### Slide 2.2A: The First Three Caliphs: Abu Bakr, Umar, and Uthman

#### Abu Bakr (A.D. 632-634)
- *caliph (khalifa):* leader of a Muslim community, but not a prophet
- friend of Muhammad’s; early convert to Islam
- faced two main problems:
  1. false prophets claimed to be successors of Muhammad
  2. secession of Arabic tribes from *ummah* (Muslim community)
- expanded Muslim community into parts of Byzantine and Persian empires

#### Umar (A.D. 634-644)
- defined *A. Dar-al-islam* and *B. Dar-al-Harb* (area where Islam is practiced and areas that threatened Islam)
- successful in expanding *ummah*: empire grew to include Arabia, Iraq, western Persia, Syria, Palestine, and parts of North Africa
- expanded use of *jihad* (struggle against oppression)
- gave more structure to administration of Muslim state; created tax system

#### Uthman (A.D. 644-656)
- Muhammad’s son-in-law; wealthy merchant
- first years of rule were peaceful, but later had financial problems
- ordered the compilation of a definitive Qur’an
- accused of nepotism
- murdered by Egyptian rebels; beginning of open political and religious conflict in Muslim community
Slide 2.2B: Ali’s Caliphate and the Division Between Sunnis and Shi’as

**Umayyad**
- Uthman member of Umayyad clan
- Mu’awiya, Syrian governor and Umayyad leader
- Mu’awiya increased pressure on Ali

**Hashim**
- Ali member of Hashim clan
- Ali was Muhammad’s cousin and son-in-law; early convert; memorized Qur’an
- elected caliph, but pressured to punish Uthman’s murderers

**Civil War Between Muslims**
- Mu’awiya and Ali’s armies fought at Siffin
- conflict negotiators decided that both Ali and Mu’awiya should resign
- Mu’awiya declared himself caliph; Ali continued to rule in Persia and Iraq
- Kharijites attempted to kill both leaders, but only successful with Ali

**Sunni**
- feel that devout Muslims can be caliphs even if not related to Muhammad
- support rule of first three caliphs
- strongly adhere to idea of *al-jama’ah* (consolidated majority)
- make up approximately 80% of world Muslim population today

**Shi’a**
- never accepted caliphs who were not direct descendants of Muhammad
- believe rule of first three caliphs was illegitimate
- insist that only an *imam*, special Muslim leader, can interpret the Qur’an
- hold that twelve *imams*—Ali was the first—rightful leaders of Muslims

**A Pivotal Point in Muslim History**
- conflict over caliphs created split between Muslims: Sunni Muslims and Shi’a (party of Ali) Muslims
Mu’awiya Establishes a Dynasty
- ruled from A.D. 680 to 750
- caliphal capital moved to Damascus, in prosperous province of Syria
- 14 caliphs succeeded Mu’awiya
- Umayyad Empire stretched from Spain to central Asia

Administrative Reforms
- caliph appointed governors to rule far-flung provinces
- governors ruled from strong garrison towns
- spoils from victories helped finance Umayyad government
- instituted a three-level tax system:
  1) Muslims: paid zakat
  2) Muslim converts, considered mawali, paid higher tax than Muslims
  3) Non-Muslims paid highest tax, izya (security tax)

Umayyad Achievements
- ruled vast empire with important trading cities
- developed innovations in the building of canal and irrigation systems
- perfected mosque construction techniques
  1) Great Mosque of Damascus
  2) Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem

The Downfall
- many devout Muslims opposed extravagant lifestyles of Umayyad rulers
- Persians resented secondary status in Umayyad empire
- Abbasids (led by Abbas) of Persia revolted against Damascus
- after defeating Umayyad armies, Abbasids took control of Muslim empire
Slide 2.2D: The Abbasids

Baghdad: Center of the Empire

- ideally located between Tigris and Euphrates rivers
- served as crossroads for land and water trade
- circular city protected by moat, three concentric walls (largest = 112 feet high and 164 feet thick), imposing gates, and sentry towers
- divided into four quadrants by two highways
- arcades filled with shops, markets, and businesses

Abbasid Achievements

- compiled standard code of law for Muslim world, called the Shari‘ah (Qur’an, Analogy, Consensus, and Hadith)
- Abbasids developed sophisticated system of banking, which used checks
- encouraged learning by building libraries and universities
- excelled in fields of medicine, astronomy, math, chemistry, etc.
- advanced navigational and sailing techniques
- brought Islam to Indonesia

The Downfall...

- Abbasids exceeded Umayyads in terms of lavish living
- Abbasids were never able to maintain complete control over enormous Dar al-Islam
- several independent states separated from Abbasids:
  - Fatimids conquered Sicily, Egypt, and Arabia and built powerful capital city at Cairo
  - Seljuq Turks entered Muslim world as guards for Abbasid leaders and gained control of caliphs
Slide 2.2E: Muslim Spain

Expansion of the Muslim Empire into Spain

- Muslim forces from Morocco gained control of 80% of Spain by A.D. 711
- Attempt to invade France stopped by Charles the Hammer, at Tours in A.D. 732
- Charlemagne's attempts to drive Muslims from Spain failed

- Cordoba's grandeur included: 21 suburbs, 500 mosques, 300 public baths, 70 libraries, and the Great Mosque
- A glorious Muslim society (Golden Age) flourished in Spain from A.D. 711 - 1492
- Umayyad state founded by Abd al-Rahman in A.D. 756, in Cordoba
- Abd al-Rahman III signaled Umayyad rule independent by declaring himself caliph in A.D. 929
- Al-Andalus: the most powerful of the states competing with Abbasid rule

- Ibn Sina's Canon of Medicine became standard medical textbook
- Ibn Rushd (Averroés): most famous of Spanish Muslim scholars
- Advancements were made in literature, medicine, law, agriculture, etc.
- Jews, Christians, and Muslims lived in peace under Muslim rulers