The Greek Independence Movement and the Countermeasure of the Ottoman Empire and the Great European Powers

The purpose of this paper is to explain and analyze the process of the Greek independence movement from about 1821 to 1829 which the Ottoman authorities regarded as an uprising against the administration of the Ottoman Empire, the reaction of the Ottoman authorities, and the intervention of the great European powers. Before the Ottoman power began to decline during the eighteenth century, there was a transformation in international relationship between Europe and the Ottoman Empire for the Greek independence movement. From the increase of the European trade with the Levant, especially, the commercial Greeks became more wealthy and more numerous. They had founded trading colonies in the seaports of the Ottoman dominions and Russia, Austria, Italy, France and England. They had benefited from the treaty of Kucuk Kaynarca(1774) which had granted trading rights to Russians in the Aegean sea and the Mediterranean. The commercial Greeks acquired the privilege of flying the Russian

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flag and the protection of the Russian consuls. By the end of the
eighteenth century, the Greek trade became well-based and
voluminous.

In this situation, the desire of the Greek independence rose and
spread among the intellectual and commercial Greeks. In 1814, three
Greeks belonging to the commercial class founded a society, Filiki
Eteria, which objected to recruit members and organize a Greek rising
against the Ottoman rule. In the end of eighteenth century, the spread
of nationalism and the desire of the Greek independence among the
intellectual and commercial Greeks contributed to the independence
movement of Greeks.

Through the dealing with the rising of nationalism, the process of
independence movement, the reaction of the Ottoman authorities and
the intervention of the great powers, this paper attempted to explain
the spread of the Greek Revolt and the pattern of the relationship
between the Ottoman Empire and the great European powers.

[Key words: Greek Independence, Reaction, Nationalism,
Intervention, The Great Powers, Revolt]

1. 들어가는 말

1453년 콘스탄티노스 11세 치하에서 콘스탄티노폴이 오스만제국에 의
해 함락되면서 비잔티움은 종말을 맞이하였다. 남부에 위치한 펠로폰네
서스 지역은 콘스탄티노폴보다 조금 더 버티다가 1458년 터키인들의 수
중으로 넘어갔다. 이처럼 콘스탄티노폴을 점령한 뒤 오스만 터키인들은
동유럽으로의 전출을 더욱 적극적으로 추진할 수 있게 되었다.

오스만제국은 밀레트 제도를 통해 정치적으로 복속된 다양한 민족에