

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE WEST



IN THE 19TH CENTURY

THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE



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

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



COMPARING
CHINA
AND
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



Le pont de Pa-li-Kiao, le soir de la bataille. — Dessin de E. Bayard d'après une esquisse de M. E. Vaumort (album de Mme de Bourbonnais).

5. STATE REJECTION OF TRADITION BUT POPULAR SURVIVAL

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

