

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide
THE SEARCH FOR SPICES

Focus Question: How did the search for spices lead to global exploration?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following flowchart to identify causes and effects of European exploration.

Columbus Sails West

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-
-

Portugal Leads

-
-
-

Reasons to Explore

- Control trade
-
-

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 1

Section Summary

THE SEARCH FOR SPICES

READING CHECK

What was the Line of Demarcation?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *authority* mean in the underlined sentence? What context clues can you find in the surrounding words? Circle the words in the same sentence that could help you learn what *authority* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

Identify one cause of European exploration.

Identify two effects of Prince Henry's encouragement of sea exploration.

By the 1400s, Europe's population and its demand for trade goods from Asia were growing. Especially desirable were spices. The chief source of spices was the **Moluccas**, an island chain in present-day Indonesia. Arab and Italian merchants controlled most trade between Asia and Europe. Europeans outside Italy wanted their own direct access to Asia's trade goods.

In Portugal, **Prince Henry** encouraged sea exploration. He believed that Africa was the source of the riches the Muslim traders controlled. He also hoped to find a way to reach Asia by sailing along the coast. **Cartographers** prepared maps for the voyages. Henry's ships sailed south to explore the western coast of Africa, eventually rounding the southern tip, which became known as the Cape of Good Hope. In 1497, **Vasco da Gama** led four Portuguese ships around the tip and across the Indian Ocean to reach the great spice port of Calicut in India. Soon, the Portuguese seized ports around the Indian Ocean, creating a vast trading empire.

Portugal's successes spurred others, including **Christopher Columbus**, to look for another sea route to Asia. Columbus persuaded Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to finance his voyage. In 1492, Columbus sailed west with three small ships. When the crew spotted land, they thought they had reached the Indies. What Columbus had actually found, however, were previously unknown continents. The rulers of Spain appealed to the Spanish-born Pope Alexander VI to support their authority, or power, to claim the lands of this "new world." The pope set the **Line of Demarcation**, which divided the non-European world into two trading and exploration zones—one for Spain and one for Portugal. The two nations agreed to these terms in the **Treaty of Tordesillas**.

Although Europeans had claimed vast territories, they had not yet found a western sea route to Asia. In 1519, a Portuguese nobleman named **Ferdinand Magellan** set out west from Spain to find a way to the Pacific Ocean. In 1520, he found a passageway at the Southern tip of South America. Survivors of the long voyage, who did not include Magellan, finally returned to Spain nearly three years later. They were hailed as the first to **circumnavigate** the world.

Review Questions

1. What motivated Europeans to explore the seas?

2. Why did Prince Henry focus on Africa for his explorers' voyages?

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide
TURBULENT CENTURIES IN AFRICA

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

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following chart to identify the effects of European exploration on Africa.

Effects of European Exploration	New African States	<ul style="list-style-type: none">__________________________________________________
	Slave Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">__________________________________________________
	European Footholds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">__________________________________________________

CHAPTER 14
SECTION 2

Section Summary
TURBULENT CENTURIES IN AFRICA

READING CHECK

Why did the Portuguese and other Europeans want slaves?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *unified* mean in the underlined sentence? What clue can you find in the word's prefix, *uni-*? Think of other words you may know that start with *uni-*. Use what you may know about related words to help you figure out what *unified* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Effects Identify two effects the slave trade had on African states.

The Portuguese established footholds on the coast of West Africa, building small forts and trading posts. From West Africa, they sailed around the continent. They continued to establish forts and trading posts, but they also attacked coastal cities of East Africa, such as **Mombasa** and **Malindi**, which were hubs of international trade. They also took over the Arabs' thriving East African trade network.

Slavery had existed in Africa since ancient times. Europeans began to view slaves as the most important aspect of the African trade. By the 1500s, European participation had encouraged a much broader Atlantic slave trade, and it grew into a huge and profitable business to fill the need for cheap labor. They especially needed workers on their **plantations** in the Americas. Some African leaders tried to slow down or stop the transatlantic slave trade. The ruler of Kongo, **Affonso I**, who had been tutored by Portuguese **missionaries**, wanted to maintain contact with Europe but end the slave trade. The slave trade, however, continued.

The slave trade had major effects on African states. Because of the loss of countless numbers of young Africans, some small states disappeared forever. At the same time, new states arose, with ways of life that depended on the slave trade. The **Asante kingdom** emerged in the area occupied by present-day Ghana. In the late 1600s, an able military leader, **Osei Tutu**, won control of the trading city of Kumasi. From there, he conquered neighboring peoples and unified the Asante kingdom. Under Osei Tutu, the Asante kingdom held a **monopoly** over both gold mining and the slave trade.

The **Oyo empire** arose from successive waves of settlement by the Yoruba people in the region of present-day Nigeria. Its leaders used wealth gained from the slave trade to build a strong army.

By the 1600s, several other European powers had established forts along the west coast of Africa. In 1652, Dutch immigrants arrived at the southern tip of the continent. They built **Cape Town**, the first permanent European settlement in Africa, to supply ships sailing to or from the East Indies. Dutch farmers, called **Boers**, settled the lands around the port.

Review Questions

1. How did the Portuguese establish footholds on the coasts of Africa?

2. Who created the first permanent European settlement in Africa?

CHAPTER
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SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide
EUROPEAN Footholds IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

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

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the flowchart below to identify causes and effects of European exploration in South and Southeast Asia.

Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 3

Section Summary

EUROPEAN Footholds in South and Southeast Asia

READING CHECK

What was the Dutch East India Company?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *strategic* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that *strategic* is an adjective describing the settlement of Cape Town. The sentence following the underlined sentence gives you more information about Cape Town. Based on these context clues, what do you think *strategic* means?

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects
Identify one cause and one effect of the Mughal emperors' decision to grant trading rights to Europeans.

After Vasco da Gama's voyage to India, the Portuguese, under the command of **Afonso de Albuquerque**, burst into the Indian Ocean. By then, Muslim rulers had established the **Mughal empire** throughout much of India. The Portuguese gained footholds in southern India, however, by promising local princes aid against other European rulers. In 1510, the Portuguese seized the island of **Goa** off the coast of India. Then, they took **Malacca**. In less than 50 years, the Portuguese built a trading empire with military and merchant **outposts**. For most of the 1500s, they controlled the spice trade between Europe and Asia.

The Dutch challenged Portuguese domination of Asian trade. In 1599, a Dutch fleet from Asia returned with a cargo of spices. Soon after, Dutch warships and trading vessels made the Netherlands a leader in European commerce. The Dutch set up colonies and trading posts around the world, including their strategic settlement at Cape Town. Cape Town's location gave the Dutch a secure presence in the region. In 1602, a group of wealthy Dutch merchants formed the **Dutch East India Company**, which had full **sovereign** powers. With its power to build armies, wage war, negotiate peace treaties, and govern overseas territory, the Dutch East India Company dominated Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, Spain took over the **Philippines**, which became a key link in Spain's colonial empire.

India was the center of the valuable spice trade. The Mughal empire was larger, richer, and more powerful than any kingdom in Europe. When Europeans sought trading rights, Mughal emperors saw no threat in granting them. The Portuguese—and later the Dutch, British, and French—were permitted to build forts and warehouses in coastal towns. Over time, the Mughal empire weakened, and French and British traders fought for power. Like the Dutch, both the British and the French had established East India companies. Each nation's trading company organized its own army of **sepoys**, or Indian troops. By the late 1700s, however, the British East India Company controlled most of India.

Review Questions

1. How did Portugal build a trading empire in South and Southeast Asia?

2. How did the Dutch come to dominate trade in Southeast Asia?

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 4

Section Summary
ENCOUNTERS IN EAST ASIA

READING CHECK

Who conquered the Ming dynasty in 1644?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *allegiance* mean in the underlined sentence? Think about your prior knowledge of this word. Ask yourself: To what do I owe my allegiance? Use your prior knowledge to help you figure out what *allegiance* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Effects Describe the effect of the Japanese and Manchu invasions on Korea.

When Portuguese traders reached China in 1514, they wanted Chinese silks and porcelains. The European textiles and metalwork they had to offer in exchange, however, were inferior to Chinese products. The Chinese, therefore, demanded payment in gold or silver. The Ming rulers eventually allowed the Portuguese and other Europeans a trading post at **Macao**, in present-day **Guangzhou**. With the traders came Portuguese missionaries and, later, the Jesuits. The brilliant Jesuit priest **Matteo Ricci** made a strong impression on the Chinese, who welcomed learning about Renaissance Europe.

By the early 1600s, the Ming dynasty was decaying. In 1644, the **Manchus**, who ruled Manchuria, succeeded in seizing Beijing and making it their capital. They set up a new dynasty called the **Qing**. Two rulers oversaw the most brilliant age of the Qing—Kangxi and his grandson **Qianlong**. Under both emperors, the Chinese economy expanded. Internal trade grew, as did the demand for Chinese goods from all over the world. The Qing maintained the Ming policy of restricting foreign traders, however. In 1793, **Lord Macartney** led a British diplomatic mission to China, but his attempt to negotiate for expanded trade failed.

Like China, Korea also restricted contacts with the outside world. In the 1590s, a Japanese invasion devastated Korea. Then in 1636, the Manchus conquered Korea. In response, the Koreans chose isolation, excluding all foreigners except the Chinese and a few Japanese. Korea became known in the West as the “Hermit Kingdom.”

The Japanese at first welcomed Westerners. Traders arrived in Japan at a turbulent time, when warrior lords were struggling for power. The warrior lords quickly adopted Western firearms. Jesuit priests converted many Japanese to the Christian faith. The Tokugawa shoguns, however, worried that Japanese Christians owed their allegiance to the pope rather than to Japanese leaders. In response, the shoguns expelled foreign missionaries and barred all European merchants. To keep informed about world events, however, they permitted just one or two Dutch ships each year to trade at a small island in **Nagasaki** harbor. Japan remained isolated for more than 200 years.

Review Questions

1. Why did the Chinese demand that the Portuguese traders pay for Chinese silks and porcelain with gold or silver?

2. What suggests that the Ming were curious about Europe and wanted to gain knowledge about its culture?

