Chapter 11: The Muslim World
Bell Work

- Describe the purpose of the Five Pillars. What are they?
Rise of Islam

- What are the teachings of Islam?
- How did Islam help shape the way of life of its believers?
Muhammad said he heard the angel Gabriel calling him to be the messenger of God.

Muhammad devoted his life to spreading Islam.

Muhammad made a journey from Mecca to Medina, where he was welcomed by Muslim converts. This was a turning point for Islam.

Muhammad returned to Mecca and worked to unite Arabs under Islam.
Islam is **monotheistic**, based on the belief in one God.

All Muslims accept five duties, known as the Five Pillars of Islam:
- faith
- daily prayer
- charity
- fasting during Ramadan
- **hajj**, or pilgrimage to Mecca

Muslims believe that the Quran contains the sacred word of God and is the final authority on all matters.

Islam arose in the Arabian Peninsula and became one of the world’s major religions.
Islam as a Way of Life

The Islamic system of law, called Sharia, regulated moral conduct, family life, business practices, government, and other aspects of a Muslim community.

Unlike the law codes that evolved in the West, the Sharia does not separate religious matters from criminal or civil law.
Section 1 Assessment

The Five Pillars of Islam include all of the following except

a) daily prayer.
b) charity.
c) belief in many gods.
d) fasting during Ramadan.

The Muslim law system, Sharia,

a) only governs criminal law.
b) only governs civil law.
c) only governs religious law.
d) governs all aspects of Muslim life.

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Islam Spreads

- How did Muslims conquer many lands?
- What movements emerged within Islam?
- Why did the empire of the caliphs decline?
An Age of Conquests

- Boundary of Byzantine empire, 565
- Muslim lands at death of Muhammad, 632
- Lands conquered by Muslims under first four caliphs, 632–661
- Lands conquered by Muslims under Umayyad caliphs, 661–750

Map showing the expansion of Muslim lands during the time of the caliphs and the Byzantine empire.
How were the Muslims able to conquer so many lands?

The Byzantine and Persian empires were weak from years of fighting each other.

People in the Fertile Crescent welcomed Arab conquerors as liberators.

The Arabs used bold, efficient fighting methods, which overwhelmed traditional armies.

The common faith of Islam united a patchwork of tribes into a determined, unified state.
### Spread of Islam: Causes and Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Effects</th>
<th>Long-Term Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islam spreads from the Atlantic coast to the Indus Valley</td>
<td>Muslim civilization emerges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers of learning flourish in Cairo, Córdoba, and elsewhere</td>
<td>Linking of Europe, Asia, and Africa through Muslim trade network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabic becomes shared language of Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Split between Sunni and Shiites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shortly after Muhammad’s death, divisions arose within Islam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNNI</th>
<th>SHIITES</th>
<th>SUFI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Believed <strong>caliph</strong>, or successor to Muhammad, should be chosen by leaders of the Muslim community.</td>
<td>Believed that only descendents of Muhammad could become caliph.</td>
<td>Sought to communicate with God through meditation, fasting, and other rituals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewed caliph as a leader, not as a religious authority.</td>
<td>Believed descendents of Muhammad to be divinely inspired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Umayyads and the Abbassids

These powerful caliphates ruled the Islamic world, expanded the Arab empire, and brought about a golden age in Muslim civilization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UMAYYADS</th>
<th>ABBASSIDS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set up dynasty that ruled until 750</td>
<td>Overthrew the Umayyads in 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conquered lands from Atlantic to the Indus Valley</td>
<td>Ended Arab dominance and helped make Islam a universal religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relied on local officials to govern the empire</td>
<td>Empire of the caliphals reached its greatest wealth and power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faced economic tensions between wealthy and poor Arabs</td>
<td>Muslim civilization enjoyed a golden age</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Despite the decline of the empire, Islam continued to link diverse people across an enormous area.

- Around 850, the caliphs became unable to maintain centralized control, and the empire fragmented.

- In the 900s, Seljuk Turks invaded the Middle East and built a large empire in the Fertile Crescent.

- In the 1200s and 1300s, Mongol invaders dominated the Middle East.
Section 2 Assessment

Which group believed that only descendents of Muhammad could become caliph?

a) Sunni  
b) Shiites  
c) Umayyads  
d) Sufi

Islam spread to all of the following except

a) France.  
b) Spain.  
c) North Africa.  
d) Persia.

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Golden Age of Muslim Civilization

- How were the Muslim society and economy organized?

- What traditions influenced Muslim art and literature?

- What advances did Muslims make in centers of learning?
Muslim Society

Muslim rulers united people from diverse cultures. As a result, Muslim civilization absorbed and blended many traditions.

The class distinction between Arabs and non-Arabs faded over time.

People enjoyed a certain degree of social mobility, the ability to move up in social class.

Slavery was a common institution.
Between 750 and 1360, merchants built a vast trading network across the Muslim world and beyond.

New business practices were established, such as partnerships, credit, banks, and bank checks.

Handicraft manufacturing in cities was organized by guilds.

Outside the cities, agriculture flourished.
Influences on Art and Literature

Islamic religion

MUSLIM ART AND LITERATURE

Skills and styles of Greeks, Romans, Persians, Indians, and other peoples with whom they came in contact
**PHILOSOPHY**

Scholars tried to harmonize Greek ideas of reason with religious teachings of Islam.

Ibn Khaldun set standards for scientific study of history.

**MATHEMATICS**

Scholars studied Indian and Greek mathematics.

Al-Khwarizmi pioneered the study of algebra and wrote mathematics textbook that became standard in Europe.

**ASTRONOMY**

Al-Khwarizmi developed astronomical tables.

Astronomers calculated circumference of the Earth.

**MEDICINE**

Government set up hospitals with emergency rooms.

Muhammad al-Razi studied measles and smallpox.

Ibn Sina wrote a medical encyclopedia.

Surgeons developed treatment for cataracts.
Section 3 Assessment

Which of the following was true of Muslim society throughout its golden age?

a) Slavery was prohibited.
b) Arabs and non-Arabs occupied distinct social classes.
c) Muslim civilization blended and absorbed many traditions.
d) There was very little social mobility.

Which of the following was an achievement of Muslim surgeons?

a) the treatment of cataracts
b) a cure for smallpox
c) immunizations for measles
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Muslims in India

- What impact did the Delhi sultanate have on India?

- How did Muslim and Hindu traditions clash and blend?

- How did Akbar strengthen Mughal India?
In the 1100s, Muslim invaders entered northern India and organized a **sultanate**, or land ruled by a sultan.

- Sultans introduced Muslim traditions of government to India.
- Many Turks, Persians, and Arabs migrated to India to serve as soldiers or officials.
- Trade between India and the Muslim world increased.
- During the Mongol raids, many scholars fled from Baghdad to India, bringing Persian and Greek learning.
Hinduism and Islam Clash and Blend

**Sikhism: A Blend of Religious Beliefs**

**Hinduism**
- Belief in many gods, all part of brahman
- Religious and moral duties, or dharma, stressed
- Belief in cycle of birth, death, and rebirth
- Priests are part of the social caste system

**Islam**
- Belief in one God
- Religious and moral duties defined in Five Pillars
- Belief in Heaven and Hell, and a Day of Judgment
- No priests; all believers are religious equals

**Sikhism**
- Belief in the “unity of God”
- Belief in reincarnation
- Rejection of caste
During his long reign, Akbar strengthened Mughal India.

Akbar accomplished the following:

- Implemented policy of religious toleration
- Employed paid officials, instead of hereditary officeholders
- Modernized the army
- Encouraged international trade
- Standardized weights and measures
- Introduced land reforms
Section 4 Assessment

Which of the following is true of Sikhism?

a) Sikhs rejected the caste system.
b) Sikhs supported the caste system.
c) Sikhs saw priests as part of the caste system.
d) Sikhs did not believe in reincarnation.

What was Akbar the Great’s policy toward the many religions practiced in his empire?

a) He persecuted non-Muslims.
b) He practiced religious toleration.
c) He banned all religions.
d) He converted to Hinduism.

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The Ottoman and Safavid Empires

- How did the Ottoman empire expand?
- What were the characteristics of Ottoman culture?
- How did Abbas the Great strengthen the Safavid empire?
While the Mughals ruled India, the Ottomans and the Safavids dominated the Middle East and parts of Eastern Europe.

All three owed much of their success to new military technology, such as cannons and muskets.

As a result, the period from about 1450 to 1650 is sometimes called “the age of gunpowder empires.”
## The Ottoman Empire Under Suleiman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>SOCIETY</th>
<th>ARTS</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Suleiman had absolute power.</td>
<td>Society was divided into four classes, with “men of the pen” and “men of the sword” at the top.</td>
<td>Poets produced works in the Turkish language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottoman law was based on Sharia.</td>
<td>Non-Muslims were organized into <em>millet</em>, or religious communities.</td>
<td>Painters produced detailed miniatures and illuminated manuscripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ottomans recruited government and military officers from conquered people.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The royal architect Sinan designed magnificent mosques and palaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The most outstanding Safavid **shah**, or king, Abbas the Great revived the glory of ancient Persia. During his reign, he

- centralized government
- created a powerful military force
- strengthened the economy
- tolerated non-Muslims and valued their economic contributions
- used a mixture of force and diplomacy against the Ottomans
- forged alliances with European states
- built a magnificent new capital at Isfahan
- supported the growth of Persian culture
Section 5 Assessment

Which of the following lands became part of the Ottoman empire?

a) Persia  
b) Austria  
c) Italy  
d) Asia Minor

Which of the following describes a policy or achievement of Abbas the Great?

a) He reduced the size of the military.  
b) He valued the economic contributions of non-Muslims.  
c) He built a new capital at Constantinople.  
d) He tried to conquer European states.

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