Was the Russian decision to incorporate Crimea immediately after the referendum correct ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY?

We are blamed for violating Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity by the West and USA.Not all the facts – even obvious ones – have yet received an international assessment. For example, contrary to the will of the people the Ukrainian authorities violated both international and national law. This is why today a detailed analysis of the legal history of Crimea is important – for everyone in the world to understand the difference between the events in the early 1990s – in effect the annexation of Crimea – and the self-identification of the people of Crimea in 2014

The world should see the difference between Ukraine’s de facto annexation of Crimea in the 1990s and the self-identification of the people of Crimea in 2014 The choice of the people of the Crimea and the Crimea's possible unification with Russia as a constituent region WAS DECLARED AT THE referendum, "whose outcome reflects the aspirations of Crimea's residents

Some say that Crimea caused economic crisis in Russia "Whereas previously the Crimea was joined to Ukraine by Soviet laws, to be more exact by the Communist party's laws, which disregarded the opinion of the people, now the people have made up their mind to correct the mistake. With regard to whether or not Crimea played a role in shaping the current economic crisis in Russia, it would be impossible to speak about Crimea in “economic terms.”

When asked about how much the Crimea annexation might be expected to cost in terms of Russia’s economic slowdown “Crimea is our history and our modern destiny the region has a sacral meaning for Russia. the joining of Crimea to Russia has a special significance.
"Our people live in Crimea and the territory is strategically important. The reason is that the spiritual origin of the formation of the centuries' old monolith of the Russian nation and the centralized Russian state is located there,"
 "Prince Vladimir, who later christened the entire Rus, was christened there, in ancient Hersones (Korsun)." the "Christianity was a powerful spiritual uniting force, which made it possible for various tribes and tribal unions of the entire Eastern Slavic world to participate in the formation of the unified Russian nation and the formation of common statehood.""That spiritual force enabled our ancestors to realize that they are one nation, once and for all,"as president Putin said.
"It gives us every reason to say that Crimea, ancient Korsun, Hersones and Sevastopol have a huge civilizational and sacral meaning for Russia, the same is as the Temple Mount in Jerusalem for Muslims and Jews. That's how we feel about it.

Today we will try to turn back to our history and see approvals of the irreversible fact that CRIMEA IS OURS

The recorded history of the [Crimean Peninsula](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_Peninsula), historically known as *[Tauris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tauris%22%20%5Co%20%22Tauris)* or *Tauric Chersonese* (Χερσόνησος Ταυρική "Tauric Peninsula"), begins around the 5th century BC when several [Greek colonies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_colonies) were established along its coast.

The southern coast remained Greek in culture for almost two thousand years as part of the [Roman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Crimea) (47 BC -330 AD), and its successor states, the[Byzantine Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Empire) (330 AD - 1204 AD), the [Empire of Trebizond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_Trebizond) (1204 AD - 1461 AD), and the independent [Principality of Theodoro](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principality_of_Theodoro)(ended 1475 AD).

 In the 13th century, some port cities were controlled by the [Venetians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Venice) and by the [Genovese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Genoa). The Crimean interior was much less stable, enduring a long series of conquests and invasions;

 by the early medieval period it had been settled by [Scythians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scythians)(Scytho-[Cimmerians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cimmerians)), [Tauri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tauri), [Greeks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greece), [Romans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Rome), [Goths](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goths), [Huns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huns), [Bulgars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulgars), [Kipchaks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kipchaks) and [Khazars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khazars).

In the medieval period, it was acquired partly by [Kievan Rus'](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kievan_Rus%27%22%20%5Co%20%22Kievan%20Rus%27)

IN 988 , Prince Vladimir, who later christened the entire Rus, was christened there, in ancient Hersones (Korsun

THEN the [Mongol invasions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasions) as part of the [Golden Horde](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Horde). They were followed by the [Crimean Khanate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_Khanate) and the[Ottoman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire), which conquered the coastal areas as well, in the 15th to 18th centuries.

The modern **history of Crimea** begins with the annexation by the [Russian Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire) in 1783 The [Taurida Oblast](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taurida_Oblast%22%20%5Co%20%22Taurida%20Oblast) was created by a decree of [Catherine the Great](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_II_of_Russia) on 2 February 1784

On 22 December 1790 Suvorov successfully stormed the reputedly impregnable fortress of [Ismail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ismail_%28fortress%29) in [Bessarabia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bessarabia). Turkish forces inside the fortress had the orders to stand their ground to the end and haughtily declined the Russian ultimatum. Their defeat was seen as a major catastrophe in the [Ottoman empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_empire), but in Russia it was glorified in the first national anthem, [*Let the thunder of victory sound!*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grom_pobedy%2C_razdavajsya%21) Suvorov announced the capture of Ismail in 1791 to the [Tsarina Catherine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_the_Great)

The Crimean War (1853–1856), a conflict fought between the [Russian Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire) and an alliance of the [French Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_French_Empire), the[British Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire), the [Ottoman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire), the [Kingdom of Sardinia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Sardinia), and the [Duchy of Nassau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duchy_of_Nassau), was part of a long-running contest between the major European powers for influence over territories of the [declining Ottoman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decline_of_the_Ottoman_Empire).

### Russian Civil War (1917–1921Crimea changed hands several times over the course of the conflict and several political entities were set up on the peninsula

On October 18, 1921, the [Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_Autonomous_Soviet_Socialist_Republic) was created as part of the [Russian SFSR](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_SFSR) which, in turn, became part of the new [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union)

During [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II), Crimea was a scene of some of the bloodiest battles. The leaders of the [Third Reich](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany) were anxious to conquer and colonize the fertile and beautiful peninsula as part of their policy of resettling the Germans in Eastern Europe at the expense of the Slavs. The Germans suffered heavy casualties in the summer of 1941 as they tried to advance through the narrow [Isthmus of Perekop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isthmus_of_Perekop) linking Crimea to the Soviet mainland

 Once the German army broke through they occupied most of Crimea, with the exception of the city of Sevastopol, which was later awarded the honorary title of [Hero City](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hero_City) after the war. The [Red Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Army) lost over 170,000 men killed or taken prisoner, and three armies (44th, 47th, and 51st) with twenty-one divisions.

In 1944, Sevastopol came under the control of troops from the [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union). The so-called "City of Russian Glory" once known for its beautiful architecture was entirely destroyed and had to be rebuilt stone by stone. Due to its enormous historical and symbolic meaning for the Russians, it became a priority for Stalin and the Soviet government to have it restored to its former glory within the shortest time possible.

On 19 February 1954, the Presidium of the [Supreme Soviet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Soviet) of the USSR issued [a decree on the transfer of the Crimean region of the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1954_transfer_of_Crimea).[[28]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Crimea#cite_note-28) This Supreme Soviet Decree states that this transfer was motivated by "the commonality of the economy, the proximity, and close economic and cultural relations between the Crimean region and the Ukrainian SSR".[[29]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Crimea#cite_note-29)

In post-war years, Crimea thrived as a [tourist destination](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourist_destination), with new attractions and sanatoriums for tourists. Tourists came from all around the Soviet Union and neighbouring countries, particularly from the [German Democratic Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Democratic_Republic).

8 On March 16, Crimea's government claimed that nearly 96% of those who voted in Crimea [supported joining Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_referendum%2C_2014). The vote received no international recognition and aside from Russia, no country had sent official observers there.

On March 17, the [Crimean parliament](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_parliament) officially declared its independence from [Ukraine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine) and requested to join the [Russian Federation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Federation). On March 18, President Putin declared Crimea as a part of Russia.