

# “Islam: Empire of Faith” Part I (PBS)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yX3UHNhQ1Zk>

# Terms, People, and Places

Muhammad:

Mecca:

Ka'aba:

Hijra:

Medina:

Quran:

Mosque:

Hajj:

Jihad:

Sharia:

# Lesson Objectives

- Understand how Muhammad became the prophet of Islam.
- Describe the teachings of Islam.
- Explain how Islam helped shape the way of life of its believers.

# Summary

## “The Rise of Islam”

The religion of Islam emerged on the Arabian Peninsula in the 600s. Muslim civilization eventually created cultural ties among diverse peoples across three continents. Muhammad was the Prophet of Islam, a monotheistic religion. Through the Quran, the Five Pillars, and the Sharia, Islam was both a religion and a way of life.

CHAPTER  
**10**  
SECTION 1**Section Summary**

## THE RISE OF ISLAM

The religion of Islam, whose followers are called Muslims, emerged in the Arabian Peninsula. There, in A.D. 570, Muhammad was born in Mecca—a trading and religious center. Muhammad worked among nomadic herders called Bedouins. Later, he became a successful merchant and decided to marry at 25. He was known for his honesty in business and devotion to his family.

Muhammad often meditated on the moral ills of Meccan society, including greed. According to Muslim tradition, Muhammad became a prophet at 40 when he was asked by an angel to become God's messenger. When he began teaching, a few listened, but others opposed him with threats. In 622, he and his followers fled Mecca for Yathrib, on a journey called the hijra. Later Yathrib was called Medina. In Medina, thousands adopted Islam and formed strong, peaceful communities. When Meccan leaders grew hostile, Muslims defeated them in battle. Muhammad returned to Mecca in 630, where the Kaaba, which Muhammad dedicated to Allah, became the holiest Islamic site. Muhammad died in 632.

The sacred text of Islam is the Quran, believed to be the direct word of God as told to Muhammad. All Muslims study it to learn about God's will and living a good life.

Muslims believe that priests are not necessary to mediate between people and God. Muslims gather in mosques to pray. They follow the Five Pillars of Islam, which are the following duties: declaring faith, praying five times daily, giving charity to the poor, fasting during their holy month, and making the hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, if a person is able. Another duty is jihad, which means to struggle in God's service.

Because Jews and Christians worship the same God and study what are considered God's earlier revelations, Muslims call them "People of the Book." In most cases, they have been allowed religious freedom in Muslim societies.

The Sharia is a body of laws that interprets the Quran and applies religious principles to legal situations. According to the Quran, women are spiritually equal to men but have different roles. In different places, Muslims interpret women's roles and rights differently. In some cases, Muslims adopted practices of conquered peoples, such as requiring upper-class women to wear veils.

**Review Questions**

1. What is the Quran?

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2. Why do Muslims call Jews and Christians "People of the Book"?

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**READING CHECK**

What was the hijra?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

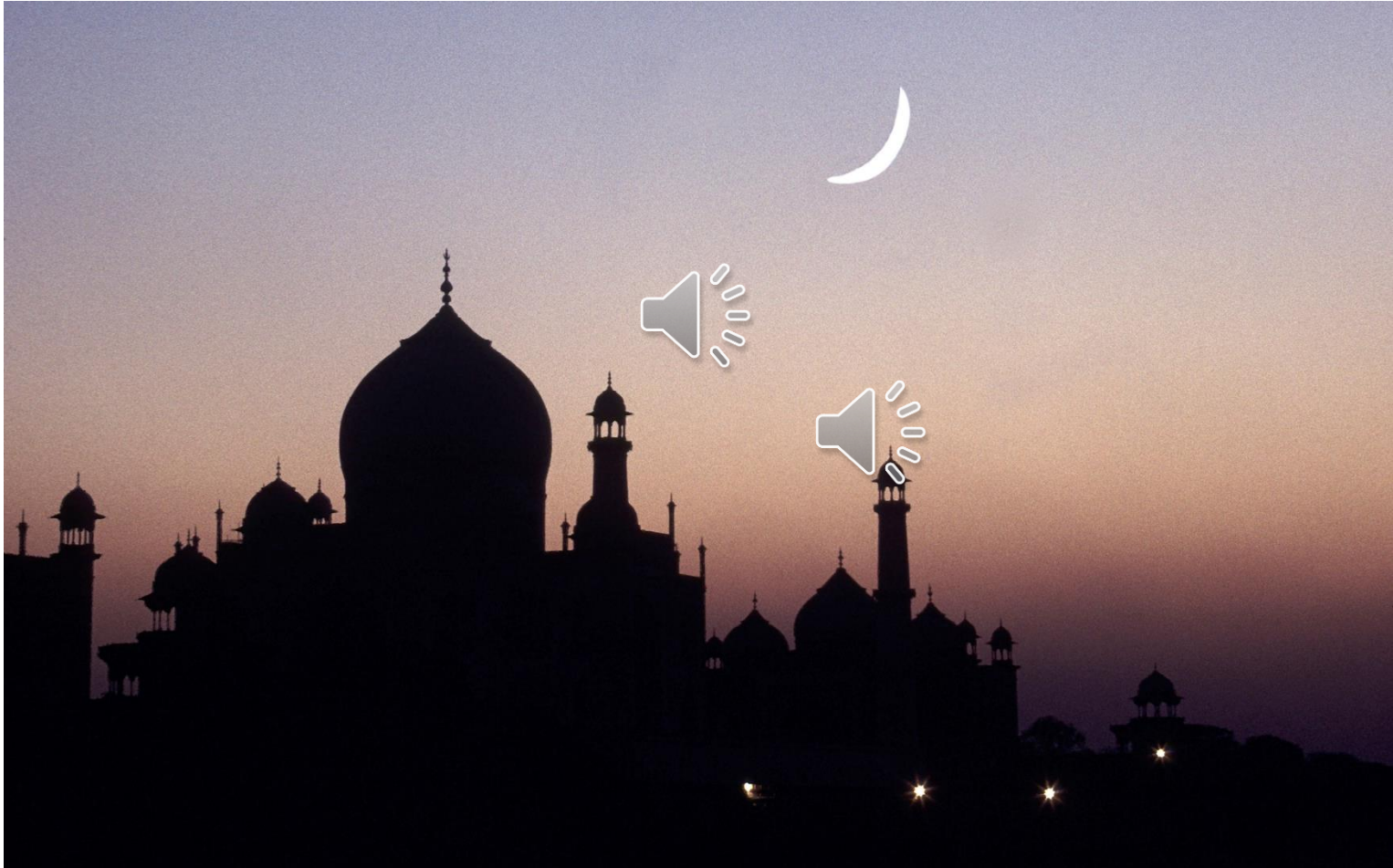
What does the word *mediate* mean in the underlined sentence? What clues to its meaning can you find in the surrounding words or phrases? Circle the context clues you find that help you to figure out what *mediate* means.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** Which of the following would be considered main ideas for this Summary? Circle your answers.

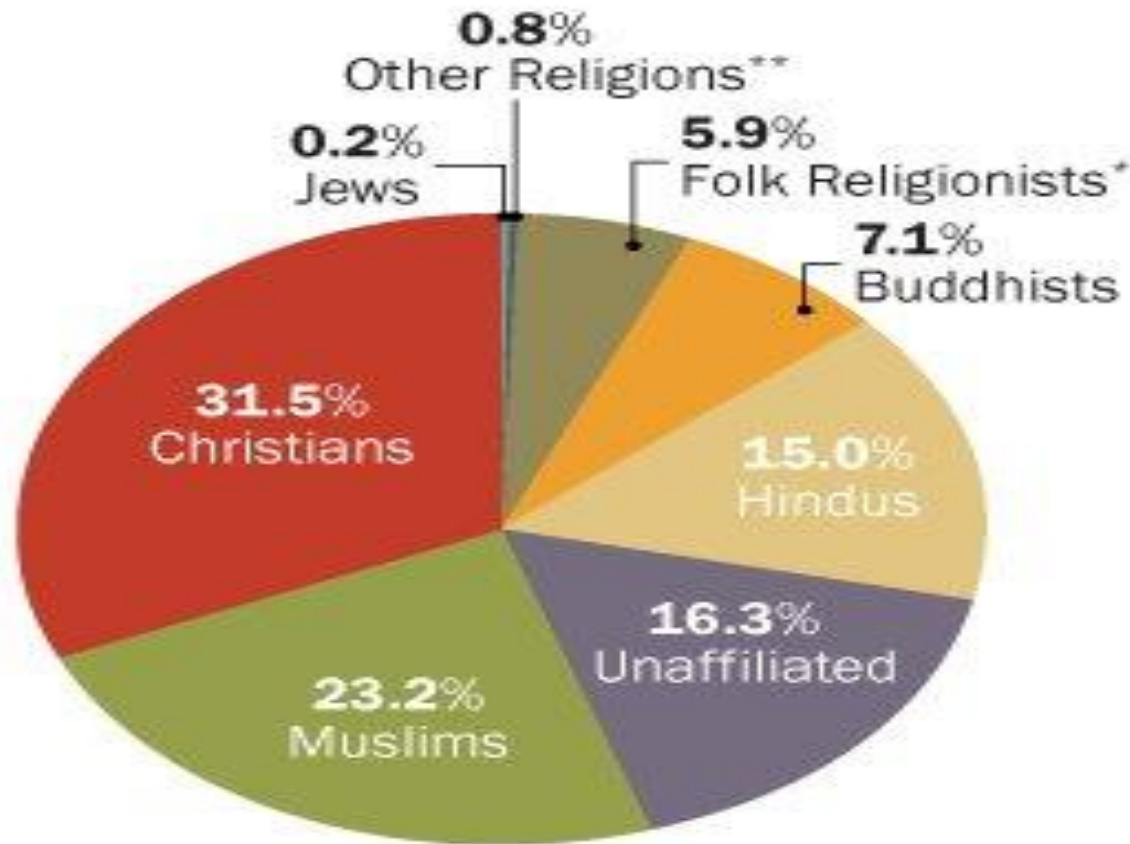
- Muslim holy days are enforced very strictly.
- Muslims believe in making a hajj.
- Muslims believe in one God, the Quran, and the Five Pillars of Islam.
- Islam governs daily life and affects the roles and rights of women.
- Muslims have little religious connection to Jews and Christians.

# Aim #8: How did Islam develop & what are its main beliefs?



## Size of Major Religious Groups, 2010

Percentage of the global population



\*Includes followers of African traditional religions, Chinese folk religions, Native American religions and Australian aboriginal religions.

\*\*Includes Bahai's, Jains, Sikhs, Shintoists, Taoists, followers of Tenrikyo, Wiccans, Zoroastrians and many other faiths.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life •  
Global Religious Landscape, December 2012

Today, Islam is the world's fastest growing religion



# The Muslim world

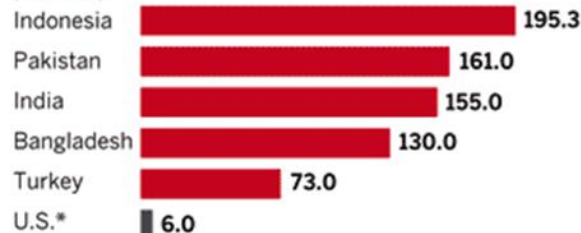
President Obama's call for a new relationship between the United States and Muslims addressed a community that, while heavily concentrated in the Middle East and North Africa, is present throughout the world.

**Percent of population:** ■ 81 - 100% ■ 51 - 80% ■ 11 - 50% ■ 0 - 10%  No data



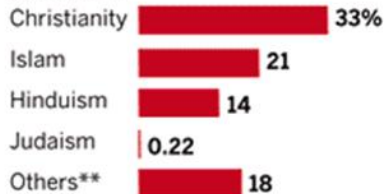
## Nations with highest Muslim populations

(In millions)



## Major world religions

(By adherents)



## Fastest-growing religions

(2000-05)









\*U.S. included for comparison purposes only. \*\* Includes Buddhism, Chinese traditional, primal-indigenous groups

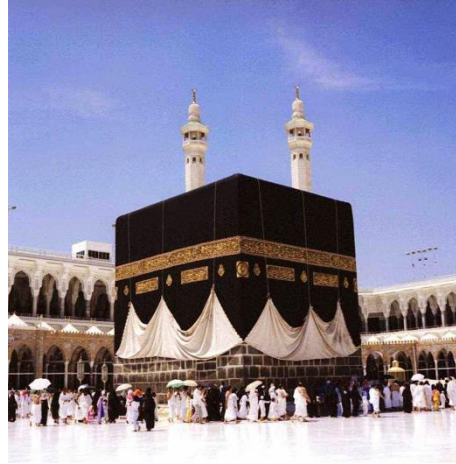
Sources: World Christian Database, CIA WorldFactbook, ESRI. Graphics reporting by TOM REINKEN, BRADY MACDONALD, THOMAS SUH LAUDER

RAOUL RAÑO Los Angeles Times



	<b>Buddhism</b>	<b>Christianity</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>	<b>Islam</b>	<b>Judaism</b>	<b>Confucianism</b>
						
<b>Followers Worldwide</b> (estimated 2001 figures)	362 million	2 billion	820 million	1.2 billion	14.5 million	6.3 million
<b>Name of Deity</b>	The Buddha did not teach a personal deity.	God	Three main gods: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva	God (Allah)	God (Yahweh)	Confucius (viewed by many as a god)
<b>Founder</b>	The Buddha	Jesus Christ	No one founder	Muhammad	Abraham	Confucius
<b>Holy Book</b>	No one book—sacred texts, including the <i>Dhammapada</i>	Bible	No one book—sacred texts, including the Vedas, the Puranas	Qur'an	Hebrew Bible, including the Torah	the <i>Analects</i> , the Five Classics
<b>Leadership</b>	Buddhist monks and nuns	Priests, ministers, monks, and nuns	Guru, holy man, Brahmin priest	No clergy but a scholar class called the ulama and the imam, who may lead prayers	Rabbis	No clergy
<b>Basic Beliefs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons achieve complete peace and happiness (nirvana) by eliminating their attachment to worldly things.</li> <li>Nirvana is reached by following the Noble Eightfold Path: Right views; Right resolve; Right speech; Right conduct; Right livelihood; Right effort; Right mindfulness; Right concentration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people.</li> <li>Jesus Christ was the son of God. He died to save humanity from sin. His death and resurrection made eternal life possible for others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The soul never dies, but is continually reborn.</li> <li>Persons achieve happiness and enlightenment after they free themselves from their earthly desires.</li> <li>Freedom from earthly desires comes from a lifetime of worship, knowledge, and virtuous acts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons achieve salvation by following the Five Pillars of Islam and living a just life. These pillars are: faith; prayer; almsgiving, or charity to the poor; fasting, which Muslims perform during Ramadan; pilgrimage to Mecca.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people.</li> <li>God loves and protects his people, but also holds people accountable for their sins and shortcomings.</li> <li>Persons serve God by studying the Torah and living by its teachings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on strong family relationships.</li> <li>Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.</li> <li>Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.</li> </ul>

# Arabia, Birthplace of Islam

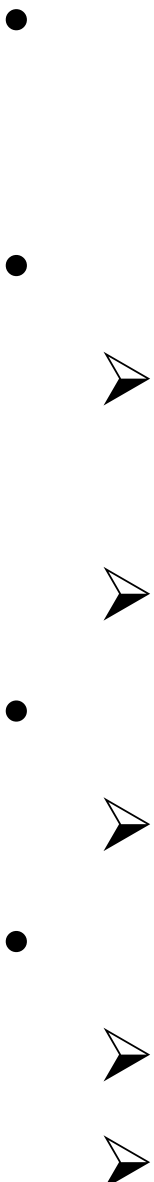




## **Checkpoint**

What was Arabia like before Muhammad?

# Muhammad Discovers Islam



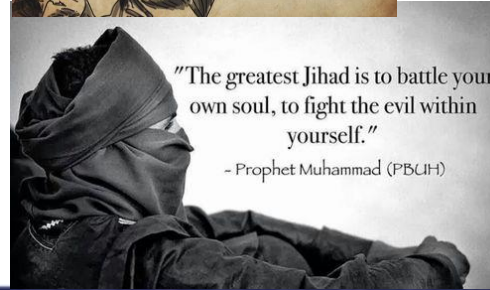




## **Checkpoint**

How did Muhammad become the prophet of Islam?

# Teachings of Islam



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## THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

These are the duties of Islam, the religion of Muslims.

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## **Checkpoint**

What are the teachings and duties of Islam?



**What does this Qu'ran passage tell you about how Muslims view the teachings of the Hebrew prophets & Jesus?**

**Say O Muslims: We believe in God and that which is revealed unto us and that which was revealed unto Abraham, and Ishmael, and Isaac, and Jacob, and the tribes, and that which Moses and Jesus received, and that which the Prophets received from their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and unto Him we have surrendered.**

# Links to Judaism & Christianity



# Islam & Women



Orthodox Jew

Catholic Nun

Orthodox Christian Nun

Muslim

# Significance of Muhammad

- unified hundreds of nomadic tribes in Arabia w/ different languages & polytheistic

did this w/ one tool: the Qu'ran !

Written in a COMMON LANGUAGE (Arabic)

+

providing a COMMON RELIGION (Islam)

=

He achieved Arabian **UNITY**.



## **Checkpoint**

How does Islam help shape the way of life of its believers?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD  
Please jot down what you  
have gotten from today's  
lesson and what you still  
have questions on.