



The Tatar Settlements and Ethnic Groups

Chulyms
(Chulym Tatars) East
Tatar non-Muslim small people group.

Nizhgari
Tatars of Nizhny Novgorod.

Legend

Yellow – ethnic groups which are not related to Tatar or which relation is disputed.

Grey – prominent areas with settlements of various Tatar groups.

Areas of settlement of Mishar, Kazan, and Siberian Tatars are marked according to areas of dialect distributions.

Population size and share are given according to the 2010 population censuses.

People and ethnic groups according to 2010 Russia Population Census:

Tatars, incl. Astrakhan Tatars, Kriashens, Mishars, and Siberian Tatars.

Nagaibak
Crimean Tatars

People and ethnic groups according to 2001 Ukraine Population Census:

Tatars
Crimean Tatars

National Self-identification

Crimean Tatars consider themselves to be a distinct ethnic group [...] identify themselves as a distinct nation] and other Tatar groups as closely related, along with Nogais, Kumyks, Karachais, etc.

Kazan Tatars consider all Tatars (including Crimean Tatars) as one Tatar people.

Among Siberian Tatars, Kriashens and to a smaller degree even among Mishars, there are movements for self-identification as a distinct ethnic group, but during the censuses they identified themselves simply as Tatars.

Some people groups of the North Caucasus region and Siberia were known under the name "Tatars" in the Russian Empire, and not only with Turkic origins.

Some Siberian peoples (Khakass, Shors, Telengit, Altai peoples and others) retained their self-designated name "Tadar".

Tatar Ethnographic History

Kazan, Siberian, Astrakhan, and Crimean Tatars originated in related Khanates.

Mishars originated in the south-eastern part of the Golden Horde, which was under control of Moscow. Being under Russian authority the Mishar settled in the Volga and Ural regions.

Teptyar (Bashkirs) – A group of Tatars loyal to the Russian Empire in the Urals, having Mari and Udmurt roots.

Kriashens are Christianized Tatars.

Nagaibaks are Christianized Tatars who were loyal to the Russian Empire.

Volga Tatars are Kazan Tatars and Mishars. Sometimes this name is used in relation to Kazan Tatars only, sometimes it is used for Kazan Tatars, Mishars, and Astrakhan Tatars.

Dialectology

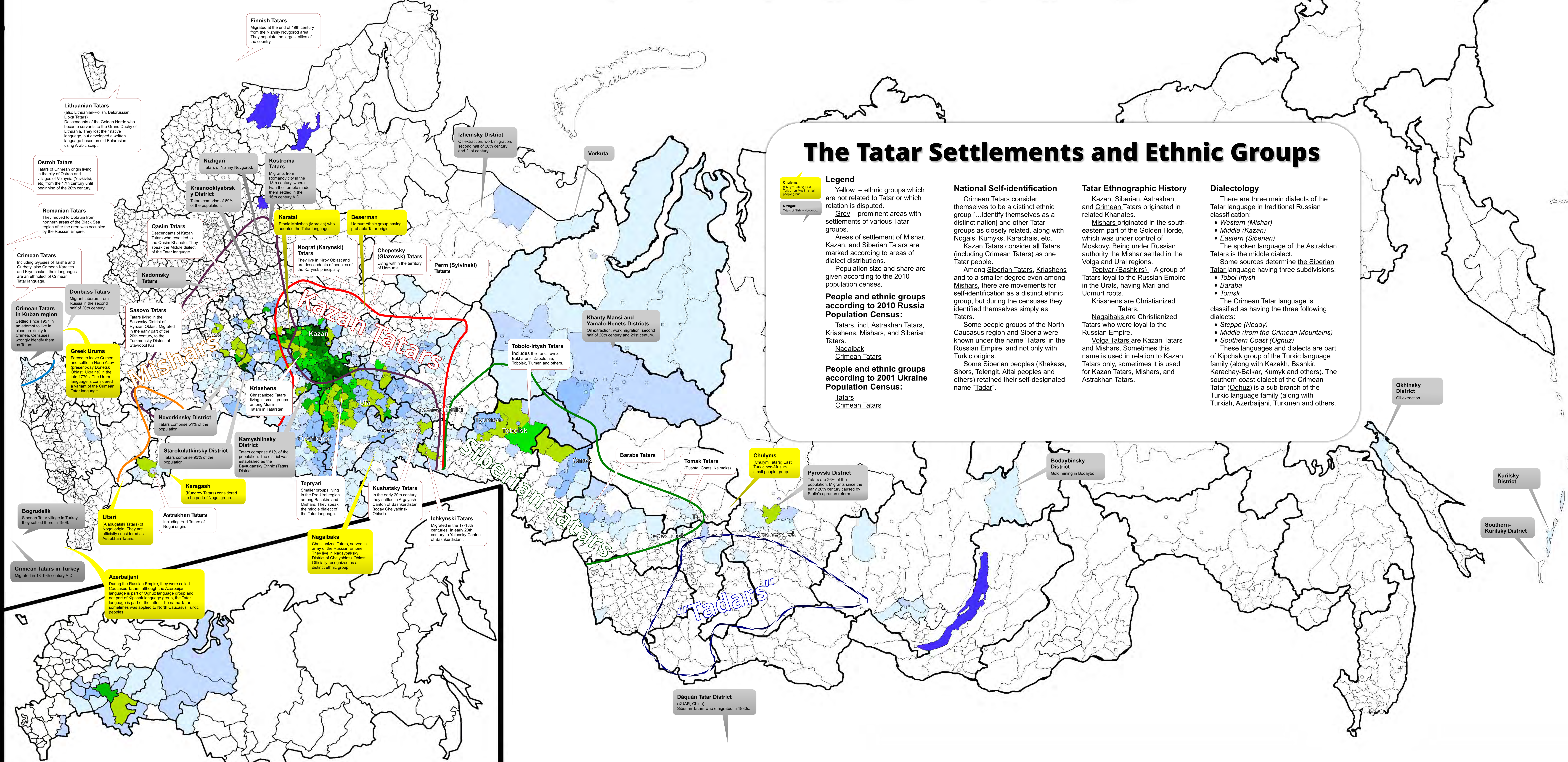
There are three main dialects of the Tatar language in traditional Russian classification:

- *Western (Mishar)*
 - *Middle (Kazan)*
 - *Eastern (Siberian)*
- The spoken language of the Astrakhan Tatars is the middle dialect.

Some sources determine the Siberian Tatar language having three subdivisions:

- *Tobol-Irtysk*
 - *Baraba*
 - *Tomsk*
- The Crimean Tatar language is classified as having the three following dialects:

- *Steppe (Nogay)*
 - *Middle (from the Crimean Mountains)*
 - *Southern Coast (Oghuz)*
- These languages and dialects are part of Kipchak group of the Turkic language family (along with Kazakh, Bashkir, Karachay-Balkar, Kumyk and others). The southern coast dialect of the Crimean Tatar (Oghuz) is a sub-branch of the Turkic language family (along with Turkish, Azerbaijani, Turkmen and others).



Finnish Tatars
Migrated at the end of 19th century from the Nizhny Novgorod area. They populate the largest cities of the country.

Lithuanian Tatars
(also Lithuanian-Polish, Belorussian, Lipka Tatars)
Descendants of the Golden Horde who became servants to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. They lost their native language, but developed a written language based on old Belorussian using Arabic script.

Ostroh Tatars
Tatars of Crimean origin living in the city of Ostroh and villages of Volhynia (Yukivtsi, etc) from the 17th century until beginning of the 20th century.

Romanian Tatars
They moved to Dobruja from northern areas of the Black Sea region after the area was occupied by the Russian Empire.

Crimean Tatars
Including Gypsies of Tashka and Gulbeyli, also Crimean Karaites and Kymchaks - their languages are an ethnolect of Crimean Tatar language.

Donbass Tatars
Migrant laborers from Russia in the second half of 20th century.

Crimean Tatars in Kuban region
Settled since 1957 in an attempt to live in close proximity to Crimea. Censuses wrongly identify them as Tatars.

Greek Urums
Forced to leave Crimea and settle in North Azov (present-day Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine) in the late 1770s. The Urum language is considered a variant of the Crimean Tatar language.

Neverkinsky District
Tatars comprise 51% of the population.

Starokulatninsky District
Tatars comprise 93% of the population.

Karagash
(Kundrov Tatars) considered to be part of Nogai group.

Utari
(Aishubatski Tatars) of Nogai origin. They are officially considered as Astrakhan Tatars.

Astrakhan Tatars
Including Tart Tatars of Nogai origin.

Crimean Tatars in Turkey
Migrated in 16-19th century A.D.

Azerbaijani
During the Russian Empire, they were called Caucasian Tatars, although the Azerbaijan language is part of Oghuz language group and not part of Kipchak language group, the Tatar language is part of the latter. The name Tatar sometimes was applied to North Caucasian Turkic peoples.

Nizhgari
Tatars of Nizhny Novgorod.

Krasnooktyabrskiy District
Tatars comprise of 69% of the population.

Kadomsky Tatars

Sasovo Tatars
Tatars living in the Sasovskiy District of Ryazan Oblast. Migrated in the early part of the 20th century to the Turkmeny District of Stavropol Krai.

Kriashens
Christianized Tatars living in small groups among Muslim Tatars in Tatarstan.

Kamyshinsky District
Tatars comprise 81% of the population. The district was established as the Baylaganay Ethnic (Tatar) District.

Teptyari
Smaller groups living in the Pre-Ural region among Bashkirs and Mishars. They speak the middle dialect of the Tatar language.

Kushatsky Tatars
In the early 20th century they settled in Argayash Canton of Bashkortostan (today Chelyabinsk Oblast).

Nagaibaks
Christianized Tatars, served in army of the Russian Empire. They live in Nagaybakskiy District of Chelyabinsk Oblast. Officially recognized as a distinct ethnic group.

Ichkynski Tatars
Migrated in the 17-18th centuries to Volynsky Canton of Bashkortostan.

Kostroma Tatars
Migrants from Romanov city in the 18th century, where Ivan the Terrible made them settled in the 16th century A.D.

Karatai
Ethnic Makhsas (Mordvin) who adopted the Tatar language.

Nograt (Karynski) Tatars
They live in Kirov Oblast and are descendants of peoples of the Karynski principality.

Chepetsky (Glazovskiy) Tatars
Living within the territory of Udmurtia.

Perm (Sylvinski) Tatars

Tobolo-Irtysk Tatars
Includes the Tars, Tevz, Bukharans, Zabolonie, Tobolsk, Tiumen and others.

Baraba Tatars

Tomsk Tatars
(Eusha, Chats, Kalmaks)

Chulyms
(Chulym Tatars) East
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Pyrovskiy District
Tatars are 26% of the population. Migrants since the early 20th century caused by Stalin's agrarian reform.

Bodaybinskiy District
Gold mining in Bodaybo.

Okhinsky District
Oil extraction

Kurilsky District

Southern-Kurilsky District

Izhemsky District
Oil extraction, work migration, second half of 20th century and 21st century.

Vorkuta

Khanty-Mansi and Yamalo-Nenets Districts
Oil extraction, work migration, second half of 20th century and 21st century.

Tatars

Baraba Tatars

Tomsk Tatars

Chulyms

Pyrovskiy District

Bodaybinskiy District

Okhinsky District

Kurilsky District

Southern-Kurilsky District

Daqun Tatar District
(XUAR, China)
Siberian Tatars who emigrated in 1830s.