



Ch. 10 Study Guide

**EXPANSION & INTERACTION  
(500-1500):  
THE ISLAMIC WORLD**

**3 WORLD HISTORY I**

**MR. GEORGE**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**BLOCK** \_\_\_\_\_

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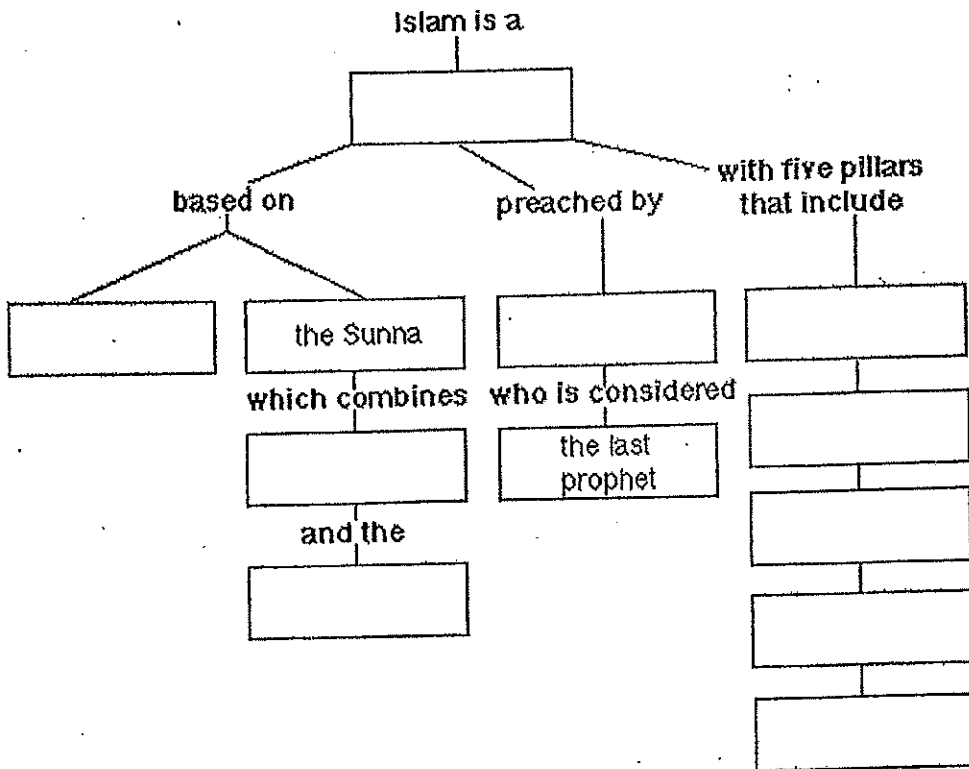
# Islam Graphic Organizer

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.

**Hejrah/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



## 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 Imam.
	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



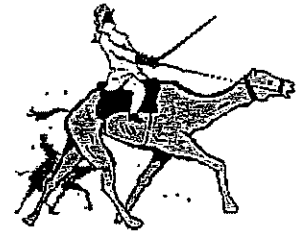
(750 - 1253)

# Golden Age of Islam

## 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.

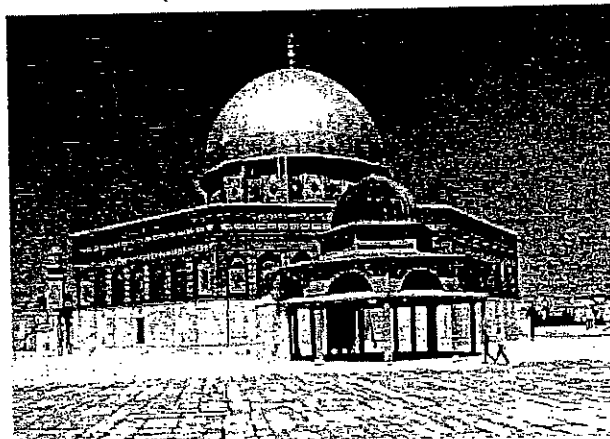
## Arts & Literature



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**.



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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

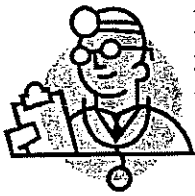
Islamic **scholars** translated **philosophic** texts from a variety of cultures. These include works from China, India, and Ancient Greece. Scholarly commentary written about these texts influenced a variety of cultures, including European civilizations.

### 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.

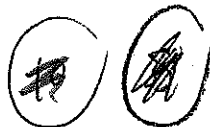
**Ibn Sina**, a famous Islamic physician, wrote a book called *Canon on Medicine*, which was an encyclopedia of **Greek, Arabic**, and his own knowledge of medicine. This book became the **standard medical text in Europe** for over five hundred years.

### 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: \_\_\_\_\_

## 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

### 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

