AP World History: Unit V

Chapter 26 matching: China, Ottoman Empire, Islamic Heartlands

*Instructions: Match each term to the correct key concept, without referring to your notes. Check your answers by reading the brief descriptions below this section.*

1. Taiping Rebellion
2. Semi-independence in Egypt (with later British influence in Egypt)
3. Boxer Rebellion
4. China’s Self-Strengthening Movement
5. The Tanzimat movement
6. \_\_\_\_ State-sponsored visions of industrialization
7. \_\_\_\_ Anti-imperial resistance led to contraction of the Ottoman Empire
8. \_\_\_\_ Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anti-colonial movements
9. \_\_\_\_ Increasing discontent with imperial influence included rebellions influenced by religious ideas
10. \_\_\_\_ Responses to increasingly frequent rebellions led to reforms in imperial policies

The **Taiping Rebellion** was a massive [civil war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_war) in [southern China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_China) from 1850 to 1864, against the ruling [Manchu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchu_people) [Qing dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_dynasty). It was a [millenarian movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millenarianism) (belief in a coming major transformation of society, after which all things will be changed) led by [Hong Xiuquan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Xiuquan), who announced that he had received visions, in which he learned that he was the younger brother of [Jesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus). At least 20 million people died, mainly civilians, in one of the [deadliest military conflicts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_and_anthropogenic_disasters_by_death_toll) in history.

Hong established the [Taiping Heavenly Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taiping_Heavenly_Kingdom) with its capital at [Nanjing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing). The Kingdom's army controlled large parts of southern China, at its height ruling about 30 million people. The rebel agenda included social reforms such as shared "property in common", equality for women, and the replacement of [Confucianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucianism), [Buddhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism), and [Chinese folk religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_folk_religion) with their form of [Christianity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity). The Qing government eventually crushed the rebellion with the aid of[French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_French_Empire) and [British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire) forces. Later, Chinese communist [leader](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramount_leader) [Mao Zedong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong) would glorify the Taiping rebels as early heroic revolutionaries against a corrupt [feudal monarchy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feudal_monarchy).

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**Semi-independence of Egypt**: Egypt was always a difficult province for the Ottoman [Sultans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultans) to control, due in part to the continuing power and influence of the [Mamluks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mamluks), the Egyptian military caste who had ruled the country for centuries. As such, Egypt remained semi-autonomous under the Mamluks until it was invaded by the [French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_French_Republic) forces of [Napoleon I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon_I) in 1798. After the French were expelled, power was seized in 1805 by [Muhammad Ali Pasha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Ali_of_Egypt), an Albanian military commander of the Ottoman army in Egypt.

Muhammad Ali established a [dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynasty) that was to rule Egypt until the revolution of 1952. While [Egypt under the Muhammad Ali dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Egypt_under_the_Muhammad_Ali_dynasty) remained nominally an Ottoman province, in 1867, Egypt became quasi-independent. Over time, the dynasty became a British puppet and was occupied by the British in 1882.

**The Boxer Rebellion** took place in [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) towards the end of the [Qing dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_dynasty) between 1899 and 1901. It was motivated by proto-[nationalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_nationalism) sentiments and opposition to foreign [imperialism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperialism) and associated Christian missionary activity. The [Great Powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Powers) intervened and defeated Chinese forces. In June 1900 Boxer fighters, convinced they were invulnerable to foreign weapons, converged on [Beijing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing) with the slogan "Support Qing government and exterminate the foreigners."

Eight industrialized powers brought 20,000 armed troops to China, defeated the Imperial Army, and captured Beijing on August 14, lifting the [siege of the Legations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_the_International_Legations). Uncontrolled plunder of the capital and the surrounding countryside ensued, along with the summary execution of those suspected of being Boxers.

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**China’s Self-Strengthening Movement** was a period of institutional reforms initiated during the late [Qing dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_dynasty) following a series of military defeats and concessions to foreign powers. The majority of the ruling elite still subscribed to a conservative [Confucian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucian) worldview, but following China's serious defeats in the [First](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Opium_War) and [Second Opium Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Opium_War), several officials now argued that in order to strengthen itself against the West, it was necessary to adopt Western military technology and armaments. This could be achieved by establishing shipyards and arsenals, and by hiring foreign advisers to train Chinese artisans to manufacture such wares in China. As such, the "self-strengtheners" were by and large uninterested in any social reform beyond the scope of economic and military modernization. Tensions between conservative and progressive factions of the government ultimately led to the limited success of the movement.

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**Tanzimat** literally means *reorganization* of the [Ottoman Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire). This reform movement began in 1839 and was characterized by various attempts to modernize the Ottoman Empire and to secure its territorial integrity against [nationalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalism) movements from within and aggressive powers from outside of the state. The reforms encouraged [Ottomanism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottomanism) among the diverse ethnic groups of the Empire, attempting to stem the tide of [nationalist movements within the Ottoman Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rise_of_nationalism_under_the_Ottoman_Empire). The reforms attempted to integrate non-Muslims and non-Turks more thoroughly into Ottoman society by enhancing their civil liberties and granting them equality throughout the Empire. Many of the reforms were attempts to adopt successful European military practices. The ambitious project was launched to combat the slow decline of the empire that had seen its borders shrink and its strength weaken in comparison to the European powers. There were internal as well as external reasons for the reforms.