

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

APWH | AMSCO Chapter 23: "Turkey, China, Japan, and the West"

Answer the following questions, using complete sentences, your own words, and citing specific details from the reading.

MISSED SOMETHING?: www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh

PART ONE DUE: 2/25 A, 2/26 B

PART TWO DUE AND QUIZ ON: 2/27 A, 2/28 B



BIG QUESTION: How do Turkey, Japan, and China balance traditional values and modernization in the nineteenth century?

Review

1. REVIEW Answer the following review questions. Some of them may appear on the quiz.

- a. Briefly describe the Ottoman Empire (where was it, what was it known for, for example).

- b. Why had China and Japan created policies of isolation? How were they similar or different on these policies.

Vocab

Use your AMSCO book to define the following words. Be specific!

1. Muhammad Ali: _____

2. Battle of Navarino: _____

3. Selim III: _____

4. Mahmud II: _____

5. Tanzimat Reforms: _____

6. Extraterritoriality: _____

Part 1

7. Turkification: _____

8. Opium Wars: _____

9. Treaty of Nanking: _____

10. Spheres of Influence: _____

11. Sino-Japanese War: _____

12. Russo-Japanese War: _____

13. Sun Yat-Sen: _____

14. Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party): _____

15. Treaty of
Portsmouth: _____

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

1. How did Muhammad Ali rise to power in Egypt?

2. Ali expands his power and territory. He defeats the _____ leaders and captures what two locations in a series of campaigns?

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3. Of the following which was NOT a result of the naval Battle of Navarino (1827)? ANSWER: _____

- A. The Egyptian Navy was destroyed
- B. Ali took over Greece for the sultan
- C. Russia, France, and Great Britain came together to support Greece
- D. Greece gained its independence in 1832

4. Ali further expanded by taking control of Syria and going after Anatolia. What was the result?

5. How did Ali reform:

- The military:

- Society:

- The economy:

6. Why is Ali sometimes called the “first great modern ruler of Egypt”?

7. Selim III was a reformist Sultan.

- What reforms did he want to initiate:

- Why did the Janissaries oppose:

- Why did the Islamic scholars oppose:

8. Mahmud II came to power after Selim III was executed by conservative supported Janissaries. How did Mahmud II defeat the Janissaries?

9. _____: reforms/changes that took place in the years following Mahmud (1839-1876); did not achieve religious equality but affected areas such as the military and education.

- List three changes below:

○

○

○

10. The Ottoman Empire lost power over more territories in the 19th century as these territories sought and gained independence. Of the following, which best describes why the Ottoman Empire lost so much territory?

Answer: _____

- A. The Janissaries took back control and crumbled the ruling structure, creating political instability
- B. East Asia refused to trade with the empire due to self imposed isolation, causing famine and unstable economy

- C. A rise of nationalism in areas seeking independence and power in Europe allowed territories to gain autonomy
- D. The Mongols came back and resurrected Ghengis Khan, taking over the Ottoman Empire

End of Part

1

11. Economic changes fueled a rather (circle one) SLOW/RAPID spread of industrialization. This led to great impact on gender roles as well. Answer TRUE if the following statements are factual, or FALSE if they are wrong.

- _____ Most new industrial jobs went to men.
- _____ Legal reforms affected women negatively, taking away their right to indirect control of property or even distribute property to family.
- _____ Women were allowed in the army, higher education, and commerce.
- _____ By the end of the 19th century many girls attended state primary schools while upper class girls sometimes went onto secondary schools.

12. The Ottoman empire granted foreigners **extraterritoriality**. Explain what this is in your own words below.

13. Why did the Ottoman empire begin to decline?

14. During the decline of Ottoman prosperity:

- Who was blamed:
- What was **Turkification**:
- Why was this difficult for Armenians?

15. Why did the Ottoman Empire join the Central Powers during WWI?

QING DYNASTY

16. The Qing Dynasty was the _____ for China, lasting from 1644 to 1911.

17. In terms of trade with China, the Europeans

- Could only trade where:
- Usually bought what from China:
- Usually sold what to China:

18. Why were the Chinese suspicious of the Europeans (specifically because of Lord Macartney)?

19. What one produce did the British have that the Chinese desired, even though it was outlawed?

Part 2

20. The Opium Wars

- China is finally enforcing its ban on opium in what year: _____
- Britain is upset because:
- The two go to war over this product, a war called: _____
- Why did the Chinese lose:
- What did the Treaty of Nanking result in:

21. European powers that controlled trade in different parts of China were called _____.

22. Taiping Rebellion

- Factors of resentment that fueled the rebellion included:
 -
 -
 -
 -
- Who was Hong Xiuquan and what did he believe:
- How did Hong fight against the Qing Dynasty:
- In 1864 the rebellion was put down, how?

23. During this time what happened with the Yellow River? What else added to their troubles?

24. What was the self-strengthening movement?

25. What were the Hundred Days of Reform supposed to accomplish after the Sino-Japanese War? Who imprisoned Emperor Guangxu?

Part 2

26. The Boxer Rebellion

- Who were the Boxers
- Why was it a millenarian movement
- What was the rebellion
- Who did they target
- How did it end

27. In the US proposed _____ all powers involved as a sphere of influence in China would allow equal trading rights in China. China also would be allowed territorial integrity. Countries responded without commitment to the plan.

28. _____: Japan defeats Russia in a naval war, forcing the Russians to leave Manchuria (in China). This allows the Japanese to move in and weaken China even more.

29. _____: revolutionary leader; first leader after the Qing Dynasty is removed in 1911

- What were his Three People's Principles
 - _____: sovereignty (not for everyone) but for those who were able
 - _____: patriotism and loyalty, primarily to central authority
 - _____: end to unequal distribution of wealth and economic exploitation

30. His ideas set the stage for the Chinese Nationalist Party, the _____ which will rule much of China for decades in the 20th century.

31. Most emigrants from China were _____, allowing women to have more roles in Chinese society.

- PROBLEM: Many countries are not welcoming of large numbers of Chinese immigrants
 - Example: The 1882 _____ Act in the United States

JAPAN AND THE MEIJI RESTORATION

32. Quickly summarize Japanese isolation.

33. What was Commodore Perry's role in 'opening' Japan to the West.

34. Who was Emperor Mutsuhito? How was he changing the governing system of Japan?

35. List three reforms Emperor Mutsuhito and the Meiji State instituted:

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-
-

36. How did the role of the samurai change?

37. How did the Japanese government create industrialization and more jobs? What are the zaibatsu?

38. The Japanese quickly shifted from isolation to imperialism. Explain.

39. The following wars increased the prestige of Japan.

- _____: Japanese victory against the Chinese
- _____: Japanese victory against Russia

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION PREP: Prepare for the SAQs in BOTH chapters by listing various terms, ideas, information in the chart below.

SAQ1	A	B	C
SAQ2	A	B	C

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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End of Part 2.