WORLD HISTORY

CHAPTER 19

AN AGE OF EXPLORATION AND ISOLATION, 1400 - 1800

Section 1, Chapter 19
An Age of Explorations and Isolation, 1400–1800

SECTION 1 Europeans Explore the East
SECTION 2 China Limits European Contacts
SECTION 3 Japan Returns to Isolation
Europeans Explore the East

Advances in sailing technology enable Europeans to explore other parts of the world.
Europeans Explore the East

For “God, Glory, and Gold”

Early Contact Limited

• New desire for contact with Asia develops in Europe in the early 1400s
Europeans Seek New Trade Routes

• Main reason for exploration is to gain wealth
• Contact during Crusades spurs demand for Asian goods
• Muslims and Italians control trade from East to West
• Other European nations want to bypass these powers
The Spread of Christianity

- Desire to spread Christianity also spurs exploration

- Portuguese explorer **Bartolomeu Dias** wants to serve God and king
Technology Makes Exploration Possible

• In 1400s, the caravel makes it possible to sail against wind
• Astrolabe makes navigation easier
• Magnetic compass improves tracking of direction
The Portuguese Explore Africa

• **Prince Henry**, the son of Portugal’s king, supports exploration

• In 1419, he founds navigation school on coast of Portugal

• By 1460, Portuguese have trading posts along west coast of Africa
Portugal Leads the Way

Portuguese Sailors Reach Asia

• In 1488, Dias sails around southern tip of Africa
• In 1498, Vasco da Gama sails to India
• In 1499, da Gama returns to Portugal with valuable cargo
Spain Also Makes Claims

A Rival Power

- In 1492, Christopher Columbus sails for Spain
- Convinces Spanish to support plan to reach Asia by sailing west
- Reaches the Americas instead
- Opens Americas to exploration and colonization
Spain Also Makes Claims

• In 1493, pope divides the Americas between Spain and Portugal
• Agreement formalized by Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494
Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean

Portugal’s Trading Empire

• In 1509, Portugal defeats Muslims, takes over Indian Ocean trade

• In 1510, Portugal captures Goa, port city in western India
Mayor Terence Roberts of Anderson
Section 1, Chapter 19

Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean

Portugal’s Trading Empire

• In 1511, Portugal seizes Malacca, on Malay Peninsula
• These gains break Muslim-Italian hold on Asian trade
Other Nations Challenge the Portuguese

- English and Dutch begin moving into Asia in 17th century
- Dutch have more ships (20,000) than any other nation in 1600
Other Nations Challenge the Portuguese

- Dutch and English weaken Portuguese control of Asian trade
- Dutch then overpower English
- Form Dutch East India Company for Asian trade
European Trade Outposts

• In 1619, Dutch set up trade headquarters at Batavia, on Java
• Throughout 1600s, Dutch trade grows
• Amsterdam, Dutch capital, becomes wealthy city
European Trade Outposts

• Dutch also control southern tip of Africa

• England’s East India Company gains strength in India

• France also gains trade foothold in India
China Limits European Contacts

Advances under the Ming and Qing dynasties leave China uninterested in European contact.
China Under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

A New Dynasty

- Ming dynasty—rules China from 1368 to 1644
- Ming rulers collect tribute from many Asian countries
China Under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

The Rise of the Ming

• **Hongwu**—peasant’s son who leads army that forces Mongols from China

• First Ming emperor, he begins agricultural and government reforms
China Under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

The Rise of the Ming

• His son, Yonglo, becomes next emperor; moves royal court to Beijing

• In 1405, he launches first of voyages of exploration
The Voyages of Zheng He

- Chinese admiral Zheng He leads seven long voyages
- Distributes gifts to show China’s superiority
Ming Relations with Foreign Countries

- In 1500s, Chinese government controls all contact with outsiders
- High demand for Chinese goods helps China’s economy prosper
China Under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

Ming Relations with Foreign Countries

• Government policies favor farming over manufacturing and merchants

• Christian missionaries bring European ideas to China
Manchus Found the Qing Dynasty

Another New Dynasty

• **Manchus**—people of Manchuria, in northern China

• **Qing dynasty**—Manchu rulers who take control of China in 1644
Manchus Found the Qing Dynasty

China Under the Qing

- Chinese resent rule by non-Chinese, often rebel
- Manchus later gain acceptance through able rule
Manchus Found the Qing Dynasty

China Under the Qing

- **Kangxi**—emperor from 1661 to 1722—reforms government, promotes arts
- **Qian-long**—emperor from 1736 to 1795—expands Chinese empire
Manchus Continue Chinese Isolation

- Chinese think themselves culturally superior to other peoples
- Set special rules for foreign traders to follow
- Dutch accept these rules; British do not and are blocked from trade

Manchus Found the Qing Dynasty
Manchus Found the Qing Dynasty

Korea Under the Manchus

• In 1636, Manchus conquer Korea
• Korean people gradually develop feelings of nationalism
• Art reflects rejection of Chinese ways
Life in Ming and Qing China

Families and the Role of Women

- New farming techniques produce more crops, spur population growth
- Families favor sons over daughters
- Some women work outside home, but most live restricted lives
Life in Ming and Qing China

Cultural Developments

• Culture based on traditional forms

• *Dream of the Red Chamber* (literary work) reveals Manchu society

• Plays about China’s history help unify Chinese people
Japan Returns to Isolation

The Tokugawa regime unifies Japan and begins 250 years of isolation, autocracy, and economic growth.
A New Feudalism Under Strong Leaders

Local Lords Rule

• In 1467, civil war destroys old feudal system in Japan

• Period from 1467 to 1568 is called time of the “Warring States”

• Daimyo—warrior-chieftains—are lords in new feudal system
A New Feudalism Under Strong Leaders

Local Lords Rule

• Emperor is figurehead with no real power

• Daimyo build armies of mounted samurai and gun-bearing infantry
New Leaders Restore Order

- **Oda Nobunaga**—powerful daimyo who seizes capital of Kyoto in 1568
- Nobunaga tries to eliminate rival daimyo and Buddhist monasteries
- In 1582, commits suicide when an ally turns against him
New Leaders Restore Order

- General Toyotomi Hideyoshi carries on Nobunaga’s work
- By 1590, controls most of Japan
- Launches invasion of Korea, but effort ends when he dies
A New Feudalism Under Strong Leaders

Tokugawa Shogunate Unites Japan

- Tokugawa Ieyasu takes over, completes unification of Japan
- In 1603, becomes shogun, or sole ruler
A New Feudalism Under Strong Leaders

Tokugawa Shogunate Unites Japan

• Sets up capital at Edo, which grows to be Tokyo

• Uses restrictions to keep daimyo under control

• **Tokugawa Shogunate** rules Japan from 1603 to 1867
Life in Tokugawa Japan

Society in Tokugawa Japan

• Long period of peace, prosperity, cultural growth
• Structured society, with shogun as actual ruler
• Confucian ideas influence society
John Roberts
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Life in Tokugawa Japan

Society in Tokugawa Japan

- Peasants suffer from high taxes; many leave farms for cities
- By mid-1700s, Japan becoming urban society
- Most women lead sheltered lives
Life in Tokugawa Japan

Culture Under the Tokugawa Shogunate

- Traditional culture thrives
- Tragic noh dramas popular among samurai
- Townspeople enjoy new type of realistic fiction
Life in Tokugawa Japan

Culture Under the Tokugawa Shogunate

- Many people enjoy **haiku**—three-line poetry that presents images
- **Kabuki** theater—skits with elaborate costumes, music, and dance
Representative Jeff Duncan
Third Congressional District of South Carolina
Contact Between Europe and Japan

Portugal Sends Ships, Merchants, and Technology to Japan

- In 1540s, European traders begin arriving; welcomed by Japanese
- European firearms change Japanese way of fighting
Christian Missionaries in Japan

- In 1549, first Christian missionaries arrive
- By 1600, about 300,000 Japanese are Christians
- Japan’s rulers upset by this, ban Christianity
- After 1637 rebellion, Christianity is forbidden in Japan
The Closed Country Policy

Growing Tensions

• First Europeans arrive when Japan has no central authority

• Shoguns, who later take power, dislike European ideas, ways of life
The Closed Country Policy

Japan in Isolation

- Shoguns limit European trade to port of Nagasaki
- Only Dutch and Chinese are allowed to trade; shoguns control trade
- Japanese people are forbidden to travel abroad
- Japan develops in isolation