

Treaty of Perpetual Peace (1686)

A Treaty of Perpetual Peace (also "Treaty of Eternal Peace" or simply Perpetual Peace, Russian: Вечный мир, Lithuanian: Amžinoji taika, Polish: Pokój wieczysty, in Polish tradition Grzymułtowski Peace, Polish: Pokój Grzymułtowskiego) between the Tsardom of Russia and the Polish—Lithuanian Commonwealth was signed on 6 May 1686 in Moscow by Polish—Lithuanian Commonwealth envoys: voivod of Poznań Krzysztof Grzymułtowski and chancellor (kanclerz) of Lithuania Marcjan Ogiński and Russian knyaz Vasily Vasilyevich Golitsyn. These parties were incited to cooperate after a major geopolitical intervention in Ukraine on the part of the Ottoman Empire. [1]

The treaty confirmed the earlier Truce of Andrusovo of 1667. [1] It consisted of a preamble and 33 articles. The treaty secured Russia's possession of Left-bank Ukraine plus the right-bank city of Kiev. [2] 146,000 rubles were to be paid to Poland as compensation for the loss of the Left Bank. [2] The region of Zaporizhian Sich, Siverian lands, cities of Chernihiv, Starodub, Smolensk and its outskirts were also ceded to Russia, while Poland retained Right-bank Ukraine. Both parties agreed not to sign a separate treaty with the Ottoman Empire. [2] By signing this treaty, Russia became a member of the anti-Turkish coalition, which comprised Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Holy Roman Empire and Venice. Russia pledged to organize a military campaign against the Crimean Khanate, which led to the Russo-Turkish War (1686–1700).

The treaty was a major success for Russian diplomacy. Strongly opposed in Poland-Lithuania, it was not ratified by the <u>Sejm</u> (parliament of the Polish—<u>Lithuanian Commonwealth</u>) until 1710. The legal legitimacy of its ratification has been disputed. According to Jacek Staszewski, the treaty was not confirmed by a resolution of the Sejm until the Convocation Sejm (1764).

Treaty of Perpetual Peace



Signed	1686
Location	Moscow
Condition	1686-1772
Signatories	Voivod of Poznań Krzysztof Grzymułtowski Chancellor (kanclerz) of Lithuania Marcjan Ogiński
	Russian <u>Knyaz</u> , <u>Vasily</u> Vasilyevich Golitsyn

The borders between Russia and the Commonwealth established by the treaty remained in effect until the <u>First</u> Partition of Poland in 1772.

See also

Holy League (1684)

References

- 1. Ariel Cohen (1998). <u>Russian Imperialism:</u>
 <u>Development and Crisis</u> (https://books.google.com/b
 ooks?id=Ey63iJcVvbMC&pg=PA43). Greenwood
 Publishing. p. 43. <u>ISBN</u> 978-0-275-96481-8.

The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth after the 1686 treaty

- 2. Jerzy Jan Lerski; Piotr Wróbel; Richard J. Kozicki (1996). <u>Historical dictionary of Poland, 966-1945</u> (https://books.google.com/books?id=S6aUBuWPqywC&pg=PA183). Greenwood Publishing Group. p. 183. ISBN 978-0-313-26007-0.
- 3. Norman Davies (1982). *God's Playground, a History of Poland: The origins to 1795* (https://books.google.com/books?id=WdO7hoxNThAC&pg=PA406). Columbia University Press. p. 406. ISBN 978-0-231-05351-8.
- 4. <u>Eugeniusz Romer</u>, O wschodniej granicy Polski z przed 1772 r., w: Księga Pamiątkowa ku czci Oswalda Balzera, t. II, Lwów 1925, s. [355].
- 5. Jacek Staszewski, August II Mocny, Wrocław 1998, p. 100.

See also

List of treaties

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