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**REVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION AND POLITICS: INTERNAL
MACEDONIAN-ODRIN REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION AND
BULGARIAN STATE THE EVE OF BALKAN WAR**

(Summary)

Young Turk Revolution in the summer of 1908 and the establishment of constitutional parliamentary regime in the Ottoman Empire led to the temporary suspension of armed activities of the IMRO (Internal Macedonian-Odrin Revolutionary Organization). After nearly two years of silence, during 1910–1911, the Organization resumed armed struggle in Macedonia in reaction to the ongoing violence of the Young Turks against Bulgarian population. The process is also difficult because of internal disagreements between the revolutionaries and the problems of the restoration committee structures, but it is irreversible. The renewal of armed struggle in Macedonia as a whole, encounters reserved attitude from Bulgarian government and its diplomatic representatives in European Turkey. There was a predominant opinion that the intensification of the bands is justified only in the immediate prospect of war with the Ottoman Empire. In an effort to avoid premature and isolated armed actions in Macedonia, the Bulgarian government restricts the activities and financial resources of the IMRO in the country. As in previous years, the measures are not intended to destroy the Organization, but rather to submit it to the government policy. To the IMRO, without underestimating its importance is assigned the position of a significant, but an auxiliary factor in the future Bulgarian-Turkish conflict. This behavior is supported by the government until the very beginning of the Balkan war.