Amsco Chapter 23

Turkey, China, Japan and the West

1. Ottoman Empire – overexpansion, failure to modernize, palace coups, declining trade, weakening leadership
2. Rise of Muhammad Ali – Napoleon overthrew the Malmuks in Egypt after 600 years in power.
3. Napoleon returned to France and control returned to Malmuks\
4. Ottoman army gained control of Egypt under Muhammad Ali, an Ottoman military officer
5. Ali Expands his Power
6. Ali regained control of Mecca and Medina from the Wahhabis for the Ottomans, as well as the Sudan
7. Ottomans wanted Ali to gain control of Greece too, but w/ Russian, France, and British allies, Greece gained independence in 1832.
8. Efforts to control Syria were blocked by European powers, and Ali and his descendants ruled Egypt until 1952 with limited powers.
9. Ali as a Reformer
10. Reformed Egyptian army on European model, w conscription,
11. Established schools, translated French texts to Arabic
12. Taxed peasants excessively, until they gave up their land and worked for him.
13. Secularized religious lands to make more money
14. Pushed for industrialization w textile, ship, and armament factories
15. Selim III – his efforts to modernize were blocked by both Islamic scholars who did not want government secularized and Janissaries who did not want to give up their high standard of living. Selim III executed by Janissaries.
16. Mahmud II – abolished Janissaries, abolished feudalism, built roads and postal service, European style ministries
17. Reorganization under Tanzimat
	1. end corruption
	2. secular school system at primary, secondary and college levels
	3. built roads, canals and railroads
	4. codified Ottoman laws, including commercial and penal codes
	5. Updated legal system, equality of men, protected Christians
18. Ottoman Loss of Territory- Greece, Egypt, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Algiers, Tunis, Cyprus, due to nationalism and European strategies
19. Ottoman Economy and Society
20. Industrialization led to more jobs for men
21. Legal reforms benefited men, ending women’s rights to inheritance and control of property
22. Schools did educate girls and gender equality advanced slowly
23. Economic Decline and European Investment
24. Germany proposed Baghdad-Berlin railroad, and German workers lived in Istanbul as foreign diplomats not subject to Ottoman law
25. Capitulations – sultans gave economic rights to foreigners in Ottoman lands, including favorable trade and tax conditions, drained Ottoman economy
26. Very little exporting, mostly agricultural economy
27. Protests by Young Turks or Turkification aimed at establishing one united Turkey, which did not include Christian Armenians in the region
28. Poor trade status w rest of Europe led Ottomans to align secretly w Germany and be a Central Power in WW.
29. Qing Dynasty
30. Foreign Trade and Unequal Treaties
31. Europeans could only trade in Canton (Guangzhou) for tea, rhubarb, porcelain and silk, mostly in exchange for silver
32. Chinese were not interested in Euro. products, and British trade rep Lord Macartney refused to kowtow to the emperor, causing distrust
33. Opium was only item Chinese wanted from British, who got it from India and Ottomans
	1. Opium Wars started because Chinese seized British opium shipments since opium was illegal in China.
	2. British reacted because it was a violation of trade principles, and also because it negatively impacted their economy
	3. British quickly won Opium War, because China had no navy. Treaty of Nanking extended Canton trading rights to four other Chinese port cities; British citizens granted extraterritoriality, Hong Kong became British colony
	4. Gradually other Euro powers came to control “spheres of influence” in China for trade
	5. France encouraged Vietnam to ignore Chinese influence, British encouraged Tibet to do the same
34. Taiping Rebellion
	1. Chinese unhappy w Euro incursions, unhappy w Manchu rule, unhappy w Christian missionaries
	2. One Chinese, Hong Xiuquan, converted to Christianity and believed he was brother of Jesus, attempted a rebellion against Qing
	3. Seven years of fighting, but Hong eventually lost, and Qing re-imposed Confucian principles
	4. Change in course of Yellow River and drought led to famine, and Bubonic Plague also spread, leading to more than 20 million deaths
35. Reform efforts – Self Strengthening movement
	1. W help of French and British advisors, China established a military and manufacturing, tax collection system
	2. Diplomatic corps set up to collect taxes on imports and exports
	3. Regional leaders demanded economic concessions
36. Cixi’s conservatism –
	1. China lost Sino-Japanese War, leading to calls for further reforms
	2. Hundred Days of Reform movement started, but was crushed by Cixi, emperor’s adopted mother. She led a coup, imprisoned the emperor and repealed the reforms. Known as empress dowager.
37. Reform of Civil Service – Eliminated after 2500 years due to wide spread corruption and inefficiency
38. Boxer Rebellion – Boxers were a secret society opposed to all foreigners
	1. Government, along w Boxers, led anti-foreigner campaign, targeting Christian missionaries in the north
	2. IN the south China opposed this move, and w British and American help, put down Boxer rebellion
39. US Open Door Policy – US proposes that ALL countries have equal trade rights in China
40. Russo-Japanese War – Russia, withdrew from Manchuria, leaving it open for Japanese control, and further weakening China.
41. Chinese Republic – Empress overthrown by Sun Yat-sen, who proposed democracy, nationalism and livelihood (kick out foreigners, loyalty, and redistribution of wealth)
42. Chinese Migrant Ethnic Enclaves – Chinese migrated to Cuba, Brazil, Australia, Mexico, in search of work and food, oftentimes as indentured servants
	1. Chinatowns were established around world in an effort to maintain Chinese culture for immigrants
43. Common Limits to Reform
	1. In Ottoman empire, China, Italy and Germany, economic difficulties and Europeans trying to gain territory slowed progress
	2. Europeans were not interested in helping Ottomans reform, they just wanted to keep balance of power
	3. Europeans were interested in China, because of economic gains
	4. US helped China strengthen in effort to limit power of Japan
44. Japan and Meiji Restoration – industrialized faster than any other country
45. History of Isolation – deliberate policy from 1600-1854
46. Most Europeans were kicked out or isolated, Japan traded only w China via regional lords far from the capital
47. US Commodore Matthew Perry arrived in 1853 demanding trading rights, Japan had no choice but to concede and Britain, the Netherlands and Russia soon followed in trade
48. Most Japanese wanted trade, but came to resent extraterritoriality components
49. Collapse of Shogunate
50. Emperor was a figurehead, and local lords violated foreigners rights, forcing Emperor to pay heavy fines, and reducing shogun power
51. by 1867 the last shogun abdicated and the emperor began to rule, establishing Meiji era, under Emperor Mutsuhito, who abolished feudalism and established districts under his control.
52. Reforms of the Meiji state
	1. abolished feudalism by Charter oath
	2. established Western law system w equality under the law and abolition of cruel and unusual punishments
	3. constitutional monarchy w emperor controlling foreign policy and Diet domestic policy (but no political parties meant power usually in hands of military)
	4. new Prussian style military, including navy and conscription
	5. postal service
	6. educational system
	7. industrialization financed by Japanese government and foreign investors
	8. railroad network w British help
53. Samurai resistance
54. Samurai were forced to dissolve their position, stop being warriors and stop following Bushido
55. Final resistance defeated by 1870s
56. Industrialization and Economic Modernization
57. Mostly paid for by government, industrialization provided worker training in key industries, along w technical schools
58. Transportation and communication systems modernized
59. Government able to collect more taxes and finance more expansion
60. Government financing and foreign investments drove very quick industrialization
61. From Isolation to Imperialism
62. Once industrialized, Japan followed European pattern of looking for territorial gains in Hawaii, Guam, China, Korea, Russia and even Latin America
63. Nationalism and need for raw materials encouraged this trend
	1. Sino-Japanese War and Russo-Japanese war over territory, w Japan beating the Russians and gaining control of Port Arthur