

Societies at Crossroads Harkness Discussion Documents

Ottoman Documents

DOCUMENT 1

Sir William Eton: A Survey of the Turkish Empire, 1799

Besides that the Turks refuse all reform, they are seditious and mutinous; their armies are encumbered with immense baggage, and their camp has all the conveniences of a town, with shops etc. for such was their ancient custom when they wandered with their hordes. When their sudden fury is abated, they are seized with a panic, and have no rallying as formerly. The cavalry is as much afraid of their own infantry as of the enemy; for in a defeat they fire at them to get their horses to escape more quickly. In short, it is a mob assembled rather than an army levied. They have no systematic attack, defense, or retreat; no accident foreseen, nor provided for...

The artillery they have, and which is chiefly brass, comprehends many fine pieces of cannon; but they are ignorant of its management. Their musket-barrels are much esteemed but they are too heavy; nor do they possess any quality superior to common iron barrels which have been much hammered, and are very soft Swedish iron. The naval force of the Turks is by no means considerable. Their grand fleet consisted of not more than seventeen or eighteen sail of the line in the last war [Russo-Turkish war of 1787-92], and those not in very good condition; at present their number is lessened.

The present reigning Sultan, Selim III, has made an attempt to introduce the European discipline into the Turkish army, and to abolish the body of the Janissaries. [He has] declared his intention of abolishing the institution of Janissaries. This step, as might be expected, produced a mutiny, which was only appeased by the sultan's consenting to continue their pay during their lifetimes; but he at the same time ordered that no recruits should be received into their corps. Their officers are all Turks and are chosen out of those who perform their exercise the best

DOCUMENT 2

Charles K. Tuekerman, *The Greeks of Today*. 1878. Discussing the Greek war for Independence from Ottomans, 1821-1830.

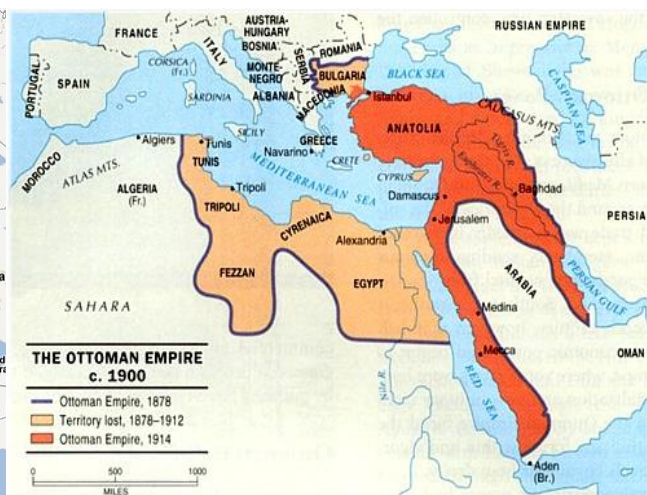
The first blow for Greek independence was struck in April 1821. The fires of revolution had been kindled for many years, but the inflammatory materials were collected and dispersed with such secrecy and vigilance---the chief instruments being the orthodox clergy, who whispered of hope and freedom in the pauses of their prayers. The Porte heard the cry of battle with a smile of derision. What were poorly armed and undisciplined Greeks to accomplish against the glittering phalanxes of the Sultan? Europe heard it, and looked on with apathy at the hopelessness of the struggle. It was the United States which first responded to the resolution of the Greek Senate at Calamata, which declared "that having deliberately resolved to live or die for freedom, they were drawn by an irresistible sympathy to the people of the United States." The Greeks fought single-handed, with valor in their hearts, wretched flint locks in their hands, and dissensions in their midst. As a Greek historian puts it, "David, scarcely armed with a sling, attacked the formidable Goliath." After a conflict corresponding to that of our seven years' war, not only in duration, but in many of its hardships, England and France came to the aid of the wretched and worn-out revolutionists, and, at the eleventh hour, accomplished the independence of a small portion of Greek territory.

Document 3

OTTOMAN EMPIRE CIRCA 1700



OTTOMAN EMPIRE CIRCA 1900



Document 4

Convention of Commerce at Balta Limani, Extension of the Capitulations between British and Ottomans, 1838

Art. I. All rights privileges, and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing capitulations and treaties, are confirmed now and for ever

Art. II. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, or their agents, shall be permitted to purchase, at all places in the Ottoman dominions, (whether for the purposes of internal trade or exportation) all articles, without any exception whatsoever

Art. III. If any article of Turkish produce, growth, or manufacture be purchased by the British merchant, for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the British merchant or his agent shall pay, the same duties that are paid, by the most favoured class of Turkish subjects engaged in the internal trade of Turkey.

Art VI. ... the Turkish Government also agrees not to object to other foreign powers settling their trade upon the basis of this present convention.

Art. I. All articles of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, all merchandise, embarked in British vessels, and being the property of British subjects, or being brought over land, or by sea, from other countries by the same, shall be admitted, as heretofore, into all parts of the Ottoman dominions, without exception, on the payment of three per cent. duty, calculated upon the value of such articles.

Document 5

Gulhane Decree, Beginning the Tanzimat Reform Era, 1839

But in the last one hundred and fifty years, because of a succession of difficulties and diverse causes, the sacred Muslim law was not obeyed; consequently, the former strength and prosperity have changed into weakness and poverty. It is evident that countries not governed by the laws of Islam cannot survive...Thus, full of confidence in the help of the Most High and certain of the support of our Prophet, we deem it necessary and important from now on to introduce new legislation to achieve effective administration of the Ottoman Government and Provinces. Thus the principles of the requisite legislation are three:

1. The guarantees promising to our subjects perfect security for life, honor, and property.
2. A regular system of assessing taxes
3. An equally regular system for the conscription of requisite troops and the duration of their service.

If man enjoys perfect security, it is clear that he will not depart from ways of loyalty and all his actions will contribute to the welfare of the government and of the peopleTax assessment is also one of the most important matters to regulate. A state, for the defense of its territory, manifestly needs to maintain its borders, the costs of which can be defrayed only by taxes levied on its subjects. Although thank God, our Empire has already been relieved of the affliction of monopolies, the harmful practice of tax-farming [iltizam]* for if the tax-farmer is not of good character he will be interested only in his own profit and will behave oppressively. Military matters, as already pointed out, are among the most important affairs of state, and it is the inescapable duty of all the people to provide soldiers for the defense of the fatherland [vatan]. It is therefore necessary to frame regulations and to reduce the term of military service to four or five years.....Thus, from now on, every defendant shall be entitled to a public hearing, according to the rules of the Muslim law and no one may secretly or publicly put another to death by poison or by any other means.

*Tax-Farming is a tax system in which the collector is paid on a commission basis which led to corruption.

Document 6

"Tough on Turkey", Puck Magazine (British Publication) 1885



Caption: England and Russia together: "Be my ally, or I'll give you the worst thrashing of your life."

*England = Lion; Russia = Bear in political cartoons.

Document 7

The Young Turks: Proclamation for the Ottoman Empire 1908.

2. Provided that the number of senators does not exceed one-third the number of deputies, the Senate will be named as follows: one-third by the Sultan and two-thirds by the nation, and the term of senators will be of limited duration.
3. It will be demanded that all Ottoman subjects having completed their twentieth year, regardless of whether they possess property or fortune, shall have the right to vote.
7. The Turkish tongue will remain the official state language. Official correspondence and discussion will take place in Turkish.
9. Every citizen will enjoy complete liberty and equality, regardless of nationality or religion, and be submitted to the same obligations. All Ottomans, being equal before the law as regards rights and duties relative to the State, are eligible for government posts, according to their individual capacity and their education. Non-Muslims will be equally liable to the military law.
10. The free exercise of the religious privileges which have been accorded to different nationalities will remain intact.
14. Provided that the property rights of landholders are not infringed upon (for such rights must be respected and must remain intact, according to law), it will be proposed that peasants be permitted to acquire land, and they will be accorded means to borrow money at a moderate rate.
17. All schools will operate under the surveillance of the state... and all nationalities will be admitted. Instruction in Turkish will be obligatory in public schools. In official schools, public instruction will be free. Secondary and higher education will be given in the public and official schools indicated above; it will use the Turkish tongue. Schools of commerce, agriculture, and industry will be opened with the goal of developing the resources of the country.
18. Steps shall also be taken for the formation of roads and railways and canals to increase the facilities of communication and increase the sources of the wealth of the country. Everything that can impede commerce or agriculture shall be abolished.

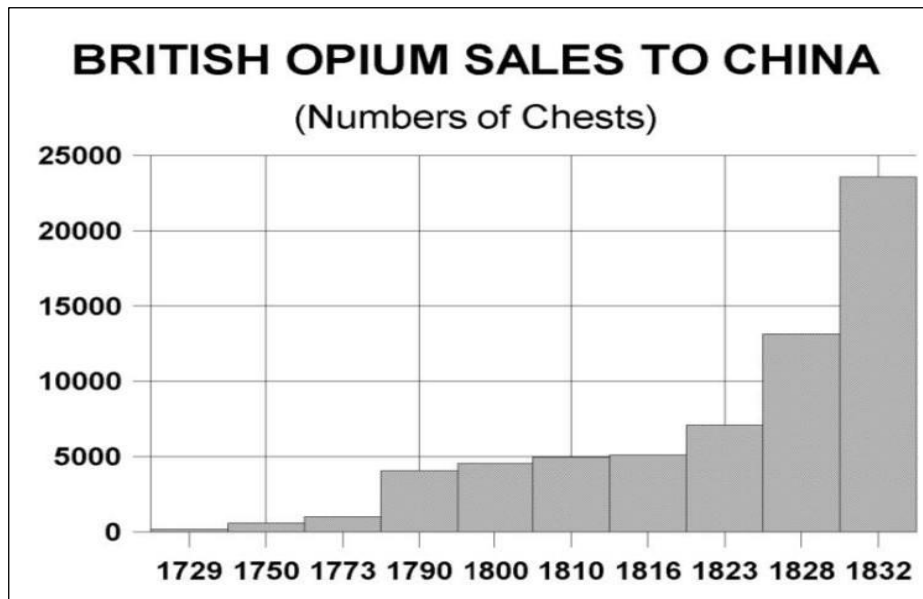
Documents on China

Document 1

Qian Long, Chinese Emperor, Letter to King George III. 1793

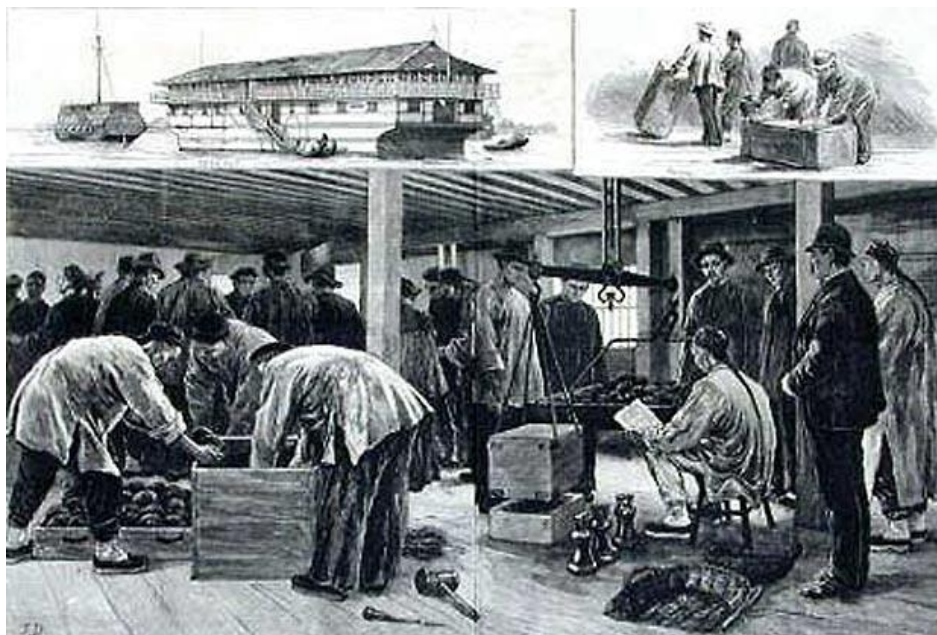
Swaying the wide world, I have but one aim in view, namely, to maintain a perfect governance and to fulfil the duties of the State: strange and costly objects do not interest me. If I have commanded that the tribute offerings sent by you, O King, are to be accepted, this was solely in consideration for the spirit which prompted you to dispatch them from afar. Our dynasty's majestic virtue has penetrated unto every country under Heaven, and Kings of all nations have offered their costly tribute by land and sea. As your Ambassador can see for himself, we possess all things. I set no value on objects strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country's manufactures.

Document 2



Document 3

Upper Left- Chinese Holding Ship. Rest of picture shows unloading and selling of opium to Chinese intermediaries. Holding ship could hold opium on it like a warehouse for months at time.



Document 4

Commissioner Lin, appointed by Chinese emperor to rid China of Opium trade, letter to Queen Victoria. 1839.

....during the commercial intercourse which has existed so long, among the numerous foreign merchants resorting hither, are some, who, by means of introducing opium by stealth, have seduced our Chinese people, and caused every province of the land to overflow with that poison. These then know merely to advantage themselves, they care not about injuring others! This is a principle which heaven's Providence finds unacceptable; and which mankind conjointly looks upon with disgust! Moreover, the great emperor hearing of it, actually quivered with outrage, and especially dispatched me, the commissioner, to Canton, that in conjunction with the viceroy and lieut.-governor of the province, means might be taken for its suppression! Every native of the Inner Land who sells opium, as also all who smoke it, are alike adjudged to death. Were we then to go back and take up the crimes of the foreigners, who, by selling it for many years have induced dreadful calamity and robbed us of enormous wealth, and punish them with equal severity, our laws could not but award to them absolute annihilation...

P. S. We annex an abstract of the new law, now about to be put in force.

"Any foreigner or foreigners bringing opium to the Central Land, with design to sell the same, the principals shall most assuredly be decapitated, and the accessories strangled; and all property (found on board the same ship) shall be confiscated. The space of a year and a half is granted, within the which, if any one bringing opium by mistake, shall voluntarily step forward and deliver it up, he shall be absolved from all consequences of his crime."

Document 5

Lord Palmerston, Letter to Chinese Government. 1840

Now, although the Law of China declared that the importation of Opium should be forbidden, yet it is notorious that for many years past, that importation has been connived at and permitted by the Chinese Authorities at Canton. If the Chinese government did know these things, it virtually abolished its own Law, by permitting its own officers to act as if no such Law existed. If the Chinese government now determines to uphold that law they should do so against their own citizens first but in fact are doing the exact opposite. A large number of British Merchants who were living peaceably at Canton, were suddenly imprisoned in their houses, deprived of the assistance of their Chinese servants, and cut off from all supplies of food, and were threatened with death by starvation, unless other persons, in other places, and over whom these Merchants so imprisoned had no authority or control, would surrender to the Chinese Government a quantity of Opium which the Chinese Authorities were unable themselves to discover or to take possession of.. due to these circumstances the British Government therefore has determined at once to send out a Naval and Military Force to the Coast of China to act in support of our demands. The Commander of the Expedition has received orders that, immediately upon his arrival upon the Chinese Coast, he shall proceed to blockade the principal Chinese ports

Document 6

Treaty of Nanjing, signed after the British victory over China in the first Opium War, 1842. (First unequal treaty

Article II -the Emperor of China agrees that British Subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their commercial pursuits, without molestation or restraint at the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow-fu, Ningpo, and Shanghai...

Article III - It being obviously necessary and desirable, that British Subjects should have some Port whereat they may - careen and refit their Ships, when required, and keep Stores for that purpose, His Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc., the Island of Hong-Kong...

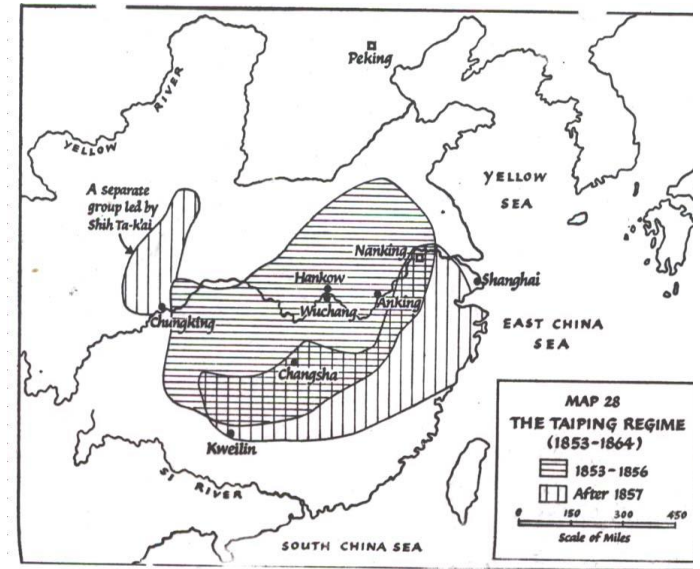
Article V -The Government of China having compelled the British Merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese Merchants called Hong merchants (or Cohong) who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all Ports where British Merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please..

Article X - His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish all the Ports which are by the 2nd Article of this Treaty to be thrown open for the resort of British Merchants, a fair and regular Tariff of Export and Import Customs and other Dues

Document 7

Hung Xiuquan, excerpts from the Land system of the heavenly kingdom, Taiping Rebellion's economic program 1851-1864.

- The division of land must be according to the number of individuals, whether male or female; calculating upon the number of individuals in a household, if they be numerous, then the amount of land will be larger, and if few, smaller; and it shall be a mixture of the nine classes
- All men and women, every individual of sixteen years and upwards, shall receive land, twice as much as those of fifteen years of age and under.
- Throughout the empire the mulberry tree is to be planted close to every wall, so that all women may engage in rearing silkworms, spinning the silk, and making garments.



- In every circle of twentyfive families, all young boys must go to church every day, where the sergeant is to teach them to read the Old Testament and the New Testament,
- In conducting the different kinds of festival ceremonies for the twenty-five families under his administration, the Group Officer should hold religious services to pray to the Heavenly Father, the Supreme Ruler and Lord God-on-High. All the bad customs of the past must be completely abolished.

Document 8

Excerpts from "On the Adoption of Western Learning" By Feng Guifen. Circa 1850. Inspiring the Self-Strengthening Movement.

Books on mathematics, mechanics, optics, light, chemistry, and others all contain the ultimate principles of understanding things. Most of this information is unavailable to people in China. ... I have heard that with their new methods the Westerners have found that the movements of the earth conform closely to those of the heavens. This can be of assistance in fixing the calendar. ... I have heard that the Westerners' method of clearing sand from harbors is very effective. ... This can be of assistance to keep the water flowing. Also, for agricultural and sericultural tools, and things required for the various crafts, they mostly use mechanical wheels, which require little energy but accomplish much. ... There are many intelligent people in China. Surely there are some who, having learned from the barbarians, can surpass them ...

Document 9



Document 10

"China- The Cake of Kings and Emperors. (Britain, Germany, Russia, France and Japan)



Document 11

Excerpts from Comprehensive Consideration of the Whole Situation By Kang Youwei . 1898. Begins the 100 Days Reforms.

A survey of all the states in the world will show that those states that undertook reforms became strong while those states that clung to the past perished. ... Our present trouble lies in our clinging to old institutions without knowing how to change. In an age of competition between states, to put into effect methods appropriate to an era of universal unification and laissez-faire is like wearing heavy furs in summer or riding a high carriage across a river. ... It is a principle of things that the new is strong but the old is weak. ... Moreover, our present institutions are but the unworthy vestiges of the Han, Tang, Yuan, and Ming dynasties ... In fact, they are the products of the fancy writing and corrupt dealing of petty officials rather than the original ideas of the ancestors. After studying ancient and modern institutions, Chinese and foreign, I have found that the institutions of the sage kings and the Three Dynasties [of Xia, Shang, and Zhou] were excellent, but that ancient times were different from today. ... I beg Your Majesty to adopt the purpose of Peter the Great of Russia as our purpose and to take the Meiji Reform of Japan as the model for our reform.

Document 12

Luella Miner, professor at American College in China, Account of the Boxer Rebellion. 1900

June 15: About ten o'clock the most horrible noise began in the southern city, just on the opposite side of the city wall. It was a horde of Boxers going through their rites, burning incense, crying, "Kill the foreign devils! Kill the secondary foreign devils! (Christians). Kill! Kill! Kill!" They called other things, but I could only distinguish the "kill!" There may have been from twenty to fifty thousand voices, not all Boxers, swelling that mad tumult. After two or three hours the noise suddenly ceased

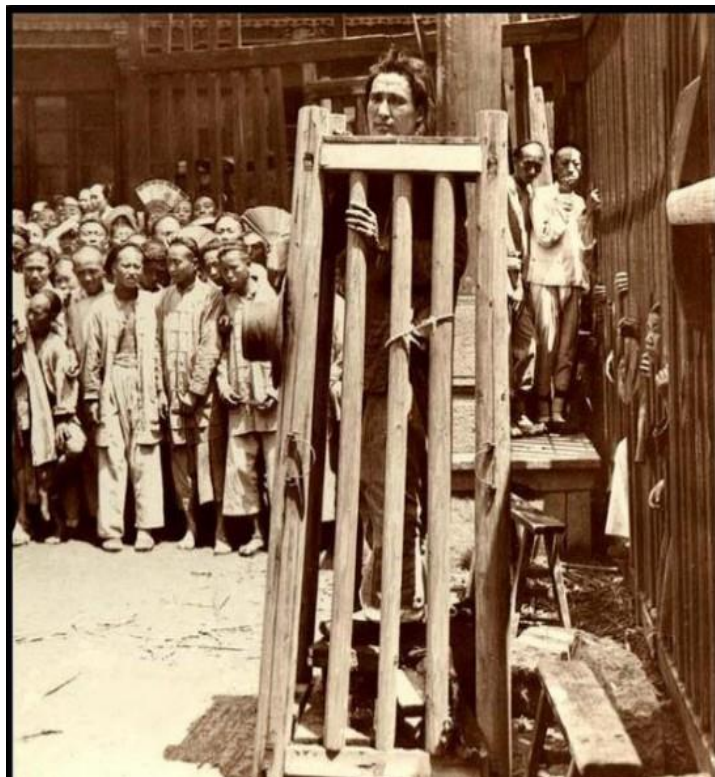
August 14: At last our ears have heard the sweet music for which we have been listening for two months - the cannonading of the relief army - so plainly that we know that intense desire and imagination are not deceiving us, as so many times before. Our deliverance is at hand

It was a little after two in the afternoon, as I was sitting writing under the trees in the tennis-court, where I have spent so many hours during these past weeks, when an American marine from the city wall ran into the yard shouting, "The troops are inside the city - almost here!" All that afternoon the troops came streaming in, Sihks, Bengal Lancers; English soldiers, and, most welcome of all, our American boys."

*Boxer Rebellion ended in 1901 with China having to pay \$330,000,000 in damages to Europeans.

Document 13

Boxer Rebellion supporters executed in various methods. Here a man stands on several pieces of wood while his neck is attached to a rope. Over several days the wood would be removed or he won't be able to stand any longer.....



US President Millard Fillmore, Letter to Japanese Emperor, 1852.

I have directed Commodore Perry to assure your imperial majesty that I entertain the kindest feelings towards your majesty's person and government, and that I have no other object in sending him to Japan but to propose to your imperial majesty that the United States and Japan should live in friendship and have commercial intercourse with each other.

We know that the ancient laws of your imperial majesty's government do not allow of foreign trade, except with the Chinese and the Dutch; but as the state of the world changes and new governments are formed, it seems to be wise, from time to time, to make new laws. There was a time when the ancient laws of your imperial majesty's government were first made.

These are the only objects for which I have sent Commodore Perry, with a powerful squadron, to pay a visit to your imperial majesty's renowned city of Edo: friendship, commerce, a supply of coal and provisions, and protection for our shipwrecked people.

Document 2

Commodore Matthew Perry, letter sent with a white flag to Japanese Emperor, 1853

For years several countries have applied for trade, but you have opposed them on account of a national law. You have thus acted against divine principles and your sin cannot be greater than it is. What we say thus does not necessarily mean, as has already been communicated by the Dutch boat, that we expect mutual trade by all means. If you are still to disagree we would then take up arms and inquire into the sin against the divine principles, and you would also make sure of your law and fight in defense. When one considers such an occasion, however, one will realize the victory will naturally be ours and you shall by no means overcome us. If in such a situation you seek for a reconciliation, you should put up the white flag that we have recently presented to you, and we would accordingly stop firing and conclude peace with you, turning our battleships aside.

Document 3

Campaign map of the Boshin War (1868–69). The western domains of Satsuma, Chōshū and Tosa joined forces to defeat the Shogunate forces effectively ending it.



Document 4

Shimazu Hisamitsu, Daimyo of Satsuma and an ally of the Choshu daimyo in his revolt against the shogun, a petition to the Shogun, 1866

“Since last year signs of great civil disturbance have appeared. On several occasions armies have been moved, commoners have been killed, and now peasant uprisings break out in Tamba and Yamato (provinces) and riots occur in Hyogo, Osaka, and Edo (cities). As the Shogun is presently in Osaka, his august command and military might should be shining forth in all directions; on the contrary, the merchants and lowly people at his very feet break the law without regard for his authority. This is the result of what is called “a misery so great that life is unbearable” and it is an intolerable situation.”

Document 5

Emperor Meiji, Letter to US President Grant, 1871.

Mr. President: Whereas since our accession by the blessing of heaven to the sacred throne on which our ancestors reigned from time immemorial, we have not dispatched any embassy to the Courts and Governments of friendly countries. We have thought fit to select our trusted and honored minister, Iwakura Tomomi, the Junior Prime Minister (udaijin), as Ambassador Extraordinary ... and invested [him] with full powers to proceed to the Government of the United States, as well as to other Governments, in order to declare our cordial friendship, and to place the peaceful relations between our respective nations on a firmer and broader basis. The period for revising the treaties now existing between ourselves and the United States is less than one year distant. We expect and intend to reform and improve the same so as to stand upon a similar footing with the most enlightened nations, and to attain the full development of public rights and interest. The civilization and institutions of Japan are so different from those of other countries that we cannot expect to reach the declared end at once. It is our purpose to select from the various institutions prevailing among enlightened nations such as are best suited to our present conditions, and adapt them in gradual reforms and improvements of our policy and customs so as to be upon an equality with them. With this object we desire to fully disclose to the United States Government the constitution of affairs in our Empire, and to consult upon the means of giving greater efficiency to our institutions at present and in the future, and as soon as the said Embassy returns home we

Document 6

Meiji Constitution of 1889, Governing document of Japan during Meiji Period.

ARTICLE I. The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

ARTICLE V. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet

ARTICLE IX. The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ARTICLE XIII. The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ARTICLE XXIV. No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ARTICLE XXV. Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent

ARTICLE XXIX. Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meetings and associations.

ARTICLE XXXIII. The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE XXXIV. The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor. **ARTICLE XXXV.** The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ARTICLE XXXVII. Every law requires the comment of the Imperial Diet.

Document 7

***Up to Date Business*, a magazine for international businessmen, published New York, 1900 CE**

The significant thing about Japan is the rapidity with which it has become transformed from a semi-civilized nation into one of the great nations of the modern world. Until the year 1868 Japan was an unprogressive, unenlightened country of the usual Asiatic type, scarcely differing in any way from an inland province of China of to-day. In that year a revolution took place which put the whole power of the empire into the hands of the present Mikado, or Emperor. Immediately Japan began to assimilate Western ideas of civilization and to adopt Western methods of trade, commerce, manufacture, government, and education. Until 1889 the government remained an absolute monarchy. In that year the Mikado voluntarily promulgated a constitution by which a legislative Parliament, or "Imperial Diet," and an executive Cabinet of State Ministers were instituted, so that the government of Japan is now as "constitutional" as that of Germany or Great Britain. The government is in other ways thoroughly modern. Education, for example, is almost as well looked after as in Germany or New England.

Document 8

"Japan" David Murray, Ph.D., LL.D., Late Advisor to the Japanese Minister of Education, New York, 1896

Several causes contributed to the creation of a special interest in the United States of America, concerning the opening of negotiations with Japan. One of these was the magnitude (*great size*) to which the whale fishery had attained (grown), and the large financial investments held in this industry by American citizens. A second cause was the opening of China to foreign trade as a result of the opium war. But the most active cause was the discovery of gold in California in 1848, and the consequent development of that state as a centre of trade. It was an early scheme to run a line of steamers from San Francisco to the newly opened ports of China. To Hongkong the distance is about 6,149 nautical miles, and if a steamer is to traverse the whole distance without a break, she must carry an enormous load of coal. The only remedy lay in establishing a coaling station on the Japanese islands, and this could only be effected when Japan abandoned her policy of seclusion and entered with a free heart into the comity of nations.

Document 9

***Up to Date Business*, a magazine for international businessmen, published New York, 1900 CE**

The future of Japan depends upon its MANUFACTURES. The principal manufactures of Japan as yet are the TEXTILES, especially SILK and COTTON. The production of textiles by machinery has increased fourfold in ten years, and now amounts to about \$40,000,000 annually. This, however, is not a large amount, being less than the textile production of any important state in Europe. It follows, therefore, that textile manufacturing in Japan, especially the manufacture of cotton and wool, is not yet out of its tentative or probationary stage. But Japan, having the advantage of an extensive home market for cotton goods (like the Chinese, the Japanese common people wear cotton garments all the year round, in winter padding them for warmth), and having the raw material at her own door (she already grows a large proportion of all the raw cotton she needs), and having, too, an abundance of coal at hand, must needs become a great cotton-manufacturing country. The same conditions hold with regard to the possibilities of Japan's silk manufactures.

Document 10

| Year | Millions of Lbs |
|------|-----------------|
| 1884 | 5 |
| 1894 | 117 |
| 1904 | 278 |
| 1904 | 666 |

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARD IN JAPAN (Both hand and machine spun)

Data from the Japanese Imperial Cabinet Bureau of Statistics

Societies at Crossroads Harkness Discussion Organizer

Directions: As you prepare for the Harkness fill in the chart below with information from the documents. Be sure to cite which document you used so you can return to it during the discussion and annotate the documents for further use as evidence. ALSO ADD TO IT DURING THE DISCUSSION.

Objective: Students will demonstrate mastery of 19th century Asian history by constructing an argument as to whether the 19th century should be better known as a time of European rise or of Asian decline.

| Asian Empire | Evidence supporting Asian decline | Evidence supporting European Rise | Asian Empires Reform's Western inspired/original? |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Ottoman Empire | | | <u>Tanzimat Reform</u> <u>Young Turks</u> |
| Qing Dynasty | | | <u>Taipng Proposed Reforms</u> <u>Self-Strengthening Movement</u> |

| Asian Empire | Evidence supporting Asian decline | Evidence supporting European Rise | Asian Empires Reform's Western inspired/original? |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Qing Dynasty (con't) | | | <u>100 Days Reforms</u> |
| Meiji Japan | | | <u>There are many changes the Japanese make bullet point them here:</u> |

NAME _____

Assessing the 19th century Reforms of Asian Empires.

Sponge Activity

During the Harkness you will be rating the relative success and or failure of the attempted reforms of the Asian Empires. DO NOT FILL THIS OUT BEFORE CLASS!

Ottoman Empire

Summarize the reforms of the Ottomans.

Qing Dynasty

Summarize the reforms of the Qing. .

Meiji Japan

Summarize the reforms of the Ottomans.

Continuum of Reform: Place each one of the Asian Empires on the continuum below by rating the success of their reforms. 1 being completely unsuccessful and 10 being highly successful.

1

5

10

Unsuccessful

Moderately
Successful

Successful

Societies at Crossroads Exit Slip **NAME**_____

You are now going to construct your argument to the question: Should the 19th century be better known as a time of European rise or of Asian decline?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.