THE VOYAGES OF ZHENG HE – 鄭和

During the Ming dynasty, the Chinese improved their ships and their sailing skills. The greatest sailor of the period was Zheng He 鄭和 (juhng Huh). Between 1405 and 1433, he led seven grand voyages to places around Asia. Zheng He's fleets were huge. One included more than 60 ships and 25,000 sailors. Some of the ships were gigantic too, perhaps more than 300 feet long and stocked with enough food and water to stay at sea for many months at a time.

Although he became a very powerful and important man Zheng He had a very difficult early life. He was born into a Muslim family in western China but aged 8 he was captured by the Ming army and taken as a prisoner to their capital at Beijing. There he was made into a eunoch (his reproductive organs were removed) and served in the Ming court. He eventually became one of the most trusted advisors to the Ming emperor who sent him off on his voyages.

In the course of his voyages, Zheng He sailed his fleet throughout the Indian Ocean. He sailed as far west as the Persian Gulf and the easternmost coast of Africa making stops in Vietnam, Indonesia, and India. Everywhere his ships landed, Zheng He presented leaders with beautiful gifts from China such as silk, jade, porcelain, and spices. He boasted about his country and encouraged foreign leaders to send gifts to China's emperor. From one voyage, Zheng He returned to China with representatives of some 30 nations, sent by their leaders to honor the emperor. He also brought exotic animals such as giraffes, ostriches, and lions which were put in a zoo for the emperor to visit.

Zheng He's voyages rank among the most impressive in the history of seafaring. However in the 1430s a new Ming emperor made Zheng He return to China. The huge fleet of ships was destroyed and the records of Zheng He's voyages were destroyed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zheng He was a...</th>
<th>The size of his fleet was...</th>
<th>Aged 8 Zheng He was...</th>
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<tr>
<td>He was sent on his voyages by...</td>
<td>He sailed to...</td>
<td>He gave gifts like...</td>
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<tr>
<td>He returned to China with...</td>
<td>In the 1430s the emperor ordered...</td>
<td>Zheng He's fleet was...</td>
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TASK

Create a poster showing the history of Zheng He's voyages

REQUIREMENTS – You have to show...

1 - A picture of Zheng He and information about his early life.

2 - A picture and description of one of his ships.

3 - A map showing where he sailed to.

4 - Pictures of the items he gave to foreign rulers.

5 - Pictures of the things he brought back to China.

6 - How his voyages ended and what happened to his fleet.
This large ship was more than 300 feet long and carried about 500 people.

Sailors grew vegetables and herbs in special containers and brought livestock for food on the long voyages.

Zheng He brought back exotic animals like these giraffes from Africa.
THE VOYAGES OF ZHENG HE

Zheng He was a Chinese admiral and explorer. He was appointed in 1405 and made seven voyages across the Indian Ocean and as far as the Red Sea,Persia, Arabia, East Africa, and Malacca.

Zheng He returned in 1433 in 240 vessels, including 300 war ships and 54 state ships, each ship being 300 feet long.

Zheng He brought back goods from all the countries he visited, including gold, silk, spices, and precious stones.

Zheng He's voyages were significant in promoting trade and cultural exchange between China and other regions.

The voyage continued to India, representing different nations.
The Voyages Of Zheng He!

Description:
- Zheng He was a Chinese sailor and explorer. At age 18, Zheng He was captured by the Mongol Army and taken as a prisoner. The age of 20, Zheng He was made a海船主 (ship captain) and sailed with the Empire's fleet to various parts of the world. He was sent on many voyages by the Ming Emperor and sailed to Southeast Asia, Africa, Vietnam, India, and Indonesia. He brought silk, jade, porcelain, spices, etc.
- Zheng He returned to China with representatives of 30 nations. In 1398, the emperor ordered Zheng He to return to China and destroy his ships and records of his voyages.

Item's He Gave:
- silk
- jade
- porcelain
- spices

Item's Brought Back:
- Representatives from 30 nations!
- And Giraffes!

Voyages And Fleets:
- In the 1430s, the emperor ordered Zheng He to return to China and destroy his ships and burned the records of his voyages.

The Flames:
- Ships also getting destroyed!