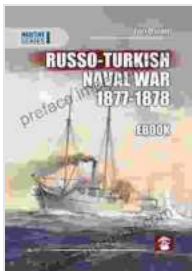


The Russo-Turkish Naval War of 1877-1878: A Maritime Epic

The Russo-Turkish Naval War of 1877-1878 was a major naval conflict between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire. The war was fought in the Black Sea, the Aegean Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea. The Russian Navy emerged victorious, and the war marked the decline of Ottoman naval power.



Russo-Turkish Naval War 1877-1878 (Maritime Book 1)

by Dr. Lew Deitch

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

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Background

The Russo-Turkish Naval War of 1877-1878 was a direct result of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. The Russo-Turkish War was a land war fought between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire over the control of the Balkans. The Russian Navy played a major role in the war, providing logistical support to the Russian army and blockading Ottoman ports.

The Russian Navy

The Russian Navy was one of the most powerful navies in the world in the 19th century. The navy had a large fleet of warships, including battleships, cruisers, and destroyers. The Russian Navy was also well-trained and well-equipped.

The Ottoman Navy

The Ottoman Navy was much smaller and weaker than the Russian Navy. The Ottoman Navy had a fleet of wooden ships, which were outgunned and outmaneuvered by the Russian ships. The Ottoman Navy was also poorly trained and poorly equipped.

The War

The Russo-Turkish Naval War began on April 24, 1877, when the Russian Navy attacked the Ottoman fleet at Batum. The Russian Navy won a decisive victory, and the Ottoman fleet was forced to retreat to the Dardanelles.

The Russian Navy continued to blockade the Dardanelles throughout the war. The blockade prevented the Ottoman Navy from leaving the Dardanelles and attacking Russian ships in the Black Sea.

In addition to the blockade, the Russian Navy also conducted a number of raids on Ottoman ports in the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea. The raids were successful in destroying Ottoman ships and supplies.

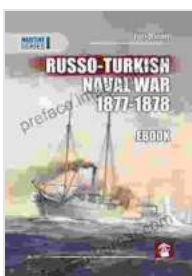
The war ended on March 3, 1878, with the signing of the Treaty of San Stefano. The treaty gave Russia control of the Balkans and forced the Ottoman Empire to pay a large indemnity.

Aftermath

The Russo-Turkish Naval War of 1877-1878 was a major victory for the Russian Navy. The victory marked the decline of Ottoman naval power and the rise of Russian naval power.

The war also had a significant impact on the development of naval warfare. The war was the first major naval conflict to be fought between two ironclad fleets. The war also saw the of new naval technologies, such as the torpedo and the submarine.

The Russo-Turkish Naval War of 1877-1878 was a major naval conflict that had a significant impact on the development of naval warfare. The war was a victory for the Russian Navy and marked the decline of Ottoman naval power.



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