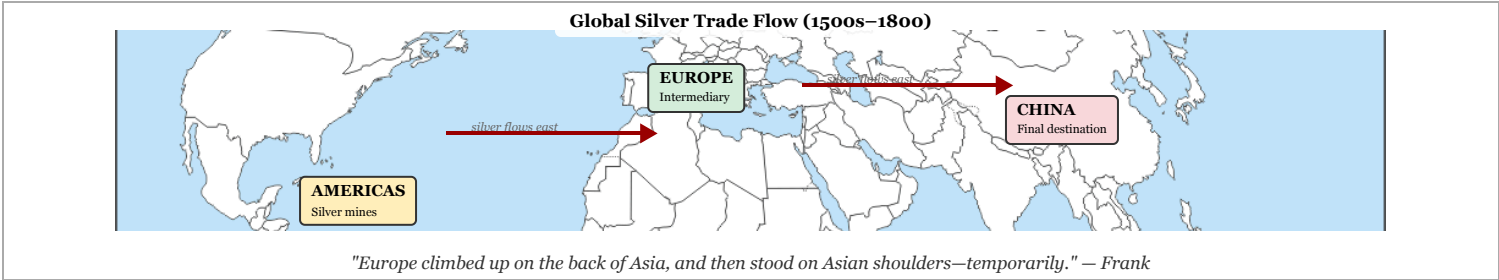


Person	Place	Thing
Adam Smith — 1776: "China much richer than Europe"	Potosí — Bolivian silver mines; Europe's ticket in	Silver Arbitrage — silver worth 2x more in China
Fernand Braudel — "Europe invented historians"	Malacca Strait — chokepoint of East-West trade	Asiatic Mode — Marx's flawed "stagnant East" idea
Qianlong Emperor — 1793: rejected British trade	Guangzhou — Canton: only port open to Europeans	Great Divergence — ~1800: when gap actually opened

Timeline



Map



Penetrating Questions	Very short answers
1 If China was wealthier than Europe until 1800, why do we think of "modernity" as a European invention?	Power shapes narratives. European colonialism coincided with writing "universal" history. Who wrote the textbooks?
2 Is "modernization" the same as "Westernization"? Can you be modern without being Western?	Key course question. Japan's Meiji, China's reforms — Western adoption or independent paths?

Causes / Effects / Connections	Notes
<p>Causes: China's advanced production created global demand; Europe had nothing Asia wanted → drove search for silver → colonialism</p> <p>Effect: Eurocentric narratives shaped how we define "modern," "developed," "progress"</p> <p>Connection: Today's "China rise" = return to historical normalcy</p> <p>To Plate 4: Imjin War shows E. Asian powers before European involvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frank is a SKIM reading — find thesis + evidence• Asia for Educators videos are accessible intro• China's GDP was ~33% of world in 1820• "Modernity" = industry + nation-states + capitalism• Debate welcome — Frank is deliberately provocative