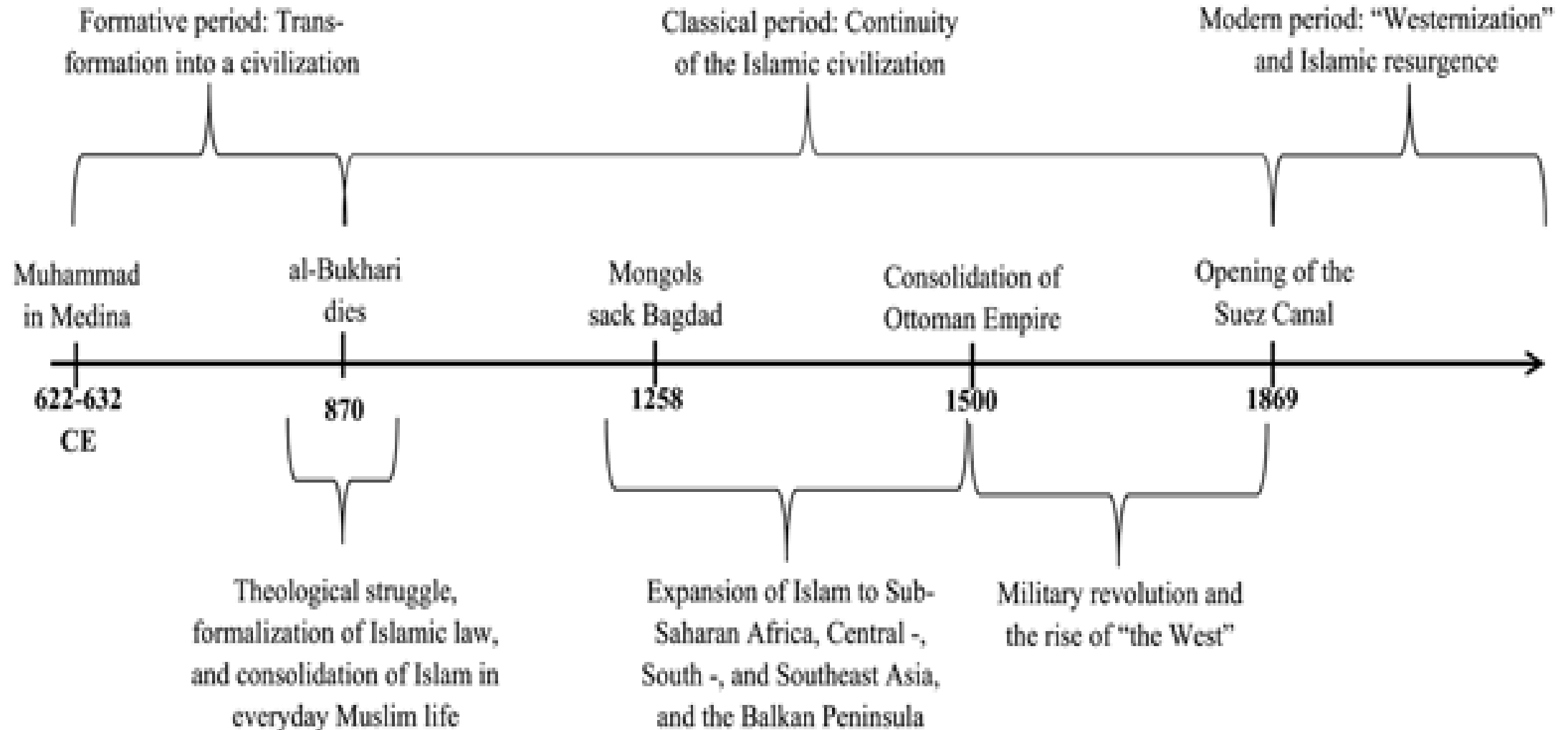
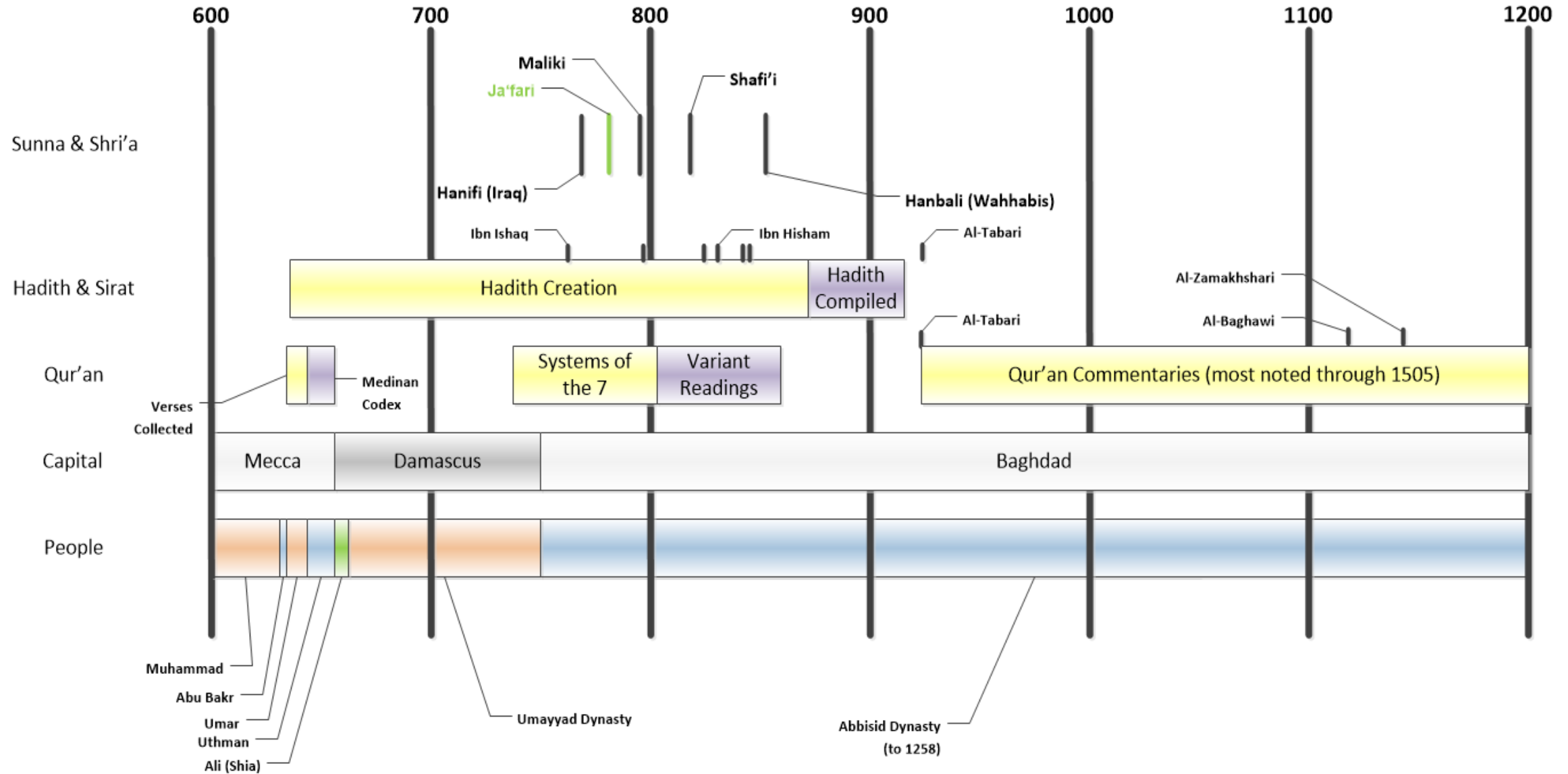


Muslim and the Islamic Empire

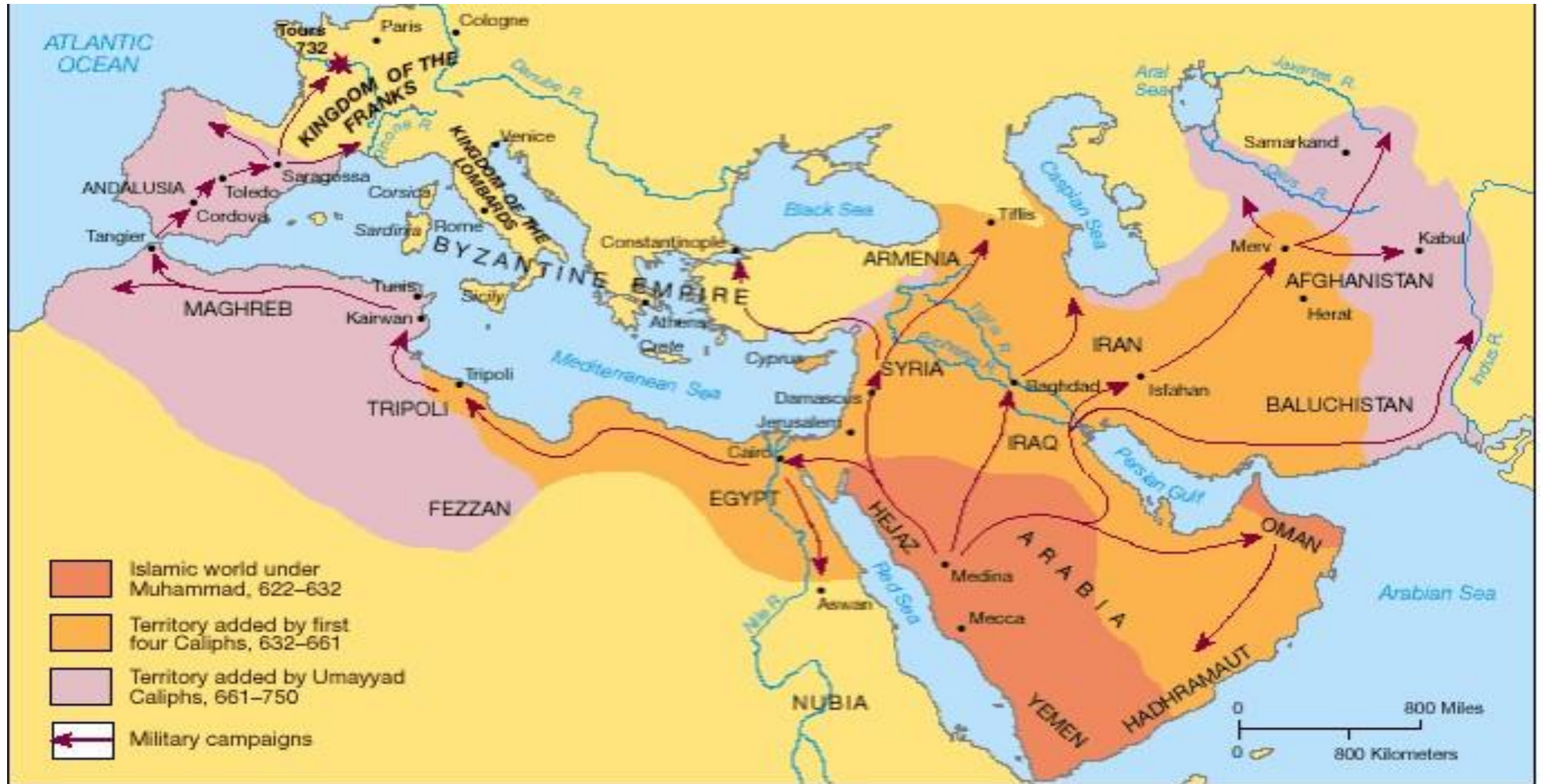
Topic 8 – The Muslim World (730 B.C.- 1500 CE)



Islam Timeline



Geography of Islam



Modern Islamic World



Crash Course – Islam

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=crash+course+islam&view=detail&mid=D08A8C86F1546A4A5680D08A8C86F1546A4A5680&FORM=VIRE>

Islam – The life of Muhammad

Read chapter 8.1 and answer the following questions about Muhammad (page 177 of E-Book)

(Muhammad's Early Life and Muhammad the Messenger)

1. Muhammad's Early life:

- Where was he born?
- What kind of work did he do early in his life?
- How would people who knew him describe him?

2. What event led Muhammad to become the founder of the Muslim faith?

Islam – The life of Muhammad

Read chapter 8.1 and answer the following questions about Muhammad
(The Hijra: From Mecca to Medina)

3. Muhammad's journey to Medina:

- Why did Muhammad undertake the journey known as the hijra?
- What changed to cause Islam to grow, once Muhammad reached Medina?

4. Muhammad faced opposition from people in what city? How did these people these people and their city end up being treated?

Islam – The life of Muhammad

Read chapter 8.1 and answer the following questions about Muhammad

(Teachings of Islam)

5. Name some of the similarities between Islam and Judaism and Christianity.

6. What are the 5 pillars of Islam?

Other Information about Islam

Quran – Sacred Book of Islam

- Revealed to Muhammad (greatest prophet)
- Guide to life: Ethical standards
- Sets penalties for crimes

Mosque – where Muslims pray

The 5 Pillars

Sharia Law – Body of law interpreted from the Quran

The Muslim Empire

Muhammad died in 632 CE

Needed to pick a Caliph – “A successor to Muhammad”

Two possible Choices:

- Abu Bakr – Muhammad’s father-in-law
- Ali – Muhammad’s son-in-law

Abu Bakr and his military campaigns

The Muslim Empire

Abu Bakr – Unites Arabs under Islam, expands the empire

The next several caliphs continue to expand the empire, taking parts of the Byzantine empire and the Middle East

Two different sects of Islam

Sunni (90%) – Followed Abu Bakr (Just needed a “good” Muslim to lead)

Shiite (10%) – Wanted Ali as caliph (follow Muhammad’s bloodline)

Common religion (Islam) and Language (Arabic)

Umayyad Caliphs

Umayyad Caliphs:

- Sunni Muslims
- Ruled until 750
- Capital: Syria

- Captured Spain and Morocco
- Defeated by the Franks (Charles “the Hammer” Martel) keeps them out of France

Taxed but tolerated other religions

Umayyads Caliphs

Swept across North Africa

- Began the slave trade in the 7th and 8th Centuries, selling West Africans into North Africa
- Tensions with the Shiite Muslims and the end of their conquests lead to the decline of the Umyyad Caliphate

Abbasid Dynasty

Abu al-Abbas

Shiite descended from Muhammad's uncle
Takes Damascus (Umayyad capital) in 750

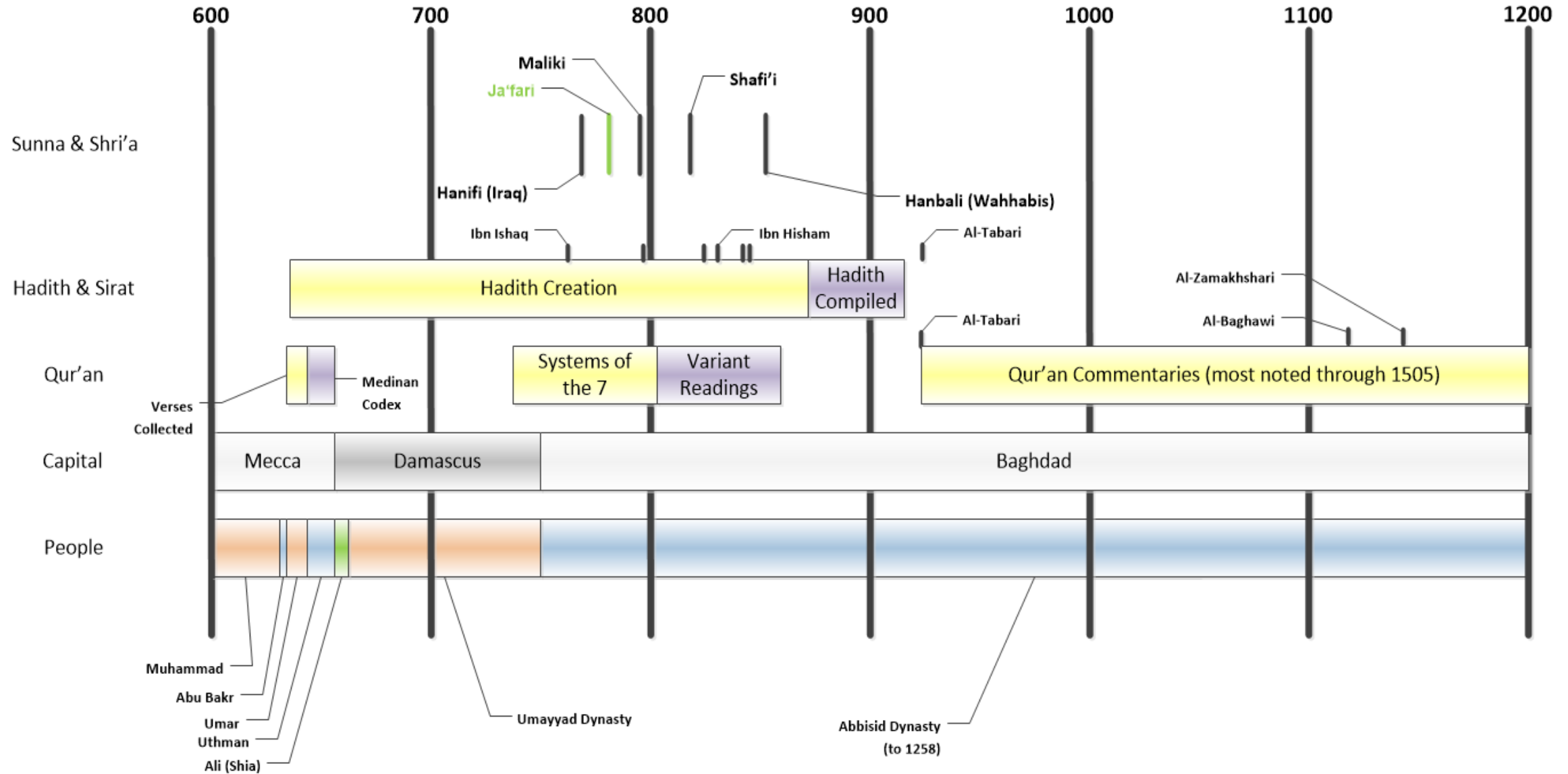
This dynasty lasts until 1258!!

Empire based on equality of Muslims

Moved the capital to Baghdad

Controlled the old Umayyad empire, except Spain

Islam Timeline



Abbasid Dynasty

- Power diminishes; Empire fragments
- Seljuk Turks controlled the empire

They threatened Constantinople, preventing Christian pilgrims from travelling to the Holy Land, resulting in

The Crusades

The Muslim World

While the dynasty
fragmented, those lands
remained Muslim under their
new leaders, even expanding
into new places

Muslim Achievements

Islam Spreads

- Trade
- Agriculture
- Social Status
- Literature/Art/Architecture

Islam Spreads

Islam spreads and has an impact....

- Contact with Europeans
- Ideas Spread
- Cultural Diffusion

Islamic Trade

Islamic Traders are prosperous and highly regarded (Muhammed)

Trading Network


- Caravans
- North Africa & Asia (Silk Road)

Trade Spreads Ideas

- Arabic Numbers
- Converts to Islam
- Money Economy (banks, checks)
- New Goods (Guild System)



Arabic Numbers

 Arabic Numbers				
0	٤	٣	٢	١
5	4	3	2	1
١٠	٩	٨	٧	٦
10	9	8	7	6

Other Achievements

Agriculture – Irrigation

Social Structure – More social Mobility

- But they do keep slaves

Literature/Art/Architecture

Literature

- Oral Poetry
 - Themes – Chivalry, Romance of nomadic life
- Storytelling
 - Thousand and One Nights

Architecture

- Mosque reflect religious practices

Knowledge

- Study the Quran (boys and some girls)
- Algebra
- Medicine (pass a test, phsycology)

