

Regional Outline for 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	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 – purdh	Caste system	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		Gunpowder technology	European education promotes science/ invention	
Art/Architecture	Paintings, temples, sculptures, courtyard		Blended w/ Muslim Arches, domes Taj Mahal	Roads, railroads, canals	
Empire	Indus		Mughal Gunpowder empire Decline: due to opening to foreign control	British colony	After civil war: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh
Religion	Hinduism...Buddhism	Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism	Islam, Buddhism... though mostly Hindu	Hindu, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity (though not very popular)	Muslim minority