

Terms, People, and Places

Abu Bakr:

Caliph:

Caliphate:

Sunni:

Shiite:

Sufis:

Dhimmis:

Umayyads:

Abbasids:

Lesson Objectives

- Explain how Muslims were able to conquer many lands.
- Identify the divisions that emerged within Islam.
- Describe the rise of the Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties.
- Explain why the Abbasid empire declined.

Summary

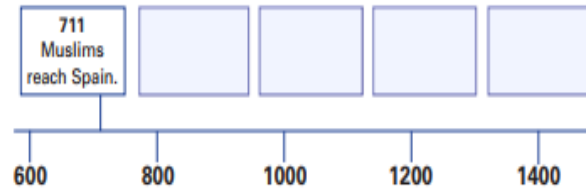
“Building a Muslim Empire”

Inspired by Muhammad’s teachings, Arab armies spread Islam through parts of three continents. The Arab empire was ruled by several powerful caliphates. After 850, they were replaced by independent dynasties ruling separate Muslim states.

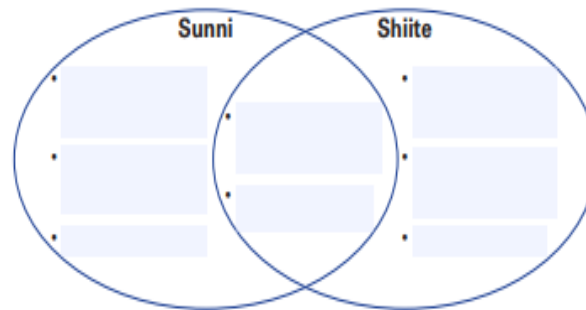
CHAPTER 10
SECTION 2
Note Taking Study Guide
BUILDING A MUSLIM EMPIRE

Focus Question: How did Muhammad’s successors extend Muslim rule and spread Islam?

A. As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following timeline to record the major events in the spread of Islam and the rise and fall of Muslim empires.



B. As you read the section “Divisions Emerge Within Islam” in your textbook, complete the Venn diagram to record points on which Sunni and Shiite Muslims agree and differ.



CHAPTER
10
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Section Summary
BUILDING A MUSLIM EMPIRE

In 632, Abu Bakr became the first caliph, or successor to Muhammad. He united all Arab tribes as Muslims. Once united, the Arabs defeated the Persian empire and parts of the Byzantine empire.

However, a schism between Sunni and Shiite Muslims occurred after Muhammad's death, and still exists today.

Shiites believe that Muhammad's successors must be descendants of his son-in-law, Ali. They also should be religious leaders and interpret the Quran. Sunnis believe that any pious male Muslim from Muhammad's tribe can lead without performing religious functions. Today, about 90 percent of Muslims are Sunni. Both groups believe in the same God, the Quran, and the Five Pillars of Islam, but they differ in religious practices and laws. Sufis, who may be Sunni or Shiite, meditate and fast to gain communion with God.

In the 700s, a powerful Meccan clan set up the Sunni Umayyad caliphate. They directed conquests that extended Muslim rule from Spain to the Indus River Valley. Their empire lasted until 750. The Muslims brought many people under their rule. Muslim leaders imposed a special tax on non-Muslims, but Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians could worship and some held important positions. Many people converted to Islam.

However, the Umayyads later faced economic tensions and opposition from those who did not have the same privileges as Muslims. After capturing Damascus in 750, with strong support from Shiites and non-Arabs, Abu al-Abbas founded the Abbasid dynasty. The Abbasids ended conquests and supported education and learning. They enjoyed a golden age, with a more efficient government and a beautiful new capital, Baghdad, in the former Persian empire. Mosques with minarets, or slender towers, graced the cities, and markets sold goods from far-off lands.

In Spain, one of the Umayyads established a separate state. Muslims ruled parts of Spain until 1492. They were tolerant of other religions, supported scholars, and constructed grand buildings.

As the empire declined, independent dynasties took power. Seljuk Turks gained power and their sultan, or ruler, controlled Baghdad by 1055, keeping the Abbasid caliph as a figurehead. Beginning in 1216, the Mongols attacked across southwest Asia. In 1258, they burned and looted Baghdad, ending the Abbasid dynasty.

Review Questions

1. What are the differences between Shiite and Sunni beliefs?

2. What two groups took power from the Abbasid dynasty?

READING CHECK

Which dynasty enjoyed a golden age?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

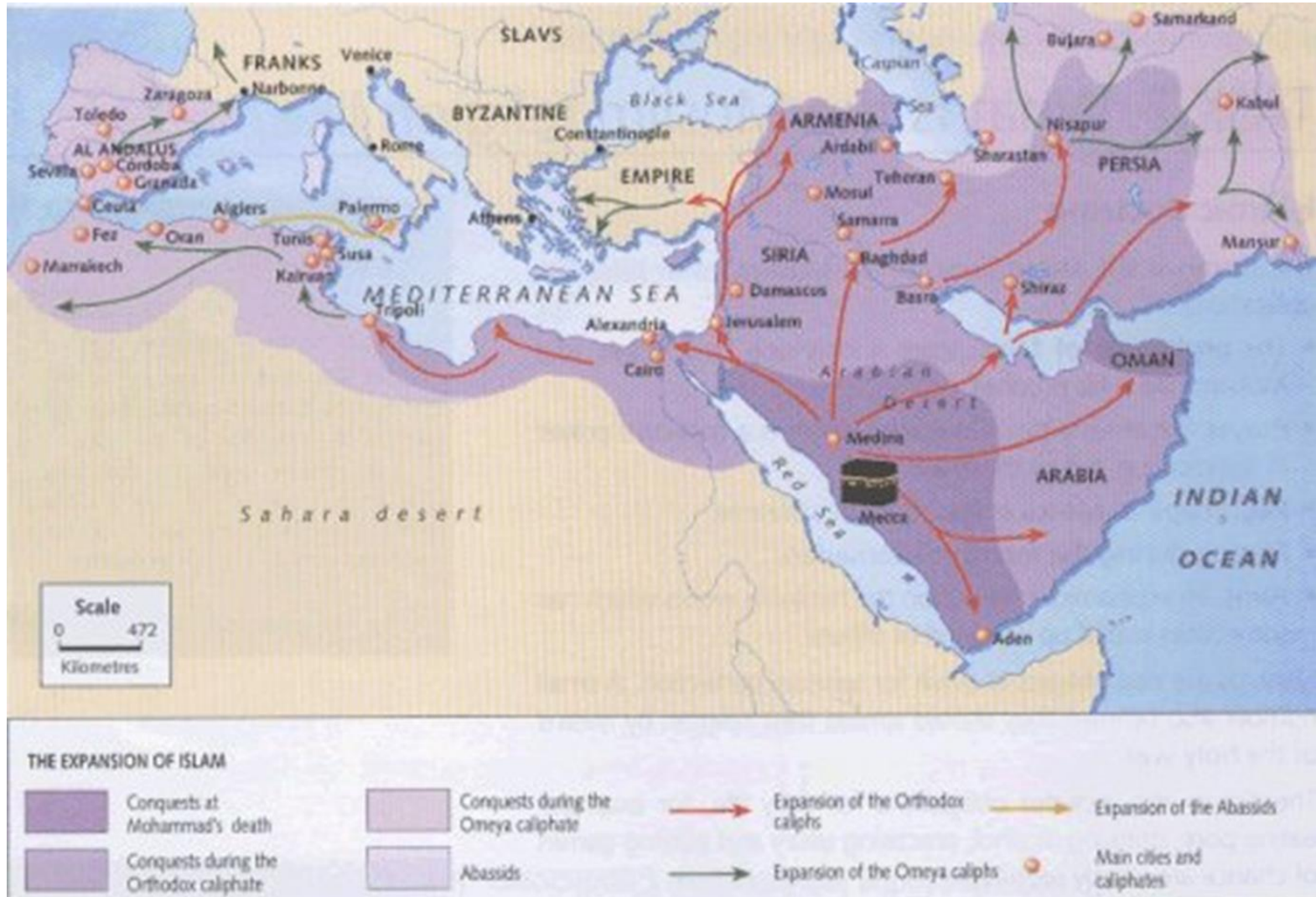
What does the word *schism* mean in the underlined sentence? Read the nearby words, sentences, and phrases to find clues to its meaning. What do the context clues tell you about the meaning of *schism*?

READING SKILL

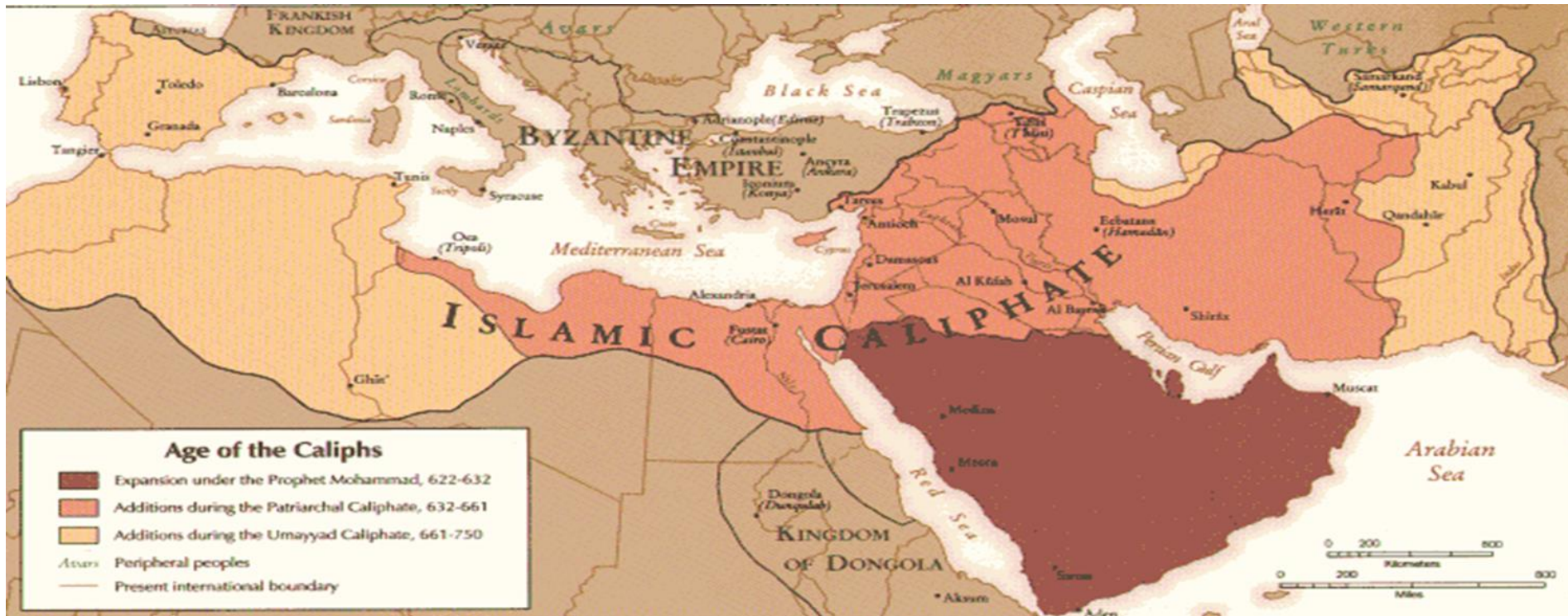
Recognize Sequence Number the following events to show their correct sequence.

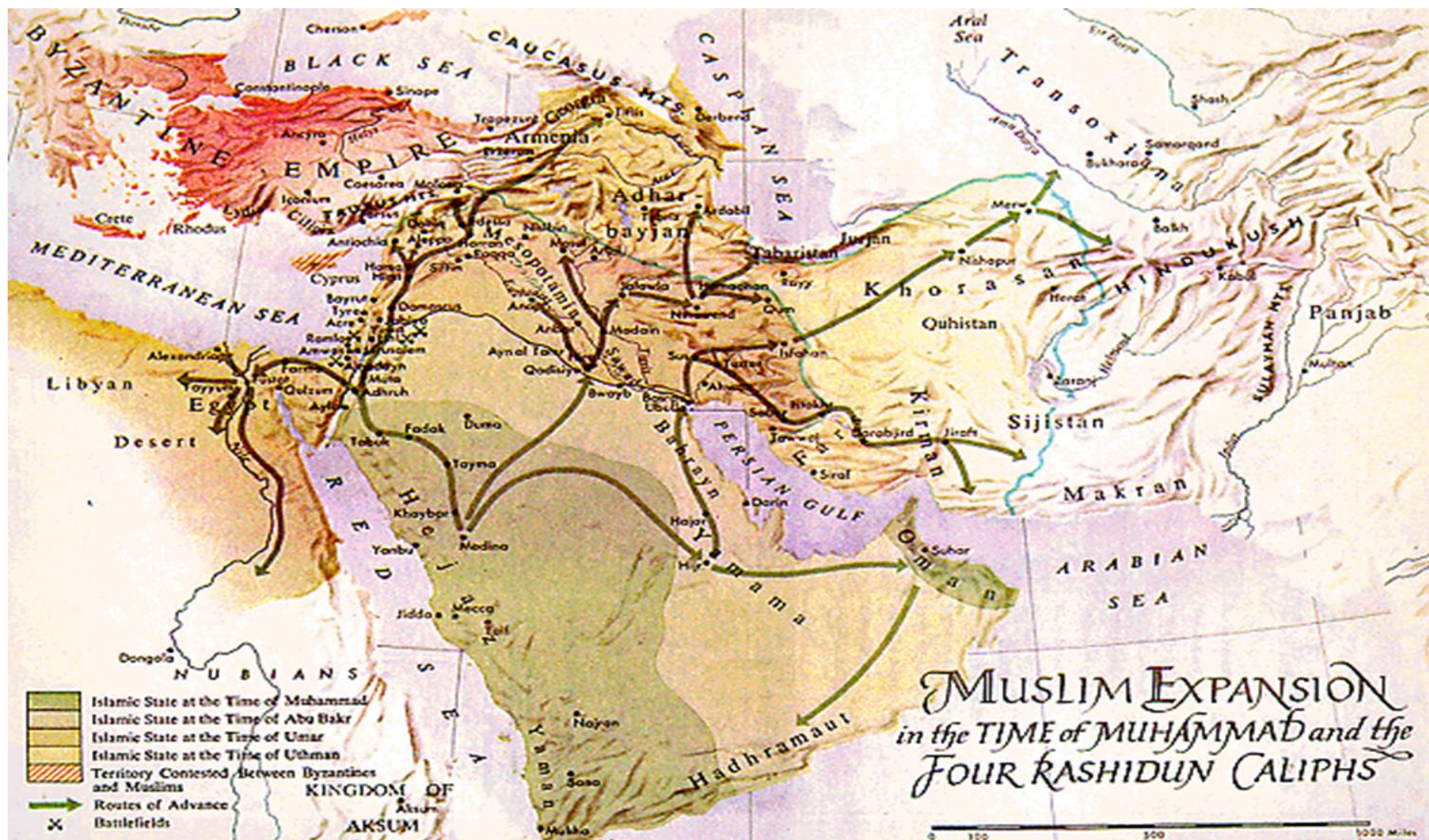
- _____ Umayyads take power.
- _____ Damascus becomes the capital.
- _____ Abu Bakr becomes the caliph.
- _____ Muslim empire expands into Persia and Byzantine empire.

Aim #9: How did Islam spread?



A Muslim Empire



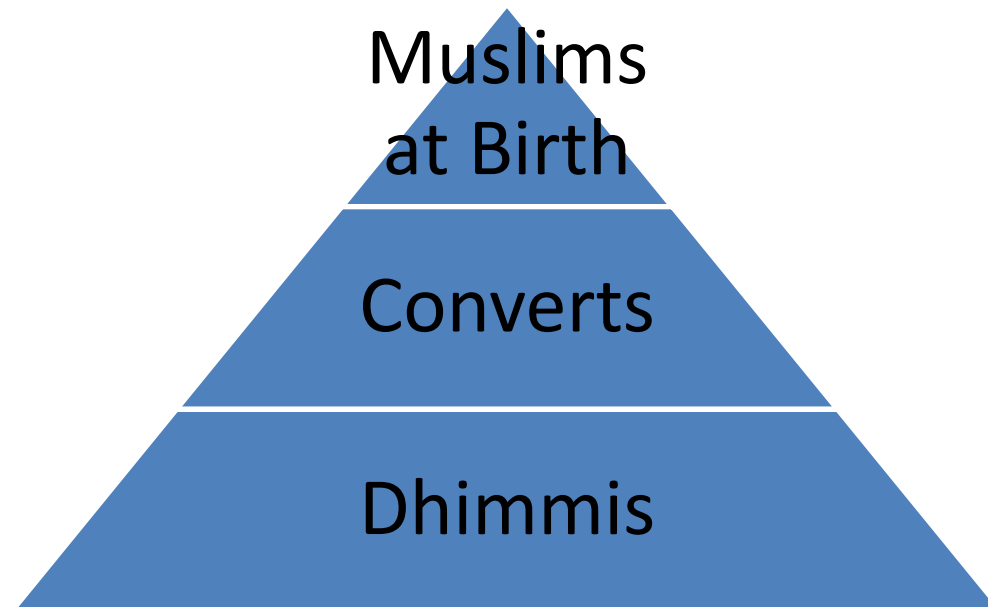


MUSLIM EXPANSION
 in the TIME of MUHAMMAD and the
 FOUR RASHIDUN CALIPHS

Reasons For Success



Social Patterns Under Islam





Checkpoint

How were Muslims able to conquer many lands?

Divisions Emerge W/in Islam



Basic Differences Between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

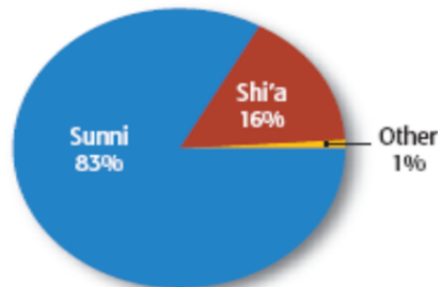
Sunni

- Believe that the first four caliphs were "rightly guided"
- Believe that Muslim rulers should follow the Sunna, or Muhammad's example
- Claim that the Shi'a have distorted the meaning of various passages in the Qur'an

Shi'a

- Believe that Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law, should have succeeded Muhammad
- Believe that all Muslim rulers should be descended from Muhammad; do not recognize the authority of the Sunna
- Claim that the Sunni have distorted the meaning of various passages in the Qur'an

Percentage Today of Sunni and Shi'a Muslims Worldwide





Checkpoint

What divisions emerged within Islam?

The Umayyad & Abbasid

These powerful caliphates ruled the Islamic world, expanded the Arab empire, and brought about a golden age in Muslim civilization.

UMAYYADS 661-750

- Moved capital to Damascus
- Conquered lands from Atlantic to the Indus Valley
- Relied on local officials to govern the empire, while the Umayyads themselves lived in great luxury.
- Faced economic tensions between wealthy and poor Arabs
- Split in Islam occurs during their reign – between Sunni & Shiite
- Moved to Spain after downfall & had golden age

ABBASIDS 750-1258

- Moved capital to Baghdad
- Ended Arab dominance and helped make Islam a universal religion
- Empire of the caliphs reached its greatest wealth and power through strong trade network.
- Baghdad- world capital in learning, trade & culture
- Muslim civilization enjoyed a Golden Age
- Difficulty controlling vast empire.

Umayyad Dynasty (661-750)



- From Damascus
 - large empire; Atlantic O. to Indus River & across N. Africa
 - Arabic & dinar became common
 - Dome of the Rock
- tensions bet. Arab Muslim elites & poor
- 750, overthrown by Abu al-Abbas
- Umayyad fled to S. Spain & built flourishing dynasty



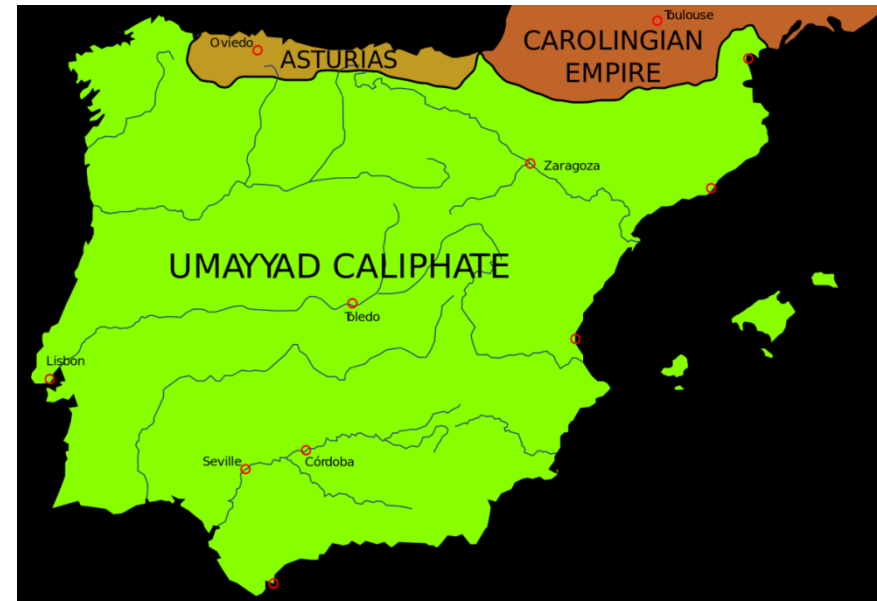
Twice the distance of the U.S.!



stretched 6k miles

Umayyad in Spain- Culture Flourishes

- Muslims rulers presided over dazzling courts
- arts & learning thrived
- **Cordoba**- center of learning
 - Jewish & Christian scholars studied science & philosophy
- Architects built large, beautiful palaces
 - Alhambra in Granada w/ pools, gardens, & decorated marble columns
- This period marked high point in Muslim civilization



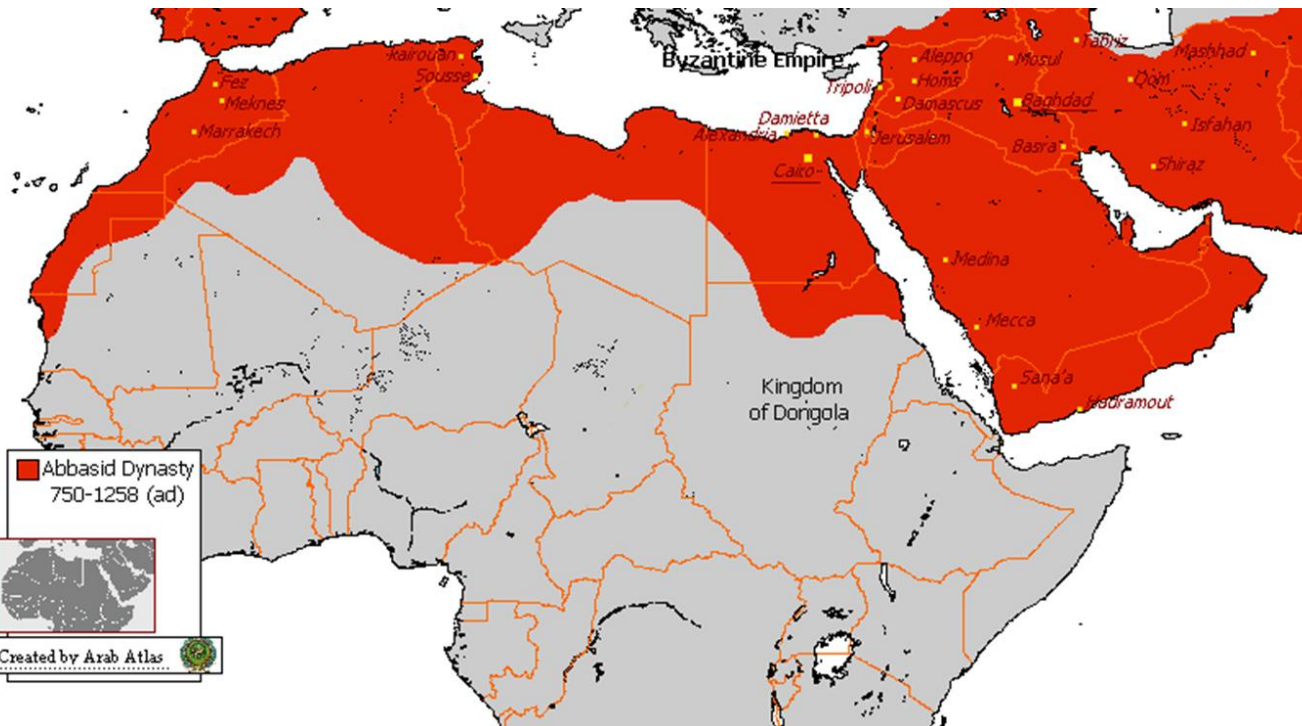


Checkpoint

How did the Umayyad rise and fall?

Rise of Abbasid Dynasty (750-1258)

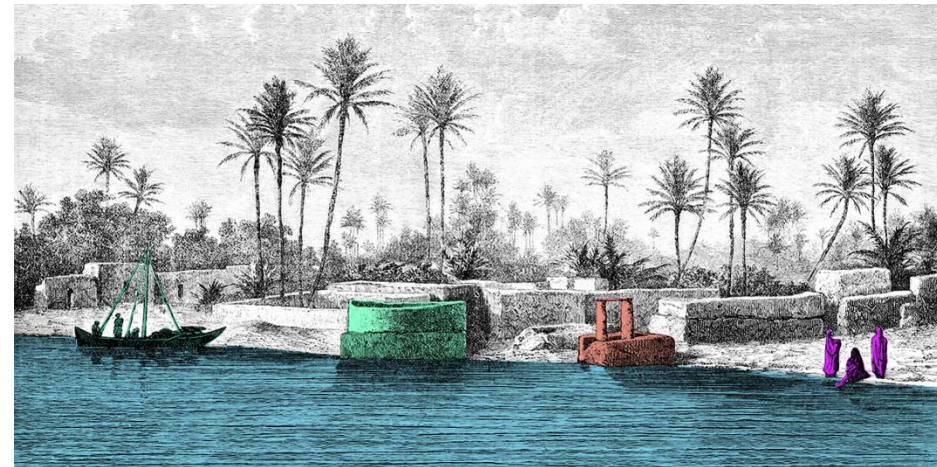
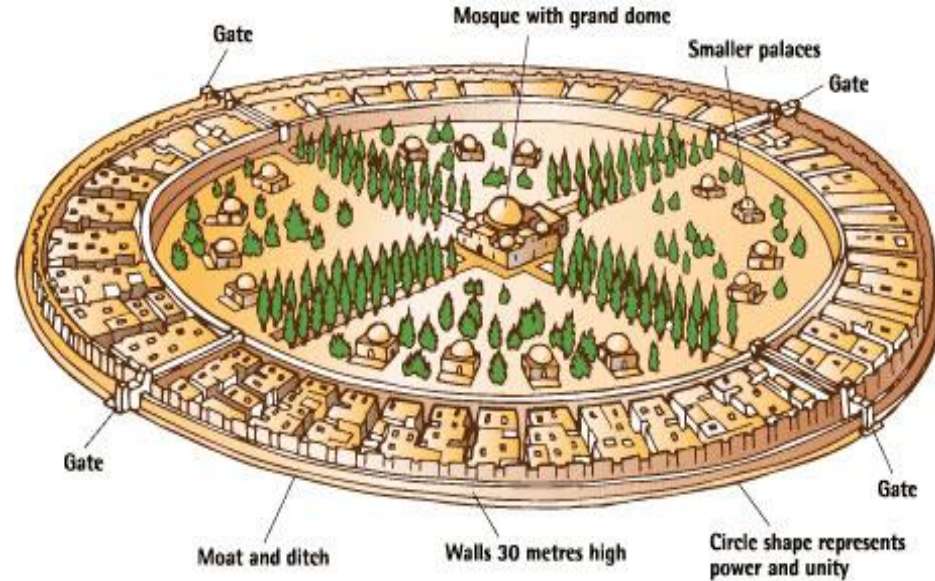
- halted conquests & focused on equality
- capital in Baghdad
 - location provides access to trade
- great wealth & power
- Golden Age



The Splendors of Baghdad

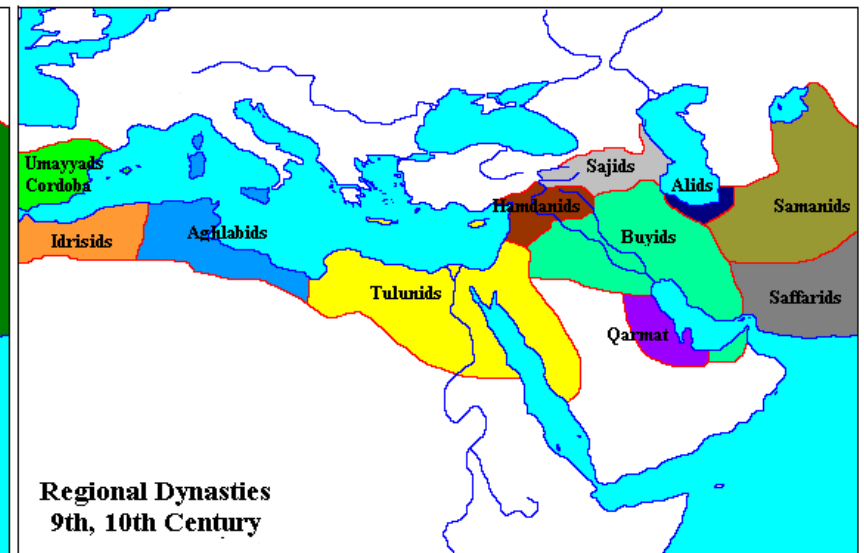
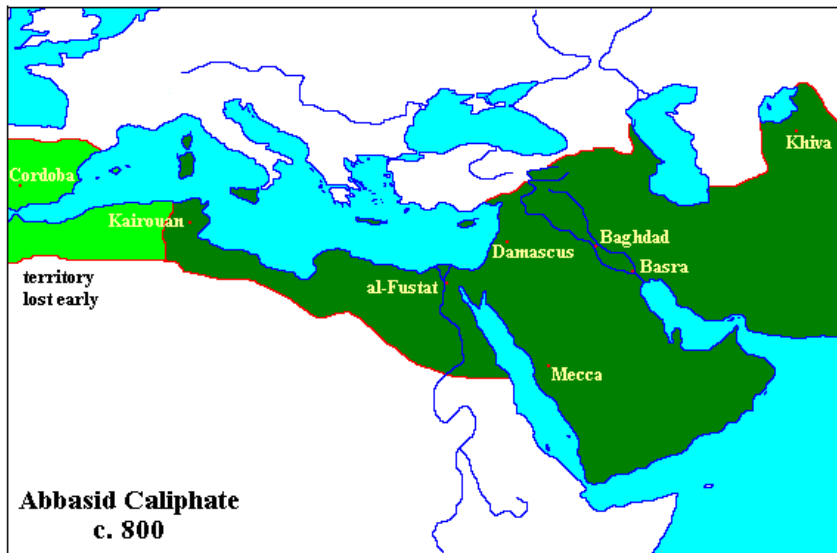
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X1PxJomypQE> “Islam: Empire of Faith” Part II (PBS)

- culture, learning, & business
 - Poets, scholars, philosophers, & merchants flocked to city
- Major crossroads of trade
- “Paradise on Earth”
 - walled w/palace in center
 - Beautiful gardens, palaces, & Mosques decorated city
- exceeded Constantinople's size & wealth



Abbasid Empire Decline & Fall

- 850, independent Muslim dynasties began to rule own regions
- 900s: Seljuk Turks conquered Baghdad
- 1200s: Mongols destroyed Baghdad
- 1258, Hulagu Khan killed last Abbasid caliph
- Both, Seljuk Turks & Mongols adopted Islam





Checkpoint

How did the Abbasids rise and fall?



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.