

Chapter 26 Outline

Emily Kopas, Kristen Lemes, Daniel Navon

1. **Ottoman Reforms:** Also known as the Tanzimat reforms, established Western-style university, state postal system, railways, extensive legal reform, resulted in the creation of new constitution in 1876.
2. **Ottoman Society of Union and Progress:** Also known as the Young Turks, their goal was to restore the 1876 constitution and resume far-reaching reforms.
3. Muhammad Ali tried to Westernize Egypt by hiring European troops, and adopting European tactics for fighting.
 - a. He tried to introduce reforms that would enforce European influence.
 - b. He ultimately failed and Westernization did not occur.
4. **Khedives:** descendants of Muhammad in Egypt; caused peasants to go hungry because khedives expanded cotton production which led to Egypt being dependent on a single export; led Egypt to be indebted to Europeans
5. The Suez Canal transformed Egypt into one of the most strategic places on earth.
 - a. It was a commercial and military link between European powers and their colonial empires in Asia and east Africa.
6. **Mahdi**, in Sufi belief system, was known as the promised deliverer
 - a. Leader of the revolt against Egypt
 - b. Thought he was the caliph
 - c. Religious rebellion
 - d. Believed he should return faith to what he claimed was its original purity (jihad)
7. Manchu China, also known as Qing China was not very different from the previous dynasty because it kept scholar-gentry and Confucian ideals.
8. The Opium War was a war fought between the British and Chinese of the influx of Opium brought into China by the British.
9. The Taiping Rebellion was mainly due to the loss of the Opium war and advances in technology by other countries.