

Summary

The European Great Powers and the Liberation Movement in Turkey from 1875 to 1878

The great people's liberation movements in the South-Slavonic countries in the period of 1875 till 1978 were provoked by a huge crisis in the Turkish empire: the great people's uprisings, local rebellions, migrations of people, etc. The lack of public, personal and property security, the non-organized judicial system, the inconsistent behaviour of the Porte, violent attempts of spreading Islam to some regions, and very difficult agrarian and legal relations in villages, were the reasons which provoked the larger or smaller-scale conflicts between the Christians and the Turks. The Porte did not respect the international responsibilities undertaken during the Congress in Paris in 1856, the one of the signers of the Treaty, nor the promises given upon the Sultan and the official Constitution of Turkey.

The great forces of Europe did not protect the Christian people efficiently but were rather concerned with their own political, economical and financial interests, neglecting the aspirations for liberation of the conquered peoples from the Balkan Peninsula and finding the diplomatic justification in the principle of *status quo*.