**Unit 1 - The Global Tapestry Topic 1.3 - Developments in South and Southeast Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450**

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| **Cultural Developments and Interactions**  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** | **Historical Developments** | **Study Guide Notes** |
| Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time. | Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia. |  |
| **Respond to the learning objective:** | | |

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| **Governance**  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** | **Historical Developments** | **Study Guide Notes** |
| Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time. | State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia. |  |
| **Respond to the learning objective:** | | |