The Rise of Islam

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about early civilizations in South America.

In this section, you will read about the rise of Islam.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the rise of Islam.

**TERMS AND NAMES**

- Allah: One god of Islam
- Muhammad: Arab prophet who founded Islam
- Islam: Religion based on the belief in Allah
- Muslim: Follower of the religion Islam
- Hijrah: Muhammad’s move from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina) in 622
- mosque: Islamic house of worship
- hajj: Pilgrimage to Mecca
- Qur’an: Holy book of Islam
- Sunna: Islamic model for living based on the life and teachings of Muhammad
- shari’a: Body of Islamic law

**Deserts, Towns, and Trade Routes** (pages 263–264)

**How did the desert help shape Arab life?**

The harsh environment of the Arabian Peninsula left its mark on the Arab peoples. The land is almost completely covered by desert. The desert people were nomads. They herded animals, leading them from one fertile spot, or oasis, to another. Over time, many of these people, called Bedouins, began to live in towns and cities. They also began to trade goods.

By the early 600s, trade became an important activity in the Arabian Peninsula. Merchants from the north brought goods to Arabia. They traded for spices and other goods. They also brought new ideas.

At this time, some Arabs believed in one God, called Allah in Arabic. Others believed in many gods. Religious pilgrims came to Mecca to worship at an ancient shrine called the Ka’aba.

1. When and how did trade become important?
**The Prophet Muhammad**  
(pages 264–265)

**Who was Muhammad?**

Around the year 570, **Muhammad** was born into this Arab society. At around age 40, he took religion as his life’s mission and became a **prophet**. According to Muslim belief, the angel Gabriel visited Muhammad and told him to speak the word of God to his people.

Muhammad began to teach that **Allah** was the one and only God. The religion based on his teachings is called **Islam**. Its followers are called **Muslims**.

At first many people in Mecca opposed Muhammad’s views. They feared Meccans would neglect traditional Arab gods. Muhammad and his followers were forced to leave Mecca for Yathrib (later called Medina) in 622. This became known as the **Hijrah**. The Hijrah was a turning point for Muhammad.

Gradually, Muhammad and his followers gained power. Finally, in 630, Muhammad went to the Ka’aba in Mecca and destroyed the **idols**. Many of the people of Mecca adopted Islam. They began to worship Allah as the only God. Muhammad died soon after, in 632. Much of the Arabian Peninsula was already united under Islam.

**2. What was the Hijrah?**

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**Beliefs and Practices of Islam**  
(pages 267–268)

**What do Muslims believe and practice?**

Muslims have five duties to perform. These duties include faith, prayer, **alms**, **fasting**, and pilgrimage to Mecca. The duties show a person’s acceptance of the will of Allah:

- A Muslim must state the belief that, “There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.”
- A Muslim must pray to Allah, facing Mecca, five times every day. This may be done at a **mosque**, an Islamic house of worship.
- A Muslim must give **alms**, or money for the poor, through a tax.
- A Muslim must fast during the holy month of Ramadan. Muslims eat only one meal a day, after sunset, every day during this month.
- A Muslim should perform the **hajj**—a trip to the holy city of Mecca—at least once in his or her life.

The central ideas of Islam are found in the **Qur’ān**. Muslims believe this book states the will of Allah as revealed to Muhammad. Muslims are also guided by the example of Muhammad’s life, called the **Sunna**, and by a set of laws and rules, the **shari’a**.

Muslims believe that Allah is the same God that Jews and Christians worship. To Muslims, the Qur’ān perfects the earlier teachings of God found in the Jewish Torah and the Christian Bible. Because their holy books were related to the Qur’ān, Jews and Christians enjoyed special status in Muslim societies.

**3. What are the five duties of Muslims?**

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Islam Expands

BEFORE YOU READ
In the last section, you read about the rise of Islam. In this section, you will read about the spread of Islam.

AS YOU READ
Use the chart below to take notes on how Islam spread.

Muhammad’s Successors
Spread Islam (pages 269–270)

How did other leaders spread Islam?

When Muhammad died, his followers elected a new leader, Abu-Bakr. He had been loyal to Muhammad. He was given the title caliph. This means “successor” or “deputy.” A successor is a person who comes after and takes the place of someone else. A deputy is an assistant who acts on behalf of a leader who is absent.

Abu-Bakr reacted quickly when a group of Arabs abandoned Islam. He defeated them in battle over a two-year period. Abu-Bakr died soon after. But his army began to conquer new lands. By 750, the Muslim Empire stretched from the Indus River in India west to the Atlantic Ocean.

Many of the people conquered by the Muslims accepted Islam. Some found the message of Islam appealing. Others liked the fact that by becoming Muslims they avoided paying a tax put only on non-Muslims. But the Qur’an prevented Muslims from
forcing others to accept the religion. Muslim rulers allowed people to follow whatever beliefs they chose.

1. How did Abu-Bakr spread Islam?

2. How did the Shi’i and Sunni groups arise?

Control Extends Over Three Continents (pages 271–272)

What Muslim states arose?

After 750, there were Muslim caliphates on three continents. The Abbasids (750–1258) took power and murdered members of the Umayyad family.

The Abbasids controlled the lands of modern Iraq, Iran, and central Asia. They built the city of Baghdad in southern Iraq as their capital. They used their location to control the rich trade between China and Europe.

One Umayyad prince escaped the murders and went to Spain. Muslims known as Berbers already lived there. The prince set up a Muslim state called al-Andalus. The Umayyads of al-Andalus (756–976) controlled parts of Spain and North Africa. Another Muslim state—the Fatimid caliphate (909–1171)—sprang up in North Africa. This caliphate spread to western Arabia and Syria. Although the Muslims were divided politically, all of the different communities were linked by religion, language, culture, and trade.

3. Who were the Abbasids?
Muslim Culture

BEFORE YOU READ
In the last section, you read about the expansion of Islam. In this section, you will read about the cultural achievements of Muslim society.

AS YOU READ
Use the web below to take notes on the cultural achievements and advances made by Muslims.

Muslim Culture

Muslim Society (pages 273–274)

Where and how did Muslims live?
The Muslim Empire included people of many different lands and cultures. Major cities arose in the Muslim world. They included Córdoba and Cairo, centers of Muslim rule in Spain and North Africa, and Baghdad, the Abbasid capital.

Muslim society was divided into four groups, At the top were people who were Muslims from birth. Next came those who converted to Islam. The third group included Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians—protected because Muslims shared some of their beliefs. The fourth group was slaves, none of whom were Muslims.

According to Muslim law, women should obey men. But Muslim women still enjoyed more rights than did those living in European society at the time. The Qur’an gave Muslim women some economic and property rights. In early Muslim society, women could also have an education and take part in public life. Later they lost those rights.

1. Name the four groups of Muslim society.
Muslim Scholarship Extends Knowledge  (pages 274–276)

**How did Muslim scholars keep learning alive?**

Muslims placed a high value on learning and scholarship. Muslim scholars added much to human knowledge. Europe was in chaos and much of the knowledge of Europeans was in danger of being lost. During this time, Muslim scholars collected ancient Greek, Indian, and Persian works of science and philosophy. The scholars translated these works into Arabic. One center of this study was the House of Wisdom in Baghdad. Later, this ancient learning returned to Europe when the works of Muslim scholars were translated.

2. Explain how Muslim scholars helped save the learning of the West.

Arts and Sciences Flourish  (pages 276–278)

**What were some achievements of Muslim society?**

Literature was a strong tradition before Islam. Later, the Qur’an became the standard for all Arabic literature and poetry. The collection *The Thousand and One Nights* included many entertaining stories, fairy tales, and legends.

Muslims had their own special practices in art. For instance, artists could not draw pictures of people. Only Allah, the religion said, could create life. Unable to draw these images, Muslims developed a new art form. They practiced calligraphy, or the art of beautiful handwriting.

Muslim scholars made great advances in medicine and mathematics. The physician al-Razi wrote an encyclopedia that collected all that was known about medicine from Greece to India. In science, Muslims studied the work of ancient Greek scientists but used logic rather than experiments to reach conclusions. One Muslim scientist made new discoveries about how people see. His findings helped lead to the invention of the telescope and microscope. A mathematician named al-Khwarizmi wrote a textbook that developed algebra.

3. Name four achievements of Muslim scientists and mathematicians.

Philosophy and Religion Blend Views  (pages 278–279)

**How did philosophy blend with Islam?**

Philosophers at the House of Wisdom also translated works of the ancient Greek philosophers. Muslim philosopher Ibn Rushd was criticized for trying to join their ideas with Muslim ideas. But he argued that Greek philosophy and Islam both searched for the truth. The Jewish philosopher Maimonides, who lived in the Muslim Empire, was also criticized for his ideas. He wrote a book that blended philosophy, religion, and science. Philosophers reflected the different people who lived in the Muslim Empire. Muslims came to recognize the value of their differences.

4. Why was Ibn Rushd criticized?
Terrorism

Case Study: September 11, 2001

BEFORE YOU READ
In the last section, you read about global security issues. In this section, you will learn about terrorism and its effect on today's world.

AS YOU READ
Use a chart like the one below to take notes on the effects of terrorism.

What Is Terrorism? (pages 1087–1088)
What motivates terrorists and what methods do they use?

Terrorism is the use of violence against people or property to force changes in societies or governments. The reasons for modern terrorism are many. Reasons include gaining independence, getting rid of foreigners, and changing society. In the late 20th century, another type of terrorist appeared. These terrorists wanted to destroy what they believed were the forces of evil.

Terrorists use violence to try to achieve their goals. Terrorists often use bombs and bullets. The targets of terrorist attacks usually are crowded places. Some terrorist groups have used biological and chemical weapons. Attacks on information systems such as computer networks are called cyberterrorism. These attacks are done for political reasons.

1. What types of weapons do terrorists use?

Terrorism Around the World (pages 1088–1089)
How has terrorism affected the world?

In the Middle East, Palestinians and Israelis have argued for decades about land ownership. This argu-
ment has resulted in many terrorist acts. Often a Palestinian group does an act of terrorism. In response, the Israelis strike back. In Northern Ireland, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) has carried out terrorist acts for many years. The IRA want the British to give up control over Northern Ireland.

Many terrorist groups are found in East Asia. For example, a religious cult named Aum Shinrikyo wants to control Japan. In Africa, civil unrest and regional wars cause most terrorist acts. Narcoterrorism often happens in Latin America. Narcoterrorism is terrorism connected with the trade of illegal drugs.

2. What has caused most of the terrorist activity in Africa?

The United States Responds

How has the United States fought back against terrorism?

After September 11, the United States asked for an international effort to fight terrorism. U.S. officials suspected that Osama bin Laden directed the September 11 attacks. Bin Laden was the leader of a terrorist group called al-Qaeda.

The U.S. government created the Department of Homeland Security in 2002. Its job was to organize the fight against terrorism in the United States.

U.S. officials began to search for al-Qaeda terrorists in the United States. In addition, U.S. officials arrested and questioned many Arabs and other Muslims. Critics said that arresting people because of nationality or religion was unfair. They said that some of the arrested people probably did not commit a crime.

The USA Patriot Act became law. This law allowed the government several powers to help chase and capture terrorists.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) ordered airlines to put bars on cockpit doors. These bars would help stop hijackers from getting control of planes. National Guard troops began to guard airports. Trained security officers called sky marshals were put on planes. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act was passed. It put the federal government in charge of airport security.

4. How was aviation security increased?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

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1. This is a nomadic, desert tribesman who joined with other tribesmen to begin the settlements from which the Muslim Empire sprang.

2. In Arabic, this means “God.”

3. This city was the original home of Muhammad and became its most holy city.

4. This refers to the migration in 622 of Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Yathrib.

5. This became Yathrib’s new name.

6. This is an Islamic house of worship.

7. This means “one who has submitted.”

8. This is the Muslim holy book and is considered to be the true word of God only in its original Arabic version.

9. This is Muhammad’s example and, as such, is considered the model for living a proper Muslim life.

10. This is what the duties of all Muslims are called.

11. This is the system of law that regulates the family life, moral conduct, business life, and community life of Muslims.

12. This is the pilgrimage that each Muslim strives to make at least once in a lifetime.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you suppose Muhammad’s teachings and the subsequent establishment of Islam were as successful as they were?
A. Terms and Names  If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example:  By 750, the Muslim Empire stretched for approximately 6,000 miles, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indus River.  ___________________ true ___________________

Example:  The Abbasids moved the capital of the Muslim Empire to the city of Medina.  ___________________ Baghdad ___________________

1. The word caliph means “Allah’s servant” and was the title given to each leader of the Muslim Empire following Muhammad.  ______________________________________

2. The first four caliphs to rule after Muhammad’s death were elected by the Muslim community and were known as the “rightly chosen” caliphs.  ______________________

3. During the Umayyad caliphate, the rulers moved the capital to Damascus and began to indulge in a luxurious lifestyle.  ______________________________________________

4. The group of Muslims that pursued a life of poverty and spirituality were called the Sufi.  __________________________________________________________

5. The Abbasid caliphate, named after Muhammad’s daughter, was established in North Africa.  __________________________________________________________

6. Al-Andalus was the name of the Muslim state formed in southern Spain by the Umayyads.  __________________________________________________________

7. The Shi’a, the larger of the two main divisions of Islam, embrace Muhammad’s example as the best guide for how to lead a proper Muslim life.  _________________________________

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What characteristics of trade within the Muslim Empire made it so successful?
CHAPTER 10
SECTION QUIZ  Muslim Culture

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

_____ 1. Whas was the capital of the Abbasid Empire?
   a. Cairo
   b. Córdoba
   c. Baghdad
   d. Damascus

_____ 2. What was the Fatimid capital?
   a. Cairo
   b. Cordoba
   c. Baghdad
   d. Damascus

_____ 3. The “protected people,” or the Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians, were members of which class in the Muslim society?
   a. upper
   b. second
   c. third
   d. lowest

_____ 4. What was the name of the center of learning under Abbasid rule?
   a. House of Thought
   b. House of Wisdom
   c. House of Education
   d. House of Scholarship

_____ 5. Calligraphy is a type of what?
   a. handwriting
   b. mapmaking
   c. mathematics
   d. scientific measurement

_____ 6. Al-Khwarizmi was a scholar whose work with al-jabr contributed greatly to which field?
   a. medicine
   b. astronomy
   c. philosophy
   d. mathematics

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think was the most interesting or valuable contribution of the scholars and scientists of the Muslim world during the time covered by this section? Explain.
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

_____ 1. The major goal of radical religious and cultural terrorist groups is the destruction of
   a. government and religious buildings.
   b. what they consider the forces of evil.
   c. subway stations and shopping malls.
   d. all forms of government.

_____ 2. Why do government officials find the use of chemical and biological agents in terrorist attacks particularly worrisome?
   a. because biochemical agents are relatively easy to acquire
   b. because it is impossible to guard against biochemical attacks
   c. because biochemical attacks inflict huge numbers of casualties
   d. because people fear biochemical attacks more than other terrorist attacks

_____ 3. Terrorism that involves politically motivated attacks on information systems is known as
   a. virtual terrorism.
   b. cyberterrorism.
   c. narcoterrorism.
   d. biochemical terrorism.

_____ 4. Osama bin Laden used mountain hideouts in Afghanistan as a base of operations for his global network of terrorists known as
   a. Islamic Jihad.
   b. FARC.
   c. Aum Shinrikyo.
   d. al-Qaeda.

_____ 5. One criticism leveled at the USA Patriot Act is that it
   a. allows the government to infringe on people’s civil rights.
   b. provides too much protection for people’s civil rights.
   c. focuses too heavily on aviation security.
   d. fails to address the issue of aviation security.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Many governments have firmly stated that they do no and will not negotiate with terrorists. Do you think this a practical approach to the problem of terrorism? Why or why not?