**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.)
16. The Chinese lacked interest in anything non-Chinese/Western
17. China also had no interest in converting others to their religion
18. Ming China believed anything non-Chinese was primitive
19. At first China thought of any Europeans as barbarians
20. In 1500, Chinese trade policies reflected isolation
21. Only the government was allowed to conduct foreign trade
22. China officially began trade with the Portuguese in 1557
23. Portuguese become economic intermediaries between China and Japan

**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.)
8. operated under feudalism called Bakuhan System
9. military lords grew suspicious of missionaries as Spain colonized Philippines
10. Jesuits (Christian missionaries) arrived in 1549 and established themselves within peasantry
11. 1636 Act of Seclusion
12. prohibited trade with western nations (only one Dutch trading post at Nagasaki)
13. prevented Japanese merchants from trading abroad
14. prohibited construction of large ships
15. strengthened relations with Korea and China
16. kicked out Jesuits; issued a complete ban on Christianity with rise of Neo-Confucianism
17. tortured missionaries and Japanese converts
18. Christianity went underground in Japan
19. 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
20. kept in contact with Dutch: Dutch learning presented European knowledge of astronomy, medicine, art, botany, etc.

**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.
8. The Dutch government took firm control of Java in the 1830’s. This deprived Javanese rulers of political power and created the Dutch Indies.
9. 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.
10. 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
11. 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.”
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 |

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. 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
7. Became Muslims through influence of people coming from the North across the Indian Ocean
8. Forged extensive economic, political, and social ties with middle eastern Muslims
9. 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
10. The arrival of Portuguese in 1498 signaled a new era of foreign rule
11. 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
12. Portuguese took over anything and everything that they could get
13. 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.”
14. European had no interest in establishing any beneficial trade arrangements with the Swahili cities or African kingdoms
15. Swahili states weren’t able to put up much defense when the Portuguese came
16. Swahili cities were independent and usually governed by a singe ruler.
17. Muslims traders from Arabia and Egypt from Arabia and Egypt began permanently settling in towns and trading centers along the Swahili coast

**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.
6. Muscat was occupied by Portugal for 143 years
7. 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.
8. Oman became so dependent on the British that they became a de-facto colony, allowing British to have a say in important affairs
9. When the British outlawed slavery in their territories, most people migrated out of Oman into neighboring Swahili, causing Oman’s population to severely drop.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. In the eighteen century, traders and rulers transformed Oman’s capital into the leading port of the Persian Gulf.
15. Oman in located in the southeast corner of the Arabia peninsula. It includes a fertile coastal plain, mountains, and last expanses of desert.
16. Oman's speak Arabic
17. The original religion is pantheists. Many later converted to Christianity. Omanis were the first to adapt Islam.
18. There is a great deal of coastal pollution in Oman.