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Powder keg of europe refers to

The continuing collapse of the Ottoman Empire coincided with the rise of nationalism in the Balkans, leading to an increase in tensions and conflicts in the region. Thus, this gunpowder was a major catalyst for the outbreak of the First World War, defining Balkan Powder Keg Key Points in the early 20th century, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia achieved independence from the Ottoman Empire, but much of their ethnicity remained under Ottoman rule. In 1912, these countries formed the Balkan League and declared war on the Ottomans to restore the territory. Four Balkan states defeated the Ottoman Empire in the first war; One of the four, Bulgaria, suffered defeat in the second war. Tensions and conflicts in this are often called kidneys of Balkan dust and have consequences outside the region. There are a number of overlapping claims to territories and spheres of influence between major European powers, such as the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German Empire and, to a lesser extent, the Ottoman Empire, the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Italy. Relations between Austria and Serbia have become increasingly bitter and Russia feels humiliated after Austria and Germany prevented it from helping Serbia. The powder keg eventually exploded and caused The First World War, which began with a conflict between imperial Austria-Hungary and Panslavian Serbia. racism Any political or popular movement aimed at restoring and restoring a lost or invincible area; territorial claims are justified on the basis of actual or imagined national and historical (area previously part of that country) or ethnic (area inhabited by that nation or ethnic group). It is often recommended by nationalist and pan-nationalist movements and is a feature of identity politics and cultural and political geography. Balkan Peninsula and cultural zone in Southeastern Europe with different and controversial borders. The region is named after the Balkan, stretching from the Serbia-Bulgaria border to the Black Sea. The conflicts here are an important factor in the outbreak of World War II. Pan Slavism Movement, which crystallized in the mid-19th century, deals with the advancement of integrity and unity for the Slavic people. Its main impact took place in the Balkans, where the Inglavian empires – the Byzantine Empire, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Venice ruled for centuries. The Balkan powder keg is also called a powder keg of Europe, referring to the Balkans in the early 20th century before the First World War. There are a number of overlapping claims to territories and spheres of influence between major European powers, such as the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German Empire and, to a lesser extent, the Ottoman Empire, Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Italy. In addition to imperialist ambitions and interests in this region, among the indigenous people there has been an increase in nationalism, which leads to the formation of the independent states of Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania. In these peoples, movements appeared to create larger peoples: to extend the borders of the state beyond those areas where the national ethnic group was for the most part (Zionism). This led to a conflict between the newly discovered independent nations and the empire from which they separated, the Ottoman Empire. Moreover, this leads to differences between balkan peoples who want to acquire territory at the expense of their neighbors. As the conflict with the Ottoman Empire and between the Balkan peoples led to the Balkan wars discussed below. In a different kind, the ideology of Pan Slavism in the Balkans is gaining popularity; The movement that has built around it in the region seeks to unite all the Slavs of the Balkans into one nation, Yugoslavia. However, this requires the reunification of several Balkan states and territory that are part of Austria-Hungary. For this reason, panslavism is strongly against Austria-Hungary, while Russia is considered the leader of all Slavic nations. To complicate matters, in the years before the First World War, there was an entangling of the alliances of the Great Power, both formal and informal, public and secret. After the Napoleonic wars, there was a balance of power to prevent major wars. This theory assumes that opposing combinations of forces in Europe will be matched evenly, meaning that any common war would be too expensive to risk entry. This system began to crumble as the Ottoman Empire, seen as a check on Russian power, began to crumble, and as Germany, a free confederation of secondary states, merged into great power. These changes not only led to a change of power, but also to interests. All these factors and many others conspired for the first world war. As hinted by the name keg of dust of Europe, the Balkans are not the main bet in the war, but the catalyst that led to the confusion. The German chancellor in the late 19th century, Otto von Bismarck, correctly predicted that this would be a source of major conflicts in Europe. Gunpowder burg exploded and provoked the First World War, which began with a conflict between imperial Austria-Hungary and Panslavian Serbia. Balkan problems: Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Britain are trying to keep the lid on imperialist and nationalist tensions in the Balkans to prevent a common European war. They were successful in 1912 and 1913, but failed in 1914 as a result of the outbreak of The First World War. The ongoing collapse of the The Empire led to two wars in the Balkans, in 1912 and 1913, which was a prelude to the World War II. Up to 1900 countries were formed in Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia. However, many of their ethnic compatriots lived under the control of the Ottoman Empire. In 1912, these countries formed the Balkan League. There were three main reasons for the First Balkan War. The Ottoman Empire failed to reform, govern satisfactorily or deal with the growing ethnic nationalism of its various peoples. Secondly, the Great Powers fought each other and failed to ensure that the Ottomans would carry out the necessary reforms. This led balkan countries to impose their own solution. Most importantly, the members of the Balkan League were confident that it would defeat the Turks, which will turn out to be the case. The first Balkan War broke out when the Akhla of the Ottoman Empire on October 8, 1912, and was terminated seven months later by the Treaty of London. After five centuries, the Ottoman Empire lost almost all its possessions in the Balkans. The treaty was imposed by the Great Powers, dissatisfied with the victorious Balkan states. Bulgaria is frustrated about the division of prey in Macedonia, made secret by its former allies Serbia and Greece, and attacked to force them out of Macedonia, starting the Inter-Arab War. The Serbian and Greek armies repelled the Bulgarian offensive and opposed Bulgaria, while Romania and the Ottoman Empire also attacked Bulgaria and acquired (or regained) territory. As a result of the Bucharest Treaty, Bulgaria lost most of the territories it won during the First Balkan War. The long term result is increased tensions in the Balkans. Relations between Austria and Serbia are becoming increasingly bitter. Russia felt humiliated after Austria and Germany prevented it from helping Serbia. Bulgaria and Turkey were also dissatisfied and eventually joined Austria and Germany in The First World War. Please help to improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-material can be challenged and removed. Find sources: Europe's dust keg - news - newspapers - books - scientist - JSTOR (October 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) Diagram illustration of European political alliances just before The First World War. The powder keg in Europe or the Balkan keg was in the Balkans in the early 20th century BC. There are a number of overlapping claims to territories and spheres of influence between major European powers such as the Russian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German Empire and, to a lesser extent, the Ottoman Empire, the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Italy. In addition to imperialist ambitions and interests in this region, growth of nationalism with the indigenous peoples of this region, which leads to the formation of the independent states of Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania. History of the Balkans and the rise of nationalism in the Ottoman Empire Andadenism in the Balkans and the Great Powers in these peoples, there were movements to create larger peoples, which is to extend the borders of the state beyond those areas where the national ethnic group is in the majority (iradenism). This led to a conflict between the newly discovered independent nations and the empire from which they separated, the Ottoman Empire. Moreover, this leads to differences between balkan peoples who want to acquire territory at the expense of their neighbors. Both the conflict with the Ottoman Empire and between balkan nations led to the Balkan wars in 1912-13. In a different kind, the ideology of Pan Slavism in the Balkans is gaining popularity; The movement that has built around it in the region seeks to unite all the Slavs of the Balkans into one nation, Yugoslavia. However, this requires the reunification of several Balkan states and territory that are part of Austria-Hungary. For this reason, panslavism is strongly against Austria-Hungary, while Russia is considered the leader of all Slavic nations. To complicate matters, in the years before the First World War, there was an entangling of the alliances of the Great Power, both formal and informal, public and secret. After the Napoleonic Wars, there was a balance of power to prevent major wars. This theory assumes that opposition to combinations of forces in Europe will be evenly matched, meaning that any common war will be too expensive for any nation to risk entering. This system began to crumble as the Ottoman Empire, which was seen as a check on Russian power, began to crumble, and germany, which was a free confederation of minor states, merged into a great power. These changes not only led to a change of power, but also to interests. All these factors, and many others, conspired to win the First World War. As hinted by the name keg of dust of Europe, the Balkans are not the main bet in the war, but are a catalyst that has led to confusion. The German chancellor in the late 19th century, Otto von Bismarck, correctly predicted that this would be a source of major conflicts in Europe. Gunpowder burg exploded and provoked the First World War, which began with a conflict between imperial Austria-Hungary and Panslavian Serbia. Archduke Franz Ferdinand, a member of the Austrian royal family, was killed by Bosnian Serb mining, a member of the Young Bosnia movement. Austria-Hungary then issued an ultimatum to Serbia, which intends to provoke it into war through extreme demands. 1. The government accepted all the terms of the ultimatum, except for six conditions, which requires the inclusion of Austria-Hungary in serbia's judicial investigation into the murder. Serbia has indicated that this would be unconstitutional and a violation of its sovereignty and

Austria-Hungary has used it as a case of belli invading Serbia. With their full support, the Austro-Hungarians partially mobilized their army against Serbia, which had already begun to mobilize before responding to the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum. Russia has begun to mobilize in support of Serbia, but is not bound by a treaty to do so. Due to the system of European unions, this led to a series of escalating Austrian and Russian mobilizations, and eventually Britain and France were also obliged to mobilize and declare war. Reasons for The First World War Main Article: Reasons for World War I see also the cannons of August, a nonfistic work detailing the lead to the First World War references extracted from

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