



Chapter 14

Europe and the New World:
New Encounters, 1500 – 1800

The Age of Early European Explorations & Conquests





Indirect Causes of European Explorations

Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade → Malacca
2. A New Player → Europe
 - 🌐 Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271
 - 🌐 Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
 - 🌐 Better seaworthy ships.
3. Chinese Admiral Zheng He & the Ming "Treasure Fleet"

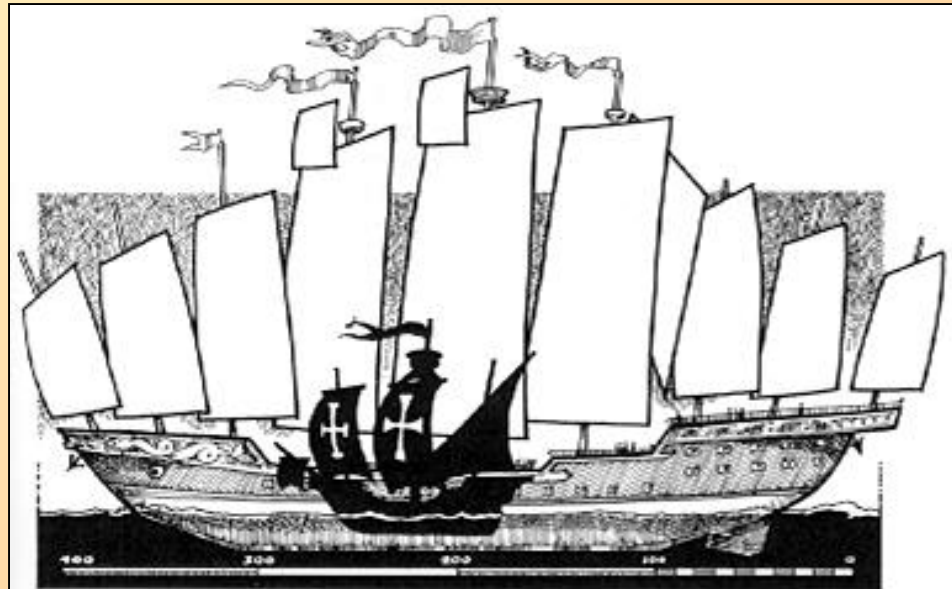


Admiral Zheng He



1371 - 1435

🌐 Each ship was 400' long and 160' wide!



Zheng He's treasure ship (four hundred feet) and Columbus's St. Maria (eighty-five feet). (Illustration by Jan Adkins, 1993.)

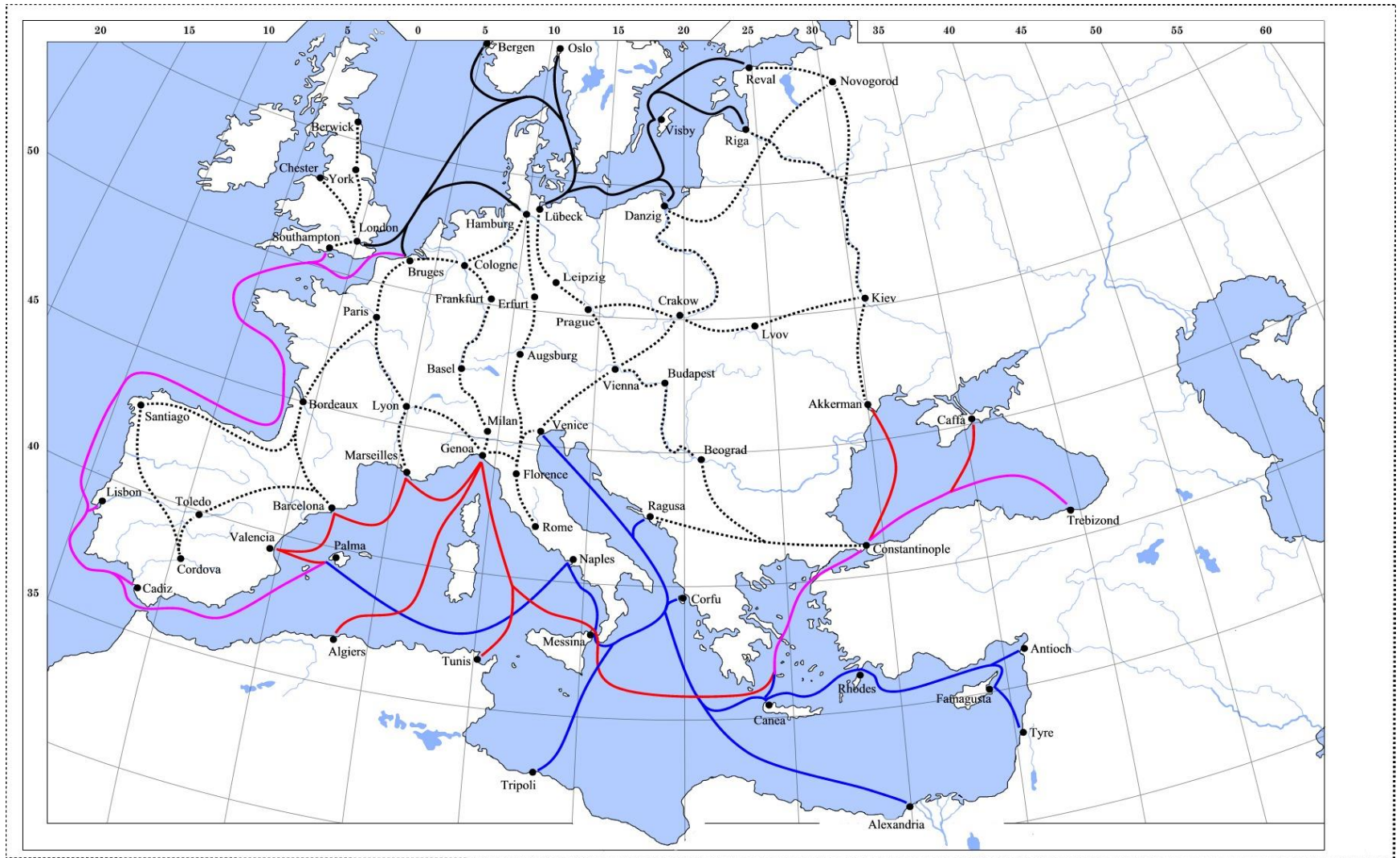
The Age of Exploration and Discovery



Ancient Roman Spice Trade Route



Late Medieval Trade Routes



Main trade routes of late medieval Europe. **Black:** [Hansa](#), **blue:** [Venetian](#), **red:** [Genoese](#), **purple:** Venetian and Genoese, **stippled:** overland and river routes.

Silk Road and Spice Trade Routes



A Map of the Known World, pre- 1492



Motives for European Exploration

1. Crusades → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.



The Middle Ages

*The era in European history from about A.D. 500 to 1300 is known as the **Middle Ages**, or the medieval period.*

❖ Warriors invading the former Roman Empire caused instability in the early Middle Ages.

Feudalism developed:

❖ Servants worked the land on the manors of powerful nobles in exchange for protection.

❖ The Roman Catholic Church governed many aspects of European society. Aside from the clergy, few people were educated.

❖ In the late Middle Ages, economic growth created a **middle class** of merchants, traders, and artisans. Powerful **monarchs**, or rulers, increased their wealth.




The Middle Ages

- ❖ **The Crusades** — From 1096 to 1291, the Church organized a series of military campaigns, known as the **Crusades**, to take Jerusalem from the Turks.
- ❖ The Crusades failed, but they increased Europeans' awareness of the rest of the world and accelerated economic change.
- ❖ **The Growth of Cities** — Centers of trade grew into towns and cities, especially in northern Italy and northern France.



The Middle Ages

- 
- ❖ This growth had three major effects:
 - Created a **middle class**, a social class between the rich and poor.
 - It revived a money economy.
 - Eventual breakdown of the feudal system.
 - ❖ **“Black Death”** — In the 1300s, the bubonic plague, carried by fleas and rats, destroyed one third of Europe’s population.
 - ❖ From the devastation came a loss of religious faith and doubts about the Church.



Renaissance

The Rebirth of Europe

Economy

Nations competed for Asian trade.

Improved sea-faring technology aided exploration and trade.

Spain & Portugal competed to explore trade routes.

Culture

Ancient Greek, Roman, and Muslim art and learning were rediscovered.

Philosophy of humanism: use of reason and experimentation in learning

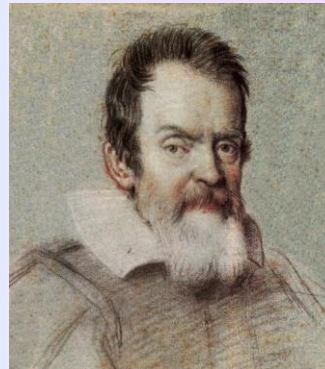
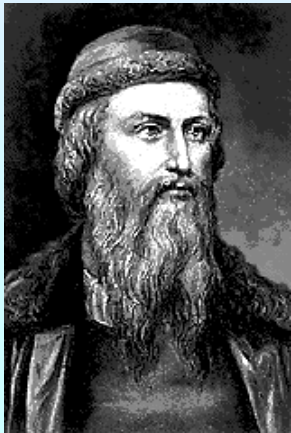
Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare

Politics

Reformation: revolt against the Roman Catholic Church

Government by nobles and the Church declined.

The rise of nations



Means

✠ Centralization of political authority

✠ Maps

- ◆ Ptolemy's *Geography* (printed editions available from 1477 on)

✠ Ships and Sailing

- ◆ Naval technology
- ◆ Knowledge of wind patterns

Ptolemy's World Map



Mercator Projection



Prince Henry, the Navigator



School for Navigation, 1419

Museum of Navigation in Lisbon



New Maritime Technologies



Hartman Astrolabe
(1532)

Better Maps
[Portulan]



Mariner's Compass



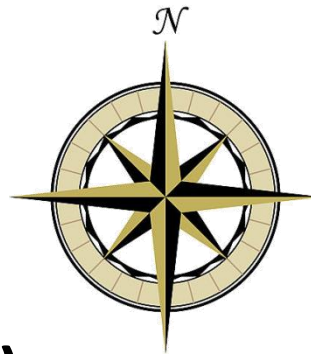
Sextant

Technological Advancements

- Cartography
 - [Mercator Projection](#)
- Tools
 - (for measuring **latitude**)
 - Magnetic Compass
 - Astrolabe
 - [Cross Staff](#)

(a.k.a., Jacob's Staff)

NOTE: Sailors had no way to measure **longitude** until John Harrison invented the [marine chronometer](#) in the eighteenth century.



Caravel

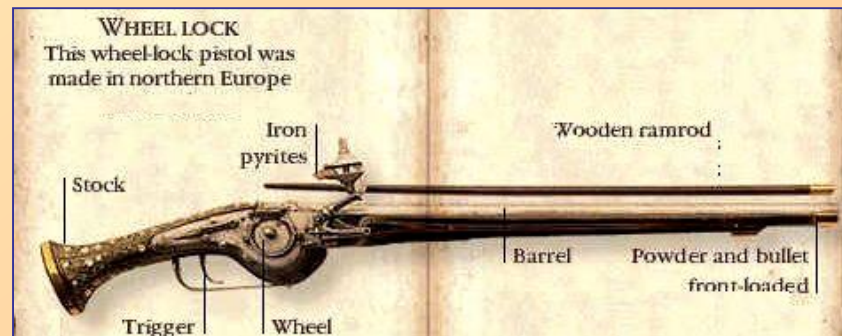
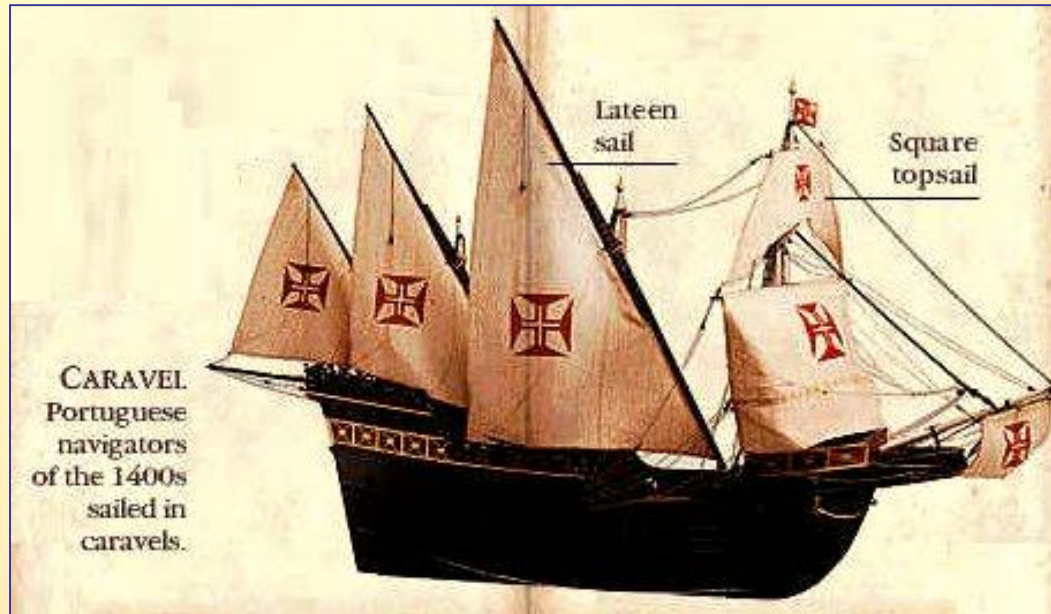
Light and maneuverable
Could sail into the wind

Columbus' Niña and Pinta
are famous examples of
caravels. The Santa Maria was a
slightly larger carrack-type ship.

Lateen
Rigging



New Weapons Technology



Portuguese Exploration



Economic Motivations



Rise of Ottoman Empire

Loss of Overland Route

Religious Motivations



Prester John Myth

Portuguese Maritime Empire

1. Exploring the west coast of Africa.

Bartholomeu Dias, 1487. (c. 1450 – 1500)

Vasco da Gama, 1498. (c. 1460 – 1524)

🌐 **Reaches India by rounding Cape of Good Hope**

🌐 **Calicut.**

1. Admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque (1462 – 1515)

Goa, 1510

Malacca, 1511

In Search of Spices

Portuguese expansion

Reasons for Portuguese success

Guns

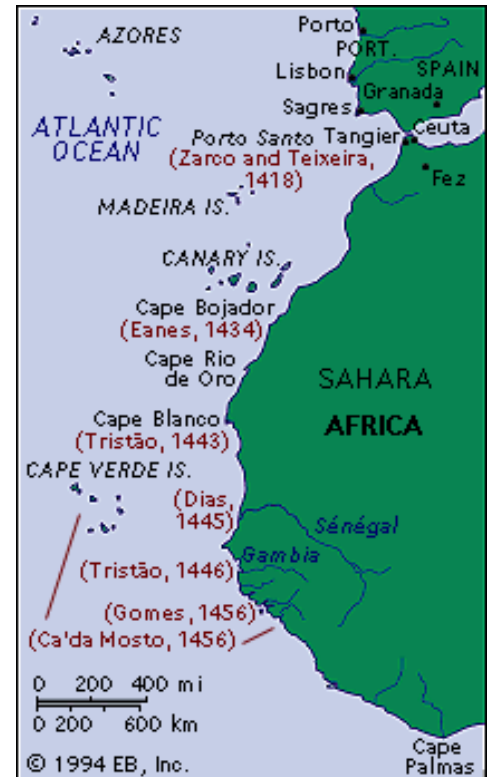
Seamanship



Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal

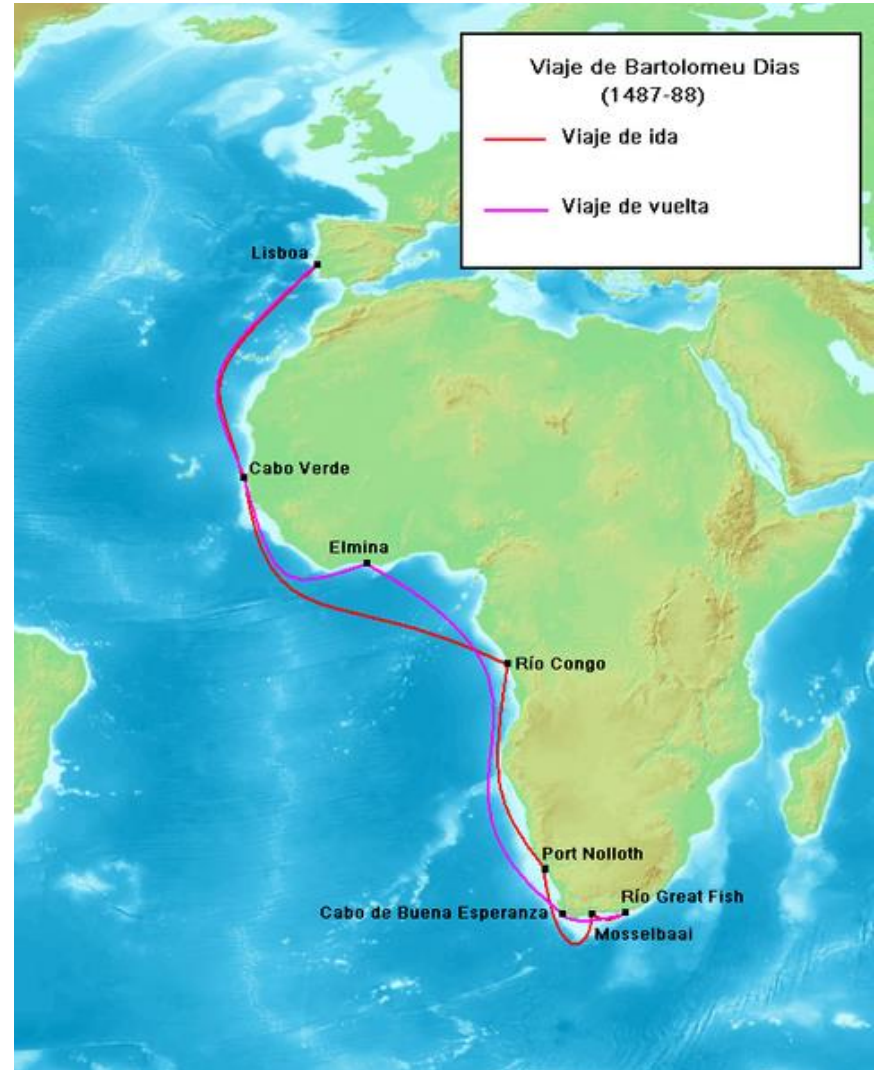


- **Financed expeditions along the African coastline**



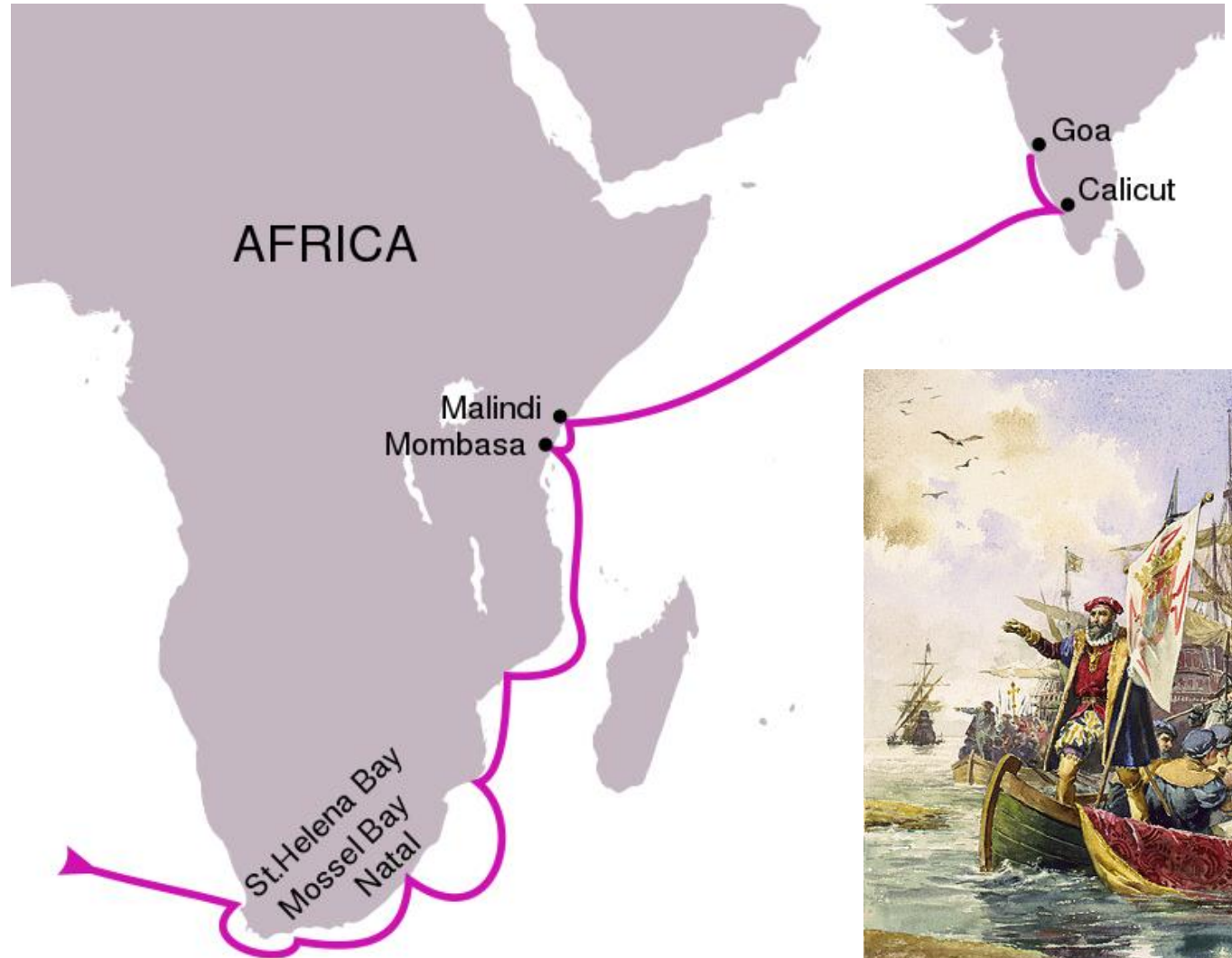
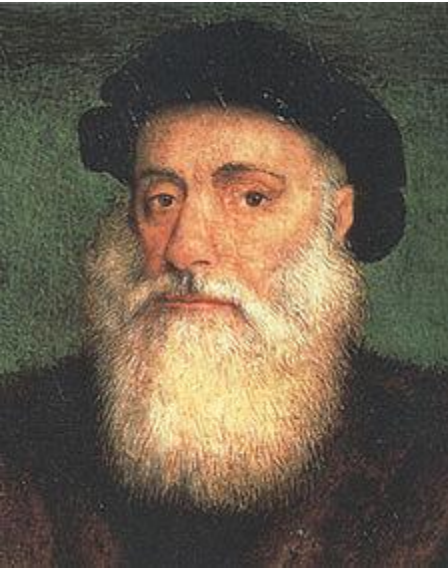
Bartholomew Dias

Cape of Good Hope (1488)



Vasco da Gama

First Voyage to India (1498)



Religion in India
by Region



Pedro Cabral



- Portuguese Sailor
- Discovered Brazil
- Island?



Amerigo Vespucci

- **Florentine**
 - Medici Bank Executive
 - Joined Portuguese Expeditions
- ***Mundus Novus***
 - “New World”
 - Published Letter, 1502
- **America**
 - Latinized/Feminized by [Martin Waldseemüller](#), a German Cartographer, in a 1507 map



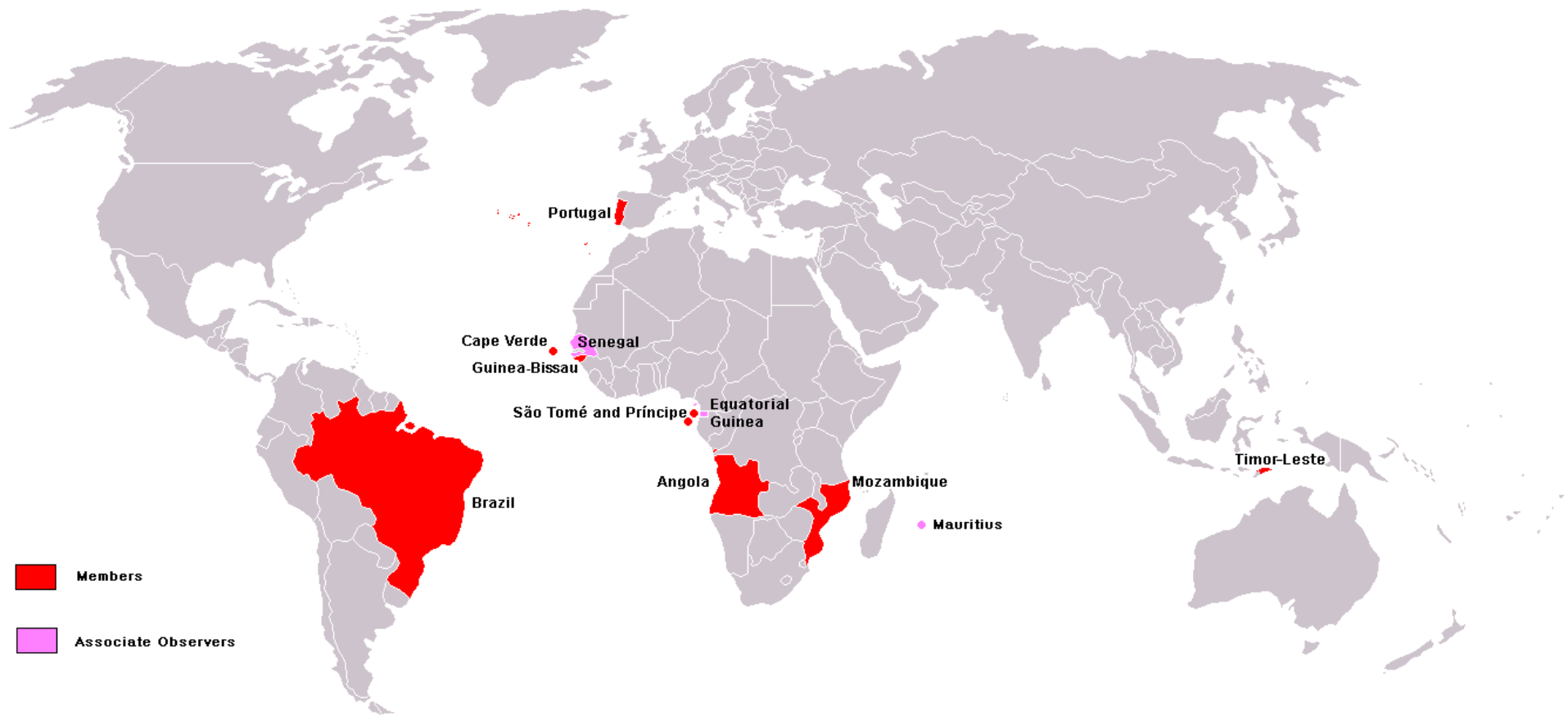
Waldseemüller Map

Universalis Cosmographia

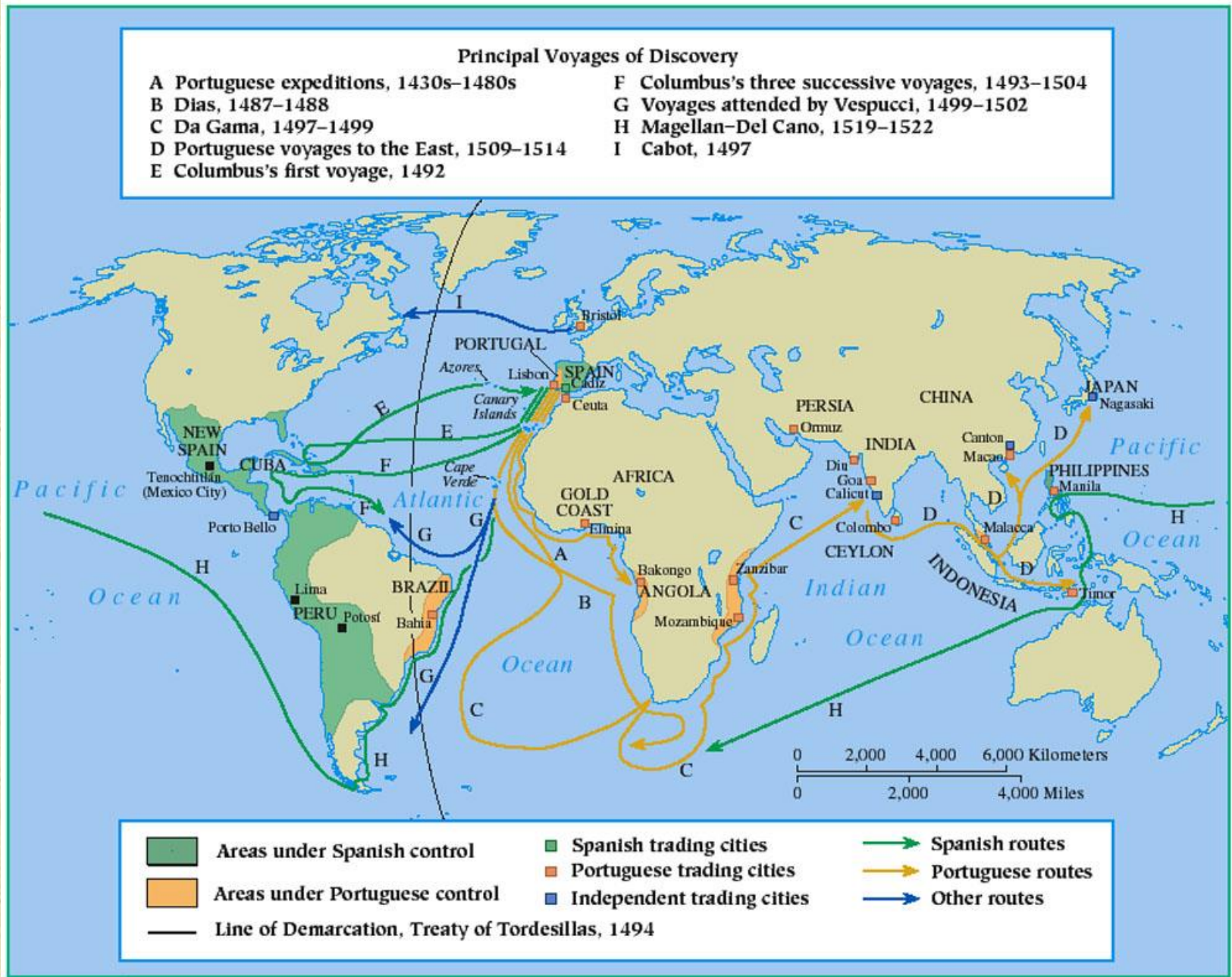
1507

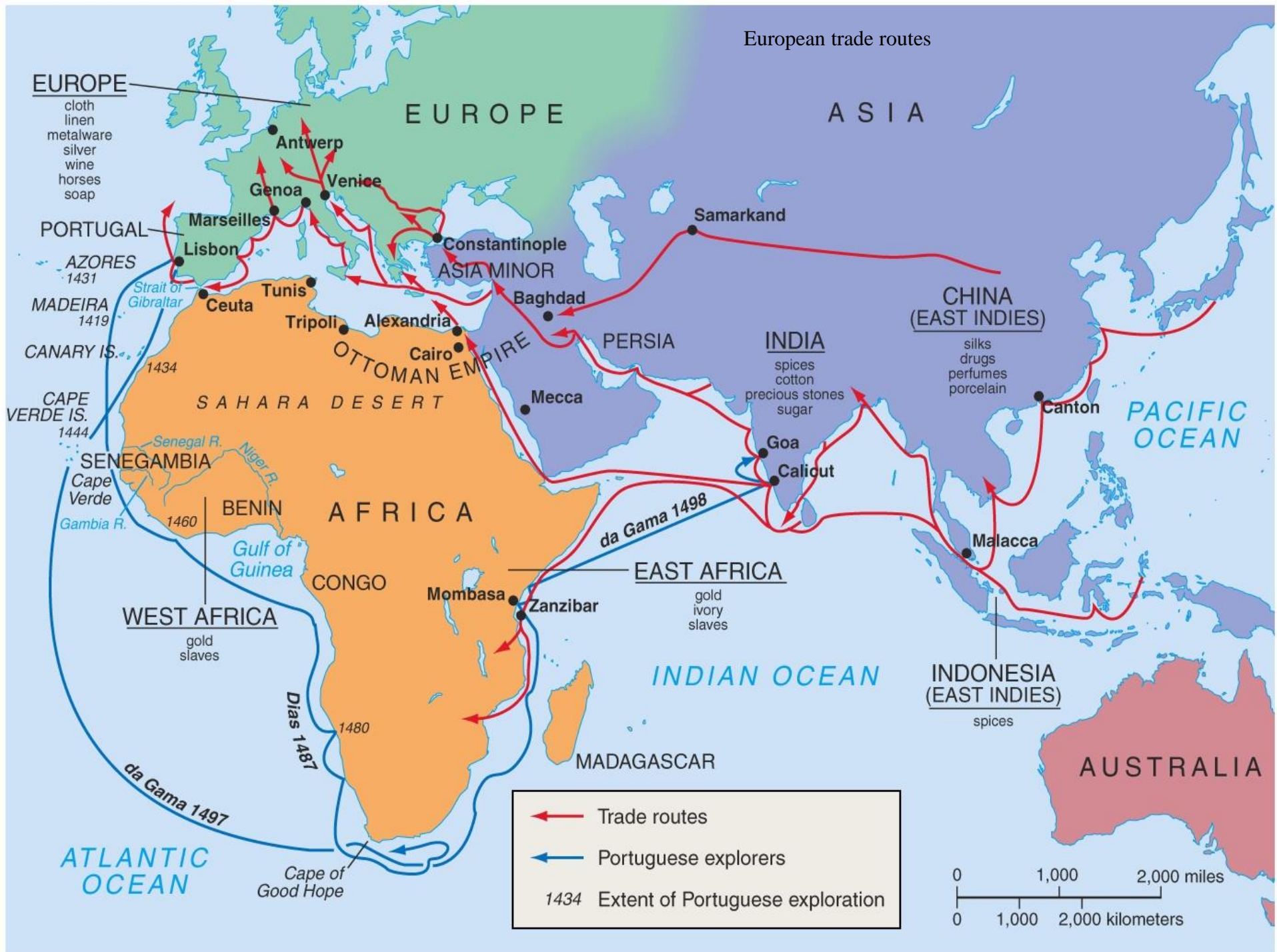


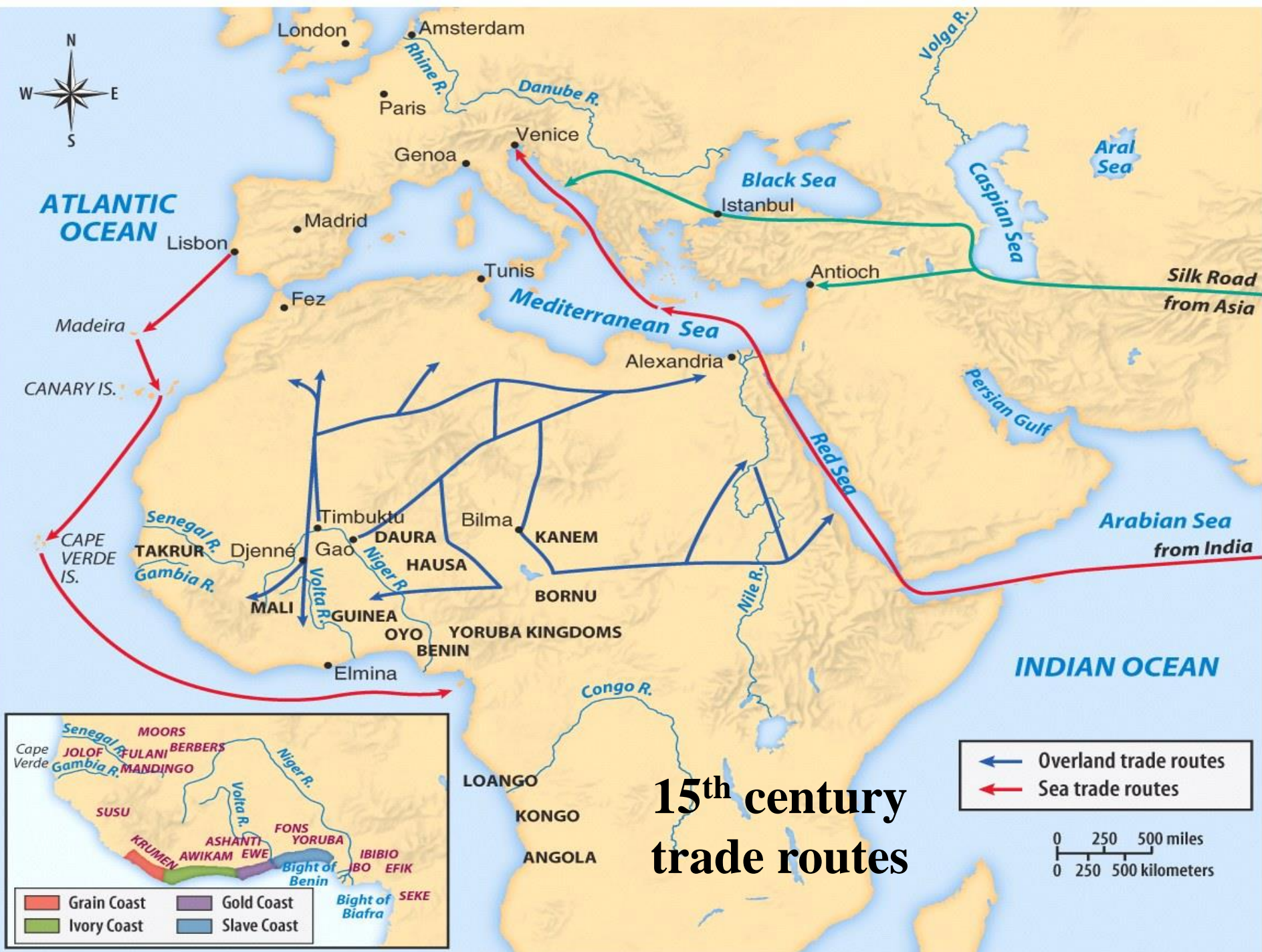
Members of the Community of Portuguese Language



Map 14.1: Discoveries and Possessions in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries







A Map of the Known World, pre- 1492



Voyages to the New World

✧ Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506)

- ◆ Reached the Bahamas (Oct. 12, 1492)
- ◆ Additional voyages (1493, 1498, and 1502)

✧ Additional Discoveries

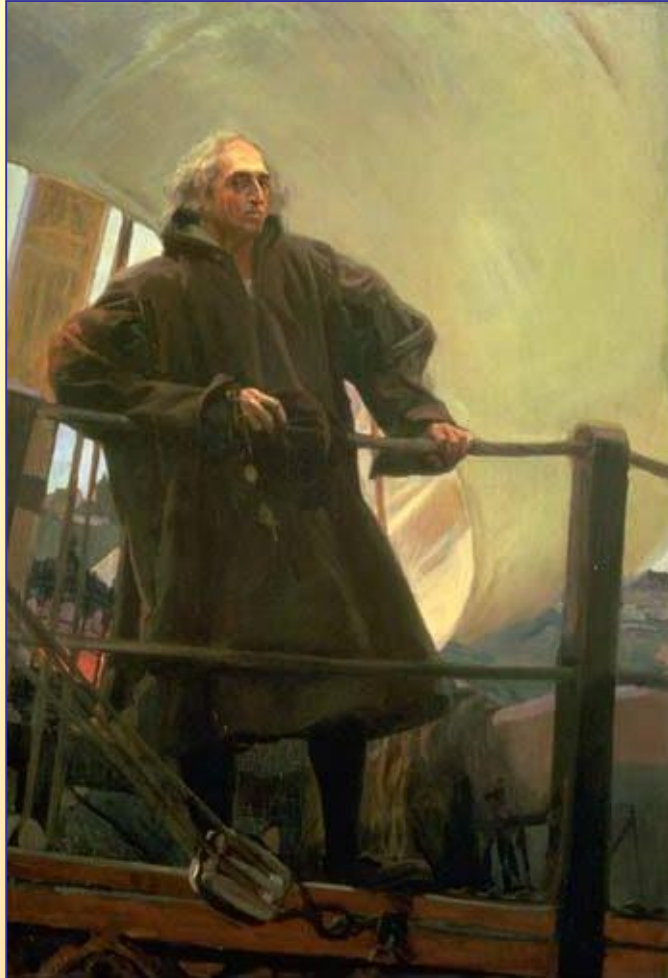
- ◆ John Cabot
- ◆ Pedro Cabral
- ◆ Amerigo Vespucci

✧ Ferdinand Magellan (1480 – 1521)

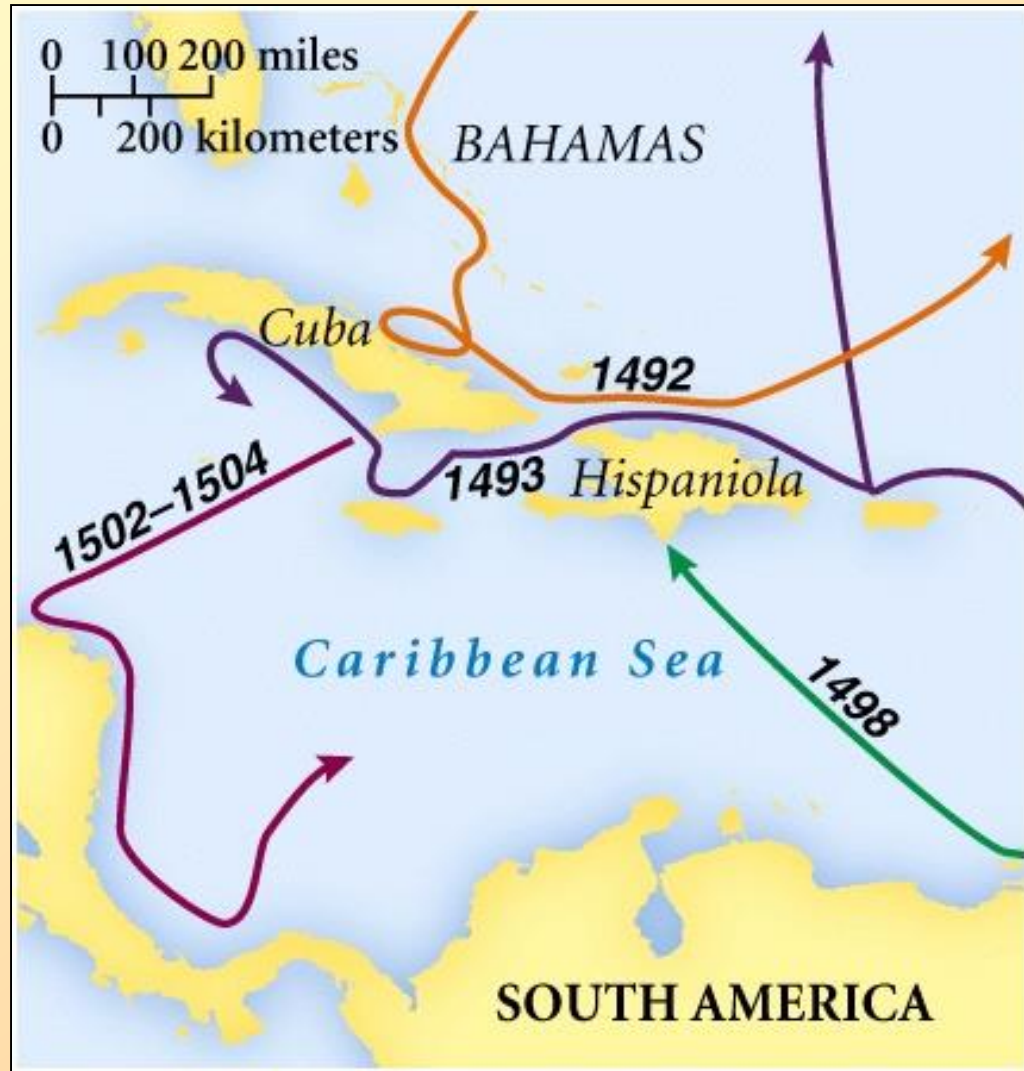
- ◆ Circumnavigates the Earth

✧ Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

Christoforo Colombo [1451-1506]



Columbus' Four Voyages



The “Three G’s” of Exploration



God



Gold



Source: [deviantart.com](https://www.deviantart.com)

Glory



Direct Causes = 3 G's

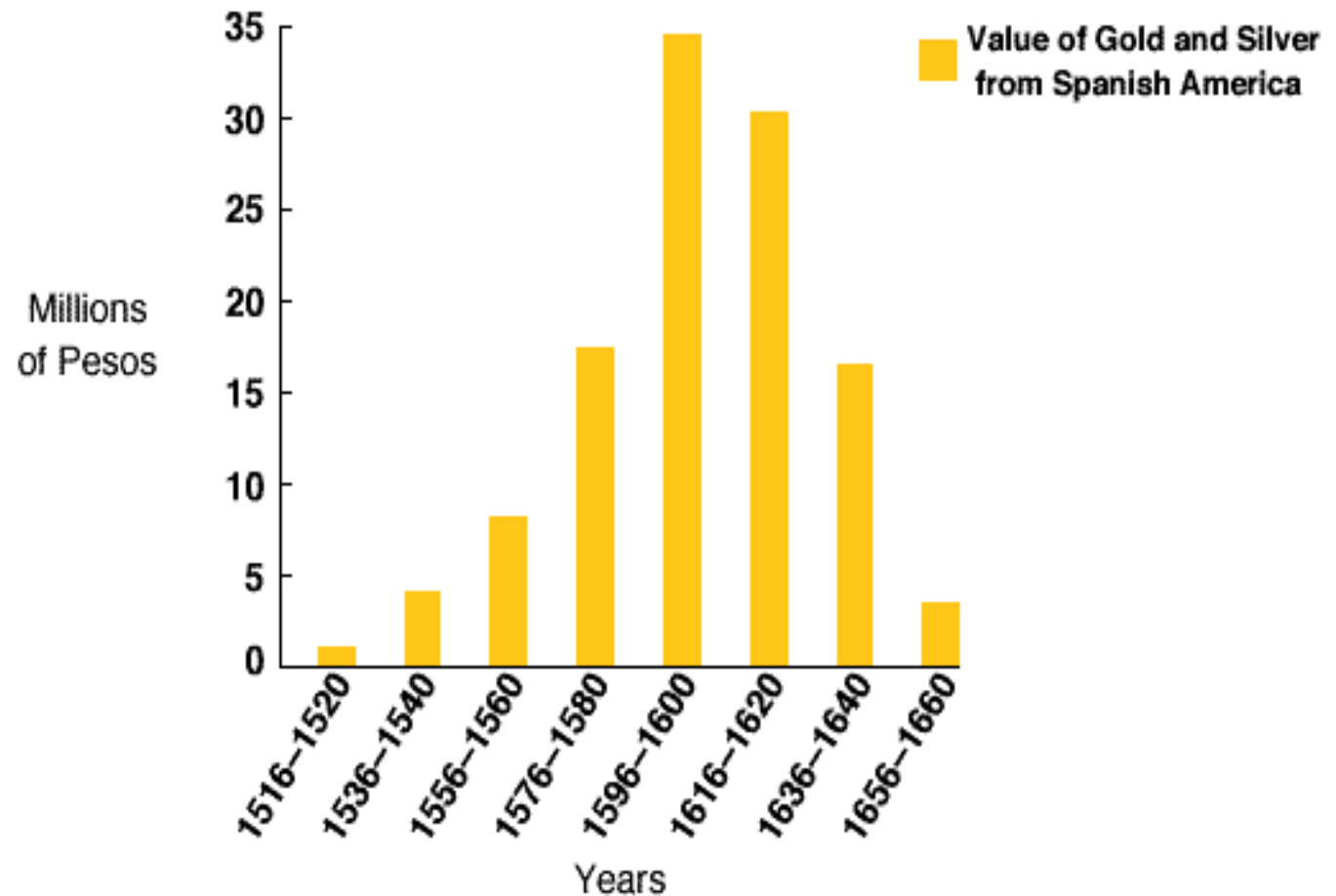
- **Political**: Become a world power through gaining wealth and land. **(GLORY)** ✨
- **Economic**: Search for new trade routes with direct access to Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations **(GOLD)** ✨
- **Religious**: spread Christianity and weaken Middle Eastern Muslims. **(GOD)**

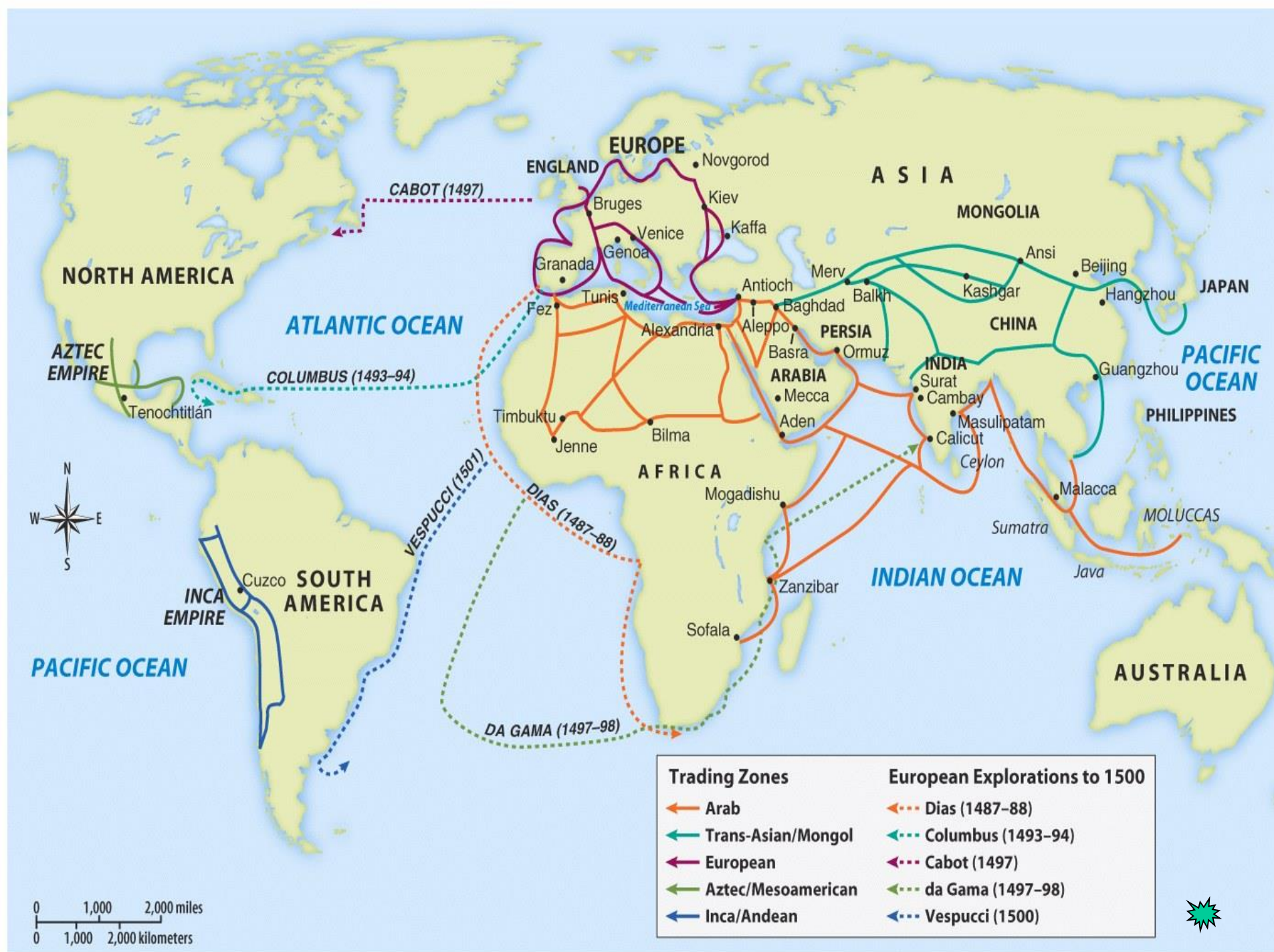
The 3 motives **reinforce** each other



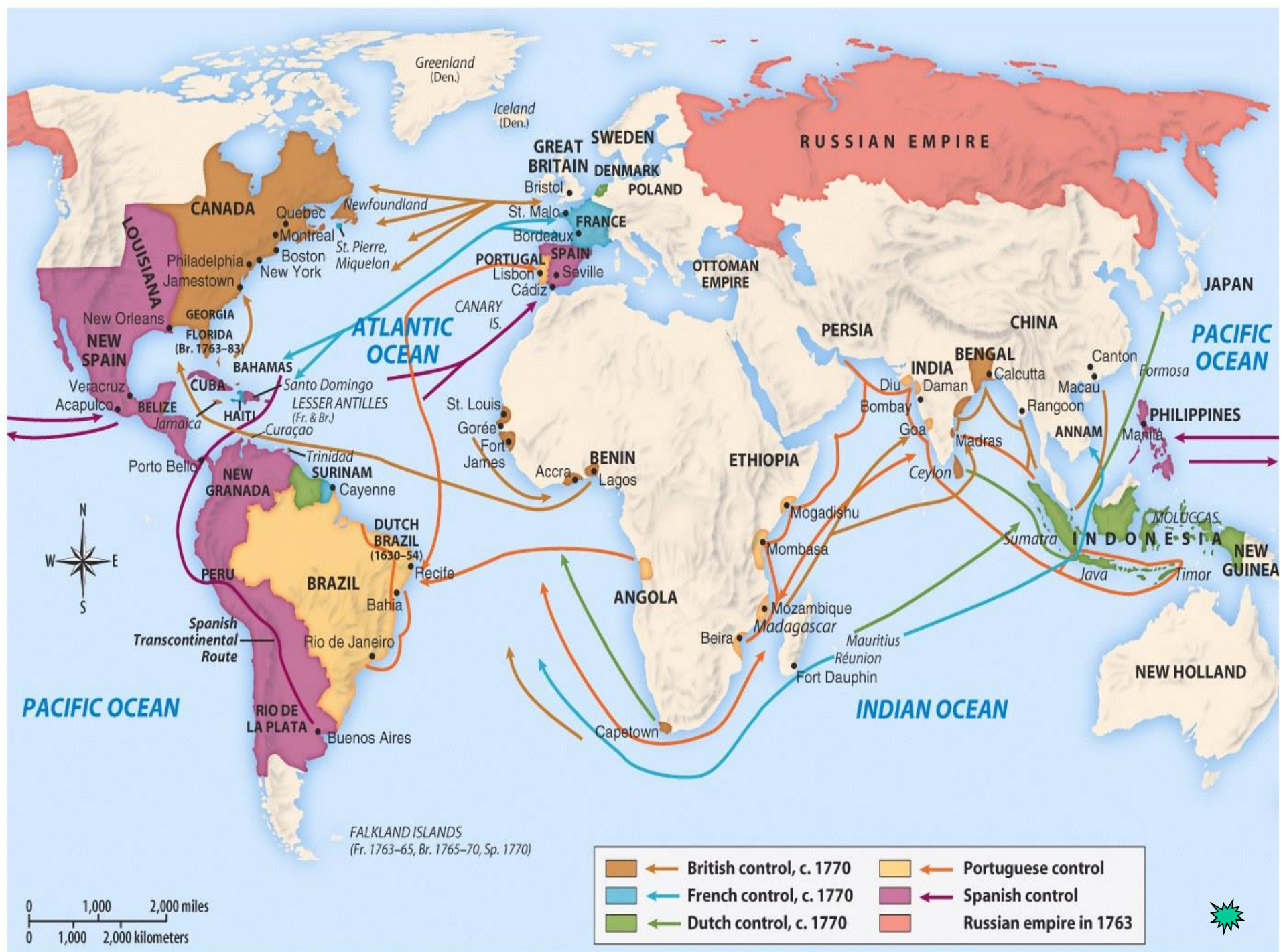


Treasures from the Americas!









1750

- British claims
- French claims
- Spanish claims
- Russian claims

RUSSIAN AMERICA

GRANT TO HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Hudson Bay

French fishing rights

St. Pierre & Miquelon (Fr.)

Louisbourg

LOUISIANA

Missouri R.

Great Lakes

St. Lawrence R.

Ohio R.

Mississippi R.

Disputed

BRITISH COLONIES

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

Rio Grande

NEW SPAIN

New Orleans

Gulf of Mexico

SPANISH FLORIDA

Guadeloupe (Fr.)

Puerto Rico (Sp.)

Dominica (Br.)

BAHAMAS (Br.)

Cuba

Jamaica

Domingue

Martinique (Fr.)

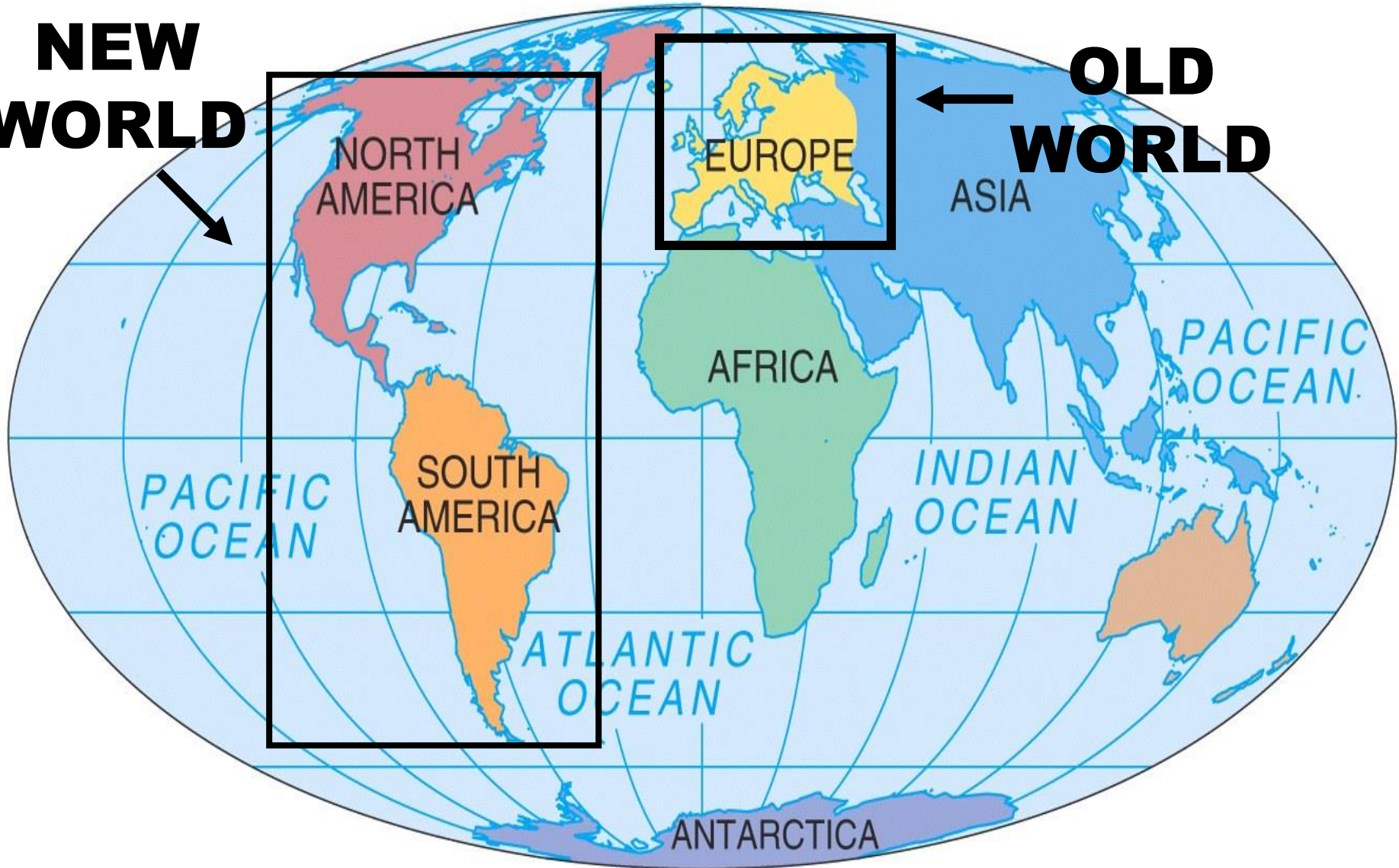
Barbados (Br.)

Caribbean Sea

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

**NEW
WORLD**

**OLD
WORLD**



Present-day



39

Insert the name then pre
To start the game pres

POPE DERP SECOND

COSIMO DE DERPICHI

HENRY THE DERPETH

POPE HERPER THE THIRD

MARTIN HERPTHER

ULRICH ZDERPI

[http://www.npr.org/player/v2/
mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t
=1&islist=false&id=34932947
9&m=349329480](http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=349329479&m=349329480)

[http://www.npr.org/2014/09/1
7/349329479/multispectral-
imaging-could-reveal-secrets-
of-martellus-map](http://www.npr.org/2014/09/17/349329479/multispectral-imaging-could-reveal-secrets-of-martellus-map)

[http://www.wired.com/wp-
content/uploads/2014/09/mart
ellus-side-by-side.jpg](http://www.wired.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/martellus-side-by-side.jpg)



EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

1400 TO 1600

European
explore

EFFECTS

- **Europeans reach and settle Americas** ✨
- **Expanded knowledge of world geography**
 - **Growth of trade, mercantilism and capitalism**
- **Indian conflicts over land and impact of disease on Indian populations**
- **Introduction of the institution of slavery**
 - **Columbian Exchange** ✨



- Norse explorers
- English explorers
- French explorers
- Spanish explorers
- Portuguese explorers

NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPE

AFRICA

GREENLAND

ICELAND

NORWAY

ENGLAND
Bristol

FRANCE

SPAIN
Palos

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Hudson Bay

Gulf of Mexico

Caribbean Sea

Bahamas

Hispaniola

Canary Is.

NORSE c. 1000

FROBISHER 1576-1578

DAVIS 1585-1587

CABOT 1497

CARTIER 1534

VERRAZANO 1524

COLUMBUS 1492

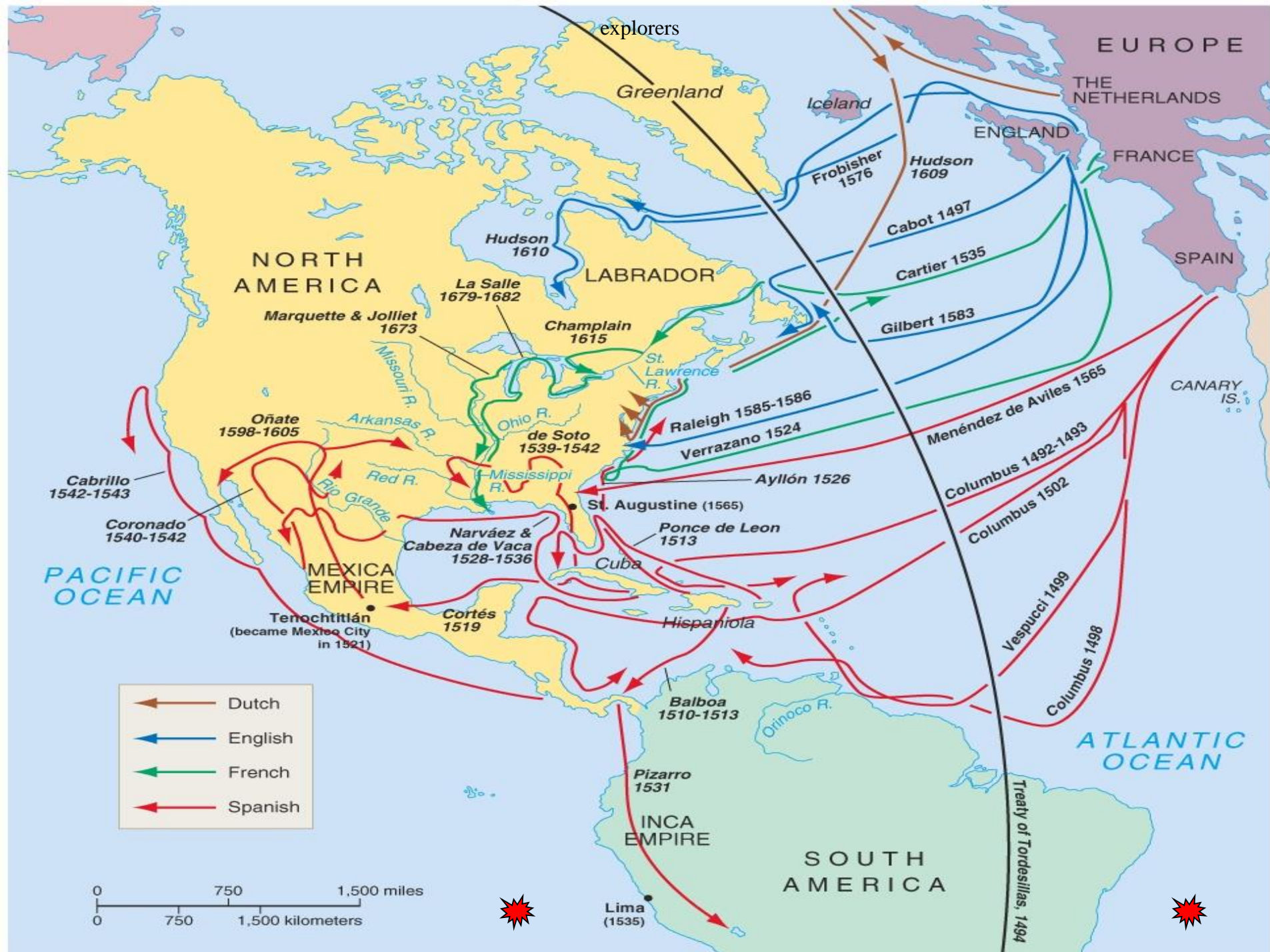
COLUMBUS 1493-1496

COLUMBUS 1502-1504

COLUMBUS 1498

CABRAL 1500





Ferdinand Magellan

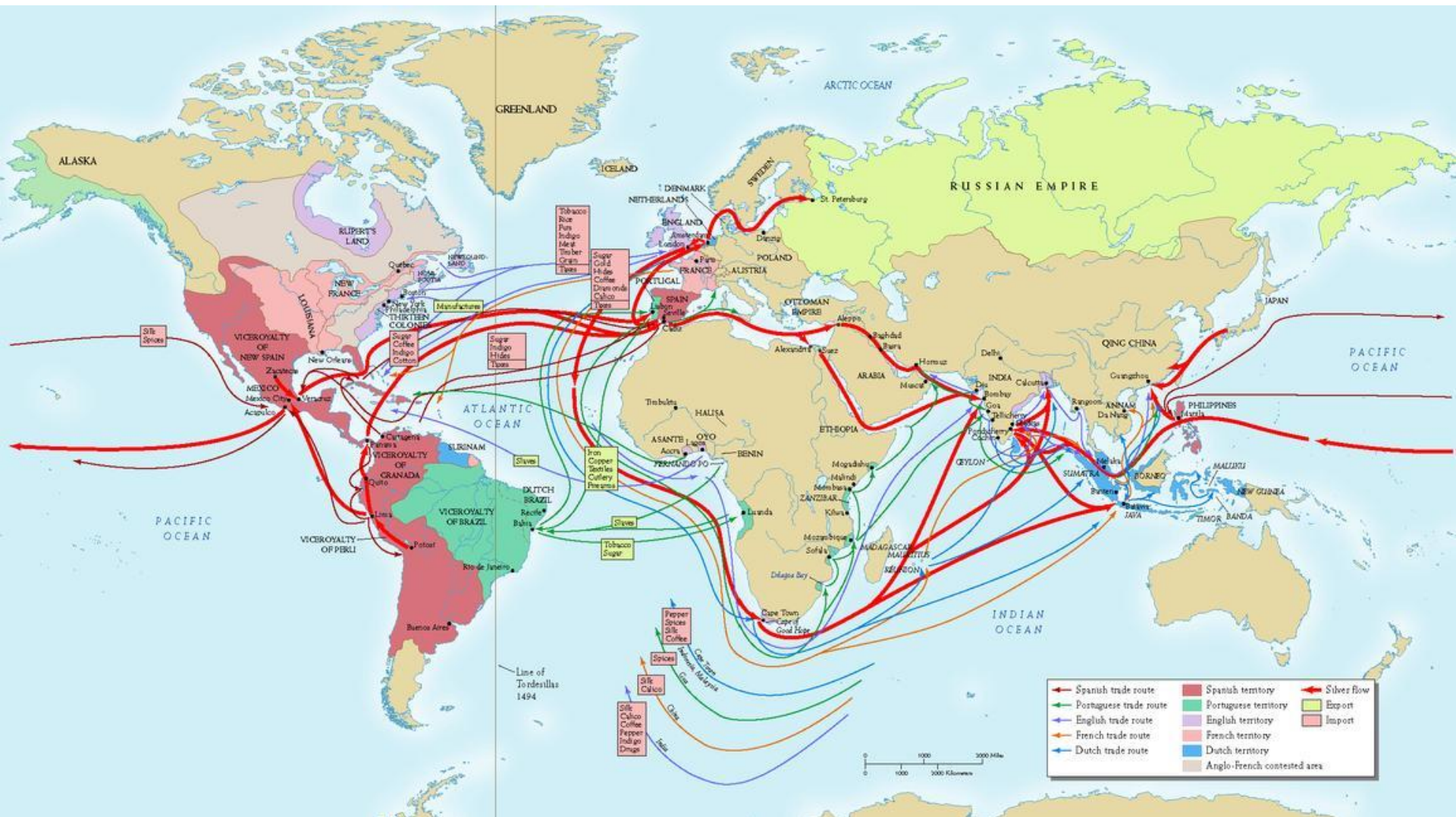
Circumnavigation

(1519-1522)

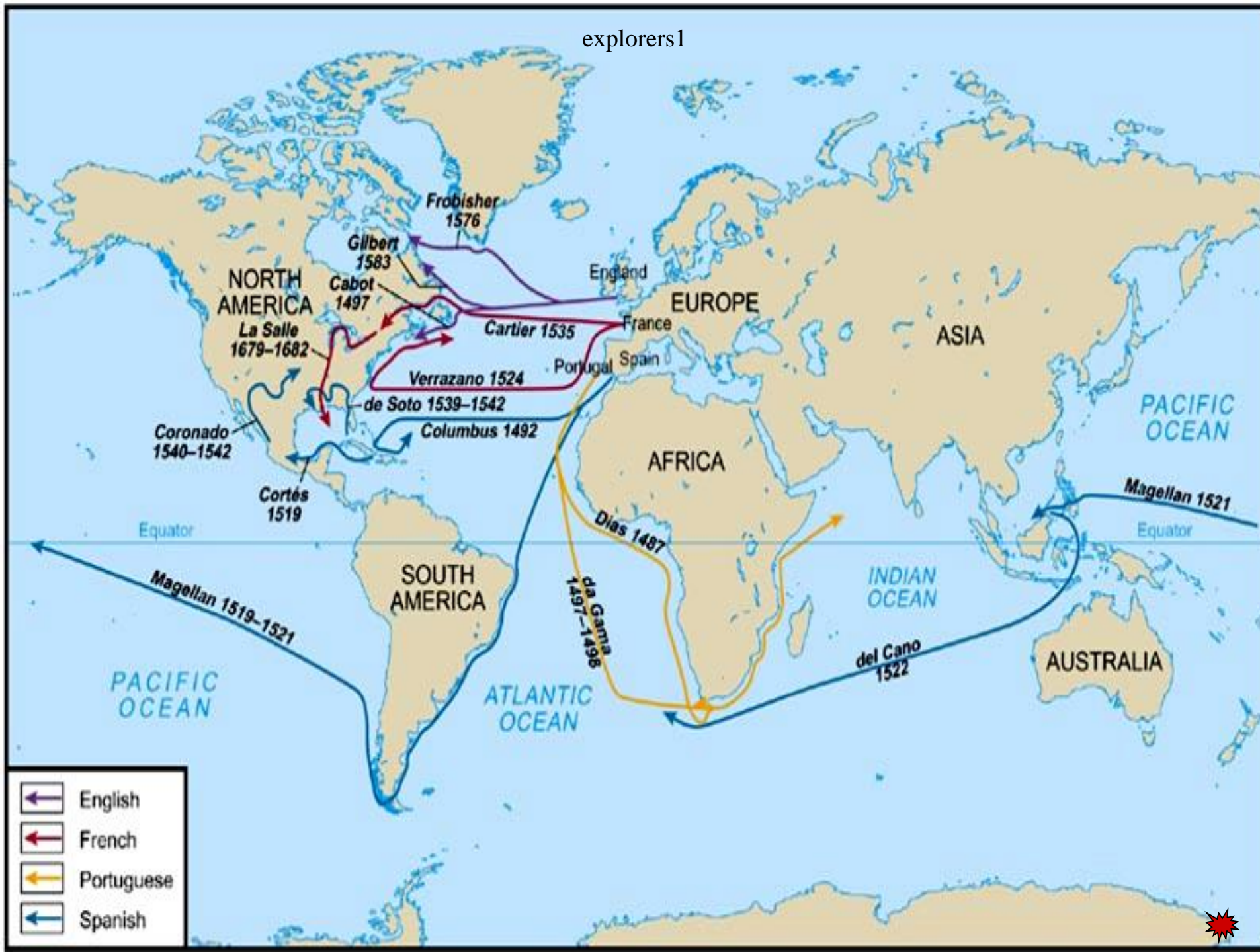
Magellan's voyage around the world

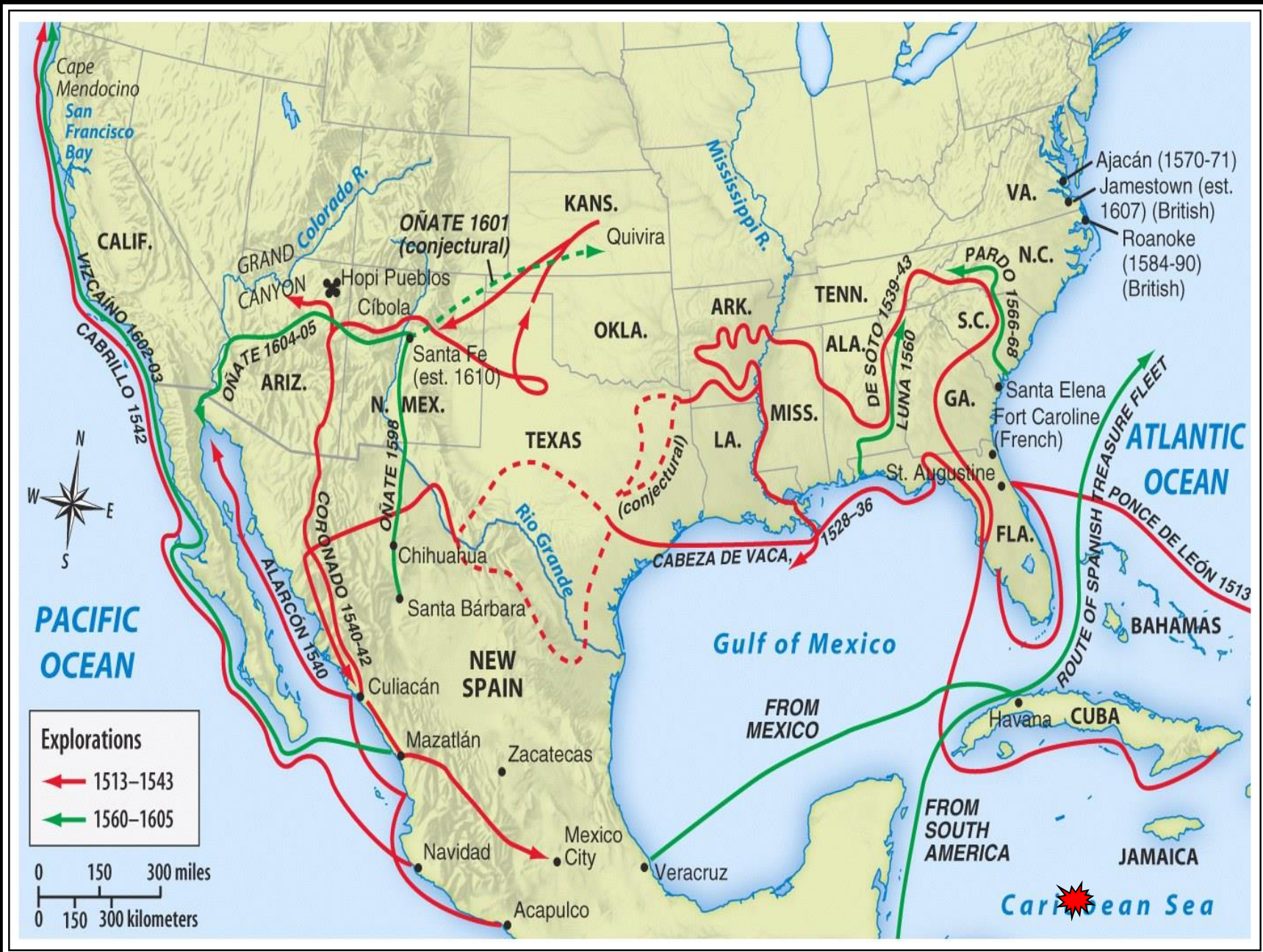


The Legacy



Source: http://www.wwnorton.com/college/history/worlds/images/map4_1.jpg





Columbian Exchange or the transfer of goods involved 3 continents, Americas, Europe and Africa

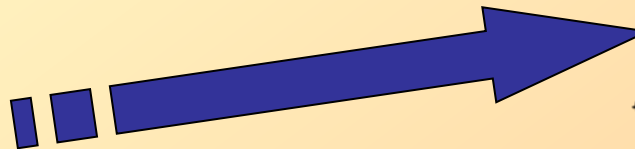
- * Squash
- * Turkey
- * Cocoa
- * Peanut

- * Avocado
- * Pumpkin
- * Pineapple
- * Tomato

- * Peppers
- * Tobacco
- * Cassava
- * Vanilla

- * Sweet Potatoes
- * Quinine
- * **POTATO**
- * **MAIZE**

- * Syphilis



- * Olive
- * Onion
- * Grape
- * Citrus Fruits
- * Cattle
- * Flu
- * Diphtheria

- * Coffee Beans
- * Turnip
- * Peach
- * Pear
- * Sheep
- * Typhus
- * Whooping Cough

- * Banana
- * Honeybee
- * Sugar Cane
- * Wheat
- * Pig
- * Measles

- * Rice
- * Barley
- * Oats
- * **HORSE**
- * Smallpox
- * Malaria

DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian

2. Europe Exploration

- **Causes**
 - **Indirect**
 - **Direct**
- **Effects**

3. European Colonization

- **Spain**
- **Portugal**
- **France**
- **Dutch**



European Colonization

- Once the New World is discovered, the Big 4 four European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world....
 - *Spain*
 - *England*
 - *France*
 - *Portugal*
- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.

F/I War 1750

1750

- British claims
- French claims
- Spanish claims
- Russian claims

RUSSIAN AMERICA

GRANT TO HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Hudson Bay

French fishing rights

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Louisbourg

LOUISIANA

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BRITISH COLONIES

ATLANTIC OCEAN

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Dominica (Br.)

BAHAMAS (Br.)

Cuba

Jamaica

St. Domingue

Martinique (Fr.)


Barbados (Br.)

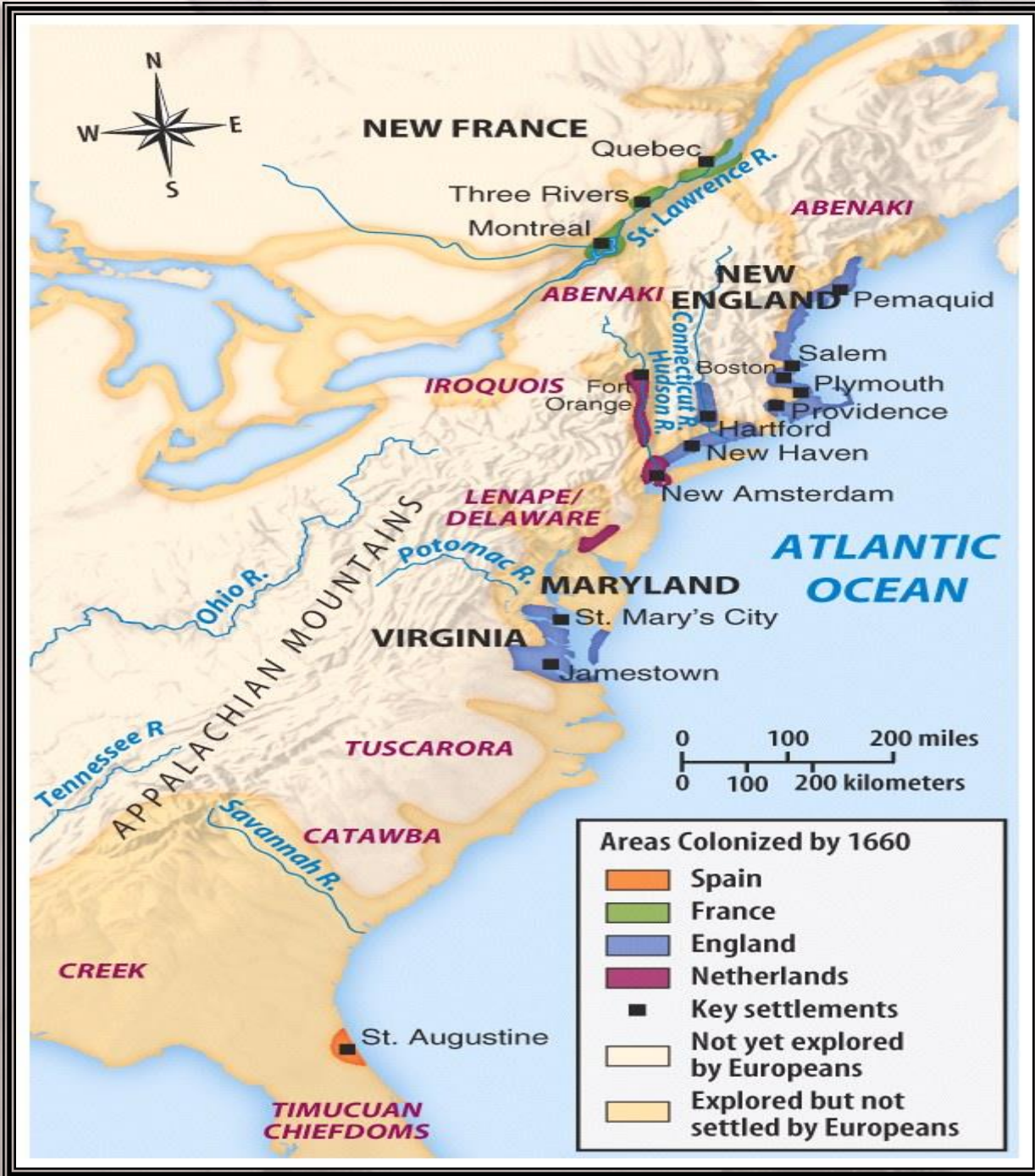
Caribbean Sea

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers



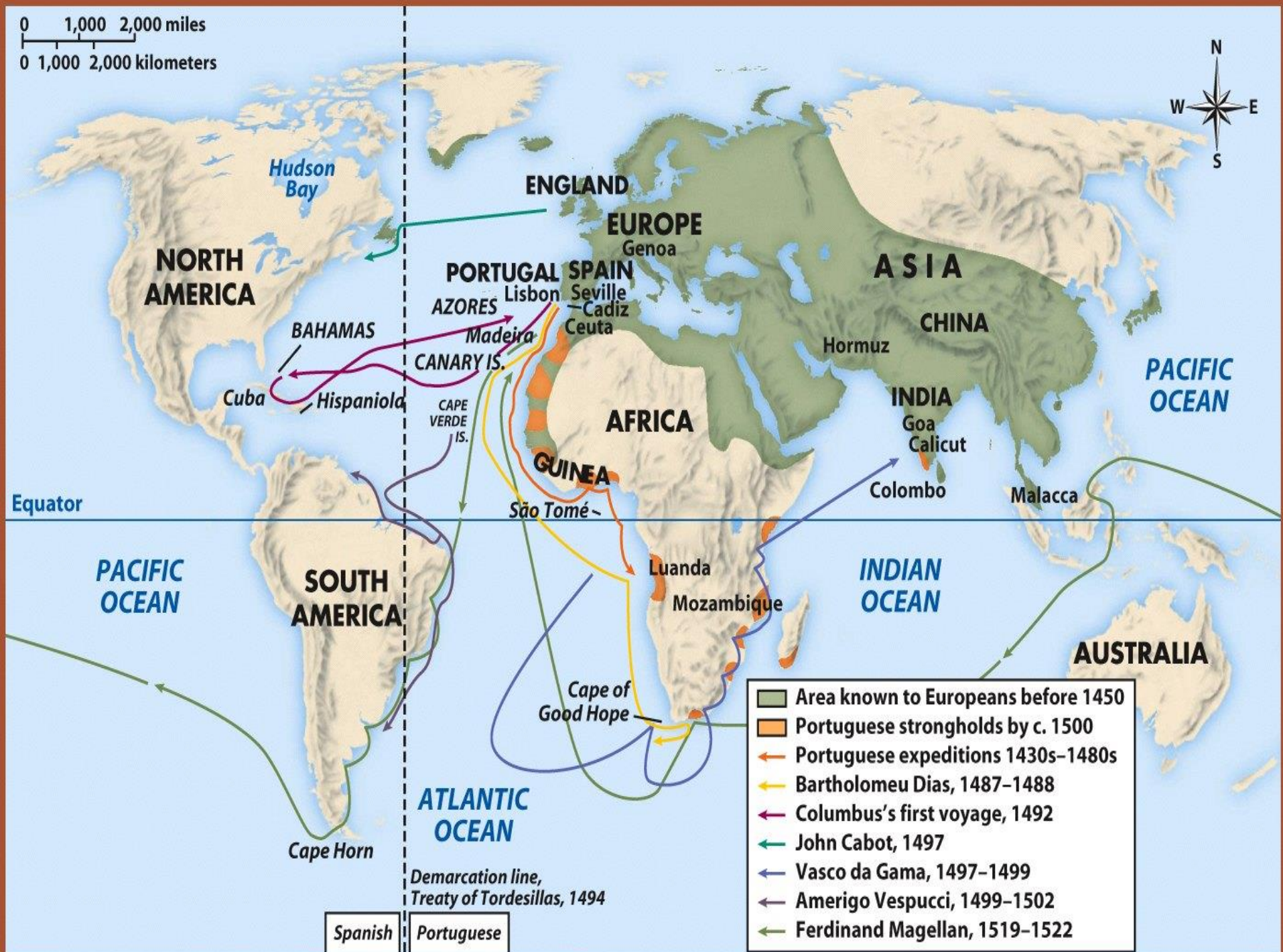
The Spanish

- Spanish **first** to pursue colonization
- Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (1531)
- First **permanent** colonies in what will become United States are founded by Spain 
 - **St. Augustine** (Florida) is founded (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets



Explorers Sailing For Spain

- Columbus - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the “West Indies” - 1492
- Magellan - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522



Explorers Sailing From Hispaniola

- De Leon - colonist of Hispaniola - Established colony at Puerto Rico - Sailed north looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508
- Balboa - colonist of Hispaniola - Established settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean - 1513
- de Coronado - Spain - Explored north from Mexico; up Colorado River; saw Grand Canyon -1540
- de Soto - Spain - Explored Florida into Carolina's and west to the Mississippi River - 1541

Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal

- **Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the America's - Amerigo is his first name (where we get "America") - 1501

Spanish Exploration

❖ Columbus

❖ Balboa

❖ Cortes

❖ Pizzaro

❖ De Leon

❖ De Soto

❖ Coronado

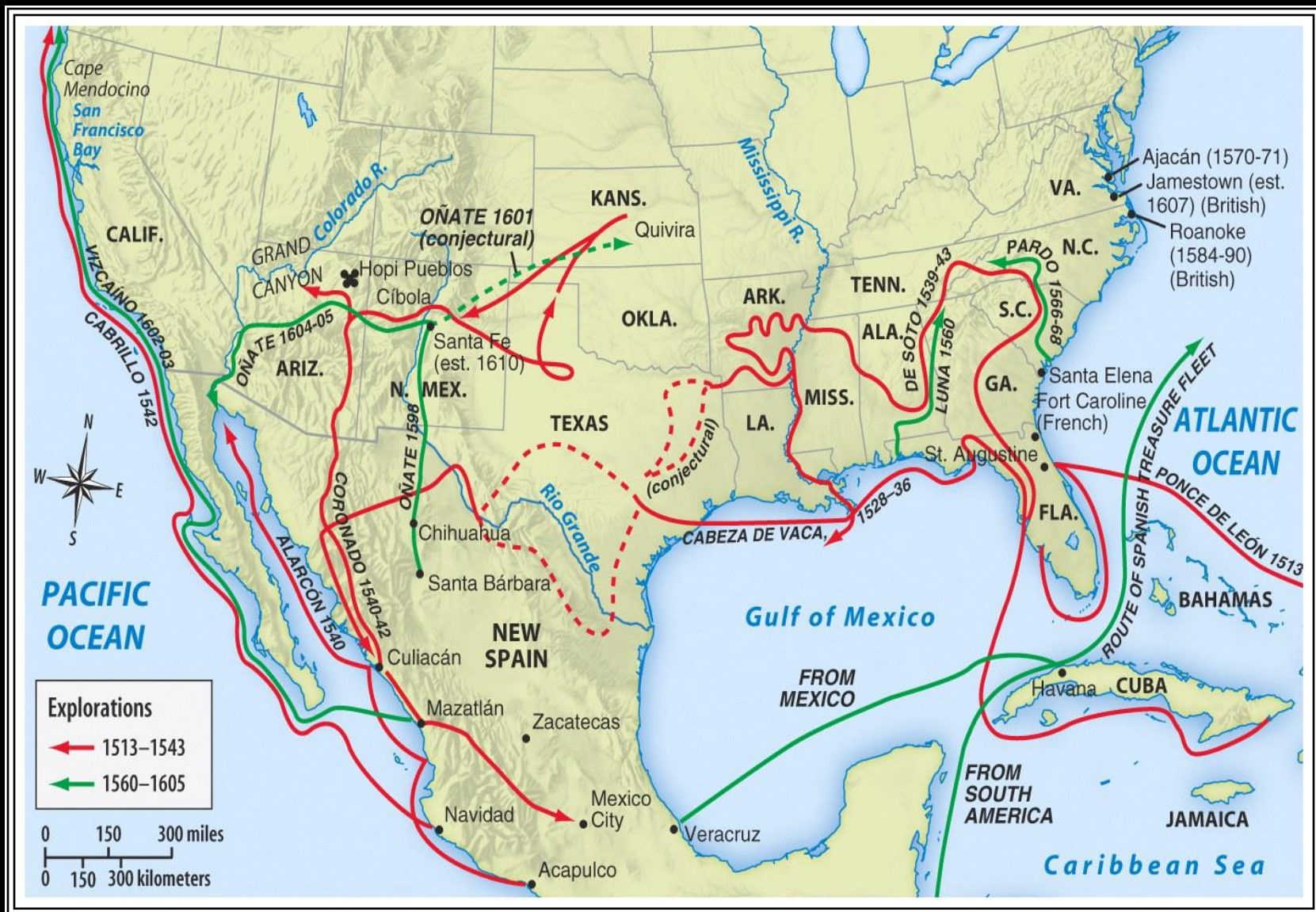
❖ Vespucci





Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of the

- ❖ **part of North America**
- ❖ **Central America**
- ❖ **Caribbean Islands**
- ❖ **Much of South America.**





CONQUIS ADORS

- **Spanish soldiers who came to the New World to help conquer and settle the Americas for Spain.**
- **Some of their methods were harsh and brutal especially to the Native American population.**
- **With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Native Americans.**



The Spanish Empire in the New World

✠ Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica

- ◆ The Maya
- ◆ The Aztecs

✠ The Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire

- ◆ Hernan Cortés (1485 – 1547)
- ◆ Moctezuma (Montezuma)
- ◆ Aztec Empire overthrown

First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs

Cortes conquered Aztec Empire in 1519 and took control of modern day Mexico.



Hernando Cortés

VS.



Montezuma II

Slaughter of the Natives



The Death of Montezuma II



Mexico Surrenders to Cortés



The Spanish Empire, Continued

✧ The Inca and the Spanish

- ✧ Pachakuti
- ✧ Inca buildings and roads
- ✧ Francisco Pizarro (c. 1475 – 1541)
- ✧ Smallpox
- ✧ Incas overthrown (1535)

✧ Administration of the Spanish Empire

- ✧ *Encomienda*
- ✧ Viceroys
- ✧ The Church

The First Spanish Conquests: The Incas

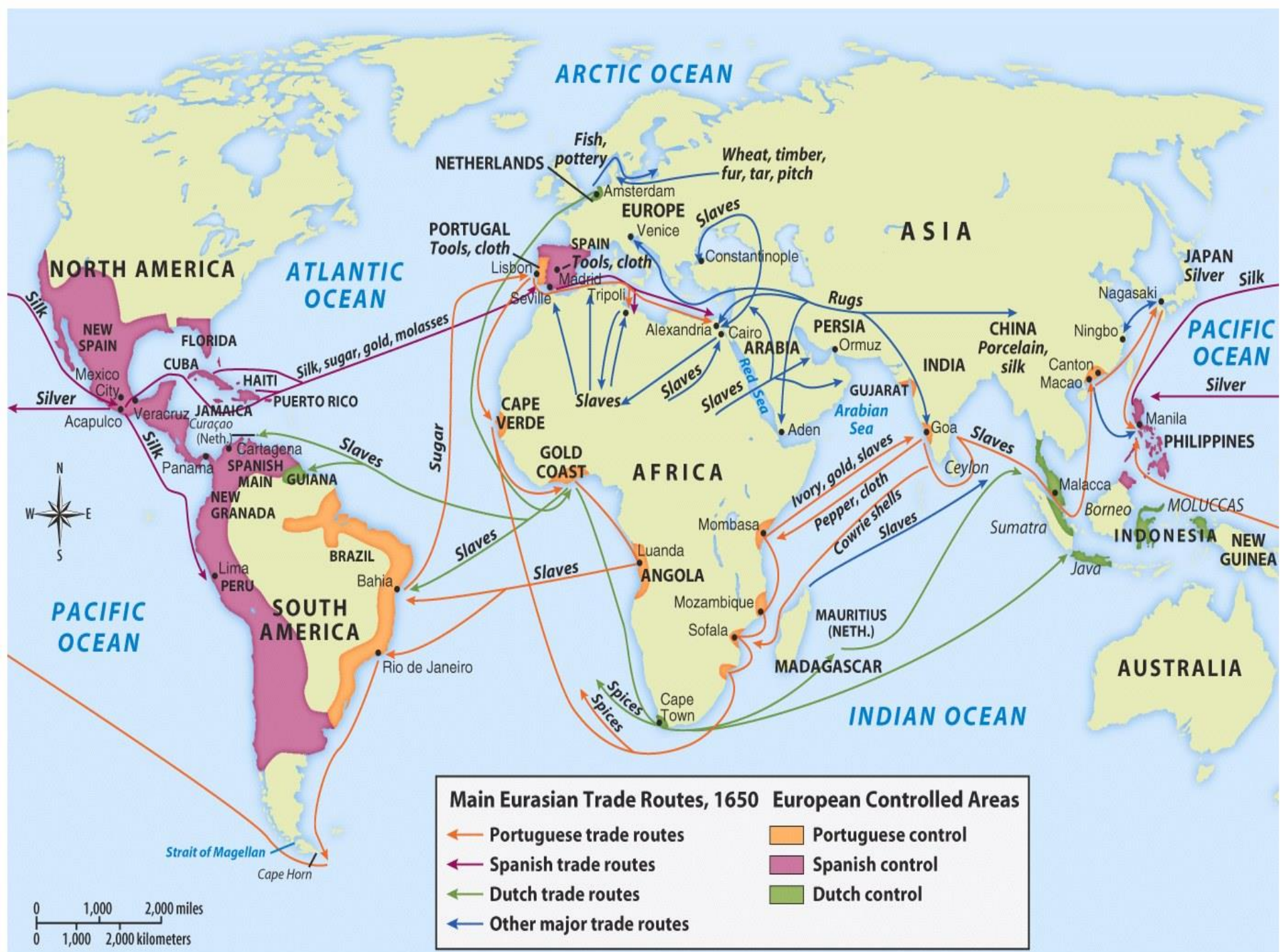


vs.

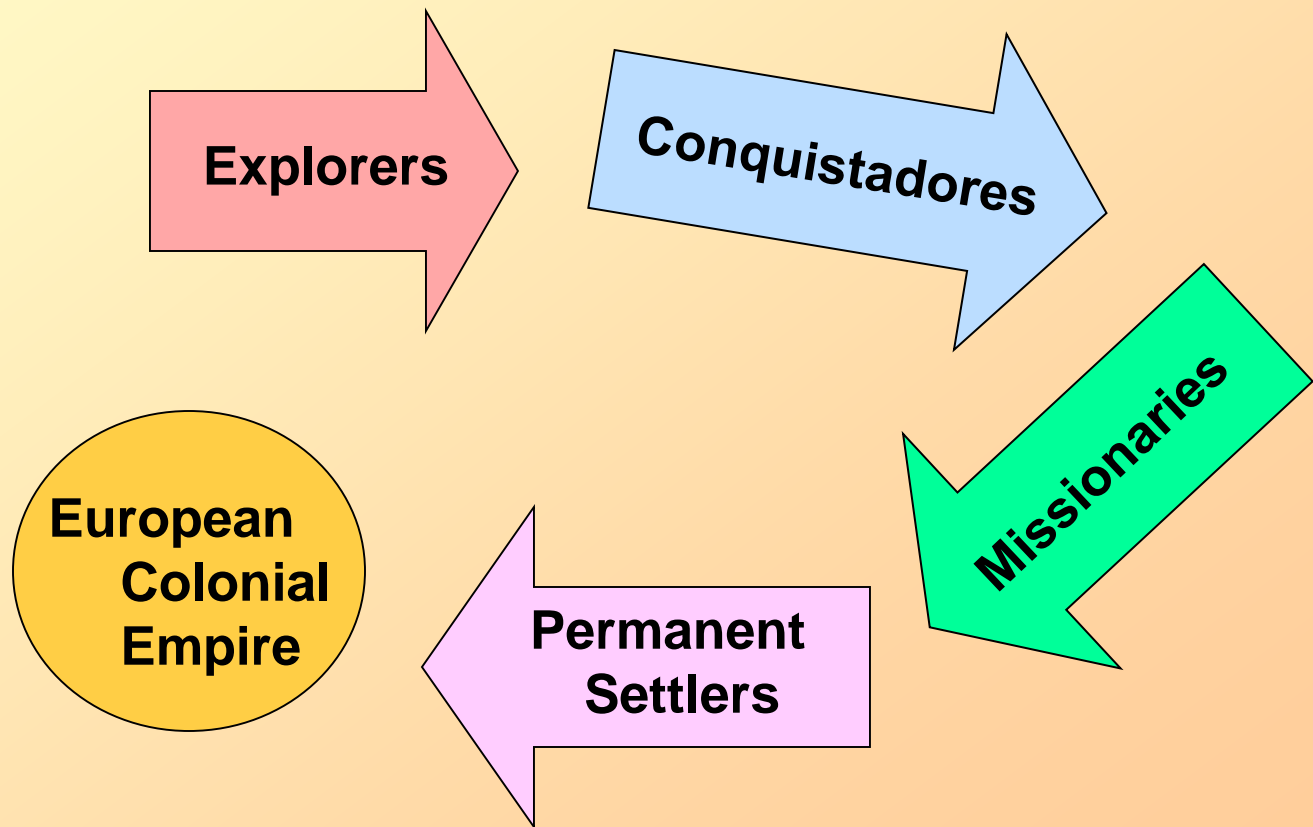


Francisco Pizarro

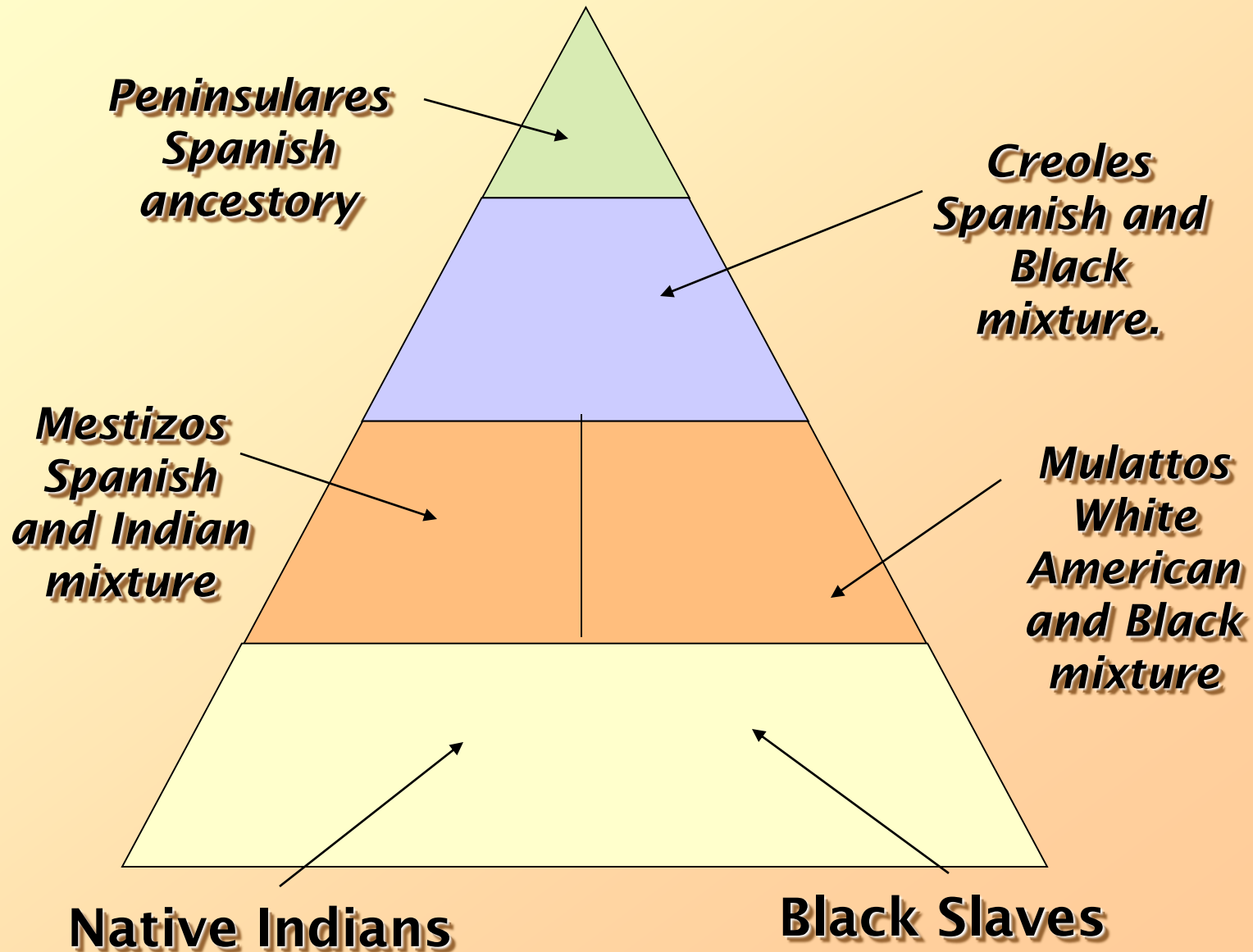
Atahualpa



Cycle of Conquest & Colonization



The Colonial Class System



The Slave Trade

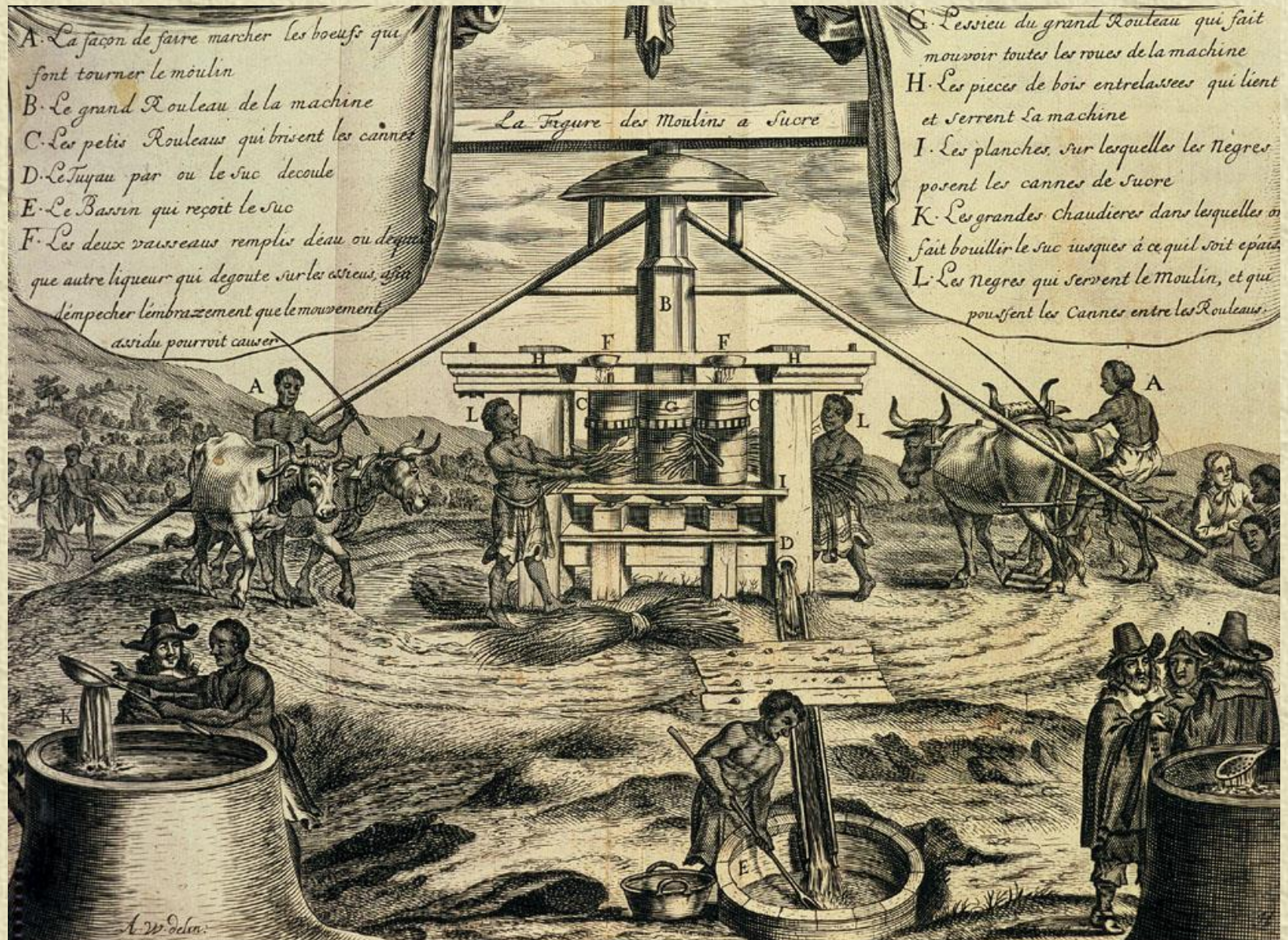
1. Existed in Africa before the coming of the Europeans.
2. Portuguese replaced European slaves with Africans.
 - 👤 Sugar cane & sugar plantations.
 - 👤 First boatload of African slaves brought by the Spanish in 1518.
 - 👤 275,000 enslaved Africans exported to other countries.
3. Between 16^c & 19^c, about 10 million Africans shipped to the Americas.



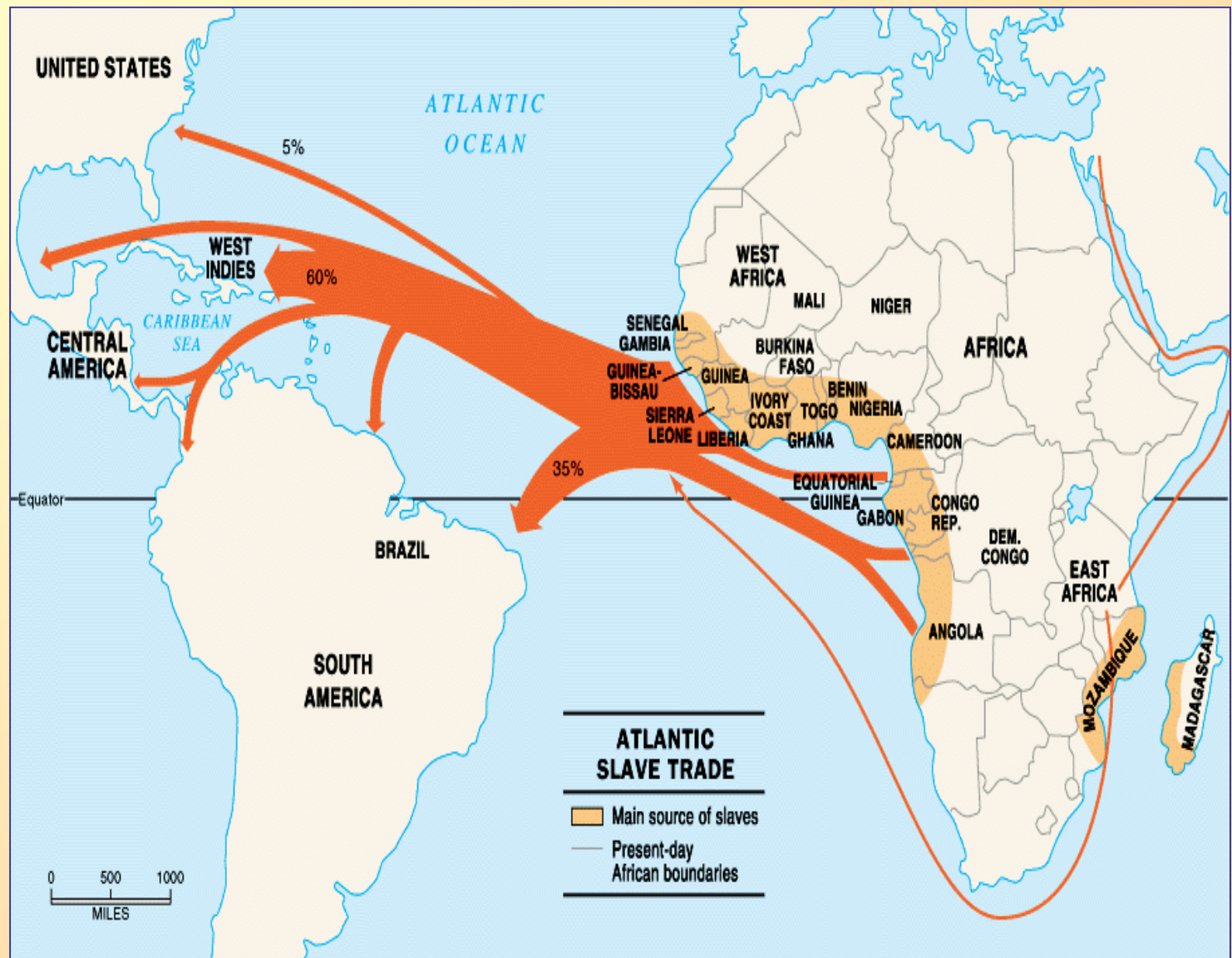
The Sale of Slaves



A Sugar Mill in the West Indies



Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade



Slaves Working in a Brazilian Sugar Mill



DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE SHIP.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

FIG. III.

FIG. IV.

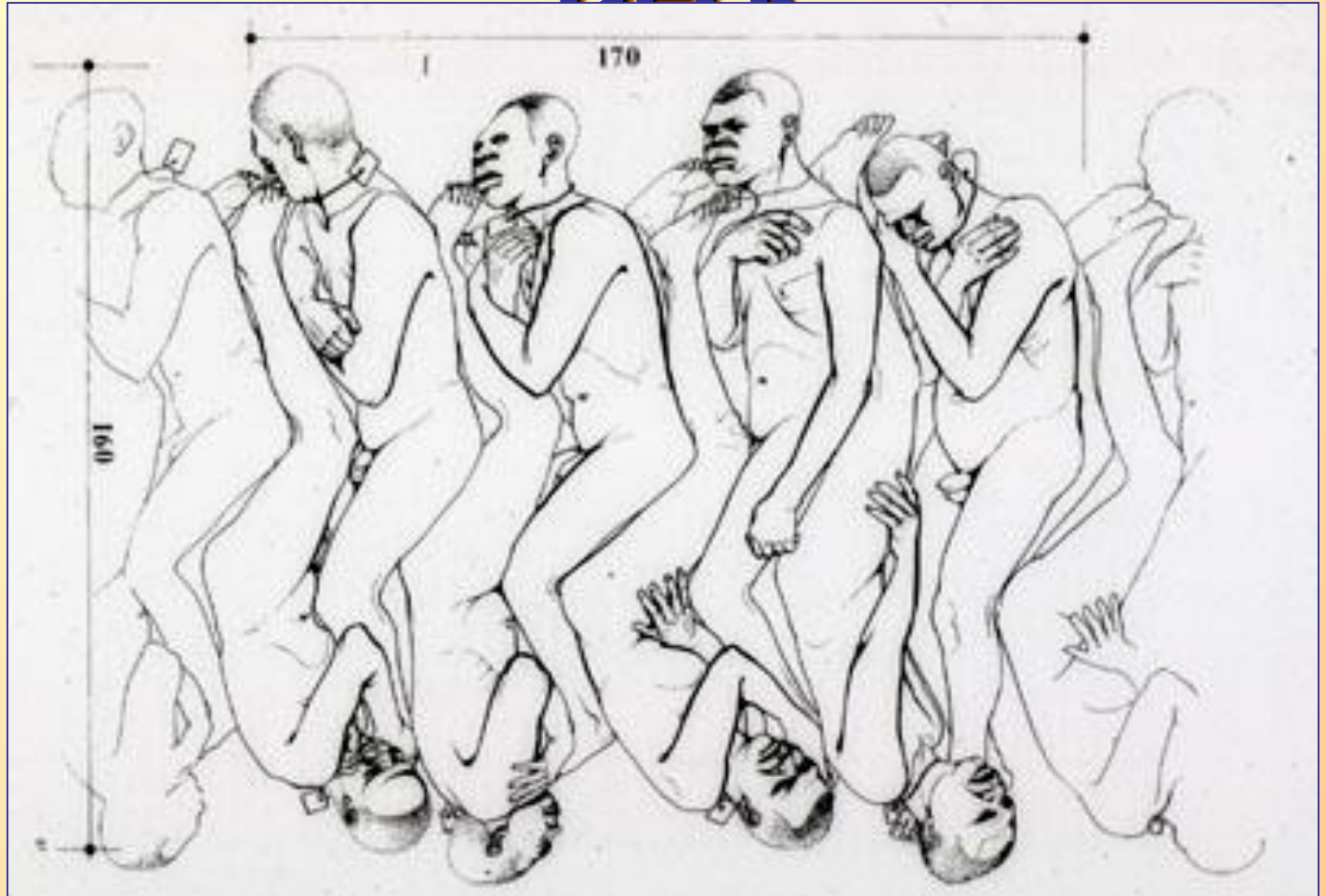
FIG. V.

FIG. VI.

FIG. VII.

"Middle Passage"

“Coffin” Position Below Deck



African Captives Thrown Overboard



Sharks followed the slave ships!

European Empires in the Americas



The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church



Guadalajara Cathedral

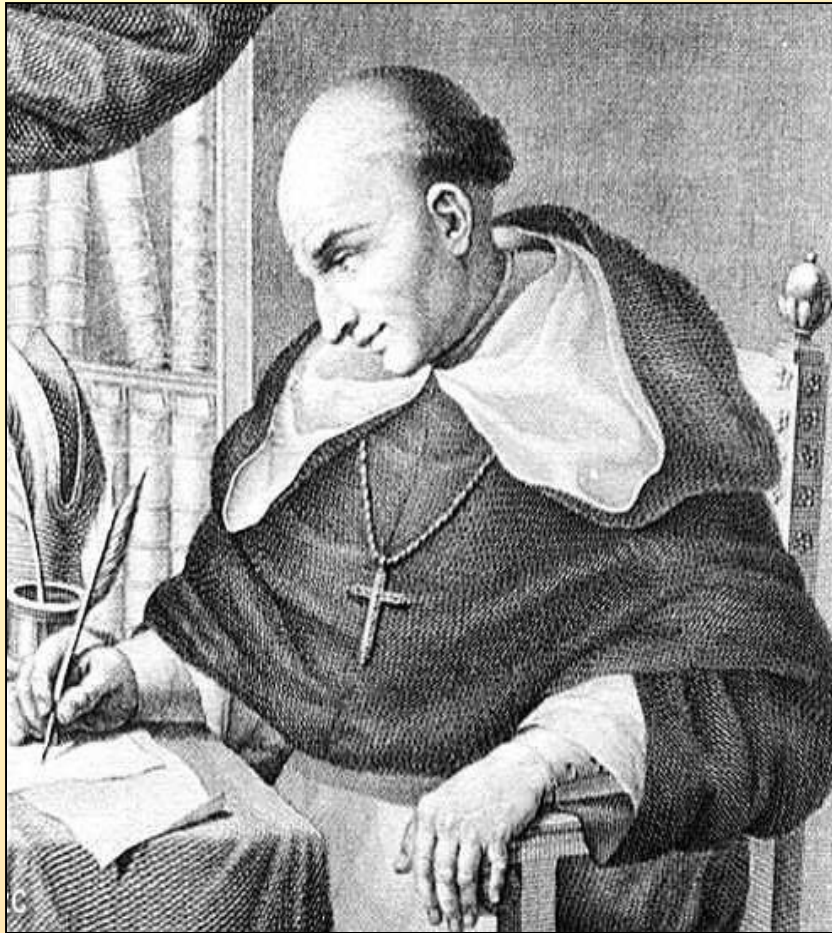


Our Lady of Guadalupe

Spanish Mission



Father Bartolomé de Las Casas



- Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish.
- Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized.
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

► New Laws --> 1542

ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

1. Spanish practice of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply = FEUDALISM

- “granted” to deserving subjects of the King

2. **Conquistador controlled Indian populations**

- Required Indians to pay tribute from their lands
- Indians often rendered personal services as well.

3. **In return the conquistador was obligated to**

- protect his wards
- instruct them in the Christian faith
- defend their right to use the land to live off the land

4. **Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.**

5. The King prevented the encomienda with the New Laws (1542) supported by de Las Casas, the system gradually died out.



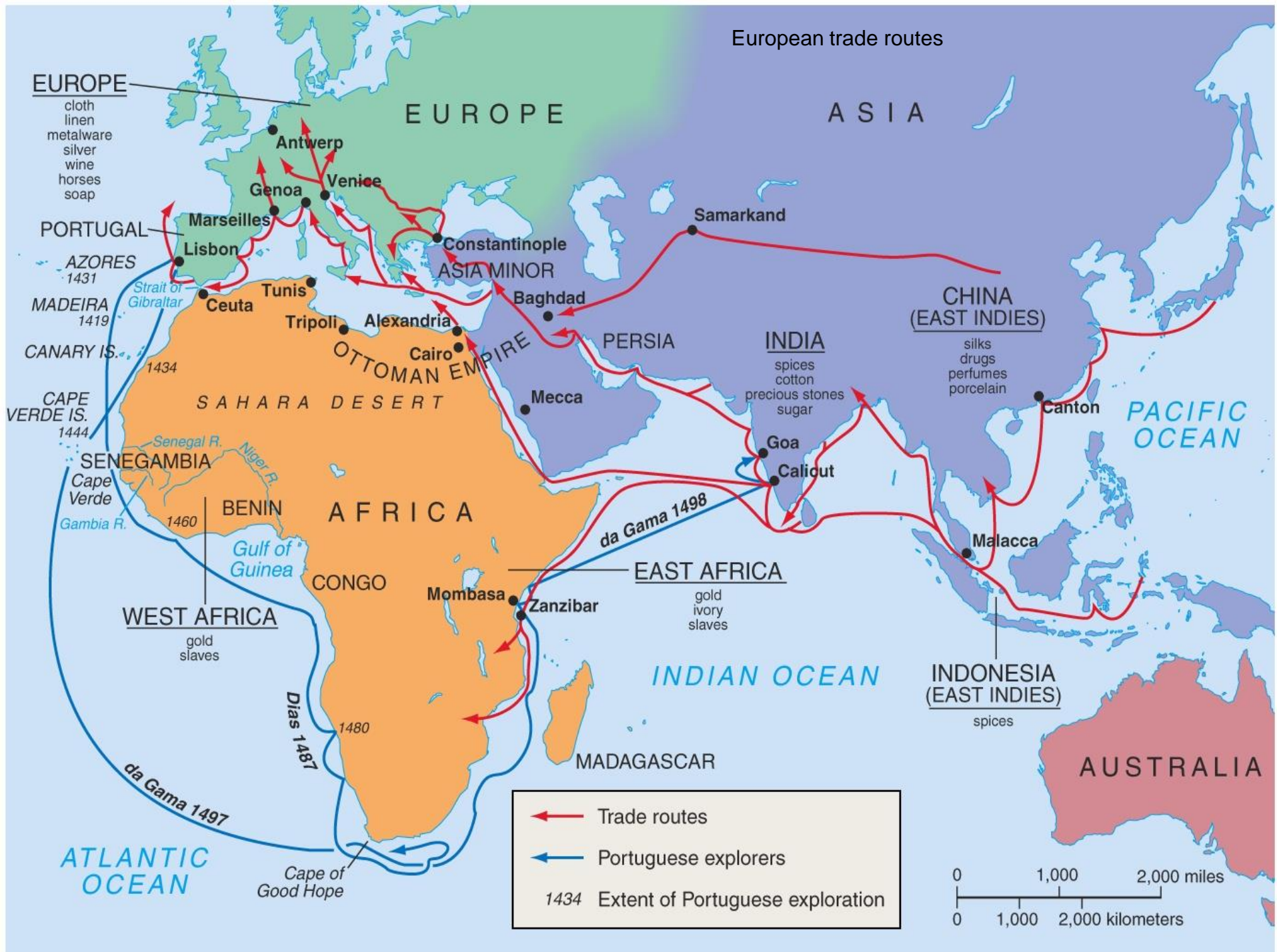
The Portuguese

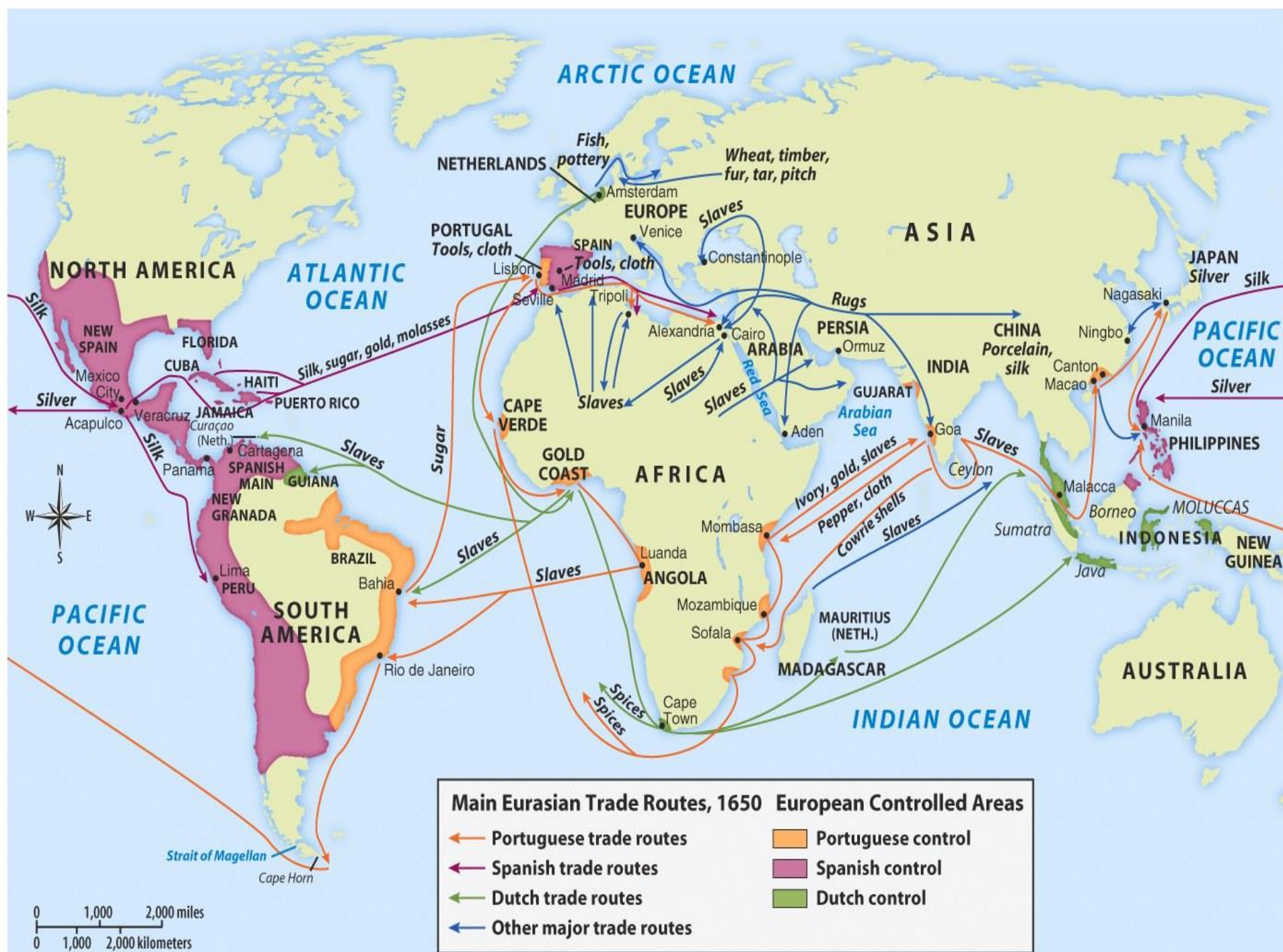


- The Portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia.....
 - Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450's
- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil

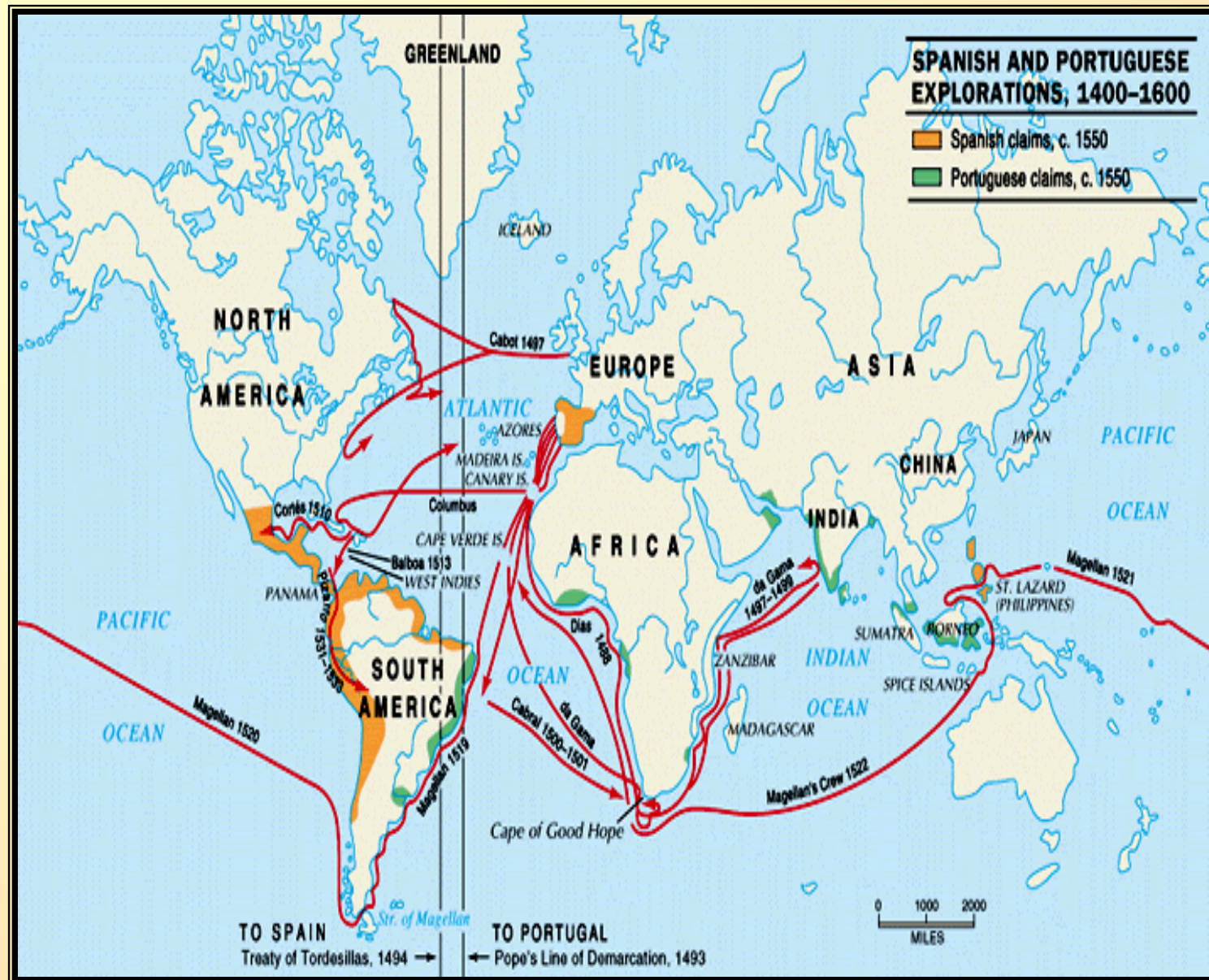
Explorers Sailing For Portugal

- Prince Henry the Navigator - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460
- Dias - Portugal - Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488
- da Gama - Portugal - Opened trade with India - Placed Portugal in position to dominate trade with India - 1498
- Cabral - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500





The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 & The Pope's Line of Demarcation, 1493

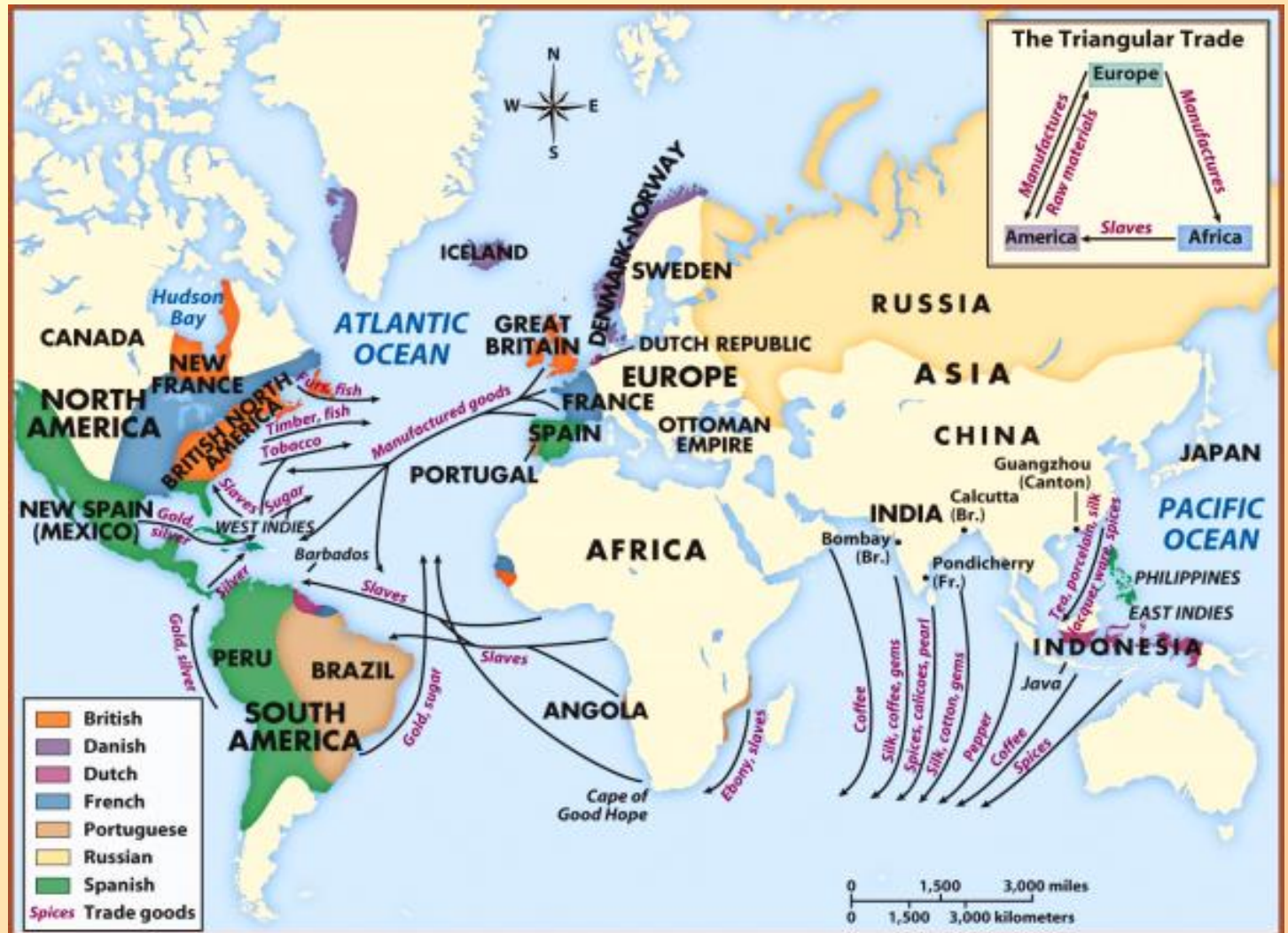


New Colonial Rivals

1. Portugal lacked the numbers and wealth to dominate trade in the Indian Ocean.
2. Spain in Asia → consolidated its holdings in the Philippines.
3. First English expedition to the Indies in 1591.
 - 👉 Surat in NW India in 1608.
4. Dutch arrive in India in 1595.



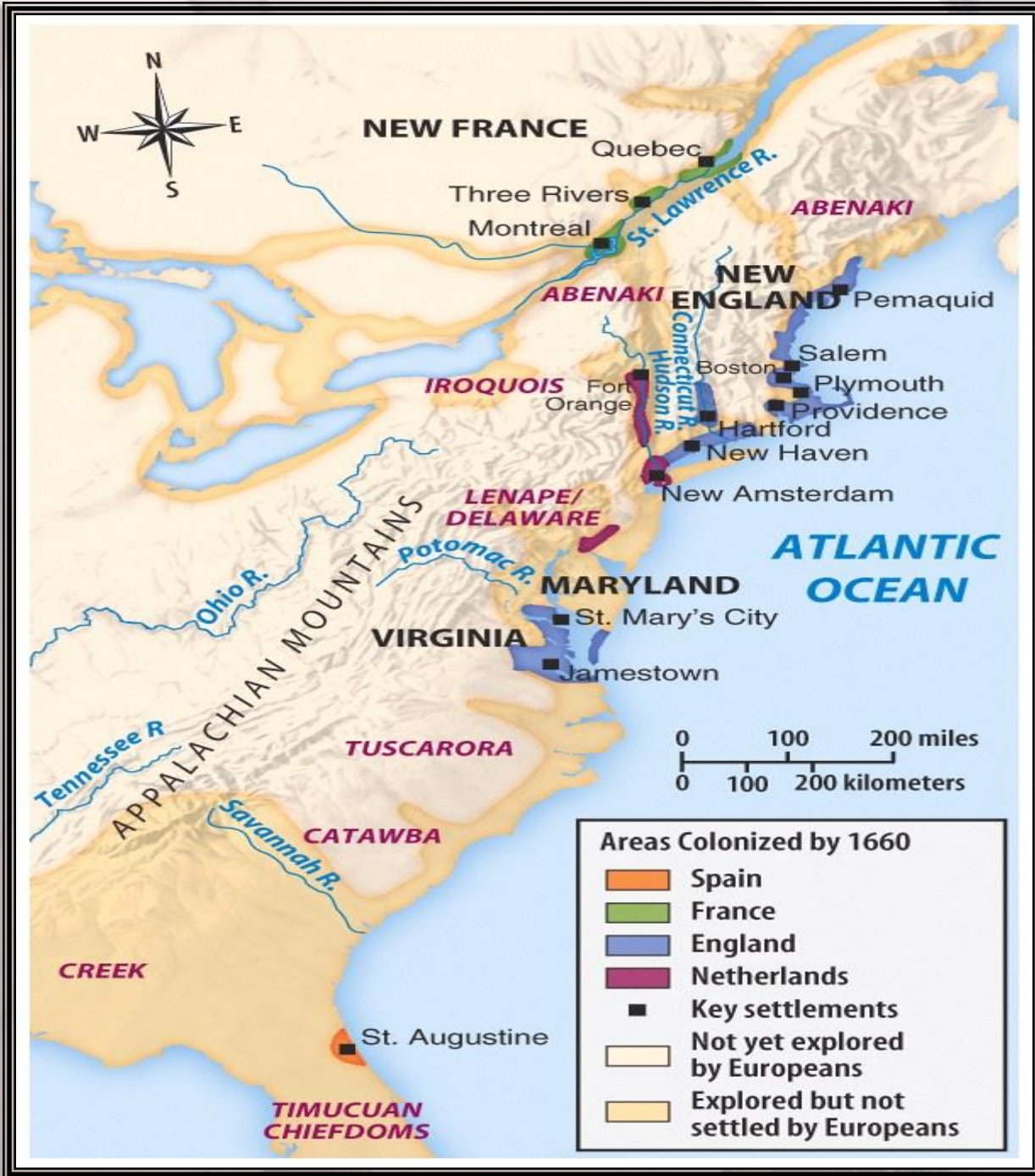
New Colonial Rivals





The French

- **French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada**
 - **Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America**
 - **Develop a fur trade**
 - **Couier do Bois**



Explorers Sailing For France

- **Cartier** - France - Reached St. Lawrence River - Claimed Eastern Canada for France – 1535
- **Samuel de Champlain** - France - “Father of New France” - Established Quebec (the 1st permanent French colony in N. America) - Established settlements and explored Maine, Montreal & Nova Scotia - 1608

1750

- British claims
- French claims
- Spanish claims
- Russian claims

RUSSIAN AMERICA

GRANT TO HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Hudson Bay

French fishing rights

St. Pierre & Miquelon (Fr.)

Louisbourg

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

LOUISIANA

NEW SPAIN

BRITISH COLONIES

New Orleans

SPANISH FLORIDA

Guadeloupe (Fr.)

Puerto Rico (Sp.)

Dominica (Br.)

BAHAMAS (Br.)

Cuba

Jamaica

St. Domingue

Martinique (Fr.)

Barbados (Br.)

Gulf of Mexico

Caribbean Sea

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

Missouri R.

Great Lakes

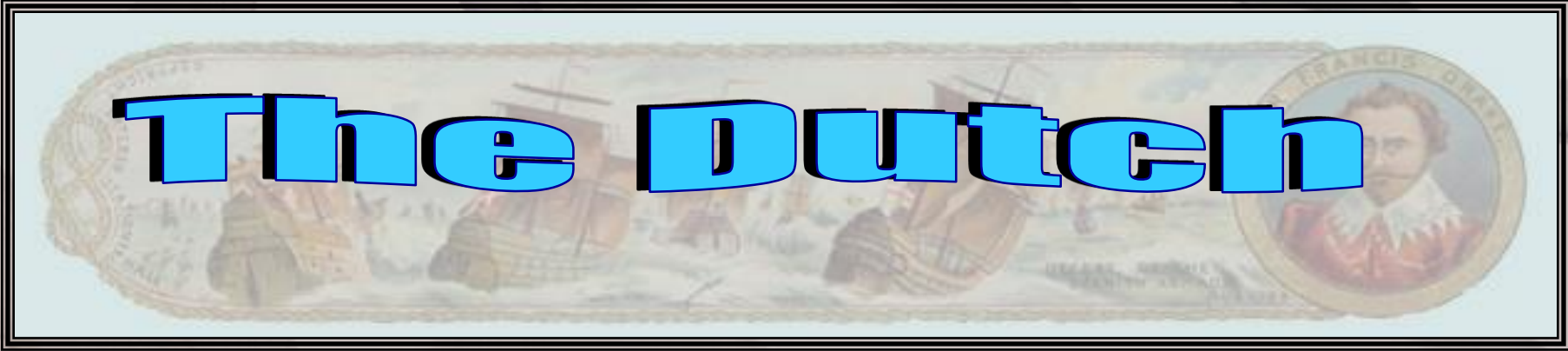
Ohio R.

Mississippi R.

Rio Grande

St. Lawrence R.

Disputed

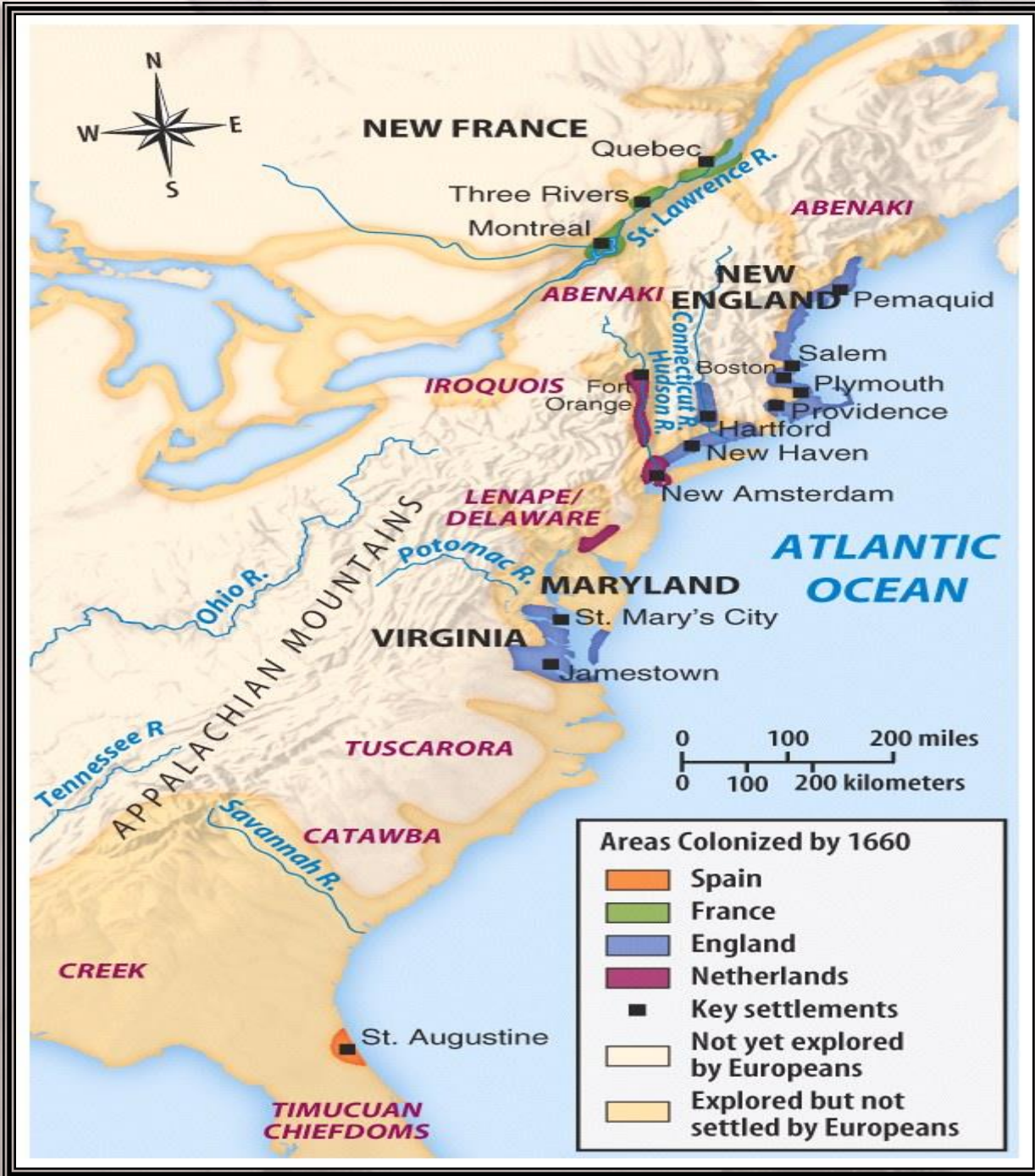


The Dutch

- Like French, Dutch focus on fur trade & send only a few men to settlements
 - Found Albany (New York, 1614) on Hudson River
 - New Netherland (becomes New York) is an extension of the Dutch global trade system
- Dutch & French form alliances with Native Americans—increase warfare & Iroquois (Dutch ally) defeat Hurons

Explorers Sailing For The Netherlands

- *Henry Hudson* - English sailing for the Dutch - Searching for Northwest Passage - Claimed Hudson River - Settlers established New Netherlands (New York) - 1609



Impact of European Expansion

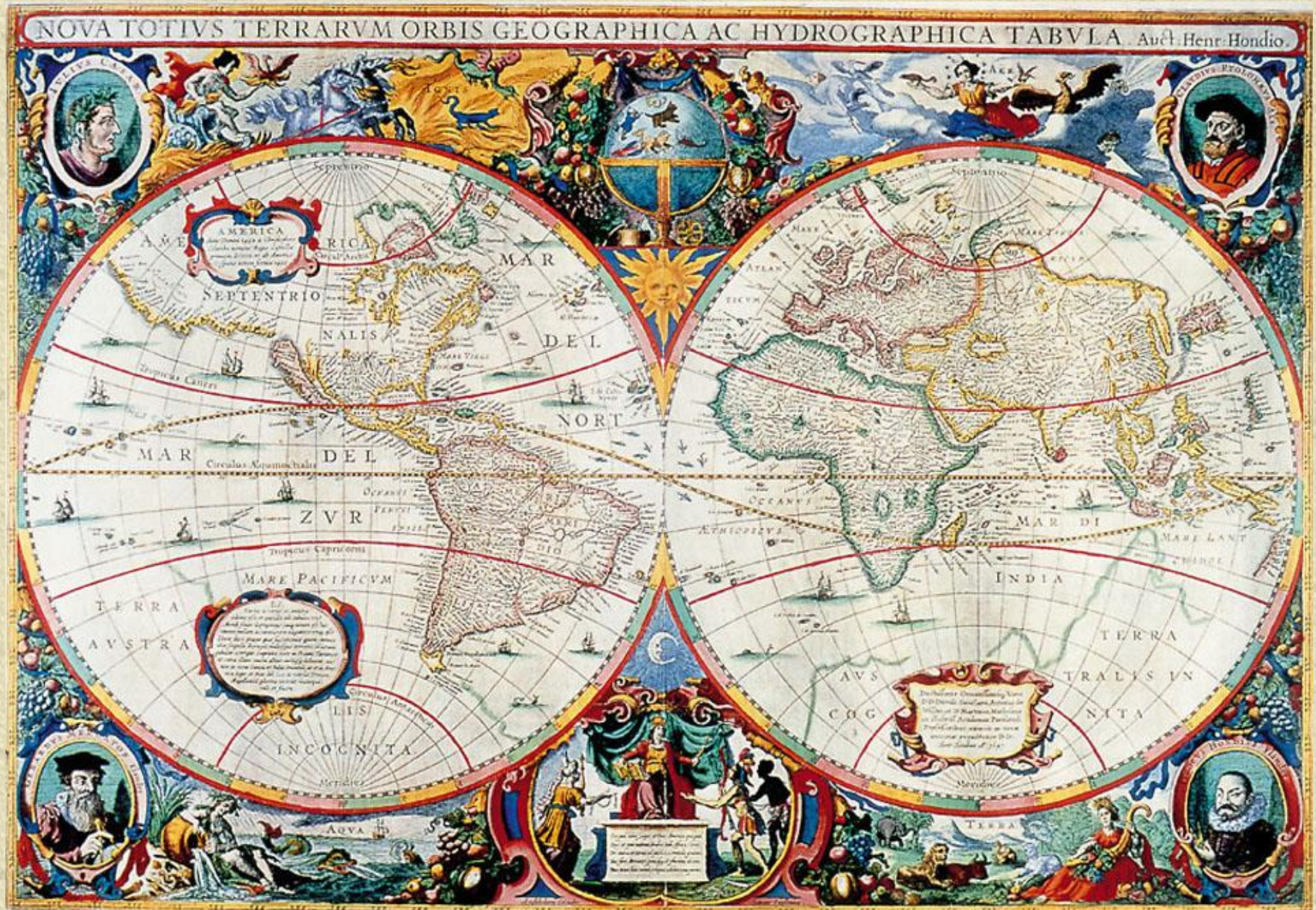
1. Native populations ravaged by disease.
2. Influx of gold, and especially silver, into Europe created an inflationary economic climate.
["Price Revolution"]
3. New products introduced across the continents ["Columbian Exchange"].
4. Deepened colonial rivalries.



5. New Patterns of World Trade



A Seventeenth-Century World Map



Trading Kingdoms of West Africa

The Big Idea

Using trade to gain wealth, Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were West Africa's most powerful kingdoms.

Main Ideas

- West Africa developed three great kingdoms that grew wealthy through their control of trade.
- Slaves became a valuable trade item in West Africa.

Main Idea 1:

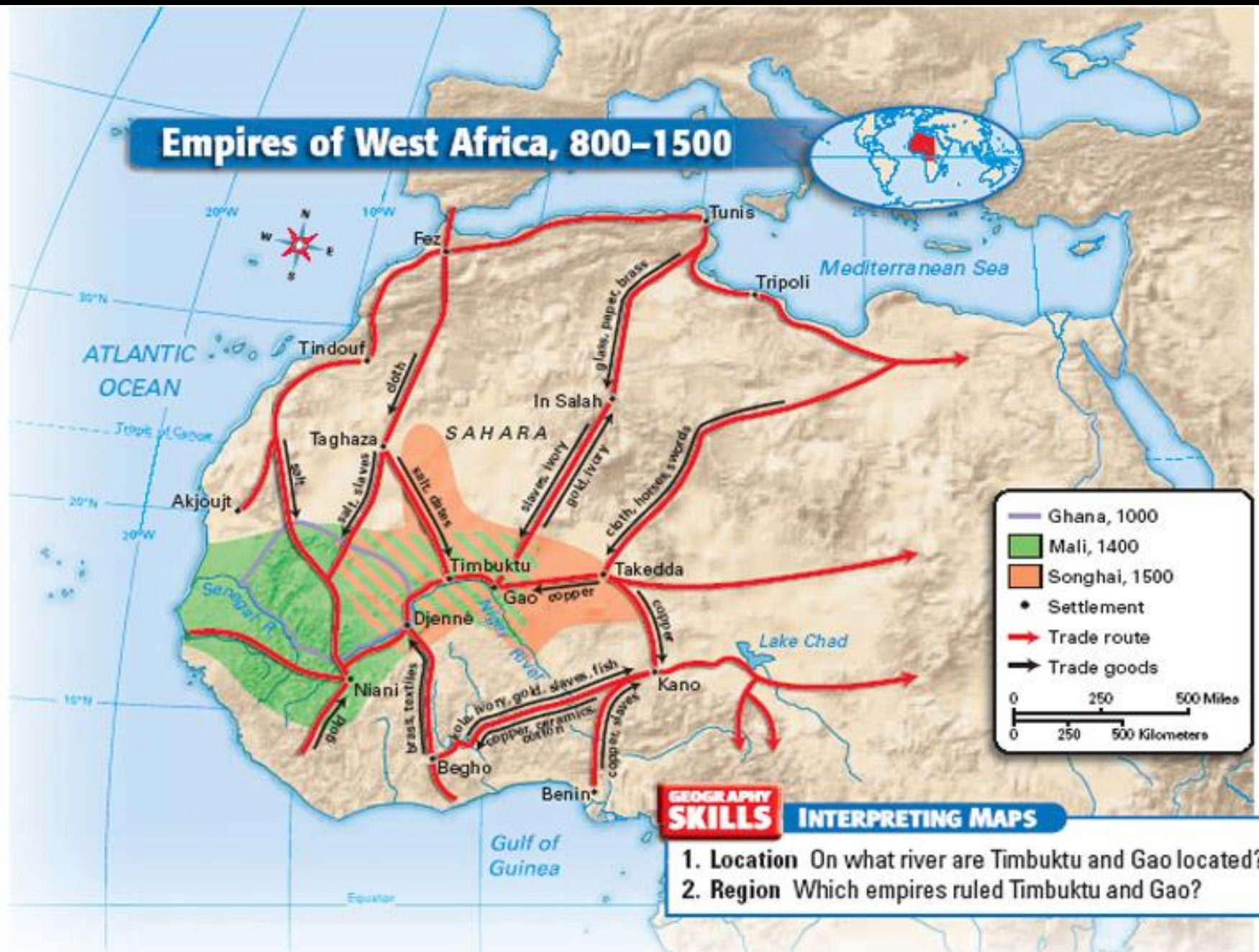
West Africa developed three great kingdoms that grew wealthy through their control of trade.

- For hundreds of years, trade routes run by **Berbers**, a northern African group, crisscrossed West Africa.
- Eventually though, trade routes were taken over by a succession of West African kingdoms:
 - Ghana
 - Mali
 - Songhai

Kingdom of Ghana

- Began in the fourth century AD as farmers banded together for protection
- Developed into a trading center
 - Salt from the Sahara in the north
 - Gold mined from Ghana itself
- As trade increased, so did Ghana's power. By 800, it controlled all of West Africa's trade routes.
- Used wealth to build an army and an empire
- In the 1060s, Muslim groups attacked Ghana in an effort to force its leaders to convert to Islam. This cut off many trade routes and lead to the decline of the Ghana empire.
- Islam eventually became the most practiced religion in the region.

Empires of West Africa, 800–1500



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

- Location** On what river are Timbuktu and Gao located?
- Region** Which empires ruled Timbuktu and Gao?



African Kingdoms

- Three West African kingdoms flourished: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. ↓↓
- Ghana was a huge trading empire between 400 and 1100. ↓↓
- Its trade in gold and salt contributed to its prosperity. ↓↓
- When Ghana's power declined, the empire saw new states emerge.



African Kingdoms (cont.)

- Mali and its capital, Timbuktu, became important Islamic centers. Mansa Musa, who ruled Mali from 1312 to 1337, was its greatest king. ↓
- He made a **pilgrimage** to Makkah (also spelled Mecca), the Muslim holy city.



African Kingdoms (cont.)

- The Songhai Empire rose in the late 1400s and became the largest in the history of West Africa. ↓↓
- Its ruler, Askia Muhammad, encouraged trade with Europe and Asia and introduced to his country a legal system, a system of government, and schools. ↓↓
- The empire fell in the late 1500s when the Moroccans attacked its trade centers.

Kingdoms of Mali and Songhai

Mali

- Developed along the fertile banks of the upper Niger River
- Controlled trade along the river
- Mali and its capital, Timbuktu, became important Islamic centers. Mansa Musa, who ruled Mali from 1312 to 1337, was its greatest king.
- Mansa Musa also encouraged the spread of Islam in West Africa by building **mosques**, buildings for Muslim prayer, and by making a **hajj**, or pilgrimage to Mecca.
- Declined after the death of Mansa Musa

Songhai

- Lived along the Niger River
- Came to power as the Mali empire weakened
- Greatest ruler was **Askia the Great** (Askìya Muhammad) He was a devout Muslim, supported education and learning, and worked to develop a strong government.
- After Askia's death, the kingdom declined and was invaded by Moroccans from the north.

Main Idea 2:

Slaves became a valuable trade item in West Africa.

- Slavery existed in Africa for centuries and involved black Africans, who were both slaveholders and slaves.
- People who were captured by warring groups, criminals, and even relatives of people who owed money, were sold into slavery.
- Beginning in the 600s, Arab Muslims and Europeans became interested in the slave trade.
- Slave market increased as Muslim traders bought or seized black Africans to sell in North Africa.
- Slave trade became important part of West African economy.
- West Africa was home of many enslaved Africans brought to the Americas.

The West in Southeast Asia

✠ Portugal

✠ Spain

✠ The Dutch and the English

✠ Local Kingdoms (Burma, Siam, and Vietnam)

The French and the British in India

✧ The Mughal Empire

✧ The Impact of the Western Powers

- ◆ Portugal

- ◆ England

- ◆ The Dutch and the French

- ◆ Sir Robert Clive

- ◆ The East India Company

- ◆ Battle of Plassey (1757)

China & Japan

✧ China

- ◆ Ming Dynasty (1369 – 1644)
- ◆ Qing Dynasty
- ◆ Western inroads
 - Russia
 - England
 - Limited contact

✧ Japan

- ◆ Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543 – 1616)
- ◆ Opening to the West
 - The Portuguese
 - Initially visitors welcomed
 - Catholic missionaries
 - The Dutch