

Three Religions & Islam Review Sheet  
Humanities  
Mr. George

STUDY GUIDE: THREE RELIGIONS & ISLAM (Chapter 10)

Terms to Know:

Abraham	Polytheism	Rightly Guided Caliphs
Jerusalem	Muhammad	<del>Open Courtyard</del>
Monotheism	Mecca	<del>Minbar</del>
Allah	Arabic	<del>Minaret</del>
Mosque	Sunni	<del>Qiblah Wall</del>
Ishmael	Ka'aba	<del>Kufah</del>
Medina	Quran	<del>Minbar</del>
Imam	5 Pillars	Dome
Shi'a	<del>Bedouins</del>	
Khadijah	Gabriel	
Muslim	Hijrah	
Hajj	Sunna	
People of the Book	Caliph	
<del>Surah</del>	Umayyads	
<del>Umayyad</del>	Sakks	
House of Wisdom	Calligraphy	
Islam	Dome of the Rock	
Shari'a	Jihad	
Abbasids	Cordoba	

Key Concepts:

- ◆ List and explain the 5 Pillars of Islam
- ◆ ~~Identify and explain the differences between a mosque and a church~~
- ◆ Identify Muslim accomplishments in art, science and philosophy under the Abbasid caliphate
- ◆ Explain how Muhammad began to unify the Arabian Peninsula under Islam
- ◆ Describe how Muhammad's successors spread Islam and the conflicts that arose within the empire
- ◆ Explain and describe the common features of Islamic art

## Inside Mecca Video

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The Hajj is the pilgrimage to Mecca and is the fifth of the "Five Pillars of Islam." Every able-bodied Muslim who can afford to do so is obliged to make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime. The government of Saudi Arabia issues special visas to foreigners for the purpose of the pilgrimage, which takes place during the Islamic month of Dhu Al-Hijjah. However, entrance to the city itself is forbidden to non-Muslims, as the entire city is considered a site holy to Islam.

**Directions:** As you watch the video, answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What comparison did Iyad Madani, Minister of Hajj for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, make to the preparation of the hajj?
2. What reason did Fidelma O'Leary provide regarding her decision to convert to Islam?
3. What did Fidelma O'Leary have to do prior to taking the hajj?
4. Roughly how much does the cover of the Ka'aba cost to make?
5. When does the Hajj take place?
6. What is the purpose of *ihram* in which all pilgrims dress in simple, uniform attire—two white sheets for men, loose dresses, and head scarves for women?
7. How many times do the pilgrims circle the Ka'aba?
8. What contradictions are found in the camp at the Plain of Arafat outside the city of Mecca?
9. What happens that makes Khalil Mandhlazi, a Muslim from South Africa, upset at the camp?
10. Describe what happens at the "Standing at Arafat?"

Bonus: What is the meaning or significance of stoning the three pillars?

CHAPTER  
**10**

## Section 2

## PRIMARY SOURCE

## The Duties of the Caliph

by Al-Mawardi

In 632 the first caliph or imam—a leader of the Muslims—was elected to succeed Muhammad. Under the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad in the 1000s, a legal scholar named Al-Mawardi wrote *Ordinance of Government* to describe the powers and duties of the caliph. What were the caliph's ten duties in the conduct of public affairs?

The duties of the Imam in the conduct of public affairs are ten:

1. To maintain the religion according to established principles and the consensus of the first generation of Muslims. If an innovator appears or if some dubious person deviates from it, the Imam must clarify the proofs of religion to him, expound that which is correct, and apply to him the proper rules and penalties so that religion may be protected from injury and the community safeguarded from error.
2. To execute judgments given between litigants and to settle disputes between contestants so that justice may prevail and so that none commit or suffer injustice.
3. To defend the lands of Islam and to protect them from intrusion so that people may earn their livelihood and travel at will without danger to life or property.
4. To enforce the legal penalties for the protection of God's commandments from violation and for the preservation of the rights of his servants from injury or destruction.
5. To maintain the frontier fortresses with adequate supplies and effective force for their defense so that the enemy may not take them by surprise, commit profanation there, or shed the blood, either of a Muslim or an ally.
6. To wage holy war [*jihad*] against those who, after having been invited to accept Islam, persist in rejecting it, until they either become Muslims or enter the Pact so that God's truth may prevail over every religion.
7. To collect the booty and the alms in conformity with the prescriptions of the Holy Law, as defined by explicit texts and by independent judgment, and this without terror or oppression.
8. To determine the salaries and other sums due from the treasury, without extravagance and without parsimony, and to make payment at the proper time, neither in advance nor in arrears.
9. To employ capable and trustworthy men and appoint sincere men for the tasks which he delegates to them and for the money which he entrusts to them so that the tasks may be competently discharged and the money honestly safeguarded.
10. To concern himself directly with the supervision of affairs and the scrutiny of conditions so that he may personally govern the community, safeguard the faith, and not resort to delegation in order to free himself either for pleasure or for worship, for even the trustworthy may betray and the sincere may deceive. God said, "O David, we have made you our vicegerent on earth; therefore, judge justly among men and do not follow your caprice, which will lead you astray from God's path."

from Bernard Lewis, ed., *Islam from the Prophet Muhammed to the Capture of Constantinople* (New York: Harper and Row, 1974), Vol. 1, 150–51, 171–79. Reprinted in Peter N. Stearns, ed., *Documents in World History*, Vol. 1 (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1988), 114–115.

### Activity Options

1. **Summarizing** Create a two-column chart. In one column, list the caliph's religious duties. In the other column, list his nonreligious duties. Share your chart with classmates.
2. **Using a Guest Speaker** Invite a religious leader in your community—such as a priest, a rabbi, or a minister—to speak to the class about his or her duties in the conduct of public affairs. Then write a paragraph in which you compare the duties of the guest speaker with those of the caliph.

1/3/2016



New York Times http://nyti.ms/1V2kly7

MIDDLE EAST | Q&A

# How Do Sunni and Shia Islam Differ?

by JOHN HEARNKY 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 a dispute 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 but 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 1.6 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



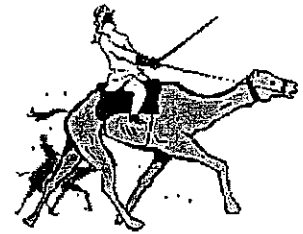
# Golden Age of Islam

(750 - 1253)

## Background

**Islam** began in the **Arabian Peninsula** in the early 7th century CE. It quickly spread throughout the Middle East before moving across **North Africa**, and into **Spain** and **Sicily**. By the 13th century, Islam had spread across **India** and **Southeast Asia**. The reasons for the success of Islam, and the expansion of its **empire**, can be attributed to the strength of the **Arab armies**, the use of a **common language**, and fair treatment of conquered peoples

Arab armies were able to quickly conquer territory through the use of advanced tactics and the employment of **horse** and **camel cavalry**. Islamic rulers were very tolerant of conquered peoples, and welcomed conversion to the Islamic faith. All Muslims must learn **Arabic**, so they can read the **Qur'an**, the Islamic holy book. This common language helped to unite many different **ethnic groups** within the Islamic empire. It also made possible the easy exchange of knowledge and ideas.



## Golden Age

Islamic civilization experienced a golden age under the **Abbassid Dynasty (750-1253)**, which ruled from the mid 8th century until the mid 13th century. Under the Abbassids, Islamic culture became a blending of **Arab, Persian, Egyptian, and European** traditions. The result was an era of stunning intellectual and cultural achievements.

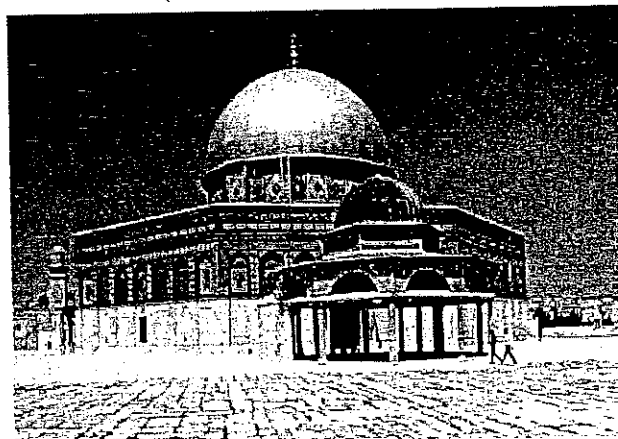
## Arts & Literature



According to the teachings of the **Qur'an**, Islamic artists were forbidden from using human figures in religious art. Therefore, they developed a style of **geometric shapes** and **patterns** that were used to decorate religious buildings called **Mosques**. These geometric patterns usually contained verses from the Qur'an written in a stylized form of decorative handwriting called **calligraphy**.

Non-religious artists were allowed to use human figures. This type of work most often appears in scholarly works of **science** or **literature**, which were lavishly illustrated.

Islamic architects borrowed heavily from the **Byzantine Empire** which used **domes** and **arches** extensively throughout their cities. An example of this use can be seen in the **Dome of the Rock**, a famous **mosque** in **Jerusalem**.



(over)

There were many different styles of Islamic literature. Most works were based on the Qur'an, but some Islamic artists wrote poetry about the joys and sorrows of love. Also, stories from other cultures were adapted and rewritten for Islamic **civilization**. The most famous collection is called *The Thousand and One Nights*, which is a collection of tales that includes such well known stories as *Aladdin and His Magic Lamp*.



### Philosophy

Islamic **scholars** translated **philosophic** texts from a variety of cultures. These include works from China, India, and Ancient Greece. Scholarly commentary written about these texts influenced a variety of cultures, including European civilizations.

### Math & Science

Islamic scholars studied both Greek and Indian mathematics before making important contributions of their own. The most well known Islamic mathematician was **al-Khwarizimi**, who pioneered the study of **algebra**. His textbook on the subject became a standard in European universities for centuries.

Islamic scholars were also skilled in astronomy. They studied **eclipses**, the **rotation of the planets**, and calculated the **circumference** of the earth to within a few thousand feet.

### Medicine



Many advances were also made in the field of medicine. Physicians and pharmacists were required to **pass exams** before treating patients. They setup **hospitals** that had separate areas for **trauma cases**, this is the basis for today's **emergency rooms**. Physicians developed treatments for **cataracts**, used a variety of herbal remedies, and were adept at treating a variety of injuries. Islamic pharmacists were the first to mix **sweet tasting syrups with medicine**, ensuring that they would be taken.

**Ibn Sina**, a famous Islamic physician, wrote a book called *Canon on Medicine*, which was an encyclopedia of **Greek, Arabic**, and his own knowledge of medicine. This book became the **standard medical text in Europe** for over five hundred years.

### Economic Achievements

Under the Abbassids, a vast **trading network** was created which helped to spread **religion, culture**, and **technology** among the different peoples of the empire. New business practices such as, **partnerships**, the **use of credit**, and **banks to exchange currency**, were developed to handle the increase in trade. The establishment of such vast trading networks made the many nations within the Islamic Empire very wealthy, and helped to stimulate many of their cultural and intellectual achievements

### Law

Islam developed a system of law based on the **Qur'an**. This system was created to help people apply the Qur'an to everyday life and situations. The book of laws, called the **Sharia**, regulates all aspects of life including, moral behavior, family life, business dealings, and government.

Name:  
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Date:  
Period:

Homework: Chapter 10-1

**Directions:** Read chapter 10 section 1 in your textbook and answer the following questions in complete sentences!

1. What were Muhammad's revelations?
2. Why were Muhammad's ideas unpopular in Mecca?
3. In what way(s) was the Hijrah a turning point?
4. Why was Muhammad's return to Mecca important?
5. What does Islam teach its followers?
6. How does carrying out the Five Pillars and other laws of Islam affect the daily lives of Muslims?
7. How does observing Islamic teachings create unity among Muslims?
8. How does Islamic law affect Muslim attitudes toward Christians and Jews?
9. On the back of this paper, explain the relationship of each term to the religion of Islam.

Allah

Qur'an

mosque

hajj

Sunna

Shari'a

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## INTRODUCTION TO ISLAMIC ART

1. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ how would you describe Islamic art?

2. What are some distinctive features of Islamic art?

*review examples of Islamic art,*

3. Are there any aspects of the images that you found unusual? If so, what are they and why did you find them unusual?

4. Are there elements (symbols, designs, patterns) in the images that illustrate aspects of Islamic spirituality? If so, what are they?

## COMMON FEATURES OF ISLAMIC ART



## The Golden Age of Muslim Civilization

**Directions:** ~~Read the Golden Age of Muslim Civilization pages 200-208.~~  
~~Answer the following questions in complete sentences.~~

1. What was slavery like in the Muslim world? Do you think this was a better place to be a slave than other civilizations we have studied?
2. Why were merchants honored in the Muslim world?
3. How did Muslims pioneer new ways of doing business? Give two examples.
4. What are two characteristics of Muslim architecture?
5. What is the most revered Muslim site in Jerusalem? What happened there?
6. What is the greatest work of Islamic literature?
7. What is the best-known collection of stories from the Muslim world? Who wrote it?
8. Describe one advance made by Muslim civilization in each of the following areas:

Mathematics  
astronomy  
medicine

### 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

