

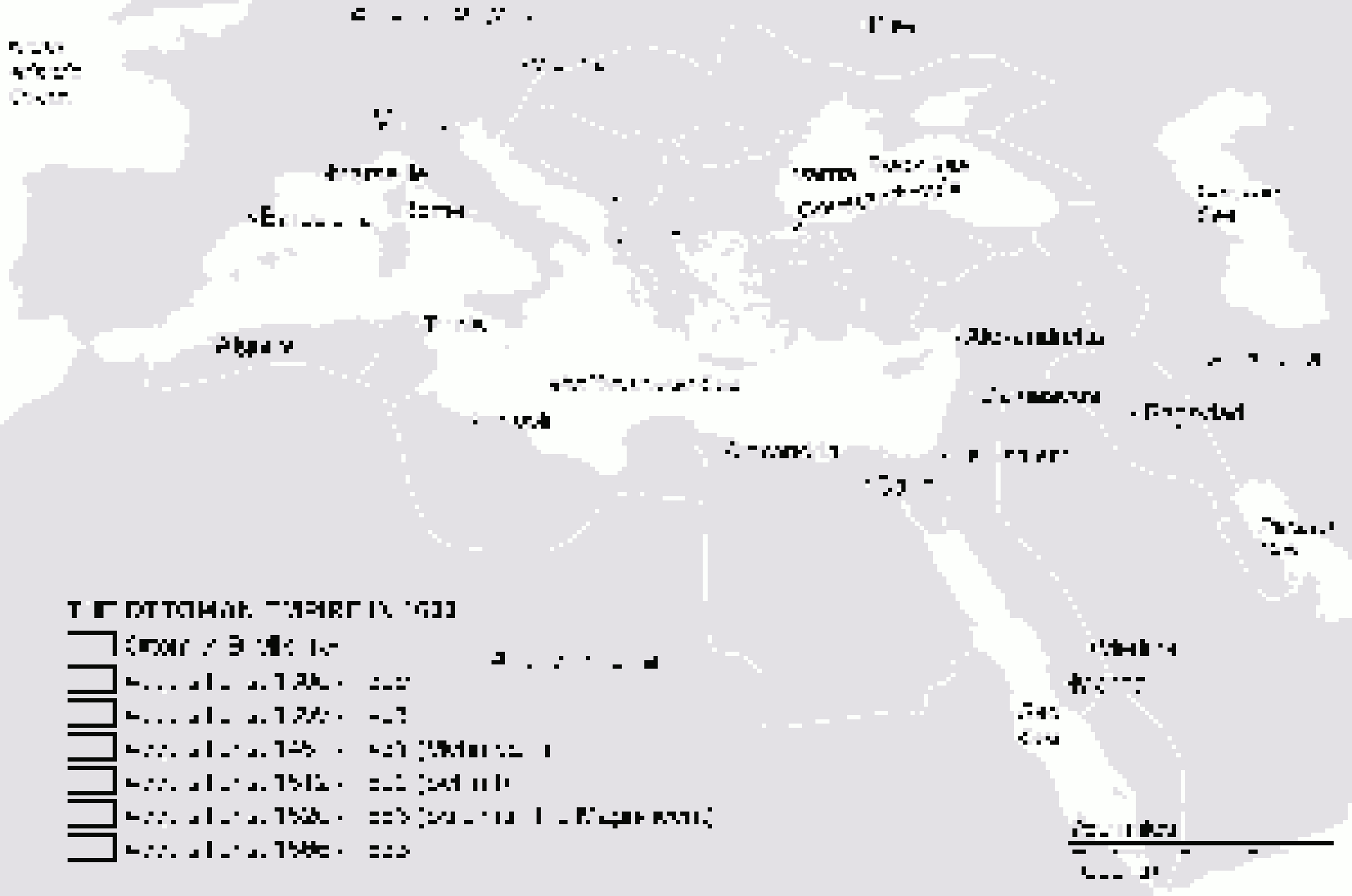
# Ottoman Empire

- **Trade declined**
- **Weakened by independence revolts in:**
  - **Greece (1820s)**
  - **Serbia (1867)**
- **Disinterest in industrialization—led to Christians & Jews (minorities) in empire to trade w/ Western Europe for manufactured goods**
- **Domestic system still used**



# Ottoman Growth

Scale  
0/1000  
0/1000



# Attempted Reform in Ottoman

- **1700s—Mediocre leaders & gov. corruption weakened Ottoman**
- **Sultans who wanted reform were opposed by those wanting traditional ways**
  - **Janissaries refused to adapt to new techniques**
    - **Were powerful enough to prevent changes (assassinated sultans)**
- **1820s—Sultan Mahmud II—patterned reforms on Western ideas: diplomatic corps & exchange of ambassadors**
  - **Created professional, European-style army & subdued janissaries**



# Reforms... Shmorms

- **Tanzimat Reforms—1839—Pol. & ec. reform open them to Western infl.**
  - facilitated trade, but came too late (artisans suffered)
  - Greater **religious tolerance of millets** (non-Muslims)
    - Granted equality
  - **State-run post office & telegraphs**
  - European based **constitution 1876**
  - Legal reform
  - Western-style ed. in universities (sc., techn.)
  - Suppose to **increase women's status, but really did not**
    - (to end seclusion, polygamy, & veiling—never did)
- **Young Turks—1889—made reforms that didn't make permanent change b/c too late**
  - Pro-Western army officers
  - Would play role in ending sultan's rule
  - **1908—seized control of gov.—est. parl. gov.**



# Ottoman Economy

- **Foreign loans** to boost economy made them **dependent on European imports**
- **Removal of tariffs & trade barriers** removed protection of Ottoman merchants w/ West
  - Tough conditions for artisans b/c of Western competition
  - **Massive import** of goods (esp. from GB)
- **Extraterritoriality**—Europeans allowed in Ottoman commercial centers to live under own laws, not Ottoman





*The Ottoman Empire.*

# Ottoman Empire Shrinks

- **“The Eastern Question”** —how to deal w/ Ottoman decline
  - Not a threat to Europe, but geographically important
- **Early 1700s Austria-Hungary seized Ottoman territory**
- **Late 1700s Russia threatened Ottoman Empire—wanting a Black Sea port**
- **Crimean War —1850s—against Russia**
  - Ottoman’s won (only w/ help of GB & Fr.)





PEACE RUMORS  
Let Us Have (A) Pence (Piece)



# Cont.

- **Last ½ of 1800s—large portions seized by Europeans (esp. Fr. & GB)**
  - **1870s driven out of Balkans**
- **British support Ottomans** in order to prevent Europeans from gaining access to Mediterranean Sea
- **1908—sultan overthrown** by Ottoman Society for Union and Progress (part of Young Turks)



**The Ottoman Empire  
Under Suleiman I  
the Magnificent,  
1580**  
200 Miles

A map of the Ottoman Empire in the 1800s, showing its extent across the Middle East and parts of North Africa. The empire is shaded in brown, while surrounding regions are in yellow and blue. A red text box on the right side of the map contains the title. Labels for various regions are placed in white boxes with black borders. A silver pushpin is visible in the top-left corner of the map.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

**Ottoman Empire  
1800s—the  
“Sick Man of  
Europe”**

SYRIA

MESOPOTAMIA

Palestine

EGYPT

Mecca

YEMAN

SUDAN

# Ottoman Empire and Egypt

- **Egypt was most important Ottoman territory**
- **Egyptian Mamluks were the vassals of Ottoman Empire**
- **1798—Napoleon's army invaded Egypt & crushed Mamluks**
  - **Showed how vulnerable Muslims were to attack**
  - **Ottoman authority damaged**
  - **1801— Muhammad Ali began ruling**
    - **Founder of “Modern Egypt”**
- **1805—Revolt of Muhammad Ali freed Egypt from Ottomans**



# Egypt Industrializes

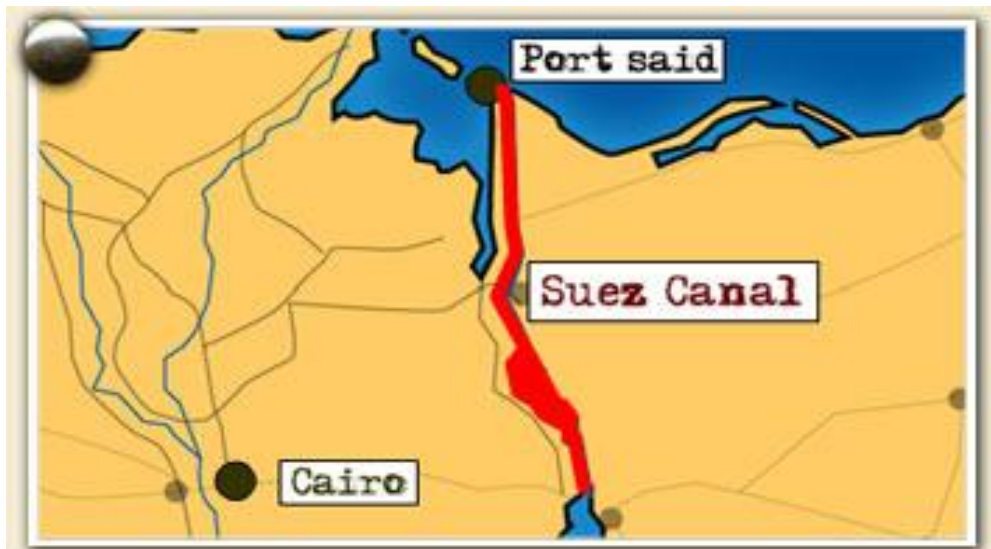
**Muhammad Ali**—began to **industrialize** in early 19<sup>th</sup> C.

- **Built up military** to decrease dependence on Ottoman Empire
  - Western-style military
- **European advisors to build up industries**
  - Peasants required to grow **cotton** & wheat to export to industrial nations
  - **Egypt dependent on cotton (single crop)**
    - One of world's greatest suppliers of cotton
  - **Muhammad Ali attempted to build up the industrial sector, but failed**



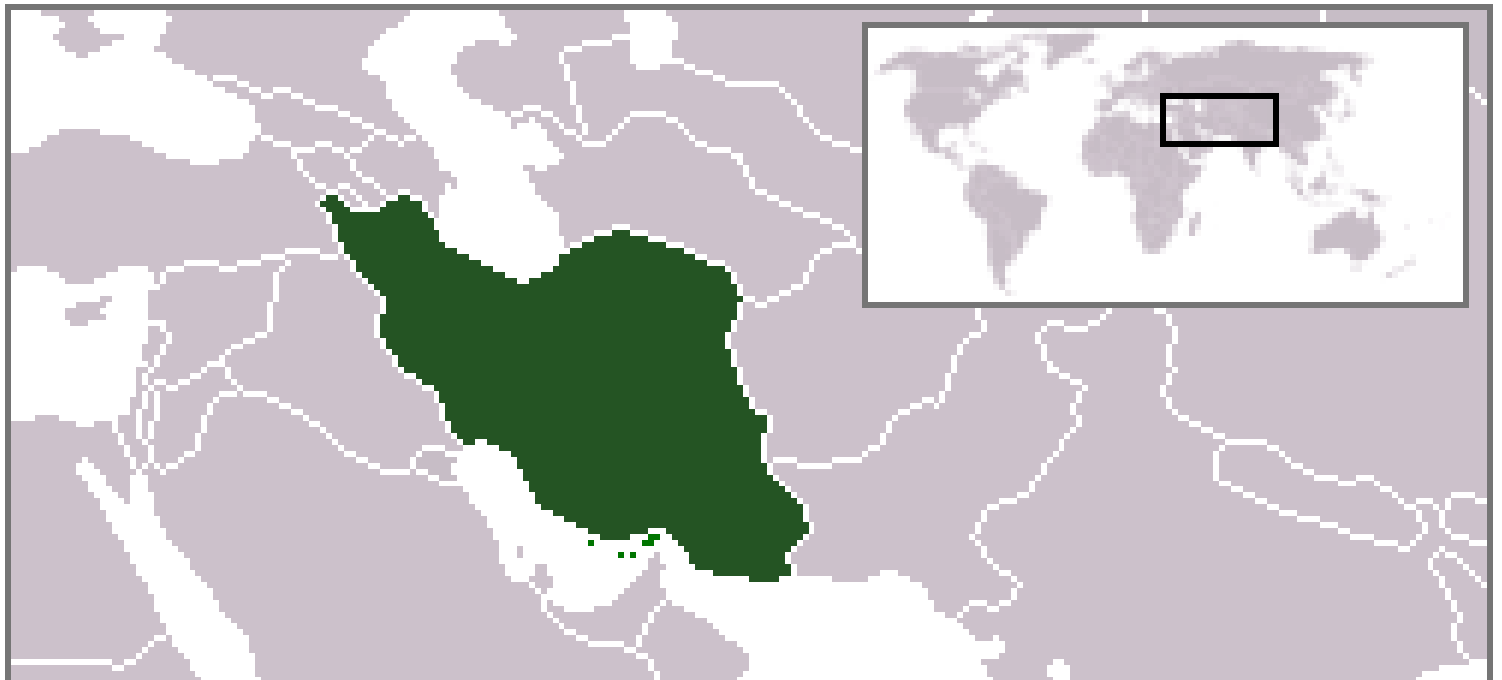
# Egypt & the West

- **High tariffs on imported goods—British objected & forced him to end them**
- **Couldn't compete w/ British manufacturers**
  - Became **dependent on British goods**
- **1869—Suez Canal completed strengthening trade**
  - **Both GB & Fr. had financed construction**
  - **Made Egypt a significant commercial & political power b/w Europe and colonies**
- **1881—became **British protectorate****



# Persia and the Middle East

- **Safavid collapsed in 1722—into Persia**
- **Persia remained indep. of Ottomans**
- **Surrounded by Russia & growing British India**
  - Divided into **spheres of influence by Russia & GB**
- **Geopolitics!!!**
- **1908—discovery of petroleum**



# Qing China

- 1644—Ming taken over by **Manchus**, part of **Jurchen** tribe in Manchuria
- **Last imperial dynasty in China!!!** (Dunt, dunt, daaa)





# Qing Rule

## Continuities:

- **Civil service exams** (lasts 1,300 years)
- **Patriarchal family**
- **Low status of women**
  - **No divorce rights, men could divorce for not having sons**

## Changes:

- **Female infanticide increased**
- **Chinese men required to wear queue**
- **Lifted restrictions on foreign travel**
- **Merchants active in overseas trade & foreign merchants traded in Canton (called compradors)**
- **Population increase—most populous region in world**
  - **B/c of maize & sweet potato**
- **Gap b/w rural peasants & gentry increased**
  - **Gentry men let their fingernails grow long**



**Queue hairstyle consisted of the hair on the front of the head being shaved off above the temples and the rest of the hair braided into a long ponytail, or queue. The ponytail was never to be cut for it would justify execution as treason.**



**Dowager Empress  
Cixi—  
long fingernails denote  
her high status**



# European Influence in China

- Europeans wanted **tea, silk, porcelain—had to trade w/ silver**
- **1793—Europeans asked for more privileges**
  - Chinese not interested
- **1800—Forbid importation of opium**
- **G.B. concerned about silver paid for Chinese goods—  
imbalance of trade**
  - Began trading **Indian opium**
    - Opium in demand in China—paid for it with silver (**trade reversal**)
    - Millions of Chinese addicted to opium (affected work & family)
  - Qing tried to **block opium trade**
- **1830s—Chinese not in control of trade market—Europeans had advantage**
  - Wanted fewer taxes on their goods & right to trade opium
  - Each year over 30,000 chests of opium into China

**“We possess all things. I set no value on objects strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country’s manufactures.”**

**Emperor Qianglong of China to King George III of England, 1793, was brought gifts of: clocks, globes, hot-air balloon**

# Canton, China — major trade city



# Opium Trade

BRITAIN

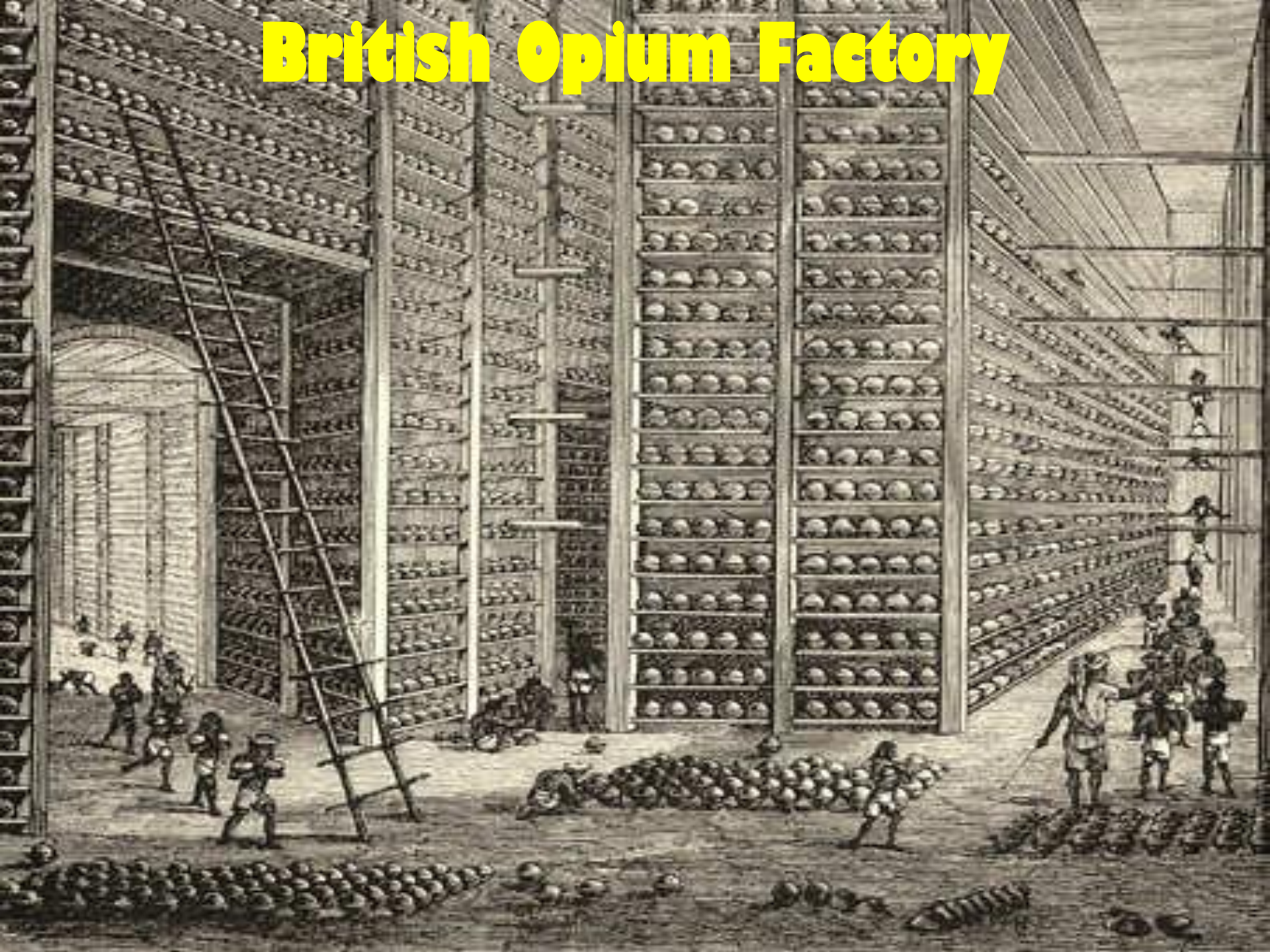
INDIA

CHINA





# British Opium Factory



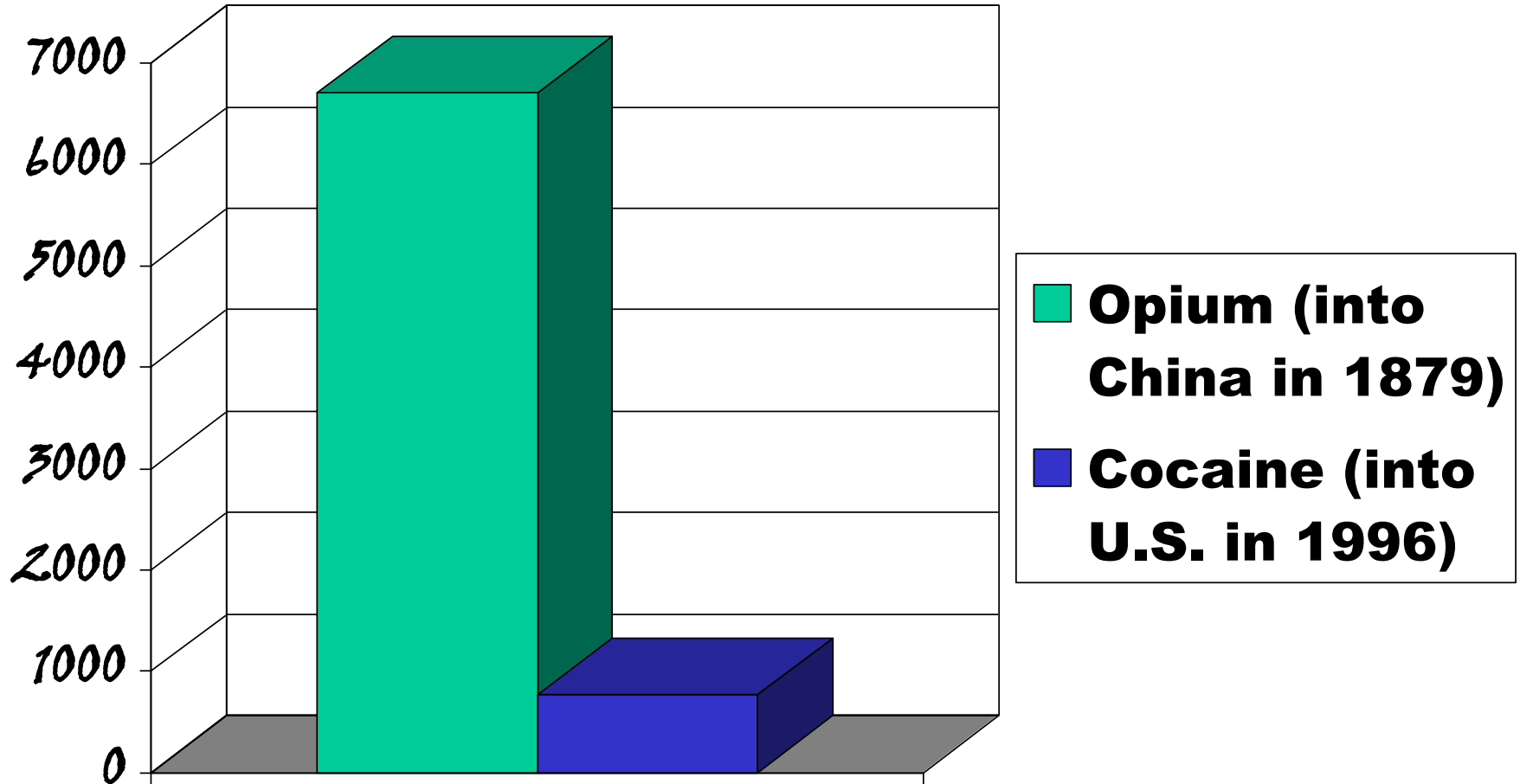
# Opium Den



4606  
T. E. WIGHT  
750-35th AVE.

UNDERGROUND OPIMUM DEN.

# Drug Trade



# Opium Wars

- **1839—war broke out b/w China & G.B.**
- **British won**
- **1850—another conflict—British won**
  - **Treaty of Nanking (1842)—made Hong Kong a British colony (back to China in 1997)**
  - **Opened up 5 ports to foreign commerce**
- **Opium continued to flow into China**





# Opium Den—in San Francisco



# In France



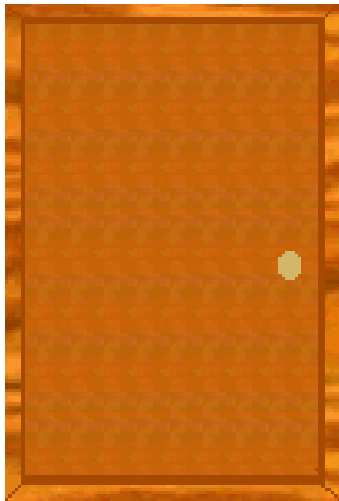
*Hong Kong late 19<sup>th</sup> C. — back to  
China 1997, yet has much autonomy until 2047*





# Spheres of Influence

- **Spheres of Influence**—territories where certain nations enjoyed special trade privileges & rights of **extraterritoriality**
- **1899—Open Door Policy**—U.S. created to open **China to all nations**
  - Protected China from colonization
  - **1900—90 ports opened** to foreign trade in China



# China: Spheres of Influence and Treaty Ports, c. 1900



**LABUILDER: Interpreting Maps**  
ment Interaction Which countries had spheres  
ing?



Sentinels.



# Problems in the Qing Dynasty

- End of 18<sup>th</sup> C. Qing in decline
- Civil service exams **corrupted** (bribery, fraud)
- Growth of bureaucracy
- Money into private fortunes instead of state projects
- **Opium import**
  - Influence of foreign powers & **defeat in Opium Wars** produced widespread rebellion in south in 1850s-60s
- Protest Qing weaknesses
- **Dams, dikes, irrigation systems in disrepair**
- Highway bandits
- 1840s **famines**



# Taiping Rebellion (1850-1865)

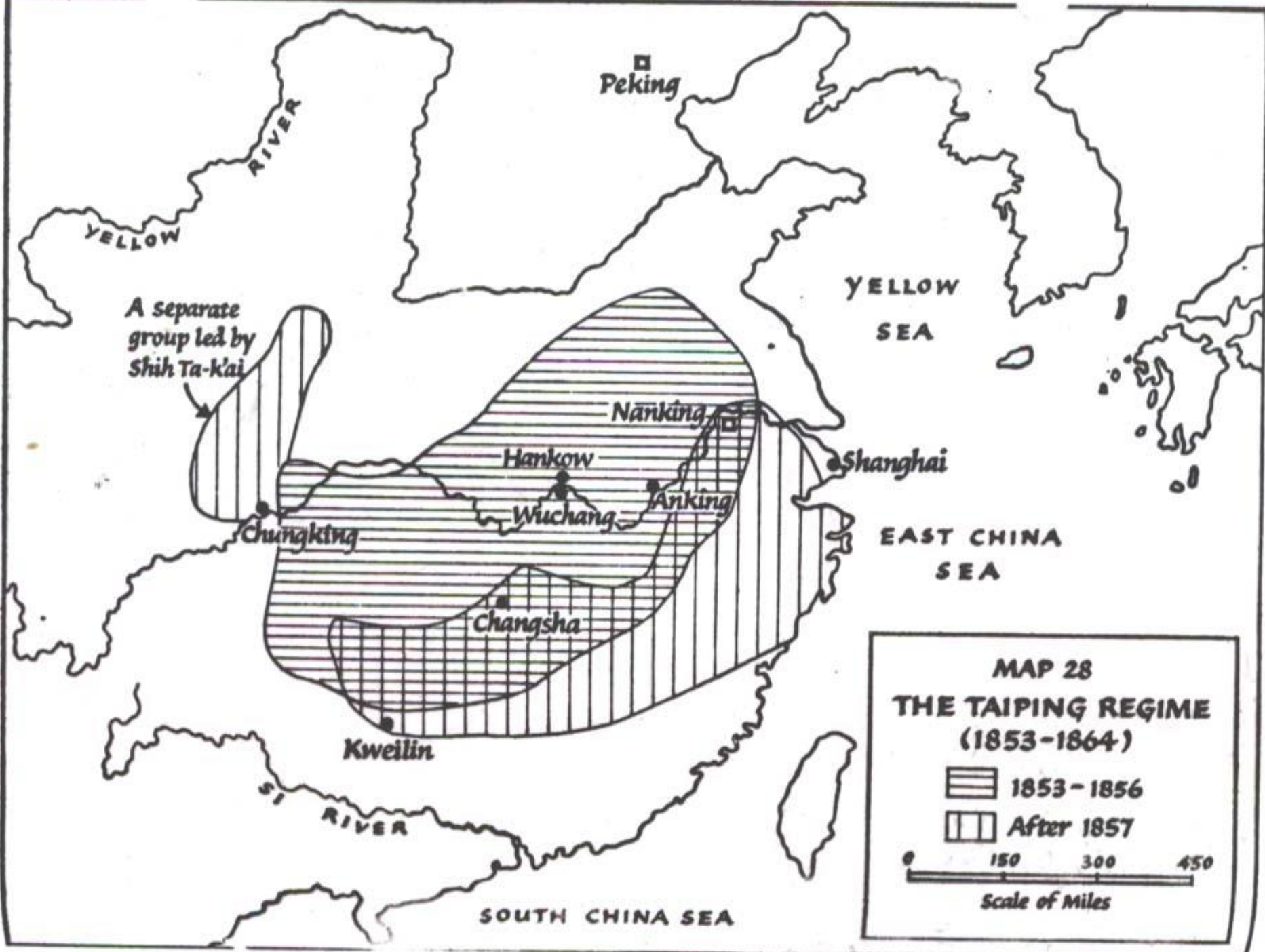
- “Great Peace”
- **Hong Xiuquan**—led revolt
  - Believed he was “**younger brother**” of Jesus
  - 1851—est. **Kingdom of Heavenly Peace** (Hong as absolute ruler)
    - advocated **social reforms, privileges for women, land redistrib.**
    - **Civil service exams based on Bible**
    - **All land held by state**
    - **Classless society**—all wealth distributed equally
    - **Women equal to men**
    - **Failed to maintain authority**
    - **Hong withdrew from public life**



# Taiping Rebellion Ends

- Rebellion ended when scholar-gentry realized that the rebellion was reaching the heart of Chinese tradition
  - **Europeans (led by British) helped to put down the rebellion**
    - Showed that the dynasty was **dependent on Europe**
- Largest rebellion of the Qing period—20 million died
  - **2<sup>nd</sup> highest death toll** of all conflicts! (WWII #1)
  - **Farmland destroyed**





Peking

YELLOW RIVER

YELLOW SEA

A separate group led by Shih Ta-k'ai

Nanking

Hankow

Shanghai

Wuchang

Anking

EAST CHINA SEA

Chungking

Changsha

Kweilin

SI RIVER

SOUTH CHINA SEA

**MAP 28**  
**THE TAIPIING REGIME**  
**(1853-1864)**

1853 - 1856  
After 1857

0 150 300 450  
Scale of Miles



# After the Taiping Rebellion



**Queen  
Victoria of  
England**

**Wilhelm of  
Germany**

**Nicholas II of  
Russia**

**Marianne  
(symbol for  
France)**

**Samurai of  
Japan**

# Boxer Rebellion

## Events leading up to the Boxer Rebellion:

- **Self-strengthening movement** that **encouraged Western investment** in factories, railroads, & modernizing army
- **Dowager Empress Cixi crushed these reforms**
- **Climate of revolt created by: presence of Christian missionaries, drought, empress who wanted foreigners out**
- **Boxer Rebellion (1899-1900)**—against foreigners—**2 months**
  - **Attacked foreigners** in Beijing—European sector
  - led by **“Fists of Righteous Harmony”** –Boxers
  - **Execution of foreigners in China**
  - **Supported by Empress** (w/ words only)
  - **Put down by forces from Europe, U.S., & Japan**

**Empress Cixi**



# Boxer Rebellion

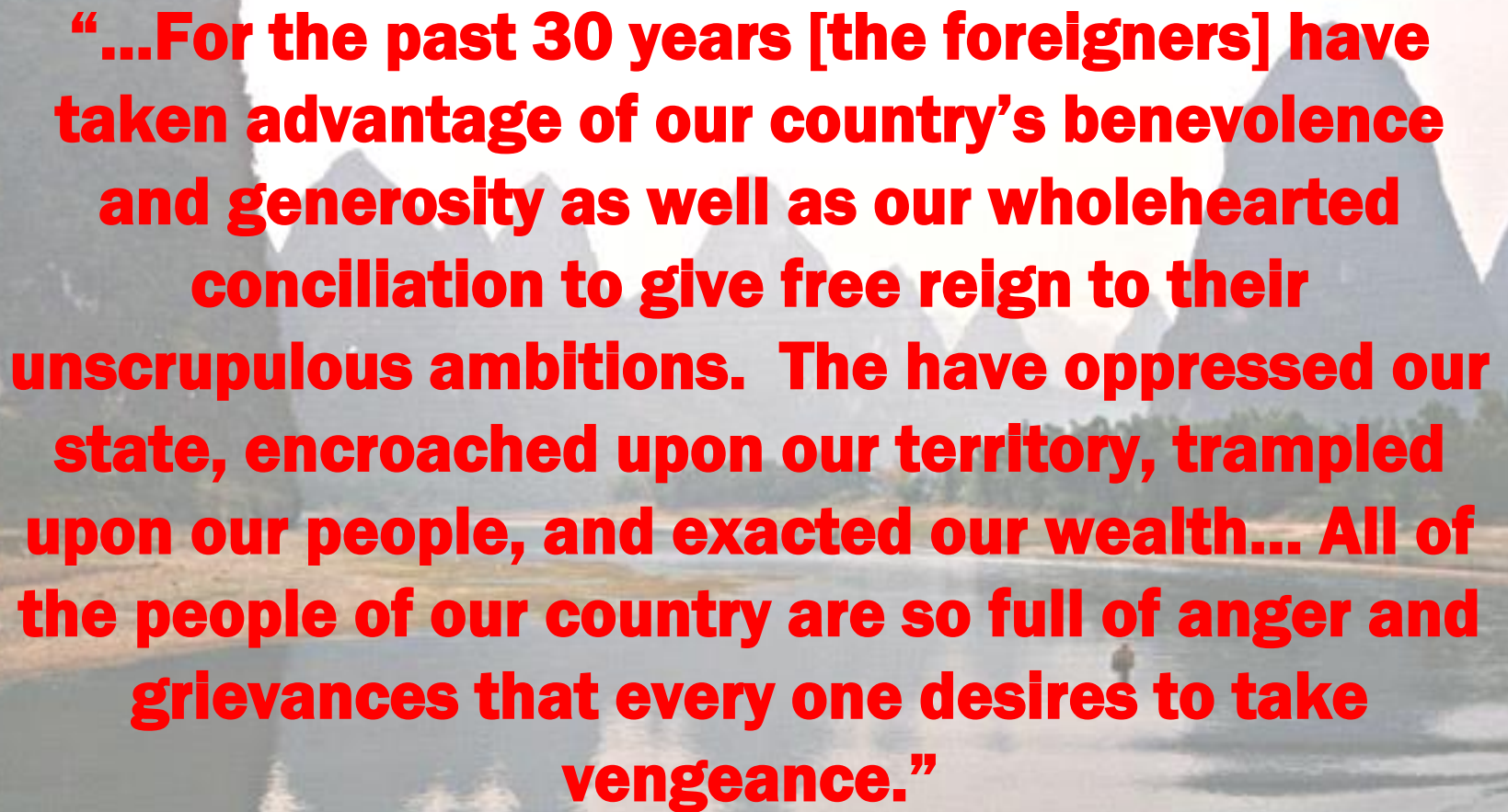


# Empress Cixi Leaving Peking during Boxer Rebellion



In the Movement.

FRANZ PAUL Tothmann. "Shifting her Capital." "By Idea."

A scenic landscape featuring a wide river in the foreground, with a person walking on the opposite bank. In the background, there are several prominent, conical mountains under a clear sky. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

**“...For the past 30 years [the foreigners] have taken advantage of our country’s benevolence and generosity as well as our wholehearted conciliation to give free reign to their unscrupulous ambitions. They have oppressed our state, encroached upon our territory, trampled upon our people, and exacted our wealth... All of the people of our country are so full of anger and grievances that every one desires to take vengeance.”**

**Dowager Empress Ci Xi, 1900**

“The Catholic and Protestant religions being insolent to the gods, ..., rendering no obedience to Buddha, and enraging Heaven and Earth, the rain clouds no longer visit us; but eight million Spirit soldiers will descend from Heaven and sweep the Empire clean of all foreigners. Then the gentle showers once more water our lands...”

Boxer Handbill, 1901

# Foreign Military at Boxer Rebellion



○正服 ×礼装 □軍服 ○略服	日	本	英	國
①海軍中將官 ②全陸軍中將官 ③全陸軍少將官 ④全陸軍大佐 ⑤全陸軍中佐 ⑥全陸軍少佐 ⑦全陸軍中尉 ⑧全陸軍少尉 ⑨全陸軍中士 ⑩全陸軍少士 ⑪全陸軍兵	①海軍中將官 ②全陸軍中將官 ③全陸軍少將官 ④全陸軍大佐 ⑤全陸軍中佐 ⑥全陸軍少佐 ⑦全陸軍中尉 ⑧全陸軍少尉 ⑨全陸軍中士 ⑩全陸軍少士 ⑪全陸軍兵	①全陸軍中將官 ②全陸軍少將官 ③全陸軍大佐 ④全陸軍中佐 ⑤全陸軍少佐 ⑥全陸軍中尉 ⑦全陸軍少尉 ⑧全陸軍中士 ⑨全陸軍少士 ⑩全陸軍兵	①全陸軍中將官 ②全陸軍少將官 ③全陸軍大佐 ④全陸軍中佐 ⑤全陸軍少佐 ⑥全陸軍中尉 ⑦全陸軍少尉 ⑧全陸軍中士 ⑨全陸軍少士 ⑩全陸軍兵	①全陸軍中將官 ②全陸軍少將官 ③全陸軍大佐 ④全陸軍中佐 ⑤全陸軍少佐 ⑥全陸軍中尉 ⑦全陸軍少尉 ⑧全陸軍中士 ⑨全陸軍少士 ⑩全陸軍兵
	露	佛	獨	遠
①全陸軍中將官 ②全陸軍少將官 ③全陸軍大佐 ④全陸軍中佐 ⑤全陸軍少佐 ⑥全陸軍中尉 ⑦全陸軍少尉 ⑧全陸軍中士 ⑨全陸軍少士 ⑩全陸軍兵	①全陸軍中將官 ②全陸軍少將官 ③全陸軍大佐 ④全陸軍中佐 ⑤全陸軍少佐 ⑥全陸軍中尉 ⑦全陸軍少尉 ⑧全陸軍中士 ⑨全陸軍少士 ⑩全陸軍兵	①全陸軍中將官 ②全陸軍少將官 ③全陸軍大佐 ④全陸軍中佐 ⑤全陸軍少佐 ⑥全陸軍中尉 ⑦全陸軍少尉 ⑧全陸軍中士 ⑨全陸軍少士 ⑩全陸軍兵	①全陸軍中將官 ②全陸軍少將官 ③全陸軍大佐 ④全陸軍中佐 ⑤全陸軍少佐 ⑥全陸軍中尉 ⑦全陸軍少尉 ⑧全陸軍中士 ⑨全陸軍少士 ⑩全陸軍兵	①全陸軍中將官 ②全陸軍少將官 ③全陸軍大佐 ④全陸軍中佐 ⑤全陸軍少佐 ⑥全陸軍中尉 ⑦全陸軍少尉 ⑧全陸軍中士 ⑨全陸軍少士 ⑩全陸軍兵

# Downfall of Qing

- **Western-ed. reformers wanted to model gov. after West**
  - **1906—abolished civil service system**
- **1908—Emperor Guang Xu died, followed by Empress Cixi**
  - **Pu Yi—2 year old nephew—successor**
- **Sun Yat-sen—chief leader of rebellion, wanted to carry out reforms to benefit peasants & workers**
  - **Wanted China free of imperialists**





# Revolution of 1911

- **Revolution of 1911**

- **Fought because:**

- **opposition to Qing reliance on Western loans for railway**
- **Qing embraced Westernization of the Chinese government and economy**
- **Harvests failed, revolts began**

- **End of dynastic cycle!!!**

- **1912—last emperor overthrown—republican gov. began**

- **Sun Yat-sen president**
- **Pu Yi still allowed to live in Forbidden City until 1924**

JACKIE CHAN



1911

REVOLUTION

FALL OF THE LAST EMPIRE

Produced by ... Directed by ... Cast ...

**"Get rid of Manchus, restore China,  
establish Republic and equalize the  
land."**

**desires of the rebels of the 1911  
Revolution**

# Emperor Pu Yi

