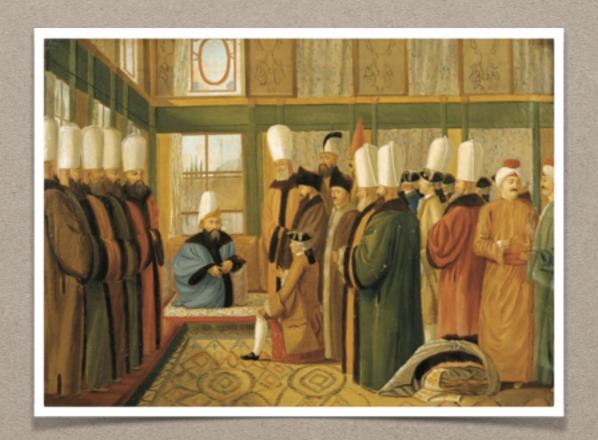
# THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE WEST



IN THE 19TH CENTURY



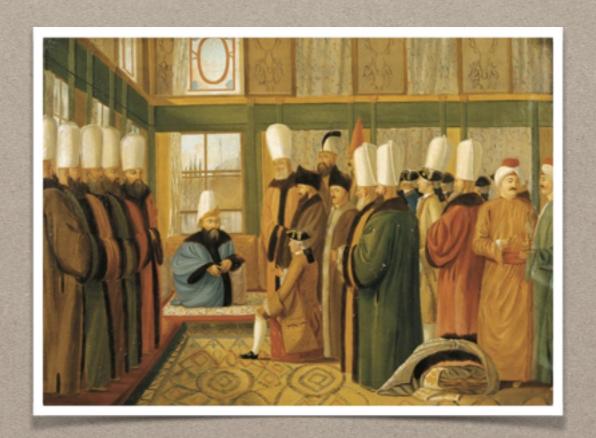
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  - Europeans treated the empire with awe and respect before 1800s
  - Industrialization in Europe changes this status



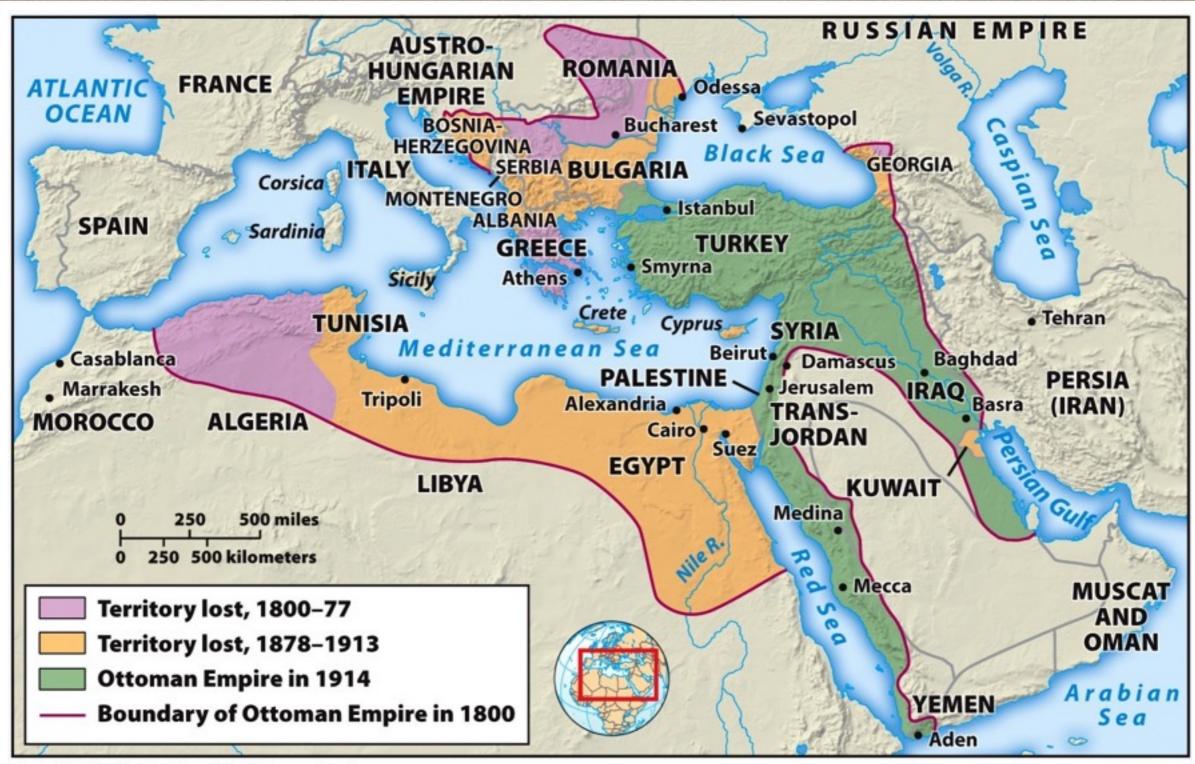
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    - led to de facto independence for Egypt





Map 19.2 The Contraction of the Ottoman Empire
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Unable to defend Muslims elsewhere



- Unable to defend Muslims elsewhere
  - no longer the "defender of the faith"



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  - unable to stop Christian states from taking over
     Muslim communities from Indonesia to West Africa

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  - 1807 the sultan was overthrown and murdered



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- Islamic modernization
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- favored democracy with a constitution
- embraced Western technology & science
- rejected Western materialism
- 1876: Sultan Abd al-Hamid accepted a parliament and constitution
  - under pressure from Russia, OE returned to despotic rule for 3 decades





The First Ottoman Constitution
"The Ottoman Constitution, December 1895," color postcard. Artist unknown
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- Young Turks
  - secular modernization movement



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  - seized power in a military coup in 1908



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- pushed European modernity and Turkish nationalism



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  - women allowed to wear western dress
- Turkish nationalism angered non-Turks, esp. Arabs & Armenians



# COMPARING THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

### 1. BOTH WERE SEMI-COLONIES

- both were parts of the European informal empire
- both were done in by European industrialization



# 2. DEFENSIVE MODERNIZATION

- no industrial take-off
- neither achieved complete industrial transformation



# 3. INCREASED NATIONALISM



# 4. CHAOS IN CHINA BUT STABILITY IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



# 5. STATE REJECTION OF TRADITION BUT POPULAR SURVIVAL

- Ottoman Empire: traditional = Islamic
- China: traditional = Confucian

