**Step One—Read the Chapter and Take Notes As You Go**

This outline reflects the major headings and subheadings in this chapter of your textbook. Use it to take notes as you read each section of the chapter. In your notes, try to restate the main idea of each section.

**Chapter 19: Empires in Collision: Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia, 1800–1914**

I. Reversal of Fortune: China’s Century of Crisis

A. The Crisis Within

 1. Dramatic population growth and pressures on the land

 2. Central state bureaucracy fails to grow and weakens

 3. Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864)

 4. Conservative reaction

B. Western Pressures

 1. Commissioner Lin Zexu and Western narco-trafficking

 2. First Opium War and Treaty of Nanking (1842)

 3. Second Opium War and further humiliations

 4. “Informal empire” status for the Middle Kingdom

C. The Failure of Conservative Modernization

 1. Self-strengthening

 2. Landowners fear modernity

 3. Industry in the hands of Europeans

 4. Boxer Rebellion (1898–1901)

 5. Popular nationalist organizations

 6. Hundred Days of Reform, 1898

 7. Imperial collapse, 1911

II. The Ottoman Empire and the West in the Nineteenth Century

A. “The Sick Man of Europe”

 1. “The Strong Sword of Islam” in 1750

 2. Loss of land to Russia, France, Britain, and Austria

 3. Unable to defend Muslims elsewhere

 4. Changing global economic order

B. Reform and its Opponents

 1. Reaction to Western military advisors

 2. Tanzimat era

 3. Young Ottomans: Islamic modernism

 4. Young Turks, 1908: Secular modernism

C. Outcomes: Comparing China and the Ottoman Empire

 1. “Semi-colonies” in the European “informal empire”

 2. Defensive modernization but no industrial take-off

 3. Growth of nationalism

 4. Revolutionary chaos in China, but stability in Turkey

 5. State rejections of tradition but popular survival

III. The Japanese Difference: The Rise of a New East Asian Power

A. The Tokugawa Background

 1. *Shogun*, *daimyo*, *samurai*, and emperor

 2. 250 years of peace

 3. Urban, commercial, and literate

 4. *Samurai* status versus merchant wealth

 5. Increasing social instability

B. American Intrusion and Meiji Restoration

 1. Limited contact with West since early seventeenth century

 2. Commodore Perry, 1853

 3. Meiji Restoration, 1868

C. Modernization Japanese Style

 1. Defensive but revolutionary reforms

 2. Systematic dismantling of the old social order

 3. Fukuzawa Yukichi

 4. Selective borrowing and mixing from the West

 5. New possibilities for women

 6. State-guided industrialization and *zaibatsu*

 7. Difficult lives for peasants and workers

D. Japan and the World

 1. Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1902

 2. War with China (1894–1895) and Russia (1904–1905)

 3. Empire building in Taiwan, Korea, and Manchuria

 4. Admiration from the colonial world

IV. Reflections: Success and Failure in History

A. Should historians evaluate events as successful or a failure?

B. Criteria?

C. Success for whom?

D. Assessing wisdom in history