**Rise of Islamic Civilization Unit 4**

**Define the following terms:**

Caliph: successor, leader of Islam

Caliphate: area ruled by the caliph

Sunni: sect of Islam, majority of Muslims in the world

Shia (Shi’ite): sect of Islam, minority of Muslim, believe Ali’s descendants should be the caliph

Basic Review of Islam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who was the founder of Islam? | Muhammad |
| Where did Islam start? | Arabian Peninsula (Middle East) |
| Who is the main prophet of Islam? | Muhammad |
| What do Muslims call God? | Allah |
| The Five Pillars | 1. Fasting during the month of Ramadan 2. Pray 5 times a day towards Mecca 3. Give Charity (Alms) 4. Pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime 5. Allah is the only god and Muhammad his messenger |

Islam Expansion

Umayyad Dynasty (638-750 AD)

Name 3 things the Umayyad Dynasty to strengthen their empire?

**a. Made Arabic the official language**

**b. Made money system uniform**

**c. built the Dome of the Rome in Jerusalem**

Under the Umayyad Dynasty what areas were conquered? **All the way to China & Indus Valley in East; N. Africa to Spain**

Military conquests spread the **Muslim Faith** , meaning that the Umayyad must have had a good **army**.

Muslims were tolerated of Jews and Christians, but what did these two religious groups have to do under the Umayyad Dynasty? **Pay high taxes and had restrictions on their daily life**

What 3 things led to the fall of the Umayyad Dynasty?

**a. Rebellion**

**b. Wars w/ Shia sect who opposed Umayyad rule**

**c. Creation of a powerful privileged leading class**

Abbasid Dynasty (750-1250)

The Abbasid Dynasty took control in **740s**.

Why do you think the Abbasid Dynasty moved the capital from Damascus to Baghdad? **The location was more centralized to control the growing empire, good position for trading routes**

What areas were conquered under the Abbasid Dynasty? **W. Africa, S.E. Asia**

Two reasons for the collapse of the Abbasid Dynasty include:

1. Foreign invasions from **Egyptians, Mongols, and Turks**
2. Series of holy wars between Christians and Muslims called the **Crusades**
3. Weakening of **political power** by the caliphs.