

Section 2

Europeans in India and Southeast
Asia

Introduction

- Magellan's ships were carrying _____ - a spice that was worth a fortune- worth over twice what the entire voyage had cost
- Spices, in general, were worth hundreds
- _____ was the 1st to tap these riches- other nations followed

Portugal Gains a Foothold in India

- When _____ got to Calicut in 1498, the locals turned away his goods- cloth, honey, etc- worth little to them
- 1500- _____ - headed to India
 - First Portuguese landing in _____
 - Also shipwrecked along the way- killed Bartolomeu Dias who was part of his crew
 - Finally reached Calicut- trade didn't go well
 - Got into a _____ with Portuguese- killed many
 - Eventually established a trading post and brought back tons of spices
 - Not the last Portuguese show of force in India

The Portuguese Empire Expands

- Portugal began sending more traders and more _____ to India
- Took control of many trade centers on the West Coast of Africa and in India
- Often resulted in bloodshed
- Portugal then looked to the _____ (Spice Islands) in Indonesia
 - 1511- _____ - established a post in Malacca near Maluccas
- Portugal's power was only in trade- held little territory- would not last

Challengers to Portugal

- The Rise of the _____
 - (people from Holland aka Netherlands)
 - Dutch grew powerful throughout 1500s, by 1600s they were ready to challenge Portugal
 - 1602- _____ gained a trade _____ in Asia (complete control of trade in a market or of a product)
 - Became very powerful- had many post in Asia and Indonesia- even their own army

Challengers to Portugal

- The English in Asia
 - 1600- British East India Company- focused on India
 - Drove out Portuguese- replaced them
 - Local _____ was falling
 - French East India Company was also trying to gain power there
 - Mid-1700s- Britain was most powerful force in India
 - Mid-1800s- India became a _____ of Great Britain (a territory ruled over by a faraway country)