

Gateways and Guards

Compare how Mughal and Tokugawa leaders managed contact with outsiders.

10.1b "Perceptions of outsiders and interactions with them varied across Eurasia."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Mark V beside one view of outsiders, P beside one policy, and I beside one impact. Underline evidence for each label.

Different Doors to Foreign Contact

- ① Mughal rulers governed a diverse population and dealt with merchants from many regions. European companies sought cotton textiles, silk, and other Indian goods. Emperors and local officials often treated them as useful but subordinate commercial partners. Officials negotiated trading privileges and collected port revenue, although particular concessions varied. European companies built relationships with Indian merchants and officials. Their access depended on negotiation and sometimes conflict, not a uniform policy welcoming every outsider.
- ② Tokugawa leaders in Japan feared that foreign ties could weaken shogunal authority. Portuguese and Spanish missionaries had helped spread Christianity. Officials worried about divided loyalties and European ambitions. In the 1630s, the shogunate restricted Japanese overseas travel and European access. By 1641, Dutch merchants traded under supervision at Nagasaki. Chinese trade continued there, while Korean diplomatic contacts passed through other regulated channels. Restrictions controlled foreign access without ending all exchange.
- ③ These approaches created different conditions. Several European companies competed in Indian commerce. As Mughal central power weakened in the eighteenth century, the British East India Company used armed force and alliances to gain political influence. Trade access alone did not make conquest inevitable. In Japan, supervised contacts helped limit European political and religious influence. Approved channels still brought goods, news, and books. The contrast concerns how authorities managed risks, not a simple choice between total openness and complete isolation.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 How did Mughal officials often view European companies? Support your answer with one policy.

2 What two concerns led Tokugawa leaders to restrict European access to Japan?

3 Explain one way Japan continued to interact with outsiders even after the Tokugawa restrictions.

4 Compare one impact of Mughal policies and one impact of Tokugawa policies on European political influence.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Advise a ruler in 1750: recommend a policy for foreign merchants in four or five sentences. Explain a benefit, a risk, and a rule addressing the risk.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Mark V beside one view of outsiders, P beside one policy, and I beside one impact. Underline evidence for each label. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Mughal officials often view European companies? Support your answer with one policy.	Officials often viewed them as useful but subordinate partners. They negotiated trading privileges or collected port revenue; particular concessions varied.
2	What two concerns led Tokugawa leaders to restrict European access to Japan?	They feared that Christianity could divide political loyalty and that European military ambitions could threaten political order.
3	Explain one way Japan continued to interact with outsiders even after the Tokugawa restrictions.	Dutch merchants traded at Nagasaki under supervision, and Chinese and Korean contacts continued through regulated channels.
4	Compare one impact of Mughal policies and one impact of Tokugawa policies on European political influence.	Trade access helped European companies build relationships in India; weakening Mughal authority, armed force and alliances later enabled political gains. Tokugawa supervision helped limit European political and religious influence.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

I recommend regulated access for foreign merchants. Their trade can bring useful goods and customs revenue. However, foreign companies might use armed force or build alliances that weaken our government. Merchants may trade only at one supervised port, and they may not build forts or bring soldiers. This rule allows commerce while protecting the ruler's authority.

Accept recommendations for either broader or regulated access if they clearly identify a benefit, a risk, and a workable rule. Students may use ideas beyond the passage, but their policy should show an understanding that states made different choices about outsiders.