

The Great Powers and the End of the Ottoman Empire

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Russia and the End of the Ottoman Empire

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From the renewal of the Three Emperors' League in 1881, through the alignment with France in the 1890s, down to the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* of 1907, Russia worked in harmony with the Concert Powers—especially Austria—to preserve the *status quo* in the Ottoman Empire. The active focus of her foreign policy switched from the Balkans and the Near East to Persia and the Far East, with the war against Japan and the subsequent revolution absorbing most of her attention between 1904 and 1906.¹