Chapter 15 Islamic Civilization Study Guide

You should know the significance as related to the chapter of each of these terms.

Muhammad (his significance)

- Move from Mecca - Moved to Mecca due to persecution - Hijra Not free to preach in Mecca

Life in the Arabian desert before Islam - Random tribes, lawless, traders, pagans with many religions, sedentary farmers, and Bedouins who were nomadic

630 AD - Year Muhammad defeat Mecca and took over the city led to the spread of Islam throughout Arabia and beyond

Prophets of Islam - Abraham, Jesus, Moses, Muhammad

5 Pillars - Belief, Prayer, Fasting, Pilgrimage, Charity

Legal code of Islam - Sharia Law

European country with Islam - Spain

Safavid Empire Founded in Persia famous for its art, culture and science

Spread of Islam - Spread inside and outside of the Arab empire due to traders and missionaries

Rumi - Muslim Poet who wrote using Sufism
Sufism- Poetry which helped Muslims focus their lives on God

Dhows- Boats used for trade

Baghdad- importance in trade-Baghdad was famous for its location along the Silk Road and being connected to China through overland caravan routes

Value of literacy- Important to read Arabic to understand and read Qur’an

Ramadan- Holy month of fasting in Muslim schedule

Sunnah- Text with the traditions, deeds, and actions of Muhammad

Mosques (feature)- Domed ceilings, arches, minarets, mosaics, place facing Mecca

Caliphs v. sultans- Caliphs –Arabic rulers, non-arabic rulers

Mughal Empire- Muslim empire in India

Greatest size empire- Ummayad Dynasty

Shia/ Sunni Shia are the minority sect of Islam, Sunnis are the majority. Most Shoa are located in Iran and southern Iraq

Reasons for successful spread of Islam-Shared faith in Islam- “Mission from God”
Textiles - Form of material useful in making clothing and for trade

Fields of study with Arabic words - Algebra, chemistry

Drawings of humans and animals - Forbidden in mosques, art, and architecture

Kaaba - Black box in the center of Mecca - holy place

Hijra - Migration to Medina by Muhammad and his followers

Hajj - Spiritual journey which all Muslims must make at least once in their lifetime

Arabic numerals - Numbers adopted by west and Europeans - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 - Easier to use then Roman numerals

Hijaz - Mountainous journey on West Coast of Arabia between Mecca and Medina

Umayyad and Abassid (achievements of greatest dynasties)

Muslim literature

Three essays... you will be asked to write ONE. Choose the one you know the most about.

1. Why are the achievements of Muslim scholars important to world history?

   Look at Muslim culture and scholars focusing on achievements...

2. Describe how the Muslim faith was able to take root in Arabia.
Discuss how military, faith, and tolerance helped the empire to grow

3. Which of the Muslim dynasties or empires do you think was the most significant and why?

Choose a dynasty and support whichever one you choose as the greatest using facts and information from class notes, graphic organizers, and textbook.