

South Asia

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro Aryans (1500 BCE) 16 states Then Maurya (321-185 BCE) Central, powerful military Then Gupta Empire (320 – 550 CE) Central control w/ village gov'ts	Political fragmentation paved way for Muslim invasions Conquered people were respected, but required to pay a non-believer tax Established a Muslim capital in India at Delhi Collapse of Delhi sultanate in 1300's	Centralized under Mughal	Mughal empire, Buhudar Shahill sent into exile Indian National congress Ghandi European influence	Nationalism Indian National Congress Push for independence (finally get after WWII)
Economy	Active trade and communication with Sumer Ashoka (Maurya) promote trade with rest areas for travelers and Buddhist missionaries Trade with Mesopotamia – Silk, cotton, elephants Silk Road	Indian Ocean trade and Trade with Islamic World, China, East Africa and Persia Traded: cotton, silk, elephants, gems, cinnamon, and salt	Thrived due to cotton trade	European traders British East India Company	Globalization facilitate and create greater trade across the globe
Social Class/Gender	Warrior aristocracy/ enslaved Dravidians Arayans stratify class – Varna – four classes Patriarchal Customs devalued women More isolated	Caste system Hindus became increasingly intolerant of Muslim practices Southern India had women who administered villages, towns, divisions and heralded social and religious institutions	Patriarchal Treatment of women better under Akbar (initially) – allowed widows to remarry and intermarry between Hindus and Muslims, portray talents openly	More racial based Abolish inhumane cultural traditions (Sati)	Still patriarchal w/ caste system
Science/Inventions	Pi, Zero, numerical system, medicine, astronomy, plastic surgery, game of chess, dice	mechanical engineering, soil testing, vertical and horizontal components of buildings, irrigation	Gunpowder technology Auto cannon and multi-barrel gun	European education promotes science/ invention	micro organisms as treatment of oil spills, Game: Snakes and ladders
Art/Architecture	Paintings, temples, sculptures, courtyard	Religious cult literature of Krishna and of Rama First true literature in 1200	Blended w/ Muslim Arches, domes Taj Mahal	Roads, railroads, canals	
Empire	Indus	Part of Muslim Empire: Umayyad Dynasty Abbasid Dynasty Southern part remained free	Mughal Gunpowder empire Decline: due to opening to foreign control	British colony	After civil war: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh
Religion	Hinduism...Buddhism	religions began to clash: Hinduism (open, tolerant, inclusive, idol worship, meditation, absorptive, adaptive) vs. Islam (doctrinaire, rigid, worship of one god)	Islam, Buddhism... though mostly Hindu	Hindu, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity (though not very popular)	Muslim minority