

Ch. 10 Study Guide ✓

EXPANSION & INTERACTION

(500-1500):

# THE ISLAMIC WORLD

3 WORLD HISTORY I

MR. GEORGE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

BLOCK \_\_\_\_\_

①

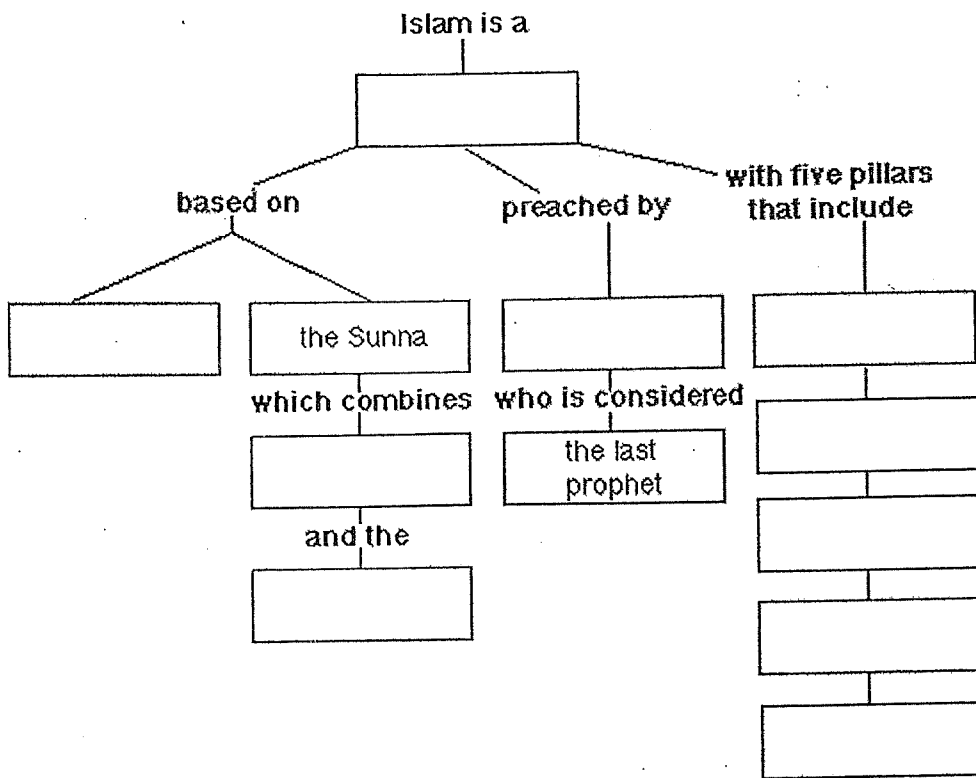
# Islam Graphic Organizer

Founder of Islam:

Holy Book:

Important People: (besides founder)

Notes:



**Five Pillars of Islam:** Muslims must perform these duties to show submission to Allah.

What is the Kaaba? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the Hajj? \_\_\_\_\_

Mecca is in what present-day country? \_\_\_\_\_

Where is Muhammad buried? \_\_\_\_\_

How many times per day do Muslims pray? \_\_\_\_\_

How many times do Muslims walk around the Kaaba? \_\_\_\_\_

## WORLD HISTORY 1

Mr. George

### STUDY GUIDE: Islam (CHAPTER 10)

- What is Islam?
  - Jihad
  - The hajj
  - The Life of Muhammad
  - Qu'ran
  - Shariah
  - Role of women/the veil/oppression
  - 5 pillars
- **How can religion lead to violence?**
  - Jihad
  - Modern examples
- How has the Golden Age of Islam advanced other civilizations?
  - Arabesque abstract art
  - Science and medicine
  - Trade/economics
  - Geography/expansion

#### Questions to Consider:

- What were women's lives like in the Islamic world? Expected to submit to men and raise children. Per the Qu'ran – as believers are equal.
- Muslim scholars believed that Mathematics was basis of all knowledge. Major advances made by scholars in areas of :
  - Mathematics (al-Khwarizmi : wrote algebra book)
  - Astronomy (Ibn Al-Haythain: vision discoveries; led to discovery of lenses for telescope and microscope)
  - Medicine. (al-Razi: Muslim physician who wrote medical books)
- What issues divided Sunni and Shi'ite (Shi'a) Muslims?
  - 83% Sunni: Believe first four caliphs were "rightly guided"
  - 16% Shi'a: Believe Ali should've succeeded Muhammad.
- Why did the Islamic empire eventually crumble and fall?
  - Loss of political control over immense territory. Unified state broke up, but culture continued as it was split into three empires (Ottoman, Safarid, Mughal)

Be able to identify the following places on a map:

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| ✓ Mecca          | ✓ Jerusalem         |
| ✓ Medina         | ✓ Persian Gulf      |
| ✓ Constantinople | ✓ Black Sea         |
| ✓ Alexandria     | ✓ Caspian Sea       |
| ✓ Damascus       | ✓ Mediterranean Sea |
| ✓ Baghdad        |                     |

### Timeline of Muhammad

570 A.D.: Muhammad is born.

His wife is Khadijah.

610: The angel Gabriel visits Muhammad. Allah expressed his will through angel Gabriel – who revealed it to Muhammad.

613: Muhammad begins preaching; however, his rejection of the traditional Arab gods angered merchants in Mecca.

622: The hijra takes place. (migration from Mecca to Yathrib – later renamed Medina)

630: Muhammad returns to Mecca, where he destroys the idols in the Ka'aba.

632: Muhammad dies and Abu Bakr is elected the first caliph.

**Major Muslim caliphates/families** build empires on parts of three continents (note that the Arabian peninsula is the crossroads of three continents)

- 632-661 '4 Rightly Guided Caliphs": lead Muslims based on Muhammad's actions & Qu'ran.
  - a. Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, Ali
- 661-750 Umayyad caliphate
- 750-1258 Abbasid caliphate
- 756-976 Umayyads of Al-Andalus (Spain)
- 909-1171 Fatimid caliphate (N. Africa, Egypt, W. Arabia, Syria)

### Sources of Muslim Authority:

Qu'ran or Koran– holy book of Muslims (in Arabic). Dictated by the Archangel Gabriel to Muhammad.

Sunna – Muhammad's example

Shari'ah – System of law assembled from Qu'ran & Sunna.

## Five Pillars of Islam (All Muslims must carry out these five duties)

1. Faith
2. Prayer
3. Alms (money)
4. Fasting
5. Pilgrimage to Mecca(Hajj)

What is their significance in the lives of Muslims?

- Ensures Muslims live their religion (one God) while serving in their community.

## Terms to Know:

**Islam:** Submission (to God)

**Muslim:** A follower of Islam who submits their will to God.

**Hejirah/Hijra:** migration to Medina

**Hajj:** pilgrimage to Mecca

**Allah:** God in Arabic

**Muhammad:** Prophet

**Caliph:** Successor or deputy of the Prophet

**Jihad:** Two types of Jihad. Greater Jihad is the **personal struggle** to keep evil away from yourself and the lesser Jihad is Holy War to defend Islam, people, property or occupation of a Muslim or Islamic country (**religious struggle**).

**Abu Bakr:** First Caliph

**Five Pillars of Islam:** Muslims' basic religious duties

**Mosque:** Islamic house of worship

Two branches that divide Islam: Sunni & Shi'a

**Ka'aba:** Ancient shrine in Mecca where pilgrims worship. It is a square building surrounded by the great mosque in Mecca

**Ramadan:** Islamic holy month

**Dome of the Rock:** Islamic monument in Jerusalem (holy place of Islam). Muslims say Muhammad ascended into heaven to learn Allah's will; With Allah's blessing he returned to earth to bring his message to all people.

## Islamic Art & Architecture

- How did the teachings of Islam influence the arts? Islam spread and entered new regions that had rich artistic traditions.
- Allah can only create people and animals – so artists not supposed to.
- Connection to the Qu'ran
- Decoration through use of **Calligraphy**, Mosaic Tiles; Arabesque & Geometric Patterns
- Architecture of mosques

### Understanding and Applying the Islamic Concept Of Jihad

**Background:**

The Arabic word *jihad* is accurately translated as "exertion of effort" or "struggle". It does not mean "holy war" and indeed the Arabic word for war is not used once in the Qur'an. The Qur'an condemns wars of extermination or territorial conquest. But it is a religious duty, according to the Qur'an, for the entire Muslim community – women as well as men – to fight in defense of their lives, property, and freedom. The Arabic word *jihad* is a fine word. Devout Muslims use this word all the time; it has a beautiful meaning for them. Muslims and non-Muslims alike may choose this name for a baby boy, and hold high aspirations that he will live up to the name.

In Islam, there are two kinds of jihad –

**"Greater Jihad"** – is the one each one of us conducts within ourselves – to be the kind of person the Creator intended us to be.

**"Lesser Jihad"** – is the one conducted in the world – to end oppression, to not allow ourselves to be oppressed, to bring about justice within society. Lesser Jihad is a most original concept in Islamic thought as it carries with it the moral weight of social responsibility.

**Answer the questions below:**

1. Drug lords kill drug enforcement officials for interfering with their drug operations. The drug lords declare that they were being harassed and oppressed by authorities.
  - a. This is "lesser Jihad"
  - b. This is not "lesser Jihad"
  - c. More information is needed
  
2. Country X invades country Y in order to exploit the mineral resources in country Y. The leaders of country X claim that country Y is a poor country whose people cannot properly appreciate or develop their resources themselves.
  - a. This is "lesser Jihad"
  - b. This is not "lesser Jihad"
  - c. More information is needed
  
3. The people of country Y (above) resist with violence.
  - a. This is "lesser Jihad"
  - b. This is not "lesser Jihad"
  - c. More information is needed
  
4. In another part of the world, the people of country B have lived under the colonial rule of country C for many years. The people of country B have tried every peaceful means of gaining their independence, but decide they have no choice but to wage war on country C.
  - a. This is "lesser Jihad"
  - b. This is not "lesser Jihad"
  - c. More information is needed
  
5. The people of country B (above) decide to take their case to the international scene and commit acts of violence against civilian citizens of country D (which gives assistance to country C).
  - a. This is "lesser Jihad"
  - b. This is not "lesser Jihad"
  - c. More information is needed

1/3/2016



New York Times http://nyti.ms/1VzkLy7

MIDDLE EAST | Q&amp;A

## How Do Sunni and Shia Islam Differ?

by JOHN HARNEY JAN. 3, 2016

Saudi Arabia's execution of the Shiite cleric Sheikh Nimr al-Nimr could escalate tensions in the Muslim world even further. In the Shiite theocracy Iran, the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, said on Sunday that Saudi Arabia, which is ruled by a Sunni monarchy, would face "divine vengeance" for the killing of the outspoken cleric, which was part of a mass execution of 47 men. Sheikh Nimr had advocated for greater political rights for Shiites in Saudi Arabia and surrounding countries. Saudi Arabia had accused him of inciting violence against the state.

Here is a primer on the basic differences between Sunni and Shia Islam.

### What caused the split?

A schism emerged after the death of the Prophet Muhammad in 632, and disputes arose over who should shepherd the new and rapidly growing faith.

Some believed that a new leader should be chosen by consensus; others thought that only the prophet's descendants should become caliph. The title passed to a trusted aide, Abu Bakr, though some thought it should have gone to Ali, the prophet's cousin and son-in-law. Ali eventually did become caliph after he and two successors were assassinated.

After Ali also was assassinated, with a poison-laced sword at the mosque in Kufa, in what is now Iraq, his sons Hasan and then Hussein claimed the title.

But Hussein and many of his relatives were massacred in Karbala, Iraq, in 680. His martyrdom became a central tenet to those who believed that Ali should have succeeded the prophet. (It is mourned every year during the month of Muharram.) The followers became known as Shiites, a contraction of the phrase Shiat Ali, or followers of Ali.

The Sunnis, however, regard the first three caliphs before Ali as rightly guided and themselves as the true adherents to the Sunnah, or the prophet's tradition. Sunni rulers embarked on sweeping conquests that extended the caliphate into North Africa and Europe. The last caliphate ended with the fall of the Ottoman Empire after World War I.

### How do their beliefs differ?

The Sunni and Shiite sects of Islam encompass a wide spectrum of doctrine, opinion and schools of thought. The branches are in agreement on many aspects of Islam, but there are considerable disagreements within each. Both branches include worshipers who run the gamut from secular to fundamentalist. Shiites consider Ali and the leaders who came after him as imams. Most believe in a line of 12 imams, the last of whom, a boy, is believed to have vanished in the ninth century in Iraq after his father was murdered. Shiites known as Twelvers anticipate his return as the Mahdi, or Messiah. Because of the different paths the two sects took, Sunnis emphasize God's power in the material world, sometimes including the public and political realm, while Shiites value in martyrdom and sacrifice.

### Which sect is larger, and where is each concentrated?

More than 85 percent of the world's 1.5 billion Muslims are Sunni. They live across the Arab world, as well as in countries like Turkey, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia. Iran, Iraq and Bahrain are largely Shiite. The Saudi royal family, which practices an austere and conservative strand of Sunni Islam known as Wahhabism, controls Islam's holiest shrines, Mecca and Medina. Karbala, Kufa and Najaf in Iraq are revered shrines for the Shiites.

Saudi Arabia and Iran, the dominant Sunni and Shiite powers in the Middle East, often take opposing sides in regional conflicts. In Yemen, Shiite rebels from the north, the Houthis, overthrew a Sunni-dominated government, leading to an invasion by a Saudi-led coalition. In Syria, which has a Sunni majority, the Alawite Shiite sect of President Bashar al-Assad, which has long dominated the government, clings to power amid a bloody civil war. And in Iraq, bitter resentments between the Shiite-led government and Sunni communities have contributed to victories by the Islamic State.

### Correction: January 3, 2016

Because of an editing error, an earlier version of this article misstated the relationship between the Prophet Muhammad and Ali, one of his successors. Ali was the prophet's cousin and son-in-law, not grandson.

### Correction: January 4, 2016

An earlier version of this article referred imprecisely to the Prophet Muhammad's succession. It is a matter of dispute; it is not the case that all Muslims agree that he died without appointing a successor. (Although Sunnis believe this, Shiites believe that he chose Ali, his

7

## 2 Sects within Islam

Islam split into the **two factions** after the death of the Prophet Muhammad

	Sunni	Shia
	The <b>Sunni</b> considered by many the "orthodox" branch of Islam, making up the majority of practitioners in the world. 85-90%	The <b>Shia</b> are concentrated in a handful of nations including Iraq and Iran. 10-15%
	Sunni backed a series of appointed caliphs as head of the faith	The Shia believed a series of Imams descended from the Prophet were the true leaders of Islam. They get their name from one of those descendants, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law <b>Ali</b> , considered the first <b>Imam</b> .
	After the death of the Muslim prophet Muhammad in the early seventh century, the roughly 100,000 Muslims he left behind needed to choose a new leader for their young Islamic state.	
	The majority of Muslims chose Abu Bakr, one of Muhammad's companions, to lead them.	However, a smaller group argued that Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law and cousin, should become the new head.
	This disagreement led to a split within Islam into the two major sects that remain divided today: Sunni and Shia.	
Religious Practices and Prayer	No privileged class of spiritual leaders	Imam (Islamic leader) is important and treated as a saint  Rejects companions of Muhammad. Do not base any of their religious practices on the testimony of these individuals