

# 《广州与亚洲》

## 图书基本信息

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## 内容概要

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： The period of Ming and Qing dynasties again met a watershed in the history of China's international relations. The Ming Dynasty had started with a stringently enforced maritime ban on foreign exchanges at the non-governmental level; it maintained only limited taxation and communications with other Asian countries. Zheng He's 7 oceanic expeditions, however, expanded foreign relations and changed many things. China's official international relations reached a new summit and further promoted the influence of China in Southeast Asia and across the Indian Ocean years after Zheng He's 7 oceanic expeditions. During the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century, the change of political patterns in West Asia transformed the history of the world. In 1299, the Turkish dynasty of Osman I founded its state in Asia Minor and soon developed it into the Ottoman Empire; in 1453, Sultan Mohammed II conquered Constantinople, ending the Byzantine Empire and moved his capital there, renaming it Istanbul. He then went on to conquer Cairo in 1517 and annihilated the Mamluk Dynasty, and soon conquered Vienna, thus becoming a great empire across Europe, Asia and Africa. The new empire cut off the traditional land access of European merchants to oriental goods via the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, thus blocking the transport routes between West and East. This blockage of access to the East indirectly resulted in the opening of an African maritime route and the discovery of the America Continent in the 15th century. From the 15th century on, along with the colonization of Portugal and Spain's overseas colonization, among other nations that included the expansionism of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and other Western nations, Europe started to build up its worldwide, maritime power. This tremendous change in world history naturally brought significant change to China's foreign exchanges. In the history of Chinese regional, international relations, most exchanges were conducted in the West, i.e. the "West Regions" in the middle ancient times (from the 5th to the 15th centuries) and the "West Ocean" area during early modern times. The change of focus from the "West Regions" to the "West Ocean" signified a shift of focus for foreign exchange in the mid-Ming Dynasty; it was during this period that China's foreign relations explored new contents and features. It was in this same period that European capitalist countries took turns invading the less-developed world, turning other countries into their colonies. Thus the world entered into an unparalleled age of capitalism. The traditional South Sea merchant route gradually evolved as a maritime trade network that linked the three oceans of the world, with the distance and scope of voyages far exceeding those of middle ancient times. In the trade network of globalization, the Western commercial power replaced the traditional Islamic force, while peaceful trade was replaced by war trades. The social nature, commerce and trade system and religious faith of the early modern capitalist civilizations and, in particular, the Catholic faith, ran completely against previously prevailing modes of Arabic-Islamic civilizations.

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