- If you were absent yesterday, pick up your *Crusades* assignment. This is due Friday.

- Anger is the easy way out, but it is a blade that cuts **you** even more than it cuts the object of your anger. Choose to smile today. Choose to laugh. Choose to walk away from petty things.

- **Essential Question:**
  - **<u>Where</u> and <u>How</u> did Islam gain a foothold in India?**

- Islam gained a foothold in <u>Northern</u> India through **conquest** (Delhi Sultanate) and along the <u>east coast </u>of India by **merchants / trade** (the Indian Ocean trade network).

Chapter 15 – Key Points to Remember

- India influenced its surrounding societies just as Greece, Rome, Constantinople, and China did.

- However, the great difference between India and these four civilizations was that no centralized Indian state developed after the Mauryan Empire, whereas…

  o **The Greeks were centralized under Alexander the Great**

  o **Rome in the Roman Empire**

  o **Constantinople (eastern Roman Empire) in the Byzantine Empire**

  o **China under subsequent dynasties especially the Han and the Tang.**

- Merchants were the primary force spreading Indian ideas of religion and politics to southeast Asia.
- Hinduism and Islam became the dominant religions in India.
  - Buddhism had greater success outside of its home.
- **Islam took hold in the north due to conquest and along the trading cities (emporia) of the Indian coast due to trade.**
  - **Islam was embraced by many in the lower castes? Why?**

- **Sufis – Islamic missionaries who didn't represent Islam as an exclusive faith.**

- **Bhakti movemen**t attempted to erase the distinction between Hinduism and Islam; and tried to show a way in which these two religions could coexist.

Cross Cultural Trade in Indian Ocean basin

- **Arabic Dhows**

- **Chinese Junks**

Cross Cultural Trade in Indian Ocean basin

- **Emporia – Indian port cities and cosmopolitan centers, served as clearinghouses of trade.**
  - **They were warehouses for merchants from Africa, Asia, Europe, and China.**
- **The Importance Melaka (Malacca)**
  - **Primarily Muslim**

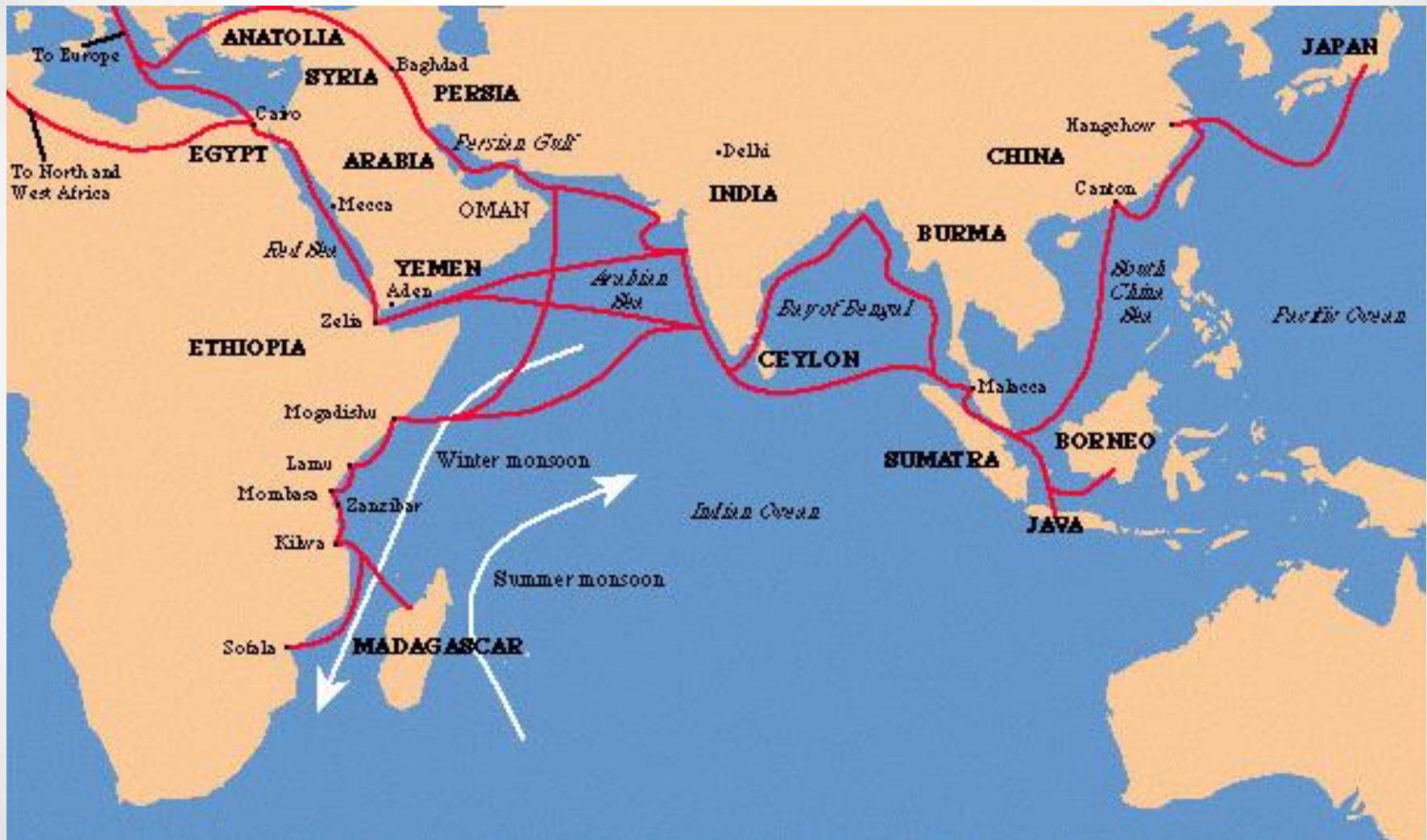# Cross Cultural Trade in Indian Ocean basin

- **What was traded?**
  - Silk and porcelain from China
  - Spices from Southeast Asia
  - Pepper, gems, pearls, and cotton from India
  - Incense and horses from Arabia and Southwest Asia
  - Gold, Ivory, and slaves from east Africa
- **What was produced?**
  - High quality cotton textiles
  - Sugar, leather, stone, carpets, iron, and steel

Cross Cultural Trade in Indian Ocean basin

Cross Cultural Trade in Indian Ocean basin

- **Indian Ocean Trade Network remained the LARGEST trade network in the world <u>until the 1600s</u>.**

- **Why?**

- **The Age of Exploration by that time had opened up the HUGE markets of North and South America.**

Quiz Time!

- Take out a sheet of paper and put your name and today's date on it.
- You may use your notes but you must do your own work.

1. How did Islam gain a foothold in northern India?

2. How did Islam gain a foothold in the emporia along India's coast?

3. India influenced its neighboring cultures in a similar way that the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Chinese civilizations influenced their neighbors.

However, there was an important difference between India and these other civilizations during this time.

What was it?

4. Why was Islam appealing to India's lower caste Hindus?

5. What was the name of the Islamic missionaries?

6. This **movement** attempted to erase the distinction between Hinduism and Islam; and tried to show a way in which these two religions could coexist.

7. **Name this vessel**, important in the Indian Ocean Trade network.

8. The Age of Exploration brought an end to the dominance of the Indian Ocean Trade network by opening up what part of the world to international trade?

9. Indian port cities and cosmopolitan centers, that served as clearinghouses of trade were known as….

10. This important port city was influenced by Islam and maintained a strategic place, linking the Indian Ocean to China and Southeast Asia.

Answer Time!

- Exchange your quizzes TWICE.
- Do not grade your own quiz.
- Write "Grade By" and your name in the upper left hand of the quiz you are grading.
- Be honest.
- Raise your hand if you have questions.

1. How did Islam gain a foothold in northern India?

   By conquest.

2. How did Islam gain a foothold in the emporia along India's coast?

   By trade.

3. India influenced its neighboring cultures in a similar way that the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Chinese civilizations influenced their neighbors.

   However, there was an important difference between India and these other civilizations during this time.

   What was it?

(After the Mauryan Empire) India did not have a centralized political authority (until the British Empire).

4. Why was Islam appealing to India's lower caste Hindus?

Islam offered equality regardless of caste (and a way out of the cycle of rebirth).

5. What was the name of the Islamic missionaries?

Sufis

6. This **movement** attempted to erase the distinction between Hinduism and Islam; and tried to show a way in which these two religions could coexist.

Bhakti movement

7. **Name this vessel**, important in the Indian Ocean Trade network.

Junk

8. The Age of Exploration brought an end to the dominance of the Indian Ocean Trade network by opening up what part of the world to international trade?

**The Americas
or
North and South America
Or
the Western Hemisphere.**

9. Indian port cities and cosmopolitan centers, that served as clearinghouses of trade were known as….

Emporia

10. This important port city was influenced by Islam and maintained a strategic place, linking the Indian Ocean to China and Southeast Asia.

**Melaka
or
Malacca**