

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Search for Spices

Portuguese explorers sailed around Africa seeking spices from the East Indies. Columbus sailed to the west and explored the Caribbean. A scramble for empires had begun.

Section 2: Turbulent Centuries in Africa

The Portuguese explored along the African coast, conquering Muslim trading posts on the east coast. As the slave trade grew, wars were common. In time, the English, Dutch, and French took over Portuguese forts.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: European Footholds in South and Southeast Asia

The Portuguese gained control of the spice trade in the Indian Ocean. They were followed by the Dutch, Spanish, and English, who gained control of various regions in South and Southeast Asia by the 1800s.

Section 4: Encounters in East Asia

The Manchus defeated the Ming and established the Qing dynasty. The Qing continued China's isolation, disdaining what they believed were inferior European goods and what they regarded as uncivilized European behavior.

Objectives

- Understand European motivations for exploring the seas.
- Analyze early Portuguese and Spanish explorations.
- Describe European searches for a direct route to Asia.



Terms and People

- **Moluccas** – an island chain in present-day Indonesia; chief source of spices in the 1400s
- **Prince Henry** – Portuguese prince who sponsored technology and map making to send Portuguese mariners around Africa and to Asia
- **cartographer** – a map maker
- **Vasco da Gama** – Portuguese navigator; first to sail around Africa and then to Asia

Terms and People (continued)

- **Christopher Columbus** – Italian navigator; sponsored by Spanish monarchs to sail west across the Atlantic; explored what became the Americas
- **Line of Demarcation** – line drawn by the pope dividing the non-European world into two zones split between Spain and Portugal
- **Treaty of Tordesillas** – a 1494 treaty in which Spain and Portugal officially agreed to the Line of Demarcation

Terms and People (continued)

- **Ferdinand Magellan** – Portuguese nobleman; his crew were first to circumnavigate the globe in 1522
- **circumnavigate** – to sail around the world



How did the search for spices lead to global exploration?

Throughout history, groups of people—from the ancient Greeks to Muslim Arabs and the Vikings of Scandinavia—had explored the seas, trading and migrating over long distances.

The European sailors of the 1400s began a dramatic new period of exploration.

Europeans desired luxury goods from Asia, especially spices.



- Muslim traders brought the goods to the Mediterranean.
- Italian merchants carried them to European cities.
- Most spices came from a chain of islands called the **Moluccas**.

Spices were used to flavor meats, preserve food, and create perfumes and medicines.

- Europeans had been introduced to these goods during the Crusades, but demand dropped during the Black Death.
- Europeans outside of Italy realized it could be highly profitable to gain direct access to Asia.

Led by **Prince Henry** “The Navigator,” Portugal expanded and explored along the coast of Africa.



- Henry gathered cartographers and scientists.
- They redesigned ships, trained sea captains, and prepared maps.
- Henry inspired explorers and sponsored voyages.

Portugal hoped to Christianize the Africans and find a route to Asia.

New technology and old tools were adapted and improved to aid navigation.

magnetic compass	First used by the Chinese; showed direction
portolan maps	Maps with lines radiating from compasses that showed routes to important ports
astrolabe	An ancient device, adapted for finding latitude and telling time
caravel	A new, lighter, fast ship that could travel long distances



Henry died in 1460, but Portuguese navigators continued his quest.

1488 – Bartholomeu Diaz rounded the southern tip of Africa.

1490 – **Vasco de Gama** sailed around Africa and after 10 months reached India.

Vasco de Gama later helped Portugal claim a vast trading network.

On August 3, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed west from Spain with three ships.

- Columbus knew the world was round.
- Columbus was from Genoa, Italy, but had persuaded Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to sponsor his journey.
- He underestimated the size of the world and sailed for many weeks.
- He explored the islands of the Caribbean.

He returned to Spain a hero.



- He led three more voyages to the New World but never realized it was not Asia.

Columbus believed he had reached the East Indies.
He called the people he found "Indians."

In 1493 Ferdinand and Isabella appealed to the pope to support their claim to all land in this new world.

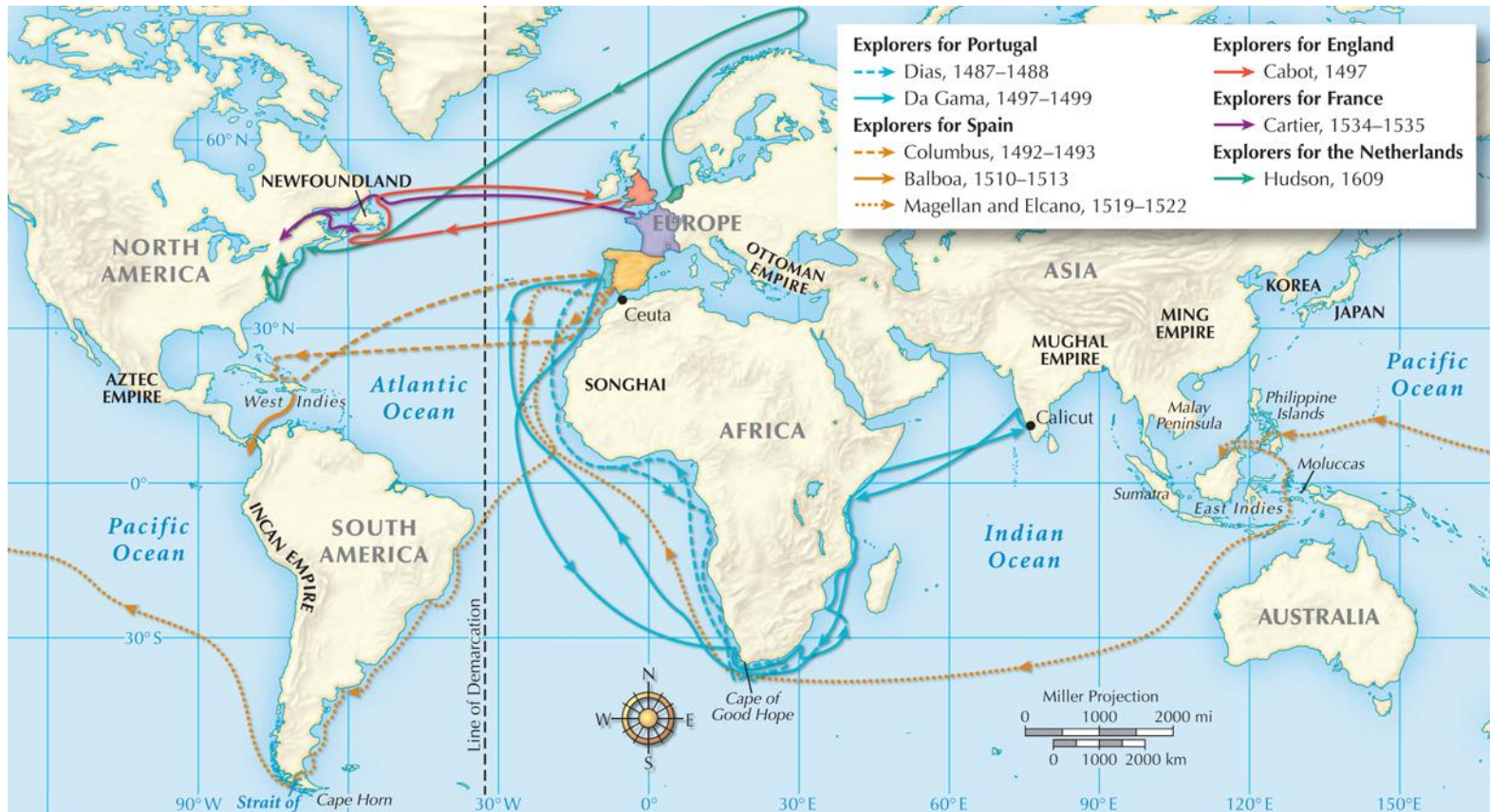


The pope set a **Line of Demarcation** dividing all non-European land between Portugal and Spain.

In the **Treaty of Tordesillas, in 1494, Spain and Portugal agreed to the line set by the pope.**

- The line was very imprecise due to the lack of knowledge of the geography at the time.
- Other nations were eager to defy what they saw as arrogance on the part of Portugal and Spain.
- An age of empire building began.

Early voyages of European explorers, 1487–1609



The Western Hemisphere was named “America” in 1507 by German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller.

The name came from Italian sea captain Amerigo Vespucci, who wrote about his visit.

The islands Columbus mistook for the East Indies became known as the West Indies.



The English, Dutch, and French explored the coast of North America.

They unsuccessfully sought a "northwest passage" to Asia.

In 1513, Vasco Núñez de Balboa walked across the jungles of Central America and saw the Pacific Ocean, which he called the South Sea.

In 1519 **Ferdinand Magellan** set out to find a passage to the East by sailing south and west.

In 1521, after sailing around South America, he and his crew crossed the Pacific and made it to the Spice Islands.

In 1522 one of his ships made it home to Spain, the first to **circumnavigate** the entire globe.

Important European Explorers

Explorer	Accomplishment
Vasco da Gama (Portugal)	Sailed around Cape of Good Hope; established ports on Indian Ocean
Christopher Columbus (Spain)	Sailed west across Atlantic Ocean to Caribbean
Vasco Núñez de Balboa (Spain)	Crossed Panama, reaching Pacific Ocean
Ferdinand Magellan (Spain)	Circumnavigated the globe



European Footholds in the Eastern Hemisphere

Country	Date	Foothold	Reason for Interest
Portugal	1502	Calicut, India	Spices
Portugal	1510	Goa, India	Military and commercial base
Portugal	1511	Malacca, Southeast Asia	Center of sea trade
Spain	1521	The Philippines	Center of sea trade
Portugal	1589	Mombasa, East Africa	Hub of international trade
Netherlands	1652	Cape Town, southern Africa	Strategic port for repairing and resupplying ships
Great Britain	1757	Northeastern India	Spices, trade goods



Objectives

- Describe how the Portuguese established footholds on Africa's coasts.
- Analyze how European actions affected the slave trade and the rise of African states.
- Explain how the European presence in Africa expanded.



Terms and People

- **Mombasa** – a city in southeastern Kenya, located on a small coastal island; became a trading hub for the Portuguese in Africa
- **Malindi** – a coastal town in southeastern Kenya; became a trading hub for the Portuguese in Africa
- **plantation** – large estate or farm, run by an owner or his overseer, where slaves were brought to work
- **Afonso I** – ruler of Kongo who wanted to establish a modern Christian state and end the slave trade

Terms and People (continued)

- **missionary** – a person sent to do religious work in a territory or foreign country
- **Asante kingdom** – 1600s, kingdom in present-day Ghana, united by Osei Tutu
- **Osei Tutu** – military leader who unified the Asanti of Ghana, creating an efficient, powerful kingdom
- **monopoly** – the exclusive control of a business or industry, such as the gold or slave trade

Terms and People (continued)

- **Oyo empire** – late 1600s kingdom of Yoruba in present-day Nigeria
- **Cape Town** – Dutch settlement on the southern tip of Africa that sold supplies to ships in the East Indies trade
- **Boers** – Dutch farmers who settled in South Africa around Cape Town



What effects did European exploration have on the people of Africa?

European encounters with Africa had occurred for hundreds of years.

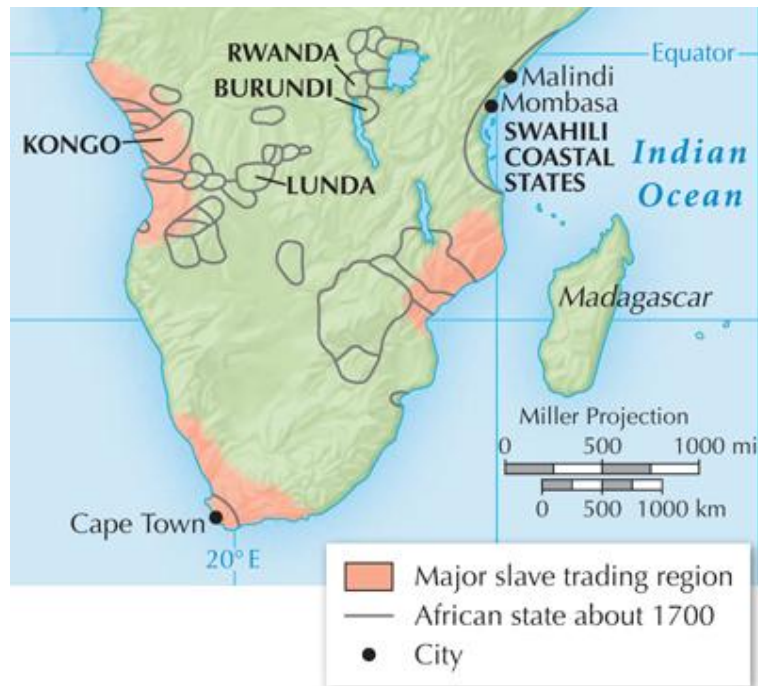
The European explorers who arrived in the 1400s brought great and unforeseen changes to Africa's peoples and cultures.

During the 1400s, Portugal wanted to bypass Arab middlemen and trade directly with Asia.

- As they moved down the West African coast, looking for a route to Asia, they set up small trading posts.
- They traded muskets and tools for gold, ivory, hides, and slaves.

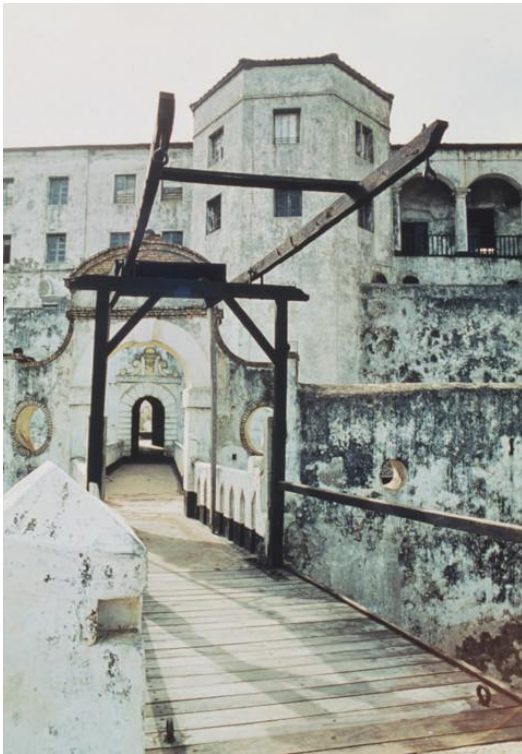


Rounding the Cape of Good Hope, they sailed up the East Coast.



- The Portuguese attacked and took Arab trading centers at **Malindi** and **Mombasa**.
- The Portuguese also traded in present-day Zimbabwe and Zambia in East Africa.

In the 1500s Europeans began trading for slaves on a large scale.



- They exchanged guns, rum, tobacco, and other items for slaves captured in the interior of Africa.
- Slaves were sold to work on large **plantations** in the new world.
- Slaves were traded at “castles” such as Elmina Castle in present-day Ghana.

Some African leaders unsuccessfully tried to stop the slave trade.

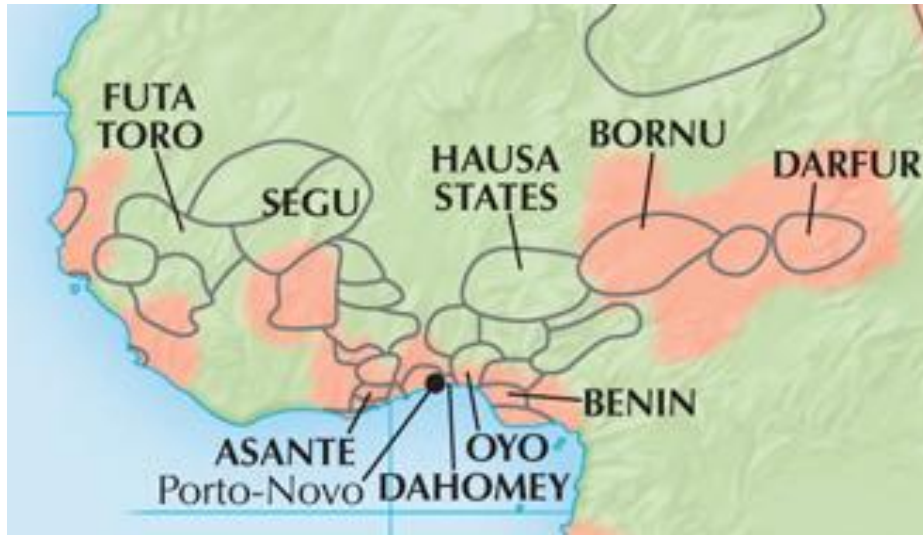
In the 1500s, **Affonso I** of Kongo attempted to persuade Portugal, but was ignored.

In 1788, Futa Toro of Senegal forbade the slave trade. But the French simply bypassed him and set up a new market.

The transatlantic slave trade would last for 300 years.

The slave trade caused small African states to disappear and new powerful kingdoms to arise.

- In the late 1600s **Osei Tutu** created the powerful **Asante kingdom** in present-day Ghana.
- By conquering neighboring people and creating an efficient government, he gained **monopolies** over the gold and slave trades.



- The Yoruba created the **Oyo empire**, conquering neighbors in present-day Nigeria.
- In the 1600s the Oyo grew wealthy trading captured slaves at Porto-Novo.

As Portugal's power declined, other European nations established footholds in Africa.

- By the mid-1600s, Britain and France reached Senegal in West Africa.
- By the 1700s, British explorers were looking for the source of the Nile in East Africa.
- In 1788 Britain established the African Association, which sponsored exploration.

European exploration of Africa would explode in the next century.

In 1652 the Dutch set up a colony at **Cape Town**.

- Cape Town was settled by the Dutch farmers called **Boers**, who were strict Calvinists.
- The Boers enslaved local Africans, who they considered inferior.
- Boer herders and ivory hunters moved inland, setting off a series of wars.
- They believed they were elected or chosen by God.

Objectives

- Summarize how Portugal built a trading empire in South and Southeast Asia.
- Analyze the rise of Dutch and Spanish dominance in the region.
- Understand how the decline of Mughal India affected European traders in the region.



Terms and People

- **Alfonso de Albuquerque** – led Portuguese expansion against Muslim traders in the Indian Ocean
- **Mughal empire** – the Muslim empire established in India
- **Goa** – an island off the Indian coast taken by Portugal in 1510 as a military and commercial base
- **Malacca** – a state and coastal city in Malaysia; was an early center to the spice trade

Terms and People (continued)

- **outpost** – a distant military station or a remote settlement
- **Dutch East India Company** – a trading company established by the Netherlands in 1602 to protect and expand trade in Asia
- **sovereign** – having full, independent power
- **Philippines** – an archipelago in the western Pacific, claimed for Spain by Magellan in 1521
- **sepoys** – Indian soldiers who served in an army set up by the French or English trading companies



How did European nations build empires in South and Southeast Asia?

Portugal was the first European power to gain a foothold in Asia. The Portuguese ships were small in size and number, but the firepower of their shipboard cannons was unmatched.

In time, this superior firepower helped Portugal win control of the rich Indian Ocean spice trade and build a trading empire in Asia.

After Vasco de Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and entered the Indian Ocean, Portugal turned a corner as well.

- Under the command of **Alfonso de Albuquerque**, Portuguese ships burst into the Indian Ocean.
- They made alliances with princes in southern India.
- Portugal hoped to take India from its Muslim rulers.

By the 1500s, most of India was controlled by Muslim rulers of the **Mughal empire.**

- In 1510, Portugal seized **Goa** off the Indian coast for use as a military and commercial base.
- Arab trading ports were burned and ships destroyed.
- In 1511, **Malacca** was taken and its Muslim population massacred.
- Portugal would challenge these Arab rulers for control of the spice trade.

In less than 50 years Portugal had built a trading empire.



- Portuguese military and merchant **outposts** rimmed the southern seas.
- For most of the 1500s, Portugal controlled the spice trade.

Despite their naval power, Portugal lacked the resources to make major inroads into the region.

Harsh treatment of Muslims and Hindus, including the destruction of temples, brought few converts to Christianity.

The first Europeans to challenge Portuguese power were the Dutch.

The Netherlands included a number of prosperous cities in northern Europe.

These Protestant provinces were now independent of the Holy Roman Empire.

In 1519 a Dutch fleet returned to Amsterdam with a wealth of spices, which led to further ventures.

The Boer settlement in Cape Town gave them a strategic foothold for trade.

Unlike Portugal or Spain, Dutch expeditions were not controlled by the government.

In 1602, wealthy Amsterdam merchants formed the **Dutch East India Company**.

Fully **sovereign**, the company could build armies and navies and negotiate for profit.

With this freedom the company was free to challenge Portuguese power.

**In 1641 the Dutch took Malacca
from Portugal.**

This helped give them a monopoly
in the spice trade.

Like the Portuguese, the Dutch used military
power to further their commercial goals.

However, they forged much closer ties
with local leaders than Portugal had.

Many Dutch merchants married Asian women.


The growth of Britain and France cut into Dutch power, but the Dutch maintained an empire in Indonesia until the 1900s.



An official of the Dutch East India Company, with his wife, showing company ships and a slave holding a parasol.

Spain took over the **Philippines**.

In 1521 Magellan claimed the islands during his crew's round-the-world voyage.



By the 1570s Spain had conquered the archipelago.



Spanish missionaries converted much of the population to Christianity.

The **Philippines** became a key part of Spain's vast overseas empire.



Dotted orange line is Magellan's voyage.

- Silver from Mexico and Peru was shipped to the Philippines.
- From there it was used for trade with China.
- In this way, silver from the Americas went into Asian economies.

For two centuries the Mughal empire in India enjoyed peace and prosperity.

- The Mughals grew wealthy on the spice trade and as leaders in the manufacture of silk and cotton.
- The wealthy and powerful Mughals saw no threat from European warehouses and forts on the Indian coast.

Over time, the Mughal empire weakened.

Conflicts increased between Hindu and Muslim princes.

Taxes were raised and corruption grew, sparking rebellions.

Just as Mughal power was weakening, Europeans were competing for power in the region.

By the mid-1700s, Britain and France were locked in a worldwide struggle for dominance.

- India, along with America, became a battleground in this global struggle.
- By the late 1700s, the French had been driven out and Britain had gained control of India.
- Like the Dutch, the English and French started East India Companies.
- The companies created their own armies of Indian soldiers, or **sepoys**.

Objectives

- Describe European contacts with Ming China.
- Understand the Manchu conquest and its impact on European trade.
- Analyze the factors that led Korea to isolate itself from other nations.
- Summarize Japan's attitudes toward foreign trade and how they changed over time.



Terms and People

- **Macao** – a Portuguese trading post permitted by the Ming near Canton
- **Guangzhou** – present-day name for what was Canton, China
- **Matteo Ricci** – Jesuit missionary who spread knowledge of China to Europe
- **Manchus** – invaders from the north who defeated the Ming in 1644 and established the Qing dynasty

Terms and People (continued)

- **Qing** – the dynasty set up by the Manchus; flourished especially under Kangxi and Qianlong
- **Qianlong** – grandson of Kangxi; ruled China for 60 years (1736–1796)
- **Lord Macartney** – diplomat who arrived in China in 1793; his behavior offended Emperor Qianlong, who refused to trade with Britain
- **Nagasaki** – harbor where the Japanese permitted just one or two Dutch ships to trade annually



How were European encounters in East Asia shaped by the worldviews of both Europeans and Asians?

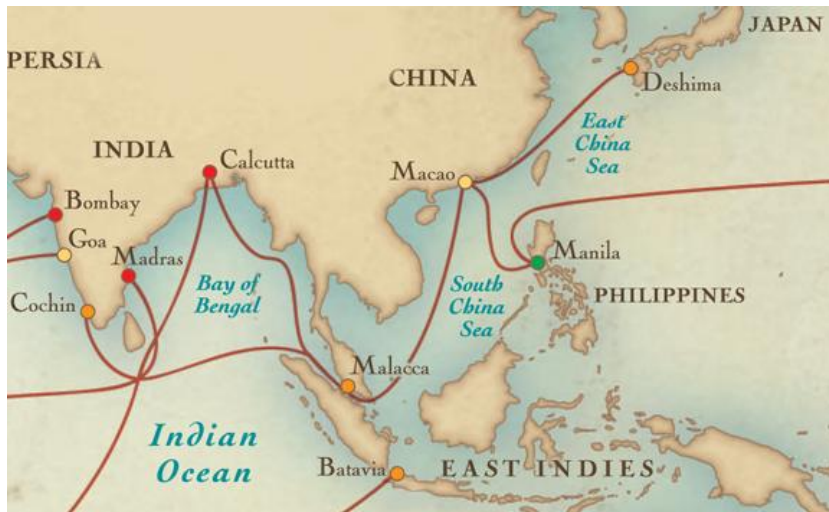
Portuguese ships first reached China in 1514. To the Chinese, the Portuguese, like other foreigners, were barbarians. Europeans, by contrast, wrote enthusiastically about China.

In 1590, a visitor described Chinese artisans making devices from gold, silver, and other metals, and wrote approvingly of their publishing many books.

European interest in Asia grew, but the Ming emperors in China had no interest in foreigners.

- European textiles and metalwork were perceived as inferior to those of China.
- Because they had nothing the Chinese wanted, the Europeans had to pay for Chinese products in gold or silver.

Eventually the Portuguese were permitted to trade in Macao.



- Later the Dutch, English, and others were allowed to trade near Canton.
- Foreigners could only trade if supervised by imperial officials.
- At the end of the trading season, all foreigners had to leave.

Portuguese missionaries arrived with the traders and merchants.

They were followed by Jesuits, who were welcomed for their scholarship, but who made few converts.

One Jesuit who impressed the Chinese was **Matteo Ricci**, who arrived in 1583.

Ricci translated books into Chinese.

Much of what Europeans knew about China came from Ricci's writings.

In the early 1600s the Ming dynasty was in decay.

Revolts erupted and **Manchu** invaders pushed through the Great Wall.

The Manchu came from the northeast and Manchuria.

In 1644, victorious Manchu forces took Beijing and made it their capital.

The Manchu established the **Qing** dynasty.

The Manchu won support of scholar-officials by adopting a Confucian form of government.

- Local government remained in the hands of local Chinese officials.
- Manchu soldiers were stationed across the empire to ensure loyalty.
- Each top government position had two officials, one Qing and one Manchu.

The most brilliant age of the Qing dynasty was under Emperor Kangxi (1661–1722) and his grandson Qianlong (1736–1796).

Kangxi extended Chinese power into central Asia and expanded Chinese culture.

Qianlong expanded the borders and ruled the largest area in the nation's history.

Qianlong retired after 60 years because he did not want to reign longer than his grandfather had.

In 1793 British diplomat Lord Macartney sought greater trading rights.



Emperor Qianlong

The diplomat's behavior offended the emperor, who saw British products as crude and outsiders such as Macartney as barbarians.

Emperor Qianglong's attitude seemed justified by China's accomplishments.

- Under the Qing dynasty, China grew and prospered.
- New crops such as potatoes and corn boosted food production.
- The population grew to 300 million by 1800.
- The silk, cotton, and porcelain industries grew.
- Internal trade and demand for Chinese goods grew.

But, in the late 1800s, China would pay a heavy price for ignoring Westerners and their technology.

In the 1300s and 1400s, Korean traders had contacts from Japan to the Mediterranean.

- But Korea was invaded by Japan in 1592 and again in 1597.
- Famine and disease followed, and the population decreased.

The Japanese were driven off in 1598, but Korea was invaded again in 1636, this time by China.

Due to these invasions, Korea adopted an isolationist policy.

Even shipwrecked sailors were treated as spies and jailed.

Despite isolation, Korean literature and art flourished.

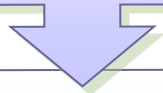
The Manchus allowed self-rule, but Korea had to pay tribute and acknowledge China's supremacy.

Unlike China or Korea, Japan at first welcomed foreigners.


- The Portuguese arrived in 1543, followed shortly by the British, Dutch, and Spanish.
- It was a time of disorder—the daimyo were struggling for power when the Europeans arrived.
- Western firearms may have helped the Tokugawa shoguns centralize power.

Jesuits found many converts—as many as 300,000 Japanese became Christians.

The Tokugawa shoguns began to worry if Christians would remain loyal.



Missionaries were expelled and Christians were persecuted—thousands died.



In 1638, European traders were also banned.

Japan became highly isolationist for the next 200 years.

Even the building of large ships was forbidden.

One or two Dutch ships were permitted each year to trade at a small island in Nagasaki harbor.

This one contact allowed Japan to gain news of the rest of the world.

During this period of isolation, Japanese culture and internal trade flourished.

Cities and wealth grew. Edo (Tokyo) was larger than London or Paris.