



## Chapter 10

### The Muslim World, 600-1250

Tolerance of other cultures and a focus on learning help Muslim leaders build an empire that includes parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe.



Next



## Chapter 10

### The Muslim World, 600-1250

**SECTION 1** The Rise of Islam

**SECTION 2** Islam Expands

**SECTION 3** Muslim Culture



Previous



Next



## Chapter 10

### Section-1

## The Rise of Islam

Muhammad unifies the Arab people both politically and through the religion of Islam.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 10

### Section-1

## The Rise of Islam

### Deserts, Towns, and Trade Routes

#### The Arabian Peninsula

- A crossroads of three continents: Africa, Asia, and Europe
- Mostly desert with small amount of fertile land

#### Desert and Town Life

- Bedouins, Arab nomads, thrive in the desert
- Bedouins live in clans, which give support to members
- Some Arabs settle near oases or market towns



Previous



*Continued . . .*

Next



### Deserts, Towns, and Trade Routes *{continued}*

#### Crossroads of Trade and Ideas

- Many sea and land trade routes pass through Arabia
- Trade extends to the Byzantine and Sassanid empires to the north

#### Mecca

- Pilgrims come to Mecca to worship at the Ka'aba, an ancient shrine
- Arabs associate shrine with Hebrew prophet Abraham and monotheism
- Some tribes worship many gods and spirits, bring idols to Ka'aba
- Some Arabs believe in one God—**Allah** in Arabic



Previous



Next



### The Prophet Muhammad

#### Early Life

- Around A.D. 570 **Muhammad** is born into a powerful Meccan clan
- Becomes a trader, marries wealthy businesswoman, Khadijah

#### Revelations

- By age 40, Muhammad spends much time in prayer and meditation
- He hears angel Gabriel tell him he is a messenger of Allah
- Muhammad founds religion of **Islam**—“submission to the will of Allah”
- Many join him and become **Muslim**—“one who has submitted”



Previous



*Continued...*

Next



### The Prophet Muhammad *{continued}*

#### The Hijrah

- Muhammad's followers are attacked; together they leave Mecca in 622
- **Hijrah**—the Muslim migration from Mecca to Yathrib (renamed Medina)
- Muhammad attracts many more followers, becomes great leader:
  - political leader—joins Jews and Arabs of Medina as a single community
  - religious leader—draws more converts to Islam
  - military leader—tackles growing hostilities between Mecca and Medina



Previous



*Continued...*

Next



### The Prophet Muhammad *{continued}*

#### Returning to Mecca

- In 630, Muhammad and 10,000 followers return to Mecca
- Meccan leaders surrender
- Muhammad destroys idols in Ka'aba
- Meccans convert to Islam
- Muhammad unifies Arabian Peninsula



Previous



Next



### Beliefs and Practices of Islam

#### Islam

- The main teaching of Islam is that there is only one god, Allah
- People are responsible for their own actions; there is good and evil
- Islamic monument in Jerusalem—Dome of the Rock
- Muslims believe Muhammad rose to heaven here to learn Allah's will
- Jews believe Abraham was prepared to sacrifice son Isaac at same site



Previous



*Continued...*

Next



### Beliefs and Practices of Islam *{continued}*

#### The Five Pillars

- Muslims must carry out five duties—the Five Pillars of Islam
  - statement of faith to Allah and to Muhammad as his prophet
  - pray five times a day, can use a **mosque**—Islamic house of worship
  - give alms, or money for the poor
  - fast between dawn and sunset during holy month of Ramadan
  - perform the **hajj**—pilgrimage to Mecca—at least once



Previous



*Continued...*

Next



### Beliefs and Practices of Islam *{continued}*

#### A Way of Life

- Customs and traditions guide Muslim's lives
- Scholar class, ulama, and teachers apply religion to life; no priests

#### Sources of Authority

- Original source of authority for Muslims is Allah
- **Qur'an**—holy book, contains revelations Muhammad received from Allah
- Muslims follow **Sunna**—Muhammad's example for proper living
- Guidance of Qur'an and Sunna assembled in body of law—**shari'a**



Previous



*Continued...*

Next



### Beliefs and Practices of Islam *{continued}*

#### Links to Judaism and Christianity

- To Muslims, Allah is same God worshiped by Christians and Jews
- Qur'an, Gospels, Torah—contain God's will as revealed through others
- Muslims, Christians, and Jews trace their roots to Abraham
- All three religions believe in heaven, hell, and a day of judgement
- Shari'a law requires Muslim leaders to extend religious tolerance



Previous



Next



## Chapter 10

### Section-2

## Islam Expands

In spite of internal conflicts, the Muslims create a huge empire that includes land on three continents.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 10

### Section-2

## Islam Expands

### Muhammad's Successors Spread Islam

#### A New Leader

- In 632 Muhammad dies; Muslims elect Abu-Bakr to be first caliph
- Caliph, title for Muslim leader, means “successor” or “deputy”

#### “Rightly Guided” Caliphs

- First four **caliphs** guided by the Qur'an and Muhammad's actions
- Jihad, armed struggle against unbelievers, used to expand Islam
- By 750, Muslim empire stretches from Atlantic Ocean to Indus River



Previous



*Continued...*

Next



### Muhammad's Successors Spread Islam *{continued}*

#### Reasons for Success

- Muslim armies are well disciplined and expertly commanded
- Byzantine and Sassanid empires are weak from previous conflict
- Persecuted citizens of these empires welcome Islam
- Attracted to Islam's offer of equality and hope

#### Treatment of Conquered Peoples

- Muslim invaders tolerate other religions
- Christians, Jews receive special consideration as "people of the book"



Previous



Next



### Internal Conflict Creates a Crisis

#### Rise of the Umayyads

- Struggles for power end the elective system of choosing a caliph
- Wealthy family, **Umayyads**, take power; move Muslim capital to Damascus

#### Sunni—Shi'a Split

- Shi'a—"party" of Ali—believe caliph should be Muhammad's descendant
- Sunni—followers of Muhammad's example—support Umayyads
- Sufi followers pursue life of poverty, spirituality; reject Umayyads
- In 750, a rebel group—the **Abbasids**—topple the Umayyads





### Control Extends Over Three Continents

#### Fall of the Umayyads

- Abbasids murder Umayyad family; one prince escapes, Abd al-Rahman
- Flees to Spain; establishes new Umayyad caliphate in al-Andalus
- **al-Andalus**—Muslim state in southern Spain settled by North Africans

#### Abbasids Consolidate Power

- In 762, Abbasids move Muslim capital from Damascus to Baghdad
- Location provides access to trade goods, gold, information
- Abbasids develop strong bureaucracy to manage empire



Previous



*Continued...*

Next



### Control Extends Over Three Continents *{continued}*

#### Rival Groups Divide Muslim Lands

- Independent Muslim states spring up; Shi'a Muslims form new caliphate
- **Fatimid** caliphate—claim descent from Fatima, daughter of Muhammad
- Begins in North Africa; spreads to Red Sea, western Arabia and Syria

#### Muslim Trade Network

- Muslims trade by land and sea with Asia and Europe
- Muslim merchants use Arabic, single currency, and checks
- Córdoba, in al-Andalus, is dazzling center of Muslim culture



Previous



Next



## Chapter 10

### Section-3

## Muslim Culture

Muslims combine and preserve the traditions of many peoples and also advance learning in a variety of areas.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 10

### Section-3

## Muslim Culture

### Muslim Society

#### The Rise of Muslim Cities

- Leading cities include Damascus, Baghdad, Córdoba, Cairo, Jerusalem
- Baghdad, impressive Abbasid capital; population around one million

#### Four Social Classes

- Muslim society: Muslims at birth, converts, protected people, slaves
- “Protected people” were Jews, Christians, Zoroastrians

#### Role of Women

- Women enjoy some rights but expected to submit to men
- Women’s responsibilities vary with husbands’ income



Previous



Next



### Muslim Scholarship Extends Knowledge

#### Muslims Support Learning

- Muslims use scientific knowledge to help fulfill religious duties
- Muhammad valued power of learning, study, scholarship
- Muslim scholars preserve and translate scientific, philosophical texts
- **House of Wisdom**—Bagdad institute: library, academy, translation center



Previous



Next



### Art and Sciences Flourish

#### Muslim Literature

- Qu'ran is standard for Arabic literature; praise for Muhammad, Islam
- Abbasid caliphate poets write of nature, life, and love
- Popular literature includes The Thousand and One Nights

#### Muslim Art and Architecture

- Islam discourages images of living things, artists turn to calligraphy
- **Calligraphy**—art of beautiful handwriting
- Architecture of Muslim mosques is blend of many cultures



Previous



*Continued...*

Next



### Art and Sciences Flourish *{continued}*

#### Medical Advances

- Persian al-Razi is greatest physician, from 500 to 1500
- Al-Razi writes encyclopedia of medical knowledge

#### Math and Science Stretch Horizons

- Muslim scientists solve problems through experimentation
- Al-Khwarizmi develops algebra and writes textbook
- Mathematician Ibn al-Haytham changes ideas about vision



Previous



Next



### Philosophy and Religion Blend Views

#### Scholars Promote New Ideas

- Ibn Rushd is criticized for blending Greek philosophy with Islam
- Jewish philosopher Maimonides faces opposition for his ideas
- Blends philosophy, religion, science in *The Guide for the Perplexed*

#### The “Ideal Man”

- Muslims recognize values of many cultures; enjoy a blended culture
- Emerging Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal empires reflect Muslim culture



Previous



Next



## Chapter 10

This is the end of the chapter presentation of lecture notes.  
Click the [HOME](#) or [EXIT](#) button.



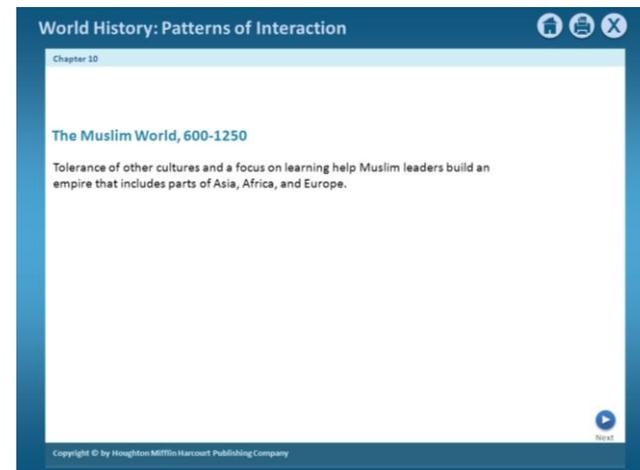
Previous



Next

### Print Slide Show

1. On the **File** menu, select **Print**
2. In the pop-up menu, select **Microsoft PowerPoint** If the dialog box does not include this pop-up, continue to step 4
3. In the **Print what** box, choose the presentation format you want to print: slides, notes, handouts, or outline
4. Click the **Print** button to print the PowerPoint presentation



Previous



Next