**Islam & The Islamic Empires**

* **Origins of Islam**
* In 570, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* During this time, the northern portion of Middle East was dominated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* There was no centralized authority within the Arabian Peninsula
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruled & benefitted from the lucrative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Tribes traded frankincense & myrrh with the Persians & Byzantines
* Mecca was an important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Mecca also served as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Muhammad became a merchant & eventually married a wealthy widow, Khadijah
* Financially secure, Muhammad now turned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In about 610, Muhammad began to have visions while meditating.
* He believed that these visions were the Angel Gabriel delivering a message from the one true God (Allah in Arabic)
* The message delivered in these revelation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & were eventually recorded in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Basic Beliefs of Islam**
* Muslims believe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* They do also believe that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holy books contain religious truth
* Christians & Jews are called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Basic beliefs of Islam are outlined in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* the belief in one God that created all of things belief
* that God sent a series of messengers (prophets) including Noah, Abraham, Moses, & Jesus.
* Each prophet delivered a divine message which is preserved in the Books of God, these include the Torah, Gospels, Psalms, and Scrolls.
* According to Islam, Muhammad is God’s final messenger and he has delivered God’s exact words in the form of the Quran
* Muslims look to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* words and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad
* Used to guide everyday life.
* Five Pillars of Islam
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Muslim scholars have used these various sources of religious truth to compile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, law
* regulates public & private affairs in Muslim states.
* **Islam spreads**
* Muhammad began to share his message with the people of Mecca after 610
* The message was not well received as it threatened Mecca’s traditional role as a pilgrimage destination for the polytheistic Arabs.
* Muhammad led his followers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 622 to flee persecution.
* Most of the population of Medina accepted Muhammad as the Messenger of God & converted
* The Meccan migrants & the converts of Medina, unified under a single faith, now formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The conflict with Mecca continued until 630
* the armies of the Umma successfully defeated Mecca.
* by his death in 632, most of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was unified under the authority of the Umma.
* Leadership of Islam passed to a successor called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Under the first 4 caliphs, the Umma now known as a caliphate continued to expand.
* By 661, the caliphate included all of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Political authority of the caliphate spread quickly but Islam did not
* Civil war broke out in 656 due to conflict over leadership of the religion
* **Islamic Empires**
* The Umayyads won the civil war & ruled from 661 to 750 (Umayyad caliphs remained in power in Spain until 1031).
* Under the Umayyads the caliphate expanded to include all of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* The Umayyad government & army was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, however the empire was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Ethnic conflicts led to unrest & in 750 the Umayyad dynasty was overthrown
* The Abbasid Caliphate replaced the Umayyads & held the position until the last Abbasid Caliph was killed by the Mongols in 1258.
* The Abbasid caliphs were never able to maintain the level of political unity or centralized authority of the Umayyads.
* Abbasid authority never extended to Iberia & by 969 a rival caliphate, the Fatimids, controlled Northern Africa & parts of Palestine & the Arabian Peninsula.
* **The Split Within Islam**
* Sunni vs Shi’ite
* Conflict Within Islam
* While alive, Muhammad never established a plan for leadership of the Umma
* After his death the 1st 3 caliphs were selected from among his close companions & generally ruled without controversy until year 656
* 656 - rebels from the army assassinated Uthman, the third caliph
* The assassins then nominated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Many in the community believed that Ali was Muhammad’s legitimate heir because of sermon delivered by the Prophet at Ghadir al-Khumm in which he alluded to Ali as leader
* Ali accepted the position of caliph but he faced a challenge from 2 of Muhammad's close friends & his favorite wife A’isha
* This challenge resulted in the Battle of the Camel from which Ali emerged victorious
* Following the Battle of the Camel, Ali faced another challenge
* Came from a relative of the slain Uthman, the Syrian governor Mu’awiya
* This led to more armed conflict
* Battles were inconclusive
* Ali & Mu’awiya agreed to a truce
* Ali was assassinated by a group of his followers in 661
* Assassins were angered by Ali’s willingness to negotiate with Mu’awiya
* Ali’s assassination cleared the way for Mu’awiya to assume the position of caliph
* Established the Umayyad Caliphate
* However, Ali’s son Husayn revolted in 680 hoping to reestablish his family’s right to rule
* The Umayyad caliph ordered Husayn & his family massacred
* The violent death of Husayn made him a martyr to his followers
* Husayn’s followers broke away & formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of Islam
* Supports of the Umayyads became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Economic Impact of Islam**
* **Islamic Trade Routes**
* The Islamic world laid at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the period from 600 to 1300
* The stability offered by these vast Islamic caliphates fostered the growth of these trade routes & prosperity of the regions they connected
* These trade routes include the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Together these interconnected routes linked the manufactures, mines markets of China, Southeast Asia, India, East Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, West Africa, & Europe
* Trade along Islamic trade routes included the exchange of key commodities
* China - silk and porcelain
* South & SE Asia - spices & textiles
* Africa - ivory, slaves, & gold
* Europe - glass
* Middle East - metalware, slaves, & textiles
* Trade along Islamic trade routes was facilitated by technological advances
* Arab dhow made travel in the Indian Ocean easier
* it was equipped with a triangular lateen sail that increased the ship’s maneuverability
* Arabian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that diffused to North Africa improved the security & efficiency of trans-Saharan trade
* The common moral code that Islam offered also promoted the growth of trade in the region
* Taken together, these Afro-Eurasian trade routes that meet in the Muslim world spurred the entire region’s economic growth
* This growth is evidenced by the increased prosperity in major trading cities like Timbuktu, Mombasa, Alexandra, Constantinople, Venice, Hormuz, Baghdad, Melaka, Calicut, Canton, & Hangzhou among others
* **Major Contributions of Islam**
* 2 key factors intercepted in the period 600 to 1300 to make the Islamic world a center of learning
* 1st - the Islamic world was at the intersection of Afro-Eurasia’s major trade routes
* this fostered a cosmopolitan atmosphere were intellectuals from different regions could meet and exchange ideas
* Early scholarship from Greece & Rome was translated, preserved & improved upon.
* Indian mathematics including the number system that becomes known as Arabic numerals in the West was applied to the development of algebra
* Chinese paper making technology allowed the creation of vast libraries & Chinese technologies related to navigation, astronomy, & gunpowder were refined
* These refinements would eventually facilitate the age of exploration in Europe.
* 2nd - the expectation that all believers read the Quran promoted literacy in a universal language, Arabic, & the establishment of an extensive educational system
* Baghdad, Damascus, Cordoba, & Timbuktu among other cities became what we might call university towns
* This intellectual development was centered on the madrasas, a religious college were scholars studied many disciplines of learning
* In the field of science, Ibn Sina authored *Canon of Medicine* which became the authoritative medical text in the Middle East & Europe until the 1600s
* In the field of geography, Ibn Battuta’s Travels vastly improved knowledge of cultural & physical geography in the Islamic world & beyond.