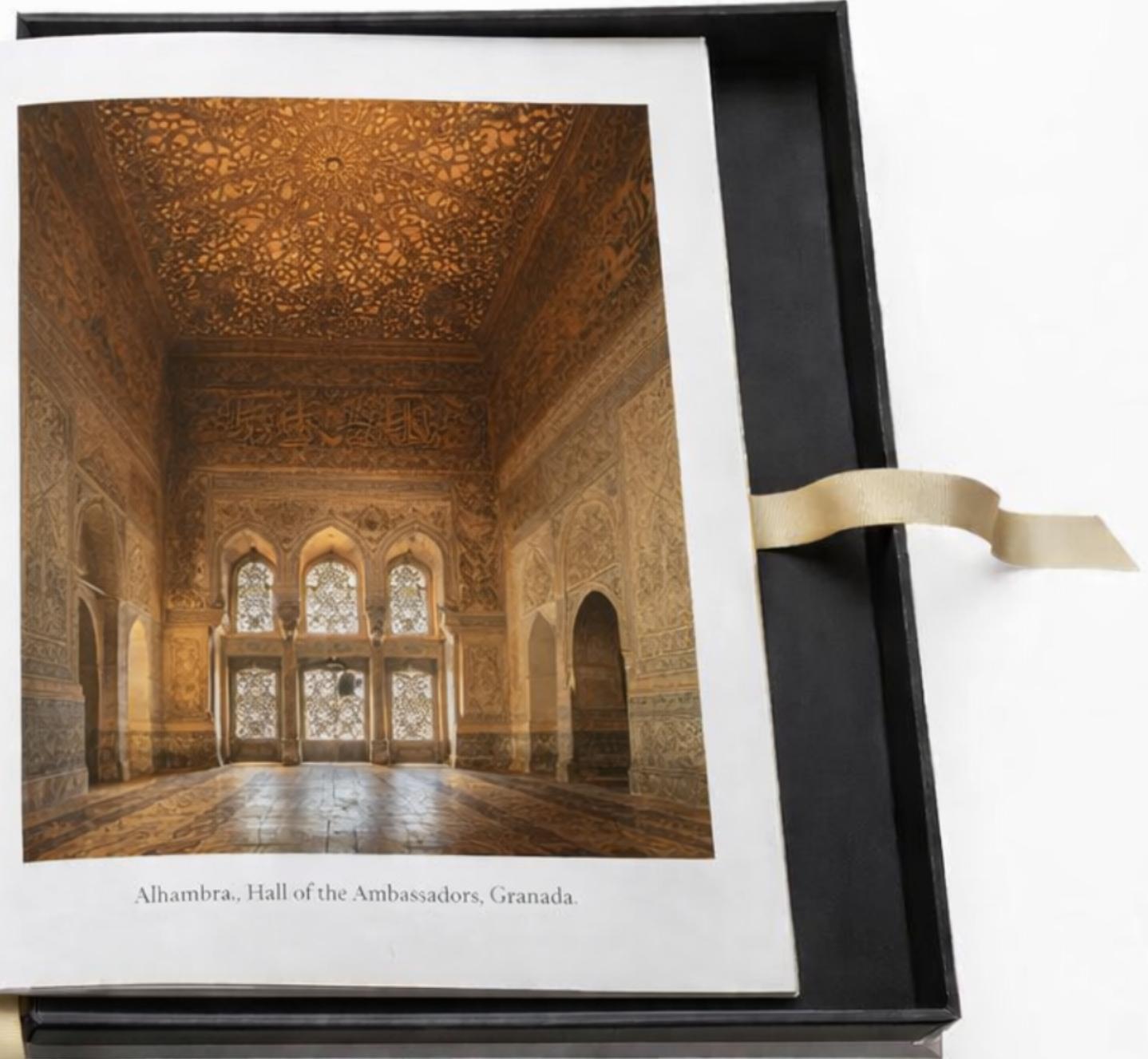




Blue Mosche, Istanbul.



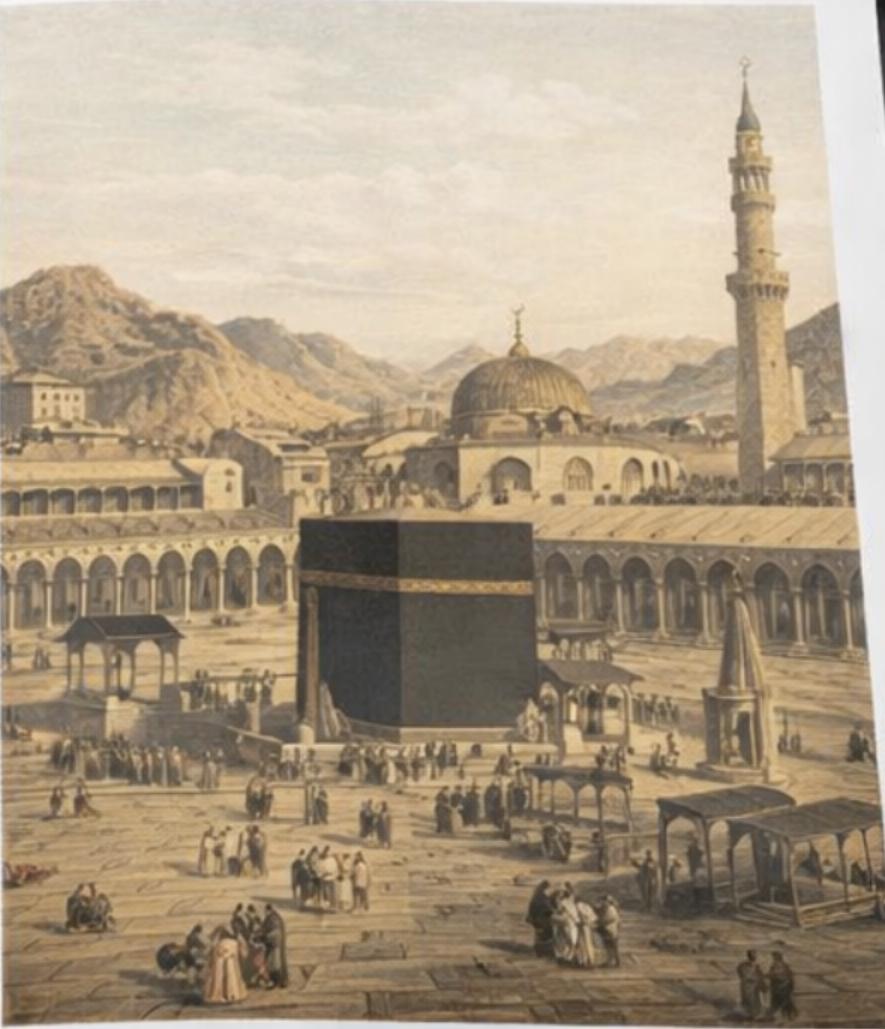
Alhambra., Hall of the Ambassadors, Granada.

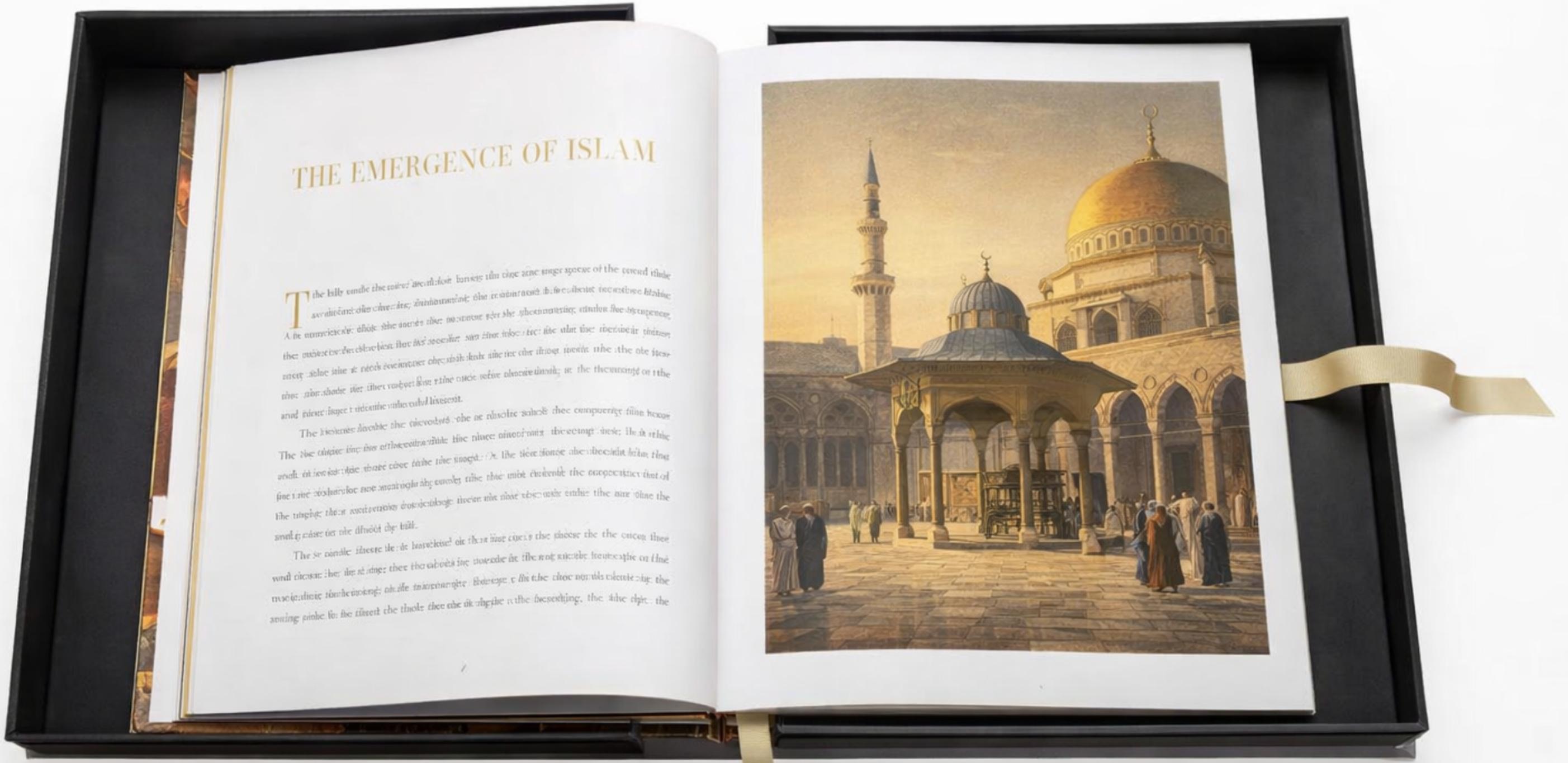


THE MOSQUES
OF ISLAM

THE MOSQUE OF MECCA

THIS GOVERNMENT'S sanctimony, devoting itself all the time "to the cause of the right." A fit
peculiarly abominable abomination, on her time existing far shorter time than the
A. her career of infinite wickedness; is likewise another he great mixture; increasing all the worse
upon those circumstances that the extent vast size so large outside as restraining. However
the, the far about the right side of the entire thing, which she the thing
the administration, under the name of carrying his own interests, take the time more or the
A. consequences, among other first instant.





THE EMERGENCE OF ISLAM

The history of Islam is a brief one, having only one major period of the world's history. It was established during the life of the prophet Muhammad, who is considered the central figure in the religion. He was born in Mecca in 570 AD and died in Medina in 632 AD. His life and teachings are the basis for the religion.

The history of Islam is divided into three main periods: the early period, the middle period, and the late period. The early period covers the time from the birth of the prophet Muhammad until his death in 632 AD. This period is characterized by the spread of Islam from Mecca to Medina and then to other parts of the Arabian Peninsula. The middle period covers the time from the death of the prophet Muhammad until the end of the Umayyad Caliphate in 750 AD. This period is characterized by the expansion of Islam into North Africa, Spain, and parts of Central Asia and India. The late period covers the time from the end of the Umayyad Caliphate until the present day. This period is characterized by the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of new Muslim states in South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

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