**Chapter 19 Reading Guide**

1. List the 7 places mentioned in the text as retaining their independence and not becoming colonized by Europe during this time period.
2. What 4 things did these areas have to deal with during this era of European dominance?

**I. Reversal of Fortune: China’s Century of Crisis**

1. Explain China’s relationship with Europe up until about 1912.

**A. The Crisis Within**

1. What caused China’s population to increase so dramatically by 1853?
2. What was the result of China not industrializing and their agricultural production stagnating while their population rose?
3. What were the consequences of the Chinese state (government) not enlarging itself to keep pace with the growing population?
4. What other actors caused the growth of bandit gangs and peasant rebellions in China?
5. Describe the leader of the Taiping Rebellion (uprising).
6. What did the Taiping rebels want accomplished as a result of their rebellion?
7. Describe the Taiping stance on women. (what were women able to do?)
8. What caused the downfall of the Taiping rebels power in China?
9. What changes (or lack thereof ☺) resulted in China after the end of the Taiping rebellion?

**B. Western Pressures**

1. What happened to China’s opium imports between 1773 and 1832?
2. Using the snapshot on page 936, estimate the approximate percent of Britain’s total profit from exports was made up from illegal opium sales?
3. List at least 3 negative outcomes in China as a result of increased sale of opium there by the British.
4. Explain why the first Opium War began.
5. Who won the first Opium War?
6. What did the Treaty of Nanjing stipulate?
7. Who won the second Opium war?
8. What changes occurred in China as a result of losing the second opium war?
9. What happened to China’s hold on territories such as Vietnam, Korea, and Taiwan?
10. Define “**sphere of influence**” (you’ll have to Google it.)
11. Explain how China during the 19th century represents an example of a European sphere of influence.
12. What happened to the Qing dynasty as a result of China’s loss in the opium wars?

**C. The Failure of Conservative Modernization**

1. What changes took place in China in all the following areas as a result of the self-strengthening movement?
   1. Government
   2. Economy:
   3. Industry:
2. What actions inhibited (stopped) the self-strengthening movement from being successful?
3. What was the Boxer Rebellion (Uprising)?
4. How did educated Chinese people respond to these consistent failures to European powers in the 19th century?
5. What happened to the imperial form of government in China in 1911?

**II. The Ottoman Empire and the West in the Nineteenth Century**

1. Compare/contrast the Ottoman Empire’s and China’s relationships with Europe during this era.
   1. Similarities:
   2. Differences:

**A. “The Sick Man of Europe”**

1. What nickname did Western European countries adopt for the Ottoman Empire by the end of the 19th century?
2. What happened to the territorial extent of the Ottoman Empire over the course of the 19th century? (Hint: use map 19.2 for help)
3. Give an example of a territory that became an independent country from the Ottoman Empire because of growing nationalism that caused people of similar cultures to challenge the authority of the Ottoman government.
4. What problems did the Ottoman government and military face during this era?
5. Describe the state of the Ottoman economy during the 19th century.

**B. Reform and its Opponents**

1. Define “**reform**”
2. Give 3 reasons to explain why reforms in the Ottoman empire were more effective than those in China:
   1. One:
   2. Two:
   3. Three:
3. What reforms were made to the military?
4. List some of the major changes that occurred as a result of the Tanzimat reforms.
5. How did the Tanzimat reforms affect Non-Muslims within the Ottoman Empire?
6. How did the Tanzimat reforms affect women?
7. Who were the Young Ottomans and what did they believe about the ottoman government?
8. Explain “**Islamic modernism**”
9. How and when did the Young Turks take power in the Ottoman Empire?
10. What reforms did the Young Turks enact?

**C. Outcomes: Comparing China and the Ottoman Empire**

1. In what ways were the histories of China and the Ottoman Empire similar during the 19th century? (Give at least 3 examples)
   1. One:
   2. Two
   3. Three:

**III. The Japanese Difference: The Rise of a New East Asian Power**

1. What did Japan accomplish in the 19th century that neither China nor the Ottoman Empire did?

**A. The Tokugawa Background**

1. Explain the structure of the Japanese government for the 250 years leading up to their interaction with the United States. (Be sure to use all of the following terms in your explanation: shogun, emperor, daimyo, and samurai)
2. Explain how the shoguns controlled the daimyos.
3. True or false: between 1600 and 1850 Japan was a unified country.
4. Describe Japan’s economy during these 250 years of peace.
5. How did Confucianism from China influence Japan positively during this time?
6. What social changes occurred for all the following groups:
   1. Samurai
   2. Merchants
   3. Daimyo
   4. Peasants
7. How did the Japanese people respond to the Tokugawa government?

**B. American Intrusion and Meiji Restoration**

1. Before 1853, what was Japan’s involvement in outside trade?
2. What country forced Japan to open its doors?
3. Why did Japan give into Western demands rather than going to war?
4. Describe the events surrounding the Meiji Restoration
5. How did the young Japanese plan to “save Japan from foreign domination?”

**C. Modernization Japanese Style**

1. How did the new government unify the country?
2. How did the samurai class respond to these actions?
3. What elements of western culture were the Japanese interested in?
4. How did they go about learning about western culture?
5. How was the new Japanese government a reflection of both European and Japanese cultures?
   1. European influences on government:
   2. Japanese influences on government:
6. What opportunities and barriers did women face in this modernizing Japan?
7. Opportunities:
8. Barriers:
9. Describe some evidence of Japan undergoing industrialization
10. Define “**zaibatsu**”
11. How was Japan’s industrialization distinct from that of Egypt or the Ottoman Empire?
12. How were peasants and women affected by industrialization in Japan?
13. Peasants:
14. Women:

**D. Japan and the World**

1. How was Japan’s foreign policy similar to that of Europe during this era?
2. How did Japan’s industrialization process affect other on-Western nations?

**IV. Reflections: Success and Failure in History**

1. What 3 things should be considered before we make judgments about what was successful or not in history?
   1. One:
   2. Two:
   3. Three: