**Ming China**

1. Great Wall of China – used as a symbol of power.
2. Culmination of Chinese contact with the outside world.
3. Chinese build larger ships; advanced shipbuilding.
4. Chinese limited trade to port cities including Guangzhou (Canton)
5. Outsiders regarded as nuisance.
6. Reacted by the imprisonment or execution of Portuguese traders due to their wrong doings.
7. China’s trade policies reflected isolation.
8. Only governments were allowed to conduct foreign trade.
9. China did not industrialize due to the affects it might bring during these conflicting times.
10. Established trade systems which was the giving of goods in exchange for trade within China. These systems showed a sign of respect, in hopes to provide as much safety as possible to their region.
11. Overthrew Mongolian rule.
12. Improved irrigation systems in hopes to grow as much food as possible before any corruption occurred. (Relied on agriculture with not much trade occurring.)
13. Created agricultural reforms.
	1. Increased rice production
	2. Fish farming
	3. Cash crop production of cotton on sugar
14. Recognized the sea ban in order to keep European traders out.
15. Rites controversy – which led to the creation for the hundred days reform. (this equaled to the modernization of China which was a con for the Europeans.)

**Tokugawa Shogunate Japan**

1. They banned all trade with western nations.
2. There economy expanded from banning trade.
3. They isolated themselves.
4. Four social classes
	1. Warriors
	2. Artisans
	3. Merchants
	4. Farmers
5. They banned Christianity.
6. Shogun was the emperor of the given area.
7. They were closeminded. (they didn’t know the Americas existed.)

**The Javanese**

1. Before any colonization of Indonesia, the Javanese people controlled the spice trade.
2. Portugal established trade empires in Asia to try and conquer the Indian ocean trade away from Muslim merchants.
3. Eventually the Portuguese set their sights to Indonesia and eventually colonized them.
4. With the Portuguese, Indonesia’s trading power increased which eventually caught the eyes of the Dutch.
5. The Dutch started making plans to conquer Indonesia.
6. The gianti agreement was made in 1755 to divide the realm between the Javanese and the Dutch which gave the Dutch decisive economic and political power. The Javanese also had to pay taxes to Dutch authorities.
7. There was grand resistance to the Dutch invasion that led to a war called the Java War which lasted five years. It was a difficult war for the Indonesians, and they were eventually conquered by the Dutch.

**Gujaratis**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Reactions** | **Restrictions** | **Policies** |
| * Sharp decline in population
* Inhabited their religion
* Gujarat rulers acknowledges British sovereignty in return for local independent rule
* Indian Independent Movement
* Bombay state had a Gujarati speaking north and a Marathi specking south
* Created diasporia and the British rush
* Led to the formation of the British Raj
 | * Higher price increase
* Interrogated by Indian clans
* Had different culture beliefs of health and illness
* Overrun by the Mughals
 | * Business was a big ability/part of them
* Very essential for trade
* Brought spices from Moluccas
* Maintained their traditions from their homeland
 |

**Swahili Muslims**

1. Some cities resisted Portuguese and some cities didn’t
2. Reaction to Europeans were hostile and attacked Portuguese ships
3. Henry the navigator defeated their fortress, Ceuta, that is one of the reasons Swahili Muslims did not like them
4. The Muslims were dependent on the Indian Ocean trade for an economic resource
5. Now that the European figured out how to sail around the African continent, the African people had to abide by the Spanish rule over maritime trade
6. Spanish now to their people and shipped them to the new world to do forced labor on plantations

**Omanis**

1. In 1650 Portuguese had been injected into the Omani land, but a independent Oman built an empire of its own and that stretched around the Indian Ocean.
2. Before the Persians took over Omani there were often clashes with the Portuguese and British.
3. Zheng He voyages took him to the Omani Empire where he sought to have diplomatic, trading, and military ventures.
4. Zheng He’s rule over the Omani meant that the Omani could not show in public and women had to dress conservatively
5. Because the Ming Dynasty had replaced the tribute system with maritime trade, the Omani had to give to Zheng He goods for very cheap and giving almost nothing back to the Omani.