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• Main Idea (Objective):



• During the Ming Dynasty, China sent a fleet to explore Asia and East Africa. This fleet eventually even went one to explore North and South America.





• You probably have learned about Christopher Columbus and his voyage to the "New World". Imagine if China had sent ships to North America first. Lets look into these exciting Ming Explorations.

• Early Ming Emperors were curious about the world outside of China and wanted to increase Chinas influence abroad.



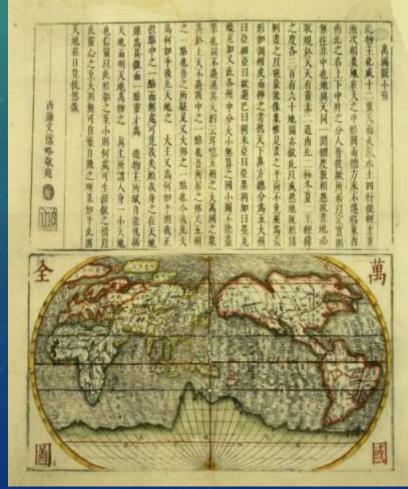




• Abroad – Going in or to other countries.

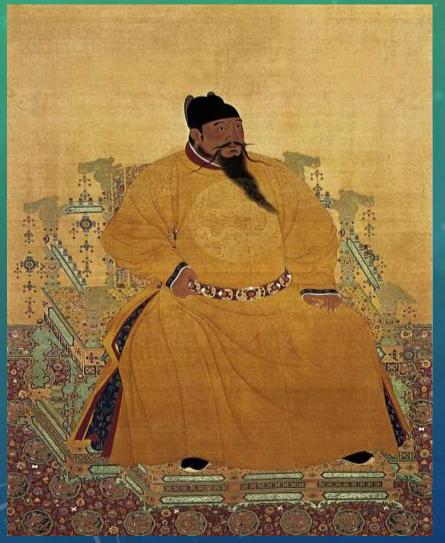
• To reach these goals abroad, Ming Emperors built a large fleet of ships.





• These ships usually sailed along China's coast, however they were so well built that they could sail in the open sea.

• From 1405 to 1433, Emperor Yong Le sent the fleet on seven overseas voyages.

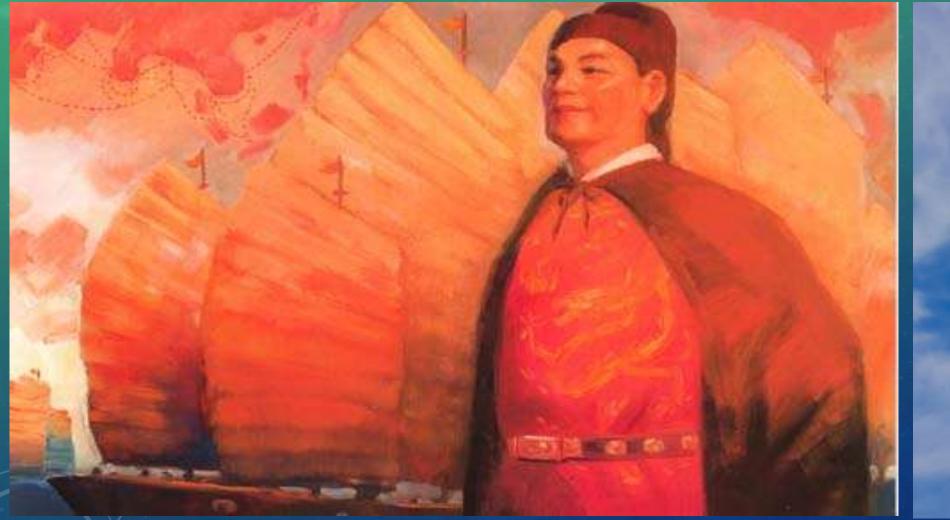




• The emperor wanted to trade with other kingdoms, show off China's power and demand that weaker realms pay tribute to China.

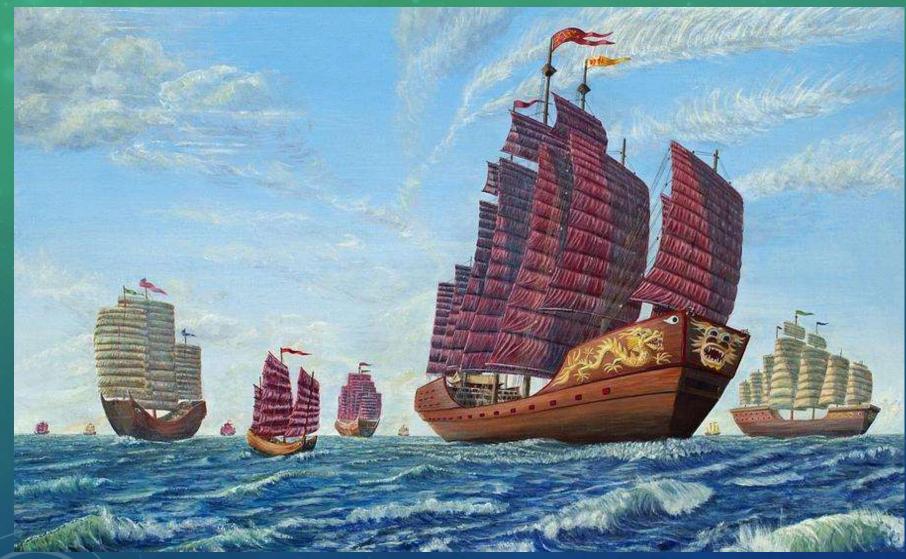
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The of these journeys was a Chinese Muslim, court official and Admiral named Zheng He (Jung-Huh).





• Zheng He's voyages were extremely impressive and are still very important to China's long history.





Zheng He's first fleet had 62 large ships, 250 smaller ships and over 28,000 men. (Part of the Fra Mauro Map, greatest surviving medieval map, relating the travels of a junk ship into the Atlantic Ocean in 1420)



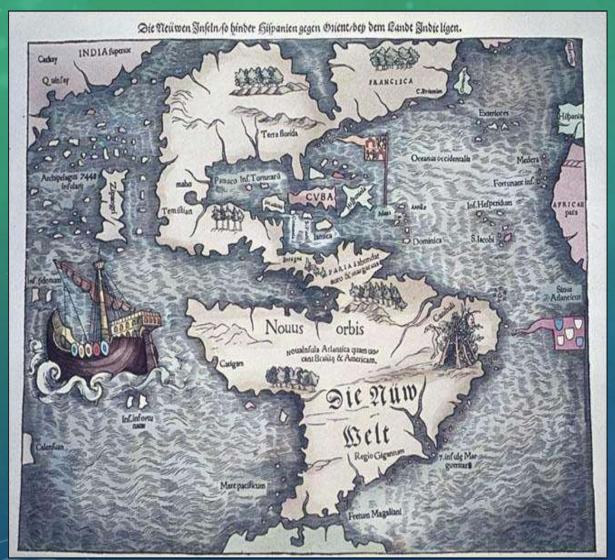
• These ships would later be called "China's Treasure Ships" or "Junk Ships".

• The largest ship of Zheng He's fleet was over 440 feet long, which was more than five times as long as Christopher Columbus's flag ship, the Santa Maria.





• The Santa Maria was built almost after 90 years after the Chinese treasure ships had already sailed completely around the world.









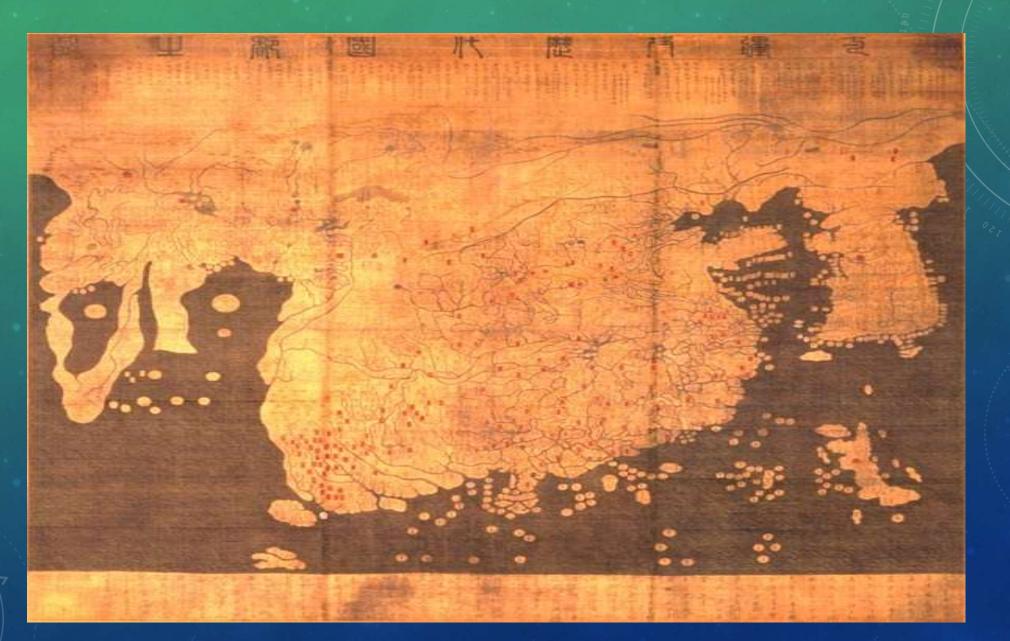


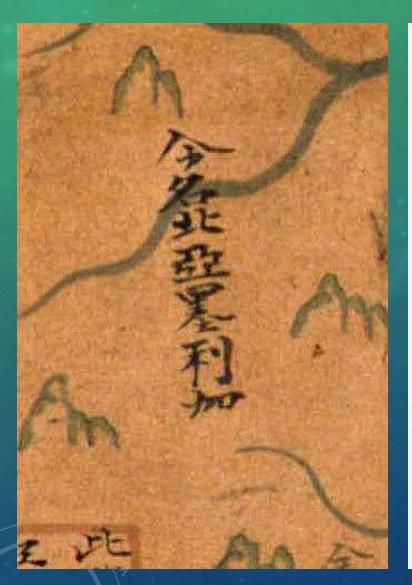
• Think about this...if Zheng He was here, in North America between 1405 – 1433...what does that say about Columbus and what you have previously been taught in school about the discovery of North America?

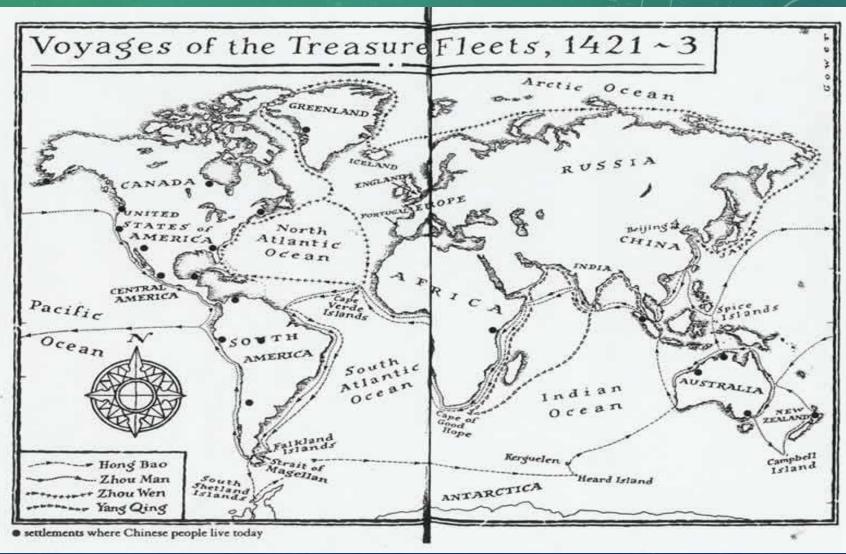
#### Columbus Arrives in America

- Lets look at the facts!!!
- 1409 1421: Chinese fleets set off to complete voyages throughout the entire world
- 1423: Chinese cartographers create an accurate world map complete with latitude and longitude.
- **1424**: a Venetian **Niccolo dei Conti**, arrived in Italy with this map and gave it to a Portuguese Prince in Venice.
- 1428:From this map the Portuguese produced a complete world map. Explorers from Columbus to Cook relied on this 1428 map.









• Zheng He Map, transcription of what is now "North America"

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• Part of the Fra Mauro Map, greatest surviving medieval map, relating the travels of a junk ship into the Atlantic Ocean in 1420.









Ming porcelain found in a Muslim tomb column in Kenya











• China created a replica of the treasure ships for the 2008 Olympics











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Questions:

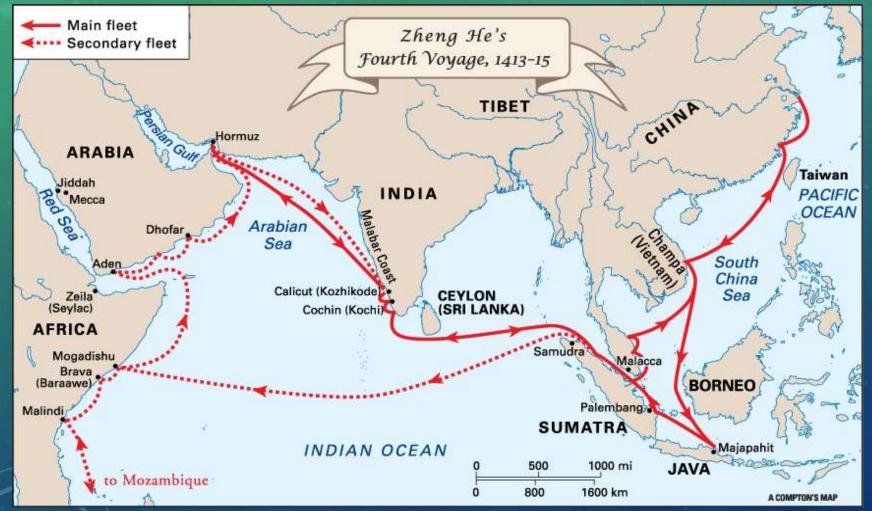
• 1) Why did Emperor Yong Le send voyages around the world?

• 2) Who was the leader and admiral of these voyages?

• 3) What were the dates of these voyages and why is that important?

- Questions:
- 1) Why did Emperor Yong Le send voyages around the world?
  - He wanted to trade with other kingdoms and to show off China's power.
- 2) Who was the leader and admiral of these voyages?
  - Zheng He
- 3) What were the dates of these voyages and why is that important?
  - 1405 1431...which means that China was here way before Columbus was!!!

• Zheng He took his first fleet to southeast Asia, eventually reaching India and moving into the Persian Gulf of Arabia.





• He then explored the coast of East Africa.





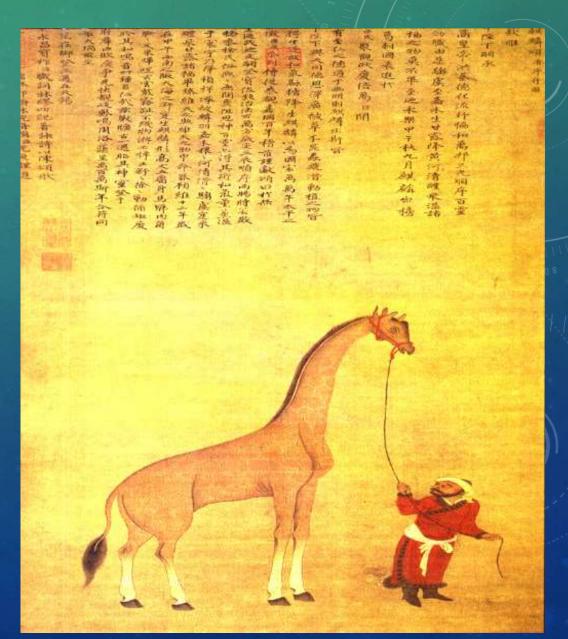






• In these areas, Zheng he traded Chinese goods, such as silk, paper and porcelain for foreign goods such as silver, spices, wood and other goods.

• From Africa, Zheng He returned home with giraffes and other foreign animals for the emperor's personal zoo.



• As a result of Zheng He's voyages, Chinese merchants settled in Southeast Asia and India.





• There, they not only traded goods but also spread Chinese culture.



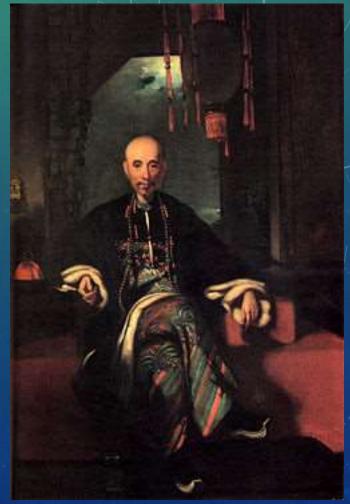


• Chinese merchants at home and abroad grew rich from the trade created by the Zheng He voyages and added much to China's wealth.

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• Despite these benefits, Chinese officials complained that the trips cost to much money.





• They also said the voyages were bad for China's way of life because they brought in new ideas from the outside world that were not Chinese...also merchants were becoming extremely rich and gaining much power.

Confucius had taught that people should place loyalty to their society over their own personal desires.





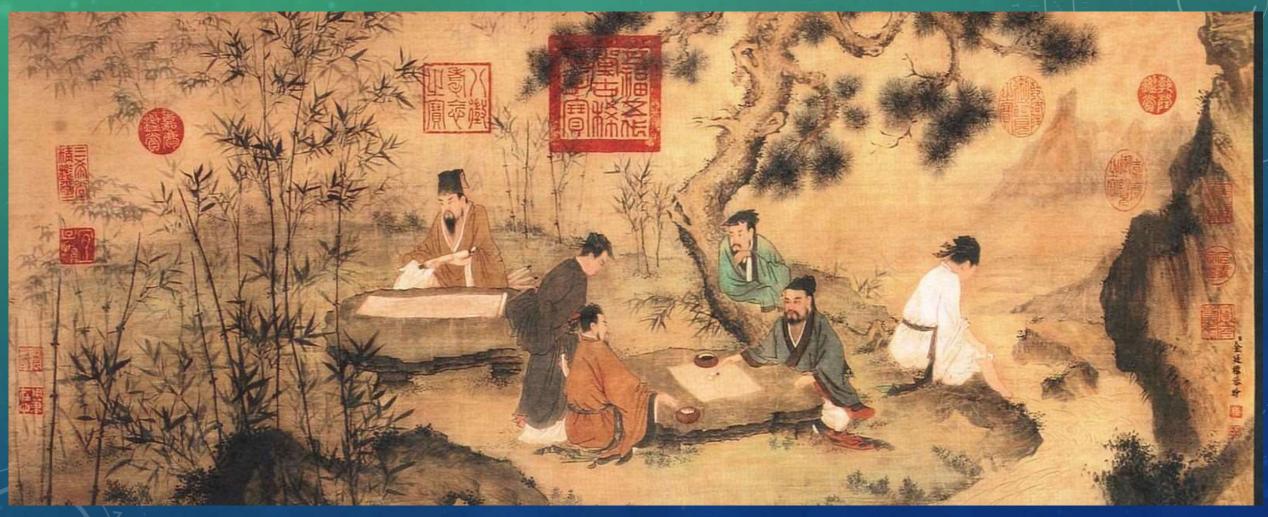
• To the officials, China's merchants were disobeying this teaching by working to gain money for themselves.

- When Zheng he dies in 1433 C.E. he leaves China a very different place then when he started his voyages.
- One theory about his death is simply that Admiral Zheng He died in 1433...it may have happened during or shortly after the seventh voyage.
- Although, another theory is that Zheng He continued being the defender of Nanjing, ultimately dying in 1435 in battle.
- In 1985, a Muslim-style tomb was built in Nanjing on the site of an earlier horseshoe-shape grave... it contains his clothes and headgear as his body was buried at sea. (Zheng He Tomb)





• After Zheng He's death, the Confucian scholars persuaded the emperor to stop all Treasure Fleet voyages.

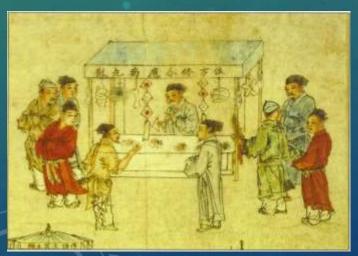


• The boats were all dismantled and no more ships capable of long distance travel were allowed to be built.

#### WHERE DID ZHENG HE TRAVEL?

• As a result, China's trade with other countries sharply declined.







• Within fifty years, the ship building technology was forgotten and simply became legend.

#### WHERE DID ZHENG HE TRAVEL?

Questions:

• 1) What types of goods was Zheng He's treasure ships bringing back to China?

• 2) Where were Chinese merchants settling during this trading expansion.

3) What did Chinese officials say about merchants becoming rich?

• 4) What happened to the treasure ship fleet once voyages were halted?

#### WHERE DID ZHENG HE TRAVEL?

- Questions:
- 1) What types of goods was Zheng He's treasure ships bringing back to China?
  - Silver, Spices, Wood and Animals
- 2) Where were Chinese merchants settling during this trading expansion.
  - Southeast Asia and India
- 3) What did Chinese officials say about merchants becoming rich?
  - They were disobeying the teachings of Confucius
- 4) What happened to the treasure ship fleet once voyages were halted?
  - They were disabled and the technology was lost

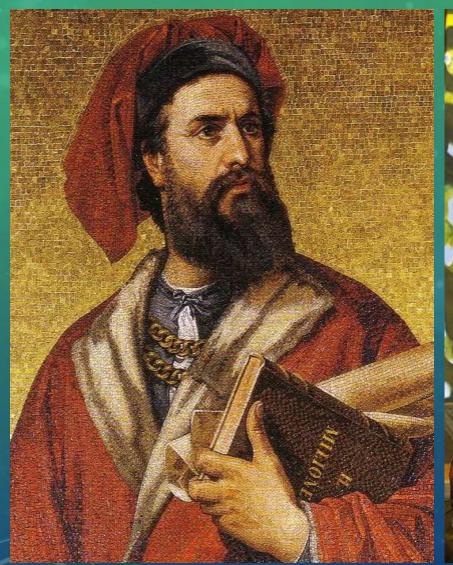
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• Chinese officials were not able to cut off all of China's contacts with the outside world completely.





• In 1514 fleet from the of European country of **Portugal** arrived off the coast of China.

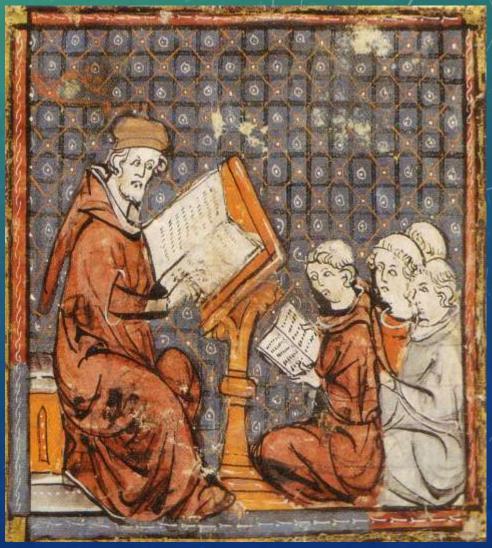




• It was the first time Europeans had ever sailed to China and really the first direct contact between China and Europe since the journeys of Marco Polo.

• The Portuguese wanted China to trade with their country.





They were also on a mission to bring Christianity to China as well.

• At the time, the Ming government was not impressed with the Portuguese.







• China was at the height of its power and did not feel threatened by the outsiders.

• In fact the Ming looked at Europeans as nothing more then Barbarians.





• Barbarians – uncivilized, violent people.



• At first China refused to trade with the Portuguese, but in 1600, they had allowed Portugal to set up a trading post at the port of Macao (Muh-Kow) in southern China.











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Goods were carried on European ships between Macao and Japan.







• Despite this agreement, trade between China and Europe remained very limited.

Despite restrictions, ideas from Europe did reach China.

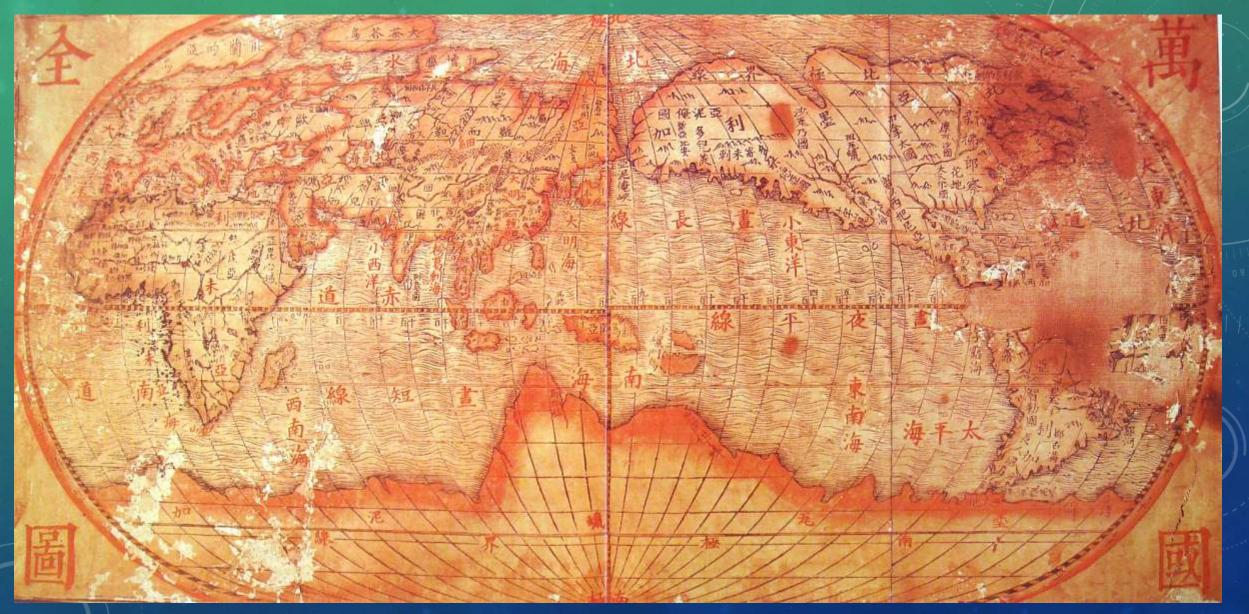








• Christian missionaries traveled to China on European ships, many of which were Jesuits, a special group of Roman Catholic Priest.



Completed World Map by the Jesuits...17<sup>th</sup> Century

• These Jesuits were highly educated and their scientific knowledge impressed the Chinese.





To get China to accept European ideas, the Jesuits brought with them clocks, eyeglasses and other scientific instruments.
 (Above: Instruments to study start charts and space)

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- Although there were almost a thousand Jesuits that traveled to China, they were unable to convert many Chinese to Christianity.
- The Jesuits played a significant role in continuing the transmission of knowledge, science, and culture between China and the West, and had an impact on Christian culture in Chinese society today.
- In 1844 China may have had 240,000 Roman Catholics, but this number grew rapidly, and in 1901 the figure reached 720,490 and continues to grow today.





Questions:

• 1) What European country wanted trade with China in the 1500's?

• 2) What did the Ming consider the Europeans to be?

• 3) What was the name of the port in which Portugal was able to set up a trading post?

• 4) What Catholic missionaries traveled to China to bring them Christianity? Were they successful?

- Questions:
- 1) What European country wanted trade with China in the 1500's?
  - Portugal
- 2) What did the Ming consider the Europeans to be?
  - Barbarians
- 3) What was the name of the port in which Portugal was able to set up a trading post?
  - Macao
- 4) What Catholic missionaries traveled to China to bring them Christianity? Were they successful?
  - Jesuits...somewhat successful

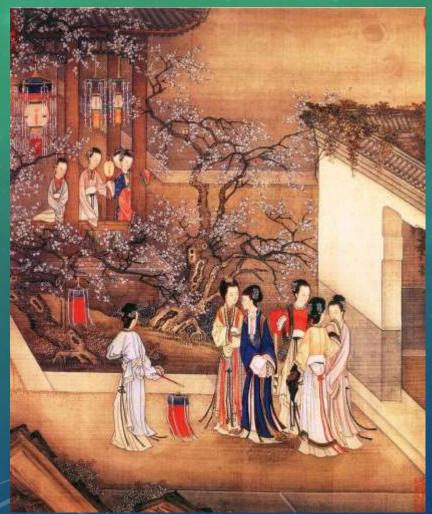
After a long era of prosperity and growth, the Ming Dynasty began to decline.





Ming emperors had gathered too much power into their own hands and with all of this control government officials had
little desires to make improvements.

• There is always room for impartments in a government and as time passed, Ming rulers became weak.





• Greedy officials who lived in luxury took over the country...as they did this they placed heavy taxes on peasants who began to revolt.

• As law and order disappeared, a people called the Manchus attacked Chinas northern border.









• The Manchus lived to the north east of the Great Wall of China in an area known today as Manchuria.

• The Manchus defeated the Chinese armies and captured Beijing.





• In 1644 they set up a new dynasty called the Qin Dynasty which lasted until the 1900's.

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Questions:

• 1) Why would the Ming Emperors lose control if they held so much power?

• 2) What group revolted against the Ming and set up a new Empire in 1644?

- Questions:
- 1) Why would the Ming Emperors lose control if they held so much power?
  - They got lazy and had no desire to make changes
- 2) What group revolted against the Ming and set up a new Empire in 1644?
  - The Manchus

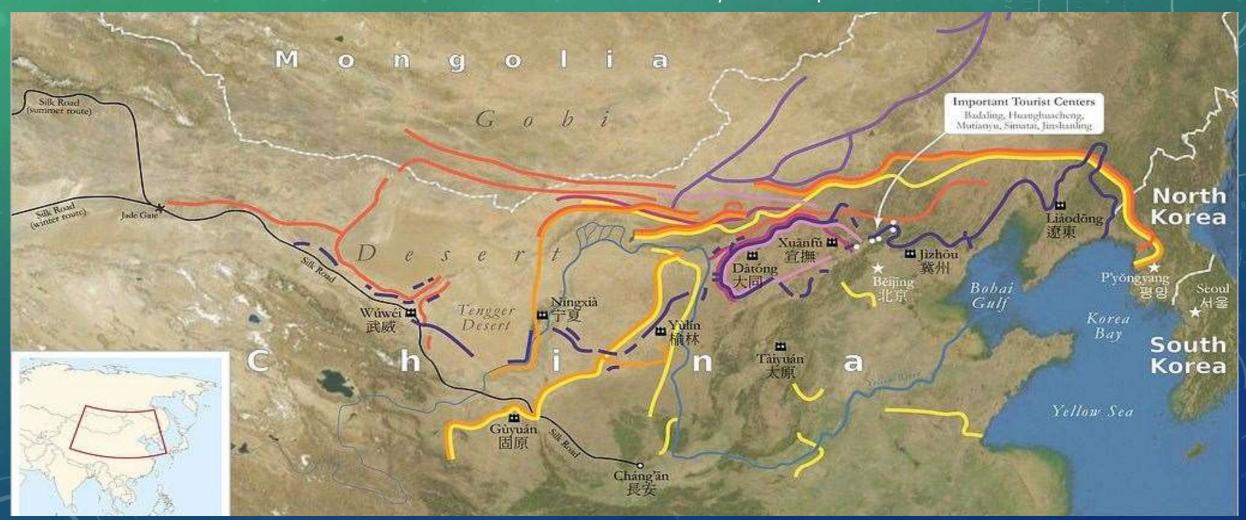


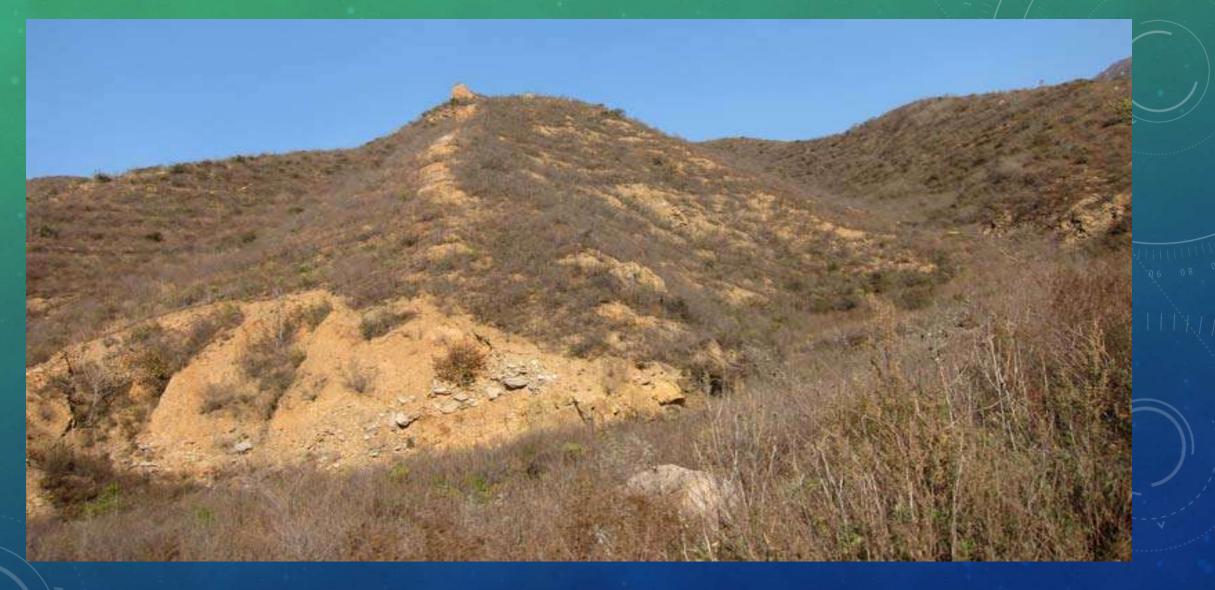
History Mystery Time!!



• There are always questions about the Great Wall of China.

• Was the Great Wall of China actually one complete wall?





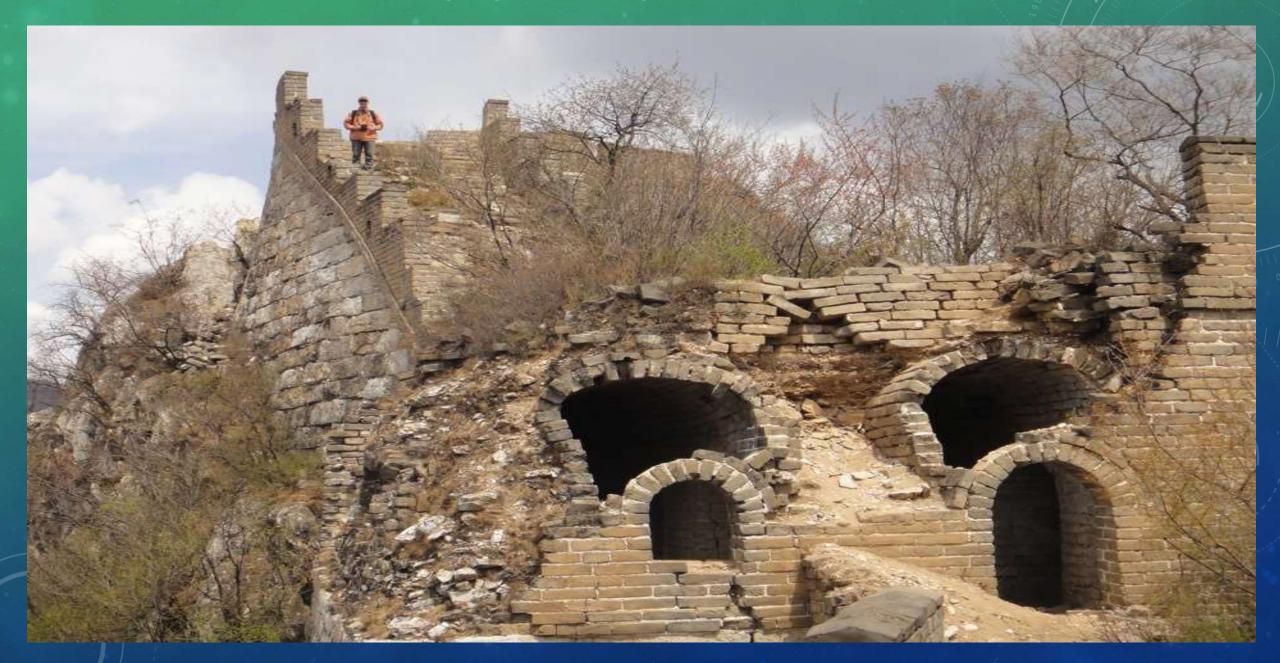
Over twenty states and dynasties were involved in the building of the Great Wall.

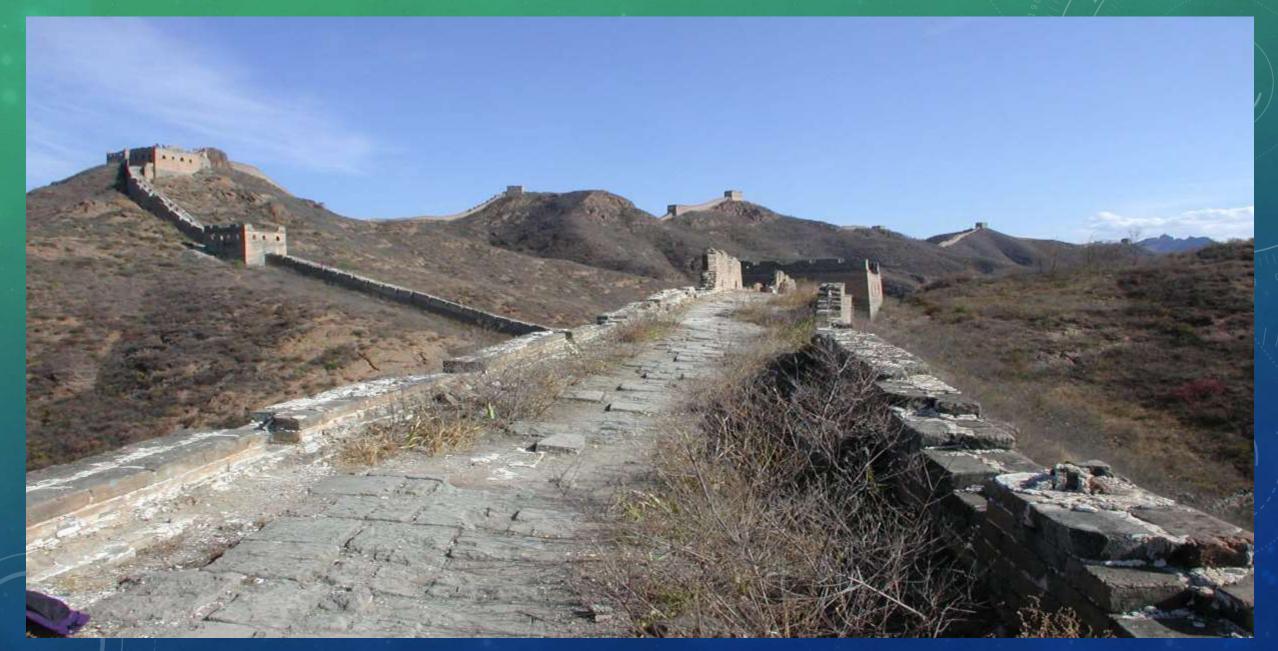


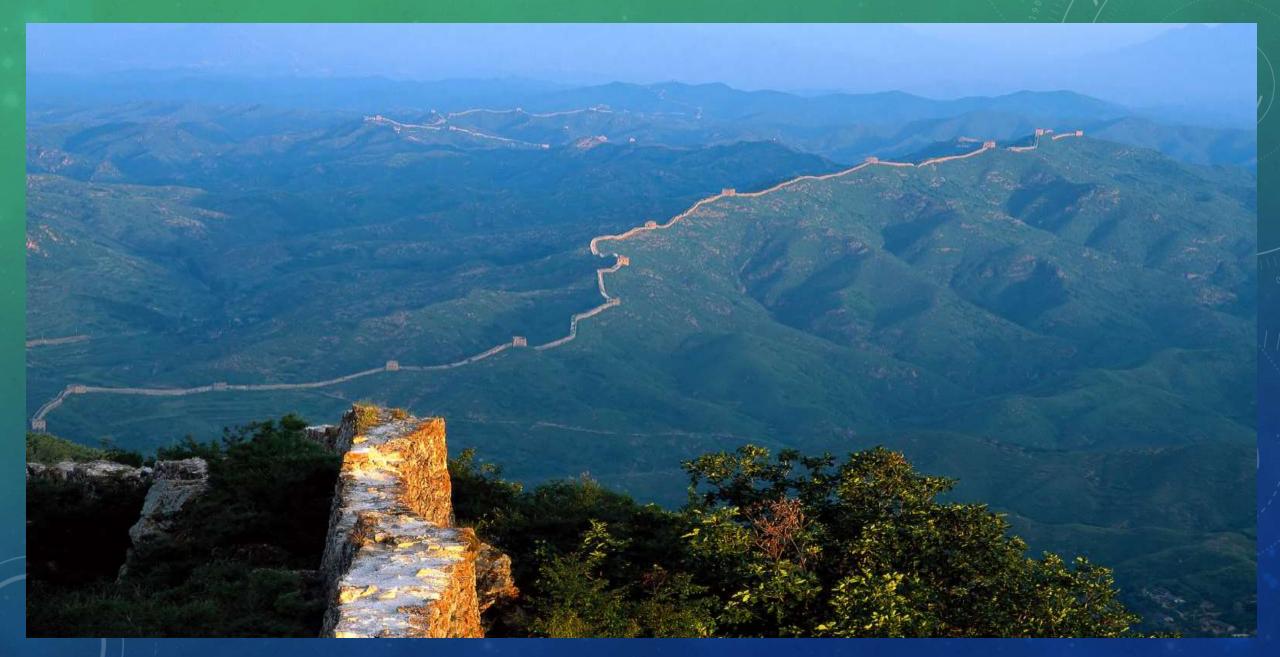
• The creation of the Great Wall was initiated during the Warring States Period to prevent the invasion by other states of China and outer tribes.

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Persuasive Writing:

Imagine you are living in China at the time of Zheng He's voyages. Write a newspaper editorial wither for or against the voyages.

• Describe why you think the voyages are aiding or hurting China as a whole.

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#### BIOGRAPHY OF ZHENG HE

Then and Now:

- What "made in China" products do you use today on a daily basis.
- Do some research to find out what items and products you use are imported to the United States from China.

#### BIOGRAPHY OF ZHENG HE

- Top five items imported from China to the United States:
  - 1) Cell phones and other household goods (58 Million)
    - 2) Computers (47 Million)
    - 3) Toys, games, and sporting goods (34 Million)
    - 4) Apparel, textiles, non-wool or cotton (31 million)
      - 5) Computer accessories (28 Million)