



**THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS AFTER THE
WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN ON EGYPT (1806-1812), AN
ANALYTICAL STUDY**

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Abstract

The conflicts between the great powers after the withdrawal of the British campaign on Egypt (1806-1812), by addressing the Anglo-Ottoman War (1807-1809), which was part of the Napoleonic Wars. In the summer of 1806, during the War of the Third Alliance between Britain, Russia, Prussia and Sweden against the First French Empire, after Count Sebastiani, Napoleon I's ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, managed to persuade the Ottomans to cancel all the special privileges granted to Russia in 1805, and restrict the opening of the Turkish Straits (Dardanelles) on French warships. In return, Napoleon promised to help the Sultan quell the rebellion in Serbia and restore the territories lost by the Ottoman Empire. After the Russian army entered Moldova and Achaia in 1806, the Ottomans declared war on Russia.

The research also deals with the Anglo-Russian War (1807-1812), which occurred during the Napoleonic Wars. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit, Russia was forced to close sea trade with Great Britain, as part of Napoleon's efforts to establish the Continental Blockade, and to strengthen economic relations between the various countries in Europe under French control, with the ultimate goal being to close one of Britain's most important foreign markets to economically strangle it. And make her submit. This prompted the Russian Empire to declare war on Great Britain in November 1807.

As for the Russian-Ottoman War (1806-1812), it was one of the longest wars that took place between the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia. The economic and military aspects, as the Ottoman Empire suffered as a result of that war from a deficit in the public treasury of the state. It also showed the extent to which the Janissaries went to extremes until they reached the limit of isolating and killing some of the sultans, and this is a clear indication

of the extent of the weakness of the Ottoman Empire during that period. Russia was able to use these conditions to its advantage.

Keywords: the British campaign on Egypt, Anglo-Ottoman War, Anglo-Russian War, Ottoman-Russian War, Third Coalition War, and Napoleonic Wars

1. The Anglo-Ottoman War (1807-1809)

The Anglo-Ottoman War (1807-1809) was part of the Napoleonic Wars. In the summer of 1806, during the War of the Third Coalition (which was between Britain, Russia, Prussia and Sweden against the First French Empire), Count Sebastiani, Napoleon I's ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, was able to persuade the Ottomans to revoke all the special privileges granted to Russia in 1805, and to limit the opening of the Turkish Straits (Dardanelles) on French warships. In return, Napoleon promised to help the Sultan quell the rebellion in Serbia and restore the territories lost by the Ottoman Empire. After the Russian army entered Moldova and Achaia in 1806, the Ottomans declared war on Russia[1].

During Operation Dardanelles in September 1806, Britain pressured Sultan Selim III to expel Count Sebastian, declare war on France, cede the Danube kingdoms to Russia, and hand over the Ottoman fleet, and the forts on the Dardanelles, to the Royal Navy. After Selim refused this ultimatum, a British fleet led by Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth entered the Dardanelles on 19 February 1807, destroying the Ottoman naval force in the Sea of Marmara, and anchored in front of Constantinople. But the Ottomans installed their powerful cannons and strengthened their fortifications with the help of Count Sebastiani and French engineers, forcing the British warships to sail again to the Mediterranean on March 3, 1807 [2].

On March 16, 1807, Britain stripped of a campaign against Egypt [3], and occupied Alexandria, but the forces of the city of Rashid defeated them, and forced them to leave after six months. Also [4], France did not provide sufficient military support to the Ottomans in their violent war with Russia, and Napoleon failed to force Russia into an armistice agreement in 1807. Therefore, on January 5, 1809, the Ottoman government concluded the Treaty of Dardanelles with Britain.

The Treaty of Kale-i SultaniyeAntlaşması[5], the Dardanelles Treaty of Peace and Commerce, the Secret Alliance, or the Treaty of Ching, was concluded between the

Ottoman Empire and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on January 5, 1809. The treaty ended the Anglo-Ottoman War. In return for Britain's evacuation of the Ottoman lands that it occupied, the Sublime Porte pledged to restore Britain's vast advantages throughout the Ottoman Empire in the September 1675 Treaty.

The United Kingdom promised to protect the integrity and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire in the face of French threats, with its fleet and by arming the Ottoman Empire. The treaty confirmed the principle that no warships would be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus straits.

The treaty included 12 articles.

The signatories are Robert Adair¹ on the English side and Mehmet Amin and Vahid Effendi on the Ottoman side.

2. Anglo-Russian War (1807-1812)

The Anglo-Russian War [6] (1807-1812) was a war that took place between 1807-1812, during the Napoleonic Wars. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit, Russia was forced to close sea trade with Great Britain [7], as part of Napoleon's efforts to establish the Continental Blockade, and to strengthen economic relations between the various countries in Europe under French control, the ultimate goal is to close one of Britain's most important foreign markets to stifle it economically and bring it into submission [8].

This meant that the Russian Empire had to declare war on Great Britain which it did, albeit reluctantly, in November 1807. Although it invaded Sweden in 1808 and subsequently held close allegiance with Great Britain [9], it is likely that Russia did so by without the Treaty of Tilsit, since it is grievances to settle with Sweden. The Treaty of Tilsit, as a matter of fact, was not very popular within the Russian entourage, and had only been signed so that, after the Battle of Friedland on June 14, 1807, Napoleon could easily cross the Nemen River (then from the Russian border and wage a direct war against the Russian Empire.

Tilsit, where the treaty was signed, was nowhere so close to the Russian frontier. Therefore, having been forced to the wall by Napoleon, and Russia, and the war to sue to any great degree, merely restricting itself to the bare clause that it was close to trade. Great Britain, having understood its position, It did not respond to the announcement with a military response [9].

Alexander declared war on the United Kingdom after the British attack on Denmark in

September 1807. In October 1807 a Russian fleet under Admiral DmitriySnyavin, returning from the Mediterranean, was captured by British forces in Lisbon, Portugal, and held at Portsmouth, England, and even 1809.

The British war steamer supported the Swedish fleet during the Finnish War and defeated the Russians in the Gulf of Finland in July 1808 and August 1809. However, Russia's success in the army on Swedish soil forced the signing of peace treaties with Russia in 1809 and France in 1810 and joining the Continental Siege against Britain.

3. The Russian-Ottoman War (1806-1812)

The Ottoman-Russian war between 1806-1812 [10-11-12-13-14] - which was dealt with by a large number of Russian historians who dealt with this war in detail - is one of the longest wars that took place between the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia [15], as that war showed the superiority of the Russian war machine over the Ottomans, as well as that it clearly revealed the weakness in the Ottoman Empire [16], especially in the economic and military aspects.

As a result of that war, the Ottoman Empire suffered from a deficit in the public treasury of the state, as it was also shown how far the Janissaries went to the point of isolating and killing some sultans, and this is a clear indication of the weakness of the Ottoman Empire during that period, as Russia was able to exploit those Circumstances favored her, and she began to incite the Slavic peoples to revolt against the Ottoman Sultan, and to demand autonomy and independence from Ottoman rule.

And all of this was with pure Russian support, and had it not been for the threat of Napoleon Bonaparte and the mobilization of his forces on the western borders of Russia, which heralded an imminent war with the Russians, Alexander I, Tsar of Russia (1777-1825) would not have had to end that war and sign the Treaty of Bucharest [17], which was signed between the Ottoman Empire And the Russian Empire and between their rulers Tsar Alexander I and Sultan Mahmud II, in Bucharest, on May 28, 1812 in Bucharest, and ratified it on July 5, 1812. It ended the Russian-Ottoman War, which began in 1806 until 1812. This war may have continued for a period Very long, because Tsar Alexander I wanted to annex many of the properties of the Ottoman Empire to Russia, taking advantage of its bad internal conditions [14].

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Russia alone represented a large continental

country, and occupies large lands of Eastern Europe and North Asia. Its goal was to control and consolidate its position in the Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Balkans, and, secondly, on the European side, as Russia worked to participate in the alliances directed against Napoleonic France [18-19].

The situation in the Caucasus deteriorated in the eighties and nineties of the eighteenth century, when the Ottoman Empire and the Qajar state began to expand actively and rapidly and impose their sovereignty on Georgia. Catholic Church of Eastern Georgia), who called on the Russian government to impose protection under the border concessions concluded with it in relation to internal affairs,

Both in foreign affairs, and in the year 1800, this request was accepted by Tsar Paul I or Pavell, the thirteenth emperor of Russia since 1796-1801, who was succeeded by his son Tsar Alexander I, Pavel I in foreign policy sought to Love of peace and non-interference in family affairs. However, he was forced to participate in Suvorov's Italian campaign in the anti-Napoleon coalition in the late eighteenth century [18].

Pavel assumed the duties of President of the Brotherhood of Malta and thus challenged the French Emperor Napoleon, who occupied this island. In the years 1798-1800, the Russian forces under the command of Marshal Suvorov fought successful war operations against Napoleon. Meanwhile, the Russian fleet led by Admiral Ushakov achieved some successes in the Mediterranean, a matter that worried Britain and Austria and led to worsening relations between them on the one hand and Russia on the other. At the same time, the rapprochement between Russia and France began to the extent that at that time a plan for a joint military campaign against British India was discussed. Pavel even ordered the Don Cossacks to start the military campaign. But Alexander I, who took power after Pavel's death, ordered the campaign to be stopped [20-21].

But the accession of eastern Georgia to Russia took place at the beginning of the reign of Tsar Alexander I by a decree issued on January 8, 1801, and in 1800 Emperor Pavel I proposed a plan to divide the Ottoman Empire and was believed to be unable to survive for a longer period. Rostopchin[22-23-24] ⁱⁱ (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia), he believed that it would be better for Austria and France to participate in the division of the Ottoman Empire, as Russia would get Moldova, Bulgaria and Romania, and would take Austria, Asia, Serbia and Bosnia, and France would get Egypt and the Mediterranean with the archipelagos and islands that became An independent republic later, such as the



Republic of Cyprus and Malta, and this chaos led to some politicians opposing any division of the Ottoman Empire, including the Russian ambassador in Constantinople, Count Kochubey[25].

In 1802, he wrote to Emperor Alexander I that the worst thing at the present time was the division of the Ottoman Empire, and that it was best for us to save her life, as the text of the letter was: “The Turks are the quietest neighbours, and that is in our interest, at least for the time being and must Keep them from partition no matter who they are our traditional enemy”.

One of the first acts of Tsar Alexander I: who succeeded his father, Tsar Paul or PavelPetrovich I (1754-1801 AD) upon ascending to the throne in 1801, was to restore relations with Britain that had been damaged during the reign of his father, Tsar Pavel I, and he also worked to avoid entering into conflict With France, the improvement of Russian relations with Britain and France prompted Russia to intensify its activities in the Near East, especially in the Caucasus region in general and the South Caucasus in particular, and the growing Russian influence in the Near East prompted other Western powers to try to increase their influence as well. Russia aimed mostly to secure the southern borders of the country and focused in its foreign policy on attracting the peoples of the Caucasus to its side, as these peoples were suffering from the destructive and continuous attacks by the Ottoman Empire and the Qajar State [10].

Tsar Alexander I had deliberate steps and wanted to pursue a new beginning, both on the external level and internal politics, but with the beginning of the nineteenth century different political circumstances prompted Russia not to change its policy. Through those uprisings, they wanted to obtain assistance from Russia and remind Russia of the religious and tribal ties that bind it with them, and that these religious and tribal ties are an indication of the beginning of Russian foreign policy by interfering in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and in an official statement by Tsar Alexander I on September 12, 1801 he prohibited Karatidov (Georgian nobility) from the throne because of his objection to the tsar's decision, and the administration of Kartli and Kakheti (provinces in eastern Georgia) were given to a Russian ruler.

In the years 1803-1804, under the same conditions as before, the rest of Georgia (Mingrelia, Guria and Imereti) came under Russian rule. Not only strategically, but also in terms of the economic relations which bore fruit in 1814, where the construction of the



Georgian military road was completed, which connected the South Caucasus to the European side of Russia,

The accession of Georgia to Russia prompted both Persia and the Ottoman Empire to strengthen the hostile attitude of those countries towards Russia.

As for Britain, it worked to fuel conspiracies and intrigues, and was anxiously watching the progress made by Russia, and at the end of 1803, the voices of the Serbs rose in Eastern Serbia. At the request of Russia's help, these demands were led by Stratimirovij, Bishop of Austria, who is of Serbian origin. It is possible to keep parts of Serbia under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, but the internal administration of Serbia is independent and under the auspices of Russia, as happened in 1804, the outbreak of war between Russia and Persia [26].

The Russo-Persian War of 1804-1813 was one of several wars that broke out between the Persian Empire and Tsarist Russia, and like many of those wars began due to a territorial dispute. As for the beginning of the Russo-Persian War, it goes back to Pavel I's decision to annex Georgia (December 1800). After the assassination of Pavel on March 11, 1801, his successor, Tsar Alexander, continued his activist policy, aimed at establishing Russian control over the Khanate of the East Caucasus. In early January 1804, the Third Russo-Persian War began, with the attack of Russian commanders Ivan Godovich and Pavel Zyzyanov on Echmiadzin, Armenia's holiest city. The city at that time was part of the Yerevan Khanate, belonging to Persia.

On January 15, 1804, the newly appointed commander of the Russian forces in the Caucasus, Pavel Tsitsianov, attacked the city of Ganja and captured its fortress. The governor of Ganja, Javad Khan Qajar, was killed and the Russian massacred the people of the city. The Qajar Shah, Fath Ali Shah, saw the Russian threat to Armenia, Karabakh, and Azerbaijan not only as a source of unrest on the northwestern frontiers, but as a direct challenge to Qajar power in all of Persia. In 1806, war broke out between Russia and Turkey, and the Russian leadership was forced to sign an armistice agreement with the Persians in the winter of 1806-1807. But in 1807 the Shah of Iran made an alliance against Russia with Napoleon's France. War operations resumed.

The Persian Shah, Fath Ali Shah Qajar [27-28-29]ⁱⁱⁱ, wanted to bring together the northernmost frontiers of his empire - present-day Georgia and Dagestan - which had been annexed by Tsar Pavel I a few years earlier in the aftermath of the Russo-Persian War of

1796. Like his Persian counterpart, Tsar Alexander I was also a newcomer to the throne, and equal to his determination to control the disputed territories. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Golestan, in which Persia ceded the vast majority of previously disputed territories, to Tsarist Russia. Victory was Russia's ally, which in turn was able to control large parts of Azerbaijan (Ganga, Sheki, Shirvan, Karabakh, Derbent, Guba and Baku Khanate) and annex them to Russia [14-30].

It was not possible to liberate the various small nationalities inhabiting the Balkan Peninsula, Moldavia and Wallachia, and to achieve this goal, Russia worked to fuel the rebellions and revolts of the tribes in the Balkan Peninsula against the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire, and then the Ottoman Empire began to prepare for war with Russia (Ottoman-Russian War 1806-1812), lost the war and the rebellious tribes gained internal independence, to remain under the supreme authority of the Ottoman State, and in this war destroyed all previous pacts and loyalties and became one of the episodes In a series of wars between Tsarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire [10].

As for the causes of the conflict between Tsarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire: It was Russia's active actions in the South Caucasus region, which led to the accession of Georgia to Russia, as the Ottoman Empire claimed that this action was one of the reasons that led to the new Ottoman-Russian war. On some of the reasons that led to the deterioration of relations between Russia and the Ottoman Empire [14]:

1. The Ottoman Empire wanted to avenge the defeat it had suffered in the Ottoman-Russian war between 1787-1791, which resulted in the accession of the Crimea and Kuban to Russia.
2. The support given by Russia to the uprising of the Serbian people for complete independence against the Ottoman Empire.
3. Among the most important causes of the Russian-Ottoman war of 1806-1812 was Russia's desire to strengthen its position in the Middle East, and to create turmoil in the Ottoman Empire by drawing up retaliatory plans and supporting the Serb rebels against the Ottoman Sultan. That war passed with varying degrees of success for For the Russians it was by nature a protracted war.

The strengthening of Russia's influence in the South Caucasus faced resistance not only from the Ottoman Sultan but also from the Qajar Shah, so the Ottoman Empire sought to maintain its foothold in Georgia, in preparation for the conquest of the entire Caucasus



region and the Crimea, and was behind the Ottoman Empire in this France time, and this was evident during the conflict, where Napoleon Bonaparte forcefully pushed the Ottoman Empire to war with Russia and led to the deterioration of relations between them, and signs of war appeared on the horizon, which officially began in late 1805 and early 1806 when the Ottoman Empire unilaterally thought about governance In Moldavia and Wallachia, it ignored previous treaties and pacts with Russia, noting that Moldavia and Wallachia were among the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, in addition to that Russia did not take any military action and its actions were limited to deploying a large number of soldiers on the borders in the hope of reaching a peaceful settlement with the state Ottoman.

As for the relationship between the Ottoman Empire and Napoleon Bonaparte on the eve of the war, it was unclear. The Ottoman Sultan Selim III [30] (1761-1808) decided to prepare for war with Russia by finding a pretext for war, as the Sultan refused the passage of Russian warships through the Dardanelles Strait and violated The agreement regarding the joint rule of Moldavia, Wallachia and Romania, and by violating the terms of the agreement, the Sultan was able to replace two rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia without the knowledge of the Russian Tsar, and that action in itself is a clearly anti-Russian position, and thus provoked the deterioration of relations between the two countries, and as a result, in October of In 1806 the war began, which lasted until May 1812 [14].

In 1804 there was a major uprising in Serbia against Ottoman rule under the leadership of Kara Gorge. During the uprising, Kara Gorge showed himself as a seasoned politician, statesman and fearless warrior. In the field of foreign policy he was looking for support from Russia, which was the protector of the population The Orthodox in the Ottoman Empire, and at the same time Russia provided financial and military aid to the rebels against the Ottoman Sultan during the Russo-Ottoman War of 1806-1812.

At the same time, the Serbs launched a war against the Ottoman rule, but there were some supporters of the Ottoman sultan and opponents of independence in Serbia. However, the Serbian military commander Kara George was able to confront and deter them. As for the Ottoman Empire, he tried to approach France in 1806 to obtain its support. To start the war with Russia, because the Ottoman Empire was suffering from a severe internal political crisis, represented by the rebellion of the Janissaries and the emergence of Mohamed Ali Pasha in Egypt and his attempts to independence from the Ottoman Empire and others, in addition to the national liberation of the Balkan peoples, so it sought to obtain the support



of France in this war, There were fears of the Ottoman Empire that Russia would use the difficult conditions surrounding the Ottoman Empire to expand its influence in the Balkans, which prompted Sultan Selim III to approach Napoleon I.

In the summer of 1806, during the War of the Triple Alliance [31-32]^{iv}(which included Britain, Russia, Prussia and Sweden against the First French Empire), Count Sebastiani, Napoleon I's ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, managed to persuade the Ottomans to revoke all the special privileges granted to Russia in 1805, and to restrict the opening of the Dardanelles straits And the Bosphorus in front of the French warships, and in return, Napoleon promised to help the Sultan to suppress the rebellion in Serbia and to restore the areas lost by the Ottoman Empire. The passage of Russian ships through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles was also prevented, and the Russian and British protests were rejected, and those measures had been taken by Russia as a pretext to invade the lands belonging to the Ottoman Empire[14].

As for the campaign of 1807 and the Russian-British alliance, on November 11, 1806, without warning to declare war, the Russian army entered Moldova and then tightened control over all the forts on the left bank of the Danube, and the Ottoman Empire considered this action a violation of Russian agreements The former Ottoman Empire, as a result of which Sultan Selim III declared war on Russia on December 18, 1806, and at the beginning of 1807 Russian forces fought a war against the French in Prussia[14].

As for Russia's support, its ally Britain joined the war, as the British ambassador tried to exploit the difficult conditions of the Ottoman Empire and subjugate it by using his country's influence, and if it was possible to occupy Constantinople and the straits. Marmara, as the British asked the Sultan to allow the British Navy to pass the Dardanelles forts and to break the alliance with Napoleon I, and for the Ottoman Empire to recognize the Russian occupation of the Danube principalities, the Turks refused to comply with the terms of the warning and worked to increase the coastal fortifications in a hurry, and in late February 1807 Admiral Dekorot was forced After being besieged by the Ottomans, to flee from the Dardanelles, and his forces suffered greatly during the withdrawal, and the British fleet received heavy losses by the fire of Ottoman artillery, and thus opened a front for the Ottomans against Great Britain, which was called (Anglo-Ottoman War 1807-1809), The Sublime Porte also worked to enter into an alliance with France, and major military events began to be widely active at sea, and in the spring of 1 807 The Russian fleet surrounded

the Ottoman fleet in the Dardanelles and defeated it in a major battle on May 10-11, 1807[11].

On March 6, 1807, the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean had besieged the Dardanelles Strait and was able to occupy the island of Tenedos, whose occupation led to a shortage of food in Istanbul and caused hunger and discontent for its residents, and thus ended the Battle of the Dardanelles, which resulted in the destruction of 3 Ottoman ships Personnel losses amounted to 2,000 Ottoman soldiers, and at the same time there was growing resentment by the population in Istanbul that led to a coup that overthrew Sultan Selim III in 1808 and came to power after him Sultan Mustafa IV (1779-1808) where he was executed in late 1808 Despite the successive setbacks, the Ottoman Sublime Porte government set a course for the fleet commander, which is to avoid any battle with the Russian fleet[14].

As the battles continued, the Ottomans agreed to surrender, and on June 28, 5,000 Ottoman soldiers were transferred to the shore. All weapons and guns were handed over to the Russian army. On June 26, 1807, the Ottoman fleet entered the Dardanelles strait and did not exit again from the strait. These battles proved the superiority of the Russian naval power, and it gained sovereignty over the sea.

Thus, in June 1807, the Ottoman Empire suffered a heavy defeat on all fronts, on land and at sea, and these defeats were the result of the deterioration of the internal political conditions of the Ottoman State, which was caused by the rebellion and disobedience of the Janissaries and conspiracies against the Ottoman Sultan, which in turn reflected negatively on the defeats suffered by the forces Ottoman on the battlefields.

The Ottoman-Russian talks failed and the war resumed again (the Russian campaigns of 1809-1810), as Sultan Mustafa IV's hopes were dashed in July 1807 with France's support for him, especially after the signing of the Treaty of Tilsit between Russia and France, forcing the Sultan to sign an armistice on August 12, 1807 with Russia is mediated by France.

Ending the war with France had a major role that helped Russia redeploy the Russian forces on the Danube, as their number reached nearly 80,000 fighters. In 1808, Russian-Ottoman talks were held. The armistice lasted from August 12, 1807 to March 3, 1809. These talks were held in Paris under the auspices and mediation of Napoleon, and during the talks, Russia presented its demands to the Sublime Porte, but the talks were suspended

after Napoleon's departure to Spain, and resumed after the coup that got Sultan Mustafa IV in 1808 in the Ottoman Empire, but the new Sultan Mahmoud The second refused to agree to Russia's demands, and gave his orders to the army to prepare for war, and military operations were resumed in March 1809, but without the support of Russia from Britain, which entered into an alliance with the Ottoman Empire[33].

But defeats continued to befall the Ottomans in their wars with Russia, as the Ottoman army was not ready for war, due to the internal disputes that left bad effects on it. On May 22, 1810, a battle took place in which the Ottomans suffered a severe defeat, after losing 5,000 people, including 2,000 prisoners, and to gain time The Grand Vizier proposed to the Russians a truce, but his request was refused, and on August 26 the Turks suffered a crushing defeat in which they lost 10,000 thousand people, dead, wounded and captured. The victory of the Russians had a decisive impact on the course of the 1810 campaign, and after this battle the Ottoman offensive operations were halted[14].

The Russian-Ottoman War of 1806-1812 is considered one of the longest wars that Russia fought against the Ottoman Empire. France plots against Russia while Britain was an ally of Russia, from the second half of 1807 to 1810 the situation changed radically between Tsar Alexander I and Napoleon Bonaparte, as they became allies in Tilsit at the same time British pounds were flowing into the Ottoman treasury, but by 1810 The clock has returned to its original position[14].

Relations between France and Britain were tense at that time due to the continental blockade that started from 1806 and lasted until 1814, in addition to that Alexander I pledged to Napoleon Bonaparte to mediate a satisfactory peace between Britain and France and if he failed to achieve this, he would join France in the face of Britain with a siege And war, and this pledge delighted Napoleon Bonaparte because he was aware of the importance of cooperation with Russia in the siege of Britain, which is much more important than his acquisition of more lands.

The situation in the Ottoman Empire was very confused and difficult because of the frequent palace coups and the removal of the Ottoman sultans from the Ottoman side. As for the Russian side, it was clear to see the frequent change in the Russian military leaders, so we see in every invasion campaign that the Russians carried out, there was a new commander of the armed forces[34]. The war could have ended in 1808 had it not been for the Sultan's disapproval of the Russian demands.

The war was protracted, and in light of this very complicated situation in Russia, war was imminent with Napoleon. To hasten the end of the protracted war with the Ottoman Empire, the Russians launched a sweeping attack in 1811, where they managed to defeat and destroy the Ottoman forces, forcing the Grand Vizier to surrender. While Napoleon was preparing to attack Russia and approach Moscow, the Russians hastened to conclude a peace agreement with the Turks. This marked the end of the war and the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812.

Conclusions

- This research dealt with the conflicts between the great powers after the withdrawal of the British campaign on Egypt (1806-1812), by addressing the Anglo-Ottoman War (1807-1809).
- The Anglo-Turkish War was part of the Napoleonic Wars. In the summer of 1806, the Ottomans declared war on Russia, during the War of the Third Alliance between Britain, Russia, Prussia and Sweden against the First French Empire.
- One of the reasons for the Anglo-Ottoman war was the cancellation by the Ottomans of all the special privileges granted to Russia in 1805, and the restriction of the opening of the Turkish Straits (the Dardanelles) to French warships.
- Napoleon promised to help the Sultan quell the rebellion in Serbia and restore the territories lost by the Ottoman Empire. It was the Anglo-Russian War (1807-1812), which took place during the Napoleonic Wars. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit, Russia was forced to close sea trade with Great Britain, as part of Napoleon's efforts to establish the Continental Blockade, and to strengthen economic relations between the various countries in Europe under French control.
- The main end goal of the Anglo-Russian War was to close one of Britain's most important foreign markets, to strangle it economically and bring it into submission.
- The Ottoman-Russian War (1806-1812) was one of the longest wars that took place between the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia.
- That war showed the extent of the superiority of the Russian war machine over the Ottomans, as well as it revealed clearly the weakness in the Ottoman Empire, especially in the economic and military aspects, as the Ottoman State suffered as a result of that war from a deficit in the public treasury of the state.



- This war helped the Janissaries go on and on until they reached the point of isolating and killing some of the sultans, and this is a clear indication of the weakness of the Ottoman Empire during that period, as Russia was able to exploit these circumstances to its advantage.

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Notes

ⁱRobert Adair, British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire 1808-1809.

ⁱⁱHe was a Russian statesman, in 1799 he was an adviser on foreign affairs. His opposition to the French alliance and the murder of Paul I in 1801 led to his removal. Then he returned in 1810 as conditions between France and Russia began to deteriorate. Shortly thereafter he was appointed Governor General of Moscow. During the French invasion of Russia, he was responsible for defending the city against Napoleon, and he used all available means to provoke the inhabitants of the town and the region to arm it and join the army to defend the city against invaders.

ⁱⁱⁱHe is the Shah of Persia and the second sult of the Qajar dynasty. He is famous for his poetry of Khaqan. He spent most of his rule in internal and external wars, and was defeated by Russia, which extracted from Persia a large area of the Caucasus. During his reign, the French campaign against Egypt led by Napoleon Bonaparte came in 1213 AH (1798 AD), and England feared its colonial rival France on the way to India. The Shah ceded to the French the island of Kharg in the Persian Gulf. The Shah launched a war against the



Ottoman Empire in 1235 AH (1820 AD), and the war lasted for several years until a year, and it was intended to control Iraq. In this war, the Shah regained some of what he had previously lost of his property, and the Treaty of Erzurum was signed between the two parties in 1238 AH (1822 AD).

^{iv}The War of the Third Coalition was a conflict that spanned from 1803-1806. The war saw the defeat of a coalition of Austria, Portugal, Russia and others at the hands of France and its client states under Napoleon I. Great Britain was already at war with France following the resumption of hostilities caused by the collapse of the Treaty of Amiens, and Britain would be the only country still at war with France after the Peace of Pressburg.

