**Chapter 13: The Expansive Realm of Islam**

1. **A prophet and his world**
   1. Muhammad and his message
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was mostly desert
         1. Nomadic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people organized in family and clan groups
         2. Important in long-distance trade networks between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Muhammad's early life
         1. Born about 570 C.E. to merchant family in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Works as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Familiarity with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as practiced in Arabian peninsula
      3. Muhammad's spiritual transformation
         1. There was only one true god, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ("the god")
         2. Allah would soon bring judgment on the world
         3. The archangel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ delivered these revelations to Muhammad
      4. The Quran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book of Islam
         1. Followers compiled Muhammad's revelations
         2. Work of poetry and definitive authority on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Other works include *hadith* (sayings and deeds of Muhammad)
   2. Muhammad's migration to Medina
      1. Conflict at Mecca
         1. Muhammad’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offensive to polytheistic pagans
         2. Economic threat to existing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Attacks on greed offended \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Attacks on idolatry threatened shrines, especially the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. The *hijra*
         1. Muhammad flees to Yathrib (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) 622 C.E.
            1. Year 0 in Muslim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Organizes followers into communal society (the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*)
      3. The "seal of the prophets"
         1. Muhammad – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Accepted the authority of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Muhammad had been entrusted a more complete revelation, one that communicated Allah’s plan for the world
   3. The establishment of Islam in Arabia
      1. Muhammad's return to Mecca
         1. Attack on Mecca, 630 C.E. and conversion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Islam
         2. Destruction of pagan sites, replaced with mosques but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preserved in honor of importance of Mecca
            1. Approved as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. The Five Pillars of Islam, or obligations taught by Muhammad
         1. No god but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Muhammad is his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Daily prayer
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during Ramadan
         4. Charity
         5. Pilgrimage to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*hajj*)
      3. Islamic law: the *sharia*, inspired by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Detailed guidance on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in almost every aspect of life
         2. Through the *sharia*, Islam became more than a religion, it became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **The expansion of Islam**
   1. The early caliphs and the Umayyad dynasty
      1. The caliph
         1. Upon Muhammad's death, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served as caliph
         2. Became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, chief judge, religious leader, military commander
      2. Dramatic expansion of Islam
      3. The Shia
         1. The Shia sect originally supported Ali and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as caliph
         2. Versus the Sunnis ("\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"), the Shias accepted legitimacy of early caliphs
         3. Different beliefs: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Ongoing conflict between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. The Umayyad dynasty (661-750 C.E.)
         1. Brought stability to the Islamic community
         2. Capital: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Head tax (*jizya*) on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. The Abbasid dynasty
      1. The Abbasid dynasty (750-1258 C.E.)
         1. Seizes control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Defeats Umayyad army in 750 C.E.
            1. Invited Umayyads to banquet, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. *Dar al-Islam:* is all those lands in which a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Islam prevails. Non-Muslims may live there on Muslim sufferance.
3. **Economy and society of the early Islamic world**
   1. The formation of a hemispheric trading zone
      1. Trade
         1. Dar al-Islam encompasses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caravans
         3. Maritime trade
   2. The changing status of women
      1. The Quran and women
         1. Quran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ status of women
            1. Outlawed female \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Yet male dominance preserved
            1. Polygamy permitted, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forbidden
            2. Veil adopted from ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ practice
4. **Islamic values and cultural exchanges**
   1. The formation of an Islamic cultural tradition
      1. The Quran and *sharia* were main sources to formulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. *Sufis*
         1. Most effective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Encouraged followers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their own ways
   2. Islam and the cultural traditions of India and Greece
      1. Indian influences
         1. Adopted "Hindi numerals," which Europeans later called "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ numerals"
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and trigonometry
      2. Greek influences
         1. Muslims philosophers especially liked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Ibn Rushd (Averroës) turned to Aristotle in twelfth century