

Fazaia Inter College (FIC) - Jinnah Camp



Early Muslims

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Secondary Social Studies -SST



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- Period: 8th century (750–1258)
- Founded Capital City: Baghdad in Iraq
- ▶ Two famous rules: 1. Haroon-al-Rashid, 2. Mamoon
- Abbasid period is commonly known as the "Age of Wealth and Culture"
- Flourished in Mathematics, Science and Arts





Which was the capital of Abbasid Empire:

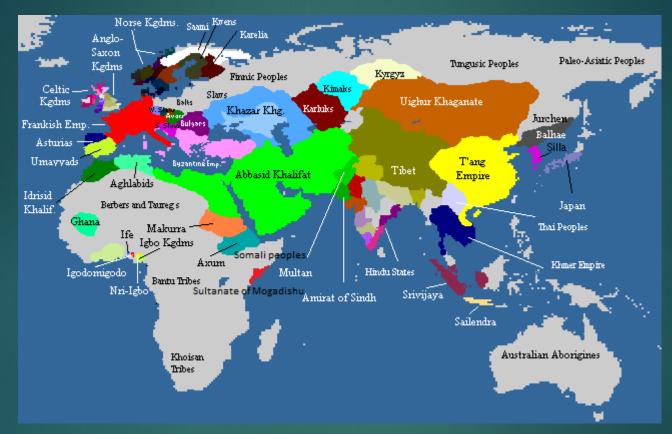
- A. Baghdad
- B. Damascus
- c. Kufah
- D. Makkah

Who is the predecessor of Abbasid Empire:

- A. Ottoman
- B. Mughals
- c. Ottomans
- D. Ummaid



Abbasid Dynasty



Map of Abbasid empire and other world empires in 9th century



Abbasid Dynasty



Coin of the Abbasids, Baghdad, 1244







Harun al-Rashid receiving a delegation sent by Charlemagne at his court in Baghdad. Painting by German painter Julius







Manuscript from the Abbasid era

The Crusades



- ► The crusades were a series of religious wars between European Christians and Muslims.
- Crusades are Christian European invaders
- Invaded the Muslim world: 11th 13th century
- ► Famous Muslim Leader of this Era: Salahuddin Al-Ayubi (1174-93)
- Recapitulated Jerusalem in 1188
- Ruled Egypt and Syria







The Crusades Symbol



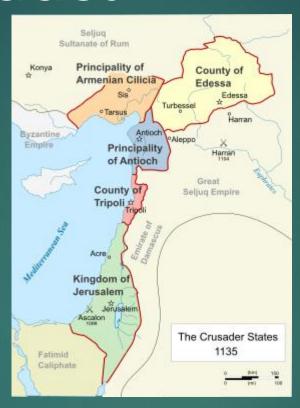




Crusader coins of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Left: Denier in European style with Holy Sepulchre (1162–75). Centre: Kufic gold bezant (1140–80). Right: gold bezant with Christian symbol (1250s). (British Museum)



The Crusades



The Crusader States in 1135



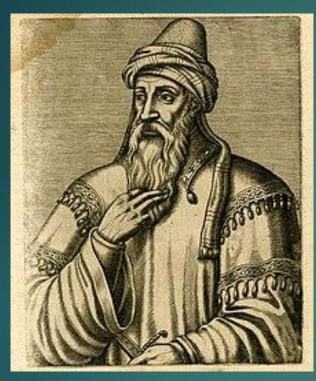




Conquest of the Orthodox city of Constantinople by the crusaders in 1204 (BNF Arsenal MS 5090, 15th century)

Salahuddin





A possible portrait of Saladin by André Thevet, c. 1584



Saladin as depicted on a dirham coin, c. 1190



Salahuddin



History of Crusades and Saladin





The crusades began as

- A. Jewish efforts to reclaim Palestine.
- B. Muslim efforts to reclaim Iberia.
- C. Christian efforts to reclaim Jerusalem.
- D. efforts by all groups to convert non-believers.

What Muslim group brought an end to the Byzantine Empire?

- A. Mongols
- B. Mughals
- c. Ottomans
- D. Seljuks



Affects of Crusades and Muslim Rule

- Exchange of Science and Culture
- Muslims and Europeans learned each others knowledge and ideas
- European learned cartography, use of compass and astrolabe navigation
- There were exchange of trade for various species between Europeans and Arabs



Affects of Crusades and Muslim Rule

- It renewed interest in Classical culture.
- Ancient Roman art, architecture, etc. forgotten in the Dark Ages (medieval times), were seen by traveling soldiers and brought back to Europe.





Affects of Crusades and Muslim Rule

- Contact with Eastern Cultures:
- As knights moved through Constantinople and the Holy Land, they learned of new foods, clothing, and ways of doing things that they brought back to Europe with them.
- Some of these goods were: Apricots, rice, cotton cloth, and sesame seeds.







How were Muslims affected by the crusades?

- A. Many earned money by trading with Europeans.
- B. Muslims often had their property destroyed.
- c. Muslims began to keep permanent armies.
- D. All of the above

How did the crusades affect Jews?

- A. Many Christians converted to Judaism.
- B. Many Jews left Europe and went to Palestine.
- c. Jews were persecuted throughout Europe.
- D. Jews joined Christians to fight Muslims.

Home-Work



- Write 1-2 line answers to following questions:
 - Write three historical achievement of Salahuddin Ayubi.
 - 2. What are Crusades?
 - 3. What are the famous rulers of the Abbasid dynasty?
 - 4. What are technological benefits Muslims captured from Europeans?
 - 5. What are the major knowledge learned by European?
 - 6. What was the important trade between after crusades and Muslim rules?
- Collect the historical was names and pictures from Abbasid and Crusades fights
- Collect the pictures of the heroes of these era



Thanks