

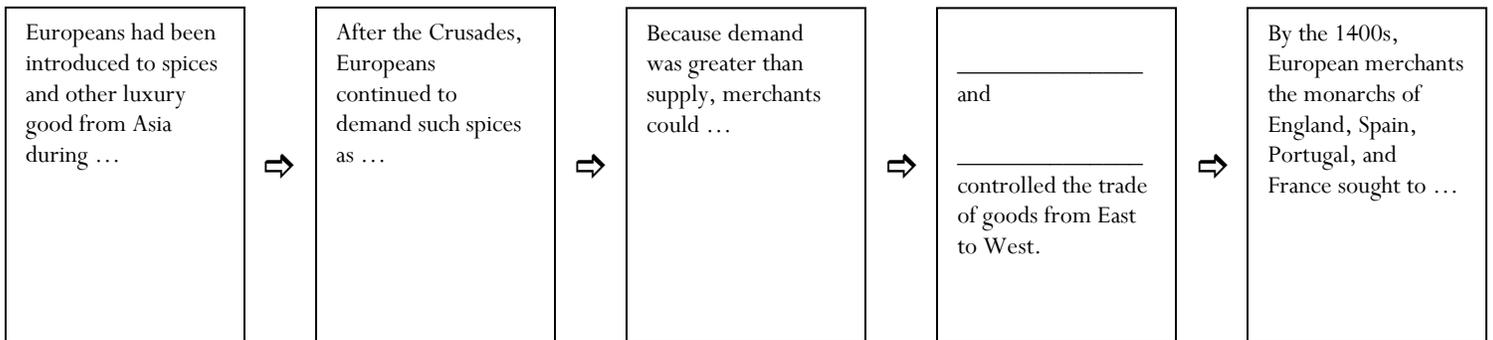
UNIT 5: EARLY MODERN EUROPE
Reading Guide 30: The Age of Exploration

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

19.1: Europeans Explore the East

• **Objective A: Explain what led to European exploration.**

1. By the early 1400s, Europeans were ready to ...
2. The desire to _____ and to _____, coupled with advances in _____, spurred an age of European exploration.
3. Explain the desire for new sources of wealth which fueled European exploration:



4. Bypassing the Italian merchants meant finding ...
5. The desire to _____ also motivated Europeans to explore.
6. While “_____” were the primary motives for exploration, advances in technology made the voyages of discovery possible.

Complete the table:

Technology	Benefit	Civilization of Origin
7.	Sturdier than earlier sailing vessels	European
8.	Allowed ships to sail effectively against the wind.	9.
Astrolabe	10.	Muslims
11.	12.	Chinese

• **Objective B: Describe steps in Portugal’s discovery of a sea route to Asia.**

13. Located on the _____ at the _____ corner of Europe, _____ was the first European country to establish _____ along the west coast of _____ and eventually push further east into _____.
14. Why did Henry found a navigation school as a means to gain access to the riches of East Asia?
15. In 1488, who became the first Portuguese captain to reach the tip of Africa?

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

16. In 1497, _____ reached a port on the southwest coast of _____. The Portuguese ships were filled with such spices as _____ and _____ which was worth _____ times the cost of the voyage.

• **Objective C: Explain the rivalry between Spain and Portugal and how the pope resolved it.**

17. In _____, an Italian sea captain, _____, convinced _____ to finance a bold plan: finding ...

18. Columbus reached an island in the _____; he mistakenly thought that he had reached _____.

19. The Treaty of Tordesillas gave most of the Americas to _____ except for parts of modern-day _____ which would belong to _____.

• **Objective D: Identify nations that set up trading empires in eastern Asia.**

20. The Portuguese built a bustling trading empire throughout the Indian Ocean by taking control of the _____ trade from _____ merchants.

21. Indonesia is also known as ...

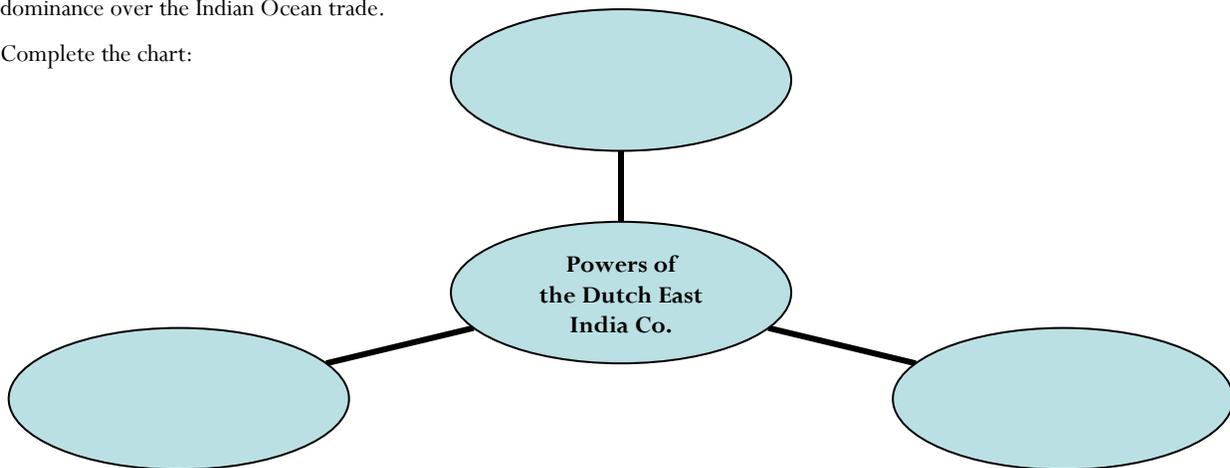
22. The Moluccas became known as ...

23. Why were European consumers delighted in Portugal's success at breaking the Muslim-Italian domination on trade from the East?

24. In 1521, a Spanish expedition led by _____ arrived in _____.

25. Beginning around 1600, the _____ and _____ began to challenge _____'s dominance over the Indian Ocean trade.

26. Complete the chart:



27. How was the Dutch East Indian Company able to drive out the English and Portuguese?

28. With so many trade goods from the East traveling to _____, the nation's capital, _____ became a leading commercial center.

29. By 1700, the _____ ruled much of _____ and had trading posts in several Asian countries.

30. By 1700 also, the _____ East India Company focused much of its energy on establishing outposts in _____.

31. Why didn't the Europeans have more influence on the countries of Southeast Asia?

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

19.2: China Limits European Contacts (p. 536-540)

- **Objective A: Identify the successes of the early Ming emperors.**

32. European countries were seeking trade relationships in East Asia, first with _____ and later with _____.
33. By the time _____ ships dropped anchor off the Chinese coast in _____, the Chinese had driven out their _____ rulers.
34. China had become the dominant power in Asia under the _____ Dynasty (_____ - _____).
35. Why did Hongwu launch Zheng He's voyages?
36. Describe Zheng He's fleet and voyages.

37. China's official trade policies in the 1500s reflected its _____.

38. China did not become industrialized for two main reasons:

- a)
- b)

- **Objective B: Describe China and Korea under the Qing dynasty.**

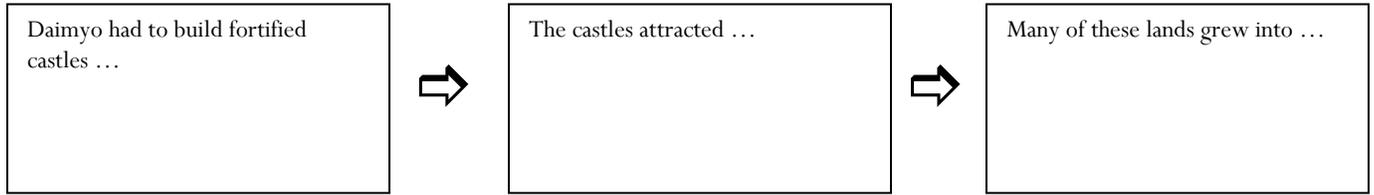
39. In 1644, the _____ invaded China and established the _____ Dynasty. They would rule China for more than _____ years and expand China's borders to include _____, _____, and _____.
40. Why did the Chinese accept the Dutch as trading partners?
41. By 1800, _____ would make up _____% of shipments to Europe.
42. Why did the British resent China's trade restrictions?

19.3: Japan Returns to Isolation (p.545-547)

- **Objective: Explain how Japan's policies toward Europeans changed.**

43. The Japanese first encountered Europeans in _____, when shipwrecked _____ sailors washed up on the shores of southern Japan.
44. The Portuguese brought _____, _____, _____, _____, and other unfamiliar items from Europe.
45. The _____ were particularly interested in Portuguese _____ and _____; these forever changed the time-honored tradition of the Japanese warrior, whose principal weapon had been _____.

46. Complete the flow chart:



47. In 1549, _____ began arriving in Japan.

48. _____, a _____, led the first mission to Japan.

49. Why was Christianity driven from Japan?

- **Objective D: Explain the purpose and effect of Japan's closed country policy.**

50. By 1639, the Tokugawa shoguns _____ Japan's borders and instituted a "_____ policy."

51. For more than 200 years, Japan remained basically _____ to Europeans and the Japanese were forbidden _____, so as not to ...