

SUMMARY

Subject matter: North Caucasus as part of the Golden Horde: military-political, economic and cultural situation in the region.

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Topicality of the research. The Mongol invasion exercised a substantial influence on the ethnic processes in the North Caucasus region, connected with the mass migrations of certain groups and whole peoples. Particularly, modern scholars argue, that Kypchak communities that had migrated in the period under study to mountain regions became the main participants in the lasting genesis of the Karachai and Balhar ethnic groups. The indicated process directly involved other North Caucasus ethnic groups including the Alans speaking Iranian languages and the autochthonous Circassian societies.

The Golden Horde not only managed to become the owner of the territories it seized but it also influenced their military-political, economic and cultural situations.

The Mongol invasion was accompanied by mass destruction of big towns (for example, Shamakhi – the capital of Shirvan) and the synchronous neglect of the trade routes. However the successive strengthening of the united power in the regional space promoted a sufficiently rapid recovery of the wrecked infrastructure. In the second half of the XIIIth century in the North Caucasus emerge new staging posts that were built under the constant control of the Horde's administration and were rapidly surrounded by the craft periphery. For example, the Mongol-Tatars erected town Madghar (now Budyonnovsk).

Thus, the Golden Horde exercised influence on the development of the North Caucasus in different spheres of life that require research and analysis.

Objective of the research in the reconstruction of the relationships between the peoples of the North Caucasus and the state The Golden Horde and its influence on the socio-economic, political and cultural image of the region.

Tasks of the work:

- to find out the causes and circumstances of the appearance of the Mongols in the North Caucasus;
- to describe the effects of the Mongol conquest in the North Caucasus;
- to assess the military and economic activity of the Golden Horde in the region;
- to examine the economic and social development of the North Caucasus in the period of the domination of the Golden Horde;
- to analyze the peculiarity of the confrontation between the Golden Horde and Tamerlan;
- to determine the cultural influence of the Mongol-Tatars on the North Caucasus.

Theoretical and practical significance. The materials of this FQW may be used future for the exploration of the Golden Horde period in the history of the North Caucasus, may help track the military, political, economic and cultural processes in the religion. Besides, the results and conclusions drawn in the course of research may help in the course of academic activity in educational institutions.

This work may be of interest to university students and contribute to course and graduation papers. The material presented corresponds to all the existing rules from the normative-legal acts. Its can be used in the sphere of tourism, organization of thematic exhibitions in museums, etc.

Results of the research: we conducted a comprehensive analysis of the causes of the appearance of the Mongol-Tatars in the North Caucasus and also examined their role in the development of the region during XIII-XV cc. These data enabled us to reconstruct the history of the Early Middle ages on the North Caucasus territory. This research in based on the principle of historicism, it enables us to track the changes in the socio-economic, political and cultural situation in the North Caucasus. We used the historical-comparative method enabling us to find out the influence of the Golden Horde on different peoples of the North Caucasus. A system method helps in the analyses of the changes in the life of the ethnic groups in the North Caucasus during the Mongol-Tatar yoke, starting until 1222 up to the end of the XIV th c., when Tamerlan invaded the North Caucasus region.

Recommendations:

- the author is recommended to expand the source base of the research by attracting new archaeological data related to the medieval period in the North Caucasus;
- it would be appropriate to supplement the study with folklore materials where the interaction between the peoples of the region and the Horde power found its reflection.