

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

AMSCO 11: "South Asia and Southeast Asia, 600-1450 CE"

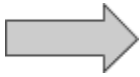
Answer the following questions using complete sentences, your own words, and specific details from the reading. You will have a quiz with NO wordbank.

DUE DATES: Part 1 (Mon 11/12 A and Tues 11/13 B), Part 2 and Quiz (Wed 11/14 A and Thurs 11/15 B)

Missed something? Want to Review? Haiku! www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh

Part 1 Includes Vocab and First Half of Packet

Part 2 Includes Second Half of Packet and SAQs

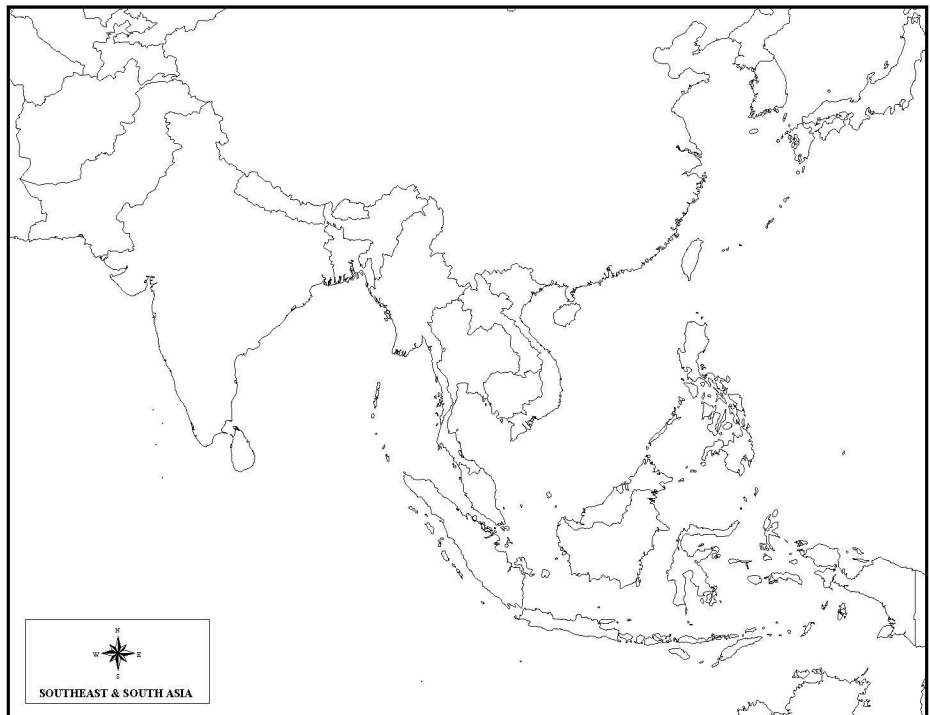


BIG QUESTION: How did the arrival of Islam affect the existing cultures and traditions of South and Southeast Asia?

Map and Review

1. MAP Label the following map (using your AMSCO chapter or Survival Guide) this may be on the quiz

India
Indian Ocean
Indonesia
China
Nepal
Pakistan
Malaysia



2. REVIEW Answer the following review questions. Some of them may appear on the quiz.

- a. Describe the social structure of classical India.
- b. Who were the three empires of classical India? What caused the first one to unite?

c. How did trade impact the development of classical India (think who did they trade with, what did they trade, etc.)

d. Which religions influenced classical India the most?

Vocab

Use your AMSCO book to define the following words. Be specific!

1. Dar al Islam: _____

2. Calicut: _____

3. Jatis: _____

4. Lateen Sails: _____

5. Proselytizing Religion: _____

6. Spice Islands: _____

7. Urdu: _____

8. Monsoon Winds: _____

9. Angkor Kingdom: _____

10. Bhakti Movement: _____

Part 1

11. Chola Kingdom: _____

12. Mahmud: _____

Reading Questions

1. How does the poem at the beginning of the chapter represent the concept of cross-cultural interaction?

POLITICAL STRUCTURES IN SOUTH ASIA

2. _____ To what extent did political centralization exist in South Asia?

- A. It was not common in South Asia
- B. It was more common in South Asia than in China
- C. It was as common in South Asia as it was in China

WHY:

3. How did Southern India compare to Northern India in terms of stability?

_____ India was more stable than _____ India.

4. _____ What was important about the geographic location of the Chola Kingdom of Southern India?

- A. It allowed India to invade various regions of East Asia
- B. It allowed India to have naval access to the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal
- C. It allowed India to centralize its government over all of India

5. Why did Northern India experience more political upheaval than its southern neighbor?

6. What impact did the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni have on Northern India?

7. _____ What prevented the Delhi Sultanate from extending its power south?

- A. It's bureaucracy was too organized and was focused on regulating the north
- B. The capital was already located in the South and did not need to extend its power
- C. Invasions from the Mongols forced them to defend themselves rather than move to the South

8. What impact did the jizya have on many Indian people? (Circle one and explain).

- NEGATIVE because:
- POSITIVE because:

End of Part 1

ECONOMIC STRUCTURES IN SOUTH ASIA

9. Who were the first people to extend the influence of Islam throughout the globe?

10. How did Islam impact trade in the Indian Ocean region?

11. What were the following areas known for, regarding specialized trade goods?

- a. India:
- b. Malaysia/Indonesia:
- c. Swahili coastal cities:
- d. China:
- e. Southwest Asia:

12. What geographic feature of the Indian Ocean was essential for trade? (CIRCLE ONE)

- Knowledge of monsoon winds
- Knowledge of mountain ranges
- Knowledge of desert travel

13. What technological developments helped improve trade throughout the Indian Ocean region? (FILL IN THE BLANK)

- _____ capable of navigating the Indian Ocean's wind
- Triangular _____ that caught the wind easily
- The Chinese _____ that made ships easier to maneuver

Part 2

RELIGION IN SOUTH ASIA

14. Indicate the major differences between Hinduism and Islam:

Hinduism	Islam

15. What method of spreading Islam was NOT effective overall? Why do you think this is?

16. _____ How did Islam affect Buddhism?

- A. Many refused to convert because Islam is more of a formal religion
- B. Many converted to Islam because of corruption among monks and disorganization
- C. Many refused to convert because of intermarriage among Hindus
- D. Many converted because of intermarriage among Muslims

17. To what extent was the Sufi form of Islam popular in South Asia? Why?

18. _____ How did Hinduism begin to change in response to Islam and its popularity?

- A. They began to focus on personal devotion to God, or one's personal connection
- B. They began to focus on prayer and the fundamentals of the Five Pillars
- C. They began to focus on refusing all parts of Islamic faith

SOCIAL STRUCTURES IN SOUTH ASIA

19. How did the caste system both change and continue after the arrival of Islam?

20. How did Islam affect gender roles in South Asia? (CHOOSE ONE)

- It did not change gender roles because:

- It did change gender roles because:

CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA

21. What cultural/intellectual achievements took place in South Asia during the time period in which Islam was spreading?

SOUTHEAST ASIA

22. How did trade affect the societies of Southeast Asia in the following areas?

ECONOMIC	
POLITICAL	
RELIGIOUS	

23. How did the arrival of Islam affect Southeast Asia?

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

24. How do scholars differ on their views of Islam's influence of Indian culture? (EXPLAIN!)

SAQ Practice (worth 5 points) and Multiple Choice

Please answer each part of the question that follows using complete sentences and specifics. This is just practice, so do your best! Then briefly jot down a few ideas you would write about for the other SAQ question.

1. SAQ Practice: Write a complete response to the SAQ below.

Answer all parts of the question that follows. Use complete sentences and specific details. PROVE YOUR ANSWER!

A. Identify and fully explain ONE reason why many Buddhists in the postclassical South Asian world converted to Islam.

B. Identify and fully explain ONE reason why many Hindus in post classical South Asia resisted conversion to Islam.

C. Identify and fully explain the relationship between Buddhists and Hindus in South Asia after the introduction of Islam.

2. **SAQ Prep:** Outline an answer for the other SAQ of this chapter. You do not need to answer in complete sentences, but jot down information you would discuss (vocab/examples) so you COULD answer this question if you saw it on your quiz.

A.

B.

C.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS: *Many of these questions may appear on the reading quiz!*

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

End of Part 2.