

Chapter 10

Asia in the Early Modern Era



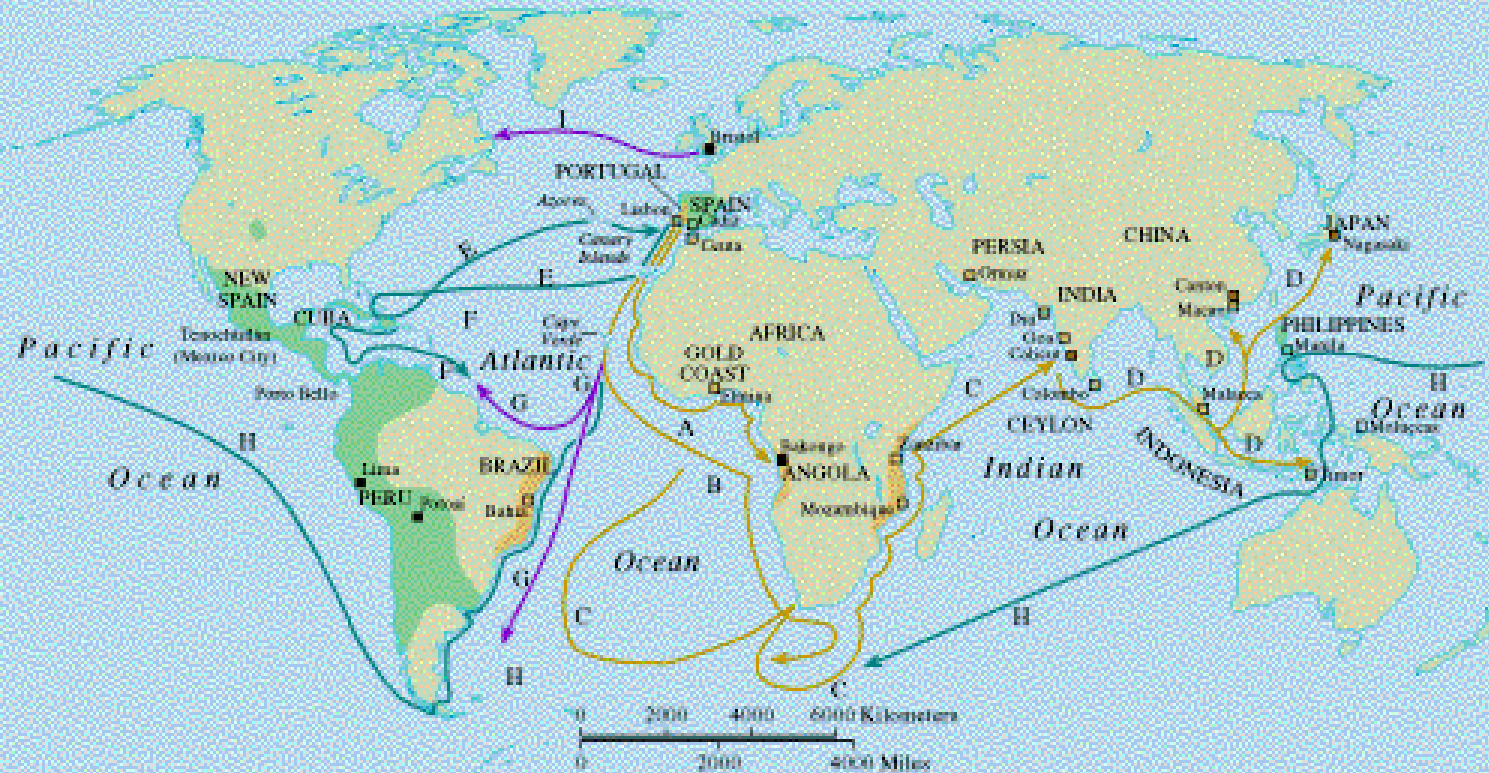
Portuguese in Asia (401);









- ◆ Who? The Portuguese; Vasco Da Gama, Albuquerque
- ◆ Where? The Cape of Good Hope, Indian Ocean, India, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, China, Japan.
- ◆ When? 1469 to 1590 AD
- ◆ What? The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish a presence in Asia.
- ◆ They had holdings in Ceylon, Taiwan, and the East Indies.
- ◆ The Portuguese were hampered by religious fanaticism and a small population.
- ◆ In the 17th Century they lost their holdings in Asia to the Dutch.

Exploration in the 16th and 17th

Principal Voyages of Exploration

- | | |
|--|---|
| A Portuguese expeditions 1430s–1480s | F Columbus's three successive voyages 1493–1504 |
| B Dias 1487–1488 | G Voyages attended by Vespucci 1499–1502 |
| C Da Gama 1497–1499 | H Magellan—Del Cano 1519–1522 |
| D Portuguese voyages to the Orient 1509–1514 | I Cabot 1497 |
| E Columbus's first voyage 1492 | |

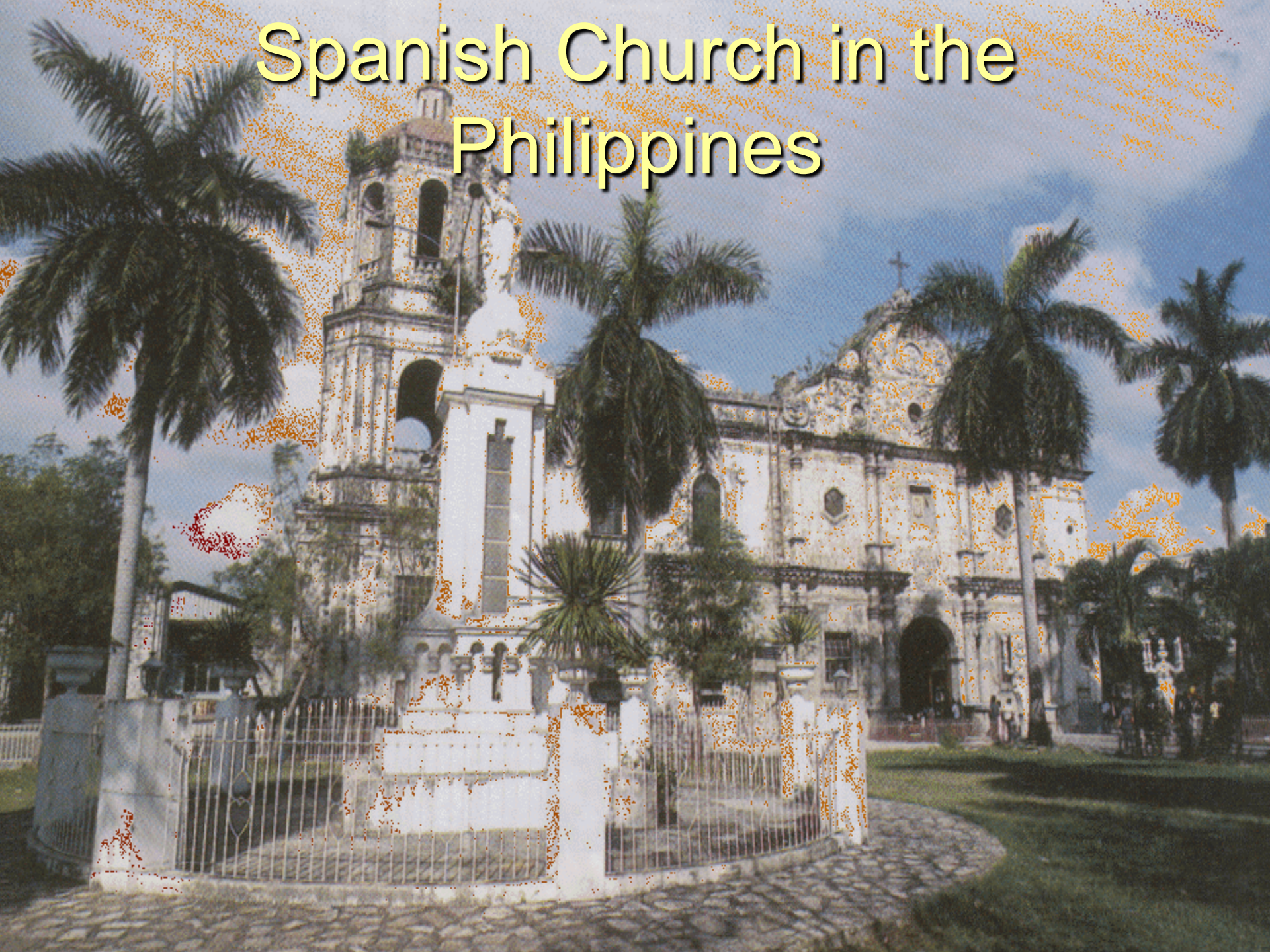


 Areas under Spanish control	 Spanish trading cities	 Spanish routes
 Areas under Portuguese control	 Portuguese trading cities	 Portuguese routes
	 Independent trading cities	 Other routes

Spanish in Asia (402);

- ◆ Who? The Spanish; Magellan
- ◆ Where? The Philippines
- ◆ When? 1519 to 1898 AD
- ◆ What? The Spanish followed the Portuguese into Asia.
- ◆ The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) allocated most of Asia to Portugal but the Spanish established a colony in the Philippines.
- ◆ Manila became part of a commercial network linking Mexico, Japan, China and the Philippines with Europe and Africa.
- ◆ 90% of Filipinos became Catholics.

Spanish Church in the Philippines



“Coffee & Tea” (404);

- ◆ Who? Chinese, Ethiopians, Arabs, Europeans.
- ◆ Where? East Africa and Szechuan China
- ◆ When? 600 AD to present.
- ◆ What? These beverages, discovered during the Middle Ages, became popular commodities.
- ◆ Coffee was consumed in the Middle East by 1300 AD and tea spread to Japan and Korea during China's T'ang Dynasty (650-905 AD).
- ◆ With the explosion of world trade as a result of Europe's voyages of discovery tea and coffee became necessary to the way of life in the American colonies, the Middle East, and Europe.
- ◆ Colonial empires were built on coffee and China's wealth came in part from tea.

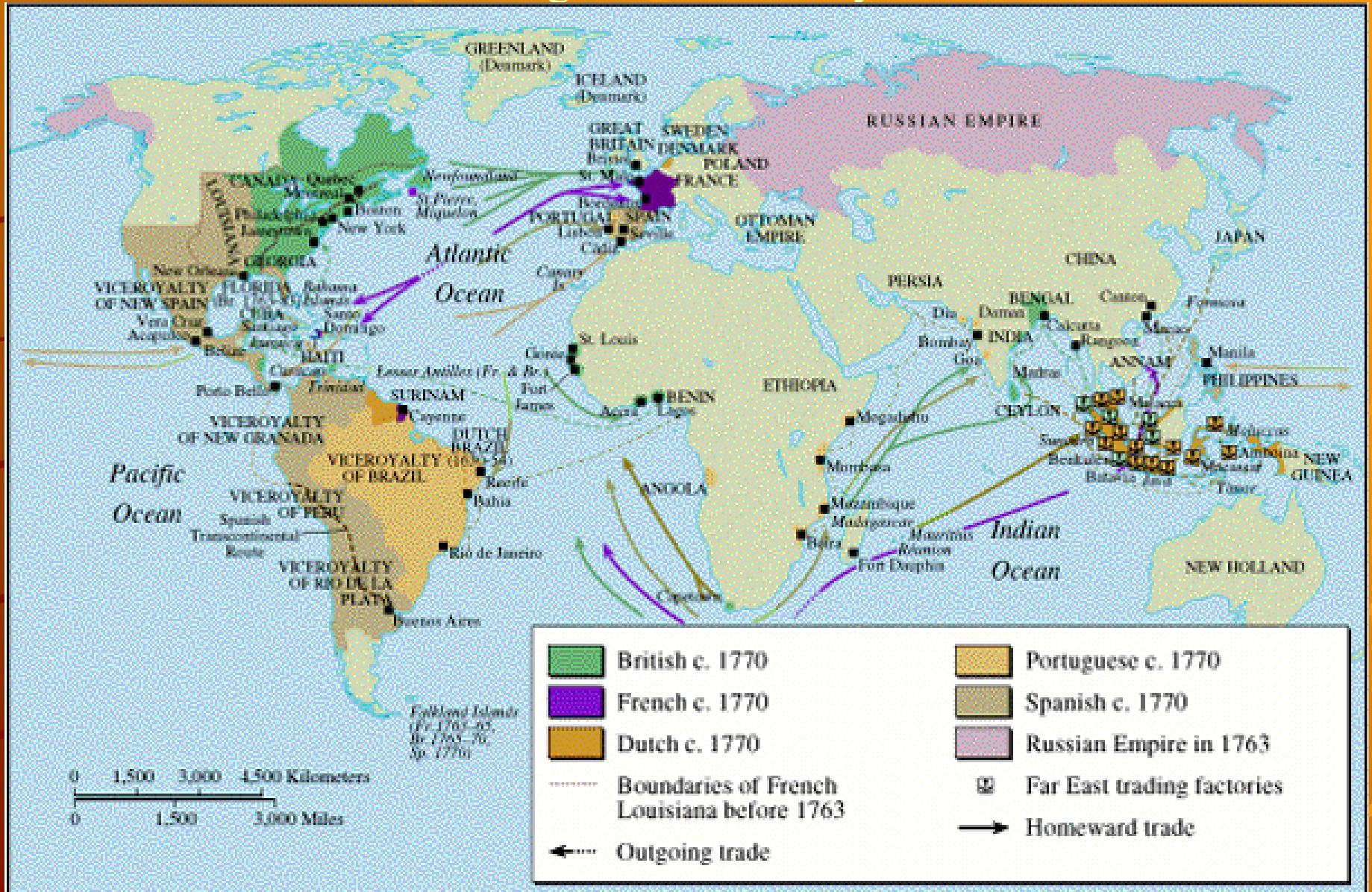
PICKING THE COFFEE BERRIES

Javanese women carry baskets of coffee berries on their heads. Coffee comes from red berries that grow on shrubs. Each berry contains two beans, which are roasted and processed. By 1720, the Dutch were the largest suppliers of coffee to Europe, where coffee houses were very popular.



DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY

Global Trade Patterns of the European States in the Eighteenth Century



“How the Dutch Eliminated the English from the East Indies” (405);

- ◆ Who? The Dutch and the English.
- ◆ When? 1622 AD.
- ◆ Where? Amboyna, Dutch East Indies.
- ◆ What? Despite being Protestant powers and allies against Spanish, Portuguese, and French Catholics, the growing commercial rivalry between England and Holland led to the Dutch engaging in hostilities to drive the English from Asia.
- ◆ The Dutch massacred an English trading post on Amboyna.
- ◆ The English were too weak to retaliate so they withdrew from trading with the East Indies and focused on India and Malaysia (Singapore).

Dutch in Asia (406);

- ◆ Who? The Dutch.
- ◆ Where? The East Indies.
- ◆ When? 1560 to 1945 AD.
- ◆ What? The Dutch established themselves in Asia after their rebellion against Spanish rule began in the 1560's.
- ◆ A small and poor nation Holland needed trade and commerce. Unlike the Spanish or Portuguese the Dutch were not interested in spreading Christianity just in profit.
- ◆ This gave them an advantage with local rulers which combined with their superior ships and seamanship brought them an Asian empire by 1600 AD.
- ◆ The Dutch brought their architecture, clothing, and food to the tropics, to which they were not suited.
- ◆ The Dutch were able to adapt and eventually became the best adapted Europeans to Asia.
- ◆ The downfall of the Dutch was their focus on maximum immediate profit and concentration on coffee and spices and the corruption of the Dutch East India Company.

pean cloth... despite... in... The man's cane... points to... of the Dutch East India Company in Batavia harbor. A Javanese servant in European clothes stands behind them.

Dutch Couple in Indonesia

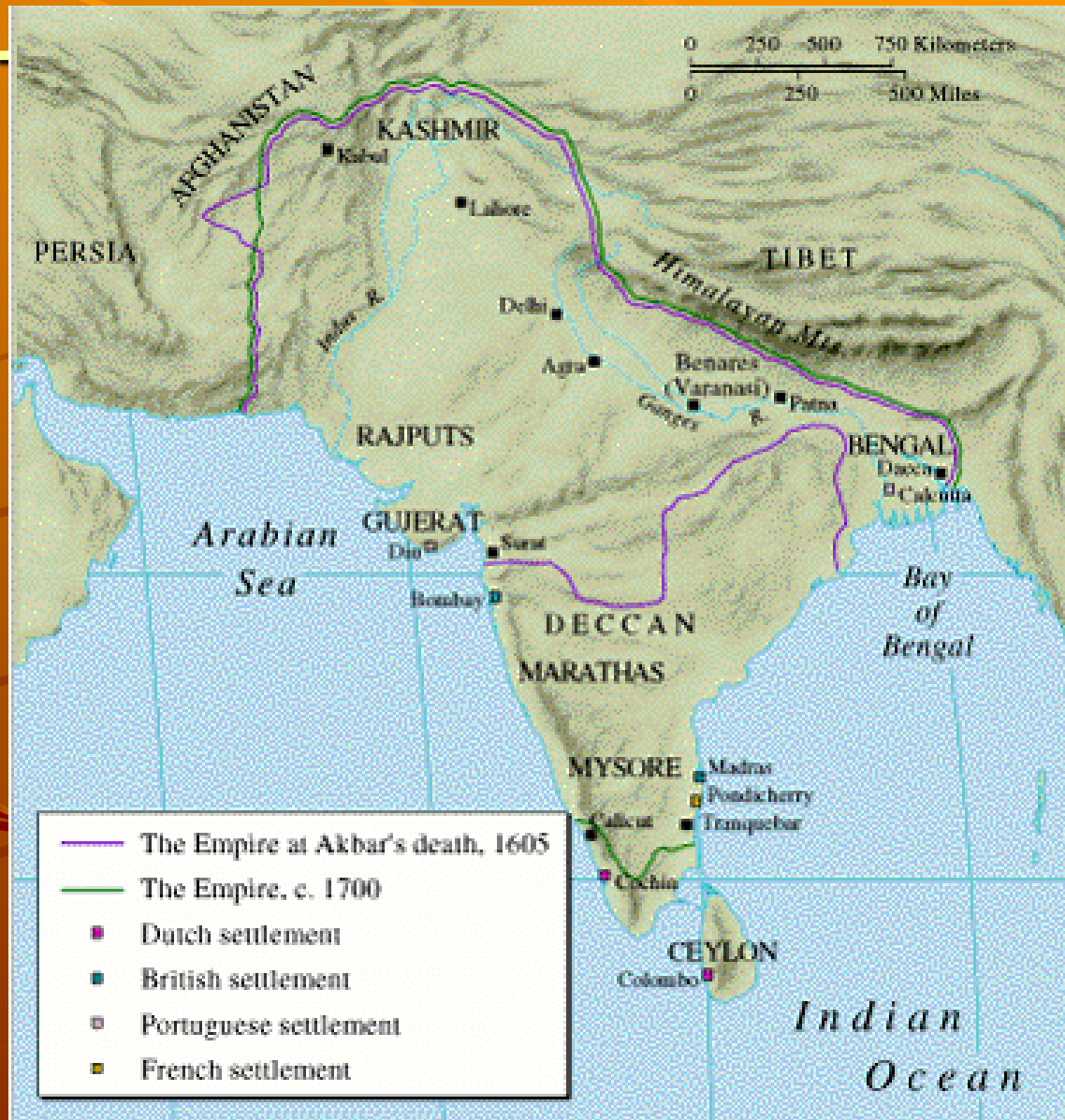


the British and Singapore (408);

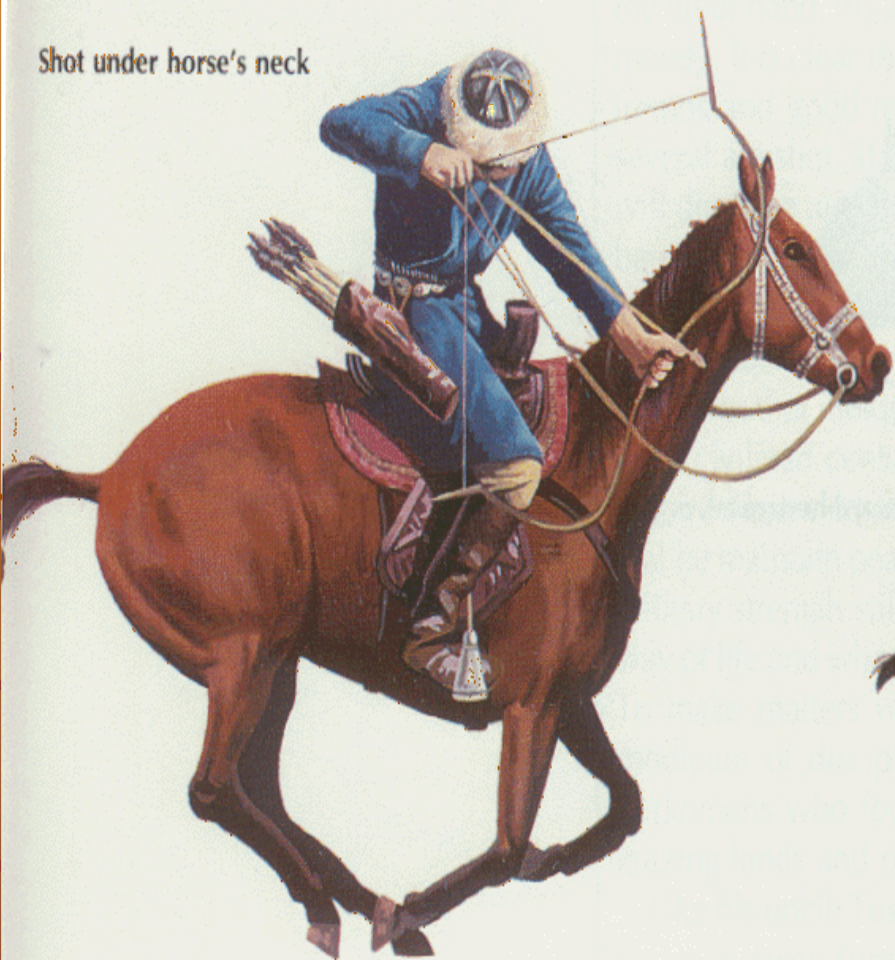
- ◆ Who? The British and Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles.
- ◆ Where? Singapore.
- ◆ When? 1660's to 1945 AD.
- ◆ What? British power began to overtake the Dutch in Asia.
- ◆ Two naval wars (the Anglo Dutch Wars) in the 1660's and 1670's demonstrated the superiority of British naval gunnery and Great Britain possessed greater resources.
- ◆ The defeat of Holland (a French ally) in the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars gave England control of the Cape, Malacca, Ceylon, and Java.
- ◆ Though Java was returned in 1816 the British (Sir Stamford Raffles) purchased Singapore in 1819 from a Malay Prince. It became the linchpin of a British Empire in East Asia.
- ◆ The British introduced more capitalistic methods driven by liberal ideas which were more competitive than the mercantilist Dutch approach.
- ◆ Singapore's strategic location allowed the British to dominate Asian trade in the 19th and 20th centuries.

the Moghul Dynasty (409);

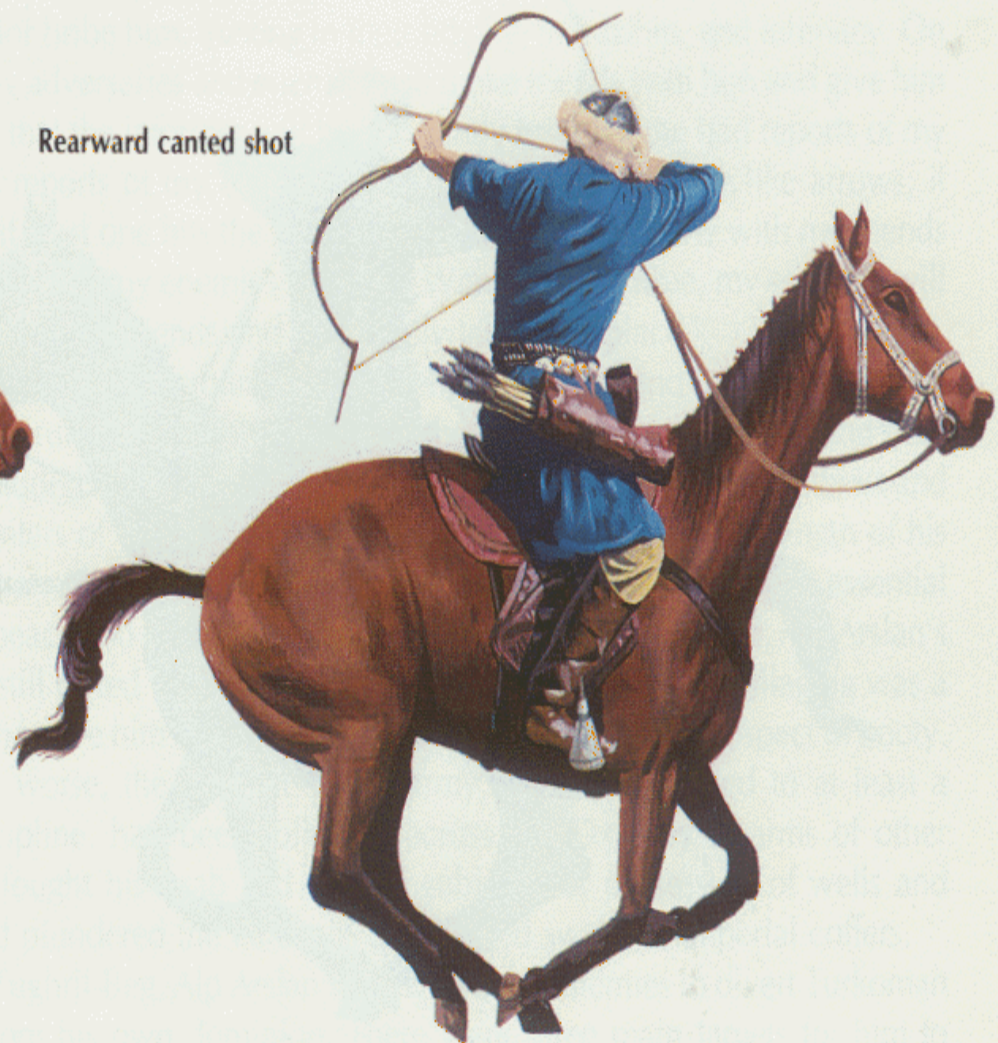
- ◆ Who? The Moghuls.
- ◆ When? 1524-1857 AD.
- ◆ Where? Afghanistan and India.
- ◆ What? Turks from Central Asia who claimed descent from Ghengis Khan.
- ◆ The Moghuls conquered and ruled all of northern and central India unifying the Hindu and Muslim princes under their rule.
- ◆ The greatest Moghul rulers were Babur, who founded the dynasty; Akbar attempted a religious reconciliation between Hindus and Muslims but his policies were undone by Aurangzeb, his grandson, who persecuted Hindus and destroyed many Hindu temples.
- ◆ Ultimately the squabbling among the many Moghul princes would allow the British to conquer and rule India until 1947 AD.
- ◆ The Moghul administration became the basis for the British Raj and later for modern India's government.



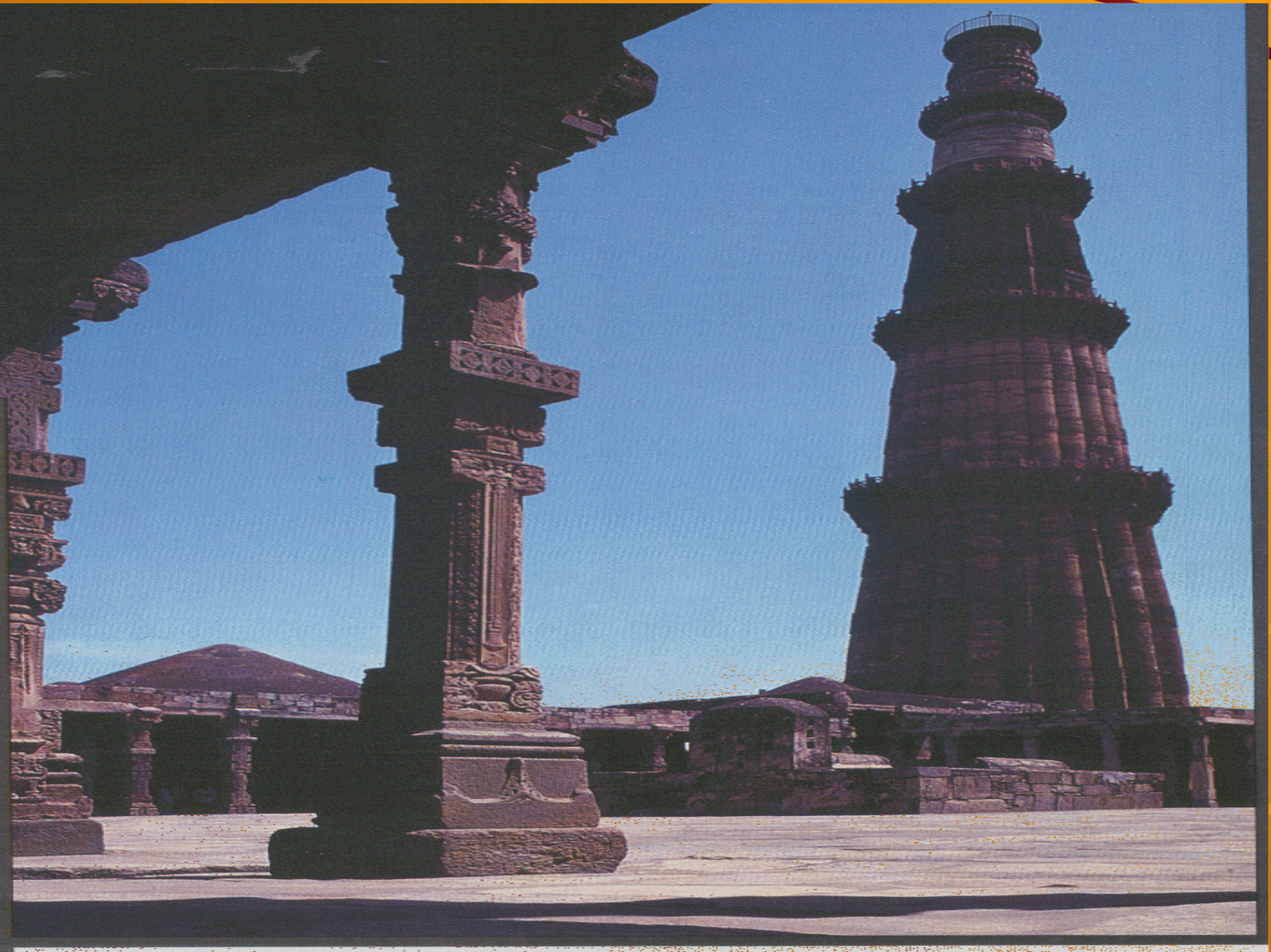
Shot under horse's neck



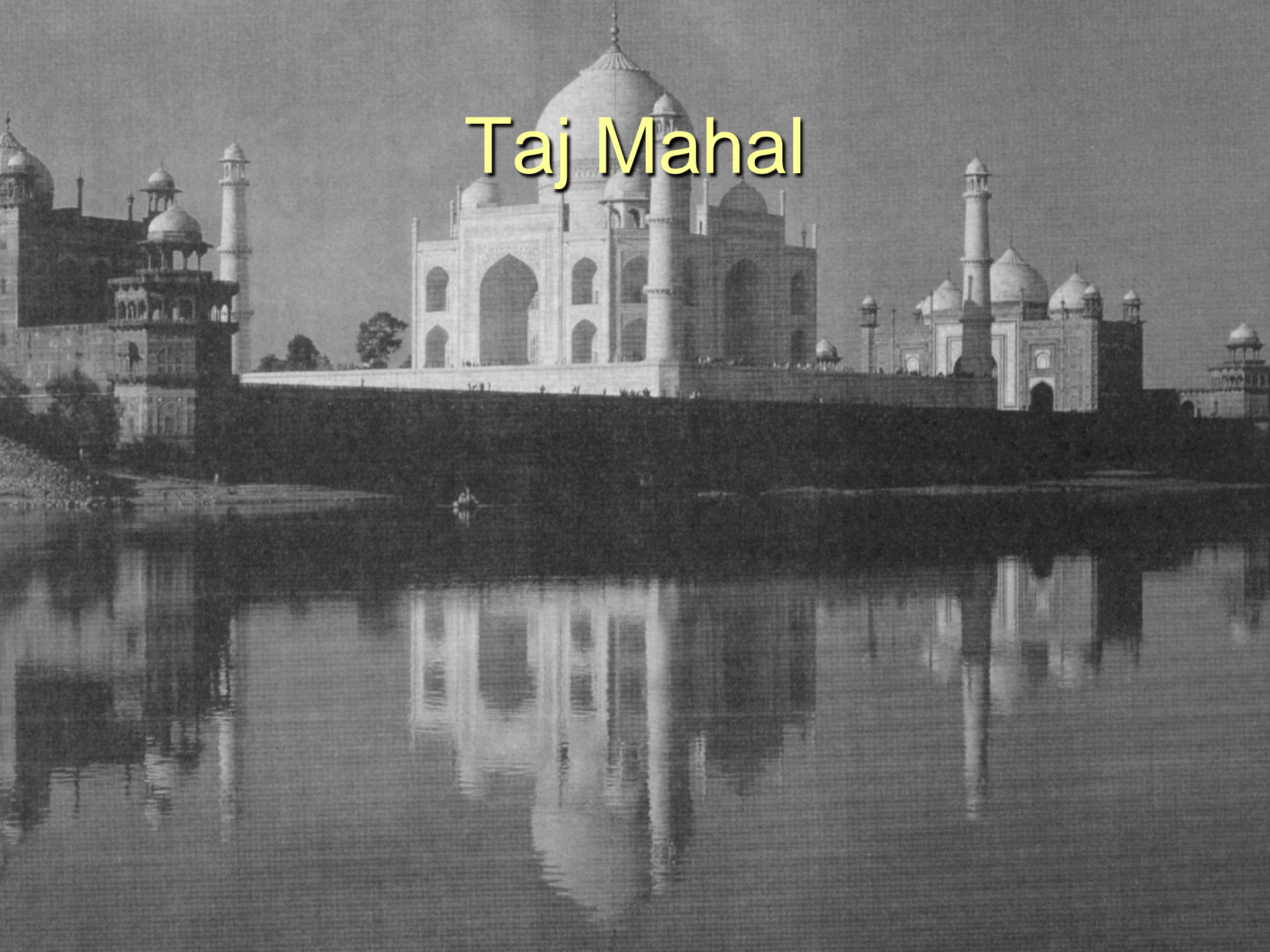
Rearward canted shot



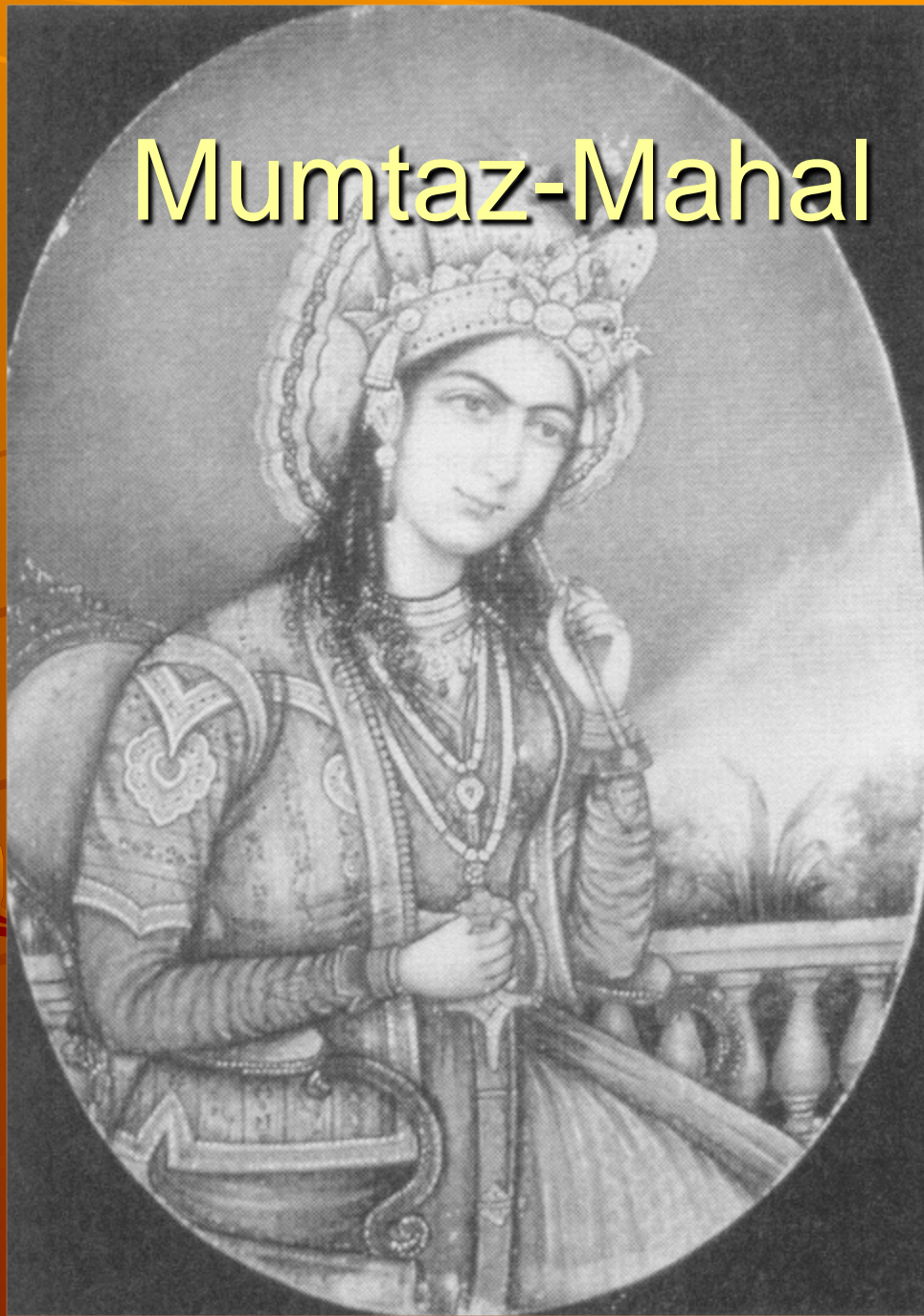


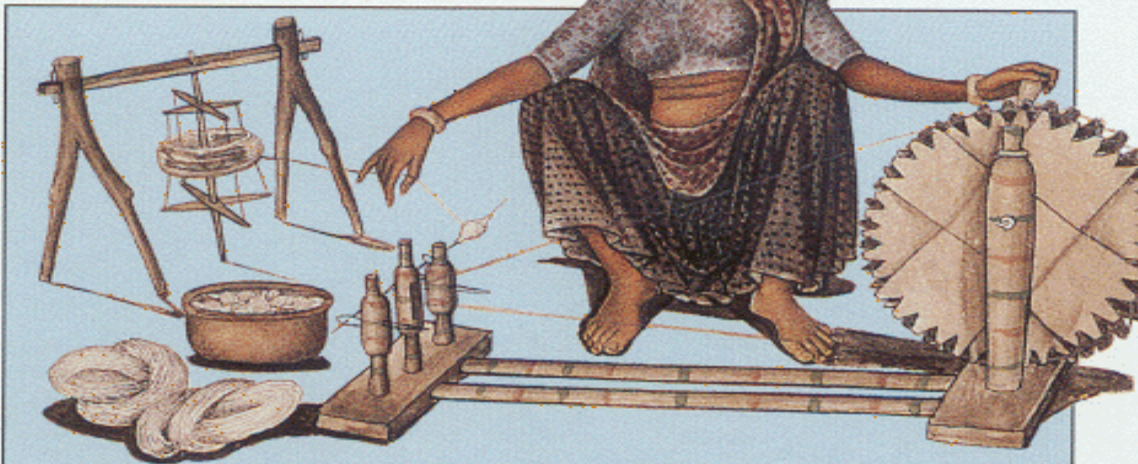


Taj Mahal



Mumtaz-Mahal





INDIAN COTTON

People in India have grown cotton and woven its fibers by hand into cloth for thousands of years. At first, the English bought cloth from India, but then they began to import the raw cotton and weave it themselves by hand. As the demand for cloth became greater, machines were invented to weave large quantities of it. England became one of the largest producers of cloth in the world during the Industrial Revolution.

Religious diversity under the Moghuls (415);

- ◆ Who? Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians, Jews, Parsees.
- ◆ Where? India.
- ◆ When? 1524 to 1857 AD.
- ◆ What? The Moghuls ruled over a vast and diverse empire in the Indian subcontinent.
- ◆ Earlier Muslim rulers had been somewhat intolerant towards their Hindu and Buddhist subjects, seizing their shrines and temples.
- ◆ Many Moghul rulers were more tolerant. Akbar went as far as to create a synthesized religion, the Divine Faith, which combined Hindu and Islamic ideas.
- ◆ This did not last but influenced the emerging Sikh religion which grew to be the third largest in India after Hinduism and Islam.
- ◆ After backing the losing side in a Moghul civil war the Sikhs and Muslims became implacably hostile to each other.
- ◆ The Parsees were Zoroastrians originally from Persia who settled in India after the Muslim conquest of Iran in the 7th century AD.

the Ming Dynasty (419);

- ◆ Who? Chu Yuan Chang, Chinese, Mongols, Manchus.
- ◆ When? 1380 to 1644 AD.
- ◆ Where? China.
- ◆ What? Worsening conditions under the Yuan (Mongol) dynasty drove China's peasants to rebellion.
- ◆ An adventurer named Chu Yuan Chang triumphed and ascended the throne as the Hung Wu emperor.
- ◆ He named his dynasty the Ming.
- ◆ The Ming brought prosperity back to China.
- ◆ They monetized silver, reinstated the civil service exams, and engaged maritime trade and exploration (1405-1433 AD).
- ◆ The Ming were conservative and succumbed to the usual causes of decline of Chinese dynasties.

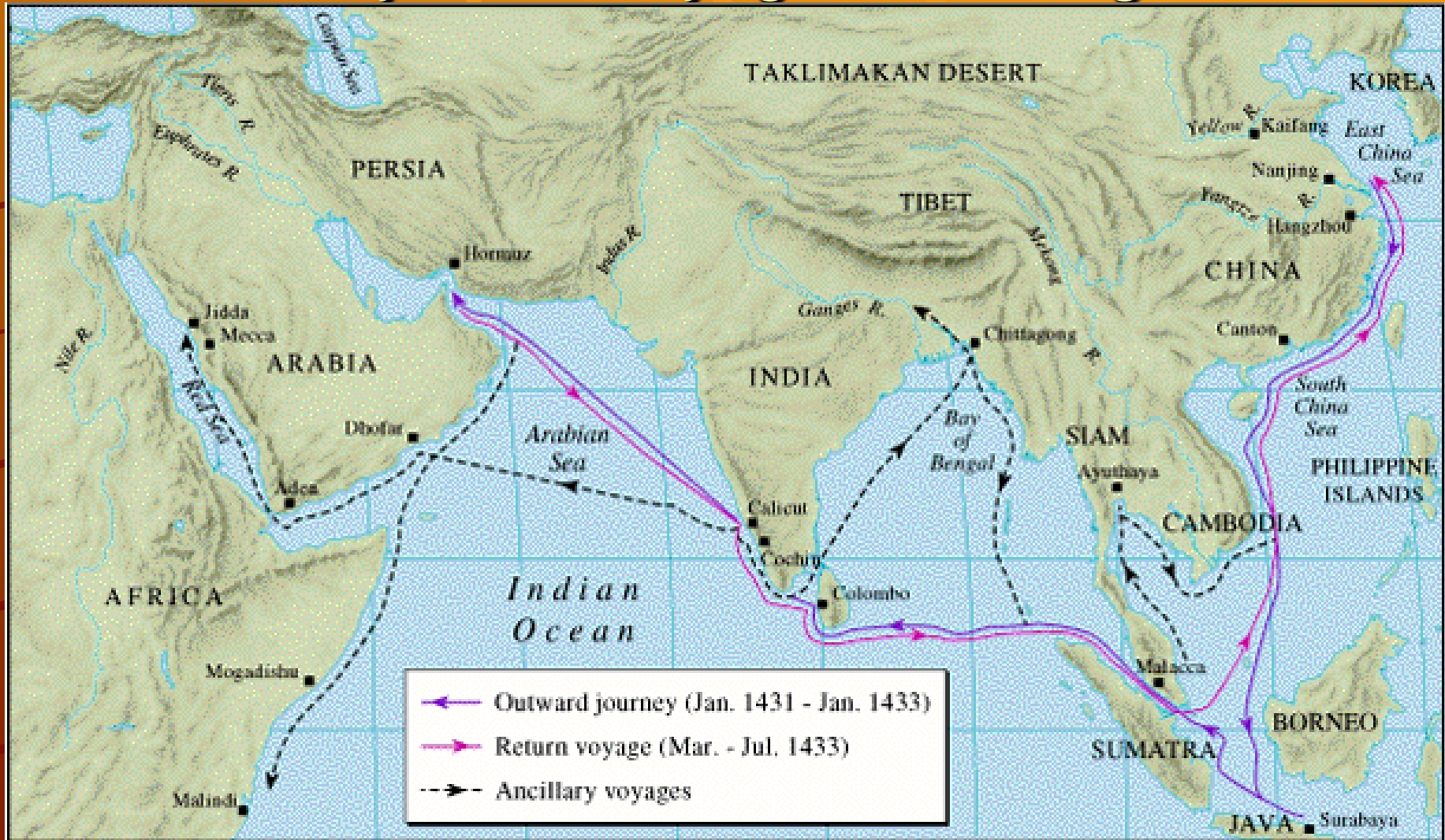
China and Its Enemies during the Late Ming Era



“China’s Brief Maritime Supremacy” (421);

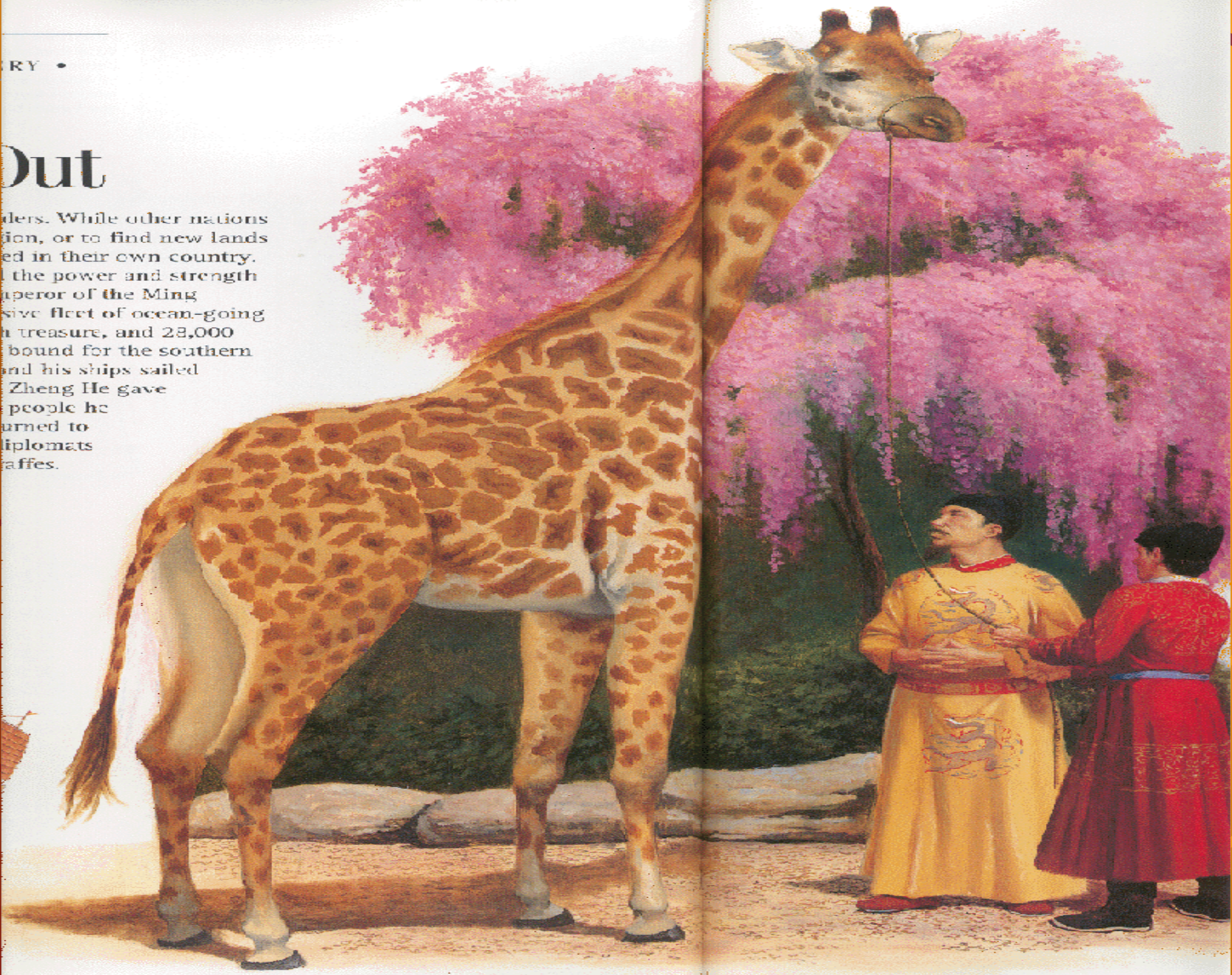
- ◆ Who? Cheng Ho (Zheng He); Yung Lo Emperor; Palace Eunuchs.
- ◆ When? 1405 to 1433 AD.
- ◆ Where? Calcutta, Malacca, Singapore, Ceylon, Mombasa, Jedda.
- ◆ What? A series of seven voyages by fleets of vast ocean going ships led by the eunuch admiral Cheng Ho (Zheng He).
- ◆ The purpose was to spread China’s influence and develop trade (more for prestige than for profit) as well as search for a missing prince who had fled after the civil war that brought the Yung Lo emperor to power.
- ◆ Conservative mandarins later stopped the voyages as they believed them to be destabilizing on Chinese society and contrary to Confucian values.
- ◆ Most historians now see this as a lost opportunity for China as her dominance of the Indian Ocean faded that of Portugal and Spain began.
- ◆ Gavin Menzies has argued that Chinese ships reached the Americas (“1421”) and Italy (“1434”) but there is no evidence to support these theories.

Chinese Voyages of Exploration in the 15th Century: The Voyages of Zheng Zhe



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...ed in their own country.
... the power and strength
... peror of the Ming
... sive fleet of ocean-going
... treasure, and 28,000
... bound for the southern
... and his ships sailed
... Zheng He gave
... people he
... rned to
... diplomats
... affes.





the Chinese court with foreign diplo
and exotic animals, such as giraffe

FINDING THEIR WAY

Some of the greatest inventions come from China. Early sea compasses, such as this magnetized needle floating in a bowl of water, allowed sailors to navigate accurately across wide expanses of ocean.



Chinese and Europeans (427);

- ◆ Who? Chinese; Portuguese, Spanish; Dutch; and Jesuits.
- ◆ When? 1515 to 19th century AD.
- ◆ Where? China.
- ◆ What? Contact with Europeans proved to be destabilizing for China.
- ◆ The Chinese wished to be left alone and the Europeans wished to penetrate China economically and culturally.
- ◆ Unlike the Japanese, who were prepared to adopt certain European methods (like guns and science) the Chinese regarded Europeans as barbarians and their mechanical devices as toys or curiosities (they especially liked clocks but saw no practical use for them).
- ◆ The Jesuits learned much about China which they transmitted to Europe. The Chinese learned little about Europeans and in 1715 when the pope forbade Chinese Catholics to honor Confucius and their ancestors the emperor Kang Hsi (Ch'ing Dynasty) restricted the missionaries.
- ◆ The Jesuits did translate many European scientific works into Chinese. Chinese literary works, translated into Latin, influenced Voltaire, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Goethe, and Adam Smith.

the Chi'ng Dynasty (428);

- ◆ Who? Nurhachi and the Manchus.
- ◆ Where? Manchuria, China.
- ◆ When? 1644 to 1913 AD.
- ◆ What? The Manchus, nomads from Manchuria, conquered China between 1644 and 1650 AD when the Ming Dynasty went into decline.
- ◆ They established the Ch'ing Dynasty, the last Chinese imperial dynasty.
- ◆ Like most nomad conquerors in Chinese history the Manchus were soon conquered by Chinese culture.
- ◆ They set up a system designed to prevent their assimilation into Chinese society.
- ◆ The Manchus were to be a military and political elite and were forbidden to intermarry with the Han Chinese.
- ◆ Under the Ch'ing China was initially dynamic but by the end of the 18th Century stagnation had set in.

The Qing Empire in the Eighteenth Century





Missionaries and the Ch'ing (434);

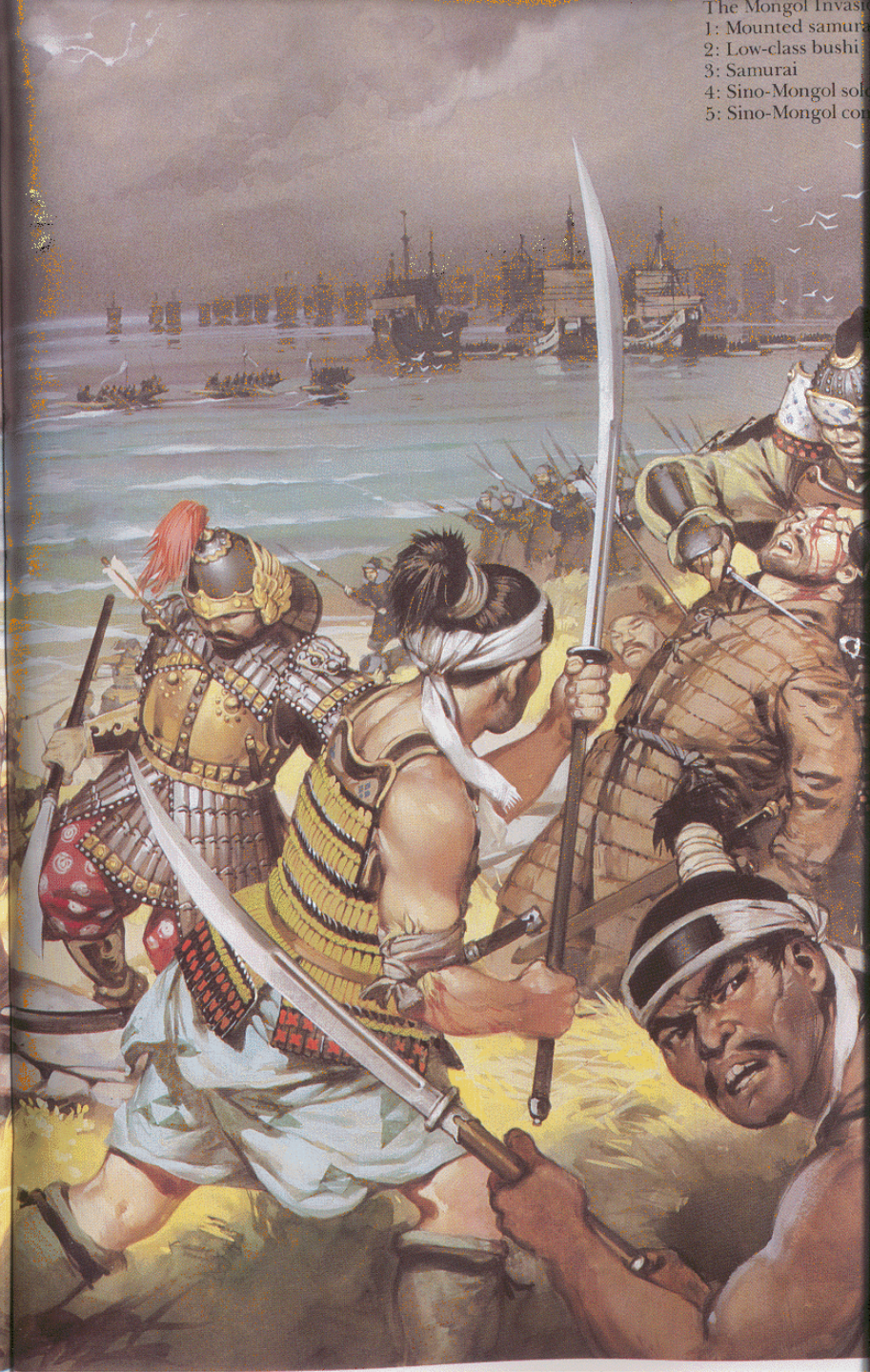
- ◆ Who? Missionaries and the Ch'ing.
- ◆ Where? China.
- ◆ When? 1650 to 1715.
- ◆ What? The Manchus were more open than the Ming to the Jesuits.
- ◆ Many Jesuits were tutors to Manchu princes and the Manchus recognized Jesuit expertise in astronomy, architecture, linguistics, and engineering. During this period many Chinese were converted to Catholicism.
- ◆ But the rivalry between Jesuits and the other orders (Franciscans and Dominicans) led the pope, in 1715 AD, to ban Chinese converts from honoring their ancestors or Confucius.
- ◆ This led the emperor Kang'Hsi to restrict and expel the missionaries and brought the close contact between Europeans and Chinese to an end.

the unification of Japan (439);

- ◆ Who? The daimyo (Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, Ieyasu), the shogun, the emperor, and the ikko-ikki.
- ◆ Where? Japan.
- ◆ When? 1534 to 1582 AD.
- ◆ What? The decline of the Ashikaga shoguns in the late 1400's led to the Sengoku Jidai (Warring States) era in Japan.
- ◆ Warlords (daimyo) arose in various parts of the country as did peasant and religious leagues.
- ◆ The arrival of the Portuguese and their introduction of firearms provided an opportunity for ambitious leaders to subdue their rivals and unify the country.
- ◆ Three men, Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu succeeded in defeating all their rivals and unifying Japan under the Tokugawa Shogunate. Nobunaga pioneered the use of guns on a large scale.
- ◆ His vassal Hideyoshi added the use of large numbers of lower class troops (ashigaru) and brilliant military strategy.
- ◆ Nobunaga's ally, Tokugawa Ieyasu, became Hideyoshi's vassal but overthrew Hideyoshi's young son and became Shogun at the battle of Sekigahara in 1600 AD.

Tokugawa Japan





The Mongol Invasion
1: Mounted samurai
2: Low-class bushi
3: Samurai
4: Sino-Mongol soldier
5: Sino-Mongol commander

Bride



Gekokujō, c. 1553
1: Samurai
2, 3, 4: Ashigaru

Okehazama, 1560

1: Imagawa Yoshimoto

2: Soldier of Nobunaga's force

3: Oda Nobunaga

4: Imagawa retainer



Muskets at the Battle of Nagashino 1575



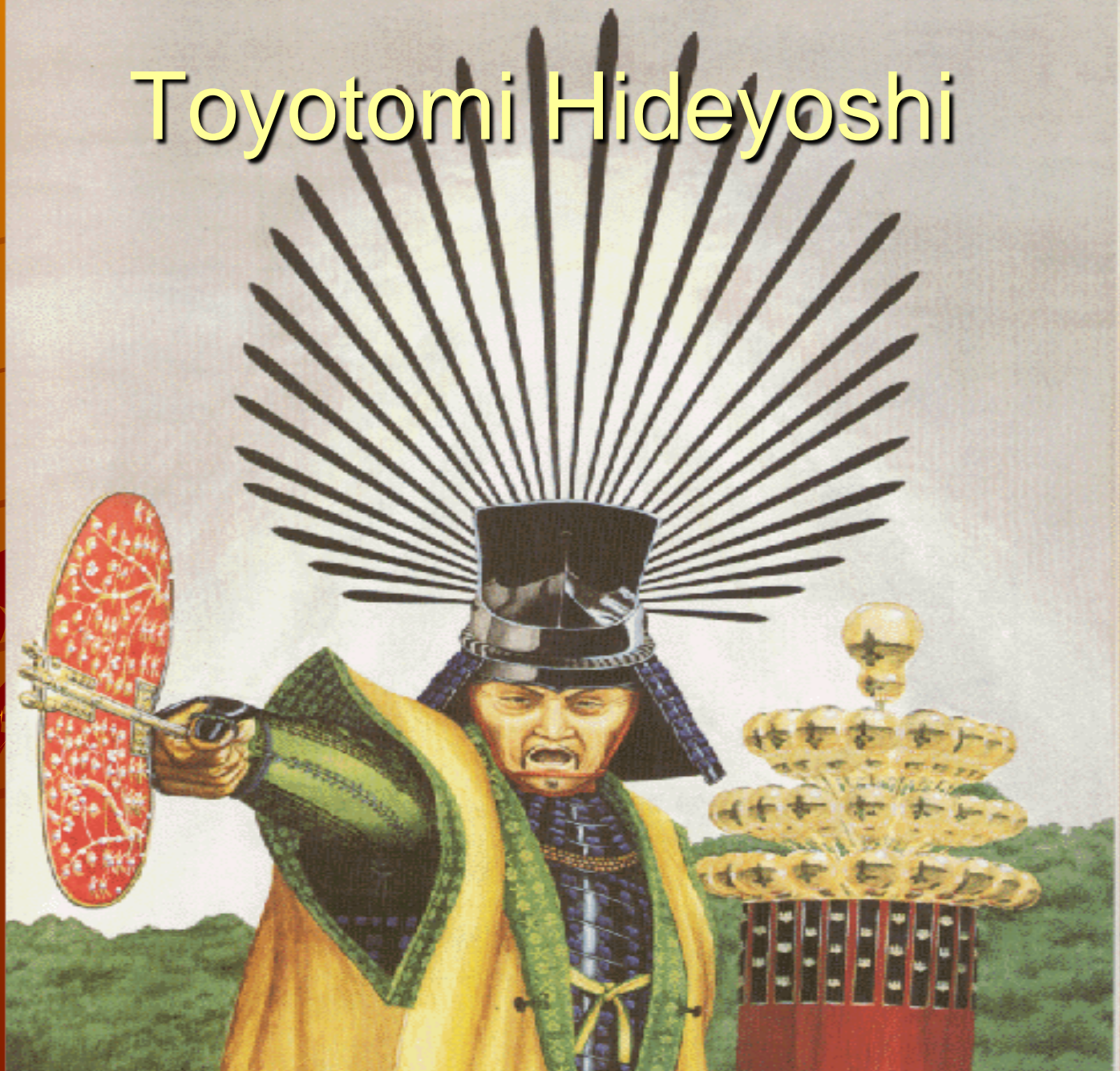
Christian Samurai Receives Blessing From European Priest



Peasant Warriors of the Ikko-Ikki



Toyotomi Hideyoshi



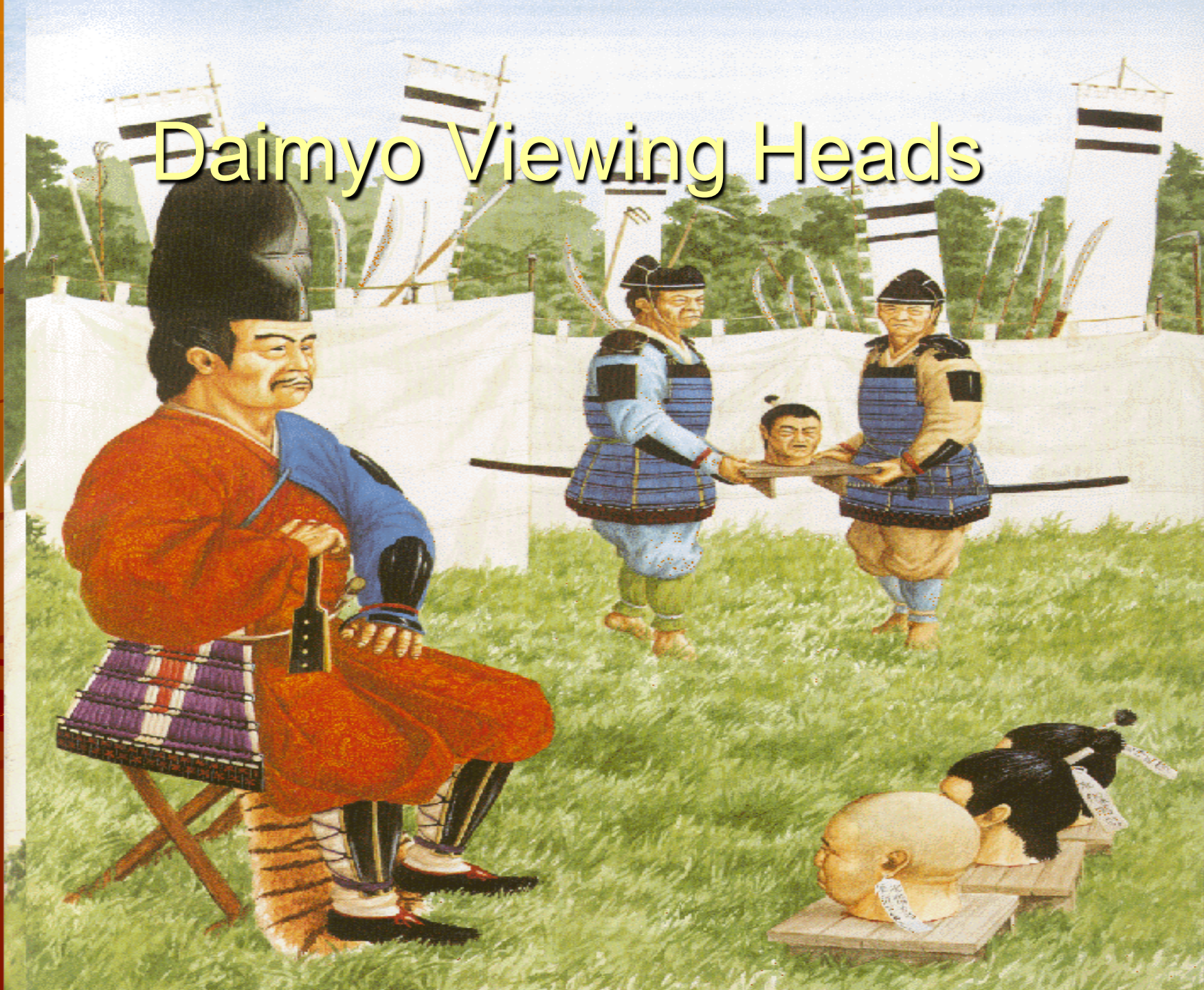
Korean Turtle Ships Defeat Japanese 1592



Taking a Head in Battle

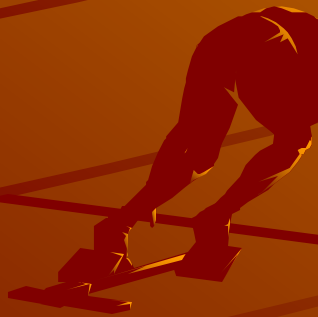


Daimyo Viewing Heads



These three warriors represent the Ashigaru, the lions share of both armies. Their armour and weapons were inexpensive and simple. The use of the hexagonal plates of iron in the middle of the 15th century was a significant development. The Ashigaru were often allegated to be the main force of the army. The armour of hexagonal plates.

Samurai Warriors



Samurai Testing Sword

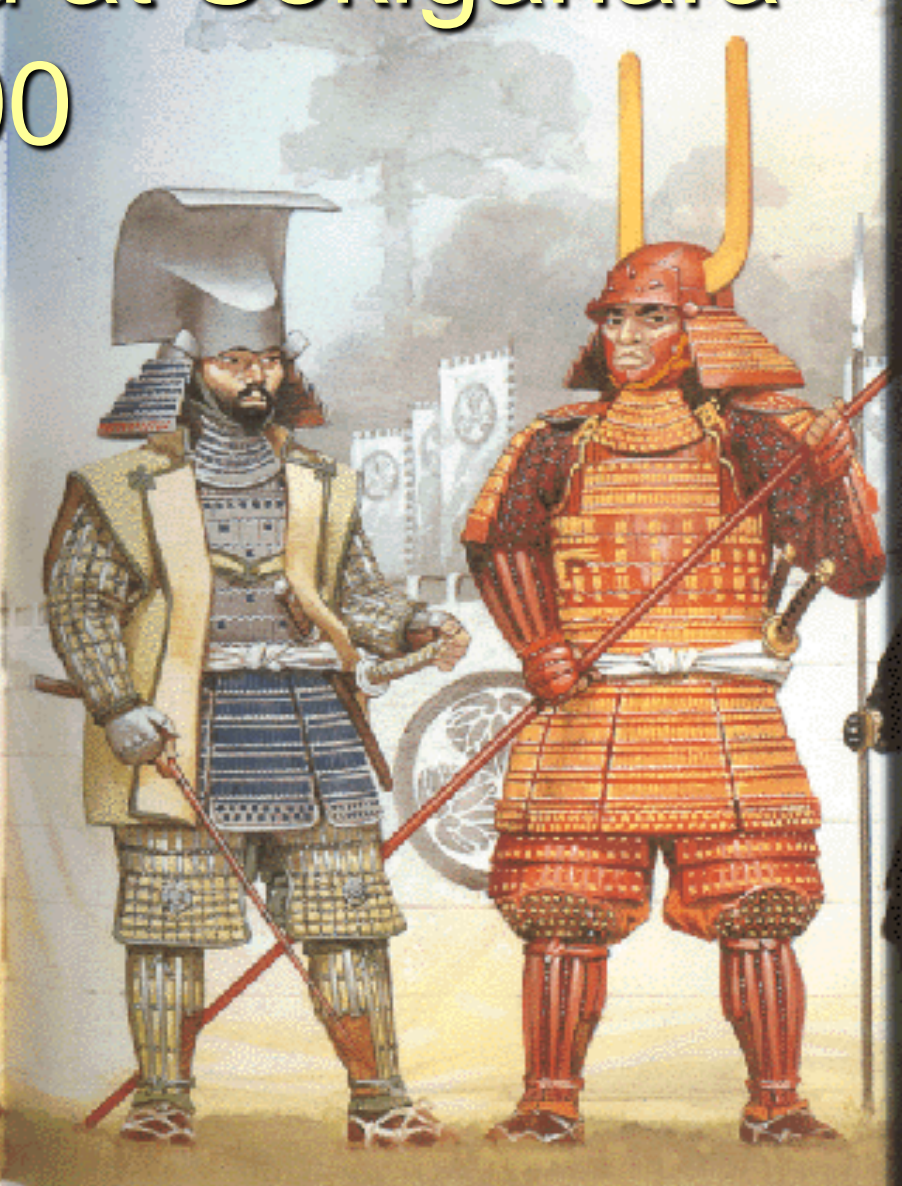


Tokugawa Ieyasu at Sekigahara 1600



is supposed to have worn a European
helmet. Several suits of Spanish or
Portuguese armor had been given by foreign potentates as

gifts to the Eastern Army's commanders at
Sekigahara. To his left stands 'The One-Eyed Dragon',
Date Masamune, another loyal Tokugawa vassal. At the



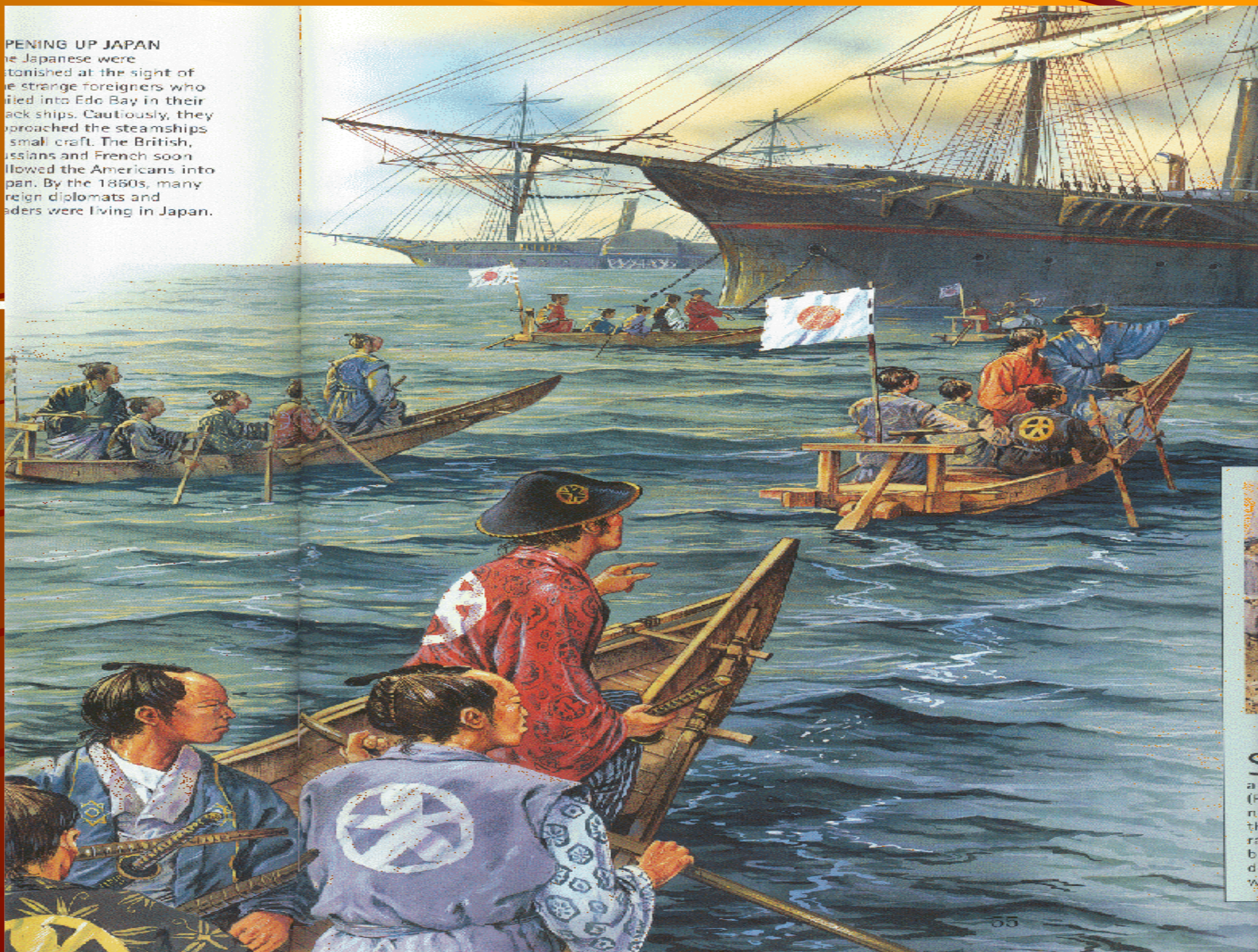
Kuroda Nagamasa here wears a jitebori, or camp coat,
over his armour. Generals wore them in camp, seldom in
the field. Considering the chaos at Sekigahara, some gen-

erals launched the charge which opened
the battle. The samurai with them show
Tokugawa's clan.

Japan Becomes Isolationist (441);

- ◆ Who? Tokugawa Shoguns.
- ◆ Where? Japan.
- ◆ When? 1600 to 1850 AD.
- ◆ What? Tokugawa Ieyasu feared that guns and foreign influence would destabilize Japan.
- ◆ So he banned guns and Christianity expelling the missionaries, persecuting Japanese Christians, and closing Japan to all foreign contact except for a Dutch enclave at Nagasaki.

OPENING UP JAPAN
The Japanese were astonished at the sight of the strange foreigners who sailed into Edo Bay in their black ships. Cautiously, they approached the steamships in small craft. The British, Russians and French soon allowed the Americans into Japan. By the 1860s, many foreign diplomats and traders were living in Japan.



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culture under the Tokugawa (444)

- ◆ Who? The merchant classes, the samurai, the "floating world", and the Tokugawa.
- ◆ Where? Japan.
- ◆ When? 1600 to 1850 AD.
- ◆ What? Tokugawa Ieyasu wanted to ensure the lasting stability of his regime.
- ◆ To do this he had to balance the samurai (especially the daimyo lords) against the merchants.
- ◆ So he promoted urban culture and created a ritualistic court life that required daimyos to spend half the year at Edo (the capital) and leave their families there as hostages the rest of the year.
- ◆ The floating world of the geisha and Kabuki were two new elements that emerged during the Tokugawa period.
- ◆ The emphasis was on order and hierarchy.

Summary

- ◆ None of the great empires in Asia were prepared to deal with the Europeans.
- ◆ China, ruled by scholars, simply tried to shut them out.
- ◆ India, torn by religious strife, eventually fell prey to them.
- ◆ Japan initially embraced guns and trade but later rejected guns and quarantined the Europeans and their ideas, especially Christianity.
- ◆ China achieved stability under the Ming and Qing dynasties only to fall behind the Europeans due to complacency.
- ◆ The West gained more from the interaction with China than the Chinese did.

Discussion Question

- ◆ Why did China stop her maritime exploration while the European nations continued theirs?

