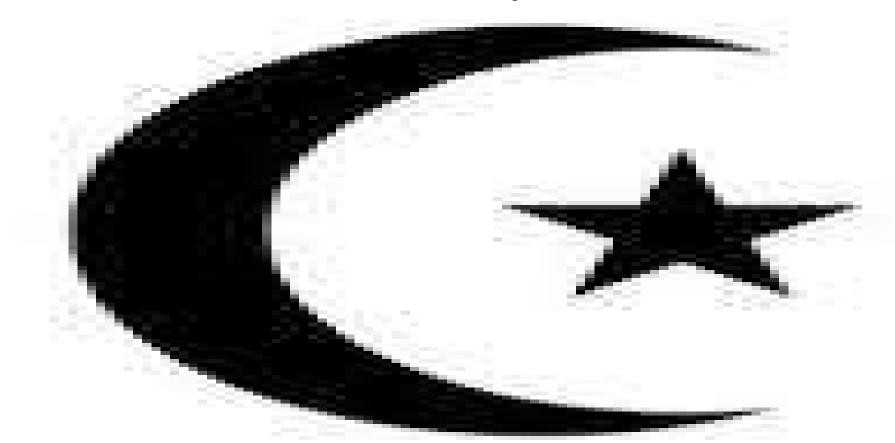
Islam –World's 2nd Largest Faith Fastest growing religion Youngest of the 5 main religions

Crescent Moon with Star –symbol of Islam



Day 1-2 Islam and West Africa March 31st and April 1st

Beginning of Islam

 Arabia (Middle East...Now known as Saudi Arabia)
Arabian Peninsula-desert (dry)...mountains in southwest

<u>-Oases</u>-green areas fed by underground water source
-Arabs formed into family clans headed by a <u>sheikh</u>
<u>-Bedouins</u>-desert herders...lived in villages near oases

<u>-Caravans</u>-trade groups that traveled together for protection (Bedouin attacks)
-Trade grew and towns were founded along trade routes
<u>-Makkah</u>-wealthiest trade city

Mecca-Becomes holiest city for Muslims (**Kaaba** located there)

- -Kaaba square building with black veil (Muslims believe Abraham built it)
- -Ismail and Hagar buried in it?



Kaaba

- <u>Kaaba</u>- Contains stone inside is believed by Muslims to have come from heaven
- -captured by Muslims from other religious group living in Mecca
- -Hajj- journey to Mecca to visit the Kaaba -one of the five pillars of Islam
- -Allah-creator and god in Islam (God in Arabic)
- *Allah and the Prophet Muhammad must not be drawn (death penalty for depicting them

Who is Muhammad?

- Muhammad Receives His Message:
- -<u>Muhammad</u>- Islam's Prophet (brought message of Islam to Arabia)
- -Received message after going into mountains-angel Gabriel told him to preach Islam 610 A.D. (Received message over 22 years)
- -Told his people to worship one god, Allah (give up other deities)
- -Muhammad forced to flee Makkah for Yathrib (622 A.D.) -Yathrib welcomed the Muslims and renamed their city <u>Madinah-</u>2nd holiest city for Muslims
- -Muhammad built an army and conquered Makkah (630 A.D.) -he died there (632 A.D.)

-Muhammad created an Islamic State-a government that uses political power to uphold Islam

Sharia Law- law that governs a Muslim's entire life

- -no separation between church and state in most Islamic dominated countries today
- -Muhammad built an army and conquered Makkah (630 A.D.)
- -he died there (632 A.D.)

Five Pillars of Islam *Rules and basic beliefs of Islam* <u>-Quran/Koran</u>-holy book of Islam

-Five Pillars of Islam:

• Belief (Declaration of Faith)



- Prayer (Face Mecca) -5 times a day
- Charity (Giving to poor)
- Fasting (not eating for a period of time)
- Pilgrimage (religious journey to a holy site)

Day 3-4 Islam April 3 and 4th

- Go over reading from last night
- Quiz over section 1
- Finish reading section 2 (384-386)
- PowerPoint Notes
- No homework!

Spread of Islam

- Spread of Islam
- -Muhammad's successor-caliph
- -Umayyad caliphs made Damascus (Syria) their capital city
- -Arabic- made official language
- -Muslims spread religion through marriage (children) and by the sword (fear of being killed)
- <u>-Sufis</u>-spread religion through teaching (Asia especially Indonesia and India)
- -Muslim merchants spread Islam through S.E. Asia
- -Indonesia largest Muslim population in S.E. Asia

Islam Spreads to Africa

Timbuktu- West African city...center
Muslim learning in Africa
**-Muslim Merchants and traders brought

**-Muslim Merchants and traders brought Islam to much of Africa

 -Jews and Christians not treated as equals in most Islamic countries- they pay a <u>Jizyah</u>-(Special Tax)

Types of Islam

2 Groups of Muslims

-Sunni-Umayyad caliphs should succeed Muhammad (85%)

-Shiites-Muhammad's son in law, Ali and his descendents should be Caliphs

Umayyad Dynasty Replaced:

- -**Abbasids** replaced Umayyad dynasty (750-1258 A.D.) -capital became **Baghdad** (Capital of Iraq)
- -Seljuk Turks-nomads who were great warriors
- -leader was known as a **sultan-** holder of power
- -controlled what is now Iran and Turkey
- -1055 conquered Baghdad (took over Abbasid Dynasty)
- -1071 conquered Jerusalem...
- -1258 ended when the Mongols

Islamic Dynasties

Umayyad Dynasty Replaced:

- -Abbasids replaced Umayyad dynasty (750-1258 A.D.)
- -capital became **Baghdad** (Capital of Iraq)
- -Seljuk Turks-nomads who were great warriors
- -leader was known as a sultan-holder of power
- -controlled what is now Iran and Turkey
- -1055 conquered Baghdad
- -still part of the Abbasid Dynasty
- -1258 ended when the Mongols defeated them

Islam Day 5 April 7th

- Worksheet
- Notes
- Blizzard Bag

Later Muslim Empires

- Ottoman Turks built an empire by conquering the Byzantine Empire and Constantinoplebecame Istanbul (1453)
- -Europe, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia and North Africa
- -Janissaries-army created from kidnapped Christian boys
- -tried to take Vienna 1683 (9/11?) -lost power after WWI (1918-20)

Moguls

- -Moguls (1500's in India)
- -warriors came from northern India
- -used guns, elephants and horses
- -1526 Delhi- capital of the empire
- -Akbar- greatest leader
- -allowed both **Hindus** and Muslims to serve in his government -grew wealthy from **trade** with **China**
- -1629 Taj Mahal built by Shah Jahan as a tomb for his wife
- -rebellions from Hindus helped bring Mogul Empire down-Moguls tried to convert Hindus
- -trade from European merchants further weakened the Mogul Empire
- -Great Britain eventually took control of most of India

Islam Day 6 April 8th

- Finish notes for section 3
- Quiz Thursday over all of Islam



Review Questions for Islam

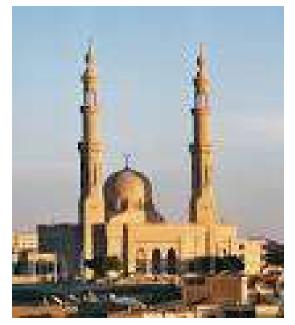
- 1. What is the religious symbol of Islam? What is the Islamic holy book?
- 2. Someone who follows the religion of Islam is often called a _____?
- 3. What is the language of practicing Muslims?
- 4. Islam began on what Peninsula?
- 5. What ways did Islam spread?
- 6. What physical feature dominates this region?
- 7. What abundant natural resource is found here?
- 8. Who is the founder and chief prophet of Islam?
- 9. How many gods are part of Islam? What is/are the names?
- 10. What are the five pillars of Islam? Briefly explain each?
- 11. What are some things that are forbidden by Islam?
- 12. How did Islamic dynasties and empires make their wealth during the middle ages?
- 13. What was the major accomplishment of the Ottoman Turks? What was a failure?
- 14. Who were the Janissaries?
- 15. Moguls were forced into India by the Mongols? What other religious group did they have to get along with?
- 16. Where do you find minarets? What are they used for?
- 17. What do Muslims use during prayer?
- 18. What is a bazaar?
- **19. Name some Islamic accomplishments?

Trade and Everyday life

- -Until the 1400's, Muslim traders most successful merchants in Middle East and N. Africa
- -Traded in Arabic language
- -used coins and used banks
- -Mosque-Muslim house of prayer/worship
- -domes (prayer on **prayer rug** facing towards Makkah 5 times per day



-<u>minarets</u>-towers from which a <u>crier</u>-or announcer call Muslims to prayer



-<u>Bazaar</u>-marketplace....major cities had them with goods from all over

-most Muslims lived in small villages and farmed

Gender Roles in Muslim Society -Men ran government, society and business -women raised families (traditional)

- most women had very little rights

-<u>Hijab</u>-coverage for face and hair (women wore them as religious tradition)

-Muhammad taught that women's clothing should not attract attention

Muslim Achievements

 Middle East had a common language – Arabic...helped in trade in spread of Islam

- -Muslim scholars preserved Greek and Roman writings....
- -Muslim's invented Algebra and perfected the Astrolabe (used in exploration)
- -numbers 0-9 (**Arabic Numerals**) learned from Hindu Scholars were taught to Europeans
- -Muslim's invented chemistry and experimented with metals
- -AI-Razi-Muslim chemist, developed system for classifying substances
- -Ibn Sina-Persian doctor showed how disease spread

Muslim literature

- -The Arabian Nights-(Aladdin and magic carpet) -Rubaiyat-most famous Arab poem
- -Muslim historian studied effect climate and geography had on people

***Images of Muhammad and Allah are <u>not</u> <u>allowed</u> in Islamic art!!!