







## World History Midterm Review 2

### Religions:

	<u>Buddhism</u>	<u>Christianity</u>	<u>Hinduism</u>	<u>Islam</u>	<u>Judaism</u>	<u>Confucianism</u>
<b>Symbol</b>						
<b>Deity</b>	The Buddha, but did not teach a personal deity.	God	3 main Gods: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva	God (Allah)	God (Yahweh)	Confucius (viewed by many as God)
<b>Founder</b>	The Buddha	Jesus Christ	No one founder	Muhammad	Abraham	Confucius
<b>Holy Book</b>	No one book-sacred texts, including the Perfection of Wisdom Sutra	Bible	No one book-Sacred texts, including the Vedas, and the Puranas	Qur'an	Hebrew Bible, including the Torah	The <i>Analects</i> , the Five Classics
<b>Leadership</b>	Buddhists monks and nuns	Clergy (priests/ministers)	Guru, Holy Man, Brahmin priest	No clergy	Rabbis	No Clergy
<b>Basic beliefs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons achieve complete peace and happiness known as nirvana, eliminating their attachment to worldly things.</li> <li>Nirvana is reached by following Eightfold Path: Right views; Right aspirations; Right Speech; Right conduct; Right livelihood; Right endeavor; Right mindfulness; Right meditation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people.</li> <li>Jesus Christ was the son of God. He died to save humanity from sin. His death and resurrection made eternal life possible for others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The soul never dies, but it continually reborn.</li> <li>Persons achieve happiness and enlightenment after they free themselves from their earthly desires.</li> <li>Freedom from earthly desires comes from a lifetime of worship, knowledge, and virtuous acts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons achieve salvation by following the Five Pillars of Islam and living a just life. These pillars are: faith; almsgiving, or charity to the poor; fasting, which Muslims perform during Ramadan; pilgrimage (to Mecca); and prayer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people.</li> <li>God loves and protects his people, but also holds people accountable for their sins and shortcomings.</li> <li>Persons serve God by studying the Torah and living by its teachings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on strong family relationships.</li> <li>Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.</li> <li>Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.</li> </ul>

## **ISLAM**

Allah: one and only god of the Islamic people

Muhammad: A prophet who was part of a powerful Meccan family and his parents died when he was 6, so he was raised by his uncle and grandfather. He was a merchant and a business manager for Khadijah who he will marry (both good marriage and good partnership). Muhammad was a spiritual man. One day he was meditating in a cave outside of Mecca and angel Gabriel gave him the message that he will be the “messenger of God” and tell everyone there is one and only one God “Allah”. This was the start of a religion called Islam.

Muslim: a follower of Islam.

Hijrah: Muhammad’s migration from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina) in A.D. 622

Hajj: Pilgrimage to Mecca, performed as a duty by Muslims. It is something they must do at least one time in their life.

### Five Pillars:

1. **Faith**: There is no god worthy of worship except God (Allah), and Muhammad is His Messenger [or Prophet]
2. **Prayer**: The mandatory prayers performed 5 times a day: dawn, noon, late afternoon, sunset, before going to bed. You are supposed to face Mecca and use a prayer rug.
3. **Alms Giving**: (charitable donations), give money for the poor, through a special tax.
4. **Fasting**: During the holy month of Ramadan the Islamic people eat and drink nothing between dawn and sunset. A simple meal is eaten at the end of the day. The duty of fasting reminds Muslims that they have greater needs than bread. (method of self –purification)
5. **Pilgrimage**: All Muslims must perform the hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca, performed as a duty by Muslims) at least once in their life time.

Sunna: an Islamic model for living, based on life and teachings of Muhammad. (Muhammads Law-his example)

Shari’a: a body of law governing the lives of Muslims. This system of laws regulated the family life, moral conduct, and business and community life. It combines religious life, bring all aspects of life together. (Mans law Qur’an, Sunna, told them how to live)

Caliph: successor or Deputy

**“Rightly guided” Caliphs (Islamic Succession Chart)**

- The next 4 elected caliphs knew Muhammad one way or another. They used the Qur'an and Muhammad's actions as guides to leadership.
  1. **Abu-Bakr:** First caliph who was a close personal friend of Muhammad and chosen to lead. Promised Muslim community he would uphold what Muhammad stood for. After Muhammad's death some tribes on the Arabian Peninsula abandoned Islam. For 2 years Abu-Bakr used military force to reassert the authority of Muhammad's successors in the Muslim community. After some time the troops gained experience and organized themselves into an effective mobile army.
  2. **Umar:** Second Caliph under him there was swift and highly disciplined armies who conquered Syria and lower Egypt (Byzantine Empire), they also took parts of the Persian Empire.
  3. **Uthman:** continued to expand Muslim territory both eastward and westward.
  4. **Ali:** continued to expand Muslim territory both eastward and westward. Assassinated and the Umayyad took control (last caliph) (All were able to expand the empire)

#### Sunni-Shi'a Split:

- With growing problems with regards to the rightful ruler of Islam two groups formed.
- Those who accepted the Syrian Umayyad rule were known as the **Sunni**.
- Those who did not follow the Syrians became known as the **Shi'a** meaning those who follow Ali.
- A much smaller monk like group known as the **Sufi** also began to form but they were a small group.

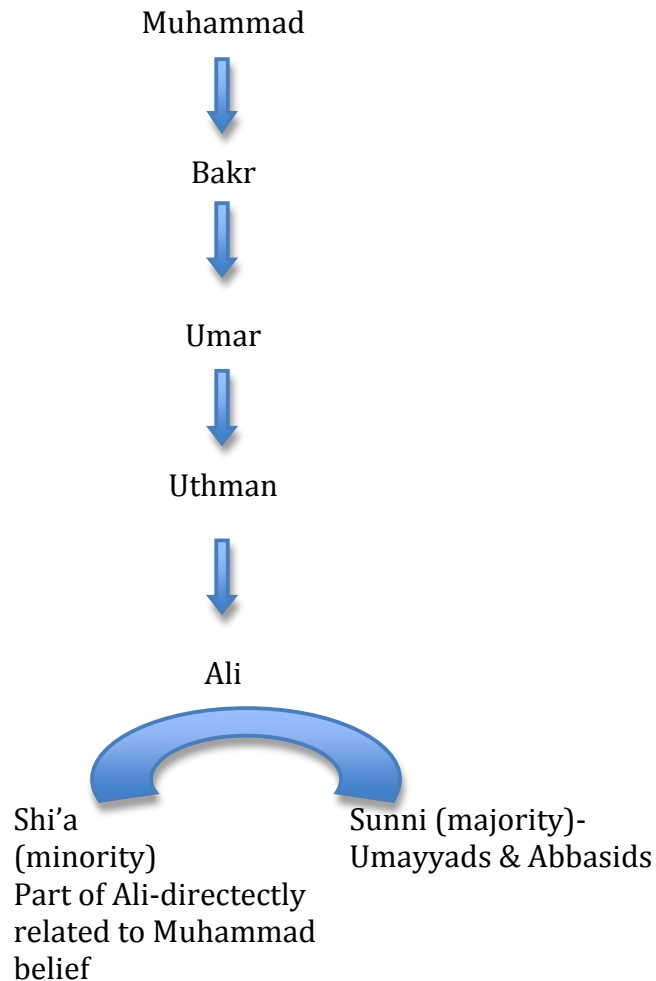
**Sunni:** (majority) the branch of Islam whose members acknowledge the first four caliphs as the rightful successors of Muhammad. Accepted Syrian Umayyad.

**Shi'a:** the branch of Islam whose members acknowledge Ali and his descendents as the rightful successor of Muhammad. (minority)

**Sufi:** a Muslim who seeks to achieve direct contact with God through mystical means. (much smaller monk group)

Abbasids: a dynasty that ruled much of the Muslim empire from AD 750 to 1258. In 750 AD they overthrew the Umayyads and murdered their families so there was no question of rulers henceforth.

Umayyads: a dynasty that ruled the Muslim empire from AD 661 to 750 and later establish a kingdom in al-Andalus. After Ali assassinated- dynasty and set rule for next person, so they wouldn't lose power. They moved the capital of Islam from Mecca to Damascus in Syria which angered Muslims in Arabia.



Muslim Achievements:

- **Khwarizmi**: Mathematitian who worked at the House of Wisdom (Baghdad). He invented algebra (al-jabr). He introduced Arabic numbers(0). And long division. He enabled people to solve problems with pen and paper instead of abacus.
- **Jabir Ibn Haiyan**: "Father of Chemistry". Experimentation and observation. Provided foundation for fundamentals of chemistry.
- **Al-Battani**: Greatest astronomic of Islam. Discovery of Solar year and seasons. So Muslims knew when holidays were (Ramadan). The seasons would let them know when to harvest.
- **Al Idrisi**: Geographer and cartographer(mat maker). He traveled around the world to gather geographical data. Roger II (Norman-French King of Sicily) had him make up to date map (circular) that was made of pure silver. This map became the encyclopedia of time and was used by Christopher



Columbus. It was also used by European sea navigators and geographical military planners to plan their routes. It was helpful for trade.

## **ITALIAN RENAISSANCE**

**Renaissance:** a period of European history, lasting from about 1300 to 1600, during which renewed interest in classical culture led to far-reaching changes in art, learning, and views of the world.

**Medici:** “God Fathers of the Renaissance”. A powerful family that ruled in Florence. They made money in banking (bank of God). Patrons of the arts because wealthy merchants had money to do other things such as the arts. They made a fortune in trade and banking. Cosimo de’ Medici was the wealthiest European of his time. He was almost like a dictator of Florence. When he died their family still had control of Florence. His grandson Lorenzo (“Lorenzo the Magnificent”). Like his grandfather Lorenzo ruled as a dictator yet kept up the appearance of having an elected government. Aided the Renaissance by supporting the arts.

**Brunelleschi:** a leader in architecture. He makes a special trip to Rome with Donatello, so they can explore different architectural styles. Influence of classical structures (pantheon in Rome-dome, arches, columns, symmetrical). He also used perspective. He created the Duomo. After he brought these ideas back everyone used them.

**Medieval Art:** flat, unrealistic, unproportional.

**Humanism:** a Renaissance intellectual movement in which thinkers studied classical texts and focused on human potential and achievements.

**Secular:** concerned with worldly rather than spiritual matters.

**Renaissance Man:** they excelled in many different fields such as poetry, reading, science, arts. (Leonardo Da Vinci).

**Art techniques:** perspective, classical themes, naturalism, humanism, realism, self-portrait.

**Artists:**

**Masaccio:** a painter during the Renaissance. He was the best painter of his time because his skill at recreating life –like figures and movements as well as convincing sense of three-dimensionality. In his paintings he showed



naturalism, shading of light and shadow, and perspective. He painted the *Expulsion of Adam and Eve*.

**Botticelli:** he was an Italian painter that used classical themes to make portraits, using bright colors, naturalism and a dreamlike quality. He painted the *Birth of Venus* (1478) and *Spring* (1478).

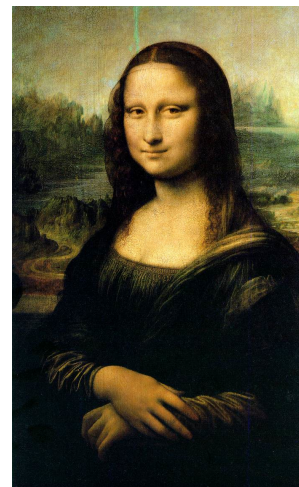


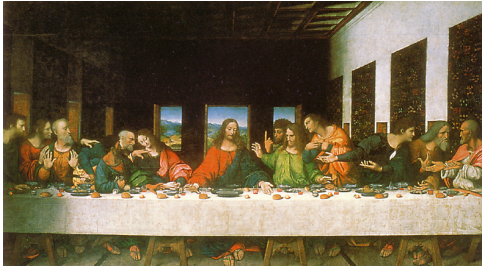
**Michelangelo:** was a true Renaissance man and excelled in every area of study. He was a sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. He is famous for portraying the human body in painting and sculpture. He was influenced by classical art and created figures that are forceful and show heroic grandeur and power.



**Da Vinci:**  
Renaissance  
very universal

man. He was  
and studied science (scientist and inventor) and art (painter and sculptor). He was extremely detailed (studied anatomy). He was very interested in how things work, how muscles move and how veins are arranged in a leaf. He used proportion, perspective, revived classical themes, humanism, and geometric principles. He painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper.





**Donatello:** Sculptor and made sculpture more realistic by carving natural postures and expressions to reveal personality. He was a major influence on future artists. He used classics with naturalistic form. He made the first free standing, nude statue since ancient times.



### Writers:

**Machiavelli:** Italian political philosopher and statesman. He advises rulers through his book called *The Prince*. It also examines the imperfect conduct of human beings.

- The end justifies the means: no matter what it takes to get to the end event you should do it.
- Better to be feared than loved, but not be hated
- Better to be cruel than clement

**Petrarch:** "The Father of Humanism". Unlike people of the middle ages saw reading and writing as a chore, he saw it as blessing. He wrote to Cicero (Roman poet/politician that died 1200 years before Petrarch was born) because he believed he shared his passion and had something in common with him. He wrote letters to people that died, letting out his inner feelings. This was the first time someone wrote something interesting (personal). He influenced many after him such as Boccaccio who wrote a book called *Decameron* it took place during the black plague

and let out the inner feelings of society. He influenced Shakespeare 200 years after him.

Vernacular: the everyday language of people in a region or country

## **NORTHERN RENAISSANCE**

### Reasons:

- 1450, the population of northern Europe was starting to recover from the bubonic plague.
- The Hundred Years' War between France & England ended in 1453.
- Cities grew and Urban Merchants became wealthy enough to sponsor artists.
- Renaissance ideas spread out of Italy and combined with northern traditions. The northern Renaissance had its own characteristics, the idea of human dignity inspired some northern humanists to develop plans for social reform based on Christian values.

### Artists:

**Albrecht Durer:** a German painter that traveled to Italy to study. He influenced other Germans (Hans Holbein). He came back and produced woodcuts and engravings that portrayed religious subjects and classical myths. He also painted realistic landscapes and a self-portrait, which portrayed himself as a renaissance man. Emphasis on realism.



**Holbein:** influenced by Durer and did portraits and he was very photographic in detail.



**Van Eyk:** First great Flemish Renaissance painter. He used oil paints (new, better because doesn't dry as quick and easier to blend) to develop techniques that helped give paintings a more realistic look. He was able to create a variety of subtle colors in clothing and jewels. His paintings display unusually





realistic details and reveal the personality of their subjects. His work influenced later Artists in Europe.

### Writers:

**Thomas More:** He wrote about society flaws. He wrote a book called *Utopia* (imaginary land inhabited by peace-loving people). In Utopia there is no greed corruption, war and crime. Since the Utopians weren't greedy, they had little use for money. In Greek Utopia means "no place".

**William Shakespeare:** He wrote in the Renaissance in England. He was one of the greatest playwright of all time. He lived in London and wrote poems and plays. Through his plays he showed masterful command of human language and deep understanding of human beings. He reveals men/women's souls through scenes of dramatic conflict. Some of his famous tragedies are *Macbeth*, *King Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*. One of his famous comedies is *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. IN his plays one of the characters says a speech on the Renaissance high view of human nature. He looked at classics for inspiration and plots.

**Erasmus:** Holland, close friends with More. Many honors from princes, kings, and cardinals for his brilliant writing. *The Praise of Folly* (wrote while guest at Mores house). This book made fun of greedy merchants, heartsick lovers, quarrelsome scholars, and pompous priests. It was also aimed at society as a whole. Most of his work is aimed at the clergy, but it is strongly Christian. He believes in Christian at heart and if all people read and study the bible it will improve society.

**Gutenberg's Printing Press:** Block print was brought from China to Europe, but it was too slow for the Renaissance demand for books. Johann Gutenberg a craftsman from Mainz, Germany reinvented movable type (worked better because smaller alphabet). This machine was called the printing press and it is a machine that presses paper against a tray full of ink movable type.

## REFORMATION

### The Reformation

- Roman Catholic Church problems → reformation of church
- Power struggle between kings and popes

### **Causes:**

1. Decline of medieval papacy
2. Increasing power of secular rulers
3. The Great Schism: French have their own pope and Italian have their own pope → splits the church & people stop trusting it. The Great Schism was when they called the Council of Constance and got rid of both popes.
4. Indulgences

5. Pope arguing with king over power
6. Priests not following rules of the church (marrying, gambling, getting drunk, taking \$ from church for personal gains. Priests not educated/literate)
7. Clergy members held multiple positions-weren't doing what priests should do.
8. Nepotism- give family members/ friends stuff (with church officials)
9. Spending money on the Basilica
10. Church covering up for priests actions by taxing instead of real punishment.
11. The buying and selling of holy relics (many were fake). They only did this so the church could make \$.

### **John Wycliff**

- Believed the bible had more authority than Catholic church  
-Translated bible to English
- Believed every man should have a direct relationship with god rather than the priest. (individualism)  
-Priests not following rules of the church (gambling)
- Transformed salvation from the church to the individual

### **Problems with the Church (Wycliff-England & Huss- Czech Republic)**

- Leaders in the church were spending \$ for personal reasons
- Popes were too busy with worldly affairs rather than spiritual duties,
- Priests were not following their vow of celibacy (can't marry/have relationships)  
-Many priests were living with women. The church taxes the couples instead of stopping them from living together.
- Among clergy gambling and drunkenness was widespread
- The education of priests and monks was so poor they could barely read, let alone teach others.
- Clergy members were holding multiple positions→ more power/\$  
-Shouldn't want this as priest, should be interested in spiritual matters.
- Not so much looking for a change of rules, but rather for church officials to follow the rules themselves.

### **Johann Tetzel**

- Indulgence: any sinner was to remorse and declare to the priest in confession, in order to receive absolution and punishment. A sinner could then buy an indulgence to replace the punishment.
- Best seller of indulgences at his time. One of the most famous in Germany.
- "So soon as the coin in the coffer rings the soul from purgatory springs."  
-As long as you pay you will go to heaven.

### **Reaction to Indulgences:**

- Martin Luther expressed his opinions against the sale of indulgences.

He openly criticized the actions of Tetzel and the church, which was the beginning of the reformation.

## **Luther Starts the Reformation**

- Didn't like Tetzel's ideas so in 1517 posts **95 theses** on church door in Wittenberg, Germany (part of Holy Roman Empire).
- Believed: justification by FAITH alone.
  - The way to reach salvation (heaven) is by showing your faith→ going by the BIBLE
  - CATHOLIC CHURCH- Justification by faith and good works (donating to the church, buying holy relics/indulgences, going to church-supporting anything church does=good works)
- His ideas spread rapidly all over Germany because someone typed them up and they were soon known all over Europe.
- He was called to the town of "Worms" because Pope Leo X wanted him to take his word back and declare him part of the church again. Luther doesn't listen and his excommunicated and considered a heretic and outlaw.
- Luther went into hiding.
- They pass the *Edict of Worms* declaring Luther was an outlaw and heretic. It also said no one was to give him food or shelter. It also said to burn everything he wrote. This didn't matter though because his message was already spread.
- When Luther came out of hiding his religion Lutheran is flourishing and he has a lot of supporters, so he's safe.

## **Peasants Revolt-**

- They feel they are equal to anyone else (they like Luther→ gives them power)→ Christian freedom
- Start revolt because not being treated as an equal. Peasants use terrorism-went out and attacked kings, princes, rich people-to show they were equals. Since they were out protestant they weren't doing their jobs. For a lot of them that was farming, so there was a shortage of food.

## **Peace Of Augsburg:**

- Major war inside Germany Protestant (Lutherans) vs. Catholic leaders (Charles V- emperor of Holy Roman Empire)-goes on for while
- Ends with settlement *Peace of Augsburg* in **1555**
- Since Lutherans were not extinguished, Charles V basically loses.
- 1556 Charles V retires because of his loss and divides the empire between him his brother and son. HE then becomes a monk.

## **England**

- Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon (married 20 years-1<sup>st</sup> wife)
- Have their first daughter Mary. This is a problem because boy heir to the throne, but Catherine didn't have a son and she is too old (42) to have another child.
- Henry wants to have his marriage annulled (set aside), but pope won't do it because Catherine is related to Charles V (Holy Roman Emperor)

- Henry decides to form Anglican Church→ **Act of Supremacy**- Henry VIII complete control over Anglican church.
- EFFECT:
  1. All people in the country MUST be Anglican
  2. Took churches land, monasteries, churches and sell for \$. Wants all \$ because \$=POWER.
- **Reformation Parliament:** give Henry the right to have the religion and give him the power to.
- Eventually Henry VIII dies, he has a son (Edward) but he is too young and weak. His first daughter Mary takes control of England.
- Mary is upset with her dad-kicked her mom out of the family.
- Mary made the country Catholic again.
- Kills protestant leaders because she's afraid they'll revolt against her. ("Bloody Mary")
- Eventually Mary becomes so ruthless they get rid of her.
- Next in power is Elizabeth I, she re-establishes the Anglican Church. But not really concerned with religion, but cares if her country just supports her.
- When Elizabeth brings back Anglican church(Protestantism), which country is the most angry?
  - Spain (ultra Catholic-where Charles V is from)Spain attacks England in **1588** with a massive navy (Spanish armada), but in the end England wins.

### Calvin

- Originally from France
- Men and Women are sinful by nature
- God only chooses a few for salvation
- **Predestination**- God has already decided who will go to heaven and who won't. By doing good works/deeds-you were predestined to go heaven.
- Geneva, Switzerland
  - Theocracy**- A govt. that has religious leaders. Focused on religious aspects.
  - Strict rules- not bright clothes, can't play card games, can't preach other doctrines, no gambling, had to go to religious educational classes(women too), can enjoy life but don't enjoy it too much.

### Influence on John Knox

- Visits Geneva from Scotland
- Presbyterians-exactly same as Calvinists
  - Calvinists in US are Puritans

### France called the Huguenots

- Catholics and Protestants (Huguenots) constantly fighting
- Huguenots killed off by Catholics on St. Barthelme Day Massacre 1572.
- 20,000Huguenots murdered in 3 days.

### Other Reformers



- Anabaptists- baptized just as an adult because when you're old enough you can make your own decision.
- Pacifists: refuse to fight (US- Amish, Menanites, Quakers)
- Problem being pacifist is that they can't defend themselves/ their religion.
- Brutally attacked for years and years (every religious group) because didn't fight back, so eventually moved.

### **Catholic Reformation**

- Church has decided to reform itself to appeal to more people and stop people from leaving.
- Pope Paul III
- 1. Investigate indulgences
- 2. Approves Jesuits
- 3. Inquisition- goes after heretics (mainly Jews /Muslims) and destroy them
- 4. Council of Trent
  - Meet because Catholic Church needs to reform in order to gain power back.
  - Many people left church because of problems, more choices- Calvinism, Lutheran, Anabaptists

At Council of Trent decided:

1. Church interpretation of the bible is final (Catholic)
  - Luther- your interpretation of bible is final
  - Calvin- religious leaders interpretation is final (theocracy)
2. Faith and Good works are necessary for salvation.
  - Luther-Faith and faith alone.
  - Calvin- Predestination, already determined
3. Bible and Church are equal authorities
4. Indulgences are Valid
  - No longer used as punishment for sins
  - An indulgence will be a sign of you commitment to church.

### **Effects of Reformation**

- Protestants flourished
- Religion no longer unites Europe
- Church power declines.

## Europeans Explore the East

### **Setting the Stage**

- New spirit of adventure and curiosity after Renaissance → Europeans explore world around them. This will bring many diff. people and lands & change world forever.

### **Many Factors Encourage Exploration**

- 1100 European Crusaders battle Muslims → control Holy Lands in SW Asia.
- 1275 Italian Trader Marco Polo → Court Kublai Khan (China)
- Before 1400's Europeans had no interest/ ability to explore foreign lands.
- Early 1400s European exploration- desire grow rich \$ & spread Christianity → advances in sailing & technology

### Europeans Seek Greater Wealth

- Main Reason of Exploration- new source of wealth \$\$\$
- Overseas Exploration-merchants & traders profitable business in Europe → Trade spices and other luxury goods from Asia. Introduced to these during Crusades (war between Christians and Muslims).
- High demand for spices → demand greater than supply- merchants charge high prices-good profits
- Muslims & Italians control trade of goods East to West
- Muslims sold Asian goods → Italian merchants (Mediterranean) → increased price to merchants throughout Europe.
- 1400s- European merchants, -England, Spain, Portugal, France → pass Italian merchants → sea route directly to Asia.

### The Spread of Christianity

- Crusades → feelings of hostility between Christians & Muslims-European believe must convert non-Christians throughout world.
- Want obtain popular goods directly from Asia & Christianize them
- Bartolomeu Dias (early Portuguese explorer- serve God and His Majesty, give light to those in darkness and grow rich as men desire to.

### Technological Advances

- Primary motives "God, glory, gold"
- Advance in technology → voyages of discovery possible.
- Caravel-sturdier, triangular sails-sail against wind
- Improved navigational techniques- location on sea (astrolabe-how far N or S of equator-latitude)- Muslims
- Magnetic compass accurately track direction (Chinese)

### **Portugal Leads the Way**

- Developing & applying sailing innovations- Portugal
- Establish trading outposts along west coast of Africa. Eventually push farther east into Indian Ocean

### The Portuguese Explore Africa

- Portugal leads in overseas exploration → strong govt. support

- Prince Henry-son Portugal's king. 1415 help conquer Muslim city Ceuta in N Africa → saw wealth beyond Europe: spices, gold, silver, jewels.--> home reach source of treasures in East and spread Christian faith
- 1419 Prince Henry founded Navigation school SW coast Portugal → mapmakers, instrument makers, shipbuilders, scientists, sea captains
- over several yrs. Portuguese ships → western coast Africa- trade w/ Africans for gold & ivory. Then African captives- slaves
- Next Portuguese explorers would find sea route to Asia

#### Portuguese Sailors Reach Asia

- Believe to reach Asia- sail around S tip Africa
- **1488** Portuguese captain Bartolomeu Dias ventured farther down east of Africa until reached tip & when arrived-huge storm-battered fleet for days.
- End of storm-> ship blown around tip to other side → explore SE coast Africa and wanted to sail to India, but food supplies low → returned home
- Continue pushing East- 1498 Vasco da Gama reach port of Calicut (SW coast India) → spices, rare silks, precious gems- filled their ships with findings
- Returned to Portugal 1499-direct sea route to India

#### Spanish Claims

- Before da Gama's voyage- Portuguese trading posts along west coast Africa → Spain had envy- wanted direct route to Asia
- 1492 Italian sea captain Christopher Columbus-convince Spain find route to Asia → sail west across Atlantic ocean
- In October Columbus- Island in Caribbean → European colonization of Americas- tension between Spain & Portugal 1494 Spain & Portugal sign Treaty of Tordesillas- honor line drawn N to S through Atlantic ocean. W- Spain & E- Portuguese

### **Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean**

- Europeans finally had direct route to Asia → violent conflict in east- Europeans want to establish trading posts on shores of S & SE Asia- battle b/w inhabitants & each other

#### Portugal's Trading Empire

- Trade empire throughout Indian Ocean
- Took control spice trade from Muslims- 1509 defeat Muslim fleet & expand over area
- 1514 build fort Hormuz → Portugal strengthen hold on region → control of Straits of Hormuz-connects Persian Gulf & Arabian sea-stops Muslim traders reaching India.
- 1510 capture Goa-capital of trading empire
- 1511 control Strait of Malacca- attack city Malacca on W coast of Malay peninsula → Moluccas-islands w/ rich spices → Spice Islands
- Portuguese merchant brought back goods from Asia as about 1/5 of what cost when purchased through Arabs & Italians → more Europeans afford these items
- Portugal's success in Asia inspire other nations → Spain- Magellan – Philippines

### Other Nations Drive out the Portuguese

- 1500- English & Dutch-challenge Portugal's dominance over Indian Ocean trade
- Spain ruled Dutch republic (Netherlands) in 1581 declared Independence from Spain & establish Dutch republic. → leading sea pwr.
- 1600 Dutch own largest fleet of ships in world.
- English & Dutch broke Portuguese control of Asia region → then two nations battle each other for control of area
- Each nation → East India Company-establish & direct trade throughout Asia → pwr. mint \$, make treaties, & raise own armies
- Dutch East India Company- richer & more powerful than England → eventually drove out England & establish own dominance over region.

### European Trade outposts

- 1619 Dutch establish trading headquarters at Batavia – island of Java.
- Expand west- port of Malacca and valuable Spice Islands (Portugal)
- Capital Amsterdam-leading commercial center
- 1700 ruled much Indonesia & trading posts in numerous Asian countries
- Controlled Cape of Good Hope (S tip Africa)
- English East India company- establish outposts in India → successful business trading fine cloth on European market.
- 1664 France- enter Asia trade w/ own East India company → struggled at first and attacked by Dutch
- 1720's French finally establish outpost in India but never had strong profit.