

CHAPTER
19**RETEACHING ACTIVITY***Europeans Explore the East***Section 1**

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- ____ 1. The desire to spread the faith of Islam was an important reason for an age of European exploration in the 1400s.

- ____ 2. The main reason for European exploration was the search for new sources of wealth.

- ____ 3. Europeans hoped to expand their trade for spices such as nutmeg, ginger, and pepper.

- ____ 4. A direct sea route to North America was needed to help European merchants gain control of East-West trade from the Muslims and Italians.

- ____ 5. The invention of the caravel and other improvements in sailing technology made voyages of exploration possible.

- ____ 6. Prince Henry “the navigator” used his personal fortune to support a number of Portuguese voyages of exploration along the coast of Africa.

- ____ 7. Bartolomeu Dias’s exploration of the east African coast gave Portugal a direct sea route to India.

- ____ 8. The Treaty of Tordesillas established an invisible line through the Atlantic Ocean, with lands west of the line belonging to Italy and lands east of the line belonging to Portugal.

- ____ 9. An expedition led by Magellan claimed the Philippine Islands for Spain, which began settling them in 1565.

- ____ 10. By 1600, the Portuguese had the largest fleet of ships in the world and had become a leading sea power.

CHAPTER
19**Section 2****RETEACHING ACTIVITY***China Limits*
European Contacts

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| ___ 1. Ruled China from 1368 to 1644 | A. Yonglo |
| ___ 2. Chinese leader of the rebel army that drove the Mongols out of China in 1368 | B. isolationism |
| ___ 3. Chinese leader who moved the royal court to Beijing | C. Manchus |
| ___ 4. Chinese Muslim admiral who led seven voyages of exploration | D. Ming Dynasty |
| ___ 5. China's official trade policy in the 1500s | E. Matteo Ricci |
| ___ 6. First missionary to have an impact in China | F. Qing Dynasty |
| ___ 7. People who invaded China in 1644 and brought about the collapse of the Ming Dynasty | G. kowtow |
| ___ 8. Dynasty established by the Manchus | H. Hongwu |
| ___ 9. First Manchu emperor who ruled for 60 years | I. Zheng He |
| ___ 10. Ritual kneeling to a Chinese emperor | J. Kangxi |
| ___ 11. Country known as China's "little brother" during the Qing Dynasty | K. Korea |
| ___ 12. Situation brought about by improved food production during the Qing Dynasty | L. population explosion |

CHAPTER
19
Section 3

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*Japan Returns
to Isolation*

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the Tokugawa regime and its impact on Japan. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What brought about the end of Japan's feudal system?

2. What happened during the "warring states" period in Japanese history?

3. How did the new Japanese feudalism under the daimyo resemble European feudalism?

4. Who were two ambitious daimyos in the 1500s, and how did their actions affect Japan?

5. How was the unification of China achieved?

6. How was society under the Tokugawa Shogunate organized?

7. Why did many farmers abandon their fields and move into towns and cities?

8. What elements of culture thrived during the Tokugawa Shogunate?

9. How did the introduction of Portuguese firearms into Japan change the tradition of the Japanese warrior?

10. How did Tokugawa Ieyasu react to Christian missionaries coming to Japan?
