

Chapter Two:

The Global Context: Asia, Europe, and Africa in the Early Modern Era

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2.2 EUROPE IN THE AGE OF DISCOVERY: PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

spice trade, including items such as cloves, pepper, and ginger. The spice trade, Europeans knew, originated somewhere in Asia and made its way through India before entering the hands of Muslim traders, who brought the product to European markets. Trade with Asia in spices would not only enrich the nation that established contact, but also would weaken the Muslim world and strengthen the Christian world by diverting the overland spice trade to a European sea trade. This promise of great wealth and sense of religious completion drove the Portuguese to explore the coast of Africa in search of a route to India. The same ideas motivated Columbus to seek a route to Asia and the spice trade by sailing west.

between China and India. This capture provided the Portuguese with a port of call at the heart of the spice trade while simultaneously breaking the Arab spice trade network. The conquest of Malacca marked the beginning of a period of great wealth, power, and prosperity for Portugal.

Columbus's 1492 voyage of discovery brought a new sense of competition to the race for the spice trade. In 1494, the Treaty of Tordesillas was negotiated and signed to preserve order and to effectively divide the world's

halfway between the Portuguese-held Cape Verde islands off the coast of Africa and the islands discovered by Columbus, namely Hispaniola and Cuba. Lands and routes to the east belonged to Portugal; lands and routes to the west, to Spain.

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While 1492 is best known for Christopher Columbus's voyage to the New

Columbus's "discovery." First and foremost, 1492 marked the end of the long *Reconquista* of the Spanish peninsula with Ferdinand and Isabella's conquest of Grenada, the last area to be held by Muslims. To consolidate their victory and to begin the process of "purifying" their kingdoms, the monarchs issued orders for all Jews and Muslims to make a choice: convert to Christianity or leave Spain. For many of the Spanish, the *Reconquista* had been as much a religious as a military re-conquest of the land. The Roman Catholic Church viewed the Spanish *Reconquista* as a great victory for Christianity; the pope marked the event by granting the monarchs the *Patronado Real*, which gave them powers to oversee the operation of the Church within their realm. The idea of religious conquest and the power of the Spanish monarch to oversee representatives of the Church in later years would play an important role in the New World as the Crown sent thousands of monks to convert Indians to Christianity. Proselytization was of course part of the Christian doctrine, and as good Catholics, the monarchs felt it their duty to convert the natives. Moreover, the Spanish had revisited their identity as Spaniards and as Christians in the wake of hundreds of years of Muslim rule and the *Reconquista*. The newly reformed Spanish identity was unquestionably Christian, and all subjects of the Crown were to belong to the Catholic fold. Thus, the religious conquest would be brought to the New World along with the military conquest.

For Spain, Columbus's voyage joined with the excitement of defeating the Muslims at Grenada. Isabella, Qt5-5

and other valuables he obtained if he were successful. Columbus sailed in September of 1492 with three ships, fewer than ninety men, a year's provisions, and a fundamental misunderstanding of the size of the earth. Scholars all over Europe argued that Columbus grossly underestimated the distance to Asia. This, along with Columbus's egotistical demeanor and demands for great personal rewards from his expedition, ensured that

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1. What important event(s) took place in 1492?
 - a. the expulsion of the Jews and Muslims from Spain
 - b. the end of the Reconquista
 - c. All of the above
 - d. A and C

2. _____ enabled the Portuguese to enter the spice trade.
 - a. Rounding the Cape of Good Hope
 - b. The conquest of Malacca
 - c. The discovery of the New World
 - d. Making contact with Prester John
 - e. The conquest of Goa

3. True/False: For the Spanish, reconquering the Iberian Peninsula was a military and religious action.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The mythical king Prester John was important to the Portuguese because
 - a. he controlled the spice trade
 - b. he would be an ally to the Spanish in reconquering the Iberian Peninsula
 - c. he was a Christian king in an area dominated by Muslims
 - d. he could direct them in how to cross the Indian Ocean

5. The Treaty of Tordesillas and the _____ worked in tandem to
 - a. Treaty of Nanking
 - b. Treaty of Molucca
 - c. Treaty of Zaragoza
 - d. Treaty of Goa

[Click here to see answers](#)

2.3 ASIA IN THE AGE OF DISCOVERY: CHINESE EXPANSION DURING THE MING DYNASTY

By the time Prince Henry, called “the Navigator,” third son of John I of Portugal, established a school for navigational studies at Sagres, Portugal

been engaged in navigational exploration under the Ming Dynasty for more than thirty years. In 1369 the last of the Mongol invaders, who had controlled China since 1294, was defeated by the founder of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang. Zhu chose the name “Ming” or “bright” for his dynasty rather than his family name, Zhu, which means “pig” and called himself “Hong Wu,” which translates to “vast military.”¹

Hong Wu ruled China from 1368 to 1398, during which time he concentrated on defeating and controlling the last of the Mongols (they were driven out in 1420), expanding the military, and ruling over a diverse kingdom of Confucians, Muslims, and Christians. During the Ming dynasty, the Chinese expanded their rule into Mongolia and Central Asia, and for a brief time, Vietnam.² When Hong Wu died, the throne passed to his son, Shu Di, who took the name **Yung Lo**; he is also called the Yongle Emperor. Yung Lo had spent much of his youth undertaking expeditions against the remaining Mongol strongholds, and, when he became emperor, continued Chinese expansion, assisted by the Muslim eunuch, Zheng He, or Cheng Ho. After moving the capital city of his empire to Beijing, he constructed a new, splendid palace, the Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven, and an impressive observatory. The construction of the Forbidden City took fourteen years to complete and employed 100,000 artisans and one million workers. Yung Lo also began dredging and reconstructing the Grand Canal. In 1417, the Emperor left Nanking for the last time, moving to his new capital

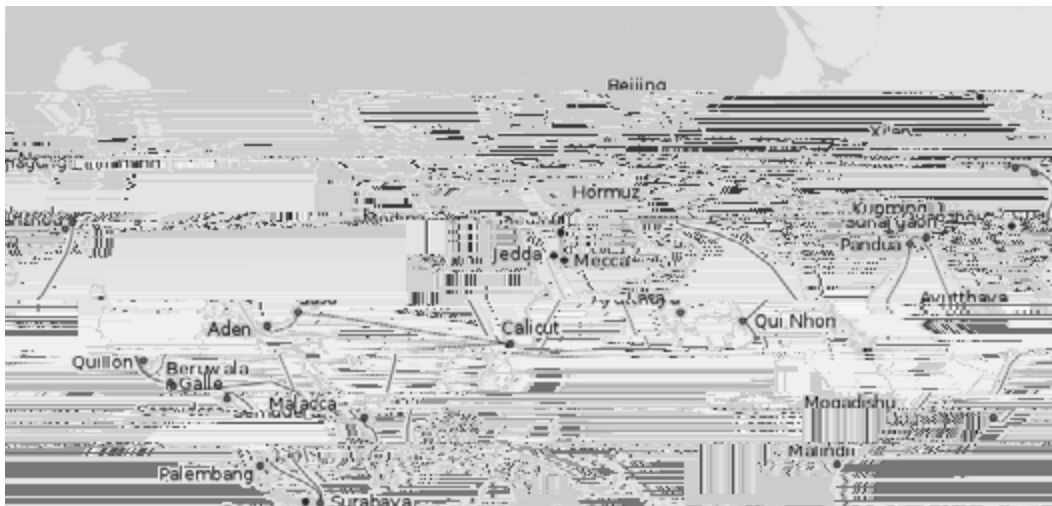
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CHAPTER TWO: THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

In addition to these large ships were junks belonging to merchants that the ships of other nations joined it, in order to secure the protection of the armada's war ships. By the time the armada reached India, seeking such spices as pepper, salt, ginger, and cinnamon, there were 800 ships in the ships. Of these, 62 were treasure ships. In comparison, the famous Spanish Armada that sailed against England in 1588 was made up of only 137 ships.⁹

Zheng He made seven voyages between 1405 and 1433, and, according to historian Louise Levathes's *When China Ruled the Seas: the Treasure Fleet of the Dragon Throne*, Yung Lo probably had in mind the expansion of the tributary system and the acquisition of information about distant lands and rare plants and animals. She comments that Zheng He went as far west outbreak that plagued China.¹⁰

Although the Chinese were interested in the products of other cultures, and though Zheng He brought to China an Arab book on medical remedies, a giraffe, and "300 virgins," Yung Lo's successor, Zhu Zhanji, decided in 1433 to disband this naval effort and "never again were the expeditions resumed." Several possibilities explain this occurrence: the Chinese found nothing in the cultures visited that they could not obtain through trade; after Zheng He's death, no admiral rose to his stature as a sailor; or, according to Fairbank, "anti-commercialism and xenophobia won out."¹¹ Whatever the reason, the Chinese armada was allowed to fall into disrepair, service



This Map shows the route of the seventh voyage of

Vmenkov Menkov
 Source: Wikimedia Commons

personnel were placed elsewhere, and a minister of war, Kiu Daxia, burned the navigational charts. Interestingly, the Chinese did not follow up on these voyages of trade and/or exploration, even though they were the inventors of gunpowder and the cannon, instruments necessary for European expansion

What remains is this question: why did the Chinese take this approach, becoming in essence isolationists? Menzies suggests that superstition got the best of the culture as a series of natural disasters portended future catastrophe.¹² Historian Ray Huang blames it on the extravagances of Yung Lo, and Fairbank, on Neo-Confucian prejudice against expansion.¹³ Historian L. Carrington Goodrich concedes that “the expeditions ceased as suddenly as they began, again for reasons only guessed at,” though the expense and the “spirit of isolationism” that “penetrated the Court” were certainly factors.¹⁴ Most scholars concede that, while various explanations exist, the “abrupt discontinuance” of China’s outreach remains “one of the most fascinating enigmas in the history of the culture.”¹⁵ Whatever

Chinese people participated in a “vast immigration” into Southeast Asia, taking with them Chinese knowledge and culture.¹⁶

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Key Concepts

The establishment of the Ming Dynasty in China in 1439 brought an end to Mongol rule and began a new era. The Forbidden City, the seat of Chinese rule in the following centuries and a lasting symbol of Chinese power, was built during this period. It was during this time also

European expeditions of the era, both in the number and the size of ships. The armadas explored much of the Indian Ocean region, as far as Africa, mapping, charting, trading, and incorporating a great part of the region into a Chinese tributary system. Although a few historians

Americas, compelling documentary evidence for this is lacking.

When the Ming Emperor Yung Lo died, Chinese participation in naval expansion died with him. The succeeding emperors did not follow

century had begun a policy that would typify Chinese attitudes toward trade with overseas cultures: if foreign powers wanted to trade with China, they could bring their goods to her shores, in their own ships. And eventually, even this trade was limited to the port of Canton only.

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1. Zheng He's goals for exploring the Indian Ocean included
 - a. exploring and mapping the region.
 - b. establishing trade with port cities.
 - c. incorporating new areas into the Chinese tribute system.
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. none of the above.

2. One possible reason for Zhu Zhanji's decision to end the voyages of Zheng He was
 - a. a spirit of isolationism in the Chinese court under Zhu Zhanji.
 - b. to save money and avoid the expense of the voyages.
 - c. to end competition with the French, who were entering the Indian Ocean trade.
 - d. A and B.
 - e. all of the above.

[Click here to see answers](#)

2.4 EUROPE IN THE AGE OF DISCOVERY: ENGLAND AND FRANCE

In the period before contact with the Americas, England and France, as they appear on the map today, had only recently taken shape. For much of the Middle Ages, both regions faced invasions by Germanic tribes (sometimes called the barbarians) from northern and central Europe. When

linked. The two countries fought for control over Normandy, a region in northern France directly across the channel from England. Henry's son, John, lost control of the province in 1204.¹⁷ For the remainder of his reign, John tried to regain the lost territory. His actions upset the English nobility, included raising court fees and inheritance taxes beyond what most people

by promoting the interests of the middle class. In the Tudor dynasty, the monarchy became the main political force in England.²⁰

exploration. In May 1497, the king allowed John Cabot, a Venetian mariner

route to Asia. Cabot reached land, what he called Newfoundland, in June and claimed it on behalf of Henry VII. He made a second voyage in 1498, funded

journey. However, after Cabot's death, his crew, led by his son Sebastian,

exploration. Though Spain and Portugal began the process of colonization, England found itself in the midst of a political and a religious crisis for much

The French monarchy had little political reason to turn to Protestantism in the early sixteenth century. In 1516, Francis I (r. 1515-1547) and Pope

religion of France but also gave the French king the right to appoint church authorities in his country. Unlike Henry VIII, Francis I did not need to break

fact, given the religious stability in the 1520s, Francis looked for possible ways to catch up with the Spanish in the realm of overseas exploration and colonization. In 1524, he sponsored a voyage by Giovanni da Verrazano to stake a claim in the New World and discover the Northwest Passage. During his voyage, Verrazano explored the Atlantic coastline from modern-day South Carolina to New York. A decade later, Francis sponsored two voyages

surveyed the St. Lawrence River and made valuable contacts with the native population. Nevertheless, the discoveries did not inspire Francis to support a permanent settlement in Canada at that time.²⁷

The connection between the state and the church established in 1516, however, did not prevent Protestant sentiments from growing in France during the tenure of Henry II (r. 1547-1559). The weakness of Henry II's sons led to a civil war in France that had religious undertones. Some members of the French nobility became Protestants in order to show their independence from the crown. The Catholic-Protestant split in France led to a series of religious riots, the worst of which occurred on St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572. Shortly after the marriage of Margaret of Valois to Henry of Navarre, Catholics led by Henry of Guise viciously attacked Protestants in Paris. After the so-called [Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre](#), three factions vied for control during the War of the Three Henrys—Henry III, Henry of

the strife when they concluded that domestic tranquility was more important than religious doctrine. Moreover, the deaths of two of the Henrys left only the Protestant Henry of Navarre standing. After he ascended to the throne, Henry IV (r. 1589-1610) joined the Roman Catholic Church. Then, he issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598, which granted French Protestants, the Huguenots, the liberty of conscience and the liberty of worship. Henry IV's tentative nod to religious toleration brought stability to the country. Relative peace at home paved the way for future French exploration.²⁸

encompassed the Trans-Atlantic slave trade network. In many ways, contact and trade with Africa created the Atlantic World, the network of connections that linked the Americas, Europe, and Africa economically, politically, culturally, religiously, and environmentally. The transformations of the Age of Discovery began in Africa.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Africa was a continent of tremendous diversity and home to hundreds of cultures, languages, and political states. Different regions in Africa experienced the changes of the

to experience the phenomenon of European migration when the Dutch established Cape Colony in 1652. Northern and eastern Africa had been linked to the wider world through trade networks such as the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean, as well as through the spread of Islam and Christianity. However, the expansion of Europe through trade and political networks contested African control over their territory and European participation in the Indian Ocean trade.

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sought an all-water route to the cultures of the Indian Ocean in order to enjoy their spices, silks, and cottons without having to pay the exorbitant rates of the Arab traders who controlled the overland routes; these routes began in Indonesia and wound their way along the coasts of southeast Asia and India and then up either the Persian Gulf or the Red Sea toward the eastern Mediterranean. Monarchs like Prince Henry the Navigator

Good Hope and sailing northward toward the Indian Ocean. Africa was not, however, just a way station on the route to the Indian Ocean; the continent was invaluable for the goods it contributed to world trade: ivory, tortoise shells, dried coconut, animal skins, cowrie shells, and porcelain from East Africa and from West and South Africa, gold, palm oil, and slaves.²⁹

In the centuries before the Age of Discovery, Africa saw the rise to preeminence of a number of impressive kingdoms: Ghana, Mali, and Songhay in the west, the city states of the East African coast, and in the

200,000. Ghana's monarchy was not unlike those of Europe during the same century. The king held all power, religious, judicial, military, and political, although unlike European monarchies, the crown was passed matrilineally through the eldest sister of the ruling monarch.

Much of what we know about Ghana comes from Al-Bakri, an eleventh century Spanish Muslim geographer whose *Book of Highways and Kingdoms* details the workings of the country. The king and his advisors were non-Muslims who practiced the animist religion of their ancestors, though by 1000 CE there was a large Muslim population, and many of the Ghana's advisors were Islamic.³⁰ Al-Bakri explains that the capital city of Ghana, Koumbi Saleh, consisted of "two towns lying on a plain." One of these cities was inhabited by Muslims and "possessed" twelve mosques, while the other, six miles from the Muslim town, was the "residence of the King;" it consisted of a "palace and a number of dome-shaped dwellings, all of them surrounded by a strong enclosure, like a city wall." The city also contained one mosque for "the convenience of those Muslims who came on diplomatic missions." In the judicial matters, over which the king presided, trial was by ordeal, not unlike the technique used by medieval European kings. As was also true of medieval European kingdoms, the monarch controlled all trade, and the social hierarchy placed the king, his court and Muslim administrators on the top rung, followed by a merchant class, and below them farmers, herders, and artisans. There is no doubt as to the wealth of the rulers of Ghana, as al-Bakri wrote: "When [the king] holds court...he sits in a pavilion around which stand ten horses wearing golden trappings; at his

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states which have left no written records of their history and society. The city

the death of Mohammed and the spread of Islam across North Africa, Arab traders established small cities, whose local peoples (called the "Zanj" by the Arabs) were ruled by local kings and practiced ancient animistic religions. As the centuries progressed, more and more Arabs and Indonesians settled along the coast, creating a culture called "Swahili." By the early fourteenth century, Kilwa had become the most important city in the region, whose culture was described in great detail by Ibn Battuta:

[Kilwa] is a large city on the seacoast, most of whose inhabitants are Zinj [sic], jet black in colour. They have tattoo marks on their faces. Kilwa is

norms of slavery that became established in the New World. For instance, slaves in Africa were not property; they retained some rights as a person and as an individual. The condition of slavery was not inherited; if a slave had children, then the children were born free. Moreover, the condition of slavery might not last an entire lifetime but instead a period of years.

The Trans-Atlantic slave trade emerged with the colonization of the Americas. Europeans tried to use force in acquiring slaves, but this method proved impracticable on any scale. The only workable method was acquiring slaves through trade with Africans, since they controlled all trade into the interior. Typically, Europeans were restricted to trading posts, or *feitorias*, along the coast. Captives were brought to the *feitorias*, where they were processed as cargo rather than as human beings. Slaves were kept imprisoned in small, crowded rooms, segregated by sex and age, and “fattened up” if they were deemed too small for transport. They were branded to show what merchant purchased them, that taxes had been paid, and even that they had been baptized as a Christian. The high mortality rate of the slave trade began on the forced march to the *feitorias* and in a slave’s imprisonment within them; the mortality rate continued to climb during the second part of the journey, the Middle Passage.

The Middle Passage, the voyage across the Atlantic from Africa to the Americas, comprised the middle leg of the Atlantic Triangle Trade network,

Figure 2.5 Atlantic Triangle Trade | The Triangle Trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas as part of a greater Atlantic World.

Author: Jon Chui
Source: Wikimedia Commons
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which traded manufactured goods such as beads, mirrors, cloth, and their labor would produce items of the last leg of the Triangle Trade such as sugar, rum, molasses, indigo, cotton, and rice, to name a few. The Middle Passage itself was a hellish experience. Slaves were segregated by sex, often stripped naked, chained together, and kept in extremely tight quarters for up to twenty-three hours a day; as many as 12-13 percent died during this dehumanizing experience. Although we will likely never know the exact number of people who were enslaved and brought to the Americas, the number is certainly larger than ten million.³⁹

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The Age of Discovery brought many changes to West Africa. In some areas, the slave trade had the effect of breaking down societies. For instance, in the early nineteenth century the great Yoruba confederation of states began to

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Key Concepts

On the eve of the sixteenth century, Africa was a continent of tremendous diversity and home to hundreds of cultures, languages, and political states. Most of the empires of the past two centuries were in decline, though the demand for their goods continued and the city states of East Africa were viable trading depots. The trans-Saharan trade routes, in place since the earliest years of the Common Era, still linked East Africa, West Africa, and the Islamic sultanates in the North. It is not surprising, however, that the various regions in Africa experienced the changes brought by the Age of Discovery in different

trade. The Kingdom of Dahomey provides an example of one of the the Age of Discovery and the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

The Trans-Atlantic slave trade was the middle portion of the Atlantic Triangle Trade network. At least ten million Africans were enslaved and forced to make the Middle Passage across the Atlantic to the New World. Mortality rates for the Middle Passage averaged around 12-13 percent.

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1. The region of Africa most directly involved in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade was
 - a. North Africa
 - b. West Africa
 - c. South Africa
 - d. East Africa

2. True/False: The Middle Passage was a part of the Indian Ocean trade network.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Which of the following empires was not in West Africa?
 - a. Great Zimbabwe
 - b. Ghana
 - c. Mali
 - d. Songhay

4. Much of what we know about the cultures of East Africa comes from the writings of:
 - a. Leo Africanus
 - b. Sundiata Keita
 - c. Mansa Musa
 - d. Ibn Battuta

5. The empire of Mali was created by which of the following?
 - a. Mansa Musa
 - b. Sundiata Keita
 - c. Mansa Suleyman
 - d. Leo Africanus

6. The Kingdom of Dahomey controlled the slave trade in their region by
 - a. refusing to trade with anyone but the Dutch.

 - c. making European merchants trade with only the king and no others.
 - d. B and C.
 - e. all of the above.

[Click here to see answers](#)

2.6 Conclusion

The period before contact with the Americas marked the beginning of globalization. During this era, the world grew ever more interconnected through trade, politics, culture, and religion. In China, the rise of the Ming Dynasty in 1439 began a new era. Under the Ming Dynasty, the Forbidden City, the seat of Chinese rule in the following centuries and a lasting symbol

Triangle Trade network. At least ten million Africans were enslaved and forced to make the Middle Passage across the Atlantic to the New World. Mortality rates for the Middle Passage averaged around 12-13 percent.

Voyages of exploration captured the immensity of the earth in maps and images and created webs of connection between regions and peoples, bringing the world closer together. It is for these reasons that this period emergence of a world that bears great similarity to ours of the twenty-religion.

2.7 CRITICAL THINKING EXERCISES

- How might the Age of Discovery have been fundamentally changed if the Chinese had not abandoned their voyages of trade and exploration under Zheng He? Why, in your estimation, did Yung Lo's successor Zhu Zhanji decide to end the voyages in 1433?
- How did trade and the economy shape how each group or nation participated in the Age of Discovery? What are some other factors that shaped participation? Did religion or economy play a greater role in determining the actions of a nation during the Age of Discovery?
- Why do we know so little about the medieval empires of Africa? What sources do we depend on to instruct us in their history?

2.8 KEY TERMS

- *Caravel*
- Christopher Columbus
- Common law
- Edict of Nantes
- Kingdom of Ghana
- Great Zimbabwe
- Hong Wu
- Hundred Years' War
- Ibn Battuta
- Kingdom of Dahomey
- Magna Carta
- Kingdom of Mali
- Mansa Musa
- Martin Luther
- Middle Passage
- Prince Henry the Navigator
- Protestant Reformation
- Songhay
- Sundiata Kieta
- Timbuktu
- Spice Islands
- Strait of Malacca
- The Tudors
- Treaty of Tordesillas
- Treaty of Zaragoza
- Triangle Trade
- Yung Lo
- Zanj
- Zheng He

CHAPTER TWO: THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

Date	Event
1492	7c`i a Vi g`VY[Ub `]g`Ufghj cmU[Y/`GdUb]g` Reconquista ended; Muslims and Jew expelled from Spain
1494	Treaty of Tordesillas signed
c. 1500	The travels of Leo Africanus
1510	Leo Africanus reached Great Zimbabwe
1511	Portuguese conquest of Strait of Malacca
1516	Francis I of France and Pope Leo X signed the Concordat of Bologna
1517	Martin Luther launched a protest against the Roman Catholic Church which led to the Protestant Reformation
1525	A U[Y`Ub]g`UYh`fYh`fbYX`UZYf`gi WY`ggZ `m circumnavigating the globe
1527	Henry VIII, seeking to divorce Catherine of Aragon, touched off the Protestant Reformation in England
1529	Treaty of Zaragoza signed
1558	Elizabeth I became the Queen of England
1572	Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre led to the War of the Three Henrys the Three Henrys

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- 1 John K. Fairbank, *China: A New History* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1992), 128.
- 2 Fairbank, *China: A New History*, 128.
- 3 Ray Huang, *China: A Macro History* (London: ME Sharpe, 1988), 155; Gavin Menzies, *1421: The Year China Discovered America* (New York: Harper Perennial, 2002), 56-59.
- 4 Fairbank, *China: A New History*, 138.
- 5 Menzies, *1421*, 50-52.
- 6 Andro Anatole, *The 1421 Heresy: An Investigation into the Ming Chinese Maritime Survey of the World* (Bloomington, Indiana: Author House, 2006), 24.
- 7 Menzies, *1421*, 65; Fairbank, *China: A New History*, 137.
- 8 Anatole, *The 1421 Heresy*, 67-69.
- 9 Anatole, *The 1421 Heresy*, 67-68; Louise Levathes, *When China Ruled the Seas: The Treasure Fleet of the Dragon Throne, 1405-1433* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 51.
- 10 Louise Levathes, *When China Ruled the Seas*, 47.

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13 Huang, *China: A Macro History*, 157-165; Fairbank, *China: A New History*, 140-142.

14 L. Carrington Goodrich, *A Short History of the Chinese People* (Mineola, NY: Dover Publica

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33 Iliffe, *History of a Continent*, 90.

34 al-Omari quoted in Kevin Shillington, *History of Africa*

ANSWER KEY FOR CHAPTER TWO: THE GLOBAL CONTEXT: ASIA, EUROPE, AND AFRICA IN THE EARLY MODERN ERA

Check your answers to the questions in the Before You Move On Sections for this chapter. You can click on the questions to take you back to the chapter section.

Correct answers are **BOLDED**

Section 2.2.3 - p. 36

1. The _____ led to the Reconquista.

- a. the expulsion of the Jews and Muslims from Spain
- b. the expulsion of the Jews and Muslims from Spain
- c. the end of the Reconquista

D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

e. A and C

2. The _____ enabled the Portuguese to enter the spice trade.

- a. rounding the Cape of Good Hope
- B. THE CONQUEST OF MALACCA**
- c. the discovery of the New World
- d. making contact with Prester John
- e. the conquest of Goa

3. True/False: For the Spanish, reconquering the Iberian Peninsula was a military and religious action.

A. TRUE

b. False

4. The mythical king Prester John was important to the Portuguese because

- a. he controlled the spice trade
- b. he would be an ally to the Spanish in reconquering the Iberian Peninsula
- C. HE WAS A CHRISTIAN KING IN AN AREA DOMINATED BY MUSLIMS**
- d. he could direct them in how to cross the Indian Ocean

5. The Treaty of Tordesillas and the _____ worked in tandem to establish zones of

_____.

- a. Treaty of Nanking
- b. Treaty of Molucca

C. TREATY OF ZARAGOZA

d. Treaty of Goa

Section 2.3.1 - p. 41

1. Zheng He's goals for exploring the Indian Ocean included

- a. exploring and mapping the region.
- b. establishing trade with port cities.
- c. incorporating new areas into the Chinese tribute system.

D.

e.

2.

Section 2.4.3 - p. 46

1. The principle implied in the Magna Carta (1215) was
 - a. that democracy would replace monarchy.
 - b. that the king was above the law.
 - c. that the people ruled the monarch.
 - D. THAT ALL PEOPLE, EVEN THE KING, WERE SUBJECT TO THE LAW.**
2. Henry VIII's religious reformation in England occurred
 - A. MOSTLY FOR POLITICAL REASONS.**
 - b. strictly for economic reasons.
 - c. mostly for diplomatic reasons.
 - d. strictly for religious reasons.

Section 2.5.5 - p. 54

1. The region of Africa most directly involved in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade was
 - a. North Africa
 - B. WEST AFRICA**
 - c. South Africa
 - d. East Africa
2. True/False: The Middle Passage was a part of the Indian Ocean trade network.
 - a. True
 - B. FALSE**
3. The region of Africa most directly involved in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade was
 - a. North Africa
 - A. GREAT ZIMBABWE**
 - b. Ghana
 - c. Mali
 - d. Songhay
4. Much of what we know about the cultures of East Africa comes from the writings of:
 - a. Leo Africanus
 - b. Sundiata Keita
 - c. Mansa Musa
 - D. IBN BATTUTA**
5. The region of Africa most directly involved in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade was
 - a. Mansa Musa
 - B. SUNDIATA KIETA**
 - c. Mansa Suleyman
 - d. Leo Africanus
6. The Kingdom of Dahomey controlled the slave trade in their region by
 - a. refusing to trade with anyone but the Dutch.
 - b. making European merchants trade with only the king and no others.
 - D. B AND C.**
 - e. all of the above.