

Islamic World

- **Standard:** Trace the origins and expansion of the Islamic World between 600 CE and 1300 CE.
- **Essential Question:** What were the origins and expansion of the Islamic World?

Islam

- **Element:** Explain the origins of Islam and the growth of the Islamic Empire.
- **Vocabulary:** Islam, Allah, Muhammad, Muslim, Hijrah, mosque, hajj, Qur'an, caliph, Umayyads, Abbasids



Islam

- founded by the Prophet Muhammad
- Ceremony: Ramadan

Mecca



Mecca is the holiest city in the Muslim world it is the location of the Kaaba. The Kaaba: an ancient stone building where all Muslims face to pray, pilgrims must walk around it 7 times

Jerusalem

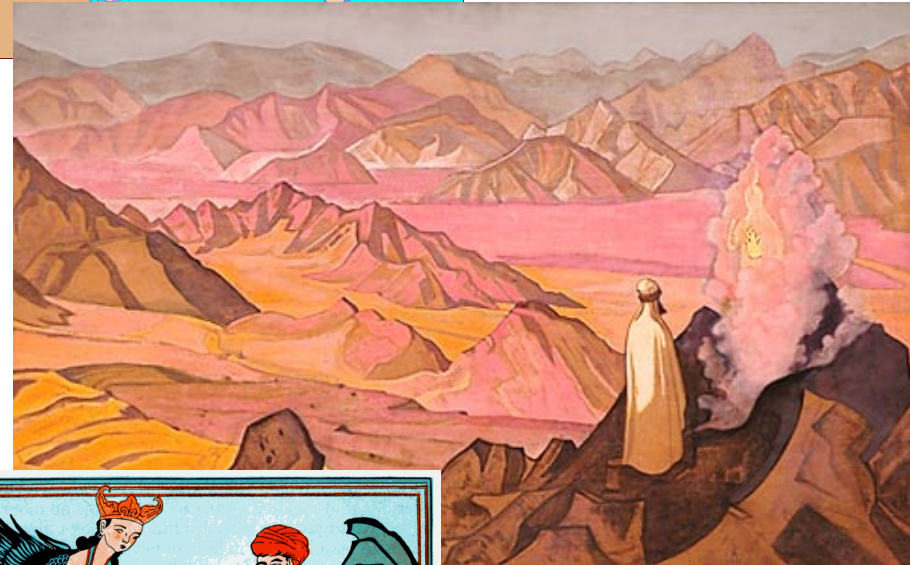


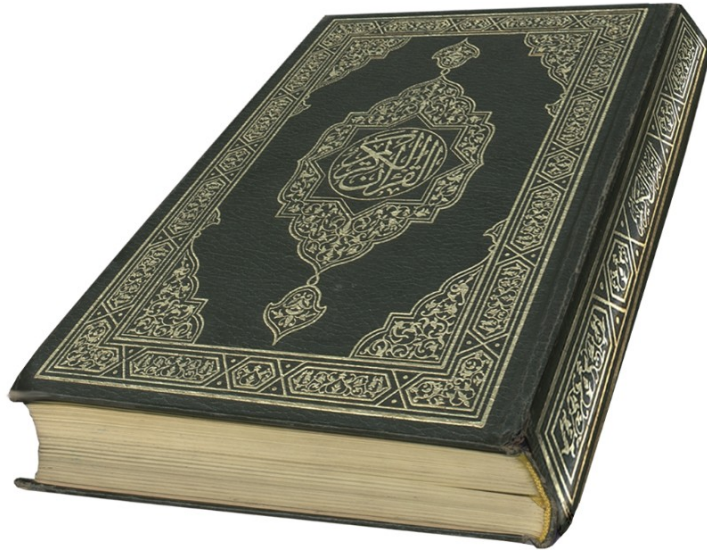
Jerusalem, Israel is a holy city for Christians, Jews, and Muslims. The Dome of the Rock is a very important site for all religions too, but it is controlled by Muslims.



• How did Islam Originate?

- Islam originated around 610 A.D. with a man named Mohammad
- He was from the city of Makkah (Mecca)
- He became troubled by the greediness of some people and went to the hills to meditate
- Allah revealed things to Mohammad through the angel Gabriel, and told Muhammad to teach what he had heard
- Mohammad returned to Mecca and began preaching Islam, which means “surrender to God”

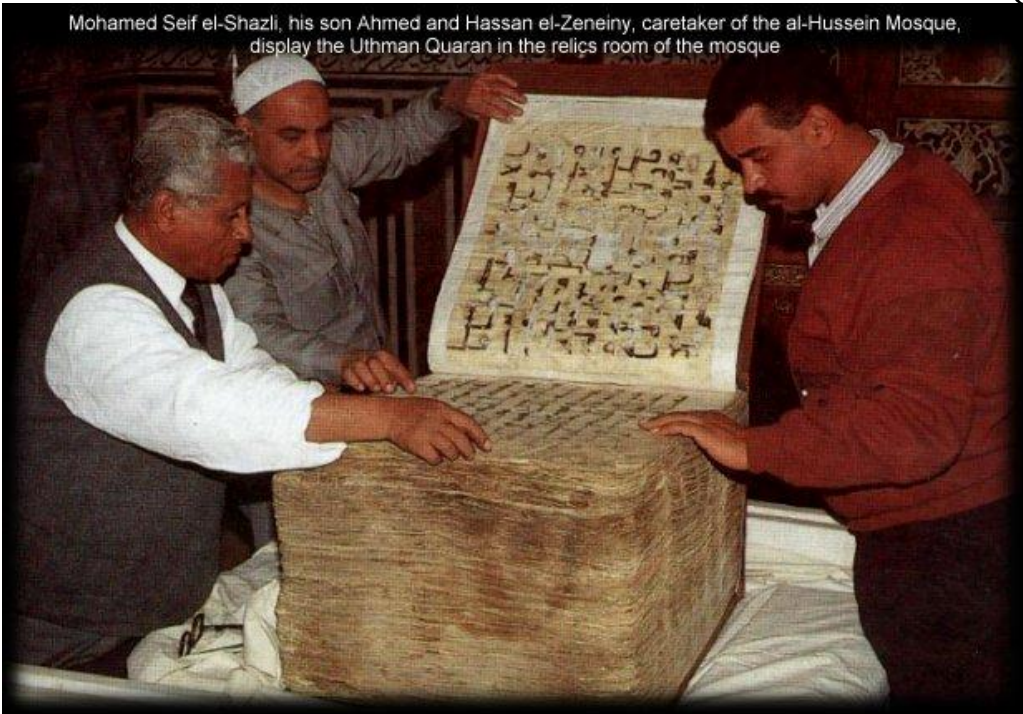




The Quran

- The holy book of **Islam**
- Islam means “peace through submission to the will of Allah”
- The Quran contains ethical guidelines and laws for Muslims

Mohamed Seif el-Shazli, his son Ahmed and Hassan el-Zeneiny, caretaker of the al-Hussein Mosque, display the Uthman Quran in the relics room of the mosque



Islam

Key Beliefs:

•The four major concepts are at the center of Islam:

- God (Allah)
- the community (Uma)
- the divine revelation (Koran)
- the law (Shari'a) additional Islamic laws based on the Quran and the example set by Muhammad while he was alive

Islam

Key Belief:

- Monotheistic:
 - Allah is the Arabic word for God
 - Allah created the universe
- Salvation comes from submitting to the will of Allah
 - Muslim = a follower of Islam (one who submits)
- Mohammad was a prophet, and so were Jesus and Moses



The Teachings of Muhammad

5 Pillars of Islam:

1. Faith: a person must make a statement of their faith
2. Prayer: 5 times a day facing Mecca
3. Alms: giving to the poor, religious tax
4. Fasting: abstaining from eating, especially during Ramadan
5. Pilgrimage or haj: those Muslims that can afford it must make a trip to Mecca at least once in their life



How Did Islam Spread?



- Mohammad's teachings appealed to many people, especially the poor
- In A.D. 622 Mohammad and his followers moved north to Yathrib (Madinah). This journey became known as hijrah.
- In Madinah, he was accepted as leader and prophet of God and set up an Islamic government
- To defend his new government, Mohammad built an army
- Conquered Mecca in A.D. 630 and made it a holy city of Islam
- Mohammad died two years later, but his empire continued to grow through teaching, conquest and trade

Muslim Split

- **Element:** Explain the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shia Muslims.
- **Vocabulary:** Sunni, Shia

Chronological Order of Islamic Leaders

- Muhammad
- 4 Caliphs “rightly guided ones”
 - Abu Bakr
 - Uthman
 - Umar
 - Ali
- They all knew Muhammad and followed his example as left in the Quran

The Umayyad Caliphate

- During this time Islam split into 2 major sects as a result of disputes over leadership:
 - Sunni: follower's of Muhammad's example, the leaders of his group were Umayyad
 - Shi'a: or Shiite, believe that their leaders should be descendants of Muhammad, they followed Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali

Islam Expands

- After the Sunni/Shi' a split the Islamic religion slowly developed into 3 distinct Caliphates
 - Abbasids: Middle East, drove out the Umayyad
 - Umayyads: left the Middle East, conquered Spain, or Al Andalus
 - Fatimid: in North Africa and Egypt

Muslim Trade Routes

- **Element:** Identify the Muslim trade routes to India, China, Europe, and Africa and assess the economic impact of this trade.

THE SPREAD OF ISLAM, 622 – 750 CE



C. Where were Muslim Trade Routes Located? What was the impact of Muslim trade?



- Muslims were the leading merchants in the Middle East and northern Africa until the 1400s
- They traded spices, cloth, glass, carpets and other items
- As Islam expanded, so did the Arabic language. Arabic became the language of trade.
- Muslim traders kept excellent records and, over time, this developed into a new business – banking.