**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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gama</th>
<th>Columbus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instigated</td>
<td>• King Manuel I</td>
<td>• Columbus, campaigned hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Gama hired gun</td>
<td>• Rejected by King John II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• King Ferdinand + Queen Isabella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulars</td>
<td>• At sea 93 days</td>
<td>• At sea 36 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Covered 3700 miles</td>
<td>• Covered 2600 miles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Around Africa across Indian Sea</td>
<td>• Straight across the Atlantic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Diplomatic challenges</td>
<td>• Scared crew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>• Immediate pay off</td>
<td>• Took decades to pay off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In way envisioned by leaders</td>
<td>• In ways most unexpected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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!
- 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
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-)