

Name:

APWH
Unit 4-Early Modern Period
Chapter 22- Asian Transitions in an Age of Global Change

Part I- Define and significance

1. caravel

2. Asian sea trading network

3. mercantilists

4. factories

5. Goa, Ormuz, and Batavia

6. Dutch trading empire

7. Francis Xavier and Robert di Nobili

8. Hongwu

9. Macao and Canton

10. Mateo Ricci

1. Analyze the Chinese government's view of international trade and exploration during the Ming dynasty compared to the view of nations in Europe.

2. How did the Chinese view of certain social classes, such as the scholars or merchants, compare with those in Europe?

3. Examine the role of women during the Ming and Qing (pg. 616) dynasty. How was foot binding representative of the changing social and gender worlds of China? Compare and contrast the situation in China to the role of women in other nation studied so far.

4. Which group of specific individuals worked within China and in Japan, attempting to convert the population to Christianity? How successful were these endeavors? Explain why.

5. What specific policies did the Japanese government enact to insulate the nation from the outside world? Why did it take these measures?

1. Although Europe's expansion was seen as a turning point for the West, how did this expansion actually impact Asia? Why?

2. Describe the characteristics of the Asian trading network at the time of Portuguese's arrival. How did this impact Portuguese trading policies?

3. Compare and contrast trading policies and impacts of the Portuguese with that of the Dutch and the English in Asia during this period. Why were the Dutch more "successful?"

4. Describe the European tribute system in the Asian trading network. How does this tribute system compare to other systems of tribute studied thus far (China, Inca, Aztec, New World)?

5. How did conversion to Christianity fair in South East Asia? What regions successfully converted? Why? How does this situation compare to situation in Africa and the New World?

