Chapters 3 and 4 Study Guide Answer Key: Islam

Key Terms:

**Qur’an**: The Muslim Holy Book

**Muslim**: A follower of Islam

**Islam**: A religion founded by Muhammad which means “submit to God”

**Muhammad**: Man who founded Islam after his religious awakening in a cave

**Souk**: A market or bazaar

**Sedentary**: Settled

**Caravan**: A group of traders who travel together

**Sand dunes**: Hills of sand shaped by wind

**Oasis**: A wet fertile area in the desert

**Five Pillars of Islam**: The five acts of Worship required of all Muslims

**Jihad**: An Arabic word translated to mean “to make and effort or struggle.” It can mean Holy War.

**Sunnah**: Provides a model for the duties and the way of life expected of Muslims

**Shrine**: A place where people worship a saint or god.

**Pilgrimage**: A journey to a sacred place.

**Mosque**: A building for Muslim prayer.

The Arabian Peninsula is mostly a hot and dry desert land. The Arabian Peninsula is located at the intersection of three Continents: Africa, Asia, and Europe. The traders that passed through the area led to an influx of products and ideas from around the world that would influence the Arabian culture and society.
The physical features of the Arabian Peninsula consist of mostly desert. Sand Dunes can rise to be 800 feet high and stretch for hundreds of miles. The world’s largest sand desert covers most of southern Arabia and is called Rub’ al-Khali. That is translated to mean Empty Quarter. Arabia is one of the hottest and driest places in the world. Summer temperature can reach 100°F daily. In Arabia, there are two main ways to live, having a nomadic lifestyle and moving from place to place or sedentary and live in a town. Nomads would live in tents and raise herds of sheep, goats, and camels. The nomads would live in tribes because a tribe would offer protection that was needed in the dangerous desert. Most towns had markets where people would bargain to agree on a price.

Muhammad was born in Mecca to an important family. Both his parents died by the time he was six and he was raised by his grandfather and later his uncle. He met his future wife Khadijah while he was working and eventually married her at age 25. Because of the trade Mecca was a rich city. When Muhammad was meditating in a cave an angel appeared and told him to recite, recite. After his experience in the cave Muhammad told his wife. Eventually in 613 he began to tell other people about the message. Muhammad taught that there was one God and therefore Islam is a monotheistic religion. Muhammad respected Jews and Christians and called them people of the Book. When Muhammad began to teach his new religion many Arabs were upset. They didn’t want to hear what he had to say and rejected his teachings. They even planned to kill Muhammad. In response Muhammad went north to Medina, which means in Arabic the prophet’s city. After eight years of fighting the people of Mecca welcomed Muhammad back to their city. Muhammad died in 632 in Medina.

What Color robes would someone wear to the Mosque? **White robes**

What is the central teaching in the Qur’an? **There is only one God and Muhammad is his prophet.**

According to the Qur’an what is paradise? **A beautiful garden full of fine food and drink.**
What rights did the Qur’an give to women? **The right to own property, earn money, and get and education**

What is the written record of Muhammad’s words and actions called? **The Hadith**

What are the Five Pillars of Islam? **Statement of faith, praying five times a day, giving to the poor, fasting during Ramadan, traveling to Mecca on a Hajj.**

The Qur’an and the Sunnah provided the basis for Islamic law. What is the word in Arabic? **Shariah**

How many suras are there in the Qur’an? **114**

**Key Terms:**

*Harem*: An area of the house where the women lived

*Shia*: Muslims who thought only members of Muhammad’s family could be Caliphs

*Sunni*: Muslims who believed that anyone could be Caliph as long as they were good Muslims and strong leaders

*Abu Baker*: The first Caliph and one of Muhammad’s first converts

*Caliph*: Title that Muslims use for the highest leader of Islam

*Tolerance*: Acceptance

*Ibn Battutah*: Muslim explorer who traveled to Africa, India, China and Spain in the 1320s

*Sufism*: A spiritual movement that teaches people can find God’s love by having a personal relationship with God

*Suleyman I*: The Ottoman Sultan who reigned from 1520-1566.

*Sultan*: The Ottoman ruler

*Janissaries*: Christian boys who were kidnapped from conquered towns converted to Islam and trained to be fierce fighters

*Mehmed II*: Ottoman Sultan who conquered Constantinople in 1453 and renamed it Istanbul
Omar Khayyam: A famous Sufi poet

Patrons: Sponsors

Minaret: Narrow tower from which Muslims are called to prayer

Calligraphy: Decorative writing

Abu Baker, the first caliph, was a political and military leader, rather than a religious one. By the time Abu Baker died in 634 he had made Arabia a unified Muslim state. It was during this period that the differences between Muslims solidified the Shia and Sunni split. Many of the earliest caliphs came from the Umayyad family. In 711 a combined Arab and Berber army invaded Spain. The army continued onwards but was stopped by a combined European force near Tours. In 750 a new dynasty came to power, The Abbasids.

The Islamic religion spread east toward Malaysia and Indonesia. Indonesia now has the largest Muslim population in the world. Trade both spread religion as well as facilitated the spread of technology from the east to the Islamic Empire. The Arabs learned how to make paper and use gunpowder from the Chinese. African products such as ivory, cloves, gold and slaves were exchanged for porcelain, cloth goods, salt, and iron.

Although the Muslims did not ban religions other than Islam they made the Jews and Christians pay special taxes. The Great Mosque in Cordoba is famous for it marble columns and red and white arches. Al-Idrisi was a famous Muslim geographer. Muslims on the Hajj wear white garments to symbolize the equality and unity of all Muslims.

The Ottoman Empire was very effective at expanding its borders because of what factors? Janissaries and new gunpowder weapons especially cannons.

Mehmed II renamed Constantinople and turned the Hagia Sophia into what? Istanbul and a mosque

Ottoman society was divided into how many classes and what were they? Two classes: the ruling class consisting of judges and other people who advised the sultan. These people had to be loyal to the sultan, practice Islam and understand Ottoman customs and the other class made up of people who did not fit in the previous category.
The Safavid Empire began in what year? **1501**

Who was considered to be the Safavid’s greatest shah and when did he begin his reign? **Abbas in 1588**

Who founded the Mughal Empire and where was it located? **Babur and the Mughal Empire was located in India.**

What happened to the Mughal Empire after Akbar’s death? **It eventually fell apart because of the harsh policies that caused revolts throughout the empire.**

When was the Taj Mahal built? **1631-1647.**

The empires of the Islamic world helped contribute to advances in **astronomy, geography, history, math, and science.** Arab scholars used the astrolabe to figure out their location on earth. This allowed Muslims to face Mecca for their prayers. In 1320 **Ibn Battutah** traveled to Africa, India, China and Spain. Muslim scholars combined the **Indian number system with the Greek science of mathematics.** **Al-Khwarizmi** used these new ideas to write a math textbook on **al-jabr.**

Where was the first Muslim public hospital built? **Baghdad.**

What two forms of literature were popular in the Muslim world? **Poetry and short stories**

The Blue Mosque in Istanbul had how many minarets? **Six**

Where in the Muslim world could someone find calligraphy? **Painted decoration on tiles, woven into carpets, and hammered into decorated steel swords.**