



Political Control in South Asia

Over time, many governments and rulers have ruled over parts of the Indian Subcontinent. This graph shows the percentage of the area ruled by the largest empire or government at various times in the past.

- When you see a graph in a website or book, you should try to make a generalization that summarizes the graph. Put an X by the most accurate generalization:
 - a. Over time, there has been a trend toward fragmentation, with large empires in ancient times and many small political units in more recent times.
 - b. Most of the time, the largest empire in South Asia had effective control over much less than half of the total area.

Then, look for important points on the line - highs, lows, and times when the trend changes.

- Write the letter of the government on the line next to the dates when it ruled (a few key people are listed for each one):

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 322-185 BCE | ___ | A. British Raj
Mohandas Gandhi
Syed Ahmad Khan
Edwin Montagu |
| 320-480 CE | ___ | B. Delhi Sultanate
Muhammad bin Tughlaq
Sikandar Lodi |
| 1206-1526 CE | ___ | C. Gupta Empire
Maharaja Sri Gupta
Chandragupta II |
| 1526-1707 CE | ___ | D. Mauryan Empire
Chandragupta Maurya
Ashoka |
| 1862-1950 CE | ___ | E. Mughal Dynasty
Akbar the Great
Shah Jahan
Aurangzeb |

- Choose one empire and make a presentation to explain its role in South Asia history. Note its key leaders, military activity, trade with other parts of the world, religion, and lasting monuments.