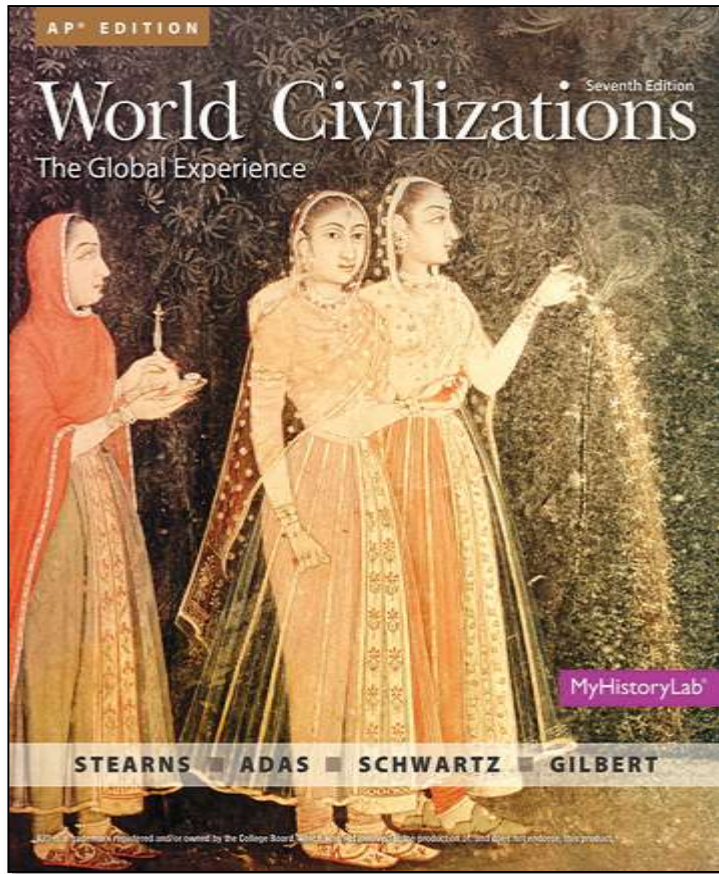


World Civilizations

The Global Experience

AP[®] Seventh Edition



Chapter 27

Civilizations in Crisis:
The Ottoman Empire, the
Islamic Heartlands, and
Qing China



Chapter Overview

- I. From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey
- II. Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands
- III. The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

1640 C.E.

1644 Manchu nomads conquer China; Qing dynasty rules

1662–1722 Reign of Kangxi emperor in China

1722 Safavid dynasty falls in Persia

1727 First printing press set up in Ottoman empire

1736–1799 Reign of Qianlong emperor in China

1768–1774 Disastrous Ottoman defeat in war with Russia

1789–1807 Reign of Ottoman Sultan Selim III

1793 British embassy to Qianlong emperor in China

1798 French invasion of Egypt; Napoleon defeats Egypt's Mamluk rulers

1800 C.E.

1805–1849 Reign of Muhammad Ali in Egypt

1807–1839 Reign of Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II

1826 Ottoman Janissary corps destroyed

1834 Postal system established in Ottoman empire

1838 Ottoman treaty with British removing trade restrictions in the empire

1839–1841 Opium War in China

1839–1876 *Tanzimat* reforms in the Ottoman empire

1839–1897 Life of Islamic thinker al-Afghani

1849–1905 Life of Egyptian reformer Muhammad Abduh

1850 C.E.

1850–1864 Taiping Rebellion in China

1854–1856 Crimean War

1856–1860 Anglo-French war against China

1866 First railway begun in Ottoman empire

1869 Opening of the Suez Canal

1870 Ottoman legal code reformed

1875 C.E.

1876 Constitution promulgated for Ottoman empire

1876–1908 Reign of Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid

1877 Treaty of San Stefano; Ottomans driven from most of the Balkans

1882 British invasion and occupation of Egypt; failed Arabi revolt in Egypt

1883 Mahdist victory over British-led Egyptian expeditionary force at Shakyan

1889 Young Turks establish the Ottoman Society for Union and Progress in Paris

1898 British-Egyptian army defeats the Mahdist army at Omdurman

1898–1901 Boxer Rebellion and 100 Days of Reform in China

1900 C.E.

1905 Fatherland Party established in Egypt

1908 Young Turks seize power in Istanbul

From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

- Ottoman decline
 - By early 1700s
 - Power struggles
 - *Ayan*, land-owning classes
 - Rivalry with the West for trade
- Results
 - Austrian Habsburgs
 - Ottomans driven from Hungary, northern Balkans

From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

- Results
 - Russians expand into Caucasus, Crimea
 - Christian Balkans challenge Ottomans
 - Greeks, independent, 1830
 - Serbia, 1867
- By 1870, most of the Balkans
 - Capital threatened

From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

- Reform and Survival
 - British support Ottomans v. Russia
 - Selim III
 - Reforms anger Janissaries
 - 1807, deposed, assassinated

From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

- Reform and Survival
 - Mahmud II
 - Professional army
 - Replaces Janissaries, 1826
 - Tanzimat reforms
 - Universities on Western models
 - Railways
 - 1876, European-style constitution



From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

- Repression and Revolt
 - Abdul Hamid
 - Attempted to return to despotic absolutism
 - Restricted civil liberties
 - Deprived Western elites of power
 - Ottoman Society for Union and Progress
 - Formed in Paris, 1889
 - Distracted by factional fights



Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

- Muhammad Ali and the Failure of Westernization in Egypt
 - Napoleon
 - Defeats Ottoman Mamluk vassals in Egypt
 - Murad
 - Muhammad Ali
 - Emerges after French withdraw
 - Albanian Ottoman

Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

- Muhammad Ali and the Failure of Westernization in Egypt
 - Reforms
 - Military: army, navy
 - Agricultural modernization
 - Khedives

Western Global Dominance and the Dilemmas It Posed

- Pattern in decline of civilizations
 - Internal differences
 - Threats from outside civilizations
 - Rare for one civilization to play a major part in the demise of another
- Western Europe changes patterns
 - Scientific discoveries and technology surpasses all other civilizations
 - Dilemmas for Africa and Asia



Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

- Bankruptcy, European Intervention, and Strategies of Resistance
 - Muhammad Ali's successors
 - Drop reform
 - Ayans profit from peasantry
 - Cotton
 - Crucial export crop
 - Indebtedness to foreign creditors
 - Suez Canal, open 1869

Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

- Bankruptcy, European Intervention, and Strategies of Resistance
 - University of al-Azhar
 - Center of Muslim thinkers
 - Jamal al-Din al-Afghani, Muhammad Abduh
 - Push for Westernization
 - Underline traditional Muslim rationalism

Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

- Bankruptcy, European Intervention, and Strategies of Resistance
 - Ahmad Orabai
 - Revolt against khedive, 1882
 - British intervene
 - Period of puppet khedives under British

Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

- Jihad: The Mahdist Revolt in the Sudan
 - Khartoum
 - Sudan challenges British
 - Can't control camel nomads
 - Muhammad Ahmed, the Mahdi
 - Proclaims jihad against Egyptians, British
 - Controls Sudan
 - Succeeded by Khalifa Abdallahi

Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

- Jihad: The Mahdist Revolt in the Sudan
 - General Kitchner
 - Omdurman, 1896
 - Mahdists crushed



The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- Nurhaci (1559–1626)
 - Manchu leader
 - Banner armies
 - Drives Chinese south of Great Wall
 - Signification of Manchuria
- Qing
 - Retain Ming rule
- Kangxi
 - Confucian scholar and patron of the arts





The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- Economy and Society in the Early Centuries of Qing Rule
 - Qing social system maintained
 - Manchu
 - Rural reforms
 - Infrastructure maintained
 - Burdens lessened
 - Silver influx to 1800

The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- Economy and Society in the Early Centuries of Qing Rule
 - Qing social system maintained
 - *Compradors*
 - Merchants along coast
 - Tie China to outside

The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- Rot from Within: Bureaucratic Breakdown and Social Disintegration
 - Qing decline
 - Exam system corruption
 - Yellow River dikes not maintained
 - Flooding
 - Unrest: migration, outlaws



The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- Barbarians at the Southern Gates:
The Opium War and After
 - British
 - Import Indian opium to China
 - Chinese react
 - Opium War
 - Lin Zexu
 - Blockades European trade

The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- Barbarians at the Southern Gates: The Opium War and After
 - British invade, 1839
 - Chinese defeated
 - Hong Kong to British
 - Ports forced to reopen



The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- A Civilization at Risk: Rebellion and Failed Reforms
 - Hong Xiuquan
 - Taiping rebellion
 - Calls for social, land reforms
 - Criticize Qing, Manchus
 - Zeng Guofan
 - Self-strengthening movement
 - Crushed by Empress Cixi, 1898

The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- A Civilization at Risk: Rebellion and Failed Reforms
 - Boxer Rebellion
 - Anti-foreign conflict
 - Crushed by Western powers

The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty

- The Fall of the Qing and the Rise of a Chinese Nationalist Alternative
 - Resistance goes underground
 - Plots to push Westernization
 - Sun Yat-sen
 - 1905, civil service exams ended
 - End of scholar-gentry
 - 1911, rebellions
 - 1912, last Qing emperor, Puyi, removed

