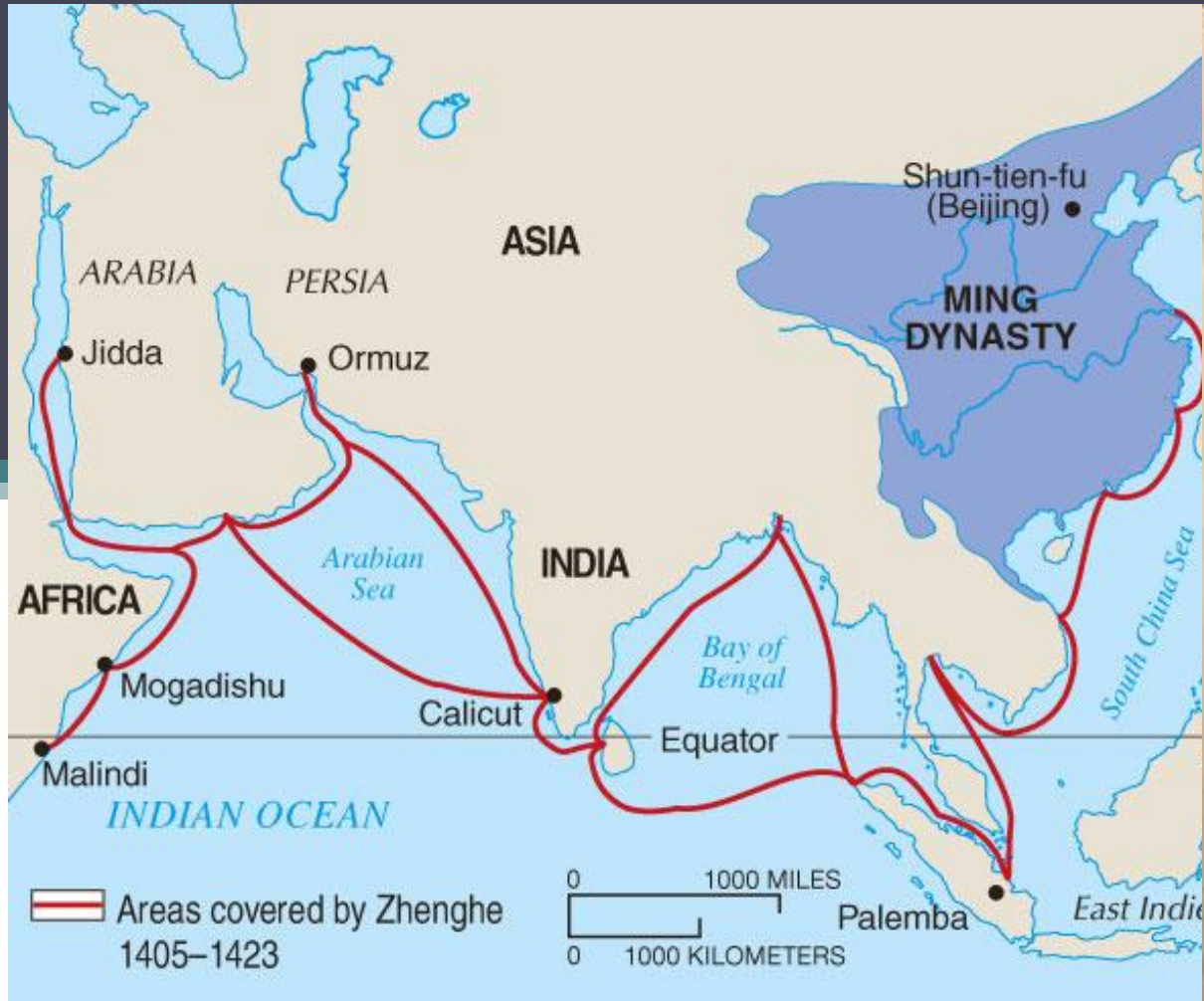


EAST ASIA: THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD



I. Indian Ocean Trade

- A. Prior to European “Age of Exploration” a sophisticated Asian sea trading network exists in Indian Ocean
 - Grew and evolved during the Post-Classical Period (c. 600-1450)
 - Divided into 3 commercial zones of power:
 - Arab, Indian, Chinese
 - Not controlled by any one central power, military largely absent from commercial activities

CHALLENGE QUESTION!

- Please answer questions 1 and 2 (three minutes)!



- B. Arrival of European powers brought big changes
 - Europeans had very little to trade at first
 - Used force to disrupt established trading system, built trading posts (factories) along coasts
 - Will eventually lead to colonization



CHALLENGE QUESTION!

- Please answer question 3 (two minutes)!





CHALLENGE QUESTION!

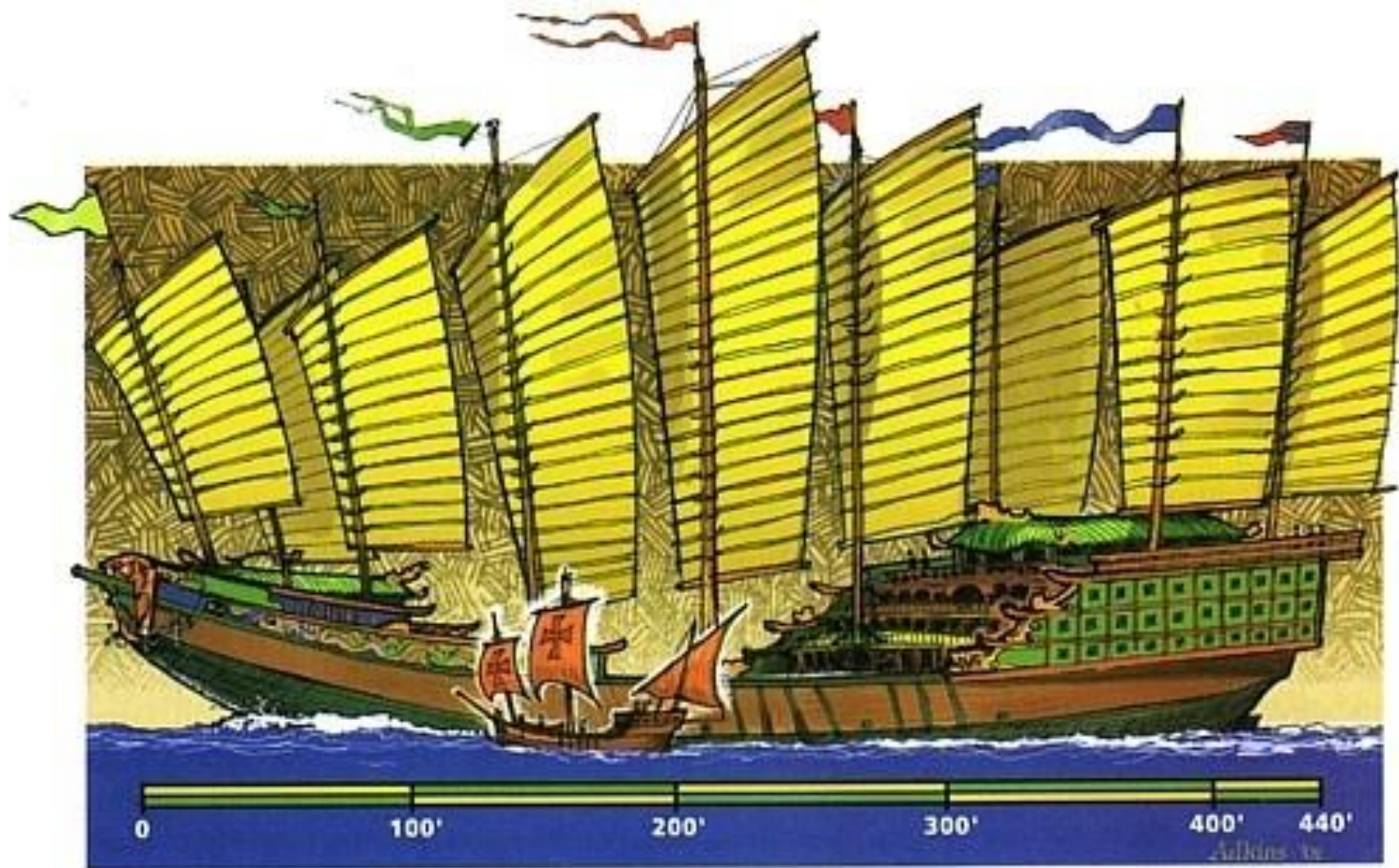
- Please answer question 4 (one minute)!



II. China During the Age of Exploration

- A. Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)
 - Voyages of Zheng He bring new wealth and connections with other parts of Indian Ocean world
 - Ended due to expense and focus on Confucian policies









II. China During the Age of Exploration

B. International trade and commerce become highly regulated

- European contact initially brings wealth (new crops, silver), but...
- China's economic policies favored agriculture, not international trade
- Instituted policy of isolation – feared foreign influence
 - European contact limited to ports of Macao and Canton



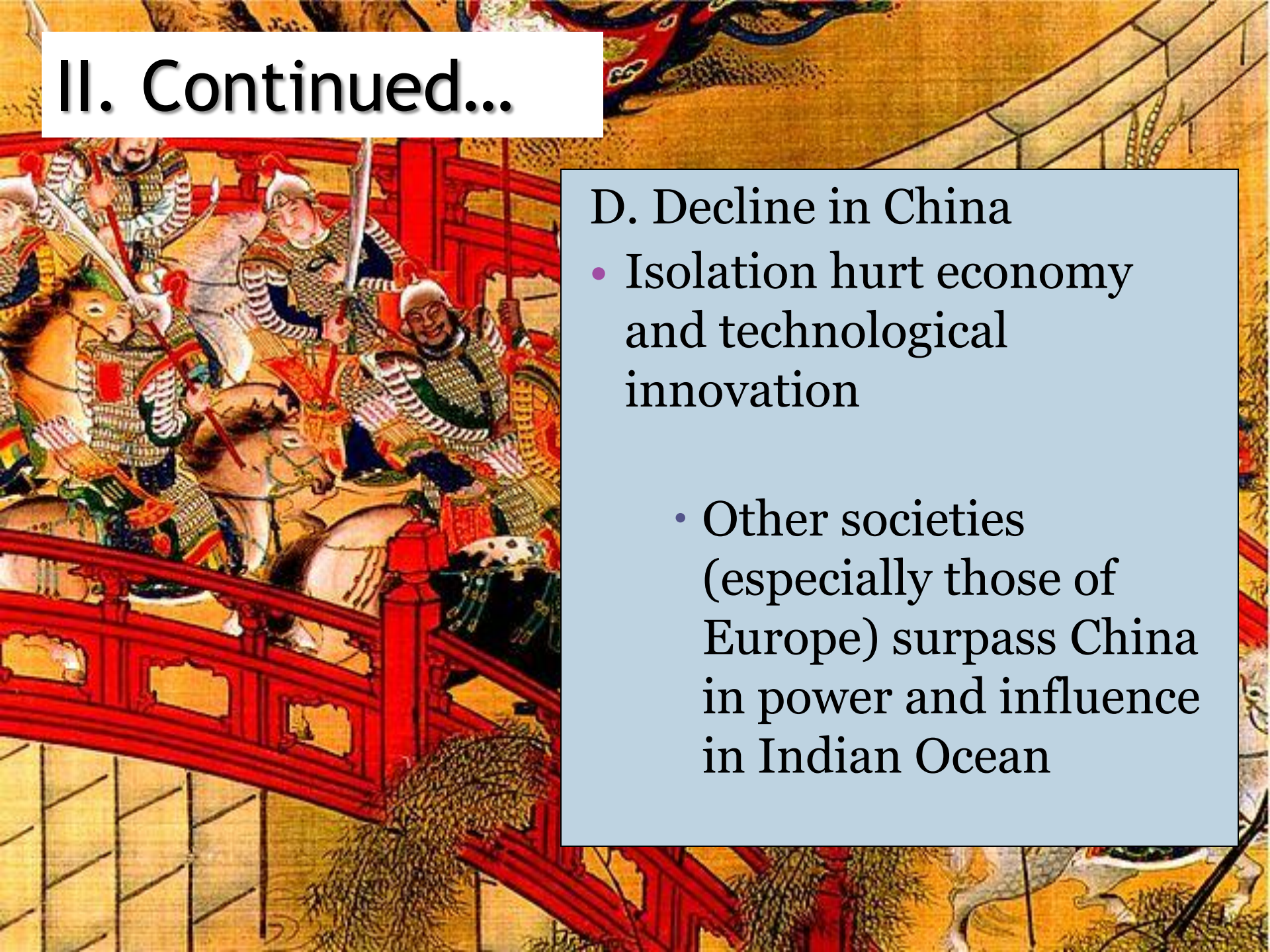
C. Social inequalities deepen

- Confucian scholar-gentry dominated society
 - Did not pay taxes, bought out land from peasants, led to feudal-style system
- Very few opportunities for women – foot binding still commonplace

II. Continued...

D. Decline in China

- Isolation hurt economy and technological innovation
- Other societies (especially those of Europe) surpass China in power and influence in Indian Ocean

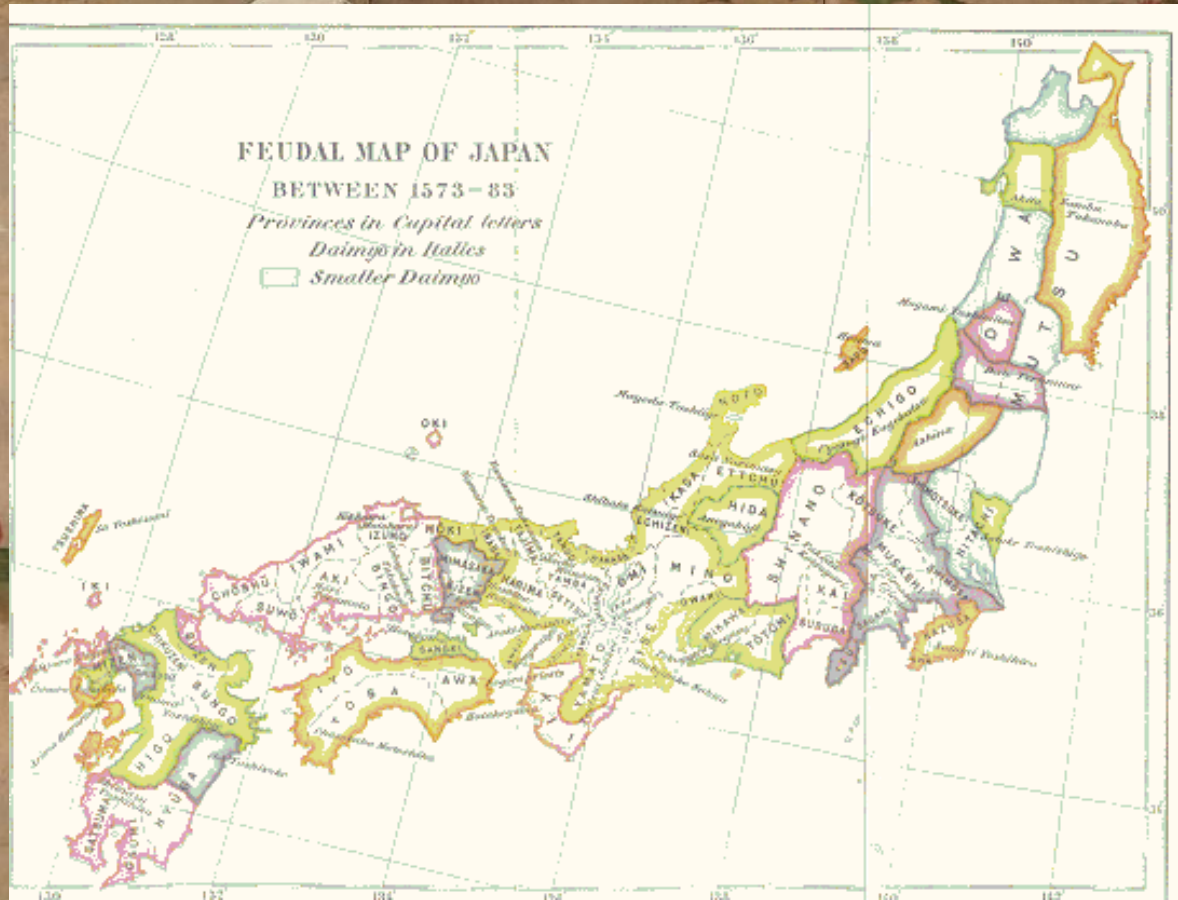




E. Corrupt Ming dynasty leaders left society in disrepair

- Public works projects abandoned – bridges/roads, granary system, irrigation
- Desperate peasants resorted to selling children to slavery; cannibalism

III. Japan Resists Westernization



A. 1400s – civil war disrupted leadership

- Centralized power crumbles
- Feudalism dominant system

- B. European contact began mid-16th century
 - Brought new technologies/knowledge
 - Guns gave advantage to unifying leaders
 - Mechanical clock, modern geographic knowledge, scientific advances
 - Missionaries attempted to convert
 - Some early success with leaders interested in W
 - By late 16th century, Christian missionaries and converts actively persecuted
 - Thought to be a threat to the social order

C. Isolation

- By mid-17th century, Japanese ships forbidden to sail overseas
- Europeans limited to small island of Deshima, Dutch had limited contact
- Japanese elite remained aware of developments in West, yet pushed for revival of indigenous culture



CHALLENGE QUESTION!

- Please answer question 5 (two minutes)!

