

CHAPTER XI

The Worlds of Islam

Afro-Eurasian Connections

600–1500

CHAPTER LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To examine the causes behind the spread of Islam
- To explore the dynamism of the Islamic world as the most influential of the third-wave civilizations
- To consider the religious divisions within Islam and how they affected political development
- To consider Islam as a source of cultural encounters with Christian, African, and Hindu cultures
- To increase student awareness of the accomplishments of the Islamic world in the period 600–1500 C.E.

KEY TERMS/PEOPLE/EVENTS/DATES

Abbasid caliphate: (<i>pron.</i> ah-BASS-id)	Andalus, al-: (<i>pron.</i> al-AND-ah-loos)
Anatolia: (<i>pron.</i> an-ah-TOLE-ee-yah)	Battle of Talas River: (<i>pron.</i> tah-las)
Bedouins: (<i>pron.</i> BED-wins)	dhimmis: (<i>pron.</i> DIM-ees)
Ghazali, al-: (<i>pron.</i> al-gha-ZAHL-ee)	hadiths: (<i>pron.</i> hah-DEETHS)
hajj: (<i>pron.</i> HAHJ)	hijra: (<i>pron.</i> HIJ-ruh)
House of Wisdom:	Ibn Battuta: (<i>pron.</i> IB-uhn ba- TOO-tuh)
Ibn Sina: (<i>pron.</i> ibn SEE-nah)	imams: (<i>pron.</i> EE-mahms)
jihad: (<i>pron.</i> jee-HAHD)	jizya: (<i>pron.</i> jeez-YAH)
Kaaba: (<i>pron.</i> KAH-bah)	madrassas: (<i>pron.</i> MAH-dras-ahs)
Mecca:	Mozarabs: (<i>pron.</i> MOH-zah-rabs)
Muhammad Ibn Abdullah:	
Muslim:	
Pillars of Islam:	
Polo, Marco:	
Rightly Guided Caliphs:	
Quran: (<i>pron.</i> kuh- RAHN)	
sharia: (<i>pron.</i> sha-REE-ah)	
shaykhs: (<i>pron.</i> SHAKES)	
Sikhism: (<i>pron.</i> SEEK-ism)	
Sufis: (<i>pron.</i> SOO-fees)	
Sultanate of Delhi: (<i>pron.</i> DEL-ee)	
Timbuktu: (<i>pron.</i> tim-buk-TOO)	
ulama: (<i>pron.</i> oo-leh-MAH)	
Umayyad caliphate: (<i>pron.</i> oo-MY-ad)	
umma: (<i>pron.</i> UM-mah)	