**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