

World History: Connection to Today

Chapter 15

The First Global Age: Europe and Asia (1415–1796)

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Section 1: The Search for Spices

Section 2: Diverse Traditions of Southeast Asia

Section 3: European Footholds in Southeast Asia and India

Section 4: Encounters in East Asia

The Search for Spices



- Why did Europeans cross the seas?
- How did Portugal's eastward explorations lead to the development of a trading empire?
- How did Columbus's voyages affect the search for a passage to the Indies?



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Why Did Europeans Cross the Seas?



- As Europe's population recovered from the Black Death, the demand for trade goods grew.
- Europeans wanted spices.
- European merchants wanted to gain direct access to the riches of Asia.
- Some voyagers still wanted to crusade against the Muslims.
- Others were inspired by the Renaissance spirit to learn about distant lands.



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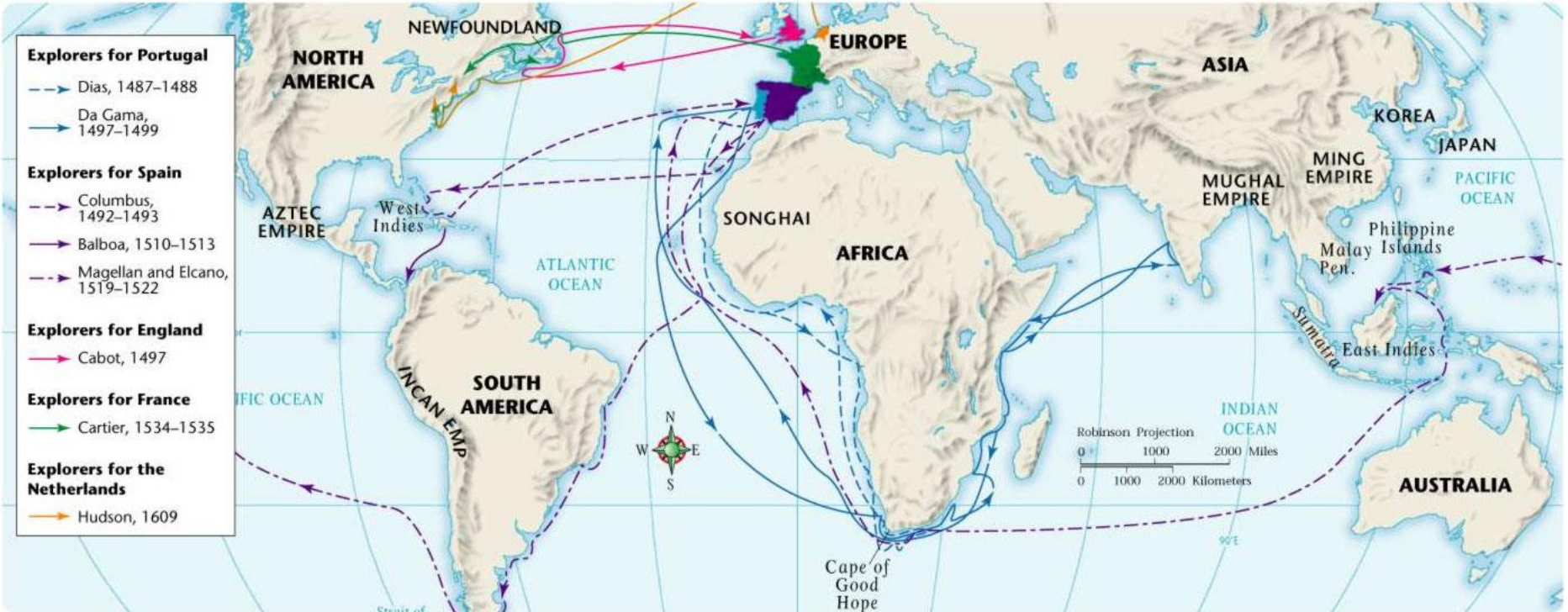
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Early Voyages of European Exploration, 1487-1609



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Tools of Ocean Navigation



Astrolabe

This device was used to measure the angles of the sun and stars above the horizon. It was difficult to use accurately in rough seas.

Caravel

This ship combined the square sails of European vessels with the lateen (triangular) sails of their Arab counterparts. The new rigging made it easier to sail across and into the wind.



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Portugal's Voyages to the East



By the 1400s, Portugal had expanded into Muslim North Africa.

Henry the Navigator sent ships to explore the western coast of Africa.

In 1497, Vasco da Gama reached the spice port of Calicut in India.

In 1488, Bartholomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa, later called the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1502, da Gama forced a treaty on Calicut.

The Portuguese seized key ports around the Indian Ocean to create a vast trading empire.



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Columbus's Voyages to the West



Backed by Spain, Christopher Columbus tried to reach the Indies, in Southeast Asia, by sailing west across the Atlantic.

Columbus believed that the land that he reached was the Indies. In fact, he had found a route to continents previously unknown to Europeans. These lands later became known as the West Indies.

When Columbus returned, Spain and Portugal both rushed to claim the lands Columbus had explored.

Pope Alexander VI set a Line of Demarcation, giving to Spain rights to any land west of the line and to Portugal, rights to any land east of the line.



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Exploring the Americas



Europeans continued to seek new routes around or through the Americas.

Vasco Nuñez de Balboa discovered a passage through Panama to an ocean which he called the South Sea.

Ferdinand Magellan charted a passage around the southern tip of South America and gave the Pacific Ocean its name. His crew became the first people to **circumnavigate**, or sail around, the world.

John Cabot discovered Newfoundland in his unsuccessful quest to find a northwest passage to Asia.

Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River.

Henry Hudson explored what would become known as the Hudson River.



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Section 1 Assessment



Who was the first European explorer to sail around the southern tip of Africa?

- a) Ferdinand Magellan**
- b) Bartholomeu Dias**
- c) Vasco da Gama**
- d) Jacques Cartier**

Christopher Columbus set out to

- a) reach the Indies by sailing west across the Atlantic.**
- b) reach the Americas by sailing west across the Atlantic.**
- c) reach the Indies by sailing east around the southern tip of Africa.**
- d) reach the Americas by sailing east around the southern tip of Africa.**

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Section 1 Assessment



Who was the first European explorer to sail around the southern tip of Africa?

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Diverse Traditions of Southeast Asia



- What are the key geographic features of Southeast Asia?
- What impact did Indian civilization have on new kingdoms and empires?
- What factors contributed to the growth of Vietnamese culture?



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New Kingdoms and Empires

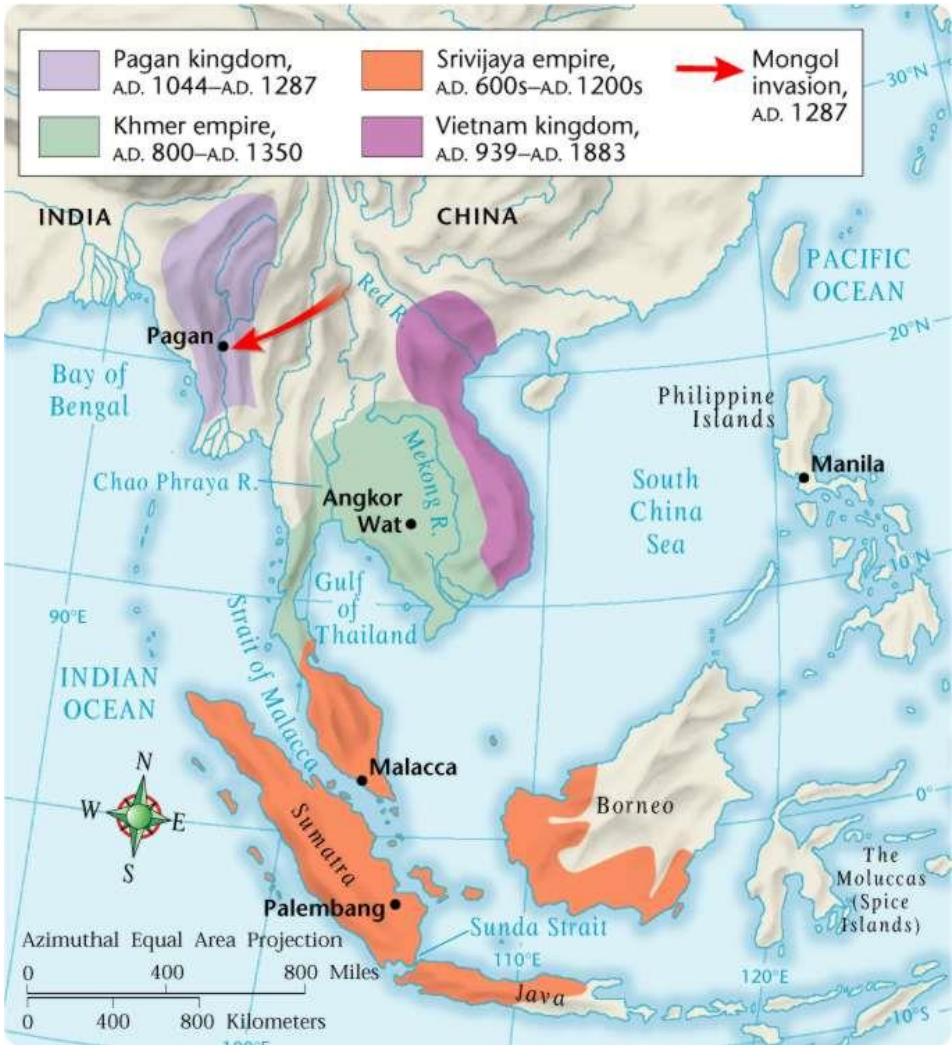


The blend of Indian influences with local cultures produced a series of kingdoms and empires in Southeast Asia.

PAGAN	KHMER EMPIRE	SRIVIJAYA
<p>King Anawrata made Pagan a major Buddhist center.</p> <p>The capital city had many magnificent stupas, or dome-shaped shrines.</p>	<p>The Khmer people adapted Indian writing, mathematics, architecture, and art. Khmer rulers became Hindus, while most ordinary people preferred Buddhism. King Suryavarman II built a great temple complex at Angkor Wat.</p>	<p>This trading empire controlled the Strait of Malacca, vital to shipping. Local people blended Indian beliefs into their own forms of worship.</p>



Empires and Kingdoms of Southeast Asia



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Vietnam



The Vietnamese developed their own distinct culture.

In 111 B.C., China invaded the region and remained in control for 1,000 years.

During the Chinese occupation, the Vietnamese absorbed Confucian ideas, modeled their government on that of China, and adopted many aspects of Chinese culture.

Despite the powerful Chinese influences, the Vietnamese preserved a strong sense of their separate identity. Two noble sisters, Trung Trac and Trung Nhi, briefly drove out the Chinese and tried to restore a simpler form of government based on Vietnamese traditions.



Main

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Section 2 Assessment



Which Southeast Asian kingdom became a major Buddhist center?

- a) The Khmer empire
- b) Pagan
- c) Srivijaya
- d) Sumatra

During the Chinese occupation, the Vietnamese

- a) resisted all Chinese cultural influences.
- b) were unable to maintain their own culture.
- c) rebelled against Confucianism.
- d) were able to preserve their own sense of identity.

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Section 2 Assessment



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European Footholds in Southeast Asia and India



- How did the Portuguese and the Dutch build empires in the East?
- How did Spain control the Philippines?
- How did the decline of Mughal India affect European traders?



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Portuguese and Dutch Trading Empires



Portugal used firepower to win control of the rich Indian Ocean spice trade.

In less than 50 years, the Portuguese had built a trading empire with military and merchant outposts rimming the southern seas.

Despite their sea power, the Portuguese were not strong enough to conquer much territory on land.

The **Dutch** were the first Europeans to challenge Portuguese domination in Asia.

They used their sea power to set up colonies and trading posts around the world.

The Dutch East India Company seized Malacca from the Portuguese. Soon after, they were able to enforce a monopoly in the Spice Islands, controlling shipments to Europe as well as much of the trade within Southeast Asia.



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Spain and the Philippines



In 1521, Magellan had claimed the Philippines for Spain.

Within fifty years, Spain had conquered and colonized the islands.

Unlike other people in Southeast Asia, the Filipinos were not united. As a result, they were easily conquered.

The Philippines became a key link to Spain's overseas trading empire. The Spanish shipped silver mined in Mexico and Peru across the Pacific to the Philippines. From there, they used the silver to buy goods in China.



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Mughal India and European Traders



Before the 1700s, the Mughal empire was larger, richer, and more powerful than any kingdom in Europe.

- While European merchants were dazzled by India, the sophisticated Mughal civilization was unimpressed by the Europeans.
- When Europeans sought trading rights, the Mughal emperors saw no threat in granting them.

In the early 1700s, the Mughal central government collapsed.

- French and English traders battled each other for control of India, while war erupted in Europe between England and France.
- The British East India Company used an army of British troops and **sepoys** to drive the French out, take over Bengal, and spread its influence into other parts of India.



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Section 3 Assessment



Who successfully challenged Portuguese domination in Asia?

- a) the English
- b) the Spanish
- c) the Dutch
- d) the French

What happened when the Mughal central government collapsed?

- a) The Portuguese and the Dutch fought to control trade in India.
- b) The British and the French fought to control trade in India.
- c) The Portuguese and the Dutch fought to control trade in India.
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Encounters in East Asia



- How was European trade with China affected by the Manchu conquest?
- What factors led Korea to isolate itself from other nations?
- What attitude did the Tokugawa shoguns have toward foreign traders?



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European Trade With China



The Europeans who reached Asia in the 1500s were very impressed by what they saw . The Chinese, however, saw the Europeans as “southern barbarians,” lacking civilized ways.

The Ming dynasty had ended overseas exploration in the mid-1400s.

Portuguese traders reached China by sea in 1514. The Ming eventually allowed them a trading post at Macao. Because they were uninterested in European trading products, the Ming demanded payment for Chinese goods in gold or silver.

After the Manchus conquered China, the Manchu Qing dynasty maintained the Ming policy of restricting foreign trade.

The Europeans continued to press to expand trade to other areas of China.



Korea and Isolation



Several events led Korea to turn inward for a period of about 250 years.

As in China, the low status of merchants in Confucianism led Koreans to look down on foreign trade.

In the 1590s, a Japanese invasion devastated the land of Korea.

In 1636, the Manchus conquered Korea before overrunning China. Korea was forced to become a tributary state to the Manchu's Qing dynasty.



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Japan and Foreign Traders



The Japanese at first welcomed western traders.
They acquired western firearms and built castles modeled on the European design.

The Tokugawa shoguns grew increasingly hostile toward foreigners.
They saw the foreigners as agents of an invading force.
They suspected that the many Japanese Christians were loyal to the pope, rather than to Japanese leaders.
They disliked the competition among Christian missionaries.

By 1638, the Tokugawas had barred all western merchants and forbidden Japanese to travel abroad. They also ended foreign trade.



Section 4 Assessment



What policy did the Qing adopt regarding foreign trade?

- a) They gave unlimited trading rights to the Portuguese.
- b) They maintained the Ming policy of restricting foreign trade.
- c) They maintained the Ming policy of allowing unlimited trade with Europe.
- d) They limited foreign trade even more than the Ming had.

Which of the following was *not* an action taken by the Tokugawas in 1638?

- a) They banned all western merchants.
- b) They forbid Japanese to travel abroad.
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- d) They agreed to continue limited trading with the Spanish.

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Section 4 Assessment



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