

Name: _____

Section 14.3 Outline

European Footholds in South and Southeast Asia
 Essential Question: How did each of these European nations gain a foothold in South Asia and Southeast Asia?

named for King of Spain

The Dutch	The Portuguese	The English (Great Britain)	The Spanish
<p>* challenged P domin. of Asian trade ↓ Vigorous competition</p> <p>1599 - Dutch ships sail to Amsterdam with pepper, cloves, spices</p> <p>Warships/trading vessels make N a leader in trade. ∴ (therefore) global trading post set up @ Cape Town</p> <p>1602 Dutch E. India Co. (wealthy merchants) SOVEREIGN</p> <p>built armies to govern territory → oversaw</p>	<p>1st Euro trading empire P small fleet but super CANONS</p> <p>FIREPOWER HELPED THEM CONTROL ASIAN TRADE</p> <p>AFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE - P seize Goa (India) create New military commercial base</p> <p>took port MALACCA by massacre P held a trading emp. for 50 years (1500s) PROBS:</p> <p>1 Lacked resources 2 faced fierce resistance</p> <p>Christian conversion FAIL Muslims attacked → burnt Hindu temples</p>	<p>1108 - TOOK on the RICH & POWERFUL Mughal Empire</p> <p>Center of spice trade/famous for LUXURY goods SILK & COTTON</p> <p>Europe is granted trading rights → sets up posts ports, warehouses</p> <p>SIMULTANEOUSLY Hindu princes & Muslims engage in a CIVIL WAR ∴ (therefore) TAXES ↑ = REBELLION MASS CORRUPTION</p> <p>MUGHAL EMPIRE SHATTERED French & English fight to take control of region ↓ Set up East India Co. & use private army & SEPOYS to drive out French</p> <p>- taxed heavily & used money to dominate India for 200 years. EXPLOITATION</p>	<p>1521 - Magellan claims archipelago for SPAIN</p> <p>PHILIPPINES - Key to trading empire</p> <p>EASILY taken b/c not united Catholics convert Filipinos SILVER</p> <p>Drought from Mexico & Peru to Philippines to buy Chinese goods</p>

1441 - captured Malacca from P & opened trade w/ China.

negoc. peace wage war