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 China
   a. The Chinese people had rebelled and driven out their ___________ rulers and had established the ___________ Dynasty (1368-1644)
   b. China expected Europe to pay ____________ to Ming leaders; they did not want Europeans threatening the peace and ___________ the Ming had brought to China

3. 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. Voyages ranged from Southeast _____________ to eastern _____________
   d. From _____ to ________ ships sailed on each voyage
   e. Some ships were ________ feet long (p. 537)
   f. Voyages included ________, soldiers, ____________, interpreters, accountants, doctors and ____________ leaders
   g. After 7th voyage and Zheng He’s death, China withdrew into ___________ and ___________ the fleet

4. Ming Relations with Foreign Countries
   a. China’s trade policies in the 1500s reflected _______________
   b. Only the _____________ was allowed to conduct foreign trade
   c. China did not _____________ for two reasons
      i. Idea of commerce offended China’s _____________ beliefs
      ii. Chinese economic policies favored _______________

5. The Manchus
   a. The Ming government had ruled for _______ years and was weakening
   b. The Manchus, _____________________, invaded China and established ________ Dynasty which ruled for 260 years
   c. Qing expanded China to include _____, Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, & _____________
   d. To the Chinese, their country, called the Middle Kingdom, had been the cultural center of the _____________ for 2,000 years
   e. If foreign states wanted to trade with China, they would have to follow ___________ _____________ such as paying tribute and trading only at special trading ports
f. The _______________ accepted these restrictions and were allowed to trade
g. __________ ritual: kneeling in front of the emperor and touching __________ to
ground 9 times

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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. Japanese were ____________ to ________ so as to not bring back foreign ideas
   e. Japan wanted to continue to develop as a ______-__________ country

Result: Europeans begin to explore west across the ______ Ocean to the ____________.