Guided Reading on “The Ottoman Empire”

1) What reforms did Sultan Selim III try to bring to the Ottoman Empire in the late 18\textsuperscript{th} and early 19\textsuperscript{th} centuries? Why did these reforms fail? (730)

2) How did European powers intercede to help the Greeks in their war for independence in 1829? What was the reaction of the Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II to the Ottoman’s defeat? (730)

3) Examine Map 25.1 on page 730:
   a) Which territories did the Ottoman Empire lose from 1829 to 1877?
   b) …from 1878-1913?
   c) Which territories did Russia gain at the expense of the Ottoman Empire by 1914?

4) What were the “Tanzimat” of Sultan Abdul Mejid? How else did the Ottoman Empire attempt to modernize in the 19\textsuperscript{th} century? (731-732)

5) Why did the Crimean War begin in 1853? How long did it last? Where was its major battles fought? How did the war come to an end? (734)

6) What changes came about as a result of the Crimean War? What was the general significance of the war? (734 & 736)

7) Who were Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole? What humanitarian efforts are they famous for? (735)

8) Why did the Ottoman Empire become heavily dependent on foreign loans after the Crimean War? What did they have to do in return for these loans? What was the concept of “extraterritoriality” as practiced by the Europeans? (736)

9) Who were the “Young Ottomans” (or “Young Turks”)? What political reforms did they try to bring about? Why were they unsuccessful? (737)