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 & Qing China
   a. The Chinese people had rebelled and driven out their ___________ rulers and had established the __________ Dynasty (1368-1644)
   b. The Ming government had ruled for _______ years and was weakening
   c. Later the Manchus, __________________, invaded China and established _______ Dynasty which ruled for 260 years

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

4. Ming Relations with Foreign Countries & Rules
   a. China’s trade policies in the 1500s reflected _______________
   b. If foreign states wanted to trade with China, they would have to follow ______________ rules because the Chinese did not want Europeans threatening the peace and ____________ the Ming had brought to China
   c. China had a long history of being ______________ as well
   d. Rules
      i. Only the __________________ was allowed to conduct foreign trade
      ii. Trading was only allowed at certain ports
      iii. China expected Europe to pay _____________ to Ming leaders;
      iv. Tribute is a ______________
      v. ____________ ritual: kneeling in front of the emperor and touching _____________ to ground 9 times
      vi. The ____________ accepted these restrictions and were allowed to trade
5. 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

6. 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 missiona ries had converted ________ Japanese to Christianity
   e. After __________ ____________ (most were Christian) the shoguns ruthlessly persecuted Christians and led to the formation of an _______________ policy

7. 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. Why?
      i. Japanese were ____________ to _______ so as to not bring back foreign ideas
      ii. Japan wanted to continue to develop as a ______-___________ country

Result: Europeans begin to explore west across the _______ Ocean to the __________.

**Constructive Response Question**

How did China and Japan react to European explorers/traders and why?