

Chapter 10 The Muslim World

Section 1 "The Rise of Islam"

Oasis Towns and Desert Life

- ◊ Arab _____ occupied the Arabian Peninsula
- ◊ Bedouins – nomadic _____ that adapted to desert life
- Mecca – a _____ town
- ◊ _____ – ancient shrine & Pilgrimage / tourist site

Muhammad

- ◊ Born in _____ around 570
- ◊ Shepherd/merchant
- ◊ Married _____

Muhammad's Vision

- ◊ At the age of 40, he heard a voice (_____) saying "Proclaim"
- ◊ New faith called Islam – " _____ "

The Hijra

- ◊ In 622, he left Mecca for _____
Why? _____
- ◊ Know as the " _____ "
- ◊ Yathrib was renamed _____
- ◊ From there he led attacks on _____
- ◊ 630 – Muhammad _____ to Mecca

Death of the Prophet

- ◊ _____ – Muhammad's death
- ◊ Islam _____ the death of its prophet
- ◊ _____ Bakr was elected the first caliph, or successor to Muhammad

The Message of Islam

- ◊ Monotheism
- ◊ _____ – name for God in Arabic
- ◊ _____ – sacred text of Islam as revealed to Muhammad
- ◊ Guide to _____, sets harsh punishments
- ◊ _____ – Muslim house of worship

Five Pillars of Islam (SS.912.W.3.1)

- ◊ _____ of Faith
- ◊ Prayer _____ times a day
- ◊ _____ for the poor
- ◊ Fasting from sunrise to sunset during _____
- ◊ Hajj – pilgrimage to _____

Other Islamic Teachings

- ◊ Sunna– Muhammad's _____
- ◊ _____ – regulates family life, moral conduct, business, and community life.
- ◊ They believe in the same _____ as Jews and Christians
- ◊ Islam was God's final and complete _____
- ◊ Jews and Christians are "People of the _____"

Section 2 "Islam Spreads" SS.912.W.3.3

Muhammad's Successors

- ◊ In 632, Abu-Bakr – 1st _____
- ◊ Umar, Uthman, & _____
- ◊ Umayyads – moved capital to _____

Movements within Islam

Sunni Muslims

- ◊ Felt the caliph should be chosen by the Muslim _____
- ◊ Viewed the caliph as a leader, not a religious _____

Shi'a Muslims

- ◊ Said the only true successors to the Prophet must be _____ of Muhammad's daughter and son-in-law, Fatima and Ali

Abbassids

- ◊ Abu al-Abbas captured Damascus and _____ the Umayyad family (750)
- ◊ Abbassid dynasty lasted until 1258 and ended _____ dominance
- ◊ _____ age of Islamic civilization (wealth & power)
- ◊ New capital: _____ (Iraq)
 - Domes and minarets – slender towers of mosques from which the _____ calls the faithful to prayer

Section 3 "Muslim Achievements"

Give examples of each:

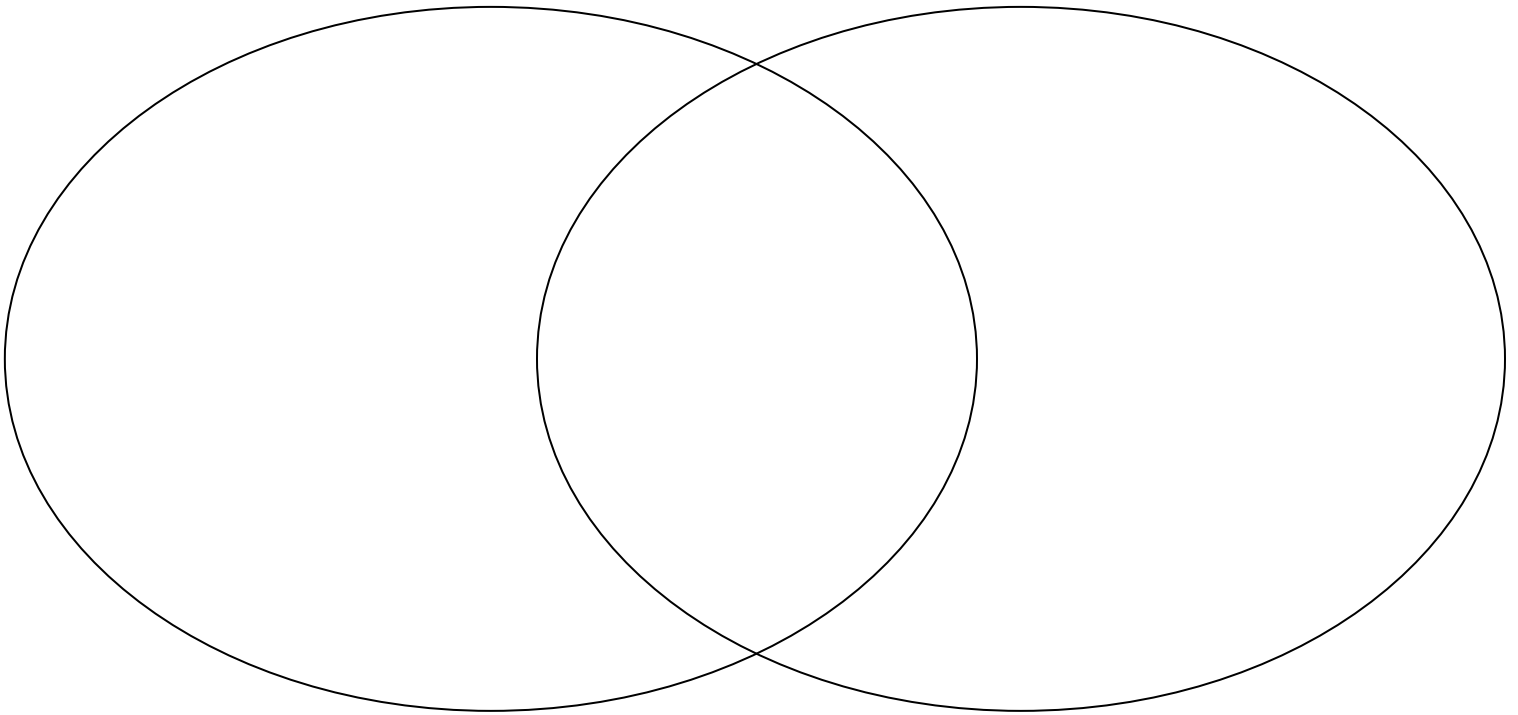
- ◇ Astronomy: _____
- ◇ House of Wisdom: _____
- ◇ Literature: _____
- ◇ Art/Architecture: _____
- ◇ Math & Science: _____

Review Question

Using the information on **page 268**, in what ways are the teachings of the Muslims similar to those of the Christians? How are they different? Use the Venn Diagram to explain your answer.

Islam

Christianity



World Religions and Ethical Systems

Using the information on pages 282-297 answer questions 1-12 on p. 297

Buddhism (pp. 284-285)

1. According to the Buddha, how does one achieve happiness and fulfillment?
2. Why do Buddhists take special care to avoid killing any living being?

Christianity (pp. 286-287)

3. Why is Jesus Christ central to the Christian religion?
4. What do Christians hope to achieve by following the teachings of Jesus Christ?

Hinduism (pp. 288-289)

5. What is the importance of the Ganges River in Hinduism?
6. Who are the three main gods of Hinduism?

Islam (pp. 290-291)

7. What is the most important night of Ramadan? Why?
8. What are the Five Pillars of Islam?

Judaism (pp. 292-293)

9. Why do Jews consider the Western Wall to be sacred?
10. What is the role of the rabbi in the Jewish tradition?

Confucianism (pp. 294-295)

11. Around what five relationships did Confucius believe society should be organized?
12. According to tradition, what does filial piety require of children?