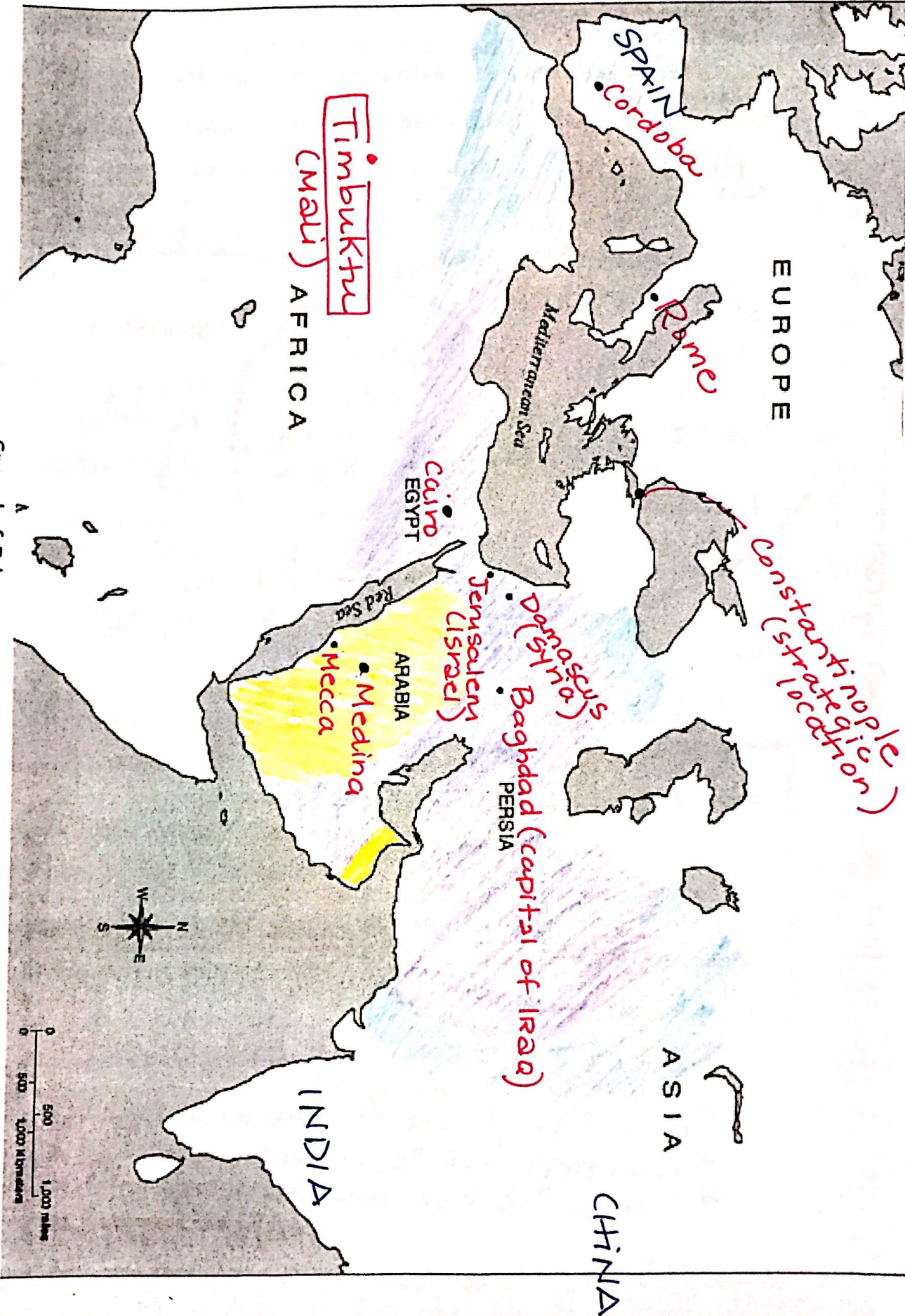


- Muslim Land at death of Mohammed (632)
- Spread of Islam 632-661
- Spread of Islam 661-750

Spread of Islam



Locate Countries:

China

India

Spain

Locate the following cities:

Damascus

Jerusalem

Baghdad

Mecca

Medina

Cairo

Cordoba

Rome

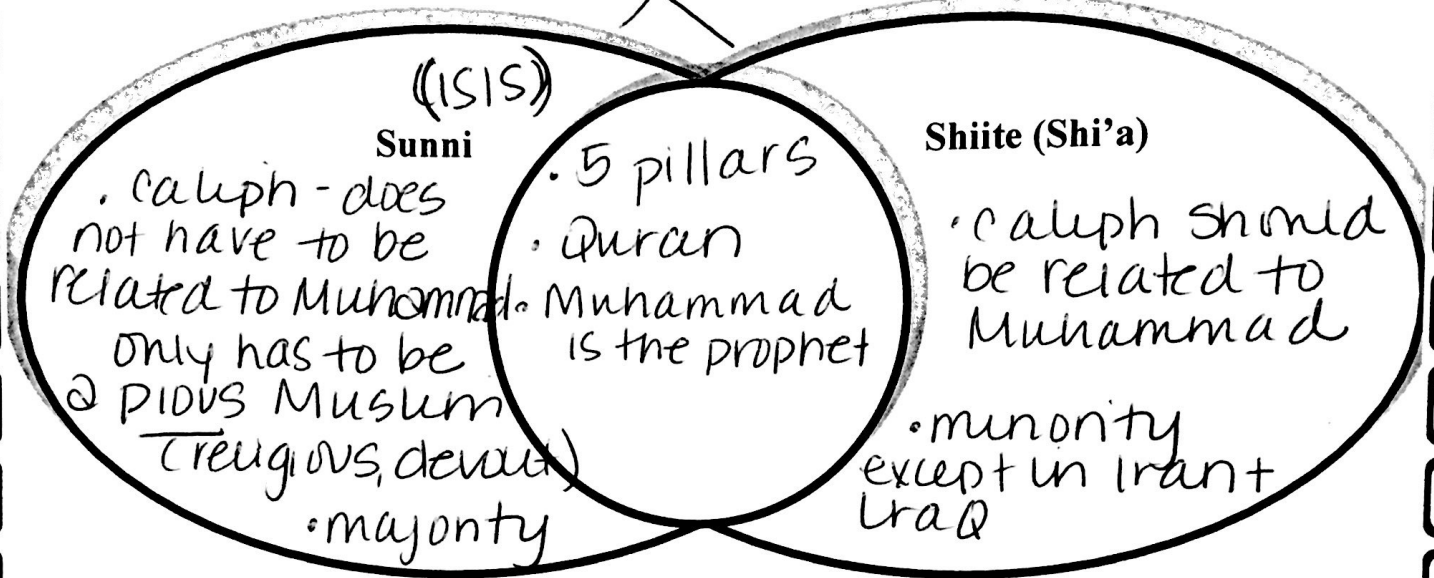
The Spread of Islam

Could the community of Muslims survive after the death of Muhammad? (632)

When Muhammad died he had not named a successor.

Abu Bakr, Muhammad's father-in-law became the first Caliph (Successor).

Sect or branch



Umayyad (oo MY ad) Caliphate

- a. Sunni Dynasty
- b. rule until 750

Capital city Damascus, Syria

- a. Spread Islam across N. Africa
- b. into Spain

Reasons for Muslim success

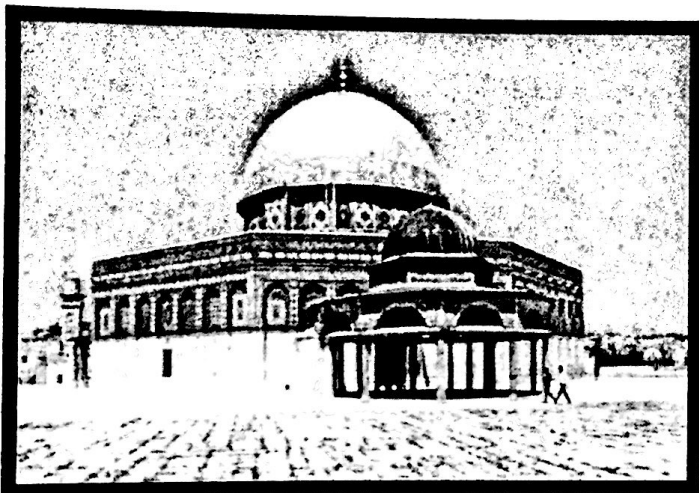
- a. Fighting Method → camel, horse cavalry
- b. Arabic to read Quran, becomes common language
- c. Made own coins - common currency
- d. unified tribes, under Islam, that were at one time enemies

Treatment of conquered people:

- tax on non Muslim
- "People of the Book" (Bude)
- Jews, Christians were excused → given special treatment all = in eyes of Islam

Decline of the Umayyad Caliphate

- ↓ in conquered land → ↓ in \$\$\$
- luxurious life style of caliphs = resentment
\$\$\$



Abbasids (uh Bas id) Dynasty

a. Abu al-Abbas founded the dynasty

b. Move the capital to Baghdad, Iraq

c. The Golden Age of Islam (see additional notes) * * * *

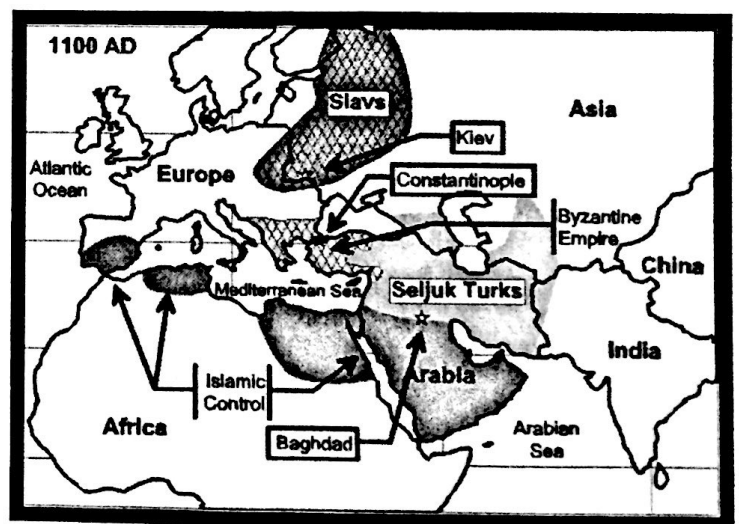
Seljuk Turks

migrated to the Middle East from _____

Built a large empire across the _____

This led to the conflict between Christians access to Jerusalem and Turks preventing them to complete their pilgrimage.

This leads Pope Urban II in _____ to call for the _____.



The Golden Age of Islam

Acquire knowledge. It enableth
Its possessor to distinguish right
From wrong; it lighteth the way to
Heaven; it is our friend in the desert,
our society in solitude,
our companion when friendless;
it guideth us in happiness;
it sustaineth us in misery;
it is an ornament amongst friends, and
An armour against enemies.

Muhammad. The Sayings of Muhammad

I The successful spread of Islam

A. Locations

- Begins on Arabian Peninsula
- Spreads to Europe (Spain), North Africa

B. Reasons for Muslim success

- * • Muslims were willing to learn from and accept other cultures
- Trade → checking system
- Guild → protection of handicraft manufacturing (union)
 - Asia
 - ex. Steel swords
 - leather goods



II The Golden age of Islam

A. Golden Age of any society is a time of

- Peace
- Prosperity (trade)
- Innovation → to invent, to create achievements →
- medicine, art, literature, math, science
- Strong stable government

B. Muslim golden age: (700-1000)

-
-

C. Prosperity

\$

- Urban centers symbolized the strength of the dynasty.

— cities → centers of learning
 centers of trade
 centers of wealth

• Jerusalem

• Mecca/Medina

• Constantinople

• Timbuktu

• Damascus

III. Social and economic advances during the Muslim civilization's golden age

A. Contributions: (general listing)

/

\$

B. Trade also contributed to the prosperity of the Muslim golden age

- Created an international trade route.
- Global exchange of goods and technology
- Steel swords, leather goods, cotton textiles carpets (Persia)
- Mohammed was a Merchant (highly respected)

C. Muslim Literature

- * • Quran - Most important
 written in Arabic
- Poetry - oral - spoken aloud
 dangers in desert
- * • Story telling - Joy of battle
 - a thousand and one
 nights
 - Aladdin
 - Ali Baba + 40 thieves



D. Calligraphy art of beautiful handwriting

- It was a way to reflect the glory of Allah + Quran

- on buildings + texts

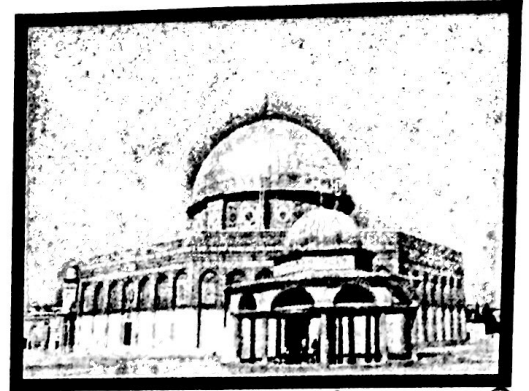
E. Architecture:

- Blended and borrowed styles

dome, columns, arch

- Mosques with

Minarets dominated Muslim cities just like churches dominated medieval Christian cities.



Dome of the Rock

- Dome of the Rock → Jerusalem

Oldest Muslim Architecture

Muhammed ascended into heaven

F. Mathematics

- Algebra

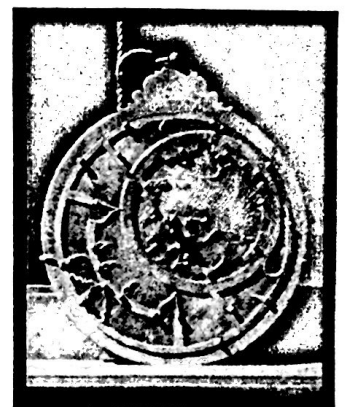
- 'Arabic' Numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6, (from Gupta-India)
transmitted to Europe by Arabs.

- Replaced Roman Numerals

G. Science

- House of Wisdom Baghdad - a library academy, translation center for Greek and Roman texts. *

- Astronomers studied eclipses, earth's rotation
- charted stars, comets, planets.



- Observatory

H Medicine

- Advances in public health Hospitals
- Emergency Room



- Use and collection of Drugs - Pharmacy

- "Bedside manner" - doctor should be kind understanding
- Compiled medical textbooks
Ibn Sina - Canon of medicine → used by Europeans for 500 years

H. Geography

- Accurate Maps → allow for Exploration → trade →
- Use of astrolabe

I Philosophy

- Translated works of Greeks and Romans
-

