Chapter 26
1. For each of the three empires/regions covered in this chapter (Ottoman, Arab Islamic Heartlands, Qing China):
   a. Identify the cause(s) and effect(s) of specific **indigenous** actions and reforms – one sentence per specific action/reform.
   b. Identify the cause(s) and effect(s) of specific **European/colonial** actions and reforms – one sentence per specific action/reform.

1. Ottoman:
   a. Indigenous actions and reforms: Under the guidance of their advisors Ottoman sultans initiated reforms based on earlier precedents as well as their European lines; these reforms resulted in tension within the upper class as many elites were opposed to the reforms. Selim III attempted to improve the administration, the army, and the navy in order to increase the effectiveness of the Ottoman Empire’s government and armed forces, yet Janissaries took these reforms as a threat and ousted Selim from power. Mahmud II initiated westernization based reforms because of the humiliations Europe brought to the Ottoman Empire; these reforms allowed western influence to infiltrate the upper class as demonstrated in the Tanzimat reforms, which remade the Ottoman Empire along western lines. Abdul Hamid attempted to return to traditional absolutism in order to fend off the syncretism between the Ottomans and the west, but the harsh Ottoman response to this reform almost immediately reversed Hamid’s policies.
   b. European/colonial actions and reforms: The British supported the Ottoman Empire immensely in the last half of the 19th century because they feared the possibility of Russian dominance of formerly Ottoman territories, and this allowed for the Europeans to survive into the 20th century. Because of the Ottoman westernization reforms many European nations were able to form political ties with the Ottoman Empire, and nations such as Germany aided the Ottoman military, which allowed for them to survive even longer.

2. Arab Islamic Heartlands:
   a. Indigenous actions and reforms: Muhammad Ali attempted to enact westernizing reforms to the Islamic army and government in Egypt because of the threat of European conquest, but his early death led to incomplete reforms and left inroads for Europeans later on. Ahmad Arabi attempted to reduce the debt of the khedives by Egyptian regiments and dismissing Egyptian officers, however these reforms sparked a revolt and led to riots in Alexandria. Muhammad Ahmed attempted to purify the Islam of practices that were a disgrace of the religion and of foreign superstitions, and the forces he gathered enjoyed many early victories, which temporarily strengthened the Islamic Heartlands.
   b. European/colonial actions and reforms: Napoleon led the French on a battle into Egypt in order to gain the upper hand against the British in India, yet this invasion of Egypt and defeat of the Mamluks sent shock waves throughout the Islamic Heartland and woke them up to the threats they faced, which led to reforms in Islamic military tactics and organization. Europeans loaned money to the khedives in Egypt in order to maintain access to Egyptian cotton, but later on this continued contact led to both the indebtedness of the khedives to