**Chapter 15: India and the Indian Ocean Basin**

1. **Islamic and Hindu kingdoms**
   1. The quest for centralized imperial rule
      1. North India
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state collapsed mid-sixth century
         2. Chaos in northern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Local power struggles
            2. Invasions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, absorbed into Indian society
      2. Harsha (reigned 606-648 C.E.) temporary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule in north India
         1. Religiously \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Introduction of Islam to northern India
      1. Muslim merchants formed small communities in all major cities of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Turkish migrants and Islam: Turks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in tenth century
         1. Some moved to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and established an Islamic state
         2. Mahmud of Ghazni, Turk leader in Afghanistan, made expeditions to northern India
      3. The sultanate of Delhi (1206-1526 C.E.)
         1. Mahmud's successors conquered north \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1206
         2. Established an Islamic state known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Sultans' authority did not extend far beyond the capital at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Islam began to have a place in India
2. **Production and trade in the Indian Ocean basin**
   1. Agriculture in the monsoon world
      1. The monsoons (rains in spring and summer)
      2. Irrigation systems were needed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. No big river in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; waterworks included dams, reservoirs, canals, wells
         2. Stored rainwater in large reservoirs connected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Urbanization took place in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Trade and economic development of southern India
      1. Internal trade
         1. Indian regional economies largely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Certain products traded throughout subcontinent
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Southern India profits from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in north
      2. Temples and society in south India
         1. Hindu temples served as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Possessed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, hundreds of employees
         3. Temple administrators were to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Served as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Cross-cultural trade in Indian Ocean basin
      1. Dhows and junks--large ships involved in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Indian Ocean
      2. Trade goods
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from China
         2. Spices from southeast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Pepper, gems, pearls, and cotton from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Arabia and southwest Asia
         5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from east Africa
      3. Specialized production
         1. Production of high-quality \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Other specialized industries: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Caste and society: caste provided guidance in absence of centralized political authority
      1. Caste helped to integrate immigrants (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) into Indian society
      2. Caste and social change: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*jatis*)
      3. Expansion of caste system, especially to southern India
3. **The meeting of Hindu and Islamic traditions**
   1. The development of Hinduism
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ predominated in southern India, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the north
      2. Promise of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Especially popular in southern India, spreads to north
   2. Islam and its appeal
      1. Conversion to Islam occurred in a slow and gradual way
         1. Some converted for improving their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Often an entire caste or sub caste adopted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en masse
         3. By 1500, about 25 million Indian Muslims (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
      2. Sufis
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches to Islam
         2. Important missionaries of Islam to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Some flexibility regarding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **The influence of Indian society in southeast Asia**
   1. The states of southeast Asia
      1. Indian influence in southeast Asia
         1. Indian merchants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to southeast Asia
         2. Ruling elite of southeast Asia adapted some Indian political traditions
         3. The states sponsored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Showed no interest in Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Angkor (889-1431 C.E.)
         1. Kingdom built by Khmers at Angkor Thom, later \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. The city was a microcosmic reflection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Turned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries
   2. The arrival of Islam in southeast Asia
      1. Conversion to Islam was slow and quiet
         1. Early populations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Increasing popularity with Sufi activity
         3. Many convert, retain some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traditions
      2. Melaka was powerful Islamic state during fifteenth century
         1. Dominated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade routes