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Research Article

RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XIX CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

This article will talk about the relations of the Russian Empire and Turkey in the middle of the XIX century, international diplomatic relations.

KEYWORDS

Europe, "the Eastern Question", international relations, Crimean War.

INTRODUCTION

In the international life of European states in the first half of the XIX century, Russia took the dominant position. This he had achieved following the victory over Napoleonic France and the Congress of Vienna. By the middle of the century, however, Russia was facing a severe socio – economic crisis. This process was further deepened by the international isolation of chorism. The ruling circles of the country see a way out of this complex situation in wars and the conquest of new colonies. Russia would attempt

to lead such an invasion war against the more backward and weaker Ottoman Empire. In the international life of European states in the first half of the XIX century, Russia took the dominant position. This he had achieved following the victory over Napoleonic France and the Congress of Vienna. By the middle of the century, however, Russia was facing a severe socio – economic crisis. This process was further deepened by the international isolation of chorism. The ruling circles of the country see a way out of this

complex situation in wars and the conquest of new colonies. Russia would attempt to lead such an invasion war against the more backward and weaker Ottoman Empire.

In the mid-19th century, the "eastern question" was again raised to the agenda. Russia's great attempt to invade the Ottoman Caucasus, the Danubian principalities, and the colonies at the expense of the Balkans strained Russian and Turkish relations, leading them to the Crimean War (1853-1856). In the territory of a weak Ottoman state, European powers such as England, France, Sardinia, which were overwhelmed by the strengthening of Russian status, join the war as allies of Turkey. Experiencing the crisis of the feudal – serfdom system, backward Russia, having lost the war, accepts the terms of a heavy truce and loses its dominant position in European international life. The Crimean War did not improve Russian – Turkish relations, but only further entangled it. Turkey, with the support of European powers, will continue to refute the further claims of Tsarist Russia.

As a result of the end of the serfdom system of 1861 in Russia and the transfer of progressive bourgeois reforms, the country achieves a cunning improvement in its economic situation. He tries to restore his rich capabilities in the Crimean War and strengthen his position in the Balkans. Russia prepares the next war against Turkey in the 70s of the XIX century. But by this period, the interests of a number of European countries will meet in the Balkans. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 and the Berlin congresses are evidence of the escalation of these

conflicts. Thus, in the second half of the XIX century, Russian-Turkish relations formed an important issue of international relations. From this point of view, the study of the history of Russian – Turkish relations is of urgent importance. This topic attracted the attention of most specialists. Hususan, academician Ye.V. Tarle published his "Krimskaya voyna", "Europa V epochu imperialism. 1871-1919 G.G.", which covered a number of important issues of the subject. Yu.A. Published under the Pisarev edit "Balkani V konse XIX-nachale XX v." analyzes the role of the Balkan territory in the foreign policy of the states. K.B. Vinogradov's "Mirovaya politika 60-80-x godov XIX V.", I.V. Kosik's "Russkaya politika V Bulgarii", Ye.K. Vyazemskaya and S.I. Danchenko is also the author of "Russia I the Balkans. Countess XVIII-1918", N.Ya. Danilevsky's "Russia I Europe" also summarizes various issues of the subject. The dynamics of the development of Russian –Turkish relations began in 1963.A. Published under the editorship of Zorin et al, "Istoriya diplomatii", a.It was reflected in such literature as "Istoriya diplomatii", which came out under the editorship of Laktionov. In the recent issues of Novaya I noveyshaya istoriya, K.B Vinogradov, I.S. Ribachenko and P.P. Specialists in such a field as Cherkasov, in the newsletter of the Moscow University Ye.Yu. Zubareva published a number of articles on the issues of the history of the Crimean War, bringing new information on the topic into circulation.

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