

Chapter IX: The Arab Empires (600-1400)

Islam began in the _____ in the _____ (see map p. 205)
 It spread very _____, and in a little over a _____ it extended from _____
 almost to _____. Many different _____ and _____ along with
 many _____ were included in this _____ civilization.

L-1: The First Muslims (p. 206)

Early Arabs were _____ nomads. In the _____ century AD, a man named
 _____ founded the _____ religion. Islamic society has influenced
 the world in many _____, _____ and scientific ways for over _____ years.

The Arabs were Semitic _____ who lived in the Arabian peninsula (map p. 205).
 They moved constantly to find _____ for their _____.
 _____ was difficult because of the harsh surroundings (what??? Desert) and they
 organized into _____ to help each other. Each tribe was headed by a _____
 who was chosen by a _____ of elders. **These Arabs:**

- 1 lived as _____ and _____ where water was available
- 2 _____ made it possible to live in the _____.
- 3 they were then able to _____ the caravan trade and stop living as _____.
- 4 _____ grew up along the trade routes
- 5 they carried goods between the _____ and the _____,
 where the _____ ended

Even though the Arabs were _____, they had a supreme god named
 _____ (Arabic for god) but they had other tribal gods as well. Each tribe had a sacred
 stone to _____ their god, but all the tribes worshiped _____; a
 massive _____, which was placed in a central shrine in _____ (Makkah)
 that was known as the _____. (See picture on page 207). Mecca was located
 on the Arabian peninsula. (see map p. 207) This area was valuable to _____, because
 _____ travelled continuously across this route. _____ along
 this route _____. This eventually led to _____ between the wealthy
 _____ and the poor people, including slaves.

The Life of Muhammad p. 207

It was into this setting that _____, the _____ was born. He:

- 1 was from a _____ family
- 2 married a _____ (Kadijah - who was the first Muslim _____)
- 3 was bothered by the gap between the _____ and the
 _____ of most other people
- 4 according to Islamic teachings: he received _____ from the angel
 _____ while _____ and the religion of Islam
 was created because of this revelation
- 5 he believed that _____ had come to Moses and Jesus, but that
 the _____ revelation was to be through him

QURAN : this is the Islamic _____ where the revelations were recorded

ISLAM: means " _____ ."

MUSLIM: those who practice _____

The people in Makkah (Mecca) did not accept the _____ or his _____ at first. In _____, Muhammad and some of his closest followers left there and went to the nearby city of Yathrib (later known as _____). This journey is called the _____ and it represents _____ on the Islamic calendar, which is _____. Many people in Medinah and many Arabs in the _____ (Bedouins) supported Muhammad. They became the first community of _____. They saw no separation between _____ and _____ authority, so Muhammad was the leader of both areas. By _____, Muhammad had _____ followers. So at this time, they:

- 1 returned to _____ - most of the city quickly _____ to Islam
- 2 Muhammad visited the _____ and declared it a _____ for Islam

Islamic Teachings of Muhammad

- 1 monotheistic:
- 2 emphasizes salvation and hope of _____
- 3 to achieve eternal life one must:
- 4 Muhammad is a:
- 5 Quran: a guideline for _____ and for civil law in _____ states
- 6 The Five Pillars of Islam:

- 1 Vow:
- 2 Prayer: Muslims pray _____ times a day, facing Makkah
- 3 Charity:
- 4 Fasting: (Ramadan)
- 5 Hajj: a _____ to Makkah at least once per lifetime

There are firm rules for behavior such as:

- 1 _____ 3
- 2 _____

Islam is a _____. Muslim scholars developed a _____ known as _____. It is based on the _____ and on _____ example. It regulates all aspects of _____. This includes family, business, _____ and government. It has had and still has great influence in the Islamic world.

L-2: The Arab Empire and Caliphates (p. 210-14)

Muhammad had been the accepted _____ leader of the Islamic community. When he _____, there was a problem since he had not designated a successor. Some of his closest followers chose ABU BAKR (_____) to be their leader. He had been with Muhammad from the _____ to Medinah forward. He took the title of _____ and was the religious and _____ successor to Muhammad. **Abu Bakr:**

- 1 united the Muslim world by:
- 2 expanded the _____ of Islamic _____ (see map. P 211)
- 3 promoted **JIHAD:** "Striving in the way of god" **Also:**

Jihad stressed: a Muslim's duty to work for Islam

By: 1

2

3 used to _____ war within _____ disagreements also

Today, there are different _____ of this term, JIHAD. Some equate it with _____ and others take a more moderate view. Regardless, JIHAD played a _____ in the expansion of Islam by _____. The _____ of the Arab soldiers was helped by the belief that they would be _____ if they died in battle. By _____, Islam had dominated _____. And by _____, Islam had conquered the entire _____.

Early Caliphs ruled from _____. After Abu BAKR died, the next two Caliphs were _____. The next Caliph was _____, Muhammad's son in law. He was chosen in 656 CE, but only ruled _____ before he was assassinated also.

In the new conquered territories, there was usually a _____ co-existence with Jews and _____ who lived there. These non-Muslims:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 4 |

The Umayyads (p. 212)

In 661 CE, MUAWIYAH (Moo AH wee uh), the _____ became Caliph and he moved the capital of the Arab Empire to _____. He was known for only using force when necessary. He moved to make the Caliphate _____ to his family, and established the _____ Dynasty.

Umayyad moved across _____ to _____ by 725 CE. Center=Cordoba

- 1 Arab forces were defeated at the _____ in _____
- 2 in _____. Review: Who defeated them?
What was the result of this battle?
Why is this important?

750 AD

- 3 Conquest brought _____ to the Arab Empire.
- 4

A Split in Islam (p. 212)

Despite the successes, many _____ Muslims did not like the way Islamic leadership favored the _____ . ***The Umayyads:***

began to have financial trouble

- 1 had trouble ruling such a vast area
- 2 distant areas began to be _____ to the Caliphate - a revolt in present day
- 3 _____ was led by _____ , the son of Muhammad's _____ .

He encouraged followers to rise up against Umayyad rule, but as he set off to battle, many _____. Ended up.

But this led to an eventual _____ within Islam:

- 1 **SHIA:** Muslims who only accept descendants of _____ as true rulers of Islam
 - 2 **SUNNI:** Muslims who did not agree with Umayyad rule, but accepted their Caliphate
- These two branches are divided in Islam even _____ . The majority of Muslims are _____, but many in present day _____ and _____ are SHIA.*

The Abbasid Dynasty and the Seljuk Turks (p. 213)

Resentment of the non-Arab Muslims continued to grow, aided by the corrupt behavior of the Umayyad rulers. In _____, _____, a descendant of Muhammad's uncle, overthrew the _____, and established the new _____, which lasted until 1258 AD. How long was it? _____

The Abbasids built a new capital city at _____, on the Tigris River, far to the east of the previous capital at Damascus. This location was able to _____ river traffic to the _____, and the _____ route from the Mediterranean Sea to _____. This increased eastern _____

and they began a new outlook:

THE ABBASIDS:

- 1 did not use as much:
- 2 tried to break the distinction between:
- 3 more accepting of conquered areas
- 4 all Muslims could hold _____ and could _____ types of conquered people
- 5 Cosmopolitan culture:
- 6 growing _____ because of trade
- 7 Most famous Caliph: Harun al Rashid - known for charity and encouraging artists
"The _____ of _____ and writers.
Abbasid Caliphate" A _____ advised the Caliph. It was headed by a Prime Minister known as a _____ .

Decline and Division (p. 214)

PROBLEMS:

- 1 Harun al Rashid's sons _____ over succession and almost destroyed the capital at _____ .
- 2 corruption:
- 3 shortage of qualified Arabs - non-Arabs began to _____ the army and the _____ bureaucracy
- 4 Divided empire:
- 5 Fatimid Dynasty: In _____, this dynasty began to dominate and trade _____ to Cairo. Created an army of non-native soldiers.
- 6 **Seljuk Turks:** nomads from _____ - they converted to Islam and prospered as _____ for the Abbasids. As the Abbasids weakened, these Seljuk Turks took over parts of the empire in the _____. They took over completely in _____ and were the real _____ power of the Muslim empire.

L-3: Prosperity in the Islamic World (pages 217-221)

This was one of the most prosperous periods in Middle Eastern history due to:

- 1 Extensive Trade by _____ and by _____
- 2 Rise of prosperous cities: Baghdad, Cairo, Damascus became _____ of culture and _____ activity for their regions.

BAZAAR: a covered _____ that was a _____ part of every Muslim _____ - craft shops, bathhouses, laundries

- 3 More _____ than other areas, but still most people lived in the country and either _____ or _____. Initially, there were many small farmers, but like in other areas, they eventually lost their land to _____ worked by slaves.

The Quran dictated _____ for Muslims, even _____ ones. This did not always play out in _____, however. In _____, all were equal in the eyes of _____. Still, there was a(n)-

- 1 fairly well defined _____. _____ were more respected in Islam than they were in many other cultures.
- 2 inequality - Non-Muslims were _____ than Muslims
- 3 Slavery - was _____, but no Muslims were _____ to be enslaved. So, many were from _____, or were _____. Slaves often served in the _____, and many of the military slaves earned _____. Some could even _____ freedom. Islamic law said to treat them _____.

The Role of Women (page 219)

The Quran granted women spiritual _____ with men. Early in Islam, women could _____ and had some rights that were lost later on. Some Islamic practices:

- 1 Parents _____ for their children
- 2 patriarchy:
- 3 Wives: men could have 1-4 wives, but most could only _____ one because of the dowry - a gift men were required to pay of _____ to the bride
- * 4 seclusion: women were _____ and were kept from contact with males
- * 5 coverings: women were _____ to cover their bodies in public
- * some of the above practices were traditionally _____ in nature, rather than the Quran...

Philosophy, Science and History

Contributions

- 1 preserved works of _____ when Rome fell...many might have been lost to the _____ if not for their efforts.
- 2 Mathematics:
- 3 Science: knew the earth was _____. Observatory for watching the _____.

Astrolabe:

Literature, Art, Architecture

Considered the greatest literary work:

The Hadith: an early collection of _____ sayings - it warns against trying to _____ by creating _____. So, no representations of figures are included in Islamic art.

Arabesques: _____ patterns that are repeated to beautify walls and building.

Mosques:

Palaces:

Alhambra - was in Granada, Spain and was considered the finest Islamic palace
The walls were made to look like _____.