

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 1 A New Faith

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do religions develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did physical geography influence the Arab way of life?*
2. *What message did Muhammad preach to the people of Arabia?*
3. *How does Islam provide guidance to its followers?*

Terms to Know

Islam a religion based on the teachings of Muhammad

oasis a green area in a desert fed by underground water; a water hole in the desert

sheikh the leader of an Arab tribe

caravan a group of traveling merchants and animals, usually camels

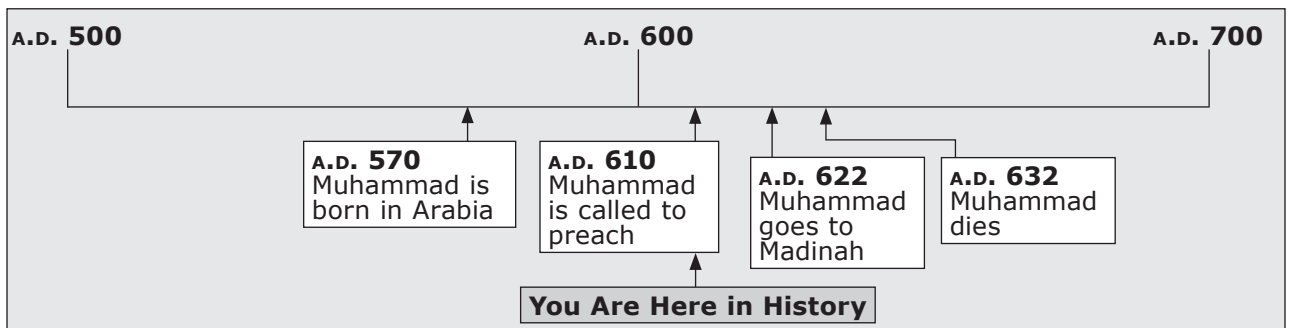
Quran the holy book of Islam

shari'ah Islamic code of law

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Islamic Civilization

Lesson 1 A New Faith, *Continued*

Arab Life

In the 600s, people on the Arabian peninsula built an empire in Southwest Asia. The empire was based on the religion of Islam. The land in Arabia is mostly desert. It also has dry, sandy plains. It is very hot. The temperatures in summer can rise above 122° F (50° C). The desert had no cities and few towns.

The very hot weather and the dry, sandy land made it difficult to live in the desert. The towns that existed were built around water. In the desert, water can be found only at an oasis. An **oasis** is a spring or water hole.

A group of Arab people called bedouin, however, learned to live in the difficult environment. They were nomads, or people who traveled from place to place. The bedouin rode camels from oasis to oasis to feed and water their herds of camels, goats, and sheep. To survive the harsh climate, the bedouin formed tribes or groups. The leader of a tribe was called a **sheikh**. Tribes fought over land and water.

Some tribes settled around oases and set up villages and towns. The people there farmed, raised animals, and traded goods. They did not travel like the bedouin did.

Some merchants carried goods across the desert. Many traveled in **caravans**, or groups of merchants and animals. Such groups protected the merchants from attacks by thieves.

Life in the desert	Life in towns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedouin traveled from oasis to oasis. • Bedouin lived in tribes led by sheikhs. • Tribes fought with each other over land and water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchants built towns near oases and trade routes. • Merchants traveled in caravans for protection. • Makkah was an important religious center.

An important trade town was Makkah. It was also an important religious center. The Kaaba, a religious building, was and still is in Makkah. The Kaaba was surrounded by statues of Arabian gods and goddesses. The most important god was Allah. The Arabs believed Allah was the creator of the world. They believed a stone inside the Kaaba came from heaven.



Explaining

1. How did the bedouin learn to live in the desert of the Arabian peninsula?



Defining

2. What is a *caravan*?



Making Connections

3. Write a sentence about why oases were important for living in a town.



Reading Check

4. How did the lives of desert Arabs and town Arabs differ?

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 1 A New Faith, *Continued*

FOLDABLES®



Explaining

5. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line. Write *Muhammad* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *Who* and *What*.

Use both sides of the tabs to write key words and facts to explain who Muhammad was and what his message taught.



Explaining

6. How did Makkah become a holy city of Islam?



Reading Check

7. Why did Makkah's merchants and religious leaders oppose Muhammad and his message?

Muhammad and His Message

Muhammad was born in Makkah in A.D. 570. Both his parents died. He grew up in his grandfather's house and became a successful merchant. Muhammad was troubled by the way of life in Makkah, especially by the lifestyles of Makkah's wealthy citizens. He saw greed, dishonesty, and neglect of the poor. People did not care about family life.

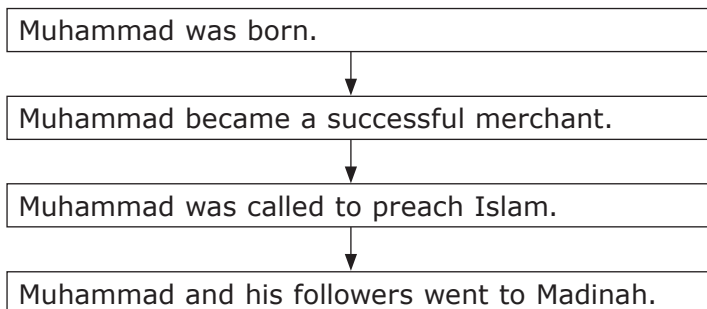
Muhammad prayed about this. In A.D. 610, according to tradition, he was called by God to preach Islam. The word **Islam** means "to surrender to the will of Allah."

Muhammad preached that there was only one God, Allah. The statues of the gods and goddesses around the Kaaba in Makkah should be destroyed. He also taught that Allah valued people's good deeds instead of their wealth. He said that rich people should share their wealth with the poor.

Many people started following Muhammad, especially the poor. Rich merchants and leaders of the existing religions did not accept Muhammad's teachings. They believed Muhammad was trying to take away their power.

In A.D. 622 Muhammad and his followers believed they were in danger from these enemies. They left Makkah and went to Yathrib. The people of Yathrib accepted Muhammad as a prophet of God. They changed the name of the town to Madinah, which means "the city of the prophet."

In Madinah, Muhammad was a political leader and a religious leader. Muhammad used government power to support Islam. He formed an army. With his army, he took over Makkah and made it a holy city of Islam.



Beliefs and Practices of Islam

Islam shares some beliefs with Christianity and Judaism. For example, all three religions believe that there is only one God. They believe that God is all-powerful and created the universe. Each religion has a holy book.

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 1 A New Faith, *Continued*

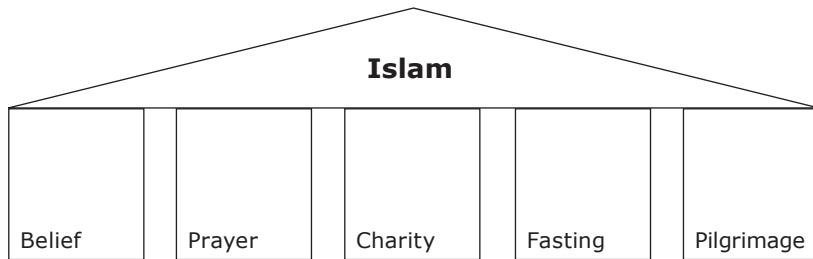
The holy book of Islam is the **Quran**. Muslims believe the Quran is the written word of God. The Quran describes events that are important to Islam. The Quran also includes teachings and instructions.

The Quran teaches people to:

- be honest
- be kind to the poor
- treat others fairly
- not commit murder
- respect their parents
- not steal
- be kind to their neighbors
- not tell a lie

Islam teaches people to worship Allah in five ways. They are called the Five Pillars of Islam. A pillar is a basic belief. The Five Pillars include belief, prayer, charity (giving to the poor), and fasting. Fasting means to eat very little or no food. The fifth pillar is pilgrimage. Muslims are encouraged to travel to the holy city of Makkah to see the Kaaba.

To guide believers, Islam also has set of laws called the **shari'ah**. *Shari'ah* applies the teachings of the Quran to family, business, and government. The shari'ah says Muslims may not gamble or eat pork.



Check for Understanding

List two ideas from the Quran that are presented as guidelines for how to live.

1. _____
2. _____

What is a pilgrimage and why is it important to Islam?

3. _____



Marking the Text

8. Circle the five ways that Muslims can worship Allah.



Defining

9. What is *shari'ah*?



Reading Check

10. Why is the Quran important in the daily life of Muslims?



11. Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line. Write Islam on the anchor tab. Label the three tabs *Quran*, *Five Pillars of Islam*, and *Shari'ah*.

Use both sides of the tabs to write key words and facts that you remember about each.

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 2 The Spread of Islam

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How does religion shape society?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did the Arabs spread Islam and create an empire?*
2. *How did the Arab Empire change after the Umayyads?*
3. *How did the Turks, Safavids, and Moguls rule their empires?*

Terms to Know

caliph a Muslim leader seen as a successor to Muhammad

Shia a group of Muslims who believed the descendants of Ali should rule

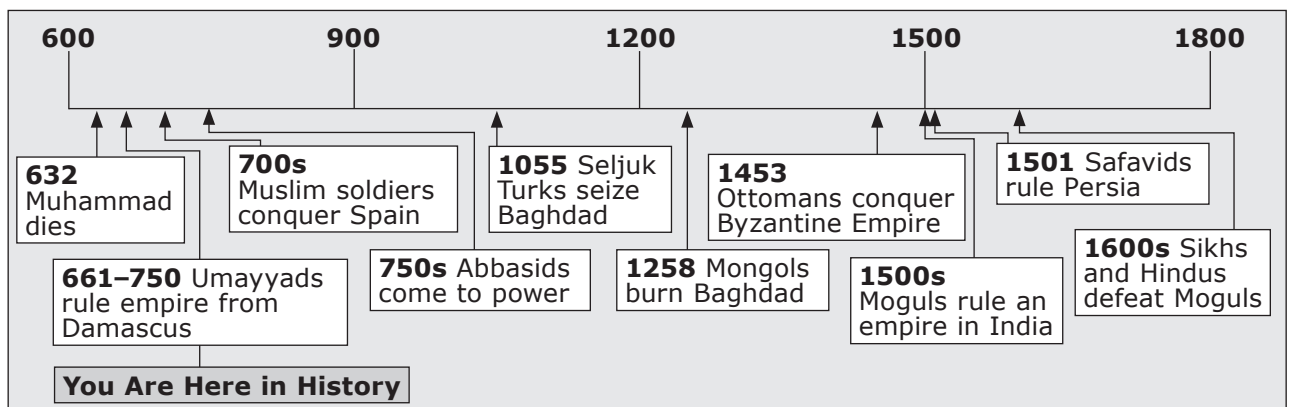
Sunni a group of Muslims who accepted the rule of the Umayyad caliphs

sultan a Seljuk ruler

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Islamic Civilization

Lesson 2 The Spread of Islam, *Continued*

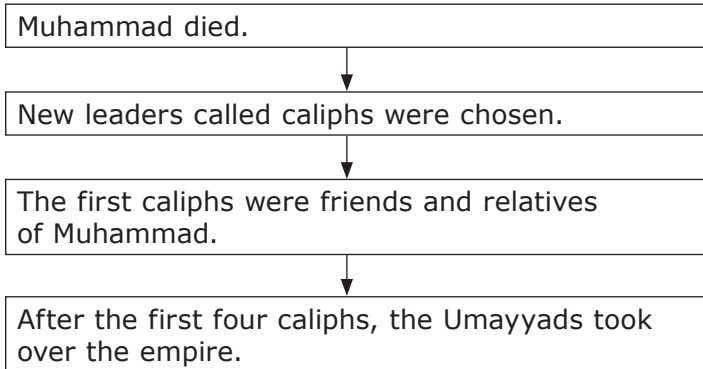
Founding an Empire

Muhammad died in 632. He left no directions about choosing the leader who should come after him. A group of Muslim leaders selected a new kind of leader. They called this leader the **caliph**, or the successor. The caliph was the successor to Muhammad.

The first four caliphs were relatives or friends of Muhammad. Their goal was to protect and to spread Islam. Their armies conquered many lands beyond the Arabian peninsula. They conquered lands in Southwest Asia and Africa.

After the first four caliphs, a new group of caliphs ruled. They were called the Umayyads. They ruled the empire from the city of Damascus in Syria. Their goal also was to spread Islam. Their armies expanded further into Asia and Africa. They also conquered Spain in Europe in the 700s.

The Umayyads brought their religion, customs, and traditions to Spain. Spanish Muslims built centers of Islamic government and culture. Jewish, Christian, and Muslim scholars studied and worked together.



The Muslims were good warriors and fought well in battle. They believed they had a duty to spread Islam. The people of other empires had sometimes been forced to follow the religion of their leaders. The Muslims let the people they conquered practice their own religions.

Muslim merchants also spread Islamic faith and culture. The merchants built trading posts in the conquered lands, such as Southeast Asia. Today, in Southeast Asia, the country of Indonesia has more Muslims than any country in the world. Muslims spread Islam through conquest, trade, and teaching.

FOLDABLES®



Comparing and Contrasting

1. Place a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable along the dotted line. Write *Founding an Empire* on the anchor tab. Label the left tab *First Four Caliphs*, the middle tab *Both*, and the right tab *Umayyads*.

Use both sides of the tabs to list facts about each group that are similar and different.



Marking the Text

2. Underline the ways that Islam spread.



Reading Check

3. Why was the Arab military successful?

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 2 The Spread of Islam, *Continued*



Marking the Text

4. Circle the name for people who believe that only Muhammad's descendants could be caliphs.



Defining

5. What is a *sultan*?



Analyzing

6. Who do you think had more power in the Islamic world, the sultan or the Abbasid caliph? Be sure to give a reason for your thinking.



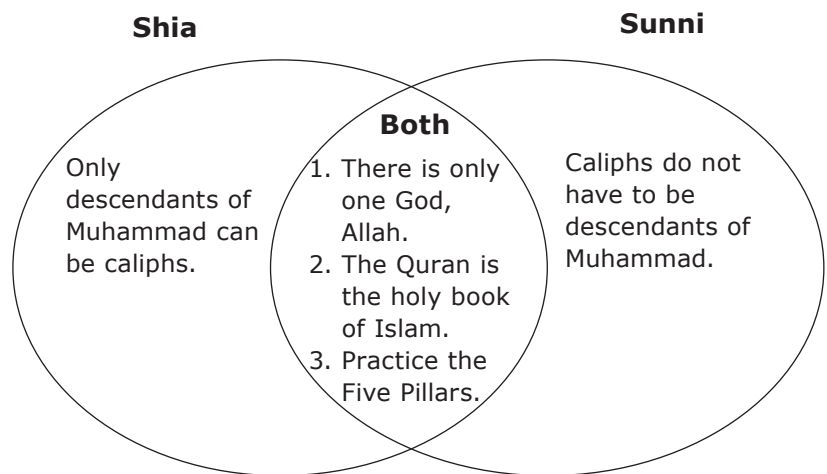
Reading Check

7. How did the Sunni and Shia differ? What beliefs did they share?

Division and Growth

There were groups in Islam that argued about who had the right to be caliph. Muslims divided into two groups over the issue. The **Shia** believed only people descended from Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali, should be caliphs. The **Sunni**, a larger group than the Shia, disagreed. They did not think caliphs had to be related to Muhammad.

Today the two groups are still divided over this question. They do both agree, however, on the basic beliefs of Islam.



Around 750, the Shia Muslims rebelled and took over the rule from the Umayyad caliphs. The new caliphs were called Abbasids.

The Abbasid caliphs ruled the Arab Empire differently. The Abbasids did not try to conquer new lands. They focused on improving trade and culture.

They built the city of Baghdad. It became the new capital of the Arab Empire. All the trade routes passed through Baghdad. It was a beautiful and wealthy city.

In 1055 Baghdad was seized by people called the Seljuk Turks. They came from central Asia and invaded the Arab Empire. The Seljuk Turks and Abbasids ruled together. The leader of the Turks was called a **sultan**. The sultan controlled the military and the government. The Abbasid caliphs managed religious matters. They ruled for 200 years this way.

In 1258 people from central Asia, called Mongols, quickly moved into the empire. The Mongols burned Baghdad and killed thousands of people. The Arab Empire was over.

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 2 The Spread of Islam, *Continued*

Three Muslim Empires

After the Arab Empire ended in 1258, other Muslim groups built their own empires. The Ottomans were from what is now the country of Turkey. They built the largest Islamic empire. It lasted until the early 1900s. The Ottomans conquered much of the Byzantine Empire and expanded further into Europe, Southwest Asia, and North Africa.

Rulers of the Ottoman Empire were also called sultans. The most famous Ottoman sultan was Suleiman I. He ruled during the 1500s. He was called the "Lawgiver" because he organized Ottoman laws. Suleiman also built schools and mosques throughout the empire.

The Ottoman Empire was very large. Islam was the official religion of the empire. Muslims had special privileges. Non-Muslims had to follow different laws. They had to pay a special tax to practice their own religion.

Persia was one land the Ottomans could not conquer. It was ruled by the Safavids from the 1500s to the 1700s. The Safavids were Shia and bitter enemies of the Ottomans, who were Sunni. During the Safavid rule, Persian became the language of trade and culture. Today in Pakistan people speak Urdu. This language is partly based on Persian.

The third Muslim empire was in India. In the 1500s, the Moguls conquered India. Under a Mogul emperor named Akbar, non-Muslims were treated fairly. After his death, that changed. In the late 1600s, the Indian Hindus and Sikhs overthrew the Mogul Empire. The Sikhs were a new religion that started in India in the early 1500s. Today Sikhism is the fifth largest religion in the world.

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Check for Understanding

Define the major belief of each of the following groups: Shia and Sunni.

1. _____
2. _____

What were the three major Muslim Empires?

3. _____



Marking the Text

8. Circle two things that Suleiman I did.



Identifying

9. Which group built the largest Muslim empire?



Reading Check

10. What is Urdu?



11. Place a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. On the anchor tab, write *Two Groups in Islam*. Write *Shia* on the left tab, *Both* on the middle tab, and *Sunnis* on the right tab.

On both sides of the tabs, list what you remember about each and determine what they have in common.

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 3 Life in the Islamic World

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do ideas change the way people live?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did people live and trade in the Islamic world?*
2. *What were Muslim contributions in mathematics, science, and the arts?*

Terms to Know

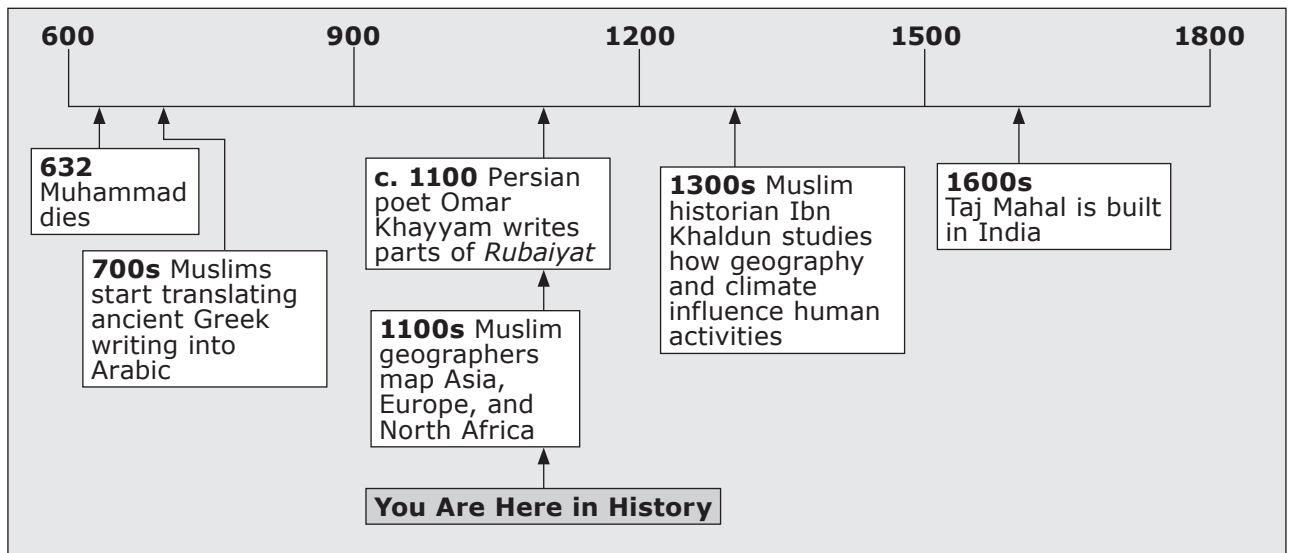
mosque a Muslim house of worship

bazaar a marketplace of shops

astrolabe a tool that helps sailors find their way at sea by using the stars

minaret a tower of a mosque from which a person calls Muslims to prayer

When did it happen?



What do you know?

Think about what you already know about the Islamic world. Write it down in the K column. In the W column, list what you want to know about the Islamic world. After reading this lesson, fill in the L column with a list of what you learned.

K	W	L

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 3 Life in the Islamic World, *Continued*

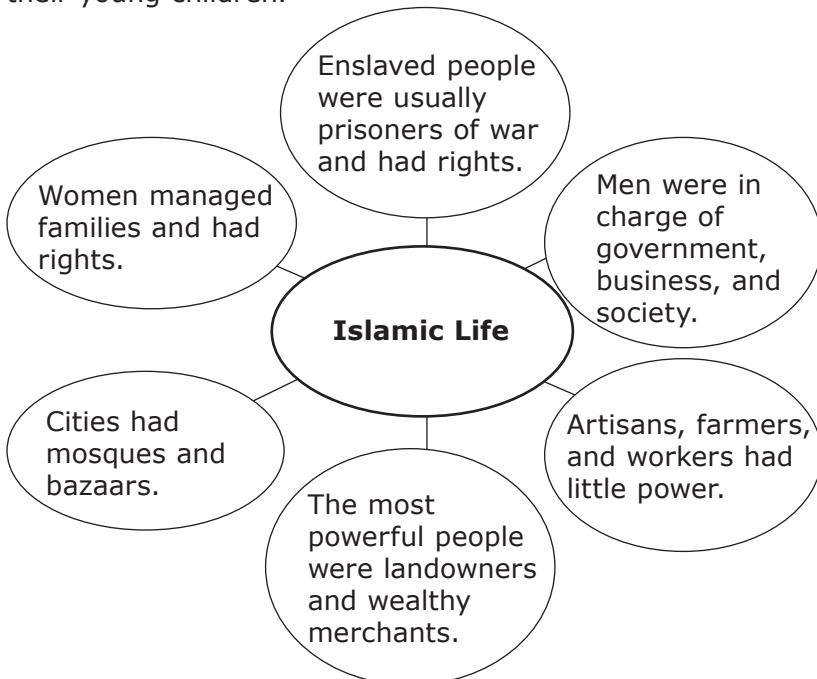
Daily Life and Trade

From 700 to the 1400s, Muslims controlled trade in Asia and Africa. Muslim merchants spread Islam and the Arabic language. Muslim merchants developed a money system that made trading easier. They also kept detailed records. This led to the development of banking.

As trade increased, cities grew. Muslim cities always had **mosques**. People worshiped in the mosques. Schools and courts were located in the mosques. The mosques were learning centers. Muslim cities also had **bazaars**. A bazaar is a marketplace. It is a place in a city or town where shops are located and goods are sold.

Many Muslim people also lived in villages and farmed the land. Since the land was so dry, they developed irrigation. Irrigation is a system to bring water to dry land so crops will grow. The farms were owned by wealthy landowners. The most powerful people were government leaders, landowners, and wealthy merchants. Craftspeople, or artisans, farmers, and workers had little power.

Women managed families and households. Women could own property, invest in trade, and inherit wealth. As in other societies, Muslim society had slavery. Enslaved people did have some rights under Islamic law. They could buy their freedom. Mothers could not be separated from their young children.



Listing

1. List three functions of a mosque.



Defining

2. What is a *bazaar*?



Identifying

3. What rights did women have in Muslim society?



Reading Check

4. Why were Muslim merchants successful?

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 3 Life in the Islamic World, *Continued*



Marking the Text

5. Circle the name of the language that allowed Europeans to learn about ancient Greek ideas.



Making Inferences

6. How might the use of Arabic numerals be connected to Arabian trade?



Analyzing

7. Why might the Quran be considered the most important thing written in Arabic?



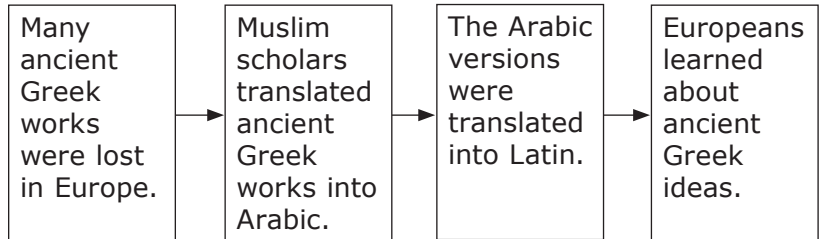
Explaining

8. Why does Islamic art not show people?

Muslim Contributions

The Arabic language was the common language throughout the Islamic world. That helped promote trade and exchange ideas. Muslim scholars and doctors made many contributions in science, mathematics, medicine, literature, art, and architecture. Many of the contributions are still used today.

Muslim scholars in Spain translated many ancient Greek works into Arabic. Later, the Arabic versions were translated into Latin. That is when Europeans learned about ancient Greek ideas.



In science, Muslims improved the Greek **astrolabe**. Sailors used this tool to study the stars and chart their location. Muslims used the improved astrolabe to measure the distance around the Earth. By studying the skies, they also proved that the moon affects the Earth's ocean tides.

Muslim scientists began what we know today as the study of chemistry. They studied metals. A Muslim chemist, al-Razi, identified chemical substances.

In mathematics, Muslim scholars invented algebra. They also used the Hindu number symbols to develop a number system called Arabic numerals. We use Arabic numerals today as our numbering system.

In the field of medicine, Muslim doctors discovered that blood moves to and from the heart. They learned to diagnose diseases and explained how diseases spread from one person to another person. Muslims were the first to establish medical schools for training and testing doctors. They also built clinics where the sick could go for medicine.

Muslims made major contributions in literature, the arts, and architecture. The Quran was the first and the most important piece of Arabic writing. A well-known work of literature is *The Arabian Nights*. The Muslim poet Omar Khayyam wrote the *Rubaiyat*. It is widely read today.

Islamic art included detailed designs of flowers, leaves, stars, and fancy lettering. Muslim leaders believed that images of gods and people encouraged idol worship.

Islamic Civilization

Lesson 3 Life in the Islamic World, *Continued*

They felt that idol worship meant that people were being unfaithful to Allah. Because of this, Islamic art does not show images of people.

Many examples of Muslim architecture still stand today. Throughout the world mosques have a **minaret**, or tower. From this tower, an announcer calls Muslims to prayer five times a day. Other Muslim buildings that still stand today include the Taj Mahal, a beautiful building in India that was built in the 1600s.

Muslim Contributions	
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved the astrolabe proved that the Earth is round learned that the moon affects the ocean developed chemistry
Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> developed Arabic numbers developed algebra
Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discovered how blood moves to and from the heart diagnosed and explained the spread of diseases established medical schools and tests for doctors
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Arabian Nights</i> the <i>Rubaiyat</i>
Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> detailed designs of flowers, leaves, stars, fancy lettering did not show images of people decorated walls, books, buildings, and rugs
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mosques with minarets Taj Mahal

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Check for Understanding

List two ways you think a common language throughout the Islamic world helped the spread of knowledge, culture, and religion.

- _____
- _____

Using Vocabulary

9. Write a sentence that describes how a *minaret* is used at a *mosque*.

Reading Check

10. What achievements were made by Muslims in medicine?

FOLDABLES

11. Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. On the anchor tab, write *Muslim Contributions*. Label the three tabs *Mathematics*, *Science*, and *Literature and the Arts*.

Write words and phrases about Muslim contributions in each field.