



UNIVERSITY
of MOBILE



Wayne E. Sirmon
HI 103 – World History

History 103

World History to 1500

October 17	On-line Quiz Chapter 10
October 19	Article Three Approval Deadline (required)
October 22	Project Serve 2 for Oakleigh archives, 4-6 for home helping to set up for “Victorian Mourning”
October 24	Online Quiz Chapter 11
October 26	Article Review Three Due
November 2	EXAM 3 (Ch. 8-11)
November 11	Veterans Day (No Class – expect an extra assignment)

Chapter 9 – South and Southeast Asia

SILK ROAD & INDIAN OCEAN TRADERS

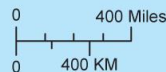
Connecting China and the Middle East
ca. AD 600–1700

The Silk Road was the means by which trade moved overland between the Middle East and China. The trade began during the 100s BC (and probably earlier). Ships also sailed directly from the Arabian Peninsula across the Indian Ocean thanks to the pattern of the annual “trade winds”. Overland and sea commerce grew after the Islamic conquest of the Middle East and Central Asia from the 600s AD. Individuals of diverse backgrounds and religions took part in the trade between the Middle East and China. These included Jews, Christians, and Muslims from the Middle East who traded in China and India.

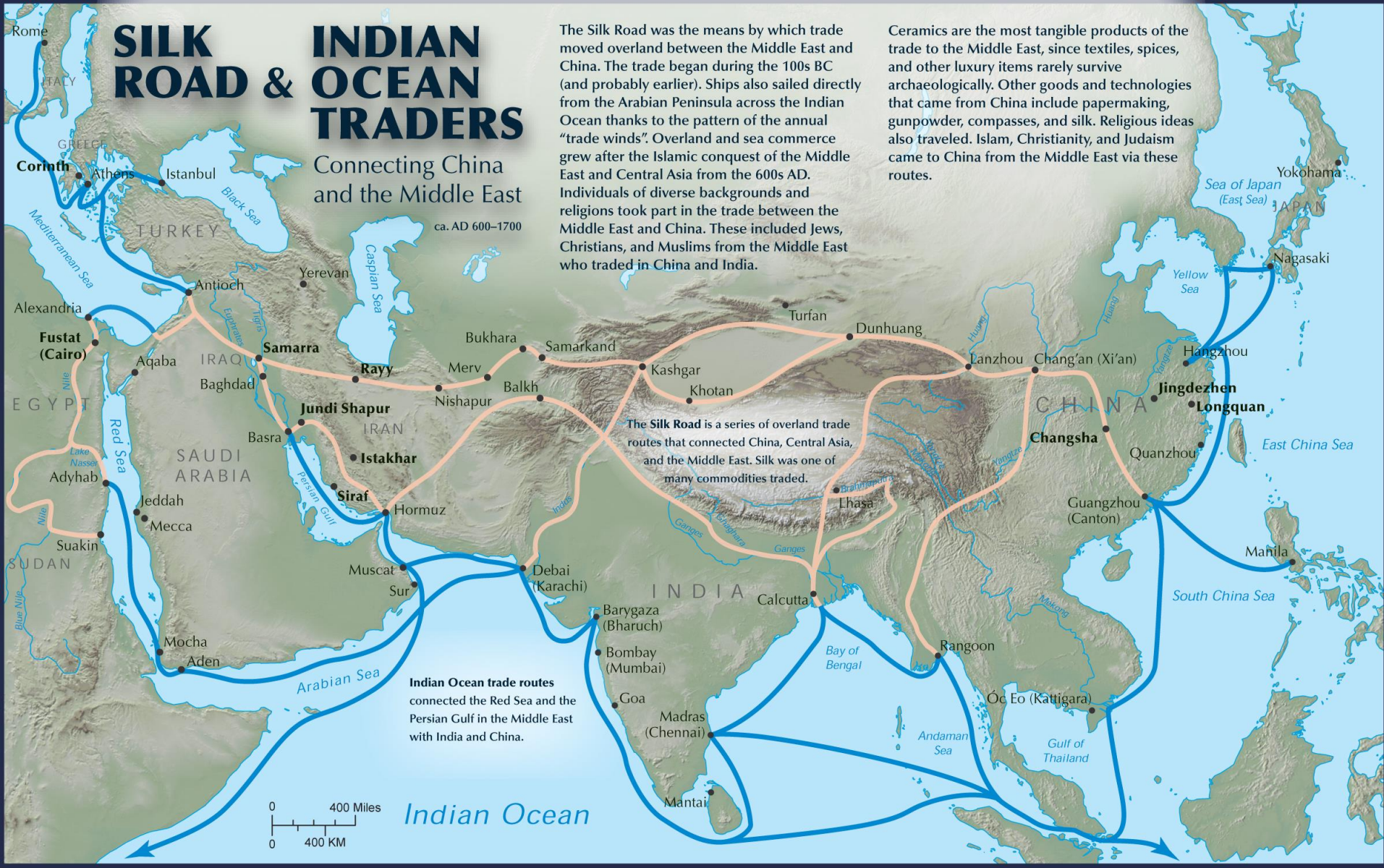
Ceramics are the most tangible products of the trade to the Middle East, since textiles, spices, and other luxury items rarely survive archaeologically. Other goods and technologies that came from China include papermaking, gunpowder, compasses, and silk. Religious ideas also traveled. Islam, Christianity, and Judaism came to China from the Middle East via these routes.

The Silk Road is a series of overland trade routes that connected China, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Silk was one of many commodities traded.

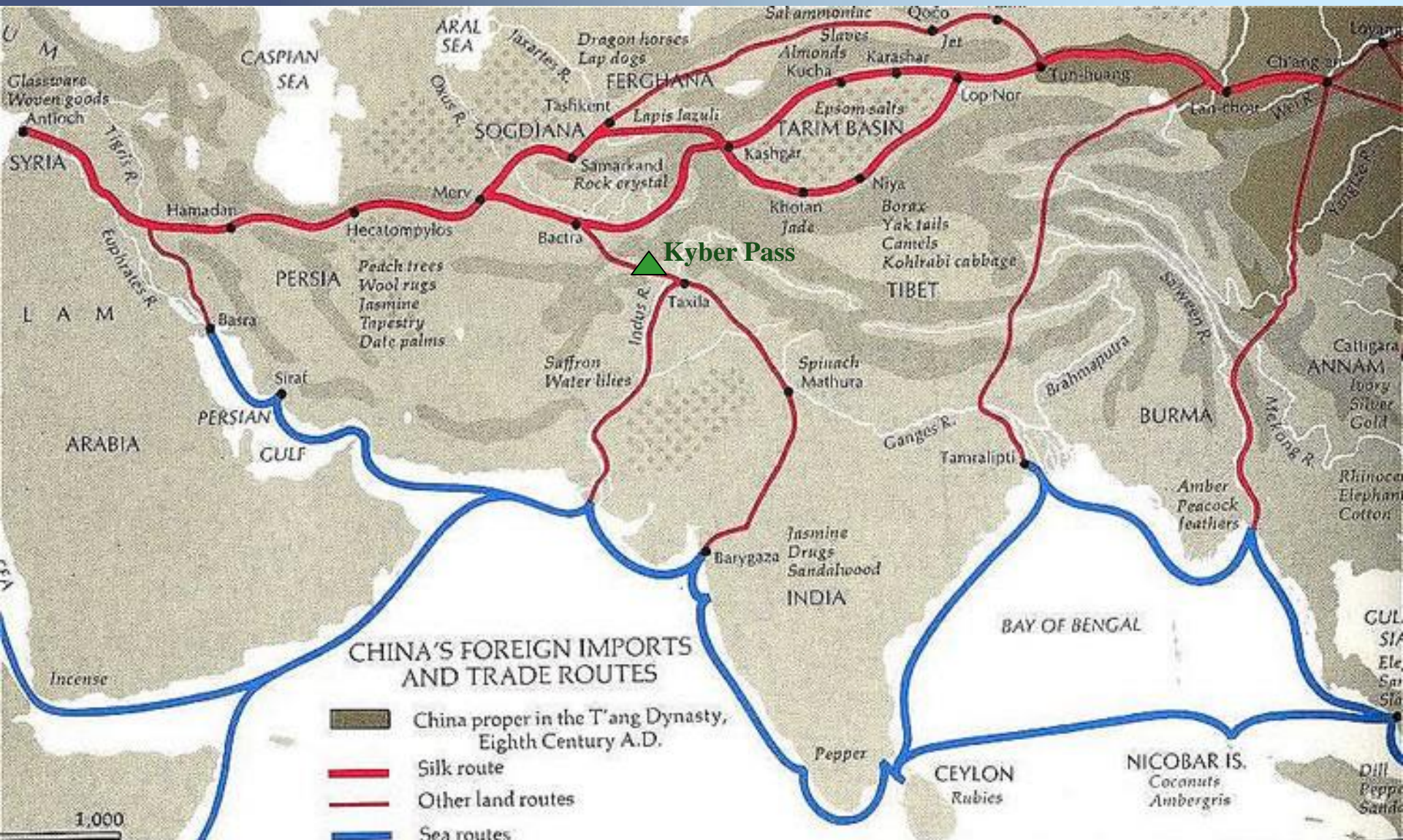
Indian Ocean trade routes connected the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf in the Middle East with India and China.



Indian Ocean

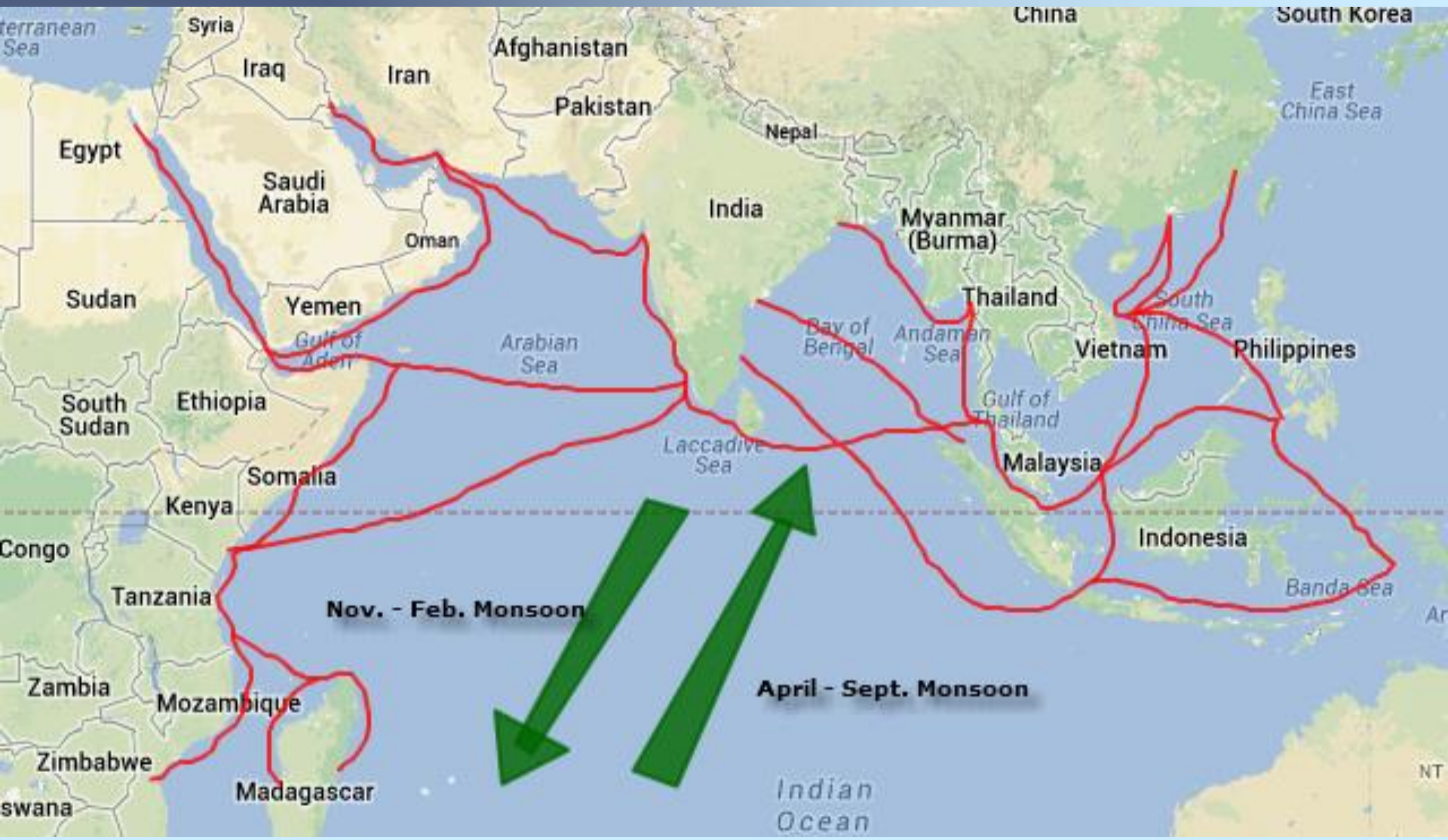


Chapter 9 – South and Southeast Asia



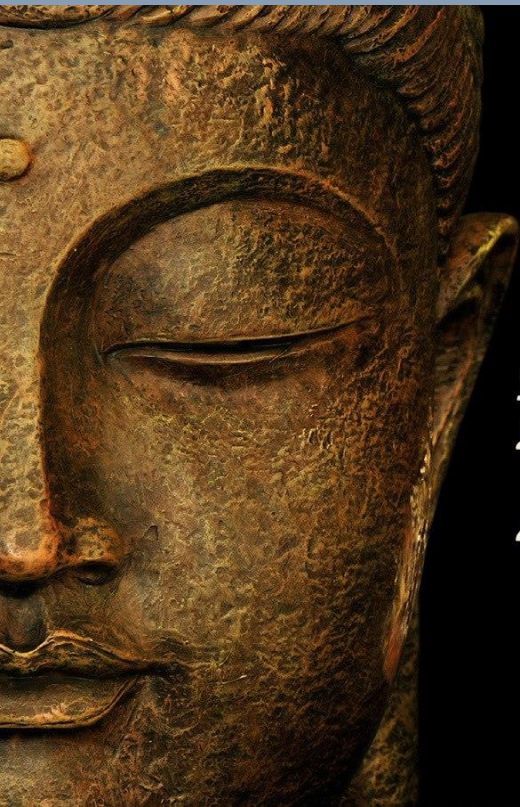
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The China Trade Routes / seasonal winds



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India: Religious Ferment Buddhism

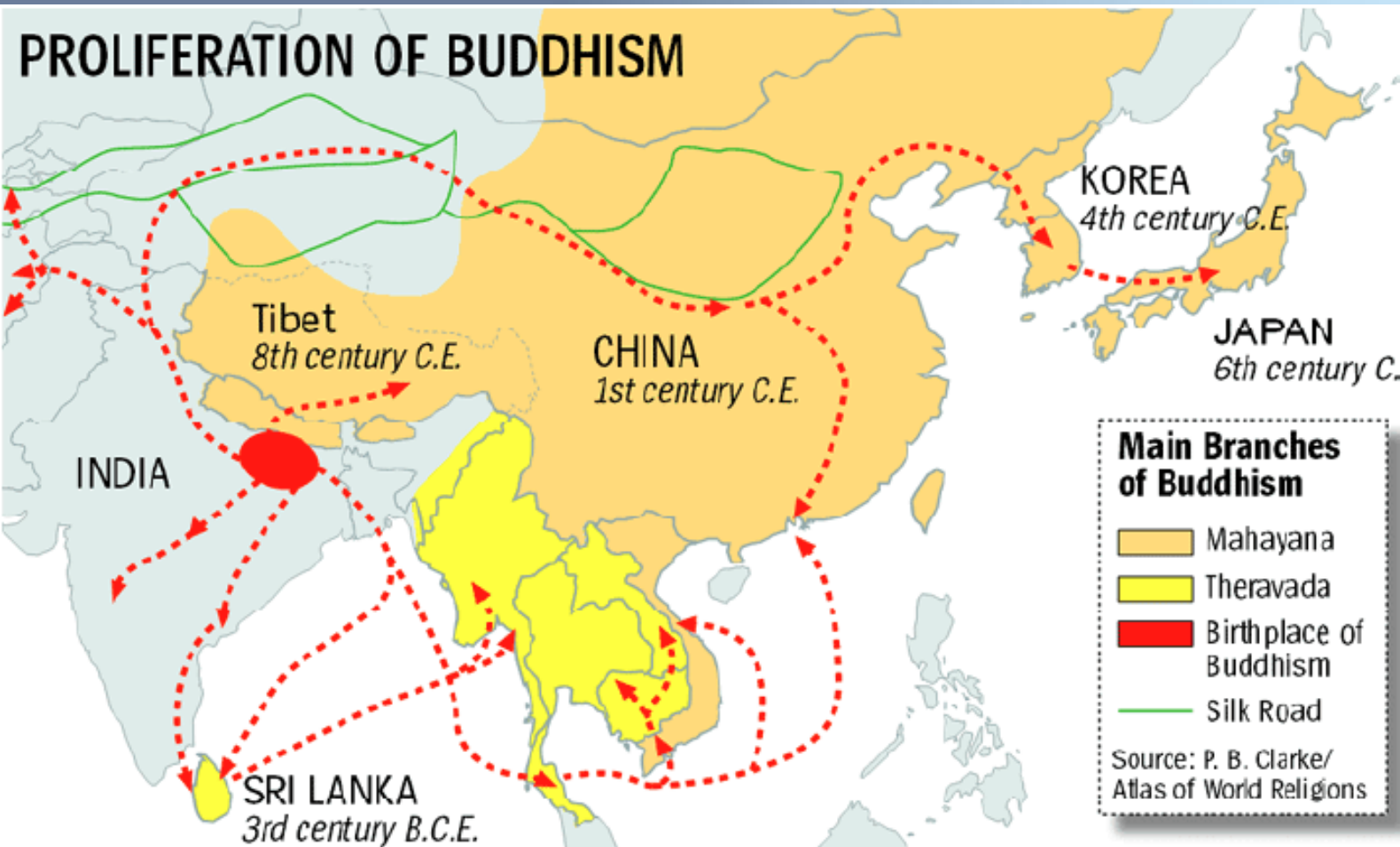


Buddha's Four Noble Truths:

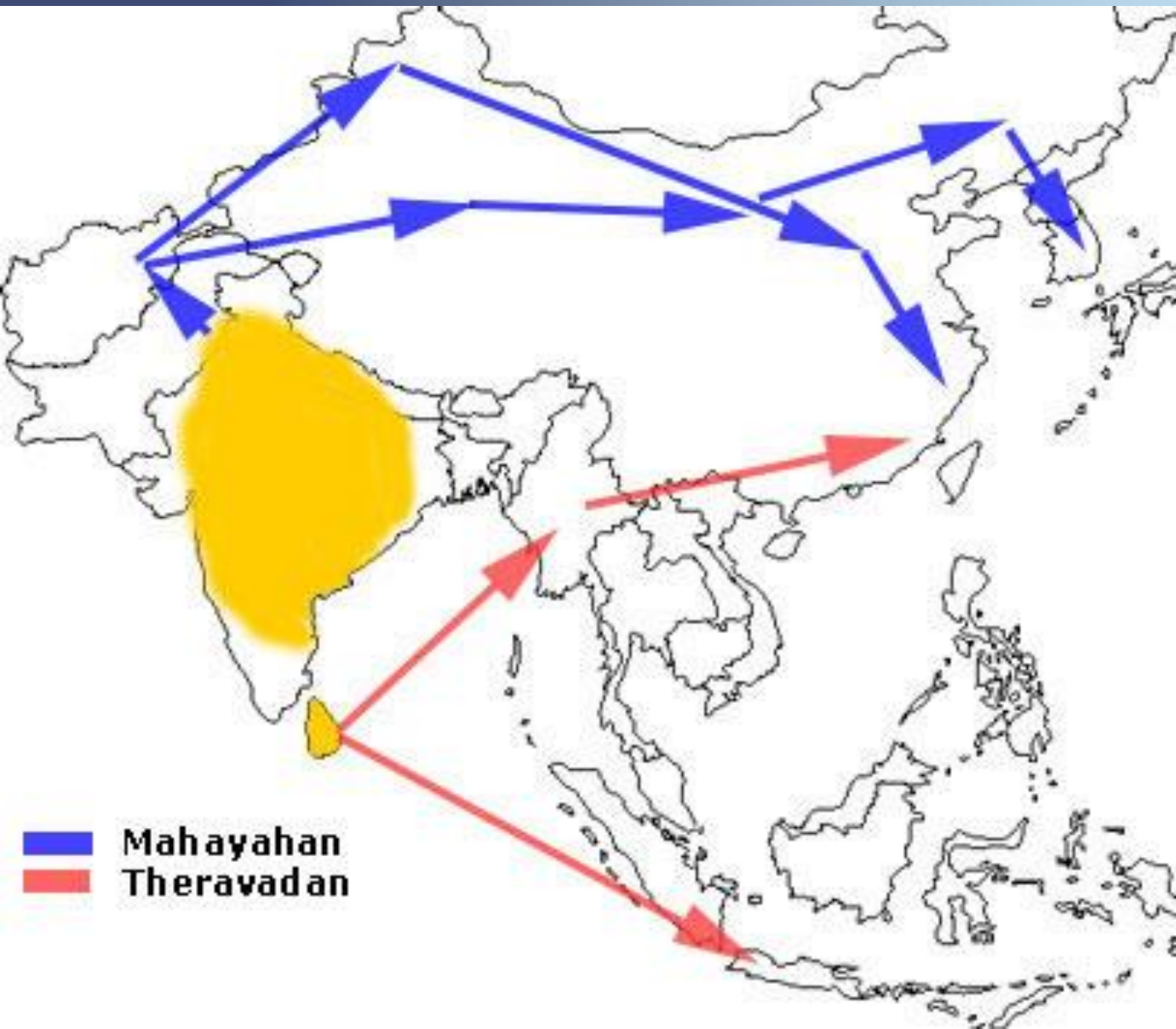
- 1. Life has inevitable suffering*
- 2. There is a cause to our suffering*
- 3. There is an end to suffering*
- 4. The end to suffering is contained in the eight fold path*

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India: Religious Ferment Buddhism



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Buddhism

Mahayana

“The Great Vehicle”

teaches universal salvation with emphasis on social concerns.

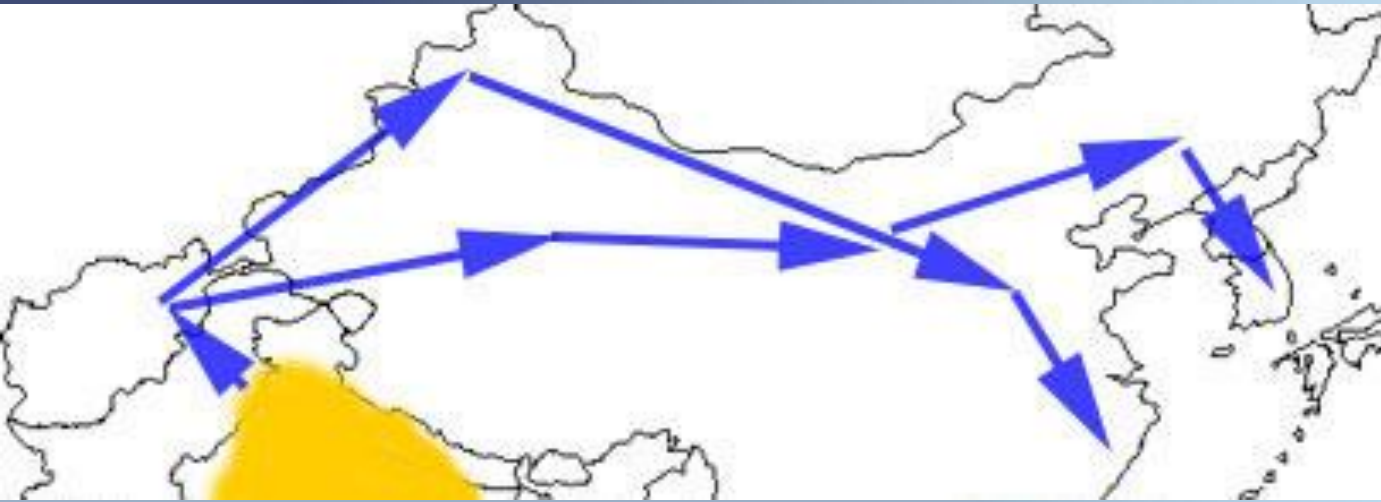
Theravada

“teachings of the elders”

stresses spirituality, self-discipline, pure thought, and the importance of the monastic life

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Buddhism



Mahayana

Includes:

Secret teaching of Yoga

Pure Land sect

Ch'an and Zen Buddhism of China and Japan – meditation schools

Nirvana achievable through Devotion (not just behavior)

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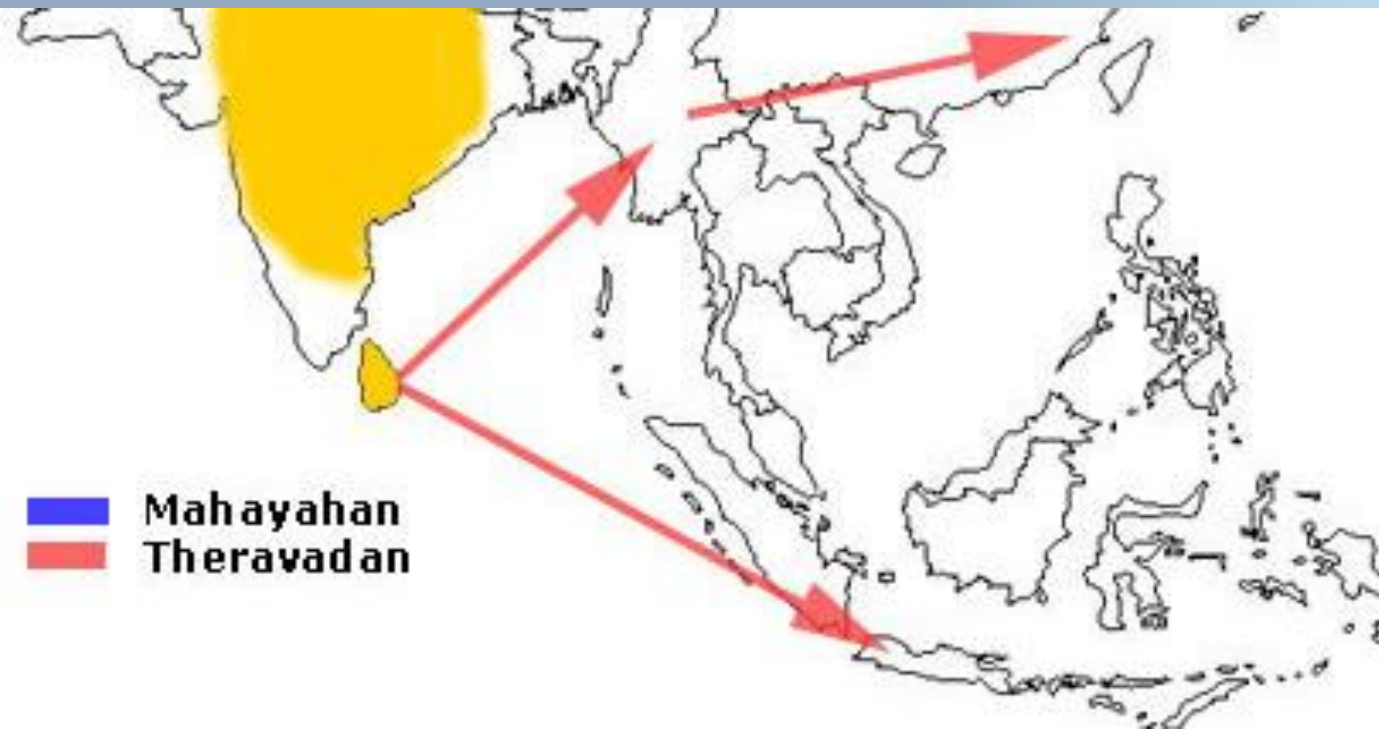
Theravada

“teachings of the elders”

A way of life, not a Salvationist creed

Most orthodox school of Buddhism.

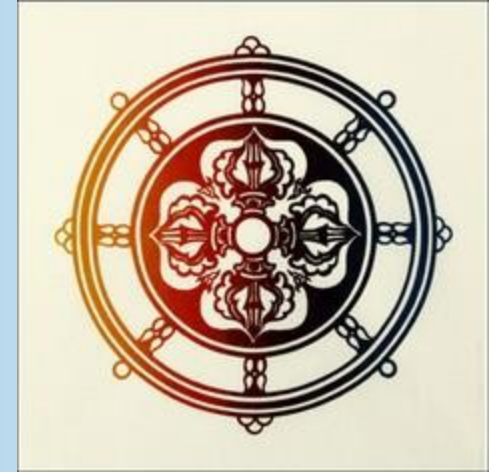
Buddhism



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India: Religious Ferment Buddhism

The Eight- Fold Path



3 Categories:

Moral conduct

Concentration

Wisdom

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Religious Ferment



THE 4 WAY TEST

Of the things we think, say or do

1. Is it the **TRUTH**?
2. Is it **FAIR** to all concerned?
3. Will it build **GOODWILL** and **BETTER FRIENDSHIPS**?
4. Will it be **BENEFICIAL** to all concerned?

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Religious Ferment

Is a religion more than ethical behavior?

Religion vs. Spirituality

What's The Difference?



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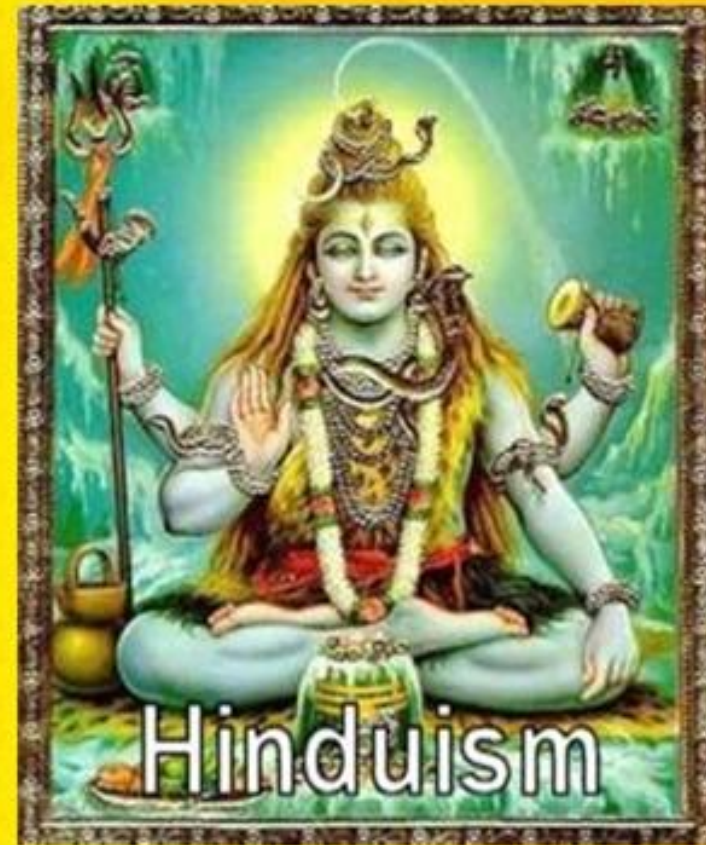
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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Hinduism

The world's "oldest extant religion"

- Makes up 80% of population of India
- Belief in many gods
- Belief in **reincarnation** (the rebirth of souls after death)
- Karma – moral consequences of people



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India: Religious Ferment Hinduism

KEY Notes

Roots in Vedic religion

“Hindu” from Indus River

Law of Karma

Very complex religion

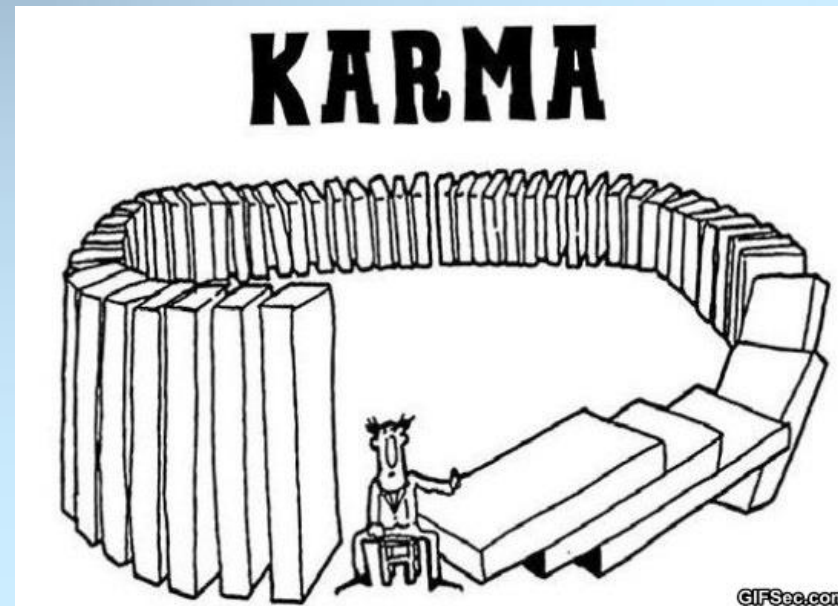
Yoga

Non-violent, vegetarian

4 Objective of Life:

righteousness, wealth

sensual pleasure, liberation



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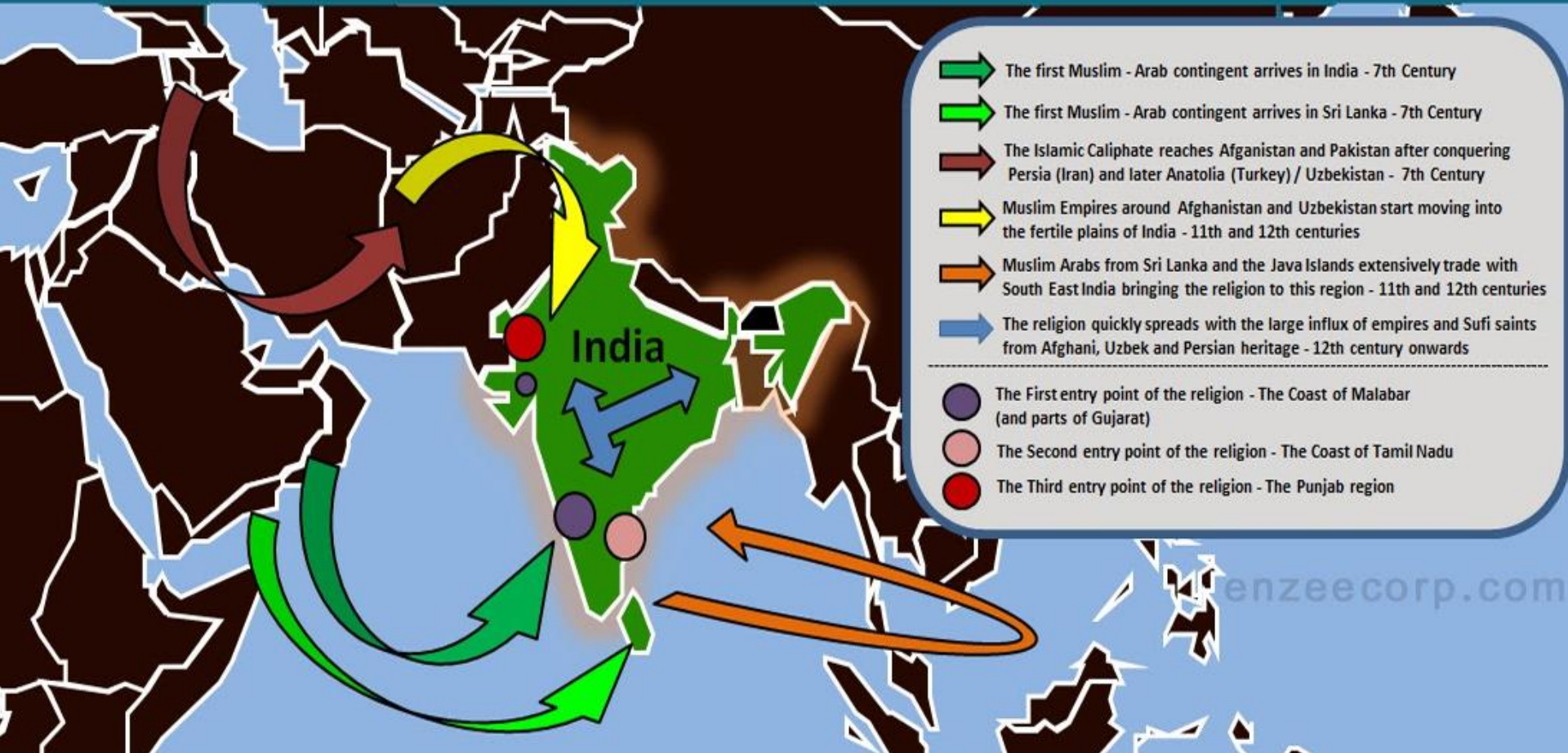
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ISLAM IN INDIA – The Beginning

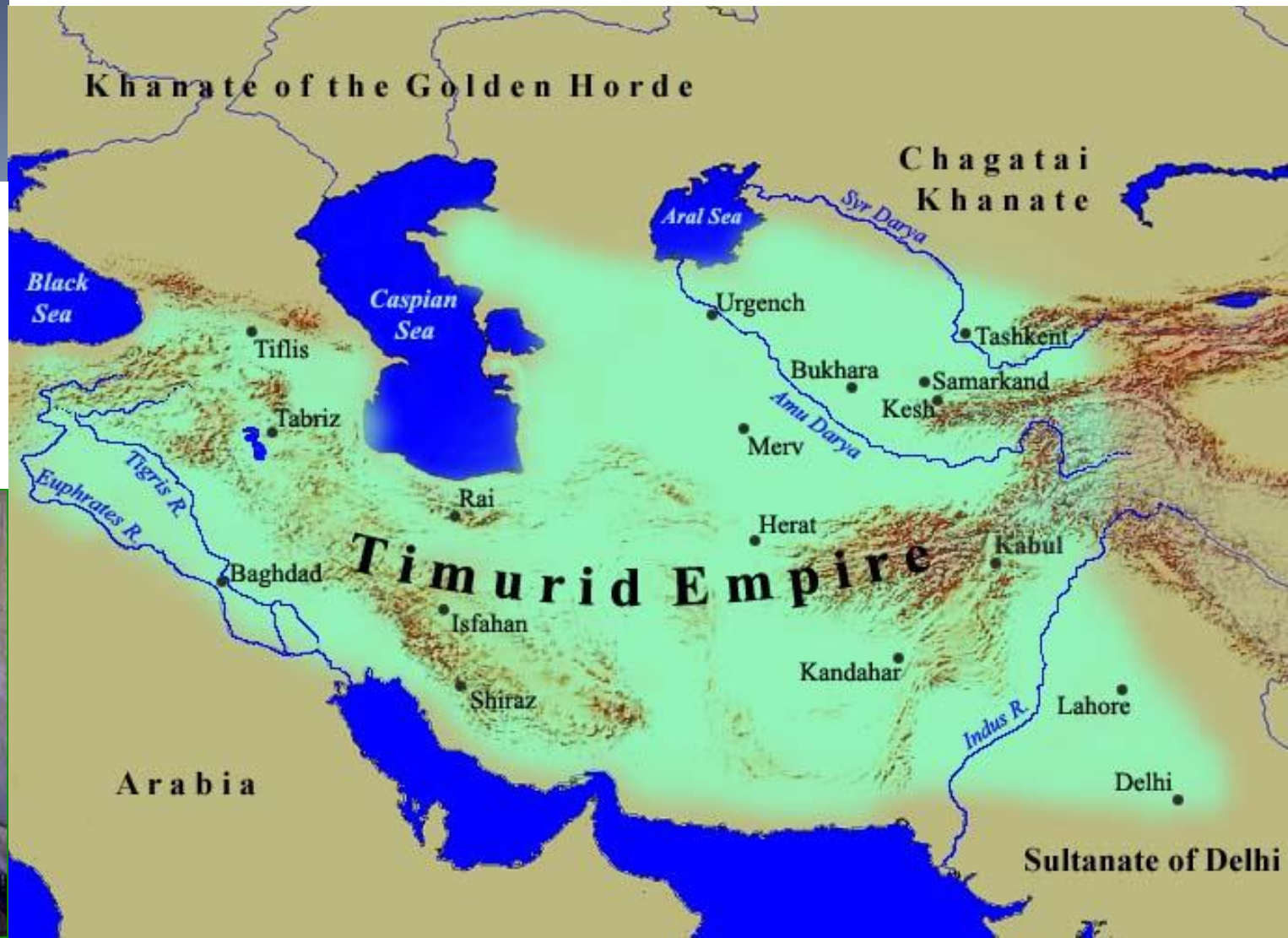


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Tamerlane “Timur the Lame” *Sword of Islam*

Timur

Last of the great nomad conquerors



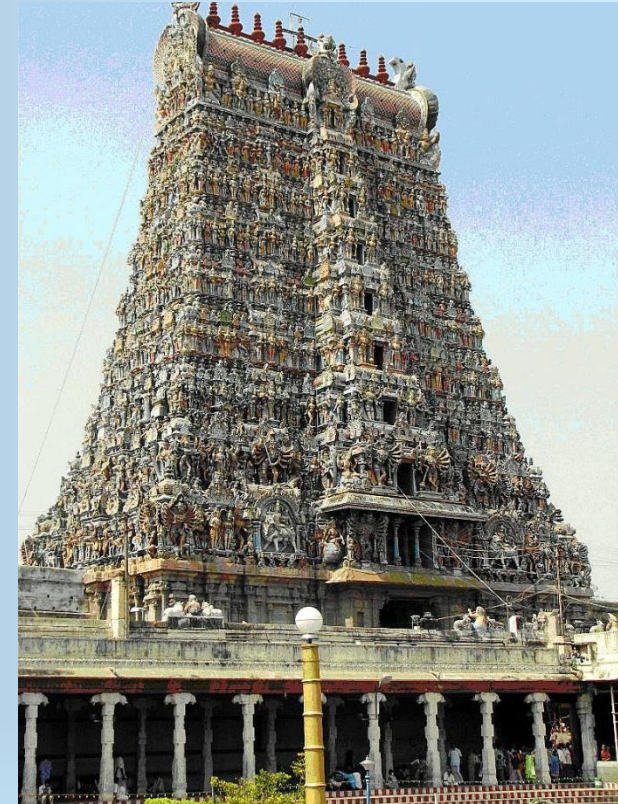
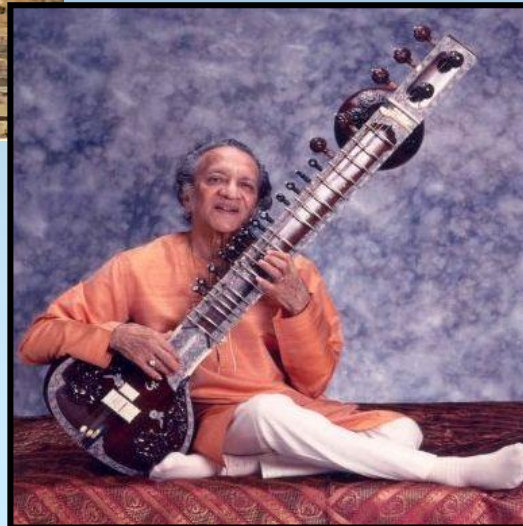
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Wonder of Indian Culture



Khajuraho *Medieval Hindu temple*

Sitar



Gopura tower at the entrance of a temple in Southern India

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Southeast Asia



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Expansion into the Pacific:

Polynesian Migrations

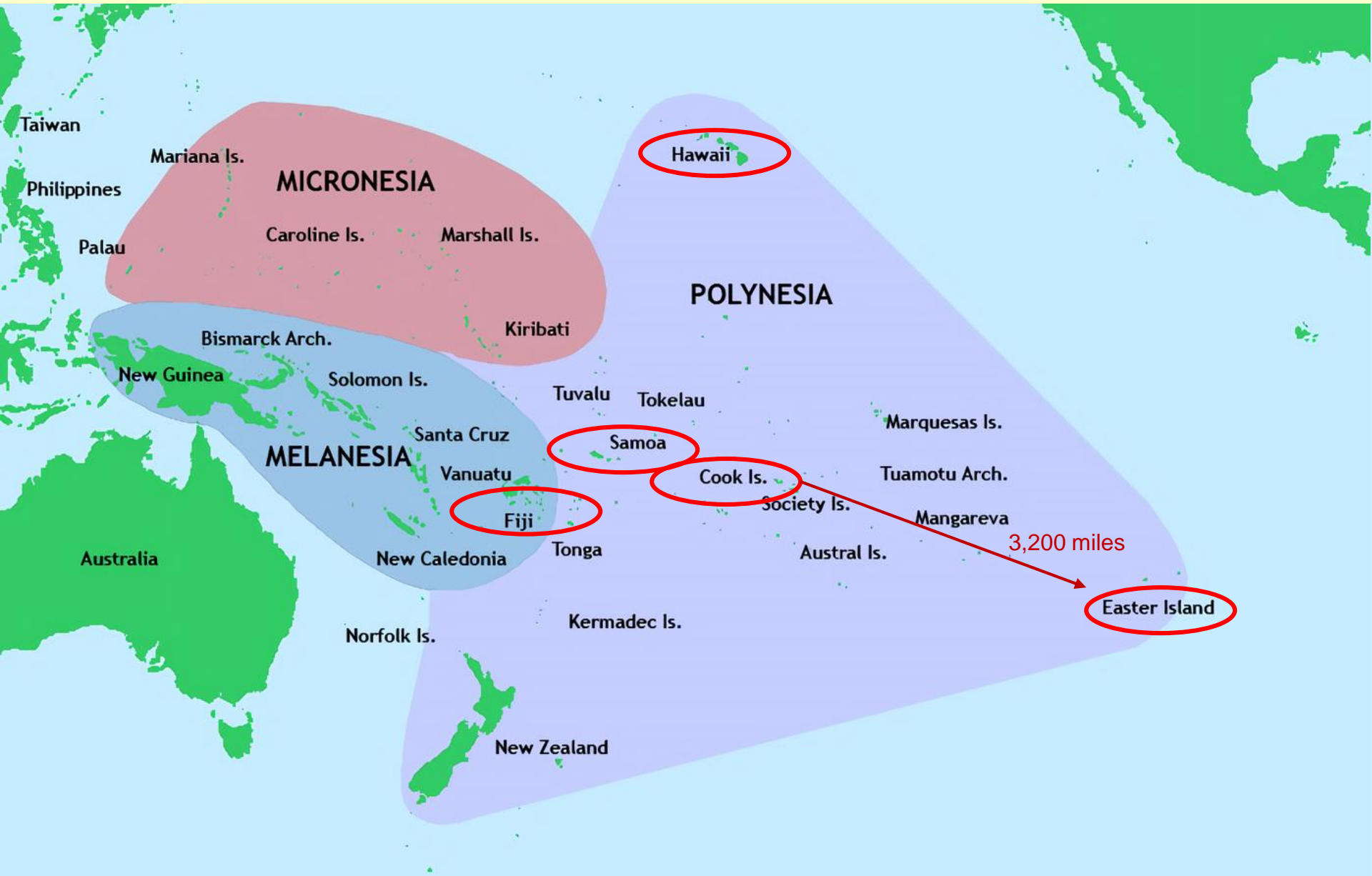
(3000 BCE - 500 CE)

“Stopping in Fiji, Samoa, and Cook Islands during the first millennium CE, their descendants pressed onward, eventually reaching Tahiti, Hawaii, and even Easter Island.”

- p. 267



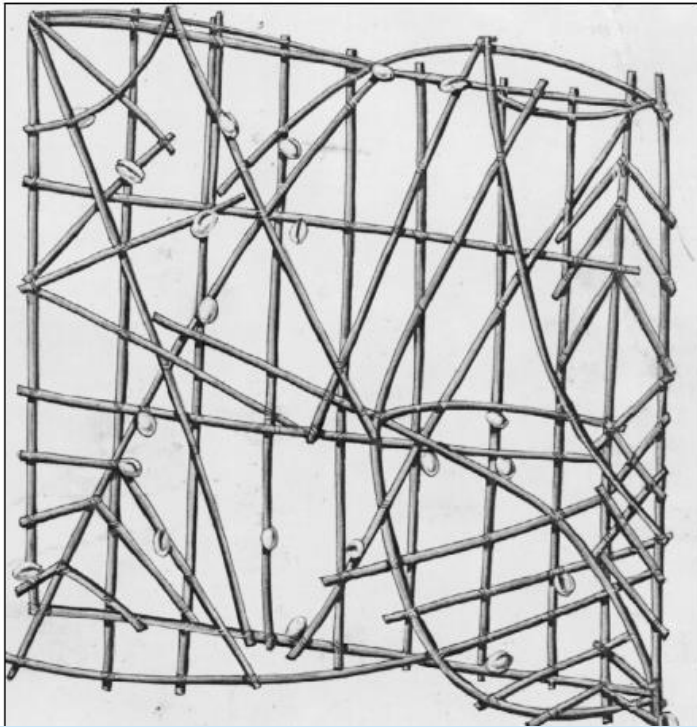
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Expansion into the Pacific:

Polynesian Shell Map



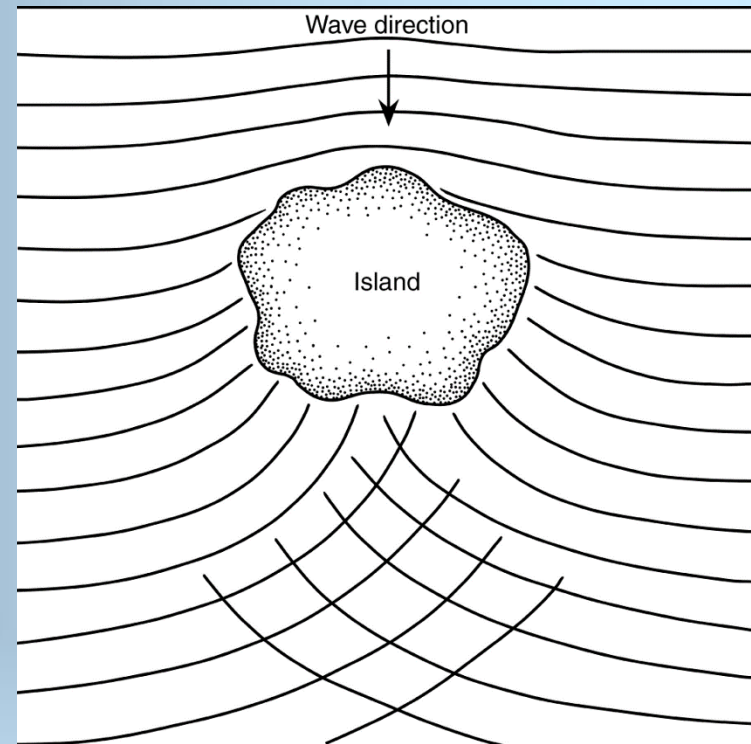
Ancient Polynesians used maps to navigate around the vastness of the Pacific.

Without a written language, they instead utilised local materials to pass on information.

The Shells indicate islands or island groups.

The Sticks show Ocean Swells and their direction. (Swells change direction as they pass islands)

5

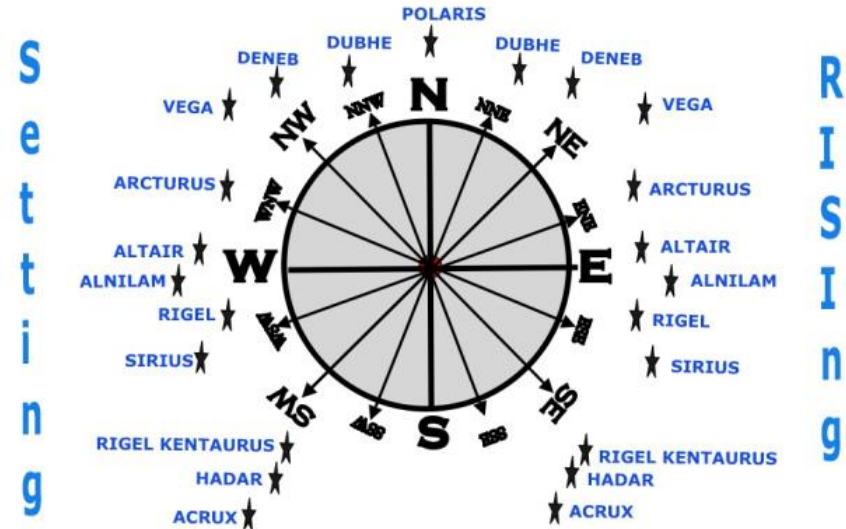


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Expansion into the Pacific:

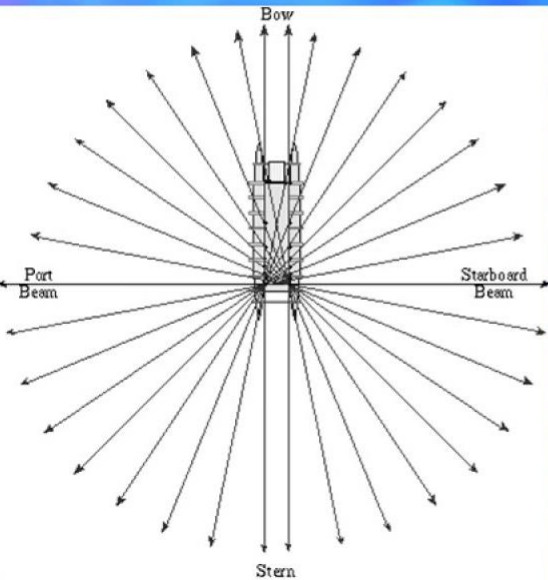
Wayfinding

STAR COMPASS FOR HAWAII
(star rising and setting bearings)



- "To hold a course, the navigator aligns the rising or setting sun to marks on the railings of the canoe. There are 8 marks on each side of the canoe, each paired with a single point at the stern of the canoe, giving bearings in two directions, 32 bearings in all to match the 32 directional houses of the Hawaiian star compass." (PVC)

HOW DID
POLYNESIAN WAYFINDERS
NAVIGATE THE
PACIFIC OCEAN?



Next Up... Chapter 10 – Traditional China

