

Term List – HY365 – Ottoman Reforms

Balance of Power

Russia/Great Britain

Sick Man of Europe

Muḥammad ‘Ali>(1805-1848) of Egypt

Syria (1831)

Crimean War (1853-1856)

British Occupation of Egypt (1882)

Balkans

Nationalist Ideology vs. Religious Identity

Balkan defeat of Ottomans (1912)

1914 – World War I begins

Ottomans join Germany

Sykes-Picot Agreement (1916)

France: Lebanon, SW Anatolia, N. Syria, N. Iraq

Britain: Iraq, Arabian side of Persian Gulf, Transjordan

Russia: Istanbul, E. Anatolia

Italy: S. Anatolia

Sharif Husayn of Mecca

Balfour Declaration (1917)

Dreyfus Affair (1894-1906)

1918 – World War I ends

Who actually got what?

Britain: Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt (protectorate)

France: Lebanon, Syria

Italy: SW Anatolia

Greece: Thrace, Izmir, Aegean islands

Armenia: Independent

Kurds: Autonomous Province

Joint control: Istanbul and the Straits

Restorationists

Modernists

Selim III (1789-1807)

Nizam-i Jedid

Mahmud II (1807/8-1839)

Janissaries destroyed (1826)

Tanzimat (Reorganization) (1839-1876)

Gulhane Proclamation (Hatt-i Sherif) (Noble Rescript) 1839

1856: Hatt-i Humayun (Imperial Rescript)

Young Ottomans (developed in the 1860s)

‘Abd al-Hamid II (1876-1908)

1889: Ottoman Society for Union and Progress (Young Turks)

1905: Fatherland society created by Mustafa Kemal

1907: Creation of Committee for Union and Progress (CUP) by Young Turk congress