

Abstrakt

After the death of vladika and bishop Petr II. Njegoš, the transition from theocracy to the secular form of Regim at the first half of the 19th century marked many changes for country which is situated in the area of the southwest Balkan.

The very rise of the principality under the Russian protection did not yet mean the stability and safety. The young prince Danilo Petrović Njegoš was very well aware of the importance of expansion of his territory, mainly due to the struggle for existence. The centre of his effort became the area southwards of Portorice, especially the area Žabljak Crnojeviće. Since the end of the Modelje Agens, this area belonged to Ottomans and it was an important symbol of local political power.

Having at this fortress. The prince caused a political battle on the international level. Resulting invasion of the Ottoman army to Montenegro was interrupted only by the activity of Vienna – it sent in special mission of Leiningen to Constantinople.

The similar mission from Russian part which was called Menshikov mission, was not successful but contradictory – it brought in an international conflict, i. e. Crimean war. During this war, the prince solemnized marriage with Darinka Kvekić, Serbian from Terst. In the year 1855 the prince issued a law book by which he defined the recent concept of power in the country. His own Regim was, however, autocratic.

In the course of the war, the prince was repressing many revolts which were funded by Ottoman party. However the way he gained respect was on the verge of brutality. This resulted in the political emigration. In the course of his Regim, i. e. until 1860, there had been also emigrations due to economic-political reasons, because the young princess orientated the court as well as the policy of the country to France and that was after hundreds of years of orientation on Russia and Serbia.

The prince Danilo refused the Serbian plan of the idea of reunion of South Slavs. The implementor of the plan was I. Garašanin, the leading personality of the Serbian foreign policy. One of the reasons was also personal antipathy between the Montenegrin prince Danilo Petrović and Serbian Prince Alexandr Karadjordjević who at the first half of the 19th century refused to give his daughter to the young Montenegrin prince in marriage.

The gradual disintegration of the Ottoman Empire which had been adumbrated by the Crimean war, led to a bigger pressure to the sultan. This concerned mainly keeping the human rights of the vassals. Using diplomatic pressure, the Great powers made the sultan declare new reform act.

Besides, the policy of the Great powers gradually started to take the reins of the financial policy of the empire of Bosphorus. A period came, where many loans were provided to Constantinople. This laid the empire in debts and insolvency.

The end of the Crimean war then indicated a new interplay of great powers which came into existence at the conference – congress in Paris. There, Russia and France intermingled with each other on the international field.

As the terms of the sultan's edict were not kept, it led to the protestant revolts which slowly overgrew into political disturbances. Having supported them, the Montenegrin prince managed to destabilise the area of western Balkan. The pension in the area of Grahovo then broke out into an open battle.

The victory of Montenegrins in the battle of Grahovo in May 1858 brought Montenegro an international fame and made the powers to raise the matter of separation of Montenegro. The demarcation committee finished its task as far as in April 1860. By this act, the powers declared Montenegrin principality, on De facto level.

This declaration was however preceded by multilayered work of the Montenegrin's court in the matter of creation of own structure of the government in the country and last but not least

in the matter of creation of a kind of autoimmune system of public finance. Though it was supported by Russian, French and later also Austrian part.

However, the rule of the first Montenegrin prince did not go hand in hand with good luck. From the second half of the century he had to face more and more frequent and open criticism to the autocracy he was performing.

The dissatisfaction broke out into the open hostility of one of the fractions of political emigration. It was headed by Todor Kadić who himself 31. 7. / 12. 8. 1860 successfully attempted the life of the first Montenegrin prince, though he was supported by the Austrian part.

His death to some extent fulfilled the testament of the last vladika, to which I drew the attention at the end of my thesis.