

AP WORLD HISTORY

CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA TIME LINES OF SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE & EVENTS



Beginnings in History to 500 B.C.E.

<i>Year(s)</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
2300-1750 BCE	Indus Valley Civilization (pg. 60)	Once of the world's six First Civilizations; the lack of indication of a political hierarchy or central state means there is a possibility the Indus Valley Civilization housed a sophisticated civilization without a corresponding state.
2000 BCE	Cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa (pg. 63)	These cities featured large, richly built houses with indoor plumbing; streets were laid out in a grid-like pattern and ran a complex sewage system.
1500 BCE	Invasion of Aryans (pg. 119)	Aryans are thought to have destroyed the Indus Valley Civilization, and at least strongly influenced the Mauryan Empire.
1000 BCE	Pastoral peoples learn the art of horseback riding (pg. 337)	These civilizations could tend larger herds of horses, sheep, and goats, and move over larger territories.
ca. 600 BCE	Vedas were written down (pg. 133)	The sacred writings in the Vedas allowed the Brahmins to perform sacrifices and rituals; the heavy fees they required led to criticism and the creation of the Upanishads.
800-400 BCE	Upanishads were created (pg. 133-34)	Created the idea of the <i>Brahman</i> , world soul; also created notion of rebirth/reincarnation that set basis for later caste system.
500 BCE	Buddhism was founded by Siddhartha Gautama (pg. 135)	Buddhism came to define the Indian way of life and shaped its interaction with foreigners in the future.

The Classical Era: 500 BCE-500 CE

<i>Year(s)</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
327 BCE	Invasion of Alexander the Great (<i>pg. 119</i>)	Alexander the Great brought Persian and Greek culture, which stimulated the creation of the Mauryan Empire.
321-185 BCE	Mauryan Empire (<i>pg. 120</i>)	India's first large-scale political system. It had a population of 50 mil, a civilian bureaucracy, and multiple industries.
268-232 BCE	Reign of Ashoka (<i>pg. 120</i>)	Ashoka created a philosophy of nonviolence and toleration for the many religions in India, and integrated the kingdom's economy. His policies were not successful in the long run and the Mauryan Empire fell apart.
200 BCE	Invasions of North India	Frequent invasions from Central Asia smashed states and stopped any large empire from forming.
320-550 CE	Gupta Empire (<i>pg. 121</i>)	A short-lived imperial experiment that eventually fell apart, in keeping with India's pattern of competing regional states that rose and fell with some regularity.

Third Wave Civilizations: 500-1500 CE

<i>Year(s)</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
552-965 CE	Turkic-speaking nomads migrated from Mongolia to the south (<i>pg. 339</i>)	China, Persia, and Byzantium were either raided or allied with Turks; facilitated spread of Turkic language and culture.
ca. 1000 CE	Turks conquered parts of India (<i>pg. 318</i>)	Carried Islam to India; destroyed Hindu and Buddhist temples
1206 CE	Establishment of Sultanate of Delhi (<i>pg. 318</i>)	Turkic rule became more systematic, and allowed for only a modest penetration of Indian society; governed much of India until the British takeover.
1209-1279 CE	Reign of Chinggis Khan (<i>pg. 344</i>)	Unified Mongol tribes under one ruler; set in motion a series of military campaigns, massive killing, and empire building without precedent in world history
1209 CE	Beginning of Mongol conquests (<i>pg. 344</i>)	Mongol conquests spread culture, language, and religion among conquered; established

		beginnings of centralized bureaucracy; fostered commerce
1398 CE	Timur's invasion of India (pg. 369)	The Turkic warrior that established next nomadic empire; patronized artists, poets, traders, and craftsmen; last great military success of nomadic peoples from Central Asia
1526 CE	Mughal Empire established in India	The dynasty and about 20% of the population were Muslim, while the rest of India was Hindu; under Akbar, this difference was acknowledged and Hinduism was accommodated. Other rulers sought to impose Islamic supremacy.

The Early Modern World: 1450-1750

<i>Year(s)</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
16 th century CE	Bhakti movement (pg. 476)	Provided an avenue for social criticism; brought Hindus and Muslims together in a new form of expression
1469-1539 CE	Sikhism's founder, Guru Nanak life (pg. 476-77)	Sikhism blended Islam and Hinduism; set aside caste distinctions, untouchability, and ended seclusion of women.
1498	Vasco De Gama arrives in India (pg. 435)	European countries were made aware of India's wealth
1550 CE	Russian expansion across Siberia begins (pg. 418)	Forcibly spread Christianity; large influx of Russian settlers into foreign areas reduced native populations; encouraged pastoralists to abandon nomadic ways; established current borders
1612, 1674 CE	Establishment of trading outposts by English, and French.	India began its involuntary interactions with Western countries.
17 th century CE	Three major trading settlements created by British East India Company (pg. 440)	The establishment of these trading settlements was the beginning of Britain's control in India.

1750-1914

<i>Year(s)</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
1857-1858 CE	Indian Rebellion (pg. 596)	Most famous and largest rebellion; widened racial divide in India and

		eroded British tolerance for natives; British decided to assume direct control
1863-1902 CE	Life of Swami Vivekananda	One of most influential religious figures, created a revived Hinduism; believed it could save West from materialism
1885 CE	Establishment of Indian National Congress (INC) (pg. 697)	The INC was an association of English-educated Indians, and marked a new form of rebellion against the British; planned to gain greater inclusion in political, military, and business life in India rather than overthrow British rule.
1906	Establishment of All-India Muslim League (pg. 699)	Created conflict with INC, because it claimed to speak for all Indians; represented Muslim population.

1914-2008

<i>Year(s)</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
1869-1948 CE	Life of Mohandas Gandhi (pg. 698)	Created political philosophy <i>satyagraha</i> that called for active and confrontational (but nonviolent) political action; made some changes to India's social structure.
1937 CE	Congress Party won elections in many provincial governments (pg. 699)	Some governments enforced teaching of Hindi, and protected cows from slaughter, which antagonized Muslims.
1947 CE	India became independent as two countries - Muslim Pakistan, and secular but mostly Hindu India (pg. 699)	The process of dividing the country was very violent; 1 million or more died from violence that occurred, and 12 million refugees moved from one country to the other; Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist.