

# ISLAM & THE ISLAMIC WORLD

*(SUBMISSION)*

# Islam



سُبْحَانَكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ  
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ

# *Muhammad gets his start*

- ❖ **Muhammad was born in Mecca in 570 CE**
- ❖ **His uncle was a clan chief**
- ❖ **He originally was a shepherd but became a business man in Mecca**
- ❖ **He disliked and criticized the unjust treatment of the poor, pagan lifestyle , and materialism found in Mecca**

# *The Beginning of Islam*

- ❖ One evening, Muhammad claimed the angel Gabriel came and revealed god's wishes to him
- ❖ Muhammad became *god's (Allah's) prophet* and was to spread the word of god (Allah)
- ❖ The revelations Gabriel gave Muhammad became the *Koran* (Qu'ran)
- ❖ Muhammad urged people to *submit to Allah* and to give up worship of false gods

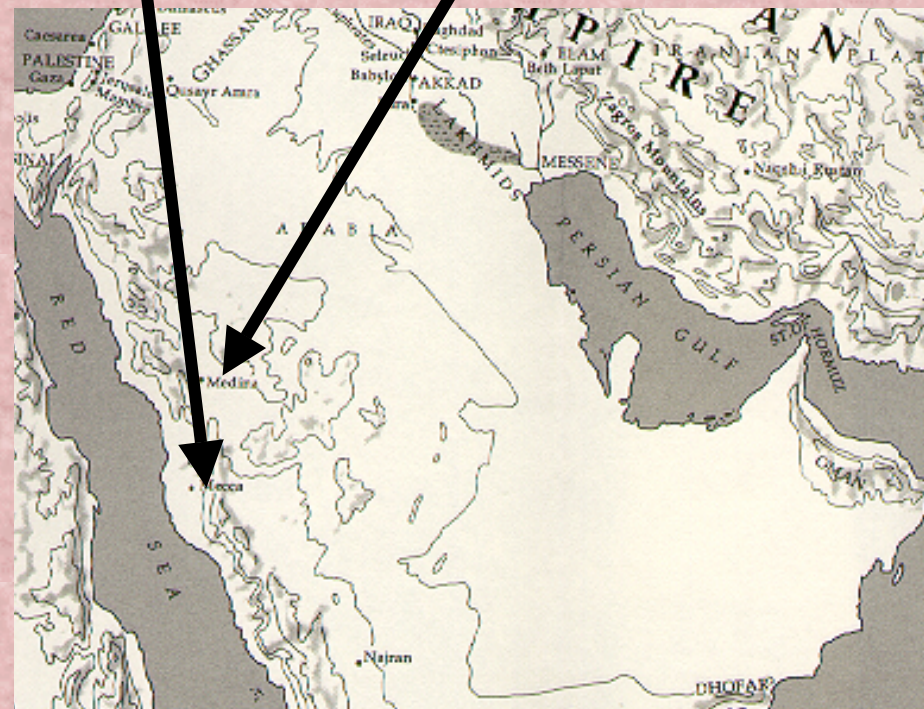
# THE HIJRAH (HIJRA) - 622 CE

Muhammad angered many in Mecca with his beliefs

*The hijrah was Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina*

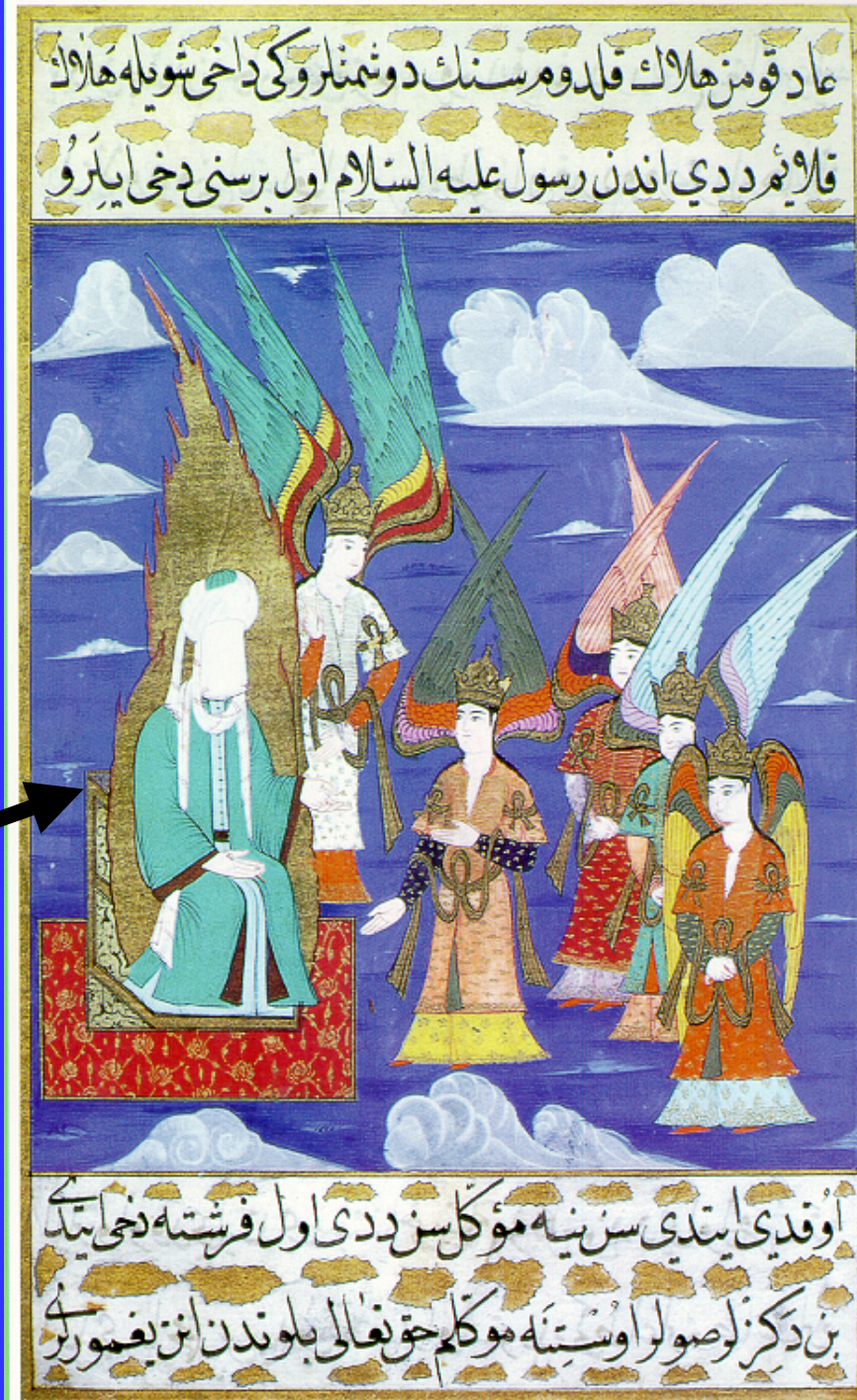
Muhammad hoped to convert the many Jews in Medina to Islam

Many in Medina converted or submitted (*Islam = Submission in Arabic*)



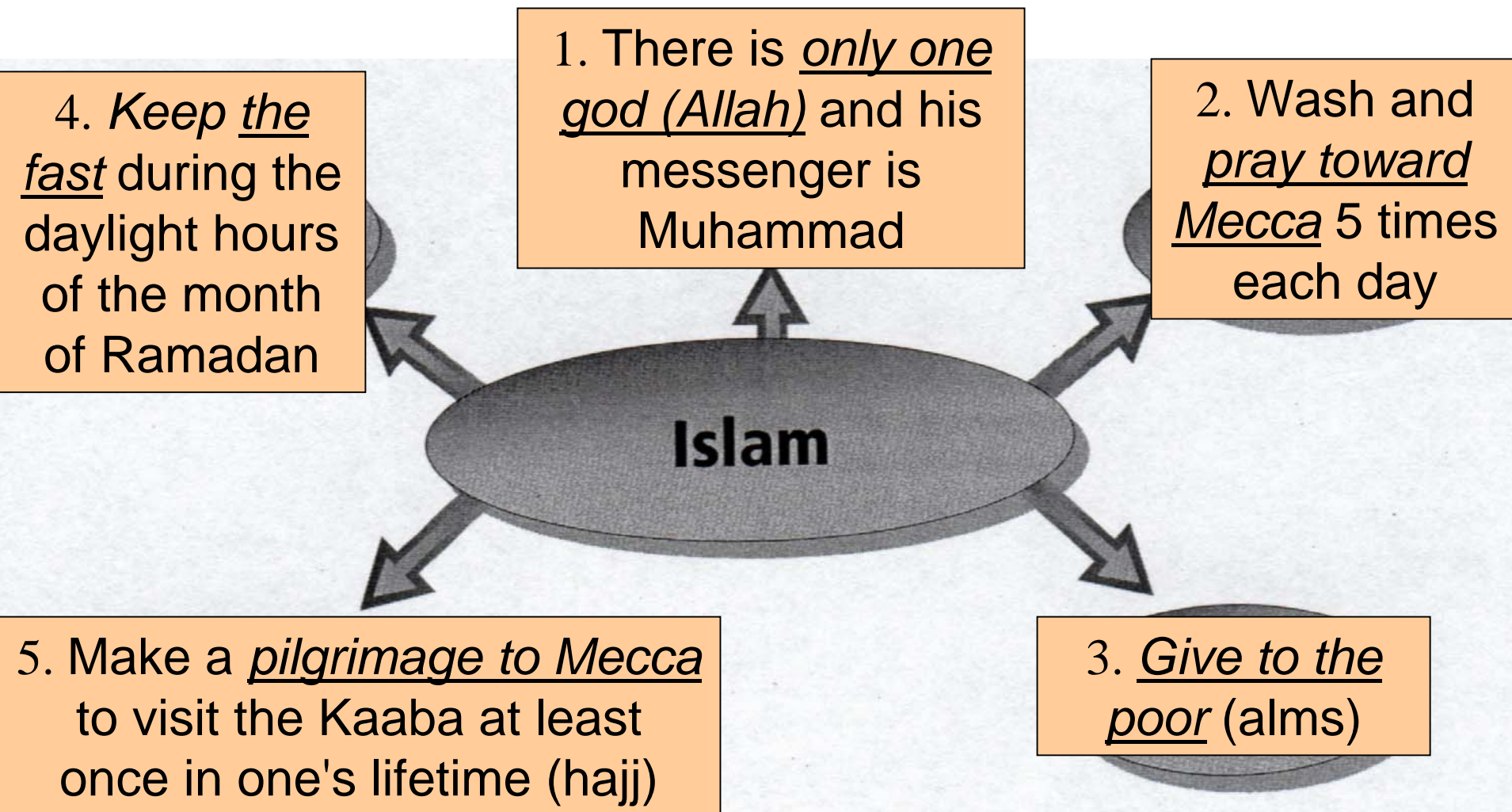
# Attacks on Mecca

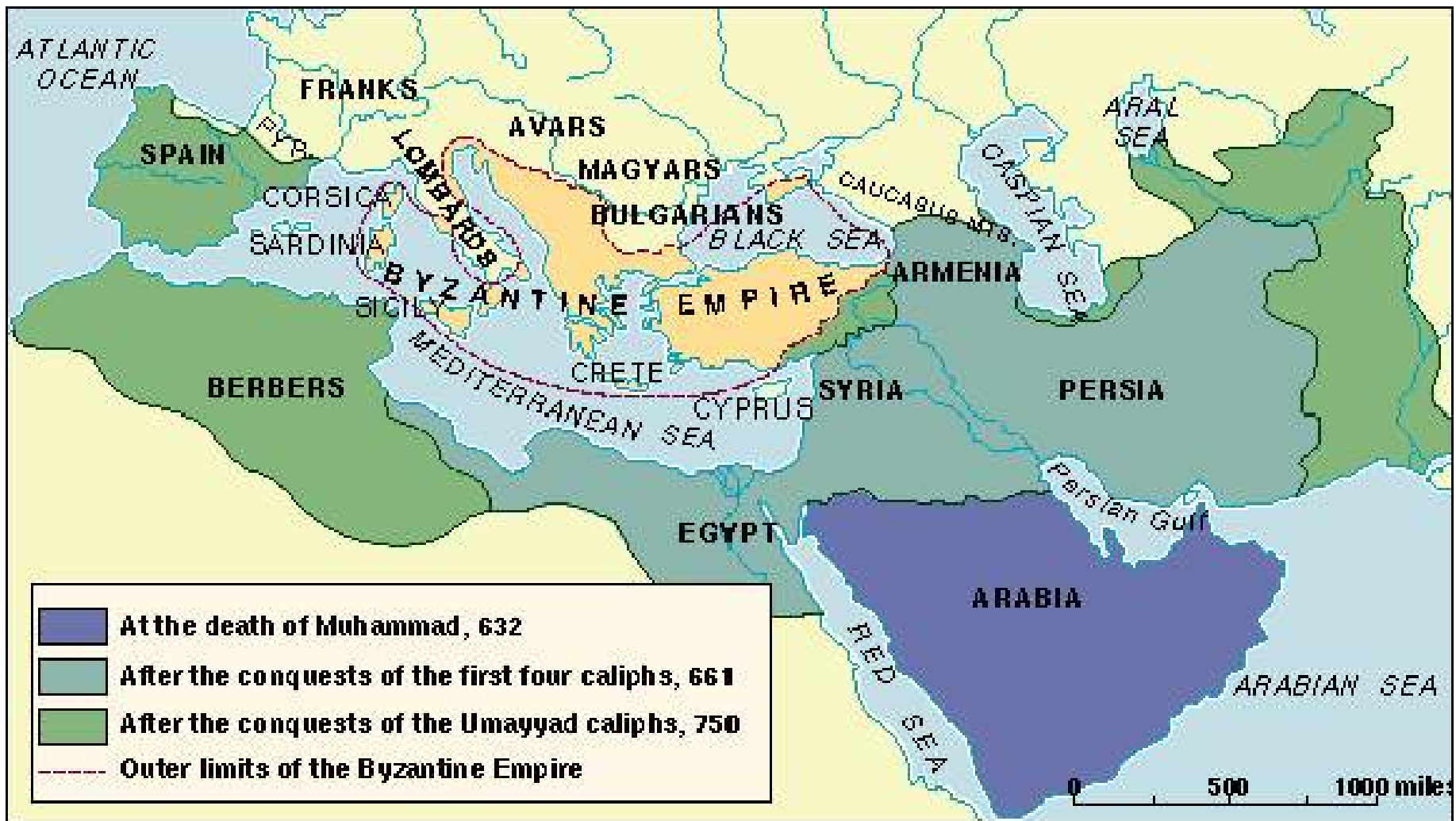
- Muslims from Medina attacked the trade caravans from Mecca
- In 630, Muhammad returned to Mecca and destroyed the idols in the Kaaba
- He died in 632



# *Islamic Beliefs:*

## *The Five Pillars of Islam*





• Muslims were a conquering people

• *Their empire spanned from Spain to China (Morocco to Indus River) and was larger than the Roman Empire.*

• *It started with an army of 313 old men and boys*



# *Reason for Muslim Success*

- ***Byzantine and Persian Empires were weak*** from fighting each other
- Some ***people preferred Muslim rule*** to Byzantine and Persian rule
- ***Jews and Christians were treated better*** under Muslim rule than under other rule
- Muslims disliked pagans, but not Christians and Jews (served same god – ***“Children of the Book”***)
- Had ***better fighting methods*** and used horse and camel cavalry to defeat armies
- A ***unified people*** who firmly believed in their religion and that fighting for Allah

# Muslim Views on Religions

- *Christians and Jews*

- Muslims were tolerant of these two religions

- Monotheistic and believed in the same god (Yahweh-Jews, God-Christians, Allah-Muslims)

- many converted voluntarily because of the equality of men and women and idea of no priests

- **Pagans**

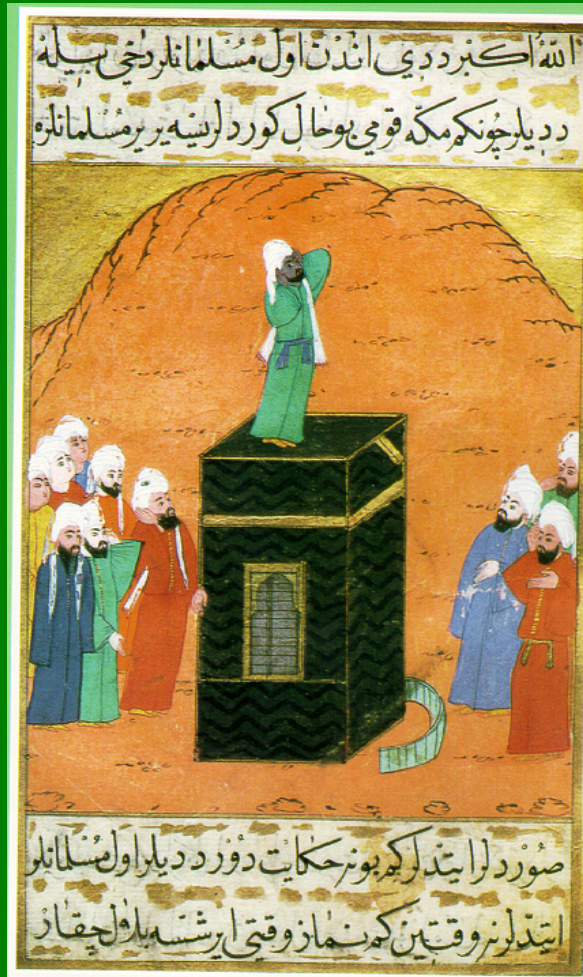
- believe in several gods: polytheistic

- were forced to convert to Islam or were killed

# Split in the Faith: Different Interpretations of the Koran

## • Sunni Muslims

- 16% of world population
- more liberal
- Believe Muhammads' family are the true head of the religion
- Saudi Arabia and Turkey are mostly Sunni
- Saddam Hussein was Sunni



## • Shiite Muslims

- 3% of world population
- more conservative
- Do not believe Muhammads' family are the head of the religion
- Iraq and Iran are mostly Shiite

# SOCIETY AND THE ECONOMY

- *Diverse groups of people accepted the Islamic faith and united*
  - **Early:** Arabs, Persians, Egyptians, and other Africans, Europeans
  - **Later:** Mongols, Turks, Indians, and the people of Southeast Asia
- *Islamic law regarding slaves*
  - encouraged freeing slaves
  - Muslims could not be enslaved
  - the children of non-Muslims who converted to Islam were freed from slavery
  - female slaves who married their owners were freed from slavery

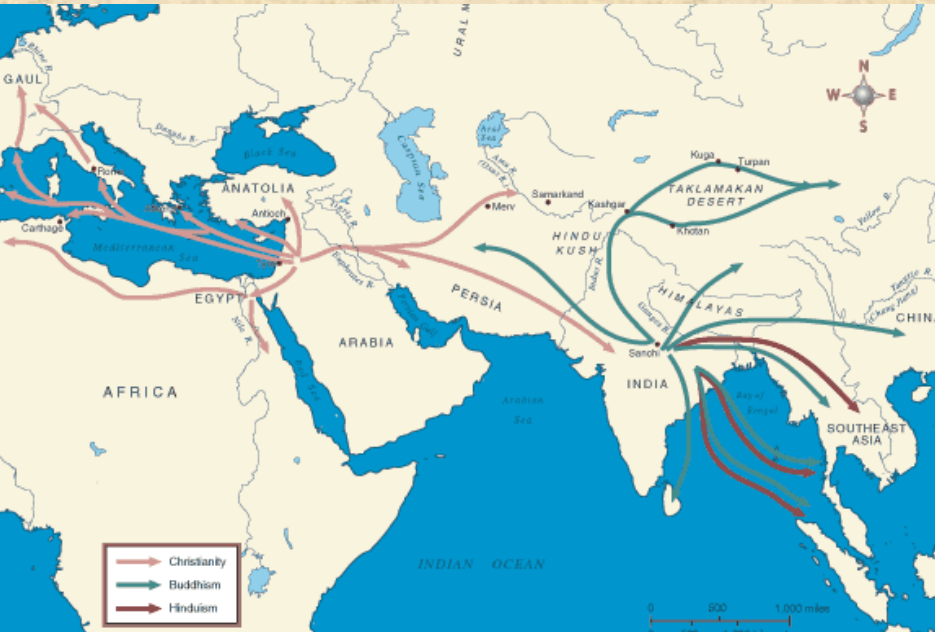
# SOCIETY AND THE ECONOMY

*Muslims traveling across Africa, Europe, and Asia spread:*

- Islamic faith
- Goods
- Technologies
- Arabic language
- Arabic numbers (1,2,3,etc...)

*Muslims create check writing for transferring money*

- sakk is Arabic for check



# SOCIETY AND THE ECONOMY

- Goods manufactured by Muslim artisans:

- steel swords
- leather goods
- cotton textiles
- carpets
- glassware
- furniture
- tapestries

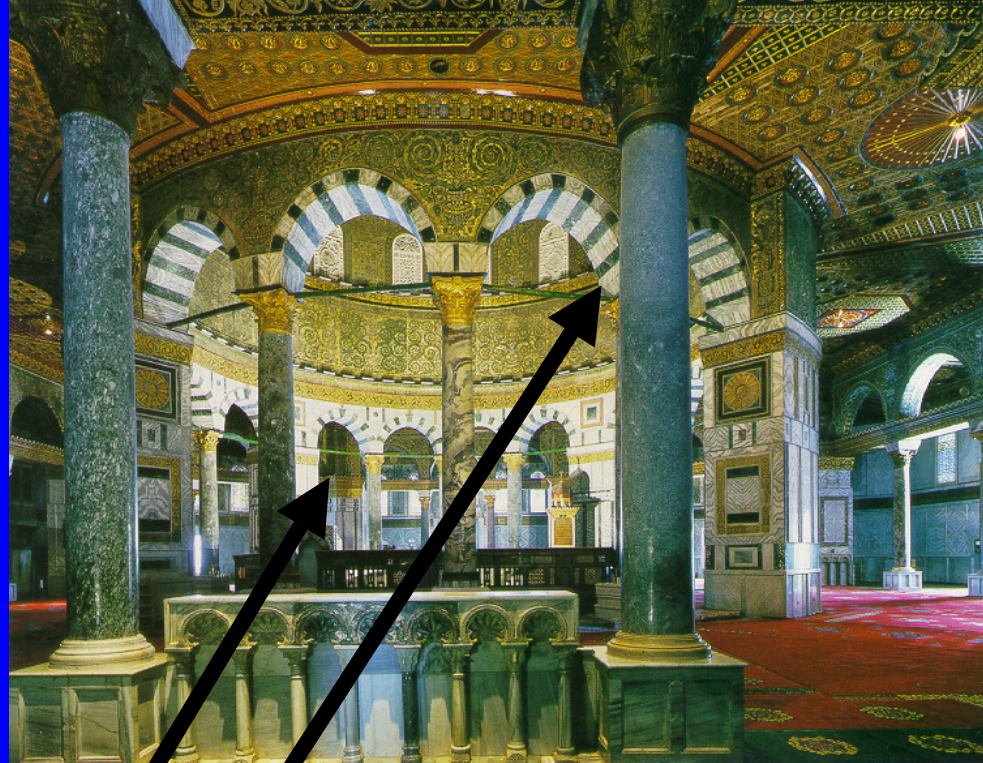
- Nomad interaction with Middle East farmers

- traded with each other: nomads traded meat, wool, hides for dates and grain
- interacted with many groups of people (very influential)



# *Muslim Culture*

- Religious art doesn't portray Allah or human figures
  - They did not worship idols
- Calligraphy
- Architecture
  - Domed mosques and high minarets (tall slender tower attached to a mosque)
  - Rich mosaics and bright wall coverings
  - Generous use of arches and columns



# *Islamic*

## *Contributions*

- Koran (first book written in Arabic) is considered to be the greatest work of literature
- *Math and science contributions:*
  - Algebra
  - Developed astronomical tables based on Greek and Indian discoveries
  - pioneered the study on measles and smallpox
  - treatment for cataracts: draw fluid out of lens with a needle
  - made bitter medicines into sweet-tasting syrups

- *Islamic learning served as a bridge to Europe:*
  - Many great (long lost) works (Aristotle, etc) were translated into Arabic
  - Europeans studied Arabic due to advancements Muslims were making in all fields



# Islam in India



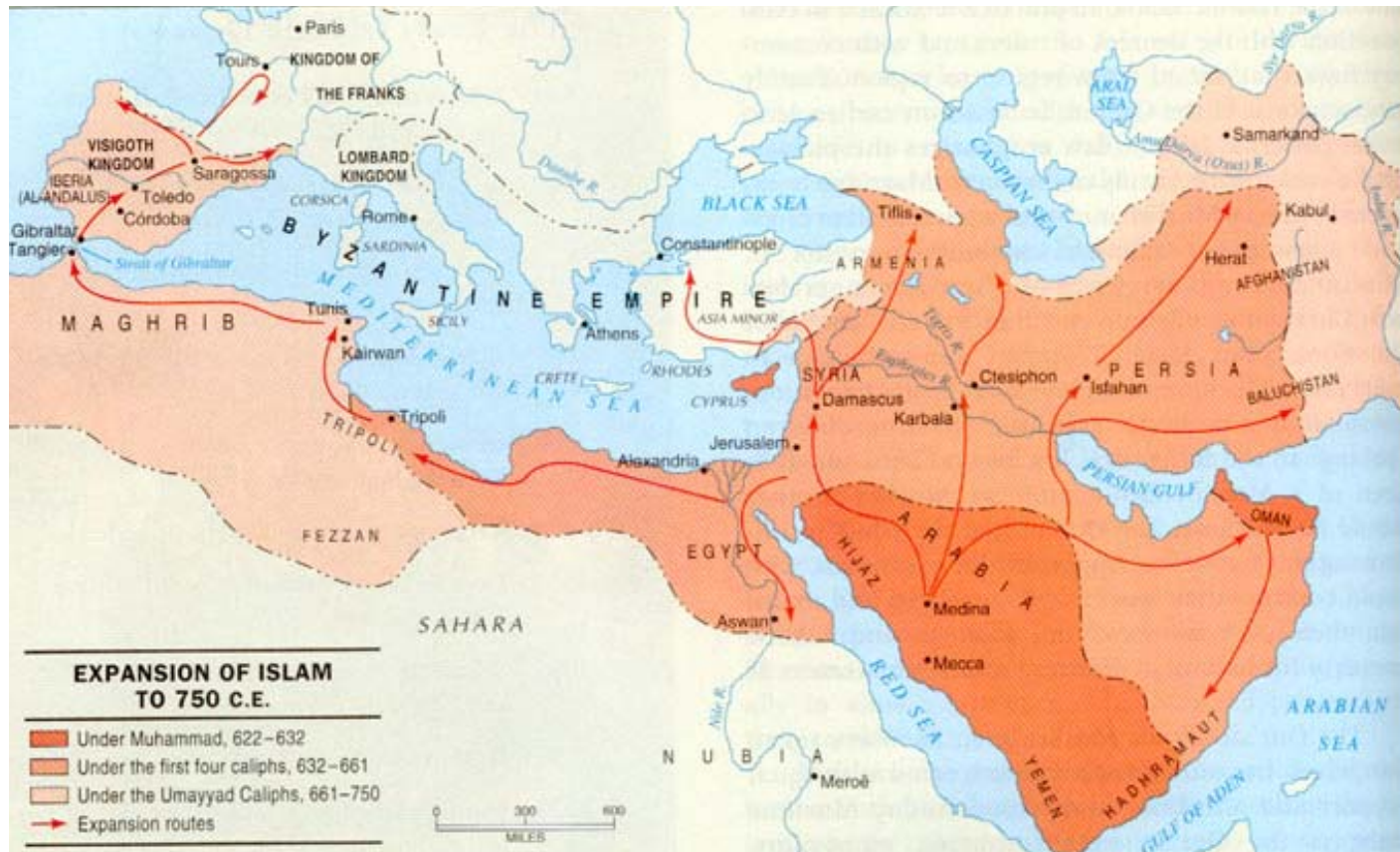
# Muslims invade India

- **Muslims were successful because:**
  - many *welcomed the faith*, especially those from low castes (were seen as equals)
  - Muslims were *more mobile* on horses and camels
  - *Hindu princes were weak* from attacking each other
- **Muslim impact on India**
  - *cultural diffusion*
  - government system
  - goods to trade
  - *Persian and Greek learning*
  - *art and architecture*



	<b>Hinduism</b>	<i>Islam</i>
Date Religion Founded	<b>Before 800 BC</b>	<i>About 600 AD</i>
Sacred Texts	<b>Upanishads Vedas</b>	<i>Koran (Qu'ran)</i>
Deity(s)	<b>Polytheistic</b>	<i>Monotheistic</i>
Social Class System	<b>Caste system</b>	<i>All muslims are equal</i>
Religious Observation	<b>Music &amp; dance Idols worshipped</b>	<i>Prayer No music or dance No idol worship</i>

# Muslim Empire by the end of the 1200



- It was *fragmented* and had fallen
- Caliphates and states were *scattered* across North Africa and Spain
- *Different rulers* coming into power weakened the Empire

