

7.1 Shifting Power – LEQ Brainstorm and Outline

PROMPT: Compare the internal and external factors that contributed to change after 1900 in at least two of the following locations:

- Russia,
- China,
- the Ottoman Empire,
- Mexico.

	Russia	China	The Ottoman Empire	Mexico
Internal Factors Causing Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of Tsarist government to support the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of government to maintain previous power and wealth • Ethnic divisions among Han and Manchus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of government to modernize • Ethnic divisions among Muslims and Christians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability and domestic power struggle
External Factors Causing Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military defeats to rising Asian and European powers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of economic power to European and Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military defeats in World War I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Economic power to American and European investment
What Changed? and To What Extent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communist government replaces Monarchy, established USSR • Remains until collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese Republic overthrows Qing Dynasty • Short-lived as Communist Revolution under Mao Zedong in 1949 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empire dissolved; Turkey established as a western-style democracy • Turkey remains a rare democracy in region (despite authoritarian tendencies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional government established providing political stability • Democracy remains, but still plagued by corruption and instability

DRAFT THREE COMPARATIVE TOPIC SENTENCES FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH TOPICS

- I. Introduction
 - a. CLAIM:
- II. Internal (Similarities)
 - a. **TOPIC SENTENCE:**
- III. External (Similarities)
 - a. **TOPIC SENTENCE:**
- IV. Changes (Differences)
 - a. **TOPIC SENTENCE:** “While all four nations ended long traditions of authoritarian rule...”

SAMPLE LEQ OUTLINE

I. Introduction

- a. CLAIM: Internal factors such as **political instability** and **cultural divisions** combined with the **increasing external presence of European global power** to create the circumstances for **differing political change** in Russia, China, the Ottoman Empire, and Mexico in the early 1900s. Ultimately each nation **fundamentally altered their government** to produce **different political structures more responsive to the people** that would govern their nations into the 20th century.

II. Internal (Similarities)

- a. TOPIC SENTENCE: The **governments of all four nations similarly failed** to effectively lead their people through the changes of the new century, while **ethnic divisions** caused additional challenges for China and the Ottoman empire.

III. External (Similarities)

- a. TOPIC SENTENCE: The **rise of European power** brought **military defeats** to both Russia and the Ottoman Empire, while China and Mexico faced the **increasing economic influence** of European imperialism.

IV. Changes (Differences)

- a. TOPIC SENTENCE: “While **all four nations ended long traditions of authoritarian rule**, each created their own **unique style of government** which brought **different degrees of political stability and success** in the 1900s.”

V. CONCLUSION - SO WHAT?

- a. How does your argument relate to larger themes before, during, and/or after the early 1900s?
 - i. **Pre-1900s Connection:** The movement away from monarchies towards democracies represented by the 17th century Enlightenment ideals along with the American and French revolutions of the late 18th century, initiated challenges to existing monarchies and established new governments based on individual choice, freedom, and equality.
 - ii. **Link to WWI, early 1900s:** Some of the WWI causes (imperialism and nationalism) are the same as the internal and external factors discussed in this essay. In addition, WWI ended some of the large-scale empires and authoritarian governments in Europe and paved the way for the creation of new independent nations under the ideas of self-determination.
 - iii. **Post-WW I Trends, 1930s to today:** a larger global movement towards independence will be started following the conclusion of the two world wars as new nations in Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia are freed from the trappings of imperialism and colonization. The era of decolonization and the competing views of democracy and communism that fuel the Cold War will dominate political change in the late 1900s.

