

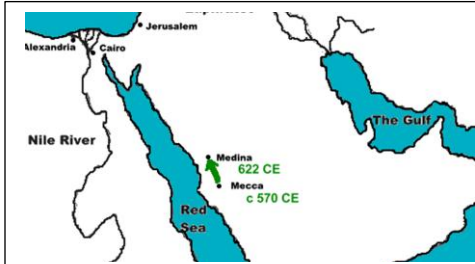
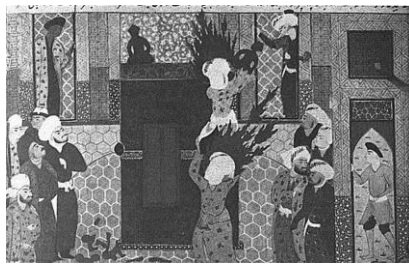


## Islam Notes

The Roots of Islam	What have I learned?
<p>Islam began on the <b>Arabian Peninsula</b>.</p> <p><b>3 Influences on Islam</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Zoroastrianism</b></li> <li>2. <b>Judaism</b></li> <li>3. <b>Nestorian Christianity</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Bedouins</b> were desert dwellers known for their great <b>survival</b> ability.</p> <p>The <b>Bedouins'</b> ideas of <b>hospitality &amp; loyalty</b> to family will greatly influence Islam.</p> <p>The city of <b>Mecca</b> was an important stop on the Arabian trade routes.</p> <p>Pilgrims would make their way to <b>Mecca</b> to worship at the shrine called the <b>Kaabah</b>.</p> <p><b>Hanifs</b> were unique in the Arab region because while most Arabs were polytheists, <b>Hanifs</b> worshipped one god they called <b>Allah</b>.</p>	<p><b>Name the other 2 religions that began on the Arabian Peninsula?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Zoroastrianism</b></li> <li>• <b>Judaism</b></li> </ul> <p><b>What people are portrayed in the picture below?</b> <b>Bedouins</b></p> 
Muhammad	What have I learned?
<p><b>Muhammad</b> was born in <b>Mecca</b> to a powerful Meccan family.</p> <p>As a young man, Muhammad began working in the <b>caravan</b> trade.</p> <p>Muhammad eventually married his first wife, <b>Khadija</b>, who owned the caravan.</p>	<p><b>How does the picture below relate to the history of Muhammad?</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad traveled in such caravans between Mecca and Medina on behalf of his merchant uncle.</b></p> 
The Revelations	What have I learned?
<p>Age 40, <b>Muhammad</b> hears the voice of the angel <b>Gabriel</b> while meditating outside a cave.</p> <p><b>Gabriel</b> "reveals" messages from God. Muhammad is to deliver the messages or "<b>revelations</b>" to the people of Mecca.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Most Gracious, Most Merciful;"</li> <li>• "Master of the Day of Judgment."</li> <li>• "Thee do we worship, And Thine aid we seek."</li> </ul> <p>Source: 'Abdullah Yusuf-Ali, trans., The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an, Amana Publications (excerpted)</p> <p><b>This translated quotation from the Qur'an (Koran) refers to</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Buddha</li> <li>B. Muhammad</li> <li>C. Shiva</li> <li>D. <b>Allah</b></li> </ol>

<p><b>Muhammad</b> becomes convinced that he was the <b>prophet of God (Allah)</b>.</p> <p><b>Allah</b> is the one &amp; only god – all other gods must be abandoned.</p> <p><b>Islam</b> = “submission to the will of Allah”</p> <p><b>Muslim</b> = “one who submits to the will of Allah”</p> <p><b>Muhammad</b> was <b>exiled</b> by the people of <b>Mecca</b> because merchants feared the pilgrimages to the city would stop.</p> <p>Muhammad &amp; his followers were <b>exiled to Medina</b>.</p>	<p><b>Why do you think Muhammad recited the revelations that he claimed to experience?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He could not read or write.</li> <li>He did not want his words to appear in written form.</li> <li><b>He believed that Allah wanted him to reveal the revelations only by the spoken word.</b></li> <li>He believed that others could more accurately record the revelations.</li> </ol> <p><b>Why did the merchants of Mecca resent/fear Muhammad’s message?</b></p> <p>The merchants of Mecca feared the pilgrimages to the town and the Kaabah would cease if Muhammad's message spread.</p>
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<b>The Hijrah (Hegira)</b>	<b>What have I learned?</b>
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<p>Muhammad escaped the persecution in Mecca by <b>migrating</b> to the city of <b>Medina</b> in 622. In <b>Yathrib</b>, Muhammad was accepted as a political &amp; religious leader.</p> <p><b>Yathrib</b> was renamed <b>Medina</b> - (city of the prophet.)</p> <p>The significance of the <b>migration(Hegira)</b> is that it <b>resulted in the first community of Muslims in Islam</b>.</p> <p><b>622 CE</b> marks the first year of the Islamic Calendar.</p> <p>In <b>630 CE</b>, Muhammad led his Bedouin fighters towards <b>Mecca</b> where leaders soon surrendered.</p> <p>In Mecca, Muhammad made his way to the <b>Kaabah</b>, destroyed its idols &amp; remade it a Muslim shrine by calling for prayer from its rooftop.</p>	<p><b>What does this map represent?</b></p> <p>Muhammad's Hijrah</p>  <p>The Arabs trace their ancestors to Abraham and his son Ishmael, who were believed to have built a house of worship called the Kaaba at Makkah (Mecca). A sacred stone, called the Black Stone, is the cornerstone of the Kaaba.</p> <p><b>The Arabs revered the Ka’aba for its association with the house of God.</b></p> <p><b>What does the image below represent?</b></p> 
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<b>Spread of Islam</b>	<b>What have I learned?</b>
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<p>Reasons for its Quick Spread:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Exhaustion by the Byzantine and Sassanid Empires</b></li> <li><b>The ease of Islam for the newly faithful</b></li> <li><b>Muslim armies spread into lands they conquered.</b></li> </ol>	<p>“Perhaps . . . another kind of explanation can be given for the acceptance of Arab rule by the population of the conquered countries. To most of them it did not much matter whether they were ruled by Iranians, Greeks or Arabs. Government impinged for the most part on the life of cities. . . . [C]ity-dwellers might not care much who ruled them, provided they were secure, at peace and reasonably taxed. The people of the countryside . . . lived under their own chiefs and . . . with their own customs, and it made little difference to them who ruled the cities. For some, the replacement of Greeks and Iranians by Arabs even offered advantages.”</p> <p><b>According to the passage, why was Arab rule readily accepted by people in the countryside?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All governments made people’s lives difficult.</li> <li>Arab customs were already familiar to them.</li> <li>The Arab government treated people in the countryside better than people living in cities.</li> <li><b>Arab govt focused on cities and largely left people in the countryside alone.</b></li> </ol>
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Beliefs & Practices	What have I learned?
<p><b>1. Only one God - Allah</b></p> <p><b>2. Good and Evil exist</b></p> <p><b>3. People have Free Will</b></p> <p><b>4. There is a Heaven &amp; Hell, and there will be a Final Judgement Day</b></p> <p><b>5. The Quran is the Holy Book of God</b></p>	<p>1. In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.  2. Praise be to Allah, The Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds;  3. Most Gracious, Most Merciful;  4. Master of the Day of Judgement.  5. Thee do we worship, And Thine aid we seek.  6. Show us the straight way,  7. The way of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace, Those whose (portion) Is not wrath, And who go not astray.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">— ‘Abdullah Y` usuf ‘Al`I, ed.,  The Meaning of The Holy Qur’a`n,  Amana Publications, 1999</p> <p><b>Which concept is best reflected in this passage?</b></p> <p>A. Baptism  B. Karma  C. <b>Monotheism</b>  D. Animism</p>
The 5 Pillars of Islam	What have I learned?
<p><b>1. Shahadah - sincerely reciting the Muslim profession of faith</b></p> <p><b>2. Salat - performing ritual prayers in the proper way five times each day.</b></p> <p><b>3. Zakat - paying an alms (or charity) tax to benefit the poor and the needy</b></p> <p><b>4. Sawm - fasting during the month of Ramadan.</b></p> <p><b>5. Hajj - pilgrimage to Mecca.</b></p> <p>Mosque = Islamic House of Worship  zakat = Charity</p> <p>Ramadan = holy month for fasting. Time when Muslims believe the <b>Qu’ran</b> was revealed</p> <p>Hajj = Muslim Pilgrimage. Must be made <b>once</b> in a lifetime</p>	<p><b>Which practice is most closely associated with a person of the Islamic faith?</b></p> <p>A. refraining from eating meat on Fridays  B. praying five times a day  C. following the Eightfold Path  D. worshipping the god Shiva</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>“Ramazan [Ramadan] . . . is an occasion during which believers are thought to be closer to God. Ramazan is a month-long period of fasting, somewhat like Lent only more stringent. It is a time of atonement. It is the month in which the [Quran] was allegedly revealed to [Muhammad]. It is said: ‘When the noble time of Ramazan comes, the doors of heaven are opened, the doors of hell closed, and the devils tied down.’ In other words, people’s souls are opened to God and closed to seytan (devils); they are sustained by God as by food.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—Carol Delaney, <i>The Seed and the Soil: Gender and Cosmology in Turkish Village Society</i>, 1991</p> </div> <p><b>According to the passage, what helps people as they fast during Ramadan?</b></p> <p><b>The power of God, which sustains them as food does.</b></p>
Muslim Way of Life	What have I learned?
<p>Forbidden to eat/drink:</p> <p>1. <b>Pork</b>  2. <b>Alcohol</b></p> <p>Communal prayer held on <b>Friday</b></p> <p>Imam’s are prayer leaders.</p>	<p><b>Why do you think Muslims are forbidden to drink alcohol?</b></p>
Muslim Sources of Authority	What have I learned?
<p>1. <b>Qu’ran</b></p> <p>2. <b>Sunnah</b></p> <p>Only <b>Arabic</b> version is true.</p> <p>3. <b>Imams</b></p> <p>4. <b>Sharia</b></p> <p><b>Body of Law</b></p>	<p><b>Why do Muslims believe that only the Arabic version of the Qur’an is true?</b></p> <p><b>Because they believe the Arabic version is the only one that has been passed down unfiltered from Muhammad.</b></p>

Muslims believe that **Jews & Christians** are “**People of the Book**”; that they share a common ancestry---all the way to **Abraham**.

**After Muhammad**

A **caliph** is a “**successor or deputy**”

The **1<sup>st</sup> Caliph** was Muhammad’s father-in-law, **Abu Bakr**.

The **Four Loyal Caliphs** are the 1<sup>st</sup> 4 leaders after Muhammad; named so for their **loyalty** to Muhammad

1. Abu Bakr
2. Umar
3. Uthman
4. Ali

In 656, the **caliph, Uthman** was murdered.

**Ali**, son-in-law of Muhammad was named 4<sup>th</sup> **Caliph** but is challenged by **Uthman’s** son, **Mu’awiyah**.

**Uthman** is murdered by a disillusioned follower & **Mu’awiyah** begins Islam’s first dynasty – the **Umayyad** dynasty

**What have I learned?**

<b>Growth of Islamic Movement under Abû Bakr</b>	
640 A.D.	Gained control of the Byzantine province of Syria
642 A.D.	Added Egypt and parts of northern Africa to new Arab Empire
650 A.D.	Conquered the entire Persian empire

**Based on the table, which is a logical conclusion about the growth of the Islamic movement?**

- The Arab Empire grew as a result of diplomatic negotiations.
- The Red Sea marked the eastern boundary of the Arab Empire.
- The growth of the Islamic movement was small in territorial terms.
- Arab conquests initially focused on neighboring territories.**

**When did the conflict between Sunni and Shi’a Muslims begin?**

- When Muhammad died**
- Before Muhammad was born
- With the Abbasid Dynasty
- When Muslims built Mecca

**Muhammad died without naming a successor. How might things have been different if he had?**

**Islam may have remained intact, instead of breaking into Sunni and Shi'a sects that have been contentious ever since.**

**Islamic Dynasties**

1. Umayyad
2. Abbasid

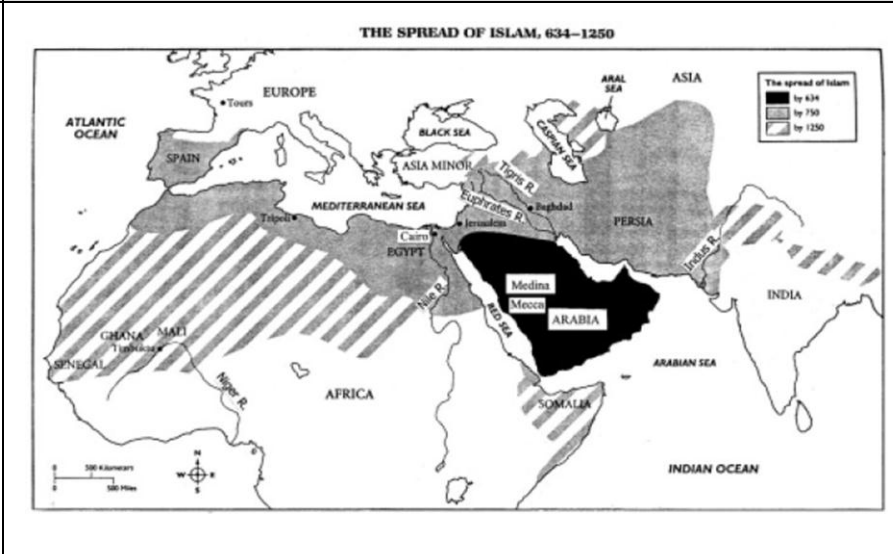
**Umayyad**  
Years = 661-750  
Capital = **Damascus**

Contributions to Govt. = **set hereditary system of succession**

**Abbasid**  
Years = 750-1258  
Capital = **Baghdad**


Contributions to Govt.= **opened diplomacy with European states**

**What have I learned?**






**According to the map, which dynasty carried Islam into Spain & Persia?**

Sunni-Shi'a Split – Islamic Sects	What have I learned?																
<p><b>Sunni</b> Support = <b>Umayyad</b></p> <p>Adherents? = <b>Majority of Muslims</b></p> <p>Imam = <b>prayer leader only</b></p> <p>Caliph = <b>any righteous Muslim may be one</b></p> <p><b>Shi'a (Shi'ite)</b> Support = <b>Ali &amp; his family</b></p> <p>Adherents? = <b>Minority of Muslims</b></p> <p>Imam = <b>spiritual leader</b></p> <p>Caliph = <b>Must be descended of Ali and Fatima</b></p> <p><b>Sufis</b> are they <b>mystical sect</b> of Islam.</p>	<p><b>How do the beliefs of Shiite and Sunni Muslims differ?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sunnis seek God through mysticism and elaborate rituals.</li> <li>Shiites believe that a caliph has no prophetic functions.</li> <li><b>Shiites are followers of Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali.</b></li> <li>Sunnis are followers of Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali.</li> </ol> <p><b>The _____ accepted the Umayyads as rulers.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>Shi'a</td> <td>C.</td> <td><b>Sunnis</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>sheikhs</td> <td>D.</td> <td>Ka'abas</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Muslim mystics who sought communion with God through meditation and fasting were called</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a.</td> <td>Sunnis.</td> <td>c.</td> <td>Shiites.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b.</td> <td><b>Sufis.</b></td> <td>d.</td> <td>Shahs.</td> </tr> </table>	A.	Shi'a	C.	<b>Sunnis</b>	B.	sheikhs	D.	Ka'abas	a.	Sunnis.	c.	Shiites.	b.	<b>Sufis.</b>	d.	Shahs.
A.	Shi'a	C.	<b>Sunnis</b>														
B.	sheikhs	D.	Ka'abas														
a.	Sunnis.	c.	Shiites.														
b.	<b>Sufis.</b>	d.	Shahs.														
End of the Spread of Islam	What have I learned?																
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Frankish king, Charles Martel</b> stops Muslim advance into <b>Europe</b>.</li> <li>Grandson of <b>Genghis Khan</b> burns city &amp; kills last <b>Abbasid caliph</b>.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Which of the following was a result of the Battle of Tours?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Islamic forces gained control of the entire Arabian Peninsula</li> <li><b>Muslim expansion into Europe was halted</b></li> <li>The Byzantine Empire ceased to exist</li> <li>Spain fell under the control of Islamic forces</li> </ol>																
The Muslim Golden Age - Urban Centers	What have I learned?																
<p>Education in Muslim cities increased with the creation of <b>universities</b>.</p> <p>Muslim scholars played an important role in translating &amp; thereby preserving the works of <b>Greece &amp; Rome</b>.</p> <p>Muslim scholars also improved the discoveries of <b>India &amp; Persia</b>.</p> <p>The most important <b>Muslim Urban centers</b> were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Baghdad</b></li> <li><b>Cordoba</b></li> <li><b>Damascus</b></li> <li><b>Cairo</b></li> <li><b>Timbuktu (Mali)</b></li> </ol>	<p><b>Which statement about the Golden Age of Islam is a fact rather than an opinion?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Islamic art was more abstract than Greek art</li> <li>Muslims were the best early mathematicians</li> <li><b>Islamic society preserved Greek and Roman culture</b></li> <li>Muslim artists had more talent than European artists</li> </ol> <p><b>How do you think these cities impacted the spread of Islam?</b></p> <p>As non-Muslims are drawn to these great centers of learning, they are exposed to Islam and its teachings, which they often take back to their own lands.</p>																

Role of Women in Islam	What have I learned?						
<p>Rights of women were/are determined by interpreters of the <b>Koran/Quran</b>.</p> <p>Women were responsible for the <b>children &amp; home</b> but could also get an <b>education</b>.</p> <p>Women are often covered by garments called <b>Burkhas</b>.</p>	<p><b>True or False:</b> Throughout history, Muslim women have had few rights.</p> <p><b>False</b></p>						
Muslim Universities	What have I learned?						
<p>The first <b>Muslim University</b>, called the <b>House of Wisdom</b> was opened by Caliph <b>al-Ma'mum</b> in the 800's CE.</p> <p>The <b>House of Wisdom</b> included a :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. library</b></li> <li><b>2. academy</b></li> <li><b>3. translation center</b></li> </ol> <p>Muslim scholars interpreted/translated works from :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Greece</b></li> <li><b>2. Rome</b></li> <li><b>3. India</b></li> <li><b>4. Persia</b></li> </ol>	<p><b>According to the image below, what types of activities occurred in the House of Wisdom?</b></p> <p><b>Scholarship and debate</b></p> 						
Muslim Medical Advances	What have I learned?						
<p>The physician <b>al-Razi</b> compiled <b>Medical knowledge</b> from Greece, Syria, India &amp; Arabia into an encyclopedia called the <b>Comprehensive Book</b></p> <p>In his study of Smallpox, <b>Al Razi</b> wrote that <b>clean air</b> could aid in recovery as well as <b>good nutrition &amp; exercise</b>. <b>Al Razi's</b> findings were written in the <b>Treatise on Smallpox &amp; Measles</b>.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="673 1144 1526 1354"> <tr> <td><b>Achievements of Islam</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>perfected the astrolabe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>developed medicine as a field of scientific study</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sought a scientific basis for studying history</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Islamic art and architecture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>in literature, the <i>Rubaiyat</i> and <i>The Arabian Nights</i></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>According to the chart, what field did Muslims develop as a field of scientific study?</b></p> <p><b>Medicine</b></p>	<b>Achievements of Islam</b>	perfected the astrolabe	developed medicine as a field of scientific study	sought a scientific basis for studying history	Islamic art and architecture	in literature, the <i>Rubaiyat</i> and <i>The Arabian Nights</i>
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in literature, the <i>Rubaiyat</i> and <i>The Arabian Nights</i>							
Muslim Mathematical Achievements	What have I learned?						
<p>Most of the achievements made in mathematics were a result of their study of <b>astronomy</b>.</p> <p>The mathematician <b>al-Khwarizmi</b> created a technique called <b>Al-Jabr</b> known today as <b>Algebra</b>.</p> <p>In addition, the mathematical principle of <b>trigonometry</b> developed during the <b>Muslim Golden Age</b>.</p>	<p><b>One similarity between the Gupta Empire and the Arab dynasties of the Islamic Golden Age is that they</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>made advances in mathematics and literature</b></li> <li><b>gained wealth by obtaining gold from the Americas</b></li> <li><b>stressed the importance of dharma and karma</b></li> <li><b>controlled territories around the Mediterranean seacoast</b></li> </ol>						



<p>Muslims adopted the <b>Indian numeral system</b>. With its spread, it became known as the <b>Arabic Numeral System</b>.</p>	<p><b>Why were Arabs given credit for the numerical system created by the Indians?</b></p> <p>Because they were responsible for its widespread adoption</p>
<p><b>Muslim Scientific Achievements</b></p> <p>Muslims were among the first to use <b>observation</b> in science as well as try to replicate what they saw by <b>conducting experiments</b> in a <b>lab</b> setting.</p> <p>The scientist <b>Ibn al-Haytham</b> produced the first book on <b>Optics</b> leading to the <b>development of lenses</b> for <b>telescopes &amp; microscopes</b>.</p> <p>The <b>5 Pillars of Islam</b> led to many advances in <b>Astronomy</b>. Advances were made in the science of <b>cartography</b> or <b>map-making</b>.</p> <p>To <b>navigate the seas</b>, the scientific instrument known as the <b>astrolabe</b> was invented.</p>	<p><b>What have I learned?</b></p> <p><b>What does this image represent?</b></p> <p>Muslims scholars conducting research into astronomical matters</p> 
<p><b>Muslim Literature</b></p> <p>The rich tradition of <b>Muslim storytelling</b> dates back to the <b>Bedouin</b> tribes who would tell stories in their camps at night.</p> <p>The <b>Quran</b> is considered to be the most <b>standard for all Islamic literature</b>.</p> <p>The most famous Muslim stories are found in <b>The Thousand and One Nights</b>; a mixture of fairy tales, parables, &amp; legends.</p> <p>The collection of poems called the <b>The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam</b> was written by <b>Omar Khayyam</b> who was a <b>Mathematician &amp; Astronomer</b> as well as a poet.</p>	<p><b>What have I learned?</b></p> <p><b>The story of the character below is found in what collection of stories?</b></p> <p><b>Aladdin - The Thousand and One Nights</b></p>  <p><b>Omar Khayyám is most famous for</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>perfecting the sailboat, which made it possible for Europeans to sail to the Americas.</li> <li>writing a medical encyclopedia that became a textbook for medieval European university students.</li> <li><b>his literary works, especially the Rubaiyat.</b></li> <li>developing chess, which is still played around the world today.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Muslim Architecture</b></p> <p>Muslim art &amp; literature is enhanced by the <b>art of beautiful handwriting</b> called <b>calligraphy</b>.</p> <p><b>Calligraphy</b> as well as <b>mosaics</b> (art using colored tiles, etc.) would often decorate the mosques.</p> <p>Much of Islamic architecture is a blending of <b>Byzantine</b> architecture with Islamic ideas.</p>	<p><b>What have I learned?</b></p> <p><b>The passage below is written using calligraphy.</b></p> 

Muslim mosques almost always include **prayer towers** called **minarets**.

**Examples of Islamic Architecture:**

The **Taj Mahal** located in **India** was built by Shah Jahan as a tomb for his wife.

The **Dome of the Rock** in Jerusalem is a Mosque built on a site which is considered sacred to both Muslims and Jews.

**Name the structures below.**

**Taj Mahal**



**Dome of the Rock**



By 750, the Muslim empire included all of Southwest Asia, Asia to the borders of India and China, most of Spain, and all of North Africa. The Muslim government was a theocracy—that is, the caliphs were religious as well as political leaders. Laws were based on the Muslim holy book, the Quran. Muslim leaders adapted laws to local practices.

**What type of government was the Muslim empire?**

- A. one headed by a monarch
- B. one run by a collection of educated experts
- C. **one run by religious leaders**
- D. one run by an elite few

“They [the Arabs] were aided by the weakness of the two contemporary empires, the Sassanian (Persian) and the Byzantine, which had largely exhausted themselves by their wars on one another . . . Nor were these Arabs simply zealots fired by the ideal of a Holy War. They were by long tradition tough fighters, accustomed to raiding out of hunger and want; many or perhaps even most of them were not ardent followers of Muhammad. Yet there can be little question that what got the Arabs started, and kept them going, was mainly the personality and the teaching of the prophet.”

—Herbert J. Muller, *The Loom of History*, 1958

**According to the passage, the weakness of the \_\_\_\_ aided the Arabs.**

- A. Persian Empire
- B. Roman Empire
- C. Byzantine Empire
- D. **Both A and C**

**According to the passage, the majority of Muslims were NOT \_\_\_\_.**

- A. tough fighters
- B. city dwellers
- C. **ardent followers of Muhammad**
- D. peasants who lived on the land

**Review the map. What does the placement of the mosque and the palace imply?**

- A. The residents of Baghdad were permitted to live next to the mosque.
- B. That only the ruler had the right to worship at the mosque.
- C. **That there is a close relationship between government and religion.**
- D. That few people could worship at the mosque because it was behind walls.

**Baghdad, 700-900 CE**

