

Focus#6.1:What are the major beliefs and practices of Islam?

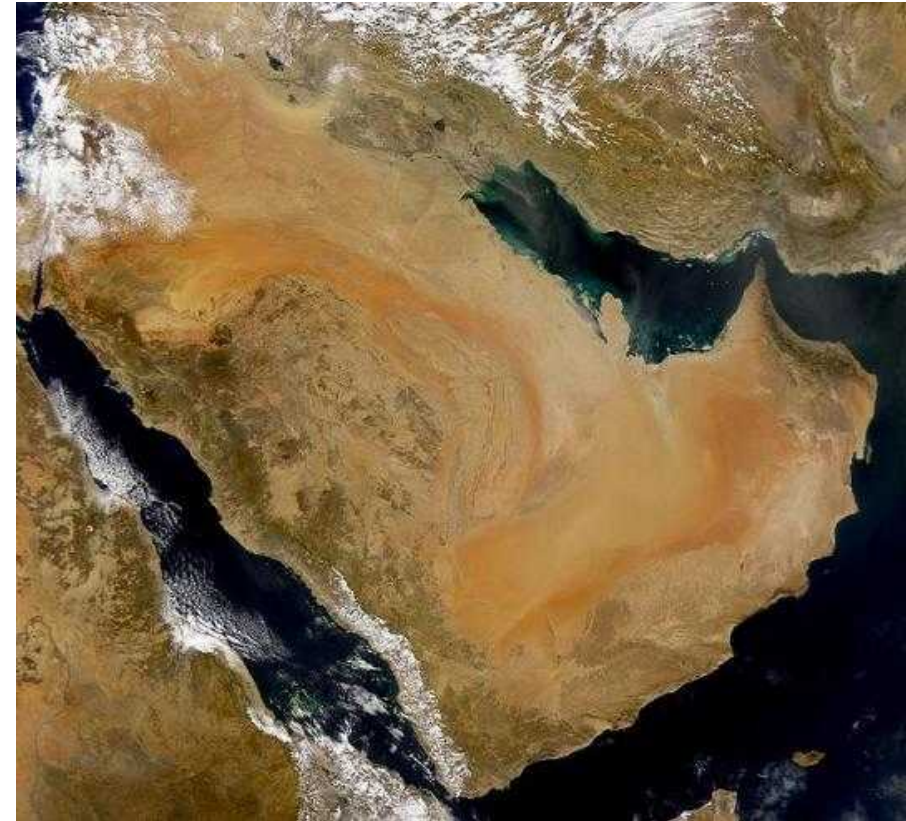
Bell Work:

- a) Using your chrome boos- jot down as many things that come to mind when you think of “ Islamic Beliefs” or “Muslim”

Homework:

- a) Complete Spread of Islam Reading. Highlight, Annotate, Answer questions.

# Arabian Peninsula



Landscape was dry and inhospitable, although coastal regions had extensive agriculture.

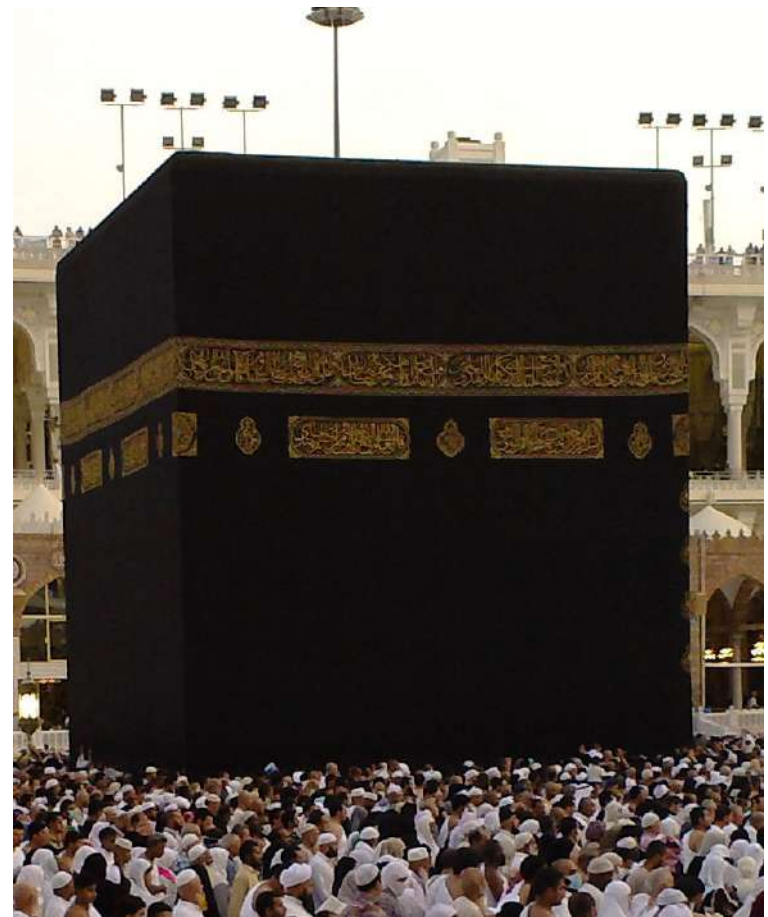
# Pre-Islamic Arabia

- Bedouin (nomadic) cultures were first civilizations on Arabian peninsula.
- Organized into clans (kin-related) and tribes (groups of clans).
- Clan cohesion and wars over pasturelands (needed for grazing lands) caused inter-clan rivalries.



# Pre-Islamic Arabia

- Transcontinental trading was very common
  - Wealthy merchants were the elite.
  - Mecca: important city for trading and site of religious shrine (Ka'aba) for polytheistic worship.
- Tribes often matriarchal because husbands were often traders.
- Religion: animism and polytheism.

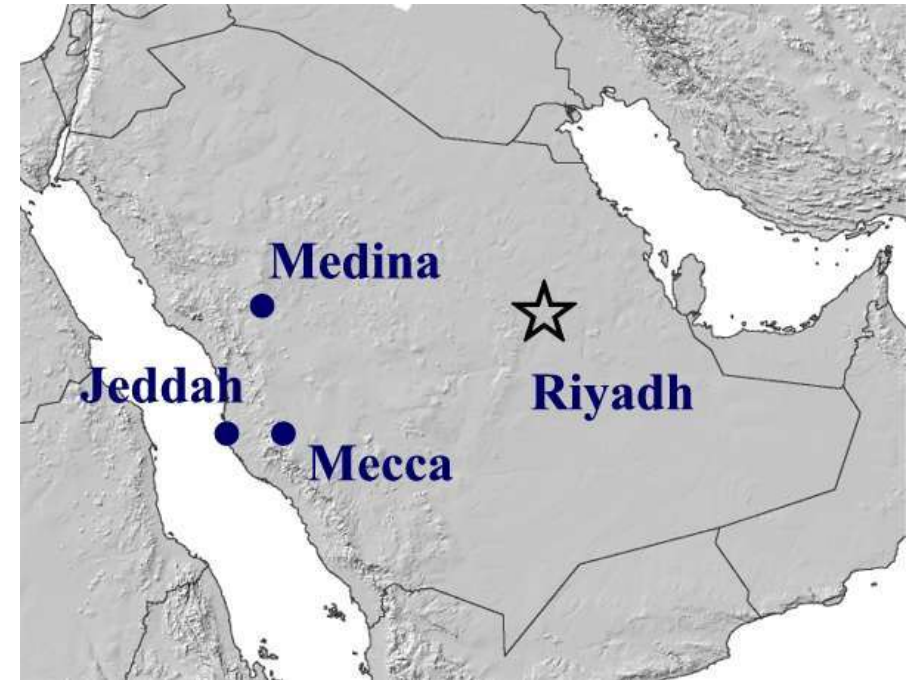


# Life of Muhammad

- 570 CE: Muhammad was born into a prominent and respected clan
- Became a merchant when he marries a wealthy businesswoman Khadija;
- 610 CE: received first of many revelations in Mecca.
  - Muslims believe that God transmitted revelations to Muhammad through Angel Gabriel.
- Revelations were later written down in Arabic and are called the Qu'ran.

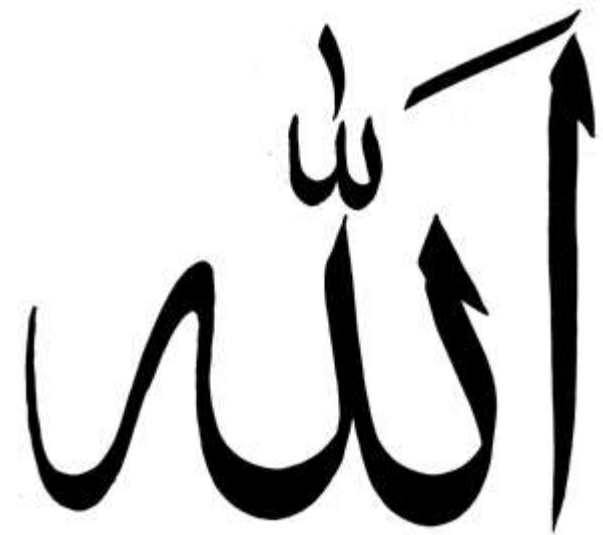
# Mecca → medina

- Begins with a small following, quickly grows.
- Merchant clans saw Muhammad as a threat and planned on killing him.
- In 622 CE, he flees from Mecca to Medina.
- Continued to gather believers (*umma*)
- 629 CE: journeys back to Mecca and conquers city; Ka'aba is now a Muslim shrine
- 632 CE: dies without naming a successor.



# Significance of Islam

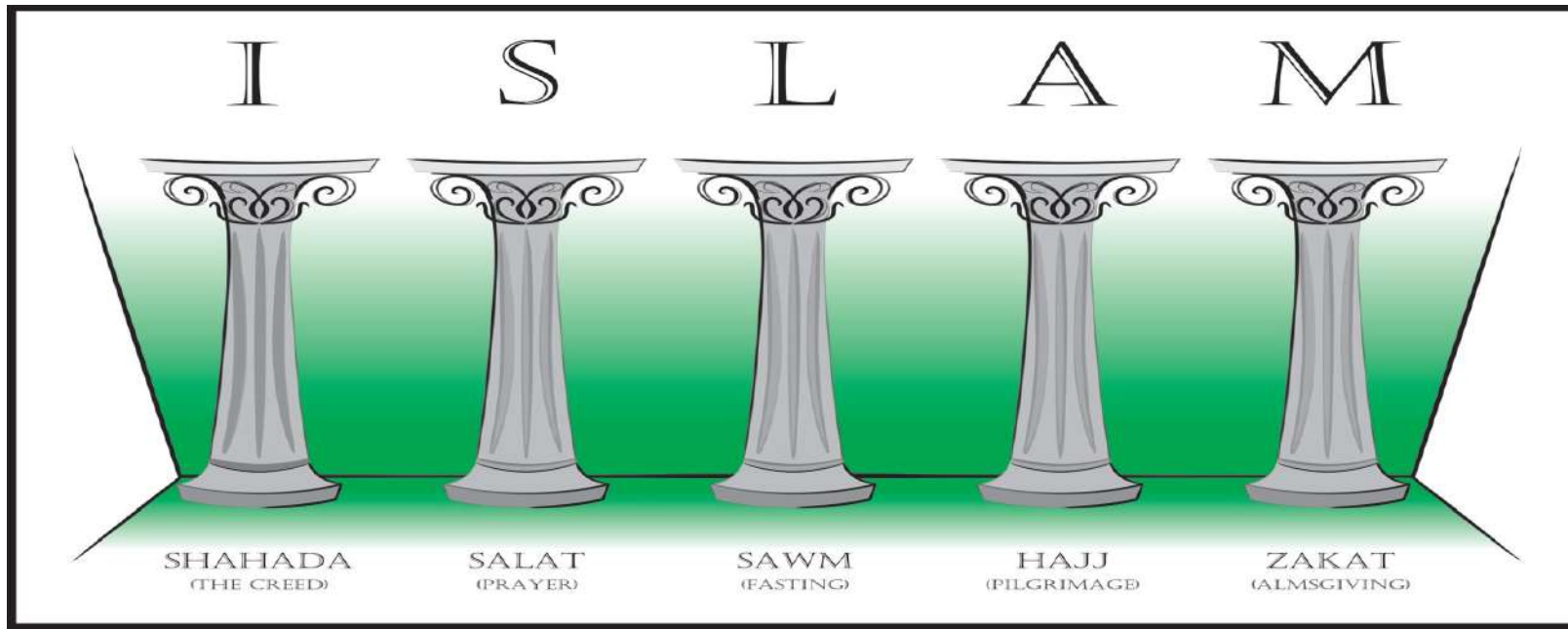
- Islam means “submission” to Allah (God).
- Strong sense of community: helped to end many feuds between tribes and built community based on religion.
- Created an ethical system and legal/moral code: people now were held accountable for actions.

The image shows the word 'Allah' written in a bold, black, stylized Arabic calligraphic font. The letters are interconnected, with the 'Alif' (the first letter) being a long vertical stroke that curves at the top. The 'Lam' and 'Lam' are the two large, rounded letters in the middle, and the 'Ha' is the smaller letter at the top right.

*Allah (God) in Arabic*

# 5 Pillars of Islam

- Confession of faith (Uncompromising monotheism)
- Pray, facing Mecca five times a day
- Fast during Ramadan (commemorates Muhammad's first revelation)
- Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca to worship at ka'aba)
- Give to charity, social responsibility





# Muhammad's Successor?

- Muhammad died in 632 CE: debate over who should succeed him.
- Decided that a caliph (political and religious successor) should be designated.
  - Ali: cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad
    - Deemed too young
  - Abu Bakr: father-in-law, chosen because he understands politics of region and tribes

Focus #6.2 How did Islamic Caliphates to gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

Bell Work:

a) Front Page of Focus Packet

Homework:

a) Complete Islam Map

# Sunni and Shia Muslims

- The main division between Sunni and Shia Muslims is originally not a religious one, but a political one.
  - Sunni Muslims: Abu Bakr was the best choice as caliph; caliphs should be chosen from the *umma* (Muslim community). (85%)
  - Shia Muslims: Ali should have been picked as caliph (successor should have been kept in the family). They do not recognize the authority of Sunni Muslim leaders. (15%)
- Over centuries, differences in belief and law develop which contributes to many major disputes in the region until this day
- <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=History+of+Shia+and+Sunni&ru=%2fvideos%2fsearch%3fq%3dHistory%2bof%2bShia%2band%2bSunni%26FORM%3dVRMHRs&view=detail&mid=A7DA311D75E049223872A7DA311D75E049223872&&FORM=VDRVRV>

# Geographic distribution of sunni and shia muslims



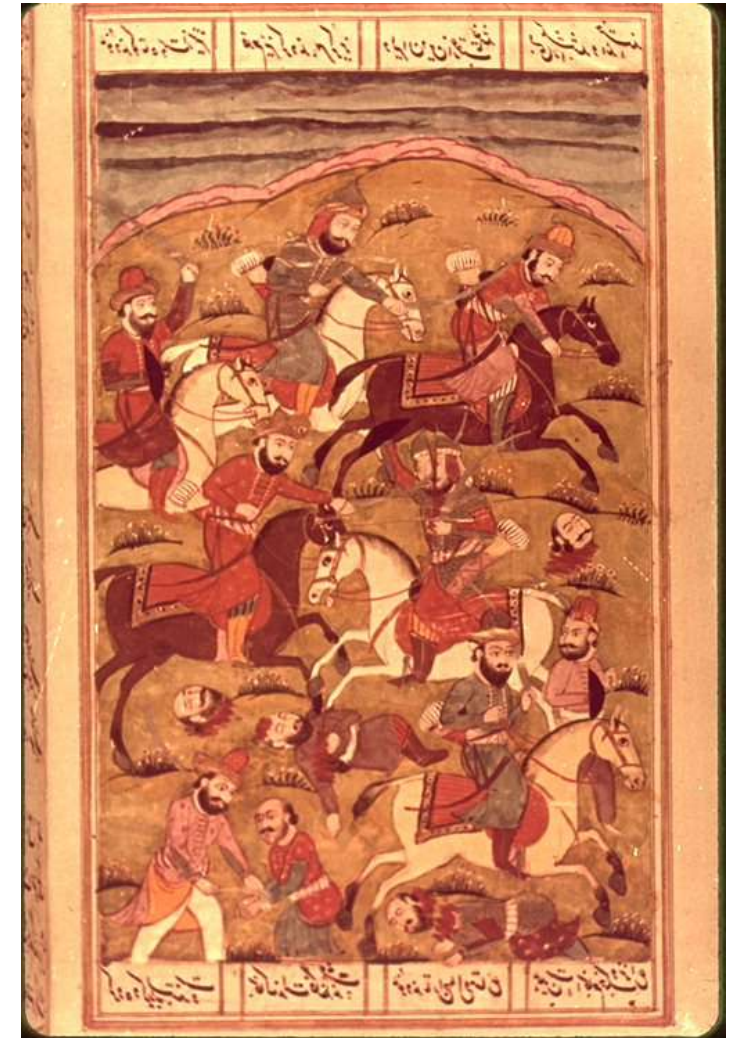
# ISLAM



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216 ISLAM & POLITICS

# Spread of Islam

- Islamic faithful slowly converted Bedouin tribes, some through conquest and force but most are peaceful.
  - Ridda Wars, 632-633
- Great desire to spread religion; expands by military conquest.
- Full integration of converts into *umma*
  - No distinction between new converts and those who were raised in the faith
  - Converts do not have to pay *dhimmi* tax



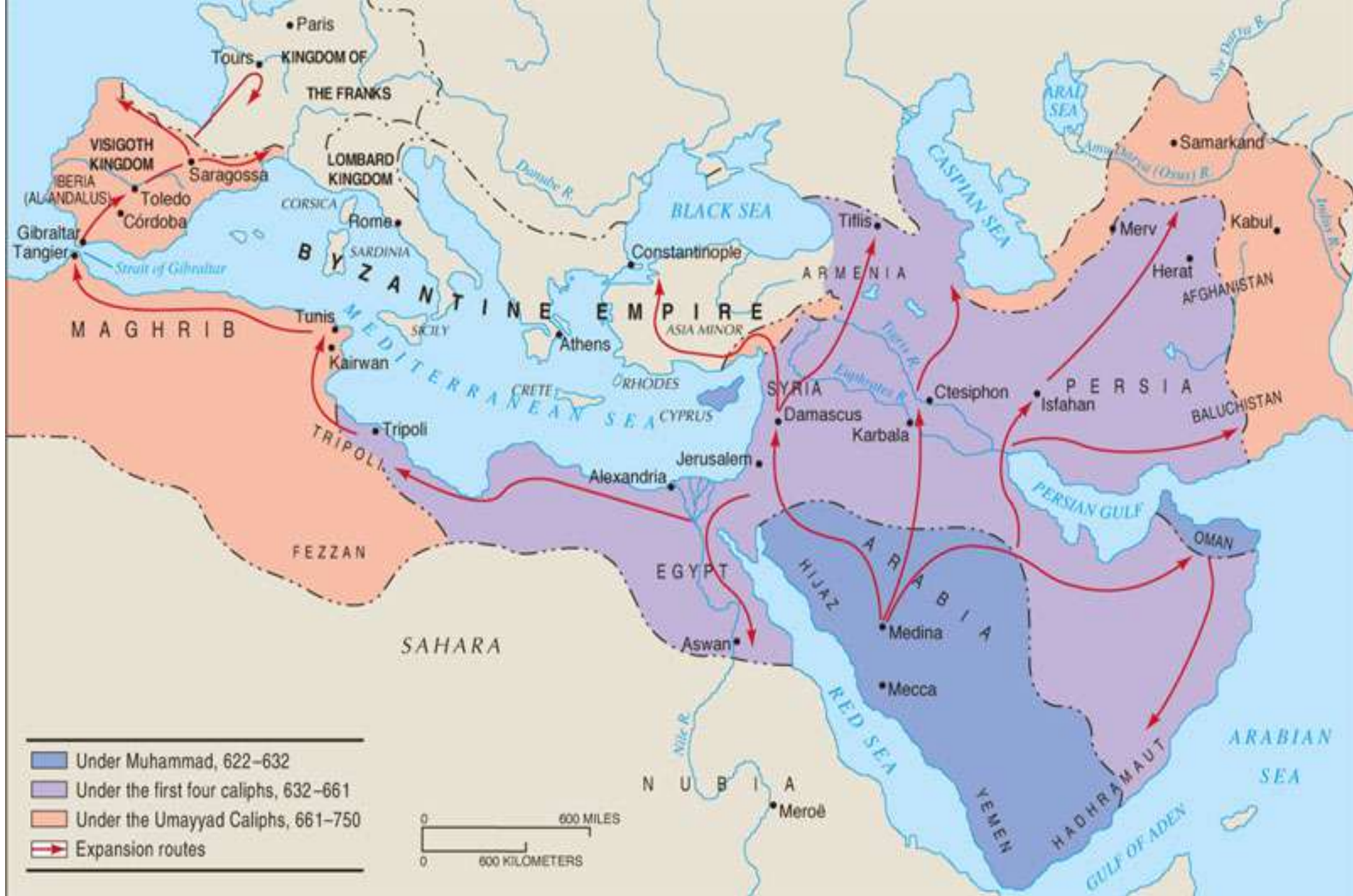
# Rivals to Islamic Expansion



# Caliphs and caliphates

- Caliph = Islamic religious and political leader
- Caliphate = dynasty of Islamic caliphs
- Rashidun or Rightly Guided Caliphs (632-661)
  - Abu Bakr; Umar; Uthman; Ali
- Umayyads (661-750, centered in Damascus)
- Abbasids (750-1258, centered in Baghdad)





- Under Muhammad, 622–632
- Under the first four caliphs, 632–661
- Under the Umayyad Caliphs, 661–750
- Expansion routes



# Umayyad Caliphate

## 661-750

- Damascus= Umayyad capital
- Umayyads conquer many during this period, and unite areas through expansion.
- People could convert to Islam, but little incentive because converts were inferior to born Muslims → Few Muslim converts during Umayyad era
- Muslim Arabs were first class citizens
  - Paid lower taxes
  - Could join imperial administration and army
  - Received share of riches from conquests

# Decline of umayyads

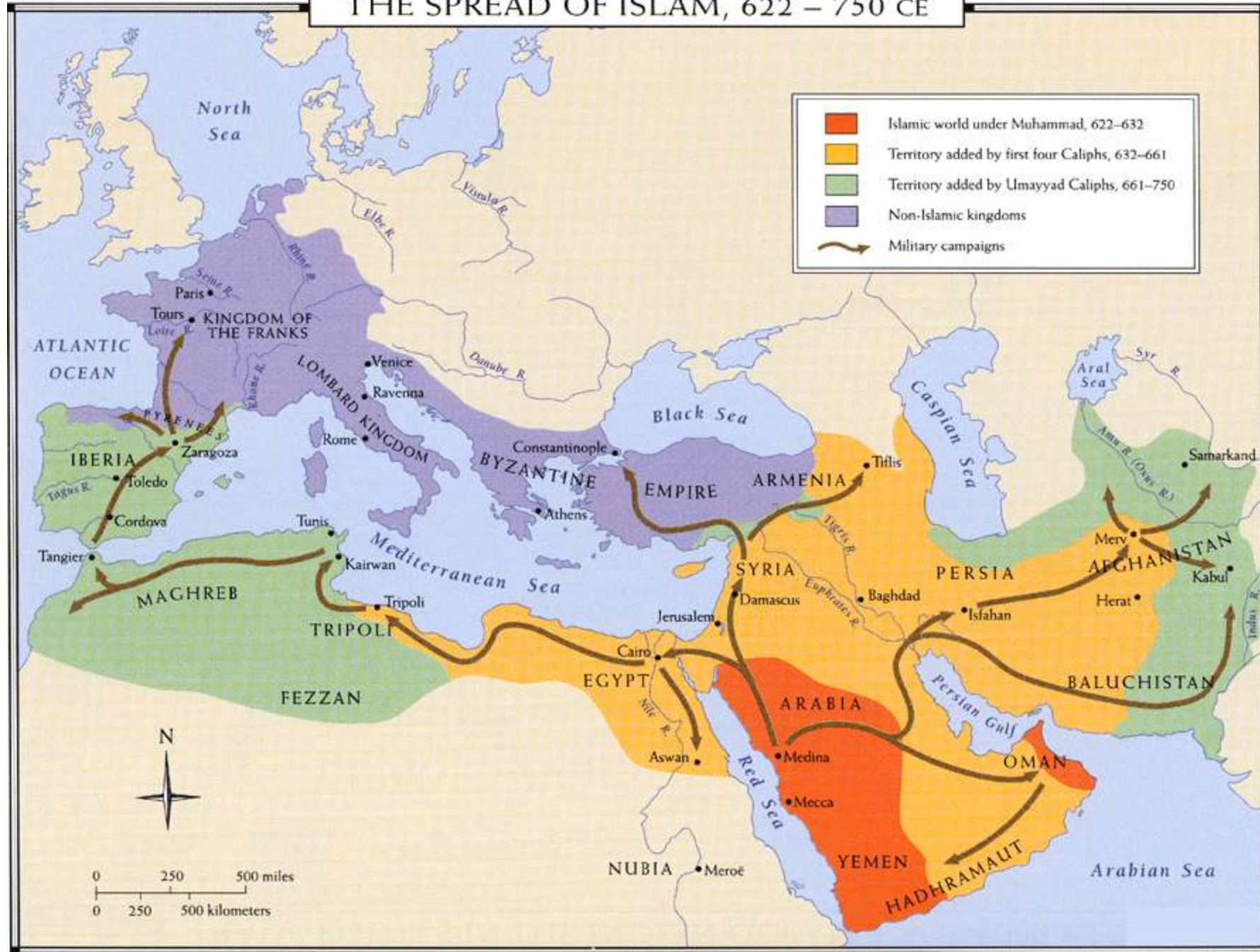
- Umayyad extravagance and riches
  - Luxurious lifestyles → Legitimacy is questioned; abandoned frugal, simple lifestyle of Muhammad
- People resent extravagance of Umayyads, see them as corrupt and decadent.
- Abbasid family/army rebels and challenges Umayyad army at the Battle of the River Zab in 750.
  - An Umayyad survivor, Abd-ar-Rahman I, flees to the Iberian Peninsula and creates the Caliphate of Córdoba.

Focus#6.3- How did the Abbasid Golden Age impact the Middle East, other regions, and later periods in history?

Homework:

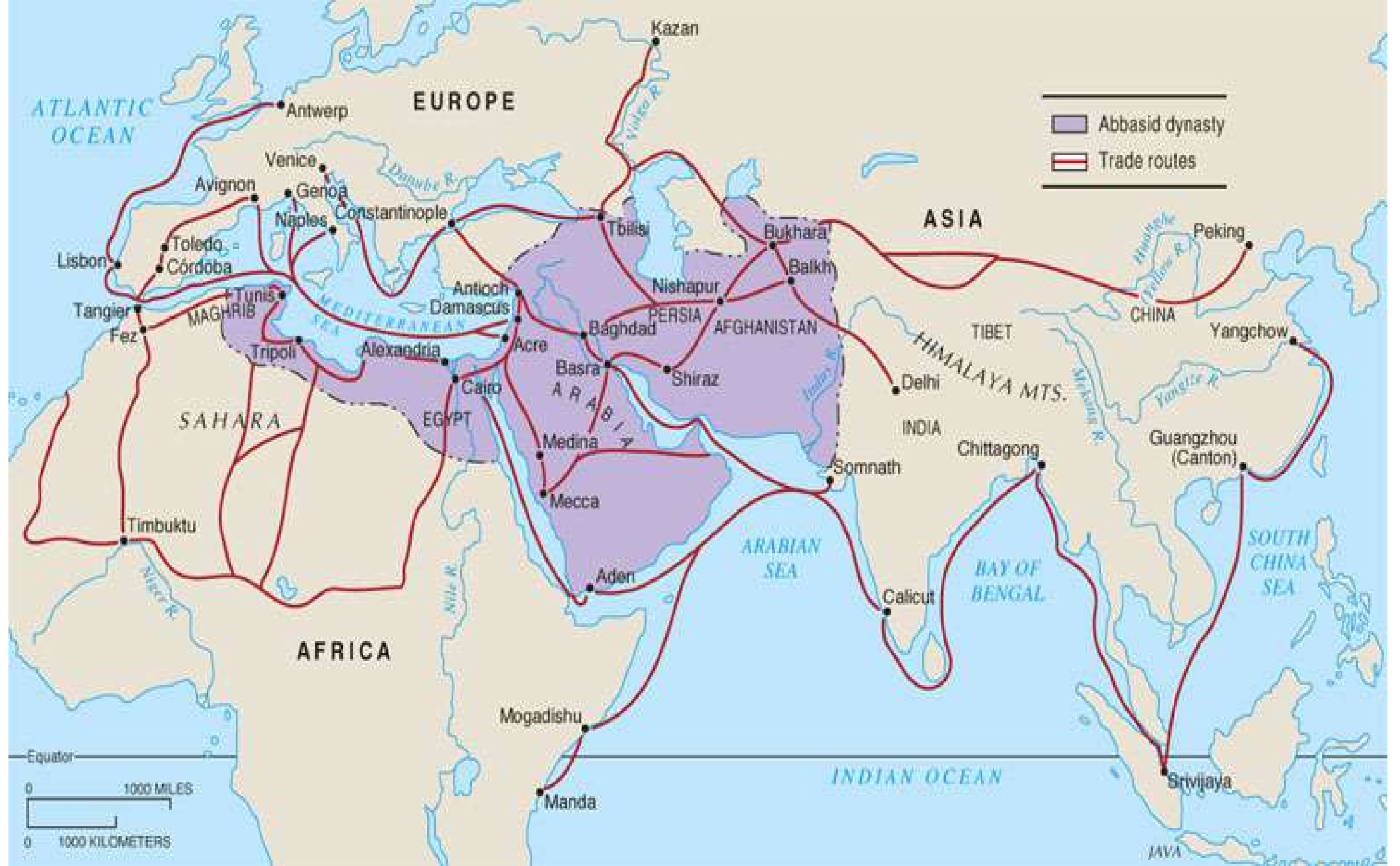
a) SAQ/Quiz on Monday

# THE SPREAD OF ISLAM, 622 – 750 CE



# Abbasid caliphate

- Abbasids begin as Shi'ites but change to Sunnis.
- Abbasids built new capital in Baghdad, Iraq
- Converts are seen as equal to natural born Muslims.
- Continue Umayyad style of excess and luxury
  - Harems: Originate with Abbasids, a household of wives and concubines
- Abbasid caliphs are increasingly distracted, and the power of the *wazir*, or chief administrator, increases.
  - Head of caliph's inner councils
  - Royal executioner
  - Built administrative infrastructure



# Commercial Boom

- Abbasids used *dhow*s with triangular sails to carry goods for trade.
- Muslims participate heavily in Indian Ocean Trade; become the dominant traders.
- Muslims collaborate with Christians and Jews to trade.
  - Different Sabbaths meant trading all week
- Artisans created glassware, jewelry, furniture, carpets.
  - Region with few natural resources.





# Islamic Culture

- Architecture focused on great mosques with minarets.
- Greco-Roman learning that had been lost after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire was recopied by Muslims and distributed throughout the empire for their use.
  - Writings from Aristotle (philosopher), Hippocrates (physician), Ptolemy (astronomer) and Euclid (mathematician) were saved.



Focus#6.4-How do we know what we know about early African kingdoms and city-states?

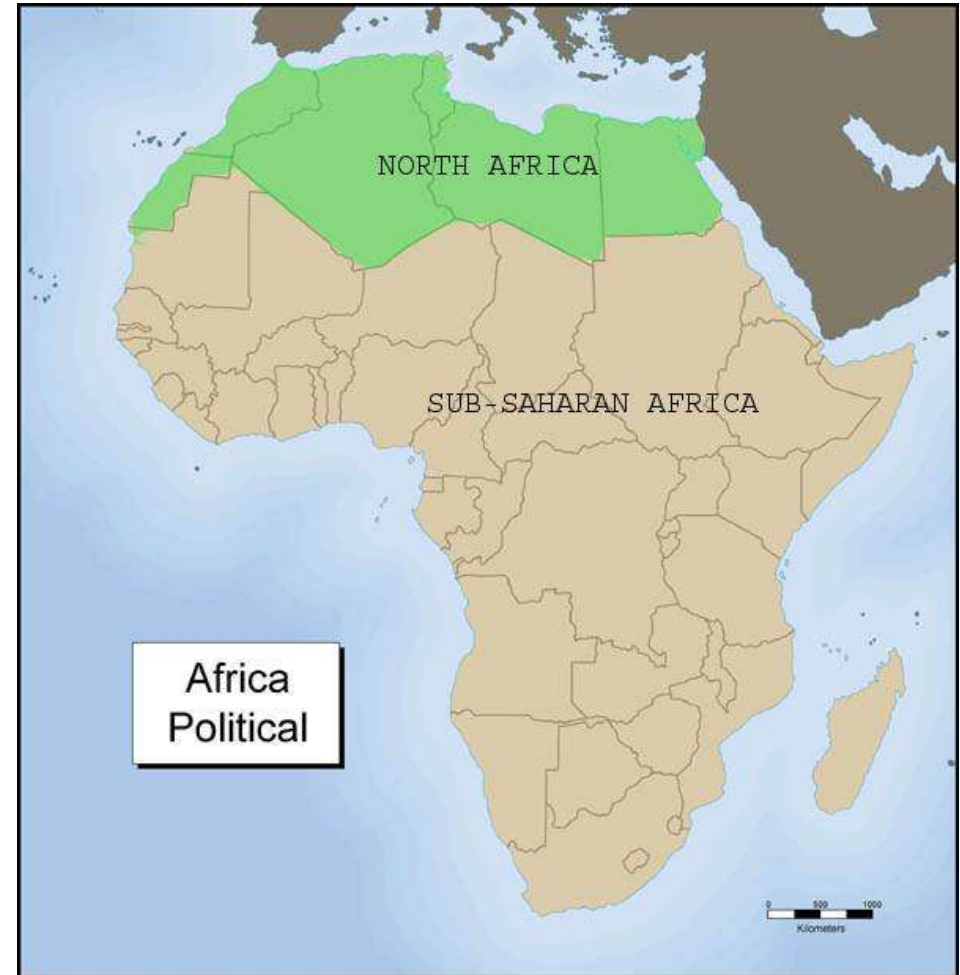
Bell Work:

a) Abbasid Empire Review

a) Read first pg and answer questions. Then read pg 2 and 3 and complete organizer.

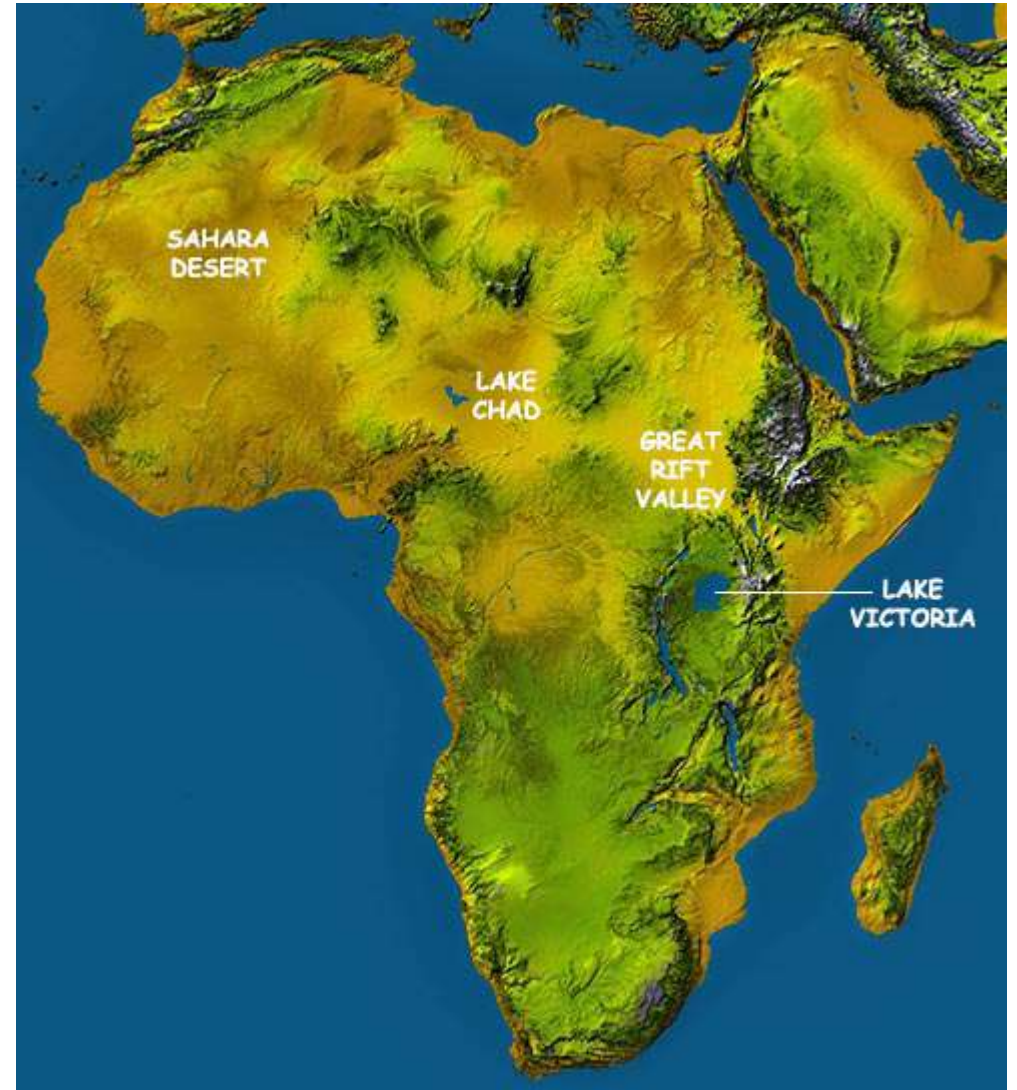
Homework: Read Pgs. 207-220 and complete vocabulary on pg 220.

# African Regions



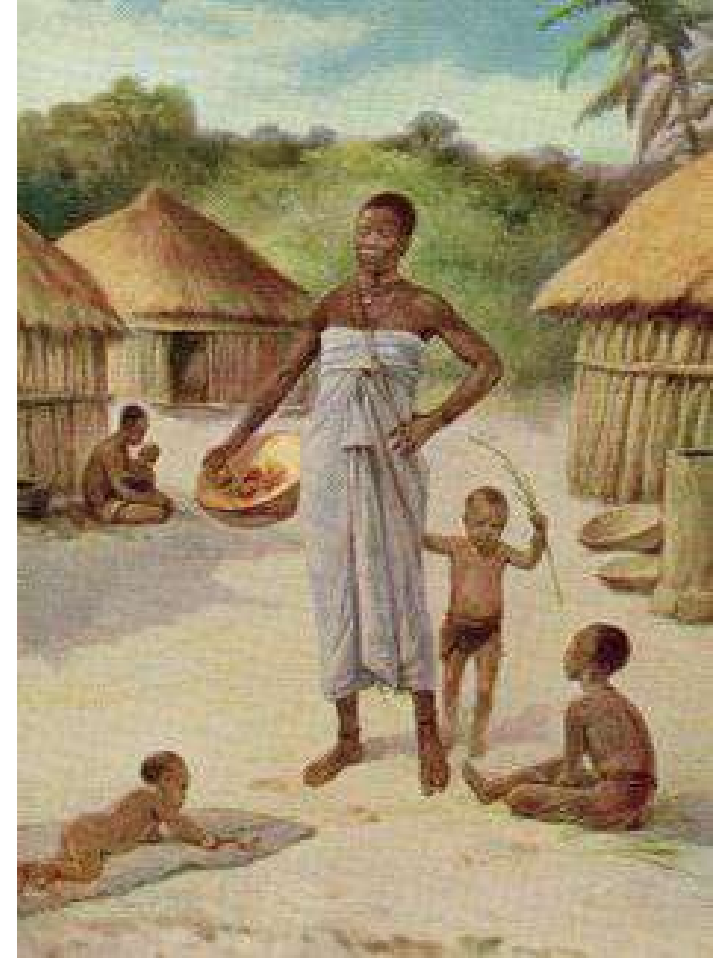
# Pre-Islamic Africa

- Extremely diverse societies developed
- Political unity was difficult because of terrain
- Bantu: primary language spoken
  - Oral traditions; very few written records
  - Most communities are preliterate (lacking writing system)
- Animistic and polytheistic religions
  - Power of natural forces; ritual and worship
  - Dancing, drumming, divination, and sacrifice
  - Witchcraft; cosmology
  - Ancestors are called upon
- Economies vary by region
  - N. Africa: Islamic trade routes and Mediterranean trade
  - Sub-Saharan: agriculture; ironworking; tribes and herders
  - Africans exchanged abundant raw materials (esp. salt) for manufactured goods



# “Stateless” Societies

- Many small African communities are politically organized in this way
  - There are authoritarian and centralized empires, however
- Lack concentration of power and authority
  - Authority and power normally exercised by a ruler and court is held by a council or families or community
  - Not a “fulltime job”
- Weakness of stateless societies
  - No organization to collect taxes → no effective militaries
  - No consensus → Difficult to resist external pressures
  - No undertaking of large building projects
- Internal problems could be resolved by allowing dissidents to leave and establish new villages



Focus#6.5-Why were West African Empires prosperous? What were the effects of Mansa Musa's rule and hajj?

Bell Work:

- a) African Geography ( Front Page of Focus)
- b) Hand in your vocab hw or share it

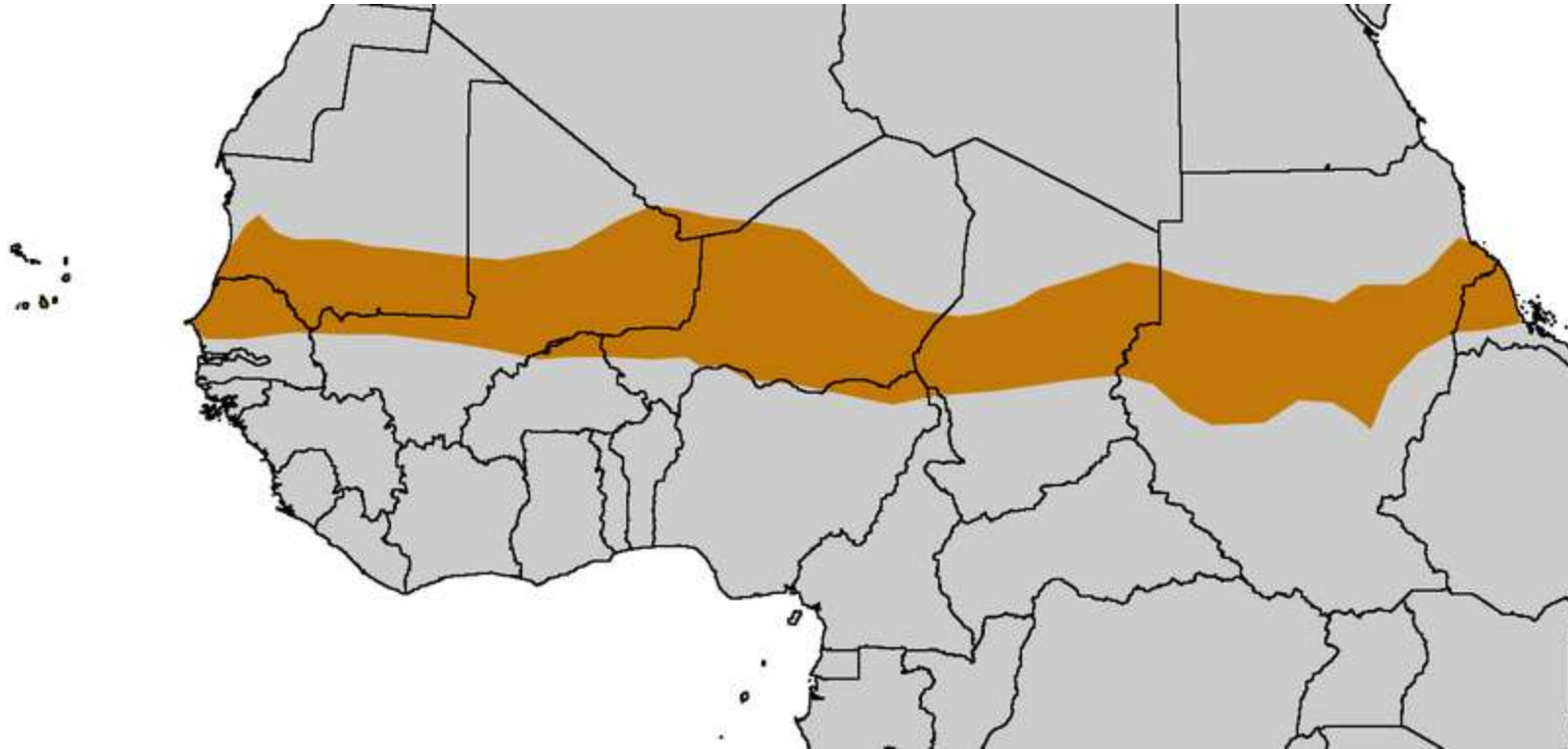
Homework: Africa Document Analysis

# Trans-Saharan Trade

- Trans-Saharan trade was improved through:
  - The creation of the camel saddle (allow the camel to carry more without hurting it; allow trader to rest)
  - The increased use of caravans (increase the amount of trade items and the safety of traders)
- African empires often expanded to control various points along the Trans-Saharan routes
  - Allows them to export their goods
  - Allows them to purchase goods
  - Allows them to regulate trade in their kingdom



# West African Kingdoms



- Grasslands Kingdoms = West African Kingdoms= Sudanic States = Ghana, Mali, Songhai
- Sahel Grasslands: transition zone between Sahara Desert and savannahs to the south
- Point of exchange between North and Sub-Saharan Africa; important region of trade once gold is found



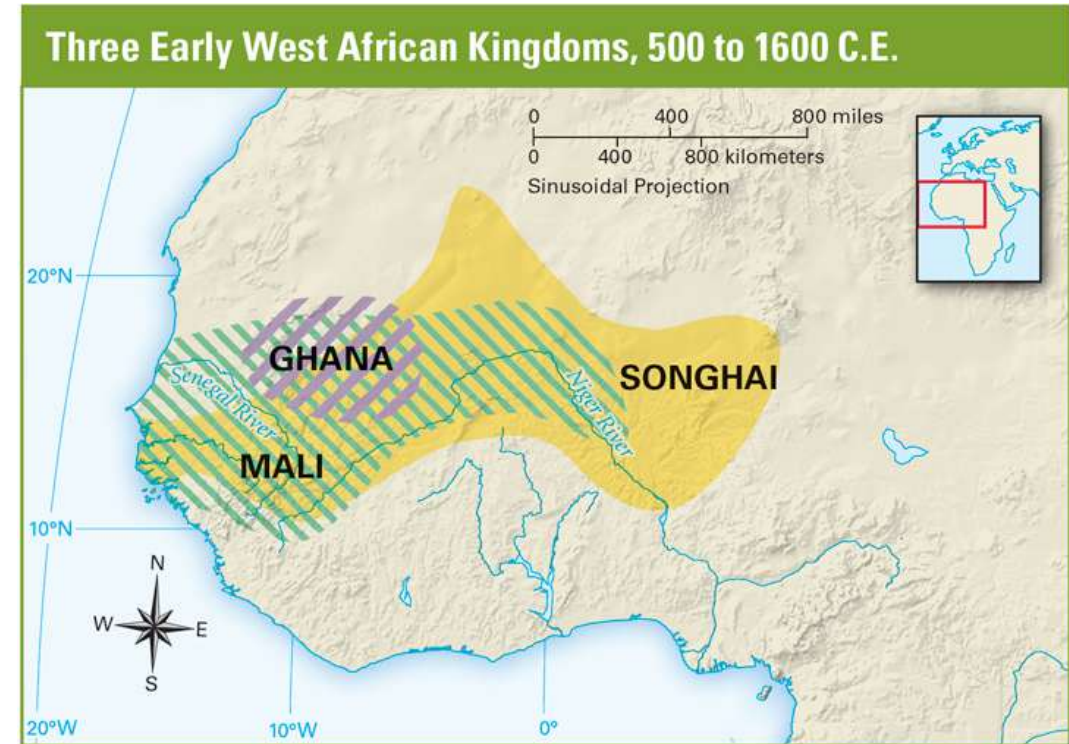
# SUDANIC STATES OF WEST AFRICA: GHANA, MALI, AND SONGHAI

- Each person in your group will be assigned one of the Sudanic states. It is your job to take notes and teach your group about your empire. You should take notes on the following topics: **how they came to power, how they earned money, culture, any famous individuals, and any famous achievements.** 1 = Ghana 2 = Mali 3 = Songhai

1.Alex 2.Grace 3.Thomas M.	1. Olivia McCue 2. Declan O'Melia 3. Rebecca McNaughton
1.Ryan C. 2. Josh 3.Leah 3A.Olsen	1.Krayewski 2.Lorelai 3. Shruti
1.Olivia Brown 2. Ethan 3.Jack Preisler	1. Sarris 2. Shruti 3. Kehoe

# West African Kingdoms

- Islam reinforced ideas of kingship and power: “royal cult”
  - Joining Islam gives rulers prestige and associates them with other great Muslim leaders
- Majority of population never converted; retain their polytheism/animism
  - Rulers were more concerned about political benefits of Islam than conversion
- Trade gold for Berbers’ salt
- Ghana, Mali, and Songhai
  - Combine Islamic religion/culture with local practices
  - Each incorporates the previous kingdom; bigger than last



# Ghana Empire

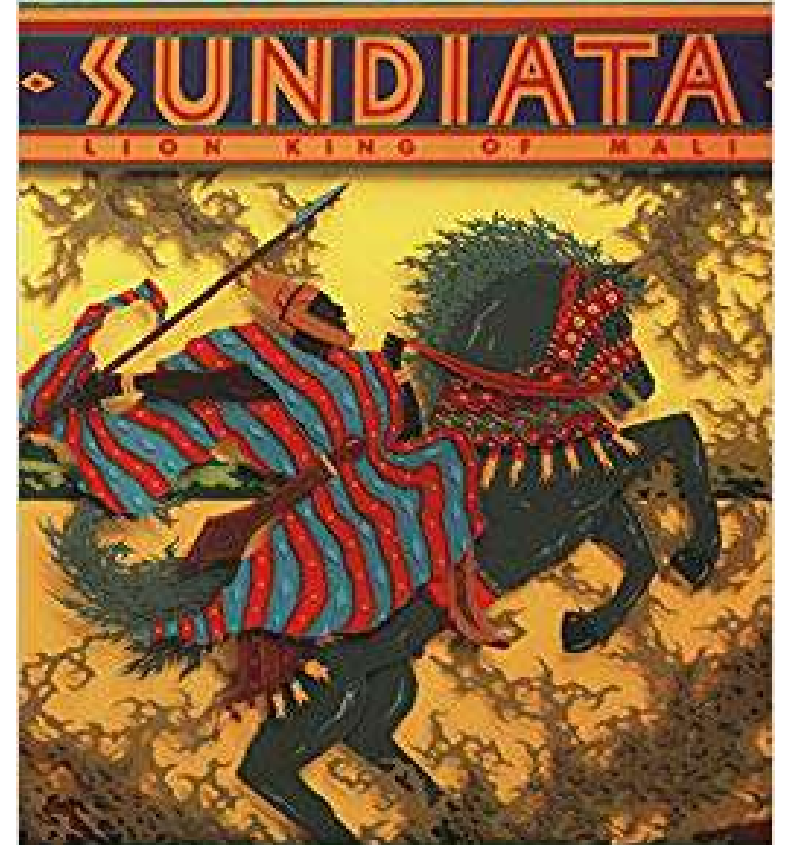
400? – 1076

- 1<sup>st</sup> great West African empire
- Trade salt and gold
- 10<sup>th</sup> c: rulers convert to Islam while common people remain loyal to polytheism
- 11<sup>th</sup> c.: political height



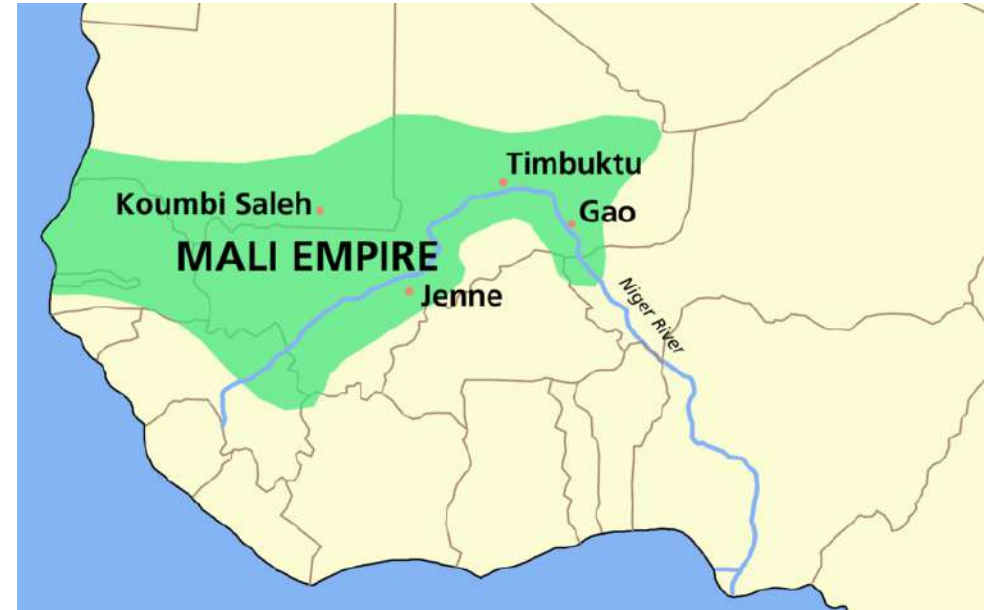
# Mali Empire (1230-1600)

- Broke away from Ghana in 13<sup>th</sup> c.
- Economy: agriculture and gold trade
  - Traders spread beyond W Africa
  - Very wealthy empire
- Islamized state in 13<sup>th</sup> c. when rulers convert
  - Mosques built; public prayers
- Founder: Sundiata (dies 1260)
  - “Lion Prince”
  - Divides society into clans with different jobs
  - Peace created through loyalty; crimes severely punished
  - Heavily defended empire



# Mali Empire (1230-1600)

- Timbuktu
  - Major cities of commercial exchange
  - Scholars, artisans, merchants
  - Mosques, libraries, universities
- Mostly agricultural; irrigation takes place along Niger River
- Polygamy allowed because of Islamic beliefs and for the ability to have children work



# Mansa Musa: Malian Ruler

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TWOIkEyg>

[WM](#)

- Second ruler of Mali
- 1324: *Hajj* to Mecca
  - Aligns himself with Islamic rulers
  - Brings back scholars, architects, artists
  - Inadvertently devastates economies he enters as he passes out gold and spends it
- Symbol of existence of wealthy, sophisticated empires in Africa
- Estimated wealth: \$400 billion (adjusted for inflation)
- [https://www.ted.com/talks/jessica\\_smith\\_mansa\\_musa\\_one\\_of\\_the\\_wealthiest\\_people\\_who\\_ever\\_lived/transcript?language=en](https://www.ted.com/talks/jessica_smith_mansa_musa_one_of_the_wealthiest_people_who_ever_lived/transcript?language=en)



# FOCUS QUESTION#6.6: HOW DID TRADE AND ISLAM INFLUENCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SWAHILI COAST?

Bell Work:

- a) Grab a handout!
- b) Take out Chome books-Open to slides

Homework: None- Enjoy the weekend! Islam/Africa Exam Thursday February 13<sup>th</sup>!

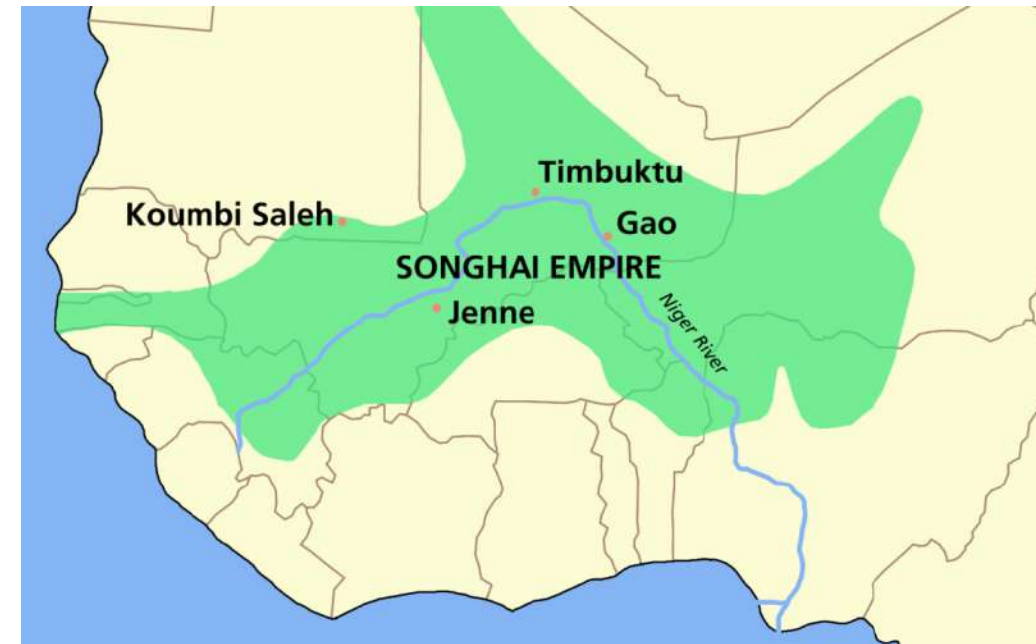
## Quick Review Question

- What are the three Sudanic States? What do they trade?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- What does Islam provide to them?



# Songhai Empire (1464-1591)

- Independent from Mali in 1370s
- Prospered as a trading state and military power.
- Founded by Sunni Ali (1464-1492)
  - Great military leader; extended rule over the entire Niger River valley.
- Rulers practice Islam; people maintain polytheism
  - Muslims are merchants (wealthy); become elite



# Influence of Islam in West African Kingdoms

- Islam provided universal faith, sense of community, and a strong political/legal system.
- Royal Cult: rulers reinforced authority through Muslim ideology; spiritual and political leader
- Many who are exposed to Islam do not convert but remain practitioners of their indigenous religion
  - Many Sudanic societies were matrilineal.
    - Hesitancy over conversion to Islam since it restricted women more than these societies did
- Islam supports interregional trade
  - Slavery and slave trade grew in prominence (7 million traded)
  - Slave trade has existed since Classical period; Islam helps globalize it
- Majority of Africa, even after introduction of Islam, will remain in isolation and not connected to larger networks

# Swahili Coast of East Africa

- Islamized trading ports along coast by 13<sup>th</sup> c.
  - Most merchants converted; financial motivation
  - Ibn Battuta: Islamic scholar/writer who visits these cities; refers to them as Muslim cities
- Swahili language (Bantu + Arabic) emerged in urbanized trading ports
  - Syncretism: merging of different cultures
- Swahili civilization = set of commercial city-states stretching along the East African coast
- Kilwa, Mogadishu, Mombasa: large city-state and trading centers along coast
  - Each city-state was politically independent with its own king
  - Sharp class distinctions in each city-state: big gap between the merchant elite class and the commoners



<https://www.pbs.org/video/africas-great-civilizations-cities-hour-four/>

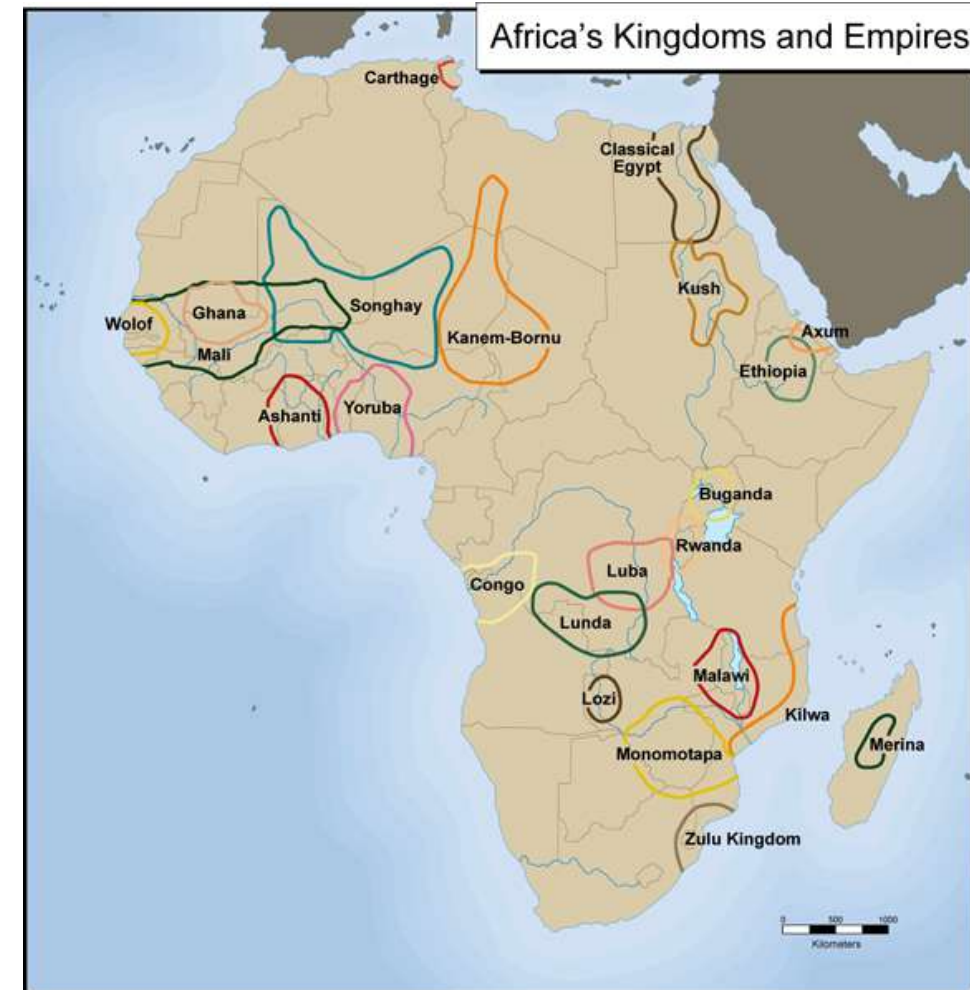
# Bantu Migrations in Africa (1000 BCE – 1000 CE)

- Across central Africa, Bantu agrarian societies thrived.
- Series of migrations of the Bantu people from the Congo area to the south and east.
- Why? Drought and famine, population increase, need to find fertile land, tribal conflicts, and disease.
- Positive results:
  - Introduction of iron working throughout S / E Africa
  - New crops introduced (bananas and yams)
  - Centralized system of government was introduced to replace stateless societies
  - Agriculture (they now had enough food to eat and store for the future).
- Negative results:
  - Loss of culture (caused by cultural absorption and inter-marriage with other groups)
  - Some of the Bantu languages died out and were replaced by Swahili.



# Global Connections

- Spread of Islam brought large areas of Africa into the global community through increasing contact from 700-1500 CE.
  - Specifically, Sudanic states and East Africa
- However, most of Africa evolved in regions free of Islamic contact (Central + Southern Africa).
  - Organized their lives in stateless societies.
- While no universal empires and religions develop in Africa, Christianity and Islam impact the region through political, economic, and cultural development.
- Reality is there are more written records in regions affected by Islam; knowledge is not even



## FOCUS QUESTION #6.7: Islam/Africa Review

### Bell Work:

- a) Grab Two Handouts (Crash Review and PERSIA chart)

Homework: Study for Islam/Africa Exam. Bring Index Card!

### What to Study

1. Slides (Posted on Website)
2. Focus 6.1,6.2,6.3,6.4,6.5,6.6
3. PERSIA Chart
4. Crash Course Review (in class today)

# REVIEW QUESTIONS

- Who created Islam?
- Why is Islam so successful so quickly?
- Explain the Sunni/Shi'a split.
- What are the first three groups of Islamic rulers? (Hint: the second and third are caliphates)
- What are some characteristics of Pre-Islamic Africa?
- Why is Islam appealing to Africans?
- What are the three Sudanic States? What do they trade?
- What does Islam provide to them?



# Muhammad's Early Life

- Muhammad was born around 570 C.E.
- By age 30 he was a merchant and married
- 610 C.E. he received revelations from Allah through the archangel Gabriel
  - God in Arabic is Allah
- Muhammad was a prophet of Allah, the final prophet
- By 620 C.E., people of Mecca began to follow Muhammad



# The Quran And Hadith

- The Quran:
  - The holy book of Islam
  - Written texts of Muhammad's teachings
    - “Definitive authority for Islamic religious doctrine and social organization”
- Hadith:
  - Sayings attributed to Muhammad and descriptions of his deeds
  - Many collections emerged centuries after his death



# Migration To Medina

- Muhammad's teachings ran counter to those in Mecca
  - Muhammad stated that Allah was the only god
  - Many Arabs were polytheistic
  - Muhammad also spoke against idolatry
- Muhammad fled to Yathrib, renamed Medina in 622 C.E.
  - This is known as the Hijra and marks the beginning of the Islamic Calendar



# The Umma

- Muhammad organized his followers in Medina into a community called the umma
  - Followed a legal and social code
- Focused on providing for those less fortunate (one of the 5 Pillars of Islam)

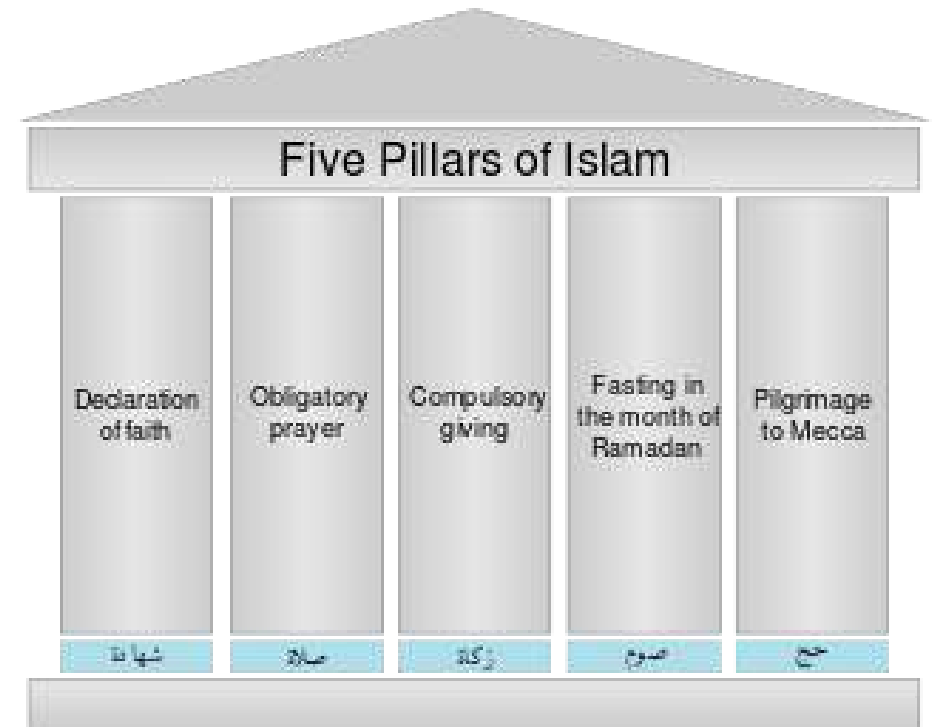
# Return To Mecca

- 630 C.E. Muhammad and his followers conquered the city of Mecca
  - Built mosques, destroyed pagan shrines
  - The only building that survived was the Ka'ba
- 632 C.E. Muhammad led the first pilgrimage to the Ka'ba, known as the hajj (Another of the 5 Pillars of Islam)



# The 5 Pillars Of Islam

1. Muslims must acknowledge Allah as the only god and Muhammad was his prophet
2. Pray to Allah while facing Mecca
3. Fast during daylight during the month of Ramadan
4. Give alms to the poor
5. Make a pilgrimage (hajj) to Mecca if financially and physically able to



# Key Terms

- Jihad:
  - Means struggle
    - Some interpret to combat vice and evil. some interpret to spread the word of Islam, some interpret to wage war against nonbelievers
- Sharia:
  - Islamic holy law
  - Inspired by the teachings and life of Muhammad
- Dar al-Islam:
  - Home of Islam
  - Countries where Muslims can practice their religion as the ruling sect

# Caliphs

- After Muhammad, new Muslim leaders emerged, called Caliphs
  - Head of Islamic community and religious leader
- 1st Caliph - Abu Bakr, Muhammad's father-in-law



# Shia

- Most Muslims are members of Sunni Islam
- Shia Muslims emerged as a result over the selection of caliphs
  - Shia supported Ali and his decedents as caliphs
    - Cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad
    - Ali eventually served as the 4th caliph

# Expansion Of Islam

- Islamic armies expanded beyond Arabia after Muhammad's death
- 633 C.E. - 637 C.E.:
  - Conquered Byzantine Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia
- 640s:
  - Conquered Egypt
- 711 - 718:
  - Northwest Africa and Iberian peninsula

# Islamic Dynasties - Umayyad

- Established their capital at Damascus, Syria
- Ruled dar al-Islam as conquerors
- Empire also included Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians, and Buddhists
- These people could practice their religion if they paid a tax, jizya



# Islamic Dynasties - Abbasid

- Abu al-Abbas, a descendent of Muhammad's uncle led a rebellion against the Umayyad Dynasty
  - Ruled until 1258 C.E. when they were defeated by the Mongols
- Administration:
  - Rulers built capital cities and made policies
  - Regional governors ruled territories
  - Baghdad was built as the capital of the dynasty
    - Surrounded by 3 walls
  - Ulama (those with religious knowledge) and qadis (judges) settled disputes



# Islamic Dynasties - Abbasid

- Harun al-Rashid
  - Caliph under the Abbasid dynasty (786 - 809 C.E.)
  - Baghdad became a center for banking, commerce, and industry during this time
- Decline of the Abbasid Dynasty:
  - Governors stopped paying taxes and giving loyalty to the Abbasid empire

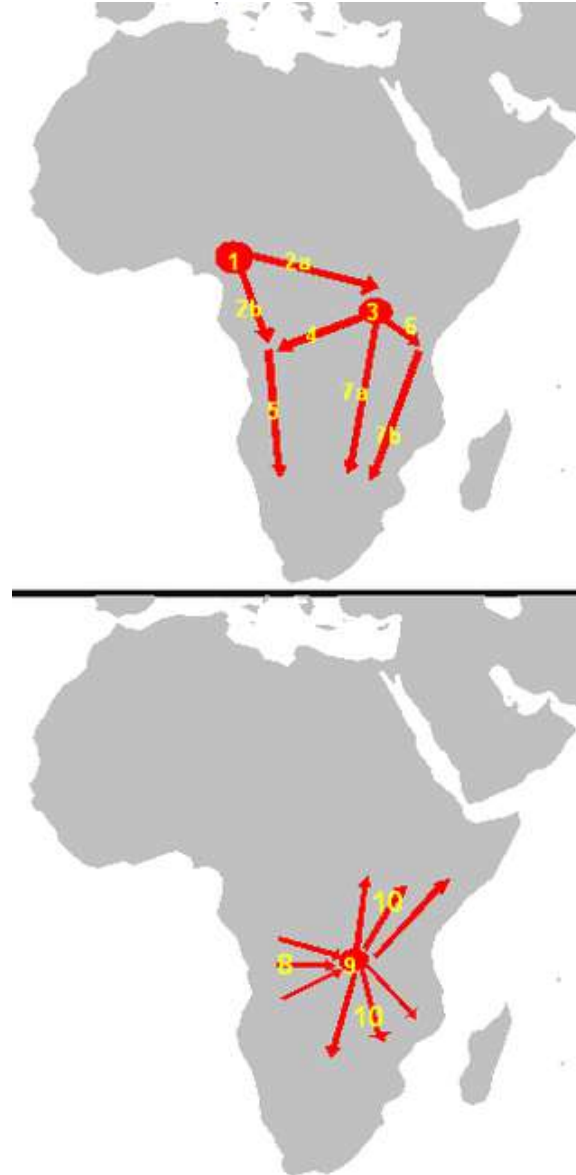


# Quick Recap

- Quran and Hadith
- Muhammad's migration to Medina and back to Mecca
- 5 Pillars of Islam
- Caliphs
- Shia vs. Sunni Muslims
- Umayyad Dynasty
- Abbasid Dynasty

# Bantu Migrations

- Bantu-speaking people originated in West Africa
  - Spread throughout 1/3 of the African continent
- Most migrations involved small groups of people



# Bantu Agriculture

- Bantus produced a surplus of food
  - Yams, millet, sorghum
  - Forced the Bantus to expand
- 300 - 500 B.C.E.
- Bananas were introduced from Indonesia
  - Increase in population
  - Bantus could move to land that did not allow for the cultivation of yams



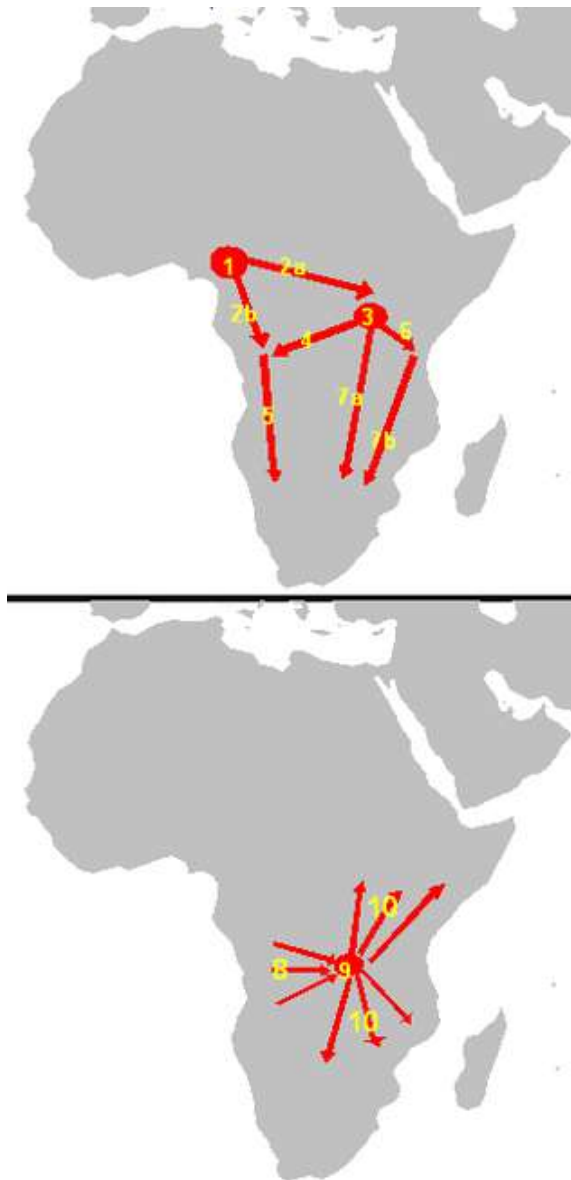


# Bantu Technology

- 500 B.C.E. - iron tools and weapons allowed them to clear land and be successful in battle
  - Think of environmental impacts
- Canoes allowed them to travel on rivers in Africa

# Bantu Societies

- 2000 B.C.E. - Bantus reached East Africa
  - Began raising sheep and cattle
- 400 C.E.
  - Bantu speaking people arrived in South Africa - end of migration
- Societies were often matrilineal
  - Trace ancestry through their mothers



# Bantu Religion & Arts

- Many believed one God created the world that was inhabited by many spirits
- Ancestor veneration
- Masks and figures often represented dead ancestors

