

AP World History

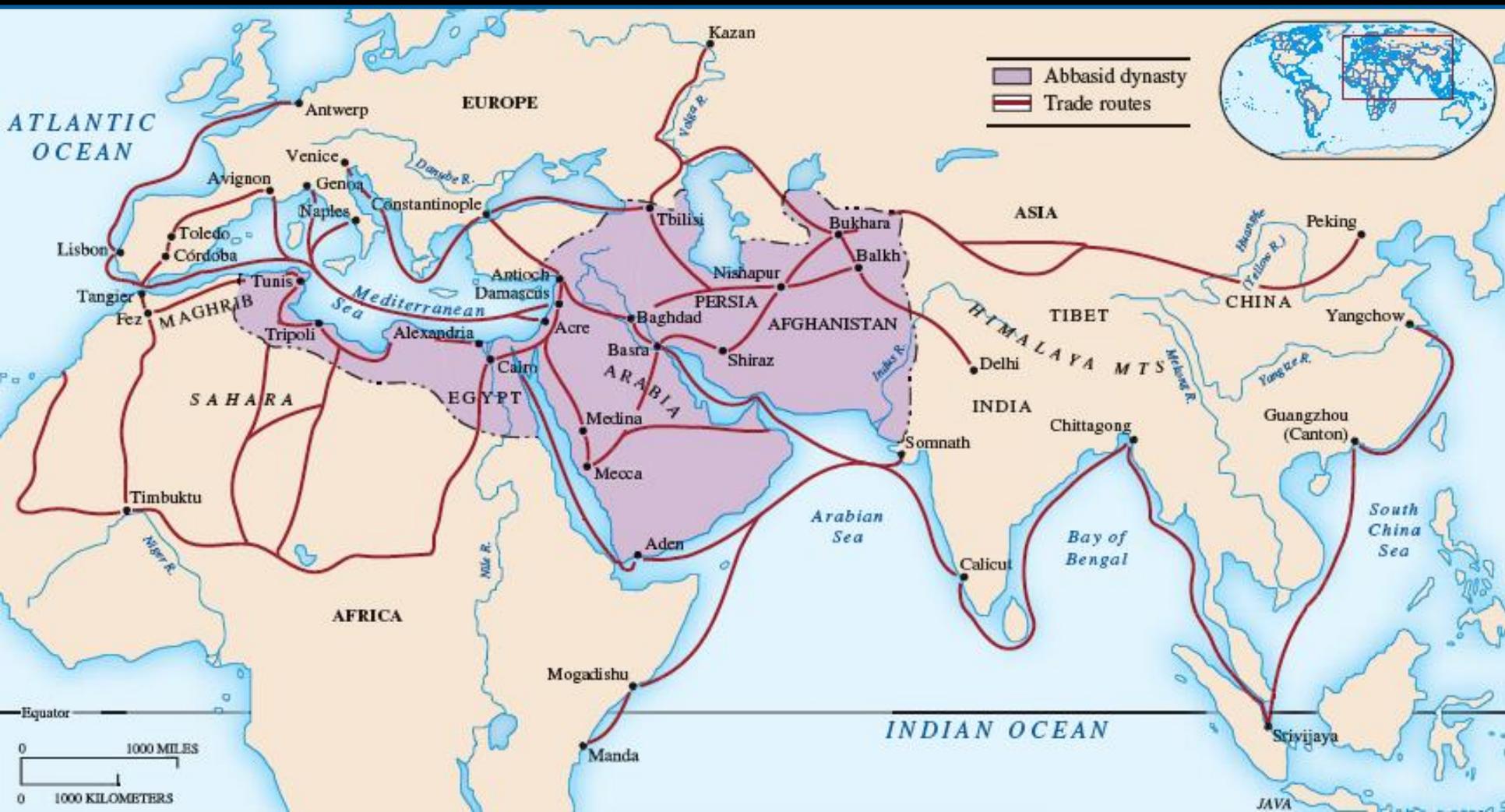
Chapter 6

The First Global Civilization

The Rise and Spread of Islam

700 c.e.	800 c.e.	900 c.e.	1000 c.e.	1200 c.e.
<p>661–750 Umayyad caliphate (Damascus)</p> <p>711–713 First Muslim raids into India</p> <p>750 Establishment of the Abbasid caliphate (Baghdad)</p> <p>775–785 Reign of al-Mahdi</p> <p>777 Independent dynasty established in Algeria</p> <p>786–809 Reign of al-Rashid</p> <p>788 Independent dynasty established in Morocco</p>	<p>800 Independent dynasty established in Tunisia</p> <p>809 First war of succession between Abbasid princes</p> <p>813–833 Reign of al-Ma'mun; first mercenary forces recruited</p> <p>865–925 Life of al-Razi, physician and scientist</p>	<p>945 Persian Buyids capture Baghdad; caliphs become puppet rulers</p> <p>973–1050 Life of al-Biruni, scientist</p> <p>998 Beginning of Ghanzi raids into western India</p>	<p>c. 1020 Death of Firdawsi, author of the <i>Shah-Nama</i></p> <p>1055 Seljuk Turks overthrow Buyids, control caliphate</p> <p>1096–1099 First Christian Crusade in Palestine</p> <p>1058–1111 Life of al-Ghazali, philosopher and scientist</p> <p>1038–1123 Life of Omar Khayyam, scientist and poet</p>	<p>1206 Establishment of the Delhi sultanate in India</p> <p>1290s Beginning of the spread of Islam in southeast Asia</p> <p>1291 Fall of Acre; last crusader stronghold in Middle East</p> <p>1258 Fall of Baghdad to Mongols; end of Abbasid caliphate</p>

Abbasid Dynasty at its Peak



The Islamic Heartlands in the Middle and Late Abbasid Eras

A. Imperial Extravagance and Succession Disputes

- Harun al-Rashid
 - He ruled from 786 to 809, and his time was marked by scientific, cultural and religious prosperity. Art and music also flourished significantly during his reign. He established the legendary library Bayt al-Hikma ("House of Wisdom").
 - son of al-Mahdi
 - Growth of Royal advisors, Barmicides – Persian family.
 - *The Thousand and One Nights*
 - death of Harun al-Rashid was followed by civil war
- al-Ma'mun
 - Violated fathers death bed wish for the two brothers
 - Slave Armies (4000 man bodyguard)



Mercenary Armies

B. Imperial Breakdown and Agrarian Disorder

- Civil unrest
- Caliphs build lavishly
- tax burden increases
- agriculture suffers

C. The Declining Position of Women in the Family and Society

- Seclusion, veil
 - Harem, slaves
 - Slave women often had more liberty.
- Polygyny

The Islamic Heartlands in the Middle and Late Abbasid Eras

D. Nomadic Incursions and the Eclipse of Caliph Power

- Former provinces threaten Abbasids
- Buyids
 - Persian Shi'a
 - Take Baghdad, 945
 - Took name Sultans
- Seljuk Turks
 - 1055, defeat Buyids
 - Staunch Sunnis
 - Shi'a purges
 - Defeat Byzantines
 - Defeat Egyptian Shi'a



Holy War

E. The Impact of the Christian Crusades

- 1096, Western European Christian knights; Templars
- Small Christian kingdoms established in Middle East
- Affects:
 - Increased interaction of trade and lending
 - Interaction of medicine
 - Interaction of weapons
 - Interaction of sciences
 - Interaction of food
 - Interaction of words and concepts. Chess and Chivalry
- Saladin
 - Retakes Jerusalem in 1187
 - Last Christian kingdom of Acre lost 1291



Age of Learning and Artistic Refinements

A. The Full Flowering of Persian Literature

- Urban growth and merchants thrive
- Persian gradually became the primary written language for administration.
- Arabic remained the language of choice in religion, law, and sciences.
- Calligraphy
 - Known for beauty of written language.
 - Persian was used for poetry.
- *Shah-Nama*
 - Greatest epic poem. (Book of Kings)
 - Written by Firdawsi in the late 10th and early 11th century.
 - Story from the beginning of time to the Arab conquest.
- Sa'di
 - Epic poem. Every day message with a religious one.
- Omar Kayyan, Author of
 - *Rubaiyat*, Literature about mystical and common place things.



Age of Learning and Artistic Refinements

B. Achievements in the Sciences

- Math
 - Corrections to Greek algebra and geometry. Developed basic Trigonometry.
- Chemistry
 - Creation of the objective experiment
 - Al-Razi's scheme to classify all material substances into three categories; animal, vegetable, and mineral.
- Al-Biruni
 - Calculated specific weight of 18 major minerals.
- Medicine
 - Hospitals in Cairo
 - Doctors had courses of study and had to pass a formal exam before being allowed to practice.

Age of Learning and Artistic Refinements

C. Religious Trends and the New Push for Expansion

- *Sufis*
 - Sufis believed in a personal physical God in opposition to Ulama beliefs.
 - Sufis were a key factor in the expansion of Islam. They built up followings.
 - A renewal of mysticism injected Islam with new vibrancy.
- *Ulama*
 - Conservative orthodox Muslims became suspicious of outside influence.
 - They rejected Greek philosophy as a threat to the perfect Qur'an.
- Al-Ghazali
 - Greatest Islamic theologian tried to fuse Greek and Qur'anic ideas.
 - His views were rejected by orthodox scholars.

D. New Waves of Nomadic Invasions and the End of the Caliphate

- Mongols
 - Chinggis Khan; Invaded in 1220 smashing the Persian kingdoms of east Baghdad.
 - Hulegu; Grandson of Chinggis Khan invaded the Muslim heartland. Baghdad fell in 1258 and the last Abbasid caliph was put to death.

The Coming of Islam to South Asia

- By 1200, Muslims rule much of north, central Conflict between two different systems Hindu religion v. Muslim monotheism Muslim egalitarianism v. Indian caste system



The Coming of Islam to South Asia

A. Political Divisions and the First Muslim Invasions

- Muslims in India
 - Came as traders, 8th century
 - First time India had been faced by invaders with a comparable culture.
 - A religion that was opposite to Hinduism.
 - Islam was highly egalitarian “all equal in the eyes of God”
 - Hinduism used a caste hierarchy, material wealth a sign of gods favor.
 - Hinduism very Polytheistic while Islam was very Monotheistic.
 - The massive Islamic influx of traders, warriors, sufi, and farmers led to clashes.
- Muhammad ibn Qasim
 - Umayyad general who led a war against Indus Valley.
 - Welcomed often because Islam promised lighter taxes on farmers.

The Coming of Islam to South Asia

B. Indian Influences on Islamic Civilization

- The Islamic foothold in the Indus Valley allowed for contact.
- Math, medicine, music, astronomy
- Hindu mathematicians and astronomers traveled to Baghdad in the 8th century.
- Algebra and Geometry were translated into Arabic.
- Indian numbers used by Arab Abbasids then passed on to Europeans called Arabic numerals.
- Muslim conquerors to India adopted Indian styles of dress and culture.

The Coming of Islam to South Asia



C. From Booty to Empire: The Second Wave of Muslim Invasions

- 10th century, Turkish slave dynasty
 - Established in Afghanistan
- Mahmud of Ghazni
 - Began second invasion of India.
 - Wanted to spread Islam and find rich Hindu temples to plunder.
- Muhammad of Ghur
 - Persian general who conquered Indus Valley and Northern India for political control.
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
 - Slave lieutenant, forms state at Delhi
 - Delhi sultanate rules for 300 years

D. Patterns of Conversion

- Converts especially among Buddhists, lower castes, untouchables
- Conversion to escape taxes

The Coming of Islam to South Asia

E. Patterns of Accommodation

- High-caste Hindus remain apart
- Muslims also often fail to integrate
 - Social hierarchy in Islam begins to develop in India.

F. Islamic Challenge and Hindu Revival

- *Bhakti*
 - devotional cults to suck in untouchables and women.
 - emotional approach, and caste distinctions were dissolved.
- Mira Bai, Kabir,
 - Songs in regional languages became more accessible to common people.

G. Stand-off: The Muslim Presence in India

- All cultures Islamic monotheism supplanted but did not eradicate animism.
- Islamic doctrines were recast in heavily mystical, and even magical mode.

The Spread of Islam to Southeast Asia

A. Trading Contacts and Conversion

- Trading leads to peaceful conversion in Southeast Asia
- Sufis key to conversion in port cities.
- Malacca
 - Along the trading ports to Malaya, Sumatra, Demak (Java)
 - Coastal cities especially receptive
 - Buddhist elites, but the population converted to Islam

B. Sufi Mystics and the Nature of Southeast Asian Islam

- Important mystical strain because it was spread by Sufi.
- Women in a stronger position.
 - Major trading in local markets, they were primary buyers and sellers.
- Matrilineal
 - Western Sumatra lineage traced through women.



- Islamic world, c. 900
- Islamic world, c. 1300
- Islamic world, c. 1500