The Competition of Influence between France and Libya in African Continent

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 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. 서

프랑스가 강대국 정책의 일환으로 중요시하고 있는 외교정책 분야가 대아프리카 정책이다. 프랑스는 아프리카 옛식민지 국가들과 독립이후에도 특권적관계 혹은 후원적 관계(privileged patron-client relationship)를 유지해 오고 있다.1) 프랑스가 아프리카 국가들과 유지하고 있는 특권적

1) 프랑스는 옛식민지였던 세네갈, 모로코, 모리타니, 베냉, 나이지리아, 카라, 토고, 콩고, 중앙아프리카공화국, 기니 등과 벨기에 식민지였던 차이레 등과 특권적관계를 맺고 있다.