Chapter 19 Assessment

TERMS & NAMES
1. Bartolomeu Dias, p. 530
2. Vasco da Gama, p. 532
3. Treaty of Tordesillas, p. 533
4. Dutch East India Company, p. 534
5. Ming dynasty, p. 536
6. Manchus, p. 539
7. Qing dynasty, p. 539
8. Oda Nobunaga, p. 542
9. Toyotomi Hideyoshi, p. 543
10. Tokugawa Shogunate, p. 544

MAIN IDEAS
Answers will vary.
11. desire for new sources of wealth; desire to spread Christianity; technological advancements in sailing and navigation
12. He encouraged exploration by establishing a navigation school for sailors to perfect their trade and financed voyages of discovery.
13. Dias showed that the southern tip of Africa could be circumnavigated; da Gama established a sea route from Europe to India.
14. The Dutch owned the largest fleet of ships in the world, and the Dutch East India Company was more powerful and better financed than other nations’ trading companies.
15. Idea of commerce offended China’s Confucian beliefs; economic policy gave priority to agriculture.
16. the clock and the prism
17. ineffective rulers, corrupt officials, bankrupt government, high taxes, bad harvests
18. It was an era of disorder when powerful warrior-chieftains, called daimyo, seized control of old feudal estates, set up a new type of feudalism, and often fought each other for territory.
19. Ideal—Japan was an agricultural society and the farmer was the ideal citizen. Reality—farmers were overburdened and over-taxed and often moved to the city for a better life.
20. kabuki plays, popular stories, haiku poetry, and woodblock prints

Visual Summary

An Age of Explorations and Isolation

**Explorations**

1405 Zheng He of China launches voyages of exploration to Southeast Asia, India, Arabia, and eastern Africa.

1500s The Portuguese establish trading outposts throughout Asia and gain control of the spice trade.

1600s The Dutch drive out the Portuguese and establish their own trading empire in the East. (Below, a Dutch ship is pictured on a plate made in China for European trade.)

Europeans sail farther east to China and Japan in search of more trade; both nations ultimately reject European advances.

**Isolation**

1433 China abandons its voyages of exploration.

1500s The Chinese severely restrict trade with foreigners.

1612 Japan outlaws Christianity and drives out Christian missionaries.

1630s The Japanese institute a “closed country policy” and remain isolated from Europe for 200 years.

**Terms & Names**

For each term or name below, briefly explain its importance to European exploration and the development of China and Japan.

1. Bartolomeu Dias
2. Vasco da Gama
3. Treaty of Tordesillas
4. Dutch East India Company
5. Ming dynasty
6. Manchus
7. Qing dynasty
8. Oda Nobunaga
9. Toyotomi Hideyoshi
10. Tokugawa Shogunate

**Main Ideas**

Europeans Explore the East Section 1 (pages 529–535)

11. What factors helped spur European exploration?
12. What role did Portugal’s Prince Henry play in overseas exploration?
13. What was the significance of Dias’s voyage? da Gama’s?
14. Why were the Dutch so successful in establishing a trading empire in the Indian Ocean?

China Limits European Contacts Section 2 (pages 536–541)

15. Why did China not undergo widespread industrialization?
16. What did Christian missionaries bring to China?
17. What are five reasons the Ming dynasty fell to civil disorder?

Japan Returns to Isolation Section 3 (pages 542–547)

18. Why was the time between 1467 and 1568 called the period of the “Warring States”?
19. What was the difference between the Confucian ideal of society and the real society of Japan?
20. How did the Japanese express themselves culturally under the Tokugawa shoguns?

**Critical Thinking**

1. Using Your Notes
   In a time line, trace the events that led to Japan’s expulsion of European Christians.

2. Recognizing Effects
   How might a Chinese emperor’s leadership be affected by living in the Forbidden City? Explain and support your opinion.

3. Analyzing Issues
   Science and Technology Of the technological advances that helped spur European exploration, which do you think was the most important? Why?

4. Analyzing Causes
   Cultural Interaction What caused Japan to institute a policy of isolation? Defend your viewpoint with text references.

5. Summarizing
   Economics How did the Manchus earn the respect of the Chinese? Support your answer with details from the chapter.

Critical Thinking Answers will vary.
1. 1549—Missionaries welcomed; 1600—Some 300,000 Japanese converted; 1612—Christianity prohibited; 1637—About 30,000 peasants, mostly Christian, revolt; Christianity suppressed
2. emperors out of touch; may develop a lack of compassion; heightened contempt for foreigners; pleasure, greed, and court intrigue distract from leadership; corrupt officials may assume power
3. Answers should show an understanding of the impact of the technological advance selected.
4. The Japanese feared the influence of European ideas and the threat of European colonization of Japan.
5. They upheld China’s traditional Confucian beliefs and social structures, secured the country’s frontiers and, most importantly, restored China’s prosperity.
Students who originally wanted to sail may now say that the rewards were not great enough to go through all the hardship and give up that much time from their lives. Others may say that the opportunity to bring glory and prestige to their country and make some financial gain would be worth the sacrifice.

Kangxi, quoted in *Emperor of China: Self-Portrait of K’Ang-Hsi*

1. Which phrase best describes Kangxi’s thoughts about Europeans, or “Westerners”?
   A. Westerners use methods that are inferior to Chinese methods.
   B. Westerners would make good trading partners.
   C. Westerners use methods that are based on Chinese methods.
   D. There are too many Westerners in China.

2. What can be inferred about Kangxi’s beliefs about China?
   A. China needs the assistance of Westerners.
   B. China is superior to countries of the West.
   C. China has many problems.
   D. China is destined to rule the world.

3. Which of these statements about Martellus’s map is not accurate?
   A. Martellus pictures Europe, Africa, and Asia.
   B. Martellus’s map includes the oceans.
   C. Martellus shows North America.
   D. Martellus’s map has many ports marked on the western coast of Africa.

**Planning a Television Special**

Use the Internet, books, and other reference materials to create a script for a television special “The Voyages of Zheng He.” The script should address the historical context of Zheng He’s voyages and their impact on China and the lands visited. The script should include narration, sound, recreations, and locations. In researching, consider the following:

- biographical data on Zheng He
- information on the ships, crew, and cargo
- descriptions of the voyages
- music and visuals

**ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. **Interact with History**
   On page 528, you decided whether or not you would sail into the unknown. Now that you have read the chapter, reevaluate your decision. If you decided to go, did what you read reaffirm your decision? Why or why not? If you chose not to go, explain what your feelings are now. Discuss your answers within a small group.

2. **Writing about History**
   Imagine you are the Jesuit missionary Matteo Ricci. Write an expository essay describing your impressions of Chinese rule and culture. Consider the following in the essay:
   - Matteo Ricci’s values
   - Chinese culture as compared with Western Christian culture

**Rubric**

Expository essays should
- reflect the values of Matteo Ricci.
- present information about the Chinese culture.
- compare Chinese culture with Western culture.