

Five Pillars of Islam

1. Muslims proclaim their belief to God. They accept that God revealed his message to Muhammad. Muslims honor many prophets. To Muslims, Muhammad is the last and most important prophet.
2. Prayer five times a day. Muslims face the holy city of Mecca and pray.
3. Charity to the poor and the aged
4. Fasting during the holy month of Ramadan
5. Hajj, pilgrimage to Mecca. All Muslims who are able are required to make the journey at least once in their lives.

Vocab:

Oasis: A small area in the desert watered with springs and wells

Nomad: A member of a group that has no fixed home and moves from place to place

Tribe: Any system of social organization made up of villages, bands, or other group with a common **Ancestry Language**, culture and name

Bazaar: An open- air market with shops and goods for sale

Pilgrimage: A journey to a sacred place or shrine

Islam: One who follows the ways and customs of Muhammad

Muslim: A believer in Islam

Sunna: Customary procedures of living, specifically the ways and customs of Muhammad

Caliph: The civil and religious ruler of a Muslim state

Council: An assembly called to help determine the next Muslim caliph

Muezzin: One that calls Muslim worshippers to a prayer

Kaaba: Square building in Mecca believed by Muslims to be the house Ibrahim erected for God and the focus of Muslim worship

Hegira: Muhammad's emigration with his followers from Mecca to Medina in 622

Some Bedouin tribes renounced their allegiance to Islam following Muhammad's death in 632 C.E

Prophet's followers were able to conduct military campaigns restoring unity of Islamic community

- Muslims armies began to launch attacks on neighboring civilizations outside of Arabia once the rebellious tribesmen were brought back to umma
- Arab armies captured **Mesopotamia, northern Africa and Persia;** new dynasty; Umayyads

Division

- Muhammad died in 632 without designating a successor of the umma
- 1 of Muhammad's first converts was selected to lead Islamic community as caliph, Abu Bakr. His control, weak, had no income and his command over the army was limited. His armies were still able to defeat other Bedouin clans and forced most of the tribes to

return to the umma.

Motives for Conquest

- Arab unity made it possible for Muslims to challenge neighboring empires.
- Caliphs saw this as a useful mean for deflecting martial energies outside of Arab
- Warriors saw this as a mean for loot
- The opportunity for expansion was not a reason.
- Economic incentives for conquest were powerful and promise of booty was threatened by the spectator increase in the share of loot.

Weakness of the Empire

- Both the Sasanian Empire of Persia and the Byzantine Empire were vulnerable to attacks of which the Persian empire was the weakest
- Aristocracy controlled the Sasanian empire and they oppressed the peasantry
- Imperial religion Zoroastrianism failed to generate more popular enthusiasm and the government suppressed more popular religions
- Arab Attacks: Sasanians little resistance: Last of the Persian empires had been assassinated: portions of the Byzantine Empire; Syria, Palestine and Egypt fell quickly
- Arab's ability to achieve naval supremacy in the eastern Mediterranean sealed their victories in the former Byzantine area and northern Africa.
- Byzantine emperors were unable to prevent the collapse of the empire in the seventh century but survived on on Asia Minor and the Balkans

Problem of Succession and the Sunni- Shi'i Spirit

- Successful conquest temporarily masked continuing tribal divisions
- Uthman, third caliph and member of the Umayyad clan of Mecca was assassinated by soldiers seeking a greater share of loot.
- Conflict between the supporters of Ali and the Umayyads led to the battle of Siffin in 657 C.E
- Ali accepted a plea for meditation of the dispute rather than attack
- 660 C.E Muawiya was proclaimed caliph and was successful after the assassination of Ali in 661. His son, Husayn attempted to restore the Site's claim to the caliphate, but Umayyad killed his small party at Karbala in 680 C.E
- Other Shiite claimants continued to form a resistance to the Umayyad caliphate.

Umayyad Imperium

- Expansion was renewed in the middle of the seventh century
- Arab armies crossed northern Africa; Asia, penetrated to northern India; Muslim ships patrolled most of the Mediterranean with ships
- Size and extent succeeded Rome
- Political capital of the Umayyads was located in Damascus

Umayyad ruler created a bureaucracy to manage the empire. In order to sustain Arabs outside of Arabia and keep them separate from indigenous populations, Muslim armies housed in garrison

cities.

Converts

- Cultural and intermarriages did occur despite attempts
- Large numbers of people voluntarily converted to Islam
- Non Arabs, mawali, continued to pay the tax required of nonbelievers and were excluded from the government and military
- Greatest number of people, dhimmi, Christians and Jews, like Muslims considered Bible as a sacred text. Term was extended later to Hindus, Buddhists, zoroastrians and nonbelievers and were permitted to keep land and legal systems without interference from their Muslim overlords.

Family and Gender Roles

- Status of women changed as the empire grew
- 1st generation: Women strengthened positions within households, avoided seclusion and extreme patriarchy typical of other Middle Eastern Civilizations; participated in the early years of expansion
- Women of the early Islamic umma entered many occupations including commerce and law

Umayyad Decline and Fall

- Umayyad caliphs had retreated into luxurious palace by the eighth century.
- Dissenters opposed the Umayyad seizure of power after Ali's death and accused the caliphs of violating the dictates of the Quran and death.
- Rebellion toppled the Umayyads, began in the town of Merv. They took advantage of military discontent and allying with Shiite factions. Abu al- Abbas advanced from Persia toward Damascus.
- In 750 Abbasid army defeated Umayyad caliph and captured Syria and Umayyad capital. Attempted to kill all remaining members but one escaped and formed a separate government.

Arab to Islamic Empire

- Established a centralized government after the win, but admitted all converts to Islam into the regime as equal partners in the empire.
- Gradually shifted away from the Shiite group and began to suppress varieties of them
- Abbasids built a new capital in Iraq at Baghdad, established an opulent court.
- Growth of bureaucracy was symbolized by the growing authority granted to the office of wazir, who served as the prime minister to the caliphs.

Islamic conversions and Mawali acceptance

- Under Abbasids, mass convergence was encouraged and new converts were admitted to full equality within the umma.
- Converts were attracted to Islam by the Prophets revealed message and by social and economic advantage that followed to believers within the empire.

- Persians who converted to Islam originally were to take over their bureaucracy

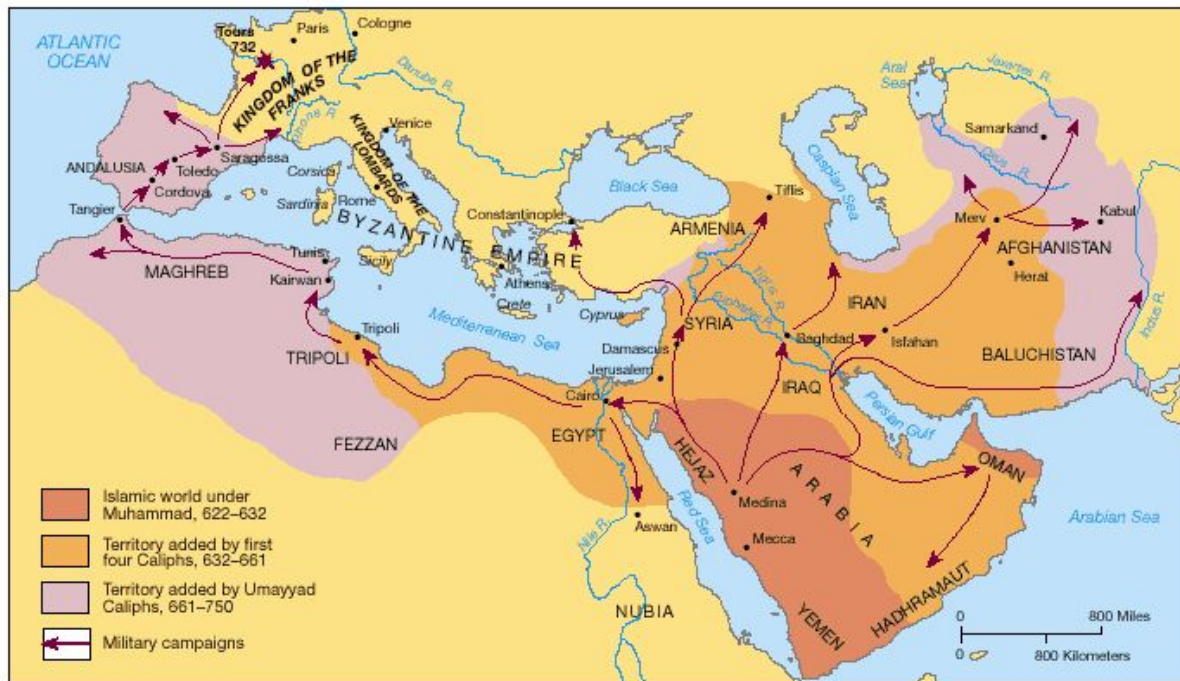
Commercial Boom and Urban Growth


- Revival of the Afro- Eurasian trade network during the Abbasid period restored commercial prosperity and spurred urban growth.
- Long distance trade growth
- Wealth went to charitable ventures within the Islamic community and made possible constructions for schools baths and hospitals
- As cities grew, handicraft production also expanded. Skilled artisans formed labor organizations to negotiate wages and working condition
- Slaves performed most unskilled labors.:Some worked in caliphs courts, where diligence could result in social advances and eventual freedom: agricultural laborers on rural estates with brutal conditions : slaves were non- muslims captured in war
- Ninth century ayan a wealthy elite conquered the landscape; peasants were reduced from landlords to dependent agricultural laborers

Islamic Learning

- Arab bedouin that conquered the civilization were illiterate but quickly absorbed the culture of Persia, Rome, Hellenistic Greece and Mesopotamia.
- Under Abbasids, Islamic scholars and artists flourished; Muslim philosophers preserved the writings of the Greeks and transmitted these concept through an Islamic filter.

ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONS DEVELOPED INNOVATIONS IN NUMEROUS PURSUITS AND SPREAD THOSE INNOVATIONS ACROSS THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE



 *The Spread of Islam. The rapid spread of Islam created within a century a unified cultural and economic zone from India to the Atlantic Ocean within.*