

Foreign policy of Russia 
Wars with Iran  and Turkey 
Great Caucasian war

The **Russo-Turkish wars** (or **Ottoman–Russian wars**) were a series of wars fought between the **Russian Empire** and the **Ottoman Empire** between the 17th and 20th centuries. It was one of the longest series of military conflicts in **European history**.^[1] Except for the **war of 1710–11** and the **Crimean War**, which is often treated as a separate event, the conflicts ended disastrously for the stagnating **Ottoman Empire**; conversely they showcased the ascendancy of Russia as a European power after the modernisation efforts of **Peter the Great** in the early 18th century.

After having captured the region of [Podolia](#) in the course of the [Polish–Ottoman War \(1672–1676\)](#), the Ottoman government strove to spread its rule over all of the [Right-bank Ukraine](#) with the support of its [vassal](#), [Petro Doroshenko](#) (1665–1672).^[2] The latter's pro-Ottoman policy caused discontent among many [Ukrainian Cossacks](#), who would elect [Ivan Samoilovich](#) as a sole [Hetman of all Ukraine](#) in 1674.^[3] In 1679–80, the Russians repelled the attacks of the [Crimean Tatars](#) and signed the [Treaty of Bakhchisarai](#) on January 13, 1681, which would establish the Russo-Turkish border by the [Dnieper River](#).^[4]

Before Catherine the Great



Russia joined the European [Holy League](#) (Austria, Poland, Venice) in 1686.^[5]¹⁴ During the war, the Russian army organized the [Crimean campaigns of 1687 and 1689](#) and the [Azov campaigns \(1695–96\)](#).^[6] The Russian involvement marked the beginning of the Russo-Turkish Wars. In the light of Russia's preparations for the war with [Sweden](#) and other countries' signing the [Treaty of Karlowitz](#) with [Turkey](#) in 1699, the Russian government signed the [Treaty of Constantinople](#) with the Ottoman Empire in 1700.^[7]



Catherine the Great



Following a border incident at Balta, Sultan [Mustafa III declared war](#) on Russia on September 25, 1768. The Turks formed an alliance with the Polish opposition forces of the [Bar Confederation](#), while Russia was supported by the [United Kingdom](#), which offered naval advisers to the Russian navy.^{[5][12]}



Russian and [Cossack](#) troops take the fortress of [Khadjibey](#), defeating the Ottomans and thus providing the impetus to found [Odessa](#)

Thank you for attention 🙌👍
Happy birthday 🎂 bro 🎉