

Topic 1.3 Developments in South and Southeast Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450

Thematic Focus - Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Learning Objective

Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time.

Historical Developments

Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.

Beliefs and practices:

- Bhakti movement
- Sufism
- Buddhist monasticism

Thematic Focus - Governance (GOV)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

Learning Objective

Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time.

Historical Developments

State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.

Hindu/Buddhist States:

- Vijayanagara Empire
- Srivijaya Empire
- Rajput kingdoms
- Khmer Empire
- Majapahit
- Sukhothai kingdom
- Sinhala dynasties