

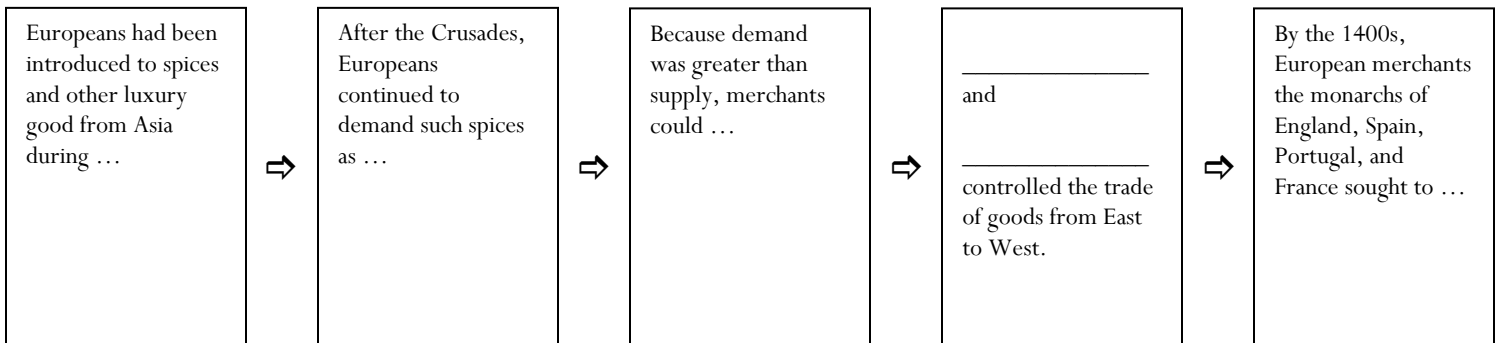
**UNIT 5: EARLY MODERN EUROPE**  
**Reading Guide 30: The Age of Exploration**

**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 ...

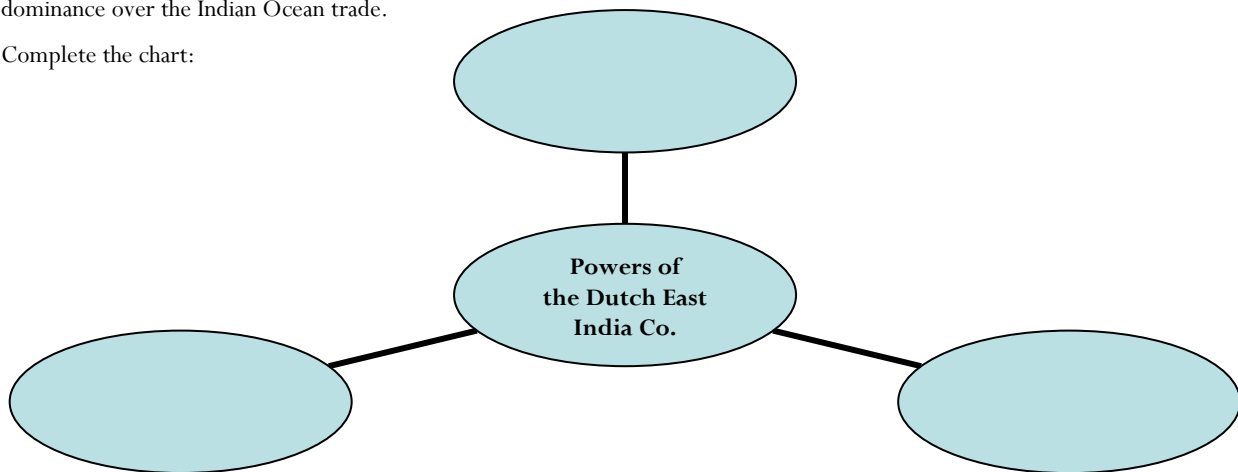
22. The Moluccas became known as ...

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.**

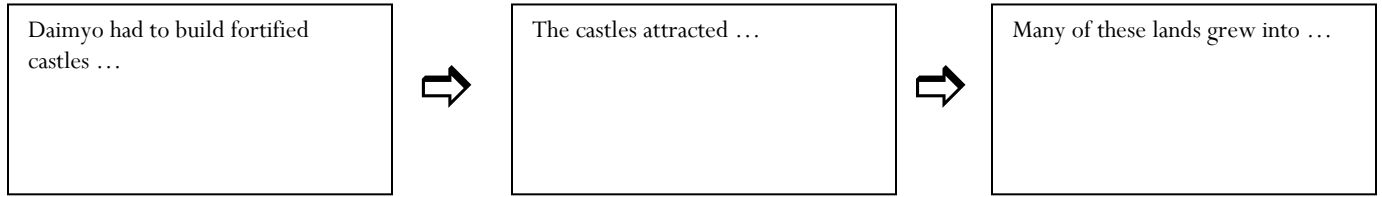
39. In 1644, the \_\_\_\_\_ invaded China and established the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty. They would rule China for more than \_\_\_\_\_ years and expand China's borders to include \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
40. Why did the Chinese accept the Dutch as trading partners?
41. By 1800, \_\_\_\_\_ would 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 ...