European Imperialism and Reactions: China, Ottoman Empire, and Japan 1800-1914
Objectives:

To show effects of European imperialism on:

China,
Ottoman Empire
Japan
In the 1800’s most of the people’s of the world – in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and the independent states of North and South America - faced European imperialism. This more virulent phase of European expansion drew its energy from the Industrial Revolution. It had 5 dimensions:

• Military might coming from industrialized weapons
• Political ambition and competition between European powers
• A world economy dominated by Europe
• European cultural expansion including Christian missionary activity abroad
• Modernity (scientific rationalism, industrial technology, individualism, nationalism, and feminism)
In epic encounters, the peoples of the world sometimes resisted European ways, sometimes accepted them, but THEY WERE ALWAYS ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS.
CAUSES OF NEW EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

What motivated European expansion?

Expansion was necessary as an outlet for industrialization after the industrial revolution. Europeans needed natural resources and wanted to sell industrial goods.
Why had Britain been the breakthrough point for the Industrial revolution?

- Britain was the most highly commercialized country of Europe
- British guilds (unions) had disappeared by the 1700’s so employers had free reign to do as they pleased
- British aristocrats were interested in manufacturing, commerce, and applied science
- British legislature passed protectionist legislation taxing imported foreign goods
- Britain welcomed technicians regardless of their religion, following policies of religious toleration after the Reformation
- Britain had rich supplies of coal and iron ore and
- Britain had a rapidly growing population which provided a ready supply of industrial workers
Europe’s small, competitive states in the 1100’s and 1200’s lent themselves to innovation in comparison with larger empires such as Chinese, Ottoman, and Mugal.

The newness of European states, and lack of effective bureaucracies to collect taxes, also caused royal families to ally with merchants and industrialists to create wealth. Merchants were granted monopolies, charters, and special privileges. Innovators from the 1400’s on gained freedom from state control and higher status than in other parts of the world.
Who made the connection between industrialization and imperialism?

Ambitious men like Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Milner, Benjamin Disraeli, Marquess of Salisbury, and Joseph Chamberlain
“Yesterday I attended a meeting of unemployed in London and listened to wild speeches which were nothing more than a cry for bread. I returned home more convinced than ever of the importance of new colonies to save 40 million Britons from Civil War and absorb our excess population and create new markets for our factory goods.”
In his last will and testament, Rhodes said of the British, "I contend that we are the finest race in the world and that the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race."

Rhodes played a role in securing Rhodesia and South Africa for the British empire, founded the deBeers diamond company, and endowed Oxford University with 90 Rhodes scholarships a year.
Other perspectives on roots of industrial revolution -
the industrial revolution had global roots:

• Between 750 and 1100 CE the Islamic world generated advances in ship-making, tidal power, textiles, chemicals, water mills, and clocks
• China was a world leader in technology from 700-1400 CE
• India was a center of textiles, sugar, math, and agriculture

Thus, other Eurasian societies also had conditions favoring an industrial revolution
What was social Darwinism and how did it effect people’s thinking?
Progressive Development of Man shows racial theories in Europe in the 1800’s influenced by Charles Darwin.
How did Europeans go about controlling indigenous peoples?
• repeating rifles
• ironclad warships
• heavy artillery
• explosive shells
• administrative machinery
• treaties indigenous people didn’t understand
Reversal of Fortune: China’s Century of Crisis

• Crisis Within China
• European and American pressures on China
• Failure of Conservative Modernization
Internal Reasons for China’s Crisis
Civil wars, peasant uprisings
Oppression of China by European powers
Carving up the Pie of China
A French cartoon of Queen Victoria, Kaiser Wilhelm, Nicholas II, A female figure of France, and Meiji Emperor carving up China while a helpless Chinese figure tries to stop them.
Opium Wars
Chinese government officials seizing opium and arresting opium dealers
Lin Zexu – China’s Drug Tsar
Governor General of Hunan and Hubei

He wrote a famous letter to Queen Victoria saying "After a long period of commercial intercourse, there appear among the crowd of barbarians both good persons and bad, unevenly. Consequently there are those who smuggle opium to seduce the Chinese people and so cause the spread of the poison to all provinces. Such persons who only care to profit themselves, and disregard their harm to others, are not tolerated by the laws of heaven and are unanimously hated by human beings. His Majesty the Emperor, upon hearing of this, is in a towering rage."  Queen Victoria allegedly never read this letter.
Treaty of Nanking 1842
Treaty of Nanking

• China paid $21 million indemnity to British for opium seized
• China ceded Hong Kong to Britain “in perpetuity”
• Britain got “most favored nation” status with 5 ports opened up
Second Opium Wars 1856-1860
Treaty of Tianjin

- Ten more ports open to Europeans
- China paid 3 million ounces of silver to Britain, 2 million to France
- Opium legalized
- Unrestricted propagation of Christianity, Protestant and Catholic, all over China
Results of Opium Wars

- Taiping Rebellion
- Boxer Rebellion
- Downfall of Ching Dynasty in 1912
Hong Xiuquan
Leader of Taiping Faith
Taiping Uprising 1850-1864
The Ottoman Empire and the West in the Nineteenth Century “The Sick Man of Europe”

• Reform
• Identity
• Outcomes: Comparing China and the Ottoman Empire
Reasons for Decline of Ottoman Empire in 1800’s

In addition to losing land when Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt became independent, the Ottoman Empire declined with decline in the quality of Janissaries, failure to keep pace technologically, growing debt, and more foreign control of trade.
The Ottoman Empire never fell under direct European rule but some of its lands were taken over by Russians, British, Austrian and French. Napoleon’s armies had gone into Egypt in 1798.

“ The French entered the city like a torrent rushing through the alleys and streets without anything stopping them, like demons of the Devil’s army...the French trod in the mosque carrying swords and rifles...they plundered whatever they found...they treated the Quranic volumes as trash...they soiled the mosque blowing their spit in it, pissing and defecating in it. They guzzled wine and smashed bottles in the central court.”

Abd al Rahman al-Jabarti, 1798
Efforts for Reform around 1850

“Young Ottomans”, government officials, military officers, writers, poets, and journalists with a western education tried to modernize. They rejected authoritarian Ottoman rulers and favored a constitutional, parliamentary government like Britain. They embraced western science and technology, but rejected materialism. They favored allowing freedom of religion to religious minorities, fostered European-like schools, and competed with traditional Islamic institutions. They pursued vigorous and sustained reform.

They dealt with no population explosion and no major internal revolts as the Chinese had.

The “Young Turks” inherited their legacy in 1908 after a military coup by autocrat Abd al Hamid II in 1876.
Meanwhile, there was much interaction and socializing between Ottoman officials and members of the royal families of Europe, in this case of Austria.
The “Young Turks” drew away from Islam and Islamic law, the sharia, and fostered secularization (pertaining to the state) of schools, courts, and law codes. They wanted to permit elections and political parties, established family rights, and encourage women to become educated and wear western clothing. The “Young Turks” were therefore nationalists. This concept of Ottoman identity clashed with those who held to their Muslim faith. These conflicts over identity intensified until after World War I when the Ottoman Empire fell and a Turkish Republic replaced it.
Comparing China and the Ottoman Empire

By the beginning of the 20th century, China and the Ottoman Empire, once proud and vibrant civilizations, had become semi-colonies of Europe. But nationalism led them to pursue modernization on their terms. In China the collapse of the emperial system in 1911, and the fall of the Ching dynasty, led to a vast revolutionary upheaval which resulted in a Communist regime in 1949 led by Mao-tse-Tung. The collapse of the Ottoman Empire led to a smaller Turkish state after World War I.

In both places traditional beliefs retained their hold on people’s loyalties and were the basis for cultural renewal and survival in the 20th century.
How was Japan Different from China and the Ottoman Empire?

The Rise of a New East Asian Power

• Tokugawa Background
• American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration
• Modernization Japanese Style

Japan and the World
Tokugawa Shogunate
Background
1603-1867)
The Shogun of the Tokugawa Shogunate lived in Tokyo (Edo) 300 miles from Kyoto where the powerless emperor lived.
Ieyasu Tokugawa, the first shogun, established himself in Tokyo (Edo). He tried to prevent civil war among 260 rival feudal lords called daimyo.
Samurai warriors, who had fought for daimyo, evolved into an administrative class, but were still devoted to codes of loyalty, honor, and sacrifice.
干荷の記録。
家庭の備蓄に
至るまでを
活躍した。

電筒型
中国起源の筒型型。故
顕が多く、明末に
呼ばれた。

塩中鮮洋
洋の風。江戸
中間に広
延に及び。

近世の展開
は、第二次世
界大戦以
前まで使われて
いたものが
多い（1957
年）。

備考
電筒も粉砕後
に、泥水を利用して
塩やこめを
あおり分け
る通例図式。

からさお打ち
大麦や麦類の顕
顕や実をとり
ために使われた。
Japanese woodblock print “Opening of Japan by Commodore Perry” in 1853-54
The Tokugawa shogun resigned and gave power to the Meiji emperor
Okubo Toshimichi
One of three samurai aristocrats who led Meiji Restoration
Saigo Takamori
Kido Takayoshi
Policies of centralization and modernization under new Meiji restoration
Woodblock print of Japan’s Modernization 1870
Wives and daughters of wealthy merchants
Fukuzawa Yukichi overhauled the education system
One Hundred Tales of the Moon