

Zheng He's Voyages

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Part one

The introduction of Zheng He



Zheng He Sanbao Eunuch

diplomat

navigator

- Born in Yunnan province today.
- His original full name is Ma Sanbao.

Why he was the leader of the seven voyages?

Physically, he was a burly, imposing man.

Intellectually, he was equipped with outstanding political and military competence.



Part two

Purpose and background



What's the purpose?

Both to demonstrate the might of the Ming Empire and to realize the diplomatic ideal of peace and harmony among all nations.

Background



Political factor

- **No encroaching policy**
Ming dynasty **took the initiative** to develop diplomatic relations with other countries, adopted the policy of **“no encroaching”** on other countries, trying to build a peaceful world order.

Economic factor

- **Business booming**
In the earlier period of Ming dynasty, business **recovered and boomed**. China's **national strength** grew, which laid foundation for Zheng He's voyages.

Technological factor

- **Advanced shipbuilding technology**
The use of **compasses**, the development of **shipbuilding technology**, and **navigation experience**, provided the necessary conditions for this even.



Part three

Seven voyages

Preparation and size

Fleet size

The fleet consisted of various kinds of ships (**62 large** ships and **255 small** boats) which was the largest in the world at that time

Crew

There are more than **28,000** people, including officials, warriors, military craftsmen, ministers, doctors, cooks and so on.

Carry-on items

Sufficient **food reserves** as well as gold and silver, copper coins, silk, porcelain, iron and other **goods** used for **trade exchange**



The first voyage

1405-1407

routine

Champa Kingdom → Java → Sumatra → Ceylon → Guri

events



Champa Kingdom: built diplomatic relationship

Java: civil war

Sumatra: warmly welcomed

Guri: transportation junction, built diplomatic relationship.



The second voyage

1407-1409

routine

Champa Kingdom → Siam → Java → Malacca → Sumatra → Ceylon → Guri

events

Java: built friendly relations

Malacca: found Aidai



眼镜 (àidài)

Something can help people see more clearly, used like glasses

The third voyage

1409-1411

routine

Champa Kingdom → Siam → Java → Malacca → Sumatra → Ceylon → Guri



events

Ceylon: captured the king and brought him back to China



In 1411, Zheng He returned from his third voyage and envoys from 19 countries follow him to visit the Ming Dynasty.

The fourth voyage

1413-1415

routine

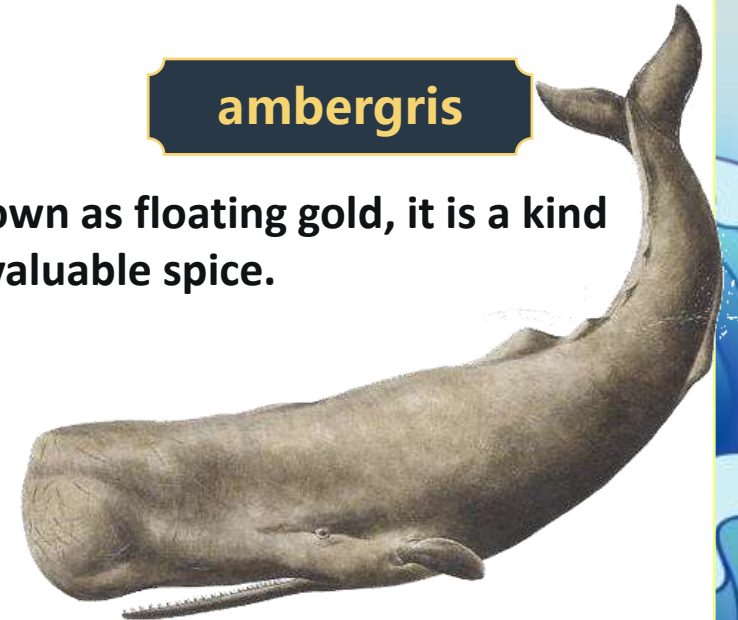
Champa Kingdom → Siam → Java → Malacca → Sumatra → Ceylon → Guri → Hormuz

events

Sumatra: help to pacify rebellion and built supply station.

ambergris

Known as floating gold, it is a kind of valuable spice.



The fifth voyage

1417-1419

routine

Champa Kingdom → Siam → Java → Malacca → Sumatra → Ceylon → Guri
→ Hormuz → Malindi



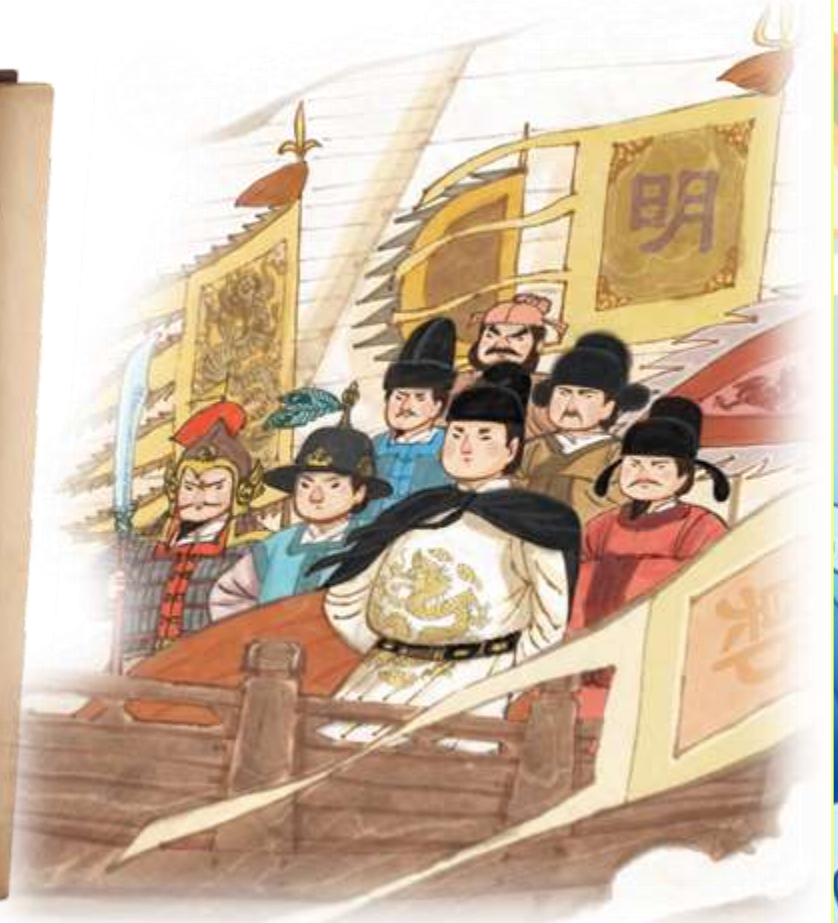
The countries presented treasures like lion, leopard, Kirin, camel, ostrich, giraffe.

The sixth voyage

1421-1422

routine

Champa Kingdom → Siam → Java → Malacca → Sumatra → Ceylon → Guri → Hormuz
→ red sea → Malindi → Sofala



Zheng sent his fleet onward to pursue several separate itineraries, with some ships going perhaps as far south as Sofala in present day Mozambique.

The seventh voyage

1431-1433

routine

Champa Kingdom → Siam → Java → Malacca → Sumatra → Ceylon → Guri → Hormuz → red sea → Malindi → Jidda

events

Guri: Zheng he died and was buried at sea.

Jidda, only a few hundred miles from the **holy cities of Mecca and Medina.**



The image features a central scroll with a decorative orange floral pattern. The scroll is unrolled, showing a light beige paper texture. The background is a traditional Chinese painting with various figures and architectural elements. The text "Part four" is written in a large, bold, black font across the center of the scroll. Below it, the word "Influence" is written in a smaller, bold, black font. The overall style is a blend of traditional art and modern typography.

Part four

Influence

Influence



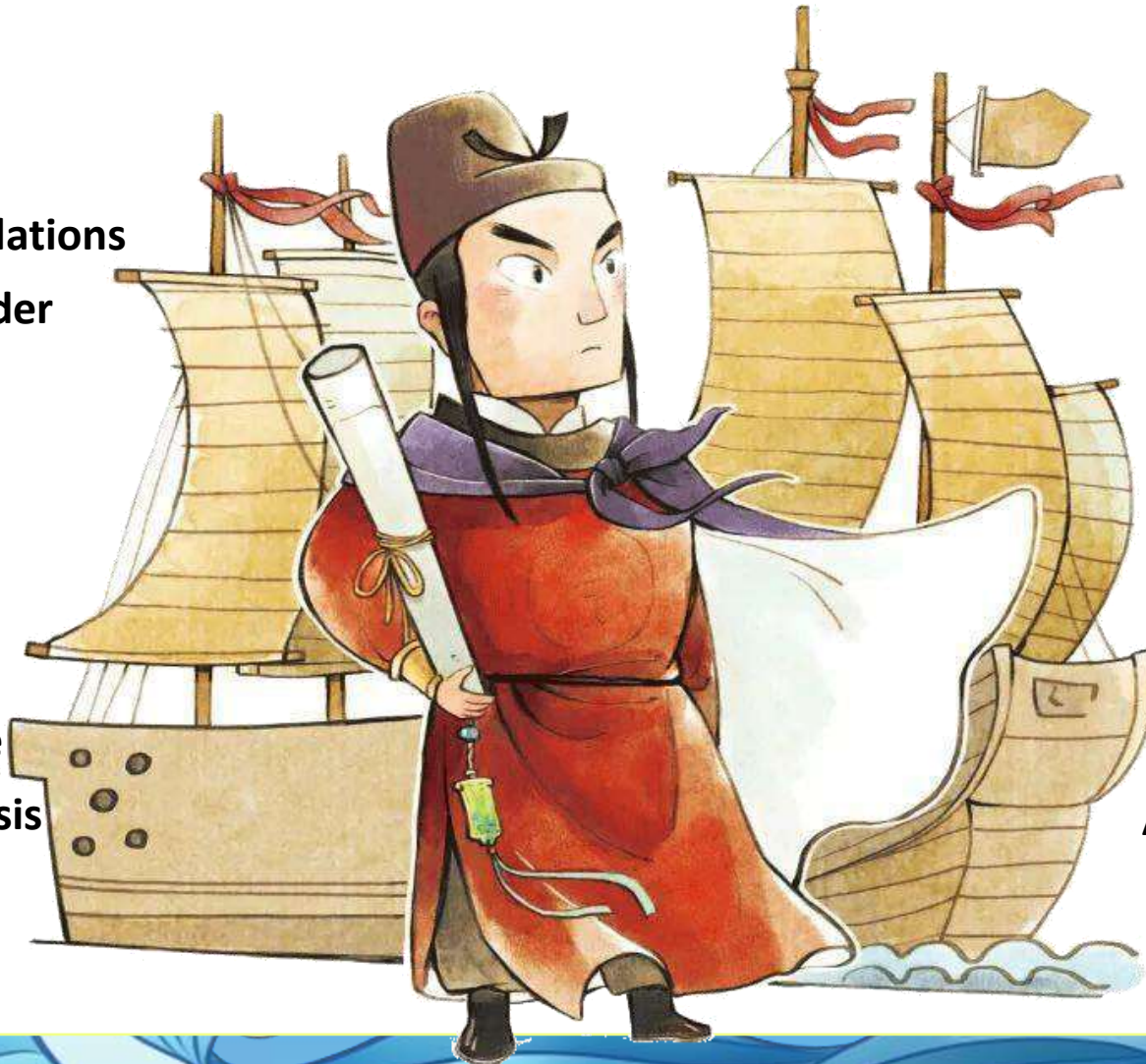
politics

Developed diplomatic relations
And built political order



economy

Developed overseas trade
And triggered a financial crisis



military

Helped to build the China
vassal states military order



culture

Recorded the local customs
And Brought back exotic beasts

Maritime Silk Road

cargo

A total of **185** kinds of goods were brought back from seven voyages to the West, including **29** kinds of **spices**, **23** kinds of **treasures**, **22** kinds of **medicinal materials**, **51** kinds of **cloth**, **21** kinds of **animals**, **3** kinds of **food**, **3** kinds of **wood** and so on.



precious gemstone

Ruby, sapphire, emerald and so on

animals

Deer, elephant, zebra, rhino, lion and so on

spices

sandalwood, ambergris, Benzoinum and so on.



The image features a central scroll of aged, yellowish paper with a decorative orange floral pattern in the center. The scroll is unrolled, showing its texture and the pattern. The background is a traditional Chinese painting with various figures and architectural elements. The text is centered on the scroll.

Part five

My reflection

My reflection

Zheng He's voyages was a **feat** in the history of world navigation. It enhanced **mutual understanding** and **friendly exchanges** between China and Asian and African countries and regions.

Everywhere he went, Zheng He would express **friendliness** on behalf of the Ming Dynasty, saying that China would **never bully the weak**.

My reflection

This set up a glorious **example** of the peaceful foreign relations of the Chinese people.

Needham once said that the seafarers of the East, the Chinese, were **gentle**, unforgettably **generous** and never threatened the survival of others. They are armed to teeth, but they **never conquered or built forts**.

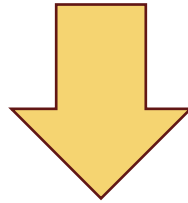
My reflection

Six hundred years later, China is still following the same path, actively exploring and establishing friendly diplomatic ties.

My reflection

Zheng He  an outstanding **ferryman**

Translation or interpretation major students



Ferryman between different civilizations

We need to promote equal communication and cooperation, exchanges and dialogue among civilizations between China and other countries. Tell China's stories and convey China's voice.

Thank you!

