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GEORGIA IN THE CONTEXT: LEVANT COMPANY AGENTS ABOUT EUROPEAN-SAFAVID RELATIONS DURING «LONG TURKISH WAR»

- Discussion about the relationship between East and West is always current regardless the fact that whether covers religious, political or economic-cultural aspects. After the crash of Byzantine Empire in the XVI century, Ottomans' settled within this territory and gradually managed to cover important land of Asia, Europe and North Africa. For the early modern period Europe, creating an Anti-Ottoman alliance, became one of the problematic issues in a political agenda. The West (Habsburgs and Venice as an initiator of this undertake) considered Safavid Persia as the most real partner in this initiative as Persia was Ottomans' main rival in the Near East.
- Within the framework of Anti-Ottoman alliance, South Caucasus and namely, Georgian realms were directly or indirectly involved in the relationship between Europeans and Persia. Despite the fact that Georgia was no longer the united realm at that period, the results of Ottoman Empire's expansionistic politics were so crucial that every potential ally was significant and European sources considered Georgian kings in the Anti-Ottoman alliance and reviewed them in the same context with Safavid Persia. Our aim is to testify which position they had and what kind of information was accumulated by English court about Georgians' interest regarding their involvement in the Anti-Ottoman alliance based on European sources (namely, Tudor period reports of Levant Company's representatives).
- The translation of European sources and then collation with the local Georgian ones will give us the strong basis in the future for showing the attitude of Georgian realm in a more comprehensive way – was the involvement in the most important international issue their independent decision or was it

compulsive, dictated by the harsh political destiny? For now we research the answer to this question on information, enclosed in the series Documents of foreign affairs (*List an analysis of state, foreign series of Elizabeth I*) namely, the reports dated with 1593–1595 years which we have translated. These sources belong to the beginning stage of so-called “Long Turkish War”, conducted between Habsburgs and Ottoman Empire, coincided with the next phase of stirring up of Anti-Ottoman coalition.

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НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ОККУПАЦИИ РИМА В ДОКУМЕНТАХ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ ИТАЛЬЯНСКОГО КОРОЛЕВСТВА (ЗА СЕНТЯБРЬ 1870 г.)

Начало франко-прусской войны 19 июля 1870 г. способствовало созданию крайне благоприятной международной обстановки для присоединения Рима, остававшегося под властью папы, к Итальянскому королевству. После битвы при Седане (1 сентября 1870 г.) король Италии Виктор Эммануил II отправил к Пию IX графа Г. П. Сан-Мартино для того, чтобы получить согласие понтифика на вход итальянских войск в город. 8 сентября граф сообщил государственному секретарю Святого Престола кардиналу Дж. Антонелли о готовящемся вступлении войск в Рим и гарантировал сохранение духовного суверенитета понтифика. На это кардинал ответил, что подобные действия будут рассматриваться Святым Престолом как акт насилия [1, р. 241–243]. Папа был уверен, что на Рим не осмелится напасть ни одна армия, но в итоге объединение Италии завершилось штурмом города королевскими войсками 20 сентября 1870 г. [2, р. 20].

Дипломатическая переписка министра иностранных дел Итальянского королевства Э. Висконти-Веноста и послов в Вене и Париже М. Мингетти и К. Нигра позволяет изучить точку зрения этих ключевых для внешнеполити-