

# LT 6 – THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM



ISLAM – LESSON MENU	
SECTION 4 – ISLAMIC EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DECLINE	LT 6 – THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM
LT 6 – THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM	LT 7 – TRADE & ISLAMIC EXPANSION
LT 7 – TRADE & ISLAMIC EXPANSION	LT 8 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
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## KEY VOCAB

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

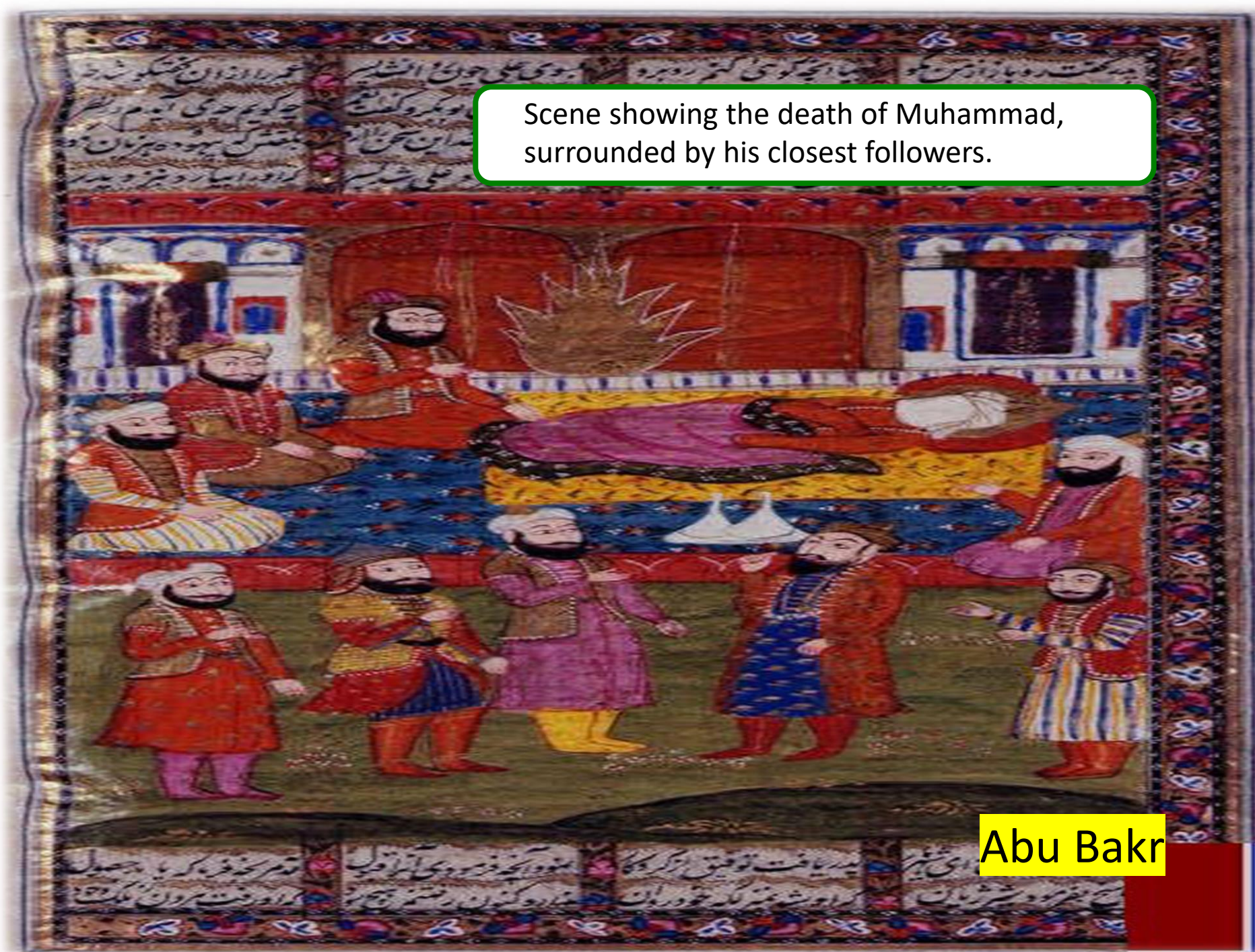
**Toleration** – To allow something to happen even if you personally disapprove of it.

**Persecution** – To punish people for their beliefs.

**Literal** – Only viewing the meaning of words in their most basic sense without questioning them.

By the end of this life, Muhammad had managed to spread the new Islamic faith to the entire western half of the Arabian Peninsula as well as the coast of Oman in the east.

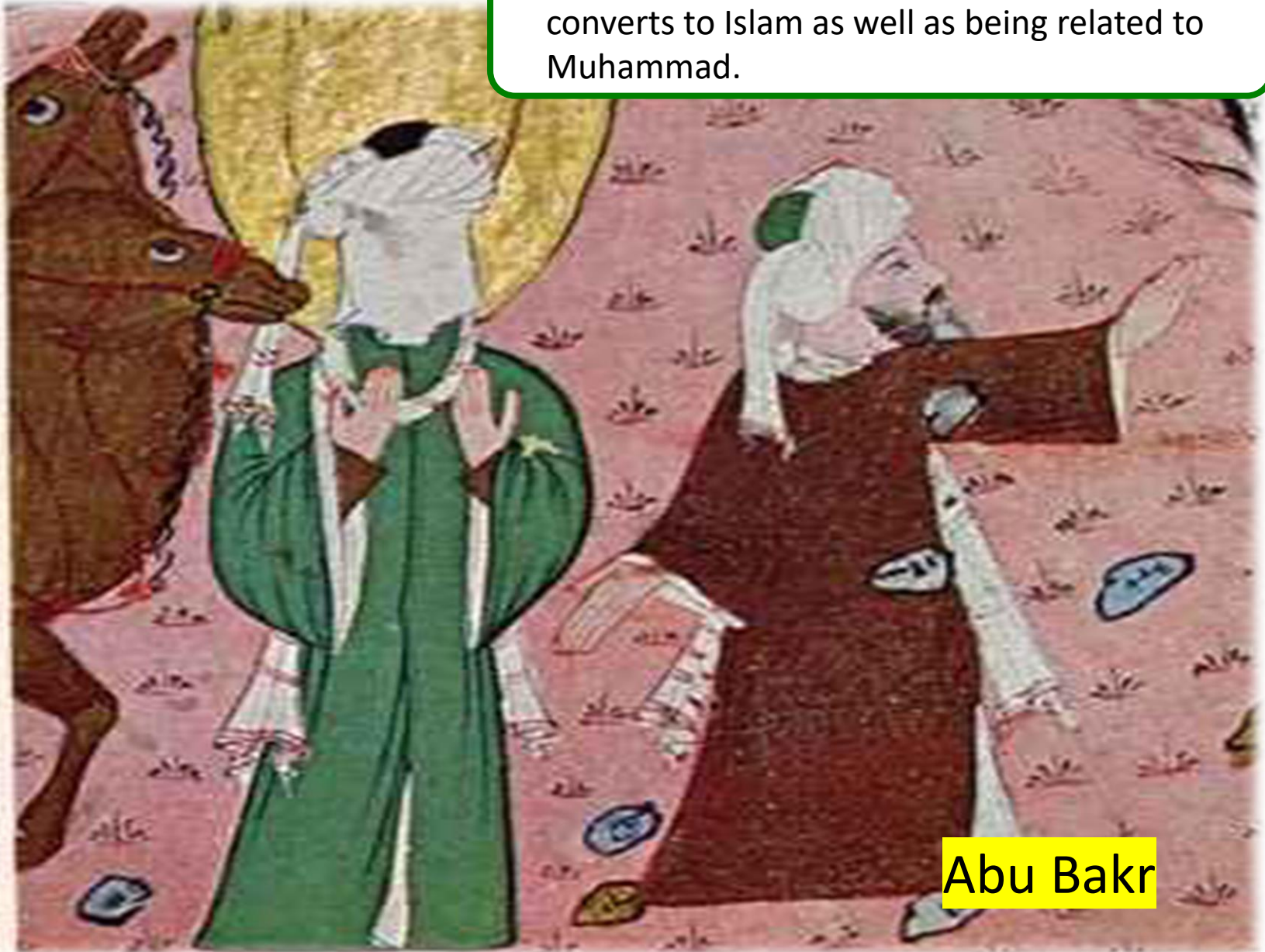
Scene showing the death of Muhammad, surrounded by his closest followers.



Abu Bakr

After his death one of his earliest followers, Abu Bakr, was chosen as his successor. Abu Bakr became the first Caliph, or leader of the Muslim community. His first major challenge was how to keep the young Muslim community together. Many people feared that, without Muhammad's influence, people would drift away from Islam and return to the old tribal conflicts of Arabia's past. Abu Bakr dealt with this problem by leading the Muslim community in a series of conflicts against Arabian tribes which were still clinging to their old religions. By his death in 634, the entire Arabian Peninsula had come under Islamic rule.

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



Abu Bakr

Over the next 30 years the successors of Abu Bakr turned their attention to the Byzantine and Persian empires to the north. These two empires had been fighting each other for centuries, costing them huge amounts of treasure and many lives.



Byzantine and Persian Empires

The powerful Muslim armies were able to capture Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Armenia from the Byzantines. They also began making raids into Asia Minor, towards the Byzantine capital city of Constantinople. The Persian Empire was completely conquered with its last rulers killed or forced to flee.

Muslim forces fighting the Byzantine army using cavalry.



Byzantine and Persian Empires

In 661 the Umayyad family gained control over the new Islamic Empire. They decided to move the capital city from Medina, which was seen as too isolated and poor, to the wealthy Syrian city of Damascus.

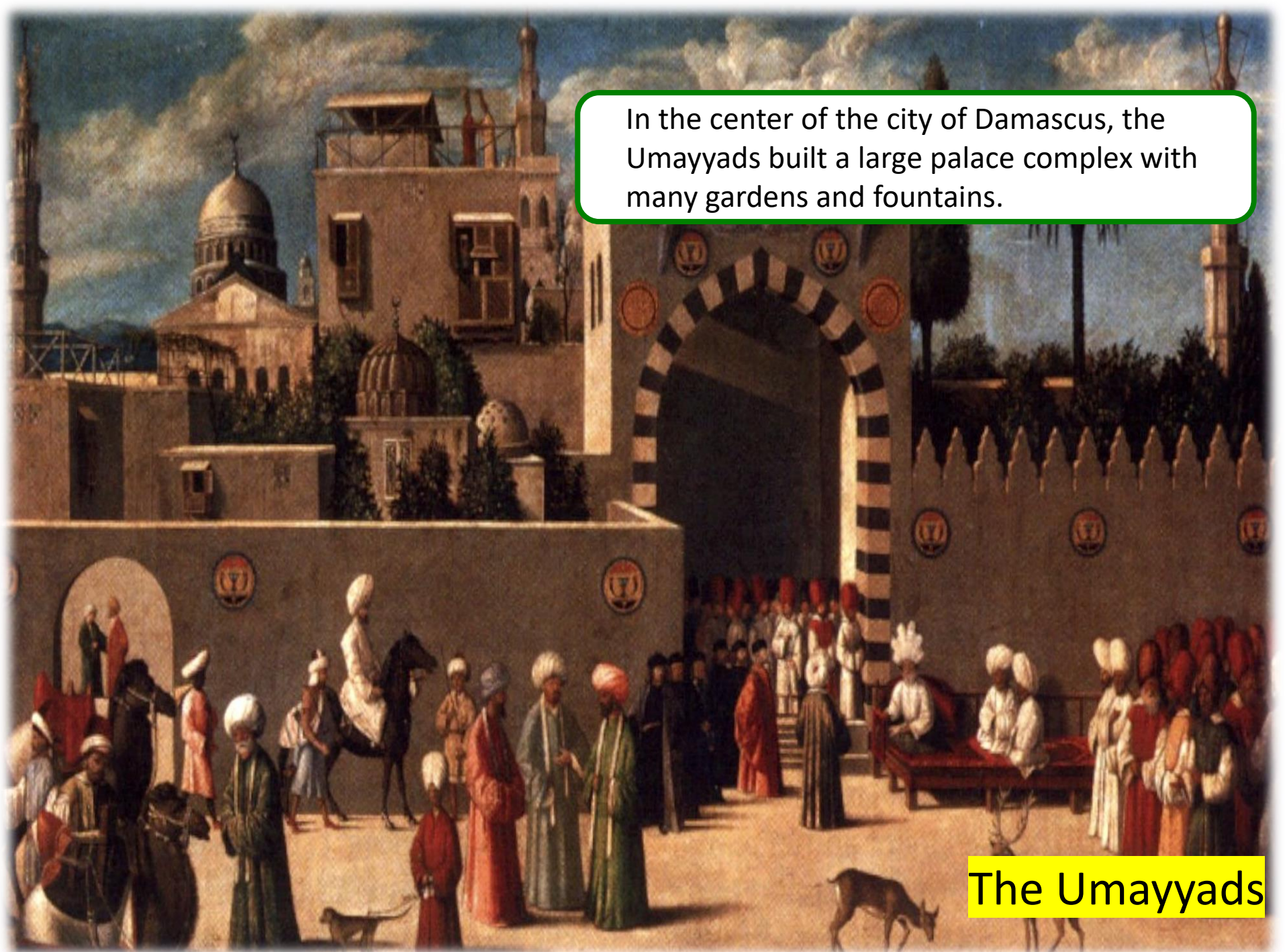


Islamic cavalry fighting against forces in southern Spain.

The Umayyads

The Umayyads continued to expand the empire, taking over land in central **Asia and the Indus Valley**. In the 670s they began an invasion of Libya, the Maghreb, and Morocco which were occupied by a fierce warrior people called the Berbers.

In the center of the city of Damascus, the Umayyads built a large palace complex with many gardens and fountains.

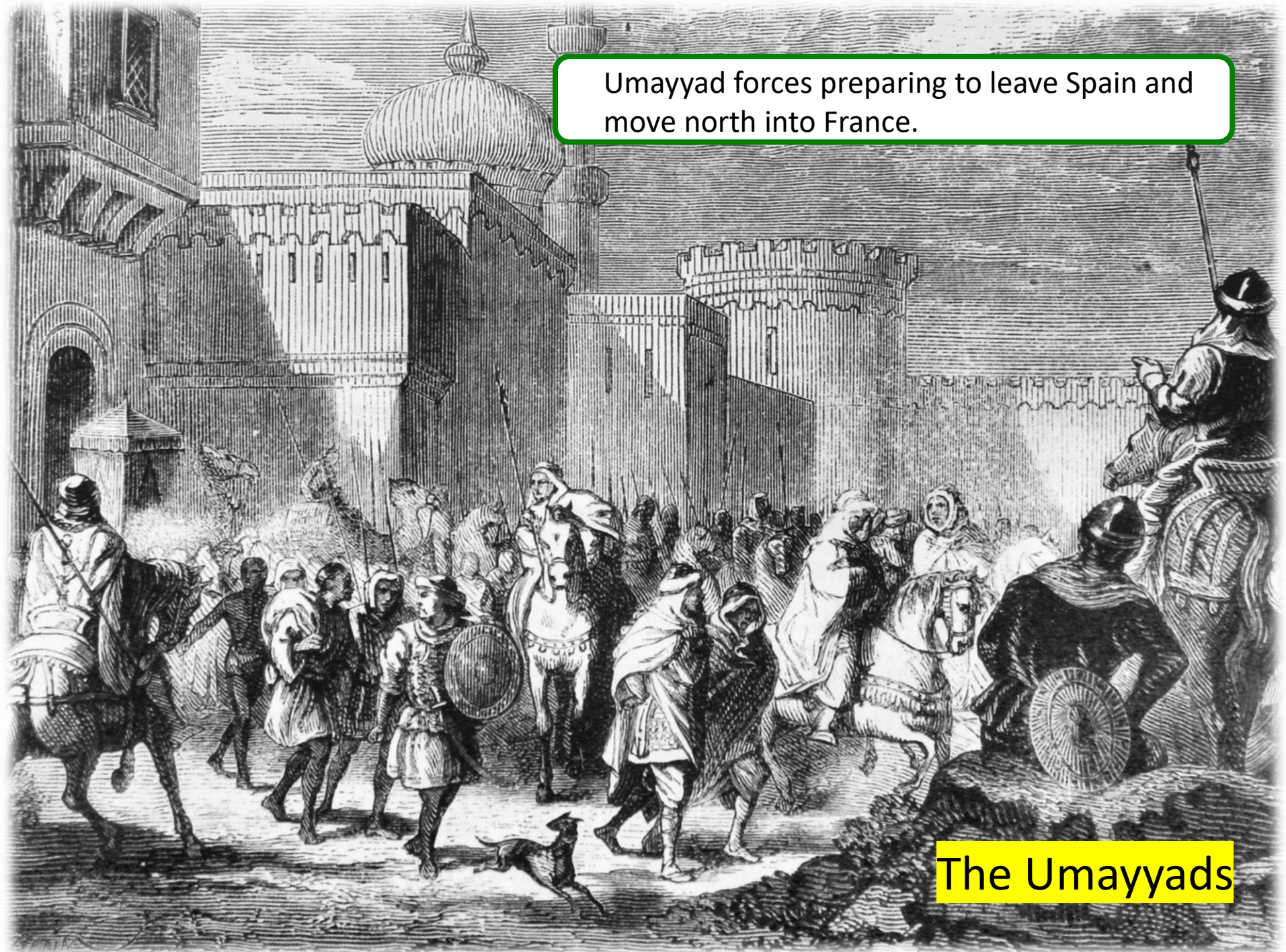


The Umayyads



Umayyad forces preparing to leave Spain and move north into France.

After many years of fighting, the Berbers were defeated with many converting to Islam. In 711 an Arab-Berber army crossed the Strait of Gibraltar into Visigoth Spain. The Visigoth armies were quickly defeated with the Muslims forming the province of Al-Andalus.



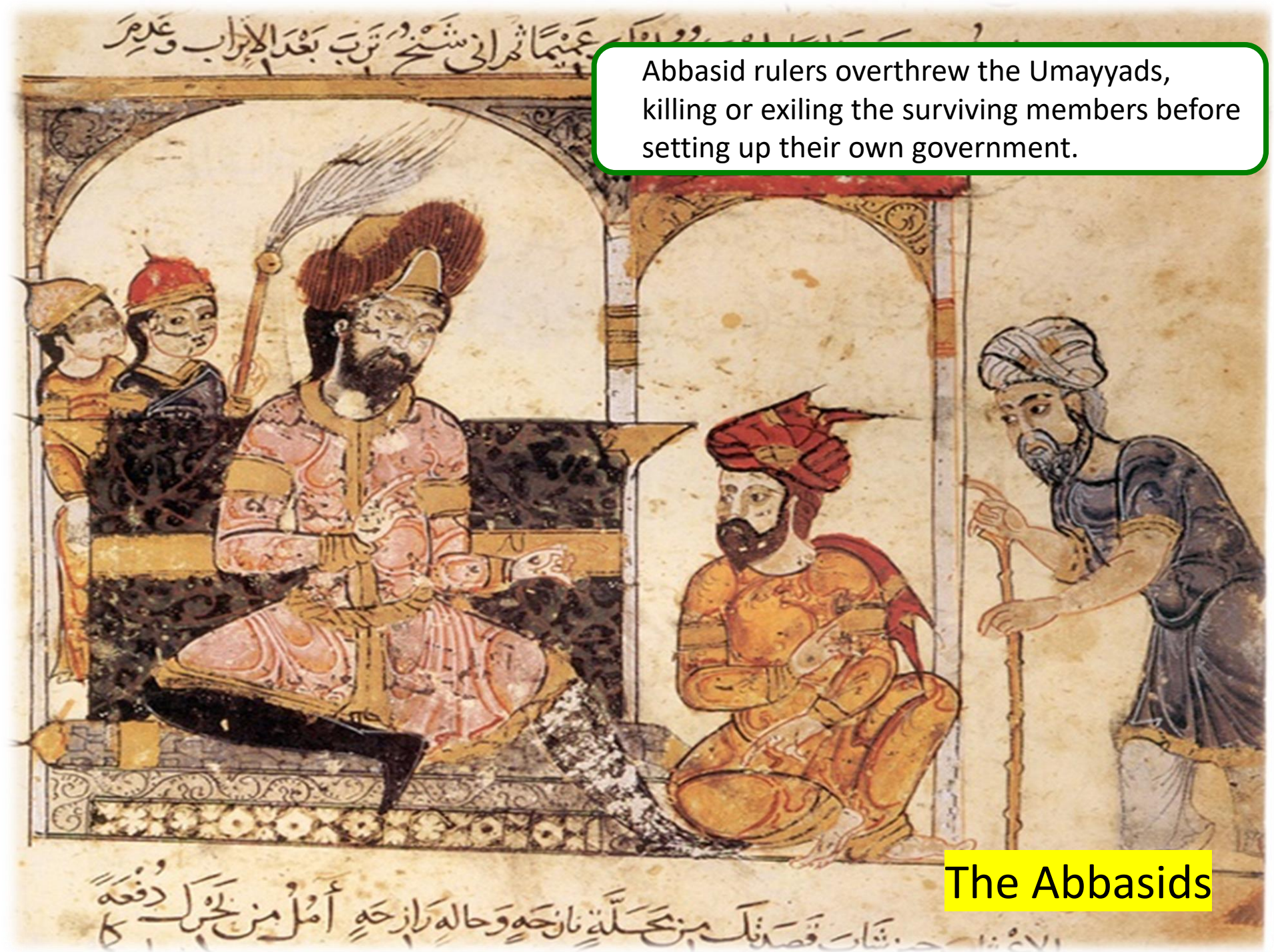
The Umayyads

After the conquest of Spain, Muslim armies began to **raid into southern France**. Many French cities agreed to pay tribute or bribes to avoid attack. During the 720s, Muslim forces attempted to capture land in southern France from the Frankish kingdom. **In 732 a Muslim army was defeated at the Battle of Tours by a Frankish general called Charles Martel.** The Muslims then retreated back to Spain where they would rule for another 700 years.



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

The Umayyads



Abbasid rulers overthrew the Umayyads, killing or exiling the surviving members before setting up their own government.

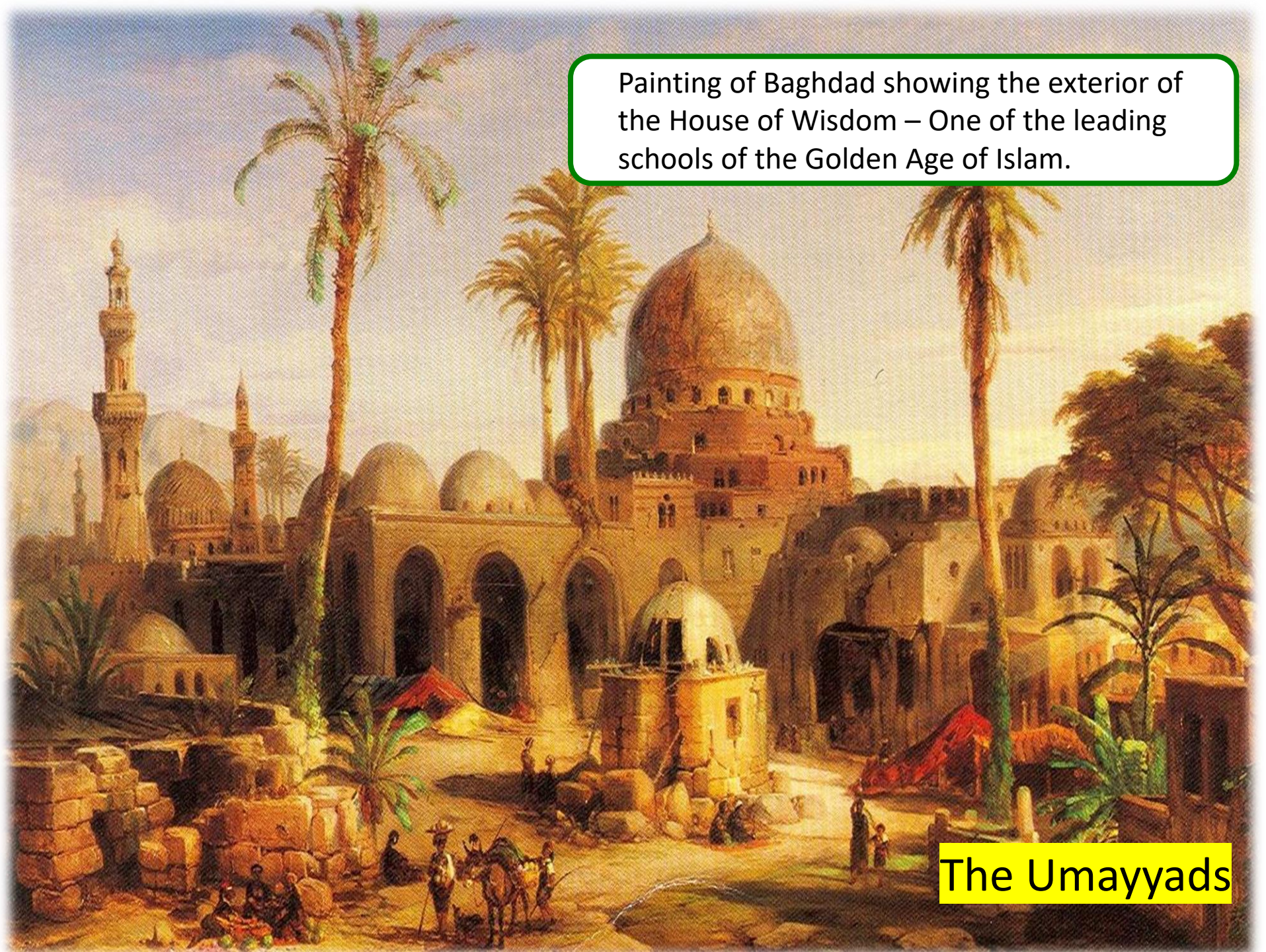
In the year 750 a new dynasty, the Abbasids, came to power. They would move the capital again from Damascus to Baghdad in Iraq.

The Abbasids

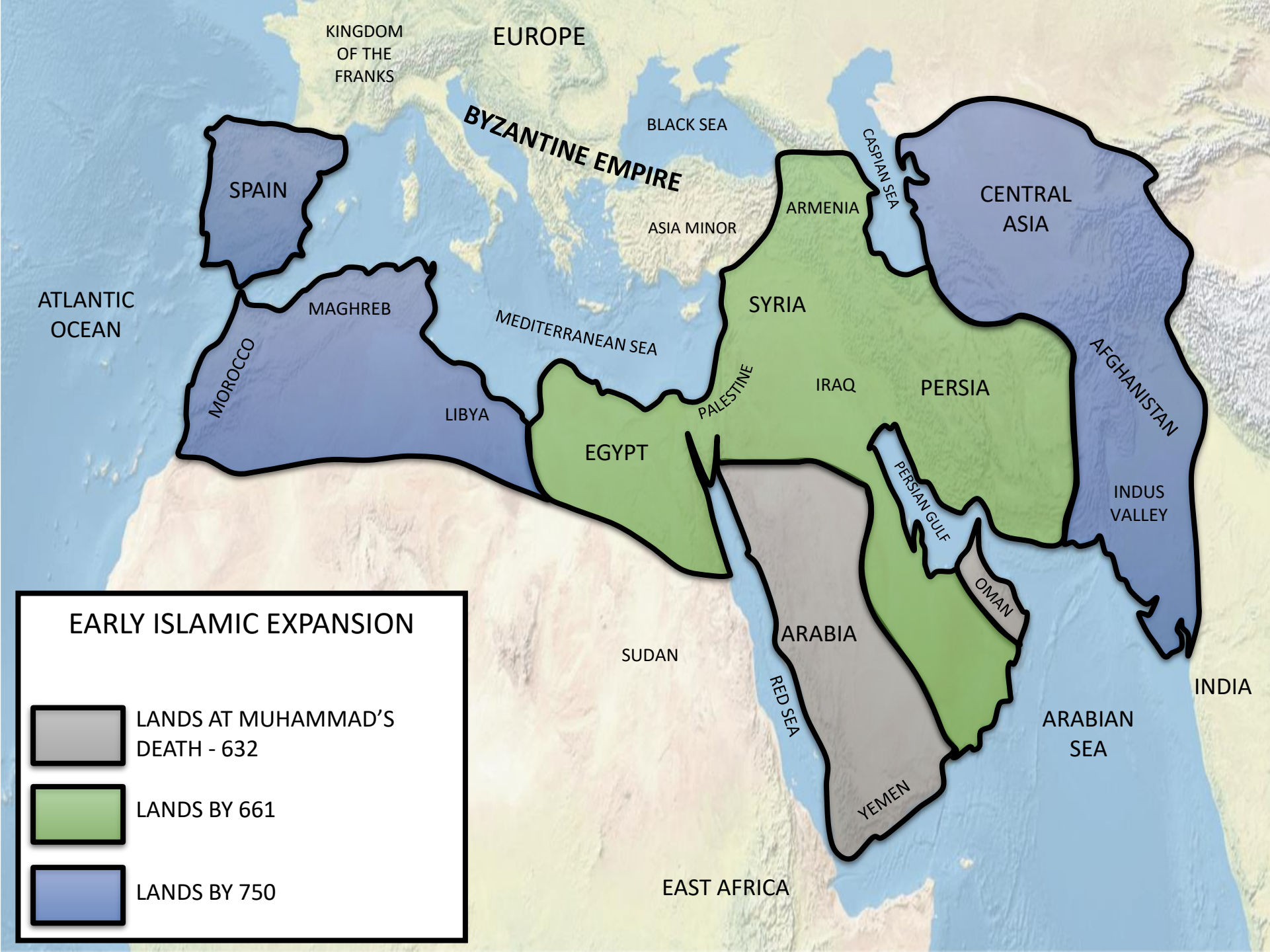
The wealth they gained from controlling the huge Islamic Empire would be used to make huge cultural and scientific advances.

The period of Abbasid rule would become known as Islam's "Golden Age".




Painting of Baghdad showing the exterior of the House of Wisdom – One of the leading schools of the Golden Age of Islam.



The Umayyads



**EARLY ISLAMIC EXPANSION**

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

## LT 6 – THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM

1. Muhammad's successor as Caliph was...



2. People worried that without Muhammad his follower would...

3. From the Byzantine Empire, the Muslims captured...

4. Muslim armies also conquered...

5. The Umayyads moved the capital from Medina to...

6. Under the Umayyads, the Muslims captured...

7. A Muslim invasion of France was defeated at...

8. The Abbasids moved the capital from Damascus to...

## LT 7 – TRADE & ISLAMIC EXPANSION



9. Muslim rulers gave Muslim merchants...

10. Many rulers converted to Islam to...

11. From these parts of the world Muslims traded for...

- North Africa –
- East Africa –
- West Africa –
- China –
- Indonesia –
- Italy –

12. Dhows were...



# LT 7 – TRADE & ISLAMIC EXPANSION



ISLAM – LESSON MENU	
SECTION 4 – ISLAMIC EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DECLINE	LT 7 – TRADE & ISLAMIC EXPANSION
LT 1 – THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM	LT 8 – ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
LT 2 – UNDISCOVERED UNDER ISLAMIC RULE	LT 9 – THE END OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM

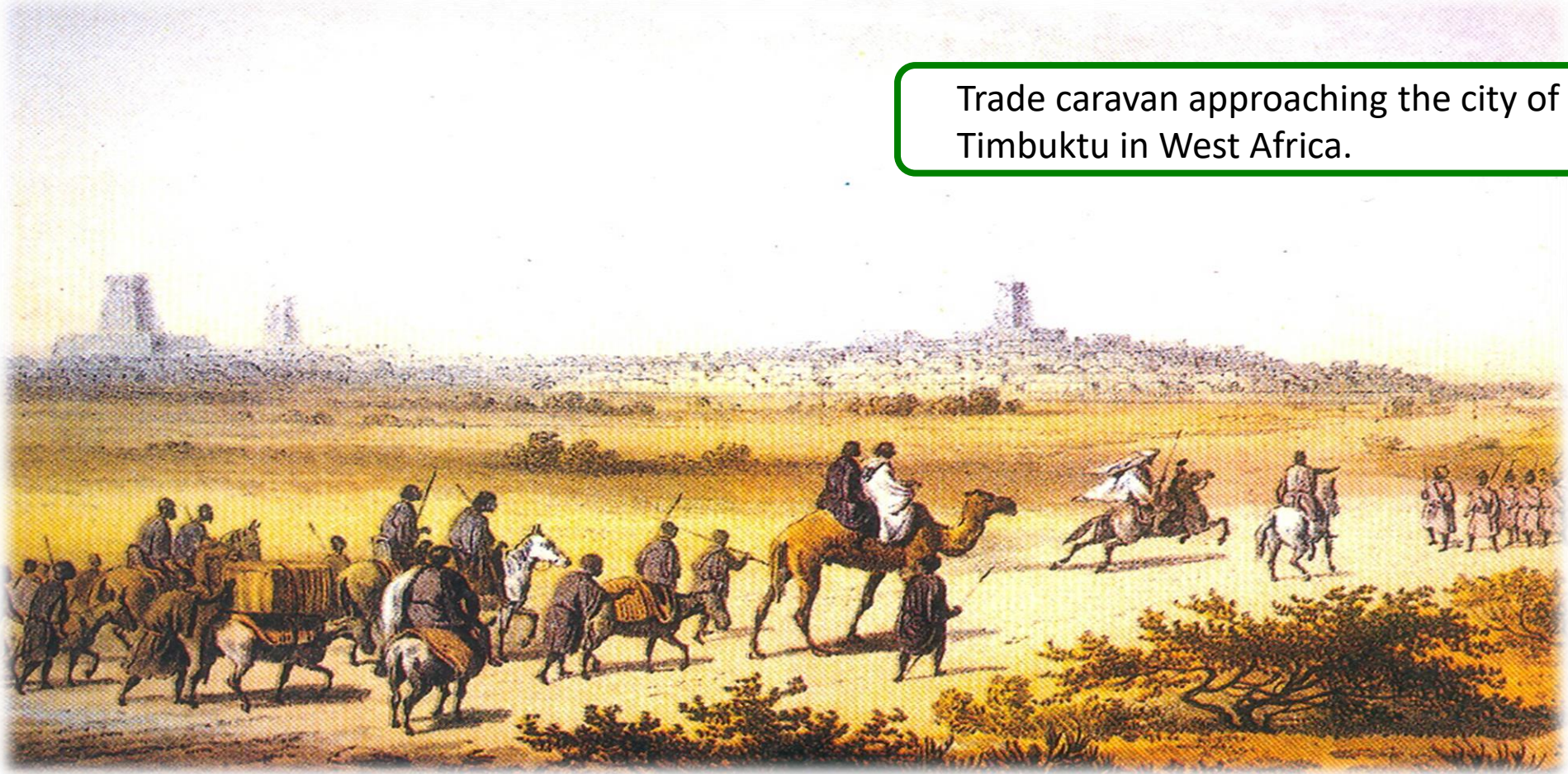


## Trade and Conversion

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. Products such as gold, spices, ivory, tea, silks, and slaves flowed through the Empire helping to make its rulers wealthy. These rulers began to give special advantages to Muslim merchants over their non-Muslim rivals which encouraged others to convert.



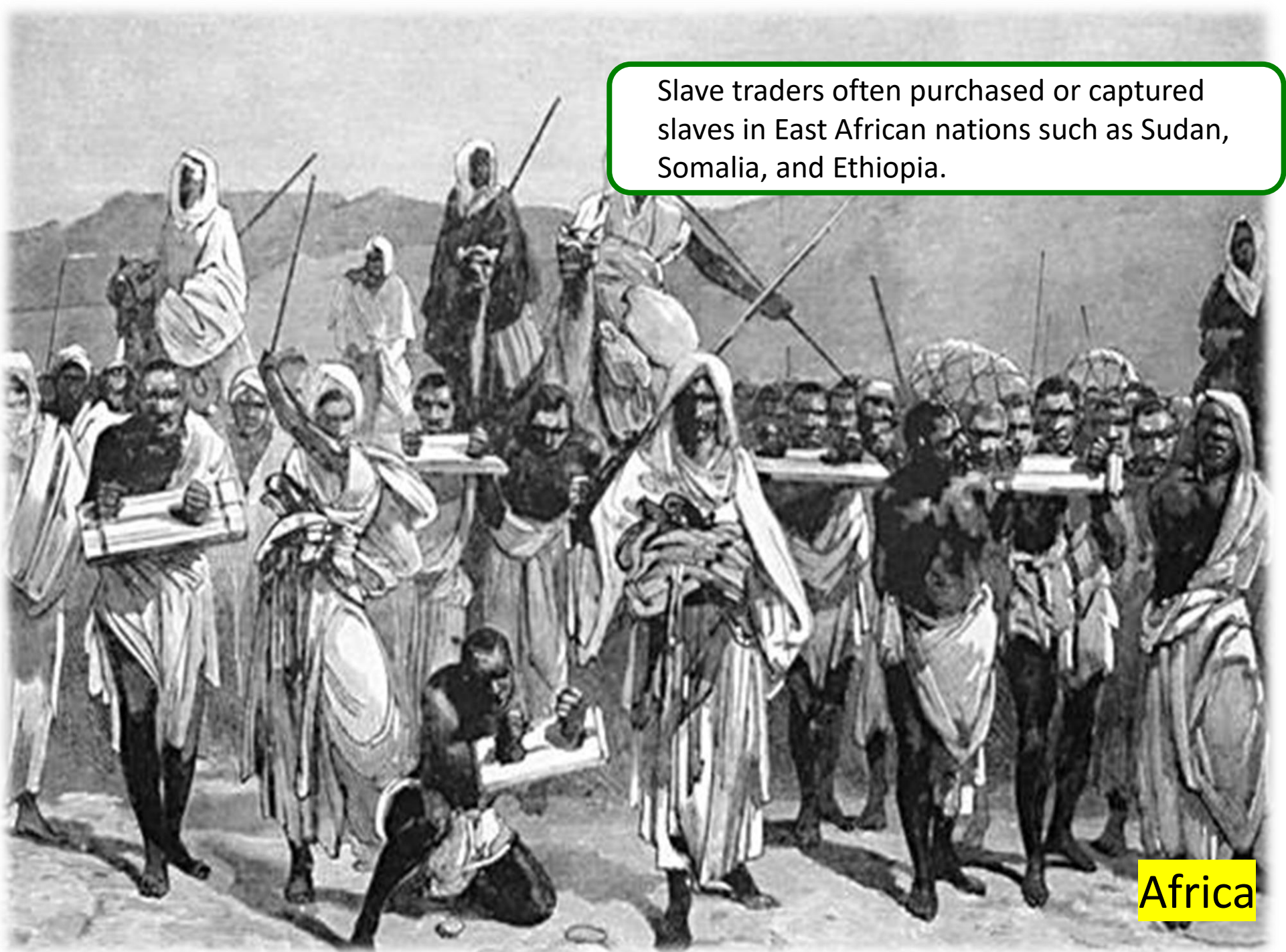
After the conquest of Egypt, Islam began to spread out into northern, eastern and western Africa. **Many African rulers and other members of the upper classes converted as a way to gain wealth and keep their powerful positions**



Trade caravan approaching the city of Timbuktu in West Africa.

Trade and Conversion

East Africa became an important source of slaves while North Africa was an important center of wheat production.

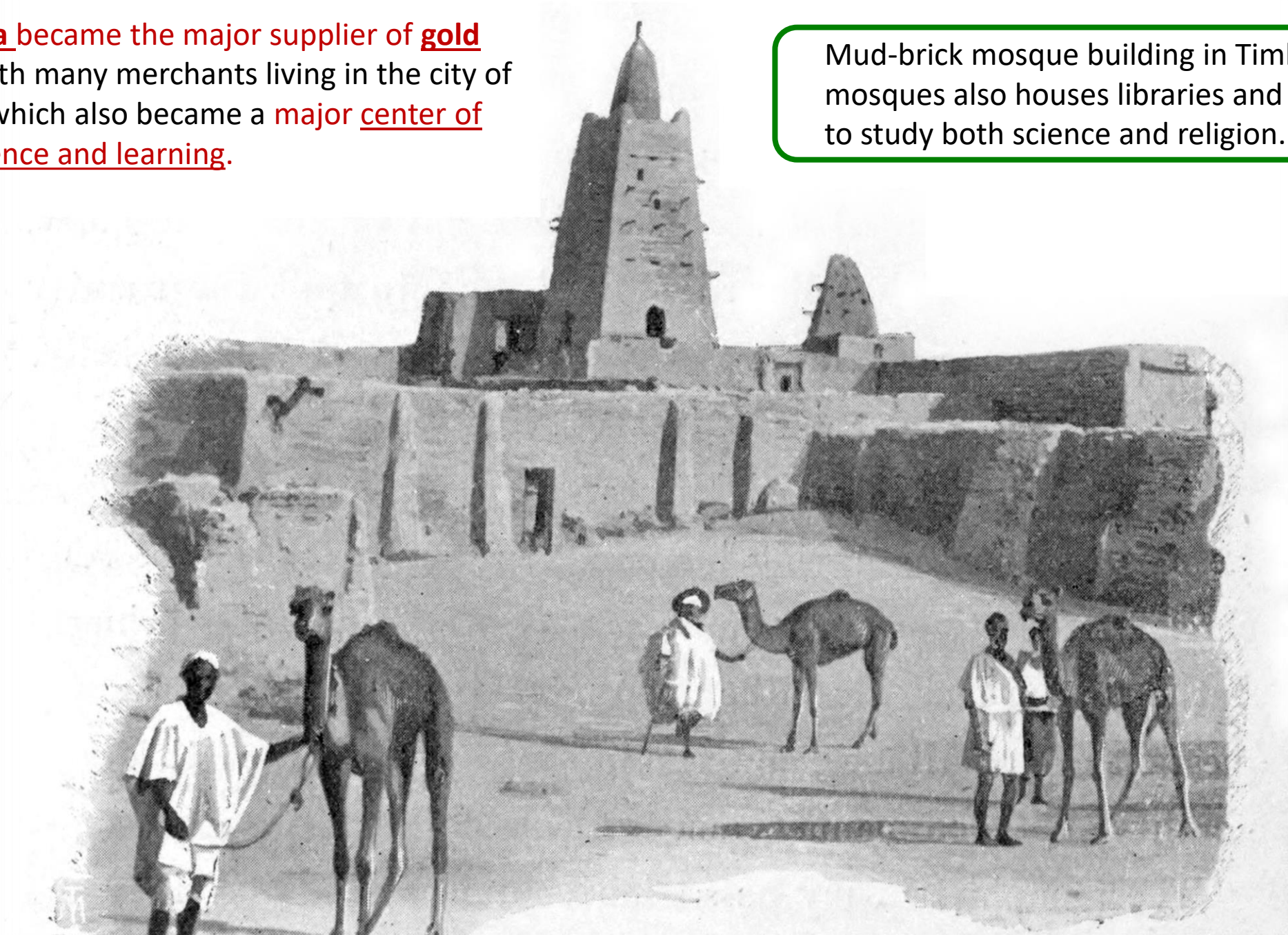


Slave traders often purchased or captured slaves in East African nations such as Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia.

Africa

West Africa became the major supplier of gold and salt with many merchants living in the city of Timbuktu which also became a major center of Islamic science and learning.

Mud-brick mosque building in Timbuktu. The mosques also houses libraries and universities to study both science and religion.



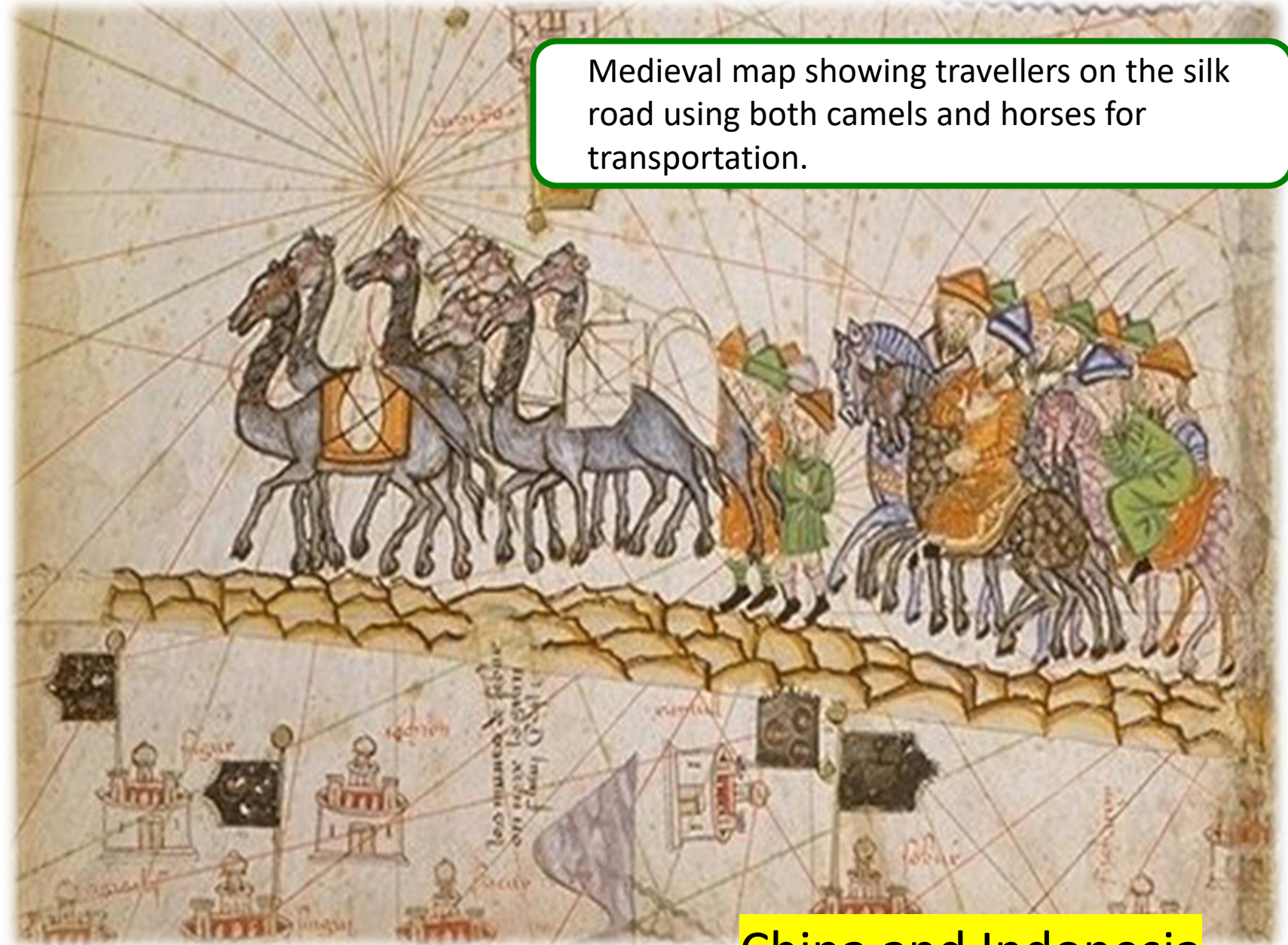
By conquering Persia and central Asia, the **Islamic Empire** also took control of the old Silk Road trade route which linked China with the Middle East and Europe.



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

China and Indonesia

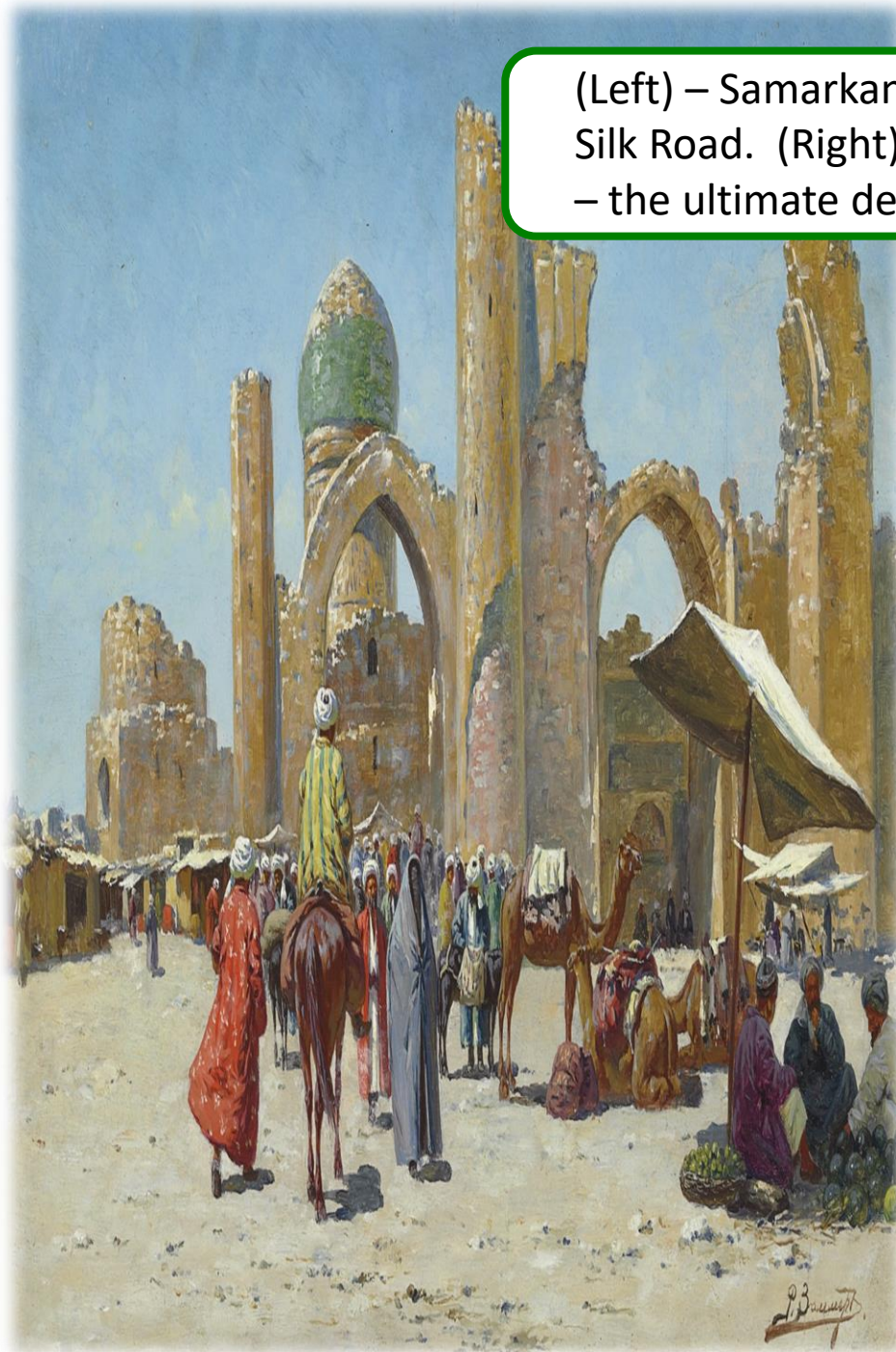
Many communities along the Silk Road converted to Islam to improve their trading relationships. Muslim traders began travelling along this route, some making it all the way to China itself. These people set up their own communities in many of China's major ports where they began trading in tea, spices, jade, silks, paper, porcelain, and gunpowder.



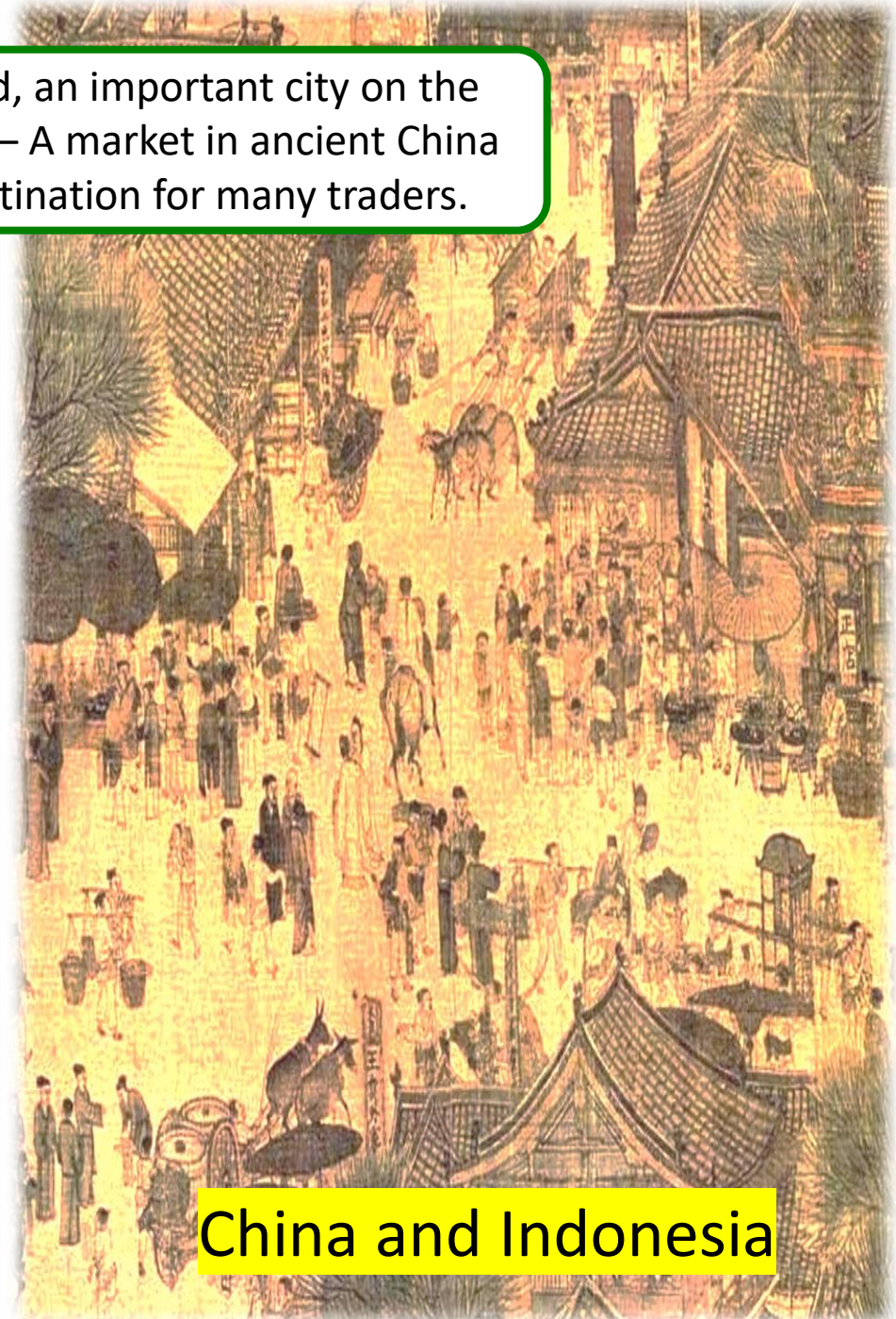
Medieval map showing travellers on the silk road using both camels and horses for transportation.

China and Indonesia

By the early 800s, Muslim traders had reached the islands of **Indonesia** where they found **many spices as well as cloth, copper, rice, and hardwoods.**

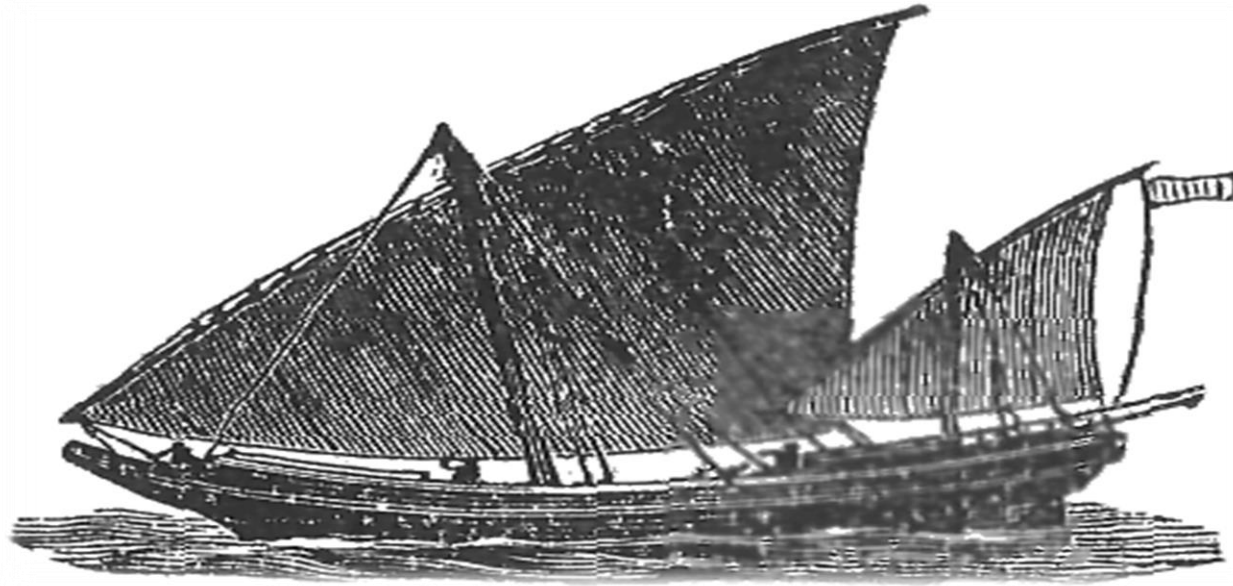


(Left) – Samarkand, an important city on the Silk Road. (Right) – A market in ancient China – the ultimate destination for many traders.



China and Indonesia

Many Muslims were also skilled sailors who used **ships** called **dhow** to sail across the Arabian Gulf to the coastal cities of India where they traded for gold, spices, citrus fruits and cloth as well as learning a new number system.



*Anciens Caractères Arithmétiques.*

<i>Notes de Bocce.</i>	{	1	σ	υ	φ	Ϸ	⋮	8	9	
<i>De 2 Pléade.</i>	{	1	μ	μ	ε	ς	4	ν	λ	9 10
<i>Caractères d'Alphadi.</i>	{	1	ρ	μ	ε	Ϸ	q	ν	λ	9 10
<i>Chiffres de Sacro Bocce.</i>	{	1	τ	3	2	Ϸ	6	λ	8	9 10
<i>De 2 Roger Bocce.</i>	{	1	7	3	2	Ϸ	6	λ	8	9 10
<i>Des Indiens Modernes.</i>	{	9	2	ε	Ϸ	γ	3	9	τ	6 9
<i>Chiffres Modernes.</i>	{	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10
<i>Alphadi</i>	{	1	λ	μ	ε	Ϸ	ν	λ	μ	ν
<i>Alphadi</i>	{	1	λ	μ	ε	Ϸ	ν	λ	μ	ν



India and Europe

# Anciens Caractères Arithmétiques.

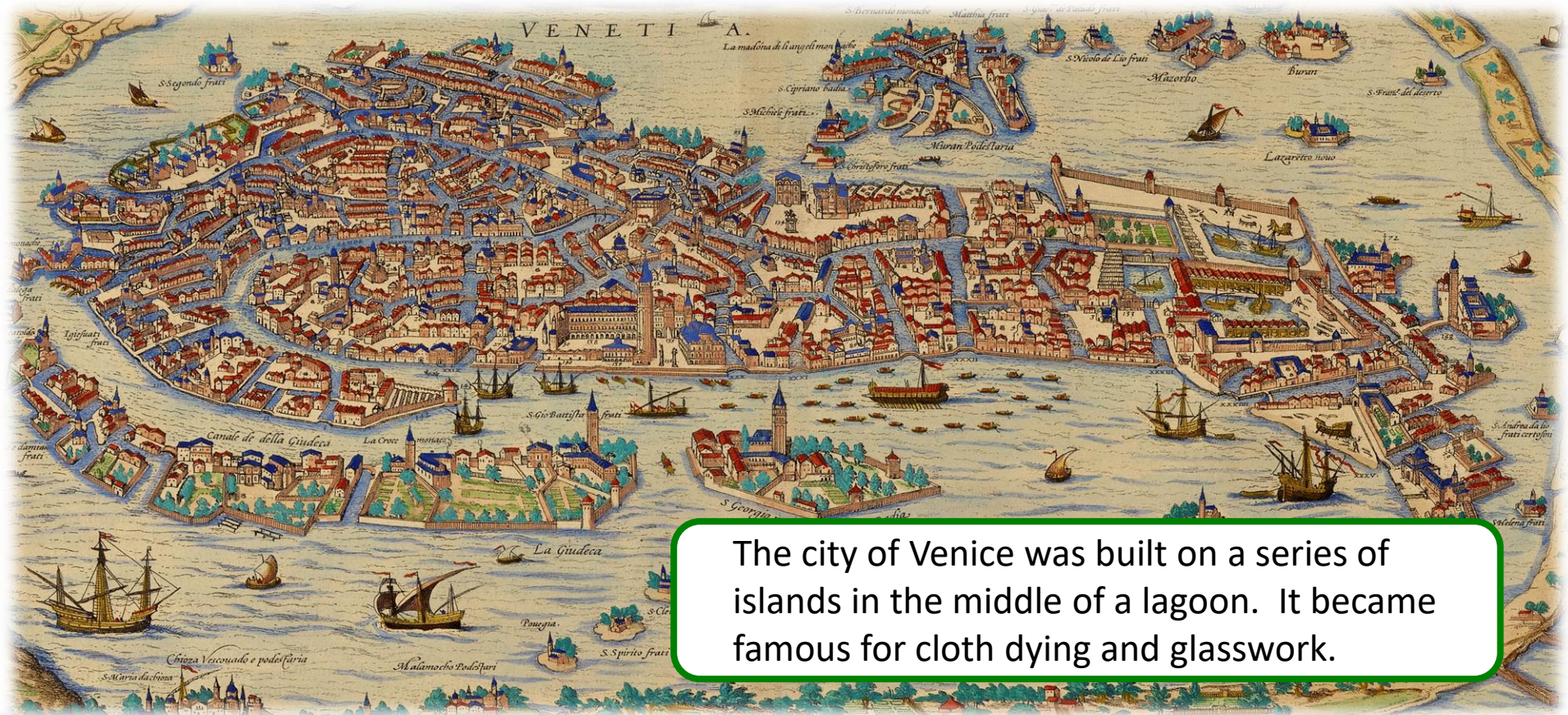
1. Notes de Bocce.	{	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2. De Plume.	{	1	μ	ω	ρ	σ	ϕ	ν	λ	9	10
3. Caractères à l'usage de l'Alphabétique.	{	1	μ	ω	ρ	σ	ϕ	ν	λ	9	10
4. Chiffres de Sacco Bosco.	{	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. De Roger Bacon.	{	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Des Indiens Modernes.	{	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Chiffres Modernes.	{	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Today we have adapted Indian numbers to create our modern numbering system. Especially important was a symbol for zero.

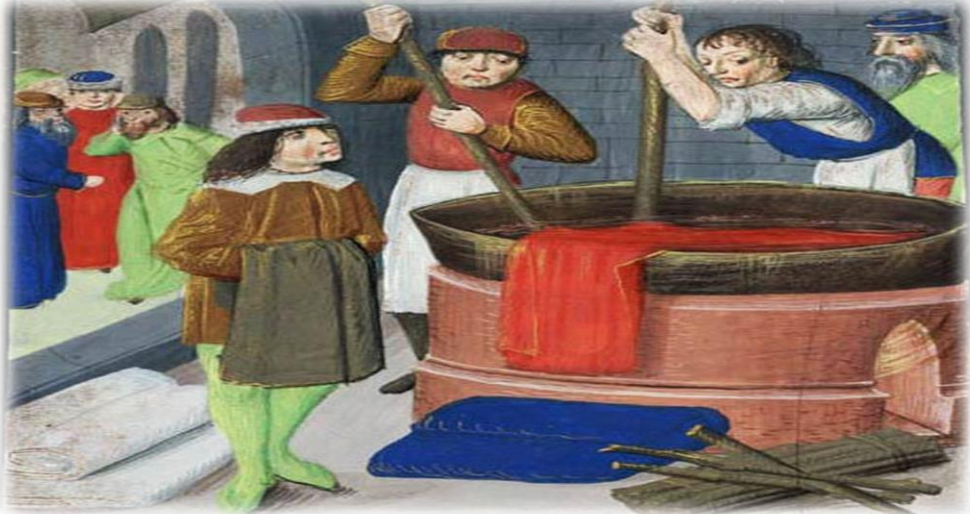
2. ρ. ν. ω. ν. **India and Europe**



They also sailed into the Mediterranean **where they made trading alliances with some Christian governments – especially that of Venice, Italy** from which they bought cloth and glass items.



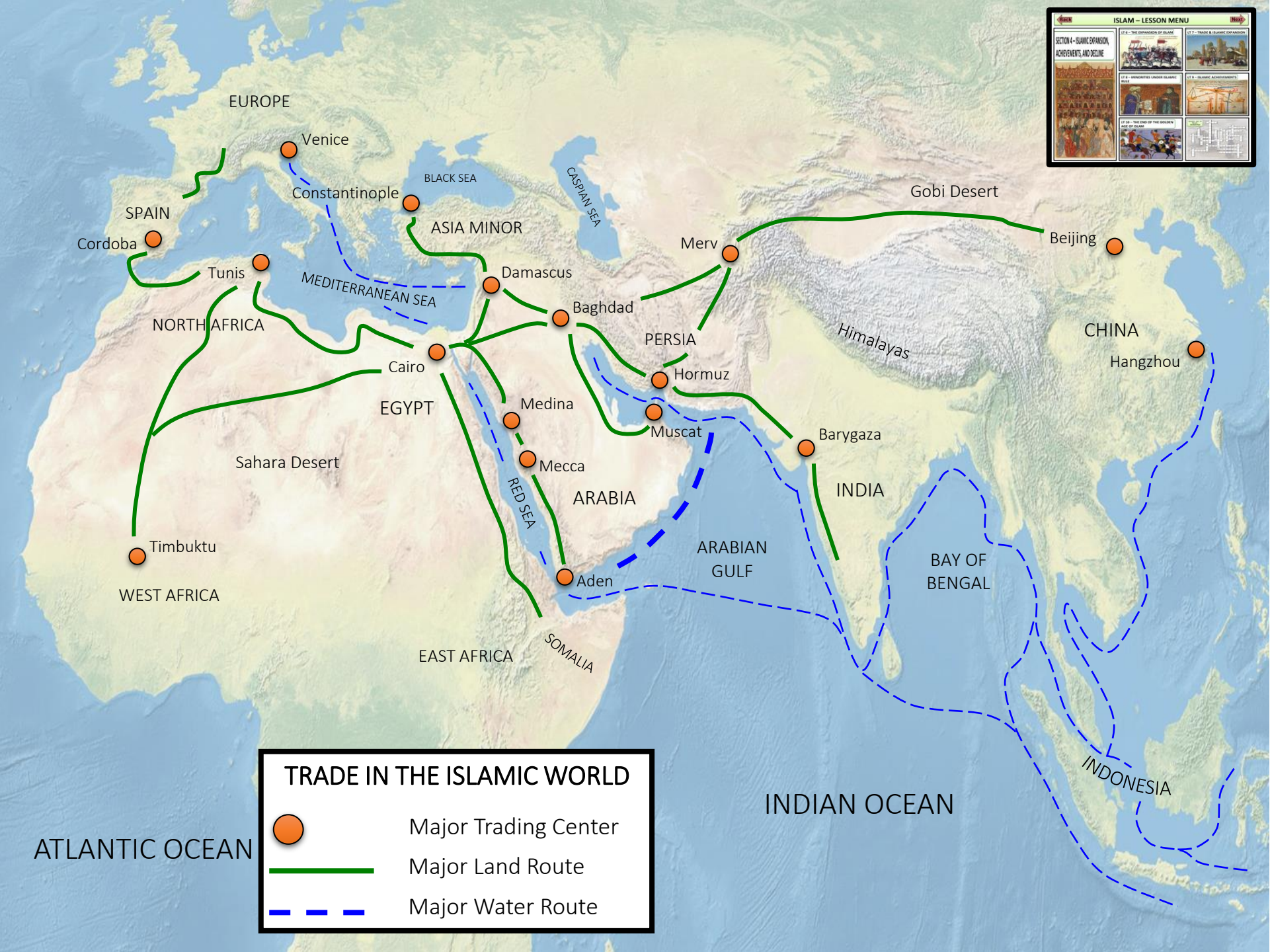
The city of Venice was built on a series of islands in the middle of a lagoon. It became famous for cloth dying and glasswork.






India and Europe

**ISLAM - LESSON MENU**

<b>SECTION 4 - ISLAMIC EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DECLINE</b>	<b>17.1 - THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM</b>	<b>17.2 - TRADE &amp; ISLAMIC EXPANSION</b>
<b>17.3 - ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS</b>	<b>17.4 - ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS</b>	<b>17.5 - ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS</b>
<b>17.6 - THE END OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM</b>	<b>17.7 - THE END OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM</b>	<b>17.8 - THE END OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM</b>



**TRADE IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD**

-  Major Trading Center
-  Major Land Route
-  Major Water Route

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