

Review

THE GREAT POWERS AND REFORMS IN MACEDONIA IN 1908.

Nada TOMOVIĆ¹

University of Montenegro, Faculty of Philosophy, Danila Bojovića bb, Nikšić,
Montenegro
e-mail: nadat@ucg.ac.me

ABSTRACT

After the Congress of Berlin, Russia and Austro-Hungary had a major role in Balkan politics. It was in their interest to maintain the status quo in the Balkan region. After the uprising in Macedonia in 1903, these two countries made a reform program that was supposed to be carried out by Ottoman Empire. England and France were against the idea that Russia and Austro-Hungary themselves decide on the reform implementation. While European monarchs were actively involved in negotiations on Macedonia, the Young Turks movement in Ottoman Empire was formed. The Young Turks sought to modernize the social system and stabilize the international status of Turkey. One of the consequences of the Young Turk Revolution was a breakdown in the work on the reforms in Macedonia.

KEY WORDS:

Macedonia; Russia; Austro-Hungary; Ottoman Empire; Reform;

¹ NADA TOMOVIĆ: Historian. At the Faculty of Philosophy in Nikšić, study program teaches history: general history of Modern Age I (from the fifteenth to the late eighteenth century), general history of modern period II (from 1789 to 1918), Culture of the modern era and second, optional subject East question. Since 2006 she has been engaged Faculty of Political Sciences in Podgorica, where she teaches History of Europe I.