**Chapter 31: Societies at Crossroads**

1. **Introduction: Ottoman empire, Russia, China, and Japan**
	1. Common problems
		1. Military \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, vulnerability to foreign threats
		2. Internal weakness due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems, financial difficulties, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Reform efforts
		1. Attempts at political and educational reforms and at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Different results of reforms
		1. Ottoman empire, Russia, and China unsuccessful; societies on the verge of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Reform in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was more thorough; Japan emerged as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power
2. **The Ottoman empire in decline**
	1. The nature of decline
		1. Military decline since the late seventeenth century
			1. Ottoman empire reaches peak of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expansion in late seventeenth century
			2. Ottoman forces behind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ armies in strategy, tactics, weaponry, training
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ corps politically corrupt, undisciplined
		2. Extensive territorial losses in nineteenth century
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes territories in Caucasus, central Asia
			2. Nationalist uprisings drive Ottomans out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support Ottomans only to avoid possible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expansion
		3. Economic difficulties began in seventeenth century
			1. Less trade through empire as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shifted to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean basin
			2. Exported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials, imported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manufactured goods
			3. Foreigners began to administer the debts of the Ottoman state by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. The "capitulations": European domination of Ottoman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Europeans exempt from Ottoman law within the empire
			2. Could operate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; deprived empire of desperately needed income
	2. Reform and reorganization
		1. Attempt to reform \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to violent Janissary revolt (1807-1808)
		2. Reformer Mahmud II (1808-1839) became sultan after revolt
			1. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resisted, Mahmud had them killed; cleared the way for reforms
			2. He built an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army, academies, schools, roads, and telegraph
		3. Legal and educational reforms of the Tanzimat ("reorganization") era (1839-1876)
			1. Broad legal reforms, modeled after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ civic code
			2. State reform of education (1846), free and compulsory primary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1869)
		4. Opposition to Tanzimat reforms
			1. Young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wanted more reform: freedom, autonomy, decentralization
	3. The Young Turk era
		1. The Young Turks, after 1889, an active body of opposition
			1. Called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suffrage, equality, freedom, secularization, women's rights
			2. The empire survived only because of distrust among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers
3. **The Russian empire under pressure**
	1. Military defeat and social reform
		1. The Crimean War (1853-1856)
			1. Nineteenth-century Russia expanded from Manchuria, across Asia to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Sought access to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea, moved on Balkans controlled by Ottomans
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supported Ottomans against Russia in Crimea
			4. Crushing defeat forced tsars to take radical steps to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Industrialization
		1. The Witte system: developed by Sergei Witte, minister of finance, 1892-1903
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stimulated other industries; trans-Siberian railway
			2. Remodeled the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, protected infant industries, secured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loans
			3. Top-down industrialization effective; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industries grew
	3. Repression and revolution
		1. Cycles of protest and repression
			1. Peasants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power, frustrated by lack of meaningful reform
			2. Antigovernment protest and revolutionary activity increased in 1870s
			3. Intelligentsia advocated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, recruited in countryside
			4. Repression by tsarist authorities: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. Russification: sparked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nationalism, attacks on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tolerated
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War, 1904-05: Russian expansion to east leads to conflict with Japan
		3. Revolution of 1905: triggered by costly Russian defeat by Japan
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ massacre: unarmed workers shot down by government troops
			2. Peasants seized landlords' property; workers formed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Tsar forced to accept elected legislature, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; did not end conflict
4. **The Chinese empire under siege**
	1. The Opium War and the unequal treaties
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade a serious threat to Qing dynasty by nineteenth century
			1. Chinese restricted foreign merchants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ port city
			2. China had much to offer, but little demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products
			3. East India Company cultivated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to exchange for Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Opium grown in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sold in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for silver, silver used to buy other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products
		2. The Opium War (1839-1842)
			1. China directed to stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refused; China confiscated and destroyed twenty thousand chests of opium
			3. British retaliated, easily crushed Chinese forces, destroyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Unequal treaties forced trade concessions from Qing dynasty
			1. Treaty of Nanjing, 1842: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gained right to opium trade, most-favored-nation status, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, open trade ports, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Chinese laws
			2. Similar unequal treaties made to other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries and Japan
			3. By 1900, China lost control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ports to foreign powers
	2. The Taiping rebellion
		1. Internal turmoil in China in the later nineteenth century
			1. Population grew by \_\_\_ percent; land and food more slowly; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strained resources
			2. Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. The Taiping ("Great Peace") program proposed by Hong Xiuquan
			1. Called for end of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty; resented Manchu rule
			2. Radical social change: no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Taiping defeat by combined Qing and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ troops
			1. Gentry sided with government; regional armies had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weapons
			2. Taipings defeated in 1864; the war claimed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million lives
	3. Reform frustrated
		1. Spheres of influence eroded Chinese power
			1. Foreign powers seized Chinese tribute states of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. 1898, they carved China into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, each a different province
		2. The Boxer rebellion (the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists), 1899-1900
			1. 1899 fight to rid China of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
			2. Misled to believe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would not harm them
			3. Local militia attacked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Crushed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Japanese troops
			5. Collapse of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty in 1912
5. **The Transformation of Japan**
	1. From Tokugawa to Meiji
		1. Crisis and reform in early nineteenth century
			1. Cancelled daimyo, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ debts
			2. Abolished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guilds
			3. Compelled peasants to return to cultivating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Reforms ineffective
		2. Foreign pressure for Japan to reverse long-standing closed door policy
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attempting to establish relations
			2. U.S. in particular look for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ports for whalers, merchants
			3. Japan only allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presence in Nagasaki
			4. 1853 Matthew Perry sails gunship up to Edo (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), forces Japanese to open port
		3. The Meiji restoration, 1868
			1. Brief civil war between imperial and Tokugawa forces
			2. 1868, Emperor Mutsuhito (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1852-1912) takes power
			3. Goals of prosperity and strength: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
			4. Resolved to learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technology
	2. Meiji reforms
		1. Meiji government welcomed foreign expertise
			1. Studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitutions and education
			2. Built Japanese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government
		2. Abolition of the feudal order essential to new government
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost status and privileges
			2. Districts reorganized to break up old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ domains
			3. New \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ended power of samurai; rebelled in 1877 but lost
		3. Revamping tax system
			1. Assessed taxes on potential productivity of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land
		4. Constitutional government, the emperor's "gift" to the people in 1889
			1. Emperor remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, limited the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the people
			2. Less than \_\_\_\_ percent of adult males could vote
			3. Legislature, the Diet, was an opportunity for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		5. Remodeling the economy and infrastructure
			1. Transportation: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Education: universal primary and secondary; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ universities
			3. Industry: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ owned, government controlled arms industry
		6. Costs of economic development borne by Japanese people
			1. Land tax cost peasants 40 percent to 50 percent of crop yield
			2. Peasant uprisings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; little done to alleviate suffering
			3. Labor movement also crushed; Meiji law treated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as criminal
		7. Japan became an industrial power in a single generation
			1. Defeated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1895 and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1904