

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 🎉