



# Societies at Crossroads: Ottoman, Russia, Qing

Period 6





# The Ottoman Empire in Decline

# Main Ideas

- 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - military reverses and challenges
- 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - attempt at reform
  - provincial independence
  - European encroachment

# The Nature of Decline

- Military Decline
  - lagged behind European armies
    - leads to defeats
  - breakdown of Janissaries



- Territorial Losses
  - power shifting to provinces
    - loss of revenue
  - European encroachment
    - Russia and Austria
  - independence movements
    - Greece



- Loss of Egypt
  - Muhammad Ali
    - European style army
    - industrialization (cotton textiles)



- Economic Difficulties
  - decline in trade
  - foreign loans

- Foreign influence
  - extraterritoriality
    - Europeans exempt from Ottoman laws, live by laws of home country
  - tax exempt banks



# Reform and Reorganization

- Sultan Selim III
  - attempted to reform army
  - Janissaries violently react



- Mahmud II
  - European style uniforms, tactics
  - secondary education for boys
  - European style ministries
  - telegraphs, roads, postal service



- Tanzimat Reforms
  - inspired by Enlightenment thought
  - law reforms
  - public trials, equality of law
  - primary to university education



Ottoman infantry. ILL. 26 Nov. 1833.

- Opposition to Tanzimat
  - religious conservatives
  - Young Ottomans
  - within bureaucracy

# Young Turk Era

- composed of exiled Ottomans in Paris
- used newspapers to spread message
  - universal suffrage
  - equality
  - freedom of religion
  - secularization of state



- conflict b/c of efforts to maintain Turkish hegemony within the larger empire (Turkish official language)

# Downfall

- losing wars
- continuing independence movements





# Collapse of the Russian Empire



# Main Ideas

- military defeats
- disparity b/t Russian and Europe
- government sponsored industrialization
- opposition movements to revolution

# Russian Empire in the 1800s

- Problems
  - multiethnic, multilingual, multicultural empire
  - autocratic regime (Tsars)
  - serfdom



- Crimean War

- causes

- Russian expansion leads to fears that balance of power in Europe will be upset





- Effects

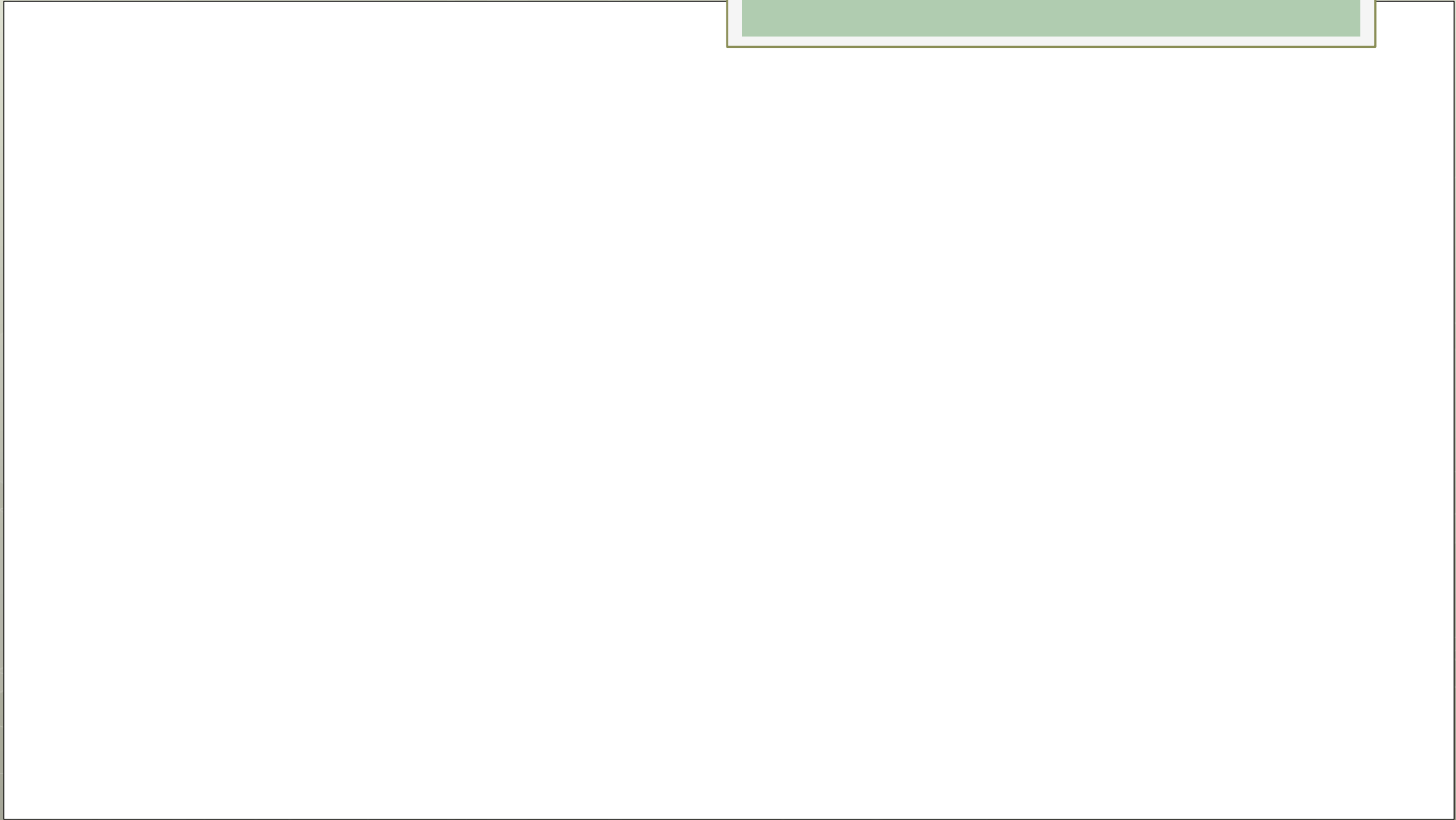
- exposed militarily

- exposed weakness of agrarian economy

- led to emancipation of serfs

- Emancipation of Serfs
  - effort at social reform
  - reasons for
    - moral grounds
    - obstacle to economic development





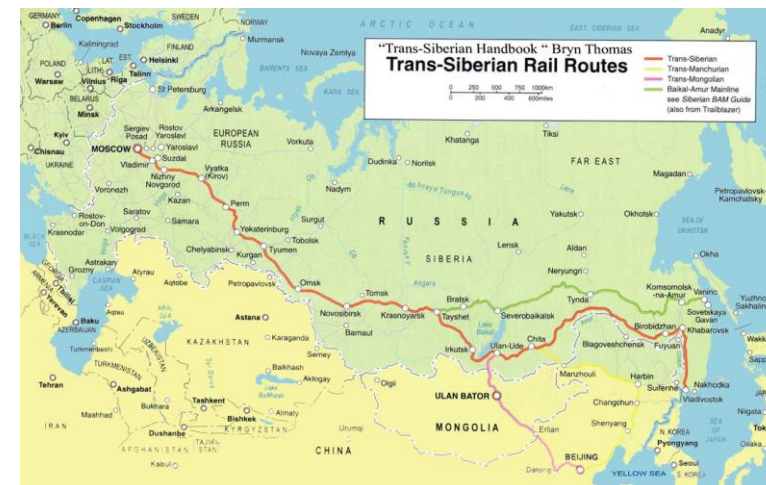
- Effects of Emancipation
  - few political rights
  - received land but also taxes
    - leads to cycle of debt

# Industrialization

- Differences from European
  - motivation = political and military
  - driving force = government policy



- trans-Siberian Railway
  - opens Siberia to
    - settlement
    - exploitation of resources



- Financing Industrialization
  - high tariffs
  - large foreign loans



- Industrial Discontent
  - low wages, horrible living conditions
  - strikes and unions not allowed
  - leads to protests

# Revolution of 1905

- previous problems + military defeats lead to disturbances
- January 1905
  - “Bloody Sunday Massacre”



# February Revolution (1917)

- Reason
  - problems from World War I involvement
- Result
  - end of Romanov Dynasty and Tsarist rule





- Results

- establishment of Duma

- first parliamentary institution

# The October Revolution (1917)

- “Bolshevik Revolution”
  - Lenin
  - virtually bloodless insurrections
  - inserts communist rule



- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
  - ends Russian involvement in WWI



# Chinese Empire Under Siege

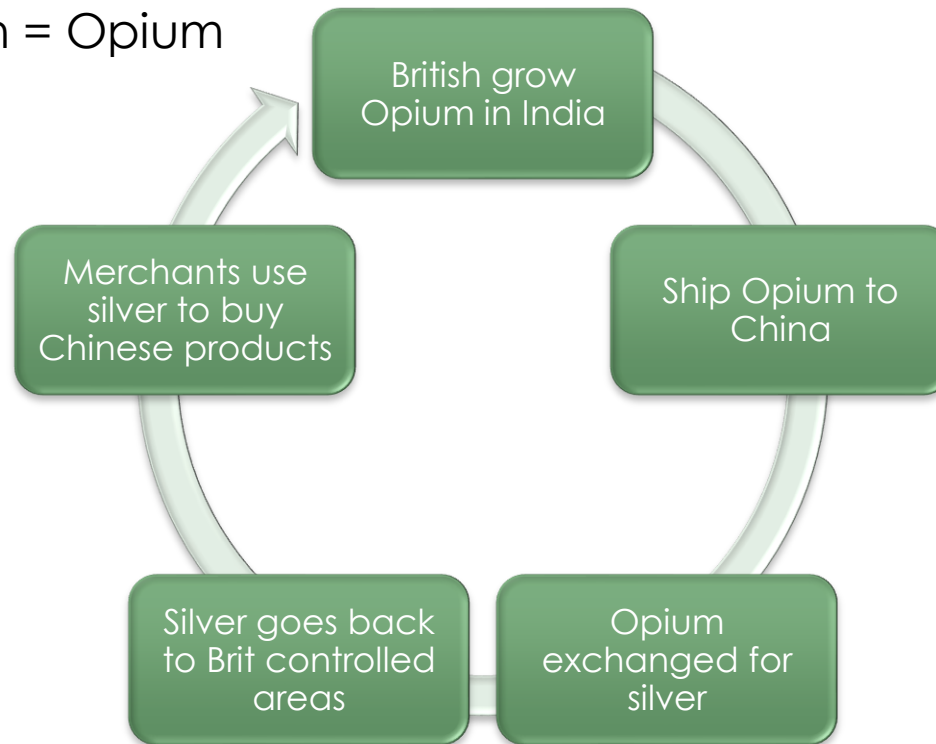
# Main Ideas

- military defeats
- humiliating treaties
- spheres of influence
- internal upheavals
- attempt at reforms

# Opium War

- Pre-war Economic Relations With Europe
  - complete Chinese control
    - cohongs
    - set prices and regulations

British solution = Opium



- Problem
  - Chinese addiction
- Reactions
  - Chinese – shut it down
  - British – go to war



- Results of Opium Wars
  - unequal treaties
    - European merchant control
    - missionaries
    - waters controlled by Euro gunboats



# Taiping Rebellion

- Proposed reforms
  - abolition of private property
  - creation of communal wealth
  - end of footbinding
  - equality of men and women



- Results

- 20-30 million deaths
- massive declines in agriculture



# Attempt at Reform

- Self Strengthening Movement
  - blending of Chinese culture and European industrialism
  - not successful, but laid foundation for future industrialization

# Boxer Rebellion

- reaction to “spheres of influence”
- anti-foreign uprising
- Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists
- defeated by coalition of Europe, U.S., Japan

