

## **Abstract**

The Great Eastern Crisis was started by a peasant uprising in Bosnia and Herzegovina, further on the following months and years riots spread to other parts of the Ottoman empire and in the spring 1877 the crisis escalated into the Russo-Ottoman war. Russian army celebrated victory but the treaty of San Stefano has strengthened power of St. Petersburg so significantly, that it aroused the resistance of other powers, especially United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary. Then these two powers represented Russia's main enemies at the Berlin congress where such a revision of a new arrangement should have been made that would be acceptable for all the powers.

The public of the Habsburg monarchy paid considerable attention to the crisis. Reports of the Bulgarian and other „horrors“ spreading across Europe naturally hit Austria-Hungary as well. Fears of the war between the powers resonated especially in the Danube monarchy because of its geographical location. A crucial factor for perceiving the crisis from the point of view of the public in the monarchy was also the Slavophile and pro-Russian orientation of the Slavs in the country, which was further strengthened by the reports from the "East". However, among many groups of non-Slav population of the monarchy, these tendencies raised resentment and concern. The opposing tendencies were also fully displayed at the very end of the crisis, during the Berlin Congress.

Negotiations in the German capital were watched with interest by the Austrian press as well. From it's pages it is possible to conclude a certain extent of the relationship between a various groups within the monarchy with problems connected with the Eastern question. It is not only about the Slavophilia or the relationship with Russia, it is also possible to see different views on Vienna's foreign policy and the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or ideas about the ideal arrangement of the Balkans or the whole Europe.

## **Key words**

Congress of Berlin, Austria-Hungary, Great Eastern Crisis, press, 19th century