

Chapter 26

Vocabulary:

1. Ottoman Reforms
2. Ottoman Society for Union and Progress
3. Suez Canal
4. Banner Armies
5. Qing
6. Compradors
7. Opium Wars
8. Taiping Rebellion
9. Self-strengthening Movement
10. Boxer Rebellion
11. Mahdi

Objectives:

1. Why did the Ottoman Empire decline?
2. Why did groups oppose Ottoman Reforms?
3. How did the strategic importance of Egypt change?
4. How did the Opium war influence different countries?
5. How did the Ming decline?
6. Why were the rebellions in the Ottoman and Qing empires similar?

Chapter 26 outline:

Ottoman Empire and Islamic heartlands:

- 18th century, begin to decline
 - Succession of weak rulers within the political and social order.
 - Power struggles.
 - Merchants grew more dependent on trade with Europe
 - Economy suffered from competition from the west
 - Some countries broke away and claimed independence
 - Survival depended on reform from within
 - Slow communication systems
 - Major differences- regional, religious, and ethnic
 - Extravagant lifestyle
- Reforms
 - **Ottoman Reforms**(Tanzimat Reforms)- Series of reforms in Ottoman Empire between 1839 and 1876; established Western –style university, state postal system, railways, extensive legal reform; resulted in creation of new constitution in 1876.
 - **Ottoman Society for union and Progress-** Organization of political agitators in opposition to rule of Abdul Harmid; also called “Young Turks”; desired to restore the 1876 constitution.
 - Europeans feared the consequences of territorial division within the ottoman empire
 - Improved ottomans ability to deflect assaults of foreign aggressors

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- Reforms based on Europe: university education, communication systems, railways, newspaper, techniques and weapons
- The ottoman were very vulnerable to Europe
- Europeans eventually took over Egypt
 - Egypt left very vulnerable
 - Egypt began to rely on the west- all goods came from the outside except for cotton
 - Europeans created the **Suez Canal**
 - Facilitated trade in Indian Ocean
 - Began controlling finances and economy
 - Changes in Trade
- The Sudan
 - The British were drawn into the disorder
 - Egypt won a small portion of their land
 - Egypt tried to abolish the slave trade under British rule
 - Leader founded- Mohammed Ahmed
 - Religious figure known as **Mahdi**
 - Claimed Jihad

Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

- Weakness of the Ming empire
 - Enabled Manchu (Qing) to seize control of China
 - **Banner Armies**- Eight armies of the Manchu tribes identified by separate flags; utilized to defeat Ming Empire and establish Qing Dynasty
- Manchu
 - Wanted to preserve Chinese political systems and society
 - Unlike the Mongols, Manchu reinstated the examination system and had sons educated in the Chinese classics
 - However, social gap between rural gentry and ordinary peasants and laborers formed
 - **Compradors**- Merchants who enabled china to be connected to the rest of the world
- Decline of the **Qing** empire
 - Failing bureaucracy (internal problem)
 - Merchants and poorly educated landowners became members of the bureaucracy (hadn't received proper education)
 - Cheating on the exams became prevalent
 - Needed innovation and technology to increase productivity to support increasing population
 - **Opium Wars**
 - Chinese realized that opium was a major threat to the economy and social order
 - British ordered Chinese to stop anti-opium campaign
 - Beginnings of the Opium War

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1. Allowed European powers to force china to open trade and diplomatic exchanges
 2. British oversaw china's foreign trade
 3. Chinese were forced to accept European ambassadors at Qing court
 4. China's defeat in the opium war contributed to crisis that threatened Qing and china as a whole
- **Taiping rebellion**- a semi- Christianized prophet sought to overthrow Qing and confusion basis (scholar gentry)
 1. Led to attack on scholar gentry (led to Taiping defeat)
 - Leaders were responsible for china's **self-strengthening movement**
 1. Encouraged western investment
 2. Manchu rulers supported officials who pushed for social and political reforms
 - Revolutionaries from the rising middle class were hostile to the involvement of the imperialist powers
 - **Boxer Rebellion**- aimed at expelling foreigners from China; failed because of intervention of armies of Western powers in China; defeat of Chinese enhanced control by Europeans and the power of provincial officials.

Ottoman Empire and China

- Persisting military power
- Ongoing rivalries among European powers
 - Prevented them from the colonizing like Asia, Africa, and Pacific
- Disruptions from European industrial powers
 1. Emergence of conflict

Period 3= Arab control over Indian Ocean Trade

Period 4 = European control over Atlantic Ocean Trade

Period 5= European control over Indian Ocean Trade