

## Chapter 18

### Section 1 Muslim Empires

-3 major-Ottoman in E. Europe – Persian in Central Asia – Mogulin Indians

-Ottoman Empire

-Late 1200's Turkish Clans settled in Asia Minor

-1<sup>st</sup> leader Osman

-Took Byz. Emp & Constantinople in 1453

-By 1500's Balkan Peninsula and parts E. Europe

-By 1900's most mid. East - N. Africa – Caucasus

-Strong army and navy to control spice trade

-1571 Europeans under Philip II of Spain defeat them

-Battle of Lepanto 1571

-B/c ottomans threatened trade and Christianity

-Rebuilt and remained powerful until 1700's

-Government.

-Sultan- political leader and usually a caliph

-Absolute authority

-Support system

-Personal advisors to sultan

-Religious advisors (Ulema)

-Army

-Prime minister (grand visor) headed bureaucracy

-Enforced Sultan decision

-Army

-Took officers from conquered peoples

-Janissaries- one group (elite)

-From Balkans

-Christian families required turn over young children – converted to Islam

-Trained to be fanatical

-Taught by Bektashi order

-Division of Sufism

--Law

-Special laws for different regions of people

-Religious groups run own affairs in their millets (communities)

-send representatives to Ottoman government.

-Decline

-By 1600's reach height

-By 1683 turned back at Vienna

-When military advance stop – poverty and discontent

-By 1700's fall behind in tech

-Russia and European countries take pieces

-1856 Sultan Abdul-Mejid try stop decline

-Issued the Hatt-I Humayum

-National citizenship

-Government. service open to all peoples

-Decreases authority of religious leaders

-Reaction to Hatt-I Humayum

-Religious leaders upset: Muslim and Christian and Jewish

-Merchants and artisans welcomed

-Non-Turks: Serbs – Bulgarians – Armenians not care

- Smell death and began working toward freedom
- 1861 Abdul-Mejid dies
  - Young Ottomans overthrow and put in Abdul-Hanid II
  - 1876 proclaims new constitution
  - Set up parliament and promise individual liberties
  - 1877 change mind and dissolve parli.
  - Said moving to liberalism = downfall
  - Drove out Young Ottomans and ruled absolutely
- Persia
  - Bitter enemies of Ottomans and in 1500's took area of Iran
  - Shiite Muslim and required all subjects be same
  - 1<sup>st</sup> leader Ismail – unified and conquered area of Iran
    - Founder of Safavid (Sah-fah-weed) dynasty
  - Shah Abbas come to power 1587
    - Used spice trade to pay for public works
    - Persian culture spread b/c of trade
    - Looked to take Ottoman lands
      - Sought allies and even Europeans
  - Shah Abbas dies 1629
    - Poor rulers fill positions
  - 1736 Nader Shah to power and expands Emp. To greatest height
    - Assassinated 1747 and territory lost
  - Turkic group – Qajar dynasty take Persian throne
    - Ruled until 1925
- Mongol Empire
  - Islamic invaders from central Asia took most N. India by 1100's
    - Set up sultanate – Muslim kingdom – in Delhi in 1206
  - Hindu culture survived invasion and blended with Islamic civilization.
  - 1500's Babul (Mongol) attacked n. India and conquered Delhi
    - Elephants – cannons – horses in army
    - Set up Mogul dynasty (mogul is Indian for Mongol)
  - Akbar – grandson of Babur – brought peace
    - Encouraged religious tolerance (most people Hindus)
      - Many differences w/ Islam and Hindus
        - Foods- social org. –religious customs
      - Repealed tax on Hindus
      - Curious w/religions – invited religious scholars to court
        - Said religions revealed same divine truth
          - Despite external practices
        - Tried set up new religion – Divine Faith
          - Mix Islam – Christianity – Hinduism
      - Set up liberties – encouraged music – painting- literatures
  - Decline
    - Late 1600's Mogul leaders stop religious toleration
    - New division of Hinduism – Sikhism – develops
      - One god and good deeds and meditation break reincarnations
    - Sikhs and Hindus rebel and central Mogul government. weakens
      - Allows local leaders to rule independently

## Section 2 Chinese Dynasties

- When last left 1368 Yuan dyn. Fell

-2 dyn. Rebuilt China and isolated

-Ming dyn. 1368

- Zhu Yuanzhang “Joo Yoo-ahn-jahng” peasant-monk-army
  - Led uprising against Mongol rule (Yuan dyn.)
  - Took name Hong Wu and named dyn. Ming (brilliant)
- Ming dyn. Last 300 yrs
  - New law codes and tax system, reformed local government.
    - Laws more strict/Chinese replaces Mongols in government. Jobs
    - Confucianism and testing back and harder
  - N. Lands devastated by invasions – encourages settlement
    - Free land- tools- animals- supplies
  - Agriculture jump-start economy and infrastructure rebuild
    - Trade increased and more people wealthy
    - Call for more education

-Exploration

- Navy used to get to regions to receive tribute
- 1405-1433 Zheng He (Jung Huh) sent to remote regions
  - Show off wealth and poor of Middle Kingdom
  - S.E. Asia – India – Persian Gulf- Africa
    - Demand peoples submit to emperor’s authority
    - Opened trade routes and merchants spread culture
- Late 1400’s most funds to army in N. to repel invaders
  - Government. discouraged foreign trade
  - Confucian philosophy said trade is lowest occupation
  - Emperor’s ban construction of ocean vessels

-Forbidden City

- Built 1404-1420 new capital Beijing
- Moved S. b/c N. invasions
- 2 main sections – 1 private places and 2 states use
- Later emperors spent too much time inside
  - Government. official became corrupt and run country
  - Government. weak and Manchu invaders hit
    - Most \$ going to officials and not war
    - Manchus conquer

-Qing Dynasty “Ching” (Pure)

- 1644 Manchus new dyn.
- Expanded Emp. N. (Manchuria-Mongolia) W. (Tibet) E. (Taiwan)
- Already accepted Confucianism before invading
- B/c minority 30-1 ruled by adopting Chinese culture
- Top officials in government. and military were Manchus
  - Chinese officials had Manchu supervisors
- Made no real changes-sponsored pub. Works-more farming
  - Pop explodes
- Much trade internally
  - Europeans (Portuguese) 1514 arrive and want trade
    - At first Chinese not want anything to do w/there
    - 1557 built trading base
    - Jesuit missionaries followed
      - Government. officials like sci. knowledge
      - Gained government. positions
      - Converted court officials

- Emp. kicked them out b/c too powerful
- Decline during 1700 b/c corruption and rebellion
  - Pop. Grow and taxes rose for public services
  - By 1850 Taiping Rebellion lasted 14 yrs
    - Devastated much of country and now weak
    - European came to slice up

### Section 3 Japanese Empire 1400's to late 1500's

- Shogun only figurehead/Emperor only religious functions/ Daimyos fought each other
  - “No chivalry or loyalty” but there was at samurai level
- Several Daimyos fight to unite Japan under their rule
  - Tokogawa Ieyasu “toh-kuh-Gah-wah/ee-Yah-soo” 1598
    - Granted shogun by emperor
  - Set up capital in Edo w/citadel
  - Divided lands (Daimyos) into 3 groups
    - Relatives/longtime supporters/others who joined side later
  - Every other year Daimyo go to Edo and spend 1 year
    - Shogun keeps ½ all Daimyo under direct control
    - Sankin-kotai – attendance by turn
  - Tokogawa family and close Daimyo made up Council of Elders
    - Metsuke – eyes and ears of council
      - Government. spies – traveled throughout country
    - Bureaucracy emerged
  - Social mobility frozen w/4 classes
    - Samurai and daimyos – had power only wear sword
    - Farmers – produced food
    - Artisans – made goods
    - Merchants – not make anything
    - No one allowed do other work outside class
  - Ethics – duty 2 honor very important and loyalty
- Contact w/ West
  - Portuguese merchants bring European weapons
  - Catholic missionaries begin conversion
    - Jap. Rulers fear religion open door to occupation
      - Christianity banned and some priests crucified
  - Isolation – 1636 Act of Seclusion
    - No Japanese to leave and if come back then killed
    - No large ocean going shipped
    - All Europeans but Dutch kept out
      - Dutch only want trade and not conversion

### Section 4 Southeast Asia

- Major trade centers
- Portuguese first Europeans and pushed out Muslims
  - Set up forts and tried spread Catholicism
    - Not much luck converting b/c Port. Lack of respect for culture
- Spanish went into Philippines
  - Magellan 1521
  - Set up colonies and plantations
    - Military colony at Manila
      - Local rulers (datus) told pledge loyalty to Spain
  - Many locals accepted Sp. Customs and religion

- Missionaries brought corn and cocoa and new farming methods
- Late 1500's Dutch and English arrive
  - English ultimately win but Dutch control early on
  - 1677 ruler of kingdom of Mataram on Java ask Dutch for help
    - Put down revolt
    - Given trading rights to Java (important spice island)
- French late 1600's set up colonies
  - Main base in India
  - Spread to Indochina (Vietnam region)
    - French traders and missionaries
    - No real colonies so kept under control by locals
  - Heavy Chinese influence w/Confucianism
    - Persecuted missionaries and converts
    - Fr. Moved in 1858 and take control to protect
      - Wanted nat. resources- rubber, coal, rice
      - Began colonize
- Thai Kingdom
  - Powerful and independent kingdom of Ayutthaya "ah-yu-tuh-yuh"
    - Culture based on Hinduism/Buddhism and animism
    - Most powerful ruler – King Trailok 1448-1488
      - Strong central government. w/separate civil and military branches
      - Brought local leaders to capital to work in government.
        - Officials required living in capital
      - Rigid class systems and land distributed accordingly
        - Women not part
    - Fought against neighbors for land
      - Khmer-Burmans (Myanmar)-Malays
      - 1431 Thai soldiers captured and destroy Angkor Wat
      - 1569 Myanmar soldiers capture Ayutthaya
        - 1593 recaptured in Battle of Nong Sara:
    - European Contacts started 1500's
      - Portuguese/Cutch/English given trade rights
      - Thai group took over power 1688 b/c feared Euro. Colonization
      - Kingdom closed until 1826
    - Internal Change
      - W/Europe gone hoped for peace but Burma attacked
        - 1767 Thai defeated and capital burned
        - Gen. Phraya Taksin "Pry-uh/tahk-seen" defeated Burmans
      - Taksin proclaim himself ruler
        - 1782 rebels overthrew and Gen. Phraya Chakkri took out
          - "Pry-uh/shah-kre"
        - Chakkri founded new royal dynasty and rules present day
          - New capital Bangkok and kingdom renamed Siam
    - Reforming Monarchs
      - Mid 1800's king Mongkut felt Euro. Power threat independent
        - Pitted Euro. Powers compete against each other
          - Allowed many Euro. Commercial ventures
        - Allowed western tech. And edu. And language study
        - Dies 1868 and son rules (Chulalongkorn)
      - Chulalongkorn "choo-lah-lahng-kohn"
        - Modernized Siam and kept Euro. Weak w/ competition
        - Ended slavery/set up schools/built roads and R.R