



■ Essential Question:

–What was the impact of the Islamic Empire under the Abbasids & Umayyads?

■ Do Now Question:

–Describe three key factors that lead to the rise of Islamic Empires

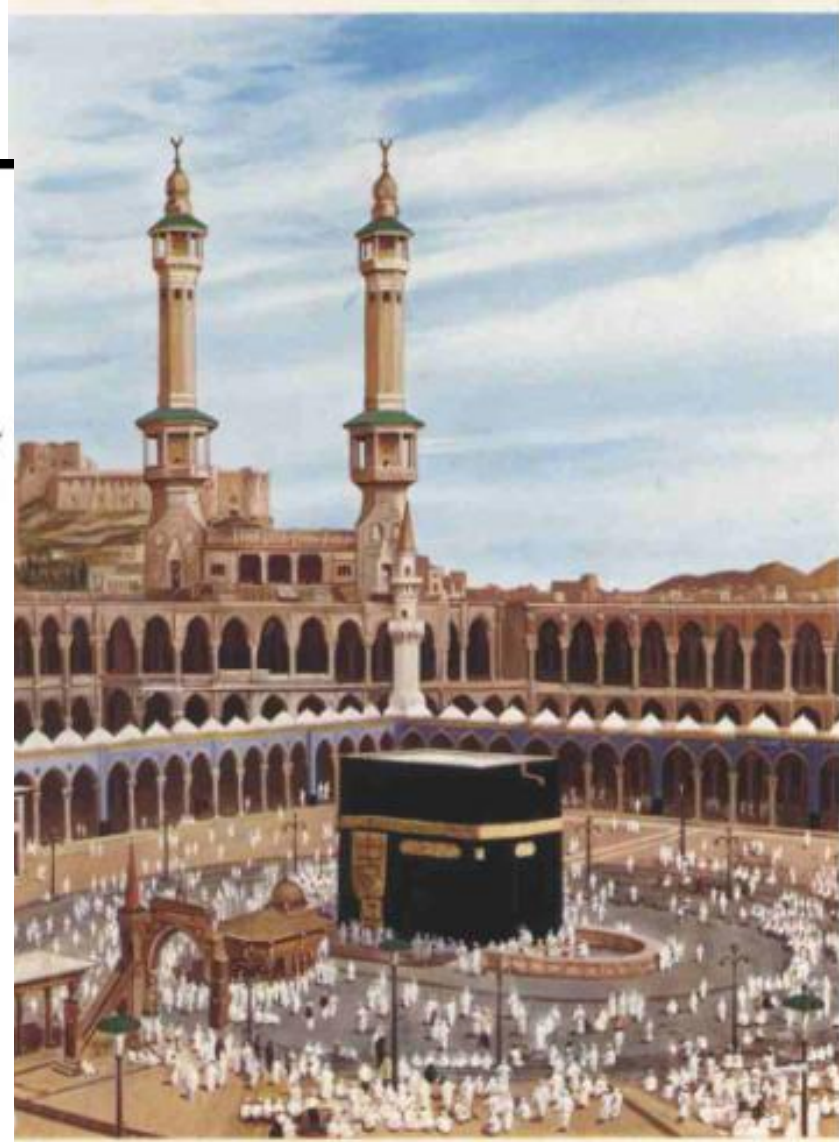
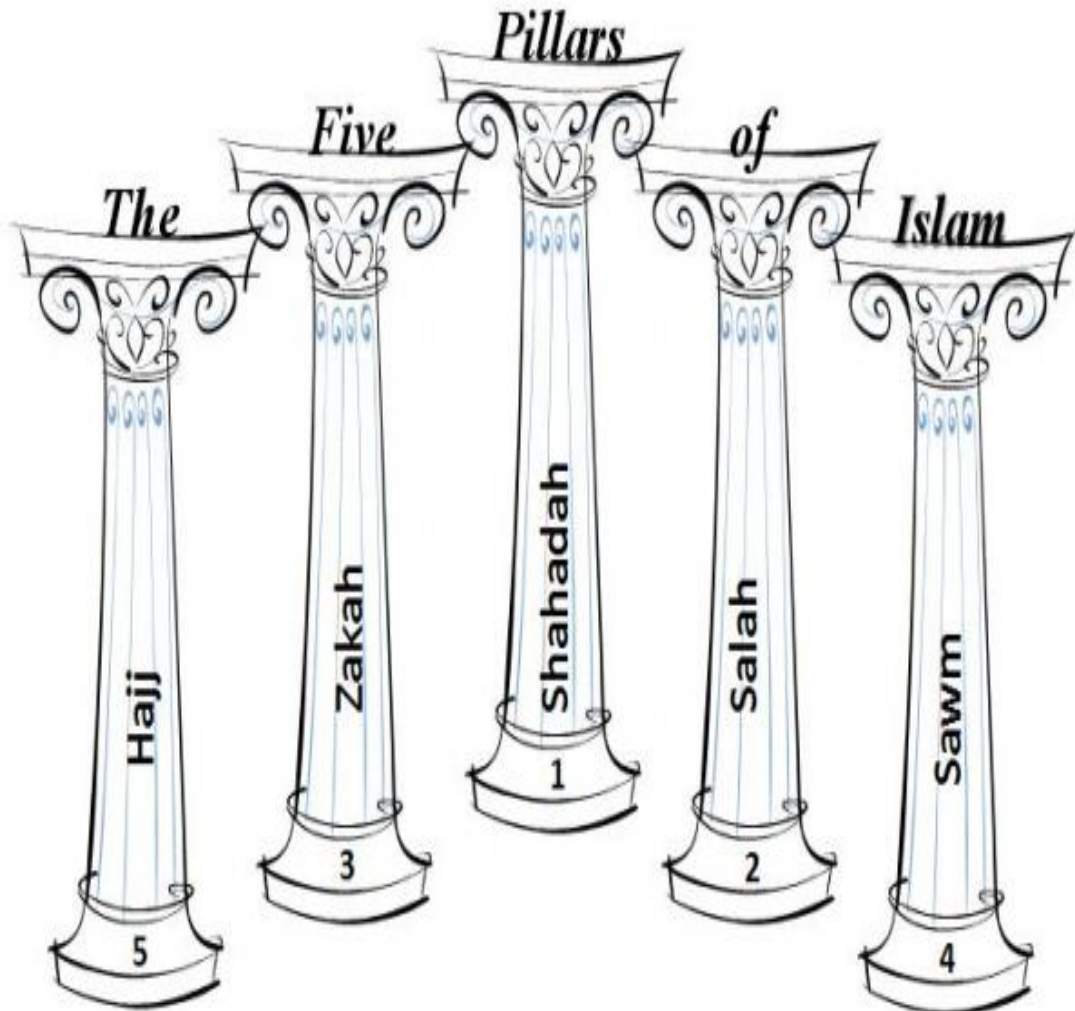
# Overview of Islam

- Around 600 AD, a new monotheistic religion began called Islam:
  - Islam was founded by the prophet Muhammad in the Arabian city of Mecca
  - After the Hijrah to Medina, Muhammad gained converts & returned to Mecca



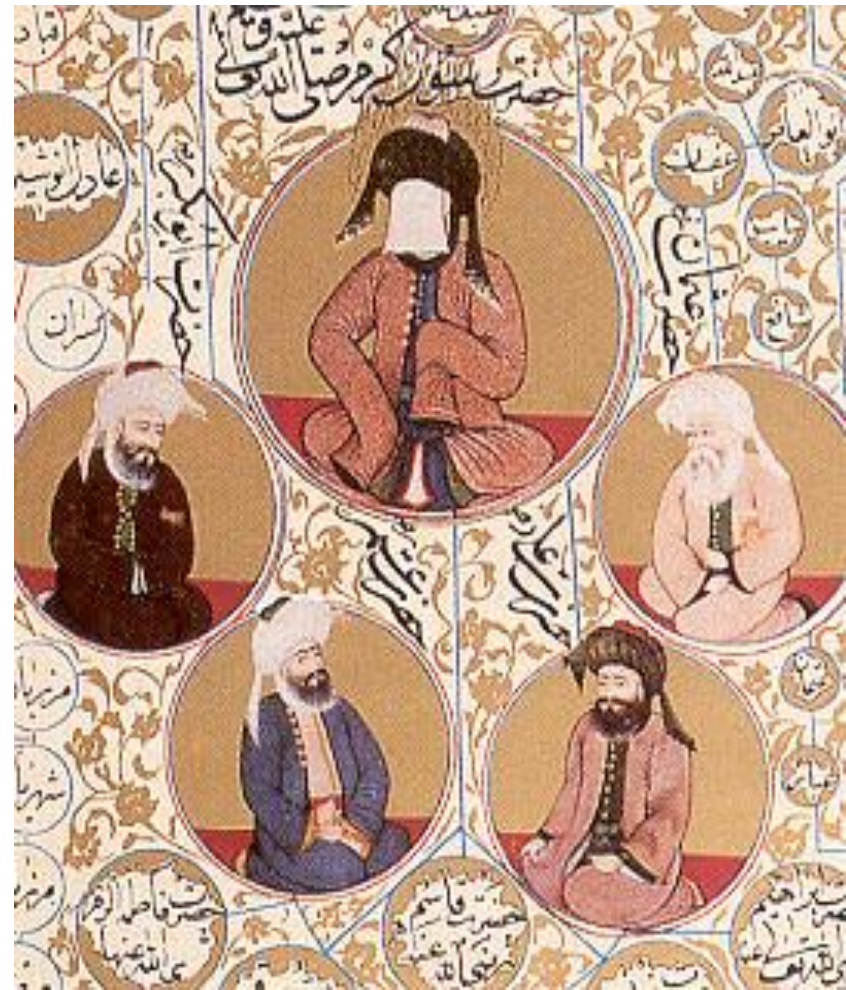
# Overview of Islam

- Muslims believe in the Five Pillars of Islam:



# Islam After Muhammad

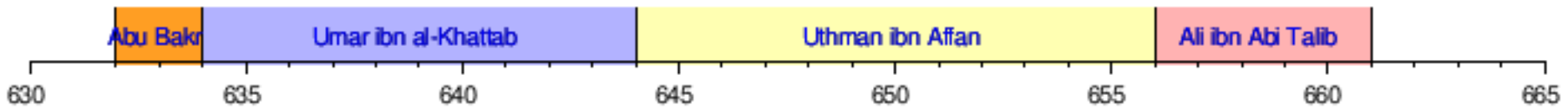
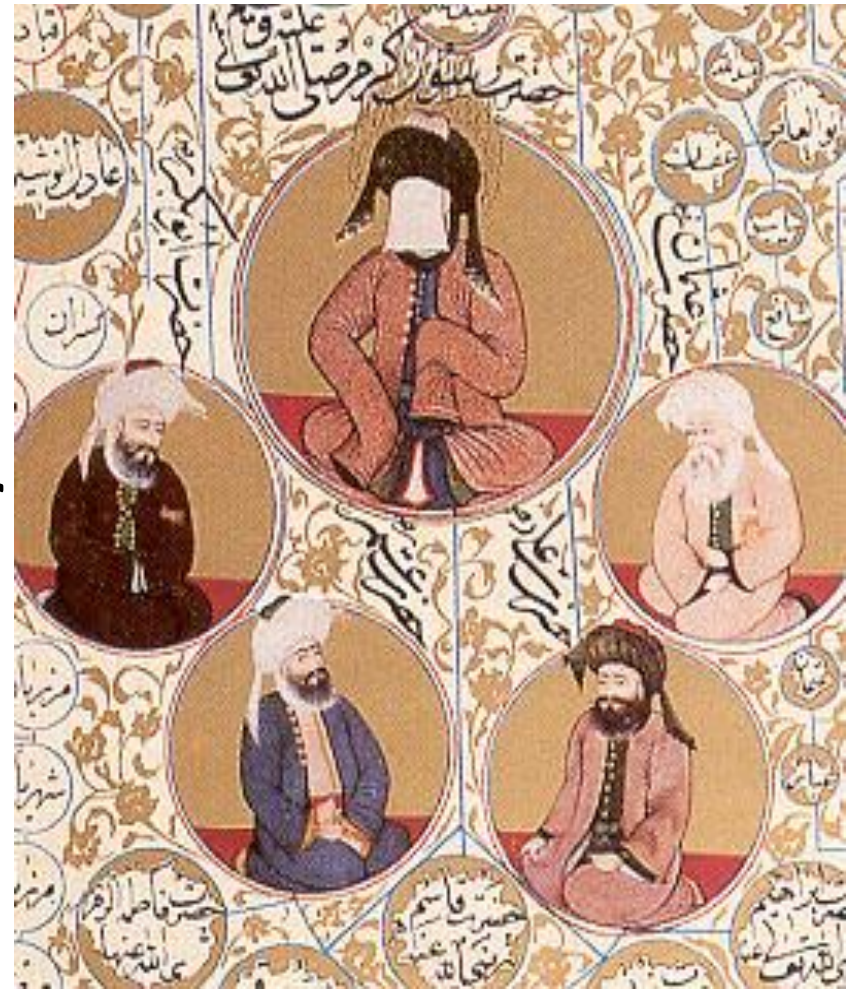
- When Muhammad died in 632, the Muslim community elected a new leader called a caliph (“successor”)
- The first 4 caliphs all knew Muhammad & promised to stay true to the Qur'an & Muhammad's message



Muhammad & the  
Rightly Guided Caliphs

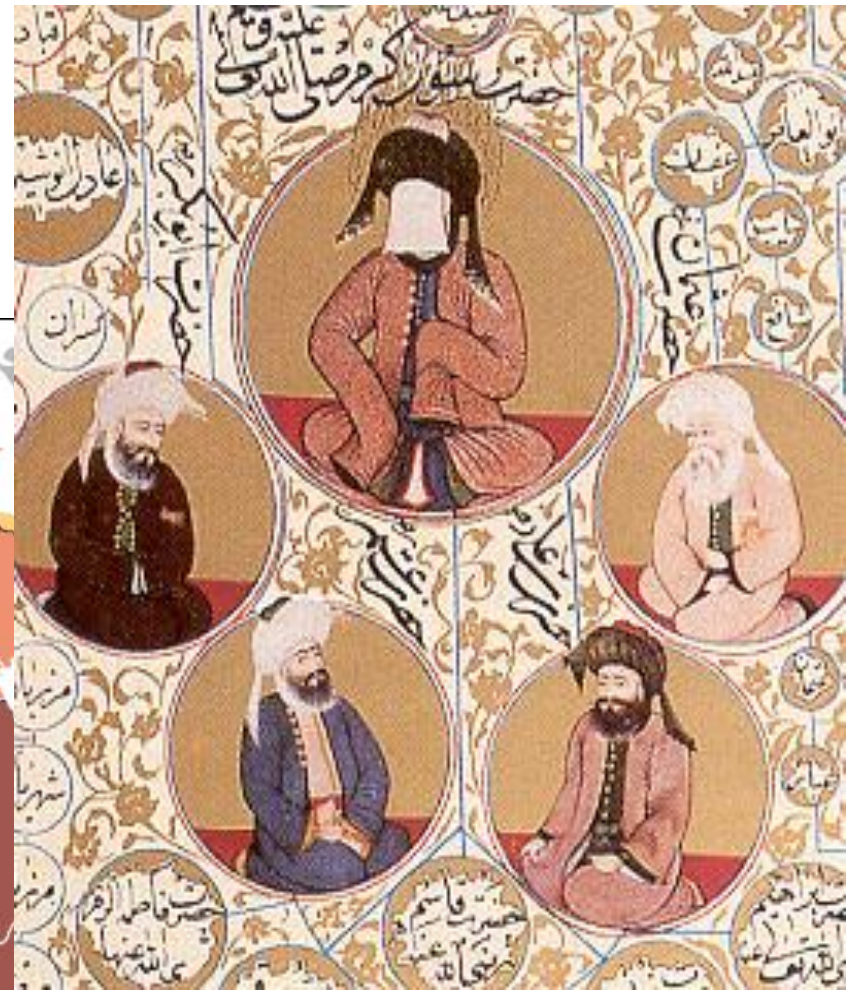
# The Rightly Guided Caliphs

- The first caliph was Muhammad's friend & father-in-law, Abu Bakr:
  - His goal was to keep Muslims united under his gov't ("caliphate")
  - He used jihad to control & expand the Muslim empire



# The Rightly Guided Caliphs

- The empire expanded under the next caliphs



Abu Bakr

Umar ibn al-Khattab

Uthman ibn Affan

Ali ibn Abi Talib

630

635

640

645

650


655

660

665

During the Rightly Guided Caliphates, the Islamic Empire expanded "Dar-al-Islam" (the areas where Islam is practiced)

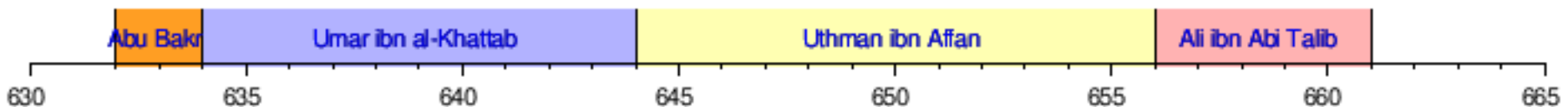
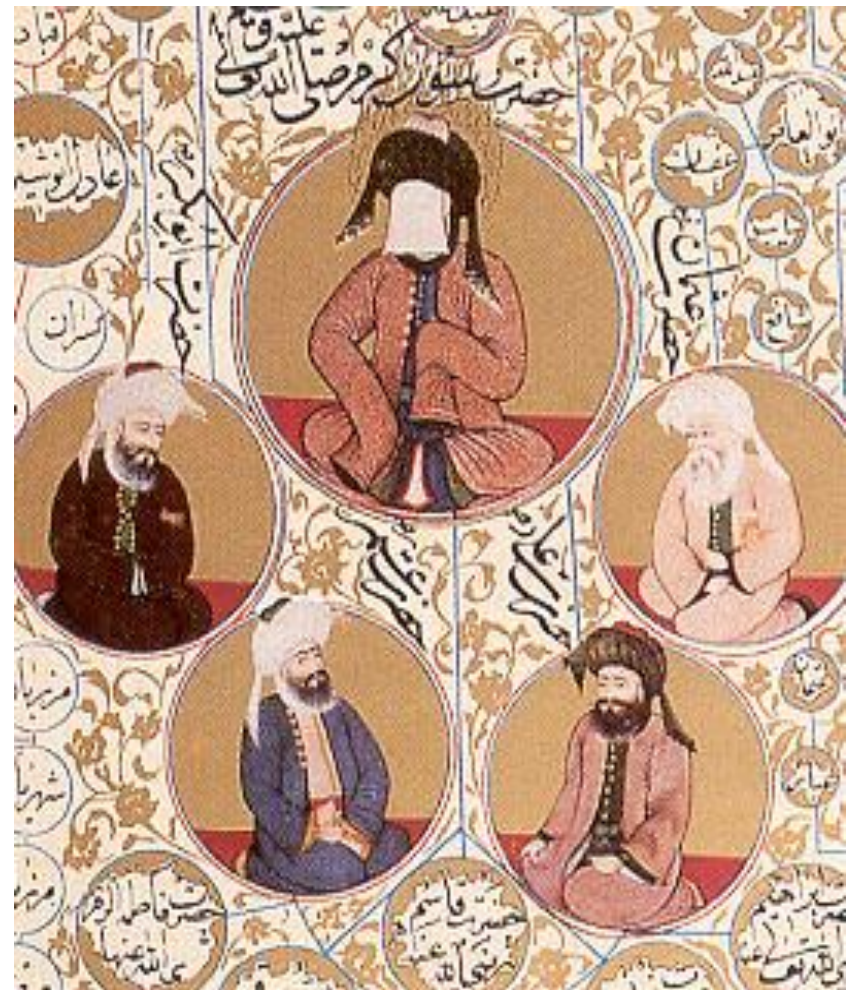
The caliphs used the Shari'ah (laws of Islam) to govern the empire



The caliphate never forced non-Muslims to convert, especially "People of the Book" & allowed religious tolerance as long as taxes were paid to the empire

# The Umayyad Empire

- After Ali's death in 661 led to a civil war for control of the empire:
  - The clan that came to power started the Umayyad Empire
  - But the rise of the Umayyads led to a division in Islam





# The Sunni-Shi'a Split

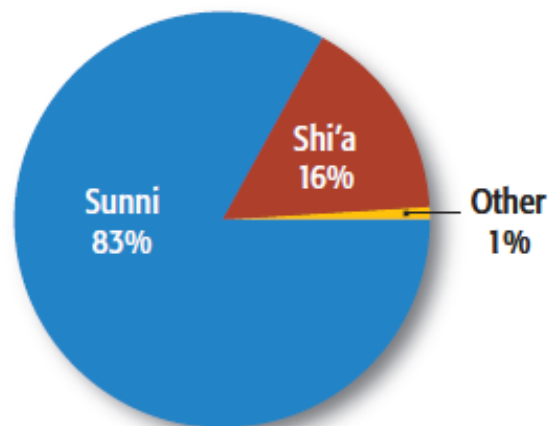
Before the Umayyads, caliphs were elected members of Muhammad's family

- Shi'a Muslims rejected the Umayyads
- The Shi'a believe that caliph must come directly from Muhammad's bloodline
- Sunni Muslims accepted the rule of the Umayyads
- The Sunni believe caliphs should follow Muhammad's example, but don't have to be relatives

# Basic Differences Between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

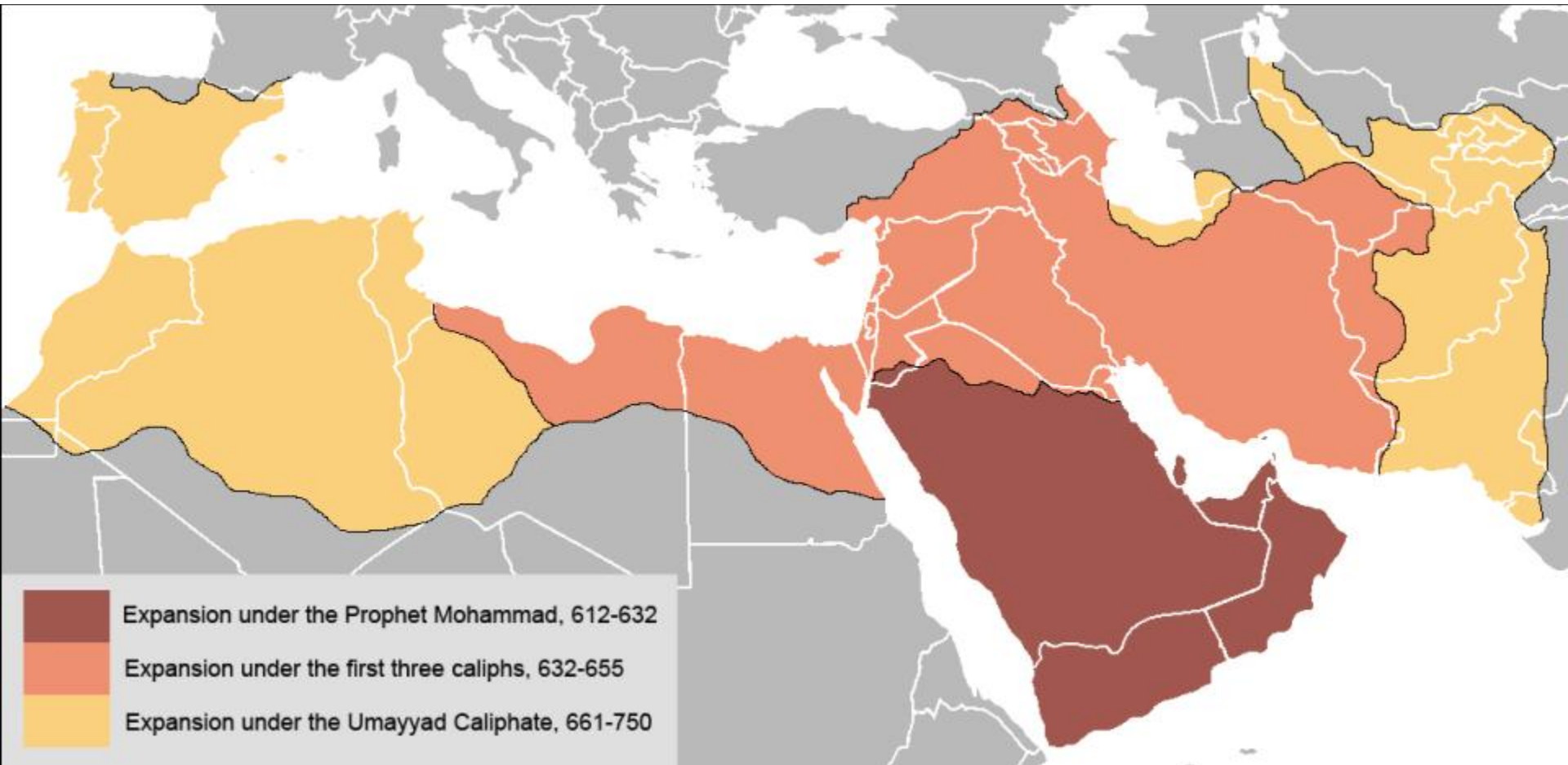
Sunni	Shi'a
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Believe that the first four caliphs were "rightly guided"</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Believe that Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law, should have succeeded Muhammad</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Believe that Muslim rulers should follow the Sunna, or Muhammad's example</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Believe that all Muslim rulers should be descended from Muhammad; do not recognize the authority of the Sunna</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Claim that the Shi'a have distorted the meaning of various passages in the Qur'an</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Claim that the Sunni have distorted the meaning of various passages in the Qur'an</li></ul>

**Percentage Today of Sunni and Shi'a Muslims Worldwide**

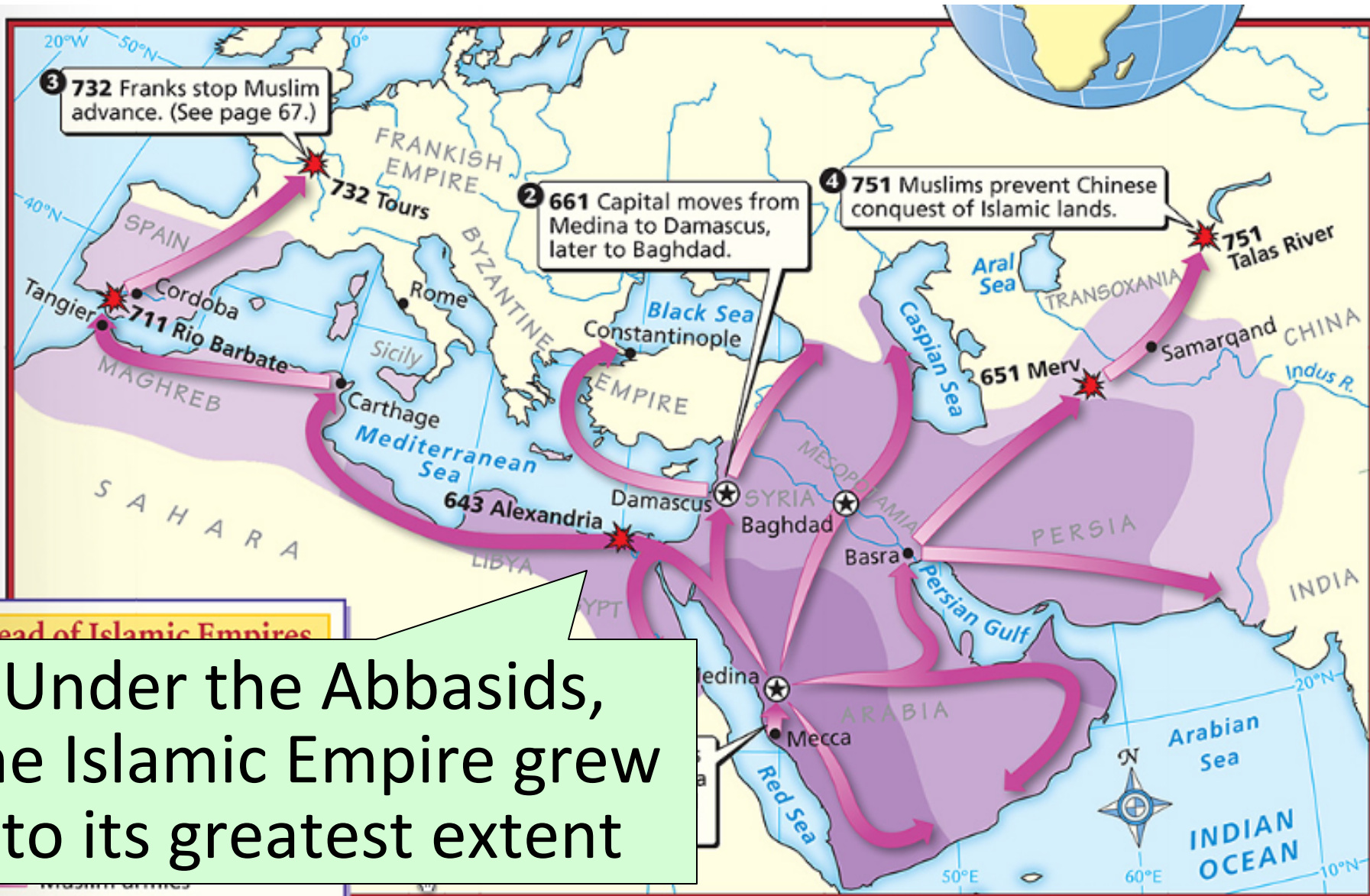


# The Umayyad Empire

The Umayyads expanded the empire which brought wealth & new Islamic converts



# In 750, the Umayyad Empire was overthrown by the Abbasids

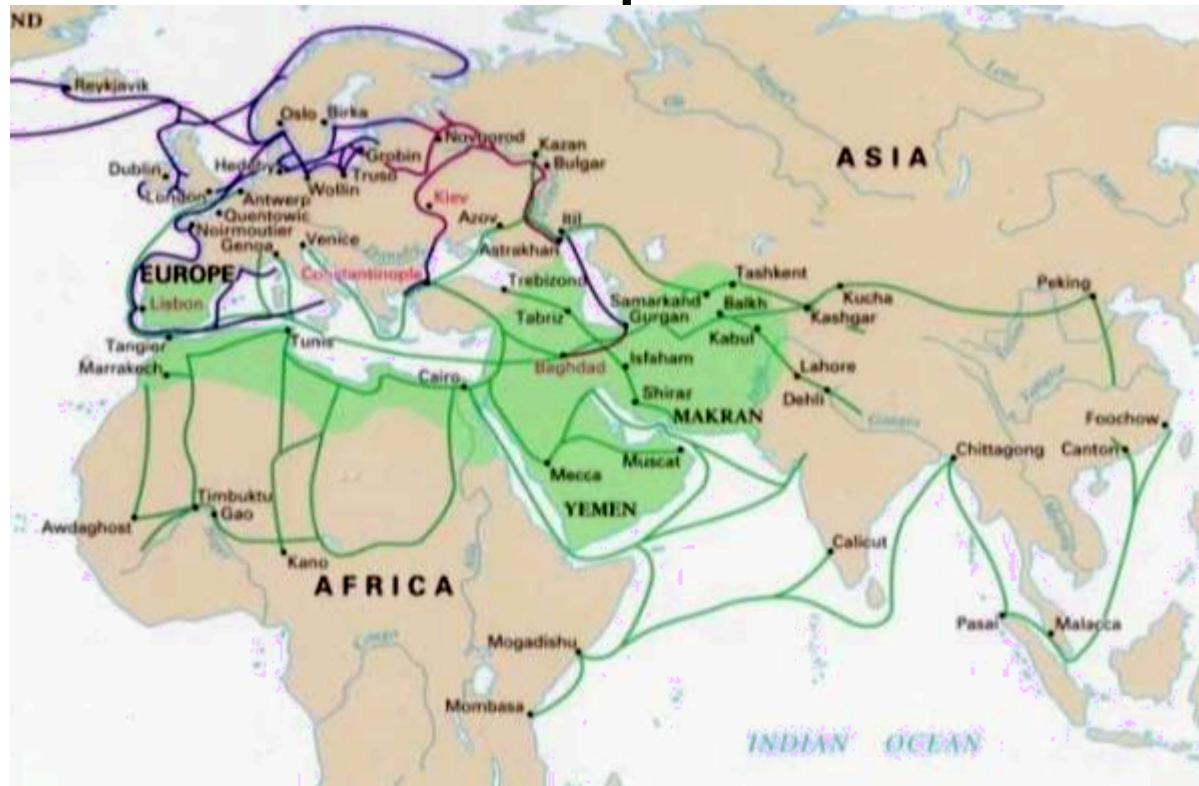


Spread of Islamic Empires

Under the Abbasids, the Islamic Empire grew to its greatest extent

# The Abbasid Empire

- The Abbasid Empire (750 to 1258):
  - The Abbasid caliphate built a strong gov't bureaucracy to rule their empire
  - Muslim merchants expanded wealth by trading across Africa, Indian Ocean, and Mediterranean Sea



# The Abbasid Empire

Wealth from trade led to a golden age, a time of great Muslim achievements in science, math, medicine, & architecture

