## The Islamic World KUD

## **K**now **U**nderstand **D**o • nomad people who move from place to place instead of settling **Geography** The geography of the Arabian peninsula encouraged Identify key locations in the spread of Islam a nomadic way of life. on a map of the world permanently • oasis a desert area that contains water **Economics** Trade routes opened the Arabian peninsula to goods • clan families of people related by blood or marriage and ideas from many parts of the world. Use your knowledge and given data to • Allah in Islam, the name of God Belief Systems Mecca was an important religious center as well answer questions about the Islamic world monotheism belief in a single God as a trade city. based on maps, graphs, and charts • pilgrimage a journey to a sacred place Belief Systems Muhammad taught that he was a messenger of • Islam Monotheistic religion based on the teachings of Muhammad God and spread the religion of Islam. Relate the historical conflict between Shi'a • Muslim Follower of Islam Culture The teachings of Islam provided laws and guidelines for and Sunni Muslims to similar conflicts in • Hijrah Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina) religious practice and everyday life. the present, for example in Iraq • Qur'an Muslim holy book, which is said to contain God's revelations to **Belief Systems** Judaism, Christianity, and Islam share some beliefs, and all have sacred scriptures believed to be God's Muhammad Compare and contrast contemporary revelation. • Sunnah Islamic guide for proper living, based on the words and deeds of Andalusian and Medieval European Muhammad Belief Systems The leaders following Muhammad continued to cultures. • mosque Building used for Muslim worship spread the Prophet's message. • caliph the highest religious and political leader in a Muslim government Culture The caliphs who expanded the Muslim Empire showed • Shi'a Muslim group that believed the caliph should always be a relative of tolerance to those they conquered. the Prophet Muhammad **Government** The issue of how to choose leaders divided the • Sunni Muslim group that accepted the Umayvads and the rule of elected Muslim community. **Government** The Umayyads expanded Muslim rule to the east caliphs • **Iberian** Peninsula the southwestern tip of Europe, forming the present-day and westward into Europe. nations of Spain and Portugal **Government** The Umayyads built a unified empire based on a • bureaucracy a system of departments and agencies that carry out the work strong government, a common language, and a common of government coinage. • Abd al-Malik Umayvad caliph who declared Arabic the language of Government By 750, religious and political differences caused government for all Muslim lands the Muslim Empire to split. • standing army a fighting force that is maintained in times of peace as well **Government** The Abbasids built a powerful empire with as war Baghdad as their capital. • Baghdad city on the Tigris River that became the Abbasid capital in 762 **Culture** Muslim culture under the Abbasids was highly • golden age a period during which a country and its culture are at their peak advanced. calligraphy art of fine handwriting **Government** Internal revolts and external challenges led to the • Omar Khayyam Persian born Muslim poet during the Abbasid period decline of Abbasid rule. • faction group opposed to the ruling party Government The Umayyads created a strong Muslim kingdom, • al-Andalus Muslim Spain al-Andalus, on the Iberian Peninsula. • Córdoba capital of the Umayyad kingdom on the Iberian Peninsula Geography Córdoba, the capital of al-Andalus, became a • Abd al-Rahman III ruler of Muslim Spain during whose reign Al-Andalus thriving economic and cultural center under the Umayyads. reached the height of its power Culture Al-Andalus enjoyed a flowering of culture and learning • mercenary soldier paid to fight in the 1000s and 1100s.