

1. What are some key characteristics of Muhammad's early life?
2. Muhammad was orphaned by the age of six and raised by Bedouin tribes
3. His uncle was the leader of a tribe, but he was said to be communally raised, which made him an adaptive individual
4. Why is the Arabian Peninsula so difficult to live in? What lifestyle did the Bedouins adopt as a result?
 3. The Arabian Peninsula is largely desert, making survival challenging because of harsh climates and limited resources
 4. The Bedouins adapted to this by living nomadic lifestyles and practicing husbandry
5. What role did poetry play in the society of Pre-Islamic Arabian society?
 1. Poets in the Pre-Islamic world were highly regarded, and many of them would only perform their poetry orally.
6. What was the religious landscape of the Arabian Peninsula like in the pre-Islamic era?
 1. The pre-Islamic Arabian Peninsula was religiously diverse, with followers of Christianity, Judaism, polytheistic tribal religions, and others.
7. What was special about the city of Mecca, and why did this make Mecca a vibrant center for trade?
 1. Mecca was considered protected ground where nobody could commit any acts of violence, weapons were taken at the gates of the city.
 2. As a result it attracted many people from all over and became an economic center for the Arabian people
8. What is the Kaaba, what was it originally used for, and where is it located?
 1. The Kaaba is a black cube originally use to worship various polytheist gods of the many tribes in the Arab peninsula
 2. It is located in Mecca
9. Why was the Arabian Peninsula so economically significant in antiquity?
 1. The Arabian Peninsula benefited economically from its location. It was near the Byzantine Empire, had access to India by sea, and was connected to the Silk Road, facilitating trade and exchange.
10. Who was Muhammad's first wife? how did Muhammad meet her? What can be inferred about their relationship based on Muhammad's future actions?
 1. Hadijah was the name of Muhamad's first wife
 2. Muhamad met her while working for her as a merchant
 3. Based on Muhamad's future actions it could be inferred that Hadijah was a great teacher to Muhamad.

11. What was the profound moment in Muhamad's life? Who did he meet? What idea was introduced to the Arabian Peninsula with this revelation?
1. Muhamad was said to have been travelling the mountains surrounding Mecca when he met the archangel Gabriel
 2. Gabriel enlightened him with the knowledge of The God / الله / Allah, and made him a prophet of Allah
 3. The idea of Monotheism, that there is no god but The God, was introduced to the polytheists of the Arabian Peninsula with Muhamad's revelation
12. What is the Quran? Who told it? Who wrote it?
1. The Quran was the word of God revealed to Muhamad
 2. Muhamad would recite verses of the Quran from Divine inspiration
 3. In turn, Muhamad's followers wrote the Quran down.
13. What were the characteristics of the Quran that made it so appealing? What did critics of the Quran say of it? What did Muhamad say in response to critics?
1. The Quran was said to have been the most elegant poetry ever heard by those who heard it
 2. Critics of the Quran would say that it is just another story in a poem
 3. Muhamad said that the theme of poems is usually love, war, or personal desires, while the Quran is solely about submission to God
14. What is Iconoclasm? Why are Muslims Iconoclast? What kind of art did this make popular in the Islamic world?
1. Iconoclasm is the idea of not making images of God
 2. Muslims are Iconoclast, and always have been, as they see it as idolatry, as well as putting down God to being only having the presence of a man, whereas they believe that God is considered beyond all human comprehension.
 3. In place of making images of God Muslims typically make artwork of Calligraphy of God's word. A common one you will see is لا اله الا الله which is the Muslim declaration of faith. It can be found on the Saudi Arabian flag, rugs, jewelry, books, and even clothing.
 1. If you ask me though, I have absolutely no idea how to read Arabic calligraphy and I have taken Arabic for two years
15. Why did Muhamad have to leave Mecca? What were all of the events that led up to him leaving?
1. Many polytheists were skeptical of Muhamad and were unhappy with him gaining so much power
 2. Various tribal leaders had been planning to assassinate him
 3. When his uncle, his sole protection in tribal affairs, passed away, Muhamad knew he had to leave

16. Where is Medina? How did Muhamad get to Medina? What is Medinas literal name and its nickname? Why did Muhamad go to Medina of all places?
1. Medina is north of Mecca
 2. The Muslims and Muhamad left for Medina and embarked on a journey to Medina that they called the Hijra
 3. Medina (مدينة) is Arabic for city, the nickname for Medina is The City of the Prophet
 4. Muhamad went there as he was invited to mediate a tribal conflict.
17. How did the city of Baghdad become a center of learning during the Golden Age of Islam?
1. Baghdad was chosen as the location for the House of Wisdom, which made many scholars, even non-Muslims, gather there in order to collaborate with others. By providing a central location for great minds to unite, Baghdad, and the Islamic Empire it was in, got the best innovations and advances in technology of the time.
18. What were some of the significant scientific innovations that emerged during the Golden Age of Islam?
1. The Arabic numeral system(the one we all use)
 2. Algebra (Algebra is the actually the Anglicized version of Al-Jibr, the scientist who made it)
 3. Trigonometry
 4. Laid the groundwork for how disease transmits(Germ Theory)
 5. Medical Practices such as cataract surgery
 6. Dentistry
 7. Soap made with Lye
19. What role did trade play in the Islamic Empires? What innovations were made to facilitate trade?
1. Being in the Middle East, the middle of known world, the Muslim Empires controlled global trade between everyone
 2. The creation of the check system would facilitate trade so that merchants wouldn't have to haul large sums of money back and forth
20. What were the Crusades? What impact did they have on the Islamic world? On Europe?
1. The Crusades were a set of religious wars in which Christian forces tried to take back lands that the Muslim empires had taken from them, including Jerusalem, the holy city. When the crusaders came back from the east, they came with goods, particularly spices, they have taken from the lands. This would make Europe come out of isolation and participating in global trade, culminating eventually in the age of Exploration.
21. Who was Osman Bey, and why is he important in Ottoman history?
1. Osman Bey was a warlord who emerged from the nomadic Turkic people in Anatolia. He is considered the founder of the Ottoman Dynasty and is credited with having a miraculous dream foretelling a powerful lineage.

22. Why did the early Ottomans primarily expand westward?

2. The early Ottomans primarily expanded westward because the territories to the east and south were controlled by other Muslims, so they focused their expansion towards Christian territories in the west

23. What was the significance of the Ottoman conquest of Bursa in 1326?

1. The conquest of Bursa was significant because it allowed the Ottomans to settle into a permanent territory and establish a government, transition away from nomadism.