The great Ukrainian revolt in 1648 led by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth unleashed a period of warfare involving not only the Cossacks and Commonwealth but also the Crimean Khanate, Ottoman Empire, and Muscovy. In particular, the centuries-old passive Ottoman northern policy was seemingly challenged and replaced by an active policy of conquest beyond the shores of the Black Sea coast that involved the Ottomans in wars with the Commonwealth and Muscovy. What brought about such a drastic change in Ottoman geopolitics? What were the goals and nature of conquest in Ukraine and why did the active northern policy end with the Treaty of Bahchesaray in 1681? Answers to questions of the nature of nature of Ottoman involvement in the region in the second half of the seventeenth century lie as much in Ottoman memory of events and realities in the past since entry into the Black Sea in the 15th century as they do in the given period between 1648 and 1681.