

Y. Shevchuk-Bielaiia
Candidate of Law Sciences,
Associate Professor at the Department of History of State and Law,
National University "Odessa Law Academy"

TERRITORIAL TRANSFORMATION AND SETTLEMENT OF OCHAKOV REGION AS THE PART OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE: HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ASPECT

The article deals with the resettlement with Moldavian element of Ochakov region as the part of the Russian Empire after the conclusion of Treaty of Jassy of January 4, 1792 and the actions of the Russian government towards settlement of the new territory.

The resettlement of Moldavians over the Dniester River began in the 6th century, and in the 7th century it took mass character. Since 1792 the Ochakov region had been home to 19.000 inhabitants. One of the ways to attract Vlachs was extensive distribution of large es-

tates to Vlach officials and boyars under the condition of their settlement. Along with this, the Russian government, which needed people for settlement, took all possible measures to return to Russia Moldovians, Vlachs, Raskolniks and Russian people who fled to Poland during the Turkish war and to settle them in the lands of Yekaterinoslav Viceroyalty. The migration policy of the Russian Empire and the natural population increase has led to the fact that by 1859 the old Ochakov region included 129 Moldavian settlements.