

GII-The Ming Dynasty

The Ming Dynasty (1369-1644)

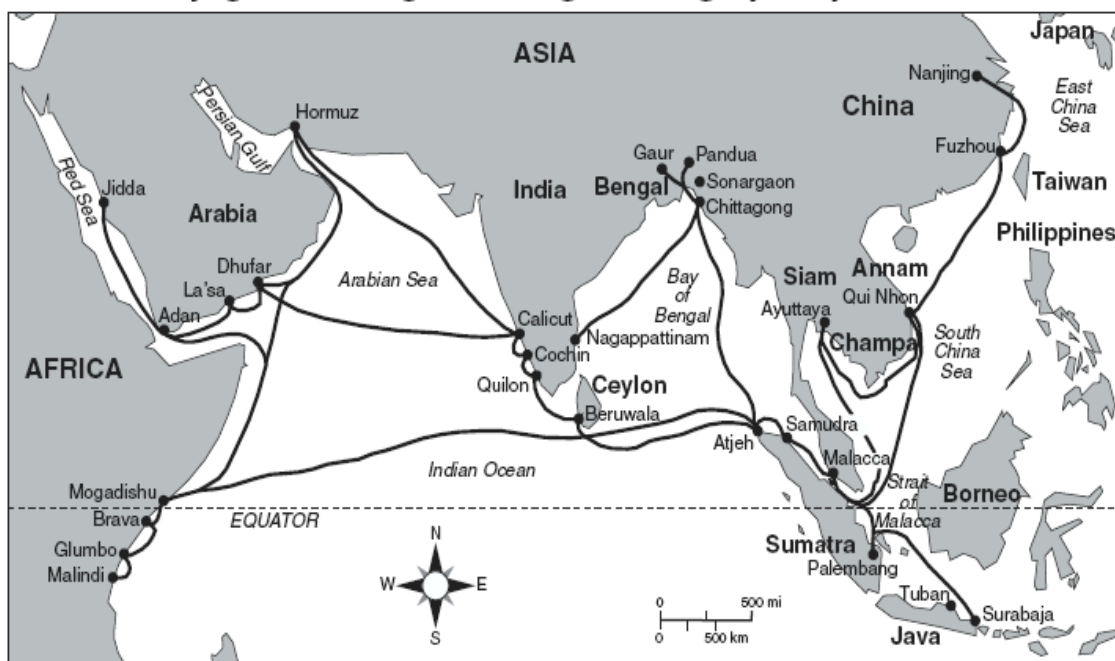
- Removed the Yuan Dynasty from China
- Reestablished a Chinese Dynasty
- From 1405-1433: China was the world's leading exploring country
- After 1433: China went back to being isolated until the 1800's

Zheng He

- Chinese explorer
- 1405-1433 China expanded trade with Asia, India, the Middle East and East Africa
- Spread Chinese goods and culture to many other areas to show the superiority of China

Sample Questions

Voyages of Zheng He During the Ming Dynasty of China



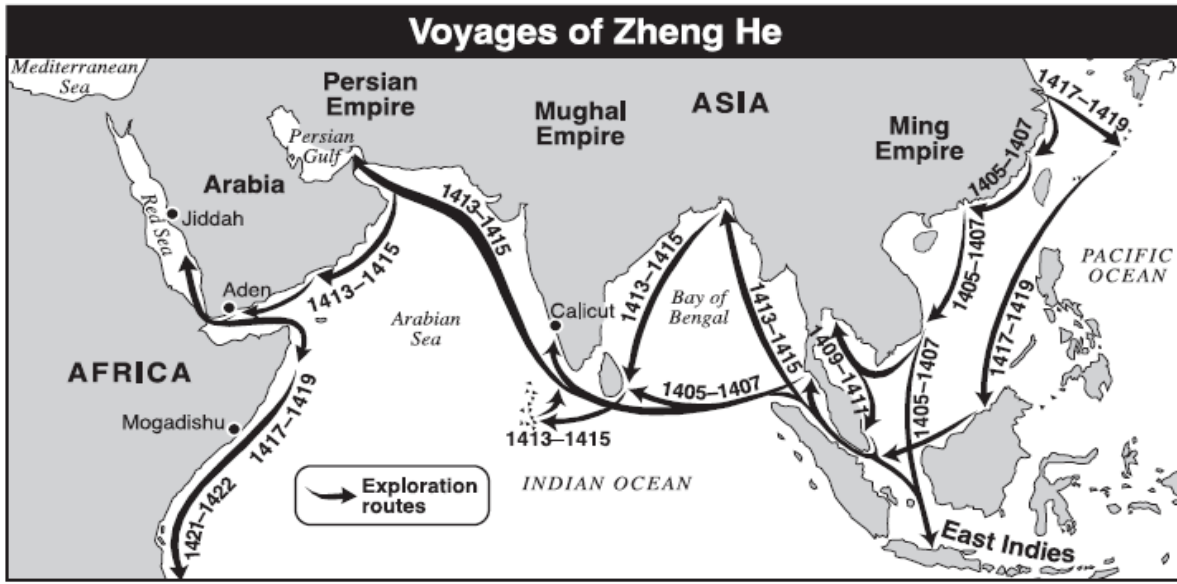
Source: Harriett Geller and Erwin M. Rosenfeld, *Global Studies, Volume I, Asia, Africa, and Latin America*, Barrons Educational Services, Inc. (adapted)

1. Which conclusion can be made about the Ming dynasty of China as a result of the travels of Zheng He?

- (1) China profited more from African trade than from Asian trade.
- (2) Islam became the dominant religion of China.
- (3) The Ming dynasty established trade routes to Europe.
- (4) Advanced navigation technology was available in China.

2. Zheng He contributed to the prosperity of China under the Ming dynasty by

- (1) defeating the Manchu invaders
- (2) constructing the Great Wall along the northern frontier
- (3) expanding trade with nations of Asia and Africa
- (4) establishing colonies in Korea and Japan



Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History, Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

3. The map shows that on his voyages, Zheng He explored

- (1) both the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans
- (2) at the same time as the Spanish explorers
- (3) lands in the Western Hemisphere
- (4) Arabia and the east coast of Africa

4. Based on the map, one result of the voyages of Zheng He was that

- (1) Chinese merchants began trading with Africa
- (2) Christian missionaries arrived in China
- (3) Indian artisans showed the Chinese how to make Ming porcelain
- (4) China set up colonies in Europe

5. A major reason for Zheng He's voyages during the 15th century was to

- (1) promote trade and collect tribute
- (2) establish colonies in Africa and India
- (3) seal off China's borders from foreign influence
- (4) prove the world was round