

# **India Song** *(to "You are My Sunshine")*

**Indus Valley** (2,500 – 1,500 BCE)

**Vedic Age** (1,500 – 500 BCE)

**Maurya, Gupta** (322 - 185 BCE) (320 – 550 CE)

**Delhi Sultanate** (1206 – 1527)

**Mughal Empire** (1526 - 1858)

**British Raj** (1858 – 1947)

**Gandhi, then Independent State** (1947 - )

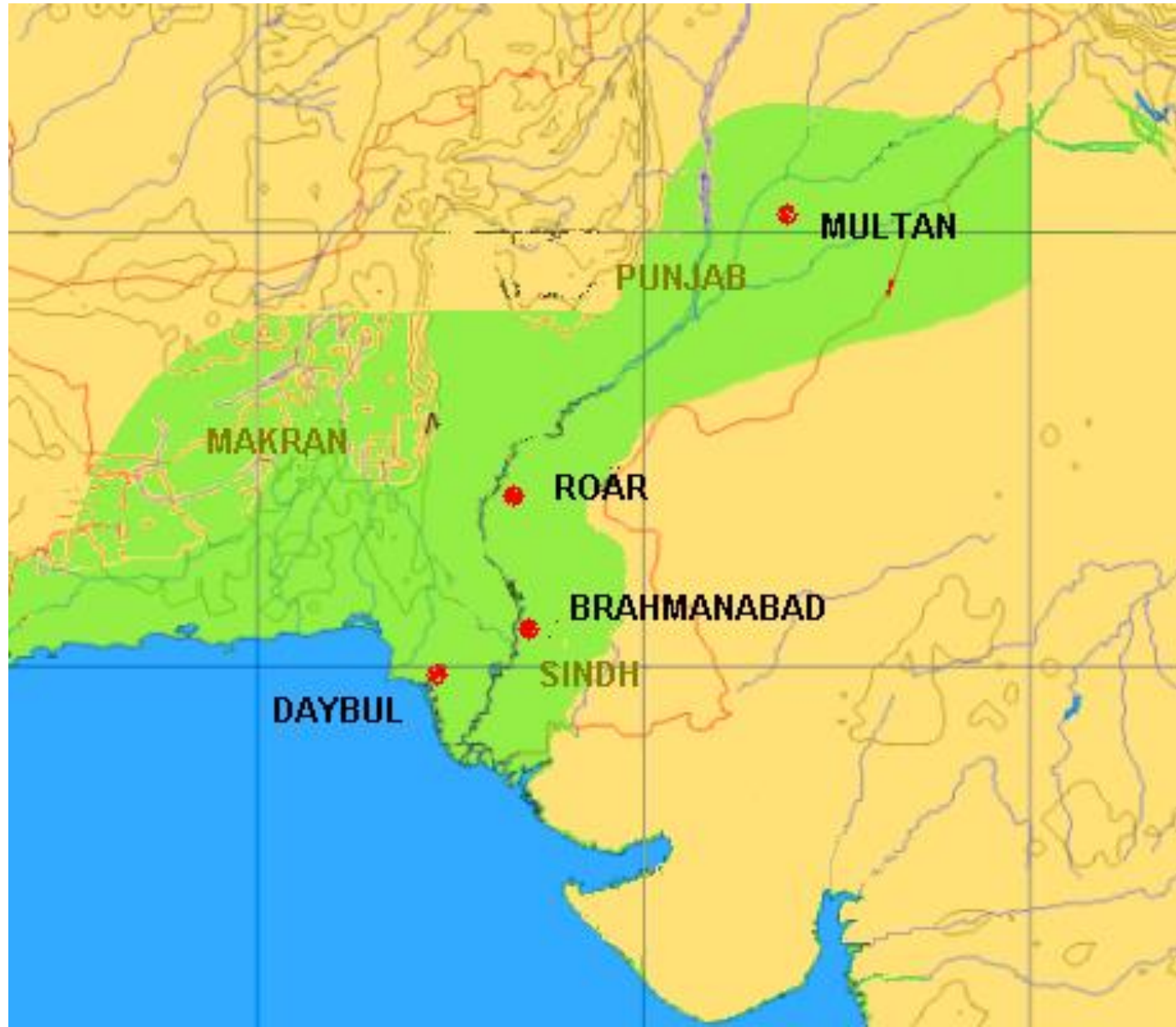


Trade Routes in the Indian Ocean, c. 500-1000 CE

- **Arab Muslim traders arrived on the Malabar coast during the 7th and 8th centuries**



# Umayyad Caliphate pushed into Sindh and Punjab by early 8th c.



# *Early Conquests*

- **Disunity of India made it vulnerable to invasion**
- **Raids by Muslim Afghan warlords began in 11th c.**

## **Motivations:**

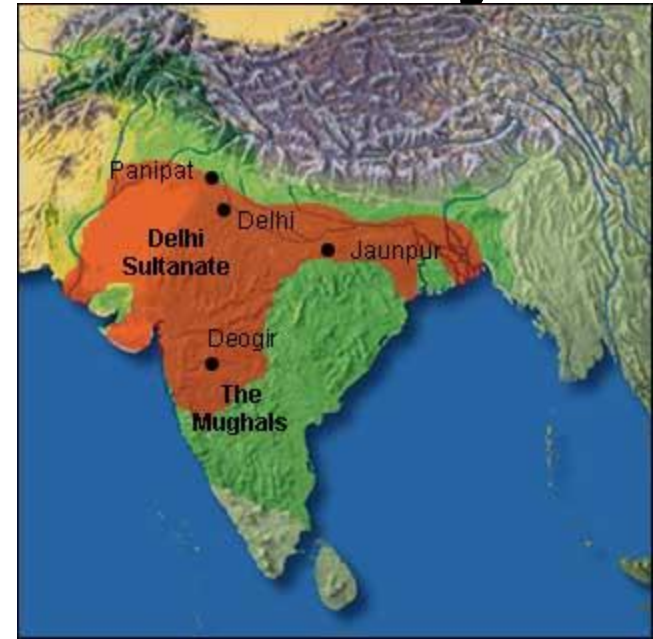
- Spread Islam**
- Acquire plunder**

# *Islam into South Asia*

- **8<sup>th</sup> C. Muslims began to dominate coastal trade in India**
- **997—Mahmud Ghazni took power (Afgh., Pakistan region) & began raids in India**
  - **1030—conquered upper Indus Valley & areas to Indian Ocean**
- **1200—controlled northern India—Est. Delhi Sultanate**

# *Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)*

- **Muslim leaders separate from Hindu subjects**
  - **Hindus worked in admin., but lived apart from rulers**
  - **Social prejudice of caste syst. came into Islam in India**
    - **Arabs considered “high caste” ⇒ Muslims of other ethnicities ⇒ Hindu converts ⇒ lower castes**
    - **Caste syst. well defined (married w/in caste)**
- **Muslim rulers borrowed some of Hindu mythology assoc. w/ rulers, violated Qur’an when said they were of divine descent**



**“The city and its vicinity was freed from idols and idol-worship, and in the sanctuaries of the images of the gods, mosques were raised by the worshippers of one god.”**

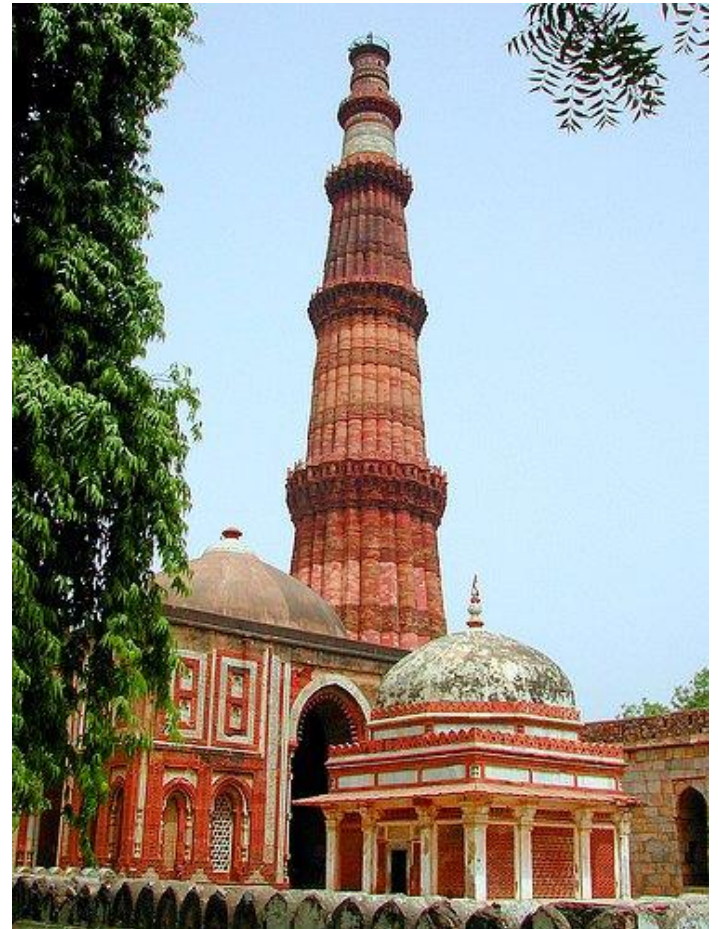
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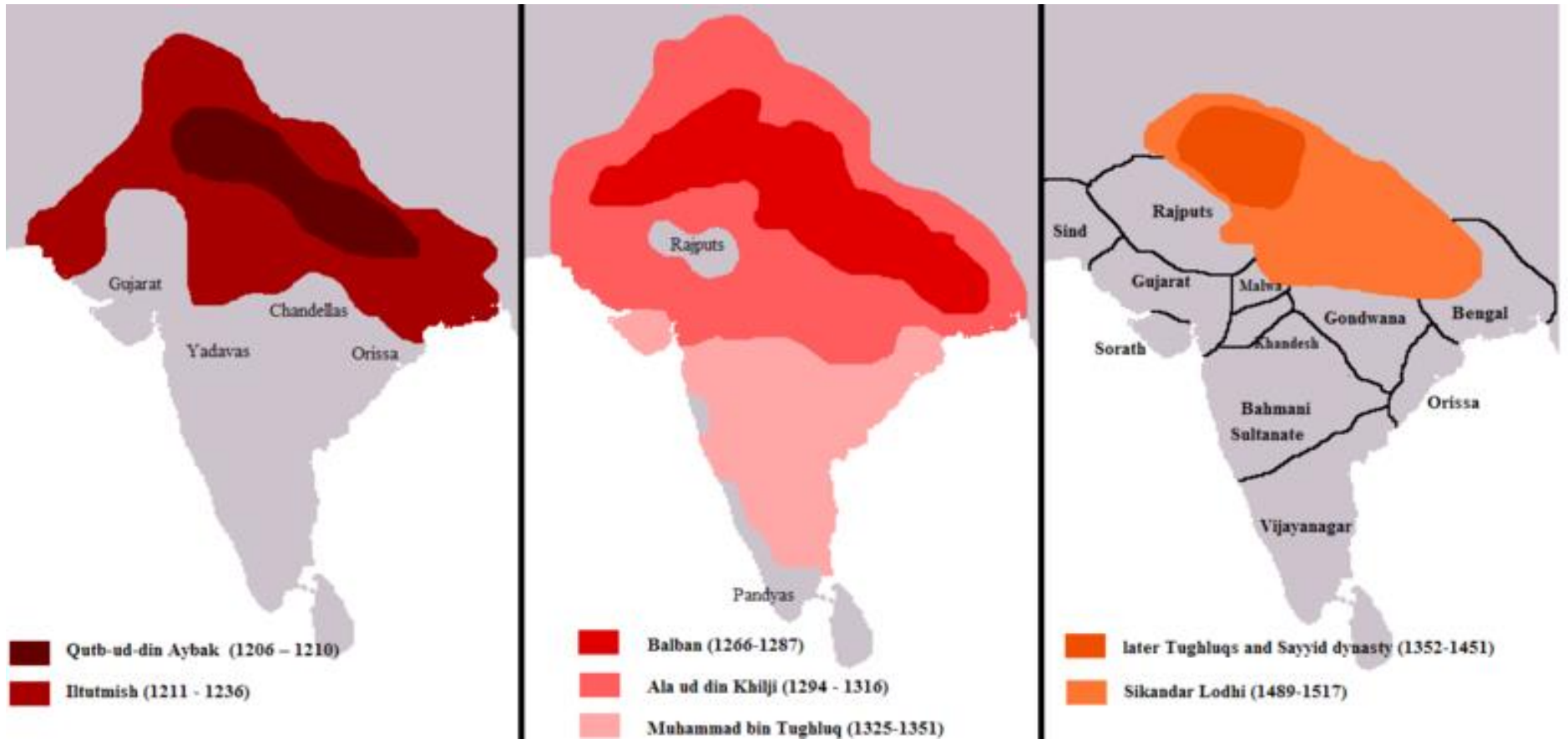
# *The Delhi Sultanate*

- In a state of **constant flux** throughout its history
- Invaders imposed a culture more than they absorbed one
- Played an important role in **preventing a Mongol invasion**
- Urdu language developed (official lang. of Pakistan)

**Qutab Minar, Delhi**  
(Tallest minaret made of brick)



# Delhi Sultanate



# *Late Delhi Sultanate*

- **Fractured political leadership** and internal revolts caused decline
- **Timur (Turkish/Mongol) attacked and destroyed Delhi in 1398**
- **India fragmented** until rise of Mughals (1500's)
- **Islam remained a feature of Indian life**

# *Delhi Sultanate Religion*

- **Merchants helped bring conversions to Islam**
- **Islam spread throughout northern India**
  - **Muslim leaders destroyed many Hindu & Buddhist statues**
- **Sufi mystics** played important role in carrying message of Islam
  - **Lower cast Hindus attracted to Sufi mystics**
  - **Brought egalitarianism**
- **Islam never successfully infiltrated Hindu culture to form cohesive Islamic culture in India**
  - **Islam never had large # of converts**
  - **Hinduism continues to flourish in India**

# Sufis

- **Wandering mystics** who sought personal union with Allah
- **Reaction against impersonal and abstract divinity of the orthodox Muslims**
- **Known as great healers, miracle workers**
- **To find Allah, some used:**
  - **Bodily denial, Meditation, Songs, Drugs, Fasting, Self-flagellation, Ecstatic dancing**



**Whirling Dervishes**- to bring the dancer in closer contact with God, like a type of meditation, a religious experience, trance

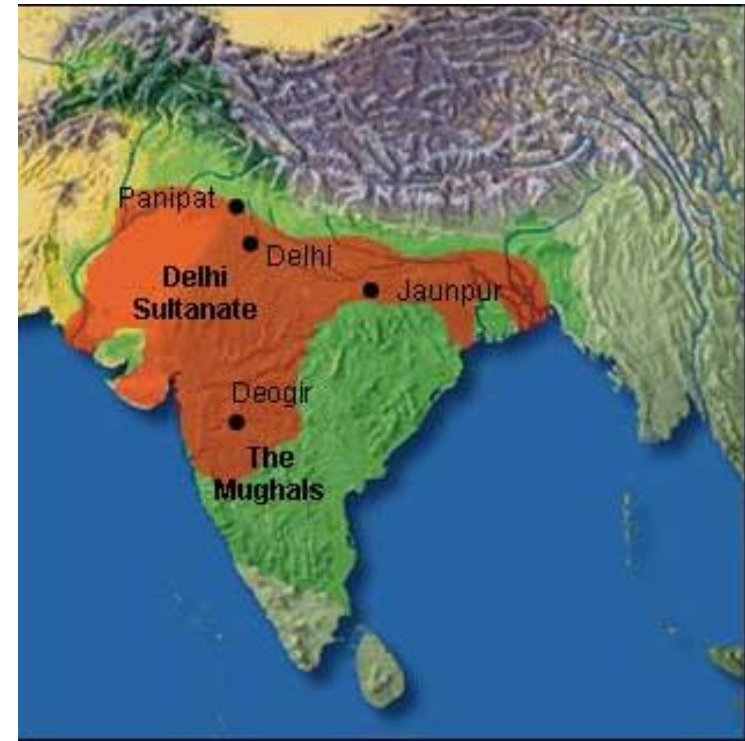


**The mystical spinning dance brings the praying dervishes to a point of ecstatic reconnection with the divine source within.**



# *Delhi Sultanate Trade*

- **Indian merchants continued to trade via Indian Ocean & port cities**
- **Textile industry important—Indian textiles were luxury goods**
- **Traded w/ SE Asia**
  - **Merchants & wandering Buddhist monks & Hindu priest traveled trade routes**





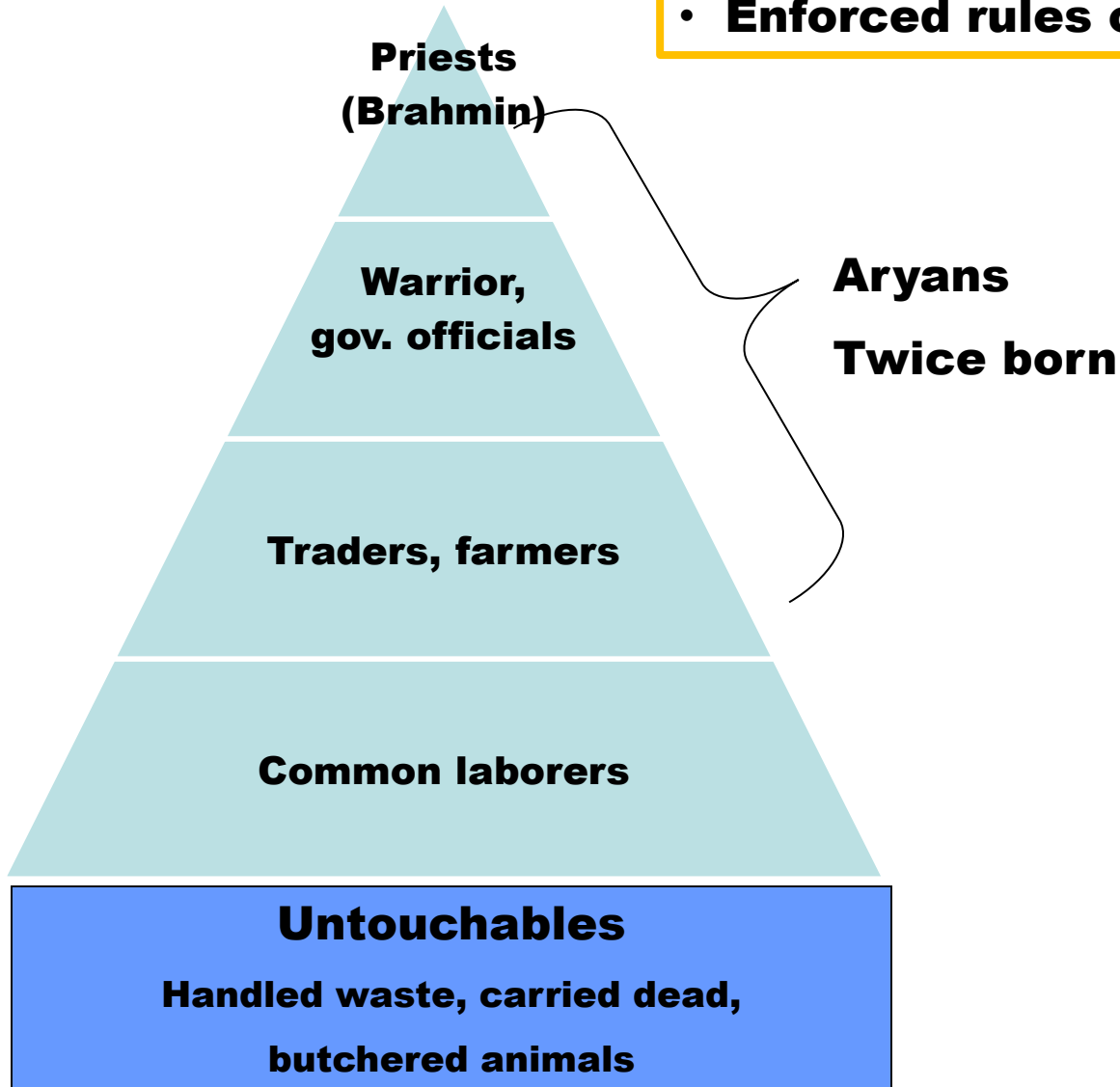
# *Women in Delhi Sultanate*

- **Muslim rulers adopted many Hindu practices to weaken status of women**
  - **Girls married very young (b/f puberty)**
  - **Women couldn't inherit or own property**
  - **Confined to the home**
  - **Hindu women expected to wear plain clothes, rarely ate, slept on hard ground, often shaved heads (Muslims began practicing these things too)**



# *Caste System*

- **Muslims placed themselves on the top of caste system**
- **Enforced rules of social behavior**



# Warfare in Delhi

- **1221—Mongols attack Delhi Sultanate**
  - **Unsuccessful—one of Delhi Sultanate's greatest achievements!!**
- **14<sup>th</sup> C. fell to Turks**
- **Regional fragmentation**



# *Bhakti Movement*

- **12<sup>th</sup> C. Hindu movement**
- **Stressed importance of emotion in Hinduism**
- **Focused on a strong attachment to a specific deity rather than emphasize on study texts or rituals**
- **Not discriminate against women or low social status**
- **Similar to Sufi Muslims (also mystical)**
  - **Both emphasize inner reflection to get personal relationship with a deity**
  - **Both helped their religions spread**



# *Southeast Asia*

- **7<sup>th</sup> C. Muslim merchants were active in Southeast Asian trade**
- **Sufi missionaries**
- **Islam did NOT gain a stronghold**
- **Islam spread through port cities: Malacca & Java**
- **Early converts were engaged in trade w/ Muslims**
- **Important trade links w/ China & India (& even linked to Mediterranean through India)**
- **Islam spread slowly at 1<sup>st</sup> (due to Shrivijaya Empire that was Buddhist)**



# *South East Asia in 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> C.*

- **Shrivijaya Empire collapsed 13<sup>th</sup> C.**
  - Had dominated trade through Strait of Malacca
- **Islam began to take root in SE Asia**
- **Still few converts inland**
- **Islam had little success in areas that were strongly Buddhist or Hindu**

