"FOUR DIMENSIONS"	(19A) CHINA	(19B) THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE	(19C) JAPAN
POLITICAL Military might and political ambitions of rival European states			
ECONOMIC Networks of trade, investment, and migration			
CULTURAL Influence of traditional European culture, including language, religion, literature, and philosophy			
MODERNIZATION Scientific rationalism, including technological achievements, belief in a better future, and ideas of nationalism, socialism, feminism, and individualism			

Ch. 19 ~ Empires in Collision: Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia

Context: China was among the countries that confronted an aggressive and industrializing West while maintaining its formal independence, unlike the colonized areas of Africa and Asia. So too did Japan, the Ottoman Empire, Persia (now Iran), Ethiopia and Siam (now Thailand). Latin America also falls into this category. These states avoided outright incorporation into European colonial empires, retaining some abilities to resist European aggression and to reform or transform their own societies. But they shared with their colonized counterparts the need to deal with "four dimensions" of the European moment in world history. In these encounters, they sometimes resisted, at other times accommodated, and almost always adapted what came from the West. They were active participants in the global drama of the nineteenth century world history, not simply passive victims or beneficiaries.

Directions: Organize your reading notes into the comparative chart on the back, then brainstorm summary reasons for the failure and success of China, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan. Use that information to draft a claim to answer the comparative focus question.

FOCUS QUESTION: COMPARE THE DIFFERING RESPONSES OF CHINA, THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, AND JAPAN TO WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Why did China and the Ottoman Empire decline?	Why did Japan succeed?	
Write a 2-3 sentence claim to answer the lesson focus question in the space below.		