

Documents on the history of the formation of the institution of amanatism in Russian politics in the Caucasus in the XVIII century

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Annotation. The article presents documents from the central archives of the RGADA and RGVIA, containing information on the history of the institution of amanatism in the Caucasus in the XVIII century. This institution has been one of the elements of Russian-Caucasian relations since its inception and for a long time. In those documents, the institution of amanatism served as a regulator of socio-political relations between the Russian state and the Caucasian peoples. Its functioning was connected with the complex nature of Russian-Caucasian relations. Since the middle of the XVIII century, Russia has intensified its political efforts in the Caucasus direction, during which it used the institution of amanatism. The documents contain a family list of amanats for 1735, 1782, 1785. from which it is clear from what peoples they were taken, where they were kept. Further identification and research of materials related to the institution of amanatism in the central archives will allow us to study in more detail the family composition, from which peoples they were taken, how many years they were in the amanat state, trace their way of life, etc. The research of this institution seems to be quite a promising direction in domestic science.

Key words: Caucasus, Russian Empire, Greater Kabarda, Lesser Kabarda, Chechnya, Kumykia, institute of amanatism

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