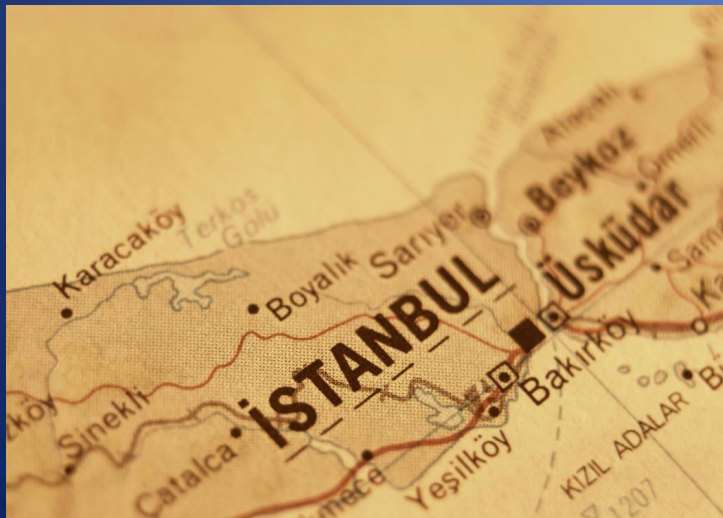




Pg. 304

CH 10 & 9



Abraham

Isaac

Ishmael

Christians & Jews

Muslims



I. THE RISE OF ISLAM pg. 304

A. **Muhammad*** Becomes a Prophet

1. Born in Mecca* 570 AD

a. A trade center & pagan pilgrimage site

b. Was a Bedouin* shepherd

c. Became a merchant, married Khadija & had kids



2. As a Prophet

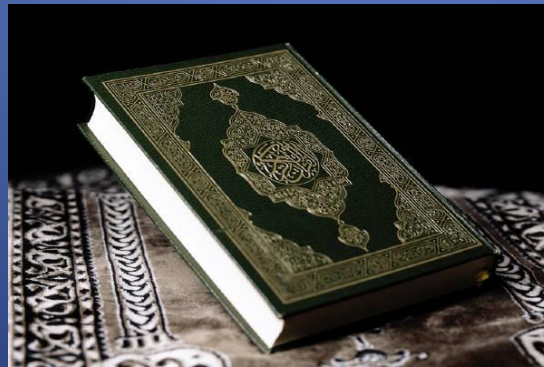
a. Troubled by greed in Mecca

b. @ age 40, said he heard voice of angel Gabriel:

i. Asked him to be messenger of God & he wrote the Quran*

ii. "Islam"—to submit to God

c. spread his message of one true God==Allah



3. The Hirja: A Turning Point

a. Muhammad left Mecca (due to danger & threats)

i. Went to Yathrib* (Medina)

ii. Journey is known as the Hirja*
=1st year of the Muslim calendar
(622 AD)



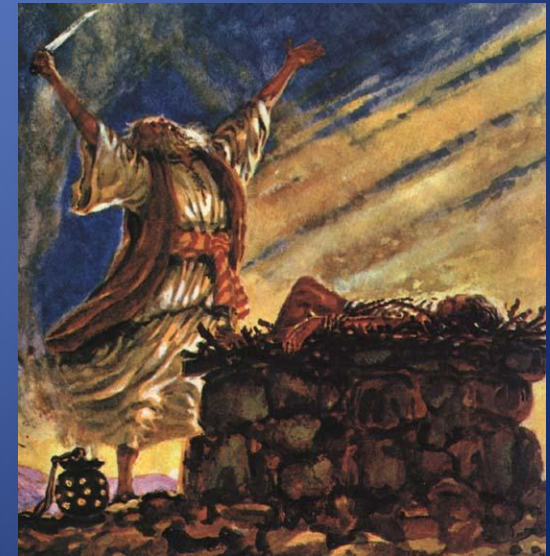
b. Medina (Yathrib) welcomed him & converted to Islam

=1st Muslim umma* (a community of Muslims)

1. Peace & unity in Islam then

c. Muhammad returned to Mecca after battle

d. Rededicated the Kaaba* (Black Stone) in Mecca to Islam





Discovery
EDUCATION

Mohammed

B. The Teachings of Islam

1. The Beliefs:

a. Monotheistic

b. Quran*--Islam's Holy Book

c. All powerful & compassionate
God/Allah

d. Muhammad was God's last &
greatest prophet

i. Other prophets: Abraham,
Moses, David, Jesus



2. Muslims Study the Quran

a. Contains sacred word of God as revealed by Muhammad

b. Serves as Muslims' guide to life

c. Final judgment by God (Allah)

d. Written in Arabic=all Muslims must learn Arabic

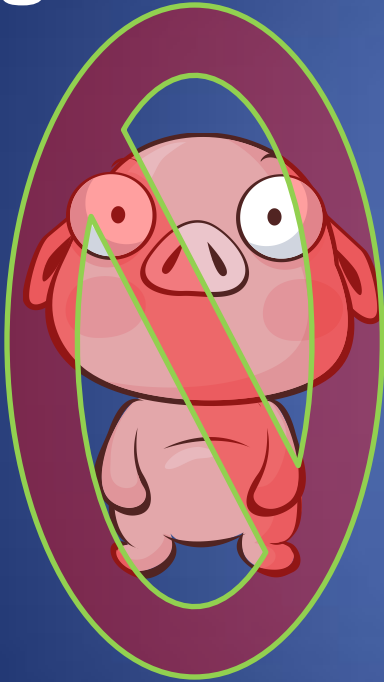
=a shared language that unites all of Islam



e. Muslim Sabbath Day= Friday

f. No Pork

g. No alcohol or gambling



3. Muslims Follow Duties

a. The 5 Duties (Pillars) of Islam*

1. Declaration of Faith (Shahada*)

= "there is no God but Allah &

Muhammad is his messenger"



2. Pray 5 times a day (Salat)

- Wash & then face Mecca to pray
- May be in a mosque*



3. Alms to the poor (Zakat*)

- Give charity to the poor
(=10% of income)

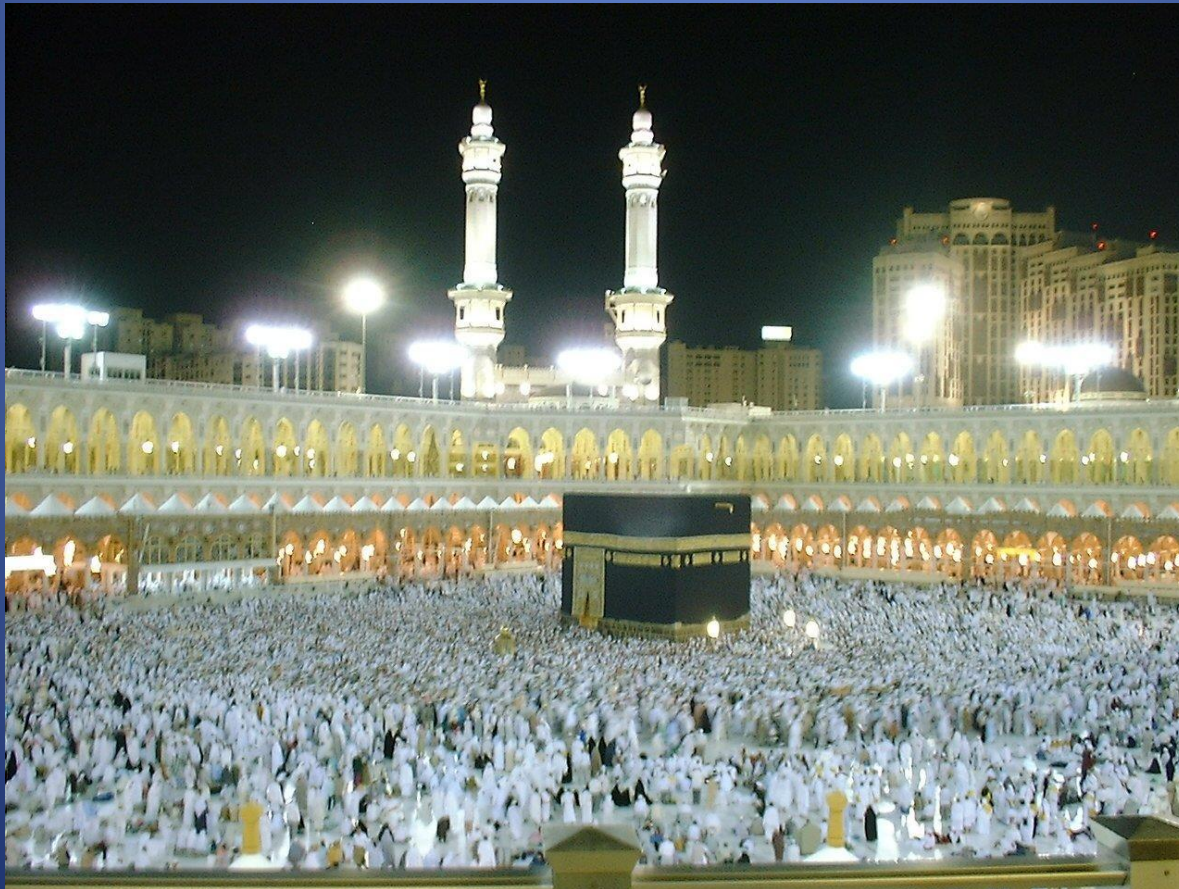


4. Fast from sunup to sundown during holy month of Ramadan (the month when Muhammad received God's Holy Word)



5. The Hajj* =pilgrimage to Mecca

- 2 million Muslims per year travel there on the Hajj to circle the Kaaba & pray



Hajj

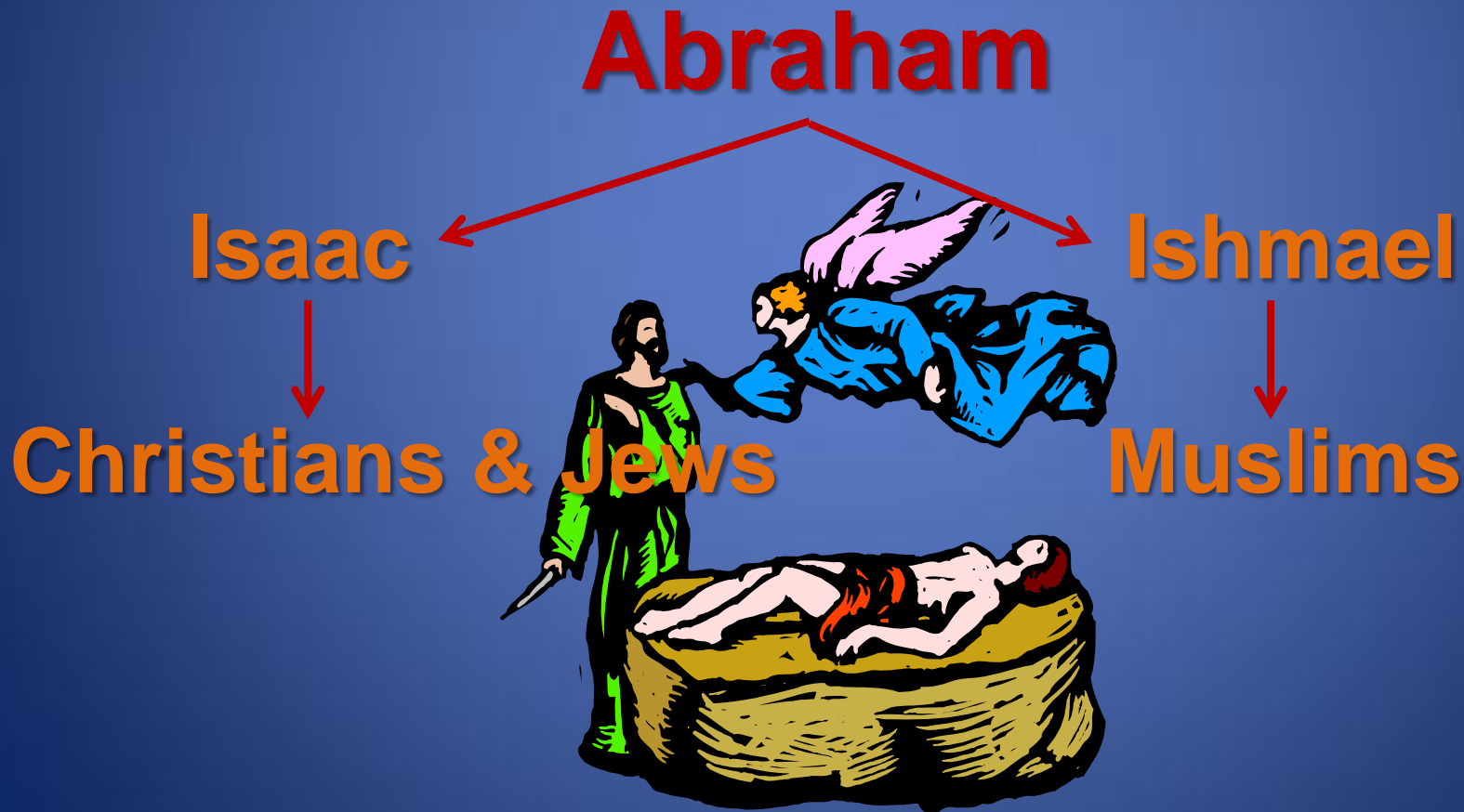


- b. Jihad*?=struggle in God's service**
- i. Holy war v. Christians=terrorism**
 - ii. Wahabbi Islam today**



4. “People of the Book”

a. Muslims consider People of the Book to be Jews & Christians—all traced back to Abraham



5. Women



a. The Hijab--wear head scarf in public (Sunni)

b. Separate areas to eat & worship

c. The Burqua (Shiite)—full body veil

i. banned in France

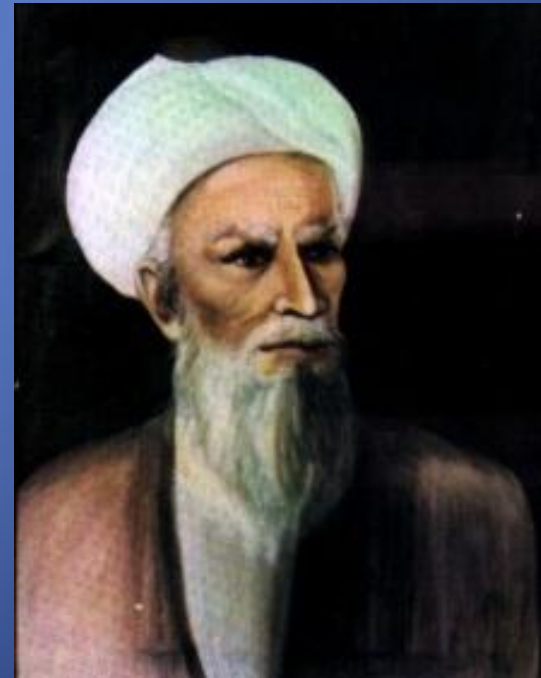


II. BUILDING A MUSLIM EMPIRE pg 310

A. Early Challenges of Islam

1. Death of Muhammad—died in Jerusalem @ Dome of the Rock

a. Abu-Bakr*=father-in-law of Muhammad as 1st caliph





Discovery
EDUCATION

The Teachings of Islam



2. Arabs Unite Under Islam

a. Abu-Bakr united Arab tribes under Islam

3. Early Victories

a. Expanded Islam into Persia & Byzantine land



B. Divisions Emerge Within Islam

1. Sunni

vs.

Shiite

Rulers: • Abu-Bakr

• Ali=son-in-law of Muhammad

Leaders: • caliphs,
ummayyad

• Imams: (priests)
(descendents of Muhammad)

Where: • all of Middle East

• parts of Iran, Iraq, Lebanon

Faith: • not as strict
(hijab for women)

• strict Islam
(burqua for women)

#s: • 90% of Islam

• 10% of Islam

2. Suffis*

a. Muslim mystics

b. less than 1% of Islam

c. mostly in Asia



C. Umayyad Caliphs Build an Empire

1. Umayyads* 661-750AD

a. Dynasty of Sunni caliphs in Syria

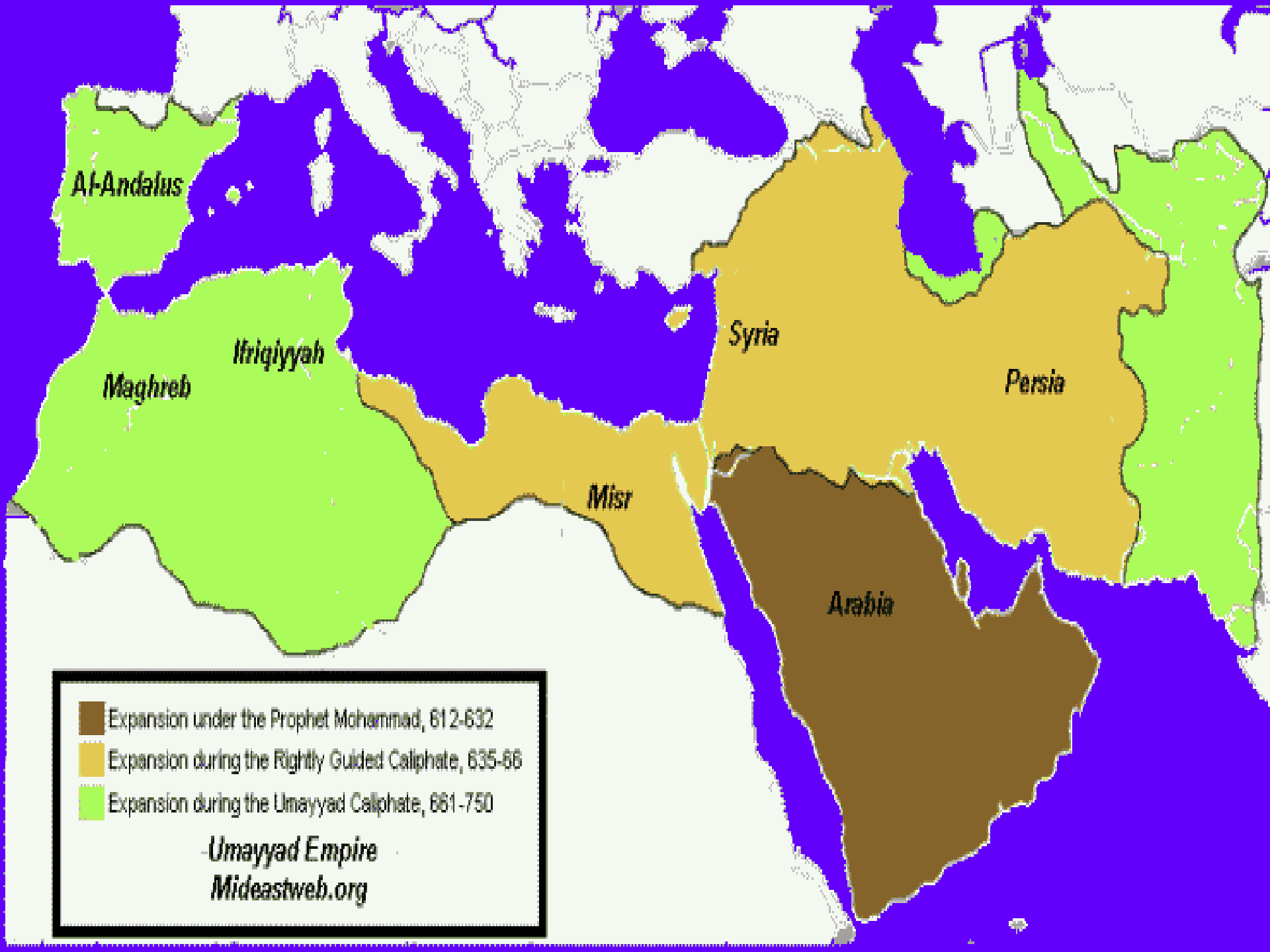
i. Empire: Spain → India

2. Expanding the Muslim Empire

a. Stopped in Europe @ Battle of Tours

Jihad?





Al-Andalus

Ifriqiyyah

Maghreb

Syria

Persia

Misr

Arabia

- Expansion under the Prophet Mohammad, 612-632
- Expansion during the Rightly Guided Caliphate, 635-66
- Expansion during the Umayyad Caliphate, 661-750

Umayyad Empire
Mideastweb.org

3. Reasons for Muslim Success (building an empire):

a. Weakness of Persian & Byzantine empires

i. Both worn out by wars

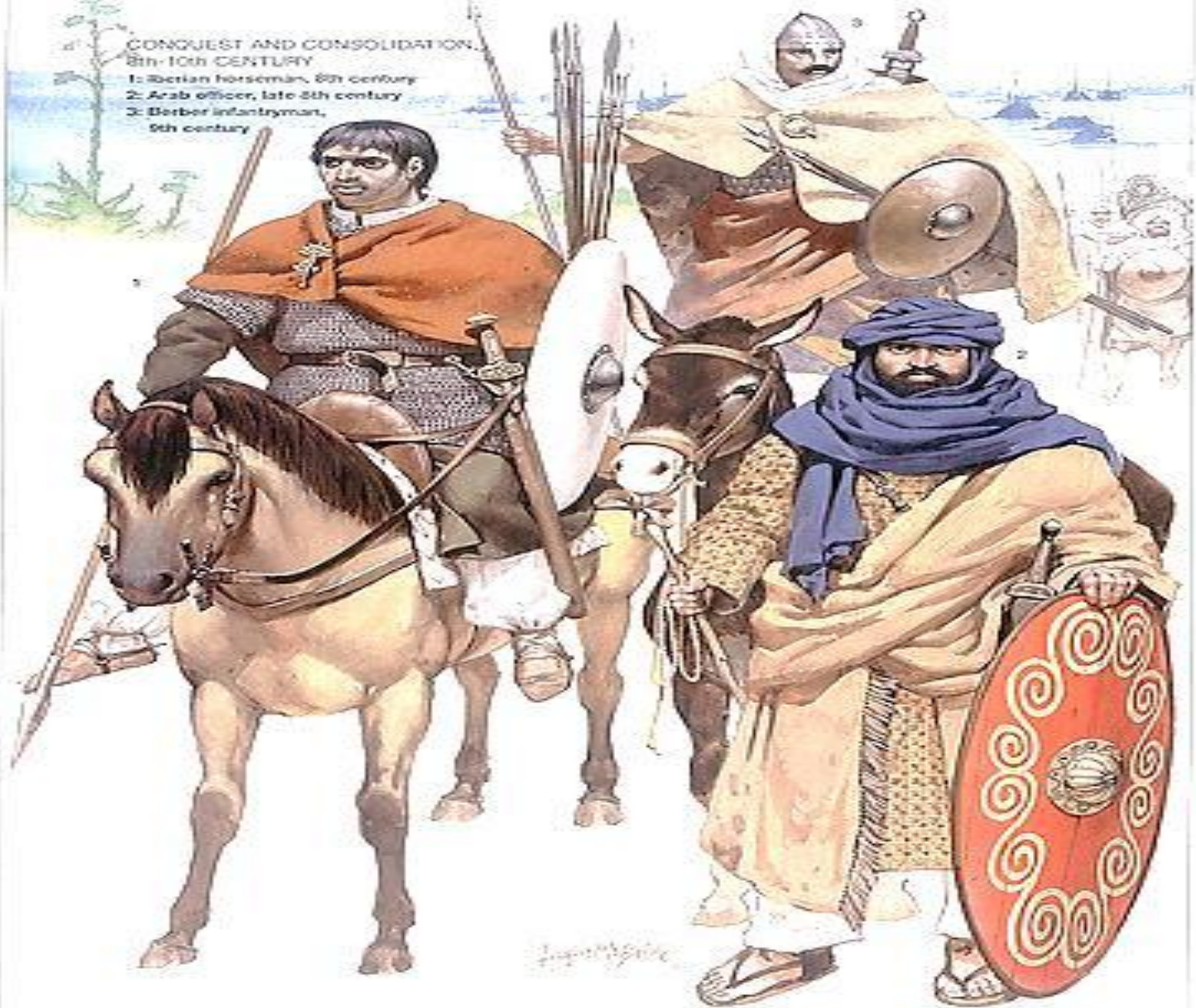
b. Efficient fighting methods of Arabs

i. Mounted cavalry, mobile, skilled



CONQUEST AND CONSOLIDATION,
8th-10th CENTURY

- 1: Iberian horseman, 8th century
- 2: Arab officer, late 8th century
- 3: Berber infantryman, 9th century



- c. Unified Arabs under Islam
- d. Orderly govt administration
- e. Common language: Arabic
- f. Own system of \$



Islamic Expansion

4. Conquered People Treated Fairly
 - a. Religious tolerance, but had to pay a fee
 - b. No looting of captured lands
 - c. Arabs settled in conquered lands & became the upper class=more converted to Islam for the advantages
 - i. Equality of peoples
 - ii. No upper class of priests as superior



5. Decline of Umayyad Caliphate= 700s

a. Tribal customs not fit for large empire

b. Eventually, non-Arabs were treated unfairly

c. Economic troubles: cost of an empire, army

d. Luxurious life of caliphs with poor citizens paying high taxes



CH 9 “Byzantine Empire, Russia & Eastern Europe” — *pg 282*



I. BYZANTINE EMPIRE

A. Constantine Creates A “New Rome”

1. Constantinople Grows

a. Port city=trade capital

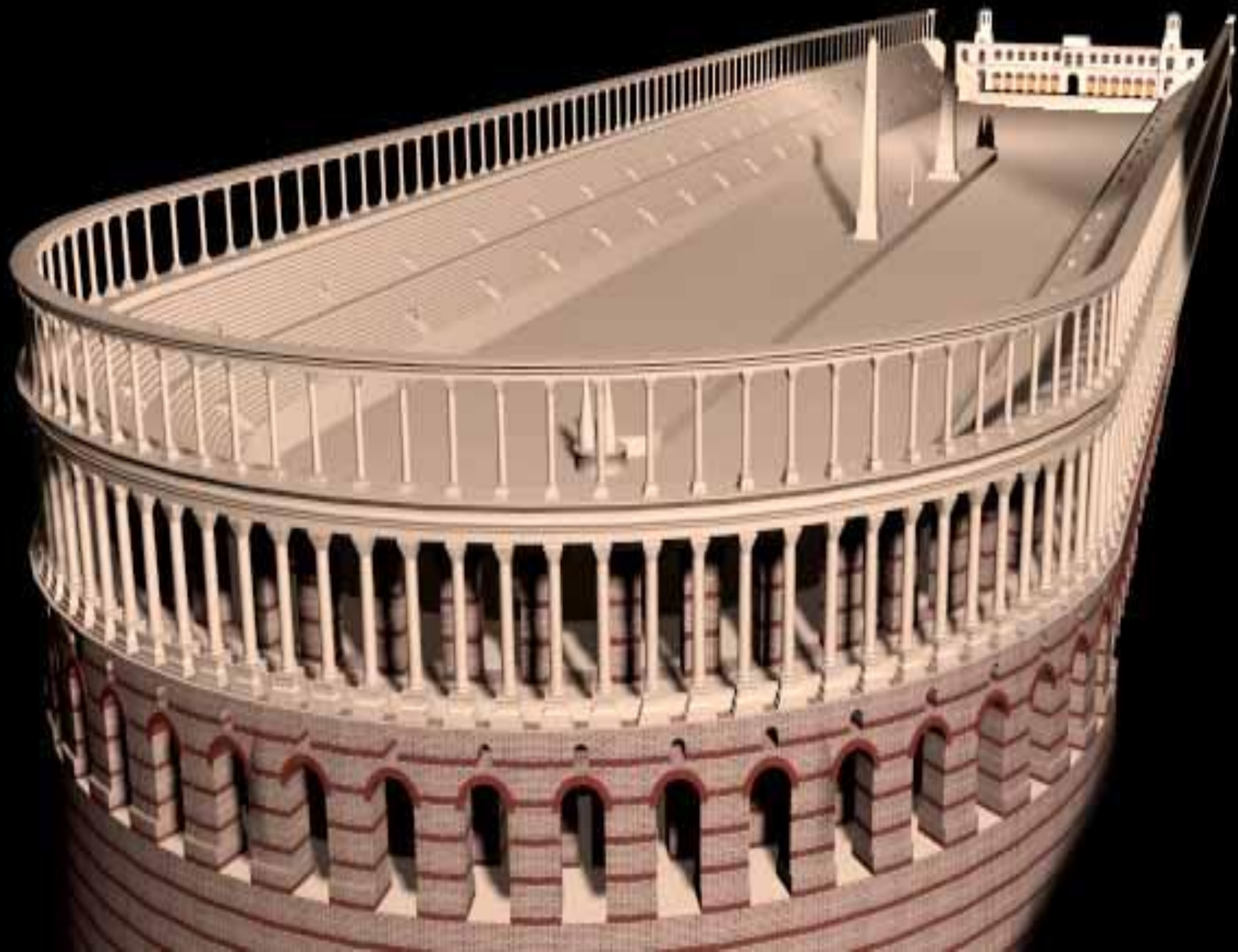
b. Sea & land walls



c. the Hippodrome

i. “Bread & Circuses” again?



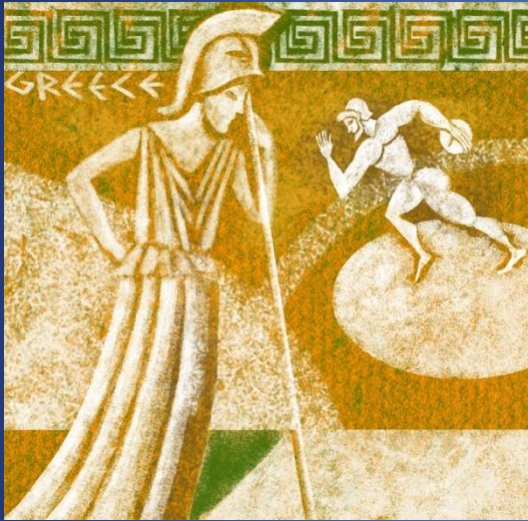


The Hippodrome



2. Blending of Cultures

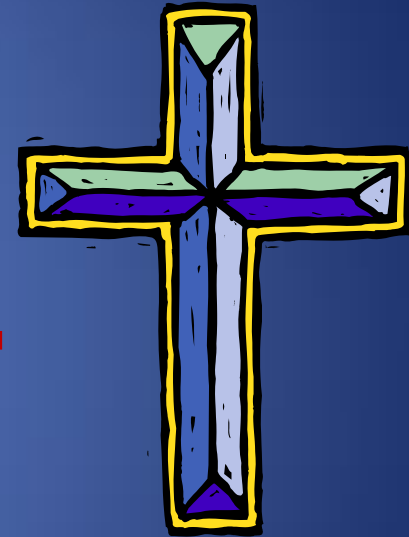
a. Greek, Roman & Christian culture combined



+



+



**= Byzantines
(Eastern Rome)**

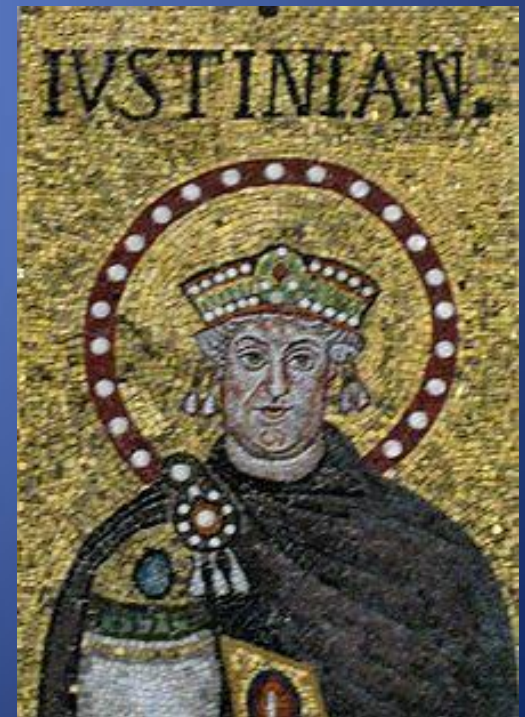
B. Byzantium Flourishes Under Justinian*

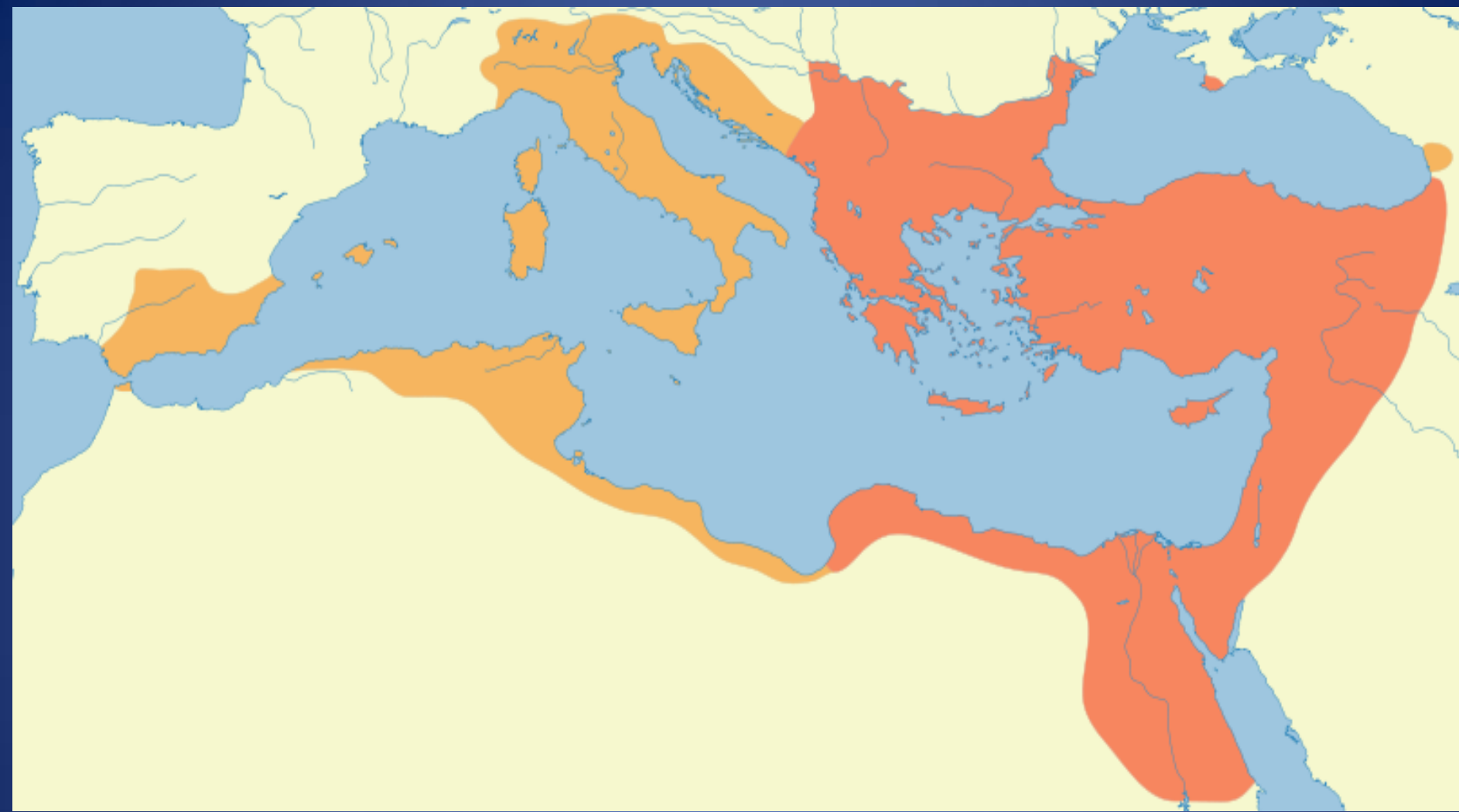
1. Emperor Justinian* of the Byzantines

a. Gained territory in Africa & Italy

1. =weakened defenses in the east

2. cost (\$)





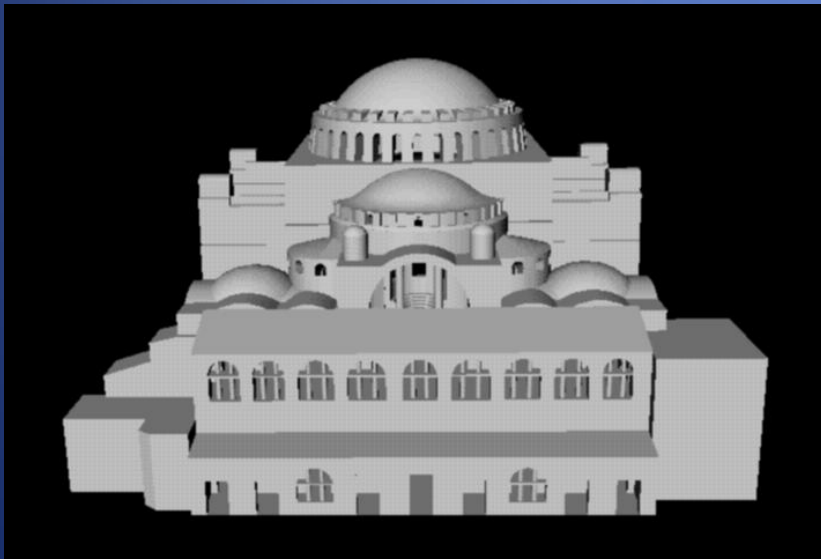
The enlargement & shrinking of the Eastern Roman Empire's territory between the rise to power of Justinian (**orange, 527**) and his death (**red, 565**)

2. The Great City is Rebuilt

a. 532AD—huge fire destroys most of Constantinople

b. Rebuilt much of city on a grander scale:

1. Hagia Sophia*



During the Byzantines

Today

What changed?

Hagia Sophia





Discovery
EDUCATION

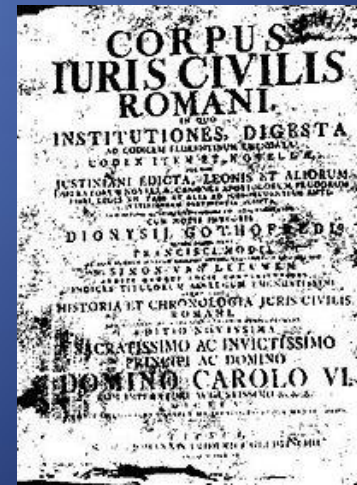
3. Justinian's Code* Has Far-Reaching Effects

a. Law reforms

b. Justinian's Code* =

1. Old Roman laws (Laws of the 12 Tables)

2. Many Western European kingdoms adopted these laws



- # 4. Justinian Rules With Absolute Power
- a. Used the law to unify Byzantine empires
 - b. Autocrat*, even had power over Church (*like a caliph?*)
=emperor & religious leader (no Pope)
 - c. Influence of wife, Theodora



5. Economic & Military Strength Second to None

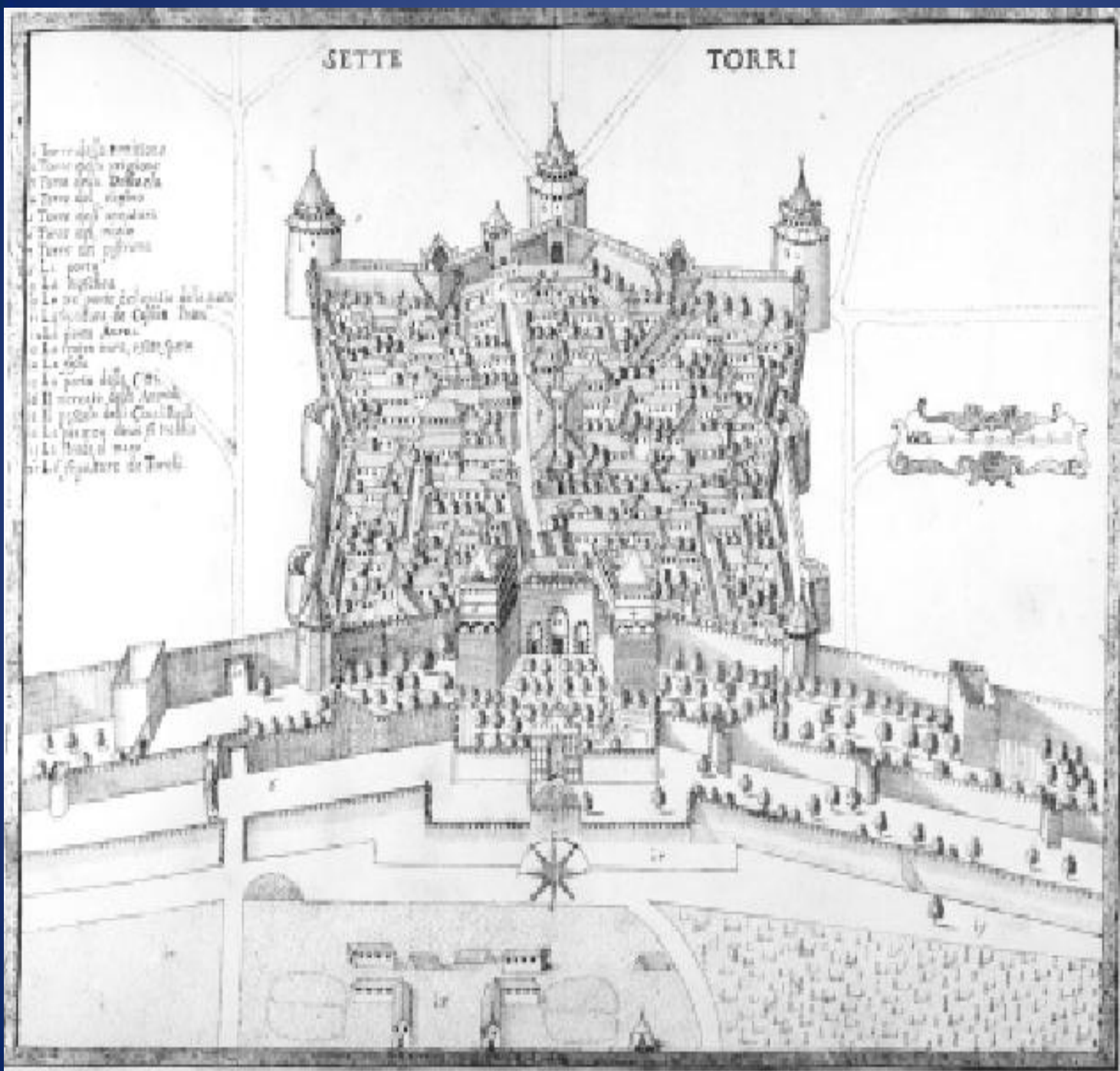
- a. Peasants supported all: paid taxes, worked land, served as soldiers
- b. Money economy based on the bezant* (=Byzantine \$ or coins)



c. Strongest military in the world: army & navy

1. Constantinople fortified, heavily guarded





SETTE

TORRI

- 1. Torre della Madonna
- 2. Torre della prigione
- 3. Torre della Madonna
- 4. Torre del re
- 5. Torre del capitano
- 6. Torre del re
- 7. Torre del capitano
- 8. La porta
- 9. La porta
- 10. La porta
- 11. La porta
- 12. La porta
- 13. La porta
- 14. La porta
- 15. La porta
- 16. La porta
- 17. La porta
- 18. La porta
- 19. La porta
- 20. La porta

The Golden Gate and the Castle of Seven Towers. The dense settlement inside the walls of the fortress is evident, as well as the still-preserved outer gate of the Golden Gate, decorated with relief panels.

2. Greek fire



Use of a *cheirosiphōn* ("hand-siphon"), a portable flamethrower, used from atop a flying bridge against a castle



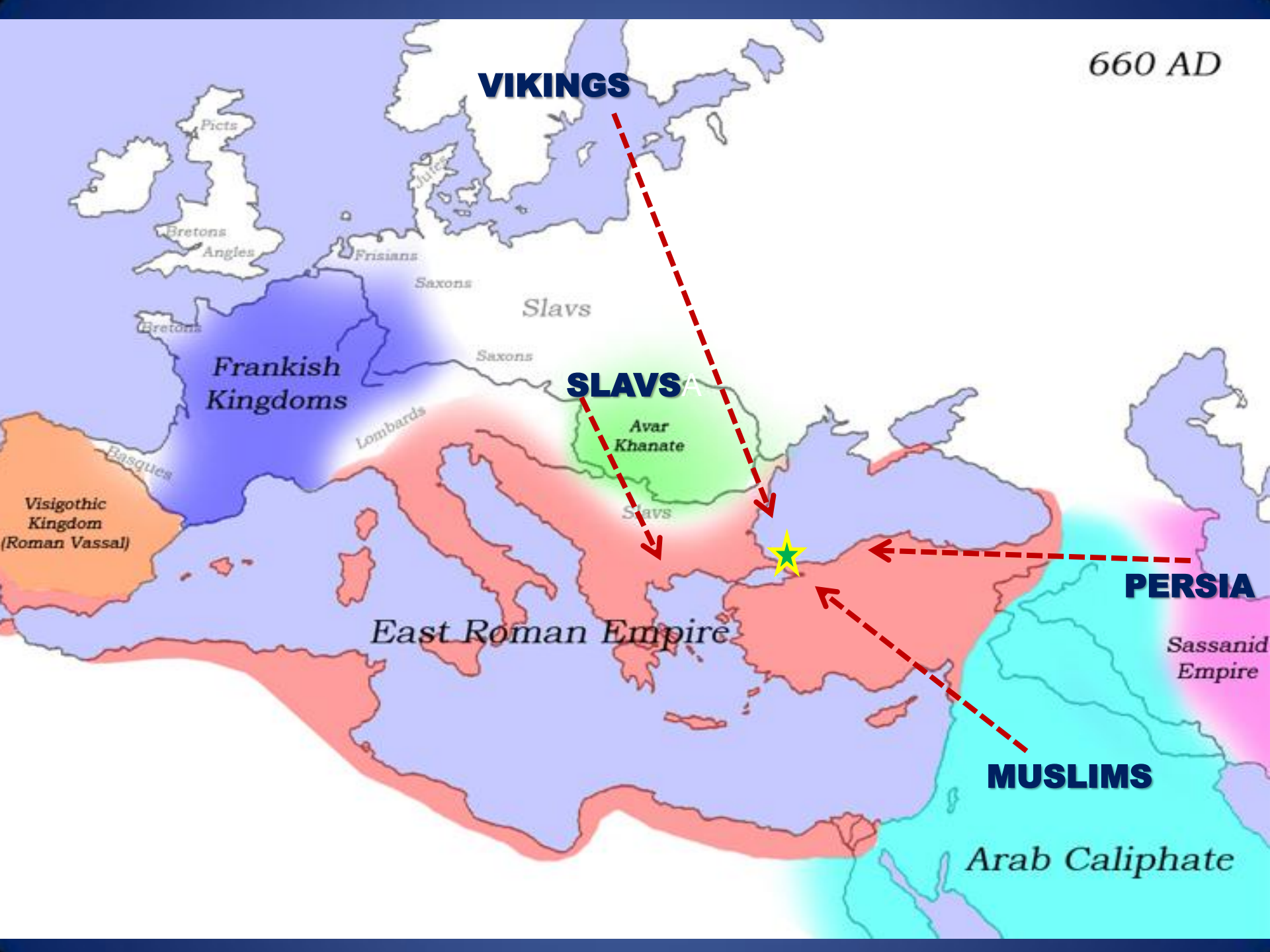
6. Empire's Fortunes Change

a. Many attacks: Vikings, Slavs, Persians (Iran today)

b. Muslims



660 AD



VIKINGS

SLAVS

PERSIA

MUSLIMS

Frankish Kingdoms

East Roman Empire

Arab Caliphate

Visigothic Kingdom
(Roman Vassal)

Avar Khanate

Sassanid Empire

Picts

Bretons
Angles

Frisians

Saxons

Slavs

Saxons

Lombards

Basques

Slavs

C. Byzantine Christianity (Orthodox Christians)

1. East (Byzantines) & West (Rest of Europe) Differ: over type of Christianity

Emperor

Patriarch (Father):

highest church official, like the Pope

Clergy: could marry

People—spoke
Greek, paid tithes

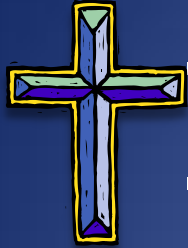
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2. The (Christian) Church Divides (Schism)

a. West (Rest of Europe)



--Latin

--Pope

--No marriage for clergy

-Christmas #1

-crucifix

= Roman Catholic



East (Byzantines)



--Greek

--Patriarch

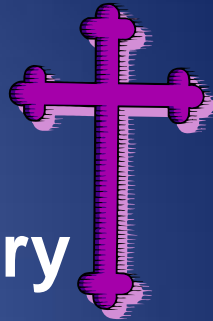
--Clergy could marry

-Easter #1

-icons

= Eastern/Greek

Orthodox



D. Empire Suffers Crisis & Collapse

1. Problems c. 1000 AD

**Pg.
287**

a. Succession of emperors

b. Court intrigue (drama)

c. Constant wars: Vikings, Slavs, Muslims

d. Seljuk Turks (Muslims)



**Byzantine
Empire in
1000AD**

2. Crusades Lead to Plunder

a. Venice v. Byzantines for control of trade

=4th Crusade → Western Christians sacked Constantinople



Map showing partition of the empire following the Fourth Crusade, c. 1204AD

The Entry of the Crusaders into Constantinople, by Eugène Delacroix



Siege & Surrender of Constantinople → Istanbul



3. Constantinople Falls to the Turks in 1453

a. Ottomans invade & take control of **C**onstantinople=now **I**stanbul



b. Hagia Sophia becomes a Mosque



II. RISE OF RUSSIA (3rd Rome?) pg. 290

A. Kiev* Grows Strong

1. Slavs & Vikings Arrive

a. =both good

traders=establishes port cities



2. Byzantines Secure Power

a. Cyrillic alphabet*

<http://www.pbs.org/weta/faceofrussia/reference/cyrillic.html>

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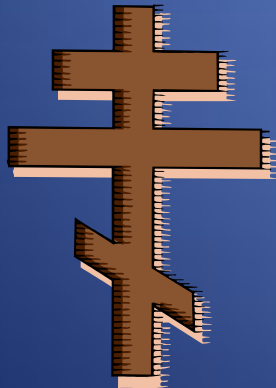
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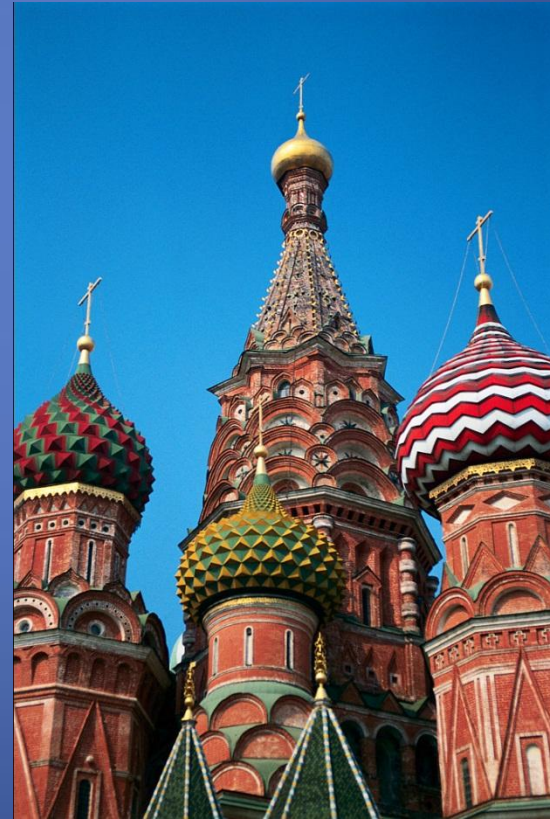
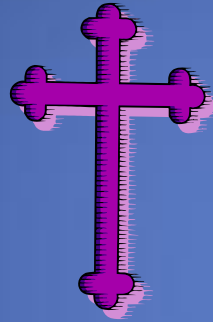
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**b. Russian rulers also head of church
=Russian Orthodox Church
1. Onion domes on churches**



B. The Mongol Empire **(the Golden Horde)**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mongol_Empire_map.gif

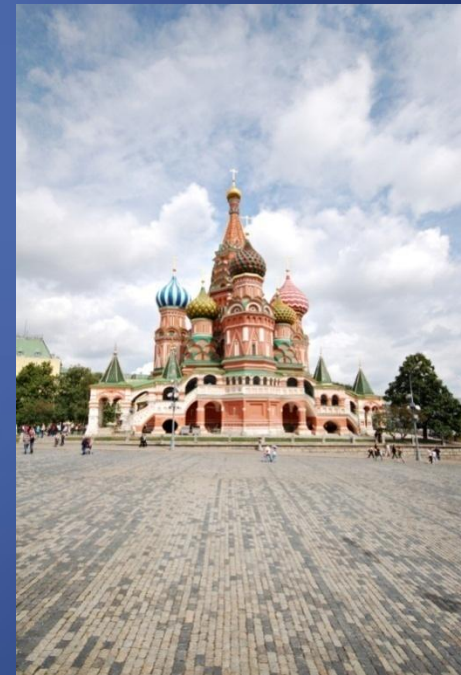
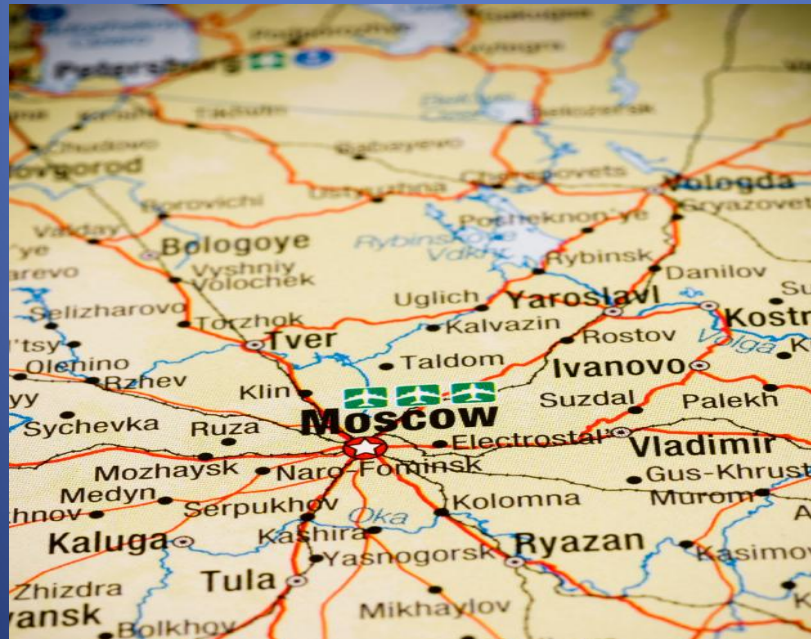
1. Ruled 22% of Earth (Asia to East Europe)=unifying force for people
2. 100 million people
3. Genghis Khan, most famous ruler, Muslim
4. Constantly pushing into Byzantine & Russian land



C. Moscow Takes the Lead

1. Due to:

- a. Location: on trade route, port
- b. Seat of Russian Orthodox Church = Russia's political & spiritual center
- c. St. Basil's Cathedral



2. Success of Ivan the Great*

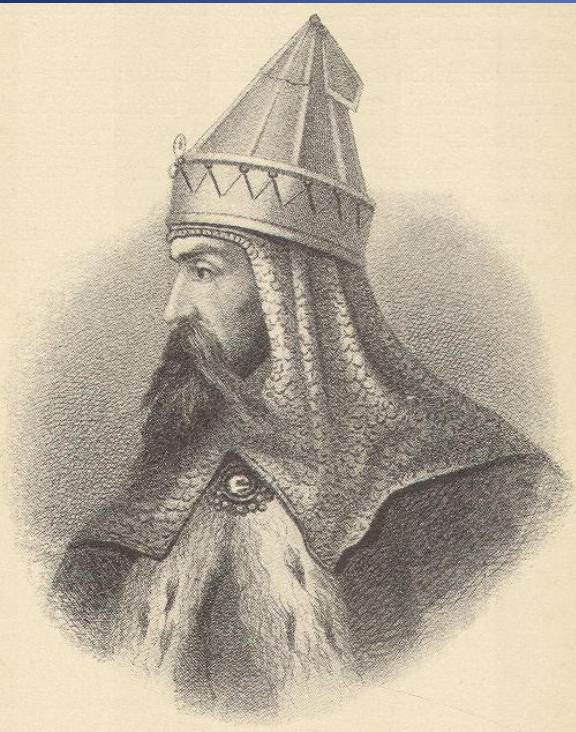
a. =Ivan III (1530-1584)

b. Expanded Russia : 15,000 miles to 45,000 miles



c. Absolute Rule *Autocrat*

- 1. Limited power of boyars*
(=Russian nobles or Lords)
- + d. Byzantine law & courts
- e. Called himself czar*
(=Russian for Caesar)



f. RUSSIAN FEUDALISM: until 1905!



3. Ivan the Terrible Establishes Absolute Rule

a. Ivan IV: (the “Terrible”)

1. Centralized royal power
2. Crowned Czar
3. Land to nobles for loyalty
=decrease of boyars
4. Laws tied serfs to land



- b. Mentally unstable
- c. Set up Oprichniki* (secret police)
=Ivan the Terrible



*Ivan the Terrible Kills His
Own Son Ivan, 16*





Orthodox Christianity