

Series 17th & 19th century

Russo Turkish wars, series of wars between Russia and the Ottoman Empire in the 17th-19th century

1. The wars reflected the decline of the Ottoman Empire and resulted in the gradual southward extension of Russia's frontier
2. As a result of these wars, Russia was able to extend its European frontiers southward to the Black Sea *Finally Russia has black sea*
3. The early Russo-Turkish Wars were mostly sparked by Russia's attempts to establish a warm-water port on the Black Sea, which lay in Turkish hands
4. Last Russo-Turkish War (1877-78) was also the most important one
 - a. In 1877 Russia and its ally Serbia came to the aid of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and created Bulgaria under Russian protection. *Creation of Bulgaria*
 - b. Britain and Austria-Hungary were alarmed by the Russian gains contained in the treaty, compelled Russia to accept the Treaty of Berlin (July 1878) whereby Russia's military-political gains from the war were severely restricted
 - i. left Russia humiliated
 - ii. Didn't refer to what the people in the Balkans wanted
 1. Balkans, also called Balkan Peninsula, easternmost of Europe's three great southern peninsulas.
 2. Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia

5. Reforms

a. Tanzimat (reorganization)

- i. The sultans in this period worked to root out long-standing and widespread corruption in the central government *Secular education*
- ii. Education had long been under the control of the ulama, educated class of Muslim scholars. Now the sultans created a secular system of schools
 1. thousands of primary schools were established, as well as secondary ones, all under a ministry of education
 2. Secular colleges were also gradually set up, one for each special purpose eg military, engineering, translation and civil service
- iii. As with earlier sultans, the Ottoman leaders of this period built more roads, but now they also constructed canals and railroads *Roads, canals, railroads*
- iv. The sultans codified Ottoman laws and created new ones, including commercial code (1850) and a penal code (1858). These codes made it easier for foreigners to do business in the empire
- v. In 1856 the sultan issued an edict known as the Hatt-i Humayun (Ottoman Reform Edict) *equality*
 1. that updated the legal system, declaring equality for all men in education, government appointments, and justice regardless of religion or ethnicity.
 2. The new legal system also regulated the millets, which were separate legal courts established by different religious communities, each using its own set of religious laws

*Penal Code -
compiles all
or a significant
amount of, a
Criminal laws
(NC General
Assembly)*

*Legal system also regulated
millets → separate legal courts
est. by diff. religious community*

- a. Christian in the Balkans protested the new regulations because they felt their autonomy was being threatened. Muslims, on the other had, protested the reforms because they conflicted with traditional values and practices.
 - vi. One example of the Ottomans adapting to Islam is illustrated by a change in their military headgear
 - 1. in 1828 they changed their caps to the fez
 - a. wearing a cap with a bill did not allow for soldier's foreheads to touch the ground in prayer
 - b. The fez not having a bill, allowed prayer in the manner of Islam
- 6. Young Turks *evident eventually go into exile*
 - a. As ottoman prosperity declined, protest groups formed
 - b. Some scapegoated other groups for their economic problems such as Armenians, a Christian minority, living and working in Anatolia
 - A new group, the Young Turks, became advocates for a constitution like those of the European nations as well as a Turkification of ethnic minorities
 - 1. Turkification referred to a process of cultural change designed to make all citizens on the empire feel a part of a common turkish heritage and society
 - 2. For the Armenians hired to work on the German-owned railroads, such a cultural change was difficult as they were traditionally christians
- 7. Ottoman efforts at internal reform were plodding at best
 - a. although they did outlaw Janissaries, attempt to modernize the army and secularize the law under the Tanzimat
 - b. When the first Turkish Parliament met, its' reforms were opposed by Sultan Abdulhamid, who used his new power to do away with the Parliament
 - i. However, he did continue to emphasize primary education and secularization of law
 - ii. few girls were allowed to attend girls' secondary schools by the beginning of the 20th century
 - iii. Fearful of any seditious reform, the central government maintained tight control, driving the young turks into exile.
 - 1. The government also whipped up pogroms against minority groups, particularly the Armenians and the Assyrian Christians
 - a. between 1894-96, between 100,000-250,000 Armenians were killed throughout several provinces were has known become known as the Hamidian massacres.

*Armenians -
+ minority -
living & working
in Anatolia*

Pogroms -

Opium and China

- Great Britain and other European nations wanted the Silk, Tea, Porcelain of China however China wanted nothing of Europe
- 1825, British introduction to opium
- Emperor outlawed the possession, use, trade in opium but the profits were so immense that an illegal trade quickly developed
- The Balance of trade gradually reversed
- Lin Ordered the destruction of a large supply of opium stored on Chinese soil
 - the british were outraged and the first opium war began
 - faced with British industrial weaponry, it was no contest
 - China was forced to open up new port for trade and surrender the island of Hong Kong
- Ever weakening Chinese government also lost the support of its own people, whom it could no longer protect
- By 1911, the empire was dead and a republic was born in china

Taiping Rebellion (1851-1864)

- Radical political and religious upheaval was probably the most important event in China in the 19th century
 - it ravaged 17 provinces, took an estimated 20,000,000 lives, and irrevocably altered the Qing dynasty (1644-1911)
 - Hung Xiuquan was a disappointed civil service examination candidate who, influenced by Christian teachings, had a series of visions and believed himself to be the younger brother of Jesus *Younger brother of Jesus*
 - New Dynasty- Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace
 - Their credo- to share property in common- attracted peasants, workers and miners as did their propaganda against the foreign Manchu rulers of China *Qin*
 - Renamed Nanjing they renamed the city Tianjing and dispatched to capture the Qing capital of Beijing , failed
 - The Qing dynasty was so weakend by the rebellion that it never again was able to establish an effective hold over the country
 - Both the Chinese communists and the Chinese Nationalists trace their origin to the Taipings
- Hung Xiuquan (1814-1864) was the son of a farmer and an aspiring Chinese Buraucrat
- He came came under the influence of Christian missionaries and reached the conclusion that he was the younger son of ?Jesus sent to found the Heavenly Kingdom on earth
- Faced with the collapse of the Qing dynasty, Hung tapped into the deep millenarism of the Chinese peasantry (previsiously expressed in Buddhist terms) and began a rebellion
 - Taiping Tienquo means the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace

- Although it was millenarian in form, the Taiping leaders adopted many policies which would later become the marks of moderninzes in China:
 - prohibition of opium smoking
 - gambling
 - the use of tobacoo and wine
 - the sale of slaves
 - abolished foot-binding and

manchu -
great
qing

The Self Strengthening Movement

1. was a 19th century push to modernise China, particularly in the fields of industry and defense
2. Foreign imperialism in China, its defeat in the Second Opium War (1860), the humiliating Treaty of Tinstin and the Taiping Rebellion all exposed the dynasty's military and technological backwardness, particulary in comparison to European nations
3. These disasters triggered the rise of the Self Strengtehing Movement
 - a. the advocates of self strengthening were not republican radicals or social reformers
 - b. they hoped to strengthen the nation by preserving the Qing rule and maintaing traditional Confucian values, while embracing Western military and industrial practices
 - c. It was necessary to learn barbarian Western methods to combt barbarian threats
 - i. To acquire this knowledge China had to actively engage with WEstern nations, examine their trade and technology, encourage the study of Western languages and develop a diplomatic service to connect with west foreign governments
 - d. Despite their efforts, the three decade long Self-Strengthening Movement was generally unsuccessful
 - i. Qing government was sceptical about the movement and gave it inadequate attention or resources
 - ii. Operated on the flawed premise that the economic and military modernisation could be achieved without significant political or social reform

Against
west
& Japan

resulted
in China

no laser

import
arms

1901-903

\$ 330
million in
reparations

Boxer Rebellion

1. in 1900, in what became known as the Boxer Rebellion or the Boxer uprising, a Chinese secret organization called the Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists led an uprising in northern China against the spread of Western and Japanese influence

withstand bullets, killed
foreigners