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**IDX G9 HISTORY H STUDY GUIDE ISSUE 3**

**By Ava**

**1.The Rise of Islam**

- Arabs: semitic-speaking people of southwestern Asia with a long history.

- Bedouin Arabs: nomadic peoples who came originally from the northern part of the peninsula

* Sheepherding/raiding passing caravans
* Domestication of camels 🡪 began to trade
* Mecca: center of commerce, trade, hosted many travelers and nomads

-Muhammad: spiritual visions unified the Arab world

* Born in Mecca in 570
* Married wealthy widow, Khadijah
* 610 CE, 1st revelation from God
* Began to practice a Monotheistic religion of submission to God
* Gained followers in Mecca
* Leaders of Mecca kicked him out in 622

-Major Texts:

* The Quaran
* The Tafsir 🡪 Exegis of the Quaran
* The Hadith 🡪 collected sayings of Muhammed
* The Sira 🡪 biography of Muhammed

- 5 pillars of Islam (CPFCP):

C 🡪 Confession of Faith

P 🡪 Pray, facing Mecca 5 times a day

F 🡪 Fast, during Ramadan

C 🡪 Charity, day of Zakat

P 🡪 Pilgrimage (hajj) to Mecca to worship Ka’ba at least once in life

-Succession after Muhammed died 🡪 632

* 2 caliph candidates (political and religious)
* Ali: cousin and son in law 🡪 deemed too young
* Abu Bakr: father in law, close friend 🡪 chosen
  + 632 – 634
  + Continued working part time to make a living
  + Loosely controlled warriors
  + United all Arab tribes

-Sunni – Shi’a split

* 656: 3rd caliph Uthman murdered; Ali supported name Ali caliph
* 657: War erupts between Uthman’s supporters and Ali’s supporters
* 660: Umayyads declare their own caliph in Jerusalem
* 661: Ali assassinated, and son killed in battle
* Sunnis (85%):
  + Muhammad can’t be succeeded as prophet; thus Abu Bakr was the best choice as caliph
  + Caliphs should be chosen from the Muslim community
* Shia (15%)
  + Ali should’ve been picked as caliph (successor should be kept in the family)
  + Muhammed selected him as a spiritual successor.
  + Don’t recognize the authority of the Sunni Muslim Leaders

-Why embark on conquest?

* Islam united them under a common cause
* Become wealthy by taxing common people
* Had long been oppressed by foreigners
* Not for converts, wealth must be shared

-Sasanian Empire and Byzantine Empire:

* Sasanians Empire:
  + Last pre-Islamic heir to the Persian Empire
  + Power in the hands of autocratic ruler
  + Ruler manipulated by wealthy landowners/aristocrats
  + Rapid Muslim victories; capital taken
  + 651, last rule, died = Persia conquered
* Byzantine Empire:
  + 642 Byzantines withdrew from Egypt
  + Resulted in spread of Islam across North Africa
  + Some Christians supported Muslims 🡪 lower taxes
  + Overexpanded, couldn’t resist Arab advance
  + Muslim naval supremacy; challenge in the Mediterranean
  + Muslim invaders/raiders reduced strength of Byzantine in North Africa, mediterranean, and Southern Italy

-Umayyad Caliphate

* 661-750
* Moved capital from Medina to Damascus
* First Umayyad Caliph: Muawiya
* Umayyads conquered, united areas through expansion
* Large bureaucracy
* Social structure:
  + People could convert to Islam but little incentive
  + Converts inferior to born Muslims
  + Dhimmi: non-Muslims, paid taxes
  + People of the Book: Jews and Christians were treated better, paid special taxes called jizya
  + Muslim-Arabs were 1st class citizens
    - Lower taxes, could join imperial administration and army
    - Received share of riches from conquests
* Decline of Umayyad:
  + decentralized bureaucracy, almost tribal
  + relied on local rulers
  + religious tensions between Sunnis and Shias
  + Non-Arabs converts to Islam agitated for more rights

-Abbasid and Cordoba Caliphate

* Abbasid revolution
  + Caliphs got rich, lived luxurious lifestyles = increased revolts
  + 747 🡪 Frontier warriors of the Abbasid party made alliances with the Shi’a and non-Arab Muslim converts
  + 750 Abbasids won Battle of Zab, the quickly conquered the rest of the Empire
  + Threw reconciliation dinner for Umayyads but they were being stupid
  + An Umayyad survivor, Abd-Al-Rahman I, fled to the Iberian Peninsula and created the Cordoba Caliphate
* Cordoba Caliphate 756-1031
  + In Al-Andalus 🡪 Islamic Spain
  + 711: Moors (Berbers, North African Muslims) moved into the Iberian Peninsula
  + 732: Halted at battle of tours in France
  + 756: Umayyads arrived and began Cordoba Caliphate
  + Preserved Greco-Roman knowledge
  + Unique Spanish Arabic style emerges in art, vocab, architecture
* Abbasid Caliphate 750-1258
  + Begins at Shi’ites but change to Sunnis
  + New Capital at Baghdad
  + Converts seen as equal to natural born Muslims
    - No new taxes
    - Better education and career
    - Persian converts dominate
  + Continue Umayyad style of excess and luxury
    - Harems: originate with Abbasids (household of wives) 🡪 could be themselves without men around
  + Migrations 🡪 massive urbanization
  + Building projects 🡪 mansions, mosques, baths, schools, resthouses, hospitals
    - Totally new cities, modernized old ones
  + Increase of mercenary armies 🡪 aggressive, expensive
  + Abbasid Caliphs increasingly distracted
    - Power of the wazir (chief administrator increases)
    - Head of caliph’s inner councils; Royal executioner organized administrative infrastructure
  + Extravagant living of upper class and civil wars and increasing taxes 🡪 peasant revolts, religious revolts (Shi’a), assassination
  + Mid-9th century started decline
  + Harun al ’Rashid (786-809)
    - Luxurious lifestyle
    - Dependent on Persian advisors
    - Extravagant building projects 🡪 house of wisdom in Baghdad
  + Islamic Golden Age:
    - Political decline and social turmoil
    - Cultural vibrance
    - Increase in trade and intellectual creativity
    - 12th century schools, libraries, institutes flourished
    - Cairo, Baghdad, Cordoba
    - Greek, Roman, Persian, Indian knowledge
    - Trade:
      * Merchant honored in Muslim culture 🡪 Mohammad was a merchant
      * 750 - 1350 built vast trading network
      * Silk road revived
      * Spread technology, knowledge, culture
      * Dhow 🡪 ships with lateen (triangular sails)
      * Baghdad 🡪 center of world trade and education
      * Produced glassware, jewelry, tapestries, carpets, swords, water clocks
      * commercial enterprises and joint venture with Christians and Jews
      * formed guidelines for artisans to negotiate wage and working conditions
    - Literature and Language
      * Persian was the language of high culture
      * Arabic was the language of religion, law, natural sciences, foundation of great literary tradition
      * Calligraphy and illustrated poetry 🡪 themes: desert journeys, joys of battle, chivalry, romance, etc.
      * Architecture 🡪 Minarets, mosques
    - Education
    - Hospitals and great healthcare
    - Copied Greco-Roman books into Arabic

**2. Early Kingdoms of Africa**

-Geographical Patterns

* Tropical Rainforest
* Savannah and Grasslands
* Deserts
* Land influenced movement and spread of ideas, people, culture and goods

-The Sahara Dries Out

* The sahara was once a well-watered area in Africa
* Ancient rock paintings show rivers and forests
* 2500 BCE, climate change and desertification took place
* People migrated out of the area

-Resources spur trade

* Africa filled with rich minerals 🡪 salt, gold, iron, copper
* 200, trading across the Sahara with caravans
* Brought great profit to the tribes

-The Bantu Migrations

* West African farmers, herders migrated South and East between 100 BCE and 1000
* As Bantu speakers moved, they spread their skills 🡪 farming, iron, working, domestication
* Because of this, started to mix language and culture with groups as they migrated

-Nubia Rivals Egypt

* Trade led to contact between Nubia and Egypt
* Rivals for control of the area and trade
* 1500 BCE Nubia under Egyptian control for almost 500 years
* Adapted many Egyptian traditions
* 1100 BCE Nubia gained independence
* Wartime:
  + Nubia takes Egypt in 730 BCE
  + Assyrians invade Nubia in 670 BCE
  + Nubia retreats south

-Mereo Masters Trade

* 500 BCE Nubia moves capital to Meroe
* Meroe near Red Sea and Nile

-Kingdoms and Trading States of East Africa

* Axum:
  + Origins:
    - Legend 🡪 Traces founding of Axum and Ethiopia royal dynasty to the son of Solomon and Queen of Seba 🡪 dynasty lasted into the 20th century
    - Land first mentioned in Greek guidebook in 400 CE
    - Rulers took control of areas around the Blue Nile and Red Sea
  + Geography
    - Replaced Kush
    - Blend of Africans and Arabs
    - Located on Horn of Africa, Modern Ethiopia
  + Trade:
    - Main cities: Adulis and Axum
    - Goods and slave
    - Ivory, spice, stones, hides, gold
  + Culture
    - Blended cultural traditions of Arab people and Kushites
    - Adulis population 🡪 Egyptians, Arabian, Greek, Roman, Persian, Indian
    - Greek🡪 International lingua franca
  + Religion
    - Monotheistic, king related to God
    - Animist beliefs
    - Honored dead animals
  + Christianity
    - International trade brought new ideas
    - By 300, Christianity had come
    - King Ezana (325 – 360) made Christianity official religion
    - At first Christianity strengthened trade ties
    - Islam introduced in 600s, Axum didn’t convert
  + Innovations
    - Writing system 🡪 “Ge’ez”
    - Only ancient African kingdom to have written language besides Egypt and Meroe
    - Pillars of Axum
      * Stelae 🡪 Exploits recorded on stone pillars
      * Built as monuments or tomb makers
      * Solid granite, 100 ft tallest
      * No mortar
      * False doors, windows, timber beams carved
      * Celebrated their achievements
    - First sub-Saharan state to mint coins
    - Bronze, gold and silver
    - Agriculture: terrace farming, irrigation canals and dams
  + International Relations
    - 609 Muslim Arabs conquered, occupied cities in North Africa
    - 700s, conquered the Berbers
    - Islam replaced Christianity; Arabic replaced Latin/Greek
    - Islam spread to West Africa and down to the East coast
  + Fall of Axum
    - Victim to Muslim Invasions
    - 710, Muslims destroy Adulis
    - Retreated into mountains in North Ethiopia
      * Isolated and environment depleted of forests and soil erosion
* Ethiopia
  + Medieval Ethiopia protected by mountains
  + Unified by Christianity
  + King Lalibela built 11 churches 🡪 carved underground
  + Kept ties with Holy Land
  + Many trade customs, music, dances, incorporated into sermons
  + Judaism:
    - Kings of Ethiopia claimed to be descended from king Solomon and Queen Sheba
    - Reinforced because they observed Jewish Holiday and diet

-East African City States

* Indian Ocean Trade
  + Unliked silk-roads, transportation costs much lower because ships could carry much more at one time than camel
  + Sea roads carried more bulk and staple goods (not just luxury items, like the Silk Road)
    - Exported raw material (fur, ivory, gold, salt, timber) in return for Indian, Islamic luxuries
  + Monsoons 🡪 alternating wind currents
    - Summer wind blows SW 🡪 NE
    - Winter wind blows NE🡪SW
    - Easier to sail certain ways and trade in different monsoons
  + Trade occurred between individual merchant towns, not facilitated by major empires
* Trading centers flourish
  + Monsoon winds linked Africa with India
  + City-states were generally peaceful
  + Kilwa, Safala, Mogadishu 🡪 major centers, but more like loose confederacies
* Trade shapes Swahili
  + Emerged because of international trade systems
  + Cultural diffusion, integration
  + Swahili = Arabic meaning of “the coast”
  + Buildings made of coral
* Zimbabwe
  + Kind of a gold-mining capital
  + Inland capital of trade
  + Zimbabwe = Bantu for “stone houses”
  + Built by the Bantu people between 900-1500
  + Artifacts showed international trade, likely a monarchy
  + Reached height at 1300, began decline by 1500
    - Inward gold drive
    - Big population, civil war, dwindling trade