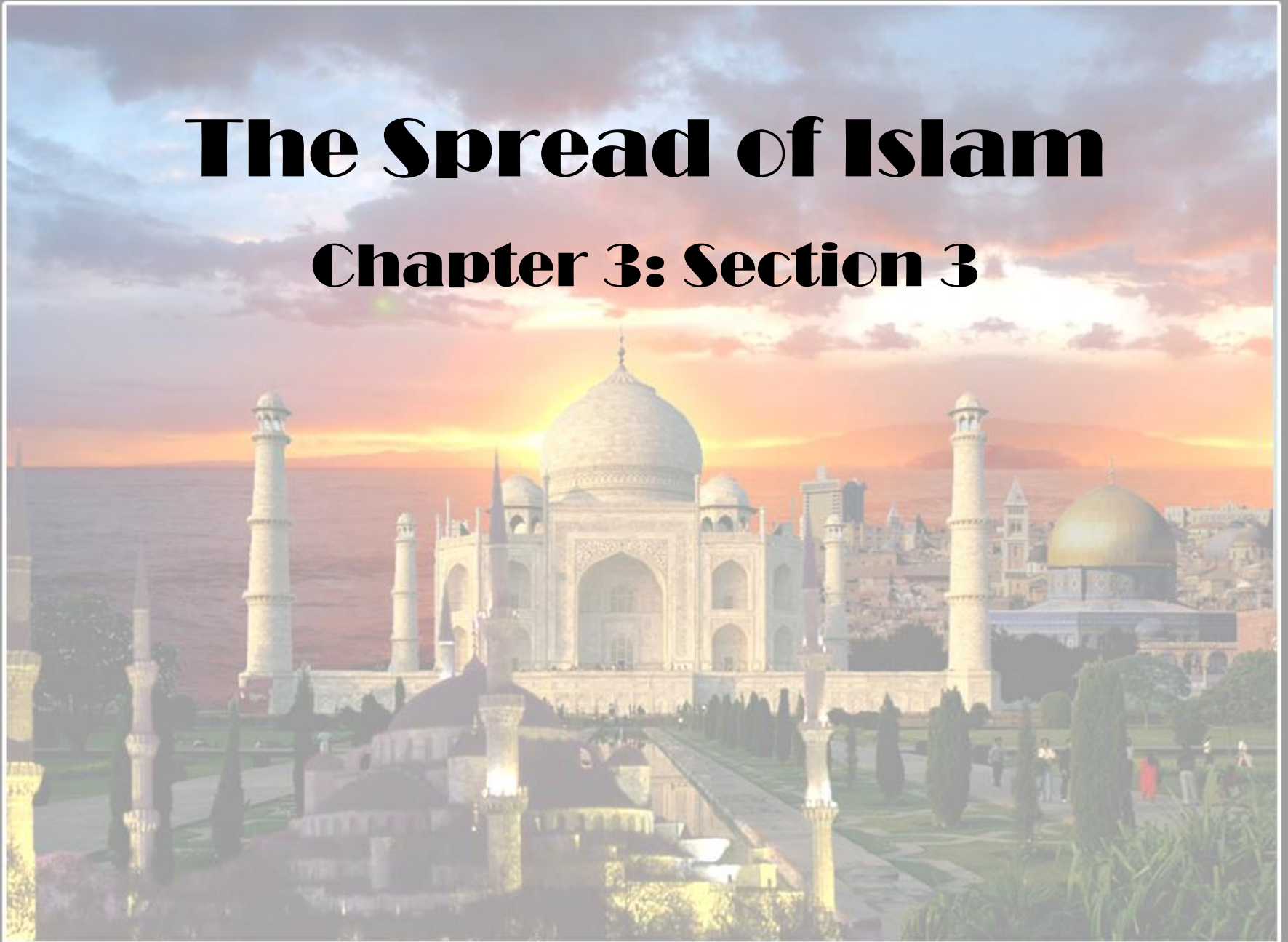


The Spread of Islam

Chapter 3: Section 3



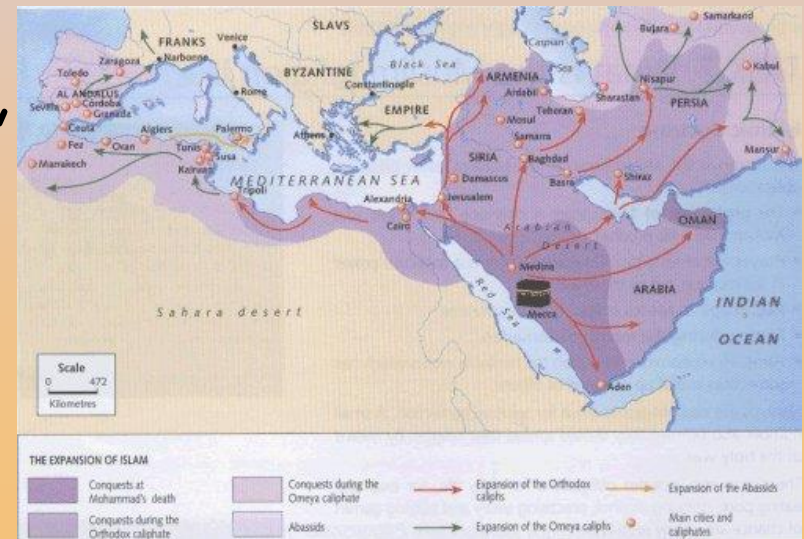
3 phases to the Spread of Islam

- Phase 1: conquer the entire Arabian Peninsula
- Phase 2: conquer surrounding Non-Arabian areas
- Phase 3: Peaceful ways such through trade and religious missionaries

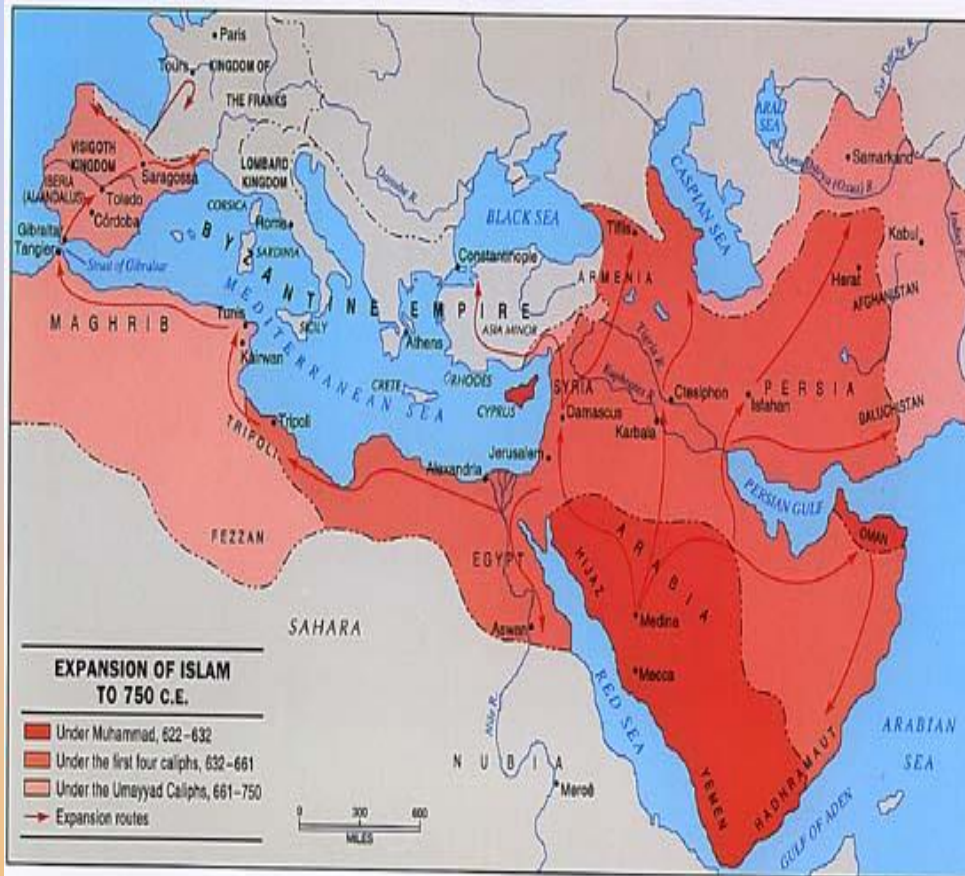
Phase One

Conquer surrounding Arabian areas

- Abu Bakr chosen as new caliph (successor).
- Regains control of Arabian Peninsula by force.
- Next Caliph, Umar ibn al-Khattab, continues to spread Islam.
 - Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Persia, and Egypt.



Phase One Cont.



Expansion of Islam to 750 C.E.

© 2000 by Addison-Wesley Educational Publishers Inc.

T-46

- Conquests continue under later caliphs.
- Across North Africa and over into Spain. As well as into areas of Persia, Syria, Mesopotamia and Asia Minor
- Continue to push into Europe.
 - Battle of Tours, 732.
 - Ends Muslim advance into Europe.

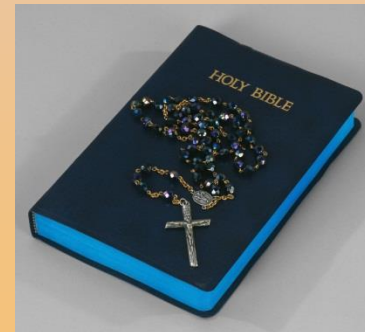
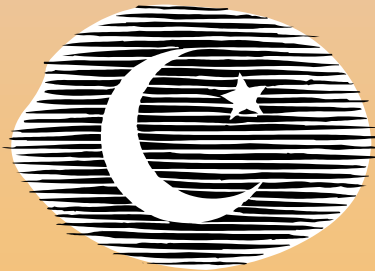
Reasons for Phase One Success

- 1) Byzantine and Persian Empires decline.
- 2) Skill of Arab armies.
 - Soldiers on horseback. Quick and Deadly.
- 3) Energy and religious zeal of Arab warriors.
 - Jihad - holy struggle.
 - Striving hard in God's cause.
 - Internal struggle to live by Muslim principles.
 - Waging war to spread the Islamic faith.

Phase One – Reasons for success

4: Religious tolerance

- Generally allowed people to follow own religions.
- Jews and Christians are "People of the Book"
- Had different status and had to pay a special poll tax.

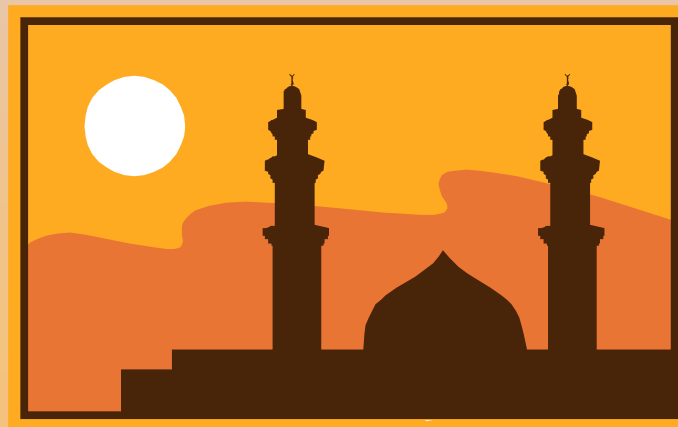


- Turn to page 79 in your book to read about the famous Islamic general who was known for his tolerance to his people.

Phase one Reasons for success

5 Appeal of Islam people liked it

- Direct path to God and salvation.
- Equality of all believers.
 - Regardless of race, sex, class, or wealth.
- Nobody monitoring people's behavior.
- Just had to follow the Five Pillars.



Phase Two

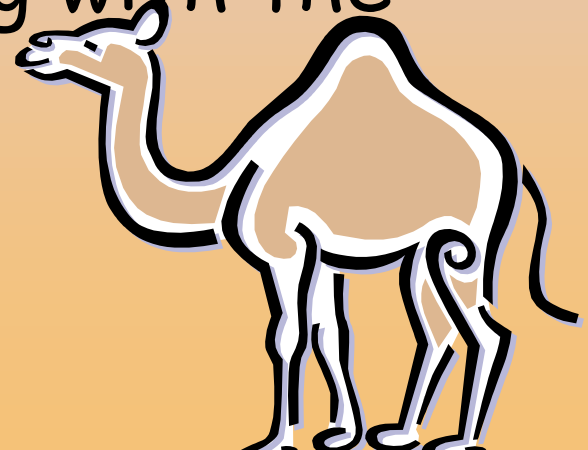
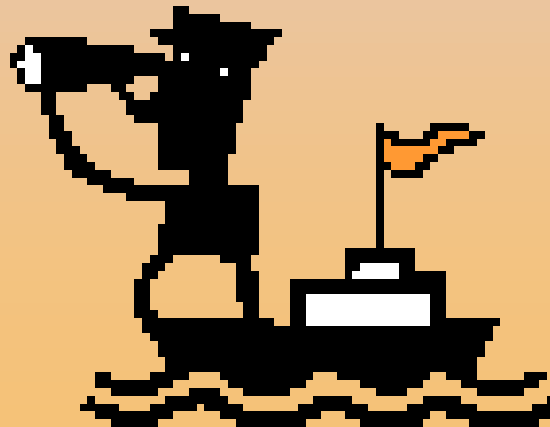
Conquer Non-Arabian areas

- Conquests by non-Arabs.
- Converted to Islam while visiting and brought the faith back to their homelands.
 - Turks- Central Asia, fierce soldiers who entered Muslim Armies.
 - Seljuk Turks spread Islam back into Central Asia.
 - Ottoman Turks take over Constantinople in the 1400s and spread Islam in southeastern Europe.
 - Mongols- Invade in the 1200s, then bring Islam back to Central Asia and western China.

Phase Three

Peaceful ways (Trade and religious)

- Merchants and Missionaries
- Traveled to Southeast Asia by ship (dhows).
- Traveled to North Africa by camel caravan.(ships of the desert)
- Missionaries followed along with the traders.



Islam today

Sunnis and Shiites

- Sunnis - majority (most) Islamic section.
 - Caliph should be chosen by leaders as it is a leader not a religious authority.
- Shiites - minority (least) Islamic section.
 - Caliph should be a descendant (relative) of Muhammad as they were inspired by God.

As far as basic beliefs though, they still worship the same God Allah, believe that Muhammad is the Prophet, and follow the Five Pillars. They both read the Qur'an as their Holy Book. They follow the Sharia (Islamic law) They also follow the Sunnah.. How Muhammad lived his life

Modern Islam

- 1/5 of the global population is Muslim.
- Second largest religion in the world.
- Fewer than 20% of Muslims are Arabs.
- Half live in South and Southeast Asia
 - Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India have the largest Muslim populations.

