



Constructive Response Question

How did China and Japan react to European explorers/traders and why?

The Age of Exploration

Outcome: China and Japan's Reactions



1. Setting the Stage

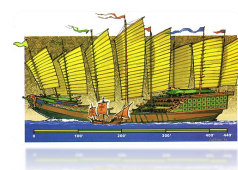
- a. East Asia was a hot spot for _____ goods
- b. Many Europeans were looking to _____ with China and Japan

2. Ming & Qing China

- a. The Chinese people had rebelled and driven out their _____ rulers and had established the _____ Dynasty (1368-1644)
- b. The Ming government had ruled for _____ years and was weakening
- c. Later the Manchus, _____, invaded China and established _____ Dynasty which ruled for 260 years

3. The Ming Dynasty & The Voyages of Zheng He

- a. Emperor _____ and son _____ were curious about the outside world and launched voyages of exploration
- b. Chinese Admiral _____ led seven voyages
- c. Purpose of Voyages: _____
- d. Voyages ranged from Southeast _____ to eastern _____
- e. From _____ to _____ ships sailed on each voyage
- f. Some ships were _____ feet long (p. 537)
- g. Voyages included _____, soldiers, _____, interpreters, accountants, doctors and _____ leaders
- h. After 7th voyage and Zheng He's death, China withdrew into _____ and _____ the fleet



4. Ming Relations with Foreign Countries & Rules

- a. China's trade policies in the 1500s reflected _____
- b. If foreign states wanted to trade with China, they would have to follow _____ rules because the Chinese did not want Europeans threatening the peace and _____ the Ming had brought to China
- c. China had a long history of being _____ as well
- d. Rules
 - i. Only the _____ was allowed to conduct foreign trade
 - ii. Trading was only allowed at certain ports
 - iii. China expected Europe to pay _____ to Ming leaders;
 - iv. Tribute is a _____
 - v. _____ ritual: kneeling in front of the emperor and touching _____ to ground 9 times
 - vi. The _____ accepted these restrictions and were allowed to trade

5. Japan



- a. In 1467, _____ shattered Japan's feudal system and the country became chaotic
- b. Warrior chieftains called _____ became lords in a new Japanese feudalistic system

6. Contact Between Europe and Japan

- a. Europeans began coming to Japan in the _____ century and were _____
- b. Within a century, the aggressive Europeans had _____ their welcome
- c. The _____ brought clocks, eyeglasses, tobacco, and firearms
- d. By 1600, European missionaries had converted _____ Japanese to Christianity
- e. After _____ (most were Christian) the shoguns ruthlessly persecuted Christians and led to the formation of an _____ policy

7. The Closed Country Policy

- a. 1639 the shoguns sealed Japan's borders and _____ and _____
- b. Only port of Nagasaki remained open but only to _____ and _____ traders
- c. Lasted for more than _____ years
- d. Why?
 - i. Japanese were _____ to _____ so as to not bring back foreign ideas
 - ii. Japan wanted to continue to develop as a _____ - _____ country

Result: Europeans begin to explore west across the _____ Ocean to the _____.



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