Jonathan Quang

11/4/15

Mr.Berman Period 3

HW#27

The Crimean war was fought on the Crimean Peninsula between Russians versus the British, French, and Ottomans. The war was caused by Russian demands to exercise protection over the Orthodox subjects of the Ottoman sultan and disputes between Russia and France over how the privileges Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic Church would pan out in places such as Palenstine. Supported by the British, the Ottomans took a stand against the Russians at the Turk-Russo border with the Russians occupying Danubian principalities (modern Romania). After the Russian Black Sea fleet destroyed a Turkish transports at Sinope, British and French fleets entered the Black Sea to protect Ottoman transports. On March 28 Britain and France declared war on Russia. To satisfy Austria and avoid having that country also enter the war, Russia evacuated the Danubian principalities. Austria then proceeded to occupy them. The Europeans and Ottomans landed troops in Russian Crimea, and began a yearlong siege of the Russian fortress of Sevastopol. Then, Sardinia-Piedmont entered the war and sent 10,000 troops. After Austria threatened to join the war, Russia accepted peace terms. The Congress of Paris finalized the peace terms, which solidified Ottoman Turkey's integrity, the surrender of Russian control over Besserabia, the declaration of the Black Sea as neutral, and the opening of the Danube rivers for trade.