

“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?

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

READING CHECK

What was the hijra?

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.

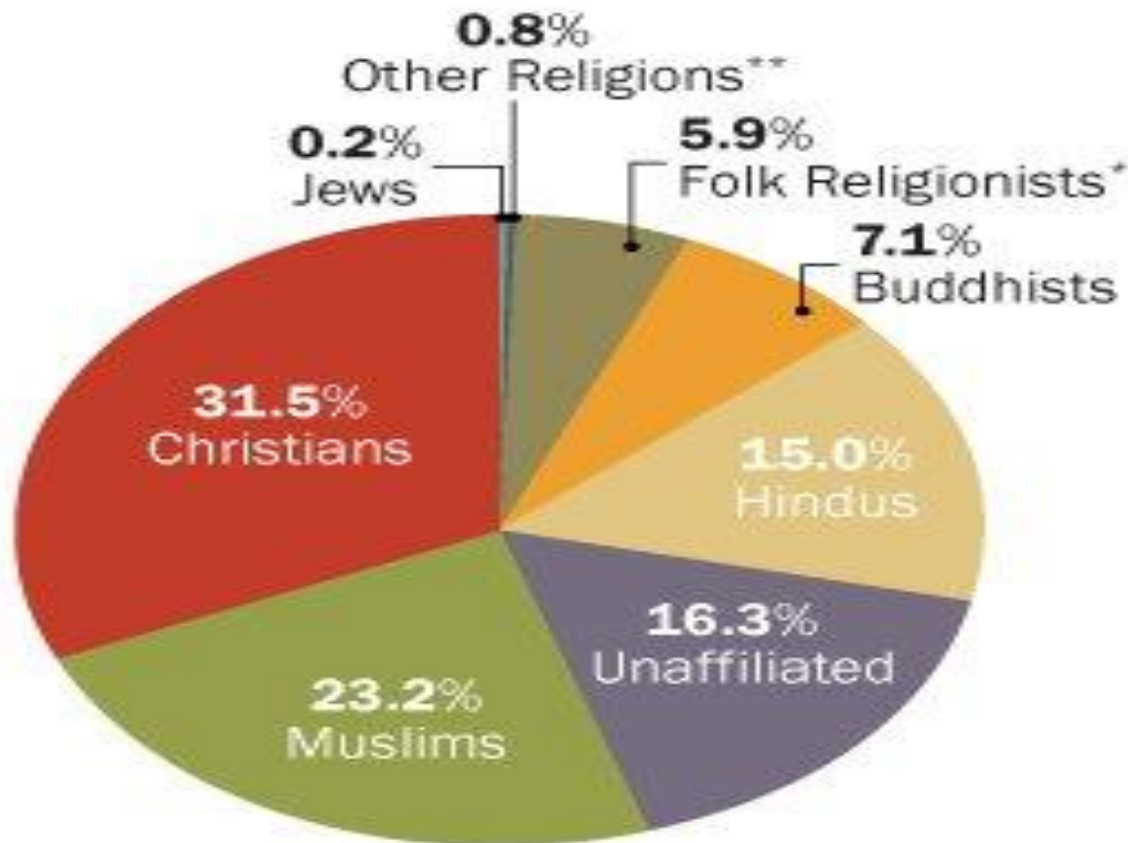
- Muslim holy days are enforced very strictly.
- Muslims believe in making a hajj.
- Muslims believe in one God, the Quran, and the Five Pillars of Islam.
- Islam governs daily life and affects the roles and rights of women.
- Muslims have little religious connection to Jews and Christians.

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.
- 1.9 billion
- 24%

The Muslim world

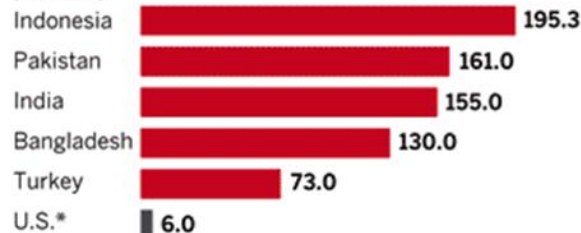
President Obama's call for a new relationship between the United States and Muslims addressed a community that, while heavily concentrated in the Middle East and North Africa, is present throughout the world.

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



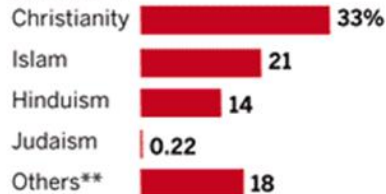
Nations with highest Muslim populations

(In millions)



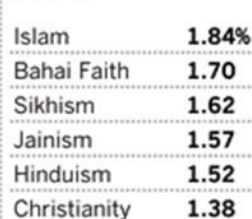
Major world religions

(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

	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Islam	Judaism	Confucianism
						
Followers Worldwide (estimated 2001 figures)	362 million	2 billion	820 million	1.2 billion	14.5 million	6.3 million
Name of Deity	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)
Founder	The Buddha	Jesus Christ	No one founder	Muhammad	Abraham	Confucius
Holy Book	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
Leadership	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
Basic Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons achieve complete peace and happiness (nirvana) by eliminating their attachment to worldly things. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people. Jesus Christ was the son of God. He died to save humanity from sin. His death and resurrection made eternal life possible for others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soul never dies, but is continually reborn. Persons achieve happiness and enlightenment after they free themselves from their earthly desires. Freedom from earthly desires comes from a lifetime of worship, knowledge, and virtuous acts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people. God loves and protects his people, but also holds people accountable for their sins and shortcomings. Persons serve God by studying the Torah and living by its teachings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on strong family relationships. Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society. Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.



Middle East is a region of the world that includes parts of SW Asia & Egypt, in North Africa.

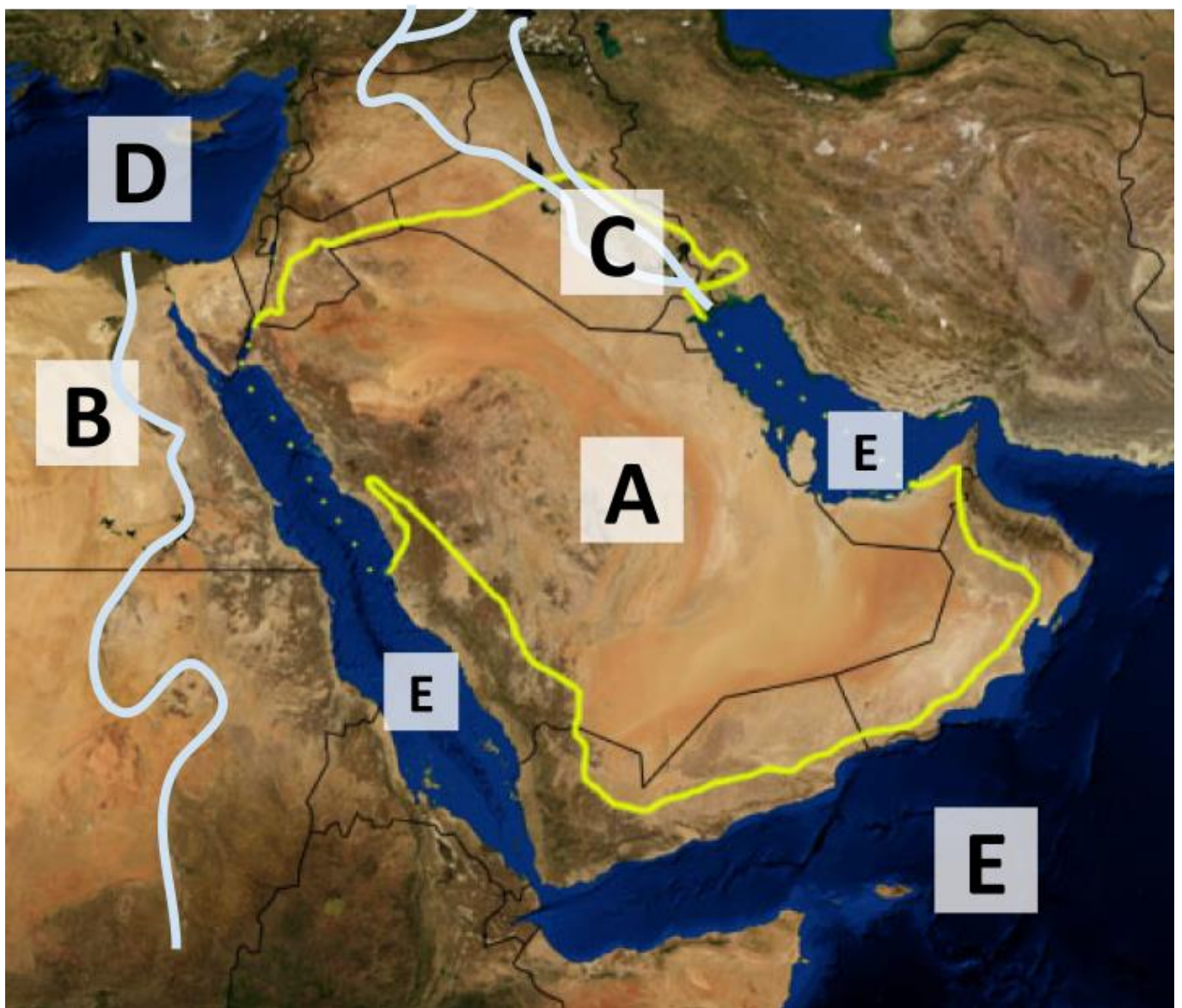
This is generally a hot & arid (desert-like) climate, but there are fertile river valleys like those of the **Nile** in Egypt & the **Tigris & Euphrates Rivers** in modern-day Iraq.

Throughout history, the Middle East has played an important role. It was the home of two ancient civilizations, **Ancient Egypt & Mesopotamia**, & three of the world's largest religions: **Judaism, Christianity, & Islam**. In addition, the region's location between Europe, Africa, & Asia made it a center of **trade & cultural diffusion**.

This area is was once known as the "Near East" but is most often referred to as the "Middle East." Both names demonstrate the power that European countries have had in writing world history since "the east" is a term that assumes the "center" of the world is Western Europe.

Today, the Middle East includes the countries Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Bahrain, Cyprus, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, & Yemen.

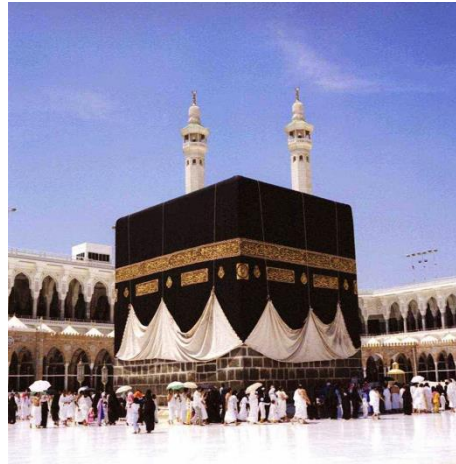
Though there are many different religions practiced in the region, most of the people who live in the Middle East are **Muslim**, meaning that they practice the religion called **Islam**, which was founded during the post-classical era.



- A. Arabian Desert on the Arabian Peninsula
- B. Nile River Valley
- C. Mesopotamia
- D. Mediterranean Sea
- E. Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Indian Ocean

Arabia, Birthplace of Islam

- Peninsula & Desert
- SW Asia; M.E.
- Intersection of 3 continents
 - trade & cultural diffusion
- rival tribes
- polytheistic
- Mecca
 - Wealthiest oasis
 - religious- Ka'aba



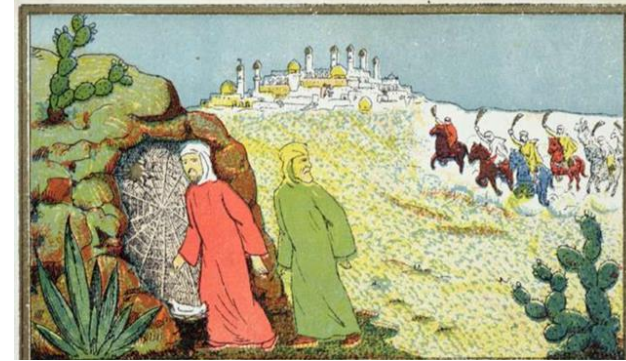


Checkpoint

What was Arabia like before Muhammad?

Muhammad Discovers Islam The Message

- troubled by moral ills
- 610, revelation
 - spread g-d's words
 - became Islam
- 622, **Hijra**
 - Islam grows in Medina
- 630, returns & conquers Mecca
 - dedicates ka'aba to **Allah**
 - unified Arabia w/ Islam





Checkpoint

What was the context for the founding of Islam?

How did Muhammad become the prophet of Islam?

Teachings of Islam

- Monotheism
- Muhammad is last prophet
- salvation through **Five Pillars** (code of conduct)
- **Quran** in Arabic
- Pray in **Mosques** led by Imams & shaykhs
- **Sharia** laws
- **Jihad**

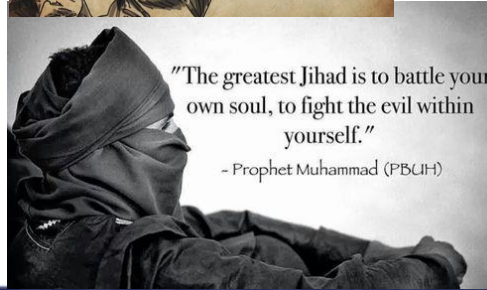
Daily Prayer

Ramadan

Alms

Faith


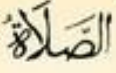
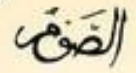







Travel



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THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

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

 Shahadah (Faith)	 Salah (Prayer)	 Sawm (Fasting)	 Zakah (Almsgiving)	 Hajj (Pilgrimage)
				
To believe in no God but Allah and that Muhammad is his prophet and the messenger of Allah.	To pray five times each day: Fajr - Before Sunrise Zuhr - Early Afternoon Asr - Late Afternoon Maghrib - After Sunset Isha - Night.	To give up food and drink during daylight hours in the month of Ramadan.	To give a share of personal wealth to help people in need and support the Muslim community.	To perform a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime.



Checkpoint

What are the teachings and duties of Islam?

Links to Judaism & Christianity

- same God
- roots to Abraham (Abrahamic Religions)
- heaven, hell, & day of judgment
- tolerant to Dhimmis



The Middle East: Birthplace of Judaism, Christianity and 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.

Islam & Women

- spiritual equality
- protected rights restricted in Arab society
 - Inheritance
 - Rejection of marriage
 - Education
- adopted practices of conquered societies



Orthodox Jew



Catholic Nun



Orthodox Christian Nun



Muslim

Significance of Muhammad

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

➤ W/ the Quran

➤ 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.