**Group 1:  Discuss India's evolution after the collapse of the Gupta Empire. (Wallech, pp. 280-293).**

**Posted:**

**Evolution of India after the decline of Gupta Empire**

During Emperor Chandragupta’s reign, the Gupta Empire thrived in military and regional conquests as well as cultural and scholastic developments. Thus far, the successor rulers oversaw the ultimate end of the Gupta Empire by means of military defeats, devalued cash and deserted governance (Wallech et al. 2013, 222). The people of Huna, also known as Huns, attacked the region of Gupta and caused major damage to the realm. After a sequence of weak rulers and attacks from the east, west, and north, the Gupta Empire finished in 550 CE (Wallech et al. 2013, 282).

A significant split in India was created by the fall of the Gupta Empire. "The new age has created numerous rival dynasties and competing kingdoms in Indian history" (Wallech et al. 2013, 280). "The main expressive terms in Indian past are political fragmentation and ethnic regionalization from 535 to 1526." As reigns grew, the conflict did so. "The lack of a powerful central government signaled dimness that attracted nomadic groups ' attention"(Wallech et al. 2013, 282). Kings used strength to attain unity because of political pandemonium and its implications. "Muslims had in their hearts a certainty: they were the agents of the one real GOD. Such certainty did not argue with pagans who thought in other deities, so Muslims were always prepared to wage a holy war against anyone who refused to bend to the will of Almighty ALLAH (Wallech et al. 2013, 282). There have been many invasions by Muslims. "India had a feeling of inner wars which produced an unparalleled occurrence of inner division" (Wallech et al. 2013, 285).

**Work Cited**

Steven Wallech, Peter Wan. *World History:* *A Concise Thematic Analysis*: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

**Group 2: Document 12-5: Read and answer the questions at the end of the document. (Ward & Gainty, source 12-5).**

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**Question #1: According to the Kamasutra, how should a virtuous wife act?**

**Answer:** A virtuous woman who has affection for her husband should behave as if he were a divine being in conformity with his desires, and with his approval should take upon herself all the care of her family. She should keep the entire house well cleaned, arrange distinct types of flowers in separate areas of it, and make the floor smooth and polished to give the whole a smooth appearance. She should surround the house with a garden and put all the materials needed for the morning, noon and evening sacrifices ready in it. In addition, she should reverence the household Gods sanctuary herself (Ward and Ganty et al., 261).

**Question #2: What is the ideal relationship between a husband and a wife, according to this text?**

**Answer:** According to the document, when the spouse makes any mistakes, an optimal connection is not to accuse him extremely, not to use offensive language, not to scold him at all (Ward and Ganty et al., 262). Without appropriate agreement of the husband, a wife cannot move anywhere, and if she does not belong, she must go with her servant. If the Husband leaves for a trip, "she should first meet him in her normal clothes, so that he may understand how she lived during his absence and take him some gifts, as well as equipment for worshiping the God" (Ward and Ganty et al., 264). A spouse must always be ready when her husband returned from his day, or the servant must be ready to wash the husband's foot.

**Question #3: What features of this text might have helped make the Kamasutra so popular? How might women have viewed the text compared to men?**

**Answer:** The domination of males over females is a characteristic that may have made the Kamasutra so popular. Women have rights and modifications in today's culture that enable females the same benefits and dealings as males. Women's rights are the rights and privileges appealed for women and girls around the world, for reasonable discrimination; educating; owning property; voting; and earning a fair and equal salary. Women may see the text as masculine dominance, ignorance, and gender discrimination, they'd be angry with disrespect for no equal freedom between males and females and dissent the right to solve the problem. The text says females are less concerned about morality; females believe only about males. This empathetically provides women reasons not to commit adultery: love for husband, consideration for kids.

**Work Cited**

Ward, Walter D., and Denis Gainty. *Sources of World Societies*. Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2012.

**Group 4: Analyze the impact Islam had on the cultural evolution of India. (Wallech, pp. 280-293).**

**Posted:**

**Impact of Islam on India**

The spread of the Islamic religion in India had a major effect on India's cultural evolution. Some Indian cultural practices were unrestrained and adopted fresh methods. With the advent of Islam culture in India, it became prevalent in Indian society to introduce underage marriages and female’s over-dependence on males. To shelter females from being kidnapped and sold as slaves, early marriages and reliance on males were intended. The early weddings also introduced a fresh Purdah System culture in which wedded Indian females began to wear the veil as Muslim females did.

The Islamic individuals wanted the Muslim culture to convert others. The faith of India was predominantly Buddhists, Hindus, and Jainists who adored all dishonest gods. The individuals of Islam wanted to rub out their evils since they believed in one immeasurable Almighty ALLAH (GOD). Muslims began to occupy and manage the Indian nations. They had transformed several areas into Muslim culture in due time, including Sindh, Iran, and Afghanistan (Wallech et al. 2013, 287).

Islam had excellent effects on Indian culture and society, particularly in the southern areas that had the greatest contact with the Muslims. Before interacting with Muslims, the Indian society was dominated by the Caste System, which grouped individuals into society according to their level of consideration and wealth of their families. Those in the minor class were less respected and mistreated, but Islamic doctrines and values opposed the caste system and advocated social equality. With this new organization, most Indians in the South embraced Islamic ways well, and that's how a cultural development in India came about (Wallech et al. 2013, 286).

Islam brought a conception of human equality to India, pride in one's religion, a legal system that was in many ways a breakthrough on the codes of the time when Hindu rulers were influenced to work as supporters of the Hindu religion. Islam gave the universal fraternity message, introduced equality in society, denied caste systems and untouchability (Wallech et al. 2013, 286).

**Work Cited**

Wallech, Steven et al., World History: *A Concise Thematic Analysis:* 2nd edition. Wiley –Blackwell, 2013.