

## Portuguese Trade In Asia Under The Habsburgs 1580 1640

**Portuguese Trade in Asia Under the Habsburgs, 1580-1640**JHU Press

**The Central Purpose Of This Study Is To See What Role Did Cochin, The First Political Headquarters Of The Estado Da India Till 1530 And Later Their Commercial Capital, Play In Organizing The Maritime Trade Of India And How Its Trade Contributed To The Building Up Of The Universal Empire Of The Lusitanians. Asian Trade And Indo-European Trade Are Discussed In Detail Laying Emphasis On Merchants, Routes, Licences, Monopoly, Contrats, Trade Voyages And Smuggling.**

**China's seaborne trade in the early modern period consisted of three sectors: government trade, tribute trade, and private trade. The first two were particularly active in the early 15th century, whereas private sea trade, both legal and illegal, was more dominant in later periods. The articles in the first part of this book mainly feature the early 15th century. They discuss structural issues and also deal with Cheng Ho's voyages into the Indian Ocean and the later accounts of this. The next part surveys the period dominated by private trade, with comparisons between the Chinese and the Portuguese trading systems. Part 3 discusses views of the 'Other', in this case Chinese views of maritime Asia. This involves detailed investigations of ethnographic accounts and shows that much work hitherto taken at face value by historians, should be reinvestigated in the light of sino-centric ideas and traditional Chinese rhetoric. The rivalry between the Dutch and Portuguese in Asia is one of the classic themes of the early history of European expansion overseas. Yet it is often forgotten that until the end of the sixteenth century the seafarers and traders of Portugal and The Netherlands were the best of friends and close trading partners in Europe. This collection of essays seeks to explain the abrupt change in the relationship by analyzing the European interaction with the maritime world of Monsoon Asia. Portuguese as well as Dutch interests, political, commercial and personal, became closely interwoven with those of the indigenous rulers, merchants and financiers. The final outcome of the conflict in Asia was mainly determined by the different ways in which both parties were able to cope with the intricacies of Asian politics. 'European Expansion in the Indian Ocean' was far from a one-sided affair and its history can only be understood in terms of the interaction of both Europeans and Asians involved. Contributors: Ernst van Veen, Jacques Paviot, Mafalda Soares da Cunha, Walter Rossa, João Paulo Oliveira e Costa, Arie Pos, Francisco Bethencourt, Om Prakash, Pius Malekandathil, Rui Manuel Loureiro, Peter Borschberg, Arend de Roever, René Barendse, Marcus Vink, Cátia Antunes and George Bryan Souza.**

**Indo-Portuguese Trade and the Fuggers of Germany**

**The Asian Trade Revolution**

**The Namban Trade**

**Portuguese Asia**

**Portuguese Eurasian Communities in Southeast Asia**

**Revisiting Hormuz**

**Portugal and the World in the 16th & 17th Centuries**

Vasco da Gama's voyage to India in the late 15th Century opened up new economic and cultural horizons for the Portuguese. At the height of Portugal's maritime influence, it had created an oceanic state ranging from the Cape of Good Hope to China. While Portugal's direct political influence in Asia was comparatively short-lived, its linguistic influence remains. Here Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya charts the influences of the Portuguese in more than fifty Asian tongues, illustrating the extent of Lusitanian links. Luso-Asian influence became engrained in eastern cultures in more subtle ways than other European empires which followed, such as the Portuguese oral traditions in folk literature, now embedded in postcolonial Asian music and song. These Portuguese cultural legacies are a lasting reminder of an unexpected outcome of seaborne commerce.

The volume "Revisiting Hormuz", gathers the proceedings of a Conference organized in March 2007 by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, through its Centre Culturel Calouste Gulbenkian in Paris. The year 2007, exactly five centuries after the Portuguese first landed on the island of Hormuz, seemed to the scientific coordinators Rui Manuel Loureiro and Dejanirah Couto a very appropriate moment to bring together a large group of specialists that could establish the current state of the art in field of the history of Portuguese interactions with Hormuz and the Persian Gulf region. The chronological borders of the Conference, quite naturally, were extended to the early decades of the 17th century, to include the final departure of the Portuguese from Hormuz in 1622 and subsequent developments. Although the focus of the Paris Conference was supposed to be history, in any of its political, social, economic or cultural variants, the complex nature of Portuguese interactions with Hormuz and Safavid Persia, that spanned for more than a century, and also the existence of an important monumental heritage of Portuguese origin in the Gulf area, made the presence of art historians, architects, and archaeologists desirable.

This fascinating history reassesses the consequences of Portugal's flourishing private trade with Asia, including increased tensions between the growing urban merchant class and the still-dominant landed aristocracy. James C. Boyajian shows how Portuguese-Asian commerce formed part of a global trading network that linked not only Europe and Asia but also—for the first time—Asia, West Africa, Brazil, and Spanish America. He also argues that, contrary to previous scholarly opinion, nearly half of the Portuguese-Asian trade was controlled by New Christians—descendants of Iberian Jews forcibly converted to Christianity in the 1490s.

The four essays in this book examine aspects of Portugal's first overseas empire, the maritime and commercial empire that was founded in the fifteenth century and which, during the sixteenth century extended from Brazil to China. Contributions by Anthony Disney, K. S. Mathew, Malyn Newitt and John Villiers

The Portuguese in Africa, Asia, and America, 1415-1808

The Portuguese in the East

Sixteenth Century

Merchants, Jesuits and Japanese, Chinese, and Korean Slaves

Improvising Empire

The East India Companies and the Decline of the Caravan Trade

Trade and Finance in Portuguese India

\*Includes pictures \*Includes contemporary accounts \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading During the 15th century, China had become economically and technologically advanced compared to civilizations in Europe at the time, and its fleet, which had reached a total of 3,500 ships, was unmatched by any other world power. Nevertheless, after conducting several trade expeditions with the massive fleet, the Chinese ships were either burned in the docks or left to rot. With that, China began to revert to the xenophobic policies of its past and reduce its presence in other lands. By 1525, the largest naval fleet in the world had essentially been destroyed or dismantled by China itself. While China was in the process of isolating itself from the rest of the world, the European explorers were beginning to discover new lands, such as North America and South America. Among the countries doing the most exploring during this time were the Portuguese. The Portuguese had reached India in 1498, and by 1509 they had established part of their empire in India. This allowed the Portuguese to have a base of operations to further expand east into Asia. In 1511, the Portuguese captured the large spice trading center of Malacca in Malaysia, and like their base in India, Malacca allowed the Portuguese to have a foothold, thereby providing access to China and Southeast Asia (Brinkley 1904). The Portuguese explorer Jorge Álvares visited the Chinese coast in 1513 and was the first European to do so via the sea. Shortly after, more Portuguese visited around the Tunmen Inlet, which is believed to have been somewhere around the Pearl River Delta, and an establishment was set up there in 1514. At this time the Chinese knew nothing of the Portuguese other than their violent takeover of Malacca, a tributary to the Chinese Empire, so the Portuguese were treated with caution. The location of Macau was beneficial and strategically chosen by the Portuguese, as it was in close communication with Guangzhou and connected via a river system. In contrast to their earlier dealings with the Chinese, the Portuguese attempted to appear more humble and comply with the wishes of the Chinese rather than with force. As it turned out, the policy, in conjunction with increased European activities in the region, would help the Portuguese Empire hold on to Macau even as its fortunes dwindled everywhere else across the world. Meanwhile, the 19th century saw the rise of one of the largest, most powerful empires of the modern era. The sun never set on the British Empire, whose holdings spanned the globe, in one form or another. Its naval supremacy linked the Commonwealth of Canada with the colonies in South Africa and India, and through them trade flowed east and west. An integral but underutilized part of this vast trade network included China, a reclusive Asian kingdom closed off from the Western world that desired none of its goods.Unfortunately for China, the British had the might of an empire and economic force, not to mention modern arms, on their side. Breaking into China's lucrative trade markets nearly destroyed the nation, severely discredited the Chinese dynasty, wreaked havoc on its people, and further propelled Britain's empire into a dominant economic and military position. The collision of these two empires took many years and caused much bloodshed. In fact, the troubles started well before the eventual hostilities, festering as frustration mounted until finally boiling over. Such was the state of relations between the British Empire and Qing Dynasty for the better part of the century, its footing upended from the very start of relations.

In The Portuguese Slave Trade in Early Modern Japan: Merchants, Jesuits and Japanese, Chinese, and Korean Slaves, Lúcio de Sousa offers a study on the system of traffic of Japanese, Chinese, and Korean slaves from Japan, using the Portuguese mercantile networks; reconstructs the Japanese communities in the Habsburg Empire; and analyses the impact of the Japanese slave trade on the Iberian legislation produced in the 16th and first half of the 17th centuries.

Featuring updates and revisions that reflect recent historiography, this new edition of The Portuguese Empire in Asia 1500-1700 presents a comprehensive overview of Portuguese imperial history that considers Asian and European perspectives.

Features an argument-driven history with a clear chronological structure Considers the latest developments in English, French, and Portuguese historiography Offers a balanced view in a divisive area of historical study Includes updated Glossary and Guide to Further Reading

Blessed with numerous safe harbours, accessible ports, and a rich hinterland, Gujarat has been central to the history of Indian Ocean maritime exchange that involved not only goods, but also people and ideas. This volume maps the trajectory of the extra-continental interactions of Gujarat and how it shaped the history of the Indian Ocean. Chronologically, the volume spans two millennia, and geographically, it ranges from the Red Sea to Southeast Asia The book focuses on specific groups of Gujarati traders, and their accessibility and trading activities with maritime merchants from Africa, Arabia, Southeast Asia, China, and Europe. It not only analyses the complex process of commodity circulation, involving a host of players, huge investments, and numerous commercial operations, but also engages with questions of migration and diaspora. Paying close attention to current historiographical debates, the contributors make serious efforts to challenge the neat regional boundaries that are often drawn around the trading history of Gujarat.

The structure and networks of trade between Asia and America in the 16th and 17th centuries as revealed by Chinese Ceramics and Spanish archives

The Survival of Empire

Transregional Trade and Traders

The Portuguese Slave Trade in Early Modern Japan

The First Portuguese Colonial Empire

Gale Researcher Guide for: The Portuguese Encounter with the Malacca Sultanate

Portuguese and Luso-Asian Legacies in Southeast Asia, 1511-2011

*Printbegrænsninger: Der kan printes 10 sider ad gangen og max. 40 sider pr. session*

*Gale Researcher Guide for: The Portuguese Encounter with the Malacca Sultanate is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.*

*Portugal, a tiny nation with around a million inhabitants, created a world empire between the 15th and 17th centuries which left vestiges in Africa and Asia as late as the 1970s. To illuminate the Asian dimension of this empire - to show how it came into being and how it changed over time - Dr Subrahmanyam explores the interaction of international and local factors in Europe, Asia and Africa alike. This is a contribution to the early modern history of Asia; as well as to the study of European expansion.*

*While the general outline of the history of Portuguese expansion in Asia is rather well-known, many areas that were hubs of trade and settlement have been only briefly studied. One of the most conspicuous of those is the Bay of Bengal, where the Portuguese had an important official and unofficial presence in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The product of extensive research in Indian, Portuguese, and Netherland archives, this collection of essays is the first substantial treatment of the Portuguese presence in the Bay of Bengal. The work of an economic historian, the volume offers important insight into the nature of early modern European expansion and imperialism, urban history, and colonial social history.*

*Portuguese Interactions in the Persian Gulf Region in the Early Modern Period*

*China and the West in the 19th Century: the History of the Qing Dynasty's Contacts and Conflicts with the Europeans and Americans*

*A Study of the Portuguese Country Trade, 1770-1840*

*Merchants and Missionaries in 16th and 17th Century Japan*

*Indo-Portuguese Trade in Seventeenth Century, 1600-1663*

*Portuguese Trade in Asia Under the Habsburgs, 1580-1640*

*Rivalry and Conflict*

This work based on original documents that covers history, politics, commerce and brings out the interesting transformation of traders and commercial agents, into empire builders. The work provides a better into our recent history.

Portuguese Asia, otherwise known as the Estado da Índia Oriental, has been far less studied than the Spanish empire in America, its counterpart in the Western hemisphere. It differed from that vast entity in that it was essentially a maritime trading operation held together by strategic territories, such as Goa, Ceylon, or Macau. For more than a century these afforded it control of much of the Indian Ocean. As Professor Winius shows, it was certainly the most peculiar and colourful operation that existed in the history of European expansion, even giving rise to a second, 'shadow' empire created by escapees and renegades from its royal administration. Some of these essays reflect on Portuguese involvement in other areas, notably the Atlantic, and the impact this had in the East, but their focus is on the Portuguese in South and Southeast Asia. They describe its nature and its rise and fall, from the first voyage of Vasco da Gama to its dismemberment by the Dutch in the mid-seventeenth century, and include studies on the jewel trade and on the Renaissance in Goa.

"The inquiry ends with the collapse of the Portuguese presence in Asia which began with the restoration of Portuguese independence and the fall of Malacca in 1641."--BOOK JACKET.

In this original study of the Portuguese Empire in the East, the Estado da India, George Souza looks in detail at the activities of Macao. His aim is to enquire into the nature of Portuguese society in China and the South China Sea and explain why the political and economic activities of the Portuguese crown did not inhibit the growth of local entrepreneurial trade. He also examines the nature of Portuguese maritime trade in Asia and analyses the focal role of Macao as an adjunct to the Canton market. The operations of Portuguese private merchants, the so-called 'country traders', are described and tellingly assessed in the wider context of the economic development of China and Southeast Asia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A Political and Economic History

Decay Or Defeat?

China and the Asian Seas

Portuguese Trade and Settlement in the Bay of Bengal, 1500-1700

Portuguese Conquest and Commerce in Southern Asia, 1500-1750

European Traders and Asian Trading Networks in the 16th and 17th Centuries

China, the Portuguese, and the Nanyang

This work marks a sharp departure from the predominant Eurocentric emphasis in Indo Portuguese studies, on the sixteenth century Portuguese trade in the Carreira da India. Such an approach unjustly dismisses the subsequent centuries as periods of no commercial consequence to the Estado da India and Portugal and relegates to an unimportant level the significance of the privately operated intra Asian trade. The evidence gathered and their argument of this book challenges such prevailing stereo types. Based on a wide range on archival sources in India, Portugal and England, this study unravels the existence of a thriving native operated country trade, in 'the splendid' and 'the trifling' that emanated from Portuguese India in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It not only took advantage of the vulnerability displayed and the animation efforts undertaken by the Estado da India and the metropolis but also learned to function through 'crevices' under the growing British hegemony--Exhibition catalogue featuring more than 250 colour reproductions of paintings, sculptures, manuscripts, maps and early books, with accompanying essays.

In this work Neils Steensgaard combines an analytical economic approach with detailed historic scholarship to provide an imaginative and important analysis of a central incident in modern world history. The event is the breaking of the Portuguese monopoly on Asian trade in the seventeenth century by English and Dutch mercantile interests. This change the author demonstrates, was not simply the triumph of the new powers over the old. Rather, the Dutch-English victory heralded a structural change in international trade: the triumph of entrepreneurial capitalism over the older economic mode of the "peddler-merchant." Professor Steensgaard's study is divided into two major parts. The first examines the economic and political structure of the seventeenth century institutions in the Near East, Portugal, England, and the Netherlands. The author demonstrates that the rise to preeminence of the English and Dutch East India Companies over the Portuguese "State of India" was the result of the superior economic and bureaucratic organization of the former. The eclipse of Portuguese power in general, the author argues, is best understood as an institutional failure--an inability to adapt to changing patterns and demands of economic life. The second part of Professor Steensgaard's study provides a detailed historical account of an important event in the fall of the Portuguese trading empire--the loss of the city of Hormuz in 1622. Hormuz, located at a strategic point at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, was a central port city on the Asian trade route. It fell to an English and Persian force. The author demonstrates why this event exemplifies the Portuguese institutional weaknesses that are discussed in the first part of the book.

Chapters on Malacca, Tugu (Java), Larentuka (Flores) and Singapore.

Portuguese, Dutch and Chinese in Maritime Asia, C.1585-1800

Portuguese Intervention in the Manila Galleon Trade

A Synthesis of Portuguese and Chinese Sources

Portuguese Merchants in the Manila Galleon System

Trade, Travel, and Visions of the Other (1400-1750)

Portuguese Trade in Southwest India in the Early Seventeenth Century

**This collection of 13 essays covers a range of topics concerning Portuguese, Dutch and Chinese merchants, and commodities and commerce in maritime Asia in the early modern period from c. 1585-1800. Written by a leading authority on global maritime economic history and the history of European expansion, each essay addresses a topic of fundamental importance to those researching early modern maritime trade in Asia, its nexus with European expansion, and its place in Asian and Global history. The essays are based on exhaustive research and careful analysis of diverse sets of archival materials found around the globe.**

**Villamar examines the role of Portuguese merchants in the formation of the Manila Galleon as a system of trade founded at the end of the sixteenth century. The rise of Manila as a crucial transshipment port was not a spontaneous incident. Instead, it came about through a complex combination of circumstances and interconnections that nurtured the establishment of the Manila Galleon system, a trading mechanism that lasted two and half centuries from 1565 until 1815. Villamar analyses the establishment of the regulatory framework of the trade across the Pacific Ocean as a whole setting that provided legality to the transactions, predictability to the transportation and security to the stakeholders. He looks both at the Spanish crown strategy in Asia, and the emergence of a network of Portuguese merchants located in Manila and active in the long-distance trade. This informal community of merchants participated from the inception of the trading system across the Pacific, with connections between Europe, ports in Asia under the control of Portugal, the Spanish colonies in America, and the city of Manila. From its inception, the newly-founded capital of the Philippines became a hub of connections, attracting part of the trade that already existed in Asia. Surveying the Portuguese commercial networks from the ‘Estado da Índia’ across the ‘Spanish lake,’ this book sheds light on the early modern globalization from a truly comprehensive Iberian perspective. This is a valuable resource for scholars of Pacific and Iberian trade history and the maritime history of Asia.**

**The Growth Of International Trade Between Europe, Usa And Asia Gave Rise To The Need For Loans To Finance It And Development Of Financial Arrangements Through Banking. The Emergence Of Fuggers As Important Industrialists, Merchants And Financiers Controlling Even The Elections To The Roman Empire Against The Backdrop Of Indo-Portuguese Trade During The Sixteenth Century Is A Case In Point. This Book Deals With Such Cases And The Maritime History Of Regions And Its Impact On Trade, Politics And Society.**

**This study of the Portuguese commercial empire in India during the Hapsburg years is the most serious attempt yet made to analyze the old Portuguese pepper trade--from the planting of orchards in the foothills of Malabar and Kanara to the unloading of spice-laden carracks in Lisbon. Equally significant, it is the first book to explain how and why the Portuguese were not able to modernize their trade system when faced with crisis conditions. The distress that confronted the Portuguese following the arrival of the Dutch and English, seen here as partly military but fundamentally economic and organizational, reached its decisive stage in the 1620s and early 1630s. The Portuguese attempted to combat the crisis by creating their own India Company. The story of that company and the reasons for its failure are thoroughly investigated as Disney looks at its antecedents, composition, activities, and weaknesses. The author has unearthed much new statistical material from widely scattered manuscript sources and in doing so sheds new light on related problems and issues, such as institutional relations between Spain and Portugal, the careers of individual merchants, and the nature and difficulties of viceregal government in Portuguese India.**

**Portuguese Trade and Socio-economic Changes on the Western Coast of India, 1600-1663**

**Aspects in History and Economic History, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries**

**A World on the Move**

**Studies on Portuguese Asia, 1495-1689**

**Oceans and Routes, Regions and Trades (c. 1000-1600)**

**Portuguese Bankers at the Court of Spain, 1626-1650**

**Sino-Portuguese Trade from 1514 to 1644**

This book attempts to depict certain aspects of the Portuguese trade in East Asia in the 16th and 17th centuries, the so-called Namban trade, by analysing the activities of the merchants and Christian missionaries involved.

This Book Examines, In Detail, The Portuguese Relations With The Indian States Along With Their Exports And Imports Of European And Asian Merchandises, With Goa On The Western Coast Of India As Its Commercial Headquarters For The Whole Portuguese Empire In The East, And, Finally To Portugal.

Under the Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties, China's maritime trade went through several stages of rapid expansion. This concerns both activities initiated by the central government and private seafaring: Chinese ships would sail to ports in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, and foreign merchants would come to China, often declaring themselves as tribute envoys. In the early 16th century, the Portuguese made contact with the Middle Kingdom, leading to the foundation of Macao in the 1550s. The present volume, the third collection by Roderich Ptak, explores important structural features related to China's maritime ventures and Luso-Chinese relations. It also discusses the perception of maritime space in late medieval Chinese texts and the importance of trade routes, especially the so-called eastern route from Fujian via Luzon to the Sulu 'zone'. The third section presents different 'key' regions as seen through Chinese eyes: Hainan, the coral island in the South China Sea, Barus on Sumatra, and finally Wang Dayuan's chapters on the Kerala coast.

In 1511, a Portuguese expedition under the command of Afonso de Albuquerque arrived on the shores of Malacca, taking control of the prosperous Malayan port-city after a swift military campaign. Portugal, a peripheral but then technologically advanced country in southwestern Europe since the latter fifteenth century, had been in the process of establishing solid outposts all along Asia's littoral in order to participate in the most active and profitable maritime trading routes of the day. As it turned out, the Portuguese presence and influence in the Malayan Peninsula and elsewhere in continental and insular Asia expanded far beyond the sphere of commerce and extended over time well into the twenty-first century. Five hundred years later, a conference held in Singapore brought together a large group of scholars from widely different national, academic and disciplinary contexts, to analyse and discuss the intricate consequences of Portuguese interactions in Asia over the longue duree. The result of these discussions is a stimulating set of case studies that, as a rule, combine original archival and/or field research with innovative historiographical perspectives. Luso-Asian communities, real and imagined, and Luso-Asian heritage, material and symbolic, are studied with depth and insight. The range of thematic, chronological and geographic areas covered in these proceeding is truly remarkable, showing not only the extraordinary relevance of revisiting Luso-Asian interactions in the longer term, but also the surprising dynamism within an area of studies which seemed on the verge of exhaustion. After all, archives from all over the world, from Rio de Janeiro to London, from Lisbon to Rome, and from Goa to Macao, might still hold some secrets on the subject of Luso-Asian relations, when duly explored by resourceful scholars. -- Rui M. Loureiro, Centro de Historia de Alem-Mar, Lisbon.

**Foundations of the Portuguese Empire, 1415-1580**

**Encompassing the Globe**

**The Estado Da India and the Caravan Trade, Non-Portuguese European Merchants Trading Overland Between the Mediterranean and South and Southwest Asia in the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries**

**Situating Gujarat in the Indian Ocean from Early Times to 1900**

**An Inquiry Into the Portuguese Decline in Asia, 1580-1645**

**Merchants, Commodities and Commerce**

**The Portuguese Empire in Asia, 1500-1700**

In this study of the Portuguese intervention in the Manila Galleon Trade, Etsuko Miyata explores its history through a new approach: the examination of Chinese ceramics.

**Twilight of the Pepper Empire**

**1565-1600**

**Portuguese Trade and Society in China and the South China Sea 1630-1754**

**Portuguese Cochin and the Maritime Trade of India, 1500-1663**

**A Cultural History of a Maritime Trading Empire**