Crimean protectorate in 1584–91;
- the War between Polish–Lithuanian commonwealth and the Ottoman Turkey in 1589–1590;
- the Polish expansionism in the Ukraine since 1590;
- the War between Moscow and Sweden in 1589–92.

The seminar explains the situation in Eastern Europe in the 16th century - the first century of the Early Modern Time - by analyzing the capabilities of contenders' armies. We will also pay attention to how fighting organization influenced social structure and political affairs.

Planned schedule of the seminar on Period Three is five hours, one hour per week.

The closing session

We will make conclusions concerning seminar's objectives.

Time: one hour.

