

## CHAPTER 11-3:

# MUSLIM LANDS FALL TO IMPERIALIST DEMANDS

- Essential Question:  
What is the significance of the Crimean War?
- Ottoman Empire Loses Power
- Europeans Grab Territory

# OTTOMAN EMPIRE LOSES POWER

- After the European powers carved up Africa, they began to look elsewhere for lands to control.
- Muslim power was weakening, so they decided to turn their attention to the Middle East.
- The great **Suleyman I** of the Ottoman Empire is succeeded by a series of weak rulers
- **Selim III's** reforms to modernize were resisted, and nationalist feelings rise in the empire
  - Greece and Serbia gain their independence
- Europeans seize the opportunity to divide the empire

# EUROPEANS GRAB TERRITORY

- **Geo politics**, an interest in taking land for its strategic location or products, played a role in the fate of the Ottoman Empire.
- The Ottoman empire controlled key access to the Atlantic and Mediterranean sea trade
- The Ottomans, British, and French defeat the Russians in the **Crimean War**, but it showed the weakness of the Ottomans.
- The war was the 1st one to establish women, like Florence Nightingale, in their position as army nurses.

# EGYPT INITIATES REFORM

- Observing the slow decline, some leaders decided their country would either have to adjust to the modern world or be consumed by it.
- After **Napoleon** failed to win Egypt, a new leader emerged.
- The Ottomans sent **Muhammad Ali** to govern, but he soon broke away from Ottoman control
- Under **Muhammad Ali** Egypt tried to reform the military and the economy
- His grandson **Isma'il** continued his efforts and supported the construction of the **Suez Canal**

# HOW SHIPS GET THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL



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# EGYPT INITIATES REFORM

- With the help of French money and Egyptian laborers, the **Suez Canal** was opened in 1869 connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas
- Unable to pay its \$450 million debt and Britain took over control of Egypt and the canal
- In Persia, Muslim made attempts to modernize, but Russia and Britain were able to take control
- Like elsewhere in Southwest Asia, Europeans gained control by using **economic imperialism** and creating **spheres of influence**.

# CHAPTER 11-4: BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN INDIA

- Essential Question:  
What caused the Sepoy Mutiny?
- British Expand Control Over India
- Indians Rebel
- Indian Nationalist Movements Begin

# BRITISH EXPAND CONTROL OVER INDIA

- British economic interests began in the 1600's, with the **British East India Company** setting up trading posts
- With the collapse of the Mughal Empire (1707), The East India Company quickly took advantage to seize control over most of India.
- The company even had its own army led by British officers and Indian soldiers (**sepoys**)
- Britain considers India its primary colony (**jewel in the crown**) because of its rich natural resources and large population to serve as a market for its goods.



# BRITISH EXPAND CONTROL OVER INDIA

## Benefits

- Large railroad system, large road network, telephone and telegraph lines, dams, bridges and irrigation canals enabled India to modernize
- Sanitation and public health improved
- Schools and colleges were founded, literacy improved
- British put an end to bandits and local warfare

## Negatives

- British held all political and economic power
- Restricted Indian owned industries
- Switch to cash crops resulted in loss of self sufficiency
- British racist attitude threatened Indian traditional life

# INDIANS REBEL

- Many Indians objected to British control, believing they were trying to convert them to Christianity and the constant racist attitude the British had.
- Rumor of rifle cartridges sealed with beef and pork fat offended both Hindus, who consider the cow sacred, and Muslims, who do not eat pork.
- This led to the **Sepoy Mutiny**, where soldiers marched to Delhi and captured the city from the British.
- From there the uprising spreads north, but the Indians were not able to unite against the British due to the Hindu/Muslim split.
- The British government stepped in by sending troops and taking direct control of India from the East India Company.
- The part of India that was under direct British rule was called the **Raj** (1757-1847), dividing India into 11 provinces and some 250 districts.

# INDIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT BEGINS

- In the early 1800's some Indians begin to demand a greater role in governing themselves.
- **Ram Mohun Roy**, sometimes called the “**Father of Modern India**” speaks out against social injustices such as caste separation and child marriage.
- Nationalists form the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League which initially concentrated on specific concerns for Indians, but later broadened to a call for self government.
- A public outcry, including acts of terrorism, forces Britain to redraw its partition of Bengal into Hindu and Muslim sections.

CHAPTER: 11-5

IMPERIALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

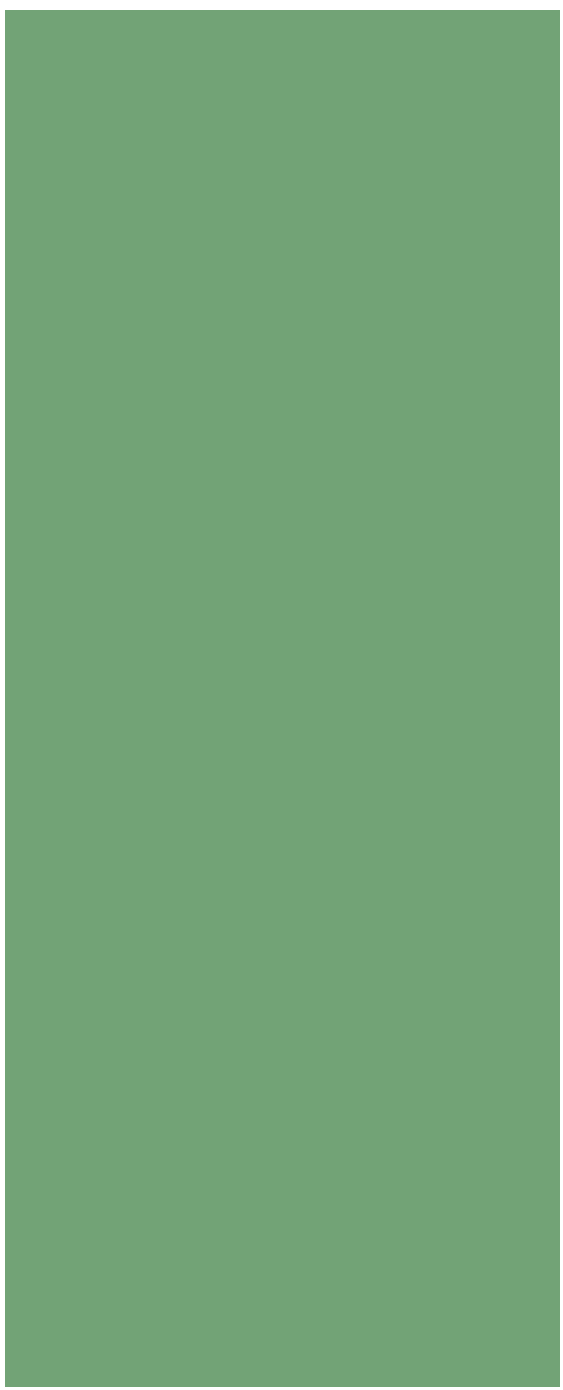
- Dutch (Netherlands)- **Dutch East India Company** takes control of most of the 3,000 mile long chain of Indonesian islands. They control Malacca, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Bali, Indonesia
- France – French control Indochina- made up of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia
- Britain – Malay Peninsula(Singapore), Malaysia, Burma
- U.S. – Control the Philippines and Guam after the Spanish-American war in 1898, Hawaii and Puerto Rico
- Germany – Marshall Islands, New Guinea (parts), Solomon Islands (parts)
- Natural resources in these areas: Agriculture, sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, rubber, coconuts, bananas, pineapple



Japanese Expansion in Asia, 1895-1941



# Colonies in Southeast Asia, 1895



# THE U. S. TAKES HAWAII

- The Hawaiian Islands were economically important to the U.S. because since the 1790's, U.S. merchants stopped there on their way to China & East India.
- Missionaries founded Christian schools & churches on the islands.
- Sugar merchants changed the Hawaiian economy.
- In the mid-19th century, U.S. owned sugar plantations accounted for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the island's wealth. Plantation owners imported 1000's of laborers from Japan, Portugal & China. By 1900, foreigners & immigrant laborers outnumbered native Hawaiians about 3 to 1.





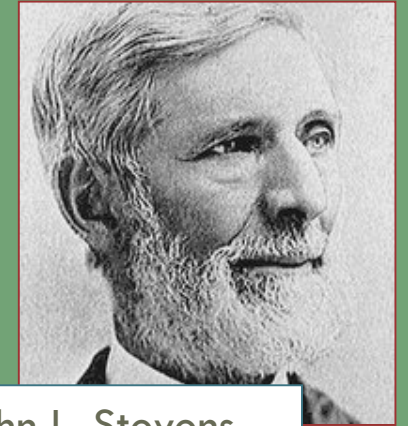
- An 1875 treaty allowed the sale of Hawaiian sugar in the U.S. without a duty. In 1887, white business leaders in Hawaii forced King Kalakaua to change Hawaii's constitution to grant voting rights only to wealthy landowners. This change gave control of Hawaii's government to U.S. businessmen.
- Also in 1887, the U.S. strong-armed Hawaii into signing a treaty allowing the construction of an American naval base at Pearl Harbor
- The McKinley Tariff of 1890 eliminated the duty-free status of Hawaiian sugar. As a result, Hawaiian sugar growers faced competition in the U.S. from places like Cuba. The American planters in Hawaii called for the U.S. to annex the islands so they would not have to pay the duty.
- Annex- to incorporate (a country or other territory) within the domain of a state, or to obtain or take for oneself



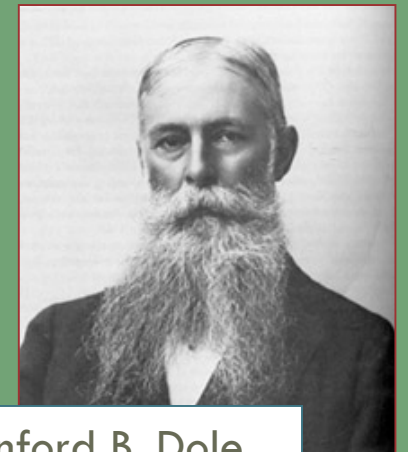
- King Kalakaua dies in 1891 & his sister, Lili'uokalani becomes queen. She proposes a new constitution that would remove property qualifications for voting. This change would have restored political power over the islands to native Hawaiians.
- To prevent this from happening, business groups, with the help of U.S. ambassador John L. Stevens organizes a revolution against the queen.
- In 1883, Stevens orders the U.S.S. Boston to appear in the Honolulu harbor with U.S. marines who are told that they are protecting American lives & property. At the same time, volunteer troops take over the government building imprisoning the queen in her palace & establishing a provisional government with Sanford B. Dole as president.
- After the native Hawaiians petitioned the U.S. government to reinstate Lili'uokalani as the Hawaiian queen, which was to no avail, on Aug. 12th 1898, Congress proclaimed Hawaii an American territory.



Queen Lili'uokalani



John L. Stevens



Sanford B. Dole