**Ming China**

1. The Chinese lacked interest in anything non-Chinese/Western
2. China also had no interest in converting others to their religion
3. Ming China believed anything non-Chinese was primitive
4. At first China thought of any Europeans as barbarians
5. In 1500, Chinese trade policies reflected isolation
6. Only the government was allowed to conduct foreign trade
7. China officially began trade with the Portuguese in 1557
8. Portuguese become economic intermediaries between China and Japan

**Tokugawa Shogunate Japan**

1. operated under feudalism called Bakuhan System
2. military lords grew suspicious of missionaries as Spain colonized Philippines
3. Jesuits (Christian missionaries) arrived in 1549 and established themselves within peasantry
4. 1636 Act of Seclusion
5. prohibited trade with western nations (only one Dutch trading post at Nagasaki)
6. prevented Japanese merchants from trading abroad
7. prohibited construction of large ships
8. strengthened relations with Korea and China
9. kicked out Jesuits; issued a complete ban on Christianity with rise of Neo-Confucianism
10. tortured missionaries and Japanese converts
11. Christianity went underground in Japan
12. Would hold hostage against those who did not abide by the rules such as the marriage to other domains (being prohibited) and would take extreme measures to daimyos if actions were not followed through or completed such as removal from a certain domain or in some cases, suicide
13. kept in contact with Dutch: Dutch learning presented European knowledge of astronomy, medicine, art, botany, etc.

**The Javanese**

1. The Dutch government took firm control of Java in the 1830’s. This deprived Javanese rulers of political power and created the Dutch Indies.
2. Under the Cultivation System, the Dutch, utilizing the native aristocracies and Chinese intermediaries, forced peasants to discharge their tax obligations by growing cash crops (especially sugar) on a portion of their rice land, creating a monopoly on their crops.
3. Resistance against the Dutch took many forms:
	1. The elite retreated into a world filled with arts and etiquette where Javanese refinement remained superior to Dutch “brutishness.”
	2. Javanese took the lead in Islamic, Communist, and nationalist movement that challenged colonialism from early in the 20th century
	3. Peasants in the Samin movement practiced nonviolent noncooperation
4. In 1901, the Dutch passed an Ethical Policy aimed at raising the living standards of the native population. The means to accomplish this required direct state intervention in economic life and was promoted under the slogan, “irrigation, education, and emigration.”
5. The Policy was overall very effective besides leading to the awakening of the Pan Indonesian nationalism by providing Indonesians the intellectual tools to organize and articulate their objections to colonial rule. However, they required outside help to overpower Dutch rule.
6. The Javanese acquired the help of the Japanese to help liberate themselves from the Dutch. By March 1942, the Japanese had overthrown the Dutch occupied Java.
7. Though the Japanese were originally welcomed as liberators by the natives, their rule led to much hardship for the Javanese such as scarcity of food, clothing, and medicine as well as forced labor under harsh conditions.
8. After Japan lost a major war, they provided full support to the Indonesian nationalist movement and on August 17,1945, Indonesia was proclaimed as independent.

**Gujaratis**

1. Part of Portuguese India (1505-1961)
2. Famous for trade and manufacturing
3. Well known for business
4. Are salt trades because they had the biggest salt marsh in India
5. Gujarat is the 1st port city in India
6. Created policies that prevented Europeans from banking and transferring money to foreign banks.
7. Very small amounts of European goods were allowed

**Swahili Muslims**

1. Became Muslims through influence of people coming from the North across the Indian Ocean
2. Forged extensive economic, political, and social ties with middle eastern Muslims
3. Portuguese government took interest in Swahili city states. They had three goals: to take anything of value, force kings to pay Portuguese taxes, and gain control of the entire Indian ocean trade. Portuguese captured port cities and wrecked them they sent ships of valuable items back to Portugal. They were unable to take full control of the Indian ocean trade
4. The arrival of Portuguese in 1498 signaled a new era of foreign rule
5. Before European power came through only Arab and Indian traders came through East Africa mixing with local populations to contribute to the formation of the Swahili civilization
6. Portuguese took over anything and everything that they could get
7. Kiswahili, the Swahili language is considered to be their “mother tongue.” This language includes may phrases borrowed from Arabic and the other languages due to their complex history, but it still contains the Bantu language family, “which hasrootson the African continent.”
8. European had no interest in establishing any beneficial trade arrangements with the Swahili cities or African kingdoms
9. Swahili states weren’t able to put up much defense when the Portuguese came
10. Swahili cities were independent and usually governed by a singe ruler.
11. Muslims traders from Arabia and Egypt from Arabia and Egypt began permanently settling in towns and trading centers along the Swahili coast

**Omanis**

1. Muscat was occupied by Portugal for 143 years
2. Starting in the 18th century, Oman signed a series of treaty with Great Britain that allowed the British to do some of the following things: Block other countries from trading with Oman, allowed a British Representative to handle all affairs with other countries, ceded territory, such as Kuria Muria islands, to the British.
3. Oman became so dependent on the British that they became a de-facto colony, allowing British to have a say in important affairs
4. When the British outlawed slavery in their territories, most people migrated out of Oman into neighboring Swahili, causing Oman’s population to severely drop.
5. The Omani Invasion of Bahrain in 1717 was the first social conflict of the Omanis where they were trying to end the 115-year-old Safavid rule. Omanis were the victors and Bahrain was sold back to the Safavid.
6. The Oman-Zanzibar War of 1784 was a war between the Omanis and the Zanzibar, a colony of Oman which rebelled with the help of African forces. Omanis defeated the rebels and reestablished Omani rule.
7. The Jebel Akhdar War of 1954 was an effort by the local Omanis to protect the Imamate of Oman from the occupation plans from the sultan.
8. The Dhofar Rebellion, also known as the War in Dhofar or the Omani Civil War , was against the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, which had the support of the British. Ended with the defeat of the rebels.
9. In the eighteen century, traders and rulers transformed Oman’s capital into the leading port of the Persian Gulf.
10. Oman in located in the southeast corner of the Arabia peninsula. It includes a fertile coastal plain, mountains, and last expanses of desert.
11. Oman's speak Arabic
12. The original religion is pantheists. Many later converted to Christianity. Omanis were the first to adapt Islam.
13. There is a great deal of coastal pollution in Oman.