

ISLAMIC HISTORY

FOUNDING, EXPANSION AND RULE

WORLD HISTORY

NAME: _____

COLOR BLOCK: _____

ROOM 316

FOCUS QUESTIONS:

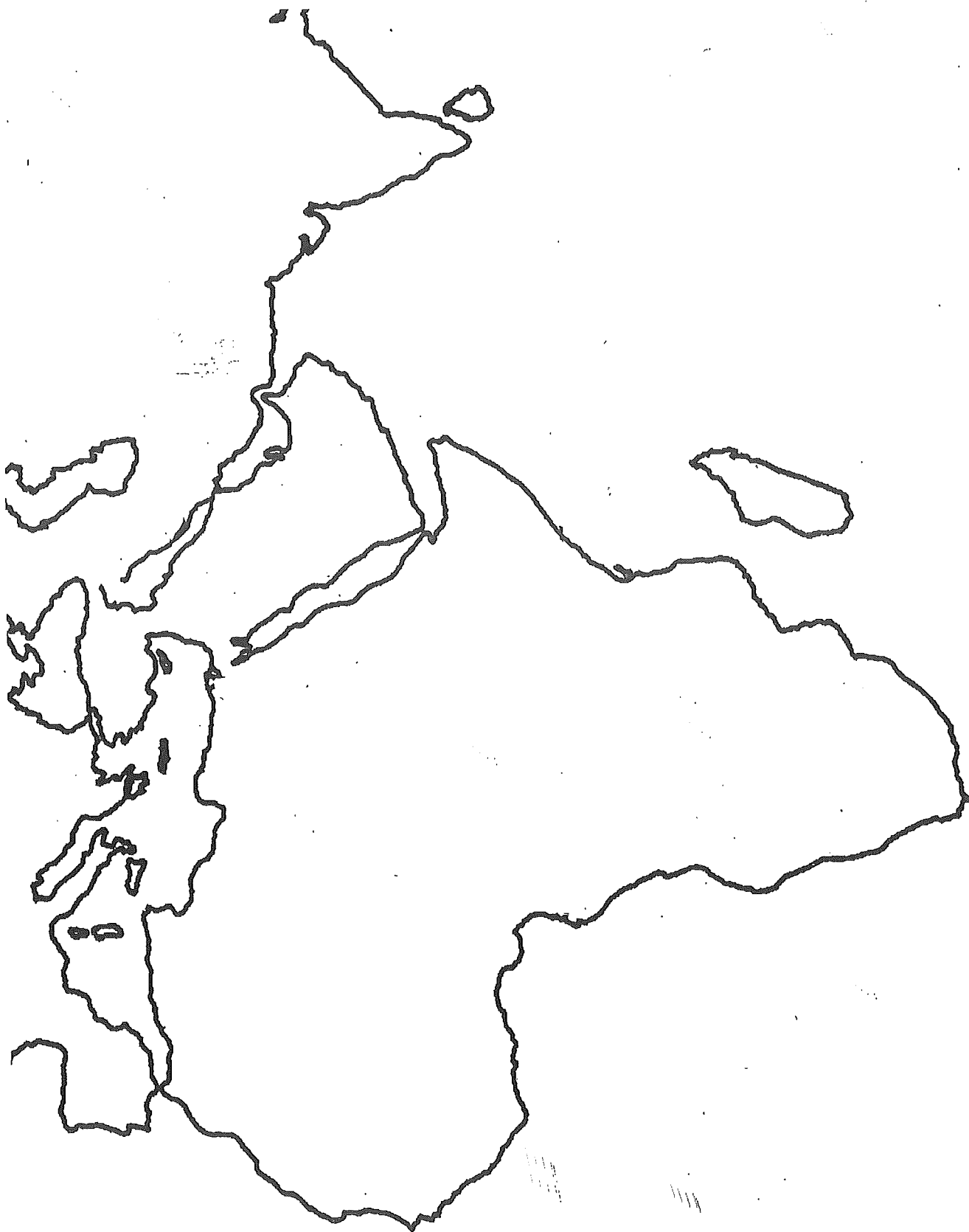
1. What are the main beliefs of the Islamic faith?
2. How did Islamic leaders rule their empires?
3. Where and how did Islam spread so rapidly and extensively?
4. Why did Islamic rule lead to so many achievements?
5. How did Islam **MIX** and **CLASH** with people and cultures it encountered?
6. Does ISIS/ISIL act like historical caliphs?
 - a. How do they NOT rule like historical caliph?
 - b. How are they different than historical Islam?

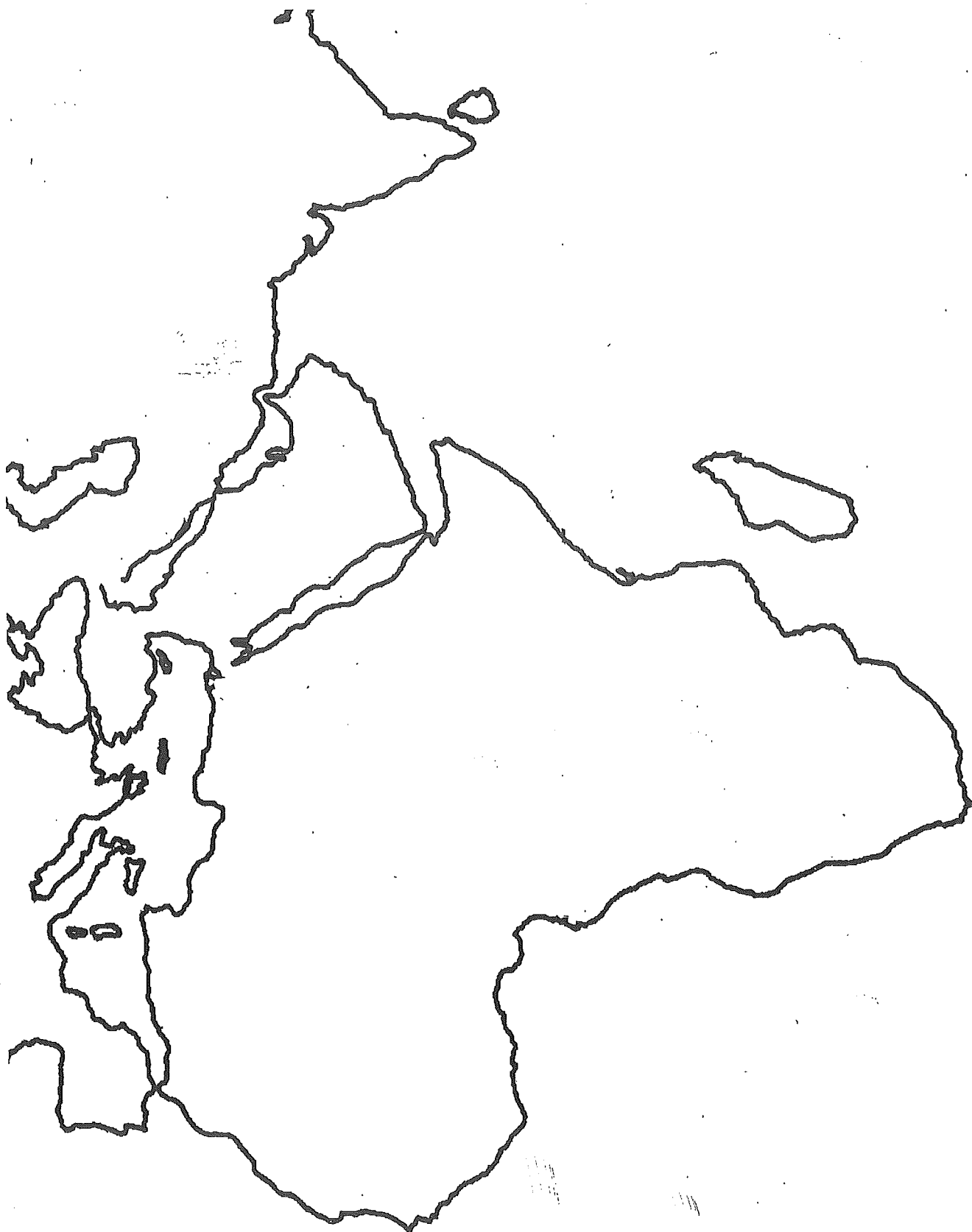
ASSESSMENTS:

Questions 3, 4, and 5 will be graded discussion questions

Question 6 will be answered in a project

What do you already know about Islam? Write down facts that you know about Islam.





MAP LABELING

LABEL:

- Mecca (label with a dot)
- Medina (label with a dot)
- Ghana
- Spain
- India
- Europe
- Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Red Sea
- Arabian Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Trans-Saharan Trade Routes
- Constantinople
- Cordoba (label with a dot)
- Timbuktu (label with a dot)
- Baghdad (label with a dot)
- Strait of Gilbrater
- Indian Ocean Trade Routes
- Monsoon Winds
- Delhi Sultanate

Map Quiz will be to label 10 places from this list. (you will be given the list the day of the quiz)

CULTURAL LITERACY TERMS

Koran/Quran:

Ramadan:

Five Pillars of Islam:

Allah:

Caliph:

Mosque:

Muhammed:

Sufi:

Shia:

Sunni:

Jizya:

Dhimma:

Jihad:

Hajj:

Sharia

ISLAMIC BELIEFS

Source: Ellis & Esler, pgs. 306-316, World History, 2006. (for the following five pages)

Islam: A Way of Life

Islam is both a religion and a way of life. Its teachings shape the lives of Muslims around the world. Islamic law governs daily life, and Muslim traditionals determine ethical behavior and influence family relations.

“People of the Book”

Muslims, Jews, and Christians worship the same God. The Quran (koo RAHN) teaches that Islam is God’s final and complete revelation, while Hebrew scriptures and the Christian Bible contain portions of earlier revelations. Muslims consider Jews and Christians to be “People of the Book” spiritually superior to polytheistic idol worshippers (worship more than one God). Although the People of the Book did not have the same rights as Muslims, they often enjoyed religious freedom in many Muslim societies.

Teachings of Islam

Like Judaism and Christianity, Islam is **monotheistic**, based on belief in one God. The Quran, the sacred text of Islam, teaches that God is all powerful and compassionate. It also states that people are responsible for their own actions.

Islam does not require priests to mediate between the people and God. Muslims believe that God had sent other prophets including Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, but that Muhammad was the last and greatest prophet.

Muslims Study the Quran

To Muslims, the Quran contains the sacred word of God as revealed to Muhammad. It is the final authority on all matters discussed in the text. The Quran teaches about God’s will and provides a guide to life.

Its ethical standards (relating to moral principles) emphasize honesty, generosity, and social justice (justice in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society). It sets harsh penalties for crimes such as stealing or murder. According to the Quran, each individual will stand before God on the final judgement day to face either eternal punishment in hell or eternal bliss in paradise.

Muslims believe that the Quran is the direct, unchangeable word of God. Because the meaning and poetic beauty of the Quran reside in its original language, all Muslims, including converts to Islam, learn Arabic. This shared language has helped unite Muslims from many regions throughout the world.

Muslims Follow Duties

All observant Muslims perform five basic duties, known as the Five Pillars of Islam. The first is to make a declaration of faith. The second is to pray five times daily. After a ritual washing, Muslims face the holy city of Mecca to pray. Although Muslims may pray anywhere, they often gather in houses of worship called masjids or mosques.

The third pillar is to give charity to the poor. This is called zakat. The fourth is to fast from sunrise to sunset during the holy month of Ramadan- the month in which Muslims believe Muhammad received his first revelations from God. The fifth pillar is to make the hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, if a person is able. Pilgrims participate in ceremonies commemorating the actions of Muhammad, Abraham, and Abraham's family. Their simple attire symbolizes the abandonment of the material world for the sake of God.

Another duty is jihad, or struggle in God's service. Jihad is usually a personal duty for Muslims, who focus on overcoming immorality within themselves. At other times, jihad may be interpreted as a holy war to defend Islam and the Muslim community, much like the Crusades to defend Christianity. However, just holy war may be declared only by the community, not by an individual Muslim or small group.

Sharia- Islamic System of Law

Over time, Muslim scholars developed Sharia, a body of law that includes interpretation of the Quran, examples of behavior from Muhammad's life, and Muslim traditions. The Sharia regulates moral conduct, family life, business practices, government, and other aspects of individual and community life. It does not separate religion from criminal or civil law, but applies religious principles to all legal situations. Just as the Quran unifies Muslim beliefs, the Sharia unites Muslims under a common legal framework.

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING

**can you fill in the terms on pg 5?

What would you title the section you just read?

Sunnis & Shiites

One group of Muslims felt that Muhammad had designated his son-in-law Ali, to be his successor. They were called Shiites, after *shi'a at Ali*, or followers of Ali. Shiites believe that the true successors to Muhammad are the descendants of Ali and Muhammad's daughter, Fatima. They believe that these descendants, called Imams, are divinely inspired, religious leaders, who are empowered to interpret the Quran and the actions of Muhammad.

Another group felt that any good Muslim could lead the community, since there could be no prophet after Muhammad. This group soon divided and fought among themselves as well as with others over issues of

who could be defined as a “good” Muslim. The compromise group, which forms the majority of the Muslims in the world today, are known as *Sunnis*, since they follow the custom of the community, or *sunna*. The Sunni believe that inspiration comes from the example of Muhammad as recorded by his early followers.

The majority of Muslims eventually compromised around the view that the successor to Muhammad should be a male Muslim from Muhammad’s tribe. This successor is called a caliph and is viewed as the political leader of the religious community.

The division between Sunni and Shiite Muslims had survived to present day. Members of both branches of Islam believe in the same God, look to the Quran for guidance, and follow the Pillars of Islam. However, Sunnis and Shiites differ in such areas as religious practice, law, and daily life. Today, about 90 percent of Muslims are Sunni. Most shiites live in Iran, Lebanon, Iraq, and Yemen. The Shiite branch itself has further split into several different subgroups. Over the centuries, the division between Sunnis and Shiites was sometimes a source of conflict. When Sunni rulers held power, they often favored other Sunnis and deprived Shiites of wealth and power. When Shiites gained power, Sunnis often stood to lose. This sometimes bitter rivalry remains a source of tension in the Middle East today.

Sufis

Sufis are Muslim mystics who sought communion (sharing or exchanging of thoughts and feelings on a mental and spiritual level) with God through meditation, fasting, and other rituals. Sufis were respected for their piety (quality of being religious) and some were believed to have miraculous powers. Like Christian monks and nuns, some Sufis helped Islam by traveling, preaching, and being good examples to others. They carried the faith to remote villages, where they blended local traditions and beliefs into Muslim culture.

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING:

Make a Venn Diagram for the three main sects of Islam.

Impact of Islam on Women

Before Islam, the position of women in Arab society varied. In some communities, women were active in religion, trade, or politics. As in most societies at that time, however most women had limited rights. Arab women could not inherit property and had to obey a male guardian. In a few tribes, unwanted daughters were sometimes killed at birth.

Islam extended rights and protection to women by affirming the spiritual equality of all Muslims. The Quran teaches that “whoever does right, whether male or female, and is a believer, all such will enter the Garden”. The Quran prohibited the killing of daughters, granted women an inheritance, and allowed women to reject a marriage offer. Islam also encouraged education for men and women so that all Muslims could study the Quran.

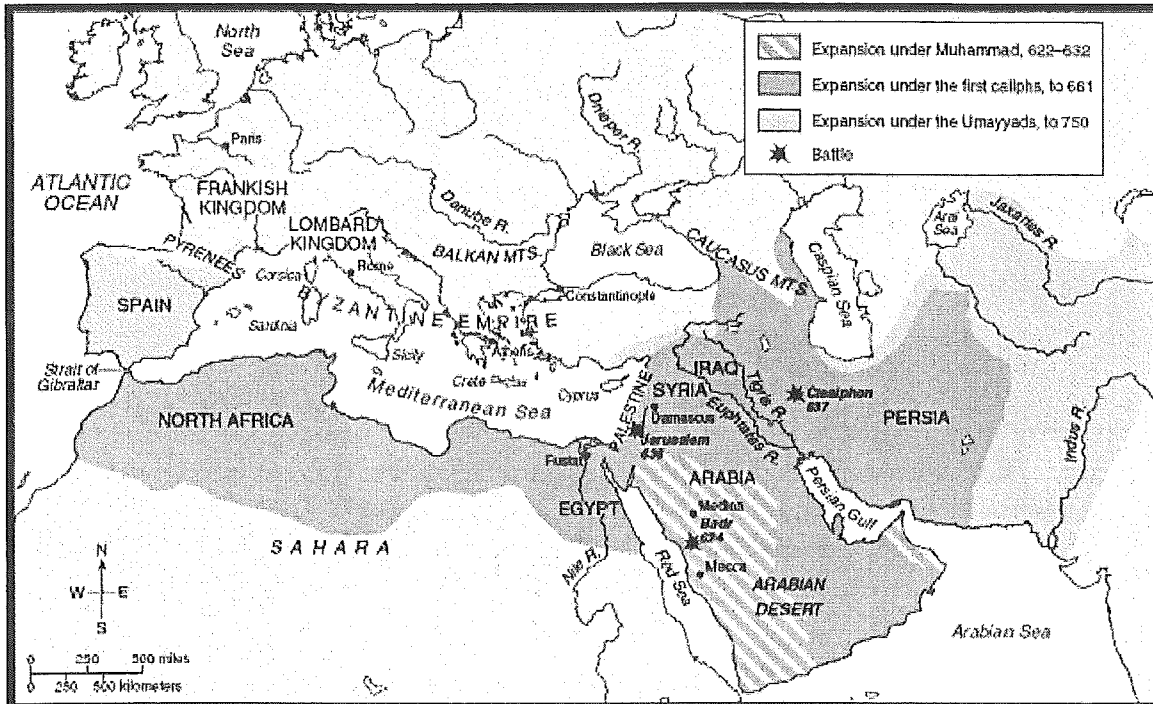
Although spiritually equal under Islam, men and women had different roles and rights. For example, women inherit less than men and had a difficult time getting a divorce. As Islam spread, Muslims adopted practices of conquered peoples. For example, the practices of veiling upper-class women and secluding them in a separate part of the home were Persian customs.

The Quran says that women should dress modestly. Which has been interpreted in multiple ways. Still, women's lives varied according to religion and class. In rural areas, peasant women often needed to work and did not wear a veil, but took care to dress modestly.

How are women treated according to the Quran?

THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM

How did Islam spread so quickly and extensively? Keep notes and highlight answers for this focus question.



Source: Ellis and Esler, pages 306-316, *World History*, 2006.

Arabs Unite Under Islam

Abu Bakr (father-in-law of Muhammad, first openly declared Muslim outside Muhammad's family) faced an immediate crisis. The loyalty of some Arab tribal leaders had been dependent on Muhammad's personal command. They refused to follow Abu Bakr and withdrew their loyalty to Islam. After several battles with the wavering tribes, Abu Bakr succeeded in reuniting the Muslims, based on their allegiance (loyalty or commitment of a subordinate to a superior or of an individual to a group or cause) to Islam. Once reunited, the Muslims set out on a remarkable series of military campaigns. They began by converting the remaining Arab tribes to Islam, which ended warfare between Arabs and united them under one leader.

What did the Islamic first do in order to expand?

Early Victories

Under the first four caliphs, the Arab Muslims marched from victory to victory against two great empires on their borders. The Byzantines and Persians had competed with each other over control of lands in the Middle East. Once the Arabs united, they surprised their neighbors, conquering great portions of the Byzantine empire and defeating the Persians entirely. First, they took the provinces (divisions of certain countries or empires) of Syria and Palenstine from the Byzantines, including the cities of Damascus and Jerusalem. Then, they captured the weakened Persian Empire and swept into Byzantine Egypt.

Who did they conquer?

Umayyad Caliphs Build an Empire

After the death of Ali, a powerful Meccan clan set up the Umayyad (oo MY ad) a caliphate, a dyansty of Sunni caliphs that ruled the Muslim empire until 750. From their capital at Damascus in Syria, they directed the most spectacular conquests that extended Arab rule from Spain and Morocco in the west to the Indus River Valley in the east. Their conquests enabled the spread of Islam and Muslim civilization.

What was the Umayyad caliphate?

Expanding the Muslim Empire

From Egypt, Arab Muslim armies moved west, defeating Byzantine forces across North Africa. In 711, Muslim forces crossed the Strait of Gibralter and conquered Spain. In 731, a Muslim army moved north into France to settle new areas. There, Frankish forces defeated the Muslims at the battle of Tours. Muslims ruled parts of Spain for centuries, but advanced no father into Europe.

Elsewhere, Muslim forces besieged the Byxantine capital of Constantinople, but failed to take the well-defended city.

Where else did Islam expand?

How long did this expansion take?

Reason for Muslim Success

Several factors can explain the series of Muslim victories. One factor was the weakness of the Byzantine and Persian empires. The longtime rivals had fought each other to exhaustion. Many people also welcomed the Arabs as liberators from harsh Byzantine or Persian rule. Another factor was the Arabs' bold, efficient fighting methods. The bedouin camel and horse cavalry mounted aggressive and mobile offensives that overwhelmed more traditional armies.

Under the first four caliphs, Muslims knitted a patchwork of competing tribes into a unified state. Belief in Islam and the desire to glorify the new religion spurred the Muslim armies to victory. As the empire expanded, the rulers created an orderly system of administration.

Why was Islam able to takeover so many people?

Why were they able to do it so quickly?

How Islam Expands

Source: ABC CLIO

In its Arabian setting, the Quran's message, delivered through Muhammad, was revolutionary. Religiously, it was radically monotheistic, [resenting Allah as the only God, the all-powerful Creator, good, just, and merciful. Over and over again, the Quran denounced the prevailing social practices of an increasingly prosperous Mecca; the hoarding of wealth, the exploitation of the poor, the charging of high interest on loans, corrupt business deals, the abuse of women, and the neglect of widows and orphans. Like the Jewish prophets of the Old Testament, the Quran demanded social justice and laid out a prescription for its implementation.

What attracts people to the Quran's message?

From its base in Medina, the Islamic community rapidly extended its reach throughout Arabia. Early military success against Muhammad's Meccan opponents convinced other Arab tribes that the Muslims and their God were on the rise, and they sought to negotiate alliances with the new power. Growing numbers converted. The religious appeal of the new faith, its promise of material gain, and end of incessant warfare among feuding tribes, periodic military actions skillfully leader by Muhammad, and the Prophet's willingness to enter into marriage alliances with leading tribes- all of this contributed to the consolidation of Islamic control throughout Arabia. In 630, Muhammad triumphantly and peacefully entered Mecca itself, purging the Kaaba of its idols, and

declaring in a shrine to one God, Allah. By the time Muhhamad died in 632, most of Arabia had come under the control of this new Islamic state, and many had embraced the new faith.

Why was Islam able to takeover so many people?

Why were they able to do it so quickly?

Source: Ellis and Esler, World History, 2006.

The Sultan of Delhi defeats the Hindus

Although Arabs conquered the Indus Valley in 711 they Advance no further into the subcontinent then around 1,000, Muslim Turks and Afghans push into India. They were Fierce warriors with a tradition of Conquest. Sultan Mahmud of Ghanzi pillaged much of the north, but he did not settle there. in the late 1100s though the sultan or Muslim ruler of GERD defeated Hindu armies across the northern plain and made Deli his capital from there, his successors organized a sultante or land ruled by a sultan. The Delhi sultanate a which lasted from 1262 1526, marked the start of Muslim rule in Northern India.

Why did the Muslim Invaders Triumph? They won on the battlefield in part because Muslim mounted archers had far greater Mobility than Hindu forces, who rode slow-moving war elephants. Also, Hindu princess wasted resources battling one another instead of uniting against a common enemy. In some places, large numbers of Hindus, especially from low castes, converted to Islam. In the Hindu social system, people were born into castes, or social groups, from which they could not change.

Why was Islam able to takeover so many people?

Why were they able to do it so quickly?

HOW ISLAMIC LEADERS RULED

Source: Ellis and Esler, pages 306-316, World History, 2006.

Treatment of Non-Muslims

Over the centuries, Berber, Copt, Persian, Aramaean, and other converts to Islam intermarried with their Muslim conquerors. Those that did not intermarry with Muslims were part of the protected third class called “Dhimmis” or “protected people”- Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians. They were allowed to practice their own religions, maintain their houses of worship, and conduct their business, as long as they gave recognition to Muslim political supremacy and signed a contract agreeing to do that. This contract was called a dhimma. Restrictions placed on Christians and Jews were not severe, and both groups seemed to have thrived under Muslim rule. They were subjected to the Jizya tax which required them to pay a tax on their property to the Muslim government.

In Islam, though marginalized (pushed to the sides), Jews participated fully in the commercial (business) and professional (jobs) activities, some attaining economic equality with their Muslim counterparts. In fact, the Quran the 17th Sur (chapter) gives the Jews special respect because they are the “people of the book”. In contrast, Christians treated Jews poorly because they were merchants (traders) and changed their opinion on how Jew would be treated all the time so it was unstable for the Jewish community. Christian culture did not respect merchants and respected farmers and rural people instead.

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING

Focus Question: How did Islam MIX and CLASH with people and cultures it encountered?

Source: McKay, John, A History of World Societies, page 258.

The advancing Arabs brought many people under their rule. These Arabs imposed certain restrictions and a special tax on non-Muslims, but allowed Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians (Zoroastrianism is the ancient pre-Islamic religion of Iran, and widely influenced other major western religions) to practice their own faiths and follow their own religious customs within those restrictions. Early Umayyads (members of a Muslim dynasty that ruled the Islamic world from 660 (or 661) to 750 ad and Moorish Spain from 756 to 1031. The dynasty claimed they were related to Umayya, a distant relative of Muhammad) did not attempt to convert these "People of the Book," (followers of Abrahamic religions) because the tax supported the Arab troops who settled in the conquered area. As Muslim Civilization developed, many Jews, and Christians played key roles as officials, doctors, and translators. Muslim leaders wisely prohibited looting (stealing goods from a place) and destruction of conquered lands, ensuring continued wealth and prosperity for the empire in the form of tribute (an act, statement, or gift that is intended to show respect, thankfulness, or admiration) and taxes. However, the rulers also urged Arab settlers to stay separate from the native population, which created an Arab upper class throughout the empire.

How were Jews and Christians integrated to the Islamic empire?

In time, many non-Muslims converted to Islam. Some converted to gain political or economic advantages. However, many were drawn to Islam's simple and direct messages, and they saw its triumph as a sign of God's favor. Many of the

nomadic people (people having no permanent residence, who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock) in North Africa and Central Asia chose Islam immediately. Unlike some religions, Islam had no religious hierarchy (a religion where a political influence goes down a hierarchy of ranks, such as Catholicism) or class of priests. In principle, it emphasized the equality of all believers, regardless of race, gender, class, or wealth. In later centuries, Turkish and Mongol conquests (agreement, accordance, or harmony) helped spread Islam across Asia.

Why did people convert to Islam?

What were Islamic beliefs that were appealing to non Muslims?

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING

Focus Question: How did Islam MIX and CLASH with people and cultures it encountered?

ISLAMIC RULE & ACHIEVEMENT

McKay, John, A History of World Societies, pg 267.

Urban and sophisticated Muslim culture had a strong, educational basis. Muslim culture placed an extraordinary emphasis on knowledge, especially religious knowledge; indeed knowledge and learning were esteemed above every other human activity.

Islam is a religion of the law, and the institution for studying the law was called madasa, the school for the study of religious science. The noun *madrasa* derives from means, "to study". The first madrasas was probably established in Persia. By 1193, 30 madrasas existed in Damascus. Between 1200 and 1250, sixty more were established there. Aleppo, Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Cairo also witnessed the growth of madrasas.

How does Muslim culture view education?

What were madrasas? Where were they?

What do the creation of madrasas tell you about the priorities what the Islamic faith prioritized?

Wealthy merchants endowed (paid for) these schools, provided salaries to teachers, stipends (allowance) to students, and living accommodations for both. They shayth (teacher), served to guide the correct path to living. All Islamic higher education rested on a close relationship between teacher and students. Students built their careers on the reputation of their teachers.

Learning depended heavily on memorization. In primary school, boys memorized the Koran and could recite it by the time they were seven or eight. As a teenager, they learned grammar and the law. They also had to memorize the hadith, the traditions that told the life, command and sayings of the Prophet. Memorizing 400-500 lines a day would be outstanding. The overwhelming emphasis was on the transmission of oral knowledge. Women were prohibited by law from attending madrasas and instead learned at home if their parents or older brothers were willing to teach them.

Who paid for madrasas?

What did students learn in school?

How does this compare or contrast to how you learn in school?

Bialo, Ellen. "Islamic Science and Medicine." *World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras*, ABC-CLIO, 2019, ancienthistory.abc-clio.com/Topics/Display/1185324?cid=41&sid=1185324.

"The Muslim prophet Muhammad taught that knowledge and learning were important, and the pursuit of knowledge was highly valued in the Islamic world. The Islamic empire, or caliphate, became a place where science and philosophy thrived. Several early Muslim rulers actively sought out important texts of science and philosophy from ancient Greece (and from India, to a lesser extent) and employed scholars, including Christians and Jews, to translate those texts into Arabic. The texts were then copied and stored in libraries across the caliphate. Scholars of the Islamic world not only studied the Greek and Indian texts but also sought to verify their contents through experimentation and observation. Muslim scholars wrote many new books that commented and improved on the ancient sources. Muslim scientists systematized knowledge from earlier sources and presented new discoveries and ideas.

What fields of study flourished under Islam?

How were Christians and Jews involved in the expansion of knowledge?

During the 11th, 12th, and early 13th centuries, the Muslim scientific community was seriously disrupted by the loss of major centers of learning in Spain to the Christians and by the loss of Baghdad to the Mongols. In addition, some historians cite a change in the philosophy of Islam—toward a more strictly religious world view—as a contributing factor in the decline of Islamic science.

Nevertheless, during the centuries when Arabic was the language of scholarship, the traditions and learning of many different countries were collected into a unified body of knowledge and refined and extended to include new and important ideas. The Muslim world became a storehouse of knowledge, a library for ancient texts, and the home of a living community of scholars.

Scientific and scholarly knowledge from the Islamic world made its way to Europeans in a variety of ways. In Spain, Christian and Muslim kingdoms existed side by side for many years, which provided opportunities for Europeans to study with scholars trained in the Islamic caliphate. As Christians drove the Muslims out of Spain, Arabic texts fell into Christian hands and were translated into Latin, which became the new language of scholarship in Europe. Those texts included not only the works of Arab scholars but also Arabic translations of many ancient Greek texts that had been lost to the European world. Similar contacts took place in Sicily. Ultimately, the knowledge from those sources helped to spark the European Renaissance.”

What was the impact of Islamic scholarship?

Why did Islamic scholarship decline in the 11th through 13th centuries?

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING:

Focus Question: Why did the Islamic empire have so many achievements?

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ISLAM

Sterns, Peter. World Civilizations. Pg. 258

Islamic and Arab commitment to trade and merchant activity was crucial in setting up wider connections among Asia, Africa, and Europe with the Middle East as a hub. The region's earlier functions in commerce, in and between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, expanded greatly.

How were Islamic communities connected to the world?

In arts and sciences, the Muslims initially relied on the achievements of the classical civilizations of Greece and Mesopotamia. But the work of preserving and combining the discoveries of earlier people soon led to revision and innovation. As in religion and politics, Muslim people were soon making important contributions to learning, invention, and artistic creativity which were carried by their armies and religious teachers to other civilizations in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Whose work did Islamic scholars build off of?

What contributions did Islamic scholars make?

GHANA

Focus Question:

1. How did Ghana's culture MIX with the arrival of Islam? (the answer could be that it did not)
2. How did Ghana's culture CLASH with the arrival of Islam? (the answer could be that it did not)
3. Overall, how would you characterize the interaction between Islam and Ghana in West Africa? (mixing/clashing/both/neither)

Robert Strayer's Ways of the World, pages 432-433.

A pattern of Islamic expansion was in West Africa. In this part of West Africa, Islam accompanied Muslim traders across the Sahara rather than being brought by invading Arab or Turkic armies. Its gradual acceptance into the emerging civilization of West African states in the centuries after 1000 was largely peaceful and voluntary, lacking the incentives (motivation) associated elsewhere with foreign conquest.

Introduced by Muslim merchants from North Africa, the new faith was accepted primarily in the urban (town or city) centers of the West African empires- Ghana, Mali, Songhay, Kanem-Bornu, and others. For African merchant communities, Islam provided an important link to Muslim trading partners, much as Buddhism had done in Southeast Asia. By the sixteenth century, a number of West African cities had become major centers of Islamic religious and intellectual life, attracting scholars, from throughout the Muslim world.

For the monarchs and their courts, it offered a source of literate officials to assist in state administration as well as religious legitimacy, particularly for those who gained the prestige conferred by a pilgrimage (journey) to Mecca.

Timbuktu hosted more than 150 lower-level Quranic schools (schools teaching Islam) and several major centers of higher education with thousands of students from all over West Africa and beyond. Libraries held tens of thousands of books and scholarly manuscripts. Monarchs subsidized the construction of mosques as West Africa became an integral (important) part of a larger Islamic world.

Who spread Islam to West Africa? When?

Who accepted and converted to Islam in West Africa?

What was a consequence of Islam arriving in West Africa?

What achievements happened in Timbuktu?

SPAIN

Focus Questions:

1. How did Spain's culture MIX with the arrival of Islam? (the answer could be that it did not)
2. How did Spain's culture CLASH with the arrival of Islam? (the answer could be that it did not)
3. Overall, how would you characterize the interaction between Islam and Spain? (mixing/clashing/both/neither)

Source: Ellis and Esler, World History, 2006. Pages 306-316

The surviving member of the Umayyad (this is an Islamic dynasty) family had fled to Spain and established an independent Muslim state. There, Muslim rulers presided over brilliant courts, where the arts and learning thrived. In general, they were more tolerant (showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with) to other religions than were Christian rulers of the time. At centers of learning, such as the city of Cordoba, rulers employed Jewish officials and welcomed Christian scholars to study science and philosophy. Architects built grand buildings, such as the Alhambra, a fortified palace in Granada. Its lovely gardens, reflecting pool, and finely decorated marble columns mark a high point of Muslim civilization in Spain. Muslim rule endured in parts of Spain until 1492.

Using the reading above, is this a clash or a mixture in Spain? Highlight two details that show mixing or clashing.

Explain a reason WHY for your answer above? Why was there a clash or mix?

Source: McKay, John, A History of World Societies, page 267.

Cordoba in southern Spain competed with Baghdad for the cultural leadership of the Islamic world. In the tenth century, no city in Asia or Europe could equal dazzling Cordoba. Its streets were well paved and lighted, and the city had an abundant supply of fresh water. With a population of about 1 million, Cordoba contained 1600 mosques, 900 public baths, 213,177 houses for ordinary people, and 60,000 mansions for generals, and officials, and the wealthy. In its 80,455 shops, 1300 weavers produced silks, woolens, and brocades that were internationally famous. Cordoba invented the process of manufacturing crystal. It was a great educational center with 27 free schools and a library containing 400,000 volumes. (By contrast, the great Benedictine abbey of Saint- Gall in Switzerland had about 600 books. The use of paper- whose manufacture the Muslims had learned from the Chinese- instead of vellum, gave rise to this great difference.) Through Iran and Cordoba, the Indian game of chess entered western Europe. Cordoba's scholars made contributions in chemistry, medicine and surgery, music, philosophy, and mathematics. Its fame was so great it is no wonder that the contemporary Saxon run Crosthwait of Gandersheim (d.1000) described the city as the "ornament of the world."

Using the reading above, is this a clash or a mixture in Spain? Highlight two details that show mixing or clashing.

McKay, A History of World Civilizations, Chapter 9: The Sasavid Empire and the Rise of Islam, 200-1200 (pgs 225-226)

As in the east, governing cities symbolized the Islamic presence in Iberian Peninsula (and Spain and Portugal). Cordoba, Seville, Toledo, and other cities grew substantially, becoming much larger and richer than contemporary cities in neighboring France. Converts (people who changed their religion) to Islam and their descendants, unconverted Arabic- speaking Christians, and Jews joined with the comparatively few descendants of Arab settlers to create new architectural and literary styles. In the countryside, where the Berbers preferred to settle, a fusion of preexisting agricultural technologies with new crops, notably citrus fruits and irrigation techniques from the east gave Spain the most diverse and sophisticated agricultural economy in Europe.

The rulers of Muslim Spain took the title caliph in 929, when Abd al-Rahman III (r. 912-961) did. Some of the greatest writers and thinkers in Jewish history worked in Muslim Spain in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, sometimes writing in Arabic, sometimes on Hebrew. Judah Halevi (1075-1141) composed exquisite poetry and explored questions of religious philosophy. Maimonides (1135-1204) made a major compilation of Judaic law and expounded (explained in

detail) on Aristotelian (a Greek philosopher named Aristotle) philosophy. At the same time, Islamic thought in Spain attained its highest peaks in Ibn Hazm's (994-1064) treatises on love and other subjects, the Aristotelian philosophical writings of Ibn Rushd (1126-1198) and Ibn Tufayl (d. 1185), and the mystic speculations of Ibn al- Arabi (1165-1240). Christians, too, shared in the intellectual and cultural dynamism of Islamic Spain. Translations from Arabic to Latin made during this period had a profound (important) effect on the later intellectual development of western Europe.

How did farming improve in Europe because of Islamic Spain?

Who lived in the Spanish territories? Why kinds of people?

At what time did the most rapid expansion of Islam happen in Spain?

What is one aspect of modernization that arose from the melding of different groups of people in major Spanish cities?

Describe the intellectual advancements made during the eleventh and twelfth centuries in Spain.

What did Judah Halevi (1075-1141) and Maimonides accomplish?

Using the reading above, this is a clash or a mixture in Spain? Highlight two details that show mixing or clashing.

Overall, In Spain, does Islam MIX or CLASH?

Summarize: How does Islam MIX and/or CLASH with the cultures and peoples that it meets? (3-4 sentences)

BAGHDAD

Focus Questions:

1. How did the Middle Eastern peoples MIX with the arrival of Islam? (the answer could be that it did not)

2. How did did the Middle Eastern peoples CLASH with the arrival of Islam? (the answer could be that it did not)

3. Overall, how would you characterize the interaction between Islam and Middle Eastern peoples? (mixing/clashing/both/neither)

Rise of the Abbasids

Discontented (dissatisfied) Muslims found a leader in Abu al-Abbas, descended from Muhammad's uncle. With strong support from Shiite and non-Arab Muslims, he captures Damascus in 750. Soon after, he had members of the defeated Umayyad family killed. ONLY one survived, escaping to Spain, Abu al-Abbas then founded the Abbasid dynasty, which lasted until 1258.

Changes Under the Abbasids

The Abbasids dynasty tried to create an empire based on the equality of all Muslims. The new rulers halted the large military conquests, ending the dominance of the Arab military class. Under the early Abbasids, the empire of the caliphs reached its greatest wealth and power, and Muslim civilization flourished (developed rapidly and successfully). Under the Abbasids, Islam

became a more diverse religion because discrimination against non-Muslims ended. Official policy encouraged conversion to Islam and treated all Muslims equally. The Abbasids created a more sophisticated bureaucracy (a system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives) and encouraged learning.

The Abbasids also moved the capital from Damascus to Baghdad, a small market town on the banks of the Tigris river. This move in to Persian territory allowed Persian officials to hold important offices in the caliph's government. It also allowed Persian traditions to influence the development of caliphate (reign of a caliph). Although the traditions strongly influenced Arab culture, Islam remained the religion of the empire and Arabic its language. The most important official was known as the vizier or head of bureaucracy, a position that had existed in Persian government.

Sponsors of Baghdad

The second Abbasid caliph, al-Mansur, chose Baghdad as the site of his new capital. The walls formed a circle with the caliph's palace at the center. Poets, scholars, philosophers, and entertainers from all over the empire flocked to the Abbasids. Baghdad no doubt felt that Baghdad deserved its title "City of Peace, Gift of God, Paradise on Earth."

The city was beautiful, with many markets, gardens, the palace, and the mosques. Domes and minarets (tower-like architectural structure), slender towers of mosques, loomed overhead. Five times a day, muezzins climbed to the tops of the minarets and called the faithful to prayer. Merchants sold goods from Africa, Asia, and Europe. The palace of the caliph bustled with activity.

How does Islam MIX and CLASH with the cultures and peoples that it meets?

INDIA

Focus Questions:

1. How did the Indian culture MIX with the arrival of Islam? (the answer could be that it did not)
2. How did did the Indian culture CLASH with the arrival of Islam? (the answer could be that it did not)
3. Overall, how would you characterize the interaction between Indian culture and Middle Eastern peoples?
(mixing/clashing/both/neither)

Source: Ellis & Esler, pgs. 306-316, World History, 2006. (for the following five pages)

The arrival of Islam brought changes as great as those caused by the Aryan migrations 2000 years earlier as Muslims mingled with Indians, each civilization absorbed elements from the other.

The Delhi sultanate

after the Gupta Empire fell about 550 India again fragmented into many local kingdoms. rival princess battled for control of the northern plain. despite our struggles, Indian culture flourished. Hindu and Buddhist ruler spent huge sums to build and decorate magnificent temples. Trade networks linked India to the Middle East, southeast Asia, and China.

The Sultan of Delhi defeats the Hindus

Although Arabs conquered the Indus Valley in 711 they Advance no further into the subcontinent then around 1,000, Muslim Turks and Afghans push into India. They were Fierce warriors with a tradition of Conquest. Sultan Mahmud of Ghanzi pillaged much of the north, but he did not settle there. in the late 1100s though the sultan or Muslim ruler of GERD defeated Hindu armies across the northern plain and made Deli his capital from there, his successors organized a sultante or land ruled by a sultan. The Delhi sultanate a which lasted from 1262 1526, marked the start of Muslim rule in Northern India.

Why did the Muslim Invaders Triumph? They won on the battlefield in part because Muslim mounted archers had far greater Mobility than Hindu forces, who rode slow-moving war elephants. Also, Hindu princess wasted resources battling one another instead of uniting against a common enemy. In some places, large numbers of Hindus, especially from low castes, converted to Islam. In the Hindu social system, people were born into castes, or social groups, from which they could not change.

Muslim rule changes Indian government and society.

Muslim rule brought changes to Indian government and Society. Sultan's introduced Muslim traditions of government. many Turks, Persians, and Arabs migrated to India to serve as soldiers or officials. trade between India and Muslim lands increased. During the Mongol raids of the 1200s many scholars and Adventures fled from Baghdad to India, bringing Persian and Greek learning. The newcomers helps create a brilliant civilization at Delhi, where the Persian art and architecture flourished.

the Sultan's lose power

In 1398 Tamerlane invaded India. He plundered the northern plain and smash into Deli. "s not a bird on the wing moved," reported stunned survivors. Thousands of Artisans were enslaved to build Tamerlane's Capital at Samarkand. Delhi, an empty shell, slowly recovered. The Sultan's no longer controlled a large empire however, and Northern India again fragmented, this time into rival Hindu and Muslim states.

Muslims and Hindus Clash

At worst, the Muslim conquest of Northern India inflicted disaster on Hindus and Buddhists. The widespread destruction of a Buddhist monasteries contributed to the drastic decline of Buddhism as a major religion in India. During the most violent onslaughts, many Hindus were killed. Others may have converted to escape death. In time, though, relations became more peaceful.

Hindu-Muslim differences

The Muslim Advance brought two utterly different religions and cultures face-to-face. Hinduism was an ancient religion that had evolved over thousands of years. Hindus recognize many sacred texts and prayed before the statues representing many gods and goddesses. Islam, by contrast, was a newer Faith with a single sacred text. Muslims were developed monotheistic who saw the statues and carvings in Hindu temples as false gods.

Hindus accepted differences in caste status brahmins as a Priestly caste. Muslims taught the equality of all believers before God and had no religious hierarchy. Hindu celebrated religious occasions with music and dance, a practice not found in Muslim worship.

A Blending of Cultures

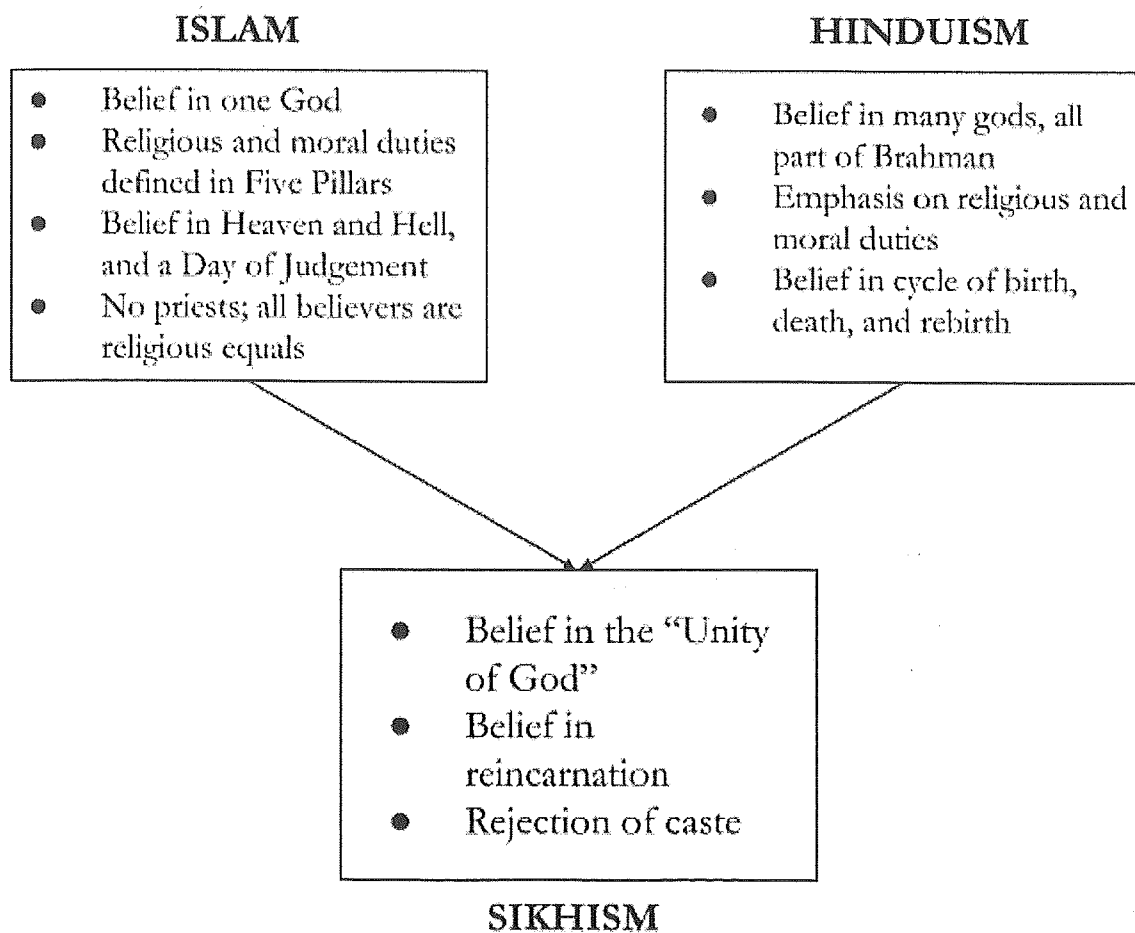
Eventually, the Delhi Sultan's grew more tolerant of their Hindu subjects. Some Muslim scholars argued that behind the many Hindu gods and goddesses was a single God. Hinduism was thus accepted as a monotheistic religion. As a protected subject group, Hindus were allowed to practice their religion as long as they paid a poll tax. Some Sultan's even left rajahs, or local Hindu rulers, in place.

During the Delhi sultanate, a growing number of Hindus converted to Islam. Some lower-caste Hindus preferred Islam because it rejected the caste system. Other converts came from higher castes. They chose to adopt Islam either because they accepted its beliefs or because they served in the Muslim government. Indian

merchants were attracted to Islam in part because of the strong trade network across Muslim lands.

Indian Muslims also absorbed elements of Hindu culture, such as marriage customs and caste ideas. Urdu, a new language, combined Persian, Arabic, and the Indian language spoken in Delhi.

Blending of Religions



ISLAM CAR CRASHES - VISUAL METAPHORS

How do visual metaphors help us learn?

Focus Question: How does Islam MIX and CLASH with the world?

Directions: You are going to work in groups on a poster that describes the impact of Islam on different parts of the world. Imagine the growth of Islam as a car crash. What kind of car crash is it? We will MODEL this with Ghana in West Africa.

Regions:

West Africa

India

Southern Europe (Spain)

Baghdad

GHANA:

When did the car crash happen? Write the dates.

Where does the crash take place? (pick a place in the world (meaning draw a map) where this car crash happened)

What type of vehicle is Islam? (for the particular historical event, the car might change)(SUV, mini-cooper, 18 wheel truck etc) What is Islam like in Ghana?

What type of vehicle does it hit? (SUV, mini-cooper, truck etc) What is Spain like?

What kind of car crash is it? (fender bender, totaled car, major accident, minor accident etc) **Pick one impact of the car crash to depict (the most important one)**

INDIA:

When did the car crash happen? Write the dates.

Where does the crash take place? (pick a place in the world (meaning draw a map) where this car crash happened)

What type of vehicle is Islam? (for the particular historical event, the car might change)(SUV, mini-cooper, 18 wheel truck etc) What is Islam like in India?

What type of vehicle does it hit? (SUV, mini-cooper, truck etc) What is India like?

What kind of car crash is it? (fender bender, totaled car, major accident, minor accident etc) **Pick one impact of the car crash to depict (the most important one)**

SPAIN:

When did the car crash happen? Write the dates.

Where does the crash take place? (pick a place in the world (meaning draw a map) where this car crash happened)

What type of vehicle is Islam? (for the particular historical event, the car might change)(SUV, mini-cooper, 18 wheel truck etc) What is Islam like in Spain?

What type of vehicle does it hit? (SUV, mini-cooper, truck etc) What is Spain like?

What kind of car crash is it? (fender bender, totaled car, major accident, minor accident etc) **Pick one impact of the car crash to depict (the most important one)**

BAGHDAD

When did the car crash happen? Write the dates.

Where does the crash take place? (pick a place in the world (meaning draw a map) where this car crash happened)

What type of vehicle is Islam? (for the particular historical event, the car might change)(SUV, mini-cooper, 18 wheel truck etc) What is Islam like in Baghdad?

What type of vehicle does it hit? (SUV, mini-cooper, truck etc) What is Baghdad like?

What kind of car crash is it? (fender bender, totaled car, major accident, minor accident etc)

Pick one impact of the car crash to depict (the most important one)

HINDUISM

Discussion Questions

1. Where and how did Islam spread so rapidly and extensively?
2. Why did Islamic rule lead to so many achievements?
3. How did Islam **MIX** and **CLASH** with people and cultures it encountered?

1. Where and how did Islam spread so rapidly and extensively?

Rapid or Extensive? (write R or E)	Evidence of Rapid or Extensive	SPARC evidence of WHY it spread rapidly or extensively.

2. Why did Islamic rule lead to so many achievements? ADD SOURCES

SPARC of achievement	SPARC for reason for achievement	Connect the two columns. The reason they had _____ achievement was because of _____.

2. How does Islam both **MIX** and **CLASH** with the different cultures and peoples that it meets?

SPARC evidence for MIXING (include source)	Reasoning (How does this show mixing?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
SPARC evidence for CLASHING (include source)	Reasoning (How does this SPARC show clashing)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	

HINDUISM CULTURAL LITERACY

Upanishads:

Vedas:

Reincarnation:

Moksha:

Dharma:

Karma:

Ahimsa:

Atman:

Brahmins:

Shudras/Sudras:

Untouchables:

Source: Ellis & Esler, World History, 2006. (for the following five pages)

Hinduism and Buddhism

Thousands of years ago, two major religions - Hinduism and Buddhism - emerged in ancient India. The ethical and spiritual messages of both religions profoundly shaped Indian civilization.

The Beliefs of Hinduism Develop

Unlike most major religions, Hinduism has no single founder and no single sacred text. Instead, it grew out of the overlapping beliefs of the diverse groups who settled India. The process probably began when the Aryans added the gods of the Indus civilization to their own. Later people brought other gods, beliefs, and practices. As a result, Hinduism became one of the world's most complex religions, with countless gods and goddesses and many forms of worship existing side by side. Despite this diversity, all Hindus share certain basic beliefs.

One Force Underlies Everything "God is one, but wise people know it by many names." This ancient proverb reflects the Hindu belief that everything is part of the unchanging, all-powerful spiritual force called brahman. Hindus worship a variety of gods who give concrete form to brahman. The most important Hindu gods are Brahma, the Creator; Vishnu, the Preserver; and Shiva, the Destroyer. Each can take many forms, human or animal, to represent the various aspects of brahman with which he is associated. Some Hindus also worship various forms of the powerful goddess Shakti. She is both kind and cruel, a creator and a destroyer.

Sacred Texts Reveal Hindu Beliefs Over many hundreds of years, Hindu teachings were recorded in the sacred texts of the Vedas. The Upanishads (oo PAN ih shadz) are a section of the Vedas that address mystical questions relate to Hinduism. These sacred texts use vivid images to examine complex ideas about the human soul and the connectedness of all life. In addition, literary works such as the *Bhagavad-Gita* were also revered for their representations of Hindu beliefs.

Achieving Moksha is the Goal of Life To Hindus, every person has an essential self, or atman (AHT mun). Some view it as the same as brahman and others as a form of brahman. The ultimate goal of existence, Hindus believe, is achieving moksha (MAHK shuh), or union with brahman. To do that, individuals must free themselves from selfish desires that separate them from brahman. Most people cannot achieve moksha in one lifetime, but Hindus believe in reincarnation, or the rebirth of the soul in another bodily form. Reincarnation allows people to continue working toward moksha through several lifetimes.

In each existence, Hindus believe, a person can come closer to achieving moksha by obeying the law of Karma. Karma refers to all the actions of a person's life that affect his or her fate in the next life. To Hindus, all existence is ranked. Humans are closest to brahman. Then come animals, plants, and objects like rocks or water. People who live virtuously earn good karma and are reborn at a higher level of existence. Those who do evil acquire bad karma and are reborn into suffering at a lower level of existence. In Indian art, this cycle of death and rebirth is symbolized by the image of the wheel.

To escape the wheel of fate, Hinduism stresses the importance of dharma (DAHR muh), the religious and moral duties of an individual. These duties vary according to class, occupation, gender, and age. Another key moral principle of Hinduism is ahimsa (uh HIM sah), or nonviolence. To Hindus, all people and things are aspects of brahman and therefore deserve to be respected. Many Hindus try to follow the path of ahimsa.

Jainism Develops from Hinduism About 500 B.C., the teacher Mahavira (mah hah VEE ruh) founded Jainism (JY niz um), a religion that grew out of Hindu traditions and that is still practiced today. Mahavira rejected the idea that Brahmin priests alone could perform certain sacred rites. Jain teachings emphasize meditation, self-denial, and an extreme form of ahimsa. To avoid accidentally killing a living thing, even an insect, Jains carry brooms to sweep the ground in front of their feet.