

Asian Transitions in an Age of Global Change

from *World Civilizations* chapter 22 pp. 505-513

<p style="text-align: center;">Key Terms</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ormuz, Goa, Malacca factories Batavia Treaty of Gijanti Francis Xavier Robert di Nobili</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Big Picture</p> <p>Vasco da Gama's voyages into the Indian Ocean opened up Asia for European commercial development through control of the sea. Not sufficiently powerful to conquer the great Asian civilizations, the European nations fit themselves relatively peacefully into the Asian commercial network.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Big Picture</p> <p>Students should understand...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in trade and global interactions • Analyze how the world economic system of this period compares with patterns of interregional trade in previous periods
<p style="text-align: center;">Answers to In Depth</p> <p style="text-align: center;">None</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the nature of the Asian sea trading network c. 1500 CE? 2. What did the Portuguese discover during their first trip to Calicut? How did they respond? 3. How were the Dutch able to displace the Portuguese? How did Dutch participation in the Asian trading network differ from their Portuguese predecessors? 4. What methods did Jesuits use to spread Christianity in Asia? How successful were the Jesuits in spreading Christianity to Asia?
<p style="text-align: center;">Visualizing the Past</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Intruders: The Pattern of Early European Expansion in Asia</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Questions from Reading</p>