**Asia in the Age of Global Exchange Homework**

*Instructions: Review the attached East Asia notes and answer the following questions (does not need to be in complete sentences). You may need to do some online research if the answer is not apparent in the notes.*

1. Why did the Chinese withdraw from commercial maritime expansion between 1450-1750?
2. Why were European merchants and missionaries so interested in relations with China and establishing bases there? Why were the Chinese so resistant to their advances?
3. Why did the rulers of Japan initially welcome European traders and missionaries and why did the Japanese resort to isolation as a response to European expansion?
4. Describe the European impact on Asian civilization during the period of early modern Western expansion.
5. How successful were European Christian missionary efforts by the early 1660s?
6. Compare and contrast the European entry into the African commercial system with their entry into the Asian trade network.

**SAQ #2 (write on separate sheet of paper)**

Answer parts A and B.

1. Explain TWO similarities between China and Japan in their relations with European traders during the period between 1450 and 1750.
2. Explain ONE difference between China and Japan in their relations with European traders during the period between 1450 and 1750.

**East Asia Notes 1500-1800**

**I. Japanese Reunification. Civil War and the Invasion of Korea**

-During the 12th century, the Japanese islands were split apart in a feudal fashion. There were daimyo who ruled over their areas of land and who had their own systems of defense, government, bureaucracy, and taxation. They would pledge aloes pledge to the emperor and shogun, but because these two figure heads lacked political and military power compared to the daimyo, the daimyo often fought against one another and bitter civil wars were waged between them. This continued until the 1500s when a long and destructive civil war left warlords fighting for power over all of Japan. These warlords desperately attempted to unite all of Japan however they were all unsuccessful. One however did succeed; in 1592 the warlord Hide Yoshi managed to unite all of Japan, and after doing this the warlord decided to launch a series of campaigns against Korea and China, envisioning themselves as the rulers of all of Asia. -During this same time period, Korea was largely influenced by China. The Koreans accepted the fact that they were the weaker of the two central Asian states, and agreed to paid tribute to the dynasty in power. Due to this Korea was modeled off of China, using a slightly altered version of the Confusion system of government. The Koreans also used the advent of the movable type and printing press, developing their own language very similar to Japanese. When Hideyoshiattacked the Koreans, the Koreans responded by using military technology refined by the Chinese. Their attempt to repel the Japanese failed, and Japan’s forces broke through and pushed on all the way to southern China. The Koreans were devastated by this warfare, and even long after the Japanese withdrew and signed a peace treaty with China. (It was China’s duty to protect Korea since Korea was paying them tribune.) The Korean government fell apart and local nobility seized tax-paying land, so even after parts of the government recovered, their treasury and tax income were cut in half. -The Chinese were also severely affected by this warfare as well. The weakening of the Chinese armies led to the Manchu being able to invade and force China today tribune.

**B. The Tokugawa Shogunate, to 1800**

-The Japanese were able to unite and create a centralized government system called the Tokugawa Shogunate, established by a shogun named TokugawaIeyasu. He set up the capital at now-day Tokyo, and the road between Tokyo and Kyoto (the imperial capital) led to Japan’s economic growth. Tokugawa made sure to keep the still powerful daimyo from fighting, and made sure that they would make regular trips to Edo (Tokyo). He would pay them in rice and then in turn they would use the rice to feed their people. The fact that they had to make these trips helped to create a well-established road system in which commercial traffic could travel and that would lead to more trade and economic growth. -Japan had to adapt to this new era of peace and economic growth, and a good example of this adaptation was the samurai. Since Japan was much more centralized, samurai were not needed as much for warfare, so they needed to adapt themselves into the new bureaucratic system of Japan. Japan experienced many great things during this era in economic growth, art, society, trade, technology, and manufacturing. The merchants were especially important in this process, even though many of other classes resisted the rise of the merchant class.

**C. Japan and the Europeans**

-Japan had a mixed reaction to their interactions with the Europeans. The Japanese walked away with the first gunpowder revolution, realizing how important it was in their military. They also opened up new trade doors with the Europeans, although there was not a huge amount of trade that went on, apart from the porcelain trade. -The Japanese also received missionaries from Europe who ended up converting thousands of Japanese people to Christianity, and some daimyo even forced their people to convert to Christianity. However, the government soon became suspicious of the missionaries, suspecting that they would try to take over or revolt in Japan, and so the shogun began his prosecution of missionaries in 1617.They soon put an isolation policy in to effect, cutting off Europe and China from trade and executing foreigners who came into the country illegally. The Japanese also forced people to renounce their Christian religion and obtain certificates from Buddhist temples “certifying” their devoutness to Buddhism. They also tried to rid themselves of the European influences, killing and executing Christians.

**D. Elite Decline and Social Crisis**

-During the 1700s, the Tokugawa dynasty was on the decline. The growing rate of people far surpassed the rate of growth and development leading to the underdevelopment of rural areas and the over development of more central areas. The government was also destabilizing due to the economic growth spurred by the merchants. Although this economic growth seems like it would be a good thing, it was actually leading to economic issues of regulation the exchange of rice and money as the Tokugawa sought to protect the rights of the samurai. There was also debate about whether or not traditional social right trumped law and the Shogun’s right to try people on violations of the law.

**II. The Late Ming and Early Qing Empires A. The Ming Empire**

-The Ming dynasty was marked by great economic and social growth within the dynasty. The Chinese were incorporated into the global economy after the advent of the production line led to an increase in manufactured goods that wired manded all throughout Europe. The Ming prospered from this European trade gaining knowledge on trading and manufacturing skills and also advancing the status of the merchants in China. The Ming was very much socially vibrant; creating beautiful works of art and creating operas and plays reflecting city life. -The Ming suffered from fatal flaws however, and the biggest one was a lack of response. Ming manufacturers and farmers suffered from climate changes and natural disasters, which caused a mass famine and revolting and then led to a sharp decline in population. The Ming failed to respond to not only this crisis but also the mass inflation suffered by all of Asia due to the massive influx of American silver. This inflation caused the value of paper money to sharply plummet, and instead of trying to stabilize the economy, the government introduced new paper money. Workers in Ming factories revolted and protested their poor wages and working conditions.

**B. Ming Collapse and the Rise of the Qing**

-The Ming collapsed largely due to their instability due to the large revolts taking place within the dynasty. This huge instability took troops away from the borders leaving them insecure and vulnerable to attack. With the military stretched thin and the internal state in a state of warfare, the Ming dynasty was extremely unstable. The main rebel leader, the Japanese pirates, and the Manchu took advantage of this situation, killing the Emperor and taking over China. The Manchu military leaders appointed a family to rule over China and they formed the Qing dynasty.

**C. Trading Companies and Missionaries**

-The trade in China was very limited at first but late opened up, allowing certain charter companies and countries to trade and missionaries to spread and preach in China. The Jesuits became especially influential in their mission, learning Confucianism values and the Chinese language. They helped to bring new science and astronomy technology to China.

**D. Emperor Kangxi**

-The reigns of the Kangxi Emperors were ones of great posterity in economics, military, and cultural achievements. The Emperors pushed public works projects like waterworks and repairing roads, and establishing economic incentives for people to move to underdeveloped areas. They encouraged foreign trade, sent embassies to forge relationships, and resumed their military campaigns. -Kangxi was a Manchu aristocrat’s son, and he gained power in 1669 after killing his chief regnant. He was only 16 when he gained power, yet he was an extremely qualified emperor. His reign was known for its expansion as well as stability. -Kangxi was able to solve many problems and feuds between China and other countries. He not only negotiated a treaty between China and Russia but also brought the area of Mongolia under control and eliminated the Mongol threat. Kangxi was also very open to new ideas. Instead of persecuting the Christians and the Jesuits, he welcomed them as advisors and accepted many of their scientific and philosophical ideas.

**E. Chinese Influences in Europe**

-The Chinese not only received ideas from Europe, they gave them as well. The Chinese shared their scientific ideas like the medical idea of inoculation to prevent the spread of smallpox. The Europeans also had a high demand for Asian products. Things like silk, tea, and wallpaper were highly coveted and demanded items in Europe. The Chinese also shared their philosophy system with the Europeans, and their poems were popular in the Europe states.

**F. Population and Social Stress**

-Over population became a huge problem in China towards the end of the Qing dynasty. There were more people, which meant that there was less available land per family and less land for farming. This created problems because in order for the families to make money they had to revert to growing cash crops, which would not provide food. This led to an agricultural decline, which was barely supplemented by the introduction of Amerindian staple crops. The demand for wood also increased leading to intense deforestation, which then led to wind and water erosion which could not be controlled by the water works as they were very poorly maintained. The government began its decline mainly due to the population explosion. The government was better organized than the Ming, but they had the same number of officials as the Ming and they could not handle the large population.