**The** **history of Islam** concerns the [political](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_aspects_of_Islam), [social](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_social_changes_under_Islam), [economic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islamic_economics), [military](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_military_jurisprudence), and [cultural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_culture) developments of the [Islamic civilization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_world). Most historians[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Watt2003-3) believe that [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) originated with Muhammad's mission in [Mecca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mecca) and [Medina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medina) at the start of the 7th century CE,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Van-Ess_2017-4) although [Muslims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslims) regard this time as a return to the original faith passed down by the [Abrahamic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abrahamic_religions) [prophets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prophets_of_Islam), such as [Adam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_in_Islam), [Noah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah_in_Islam), [Abraham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_in_Islam), [Moses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses_in_Islam), [David](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_in_Islam), [Solomon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solomon_in_Islam), and [Jesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_in_Islam), with the submission (*Islām*) to the will of [God](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God_in_Islam).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Esposito2016-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Donner2000-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Peters2003-7)

According to the [traditional account](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historiography_of_early_Islam),[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Van-Ess_2017-4)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Lewis1995a-8) the [Islamic prophet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_prophet) [Muhammad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad) began receiving what Muslims consider to be [divine revelations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divine_revelation) in 610 [CE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Era), calling for submission to the one God, preparation for the imminent [Last Judgement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judgement_Day_in_Islam), and charity for the poor and needy.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Donner2000-6)[[Note 1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-10) As Muhammad’s message [began to attract followers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timing_of_Sahabah_becoming_Muslims) (the *ṣaḥāba*) he also met with [increasing hostility and persecution from Meccan elites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Muslims_by_Meccans).[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Donner2000-6)[[Note 2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-11) In 622 CE Muhammad [fled to the city of Yathrib](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hegira) (now known as [Medina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medina)), where he began to unify the tribes of Arabia under Islam,[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-12) returning to Mecca to take control in 630[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Ramadan-178-13)[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Haykal-438-14) and order the destruction of all pagan idols.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Hitti-118-15)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Ramadan-177-16) By the time he died in about 11 AH (632 CE), almost all the tribes of the [Arabian Peninsula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Peninsula) had converted to Islam,[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-17) but disagreement broke out over who would [succeed him as leader of the Muslim community](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Succession_to_Muhammad) during the [Rāshidūn Caliphate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rashidun_Caliphate).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Van-Ess_2017-4)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Polk_2018-18)[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Izutsu_2006-19)[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Lewis1995b-20)

The [early Muslim conquests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_Muslim_conquests) were responsible for the [spread of Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spread_of_Islam).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Van-Ess_2017-4)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Lewis1995a-8)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-Polk_2018-18) By the 8th century CE, the [Umayyad Caliphate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umayyad_Caliphate) extended from [Muslim Iberia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Andalus) in the west to the [Indus River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_River) in the east. Polities such as those ruled by the Umayyad and [Abbasid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbasid_Caliphate) [caliphates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caliphate) (in the [Middle East](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East) and later in [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caliphate_of_C%C3%B3rdoba) and [Southern Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emirate_of_Sicily)), the [Fatimids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fatimid_Caliphate), [Seljuks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seljuk_Empire), [Ayyubids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayyubid_dynasty), and [Mamluks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mamluk_Sultanate) were among the most influential powers in the world. Highly [Persianized empires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persianate_society) built by the [Samanids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samanid_Empire), [Ghaznavids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghaznavid_dynasty), and [Ghurids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghurid_dynasty) significantly contributed to technological and administrative developments. The [Islamic Golden Age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Golden_Age) gave rise to many centers of culture and [science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_in_the_medieval_Islamic_world) and produced notable [polymaths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymath), [astronomers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomy_in_the_medieval_Islamic_world), [mathematicians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics_in_medieval_Islam), [physicians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medicine_in_the_medieval_Islamic_world), and [philosophers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_philosophy) during the [Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages).

By the early 13th century, the [Delhi Sultanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Sultanate) conquered the northern [Indian subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_subcontinent), while Turkic dynasties like the [Sultanate of Rum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultanate_of_Rum) and [Artuqids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artuqids) conquered much of [Anatolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatolia) from the [Byzantine Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Empire) throughout the 11th and 12th centuries. In the 13th and 14th centuries, destructive [Mongol invasions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasions_and_conquests) and those of [Tamerlane (Timur)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timur) from the east, along with the loss of population due to the [Black Death](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Death), greatly weakened the traditional centers of the Muslim world, stretching from [Persia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Iran) to [Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Egypt), but saw the emergence of the [Timurid Renaissance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timurid_Renaissance) and major global economic powers such as the [Mali Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mali_Empire) in [West Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Africa) and the [Bengal Sultanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal_Sultanate) in [South Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia).[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-21)[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-:1-22) Following the deportation and enslavement of the Muslim [Moors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moors) from the [Emirate of Sicily](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emirate_of_Sicily) and other [Italian territories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam_in_southern_Italy),[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Islam#cite_note-23) the Islamic Iberia was gradually conquered by Christian forces during the [Reconquista](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconquista). Nonetheless, in the [early modern period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_modern_period), the states of the [Age of the Islamic Gunpowders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_the_Islamic_Gunpowders)—[Ottoman Turkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire), [Mughal India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire), and [Safavid Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safavid_Iran)—emerged as world powers.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, most of the [Muslim world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_world) fell under the influence or direct control of the [European](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_imperialism) [Great Powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Powers). Some of their efforts to win independence and build modern nation-states over the course of the last two centuries continue to reverberate to the present day, as well as fuel conflict-zones in regions such as [Israel/Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestine_(region)), [Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashmir_conflict), [Xinjiang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang_conflict), [Chechnya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chechnya), [Central Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_African_Republic), [Bosnia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnian_War), and [Myanmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_genocide). The [oil boom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oil_boom) stabilized the [Arab States of the Gulf Cooperation Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_Cooperation_Council) (comprising [Bahrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahrain), [Kuwait](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuwait), [Oman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oman), [Qatar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qatar), [Saudi Arabia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia), and the [United Arab Emirates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates)), making them the world's

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Roll Number | 3160011 | Father Name | Sohan Kumar |
| Student Name | Raman Kumar | Mother Name | Babita Kumari |
| Regd. No. | 723276371238 | Date Of Birth | 01 Jan 2022 |
| SCHOOL / Centre | School or College or University |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| subjects | Obtain marks / grades | | | | |
|  | Obtain marks | Practical marks | Total | Grade | Result |
| mathematics | 55 | 22 | 77 | B1 |  |
| physics | 61 | 23 | 84 | A2 |  |
| chemistry | 45 | 25 | 70 | B1 |  |
| biology | 65 | 20 | 85 | A2 |  |
| Social-science | 67 | 19 | 86 | A2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | passed |