

Figure 10.11
Use of Enumeration in
Textbooks

Source: John P. McKay, Bennett D. Hill, and John Buckler, *A History of World Societies*. Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Reprinted by permission.

MARITIME EXPANSION	
Ming period	<p>Another dramatic development of the Ming period was the series of naval expeditions sent out between <u>1405 and 1433</u> under Hong Wu's son <u>Yong Lu</u> and <u>Yong Lu's successor</u>. China had a strong maritime history stretching back to the <u>eleventh century</u>, and these early fifteenth-century voyages were a continuation of that tradition. The Ming expeditions established China as the <u>greatest maritime power in the world</u>—considerably ahead of Portugal, whose major seafaring reconnaissances began a <u>half-century later</u>.</p> <p>In contrast to Hong Wu, Yong Lu broadened ^①<u>diplomatic</u> and ^②<u>commercial</u> contacts within the tribute system. Yong Lu had two basic motives for launching overseas voyages. <u>First</u> he sent them in search of <u>Jian Wen</u>, a serious contender for the throne whom he had defeated but who, rumor claimed, had escaped to Southeast Asia. <u>Second</u> he launched the expeditions to explore, to expand <u>trade</u>, and to provide the imperial court with luxury objects. Led by the Muslim eunuch admiral <u>Zheng He</u> and navigating by compass, seven fleets sailed to East and South Asia. The <u>first</u> expedition (which carried <u>27,800 men</u>) involved <u>62 major ships</u>, the largest of which was <u>440 feet in length</u> and <u>180 feet in the beam</u> and had <u>9 masts</u>. The expeditions crossed the <u>Indian Ocean to Ceylon</u>, the <u>Persian Gulf</u>, and the <u>east coast of Africa</u>.</p> <p>These voyages had important consequences. They extended the <u>prestige of the Ming Dynasty</u> throughout Asia. <u>Trade</u>, in the form of tribute from as far as the west coast of southern India, greatly increased. ^③<u>Diplomatic contacts</u> with the distant Middle East led to the arrival in Nanjing of embassies from Egypt. ^④The maritime expeditions also led to the publication of geographical works.</p>
Naval expeditions	
When? Who?	
Naval history	
Relative power?	
Portugal power when?	
Purpose of expeditions?	
Tribute system??	
2 motives?	
Contender – who?	
Admiral?	
1st expedition	
Ship's size?	
Sea route?	
3 consequences?	



Source:

Pauk, W., & Owens, R. J. Q. (2008) How to Study in College.
9th ed. Houghton Mifflin Co.