

Essential Question:

What led to the spread of Islam?



What happened to the Islamic faith after
Muhammed died?



KEY VOCAB

Dynasty – A family which rules a kingdom or empire for a period of time.

Medina – Original capital of Islam

Damascus – The Muslim capital was moved here

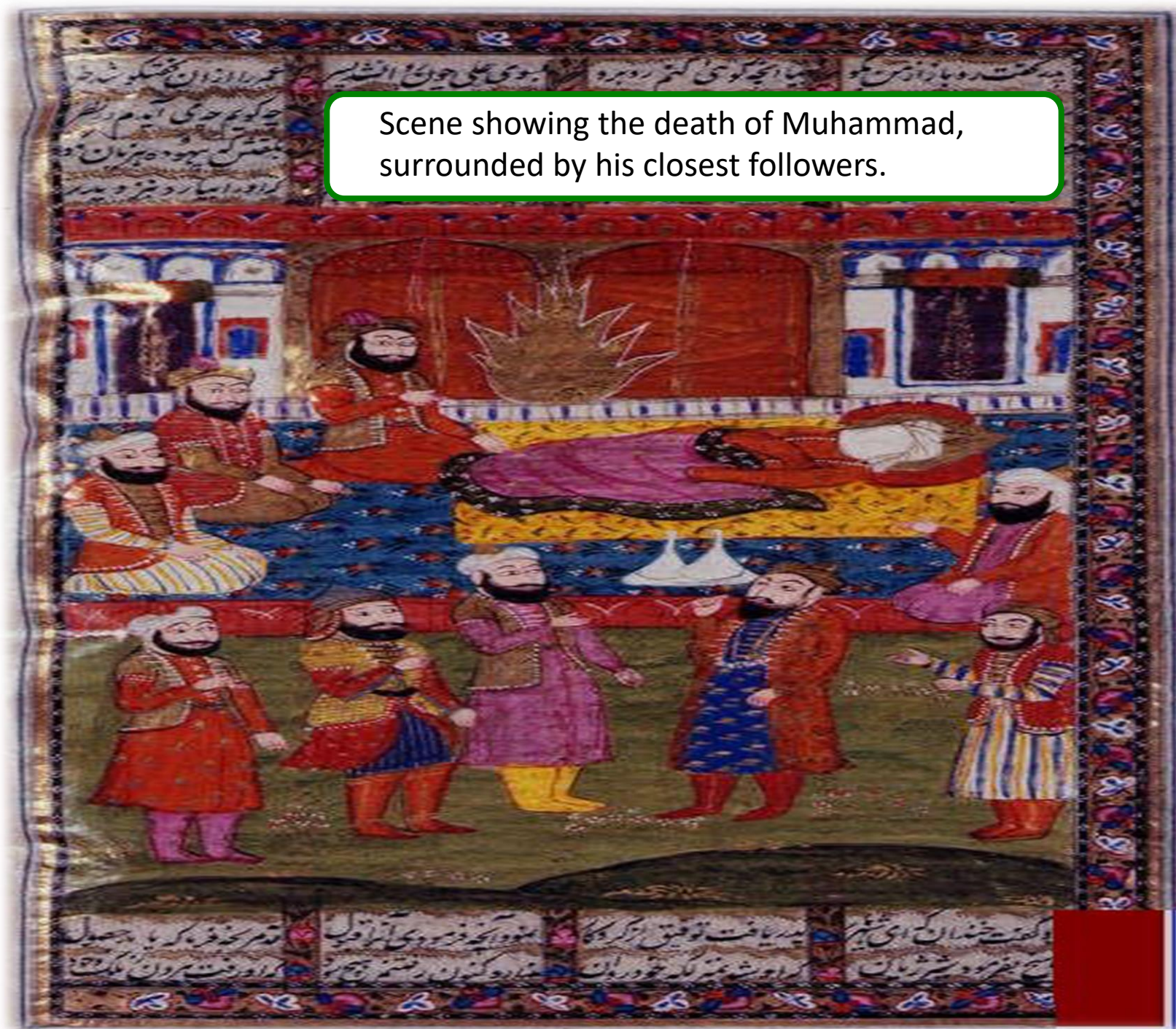
Baghdad – The second new capital city of Islam.

Successor- The next leader to follow someone else.

Trade Routes- paths on land or sea that people would travel and trade along.

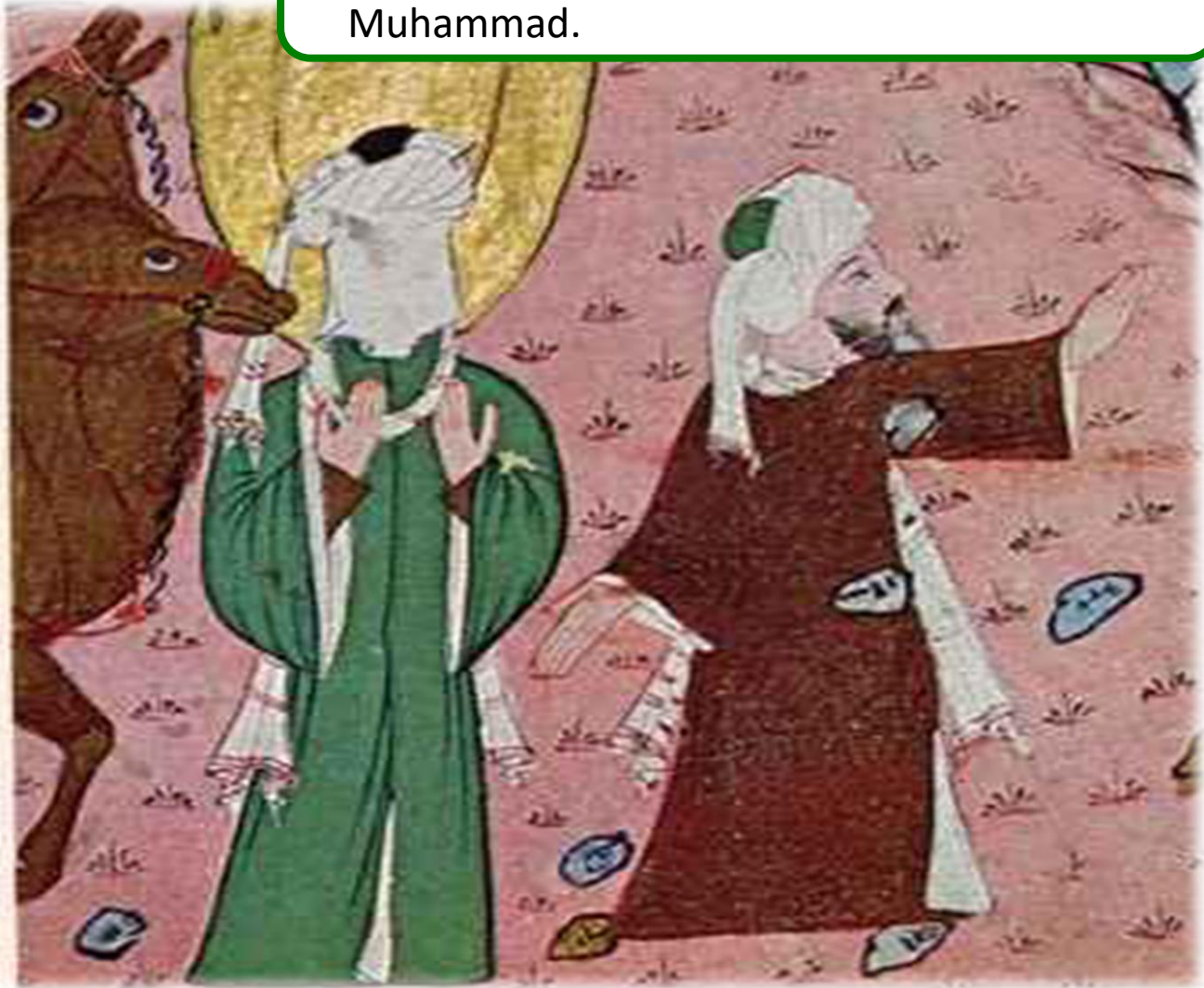
- By the end of this life, **Muhammad** had **spread** the **Islam** to the entire western half of the **Arabian Peninsula**.

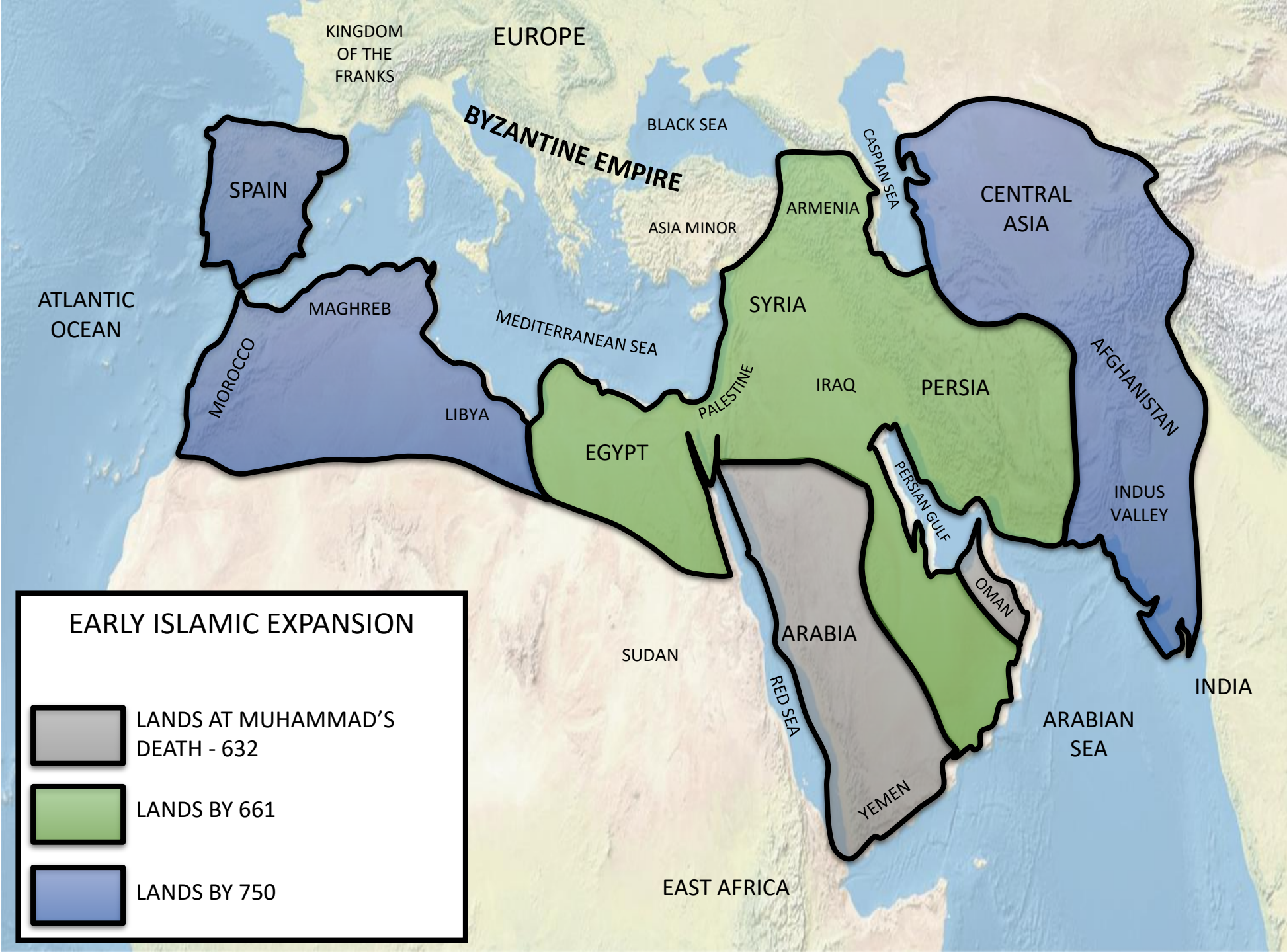
Scene showing the death of Muhammad, surrounded by his closest followers.






- After his death, one of his followers, **Abu Bakr**, **conquered** the entire Arabian Peninsula
- Over the next 30 years the successors of Abu Bakr attacked the Byzantine and Persian empires to the north.
- They also captured Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Spain, and many **other areas**.
- In 661 the Islam **capital** was moved from Medina to **Damascus**.

Abu Bakr had been one of the earliest converts to Islam as well as being related to Muhammad.





EARLY ISLAMIC EXPANSION

-  LANDS AT MUHAMMAD'S DEATH - 632
-  LANDS BY 661
-  LANDS BY 750

KINGDOM OF THE FRANKS
EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

BLACK SEA

CASPIAN SEA

SPAIN

ARMENIA

CENTRAL ASIA

ASIA MINOR

ATLANTIC OCEAN

MAGHREB

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

SYRIA

AFGHANISTAN

MOROCCO

LIBYA

PALESTINE

IRAQ

PERSIA

INDUS VALLEY

EGYPT

PERSIAN GULF

INDUS VALLEY

SUDAN

ARABIA

OMAN

INDIA

RED SEA

ARABIAN SEA

YEMEN

EAST AFRICA

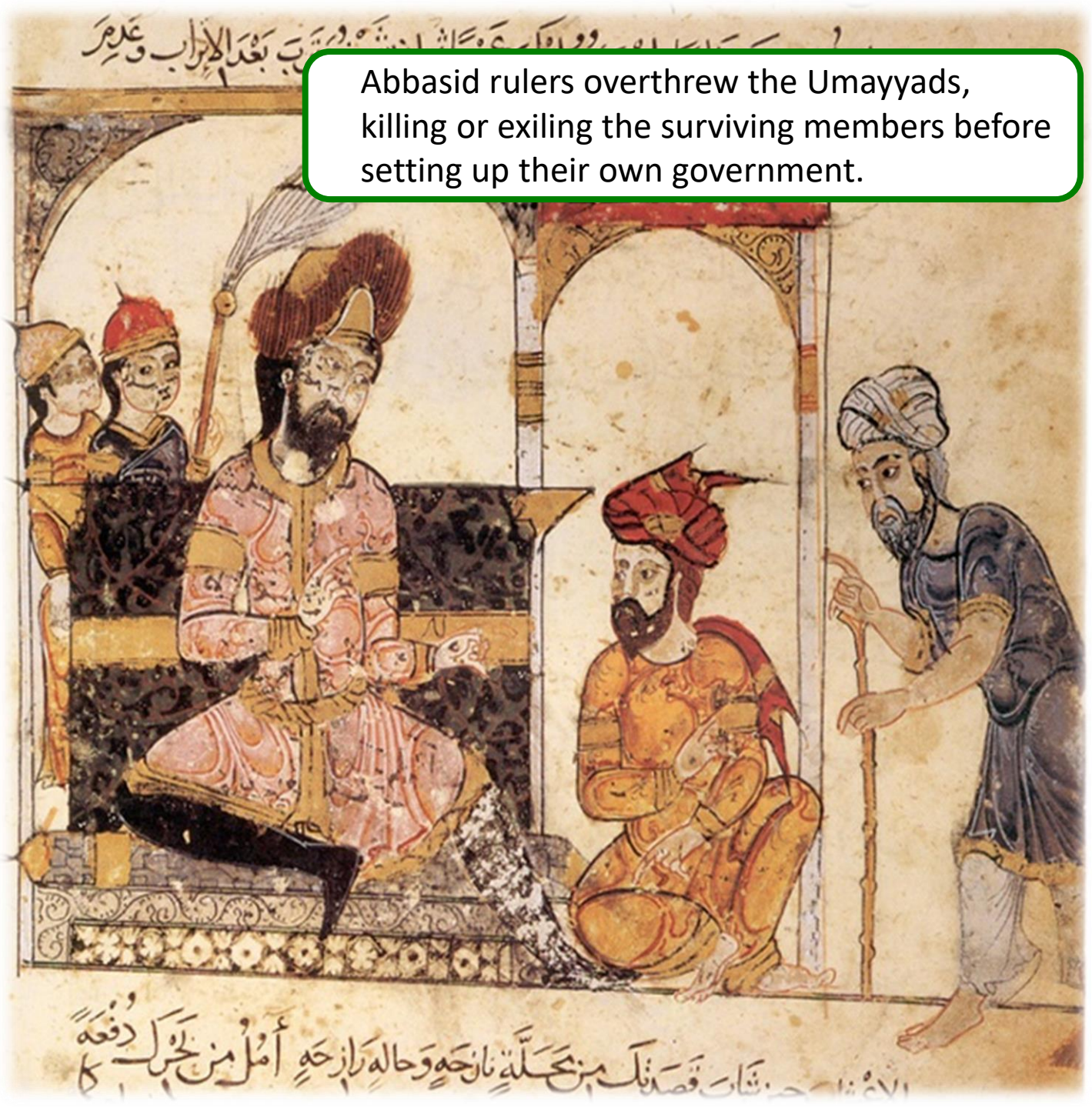
- After the conquest of Spain, Muslims began to raid southern France.

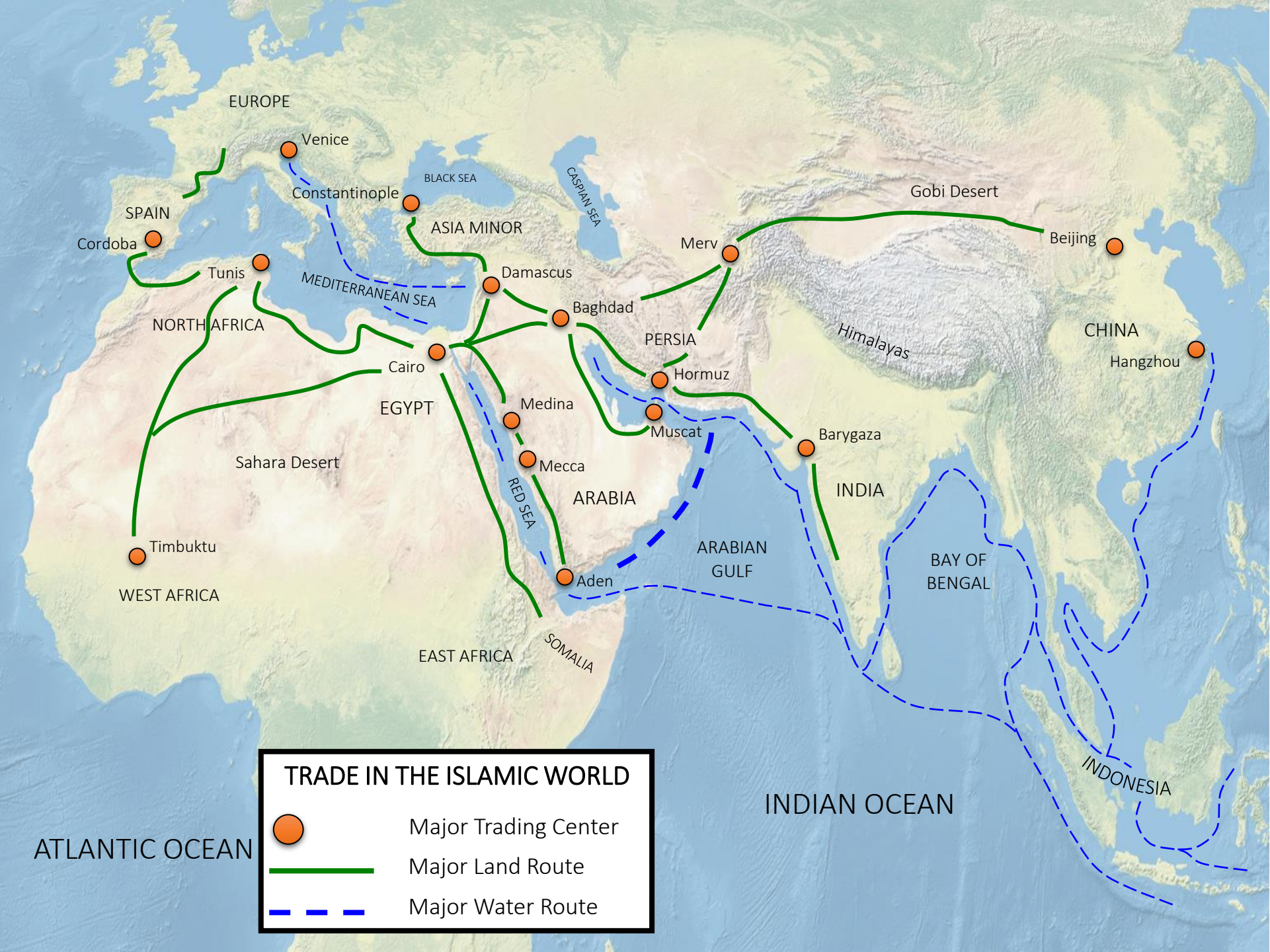
- In 732 a Muslim army was defeated at the Battle of Tours by a Frankish general called Charles Martel. The Muslims then retreated.

Painting illustrating the victory over the Muslims at Tours and the defense of Christianity in Europe.



- In the year 750 a new dynasty came to power and moved the capital from Damascus to Baghdad in Iraq.
- Controlling the trade routes made the Muslims very wealthy, this led to the Golden Age of Islam.





What happened to the Islamic faith after
Muhammed died?



How was Islam able to expand so quickly?



KEY VOCAB

Convert –To accept and join another religion.

Silk Road – Trade routes that connected Europe and Africa to China.

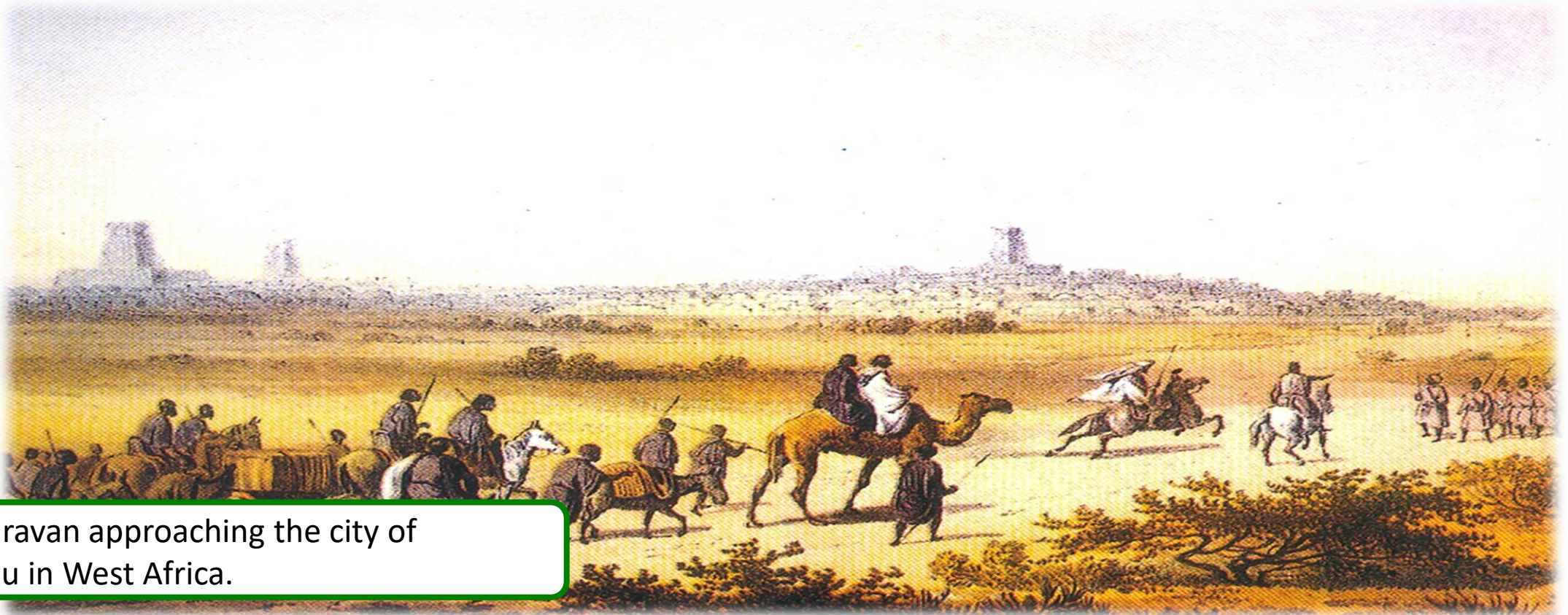
Alliances – Nations or people joining together and supporting one another.

Advantages – Privileges given to one group instead of another.



- While Islam was expanding through war and conquest, it was also spreading through trade.
- The new Islamic Empire's position between Europe, Africa, and Asia, meant that it could control hundreds of different trade routes. These rulers began to give special advantages to Muslim merchants over their non-Muslim rivals, this encouraged others to convert.

- After the conquest of Egypt, **Islam** began to **spread** out into northern, eastern and western Africa.
- Many African **rulers** and other members of the upper classes **converted** to **gain wealth** and keep their powerful positions



Trade caravan approaching the city of Timbuktu in West Africa.

- By conquering Persia and central Asia, the Islamic Empire also took control of the old Silk Road trade routes which linked China with the Middle East and Europe.
- Many communities converted to Islam to improve their trading relationships.
- They also sailed into the Mediterranean where they made alliances with some Christian governments



Traders on the Silk Road resting by a large lake in Central Asia.

ISLAM - LESSON MENU

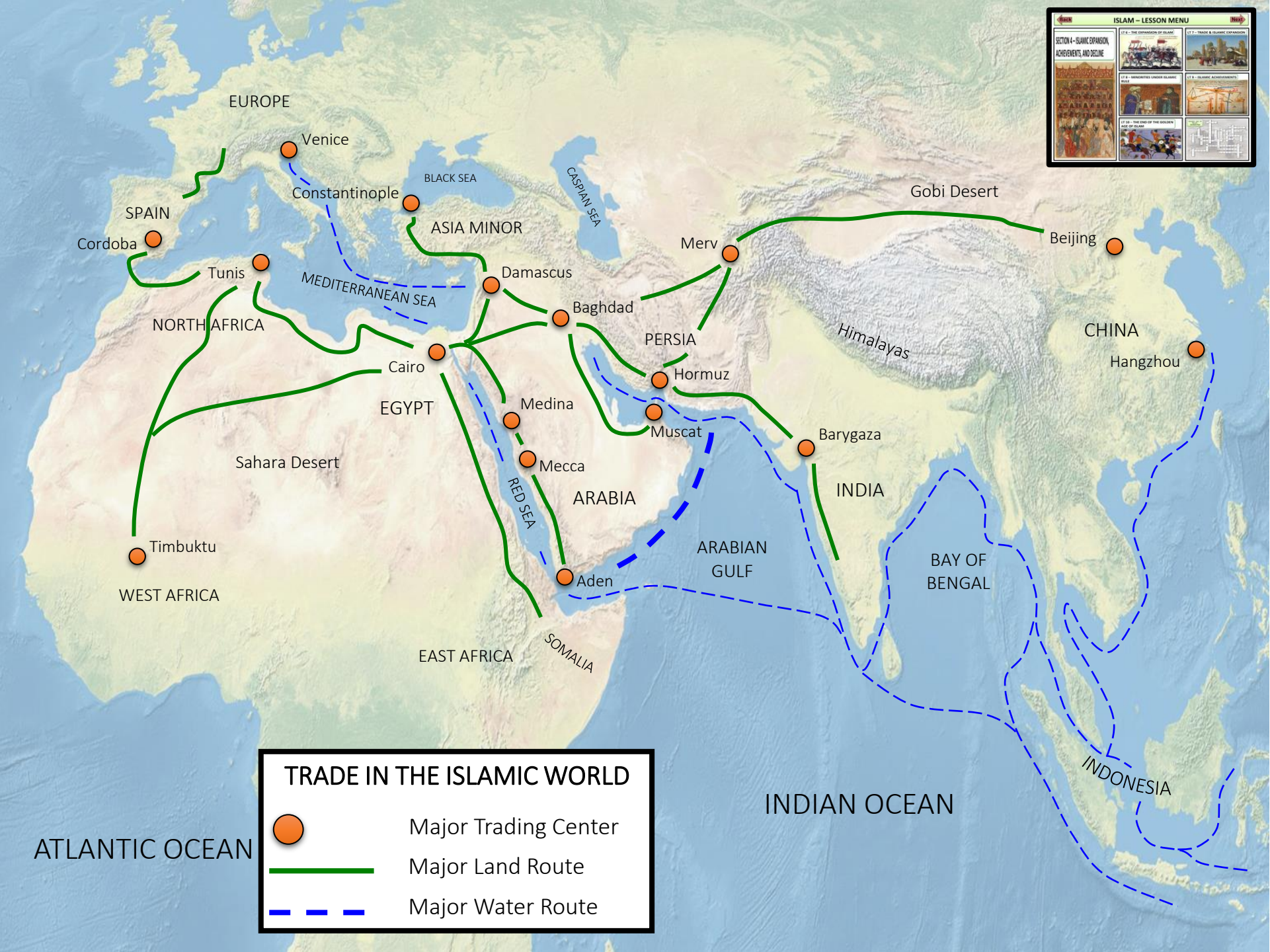
SECTION 4 - ISLAMIC EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DECLINE

17.1 - THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM

17.2 - ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

17.3 - ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

17.4 - THE END OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM



EUROPE

Venice

Constantinople

SPAIN

Cordoba

Tunis

NORTH AFRICA

Timbuktu

WEST AFRICA

BLACK SEA

CASPIAN SEA

ASIA MINOR

Damascus

Merv

Gobi Desert

Beijing

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Baghdad

PERSIA

Himalayas

CHINA

Hangzhou

Cairo

Sahara Desert

Medina

Hormuz

Muscat

Barygaza

ARABIA

INDIA

ARABIAN GULF

BAY OF BENGAL

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Mecca

Aden

INDIAN OCEAN

INDONESIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

How was Islam able to expand so quickly?





How were minorities treated under Islamic Rule?

Key Vocabulary

Monotheism – The belief in a single god or goddess.

Polytheism – The belief in many gods and goddesses.

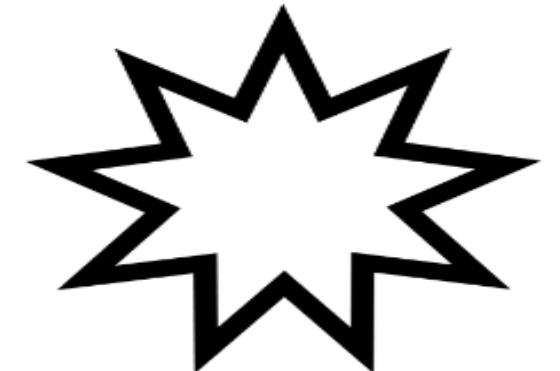
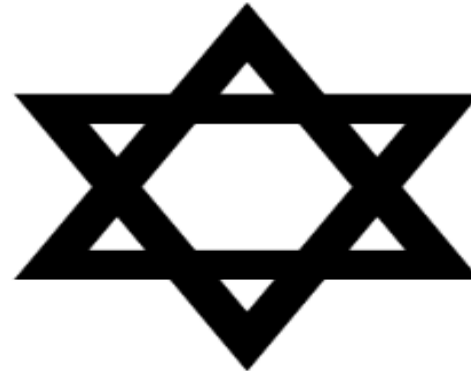
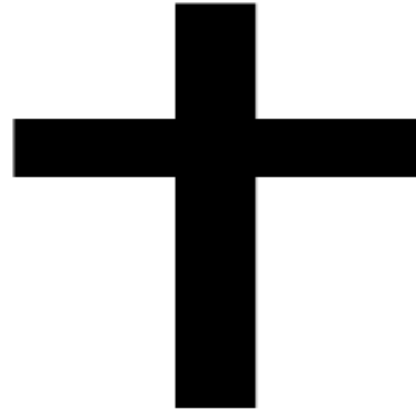
Discrimination – To treat others differently because they are different than you.

Toleration- willingness to accept things that are different than you.

Convert – To change your belief, usually associated with religion.

Crusades – A series of wars fought in the name of religion.

- During their conquests, **Muslim** armies **took over** lands which were occupied by people who followed **different religions.**
- There were large numbers of Christians and Jews.
- As well as Hindus, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians.



- Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians shared many beliefs with Muslims they were known as “people of the book”. They were all monotheists.
- They had the right to worship as they wished, however, they had to pay special taxes in exchange for protection.
- The taxes charged by Islamic leaders were often lower than those paid previously.

Non-Muslim pledging his loyalty to the local Islamic ruler and signing a list of promises, including the payment of taxes.



- Despite this religious toleration, however, Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians were discriminated against.
- These religions were often not allowed to live in certain areas and had to wear special clothes to identify them as non-Muslims.
- They could not build any new places of worship, and they could not marry Muslims without converting to Islam.



- Important government positions were only open to Muslims, they enjoyed advantages in education, business, and trade.



The church of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople was turned into a Mosque by the Muslim conquerors of that city.

- The treatment of Hindus, Buddhists, and animists under Islamic rule was often much harsher. These religions were **polytheistic**.
- Muslims heavily **discriminated** against people holding these beliefs
- Many of their temples and shrines were destroyed.
- Those who refused to convert to Islam were enslaved or forced to pay higher taxes.
- Many people in India and West Africa chose to convert to Islam or were pressured to join.





How were minorities treated under Islamic Rule?



What led to the end of the
Islamic Golden Age?

Key Vocabulary

Monotheism – The belief in a single god or goddess.

Vast – really large.

House of wisdom – Center of learning in the city of Baghdad, many new scientific discoveries were made here.

Civil War – Fighting against people within your own country/nation.

Crusades – A series of wars fought in the name of religion.

Literal- things taken exactly as they are.

Philosophy- Study of truth, often associated with religion.

- The Muslim empire was vast, with over 50,000,000 people.
- The capital city of Baghdad was one of the wealthiest cities in the world and was home to many schools, universities, hospitals, and libraries.
- Many discoveries were made and recorded at the famous House of Wisdom, including advances in science, math, arts, and medicine.
- This was the new center of learning in the ancient world.

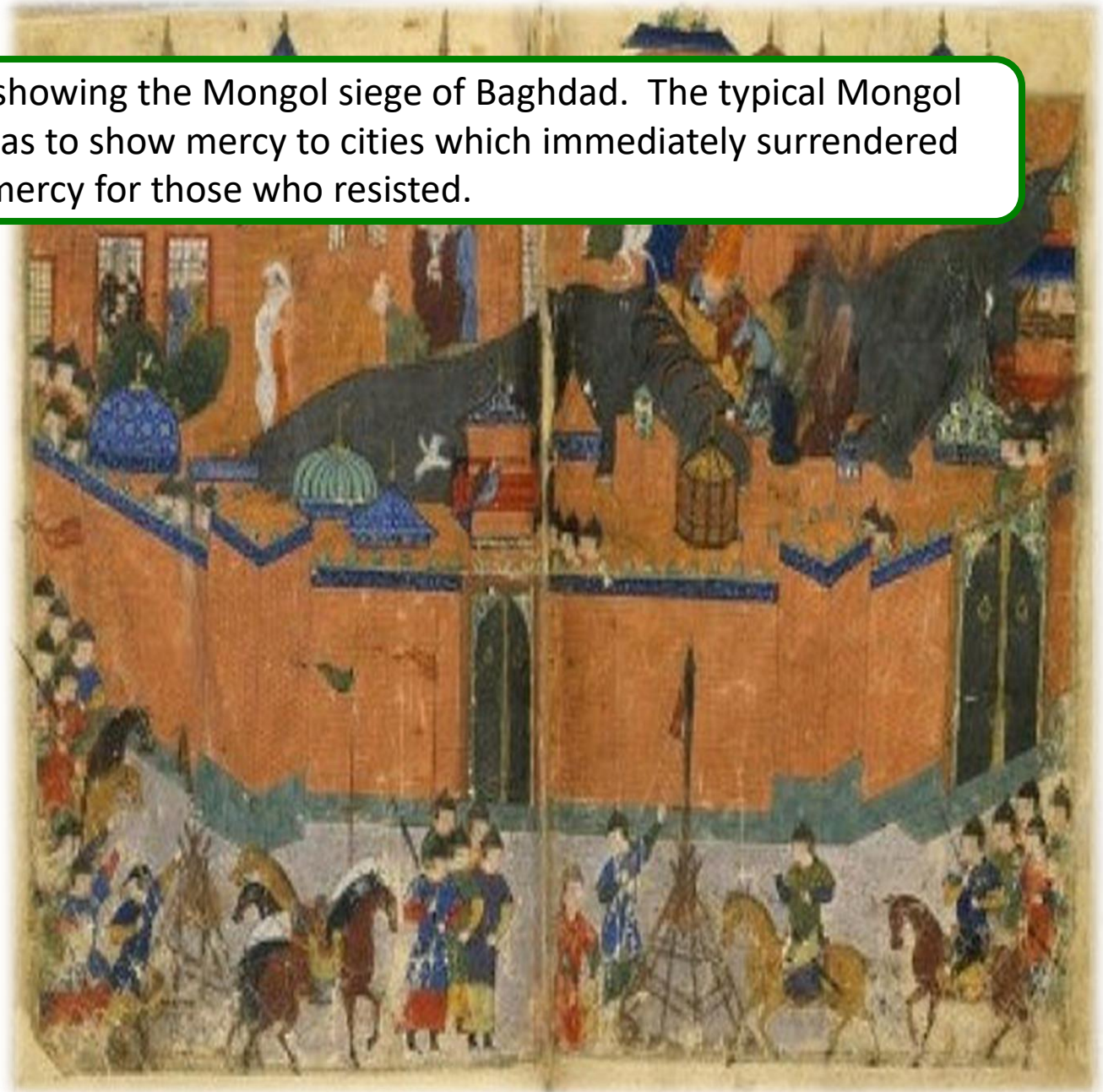


- The Islamic **Empire** began to experience several **threats** which would lead to its downfall.
- Islamic leaders fought against each other for control, leading to **civil wars**.
- Between the late 1000s and mid 1200s a series of wars, called the **Crusades**, were fought in the Holy Land between Christians and Muslims.
- During the early 1200s a nomadic people from China called the **Mongols**, led by Genghis Khan, launched several invasions of Islamic lands and then forced to pay tribute.



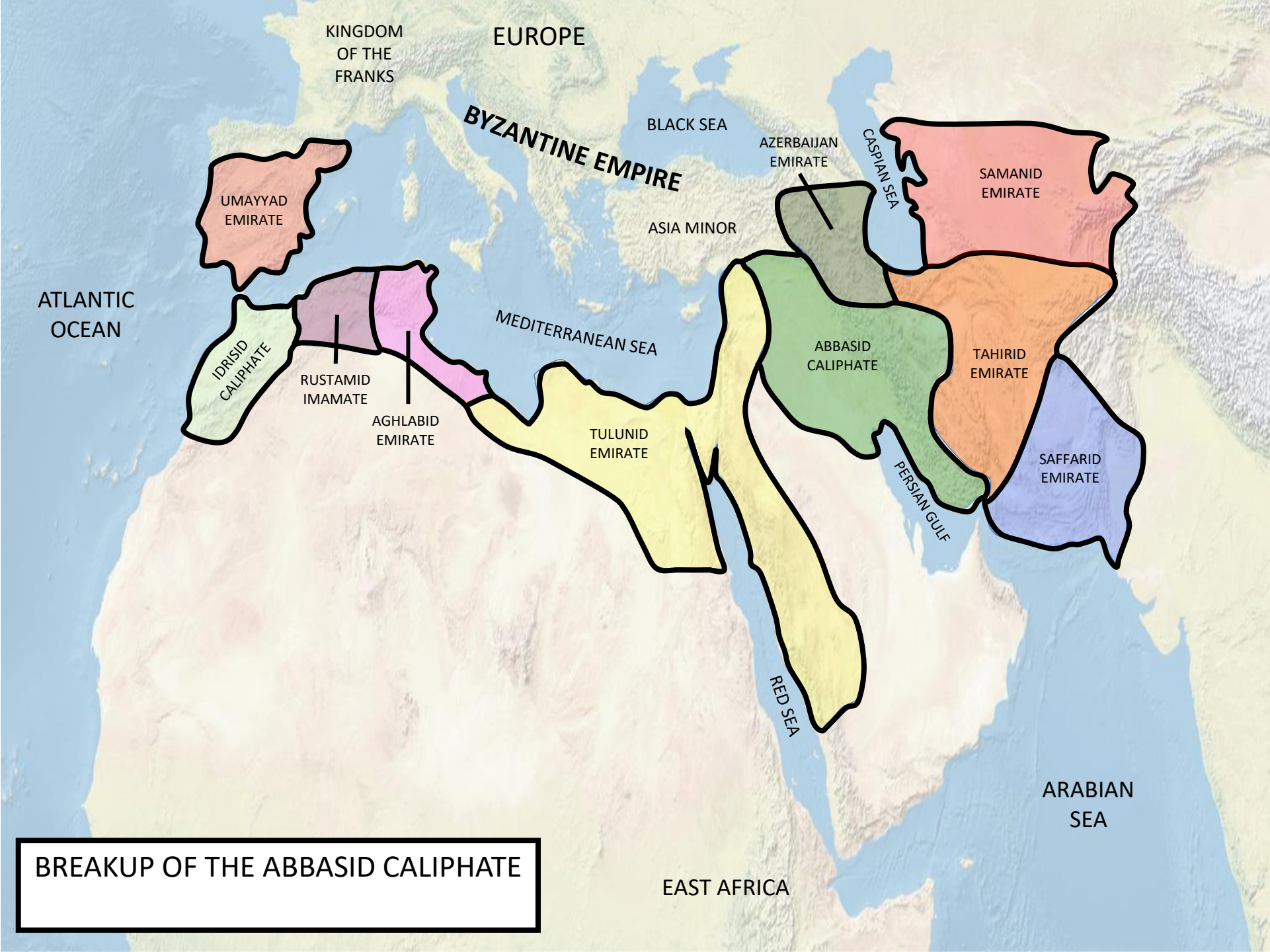
- In 1258 a **Mongol** army surrounded and then **destroyed** the city of **Baghdad**. When they refused to surrender, the House of Wisdom was burned to the ground.
- Mongol armies also destroyed many of Mesopotamia's irrigation systems, which led to widespread famine and death.

Picture showing the Mongol siege of Baghdad. The typical Mongol policy was to show mercy to cities which immediately surrendered but no mercy for those who resisted.



- Islamic political and religious leaders began to promoted a literal (strict) interpretation of the Quran and rejected the study of science and philosophy.
- The Islamic world began to fall behind other parts of the world.
- The empire broke apart into different sections.





BREAKUP OF THE ABBASID CALIPHATE



What led to the end of the
Islamic Golden Age?

Essential Question:

What led to the spread of Islam?

