



IDX G9 History S
Study Guide Issue S1 Monthly 2
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9.1 The Byzantine empire

Constantine: Granted toleration to Christians

- Established Constantinople:
 - Rebuilt the Greek city of Byzantine and renamed it
 - Made it the new capital
 - Eastern Roman empire became known as Byzantine empire
 - The elaborate system of land and seawalls were built later

Justinian's Rule: the peak of Byzantine Empire

- Empress Theodora:co-ruler
- The reign as an autocrat (sole ruler)
 - Expanded the empire
 - lost then after his death
 - Rebuilt capital

- Rebuilt the church Hagia Sophia (Holy wisdom)
- Combined both political power and spiritual authority
- Codify the Roman law
 - Justinian's Code
 - To unify the empire under his control
- Build strongest military force
 - Relied on Greece fire (as a secret weapon)
- Strength Economic and Military
 - Peasants as a backbone
 - Trade and industry flourished
 - A healthy money economy
 - Bezant (Byzantine gold coin)-Found in China

(1054) Great Schism: Split between Eastern and Western Christianity

- Crisis and Collapse
 - The dispute over the use of icons (holy images) contributed to the split
 - Byzantine emperor outlawed the veneration of icons
 - Pope excommunicated though the restoration
 - struggles over power and succession
 - Loss of control over large areas

10.1 The Rise of Islam

Deserts, towns, and trade routes:

- The Arabian Peninsula
- Crossroad desert

Mecca:

- A market town at the crossroads of caravan routes
- A pilgrimage center
- Many Arabs came to worship at the Kaaba, an ancient temple

- Some tribes worship many pagan gods and spirits, and bring idols and Kaaba
- Pilgrimage made a peaceful Mecca and wealthy merchants possible

The prophet Muhammed:

- Early life
- Worked as a Shepherd and then a merchant
- Married a wealthy businesswoman
- Revelations:
 - He claimed to hear the angel Gabriel tell him he is a messenger of Allah.
- Muhammed's Journey (Hijra):
 - Muhammed left Mecca to free the Kaaba

Place of Islam:

- Islam: meaning submission to the will of Allah
- Muslim: meaning one who was submitted

The beliefs and practices of Islam:

- Monotheistic: there is only one God, Allah
- No priests between people and God
- Prophets sent by gods: Abraham Moses Jesus
- Quran: Sacred text of Islam, ethical guidebook, a code of law
- Sharia: Drew up by Muslim scholar to provide believers with a set of prescriptions to regulate
- Duties of Islam:
 - Basic duties: five Pillars
 - Faith
 - Prayer
 - Charity
 - Fasting
 - Hajj

Mongols:

- Genghis Khan and his army moved across southwest Asia in 1216
- Baghdad was burned and looted
- Abbasid Caliph was killed
- Mongols would later adopt Islam

10.2 Building a Muslim Empire

After Muhammad's Death:

- Abu Bakr became the first caliph, uniting Arab tribes under Islam
- First four caliphs conquered Byzantine lands (Syria, Egypt, Persia)
- Sunnis vs. Shiites
 - Split over Muhammad's succession
 - Sunnis: Caliph should be a pious Muslim (most Muslims today)
 - Shiites: Caliph must be Muhammad's descendant (Ali's line, called Imams)

Umayyad Caliphate:

- Moved capital to Damascus; expanded empire (Spain to India)
- Treated non-Arabs as second-class; taxed non-Muslims but allowed religious freedom
- Declined due to inequality, luxury, and Shiite/Sunni tensions

Abbasid Caliphate:

- Founded by Abu al-Abbas; moved capital to Baghdad
- Emphasized equality for non-Arabs; supported learning
- Declined due to fragmentation, Seljuk Turk invasions, and Mongol destruction

10.3 Muslim civilization

Abbasid Dynasty:

- Islamic world ruled by Caliphs
- Caliphs: Leaders who were the successors to the prophet empire

Caliphate united many diverse cultures:

- Arab, Persian, Egyptian, African, European
- Later Mongols, Turks, Indians and southeast Asians
- Created an environment rich in art, education and marked by social stability

Muslim international trade network:

- Merchants were honored in muslim culture
- Muhammed was a merchant
- Merchants built a vast trading network
- Camel caravans
- Silk road towards China
- Sea trade

New Business Practice:

- Partner ships and banks
- bought and sold on credit
- Currency exchange

Islam social structure:

- Muslims enjoyed a degree of social mobility
- Social mobility=the ability to move up in scoial class
- People can move up in society through religious

Muslims, art, literature and architecture:

- Art reflects diverse traditions of people who live under Muslim rule
- Greek Romans Persians and Indians
- Islam generally forbade artists
- Religious building: Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem

Mathematics

- al-Khwarizmi
- Parisian mathematics

Medicine

- treatments for cataracts