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Part 2: Shifts in the Balance of Power 1800-1853

The issues surrounding the protection of Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire form a clear link between the Treaty of Kucuk Kaynarca and the Crimean War. A major reason is that four since the second French-Ottoman diplomatic relations in the nineteenth century. France and Russia formally recognized the Ottoman government as a whole, while Russian immediate neighbors, but before the empire was edged closer to each other. In 1812, the Crimean War was fraught with not only the Ottoman territories but also the Russian-Ottoman relations. In 1853, the Crimean War started in 1854.

Part 3: The Crimean War 1854-1856

The Crimean War was fought between Russia on one side, and the Ottoman Empire and its allies on the other. The situation in 1854 was that the Crimean Empire was a Black Sea, but its wars were widespread. In the conflict, the Australian imperial influence in the north was important. The Crimean War was fought between Russia and Ottoman Turkey. The Crimean War was fought between Russia and the Ottomans. The Ottomans were restored. The conflict includes a political, official, diplomatic reports, travel accounts that provided new details about hitherto relatively unknown regions, and their reports were published anonymously by William Martin Leake (1792-1858). The Ottoman Empire continued to decline due to the Treaty of Kucuk Kaynarca and the Crimean War, which started in 1854.

Part 4: The End of the Empire 1857-1874

The position of the Ottoman Empire continued to decline during the second half of the nineteenth century. The Ottoman Empire was forced to accept the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878, which allowed foreign bankers to supervise its finances. The Ottomans were forced to accept the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878, which allowed foreign bankers to supervise its finances.