

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 10: The Muslim World 600 AD – 1250 AD

Section 1: The Rise of Islam

Section 2: Islam Expands

Section 3: Muslim Culture



Chapter 10: The Muslim World

600 AD – 1250 AD

Section 1: The Rise of Islam

Allah

Muhammad

Islam

Muslim

Hijrah

mosque

hajj

Qur'an

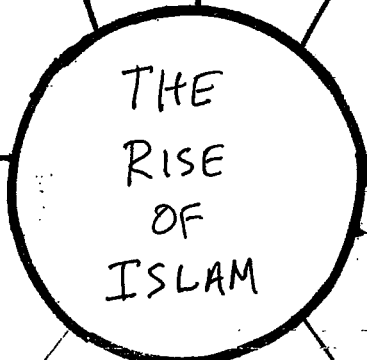
Sunna

shari'a

Muhammad's Mission

Geography Plays a Role

Why Study Islam



THE
RISE
OF
ISLAM

The Five Pillars of Faith

The Prophet Muhammed

Beliefs and Practices

The Qur'an

The HIJRAH

ISLAM: THE FAITH & EMPIRE

A. Who was Muhammad?

- Born around _____ CE, begins preaching in _____ CE
- _____ / _____ of the religion
- Was a _____
- Received message from _____ - he is considered the fourth & final prophet (_____, _____ & _____ were first three- believed to have prepared people for Muhammad)
- Taught a basic message about Islam: **The is ONE god = _____** (Muhammad's society was polytheistic and worshipped traditional Arab gods at the _____)
 - Muslims believe Allah is the same god that Jews & Christians worship

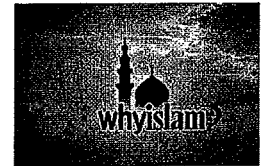


B. Problems Muhammad Faced Starting Islam:

- Traditional practices valued _____
- _____ society- believed in many gods, particular to one's clan
- Threatened those in power (_____ to Bedouin tribal leadership)

C. Why Then Did Islam Spread So Quickly?

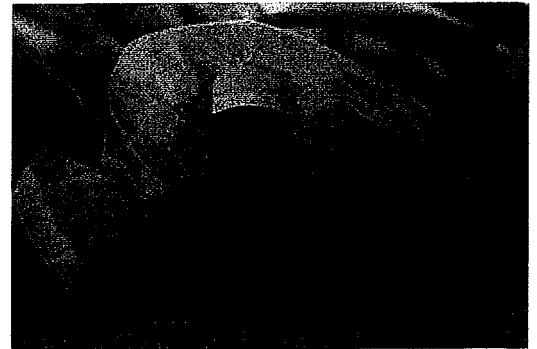
- Muhammad was _____ & a gifted _____
- Promise of _____ for all those who believe
- Valued _____ towards & _____ for poor people
- Practice of _____ toward those who were conquered
- Those who converted avoided paying a _____
- Many living in other empires (Byzantine & Sassanid) believed Muslim Arabs to be liberators
- Successful use of military (invoking _____ or the believe in use of force against aggressors to defend Islam)
- Geography of the Arabian Peninsula helped
 - Little _____ land- trade was necessary
 - Location- crossroads of 3 _____
 - Bedouin culture valued family, warrior-like skills, loyalty, courage
 - _____ emerged as major city/trade center
- _____ became common language of Islam and united people



D. 5 Pillars of Islam (mandatory practices)

- _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____
- Belief that _____ is the sacred holy book (believed to be the will of Allah as revealed to Muhammad and must be written in _____).
 - The Bible and Torah are sacred also- but the _____ perfects those teachings

<u>5 Pillars</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Shahaada	Faith
Salaah	Prayer
Zakaah	Charity
Sawm	Fasting
Hajj	Pilgrimage



God is most great. God is most great.
 God is most great. God is most great.
 I testify that there is no god except God.
 I testify that there is no god except God.
 I testify that Muhammad is the messenger of God.
 I testify that Muhammad is the messenger of God.
 Come to prayer! Come to prayer!
 Come to success (In this life and the Hereafter)! Come to success!
 Come to the best of deeds! Come to the best of deeds!
 God is most great. God is most great.
 There is no god except God.

Section 2: Islam Expands

caliph

Umayyads

Shia'a

Sunni

Sufi

Abbasids

al-Andalus

Fatimid

CHAPTER

SEC. 2

Abbasids Consolidate Power

Succession

MUSLIM TRADE NETWORK

Control Extends to 3 Continents

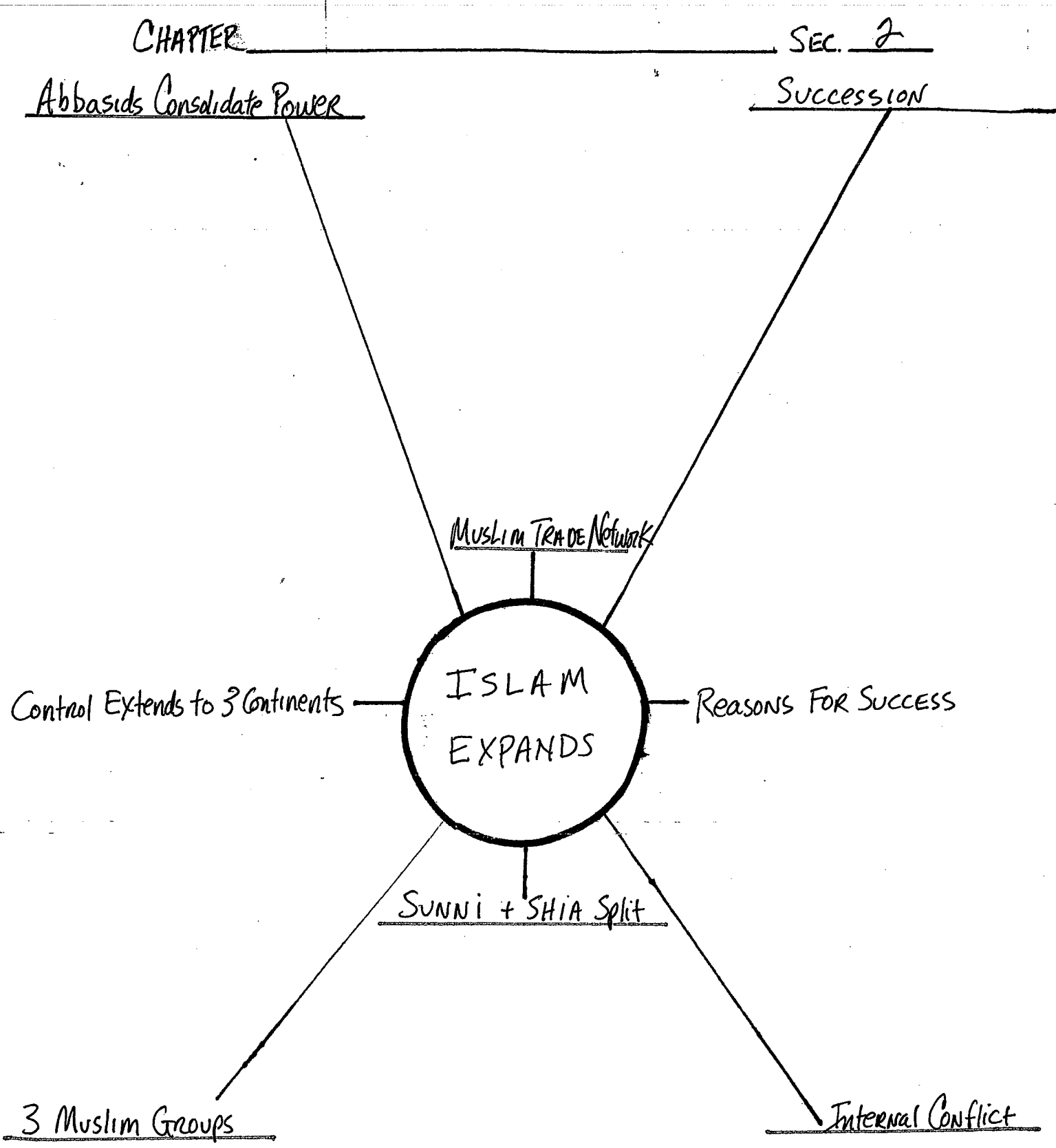
ISLAM
EXPANDS

Reasons FOR SUCCESS

SUNNI + SHIA Split

3 Muslim Groups

Internal Conflict



Key Events/Timeline

613: Muhammad begins _____ in public

622: Muhammad & followers _____ (later called Medina)... called the _____

*** This is year #1 on the Islamic Calendar!*

630: Muhammad & _____ followers return to Mecca with force

They take the city, destroy the _____, abolish old polytheistic religion, but show _____ with the people- gains their favor!

632: Muhammad dies

Four _____ lead in succession (632-661):

Abu- Bakr



Umar



Uthman



Ali (direct blood line from Muhammad)

(Ali is assassinated and the rule of elected Caliphs ends)

All of these men knew Muhammad. They lived their lives following the example of Muhammad (what is known as _____). They expanded the faith & power of Islam through use of the military (_____).

_____ Caliphate (@661-750, CE)

- Lived _____ (unlike Muhammad & caliphs)
- Moved capital from Mecca to _____

DIVISION CREATED!

_____ (Sunnis)

_____ (Shiites)

- Leaders should live by Muhammad's example, in the tradition of Muhammad
- Largest percentage of Muslims today (@80%)

- Leaders need to be blood descendents of Muhammad
- "_____"
- Developed **Fatimid Caliphate** in Cairo (909-1171)
- Minority of Muslims today (but 65% of Iraqi Muslims)

_____ (750-1258, CE)

- Conquered the Umayyad Family (murdered all but one son who escaped to Spain)
- Ruled areas now Iraq, Iran, central Asia
- Built city of _____ as capital
- Became a powerful _____
- _____

Created Muslim state called Umayyad **al-Andalus** in Cordoba, Spain (756-976, CE)

Name: _____

Period: _____

Islamic Empire Map Project

Map Directions: Use the maps on pages 261 and 264 in our textbook to complete the following:

1. Locate and label the following:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| • Mediterranean Sea | • Persian Gulf | • Arabia | • Mecca | • Tours (Battle of
Tours 732 C.E.) |
| • Red Sea | • Indian Ocean | • Byzantine Empire | • Medina | • Constantinople |
| • Arabian Sea | • Persia | • India | • Baghdad | • Cordoba |
| • Black Sea | • Spain | • Jerusalem | • Damascus | |
| • Caspian Sea | • Egypt | • Alexandria | • Cairo | |

2A. Color or use patterns to locate the following areas and boundary on your map:

- Extent of Muslim lands by 634 C.E.
- Extent of Muslim lands by 661 C.E.
- Extent of Muslim lands by 750 C.E.
- Extent of Muslim influence, 1200 C.E.

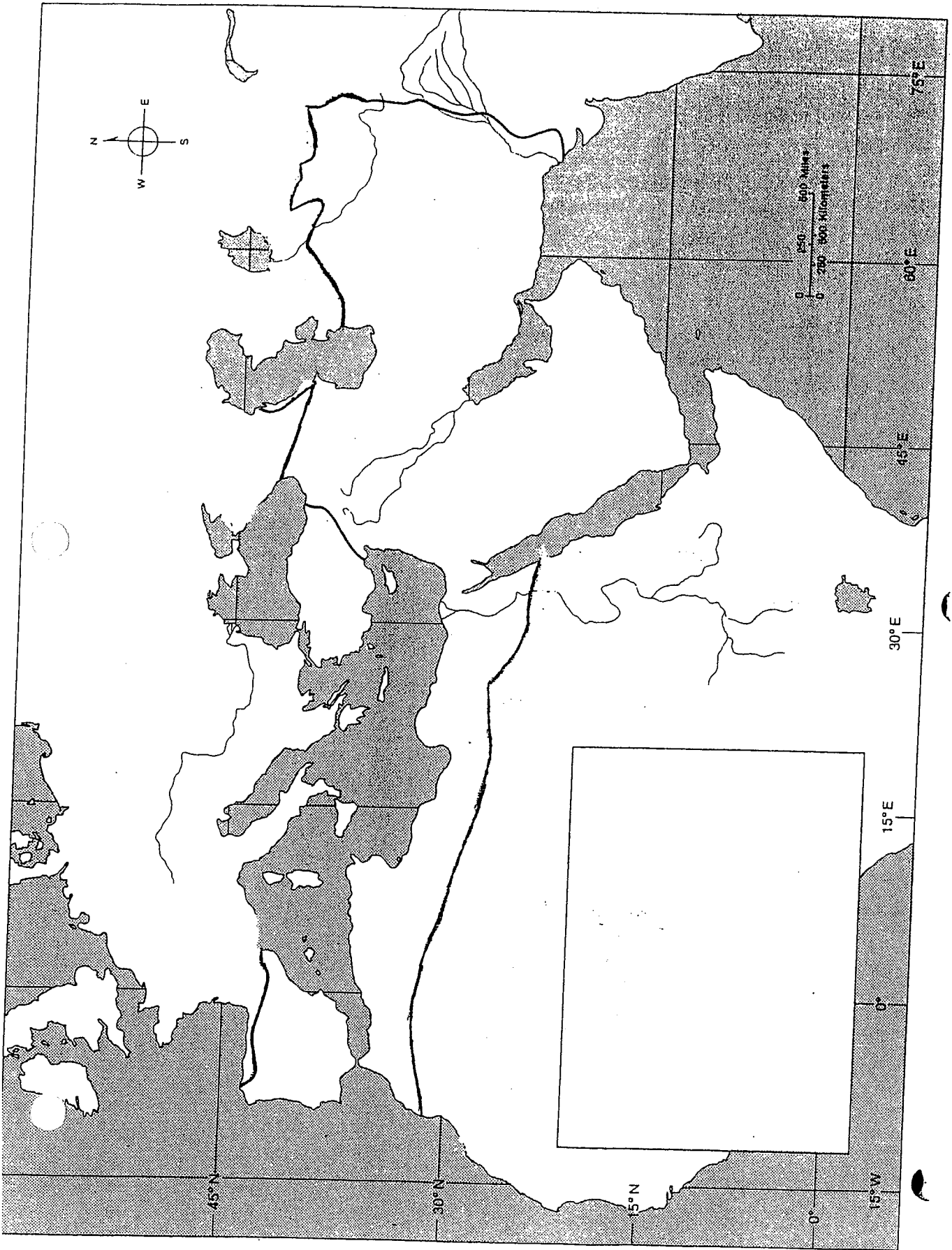
B. Create a key in the legend box. (Remember to include Extent of Muslim Influence by 1200 boundary line and a battle symbol for the Battle of Tours.)

3. **Critical Thinking Questions:** Use Chapter 10 in the textbook and your map to answer the following:

- How did the expansion of Islam between 750 C.E. and 1200 C.E. differ from the expansion before 750 C.E.?
- Why was the location of Mecca ideal for the spread of Islam?
- What two older empires in the region did the Muslims have to compete with or conquer?
- How far might Islamic influence spread if the Muslims had won the key battle of Tours in 732 C.E.?
- Why was Islam able to spread so widely so quickly?

Name _____ Date _____

20 Islamic Empire



Section 3: Muslim Culture

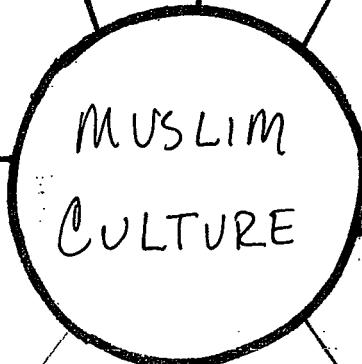
House of Wisdom _____

calligraphy _____

Philosophy + Religion Blend Views

Muslim Society 8th + 9th Century

Decline of Unified State

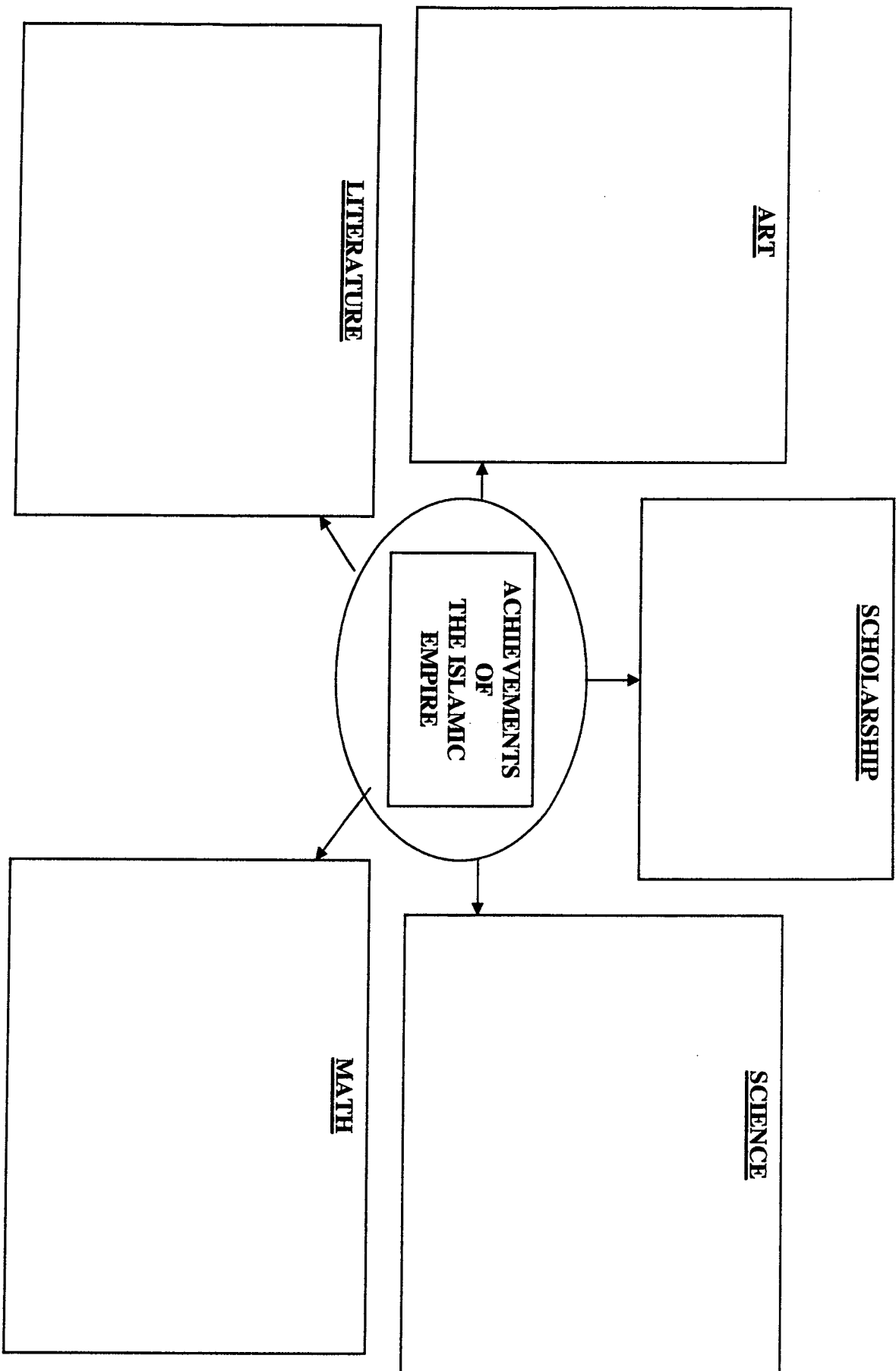


Medicine, Math + Science

Role of Women

Literature, Art, Architecture

Reasons for Advancement



CHRISTIANITY

* * * *

JUDAISM

* * * * *

ISLAM

* * * * *

* *

Glossary

CHAPTER 10 The Muslim World

alms Money for the poor
Bedouins Nomadic people of Arabia, North Africa, or Syria
deputy An assistant or representative who can take over when the leader is absent
fasting Restricting what one eats

fertile Word that describes soil that is good for growing crops
flourish Do well
idols Images or objects that people worship
Ka'aba Muslim shrine

oasis Place in a desert with enough water to support plant life
prophet Person said to speak the word of God
scholarship Learning
successor Person who comes after and takes the place of someone else

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

- shari'a
- Islam
- hajj
- Allah
- Muslim

Muhammad is the prophet of the religion called **1** _____. The word that names a follower of this religion is **2** _____. One of the central beliefs of this religion is that there is only one god, **3** _____. Among the required practices of followers is the giving of alms, or aid, for the poor. Followers must also make a **4** _____, or pilgrimage, to Mecca at least once in a lifetime. Believers also follow a body of law known as **5** _____. It gives guidance on practical matters of daily life.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

- a. Umayyad
- b. Fatimid
- c. Abbasid
- d. Hijrah
- e. Sufi

- _____ **1.** Muhammad's move from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina)
- _____ **2.** Member of a Muslim caliphate that traced its ancestry to Muhammad's daughter
- _____ **3.** Caliphate that ruled much of the Muslim Empire from A.D. 750 to 1258
- _____ **4.** Caliphate that ruled the Muslim Empire from A.D. 661 to 750
- _____ **5.** Muslim who pursues a life of poverty and spirituality.

AFTER YOU READ (cont.) **CHAPTER 10** The Muslim World

Main Ideas

1. Who was Muhammad, and what did he teach?

2. Explain the importance of the Qur'an and Sunna in Muslim life.

3. Why did many conquered peoples accept Islam? What happened to those who did not?

4. What factors linked the three separate caliphates—the Abbasids, the Umayyads of al-Andalus, and the Fatimids?

5. What rights did women have in early Muslim society?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Explain the importance of Mecca and Yathrib (Medina) in the life of Muhammad.**
- 2. Explain the relationship between these terms: Umayyads, caliph, Sunni, and Shi'a.**