

Ap world history ch. 22



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Asian sea trading network Prior to intervention of Europeans, consisted of three zones: Arab zone based on glass, carpet, and tapestries; India based on cotton textiles; China based on paper, porcelain, and silks.

Ormuz Portuguese factory or fortified trade town located at southern end of the Persian Gulf; site for forcible entry into Asian sea trading network ONAP WORLD HISTORY CH. 22 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now Goa Portuguese factory for fortified trade town located on western India coast; site for forcible entry into Asian sea trading network Batavia Dutch fortress located after 1620 on the island of Java Dutch Trading Empire The dutch system extending into Asia with fortified towns and factories, warships on patrol, and monopoly control on a limited number of products.

Mindanao Southern island of the Philippines; a Muslim Kingdom that was able to successfully resist Spanish conquest. Francis Xavier Spanish Jesuit missionary; worked in India in the 1540s with low caste and outcaste groups; made little headway among elites. Robert di Nobili (1577-1656) Italian Jesuit missionary; worked in India during the early 1600s; introduced strategy to convert elites first; strategy later widely adopted by Jesuits in various parts of Asia; mission eventually failed Macao One of the 2 port cities where Europeans were permitted to trade with China during the Ming Dynasty.

Canton One of the 2 port cities where Europeans were permitted to trade with China during the Ming Dynasty. Matteo Ricci and Adam Schall Jesuit scholars in court of Ming emperors; skilled scientist; won few converts to christianity Chongzhen Last of the Ming Emperors; committed suicide in 1644 in the face of Jurchen capture of the Forbidden City of Beijing. Nobunaga (1534-1582) Japanese daimyo; first to make extensive use of firearms; in 1573 deposed last of Ashikaga shoguns; unified much of central Honshu under his

command Toyotomi Hideyoshi General under Nobun; succeeded as leading military power in Japan; continued efforts to break power of daimyos; constructed a series of military alliances that made him the military master of Japan in 1590; died in 1598. Tokugawa Ieyasu Vassal of Toyotomi Hideyoshi; succeeded him as most powerful military figure in Japan; granted title of shogun in 1603 and established Tokugawa Shogunate; established political unity in Japan Edo Tokugawa capital city; modern-day Tokyo; center of the Tokugawa Shogunate Deshima Island in Nagasaki Bay; only port open to non-Japanese after closure of the islands in the 1640s; only Chinese and Dutch ships were permitted to enter. School of National Learning New Ideology that laid emphasis on Japan's unique historical experience and the revival of indigenous culture at the expense of Chinese imports such as Confucianism; typical of Japan in the 18th century.