ISLAM

We you get the prompt talk to your neighbors and insure you get the same ideas on what we are studying
The Arabian Peninsula was the birthplace of Muhammad and Islam.

• Arabs were Semitic-speaking nomadic people who lived on the Arabian Peninsula.

• After the camel was domesticated, Arabs expanded the caravan trade and populated more of the desert. Towns developed along trade routes.

• Most Arabs were polytheistic but believed in a supreme god named Allah.
Arabs believed Abraham’s son Ishmael built a house of worship at Makkah (Mecca).

Muhammad was married to a rich widow named Khadija.

Muhammad was disturbed by greediness he witnessed in Makkah. While meditating in the hills, he received revelations from the angel Gabriel.
The Rise of Islam (cont.)

- Muhammad wrote down these messages in the holy book of Islam, the Quran.
- The word Islam means “peace through submission to the will of Allah.” Those who practice the religion of Islam are called Muslims.

- Who did Mohammed marry?
- What is the importance of Mecca?
- What did Arabs believe before Mohammed?
In 622, Muhammad and his followers traveled to Madinah. This journey is known as the Hijrah.

The people of Madinah and the bedouin became the first communities to convert to Islam. Muhammad and his army returned to Makkah and converted the people to Islam.

The Rise of Islam (cont.)

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The Rise of Islam (cont.)

• Five Pillars of Islam:
  − Belief—There is no deity but the one God and Muhammad is his messenger.
  − Prayer—Muslims pray five times a day.
  − Charity—They give part of their wealth to the poor.
  − Pilgrimage—Believers make a pilgrimage, called the hajj, to Makkah at least once in their lifetime.
  − Fasting—During Ramadan, Muslims fast from food and drink from dawn to sunset.
Chapter 3

The Five Pillars of Islam

- **Belief (Ikhlas)**: Believing there is no deity but the One God, and Muhammad is his messenger.
- **Prayer (Salah)**: Performing the prescribed prayers five times a day.
- **Charity (Zakat)**: Giving part of one’s wealth to the poor (“giving alms”).
- **Fasting (Sawm)**: Refraining from food and drink from dawn to sunset through the month of Ramadan.
- **Pilgrimage (Hajj)**: Making a pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime.

**Quran**

Regional Civilizations (400–1500)
Islamic Empires

As the Arab Empire expanded, the influence of Islam grew and trade flourished.

• After Muhammad’s death, the lack of a successor created problems of succession.

• Muhammad’s father-in-law, Abū Bakr, was named Muhammad’s successor. He was named caliph.

• Under Abū Bakr’s leadership, the Islamic Empire expanded. They took control of Syria, Egypt, and the Persian Empire.
• Majority of Muslims accepted Umayyads rule
• Small group of people resisted (Shi’a)
  – Must be a relative of Muhammad
• The Umayyads became known as Sunni
  – Followers of Muhammad’s example
• Sufi
  – Another group abandoned luxurious life and lived in poverty
• Where is the split in Islam?
• Muhammad’s Uncle overthrew Umayyad ruler
• Moved capital to Baghdad
• Lasted about 200 years
• Family that came to power following Caliphs 661 AD
• Moved capital of Muslim World to Damascus
• Defeated in the battle of Tours in Gaul
• Ended around 750 AD
• Capital move back to Baghdad.
In Egypt, the Fatimid dynasty grew strong from trade and created an army of non-native soldiers. One of these groups was the Seljuk Turks.

The Seljuk Turks were a nomadic people from Asia who had distinguished themselves in battle. In 1055, a Turkish commander captured Baghdad and proclaimed himself sultan.

The Mongols were a pastoral, horse-riding people who lived in the Gobi region.

Led by leaders Ghengis Khan and Hülegü, the Mongols captured Persia and Mesopotamia, ending the Abbasid dynasty in 1258.

Over time, the Mongols settled in the conquered areas and converted to Islam.

The new center of Islamic civilization became Cairo, Egypt.
How did Islam Spread?
Who were the people that spread Islam West?
Who spread Islam East?
Islamic Culture

MAIN IDEA  Islamic culture made advancements in philosophy, science, and history.

Islamic Culture (cont.)

• Muslim scholars preserved the works of Aristotle and the Greek philosophers by translating them into Arabic. These works were later translated into Latin, making them available to Europe.

• In mathematics:
  • Muslims adopted and passed on the numerical system to India. The use of zero. Also the discipline of algebra.
Islamic Culture (cont.)

- Muslims perfected the astrolabe, an instrument used for navigation. The astrolabe allowed Europeans to sail to the Americas.

- Ibn Sīnā wrote a medical encyclopedia that became the medical textbook for European students during medieval times.

- The *Rubáiyát*, written by Omar Khayyám, is one of the most well-known books of Middle Eastern literature.

- Islamic art is a blend of Arab, Turkish, and Persian traditions that is magnificently expressed in Muslim mosques.

- The Great Mosque of Sámarrá was the world’s largest mosque when it was built.
• What was saved by Islam and the Middle Eastern empires?
• Connections to modern Middle East?
• THE END! AFRICA NEXT!