

**INFORMATION REGARDING CALLS PRESENTED AND/OR SUPPORTED BY
2013 RAINBOW ROUND TABLE**

I TO ACCESS THE THREE WEEKLY CALLS via the Internet

A BBS RADIO Go To www.bbsradio.com; click on Talk Radio Station #2; click on "64K Listen"

Thursday: 9 pm – 12:00 pm EST **Stargate Round Table** **Host: Marietta Robert**

Friday: 9 pm – 2 am EST **Friday Night Hard News** **Hosts: T & R**

Saturday: 4:30 pm – 2 am EST **History of our Galactic World & NESARA** **Hosts: T & R**

Friday, Saturday: From **10 – 11 pm EST**, for one hour, the call moves to the Conference Call Line [PIN below] and then returns to BBS Radio.

- Use the following phone numbers to ask questions or make comments during the radio show.

530 – 413 – 9537 [line 1]

530 – 763 – 1594 [line 2 & 3]

530 – 746 – 0341 [line 4]

- **BBS Toll Free # in Canada, US 1 – 888-429-5471** This number picks up whichever line is available.

B Conference Call 1-213 -342-3000

Thursday PIN #	87 87 87#
Friday PIN #	23 23 23#
Saturday PIN #	13 72 9#

C Skype **BBSradio2**

D Archives for the 3 Programs listed above

- To access the **FREE BBS archives** for any of these programs:
 - Go to BBSRadio.com; scroll down the column on the left hand side and click on "Current Program Archives".
 - The next page which comes up lists the programs alphabetically under the picture of the presenter. Find MariettaRobert's picture: Stargate Roundtable with Marietta Pickett and click on "Other Archives".
 - The page which comes up is the familiar one; click on "Save link as" and the archive will download to the site you indicate on your computer, or you can listen to the program directly.

- The **2013 Round Table website also has an archive section:**

<http://2013rainbowroundtable.ning.com/> look under the "Archives" tab for written notes.

II TO ACCESS OTHER CALLS SUPPORTED BY 2013 Rainbow Roundtable

A Sunday, Mondays: 9 – 10:30 EST **Cheryl Croci's Activation Calls**
By telephone only: 1 – 213 - 342- 3000; PIN 9467441#

B Tuesdays, 2nd & 4th of each month: **Ashtar on the Road**
9:30 – 11:00 pm EST Host is Fran; Susan Leland channels Ashtar & Mother Sekhmet
www.Ashtarontheroad.com
▪ Phone Number: 1 – 559 – 726 – 1300; PIN 163731#
▪ Call is free [except for long distance charges]
▪ Can also listen to the call via Skype

C Wednesdays: 7:00 – 9:00 EST **The Friends of The Aboriginal Moabite Nation Call**
By telephone only: 1– 712-432-0900 PIN 666238#
Replay # [good for 1 week] 1-712- 432-0990 PIN 666238#

Host: Marietta

Meditation: Angelsu

Mayan Calendar: Rainbird

6th Thurs – 10 MANIK – deer, sacred energy; manifestation; can expect to manifest more healing in our lives, a place of deep inner healing. We heal ourselves and others; accept the divinity in ourselves. Time to surrender distractions.

7th Fri – 11 LAMAT – a stargate; 11 is about letting go what no longer serves us. A stargate is a visionary aspect, taking journeys.

8th Sat – 12 MULUC – this is the midpoint of the harmonic module; Muluc is clear understanding; telepathy.

9th Sun – 13 OC – this completes the wave of Etnab; OC is the dog, unconditional love; good to do transcendent work.

10th Mon – 1 CHUEN – the new wave is of Chuen. 1 is Unity consciousness

11th Tues - 2 EB Eb is the healer; 2 is duality – bringing balance to both

12th Wed – 3 BEN Ben the skywalker; 3 is electric, activation

13th Thurs – 4 IX – the jaquaur, the magician, the shaman; 4 is measured, solid grounding, working in grounding and impeccability.

These are all core days, we are working on inner healing all the time.

MR: talks about purpose of Roundtable – this is about a community of people working together, all sharing suggestions about how to do things, or what to do. We can start earlier, or change the format, or shift things around – people should let her know what they think.

- She welcomes the comments and suggestions of the listeners.
- Asks for mode to be changed to Q and A. 1- 888 429 – 5471 [toll free]

Guest spot [2nd hour] – two astrologers.

- Has had several e-mails asking about Chris Boucher, grandfather of hemp in the US,
- Reads the **mission statement of the company called Cannaway**
 - Cannaway is a hemp lifestyle company with a focus on nutritional wellness products that contain CBDs [THPs are the elements that make people high]

[Www.cannaway.com](http://www.cannaway.com) there are videos there; if you wish to enroll, you need a number: you can use her number : **6707880**

Hard News:

Caller: Has heard that Michelle, first daughters and Mother-in-law going to China- What is their mission?

R: the Dalai Llama did a prayer this am with the Senate opening; they are doing what the Dalai Llama has asked us to do with a clear mind

- China has its national peoples party meeting going on, and Obama wants to know why the defense budget is going to be 12% - will probably be serious conversations on this
- Brings up ancient prophecy about the eagle and the dragon align against the bear Ashtar has it in the

bag!

T: details in Crimea were pretty detailed: the entire Parliament was dismissed a couple of days ago

- a puppet leader of a pro-Russian party with only 3% representation was put in place as well as a temporary parliament gathered around the pro-russian stuff
- in 10 days will try and vote to re-align themselves with Russia again – unconstitutional, and against international law – a total violation!
- The material has been retrieved from the lake where Janakovich threw it, investigators also went into the guard house – found information regarding the targeting of journalists including the Italian one almost beaten to death: all the info about being targeted and beaten was in the files in the guard house: – this is more surreptitious than anyone knows

R: on a deeper level, has to do with the currencies on the planet taking a nose dive

T: March 10 – will be five weeks since the financial system collapse - it has been kept going on fumes and Quantitative Easing!

Caller: is there a stargate in Sochi?

T: yes, and there are 7 pyramids along southern peninsula of Crimea – go back 65 million years during dinosaur times - built by an ET civilization that was wiped out by a meteor or comet – remnants of a much older civilizations that was very very old and totally alive and well 65 million years ago!

Caller: we have visitors at the White House that no one knows about – Dalai Llama was also there

R: there are some craft visiting the ISS, so anything is possible

Caller: understand the commander has put in a call to the ISS

T: the other thing that is uncanny about this month: the citizens hearings begin again in Congress; people will come and they will insist that people know about ET presence on the planet

Caller: pray for scientists and whistleblowers – they are being taken out

T: yes, they have already taken a bunch out – let's keep Dr Keshe surrounded in violet light

Caller: There are copy cat people going into national TV stations and popping in and saying “9/11 is an inside job! “ This is going viral!

- Anonymous individuals came on take the mikes from the interviewers and say “9/11 was an inside job; what are you going to do about it?”

- Now there are copy cats doing this on local radio stations.

T: that's good! Not nice of Laurence O'Donnell to trash Abby Martin for being a 9/11 truther!

- Next day, Abby said she was not let go because of this; yet another RT lady just quit and tried to make it look like Abby Martin was a turncoat for staying on the air

Caller: what about Darryl Issa?

T: Cummings tore him a new one

R: the black caucus want him removed from his chairmanship; this was on Chris Hayes today

T: he wanted to railroad his point of view with no questions:

- Cummings raised his voice enough to all to hear “What are you hiding?”

- Issa was a car thief before he was in Congress, and he got away with it all

- he burned down his business for insurance money

T: In response to caller's comment: if there is nothing else, Bernie Sanders willing to put his name in for President

Caller: said that Bernie said Hillary would not be a good president, and he would be a better one!

T: he knows what a criminal Hillary is: everything about NESARA, etc etc - “just a quiet farmer”

Caller; what about Ron Paul?

R: in bed with the Nazis; a Nazi and a KKK; has never represented the people

- he got \$2 million from the pope and has spent it on these kinds of activities

Cathy: We give him points for signing NESARA law -

T: yes, and worse that he does what he is doing - it is hard for people to discern – the guests who come on the show help with that understanding, and what T & R bring to the calls

- T:** even we the prophets can be fooled – supposed to be the whistleblowers of all whistleblowers!
- Brings up the dinar story which started in a good way, and then the Grams got involved
 - Phil Gram was a former member of Congress, got his blessings and used them to create the Tea Party and the Heritage Foundation, got in bed with the Koch Brothers
 - why did The White Knights give them the money? That is how you nail them!
- R:** Mitch McConnell at the CPAC conference – came in carrying a long gun – this is the consciousness - where does peace come in and heal the story – and we have 2 world leaders with Ashtar between them because THERE WILL BE NO NUKES!
- T:** the lizard acting like a lady took the whole dinar thing over & it is in the toilet: – people put their whole life savings in it
- Others made deals [using huge amounts of money] with the dark side to become the next oligarchs who were going to take over for those who were to retire – no win for the people.
 - There was a time when we thought the dinar would be OK – ones with money can wreck things behind the scenes
 - The only thing that can't be busted is NESARA: people had to sign gag orders under penalty of death and treason – yet the Anonymous characters are now popping up with “9/11 is an inside job”

Caller2: On Mar 31st, the Pope is supposed to go in front of the Tribunal in Brussels

R: will be appearing on murder charges, slavery, human child trafficking, paedophilia - money laundering – and the money laundering includes the Vatican and Madrid bank which laundered every hedge fund in the world

Caller: is the Tribunal Legitimate?:

T: Yes, the Tribunal IS legitimate LM Nada is the international lawyer and there are galactic intervening forces on the planet!

- We have been thoroughly compromised across the board, and without the Intergalactic Federation of Worlds with us, we would not be able to proceed.
- Very excited about how this is coming about: they were told 30 years ago that when the Dalai Llama showed up, the time would be nigh – and he is here for 3 & a half weeks!

Cathy: asks about the Dalai Llama being a fraud and a clone

T: It's a Black Op thing: Black Ops made clones of all the ascended masters and downloaded them through the Mt Shasta vortex – The Phoenix Journals were written by the false ones in the early 90s

- Did the same thing to Sai Baba – calling him a pedophile
- Very confusing – lots of good people who are not well-informed got led down the wrong path.
- Even good intentioned people got programmed and they don't even know it!

Cathy: brings up the idea that MR needs help with supporting the radio program

MR: it is a listener supported program – can use the paypal button on the webstie, or call or write if you wish to help in another manner.

Cathy: it would be great if new people would step up and help even a bit! Those who have been on the calls for so long have been helping all along – new help would be nice.

- Dr David Hulse of www.somaenergetics.com will be in Indianapolis March 14-16, doing Level 1 training at the Pyramid of Enlightenment

Guests: 2 astrologers, Lehann and Mark, from *The Pyramid of Enlightenment* in Indianapolis

- **A whole series of live mini readings**, with the 2 astrologers using an ephemeris to provide an overview for each caller
- Contact Information at The Pyramid of Enlightenment:
www.pyramid-of-enlightenment.com 1- 317-899-7590
- There are charts on the site: all psychics are listed, so people can read and choose
- To get an appointment for an astrology reading: PLEASE CALL.

Hard News:

T: appreciation for the team work of the astrologers that Marietta brought on

T: bit coin - a young 28 year old CEO was murdered – not suicide – in Singapore

The other CEO out of Tokyo stole it.

R: story about the **creator of the bit coin** – a Japanese-American man in L A – disavowed his connection with bit coin; thinks it's about the fact that the bit coin has turned Wall Street on fire – it is transparent – no one can find your money, and some do not like it much!!!

- The **story about Darryl Issa** is getting larger, not smaller
- **Kirsten Gillibrand of NY tore the Joint Chiefs of Staff** a new one: they have raped others, and not been arrested: like the Pope!
 - This is why Congress has to be cleaned up – 65 good members left, the rest in the pockets of Wall Street. The 13 families working to collect as much gold as possible to pay the Annunaki when they return. [Note: that they think they have to pay tribute to their “masters” indicates they are not aware that the “masters” have returned to love!]

T: Issa is an example of a lot of the folks in the Republican party/ T& T have been told that the entire Republican party will have to “retire”

- The dems are just as dirty – Marianne Williamson is running for office in California
- Need arrests and NESARA and other things before we can think of Michelle as next president

Thom Hartman: the Big Picture – Mike P took over: Thom never misses work and this is the 4th day!

- Mike Papantonio gets hard to pin down about 9/11 as an inside job: was on about Hillary today
 - Said she would not be able to handle the energies coming in: She won't change – will continue the old ways
 - Even though Bernie Sanders is older in terms of age, he is much wiser
 - Elizabeth Warren – a Cherokee woman as pres – what a concept!
- **Josef Ackerman of Deutsche Bank** is retiring – from Frankfurt – those who retire will still get arrested, and we'll be seeing them soon. Those who retired have been arrested already.
 - London: Royal Dutch Shell – said Ackerman will retire from board position;
 - Also stepped down from Seimans Board in Sept/13

- The **pyramids in Crimea** – 37 are said to exist on the peninsula in the SE along the coastline; 7 underground pyramids were found **[SEE BELOW]**

Reading: Background on Crimea **[SEE BELOW]**

MR: reminds people to call in and discuss with her or e-mail ideas they would like to see on the program

- People have asked to know ahead of time who the guests will be –
 - could do this by e-mail
 - BBS could also list the names on their website

T: another story from Rachel about Crimea

- Today Bashar Al Assaud gave rah rah for Putin for annexing Crimea
 - Need to arrest the criminals in the US especially
 - Russia had their financial assets in Britain and in other places in Europe
- The corruption going on in EU and Britain and the US because they have veto power in the Security Council; new US rep, Samantha Powers, is very smart, maybe not so completely knowledgeable

Rachel: 20 years ago on Monday Mar 3 –

Ukraine put their first 60 war heads on a train to Russia, and they were decommissioned; by the summer it was 60, and 2 years later, Ukraine was declared to be nuclear free [after Chernobyl]

<http://www.msnbc.com/rachel-maddow-show/watch/world-considers-response-to-russia-violation-180870723724>

Closing: Angelsu

INFORMATION RELATED TO THE NOTES

2014, Mar 6 History of Crimea

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Location of Crimea (dark green) with respect to Ukraine (green) on

a map of [Europe](#)

Crimea, or the [Crimean Peninsula](#), located on the northern coast of the [Black Sea](#), currently under the jurisdiction of [Ukraine](#), has a **history** of over 2000 years. The territory has been conquered and controlled many times throughout this history. The [Cimmerians](#), [Greeks](#), [Scythians](#), [Goths](#), [Huns](#), [Bulgars](#), [Khazars](#), the state of [Kievan Rus'](#), [Byzantine Greeks](#), [Kipchaks](#), [Ottoman Turks](#), [Golden Horde](#) Tatars and the [Mongols](#) all controlled Crimea in its early history. In the 13th century, it was partly controlled by the [Venetians](#) and by the [Genovese](#); they were followed by the [Crimean Khanate](#) and the [Ottoman Empire](#) in the 15th to 18th centuries, the [Russian Empire](#) in the 18th to 20th centuries, the [Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic](#) and later the [Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic](#) within the [Soviet Union](#). In 1991 it became part of independent [Ukraine](#), as the [Autonomous Republic Crimea](#).

The name "Crimea" takes its origin in the name of the city of Qırım (today called [Stary Krym](#)) which served as a capital of the Crimean province of the [Golden Horde](#). The [ancient Greeks](#) called Crimea [Tauris](#) (later [Taurica](#)), after its inhabitants, the [Tauri](#).

Taurica was eventually renamed by the [Crimean Tatars](#), [Golden Orde](#), from whose [language](#) the Crimea's modern name derives. The word "Crimea" comes from the Crimean Tatar name *Qırım* via Golden Orde [Mongolia](#) *Kherem*, *Kerm* (*Wall or Fortress*) or via [Greek](#) *Krimeía* (Κριμαία).

After the annexation of Crimea in 1783 the newly installed Russian authorities made an attempt to revive the ancient name, and the former lands of the Crimean Khanate were organized into the [Taurida Governorate](#). But this name was used only in the official documents and "Crimea" remained a common name for the country.

Early history

Main article: [Taurica](#)



[Chersonesos](#) in modern [Sevastopol](#)

Taurica ([Greek](#): Ταυρίς, Ταυριδα) also known as *Tauris*, *Taurida*, *Tauric Chersonese* and *Chersonesus Taurica* was the name of Crimea in [antiquity](#).

The earliest inhabitants of whom we have any authentic traces were the [Cimmerians](#), who were expelled by the [Scythians](#) during the 7th century BC. The inland regions were then inhabited by Scythians and the mountainous south coast by the remaining Cimmerians, who became known as the [Tauri](#).

According to [Greek legends](#), Tauris is the place to which [Iphigeneia](#) was sent after the [goddess Artemis](#) rescued her from the human sacrifice [her father](#) was about to perform. The goddess swept the young princess off to Tauris where she became a priestess at [her temple](#). Here, she was forced by the Taurian king Thoas to perform human sacrifices on any foreigners who came ashore. According to other historians, the Tauri were known for their savage rituals and piracy and were also the earliest indigenous peoples of the peninsula. The land of Tauris and its rumored customs of killing Greeks are also described by [Herodotus](#) in his [histories](#), Book IV, 99–100 and 103.

The [Ancient Greeks](#) in turn named the region after the Tauri. As the Tauri inhabited only mountainous regions of southern Crimea at first the name Tauris was used only to this southern part, but later it was extended to name the whole peninsula.

Sometimes Taurica is referred to as *Tauric Chersonese* or *Chersonesus Taurica*. This name is Greek for the "Tauric peninsula" (*Chersonese* literally means "peninsula"). This variant of the name should not be confused with the city of [Chersonesos](#).



Greek colonies along the north coast of the Black Sea in the 5th century [BCE](#).

In the 5th century BC [Greek](#) colonists began to settle along the Black Sea coast; among them were the Dorians from [Heraclea](#) who founded a sea port of [Chersonesos](#) outside modern [Sevastopol](#) and the [Ionians](#) from [Miletus](#) who landed at [Feodosiya](#) and [Panticapaeum](#) (also called [Bosporus](#)).

In 438 BC, the Archon (ruler) of the latter settlers assumed the title of the [King of Cimmerian Bosporus](#), a state that maintained close relations with [Athens](#), supplying the city with wheat, honey and other commodities. The last of that line of kings, Paerisades V, being hard-pressed by the Scythians, put himself under the protection of [Mithridates VI](#), the king of [Pontus](#), in 114 BC. After the death of this sovereign, his son, [Pharnaces II](#), was invested by [Pompey](#) with the [Kingdom of Bosporus](#) in 63 BC as a reward for the assistance rendered to the [Romans](#) in their war against his father. In 15 BC, it was once again restored to the king of Pontus, but from then

ranked as a tributary state of Rome.



The "Chersonesus Tauricus" of [Antiquity](#), shown on a map printed in [London](#), ca 1770

Roman Crimea

Main article: [Roman Crimea](#)

In the 2nd century BC, the eastern part of Taurica became part of the [Bosporan Kingdom](#), before being incorporated into the [Roman Empire](#) in the 1st century BC.

During the AD 1st, 2nd and 3rd centuries, Taurica was host to Roman legions and colonists in [Charax, Crimea](#). The Charax colony was founded under [Vespasian](#) with the intention of protecting [Chersonesos](#) and other Bosporean trade emporiums from the [Scythians](#). The Roman colony was protected by a [vexillatio](#) of the [Legio I Italica](#); it also hosted a detachment of the [Legio XI Claudia](#) at the end of the 2nd century. The camp was abandoned by the Romans in the mid-3rd century. This de facto province would have been controlled by the [legatus](#) of one of the Legions stationed in Charax.

Crimea in the Middle Ages

Main article: [Cherson \(theme\)](#)

Throughout the later centuries, Crimea was invaded or occupied successively by the [Goths](#) (AD 250), the [Huns](#) (376), the [Bulgars](#) (4th–8th century), the [Khazars](#) (8th century), the state of [Kievan Rus'](#) (10th–11th centuries), the [Byzantine Empire](#) (1016), the [Kipchaks](#) (the Kumans) (1050), and the [Mongols](#) (1237).

In the mid-10th century, the eastern area of Crimea was conquered by Prince [Sviatoslav I of Kiev](#) and became part of the Kievan Rus' principality of [Tmutarakan](#). In 988, Prince [Vladimir I of Kiev](#) also captured the Byzantine town of Chersonesos (presently part of Sevastopol) where he later converted to [Christianity](#). An impressive [Russian Orthodox](#) cathedral marks the location of this historic event.



Crimea in the middle of the 15th century



The Crimean Khanate in 1600

In the 13th century, the [Republic of Genoa](#) seized the settlements which their rivals, the [Venetians](#), had built along the Crimean coast and established themselves at [Cembalo](#) (now Balaklava), [Soldaia](#) (Sudak), [Cherco](#) (Kerch) and [Caffa](#) (Feodosiya), gaining control of the Crimean economy and the Black Sea commerce for two centuries. *[citation needed]*

Crimean Khanate: 1441–1783

Main article: [Crimean Khanate](#)

A number of [Turkic peoples](#), now collectively known as the [Crimean Tatars](#), have been inhabiting the peninsula since the early [Middle Ages](#). The ethnicity of the Crimean Tatars is quite complex as it absorbed both nomadic Turkic and European components (including, at first, the [Goths](#) and the [Genoese](#)) which is still reflected in their appearance and language differences. A small enclave of the Karaylar, generally believed to be of Khazar (i.e. Turkic) descent practising [Karaism](#), was founded in the 8th century. It existed among the Muslim Crimean Tatars, primarily in the mountainous [Çufut Qale](#) area.

In 1346, the bodies of Mongol warriors of the [Golden Horde](#) who had died of [plague](#) were thrown over the walls of the besieged [Kaffa](#) (now Feodosiya). It has been speculated that this operation may have been responsible for the advent of the [Black Death](#) in Europe. *[1]*

After the destruction of the Mongolian Golden Horde by [Timur](#) in 1441, the Crimean Tatars founded an independent [Crimean Khanate](#) under [Hacı I Giray](#), a descendant of [Genghis Khan who was Mongol leader](#). He and his successors reigned first at [Qırq Yer](#), and from the beginning of the 15th century, at [Bakhchisaray](#). *[2]*

The Crimean Tatars controlled the steppes that stretched from the [Kuban](#) and to the [Dniester River](#), however, they were unable to take control over commercial [Genoese](#) towns. After the Crimean Tatars asked for help from the [Ottomans](#), an Ottoman invasion of the Genoese towns led by [Gedik Ahmed Pasha](#) in 1475 brought [Kaffa](#) and the other trading towns under their control. *[3]:78*

After the capture of Genoese towns, the Ottoman Sultan held [Meñli I Giray](#) captive, *[4]* later releasing him in return for accepting Ottoman suzerainty over the Crimean Khans and allowing them rule as [tributary princes of the Ottoman Empire](#). *[3]:78[5]* However, the Crimean Khans still had a large amount of autonomy from the Ottoman Empire, particularly, followed the rules they thought were best for them: Crimean Tatars introduced raids into Ukrainian lands, which were used to get slaves to be sold on markets. *[3]:78* For example, from 1450 to 1586, eighty-six [Tatar raids](#) were recorded, and from 1600 to 1647, seventy. *[3]:106* In the 1570s close to 20,000 slaves a year were being sold in [Kaffa](#). *[6]*

In 1553–1554, [Cossack Hetman Dmytro Vyshnevetsky](#) gathered together groups of Cossacks, and constructed a fort designed to obstruct Tatar raids into Ukraine. With this action, he founded the [Zaporozhian Sich](#), with which he would launch a series of attacks on the Crimean Peninsula and the Ottoman Turks. *[3]:109* In 1774, the

Crimean Khans fell under Russian influence with the [Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca](#).^{[3]:176} In 1778, numerous Greek Orthodox residents were deported from Crimea to the vicinity of [Mariupol](#) by the Russian government.^[7] In 1783, the entire Crimea was annexed by the [Russian Empire](#).^{[3]:176}

Crimea in the Russian Empire: 1783–1917



This section **does not cite any references or sources**. Please help improve this section by [adding citations to reliable sources](#). Unsourced material may be challenged and [removed](#). (May 2013)

See also: [New Russia](#) and [Taurida Governorate](#)



A map of what was called New Russia during the time of the [Russian Empire](#). Only the parts of New Russia that are now in Ukraine are shown.

The [Taurida Oblast](#) was created by a decree of [Catherine the Great](#) on 2 February 1784. The center of the [oblast](#) was first in [Karasubazar](#) but was moved to Simferopol later in 1784. The establishment decree divided the oblast into 7 [uyezds](#). However, by a decree of [Paul I](#) on 12 December 1796, the oblast was abolished and the territory, divided into 2 uyezds ([Akmechetsky](#) [*Акмечетский*] and [Perekopsky](#) [*Перекопский*]) was attached to the second incarnation of the [Novorossiysk Governorate](#).

After 1799, the territory was divided into uyezds. At that time, there were 1,400 inhabited villages and 7 towns—Simferopol, Sevastopol, Yalta, Yevpatoria, Alushta, Feodosiya, and Kerch.

In 1802, in the course of Paul I's administrative reform of areas that were annexed from the Crimean Khanate, the Novorossiysk Governorate was again abolished and subdivided. Crimea was attached to a new [Taurida Governorate](#) established with its centre at Simferopol. The governorate included both the 25,133 km² Crimea as well as 38,405 km² of adjacent areas of the mainland.

By the late 19th century, [Crimean Tatars](#) continued to form a slight plurality of Crimea's still largely rural population but there were large numbers of [Russians](#) and Ukrainians as well as smaller numbers of [Germans](#), Jews (including [Krymchaks](#) and [Crimean Karaites](#)), [Bulgarians](#), Belarussians, [Turks](#), [Armenians](#), and [Greeks](#) and Gypsies.

The Tatars were the predominant portion of the population in the mountainous area and about half of the steppe population. Russians were concentrated most heavily in Feodosiya district. Germans and Bulgarians settled in the Crimea at the beginning of 19th century, receiving a large allotment and fertile land and later wealthy colonists began to buy land, mainly in Perekopsky and Evpatoria uyezds.



Detail of [Franz Roubaud's panoramic painting](#) *The Siege of*

Sevastopol (1904)

Crimean War

Main article: [Crimean War](#)

The Crimean War (1853–1856), a conflict fought between the [Russian Empire](#) and an alliance of the [French Empire](#), the [British Empire](#), the [Ottoman Empire](#), the [Kingdom of Sardinia](#), and the [Duchy of Nassau](#), was part of a long-running contest between the major European powers for influence over territories of the [declining Ottoman Empire](#). While some of the war was fought elsewhere, the principal engagements were in Crimea.

Following action in the [Danubian Principalities](#) and in the Black Sea, allied troops landed in Crimea in September 1854 and [besieged the city of Sevastopol](#), home of the Tsar's Black Sea Fleet and the associated threat of potential Russian penetration into the Mediterranean. After extensive fighting throughout Crimea, the city fell on 9 September 1855.

The war devastated much of the economic and social infrastructure of Crimea. The Crimean Tatars had to flee from their homeland *en masse*, forced by the conditions created by the war, persecution and land expropriations. Those who survived the trip, famine and disease, resettled in [Dobruja](#), [Anatolia](#), and other parts of the [Ottoman Empire](#). Finally, the Russian government decided to stop the process, as the agriculture began to suffer due to the unattended fertile farmland.



The [Swallow's Nest](#), a symbol of Crimea, one of the best-known, romantic castles near [Yalta](#). It was built in 1912 in the [Neo-Gothic](#) style by the order of the [Baltic German](#) Baron Stengel. It was designed by Russian architect [Leonid Sherwood](#).

Crimea in the Russian Civil War: 1917–1921

Following the [Russian Revolution of 1917](#), the military and political situation in Crimea was chaotic like that in much of Russia. During the ensuing [Russian Civil War](#), Crimea changed hands numerous times and was for a

time a stronghold of the anti-Bolshevik [White Army](#). It was in Crimea that the White Russians led by [General Wrangel](#) made their last stand against [Nestor Makhno](#) and the [Red Army](#) in 1920. When resistance was crushed, many of the anti-Communist fighters and civilians escaped by ship to [Istanbul](#).



A 25-ruble banknote of the [Crimean Regional Government](#)

Crimea changed hands several times over the course of the conflict and several political entities were set up on the peninsula. These included:

- [Crimean People's Republic](#) — December 1917–January 1918 — Crimean Tatar government
- [Taurida Soviet Socialist Republic](#) — 19 March 1918–30 April 1918 — Bolshevik government
- [German](#) and [Ukrainian People's Republic](#) occupation — May 1918–June 1918
- [First Crimean Regional Government](#) — 25 June 1918–25 November 1918 — German puppet state under Lipka Tatar General [Maciej \(Suleyman\) Sulkiewicz](#)
- [Second Crimean Regional Government](#) — November 1918–April 1919 — Anti-Bolshevik government under [Crimean Karaites](#) former [Kadet](#) member [Solomon Krym](#)
- [Crimean Socialist Soviet Republic](#) — 2 April 1919–June 1919 — Bolshevik government
- [South Russian Government](#) — February 1920–April 1920 — Government of [White movement's](#) General [Anton Denikin](#)
- [Government of South Russia](#) — April 1920 (officially, 16 August 1920)–16 November 1920 — Government of White movement's General [Pyotr Wrangel](#)
- Bolshevik [Revolutionary committee](#) government — November 1920–18 October 1921 — Bolshevik government under [Béla Kun](#) (until 20 February 1921), then [Mikhail Poliakov](#)
- [Crimean Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic](#) — 18 October 1921–30 June 1945 — Autonomous republic of the [RSFSR](#) in the [Soviet Union](#)

Crimea in the Soviet Union: 1922–1991

Interbellum Soviet history

See also: [Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic](#)

On October 18, 1921, the [Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic](#) was created as part of the [Russian SFSR](#) which, in turn, became part of the new [Soviet Union](#).^[5] However, this did not protect the Crimean Tatars, who constituted about 25% of the Crimean population,^[8] from [Joseph Stalin's](#) repressions of the 1930s.^[5] The [Greeks](#) were another cultural group that suffered. Their lands were lost during the process of [collectivisation](#), in which farmers were not compensated with wages. Schools which taught [Greek](#) were closed and [Greek literature](#) was destroyed, because the Soviets considered the Greeks as "counter-revolutionary" with their links to [capitalist](#) state [Greece](#), and their independent culture.^[5]

Crimea experienced two severe famines in the 20th century, the [Famine of 1921–1922](#) and the [Holodomor](#) of 1932–1933.^[9] A large Slavic population influx occurred in the 1930s as a result of the Soviet policy of regional development. With These demographic changes permanently altered the ethnic balance in the region.

World War II and ethnic deportations

See also: [Deportation of the Crimean Tatars](#)

During [World War II](#), Crimea was a scene of some of the bloodiest battles. The leaders of the [Third Reich](#) were anxious to conquer and colonize the fertile and beautiful peninsula as part of their policy of resettling the Germans in Eastern Europe at the expense of the Slavs. The Germans suffered heavy casualties in the summer of 1941 as they tried to advance through the narrow [Isthmus of Perekop](#) linking Crimea to the Soviet mainland. Once the German army broke through ([Operation Trappenjagd](#)), they occupied most of Crimea, with the exception of the city of Sevastopol, which was later awarded the honorary title of [Hero City](#) after the war. The [Red Army](#) lost over 170,000 men killed or taken prisoner, and three armies (44th, 47th, and 51st) with twenty-one divisions.^[10]



The "Big Three" at the [Yalta Conference](#) in Crimea: [Winston Churchill](#), [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) and [Joseph Stalin](#).

Sevastopol held out from October 1941 until 4 July 1942 when the Germans finally captured the city. From 1 September 1942, the peninsula was administered as the *Generalbezirk Krim* (general district of Crimea) *und Teilbezirk* (and sub-district) *Taurien* by the Nazi *Generalkommissar* [Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld](#) (1898–1977), under the authority of the three consecutive [Reichskommissare](#) for the entire Ukraine. In spite of heavy-handed tactics by the Nazis and the assistance of the [Romanian](#) and [Italian](#) troops, the Crimean mountains remained an unconquered stronghold of the native resistance (the partisans) until the day when the peninsula was freed from the occupying force.

In 1944, Sevastopol came under the control of troops from the [Soviet Union](#). The so-called "City of Russian Glory" once known for its beautiful architecture was entirely destroyed and had to be rebuilt stone by stone. Due to its enormous historical and symbolic meaning for the Russians, it became a priority for Stalin and the Soviet government to have it restored to its former glory within the shortest time possible.

On 18 May 1944, the entire population of the [Crimean Tatars](#) were [forcibly deported](#) in the "[Sürgün](#)" (Crimean Tatar for exile) to Central Asia by [Joseph Stalin](#)'s Soviet government as a form of [collective punishment](#) on the grounds that they had collaborated with the [Nazi](#) occupation forces.^{[3]:483} An estimated 46% of the deportees died^[citation needed] from hunger and disease. On 26 June of the same year [Armenian](#), [Bulgarian](#) and [Greek](#) population was also deported to Central Asia. By the end of summer 1944, the [ethnic cleansing](#) of Crimea was complete. In 1967, the Crimean Tatars were rehabilitated, but they were banned from legally returning to their homeland until the last days of the Soviet Union. The Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was abolished in 30 June 1945 and transformed into the [Crimean Oblast](#) ([province](#)) of the [Russian SFSR](#).

Post-war Soviet history

See also: [Crimean Oblast](#)

On 19 February 1954, the Presidium of the [Supreme Soviet](#) of the USSR issued a decree on the transfer of the

Crimean region of the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR. This Supreme Soviet Decree states that this transfer was motivated by "the commonality of the economy, the proximity, and close economic and cultural relations between the Crimean region and the Ukrainian SSR".^[11]

In post-war years, Crimea thrived as a [tourist destination](#), with new attractions and sanatoriums for tourists. Tourists came from all around the Soviet Union and neighbouring countries, particularly from the [German Democratic Republic](#).^[5] In time the peninsula also became a major tourist destination for cruises originating in Greece and Turkey. Crimea's infrastructure and manufacturing also developed, particularly around the sea ports at [Kerch](#) and [Sevastopol](#) and in the oblast's landlocked capital, [Simferopol](#). Populations of [Ukrainians](#) and [Russians](#) alike doubled, with more than 1.6 million Russians and 626,000 Ukrainians living on the peninsula by 1989.^[5]

Crimea within independent Ukraine

Establishment of the Autonomous Republic: 1991–1998



This section **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help [improve this article](#) by [adding citations to reliable sources](#). Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. *(May 2013)*



Crimea's southernmost point is the [Cape of Sarych](#) on the northern shore of the [Black Sea](#), currently used by the [Russian Navy](#).

With the [collapse of the Soviet Union](#), Crimea became part of the newly independent Ukraine. Independence was supported by a [referendum](#) in all regions of Ukrainian SSR, including Crimea.^[12] 54% of the Crimean voters supported independence with a 60% turnout (in Sevastopol 57% supported independence).^[13] The percentage of the total Crimean electorate that had voted for Ukrainian independence in the referendum was 37%.^[14] In 1994, the legal status of Crimea as part of Ukraine was backed up by Russia, who pledged to uphold the territorial integrity of Ukraine in a [memorandum signed in 1994](#), also signed by the US, UK and France.^[15]^[16]

This new situation led to tensions between Russia and Ukraine. With the [Black Sea Fleet](#) based on the peninsula, worries of armed skirmishes were occasionally raised. In August 1991, [Yuriy Meshkov](#) established the Republican Movement of Crimea which was registered on 19 November.^[15]

On 2 September 1991, the National Movement of Crimean Tatars appealed to the V Extraordinary Congress of People's Deputies in Russia demanding the program how to return the deported Tatar population back to Crimea. Based on the resolution of the [Verkhovna Rada](#) (the Crimean parliament) on 26 February 1992, the Crimean ASSR was renamed the Republic of Crimea.^[17] The Crimean parliament proclaimed self-government on 5 May 1992.^[18]^[17] (which was yet to be approved by a referendum to be held 2 August 1992^[19]) and passed the first [Crimean constitution](#) the same day.^[19] On 6 May 1992 the same parliament inserted a new sentence into this constitution that declared that Crimea was part of Ukraine.^[19]

On 19 May, Crimea agreed to remain as part of Ukraine and annulled their proclamation of self-government. By 30 June, Crimean Communists forced the [Kiev](#) government to expand on the already extensive autonomous status of Crimea. [3]:587 In the same period, Russian president [Boris Yeltsin](#) and Ukraine's [Leonid Kravchuk](#) agreed to divide the former [Soviet Black Sea Fleet](#) between Russia and the newly formed [Ukrainian Navy](#). [20] On 24 October, Meshkov re-registered his movement as the *Republican Party of Crimea – Party of the Republican Movement of Crimea*. On 11 December 1992, the [President of Ukraine](#) called the attempt of "the Russian deputies to charge the Russian parliament with a task to define the status of [Sevastopol](#) as an *imperial disease*". [21] On 17 December 1992, the office of the Ukrainian presidential representative in Crimea was created, which caused wave of protests a month later. Among the protesters that created the unsanctioned rally were the Sevastopol branches of the National Salvation Front, the Russian Popular Assembly, and the All-Crimean Movement of *the Voters for the Republic of Crimea*. The protest was held in Sevastopol on 10 January at [Nakhimov Square](#).

On 15 January 1993, Kravchuk and Yeltsin in the meeting in Moscow appointed Eduard Baltin as the commander of the Black Sea Fleet. At the same time the Union of the Ukrainian Naval Officers protested the Russian intervention into the Ukrainian internal affairs. Soon after that there were more anti-Ukrainian protests led by the Meshkov's party, the Voters for the Crimean Republic, [Yedinstvo](#), and the Union of Communists that demanded to turn [Sevastopol](#) under the Russian jurisdiction and followed by the interview given by the Sevastopol's Communist, Vasyl Parkhomenko, who said that the city's Communists request to recognize the Russian as the state language and restoration of the Soviet Union. On 19 March 1993, the Crimean deputy and the member of the National Salvation Front, Alexander Kruglov, threatened the members of the Crimean Ukrainian Congress not allow into the building of the Republican Council. Couple of days after that Russia established an information center in [Sevastopol](#). In April 1993, the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence submitted an appeal to [Verkhovna Rada](#) to suspend the [Yalta Agreement of 1992](#) that divided the Black Sea Fleet that was followed by the request from the Ukrainian Republican Party to recognize the Fleet either fully Ukrainian or a *fleet of a foreign country in Ukraine*. Also over 300 Russian legislators called the planned Congress of Ukrainian Residents a political provocation.

On 14 April 1993, the Presidium of the Crimean parliament called for the creation of the presidential post of the Crimean Republic. A week later the Russian deputy, Valentin Agafonov, stated that Russia is ready to supervise the referendum on Crimean independence and include the republic as a separate entity in the CIS. On 28 July 1993, one of the leaders of the Russian Society of Crimea, Viktor Prusakov, stated that his organization is ready for an armed mutiny and establishment of the Russian administration in Sevastopol. In September, Eduard Baltin accused Ukraine of converting some of his fleet and conducting an armed assault on his personnel, and threatened to take *countermeasures* of placing the fleet on alert.

On 14 October 1993, the Crimean parliament established the post of [President of Crimea](#) and agreed on the quota of the Crimean Tatars representation in the Council to 14. The head of the Russian People's Council in Sevastopol, Alexander Kruglov, called it *excessive*. The chairman of the Tatar [Mejlis](#), [Mustafa Abdülcemil Qırımoğlu](#), used words "categorically against" in regards to the proposed election for Crimean president on 16 January. He stated that there cannot be two presidents in a single state. On 6 November, the Crimean Tatar leader, [Yuriy Osmanov](#) was murdered. Series of terrorist actions rocked the peninsula in the winter among them were the arson of the Mejlis apartment, the shooting of a Ukrainian official, several hooligan attacks on Meshkov, the bomb explosion in the house of a local parliamentary, the assassination attempt on a Communist presidential candidate, and others. On 2 January 1994, the Mejlis announced a boycott of the presidential elections, which were later canceled. The boycott itself was later taken on by other Crimean Tatar organizations. On 11 January, the Mejlis announced their representative, [Mykola Bahrov](#), the speaker of the Crimean parliament, as the presidential candidate. On 12 January, some other candidates accused Bahrov of severe methods of agitation. At the same time, [Vladimir Zhirinovskiy](#) called on the people of Crimea to vote for the Russian Sergei Shuvainikov.

On 30 January 1994, the pro-Russian [Yuriy Meshkov](#) was [elected to the new post](#) but quickly ran into conflicts with parliament. On 8 September, the Crimean parliament degraded the President's powers from the head of state to the head of the executive power only, to which Meshkov responded by disbanding parliament and announcing his control over Crimea four days later. Amendments[[clarification needed](#)] to the constitution eased the conflict[[citation needed](#)], but on 17 March 1995, the [parliament of Ukraine](#) intervened, scrapping the Crimean Constitution and removing Meshkov along with his office for his actions against the state and promoting integration with [Russia](#).[\[22\]](#) After an interim constitution lasting from 4 April 1996 to 23 December 1998, the current constitution was put into effect, changing the territory's name to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Autonomous Republic of Crimea: 1999–2013

Following the ratification of the May 1997 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership on friendship and division of the [Black Sea Fleet](#), international tensions slowly eased off. With the treaty, [Moscow](#) recognized Ukraine's borders and territorial integrity, and accepted Ukraine's sovereignty over Crimea and Sevastopol.[\[3\]:600](#) In a separate agreement, Russia was to receive 80 percent of the Black Sea Fleet and use of the military facilities in Sevastopol on a 20-year [lease](#).[\[3\]:600](#)

However, other controversies between Ukraine and Russia still remain, including the ownership of a [lighthouse](#) on [Cape Sarych](#). Because the [Russian Navy](#) controlled 77 geographical objects on the south Crimean Shore, the [Sevastopol](#) Government Court ordered the vacating of the objects, which the Russian military did not carry out.[\[23\]](#) Since August 3, 2005, the lighthouse has been controlled by the [Russian Army](#).[\[24\]](#) Through the years, there have been various attempts to return Cape Sarych to Ukrainian territory, all of which were unsuccessful.



The 2006 [anti-NATO protests](#) in [Feodosiya](#).

In 2006, [protests broke out](#) on the peninsula after [U.S. Marines](#)[\[25\]](#) arrived at the Crimean city of [Feodosiya](#) to take part in the Sea Breeze 2006 [Ukraine-NATO military exercise](#). Protesters greeted the marines with barricades and slogans bearing "Occupiers go home!" and a couple of days later, the [Crimean parliament](#) declared Crimea a "NATO-free territory." After several days of protest, the U.S. Marines withdrew from the peninsula.[\[26\]](#)

In September 2008, the [Ukrainian Foreign Minister Volodymyr Ohryzko](#) accused Russia of giving out [Russian passports](#) to the population in the Crimea and described it as a "real problem" given Russia's declared policy of military intervention abroad to protect Russian citizens.[\[27\]](#)

During a press conference in [Moscow](#) on 16 February 2009, the [Mayor of Sevastopol](#) Serhiy Kunitsyn claimed (citing recent polls) that the population of Crimea is opposed to the idea of becoming a part of [Russia](#).[\[28\]](#)

Although western newspapers like the [Wall Street Journal](#) have speculated about a Russian [coup](#) in Sevastopol or another Crimean city in connection with the [Russian-Georgian war](#) and the [Recognition of Abkhazia and South Ossetia by Russia](#).[\[29\]](#) Valentyn Nalyvaychenko, acting head of the [Security Service of Ukraine](#) (SBU), stated on 17 February 2009, that he is confident that any "[Ossetian scenario](#)" is impossible in Crimea.[\[30\]](#) The

SBU had started criminal proceedings against the pro-Russian association "People's front Sevastopol-Crimea-Russia" in January 2009.[31]

On the 55th anniversary of the transfer of Crimea transfer of the [Russian SFSR](#) to the [Ukrainian SSR](#) (on 19 February 2009) some 300 to 500 people took part in rallies to protest against the transfer.[32][33]



Map of modern Crimea.

On 24 August 2009, anti-Ukrainian demonstrations were held in Crimea by ethnic Russian residents. [Sergei Tsekov](#) (of the [Russian Bloc](#)[34] and then deputy speaker of the [Crimean parliament](#)[35]) said then that he hoped that Russia would treat the Crimea the same way as it had treated South Ossetia and Abkhazia.[36]

Chaos in the [Verkhovna Rada](#) (the Ukrainian parliament) during a debate over the extension of the lease on a [Russian naval base](#) erupted on 27 April 2010 after Ukraine's parliament ratified [the treaty](#) that extends [Russia's](#) lease on a military wharf and shore installations in the Crimean port [Sevastopol](#) until 2042. The [Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Volodymyr Lytvyn](#) had to be shielded by umbrellas as he was pelted with eggs, while smoke bombs exploded and politicians brawled.[37][38] Along with the Verkhovna Rada the treaty was ratified by the Russian [State Duma](#) as well.[39]

2014 Crimean crisis and Russian Annexation

Main article: [2014 Crimean crisis](#)

On 26 February 2014, [thousands of pro-Russian and pro-Ukraine protesters clashed](#) in front of the parliament building in [Simferopol](#). On the same day Russian President [Vladimir Putin](#) put 2,000 Russian troops on alert along the Ukrainian border. The protests followed the ousting of the Ukraine President [Viktor Yanukovych](#) on 22 February 2014, and a push by pro-Russian protesters for Crimea to secede from Ukraine and seek assistance from Russia.[40]

On 28 February 2014, Russian military forces occupied key posts, buildings, airports, and other assets in Crimea.[41] The interim Government of Ukraine described the events as an invasion and occupation of Crimea by Russian forces.[42][43] Crimean Prime Minister [Sergey Aksyonov](#), elected in an emergency session earlier in the week, said he asserted sole control over Crimea's security forces and appealed to Russia "for assistance in guaranteeing peace and calmness" on the peninsula. The central Ukrainian government does not recognize the Aksyonov administration and considers it illegal. [44] [45]The Russian foreign ministry stated that "*movement of the Black Sea Fleet armored vehicles in Crimea (...) happens in full accordance with basic Russian-Ukrainian agreements on the Black Sea Fleet*".[46]

On March 1, the Russian parliament granted President [Vladimir Putin](#) the authority to use military force in Ukraine.[47] The U.S. and the European Union condemned this move. On the same day, the acting president of Ukraine, [Oleksandr Turchynov](#) decreed the appointment of the [Prime Minister of Crimea](#) as unconstitutional.[48]

On the 6th of March 2014, the Crimean parliament voted in favour of joining Russia in a union between the two nations. An official referendum on the matter is to be held on the 16th of March. However, the local referendum is

not allowed according to the Ukrainian Constitution and laws, thus not legitimate.

See also

- [History of Ukraine](#)
- [History of the Soviet Union](#)
- [History of Russia](#)

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2012, Sept 5

World's oldest pyramid found in Crimea

- Written by [Press team](#)

Tblisi—A Ukrainian scientist discovered the oldest pyramid in the world in Crimea. As the ICTV channel reported, the finding was revealed by accident, when during his test alternative methods of finding water Ukrainian scientist Vitalii Goh discovered underground unknown object, which proved to be a giant pyramid of 45 meters in height and a length of about 72 meters. Goh said that the pyramid was built during the time of the dinosaurs, Crimea news agency or QHA reported.

“Crimean pyramid” has a truncated top, like a Mayan pyramid, but its appearance is more like an Egyptian. It is hollow inside, and a mummy of unknown creature is buried under the foundation. “Under the foundation is a small body in the form of a mummy long 1.3-1.4 meters with a crown on his head.”

“There is a resonance chamber of so-called Sphinx. The pyramids were built in the era of the dinosaurs,” says the scientist in an interview with ICTV.—AFP

Source: pakobserver.net

THE CRIMEAN PYRAMIDS

There are said to exist 37 pyramids on the Crimean peninsula down southeast along the coast line. 7 underground pyramids - as claimed - were found by Dr.Gokh near Sebastopol (lat.44°36'14" N/33°33' E).

<http://www.tryukraine.com/news/2007/05.shtml> report of a personal meeting with Dr.Gokh

http://www.philipcoppens.com/nap_art1.html report by the renowned author Ph.Coppens

Scientists to dig mysterious pyramids in Sebastopol

Tens of scientists from different countries explore a place in Sebastopol, where seven ancient pyramids are presumably hidden underground. Archeological dig is underway.

Sebastopol researcher Vitaly Gokh found the whereabouts of pyramids with the help of his unique patented invention, which lets to define any substances underground. For several years he has made a search of minerals and water. Detailed analysis of one of the found constructions showed not natural, but artificial character of its creation.

“We found extremely strong formation, which includes animal protein, gypsum, liquid glass, gravel. It is a man-caused pyramid, which radiates specific energy in certain periods“ Vitaly Gokh narrated.

Ihor Kotelyanets, aid of the head of Sebastopol national university of nuclear energy and industry, together with enthusiasts decided to confirm or refute the discovery.

More than 20 commissions, including international ones, have visited the place recently. The majority of scientists consider that underground pyramids of Sebastopol confirm the guess of American scientists about that 65 million years ago an ancient civilization died out because of fall of giant meteorite.

ForUm <http://en.for-ua.com/news/2006/07/17/122656.html>

Pyramids of Dew an interesting article on the possible use of pyramids to gain water on the dry Crimean peninsula.

CRIMEAN PENINSULA: city of Kerch another "Atlantis location"?



<http://www.european-pyramids.eu/wb/page...crimea.php>

Read more: <http://www.disclose.tv/forum/world-s-oldest-pyramid-found-in-crimea-t77825.html#ixzz2vFPqVH3H>

Pyramids in honor of the pharaohs built in Ukraine

No man who has never heard of Egyptian pyramids, in fact they were large tombs that were built in ancient times, the glory of Pharaohs.

In their honor, however, there are such massive structures built in the territory of Ukraine, Egyptian archaeologists are convinced.

Giant Pyramids are hidden beneath the hills in the region of Lugansk. So far scientists have only managed to dig their tops, to suggest that the facilities have been sanctuaries of the pagan sun god Ra.

The findings encountered by archeology interns. Lugano pyramids are not Tombs and Sanctuaries.

They are three centuries younger than the Egyptian, but they are similar in size and construction. However it has not yet been studied how much time has gone for their construction.

Experts still can not explain why these facilities are located in Ukraine, a completely different continent, but they are certainly recognized that they were made by representatives of extreme civilization.

There is a project of Lugano pyramids to be in the open air museum and archeologists are not afraid of vandals, as so far during the excavations they have not found gold or any precious objects. Across Europe, this idea is unmatched.

<http://www.worldend.info/end-of-the-wor...n-ukraine/>