

## CHAPTER 26

# CIVILIZATIONS IN CRISIS: OTTOMAN EMPIRE, ISLAMIC HEARTLANDS, AND QING CHINA



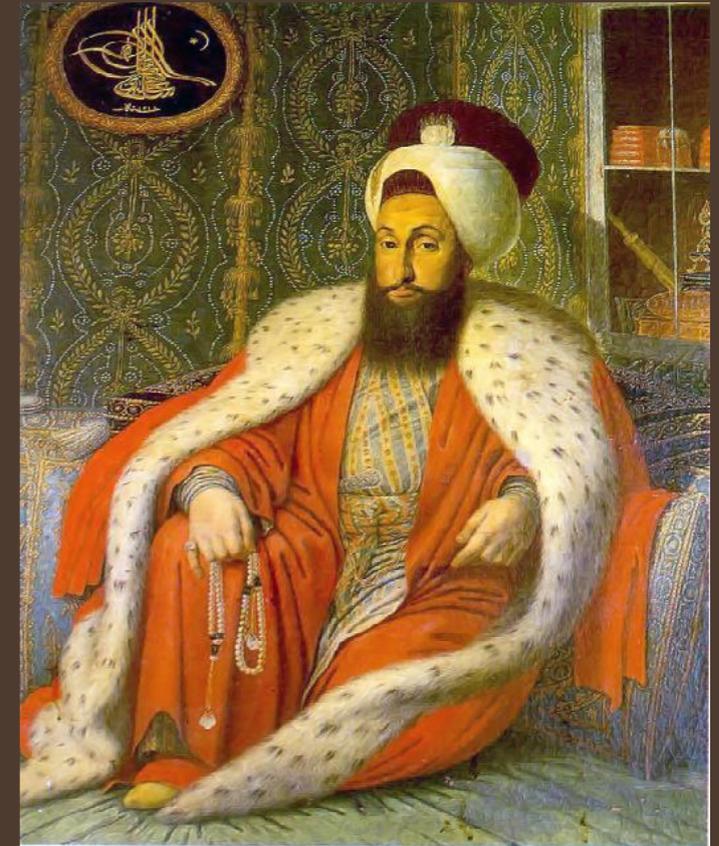
# OTTOMAN CRISIS

- ❖ Unclear rules of succession, and the rule of weak and corrupt rulers within a weak political and social order weakened the Ottomans.
- ❖ Artisan workers saw declining demand for Turkish goods because of the influx of cheaper Western manufactured goods.
- ❖ Internal fighting led to loss of territory.
  - ❖ Late 1700s: Russia expanded into Caucasus and Crimea.
  - ❖ Greek Revolution of 1820
  - ❖ Serbian Independence in 1867
  - ❖ Balkan Wars in 1912-1913
- ❖ The Ottomans survived because of divisions between European nations.
  - ❖ The British supported the Ottomans to prevent the Russians from controlling Istanbul.



# ATTEMPTS AT OTTOMAN REFORM

- ❖ Sultan Selim III attempted reforms to improve administrative and military efficiency, but angered Janissaries and officials.
  - ❖ Deposed and killed in 1807.
- ❖ 1811-1818: Wahabbi Rebellion (strengthen Ottomans through a return to traditional Islam and *shariah* law)
- ❖ Sultan Mahmud II overthrew Jannissaries with a secret army and European help (1826); utilizes Western models for Tanzimat Reforms.
  - ❖ Tanzimat Reforms (1839-1876): introduced Western influences, a parliament, and a constitution to the empire while facilitating trade.



# WESTERN INFLUENCE AND COUPS

- ❖ Reforms strengthened the state, but sultans were viewed as barriers to reform.
  - ❖ Western-educated bureaucrats and liberal military officers clashed with sultans and conservatives in the Ottoman court.
- ❖ Later Ottoman rulers relied on foreign loans to boost economy, but became economically dependent on Europe.
  - ❖ Extraterritoriality: allowed Europeans in foreign cities to live according to European laws, not local laws.
- ❖ 1878-1908: Sultan Abdul Hamid nullified the constitution and restricted civil liberties.
- ❖ Young Turk Revolution of 1908: Young Turks (nationalist reform party) overthrew Hamid.
  - ❖ Sultan was retained as a political figurehead and authority on religion only.
- ❖ Collapse in 1923 after Ottoman involvement in WWI



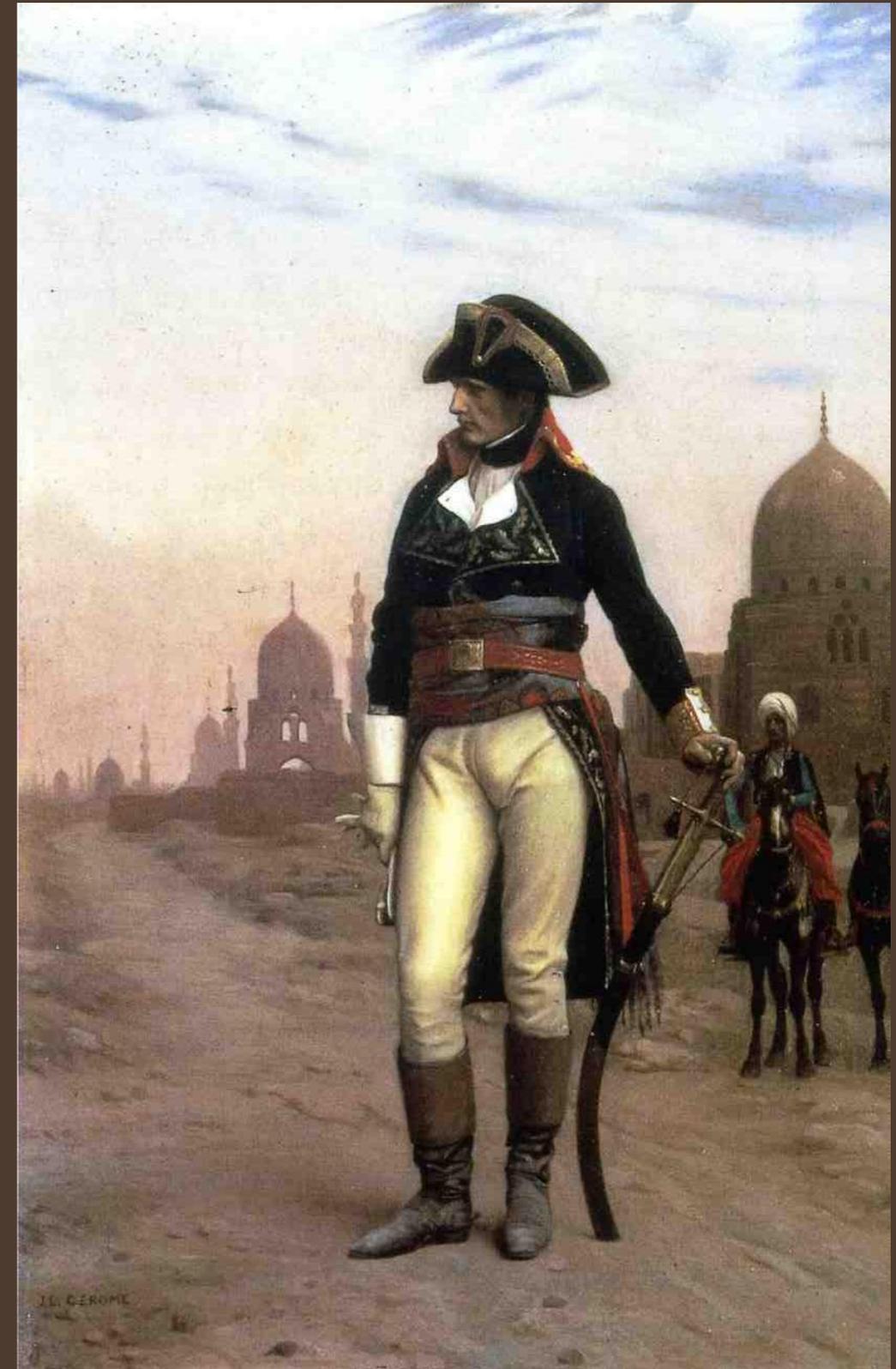
# QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

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- 1) Name Ottoman attempts at reform.
- 2) What is extraterritoriality?
- 3) What is the Young Turk Revolution; what political change results from their revolution?

# NAPOLEON'S INVASION IN EGYPT

- ❖ Napoleon invaded Egypt in 1798, hoping to eventually destroy British India.
  - ❖ Demonstrated the Muslim vulnerability to European power
- ❖ 1798: Napoleon defeated the Mamluks in the Battle of the Pyramids.
  - ❖ Europeans' superior artillery vs. Mamluks' spears, muskets, and cavalry
- ❖ 1799: Battle of the Nile (British led by Horatio Nelson); Napoleon retreated and left Egypt under care of generals.
- ❖ 1801: The British cut off French supply lines; French were forced to end conquest of Egypt.



# THE FAILURE OF WESTERNIZATION IN EGYPT

- ❖ After French withdrawal, Muhammad Ali emerged as the *khedive* (ruler) of Egypt and broke away from Ottoman rule (reigned 1805-1848).
  - ❖ Industrialized with help of European advisers.
  - ❖ Peasants required to grow cotton and wheat to bolster industrialization.
  - ❖ Updated Egyptian military into a Western-style military.
    - ❖ Invaded Syria; threatened Istanbul.
  - ❖ To protect Egyptian industries, Ali placed a tariff on British imports; reversed because of British intervention.
  - ❖ After he died in 1848, Egypt was exposed to European threats.



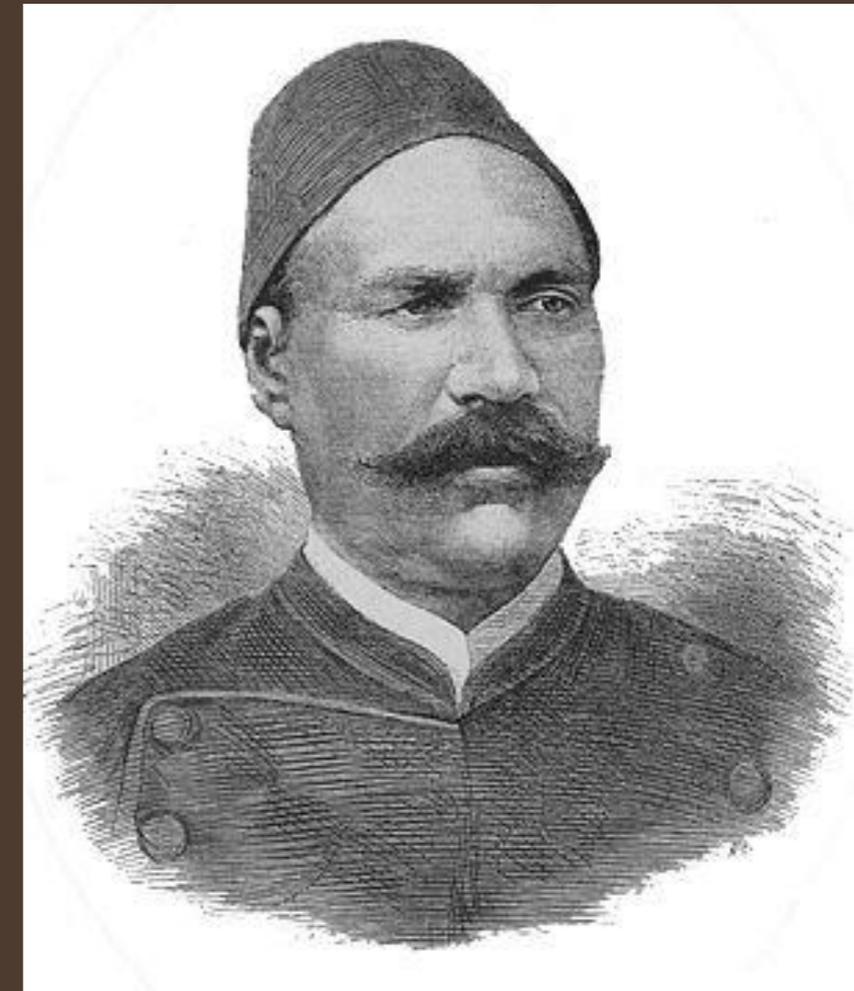
# EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN EGYPT

- ❖ Ali's emphasis on cotton production in Egypt made it a single export country.
  - ❖ Ali allied with powerful rural landlords to control the peasants, who became increasingly impoverished by state's demands
- ❖ 1869: Suez Canal completed which connected Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
  - ❖ Egypt now a strategic political location with east commercial and military links to Europe and colonies in Asia and Africa.



# DILEMMAS ABOUT THE WEST

- ❖ How to ward off growing power of Europe?
  - ❖ Option #1: borrow science and technology from the West.
  - ❖ Option #2: turn towards Muslim tradition and rational inquiry.
  - ❖ Indecision harms Muslim ability to ward off European threat.
- ❖ British and French were aware of growing Egyptian debt and eyed the Suez Canal.
- ❖ 1882: Many Egyptians supported army officer Ahmad Orabi who led a revolt against *khedive* (Orabi's Revolt).
  - ❖ British crushed Orabi's rebellion to save khedive, who becomes a puppet of the British.



# MAHDIST REVOLT IN THE SUDAN (1881-1897)

- ❖ Egypt tried to conquer and rule the Sudan; centered Egyptian administration in Khartoum.
- ❖ Egyptians resented by the Sudanic nomads.
- ❖ Muhammad Achmad, the “Mahdi,” became a leader to unite the Sudanese to fight back.
  - ❖ Achmad proclaimed a jihad against the Egyptians and British
  - ❖ Mahdist Revolt results in Sudanese control.
- ❖ 1885: Khalifa Abdallahi took over after Achmad died.
- ❖ The Mahdists built a strong, expansive state.
  - ❖ Strict society according to Islamic law.
- ❖ 1897: British General Kitchener ended the Mahdist threat.



# QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

- 1) Describe the failed westernization of Muhammad Ali.
- 2) What two options did Egypt discuss in regard to their response to Europe?
- 3) What was the Mahdist Revolt? What did it represent?

# QING CHINA (1644-1912)

- ❖ Manchu nomads, living north of Great Wall, overtook the weakened Ming Dynasty.
  - ❖ Leader, Nurhaci, unified many of the Manchu tribes.
- ❖ 1644: Manchus seized the capital of Beijing and take dynastic name “Qing.”
- ❖ The Qing maintained much of the political and social systems of the Ming (traditional Chinese patriarchy, civil service exam, emphasis on agriculture)
- ❖ Some changes: 1) ban on foreign travel and trade lifted; 2) commercialization and urbanization expanded.



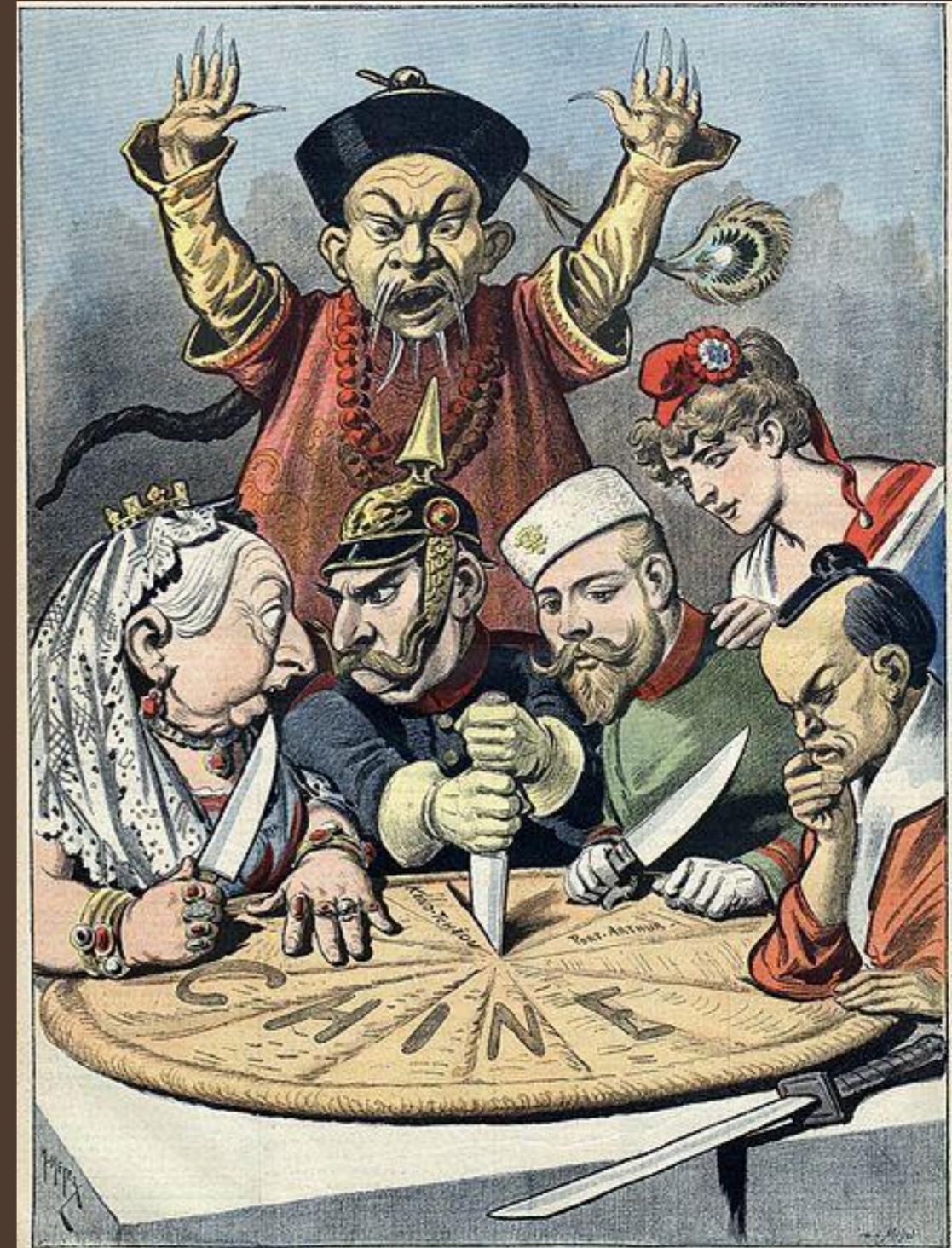
# CORRUPTION AND SOCIAL DISINTEGRATION

- ❖ By 18<sup>th</sup> c., bureaucracy had become corrupt.
  - ❖ Bribery, favoritism, and cheating on civil service exams was rampant.
- ❖ Qing rulers aimed to alleviate rural distress by lowering taxes and labor demands, but the gap between landowning and peasant classes grew.
- ❖ Public works projects were not completed or in disrepair.
  - ❖ 1860s: Yellow River flooded the Shandong peninsula and thousands of peasants died of famine and disease.
- ❖ Food shortages and landlord demands prompted mass migrations westward.



# THE OPIUM WAR (1839-1842; 1856-1860)

- ❖ British were frustrated by having to pay large amounts of silver for Chinese goods.
- ❖ To solve this, the British traded Indian opium to the Chinese.
  - ❖ Addiction; loss of Chinese silver
- ❖ Qing emperor issued edicts: 1) forbid European opium trade; 2) opium is to be confiscated and destroyed.
- ❖ 1839: First Opium War between Chinese and British; Chinese were defeated.
  - ❖ Treaty of Nanking (1842): Hong Kong is a British colony dedicated to European trade; extraterritoriality rights.
- ❖ Spheres of Influence: Europeans forcing the Chinese to open trade and diplomatic exchanges, and extend right of extraterritoriality.



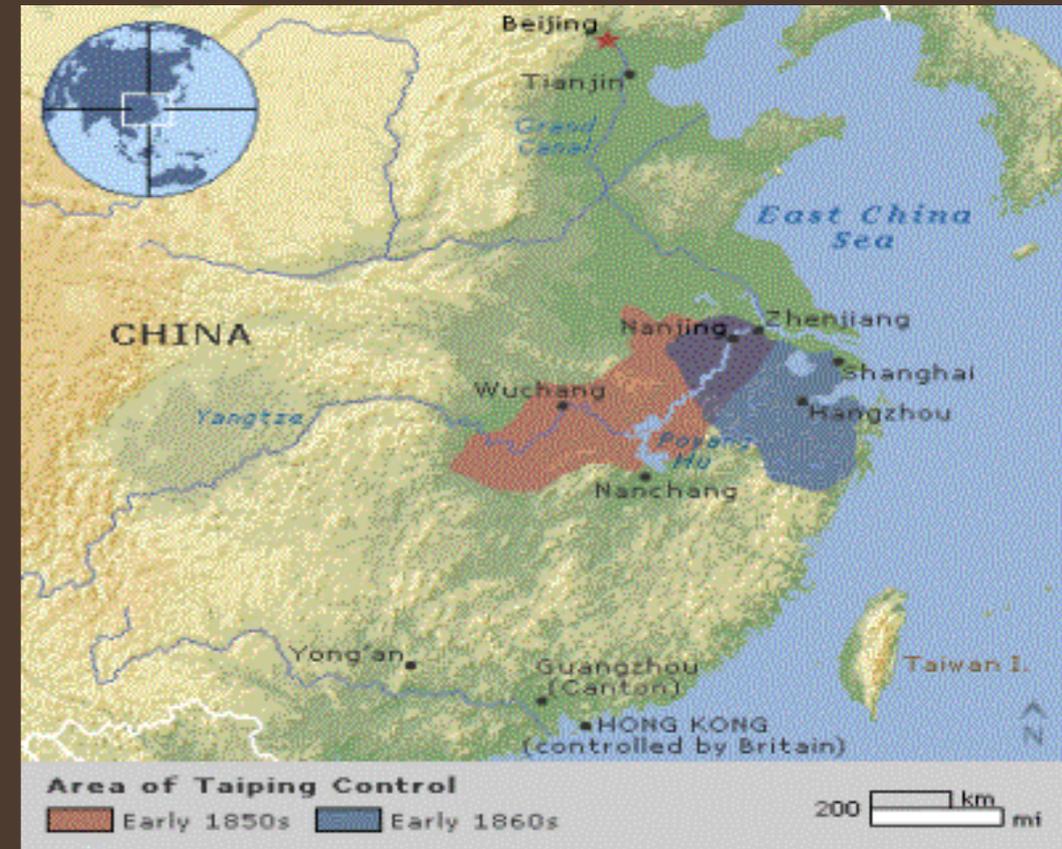


# Colonial Powers Carve Up China, 1850-1910



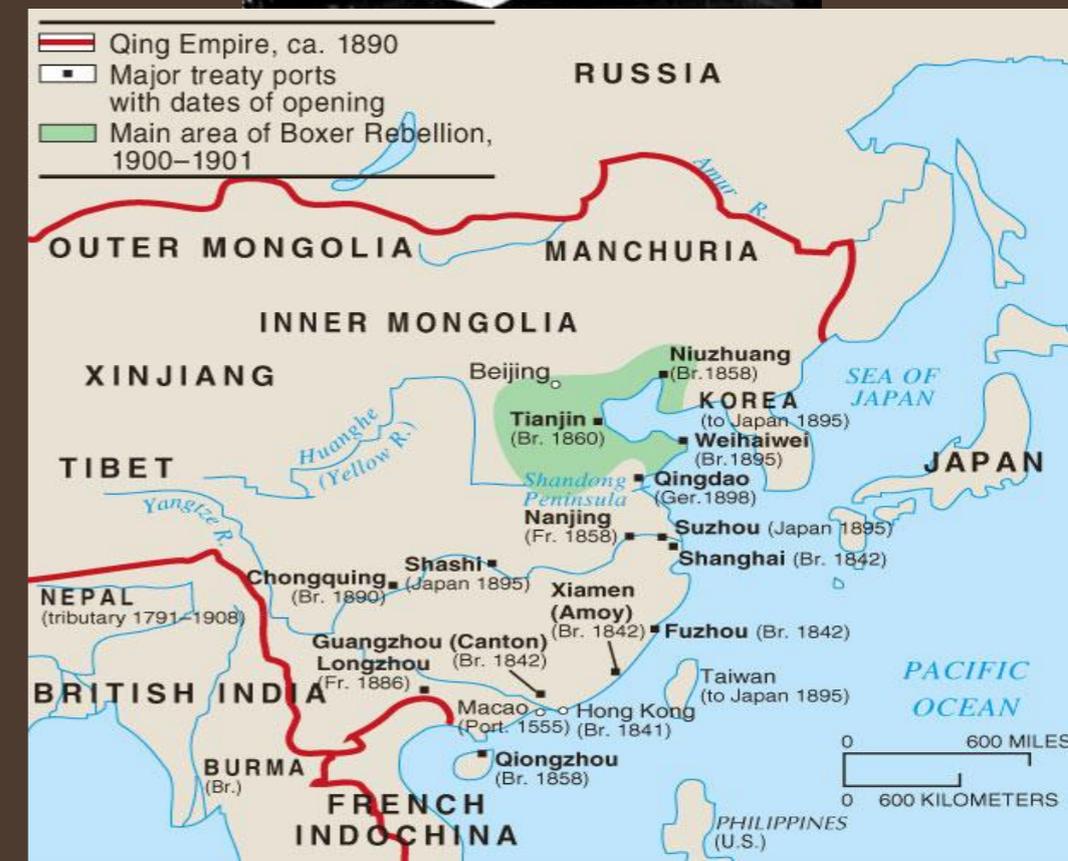
# TAIPING REBELLION (1850-1865)

- ❖ Led by Hong Xiuquan who established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom with capital in Nanjing
  - ❖ Increased influence of European powers and defeat in Opium War caused widespread dissatisfaction in the Qing.
- ❖ The Taiping proposed alternatives to the Qing dynasty.
  - ❖ Attack of traditional Chinese culture/elite
  - ❖ Social reform; land redistribution; Christianity
- ❖ The Qing defeated the Taiping.
  - ❖ An estimated 20 million people died.
- ❖ Self-Strengthening Movement: Qing officials and elite encouraged Western investments and modernization of army.



# BOXER REBELLION (1898-1901)

- ❖ First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895): Qing China vs. Meiji Japan over control of Korea; Qing lose Korea
- ❖ Dowager Empress Cixi crushed calls for reform.
- ❖ 1898-1901: The Boxer Rebellion
  - ❖ Peasants create society called “Righteous and Harmonious Fists”
  - ❖ Initially try to destroy Qing and rid China of foreign influences
  - ❖ Once backed by Cixi, work solely to remove foreign power
  - ❖ Put down by Eight-Nation Alliance
  - ❖ Led to greater European control of Chinese affairs



# FALL OF QING EMPIRE (1912)

- ❖ After defeat of Taipings, underground secret societies continued uprisings against the dynasty.
  - ❖ Often, resistance was led by young men who had received Western educations.
- ❖ 1905: Civil service exams end.
- ❖ 1911-1912: Republican Revolution toppled the Qing dynasty.
  - ❖ Puyi, last emperor of China, was deposed.



# QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

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- 1) Describe the Opium War. How does it relate to Spheres of Influence?
- 2) What is the Self-Strengthening Movement and what event leads to that?
  - 3) Describe the Boxer Rebellion.