21-Crash Course World History Video Notes

Columbus, de Gama, and Zheng He! 15th Century Mariners

1. From China, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who, when it comes to ocean-going voyages was the first major figure of the 15th century.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, from scrappy little Portugal, who managed to introduce Europeans to the Indian Ocean trade network.
3. From Genoa, Italy, we have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who sailed west for the Spanish and discovered the New World
4. As you’ll no doubt remember from our discussion of Indian Ocean trade, it was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ merchants, involved ports in Africa and the Middle East and India and Indonesia, and China and it made a lot of people super rich.
5. Between 1405 and 1433, Zheng He led \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voyages throughout the Indian Ocean, the expeditions of the so-called treasure ships, and they were huge. Zheng He led an armada of over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ships, with a crew of over 27,000.
6. Zheng He wasn’t an explorer: China was the leading manufacturer of quality goods in the world, and there wasn’t anything they actually needed to import. What they needed was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so that people would continue to see China as the center of the economic universe, so there was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through which foreign rulers or their ambassadors would come to China and engage in a debasing ritual called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wherein they acknowledged the superiority of the Chinese emperor and offered him or her but usually him gifts in return for the right to trade with China.
7. These tribute missions brought lots of crazy things to China, including exotic animals such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. So why, then, did these voyages end? They were more concerned with protecting China from its traditional enemies, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the steppe. So they extended the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and became isolationists.
9. Prince \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Navigator was a patron, not only of sailors themselves, but of a special school at Sagres in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was collected and new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were made.
10. Henry commissioned sailors to search find path to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so they could get in on the lucrative spice trade.
11. Da Gama was the first of Henry’s protégés to make it around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and into the Indian Ocean.
12. In 1498, he landed at Calicut, a major trading center on India’s west coast. And when he got there, merchants asked him what he was looking for. He answered with three words: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. So, once the Portuguese breached the Indian Ocean, they were able to capture & control a number of coastal cities, creating what historians call a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They could do this thanks to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which captured cities by firing cannons into city walls like IRL Angry Birds.
14. Portuguese merchant ships would capture other ships and force them to purchase a permit to trade called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, without one a merchant couldn’t trade in any of the towns that Portugal controlled. This system worked for a while, but the Portuguese never really took control of Indian Ocean trade.
15. They were successful enough that their neighbors Spain, became interested in their own route to the Indies, and that brings us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. Columbus and his crew knew the earth was round. He was just wrong about the earth’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He overestimated the size of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and underestimated the size of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Columbus never thought he’d made it to China. He called the people he encountered “Indians” because he thought that he’d made it to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, what we know as Indonesia.
18. In 1494, Pope Alexander VI settled a dispute between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by dividing the world into two parts; the Spanish could claim lands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Line of Demarcation while the Portuguese could claim lands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Line.
19. On Columbus’s first journey (he made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), he initially landed on a small Caribbean island he called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. Columbus’s voyages were funded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Spain, partly because they were full of Crusading zeal after expelling the Muslims from Spain, and partly because they were desperate to get their hands on some of that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ richness.
21. Columbus of course, failed at finding riches—he returned with neither spices nor gold—but in terms of goal accomplishment, Columbus was much less successful than either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.