

Introduction	<p>Independent Asia suffered</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political decline 2. New challenges 3. Western threats: imperialism and industrial lead
China	<p>Seventeenth century Qing: growth and prosperity and limited Western intervention</p> <p>Internal and external pressures demolished foundation by end of century</p>
Ottomans	<p>Full retreat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Russia and Austria seize territories 2. North Africa gained independence 3. More independent local leadership 4. Economic and social disruption 5. Western-style reforms caused regain of some strength in nineteenth century
Ottoman Retreat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In decline by early eighteenth century 2. Weak rulers left power for local struggles 3. Central Treasury drained 4. Imported Western goods ruined economy 5. Class structure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. impoverished peasantry 2. artisan class decline lead to urban riots 3. Christian and Jewish merchants dependent on Europe
Europe strikes (Nationalism)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Austrians push Ottomans from Hungary and northern Balkans 2. Russia expanded into Caucasus and Crimea 3. Christian Balkans fought back 4. Greek (1830) and Serbian (1867) independence
In Depth: Western Dominance and the Decline of Civilization.	<p>Some general patterns have been associated with the decline of civilizations: internal weakness and external pressures; slow and vulnerable communications systems; ethnic, religious, and regional differences; corruption and the pursuit of pleasure. Nomads took advantage of such weaknesses, but rarely did a neighboring civilization play a major role in the demise of another. The European rise to world dominance from the eighteenth century fundamentally changed the patterns of the rise and fall of civilizations. In the Americas, European military assaults and diseases destroyed existing civilizations. African and Asian civilizations were able to withstand the early European arrival, but the latter's continuing development by the end of the eighteenth century made them dominant. The subordinate civilizations reacted differently. Some retreated into an idealized past; others absorbed ideas from their rulers. The various efforts at resistance did not all succeed. Some civilizations survived; others collapsed.</p>
Survival Internal Reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ottomans survived since Europeans feared territorial divisions 2. British helped Ottomans to prevent Russians from reaching the Mediterranean <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selim III's military and administrative reforms; deposed and killed in 1807 2. Mahmud II's professional army destroyed Janissaries in 1826 3. 1839-1876: Tanzimat reforms 4. University education modeled after West 5. Postal and telegraph systems 6. Railways 7. Newspapers 8. European-style constitution in 1876
Women	<p>Women gained little as Islamic patterns continued</p>

<p>Repression and Revolt</p>	<p>Reforms strengthened state, BUT threatened dynasty Western official were a threat They clashed with conservative ulama and ayan Sultan Abdul Hamid (1878-1908): tried to return to despotic absolutism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nullified constitution and restricted liberties 2. Continued military, educational, railway, and telegraph construction
<p>Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands</p>	<p>Islamic leaders divided</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to reverse decline 1. Ideas varied from revert to old ways - Adopt western culture 2. How to turn back European invasions <p>Weakened Ottoman Empire exposed to Europe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of land invoked a sense of crisis <p>Young Turk want a republic in Asia Minor</p>
<p>Muhammad Ali and the Failure of Westernization in Egypt Muhammad Ali</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Napoleon's victory over Ottoman Mamluk vassals in Egypt destroyed local balance of power 2. Easy victory of French demonstrated vulnerability 3. British eventually force French withdrawal <p>Albanian Ottoman Officer Emerged as Egypt's ruler by 1811</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European military reforms <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Powerful military and navy 2. Freed from Ottomans 2. Modernize Egypt's economy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reforms in agriculture, infrastructure, education, and industry 3. Allied with powerful rural landlords to control peasantry <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Landlords remained a hereditary, entrenched class 2. Peasants impoverished by state's continuing demands 4. Egypt exposed to European threats 5. Confined to Egypt and the Sudan
<p>Declining economy after Muhammad Ali European Intervention</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ayan profit from peasants 2. Increased military spending <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sudan 3. Cotton becomes sole export 4. Govt. and elite in debt to Europeans <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Luxury spending <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investment in Suez Canal <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canal opens in 1865 2. Revolt led against Khedive <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Europeans save Khedive 3. Europeans turn ruler into Puppet Khedive

<p>Jihad: The Mahdist Revolt in the Sudan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British drawn into Sudan disorder 2. Egyptian efforts at conquests from 1820s won only insecure hold over fertile lands along Nile and towns like Khartoum 3. Camel nomads resisted 4. Corrupt Egyptian tried to end slave trade under British influence in 1870s
<p>Muhammad Achmad</p>	<p>Religious figure known as the Mahdi in Muslims of Northern Sudan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proclaimed a jihad against Egyptians and British to purify Islam 2. Mahdi won control of the Sudan 3. After his death, the movement continued under capable Khalifa Abdallahi 4. Built strong state with society closely regulated by strict Islamic norms
<p>British Crush Mahdists</p> <p>Serious reverses during nineteenth century</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Kitchener crushed Mahdist forces at Omdurman in 1896 2. Abdallahi killed and state disintegrated <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reform and resistance did not halt European advance 2. Economies dependent on European products and demands 3. Islam threatened by Europeans
<p>Manchu gain power</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nurhaci (Manchu leader) 2. Retakes Manchurian land 3. Pushes Chinese north of the Great Wall back 4. Manchu enter China <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allowed by weakness in govt. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Caused by Scholar-Gentry joining the Manchu force 2. Seize Beijing (1644) 3. Become Chinese rulers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold most land since the Tang
<p>Manchu Leadership</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kept most of Ming political system 2. Appointed many new officials 3. Rulers were Art Patrons
<p>Economy and Society in the Early Centuries of Qing Rule</p>	<p>Social</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qing/Manchu maintained social system <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women lived under elder men 2. Respect for officials was demanded 3. Male children looked higher upon
<p>Economy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lower/Middle class Women working in fields 2. Tax Breaks 3. General Improvements by govt. (Roads, irrigation...) 4. Limits amount of land elite can own 5. Landlords widen gap between classes 6. Improved Trade <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compradors - Import/Export merchants worked along southern coastlines 2. Silver income rises from exports

<p>Qing in decline by late eighteenth century</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exam system system riddled by cheating and favoritism 2. Government positions used for influence and family fortunes 3. Weakening of military 4. Deterioration of Yellow River dikes and reduction of public works 5. Ethnocentric view on Europeans 6. Flooding in mid-nineteenth century left millions of peasants without resources 7. Banditry <p>Existing social and economic systems could not cope with increased population from American crops</p>
<p>Barbarians at the Southern Gates: The Opium War (TURNING POINT) and After</p> <p>After War</p>	<p>Manchu considered Europeans barbarian although European actions rivaled their own</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British lack commodities other than silver for trade- trade deficit/unfavorable balance of trade 2. China imports Indian opium <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addiction runs rampant (opium- highly addictive, compared with modern heroine) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 1830, 90% of South China is addicted 2. Lin Zexu sets up blockade, 1830, and destroys Opium 1. British take military action. (Opium Wars: 1834-1842) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chinese defeated at land and at sea 2. Chinese plead for peace (Treaty of Nanjing) 2. Conflict ends similarly in 1850 1. Ports opened to English 2. English allowed to own ports and surrounding property <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spheres of influence- piece of territory in which a foreign power has exclusive control over trade and investments 3. Hong Kong in English hands. 4. Opium continues flow into China 5. By end of century, England controls foreign trade and customs <p>Later, Russia, Japan, France, and Germany make similar treaties and gain spheres of influence</p>
<p>A Civilization at Risk: Rebellion and Failed Reforms</p>	<p>Rebellion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taiping Rebellion in south, 1850-60 2. Lead by Hong Xiuquan 3. Against European influence 4. Offered programs of social reform, land redistribution, and liberation of women 5. Scholar-Gentry rallied to Qing, and aided in defeat of rebellion 6. Want to overthrow Qing dynasty and Confucian scholar gentry <p>Attempted Reforms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encouraged foreign investment in Military/Railway 2. Factories <p>Could not control territories, Japan invaded.</p> <p>Ruled by the dowager empress, Cixi;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crushed a serious reform effort.

<p>The Fall of the Qing: The End of a Civilization?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resistance existed in secret societies. 2. Inspired results failed. 3. Scholar-Gentry revolts attempted to form Western modeled govt, failed. 4. A spreading rebellion ends the last Manchu in 1912 and led to the establishment of a republican government. 5. Service exams removed in 1905
<p>Global Connections: Muslim and Chinese Decline and a Shifting Global Balance</p>	<p>Both the seriously weakened civilizations of China and Islam were thrown into prolonged crisis by the challenge posed by the West. A shaken Islam survived, but Chinese civilization did not. Why? The Muslims had faced the threat of the West since the Middle Ages. The Chinese had to face a sudden and brutal challenge. Muslims shared many aspects of culture with Judeo-Christian and Greek tradition; their civilization had contributed to the rise of the West. The Chinese regarded Westerners as barbarians without a culture. The Muslims had many centers to defend; the fall of one dynasty did not mean the end of Islamic independence. They had time to learn during the long Western advance. To the Chinese, defense of their civilization meant survival of the Qing. Once the dynasty failed, the Chinese had little to fall back on. Muslims could cling to the truths of Islam, but the Chinese did not have a great indigenous religious tradition.</p>

China: economic control (spheres of influence) VS. Africa: full political control (colonies)