

Chapter 27: Civilizations in Crisis: The Ottoman Empire, the Islamic Heartlands, and Qing China

Use pgs 639-661 to complete the following

1) Which of the following was NOT a weakness associated with the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century?

- A) Weak rulers
- B) Competition within factions of the elite
- C) Conversion of much of the population to Christianity
- D) Deteriorating conditions for artisans as a result of competition with the

2) Which of the following statements concerning the Muslim economy at the beginning of the 18th century is most accurate?

- A) The Muslim economy remained dependent on Arab merchants who traded predominantly with Africa.
- B) By holding the Europeans at bay, the Muslims were able to capitalize an indigenous industry based on the production of cotton textiles.
- C) The prosperity of the industrial base of the Muslim empires led to a close alliance between the artisans and the government.
- D) Merchants within the empire, especially those who were Jews or Christians, grew more dependent on commercial dealings with European counterparts.

3) Which of the following European powers seized territories of the Ottoman Empire in the early decades of the 18th century?

- A) Austria-Hungary
- B) Britain
- C) France
- D) Italy

4) In the later 1700s what power became the main threat to the Ottomans' survival?

- A) Britain
- B) Austria-Hungary
- C) France
- D) Russia

5) By the 1870s, the Ottoman Empire

- A) had recovered most of its territorial losses to European powers.
- B) had ceased to rule any portion of Asia Minor.
- C) had been driven from virtually all of the Balkans.
- D) had driven the Russian armies back to the steppes.

6) What was the result of the reforms of Sultan Selim III (1789-1807)?

- A) Western-style education was introduced throughout the empire.
- B) The Janissary corps was eliminated as a political and military force.
- C) The sultan was toppled from the throne by a Janissary revolt.
- D) Railways were constructed connecting the empire with Europe.

7) What group within the Ottoman Empire actually suffered as a result of the Tanzimat reforms?

- A) Ayan
- B) Ulama
- C) Artisans
- D) Merchants

8) Which of the following statements concerning the improvement of women's status as a result of the Tanzimat reforms is most accurate?

- A) The inclusion of reforms for women was not even considered in Ottoman society during the period of the Tanzimat reforms.
- B) Despite widespread discussion of the practices of seclusion, polygamy, and veiling, few improvements in women's social status were won in the 19th century.
- C) While not all women benefited, elite women were freed from the restrictive aspects of Muslim society during the period of the Tanzimat reforms.
- D) Muslim restrictions against the social equality of women were swept away as part of the Tanzimat reforms.

9) In which of the following areas did Sultan Abdul Hamid continue to press for increased westernization?

- A) Freedom of the press
- B) Constitutional reform
- C) Military reform
- D) Civil liberties

10) Which of the following groups was responsible for the overthrow of the Ottoman sultanate in 1908?

- A) Black September
- B) Ottoman Society for Union and Progress
- C) Young Arabs
- D) Mamluks

11) What nation's invasion of Egypt in 1798 signaled the beginning of European penetration of the Islamic heartland?

- A) France
- B) Britain
- C) Russia
- D) Austria-Hungary

12) What Islamic group ruled Egypt in 1798?

- A) Fatimids
- B) Umayyads
- C) Mamluks
- D) Almoravids

13) By 1801 what ruler had succeeded in establishing his dominance over Egypt?

- A) Murad, commander of the Mamluks
- B) Napoleon, French emperor
- C) Muhammad Ali, an Albanian officer in the Ottoman army
- D) Nurhaci, Almoravid military commander

14) Which of the following reforms undertaken by Muhammad Ali failed?

- A) Production of raw materials in demand in Europe (cotton, hemp, indigo)
- B) Improvements of Egyptian harbors and irrigation works along the Nile
- C) Build-up of an Egyptian industrial sector
- D) Modernization of the army

15) What was the result of the rebellion by Egyptian army officers in 1882?

- A) The Khedival government was overthrown by an indigenous Egyptian government.
- B) A new constitution was instituted, modeled on the Ottoman constitution of 1876.
- C) The rebellion was crushed by the Turkish elements within the Egyptian army.
- D) The Khedive called on the British to crush the rebellion, resulting in British overlordship of Egypt.

16) The dynastic name taken by the Manchu dynasty was

- A) Song.
- B) Tang.
- C) Qing.
- D) Chou.

17) Which of the following statements concerning the Manchu government is most accurate?

- A) They destroyed the scholar-gentry in order to consolidate their grip on the government.
- B) The civil service examination system was eliminated as a means of entering the government.
- C) Though Manchus occupied a disproportionate number of the highest political positions, there were few limits on Chinese promotions within the imperial bureaucracy.
- D) Chinese officials were eliminated at the local administrative levels in order to prevent the extreme regionalization that had led to the downfall of previous dynasties.

18) In what area did the Manchus attempt to take strong measures of reform?

- A) Elimination of the scholar-gentry
- B) Removal of social restrictions on women
- C) Overturning the Confucian social hierarchy of age and sex
- D) Alleviating rural distress and unrest

19) What accounts for the general failure of Manchu attempts at reform?

- A) Resistance on the part of the peasantry
- B) Enormous population growth and the disappearance of open lands
- C) Buddhist resistance
- D) Loss of territory to nomads from the Asian steppes

20) Unhappy about the unfavorable terms of trade in China, British merchants hit on a possible solution to reverse the flow of bullion in the form of

- A) cotton textiles.
- B) opium from India.
- C) teas.
- D) industrial machinery.

21) What was the impact of the British opium trade on China?

- A) Its use was restricted to the peasantry of northern China, where production of food rapidly decreased.
- B) The government was quickly able to halt the importation of opium, so that it did not have the disastrous impact on the Chinese population that was expected.
- C) Within years China's favorable balance of trade was reversed and silver began to flow out of the country.
- D) Due to the addiction of the imperial court, the British were welcomed as a valuable trade partner of China.

22) What was the outcome of the Opium War?

- A) Despite technological advantages, the British forces were overwhelmed by the Chinese numerical superiority and were unable to penetrate China's isolation.
- B) The British soon swept the seas of opposition, but were prevented from entering China by opposition from other European powers who feared Britain's overthrow of the Manchus.
- C) The British victory was so overwhelming that the Manchu dynasty was overthrown by 1850 and replaced by a republic.
- D) British victory in the Opium War allowed European powers to force China to open trade and diplomatic exchanges.

23) What was the political and social position of the Manchu rulers at the end of the 19th century?

- A) The Manchu rulers stubbornly resisted the far reaching reforms that were the only hope of saving the regime and Chinese civilization.
- B) The last decades of the dynasty were dominated by Cixi, a woman who proposed radical reforms of the social order.
- C) The Chinese scholar-gentry and the provincial elite allied with the emperors to introduce significant reform of landholding practices and regional administration.
- D) The dynasty wholeheartedly embraced the ongoing Westernization of the Chinese government and economy.

Open Response: Answer the following in paragraphs. Answer on your own paper. (10 pts each)

- A. How did the emergence of the industrialized West affect the pattern for the decline of civilizations?
- B. How did the experience of the Qing dynasty in China and the Ottoman Empire differ between 1700 and 1900?
- C. Compare and contrast the British intervention in Egypt with its intervention in China.
- D. Contrast the reactions of the Islamic heartlands and China to the challenge of the West.