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CHAPTER 14
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

EUROPEAN FOOTHOLDS IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Focus Question: How did European nations build empires in South and Southeast Asia?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the flowchart below to identify causes and effects of European exploration in South and Southeast Asia.

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	Section Summary Section 3 Section Summary EUROPEAN FOOTHOLDS IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA
READING CHECK What was the Dutch East India Company?	After Vasco da Gama's voyage to India, the Portuguese, under the command of Afonso de Albuquerque , burst into the Indian Ocean. By then, Muslim rulers had established the Mughal empire throughout much of India. The Portuguese gained footholds in southern India, however, by promising local princes aid against other European rulers. In 1510, the Portuguese seized the island of Goa off the coast of India. Then, they took Malacca . In less than 50 years, the Portuguese built a trading empire with military and merchant outposts . For most of the 1500s, they controlled the spice trade between Europe and Asia. The Dutch challenged Portuguese domination of Asian trade. In 1599, a Dutch fleet from Asia returned with a cargo of spices. Soon
VOCABULARY STRATEGY	after, Dutch warships and trading vessels made the Netherlands to
What does the word strategic mean in the underlined sentence? Note that strategic is an adjective describing the settlement of Cape Town. The sentence following the underlined sentence gives you more information about Cape Town. Based on these context clues, what do you think strategic means?	Town. Cape Town's location gave the Dutch a secure presence in the region. In 1602, a group of wealthy Dutch merchants formed the Dutch East India Company , which had full sovereign powers. With its power to build armies, wage war, negotiate peace treaties, and govern overseas territory, the Dutch East India Company dominated Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, Spain took over the Philippines , which became a key link in Spain's colonial empire. India was the center of the valuable spice trade. The Mughal empire was larger, richer, and more powerful than any kingdom in Europe. When Europeans sought trading rights, Mughal emperors saw no threat in granting them. The Portuguese—and later the
READING SKILL Identify Causes and Effects Identify one cause and one effect of the Mughal emperors' decision to grant trading rights to Europeans.	houses in coastal towns. Over time, the Mughal empire weakened, and French and British traders fought for power. Like the Dutch, both the British and the French had established East India companies. Each nation's trading company organized its own army of sepoys, or Indian troops. By the late 1700s, however, the British East India Company controlled most of India.
	Review Questions1. How did Portugal build a trading empire in South and Southeast Asia?
	2. How did the Dutch come to dominate trade in Southeast Asia?
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