Chapter 15 - The First Global Age: Europe and Asia. (1415 - 1796).

(1) The Search for Spices.
(2) Diverse Traditions of SE Asia.
(3) European Footholds in SE Asia and India.
(4) Encounters in East Asia.

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(1) The Search for Spices.

Vocabulary.
- cartographer - map maker.
- astrolabe - instrument to tell latitude (N/S) at sea.
- caravel - Portuguese hybrid boat.
- scurvy - disease at sea due to Vitamin C deficiency.
- circumnavigate - sail ‘around’ world.

Setting the Scene.
While scholars rediscover classics, artists try new techniques, others explore.
To find new ocean routes, new lands, trading empires, and new economic life.
Portugal/Spain want to break trade monopoly of Italian city-states in Med.

The desire (in 1400s) to share in rich spice trade of East spurs Europeans on.

Europeans Explore the Seas.
Crusaders (returning home) introduce Europeans to goods from Asia.
Europe did trade with Asia before Renaissance in 1200s and 1300s.
But trade stopped due to (a) Black Death (b) breakup of Mongol empire.
Europe recovery from Black Death by 1400s leads to revived trade.
Direct link: Europe population grows. Demand for trade goods grows.

Most valued goods are spices: cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, pepper.
Spices are used:
- To preserve food.
- To add flavor to fried and salted meat.
- To make medicines and perfumes.

Source of Spices:
- Moluccas. (Today, Indonesia.)
- Chain of islands called Spice Islands.

Motives.
Muslim and Italian merchants bring goods from Asia to eastern Med ports.
Traders from Venice & other Italian cities carry cargo to European markets.
Portugal (Atlantic) wants direct access to Asia. It needs to get around Africa.
Improved Technology.
Cartographers are map makers who make more accurate maps. Navigators learn to calculate latitude (distance north or south) at sea with the astrolabe, an instrument measuring the position of the stars. Europeans improve magnetic compass, Chinese invention via Arabs. Better ships combine European (square) sail with Arab (triangle) lateen.

* Portuguese three-masted caravel was small, light, easy to maneuver. Europeans used lateen sail that had rudder (allowing to sail closely to wind).

**Portugal Goes East.**

Portugal (tiny nation) was leader in European way of exploration. Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460) is younger son of King John I. He is not destined to rule and recognizes Portugal need for sea route to distant lands (which means getting around Africa on to Spice Islands). God-Glory-Gold. Henry wants wealth and to spread Christianity. Starts navigation school. Redesigns ships. Prepares maps. Trains crew.

1460. Henry dies.
1481. King John II wants Portugal direct trade with India/China.
1488. Bartholomeu Dias (1450-1500) rounds south tip of Africa. Cape of Good Hope opens the sea route to Asia.
1498. Vasco da Gama (1469-1525) goes around Africa. Reaches India. Many sailors die of scurvy due to lack of Vitamin C.
1502. da Gama forces a treaty on Calicut. Gunboat diplomacy.
1511. Portugal seizes Malacca. East Indies. (Today. Indonesia.)

**Spain Goes West.**

1492. Columbus (1451-1506). Genoese. Sails west for Spain. Gets to West Indies. So named as he thinks he reaches India.
1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovers Pacific Ocean. (Peaceful.)
1522. Ferdinand Magellan. Portuguese noble. Circumnavigates globe. Continues to go westward (around South America) and does not reverse to go backwards (eastward).

**Line of Demarcation.**

1493. Pope steps in to keep peace between Spain and Portugal over rival claims to lands that Columbus explored the prior year. Pope sets a Line of Demarcation that divides non-European world into two zones:

- Spain gets any new lands west of line. (N. and S. America.)
- Portugal gets any new lands east of line. (Brazil.)

(‘gets’ means trading and exploration rights.) Spain and Portugal both think that they have the better deal Spain and Portugal sign pope’s Treaty of Tordesillas (not in text).

1500. Pedro Cabal is blown off course onto Brazil (east of line). Portugal accordingly claims the territory in its zone.

1507. German cartographer (Martin Waldseemuller) making his first
map and globe wants to include the ‘New World’ mentioned in reports written by Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512), Italian sailor. He labels the new region ‘America’ as Latinized name ‘Americus.’

**Spain Voyages.**

1513. **Juan Ponce de Leon** (1460-1521). Seeks fountain of youth. He lands in Florida. (Not in text.)
1513. **Balboa** (1475-1519) is first European to sight Pacific Ocean. He calls the body of water the South Sea. Magellan renames it Pacific Ocean because it is peaceful.
1519. **Magellan** (1480-1521) starts out to sail around the world.
1521. **Magellan reaches the Philippines** where he gets killed.
1522. **Magellan fleet of one ship (18 sailors) returns to Spain. Magellan was not** with celebrated circumnavigators.

**Search for Northwest Passage.**

While Spain and Portugal claim new territory in its zone three other countries send explorers to coast of North America to seek a northwest passage to Asia.

1497. **King Henry VII sent John Cabot** (born Giovanni Caboto in Genoa) for England to seek more northerly route than what Columbus had.
1609. **Henry Hudson** (1550-1611). English navigator who took a job for Dutch East India Company in which he discovers Hudson River. He worked for the Dutch in 1610 voyage when 13 mutineers set him, his 12-year-old son, and 7 others adrift in open boat to die.

   None found a new route to Asia but the search for a Northwest Passage continued for centuries.

**Looking Ahead.**

The European age of exploration sets off a period of growing global interdependence that continues to this day.

Yet the activities of European explorers brought both tragedy and triumph.

As trade increased, conflicts between Europe and other civilizations would become more pronounced. These conflicts emerge **first** in Asia.
(2) Diverse Traditions of Southeast Asia.

Vocabulary.
matrilineal - inheritance through mother.
stupa - dome-like shrine.
padi - field. (rice padis.)

Setting the Scene.
Southeast Asia was influenced by both China and India surrounding it. Yet distinct cultures of Southeast Asia retained their own unique identities.

Geography of Southeast Asia.
SE Asia has two major regions:
(1) Mainland. Separate from Asia by mountains and high plateaus.
(2) Island. 20,000 islands between Indian ocean and South China Sea.
   Trade between China and India through Malacca straits.

Trade Routes in Southern Seas.
Monsoons were seasonal winds.
Ships traveled northeast in summer. Ships traveled southwest in winter.
Merchants waited for the winds to shift before making a voyage.

Early Traditions.
Peoples of SE Asia develop their own cultures before Indian or Chinese influence. Diverse ethnic groups spoke many different languages.
Societies are built on nuclear family, not extended family of India & China.
Women have greater equality in SE Asia than in other regions of Asia.
Female merchants: Take part in spice trade.
   Gain fame for skill in bargaining, finance, and languages.
   Gain enough wealth in port cities to become rulers.

Matrilineal descent or inheritance through mother was a common custom.

Impact of India.
Indian merchants. Then Hindu priests. Then Buddhist monks.
Indian influence (beliefs and ideas) reaches peak between 500 and 1000.
Islam. By 1200s. Through Muslim traders. Islam becomes the third religion.

New Kingdoms and Empires.
Pagan. (Now Myanmar. Formerly Burma.)
1287. Mongols conquer.
Khmer Empire.
800-1350. Khmer: Hindu rulers and Buddhist ordinary people.
Srijava. (Now Indonesia.)
Vietnam Emerges.
India influence based on trade. China influence based on military conquest.
111 BC. Han armies conquer Vietnam. China stays next 1000 years.
   Absorbs Confucian ideas. Civil service exams. Bureaucracy.
AD 39. Trung Trac and Trung Nhi lead uprising. Brief China departure.
(3) European Footholds in SE Asia and India.

Vocabulary.
outpost - distant area under foreign control.
sepoy - Indian soldier.

Setting the Scene.
Portugal was the first European power to gain a foothold in SE Asia.

Portugal’s Trading Empire.

1509. Portugal seizes Goa off the coast of Africa.
   * Portugal builds trading empire with military and merchant outposts or distant areas under its control.
   * Portugal takes control of rich spice trade between Asia (Indian Ocean) and Europe.
   * Portugal sends missionaries who were intolerant. Attacked Muslims. Destroyed Hindu temples. Sank Muslim pilgrim ships.

1511. Alfonso de Albuquerque takes control of Malacca, Muslim outpost.
   Kills inhabitants. Seizes wealth. Builds fort on ruins of mosque.

Rise of the Dutch.

1599. Dutch fleet returns from Asia. 100% profit.
1602. Dutch East India Trading Company is formed.
1641. Dutch oust Portugal as #1.
   Captures Malacca (Indonesia).
   Opens trade with China.
   Dutch used brutal military force as Portugal did.
   But Dutch did something different than Portugal.
   Dutch went ‘native’: Its merchants married Asians.

Spain Seizes the Philippines.

1521. Magellan claims Philippines archipelago for Spain.
   (Remember that Magellan got killed in city streets.)
   Spain needs next 50 years to conquer islands.
   Spain succeeds because Filipinos were not united like other peoples in SE Asia and were easy prey.

The Philippines becomes key link in Spain’s overseas trading empire.
Spain ships silver mined in Mexico and Peru across Pacific to Philippines.
Spain uses the silver stored in Philippines to buy goods in nearby China.

   Draw a map to illustrate this interesting chain reaction.
   Dutch were too strong in East Indies.
   So England and France focus on India.
Mughal India.
1526. Babur founds Mughal dynasty. (Mogul.)
India was one source for spices.
But India was world leader in textiles.
India exports silk and cotton cloth.

The Mughal empire was larger, richer, and more powerful than any kingdom in Europe.

1605. Akbar’s successors end policy of religious toleration.
Conflicts restart between Hindu and Muslim princes.

1756. Britain and France are rivals for global power.
They have a war that erupts in Europe.
The war in Europe spills over to Asia.

Robert Clive is agent of British East India Company who sends army of British troops and sepoys (Indian soldiers) to fight the French.

1757. The British East India Company wins.
The company forces Mughal emperor to recognize right of company to collect taxes in Bengal (NE India).

The British East India Company uses wealth from taxes to extend its influence to the rest of India.
The British East India Company is now real ruler.

Robert Clive acts as ruler on behalf of the company for three years until he returns to England (1760).

1764. Robert Clive returns to India.
Establishes British supremacy for the whole of India.

1773. Robert Clive commits suicide.

Note: Chapter 25. Page 632. Sepoy Mutiny is explained.

1857. British issues new rifles to sepoys.
Troops are told to bite off cartridge tip before loading rifle.
The cartridge was greased with animal fat from either a cow (sacred to Hindu) or a pig (forbidden to Muslim).
Troops refuse to load rifles and are sent home without pay.
Sepoys revolt. Massacre British men and women.

1858. Britain ends rule of company and takes direct rule of India.
Encounters in East Asia.

Setting the Scene.
Impressions of Europeans in Asia by Asians and Asians by Europeans.


European Trade With China.
China stops building ships and exploring. Turns inward.
Mings restrict trade.

Strict Limits on Trade.
1514. Portuguese traders reach China by sea.
China views Portugal products (textiles and metalwork) as ‘inferior.’
Portugal needs gold and silver (no products) to buy silks, porcelains.
1535. Ming allow Portugal a trading post at Macao near Canton.
Ming later allow Dutch and English trade at Canton but only during a trading season after which traders had to go home.

Scholars and Missionaries.
1580. Jesuit priest (Ricci) learns to speak Chinese and dress as Chinese.
The brilliant priest makes a positive impression on Ming China.

The Manchu Conquest.
Manchus call their dynasty ‘Qing’ which means ‘pure.’ To stay pure
*Manchus are banned from intermarriage with other Chinese.
*Manchu women are forbidden to do footbinding (former tradition).
1661-1722. Qing Kangxi is ruler and military leader.
1736-1796. Qinglong rules 60 years. But not longer than granddad Kangxi.
Both. Expand China’s borders! Extend Chinese culture!

Prosperity.
China population from 1740 (140 mm) to 1800 (300 mm) doubles!
Peace and prosperity encourages growth in industries: silk, cotton, porcelain.

Response to Westerners.
1793. Lord Macartney refuses kowtow (touch head to ground) to emperor.
1800s. China would realize it could learn from the West, the hard way.

Korea and Isolation.
Korea (Chosen dynasty) buys into Confucianism. Low status for merchants.
Koreans thus look down on foreign trade. Imitate Chinese.
Korea chooses isolation. Exclude all foreigners save Chinese and Japanese.

Japan and Foreign Traders.
Japan is unlike Chinese and Koreans in initially welcoming foreigners.
1543. Portuguese reach Japan.
1638. Togugawas bar all western merchants and Japanese travel abroad.
Togugawas bar building any large ships, ending foreign trade.
Japan enters isolation for 250 years. Until 1853. Meiji dynasty.
* Dutch ship is allowed in Nagasaki port once a year.