Chapter 15: India and the Indian Ocean Basin

Chapter Outline

I. Islamic and Hindu kingdoms
   A. The quest for centralized imperial rule
      1. North India
      2. Harsha (reigned 606-648 C.E.) temporarily restored unified rule in north India
   B. Introduction of Islam to northern India
      1. The Sind were conquered by Arab Muslims and passed to Abbasids
      2. Muslim merchants formed small communities in all major cities of coastal India
      3. Turkish migrants and Islam: Turks convert to Islam in tenth century
      4. The sultanate of Delhi (1206-1526 C.E.)
   C. The Hindu kingdoms of southern India
      1. The south: politically divided but relatively peaceful
      2. The Chola kingdom (850-1267 C.E.) was a larger kingdom; ruled Coromandel coast
   D. The kingdom of Vijayanagar (1336-1565 C.E.)
      1. Established by two Indian brothers
      2. They renounced Islam in 1336 and returned to their Hindu faith

II. Production and trade in the Indian Ocean basin
   A. Agriculture in the monsoon world
      1. The monsoons (rains in spring and summer)
      2. Irrigation systems were needed for dry months
      3. Population growth: 53 million in 600 C.E. to 105 million in 1500 C.E.
      4. Urbanization took place in Delhi and other large port cities
   B. Trade and economic development of southern India
      1. Internal trade
      2. Temples and society in south India
   C. Cross-cultural trade in Indian Ocean basin
      1. Dhows and junks--large ships involved in maritime trade in Indian Ocean
      2. Emporia, Indian port cities, were clearinghouses of trade and cosmopolitan centers
      3. Trade goods
      4. Specialized production
      5. The kingdom of Axum was a Christian empire centered in Ethiopia
   D. Caste and society: caste provided guidance in absence of centralized political authority
      1. Caste helped to integrate immigrants (Turks, Muslim merchants) into Indian society
      2. Caste and social change: guilds and sub castes (jatis)
      3. Expansion of caste system, especially to southern India

III. The meeting of Hindu and Islamic traditions
   A. The development of Hinduism
      1. Hinduism predominated in southern India, Islam in the north
      2. Vishnu and Shiva
      3. Devotional cults: to achieve mystic union with gods as a way of salvation
4. Shankara: philosopher (ninth century) who preferred disciplined logical reasoning
5. Ramanuja: philosopher (eleventh and twelfth centuries) believed that understanding of ultimate reality was less important than devotion

B. Islam and its appeal
   1. Conversion to Islam occurred in a slow and gradual way
   2. Sufis
   3. The bhakti movement

IV. The influence of Indian society in southeast Asia
   A. The states of southeast Asia
      1. Indian influence in southeast Asia
      2. Funan (first to sixth century C.E.) in the lower reaches of Mekong River (Cambodia/Vietnam)
      3. Srivijaya (670-1025 C.E.) was established on Sumatra after the fall of Funan
      4. Angkor (889-1431 C.E.)
      5. Other states: Singosari (1222-1292 C.E.) and Majapahit (1293-1520 C.E.)
   B. The arrival of Islam in southeast Asia
      1. Conversion to Islam was slow and quiet
      2. Melaka was powerful Islamic state during fifteenth century