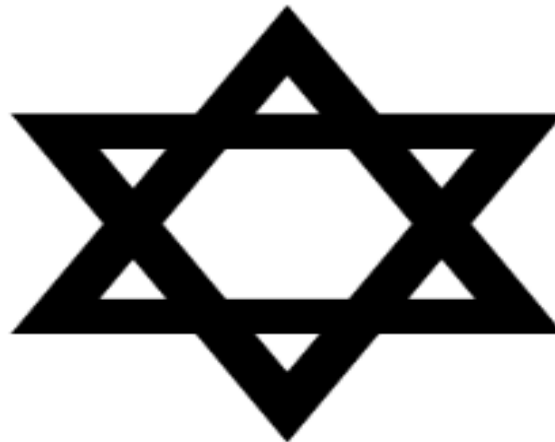
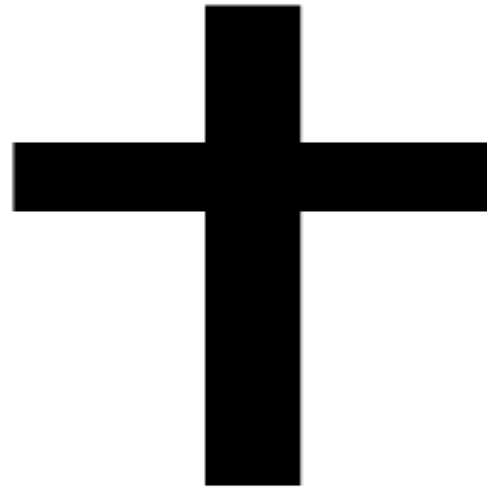


# LT 8 – MINORITIES UNDER ISLAMIC RULE



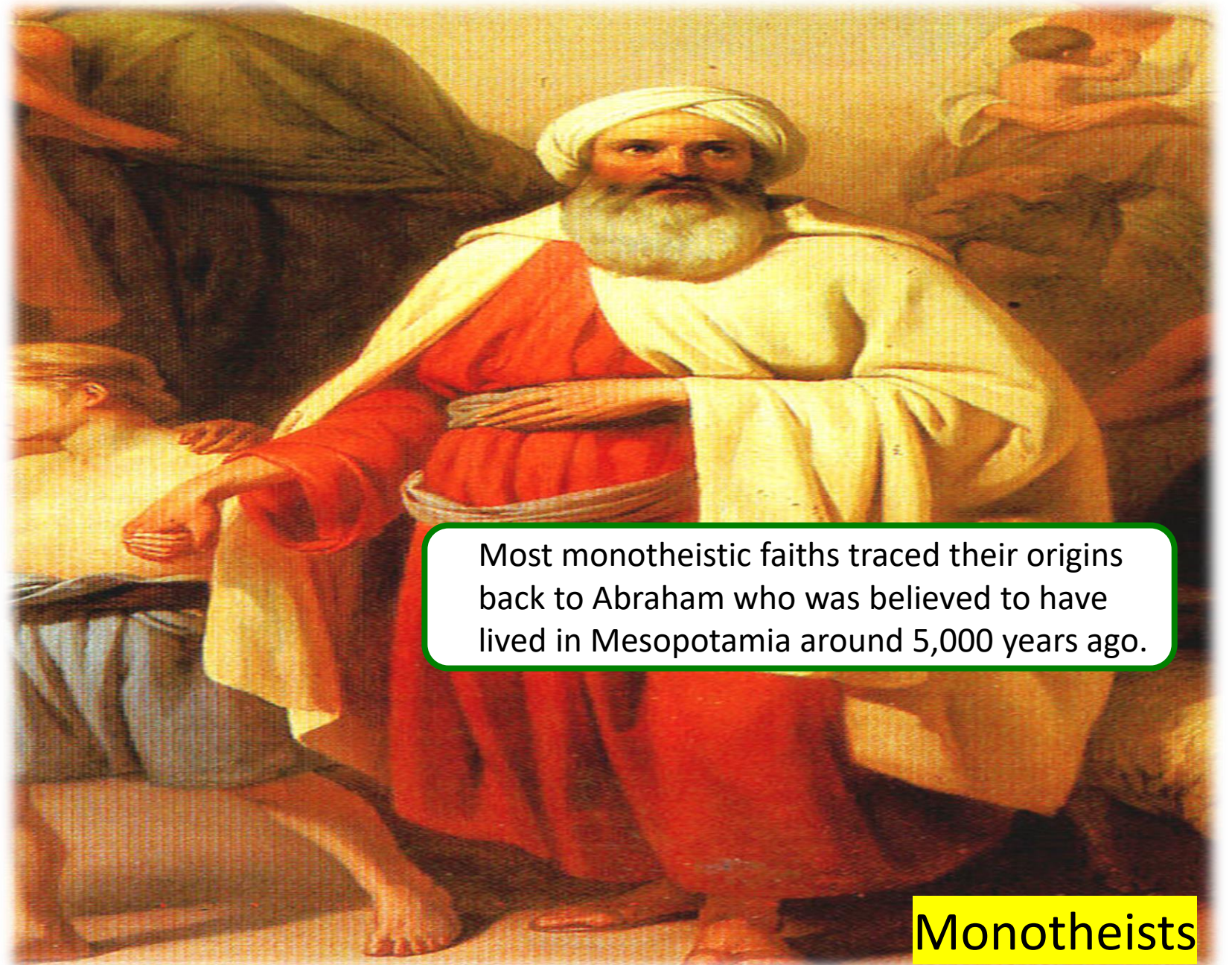
During their conquests, Muslim armies took over lands which were occupied by people who followed different religions. **North Africa, Palestine, Syria, East Africa, and Asia Minor were home to large numbers of Christians and Jews.**



**Monotheists**



Most Persians followed another monotheistic faith called Zoroastrianism. In India, many people followed the traditional Hindu and Buddhist religions while in West Africa most people followed **animistic** religions which involved the **worship of ancestors and nature spirits**.



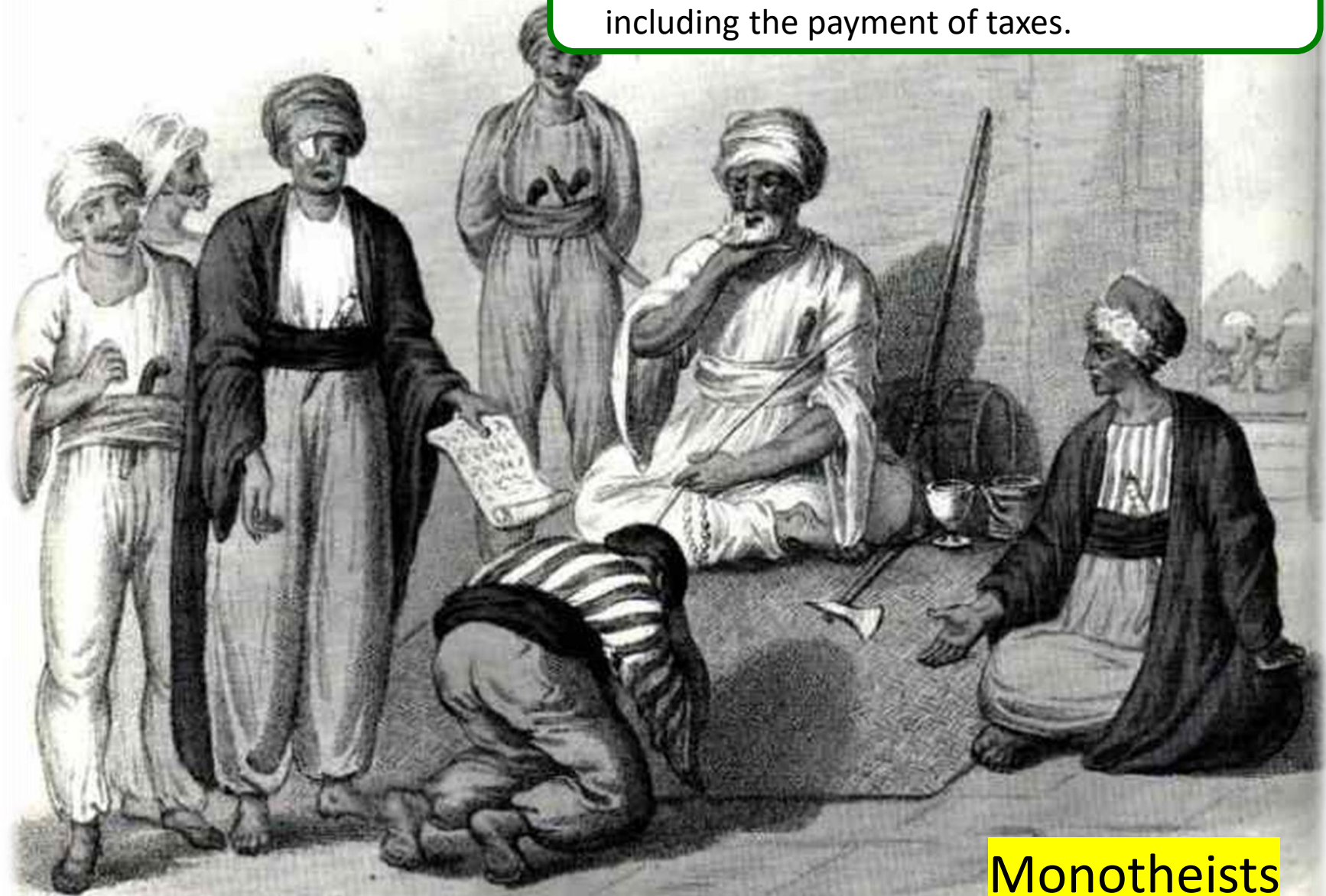
Most monotheistic faiths traced their origins back to Abraham who was believed to have lived in Mesopotamia around 5,000 years ago.

**Monotheists**



Because **Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians** shared many beliefs with Muslims they were known as **“people of the book”**. In most cases, these groups kept the right to worship as they wished however **they had to pay special taxes** in exchange for protection

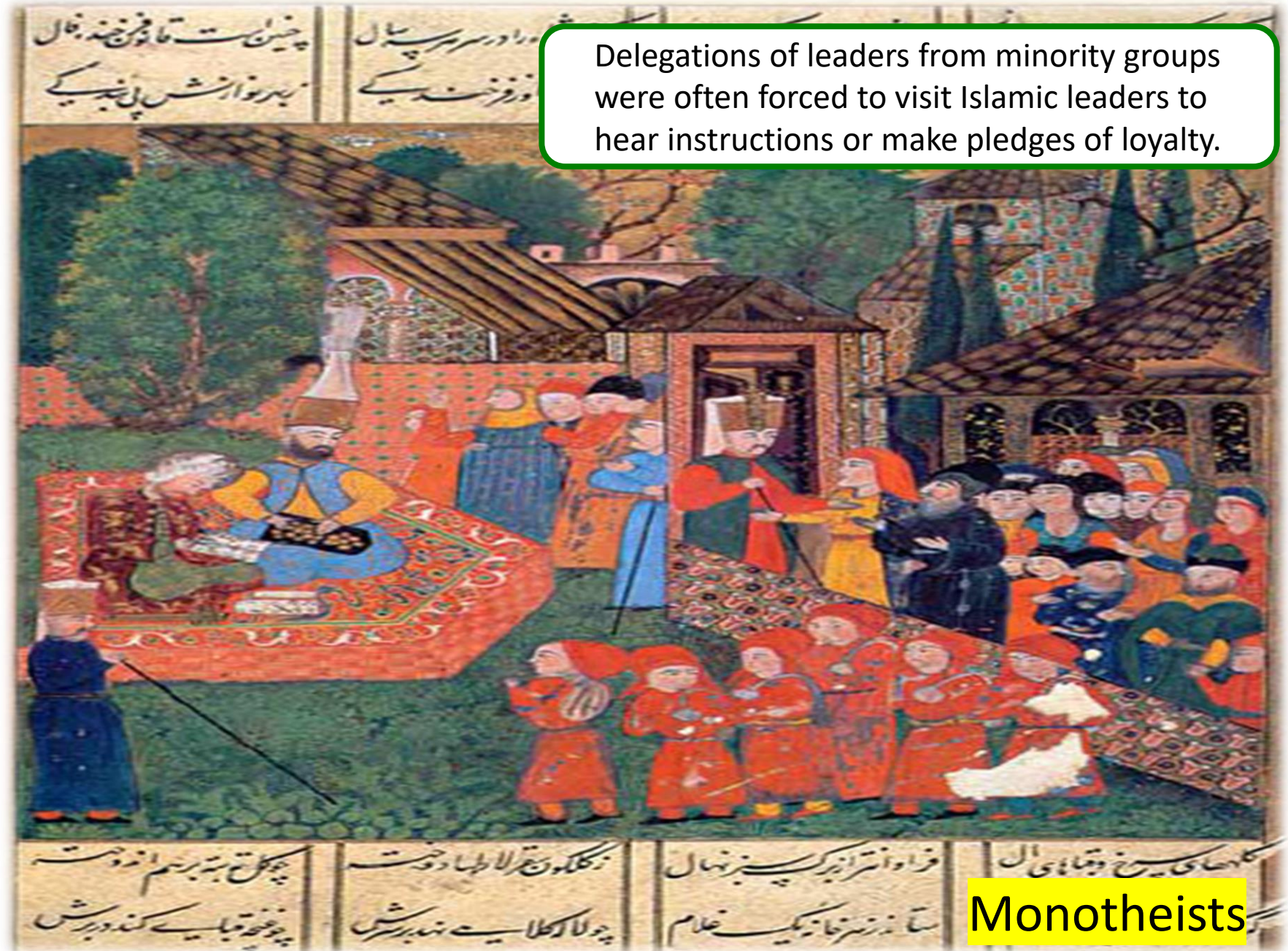
Non-Muslim pledging his loyalty to the local Islamic ruler and signing a list of promises, including the payment of taxes.



**Monotheists**

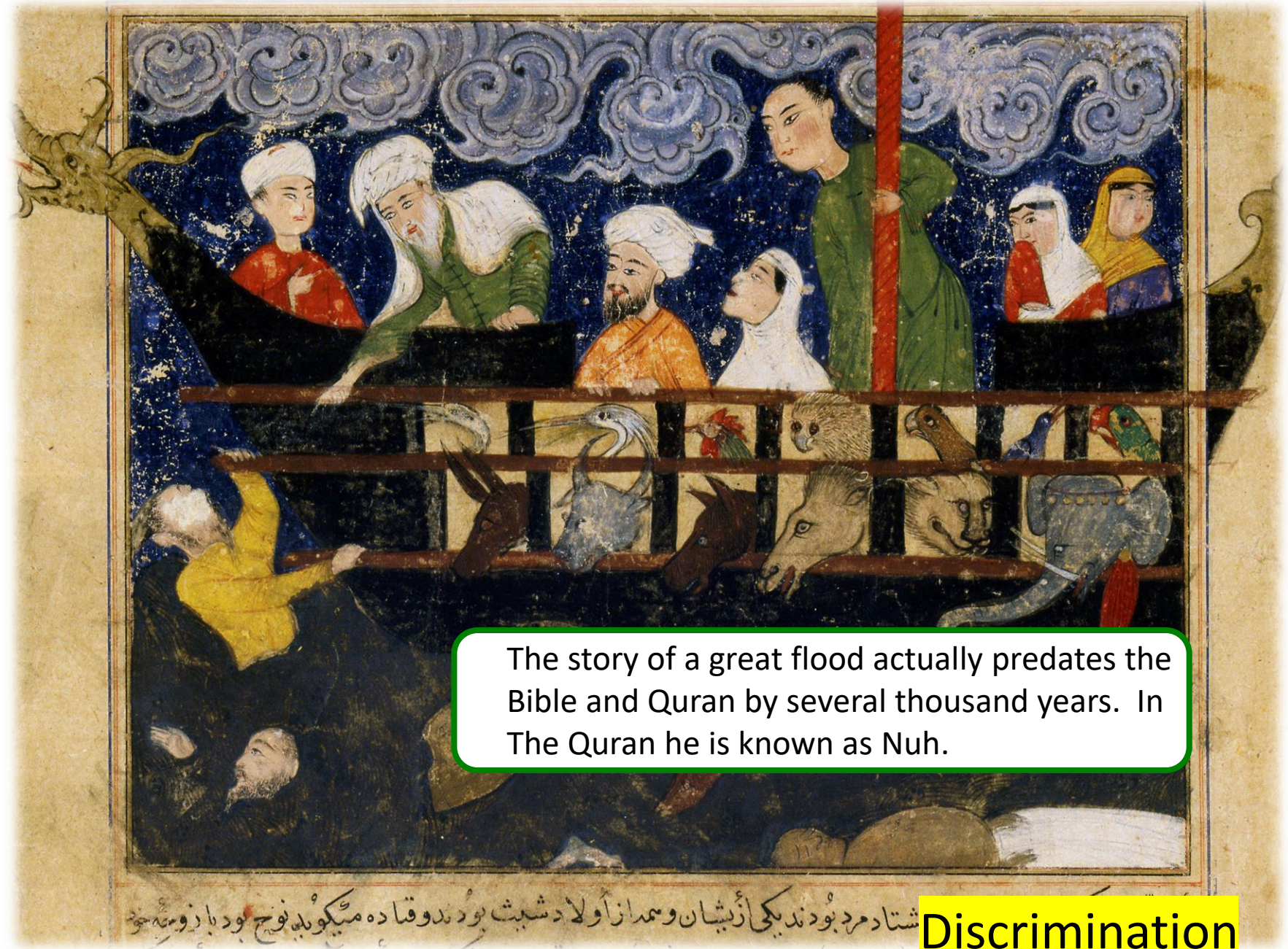


This was not unusual as before they had had to pay similar taxes to the Byzantine and Persian governments. **One of the reasons why these areas were conquered so easily was that the taxes charged by Islamic leaders were often lower than those paid previously.**





Non-Muslim groups were often allowed to run their own schools and to elect their own leaders who would represent them.



The story of a great flood actually predates the Bible and Quran by several thousand years. In The Quran he is known as Nuh.

Discrimination



Despite this religious toleration, however, Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians were discriminated against. They were often not allowed to live in certain areas and had to wear special clothes to identify them as non-Muslims.





The **building of new places of worship was banned** as was the conversion of Muslims to their faiths. **If a non-Muslim wished to marry a Muslim, he or she would first have to convert to Islam.** **Important government positions were only open to Muslims** who also 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.



Discrimination



The treatment of Hindus, Buddhists, and animists under Islamic rule was often much more harsh. Although some Islamic rulers showed toleration, the majority heavily discriminated against people holding these beliefs

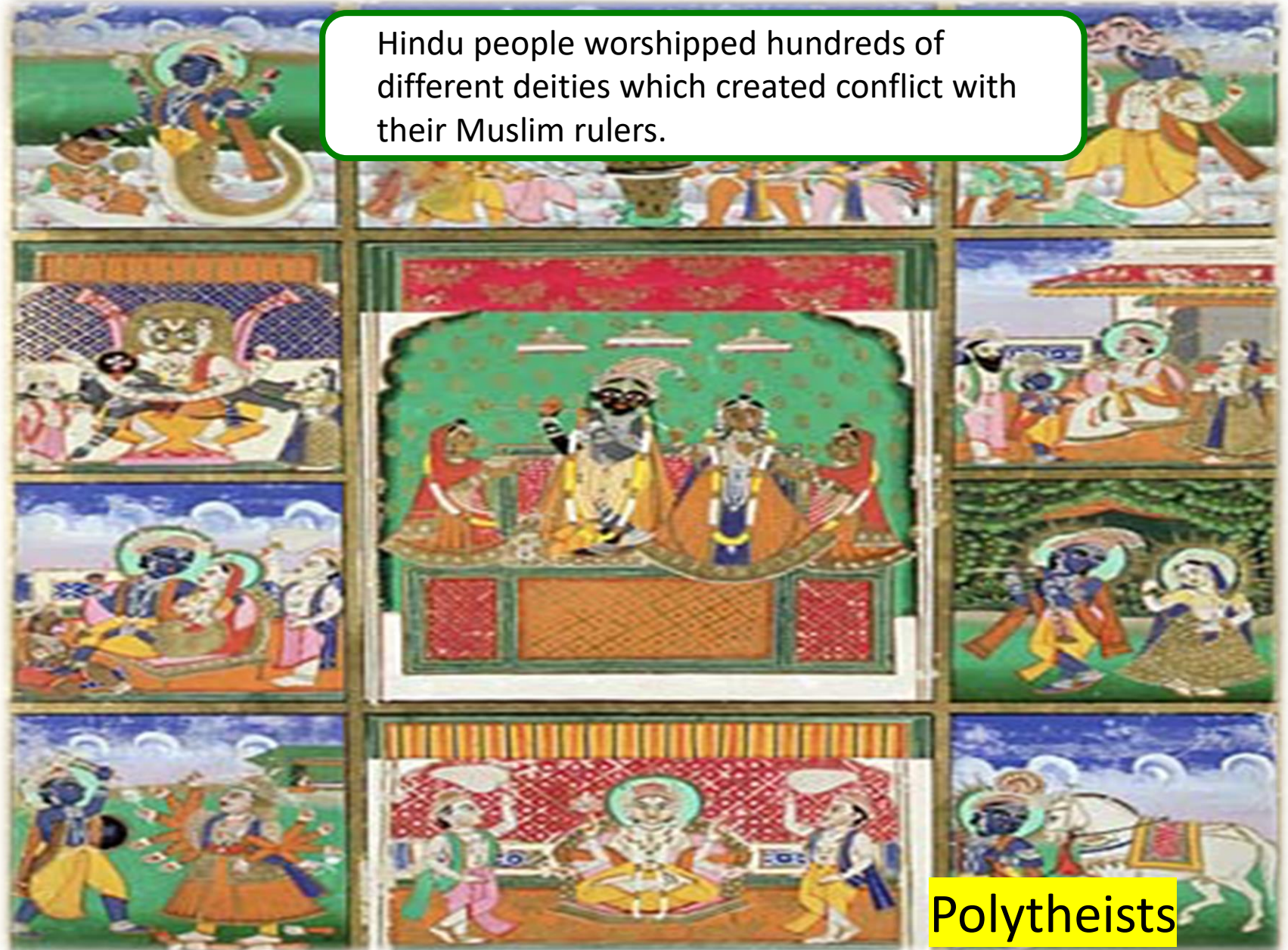


Polytheists



Hindu people worshipped hundreds of different deities which created conflict with their Muslim rulers.

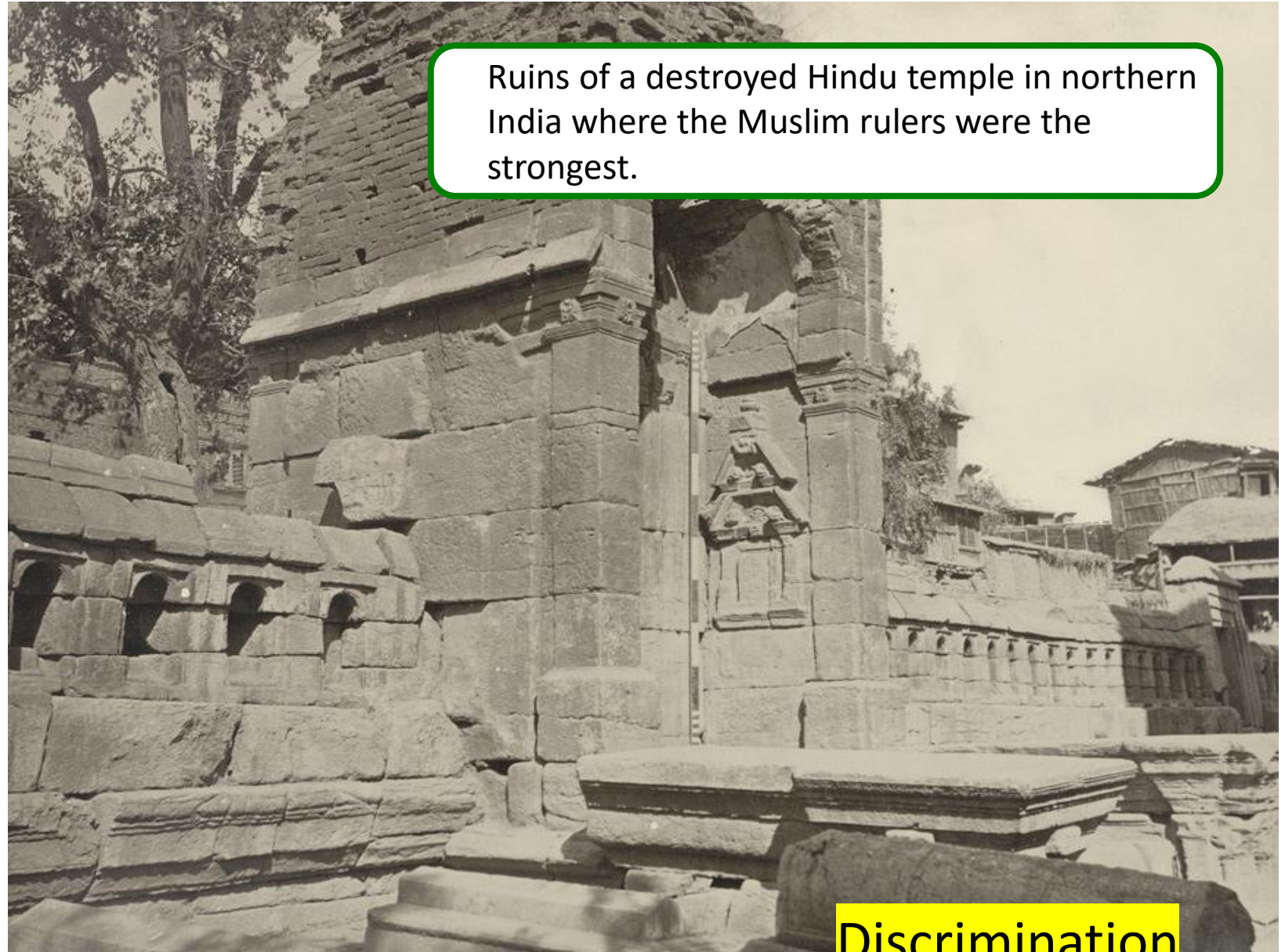
**Many temples and shrines were destroyed while at the same time those who refused to convert to Islam were enslaved or forced to pay higher and higher taxes.**



Polytheists



Many people in India and West Africa chose to convert to Islam, or were pressured into doing so by their rulers, as a way to avoid this discrimination.



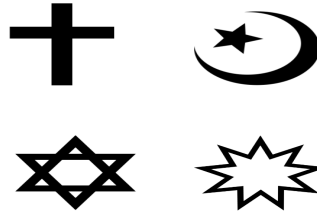
Ruins of a destroyed Hindu temple in northern India where the Muslim rulers were the strongest.

Discrimination



## LT 8 – MINORITIES UNDER ISLAMIC RULE

1. Religious minorities included...



2. Other monotheists were known as...

3. For protection people had to...

4. Non-Muslims were allowed to...

5. Non-Muslims were forced to...

6. Non-Muslims were not allowed to...

7. Hindu shrines and temples were...

8. People who refused to convert were...

## LT 10 – END OF THE ISLAMIC GOLDEN AGE



9. At its height the Islamic Empire stretched from...

10. Local leaders began to...

11. Members of the Abbasid family began...

12. The Crusades were fought for...

13. The Mongols forced conquered Muslims to...

14. The city of Baghdad was...

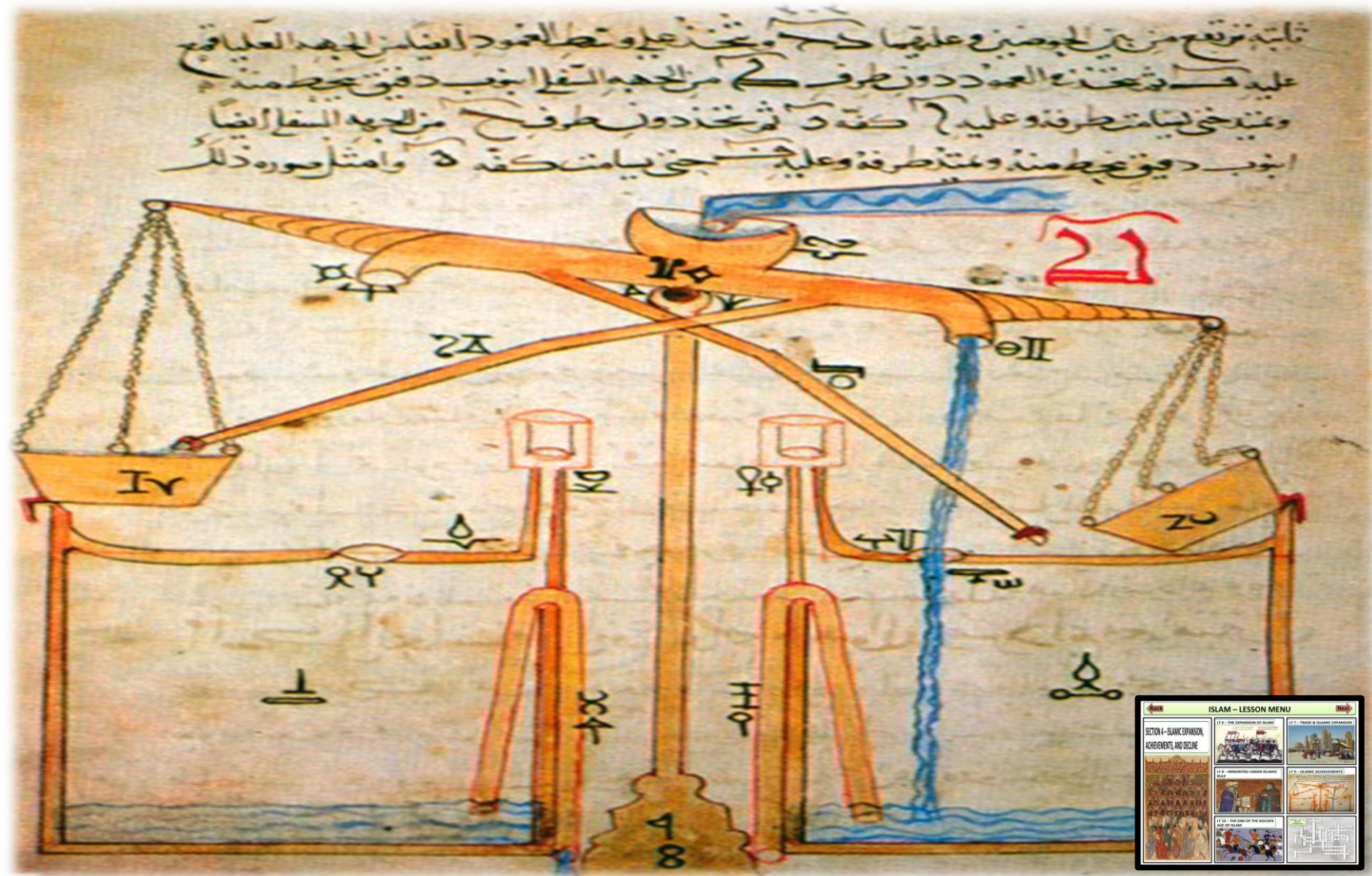
15. Islamic rulers rejected the study of...

16. The Islamic world began to fall behind Europe in...





# LT 9 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

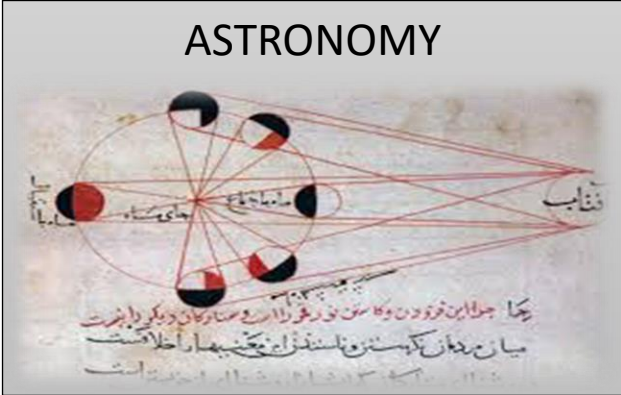


ISLAM – LESSON MENU	
SECTION 4 – ISLAMIC EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DECLINE	LT 9 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
LT 1 – THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM	LT 2 – TRADE & ISLAMIC EXPANSION
LT 3 – UNDISCOVERED UNDER ISLAMIC RULE	LT 4 – THE END OF THE COLONIAL AGE OF ISLAM

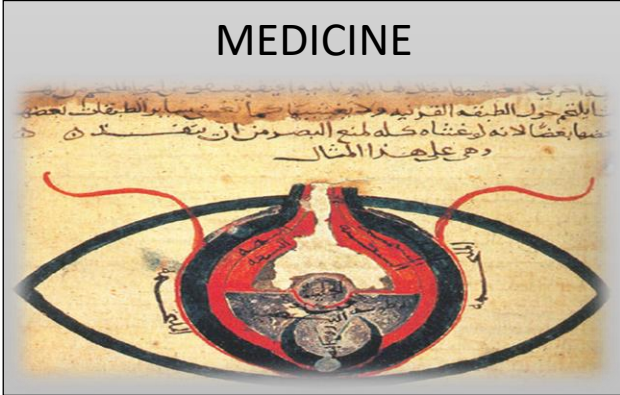


# LT 9 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

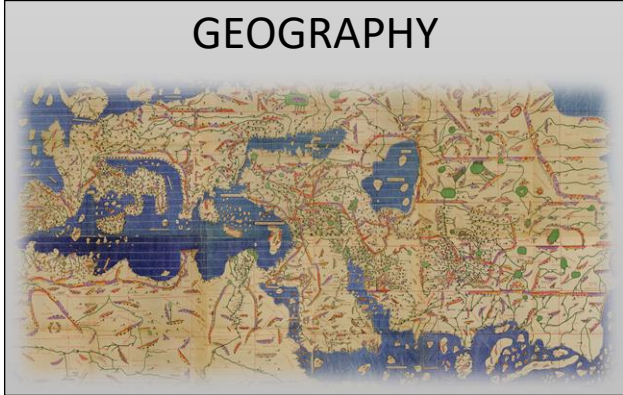
## ASTRONOMY



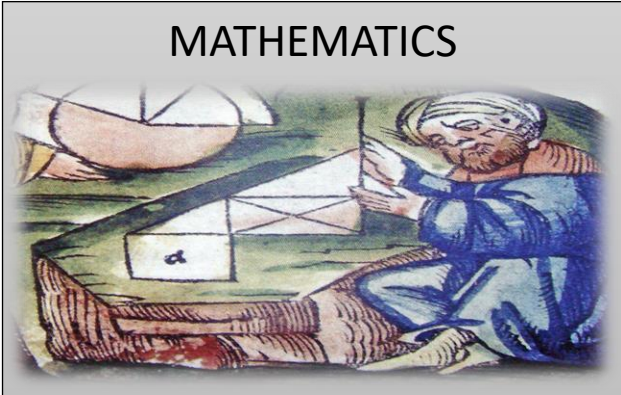
## MEDICINE



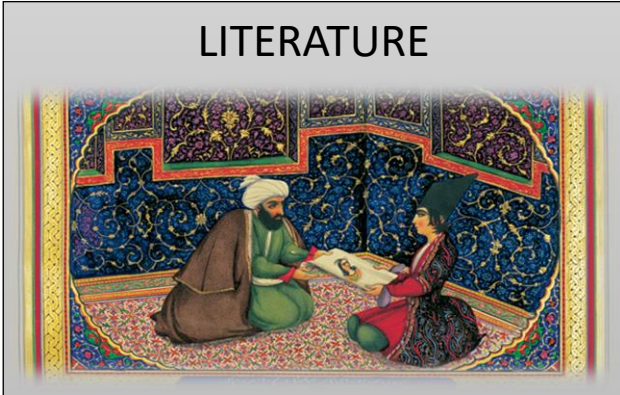
## GEOGRAPHY



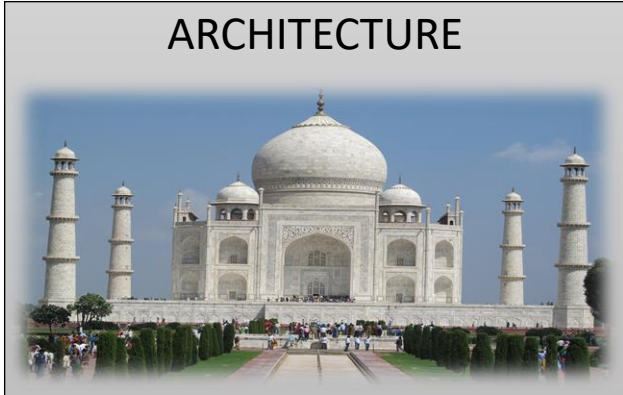
## MATHEMATICS



## LITERATURE



## ARCHITECTURE



## ART





# LT 10 – THE END OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM

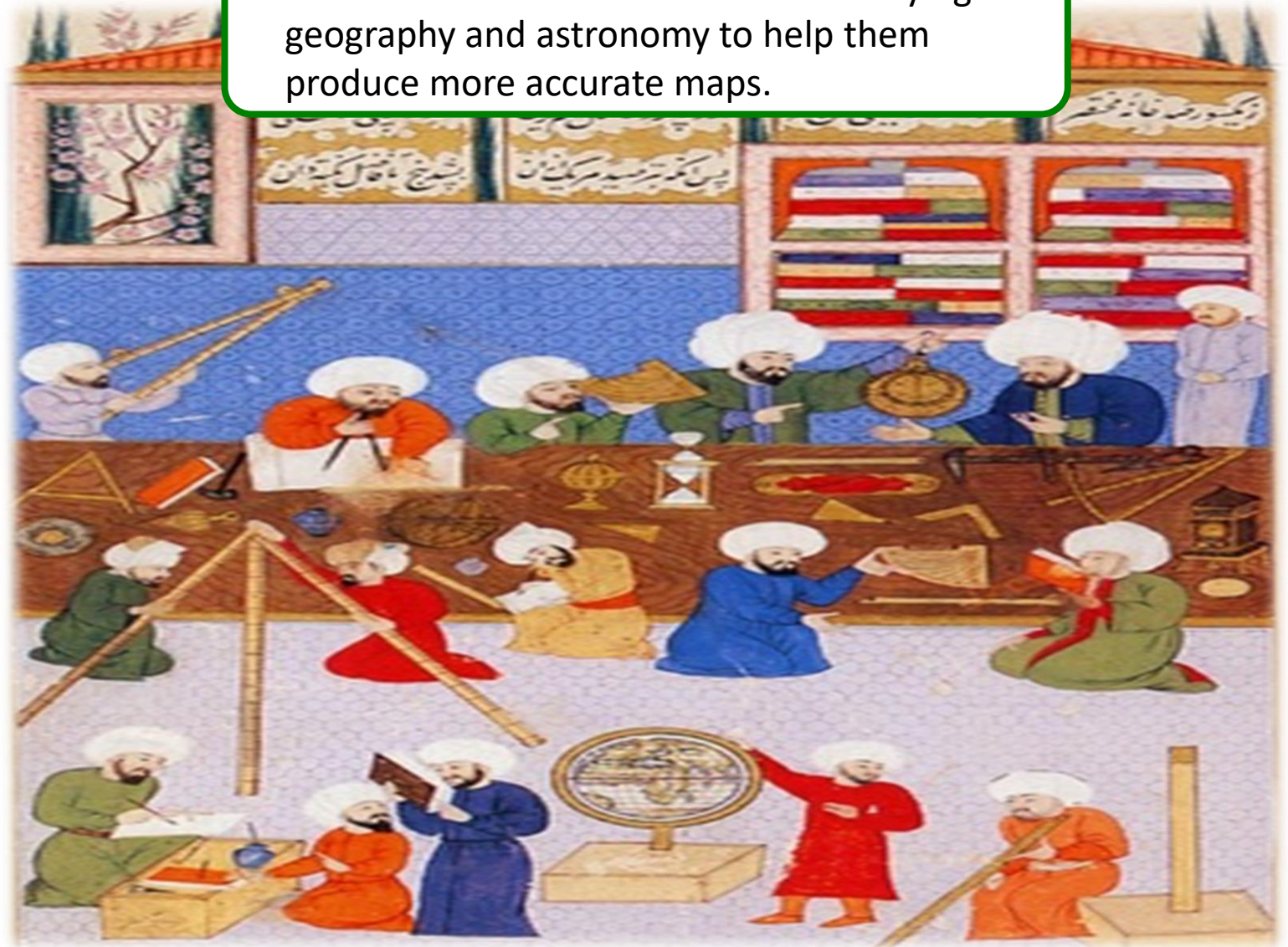


ISLAM – LESSON MENU	
SECTION 4 – ISLAMIC EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DECLINE	LT 10 – THE END OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM
LT 11 – THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM	LT 12 – TRADE & ISLAMIC EXPANSION
LT 13 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS	LT 14 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
LT 15 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS	LT 16 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
LT 17 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS	LT 18 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
LT 19 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS	LT 20 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS



Scholars at the House of Wisdom studying geography and astronomy to help them produce more accurate maps.

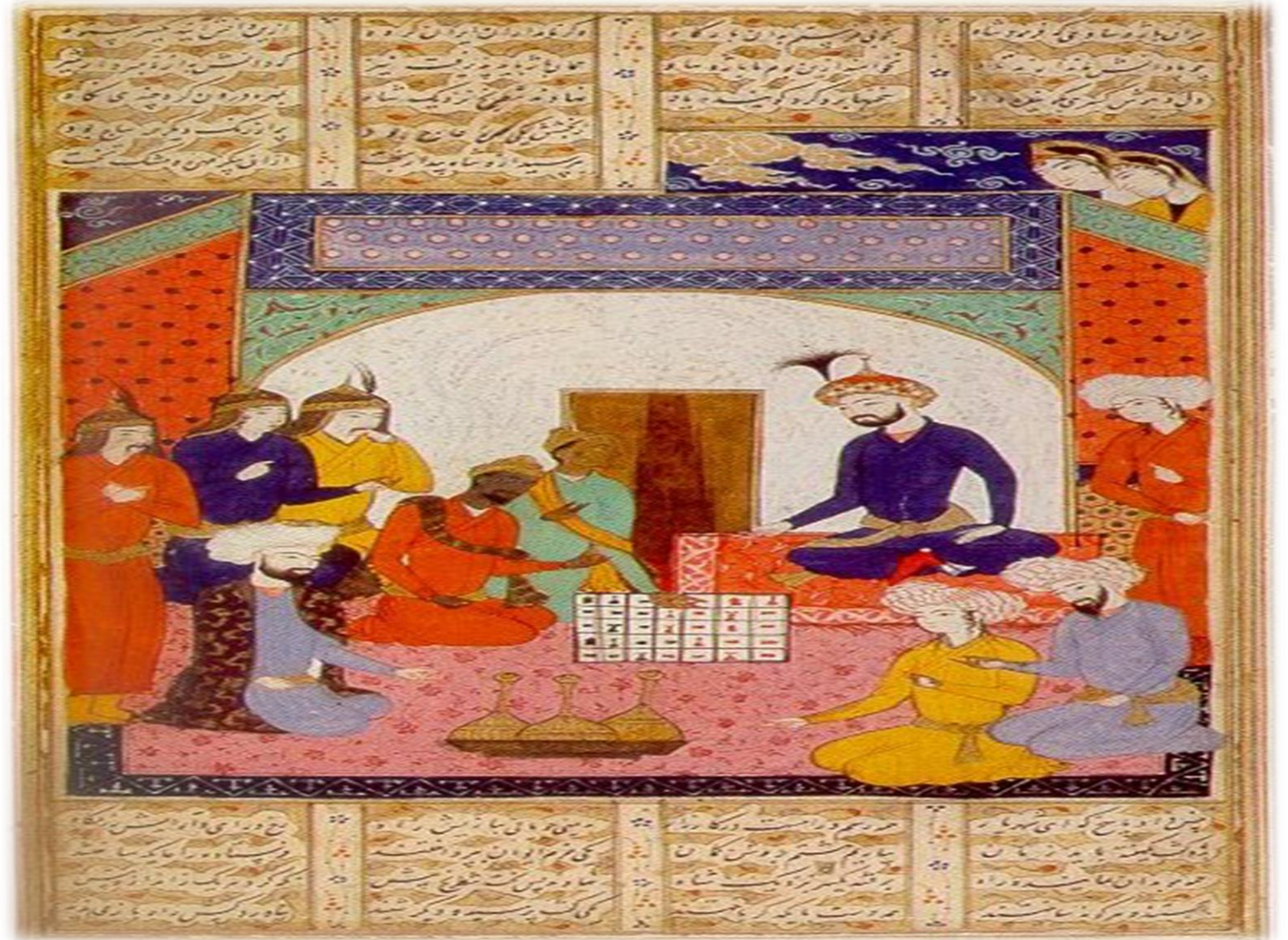
Between the late 700s and mid 1200s, the Islamic Empire experienced a 500-year period of expansion and achievement in art, science, mathematics, and many other areas.



Break up



Under the Abbasids, the empire stretched from Spain in the West to the Indus River Valley in the East with a population of 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.

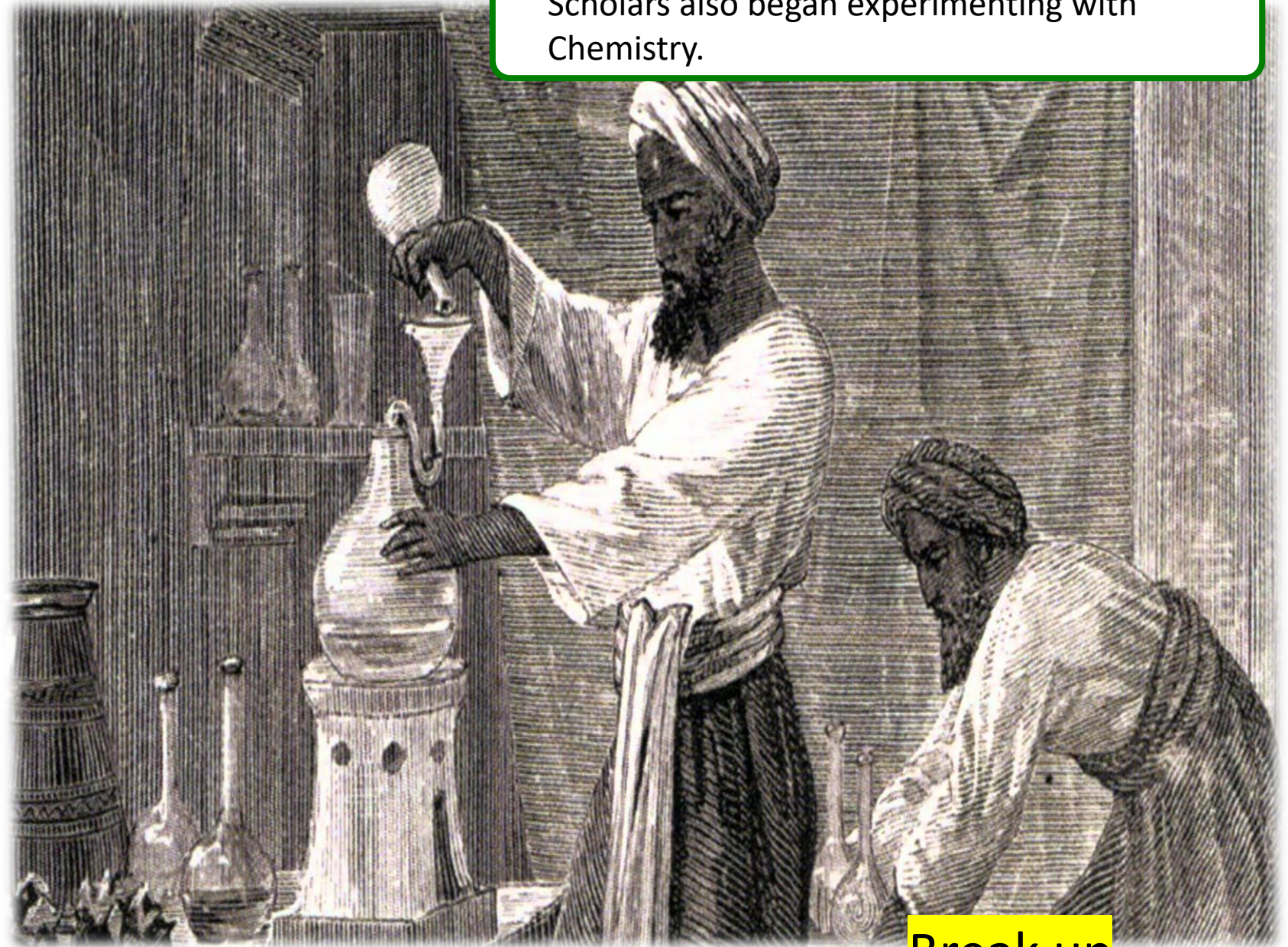


Break up



Many discoveries were made and recorded at the famous House of Wisdom which was home to a large number of scholars who were supported by the government. However, even while it was growing, the Islamic Empire began to experience several difficulties which would ultimately lead to its downfall.

Scholars also began experimenting with Chemistry.



Break up



## RIVALS

Abbasid rulers appointed governors to oversee different regions of their empire. Over time **many of these local leaders began to pull away from Abbasid control and declared their independence.** The **Abbasid government had to spend huge amounts of money fighting against these usurpers.** Between the 800s and 1200s many different Islamic states were set up which often pledged loyalty to the Abbasids but which, in reality, often simply acted in their best interests rather than that of the empire. **Several civil wars also took place in which different members of the Abbasid family fought against each other for power.**



Break up



# THE CRUSADES

Between the late 1000s and mid 1200s a series of wars were fought in the Holy Land between Christians and Muslims.



Crusades



The Christians, mostly from France, Italy, and Britain, created their own kingdoms out of land which the Muslims had taken from the Byzantine Empire in the early 700s.

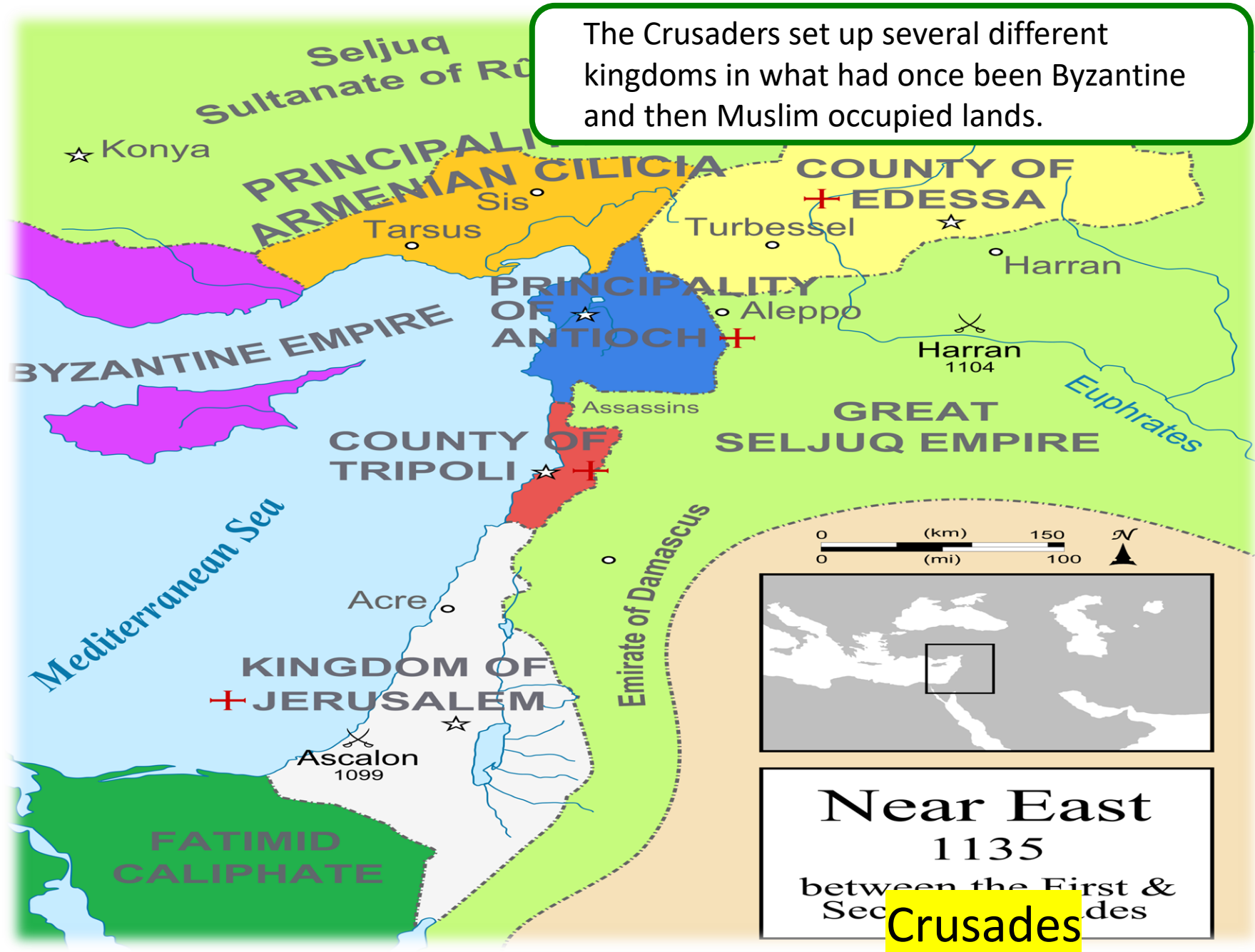
In 1099 the Christians managed to capture the city of Jerusalem and then slaughtered both its Muslim and Jewish populations.



Crusades



Although the Muslims eventually re-conquered this territory, the cost in both men and treasure was very high.





## THE MONGOLS

During the early 1200s a nomadic people from northern China called the Mongols had begun to create a huge empire in Asia under their leader Genghis Khan. In the 1230s they launched several invasions of Islamic lands which they conquered and then forced to pay tribute.



The Mongols



In 1258 a Mongol army surrounded the city of Baghdad which refused to surrender. When the city finally fell the Mongols began a week-long massacre in which most of the population was killed or enslaved.

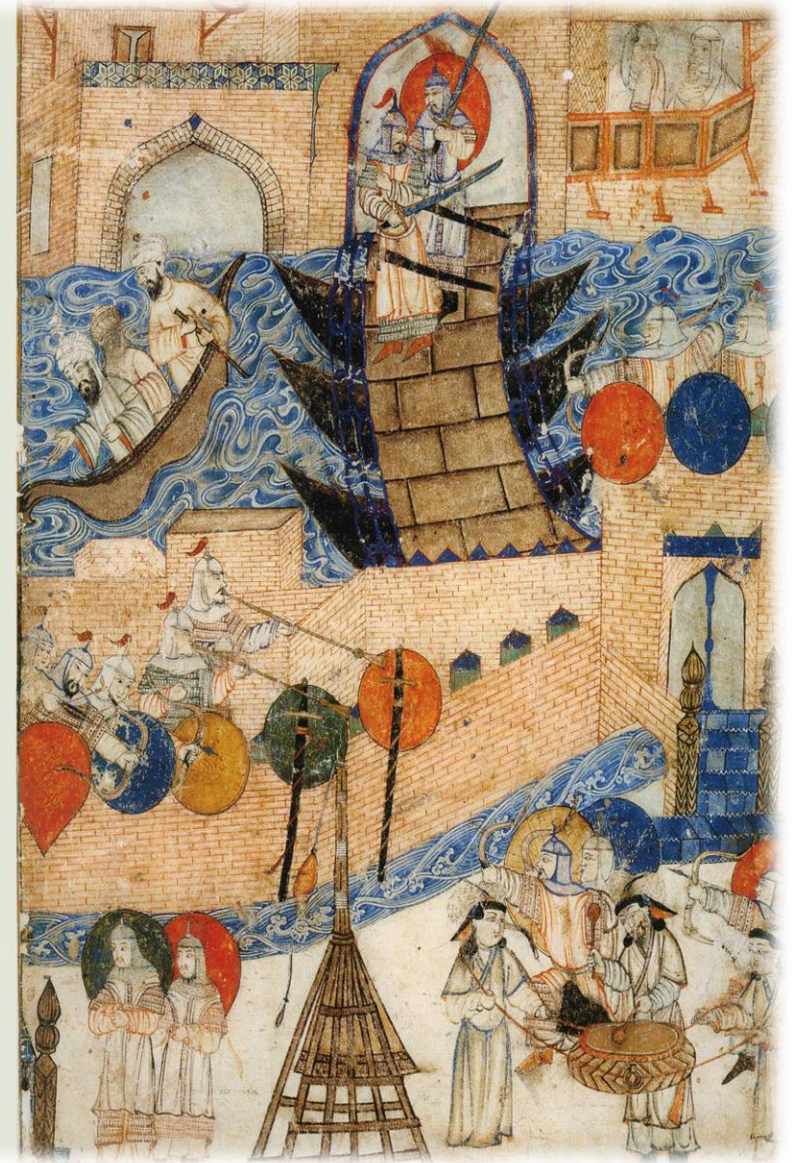


Picture showing the Mongol siege of Baghdad. The typical Mongol policy was to show mercy to cities which immediately surrendered but no mercy for those who resisted.

The Mongols



Most of the cities most famous buildings were destroyed, including the House of Wisdom, whose library was burned to the ground. Mongol armies also destroyed many of Mesopotamia's irrigation systems which led to widespread famine and death as crops failed to grow.



The Mongols



## LEADERS

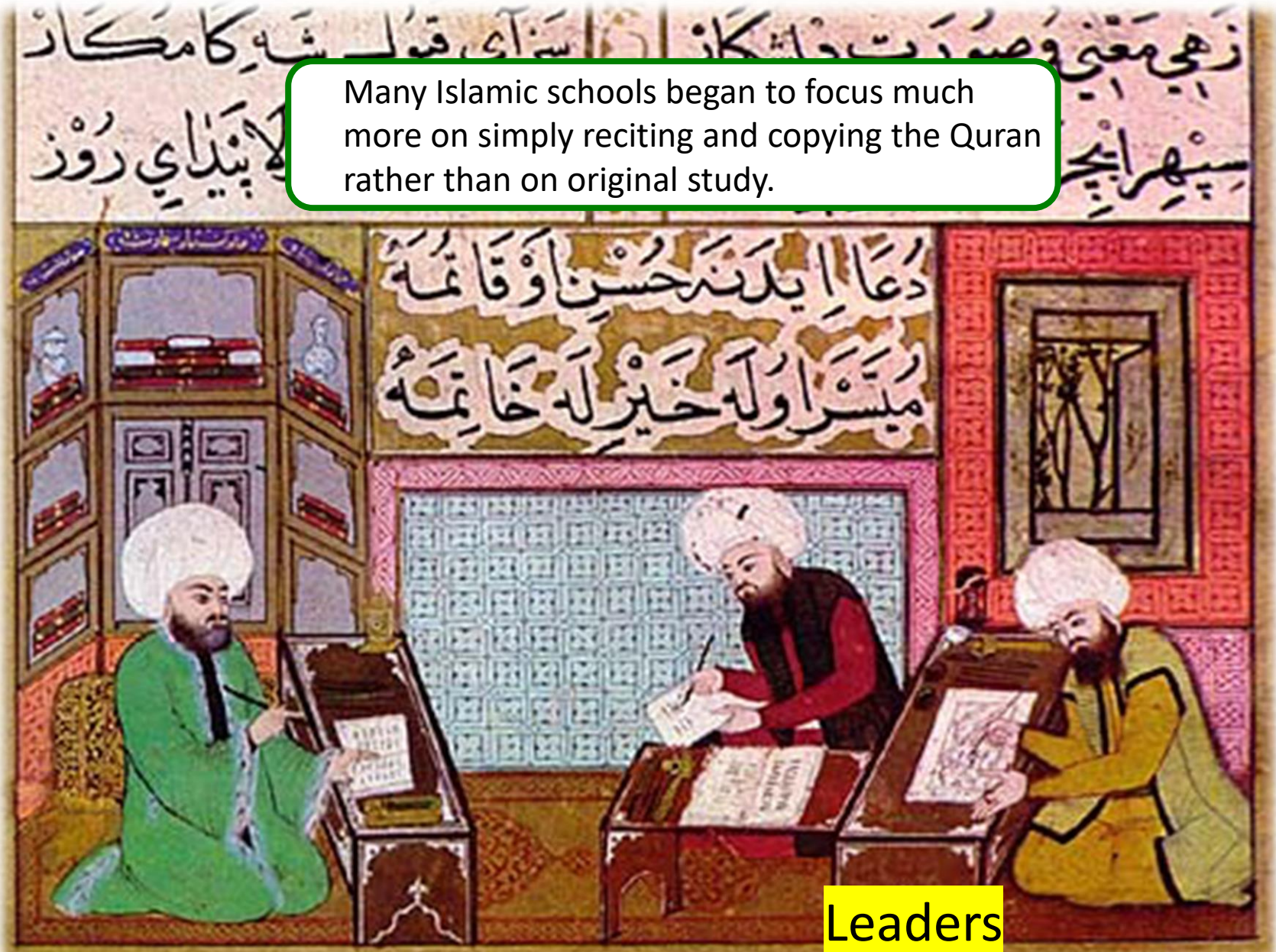
Islamic political and religious leaders began to end the tradition of scholars using reason and logic to question their faith and the world around them.



Leaders



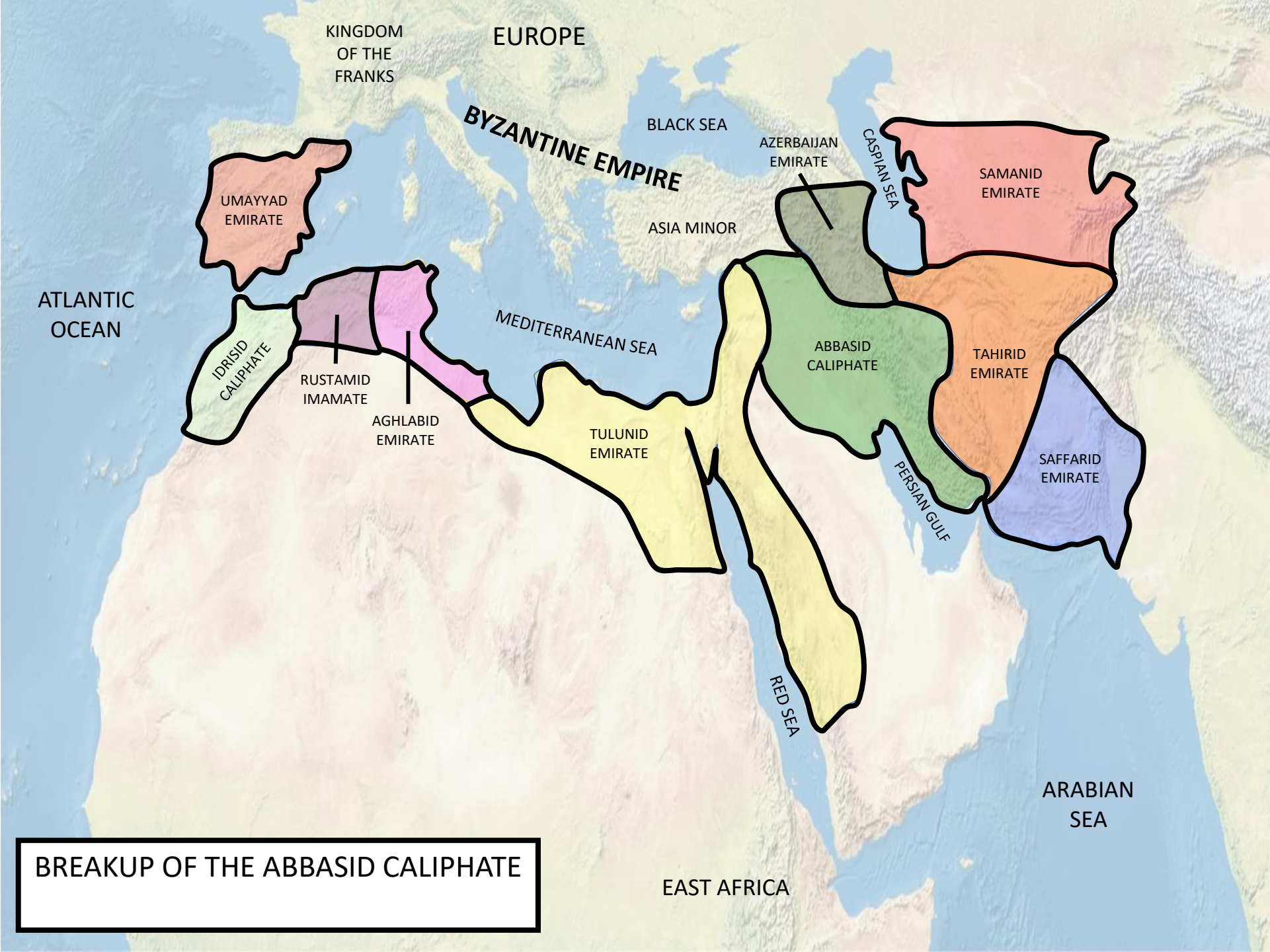
Instead they promoted a literal (strict) interpretation of the Quran and rejected the study of science and philosophy. The Islamic world began to fall behind other parts of the world in their technology, especially Europe.



Many Islamic schools began to focus much more on simply reciting and copying the Quran rather than on original study.

Leaders





EUROPE

KINGDOM OF THE FRANKS

EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

BLACK SEA

AZERBAIJAN EMIRATE

CASPIAN SEA

SAMANID EMIRATE

ASIA MINOR

ATLANTIC OCEAN

UMAYYAD EMIRATE

IDRISID CALIPHATE

RUSTAMID IMAMATE

AGHLABID EMIRATE

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

TULUNID EMIRATE

ABBASID CALIPHATE

TAHIRID EMIRATE

SAFFARID EMIRATE

PERSIAN GULF

RED SEA

ARABIAN SEA

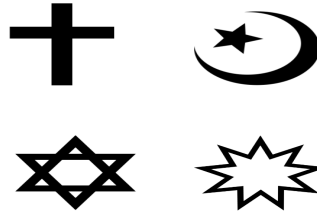
EAST AFRICA

BREAKUP OF THE ABBASID CALIPHATE



## LT 8 – MINORITIES UNDER ISLAMIC RULE

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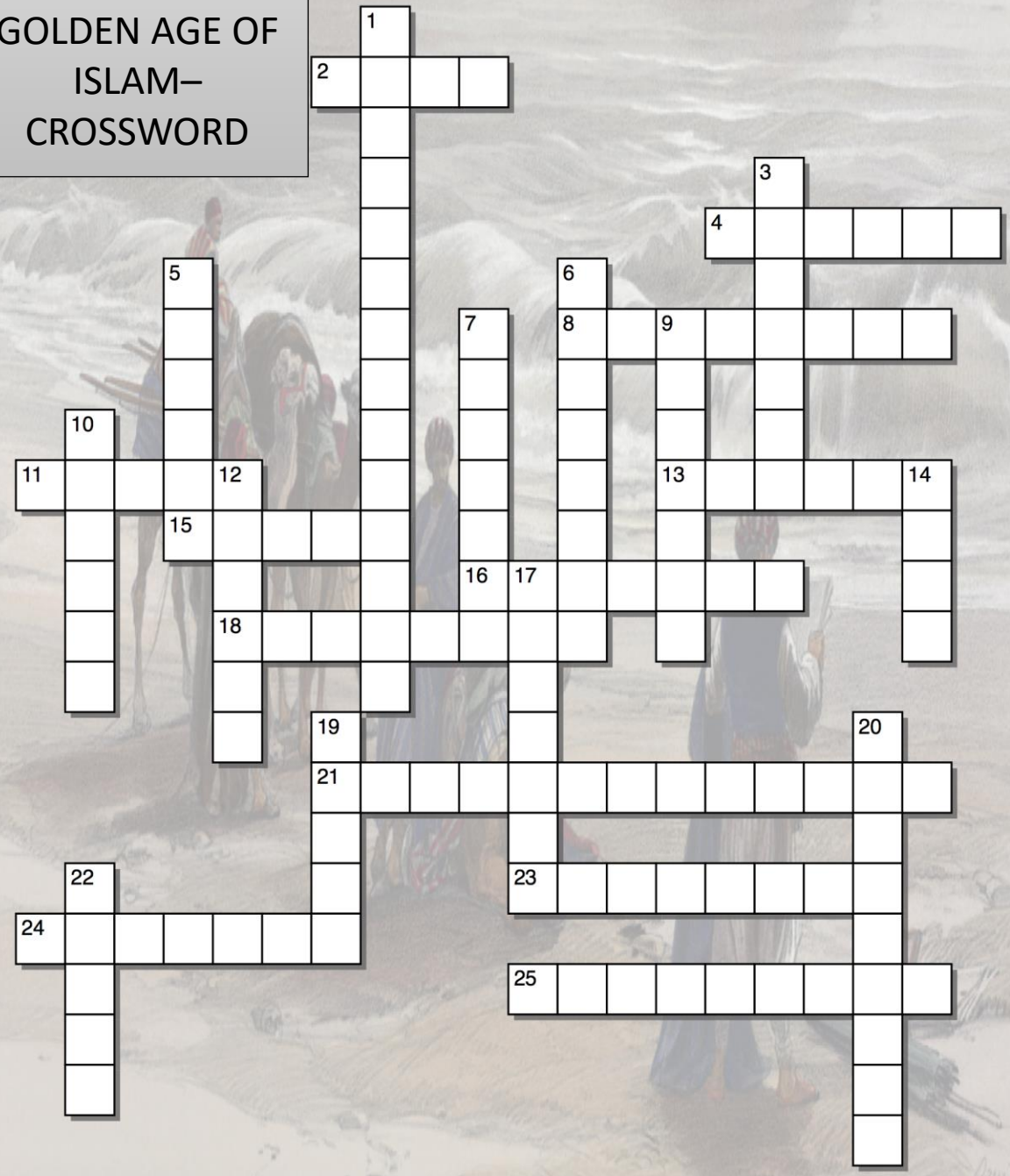
15. Islamic rulers rejected the study of...

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**GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM—  
CROSSWORD**



**Across**

- 2. Trade good gotten from West Africa.
- 4. Italian city which had an alliance with Muslim traders.
- 8. Later ruling family of the Islamic empire.
- 11. Non-Muslims paid these in return for protection.
- 13. People who were more harshly treated than Jews or Christians under Muslim rule.
- 15. Area of Europe invaded in 711.
- 16. Leader of the Muslims after Muhammad's death.
- 18. Religious wars between Christians and Muslims.
- 21. School and library in the city of Baghdad.
- 23. Trade route through central Asia.
- 24. People who destroyed Baghdad in 1258.
- 25. Empire conquered by Islamic armies.

**Down**

- 1. Monotheistic religion found in Persia.
- 3. Empire conquered by Islamic armies.
- 5. Trade good gotten from East Africa.
- 6. Islamic capital city under the Umayyads.
- 7. Early ruling family.
- 9. Islamic capital city under the Abbasids.
- 10. Title given to leaders of the Islamic empire.
- 12. Trade good found in Indonesia.
- 14. Trade good found in China.
- 17. People who fought the Islamic armies in North Africa.
- 19. Muslim sailing ships.
- 20. Period when the Islamic Empire was at its height.
- 22. Battle in France which pushed back an Islamic invasion.



GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM- ANSWER KEY

1 Z  
2 G O L D  
3 P  
4 V E N I C E  
5 S  
6 D  
7 U  
8 A B  
9 B A S I D S  
10 C  
11 A X E  
12 S  
13 H I N D U  
14 S  
15 S P A I N  
16 A  
17 B U B A K R  
18 C R U S A D E S  
19 B  
20 G  
21 H O U S E O F W I S D O M  
22 W  
23 I L K R O A D  
24 M O N G O L S  
25 B Y Z A N T I N E

David