

Collision

When Worlds Collide

Collision in the Eastern Hemisphere Europe and Asia 16th century

Content:

- Portuguese meets the Ming and Asia (Tome Pires Reading and 672-673)
- Spain meets the Philippines and Asia (674-675, 725-728 and 680-681)
- Dutch meets Indonesia (676-678)
- Russia meets Siberia (636-638)

Vocabulary

hegemony

agency

context

empire

bureaucracy

individualism

missionaries

periphery

When Asia Was the World
Tome Pires Reading Guide

Step One: Prediction

Before you read about Europeans in China, make a prediction about what you think will happen when the two cultures interact. Explain your prediction.

Step Two: Geography

Locate the following places on the blank map

Red Sea

Cape of Good Hope

India

Spain

Beijing, China

Nanjing, China

Guangzhou, China

Portugal

Malacca, Malaysia

Goa, India

Indian Ocean

Java, Indonesia



Step Three: Context about Tome Pires

Pires was a Portuguese apothecary from Lisbon. Pires was in Malacca from 1512-1515 immediately after the Portuguese conquest. This was during a time when Europeans were only first arriving in South East Asia. After his demanding experiences in India and the East Indies, he headed the first official ambassador mission from a European nation in China to the Chinese Zhengde Emperor, during the Ming dynasty.

Define those words below:

Apothecary-

Ambassador-

How do you think Emperor Zhengde will view Tome Pires? Explain why.

Step Four: Read and annotate the reading by Stewart Gordon. When you **annotate**, each paragraph should have something written next to it in the margin. Answer the questions that presented throughout the reading. Use the vocabulary sheet (pg 4) to help support your reading. The overall goal is to figure out WHAT the European's experience was in China was and HOW/WHY that experience happened.

Step Five: Create a timeline of ALL the events (on pg 5 under the map).

Step Six: Write an analytical paragraph with a claim that explains WHY the interaction went the way that it did. You will answer ONE of the prompts below. This is an in-class assessment.

Prompt Options:

Why did the Portuguese lose this encounter?

Why are the Chinese able to prevent the Portuguese from taking over them?

Why did the Portuguese fail to take over or expand its influence in China?

Why were the Chinese able to prevent the Portuguese from taking over?

Why did the Portuguese fail to make connections with China?

Pre Reading Guide for *When Asia was the World*

“Medicines and Misunderstanding: Tome Pires, 1511-152” by Stewart Gordon

Text Breakdown

The following text is about a single man's journey from Portugal to China during the 1500's. There is a clear breakdown of each section in this text.....

Pages 157-162: Introduction to Tome Pires and the Portuguese conquests in Asia

Pages 165- 166- The way Pires and the Portuguese view the world

Pages 167-171- The experience and outcome of Pires journey to and through China

Page 172- The Conclusion

Geography

All underlined cities, bodies of water, or geographic locations can be found on the map that you completed for homework and some of those places are labeled on the map on pg 5.

Vocabulary

All of the following terms are underlined within the text to remind you to look at this page if you need help with the definition.

Quandary- dilemma/ puzzling situation

Cardamom- a spice

Diplomatic- friendly, political relationship

Patronage- support (usually financially) from someone

Forays- an attack or raid

Maritime- Relating to the sea or navy

Cannonade- an attack with cannons

Heathen- in this reading: a non- Christian that Christians think could be converted to Christianity

Propitious- favorable

Suma Oriental- the book Pires wrote about his journey in Asia

Hamper- become a problem for

Diplomats- political officials who establish friendly, diplomatic relationships

Ambassadorial mission- an official visit between government representatives

Complicity- cooperation

Jurisdiction- authority or law

Deposed King of Malacca- the original King of Malacca who was overthrown by the Portuguese

Vassal- in this case, a country that is connected to and supported by another country through trade

Ambassadorial Letter- letter from an official government representative

Fetters- chains

WHEN ASIA WAS THE WORLD

STEWART GORDON



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MEDICINES AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Tomé Pires, 1511-1521 CE

In the port of Cochin in March 1516 CE, Tomé Pires, a Portuguese apothecary and government scribe, faced a choice. Like Abraham bin Yijū, who paced anxiously on the same coast 100 miles to the north four centuries earlier, Pires had a quandary related to drugs and spices. Whereas Abraham bin Yijū's problem was missing cardamom and financial loss, Pires had the enviable situation of a fortune made in just a few years dealing tropical plants. He wanted to go home with his money, presumably to retire, but the governor of the newly conquered Portuguese holdings in Asia, a friend of Pires, asked him to lead the first diplomatic mission to China. It was too tempting an offer to refuse—a chance to see Beijing and all that lay between the south coast and the capital, something no Portuguese had ever done. By summer Pires agreed to head east rather than west. In January of the following year, he departed with a fleet of four ships, carrying diplomatic letters, royal gifts, and goods to trade in China.¹ His life would be permanently and tragically altered by the expedition. His memoir, covering only his first five years in Asia, is rich in the assumptions and mistakes of the “first wave” of Portuguese conquest in Asia.

____ PAUSE ____

Who is Tome' Pires?

What does his friend (who is the governor of a Portuguese colony in Asia) want him to do?

Re-read the final TWO sentences of p.157.
What source did this author use to write this chapter of his book? What does this author tell us that he found out about Pires within this source?

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In the decade after the first voyage of Vasco da Gama, the years, Portuguese forays had already had an impact on maritime Asia. As trading competitors, the Portuguese had little to offer. Europe produced no goods that Asia needed and few that it wanted. Those few, such as Venetian glass and olive oil, already arrived in Asia through well-known sea routes from the Middle East to the west coast of India and beyond. Spices, medicines, fabrics, and ceramics likewise moved back along these same routes.⁶ The new Portuguese route around Africa was longer, more dangerous, and more costly than existing routes. Established traders were better organized and better funded, and had much more knowledge of local conditions than the Portuguese. For each Portuguese ship, there were dozens, if not hundreds, of local ships.⁷ Portuguese navigational methods and instruments were in no way superior to Asian equivalents at the time.

The Portuguese, to their credit, realized all of this quite early on. Their few advantages were military and organizational. Their cannons were of superior metal to those in Asia. During ceaseless wars in the Mediterranean and the decades of exploration of the West African coast, crews of ships had learned how to fire regularly, rapidly, and fairly accurately. When Vasco da Gama entered the Asian maritime world, only Portuguese ships and crews were capable of an effective cannonade of both ports and other ships.⁸ Unlike any other traders in the Asian maritime world, the Portuguese in Asia had the backing of a king, self-confidence as Christians in a heavenly world, and the beginnings of bureaucratic loyalty among court appointees.

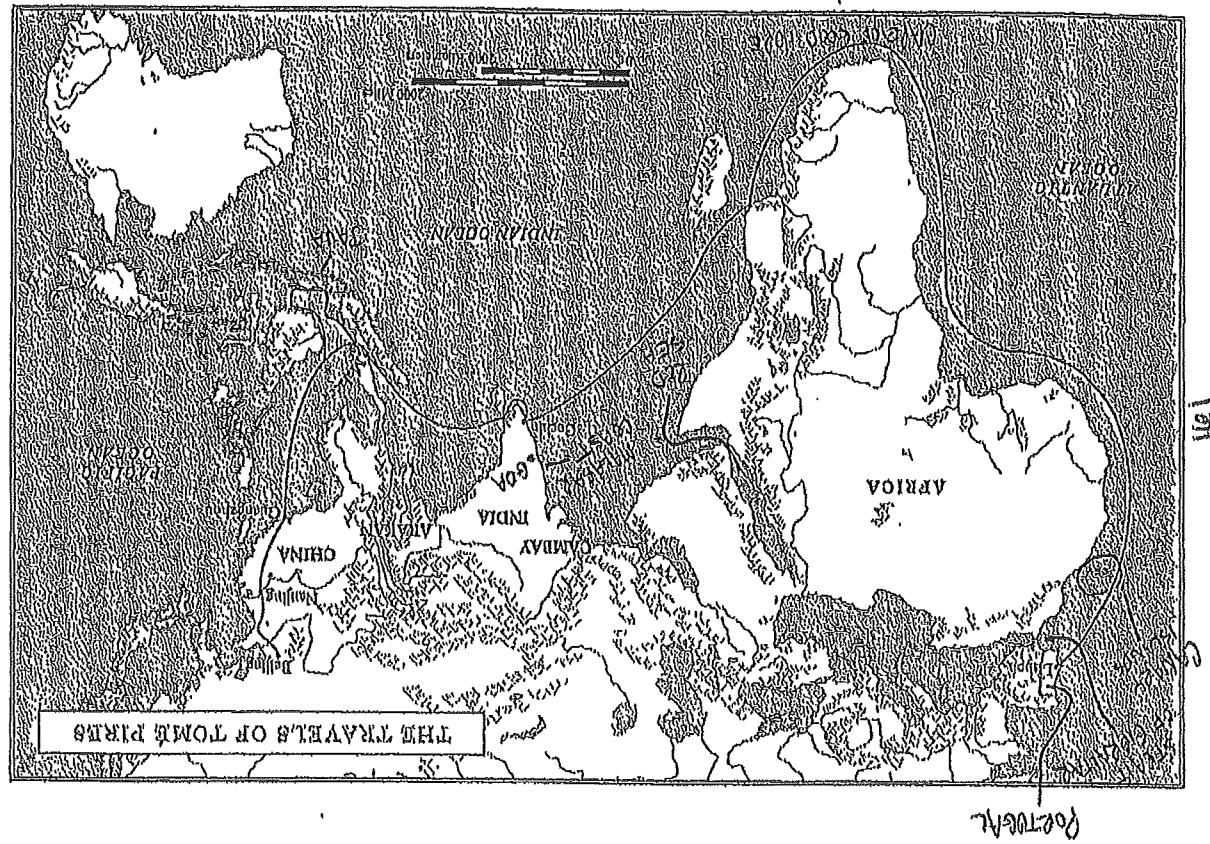
Using these advantages, the Portuguese quickly turned from negotiating with local rulers to conquest, launching the most audacious attempt to dominate maritime Asia since the Chinese

⁶Ships already plying the Indian Ocean were much larger than the early Portuguese ships, which were in the 100-ton range. The larger dhows were in the range of 500 tons, whereas Gujarati ships topped 800 tons.

expeditions a century earlier. The Portuguese approach was utterly unlike that of the Chinese. Instead of generalized dominance through diplomacy and recognition of local kings, their strategy was, in fact, much closer to that of Genghis Khan: Seize the trading cities and the important resources, destroy resistance, tax trade, and make conquest pay for itself.* In the Indian Ocean in the first decade of the sixteenth century, the Portuguese took the unfortified ports of Goa, Cochim, and Camore on the Malabar Coast and would soon unsuccessfully attack Aden at the base of the Red Sea. Farther east at the same time, the Portuguese negotiated rights to trade at Malacca and set up a trading station. Within a year, the Muslim sultan of Malacca closed the station and drove away the Portuguese. The following sailing season, a Portuguese fleet attacked and conquered Malacca and promptly drove out the Muslim and Indian traders. In both the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, Portuguese fleets burned or captured many local ships and attempted to extract taxes on trade.¹⁰

Pires arrived in Goa at a propitious time. A few months earlier, Albuquerque, the governor of the Portuguese conquests in Asia, wrote to his king that there was trouble in Malacca. The few Portuguese in Malacca were in serious conflict over the loot and spoils of the just-captured city. To restore order, the governor decided to send "Tomé Pires, apothecary of the Prince, because he seems to me to be a diligent man." At the time there were only a handful of literate members of the elite class suitable for this responsible job available at Goa. Pires sailed on the *Santa Christo*, which almost sank in monsoon storms off the Malabar Coast, but he reached

*Portuguese success was not a sure thing. Their main competitors for control of the Indian Ocean were the Ottomans, whose gun technology was equal to their own. For the Ottomans, the Indian Ocean was not critically important. For a poor, distant country like Portugal, conquests in the Indian Ocean seemed, literally, a god-sent opportunity.



Malacca in June or July of 1512 ce. A few months later, he wrote to his brother, "I am in Malacca as scribe and accountant of the trading warehouse and controller of the drugs." He described himself as in good health and rich, "more than you can imagine."¹¹ Tomé Pires listened to the local traders, occasionally traveled in charge of Portuguese goods, and wrote the Suma Oriental, his description of plants, markets, and politics in maritime Asia.

PAUSE

What disadvantages did the Portuguese face when trading with China?

What advantages did they have over China?

Why does the author compare the Portuguese to Genghis Khan?

Pires's book is much more than a recitation of products and markets. It reveals two core attitudes and assumptions that are so different that they label Pires as an outsider to the great Asian world.

Throughout the narrative, Pires divided the world into Moors, that is, Sunni Muslims, who were anywhere and everywhere the "enemy," and Christians, anywhere and everywhere the "ally." Heathens were potential allies against the Moors and possible converts. In common with other early Portuguese in Asia, Pires brought the Crusades with him and imposed the centuries-old conflict, belonging to the Mediterranean, on Asia. The Portuguese never recognized that local history, regional loyalty, and family rivalry might be far more important than whether people were Christian or heathen. This shortsightedness dogged the whole Portuguese venture and, as we shall see, had tragic results for Tomé Pires.

Early in his memoir, for example, Pires described a Persian Shia Muslim king as great and noble because he was opposed to the Sunni Muslim powers to the west, the hated Moors.

And the ambassadors sent by this Sheikh are attended by many mounted men, well dressed people of good appearance, very

166 sumptuous, with vessels of gold and silver, which show forth the greatness of the Sheikh. He says that he will not rest until all the Moors [are] made followers of Ali in his time.²⁵

He saw the Hindu traders of western India as heathens, possibly lapsed Christians and potential converts.

The heathens of Cambay are great idolaters and soft, weak people. Some of them are men who in their religion lead good lives, they are chaste, true men, and very abstemious. They believe in Our lady and in the Trinity, and there is no doubt that they were once Christians and that they gradually lost faith because of Mohammedans.²⁶

PAUSE

The author notes on p. 165: "This shortsightedness dogged the whole Portuguese venture and, as we shall see, had tragic results for Tome' Pires."

a. What is the 'shortsightedness' he references?

b. What does he infer is going to happen to Pires because of your answer above?

The next few pages do NOT have a stopping point. They will explain WHY the description you wrote above will result in many problems for Pires when he reaches China... Focus your notes on that! 167

167 Pires's narrative over and over connects strength with the white race. In previous narratives, there were, no doubt, many biases. ~~Yessing. Used to be in the Hanyuan Beddists nor nor~~ Buddhist king. ~~the Pireto had no use for small towns in which he could not get any food and a close bed the Pireto found~~ ~~stepsome made generally useless and longed for the country places of Bagdad. Mo. Hanyuan was happy enough to stay away from islands that were scattered. Still, none of this was conducted in racial terms.~~ Pires called the Persians strong, because they were white.²⁸ In describing the warring kingdoms of peninsular India, Pires said, "The man who has the most white men in his kingdom is the most powerful."²⁹ In this simple scheme, the Chinese were white and therefore should have had a natural affinity for the Portuguese. The Chinese, however, saw things quite differently.

When Tome' Pires and his small diplomatic fleet approached the coast of China in August 1517 CE, they unknowingly carried more than diplomatic letters, presents for the emperor, and trade goods. They also carried attitudes toward religion and race that would hamper them, a style of dealing with heathens that would get them in trouble, and the unforeseen consequences of a decade of burning fleets and seizing ports. To Tome' Pires, the Chinese were natural allies: The *Suma Oriental* finished before he left Cochim, praises them highly.

The King of China is a heathen with much land and many people. The people of China are white, as white as we are. . . . They wear round silk net caps like the black sieves we have in Portugal. They are rather like Germans. They have thirty or forty hairs in their beards. They wear very well-made French [-style] shoes with square toes. . . . The women look like Spanish women . . . and they are so made up that Seville has no advantage over them.³⁰

He was equally sure that China would be an easy conquest.³¹

Not to rob any country of its glory, it certainly seems that China is an important, good, and very wealthy country, and the Governor of Malacca would not need as much force as they say in order to bring it under our rule, because the people are very weak and easy to overcome. And the principal people who have often been there affirm that with ten ships the Governor of India who took Malacca could take the whole of China along the sea-coast.³¹

The first contact with the Chinese navy at the mouth of the bay formed by the Pearl River Delta was not promising. The Chinese harbor fleet fired on the Portuguese, thinking that they were pirates. The Portuguese did not return fire. Eventually, the commander of the Portuguese fleet, with much difficulty, convinced the Chinese that they were diplomats, not pirates.³² To proceed up the delta to Guangzhou, the fleet needed permission from the Guangzhou authorities. Bureaucratic delays began almost immediately. When the Portuguese ships were damaged in a storm, the Chinese offered no assistance. Months passed. Initial optimism gave way to the Portuguese realization that they were of minimal importance and interest to the Chinese. The Portuguese were apparently unaware that ambassadorial missions had been arriving in China for more than 1,000 years. Their reception always depended on the politics of the imperial court.³³ Finally, the Portuguese

³¹The delays and indifference of the Chinese officials were directed specifically at the Portuguese. Imperial policy was pro-trade and the port was extremely busy the entire time that the Portuguese waited. The imperial court was also not anti-foreign. Some two decades before the Pires expedition, fifty-six Koreans were shipwrecked on the coast of Zhejiang Province, south of the current day city of Hangzhou. The captain's memoir recounts their discovery by a military patrol. Captain and crew were speedily and efficiently conducted by canal and land to the imperial capital and in due course repatriated to Korea.

commander forced local Chinese officials to allow the fleet to sail to Guangzhou without official permission.³⁴

Nineteen months after his departure from Cochin, Tomé Pires arrived at Guangzhou. The fleet fired salutes and flew flags, both of which offended the local officials. Finally, negotiations by Pires convinced the officials of the city that firing the guns was a form of respect and that the mission had come to establish friendly ambassadorial relations with the Chinese court. The Portuguese disembarked "with a great thunder of artillery, and trumpets, and the men in gala dress, the Ambassador being accompanied by seven Portuguese, who remained with him to go on this embassy. They were taken to their lodgings, which were some of the noblest houses in the city." The Portuguese observed none of the local customs of diplomacy or honor. They presented no robes, gave no suitable presents, hosted no banquets, and perceived themselves superior to such practices.

For a while, things went well in spite of this. The Portuguese traded in Guangzhou and sent letters back to Malacca praising their treatment and conditions. The fleet left after fourteen months in China and arrived at Malacca "very prosperous in honour and wealth, things rarely secured together."³⁵

Fifteen months after the fleet had departed for Malacca, Pires and his entourage were still awaiting permission to proceed to Beijing, the Chinese capital, when the Portuguese fleet returned to escort them back to Malacca. By this time, Pires had realized that keeping an ambassadorial mission waiting, especially one the court had not requested, was typical Chinese imperial practice. The commander of the Portuguese fleet was a short-tempered, rough man, and he confronted the Chinese, demanding that Pires and his seven attendants be allowed to depart for Beijing. He apparently offended the local Chinese officials in many ways, for example, by building a stone fort at the mouth of the Canton River and hanging one of his crew on Chinese soil.³⁶

The Portuguese seemed unaware of the particular attention paid to control of seaports by the Chinese and of the centuries of tension between traders and the imperial bureaucracy. In Chinese ports, there had been rebellions by traders and complicity among Chinese officials, with subsequent massacres of foreign traders by local Chinese. As there was no special jurisdiction that protected foreign traders in China, many had been tried before Chinese courts and found guilty of violating Chinese law.

In response to the Portuguese commander's harsh threats and aggressive behavior, local officials in Guangzhou allowed Pires and his men to depart for the capital. The Pires expedition headed north, going upriver in Chinese boats, then overland to Nanjing, a journey of almost 1,000 miles. The emperor declined to see the Portuguese in Nanjing and sent them on to Beijing; another 1,000 miles north. In February 1521 CE, the emperor, who had been traveling, returned to Beijing. Pires had already arrived and awaited his reception.

Within days, events turned disastrous. An ambassador from the deposed king of Malacca arrived with a letter detailing the Portuguese assault and conquest of the city. The letter reminded the imperial court that Malacca was a vassal of China, and the king of Malacca was asking for help against the foreign foe. At the same time, letters arrived from local officials of both Beijing and Guangzhou detailing complaints against the Portuguese, including the charge that the Portuguese kidnapped Chinese children and ate them. When Pires's ambassadorial letter was opened and translated in Beijing, it showed that the Portuguese rejected vassal status and subordination to the imperial court. The letter, thus, refused a centuries-old pattern of China's relations with powers beyond its borders. ~~(Recall that these acts of violence were the type that M. H. H. had been at a public execution, helped negotiate.)~~ The letter infuriated the court and made the situation even more precarious for Pires and his men.³⁷

At this critical juncture, the emperor died. The new emperor was a boy of fourteen, controlled by court advisers. This court faction returned Pires's diplomatic presents and revoked his ambassadorial status. Many at court called Pires and his men impostors or sea pirates. The imperial court sent the Pires mission back to Guangzhou with instructions that they were to remain in prison until the Portuguese returned Malacca to its rightful king. The local officials rounded up and imprisoned any Portuguese traders found in the city. The Chinese coastal fleet killed or captured any Portuguese on trading ships that arrived and fought a pitched battle with a group of Portuguese warships from Malacca.

The authorities in Guangzhou insisted that Pires write a letter to the Portuguese in Malacca demanding the return of the city to its rightful king. Pires refused, and the whole party was put in heavy iron fetters. One man died. Pires was later released from fetters, but some months later, the situation worsened after another sea battle between the Chinese and a Portuguese fleet. One of the prisoners wrote to Malacca. "Before it was night, they put fetters once more on Tomé Pires and conducted him alone, barefoot, and without a cap, amid the hootings of boys to the prison." The officials seized all the cash, the trade goods, such as tortoise shells, cloth, and pepper, and the diplomatic presents of the expedition.³⁸

Several prisoners died in the heavy iron fetters. On December 6, 1522 CE, sentence was pronounced on the remaining twenty-three Portuguese prisoners, including Pires's embassy and all Portuguese sailors and traders in the city of Guangzhou. The summation: "Petty sea robbers sent by the great robber falsely; they come to spy on our country; let them die in the pillory as robbers." In September of the following year, the prisoners were executed, dismembered, and their body parts displayed on stakes around the city. Each head had the respective man's penis in its mouth. Their bodies were later thrown on dung hills. 171

From the Chinese perspective, collective punishment of all of the Portuguese was predictable. In China, there had been, at various times, many official attacks on whole groups: Buddhists, Daoists, Khitan, and the elite class in Vietnam. Specifically, the Chinese officials and court found the Portuguese without a sense of honor and devoid of ambassadorial customs. They had seized a port that was a vassal of China and were thus strictly pirates. Particularly galling to the court was the claim that the Portuguese, including the traders, not only represented a king equal to the Chinese emperor, but that they were under his protection in China. No other trading group in the Asian world had ever claimed this close association between king and traders. ~~Alabaia-bia-Yi, for example, while working on the Malabar Coast, would never have claimed protection of the court of Egypt.~~

Within decades, the Portuguese grand plan for control of the Asian maritime world had failed. The scheme had been wrong in many of its assumptions. The Asian world had its own history, alliances, rivalries, and loyalties that had nothing to do either with the Moor-Christian-Heathen view of the world or with the racial superiority so central to Portuguese thinking. The Asian world also proved much more resilient than the Portuguese expected.

Finished! Answer the EVALUATE questions on the right...

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EVALUATE...

What was the final outcome for the Portuguese in China (in THIS particular case)?

What actions by the Portuguese led to this outcome?

What Portuguese world views (or ways of thinking) led to this outcome?

Why may have the Portuguese held these views?

This map shows many of the places in the Pires reading. Keep in mind, the story begins with Pires in Cochin, on the India's Malabar Coast. He's been in Malacca and is deciding whether to go west, back home to Lisbon, or east, on a diplomatic mission to Beijing.

Then the narrative goes back in time to explain how he got to Malacca in the first place and then it goes forward in time to explain what happens after he tries to go to Beijing. This involves him going back to Malacca, then to Guangzhou, his fleet returns to Malacca but Pires stays in Guangzhou. Then he and his men go to Nanjing, then to Beijing. Then finally they end up back in Guangzhou.



Below, create a timeline of Tome Pires's life and interactions with Ming China. There should be at least 10 events on the timeline and THE TEXT IS OUT OF ORDER so keep track of dates as you add events to the timeline.

Context of Portuguese Expansion

By the middle of the 15th century, Portugal was the leading maritime nation in Europe, thanks largely to the legacy of **Prince Henry the Navigator**, who had brought together a talented group of mapmakers, geographers, astronomers and navigators at his school of seamanship at Sagres, in southern Portugal. Henry's intention had been to find a sea route to India that would give Portugal access to the lucrative trade in spices from the Far East. He had hoped to be aided by an alliance with the elusive Prester John, whose Christian empire was thought to exist somewhere in Africa and who might have provided assistance to Christians in any fight to overcome Muslim dominance of the Indian Ocean trade. For 40 years, Henry sponsored voyages of exploration south along the west African coast, resulting in a lucrative trade in slaves and gold - but the southern extent of the continent remained unknown to Europeans, and the Prince's dream was not realised.

It was not until 1487 that **Bartholomew Diaz** set off on the voyage that finally reached the southern tip of Africa. By rounding the Cape of Good Hope, Diaz proved that the Atlantic and Indian Oceans were not landlocked, as many European geographers of the time thought, and rekindled the idea that a sea route to India might indeed be feasible.

To complement the sea voyages of Diaz, the Portuguese monarch **King John II** also sent **Pedro da Covilha**, a fluent Arabic speaker, out on a dangerous overland journey to India. Disguised as an Arab, Covilha gathered vital information on the ports of the east African and Indian coasts during his three-year journey.

It would, however, be a further ten years before the Portuguese were able to organise a voyage to exploit the discoveries of these two explorers. In the meantime, **Christopher Columbus**, sponsored by the Spanish, had returned to Europe in 1493 to announce that he had successfully found a route to the Orient by sailing west across the Atlantic.

The rivalry between Portugal and Spain for the control of trade with the Orient intensified. The Pope stepped in to arbitrate and in 1494, after year-long negotiations, the Treaty of Tordesillas was signed. This in effect drew an imaginary north-south dividing line through the Atlantic, some 1,770km (1,100 miles) west of Cape Verde, giving all the newly discovered lands to the west of the line to Spain and everything to the east of the line to Portugal. King John was delighted. The treaty meant that Portugal retained its control of the west African coastal trade and of the possible sea route to India.

Source: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/tudors/vasco_da_gama_01.shtml

1. How are the Portuguese expanding in the world?

2. Who is causing Portuguese expansion?

1. How are the Portuguese expanding in the world?
2. What technology do the Portuguese have that are enabling them to expand their influence?
3. What is motivating Portuguese expansion?
4. How is Vasco de Gama and the Portuguese received by other people? How does he respond to other people?
5. Overall, how does Portugal experience the world? Positive? Negative?

Sources listed at the end of each passage.

His Life

In 1497 King John's successor, Manuel I, appointed Vasco da Gama to lead a pioneering voyage to India. Vasco da Gama was born in Sines, a small port in southern Portugal, in 1460 - the same year that Henry the Navigator died. His mother was of English ancestry. His father, Estevao da Gama, was head of one of Portugal's most noble families, had a distinguished military history, and was the

provincial governor. When Vasco grew up he joined the navy, where he learned navigational skills and served with distinction in the war against Castille. In 1492 King John II of Portugal sent him to the port of Setúbal, south of Lisbon, and to the Algarve, Portugal's southernmost province, to seize French ships in retaliation for French peacetime depredations against Portuguese shipping—a task that Vasco rapidly and effectively performed.

In accordance with the policy of Prince Henry the Navigator, King John was planning to send a Portuguese fleet to India to open the sea route to Asia and to outflank the Muslims, who had hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of trade with India and other eastern states. Estêvão da Gama was chosen to lead the expedition, but after his death Vasco took his place. Accounts of his appointment differ; whether he was chosen by King John and this choice confirmed by King Manuel, who ascended the throne in 1495, or whether it was King Manuel who first chose him, remains unclear.

Da Gama sailed from Lisbon on July 8, 1497, with a fleet of four vessels [...] They were accompanied to the Cape Verde Islands by another ship commanded by Bartolomeu Dias, the Portuguese navigator who had discovered the Cape of Good Hope a few years earlier and who was en route to the West African castle of São Jorge da Mina on the Gold Coast (now Ghana). With da Gama's fleet went three interpreters—two Arabic speakers and one who spoke several Bantu dialects. The fleet also carried padrões (stone pillars) to set up as marks of discovery and overlordship.

Passing the Canary Islands on July 15, the fleet reached the São Tiago in the Cape Verde Islands... Then, to avoid the currents of the Gulf of Guinea, da Gama took a circular course through the South Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope, reaching Santa Helena Bay (in modern South Africa) on November 7. The expedition departed on November 16, but unfavourable winds delayed their rounding of the Cape of Good Hope until November 22. Three days later da Gama anchored in Mossel Bay, erected a padrao on an island, and ordered the storeship to be broken up. Sailing again on December 8, the fleet reached the coast of Natal on Christmas Day. On Jan. 11, 1498, it anchored for five days near the mouth of a small river between Natal and Mozambique, which they called the Rio do Cobre (Copper River). On January 25, in what is now Mozambique, they reached the Quelimane River, which they called the Rio dos Bons Sinais (the River of Good Omens), and erected another padrao. By this time many of the crews were sick with scurvy; the expedition rested a month while the ships were repaired.

On March 2 the fleet reached the island of Mozambique, the inhabitants of which believed the Portuguese to be Muslims like themselves. Da Gama learned that they traded with Arab merchants and that four Arab vessels laden with gold, jewels, silver, and spices were then in port; he was also told that Prester John, the long-sought Christian ruler, lived in the interior but held many coastal cities. The Sultan of Mozambique supplied da Gama with two pilots, one of whom deserted when he discovered that the Portuguese were Christians.

The expedition reached Mombasa (now in Kenya) on April 7 and dropped anchor at Malindi (also now in Kenya) on April 14, where a pilot who knew the route to Calicut, on the southwest coast of India, was taken aboard. After a 23-day run across the Indian Ocean, the Ghats Mountains of India were sighted, and Calicut was reached on May 20. There da Gama erected a padrao to prove he had reached India. Welcomed by the Zamorin, the Hindu ruler, of Calicut (then the most important trading centre of southern India), he failed, however, to conclude a treaty—partly because of the

hostility of Muslim merchants and partly because the trumpery presents and cheap trade goods that he had brought, while suited to the West African trade, were hardly in demand in India.

After tension between da Gama's expedition and the Zamorin of Calicut increased, da Gama left at the end of August, taking with him five or six Hindus so that King Manuel might learn about their customs. He visited Anjdiv Island (near Goa) before sailing for Malindi, which he reached on Jan. 8, 1499. Unfavourable winds caused the expedition to take nearly three months crossing the Arabian Sea, and many of the crew died of scurvy. At Malindi, because of greatly reduced numbers, da Gama ordered the "São Rafael" to be burned; there he also erected a padrao. Mozambique, where he set up his last padrao, was reached on February 1. On March 20 the "São Gabriel" and "Berrio" rounded the Cape together but a month later were parted by a storm; the "Berrio" reached the Tagus River in Portugal on July 10. Da Gama, in the "São Gabriel," continued to Terceira Island in the Azores, whence he is said to have dispatched his flagship to Lisbon. He himself reached Lisbon on September 9 and made his triumphal entry nine days later, spending the interval mourning his brother Paulo, who had died on Terceira. Manuel I granted Vasco the title of dom (equivalent to the English "sir"), an annual pension of 1,000 cruzados, and estates.

To further da Gama's achievement, Manuel I dispatched the Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral to Calicut with a fleet of 13 ships. Later, the Hindus, incited by the Muslims, rose in arms and massacred the Portuguese whom Cabral had left behind. To avenge this deed a new fleet was fitted out in Lisbon to be sent against Calicut and to establish Portuguese hegemony in the Indian Ocean. At first the command was to be given to Cabral, but it was later transferred to da Gama, who in January 1502 was given the rank of admiral. Da Gama himself commanded 10 ships, which were in turn supported by two flotillas of five ships each, each flotilla being under the command of one of his relations. Sailing in February 1502, the fleet called at the Cape Verdes, reaching the port of Sofala in East Africa on June 14. After calling briefly at Mozambique, the Portuguese expedition sailed to Kilwa, in what is now Tanzania. The ruler of Kilwa, the amir Ibrahim, had been unfriendly to Cabral; da Gama threatened to burn Kilwa if the Amir did not submit to the Portuguese and swear loyalty to King Manuel, which he then did.

Coasting southern Arabia, da Gama then called at Goa (later the focus of Portuguese power in India) before proceeding to Cannanore, a port in southwestern India to the north of Calicut, where he lay in wait for Arab shipping. After several days an Arab ship arrived with merchandise and between 200 and 400 passengers, including women and children. After seizing the cargo, da Gama shut up the passengers aboard the captured ship and set it afire, killing all on board, the cruelest act of his career.

After da Gama formed an alliance with the ruler of Cannanore, an enemy of the Zamorin, the fleet sailed to Calicut. The Zamorin offered friendship, but da Gama rejected the offer and presented an ultimatum that the Muslims be banished from the port. To show that he meant what he threatened, da Gama bombarded the port and seized and massacred 38 Hindu fishermen who had sailed out to his ships to sell their wares; their bodies were then thrown overboard, to be washed ashore. The Portuguese then sailed south to the port of Cochin, with whose ruler (an enemy of the Zamorin) they formed an alliance. After an invitation to da Gama from the Zamorin had proved to be an attempt to entrap him, the Portuguese had a brief fight with Arab ships off Calicut but put them to full flight. On Feb. 20, 1503, the fleet left Cannanore for Mozambique on the first stage of their return voyage, reaching the Tagus on October 11.

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Obscurity surrounds the reception of da Gama on his return by King Manuel. Da Gama seemingly felt himself inadequately recompensed for his pains. Controversy broke out between the Admiral and the Order (i.e., religious association) of São Tiago over the ownership of the town of Sines, which the Admiral had been promised but which the order refused to yield. Da Gama had married a lady of good family, Caterina de Ataíde—perhaps in 1500 after his return from his first voyage—and he then appears to have retired to the town of Évora. He was later granted additional privileges and revenues, and his wife bore him six sons. Until 1505 he continued to advise the King on Indian matters, and he was created count of Vidigueira in 1519. Not until after King Manuel died was he again sent overseas; King John III nominated him in 1524 as Portuguese viceroy in India. Arriving in Goa in September, da Gama immediately set himself to correct the many administrative abuses that had crept in under his predecessors. Whether from overwork or other causes, he soon fell ill and died in Cochin in December. In 1538 his body was taken back to Portugal.

Eila M.J. Campbell, Encyclopaedia Britannica Article

In order to impose a monopoly on the spice trade, da Gama sailed with a fleet from Portugal in 1502, bound for Mozambique and Sofala. There, he obtained some gold; established trading rights, and forced the new Sultan of Mozambique to pay homage to the King of Portugal with an annual tribute of gold. In India, da Gama attacked Calicut, tortured his captives horribly - we are told he cut off their noses and ears and sent them to the Sultan of Calicut - and after preying on Moslem ships, returned to Portugal heavily laden with booty. From then onwards, the Portuguese made regular voyages using Mossel Bay and Mombasa as their main replenishing posts. Oriental silks, satins and spices, and African ivory and gold brought wealth to the Crown and led to Portugal's dominance of the Cape route.

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/vasco-da-gamas-voyage-discovery-1497>

The consequences of Da Gama's voyage to India include the development of the spice trade and the Portuguese colonisation of Mozambique. It also created competition between European powers, which resulted in the need for and subsequent development of a half way station in South Africa.

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/explorer-and-navigator-vasco-da-gama-completes-his-voyage-round-cape-good-hope-india>

His voyage had the immediate result of enriching Portugal, and raising her to one of the foremost places among the nations of Europe, and eventually the far greater one of bringing to pass the colonization of the East by opening its commerce to the Western world [by way of the Cape of Good Hope].

<http://www.nndb.com/people/101/000091825/>

Vocab for reading:

Drang nach Osten: yearning for the east

Proselytize: convert or attempt to convert (someone) from one religion, belief, or opinion to another.

“Soon after dawn on May 21st 1498, Vasco da Gama and his crew arrived at Calicut after the first direct sea voyage from Europe to Asia. If history's modern age has a beginning, this is it. Europe's ignorance of, and isolation from, the cosmopolitan intellectual and commercial life of Asia were ended forever. With ships, weaponry and a willingness to use them both, the countries of Europe

were about to colonise the rest of the world. To support this expansion, its merchant classes would invent new forms of commercial credit and the first great corporations, vital parts of capitalism's operating system, and spread their trading networks across the seven seas. And what did the men shout as they came ashore? "For Christ and spices!"

The proselytising part turned out to be disappointingly unnecessary: there were already plenty of Christians living on the Malabar coast, following the arrival of a Syrian contingent many centuries earlier. But as far as spice went, Da Gama and his crew were right on the money. Then, as now, Calicut was a gateway to the world's greatest pepper-growing region—indeed this was why the Syrians had moved there in the first place. As such it was at the heart of the spice trade, a network of sea routes and entrepôts in the making for millennia: the world economy's oldest, deepest, most aromatic roots.

It was as part of Portugal's *Drang nach Osten* that Vasco da Gama rounded Africa's Cape of Good Hope to reach India in 1498. As waves of Portuguese explorers returned to Lisbon with their loads of spices, the Venetians and the Egyptians were stunned: the price of pepper in Lisbon fell to one-fifth that in Venice.

<http://www.economist.com/node/179810>

Was expansion for the Portuguese constructive or destructive? Why?

	Constructive	Destructive
Portugal expansion		

Overall, was expansion for the Portuguese constructive or destructive? Why? Answer this question in 3-4 sentences.

In Class Paragraph Assignment

Prompt Options:

Why did the Portuguese lose this encounter?

Why are the Chinese able to prevent the Portuguese from taking over them?

Why did the Portuguese fail to take over or expand its influence in China?

Why were the Chinese able to prevent the Portuguese from taking over?

Why did the Portuguese fail to make connections with China?

In-Class Assignment: *(to be typed in 30 minutes in class on canvas)*

- Claim
- Paragraph with SPARC evidence and reasoning to connect the evidence to the claim

*if your claim is basic, it will be hard to have reasoning in the body of the paragraph.

	Exemplary	Proficient	Needs Improvement	Unsatisfactory
Claim	Analytical and argumentative claim with a how and why that are clearly connected.	Analytical and argumentative claim.	Claim contains an argument but is too broad and/or vague. Claim lacks explicit analysis.	Claim is unclear and/or inaccurate and/or factual and lacks reasoning. Claim cannot be proven.
Evidence	All evidence explicitly and effectively supports the claim. All evidence is specific, relevant, and accurate. There is enough evidence to prove the claim.	Most evidence explicitly and effectively supports the claim. Most evidence is specific, relevant, and accurate.	Evidence implicitly supports the claim. There are repeated examples of evidence that is vague and irrelevant.	Paper presents limited evidence in support of claim. Evidence is inaccurate. Quotations are "tacked on." Evidence is a narrative or list.
Reasoning	Paper contains strong reasoning that is directly linked to evidence. Analysis clearly and explicitly proves the thesis in each paragraph.	Paper contains reasoning that links the evidence with the argument. Reasoning clearly and explicitly proves the claim fairly well.	Paper has weak reasoning. Evidence is not clearly and/or explicitly connected to the argument. Evidence connects to the argument but does not support the argument. Parts of claim are proven.	There is little reasoning. Evidence is not tied to the argument throughout the paper. Reasoning relies on speculation. Claim is not proven and/or addressed explicitly in the paper.
Content	Shows excellent content mastery	Shows good content mastery	Shows partial content mastery	Shows content misunderstanding/s

Directions: In the chart below, fill in 7-10 details about each region using your textbook. Then, in the second column, write down the social hierarchy that existed in each region that the Europeans took over.

Portugal in Asia (not Tome Pires) (672-673)		
Spain in the Philippines and Asia (674-675, 725-728 and 680-681)		
Dutch East India Company (676-678)		

British East India Company (676-678)		
Russia: 636-638		

Examine the boxes for the Portuguese (not Tome Pires) and the the group you filled in for homework to find a theme in the way that Europeans were interacting with the world. Write down 2 theme ideas below. If you cannot come up with 2 themes, explain a reason why you are struggling to come up with a theme. If you cannot think of themes, write down 2 reasons why you are struggling.

Theme #1:

Theme #2:

Directions: Using what you learned about from your groupmates, create THEMES that show HOW Europeans were general acting within the world?

Theme	Supporting Evidence #1	Supporting Evidence #2	Supporting Evidence #3

Focus Question: Answer with a CLAIM TEAM.

How did Europe treat the places that they conquered and encountered between 1500-1700?

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| a. Dutch | c. Portugal | e. England |
| b. Spain | d. Russia | |

Europe in the World (16th and 17th century)

Discussion Questions:

1. How did Europe treat the places that they conquered and encountered between 1500-1700?
 - a. Dutch
 - b. Spain
 - c. Portugal
 - d. Russia
 - e. England
2. What factors enabled Europeans to take over the other parts of the world so rapidly? Why are they the ones that are dominating?
3. How did people living under European rule respond to the European expansion?
 - a. This is called AGENCY

AGENCY

*THE **ABILITY**, MEANS, AND
OPPORTUNITY TO ACT ON
ONE'S OWN BEHALF*

- It is never useful to discuss “agency” of a government over its people, since the government literally has the authority
- It is often helpful to talk about the agency of groups and individuals- especially those individuals and groups that do not hold much privilege or power in a particular time or place.
- Agency can be small or big actions