

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 26 Reading Guide

Civilizations in Crisis: The Ottoman Empire, the Islamic Heartlands, and Qing China p.602-624

1. Using p.614-615, mark the approximate boundaries of the **Ottoman Empire** and the **Qing Empire**



Introduction p.602

2. What events does this section identify that begins the breakdown of social and political order in the Ottoman Empire and Qing China?

FROM EMPIRE TO NATION: OTTOMAN RETREAT AND THE BIRTH OF TURKEY p.603

3. How did the Industrial Revolution, commercialization, and the West contribute to the decline of the Ottoman Empire?
4. How did Russia increase its power prior to striking at the Ottoman Empire?
5. Your text states that the Russians advanced towards the “warm-water ports” on the Black Sea, controlled by the Ottomans. What do you think “warm-water ports” are and why did Russia so desperately need them?

Reform and Survival

6. Why didn't one European power, for example Russia, simply take out the Ottoman Empire if it was so weak, especially considering the religious differences (Muslim vs. Christian)?
7. What European power propped up the Ottoman Empire?
8. How did Mahmud II prove that he'd learned from the mistakes of Selim III?
9. What MAJOR departure from past practices regarding the West did the Ottomans make during the 19th century? (Identify the name of this policy and give some examples)
10. In Chapter 25 we learned that Britain saved the Portuguese royal family from Napoleon and escorted them to Brazil FOR A PRICE. Britain exacted the same price from the Ottomans. What was this price, why did Britain want this, and how did it affect Ottoman producers?
11. What western ideas did not elicit change in the Ottoman Empire? (HINT: which social class saw the least improvement)

Repression and Revolt

12. How did the last Ottoman Sultan respond to results of Western education?
13. What European country began to supplant Britain as an aide to the Ottoman Empire? (HINT: they helped train the military)
14. When did the last Ottoman sultan meet his end and at the hands of what group?
15. Describe the relationship between Arabs in the Ottoman Empire and the Turks who controlled the government in the early 20th century.

WESTERN INTRUSIONS AND THE CRISIS IN THE ARAB ISLAMIC HEARTLANDS p.607 **Muhammad Ali and the Failure of Westernization in Egypt**

16. What was Napoleon's objective by invading Egypt?
17. What effect did the Mamluk's defeat have on the Muslim world?
18. Who saved Egypt from French domination?
19. Who took over in Egypt after Napoleon was forced out and where was he from?
20. How did this individual try to transform Egypt?
21. In a sense, Europe didn't need to colonize Egypt. Why? (HINT: think about why Europe colonized other parts of the world and look at what Egypt started doing to increase its wealth)

IN DEPTH: Western Dominance and the Decline of Civilization p.608-609

22. What internal factors contributed to the decline of past civilizations?
23. What external factor did many fallen civilizations share?
24. In what area could Africa and Asia NOT stand up to the Europeans in the 15th and 16th centuries?
25. It seemed like the West was going to take over the world. Your text implies (probably correctly) that one event threw a wrench into that plan. What was it?

Bankruptcy, European Intervention, and Strategies of Resistance

26. What export did Egypt become dependent on that made it such a strategically valuable country in the 19th and 20th centuries?
27. What two bodies of water were connected by the canal and how did this benefit Europe, especially Britain? (HINT: captions are your friend)
28. What side of the Islamic debate over how to deal with European encroachment do you think Arabi was probably on? (HINT: pay attention to his background)
29. What European country came to dominate Egypt following the defeat of Arabi?

Jihad: The Mahdist Revolt in the Sudan

30. What trade did the Egyptians seek to end and how did this cause them trouble?
31. What was the source of Muhammad Ahmed's power?
32. On what side of the Islamic debate on how to deal with growing European power did Ahmed and his Mahdists fall on?
33. Who put an end to the Mahdists once and for all?

THE LAST DYNASTY: THE RISE AND FALL OF THE QING EMPIRE IN CHINA p.613

34. Compare Qing/Manchu rule to Mongol/Yuan rule (see Ch 14 for Yuan Dynasty – give 2 or 3 similarities/differences)

Economy and Society in the Early Centuries of Qing Rule

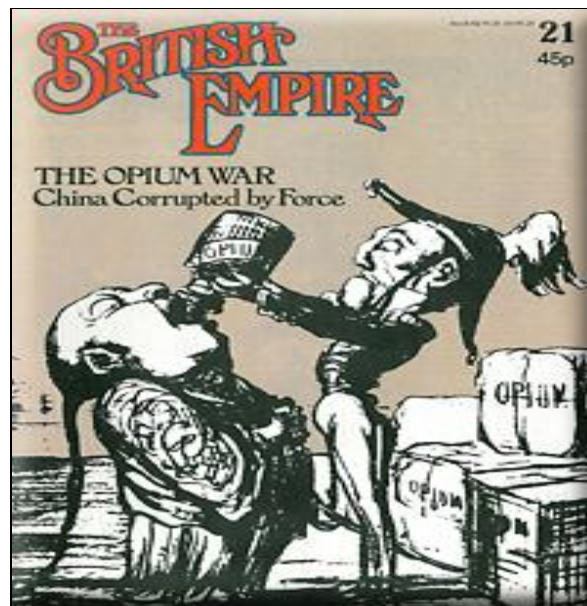
35. What changed more under the Qing, the economy or society? Explain.

Rot from Within: Bureaucratic Breakdown and Social Disintegration

36. This section is titled “Rot from Within.” List several examples of “rot” that brought about the decline of the Qing Dynasty.
37. Interestingly, your text implies that Chinese thinkers became complacent at the end of the Qing Dynasty, assuming that the Mandate of Heaven and the usual pattern of dynastic cycles would run its course and things would work out. What new factor(s) had been introduced that those thinkers were not taking into account?

Barbarians at the Southern Gates: The Opium War and After

38. Who were the new barbarians at the gates of China?
39. How were these new barbarians different from those of the past?
40. Write a caption for the following cartoon based on information in this section.



41. What key port did the British acquire in this war (which was returned to China on July 1, 1997)?

A Civilization at Risk: Rebellion and Failed Reforms

42. Why did the Taiping Rebellion stall?

43. What power did the Qing fight a losing war with in 1894-95?

44. What was the general Qing response to reform efforts?

45. What was the aim of the Boxer Rebellion and what was its impact on China?

The Fall of the Qing and the Rise of a Chinese Nationalist Alternative

46. How did Western education once again play a revolutionary role?

47. On what date did the LAST Chinese emperor step down? Name the emperor.

48. What happened in 1905 that ended a 2500 year tradition?

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS: Muslim and Chinese Decline and a Shifting Global Balance p.623

49. Here's an irony: your text states that contact, both peaceful and hostile, with the West actually helped Muslim civilization survive Western challenges while Chinese civilization did not. Explain.