

Cold War between Spain and Portugal (p 174)

The Treaty of Tordesillas (June 7, 1494)

King Manuel I takes power in Portugal in 1495

Gama vs Columbus (pp 175-176)

	<u>Gama</u>	<u>Columbus</u>
Instigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• King Manuel I• Gama hired gun	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Columbus, campaigned hard• Rejected by King John II• King Ferdinand + Queen Isabella
Particulars	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At sea 93 days• Covered 3700 miles• Around Africa across Indian Sea• Diplomatic challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At sea 36 days• Covered 2600 miles• Straight across the Atlantic• Scared crew
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediate pay off• In way envisioned by leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Took decades to pay off• In ways most unexpected

Why Not the Arabs? (pp 178-185)

Were at least as advanced in astronomy, geography, mathematics, and navigation (the required seafaring sciences)

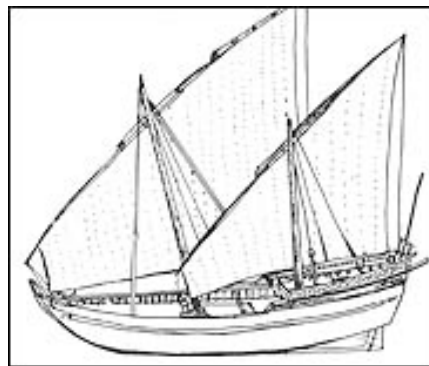
Hindus - some casts forbidden to pass over salt water!
- tolerant of Muslim, but Muslims did not welcome Portuguese

Muslims already everywhere! Africa near Gibraltar (Spain), Alexandria, Constantinople, India, and even Korea and China! OVERLAND PATHS.

- They had the technology and know how. But, they did not build a seafaring empire.
- Bad advice from the wisest General - “trust it little, fear it much”
- The Consequences (p 181) - May have ruled all of Europe! Empire decayed.
- Alexandria - the center of their civilization, decayed away by 9th and 10th century.



Potuguese/Spanish Caravel



Arab Dhow (2 mast)



Arab Dhow (1 mast)

The Chinese Reach Out! (pp 187-194)

A strange arrangement of politics and world view ripens an age of exploration without conquest. The role of the Eunuch...!

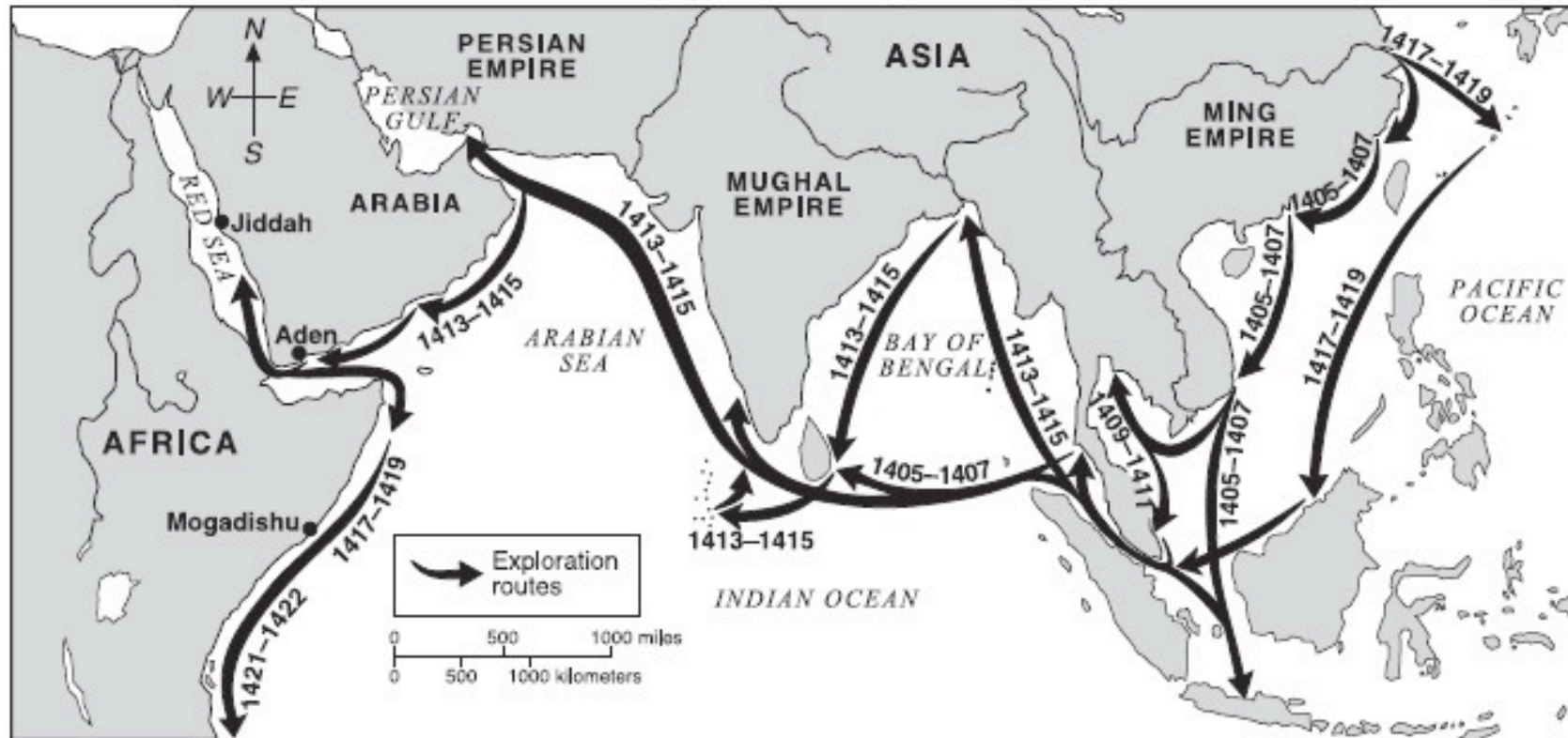
Cheng Ho = Zheng He



Chinese Ship (9 masts)!
A comparison between
the ships of Cheng Ho
and Columbus!



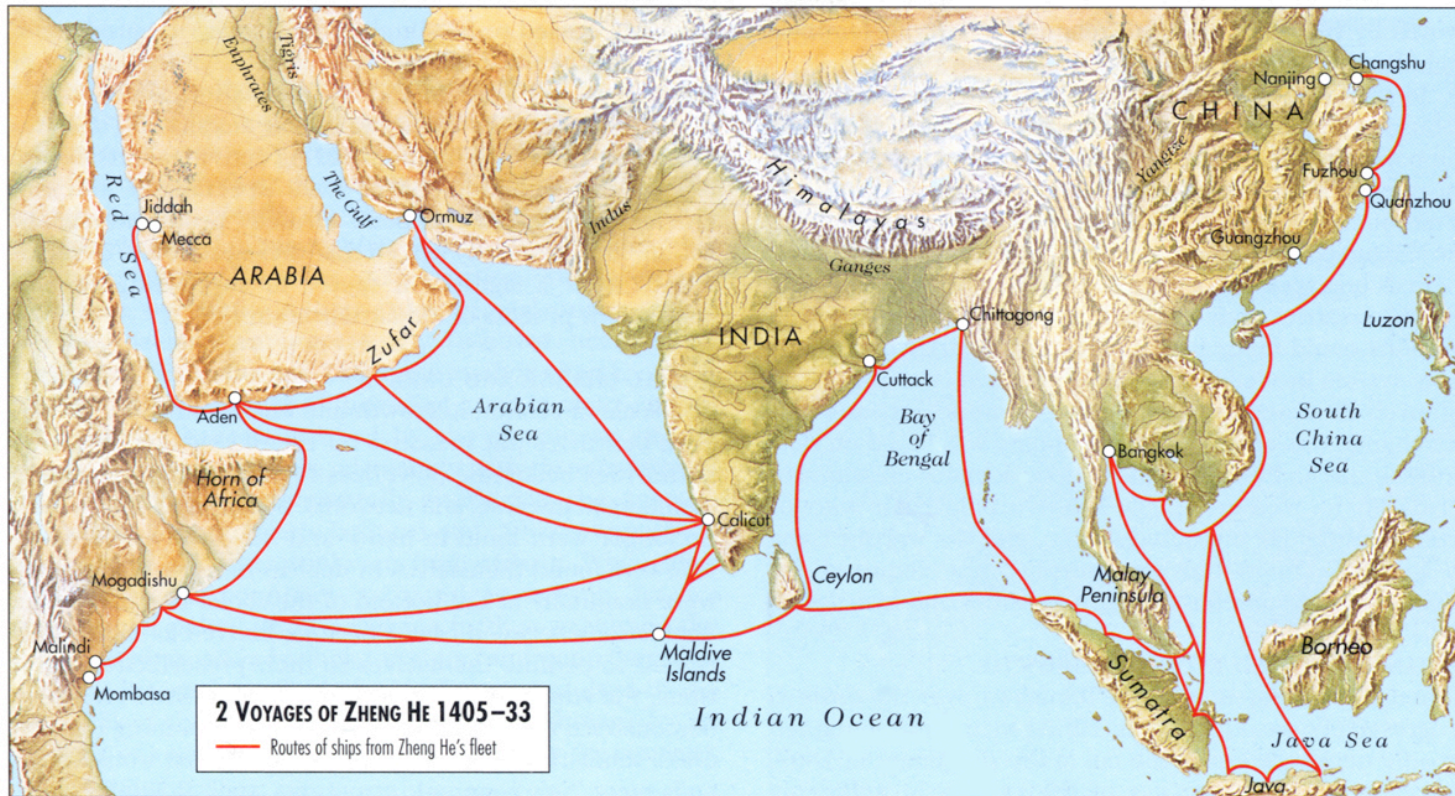
Voyages of Zheng He



Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

- Era of 6 uninterrupted voyages (1405-1424) under Yung Lo for “tributary relations”
- Yung Lo dies in 1424, anti-maritime forces swell, but a 7th voyage launched in 1433

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zheng_He#Voyages



◀ Zheng He's fleets, which numbered 200 ships, sailed on a series of voyages across the Indian Ocean as far as Arabia and the east coast of Africa, and throughout the islands of Southeast Asia. The ships returned laden with goods and exotic plants, as well as prisoners of war (including the King of Ceylon). Zheng's fleets used force on three occasions: in Sumatra in 1404, in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1410, and in Sumatra in 1413, mainly against Chinese pirates.

Map Copyright © Philip's, a Division of Octopus Publishing Group Ltd
Source: Philip's Atlas of World History

And then... the Great Withdrawal (pp 195-201)

- lost to age old battles of the intellectuals and philosophers

Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

In 1449 [Esen Tayisi](#) led an [Oirat](#) Mongol invasion of northern China which culminated in the capture of the [Zhengtong Emperor](#) at [Tumu](#). In 1542 the Mongol leader [Altan Khan](#) began to harass China along the northern border. In 1550, he even reached the suburbs of Beijing. The empire also had to deal with [Japanese pirates](#) attacking the southeastern coastline. General [Qi Jiguang](#) was instrumental in defeating these pirates. The deadliest earthquake of all times, the [Shaanxi earthquake](#) of 1556 killed approximately 830,000 people.

Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)

By the 1860s, the [Qing](#) Dynasty had put down the rebellions at enormous cost and loss of life. This undermined the credibility of the Qing regime and, spearheaded by local initiatives by provincial leaders and gentry, contributed to the rise of warlordism in China.

Official corruption, cynicism, and imperial family quarrels made most of the military reforms useless. As a result, the Qing's "[New Armies](#)" were soundly defeated in the [Sino-French War \(1883-1885\)](#) and the [Sino-Japanese War \(1894-1895\)](#).

At the start of the 20th century, the [Boxer Rebellion](#) threatened northern China. This was a conservative anti-imperialist movement that sought to return China to old ways. The Empress Dowager, probably seeking to ensure her continued grip on power, sided with the Boxers when they advanced on Beijing. In response, a [relief expedition](#) of the [Eight-Nation Alliance](#) invaded China to rescue the besieged foreign missions. Consisting of British, Japanese, Russian, Italian, German, French, US and Austrian troops, the alliance defeated the Boxers and demanded further concessions from the Qing government.

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War and Civil War (1911-1949)

Communist Rule (1949-)