

EUROPEAN CHALLENGES TO THE MUSLIM WORLD

- I. Ferment in the Muslim World
 - a. Muslim World
 - i. Africa through Southeast Asia
 - 1. Ottomans in Middle East
 - 2. Safavids in Iran
 - 3. Mughals in India
 - ii. Powers were declining in 1700s
 - 1. due to corruption, and internal schisms
 - b. Islamic Reform Movements
 - i. Focus of reform
 - 1. religious piety and strict rules of behavior
 - ii. Wahhabi Movement
 - 1. wanted return to original teachings of Muhammad
 - 2. Revolt against Ottomans in Arabia
 - a. Lose revolt, but religion stayed
 - iii. Mahdi Rebellion
 - 1. Led by Usman dan Fodio
 - a. Claimed was Mahdi – the savior of the faith
 - 2. Led resistance against English imperialism in Sudan and Egypt
 - c. European Pressure
 - i. Europeans begin taking trading and political rights away from Africans
 - ii. Weakens control of Muslims in area
- II. Challenges to Ottoman Empire
 - a. Nationalist Revolts
 - i. Greeks, Serbs, Bulgarians, Romanians get independence
 - ii. Other revolts attempted but failed
 - b. European involvement
 - i. Europeans try to take territory away from Ottomans
 - 1. France take Algeria
 - 2. Russia and Britain try to get Turkish Straits
 - 3. Germany tries to build Berlin to Baghdad Railway
- III. Efforts at Reform
 - a. Success
 - i. Medical care, improved farming, better living conditions
 - ii. Adopting western political and economic ideas
 - b. Failure
 - i. Improved health and food lead to population explosion
 - 1. create stress on land, wealth and production
 - ii. Conflict created between western orientated and Muslim orientated people
 - c. Young Turks
 - i. Reformers who want to save empire
 - ii. Overthrow sultan in 1908 – WWI start before can do anything
 - d. Massacre of Armenians
 - i. Rise in nationalism cause Ottomans to crack down on minority groups

- ii. Genocide – deliberate attempt to destroy a religious group
 - 1. Ottomans try to kill Armenian Christians
- IV. Egypt Seeks to Modernize
 - a. Muhammad Ali
 - i. Father of modern Egypt
 - ii. Conquered by Arabia, Syria, Sudan
 - iii. Reforms
 - 1. improve tax collection
 - 2. organize landholding
 - 3. increase irrigation projects
 - a. expand cotton production
 - 4. western trained army
 - iv. made Egypt industrialized
 - b. Suez Canal
 - i. After Ali died Egypt fall to European control
 - ii. France
 - 1. try to build canal between Mediterranean and Red Sea
 - a. completed in 1869
 - iii. England
 - 1. 1875 – Egypt couldn't pay debts so sell Suez Canal to England
 - c. British Protectorate
 - i. 1882 – Egyptian revolt allows England to declare protectorate over Egypt
 - ii. Britain continues to modernize Egypt
- V. Iran and Western Powers
 - a. Qajar shahs (1794-1925)
 - i. Ruled with absolute power
 - ii. Reforms
 - 1. improve finance
 - 2. build telegraphs and railroads
 - 3. implemented a constitution
 - b. Russia and Britain try take over Iran
 - i. Set up own spheres of influence
 - ii. 1900's oil discovered
 - c. Concessions to Russia and Britain angered Iranian nationalists
 - d. Iranians split
 - i. Want western ways and quick industrialization
 - ii. Religious leaders who reject the west
 - iii.