

Agenda – 10/2

- Please turn in your DBQ poster (names! Rubrics!)
- Quiz moved to Friday 😊

- Today:
- Recap of Islam
- African civilizations!
- Spread of Islam into Africa!
 - Essential question: *What happens to religious traditions as religions spreads out from their original homeland?*

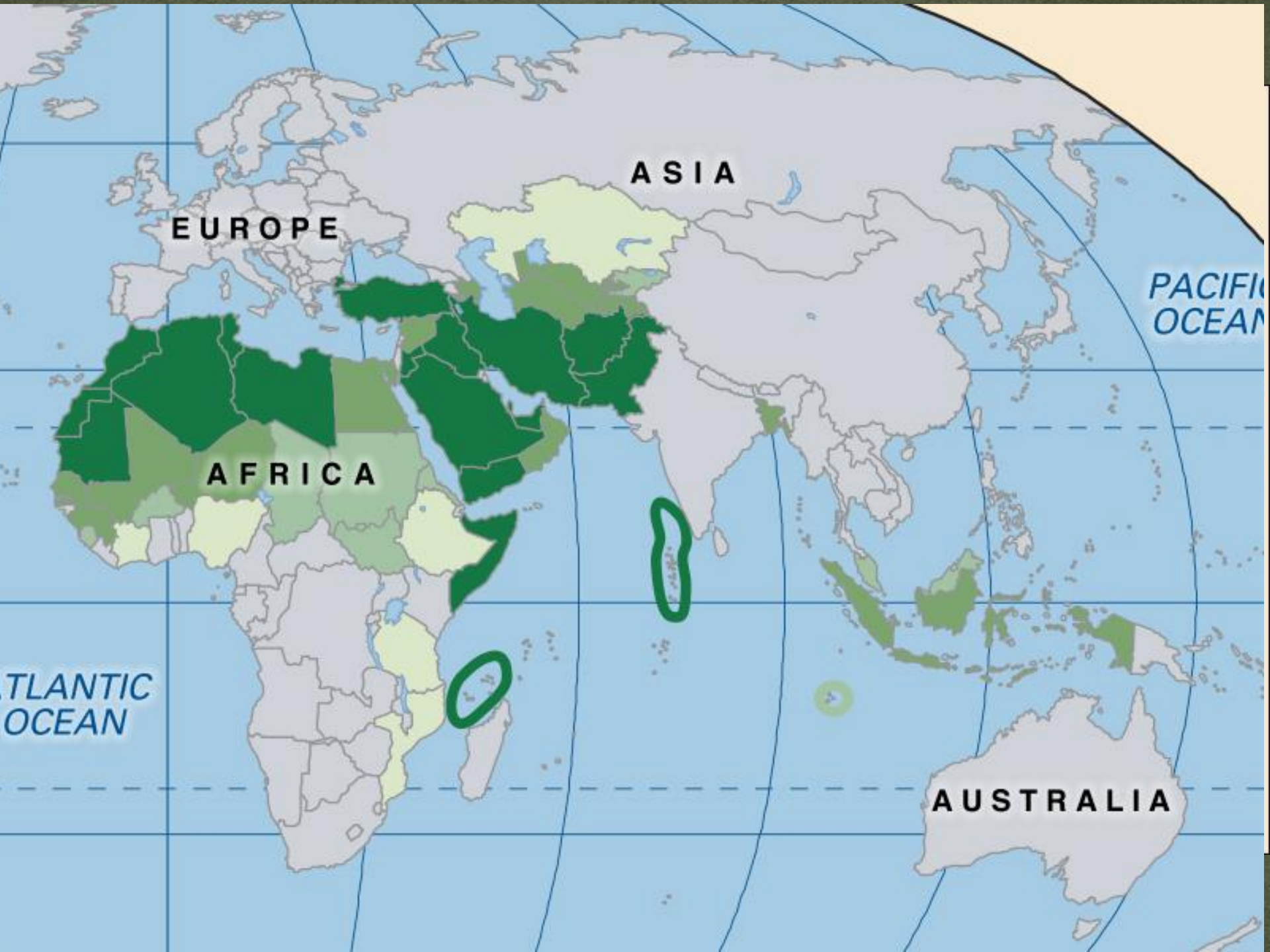
Unit 2: The Postclassical Era 600-1450

A high point for the "Eastern World" (Islamic caliphates, Mongol Empire, China). They're in their golden ages!

A low point for the "Western World" (Europe). They're in the dark ages.

Islam

The world's second-largest religion



EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

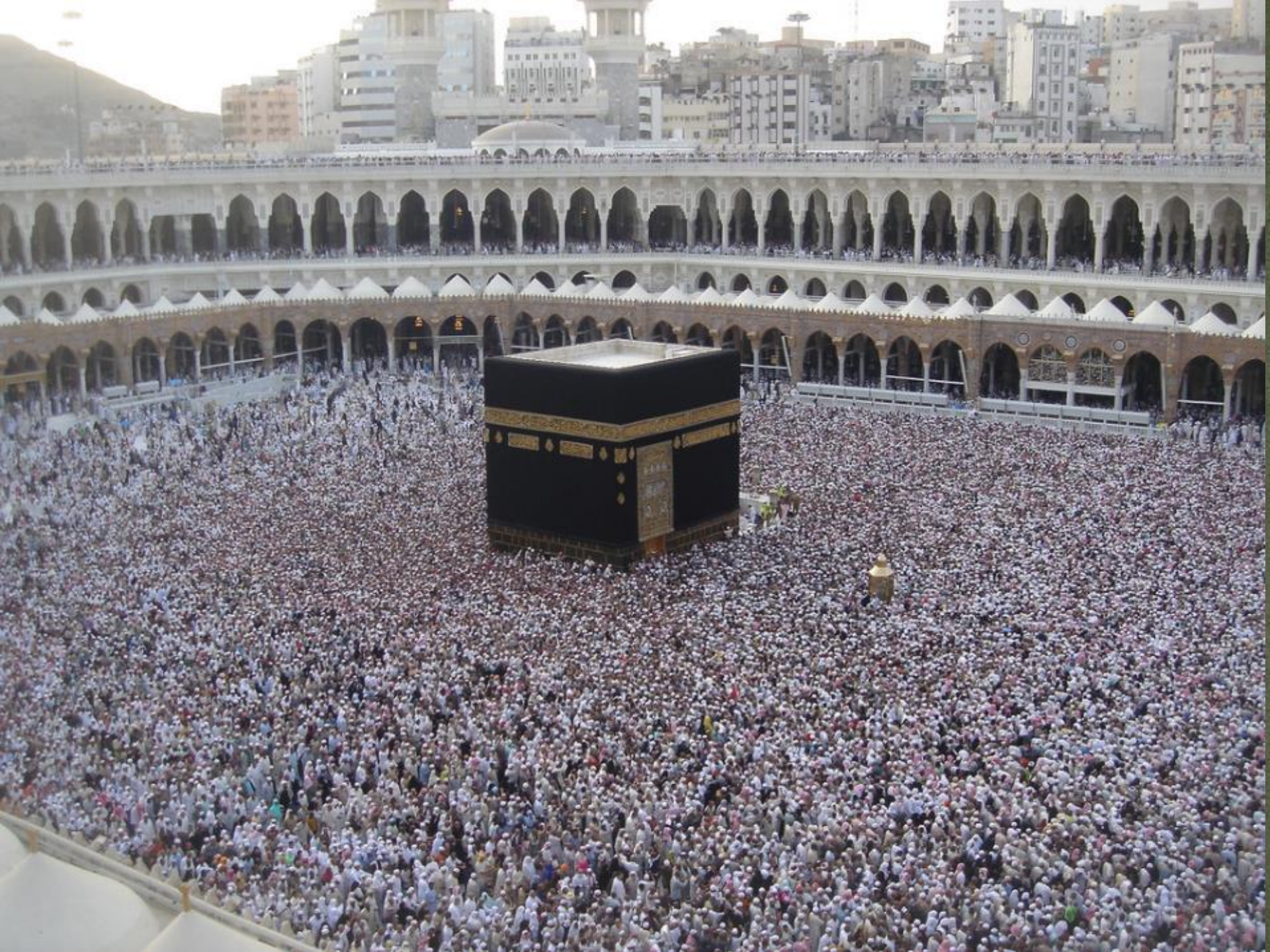
ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

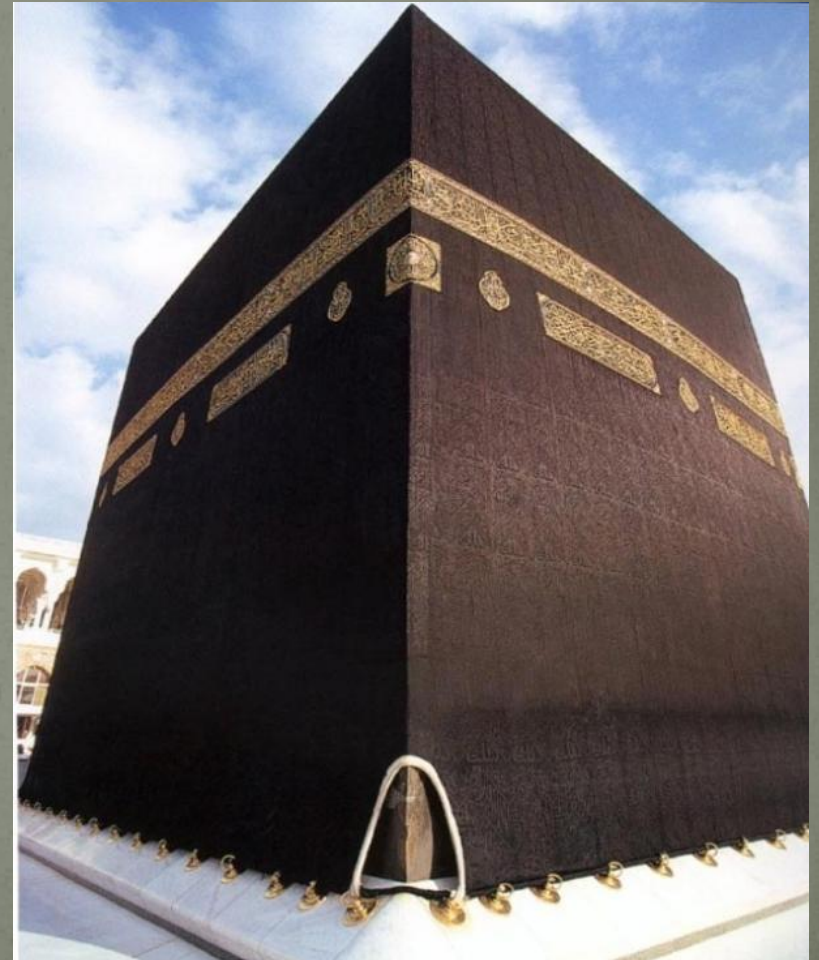


The Origins of Islam

- Arabian Peninsula – **Bedouins** (nomadic herdsman)
- Major city = Mecca
 - **Ka'ba** – shrine that held the **Black Stone** and many idols of their gods
 - Thousands traveled to Mecca every year to visit the shrine = \$\$\$\$\$
- Bedouin religion was a blend of **animism** and polytheism



Mecca & Ka'ba



Revelations and the Start of Islam

- Muhammad received spiritual visions – proclaimed that there was only one God (Allah)
 - This and later revelations eventually transcribed in **Qur'an (Koran)**
- Comes to believe that he is completing the prophecy of Jewish people – Muslims say they worship the same God as Jews and Christians
 - Jews disagree – still waiting for Messiah
 - Christians disagree – Jesus is Messiah
- Political leaders and merchants were threatened by him – why?
- Muhammad and his followers fled to Medina (the "**hijrah**") and Year One of the Islamic calendar)



Muhammad = religious prophet + political leader + military organizer

Return to Mecca

- In 629, Muhammad returned to Mecca with an army – destroyed the idols on the Ka'ba, leaving only the Black Stone to symbolize Allah
 - Effectively becomes leader of Arabia



Islamic Beliefs

- **Qur'an** – book of Muhammad's revelations (recorded 650 CE)
 - According to Muslims, the Qur'an is the literal word of Allah (no speaking of God through the prophets like Jewish and Christian Holy Texts, even though those are also considered the word of God).
 - *What does this mean for Islam?*

Islamic Beliefs

- **Hadith** - collection of stories and sayings of Muhammad
 - Some take the Hadith as Scripture; some don't
- **Shari'a** – law based on beliefs in the Qur'an and Hadith
- Accepted many beliefs of Jews and Christians ("People of the Book") – Muslims hail Muhammad as the **Seal of the Prophets** (last of the many prophets sent by God)

Unity in Islam

- Because Muhammad (and the four “rightly guided caliphs” after him) was a religious leader, a political leader, and a military commander, religion and politics are tied in Islam
 - The caliph is the political AND religious leader.

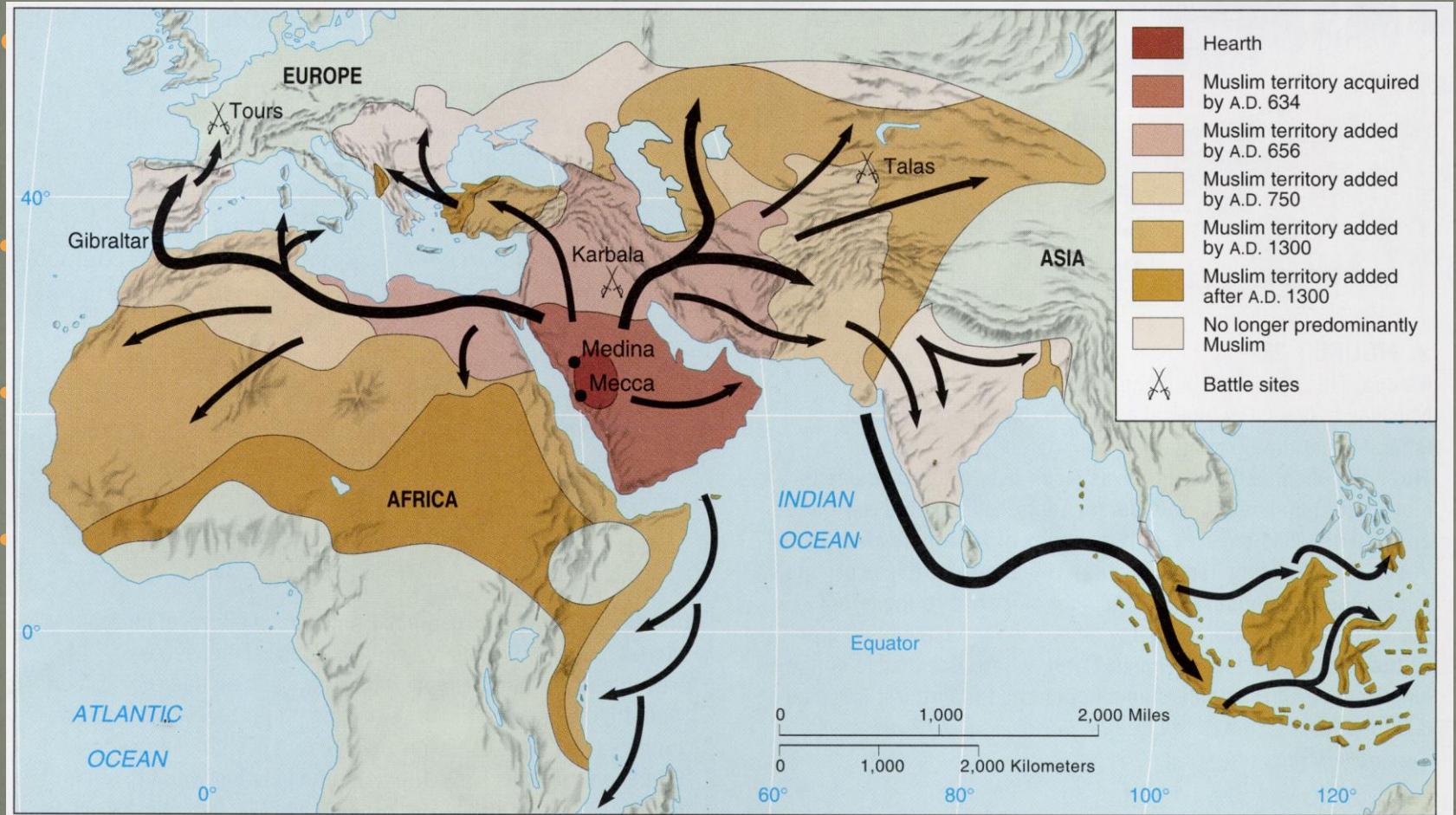
Unity in Islam

- Islam unites people in the area it spreads – so the community of Muslims (the ***Ummah***) views itself as one united group of believers
 - The areas to which Islam spread become known as the “**dar-al-Islam**” or “House of Islam”

Disunity in Islam: Sunni/Shia Split

Sunni	Shia (Shi'ite)	Sufi
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 85-90% of Muslims• Traditionally emphasize Qur'an and <i>Hadith</i> (commentary by/on Muhammad)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10-15% of Muslims (majority in Iraq, Iran)• Believe descendants of Muhammad's cousin, Ali, should lead the faithful• Believe early Sunnis tampered with Qur'an, so look for hidden meanings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belief and practice in which Muslims seek to find the truth of divine love and knowledge through direct personal experience of God• Wandering mystics• Nomadic holy men

Spread of Islam



Cordoba, Spain & Semarang, Indonesia



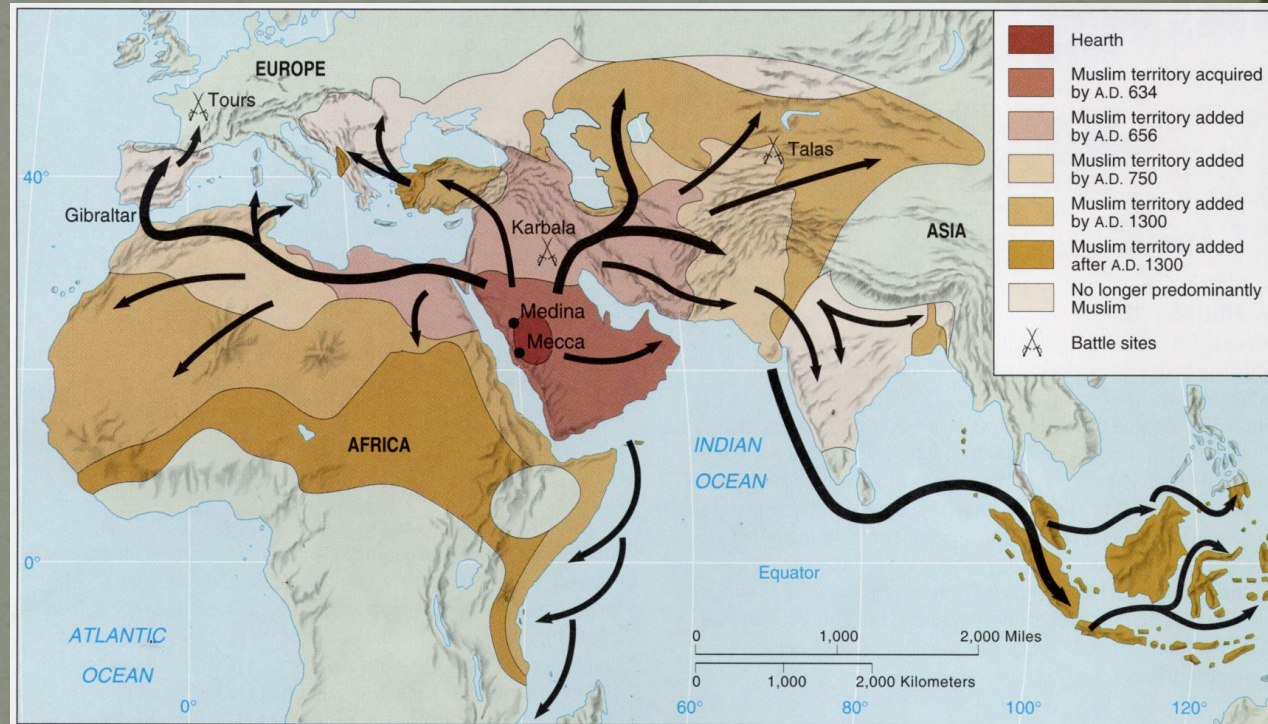
So... how and why did Islam spread so quickly throughout the Postclassical Era?

Overview

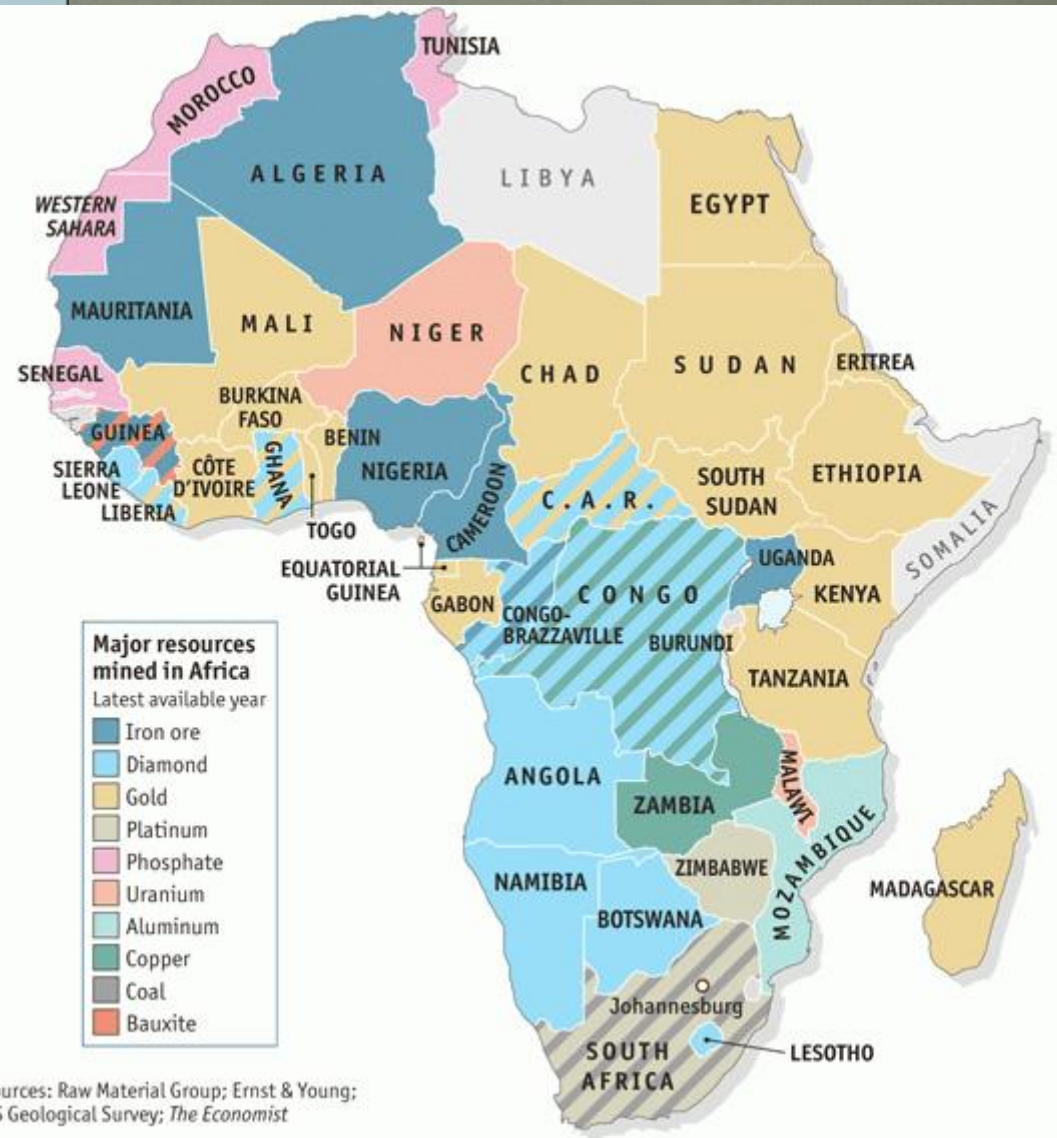
- Islam spreads outside the Middle East in a few ways...

- Trade in Africa and Southeast Asia

- Conquest in India



Fossil Fuels and Mining Resources in Africa



What can you learn about Africa based on these maps?

What's that going to mean for civilizations in Africa during the Postclassical Era (600-1450)?

Sources: Raw Material Group; Ernst & Young; US Geological Survey; *The Economist*

Sub-Saharan Africa



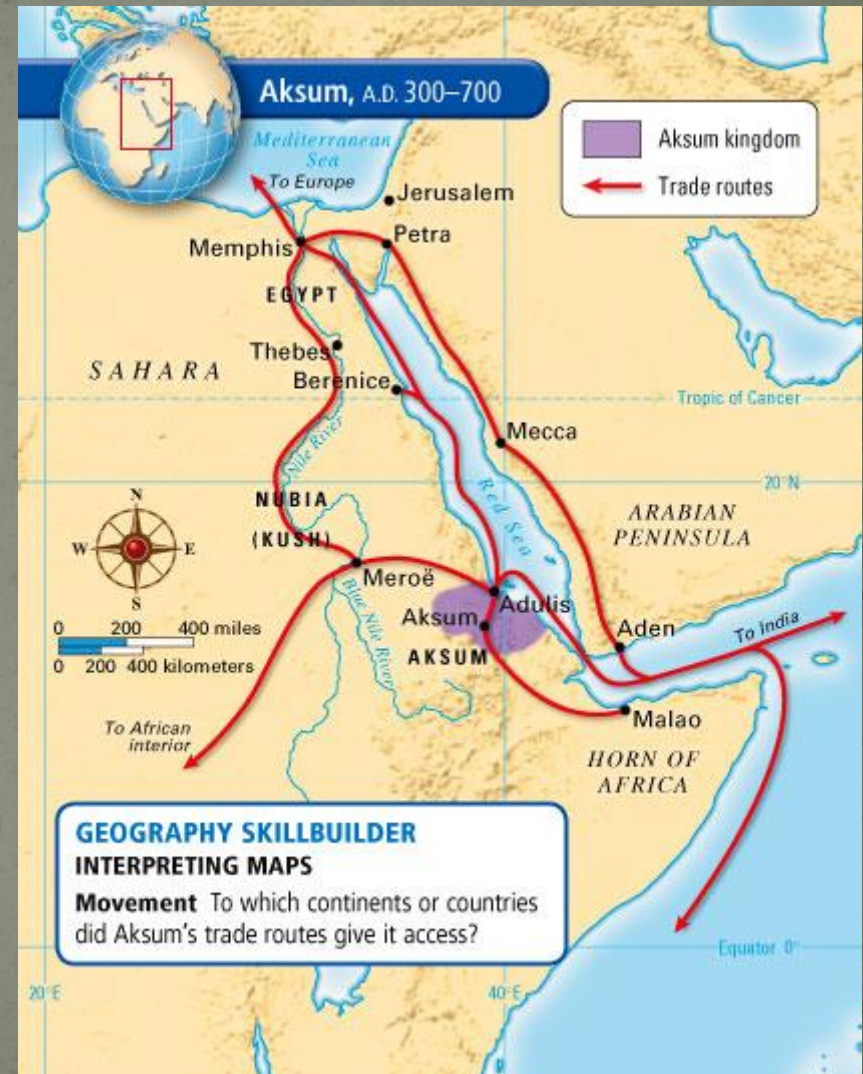
AXUM (AKSUM)

- 50 CE: emerges due to participation in Red Sea and Indian Ocean commerce
- Look at its location → how do you think Axum will develop as a civilization?



AXUM (AKSUM)

- Axum's participation in long-distance trade stimulated and sustained its growth as an empire
- Taxes on trade (from animal hides, to stones, to slaves) provided a major source of revenue for the state → \$\$\$\$



Christian Axum

- Introduced to Christianity in the 4th century CE
 - Due to trade
- After the fall of Axum, Christianity remains on the Ethiopian plateau





Agenda

- Update 😊
 - This is why I hate calendars
 - Quiz on MONDAY
 - Notes due MONDAY
 - On Islam and Africa
 - Mongols will be AFTER THE BREAK so do not read anything about them yet 😊
- Today: Mansa Musa and Tour of Africa activity
- Homework: Islam and Africa readings
- Next week: China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam!

Civilizations of Africa

- Postclassical Era: these states grow into **major trading empires**

- 1. Ghana
- 2. Mali
- 3. Songhay
- 4. Swahili Coast
- 5. Great Zimbabwe



The Kingdom of Mali (1250 – 1450)

- Founded by **Sundiata**
 - Stories of “the lion king” founded great oral traditions in West Africa, told by **griots** (master storytellers & advisers to the king)
- Most important city: **Timbuktu**
- Ruled at its height by **Mansa Musa**
 - Pilgrimage to Mecca



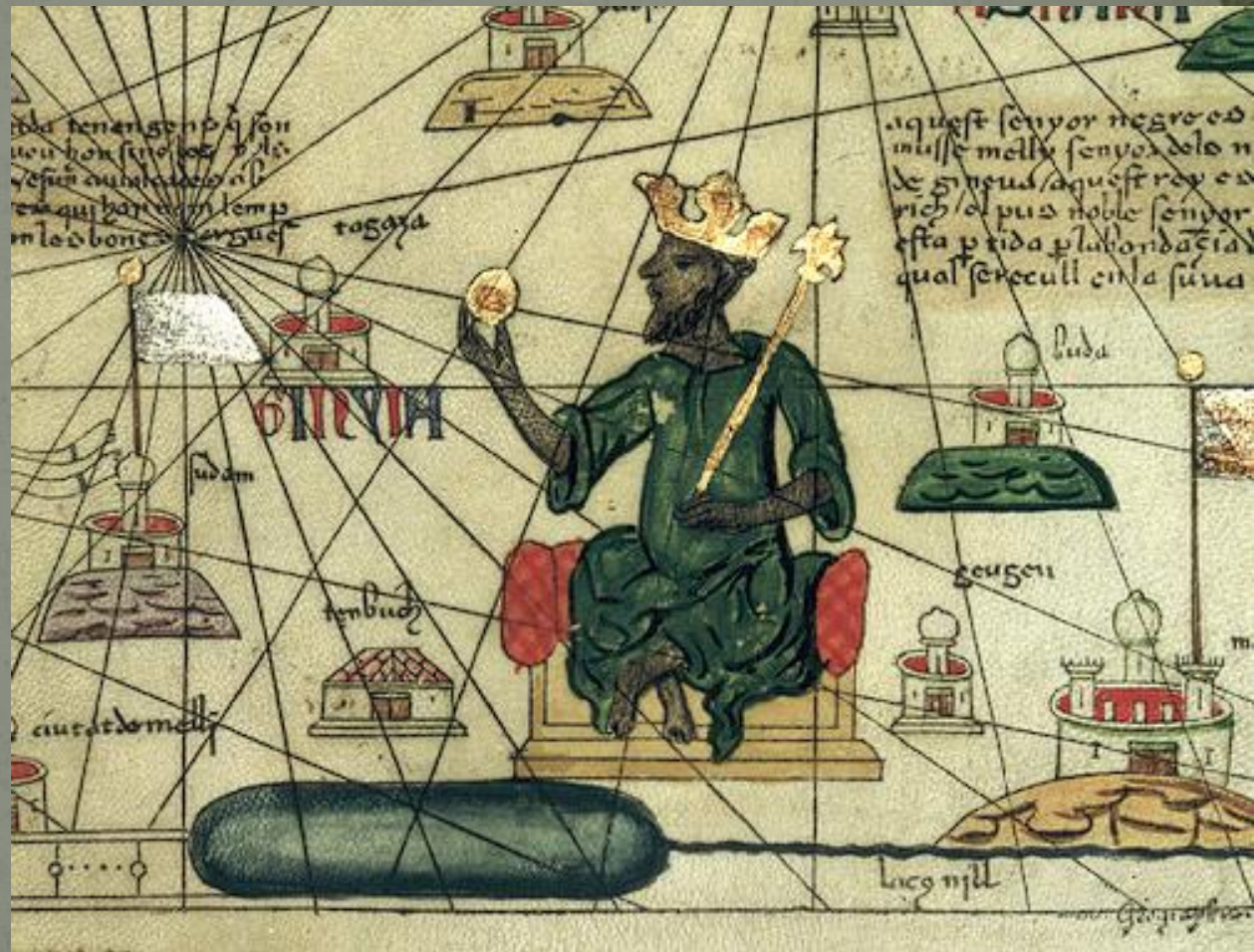
Impact of Islam on education

- How is Islam going to impact the education in Mali?
- Education is important:
 - Rise of **madrasas** (Islamic universities)
 - Important because...
 - Preserve Greek and Roman knowledge during Europe's dark ages



Mansa Musa: 1324 Hajj

- Pilgrimage included:
 - 60,000 men
 - 12,000 slaves carrying gold
 - Horses
 - 80 Camels carrying between 50 and 300 lbs of gold dust
 - Gave gold to poor
 - Traded with gold
 - Built a mosque every Friday
- His generosity **devastated** the Mediterranean economy



The Best Video

Tour of Postclassical Africa

- Using the PDF on my website, take notes on Postclassical African civilizations
- Using the documents, answer the questions on the back
 - Some are videos 😊

The Swahili States of East Africa

- Grew due to participation in **Indian Ocean trade**
 - Clan chiefs became kings
 - → African merchant class developed



The Swahili States of East Africa

- Urban with cities of 15,000-18,000 people
 - Each Swahili city was politically independent, governed by its own king → **city-states!**
 - Each city was in sharp competition with the others



The Swahili States of East Africa

- “Swahili Coast”

(Swahili = common language, mixture of Bantu and Arabic)

- Collection of trading cities along the east coast

- *Why would many people in these cities convert to Islam?*



Great Zimbabwe

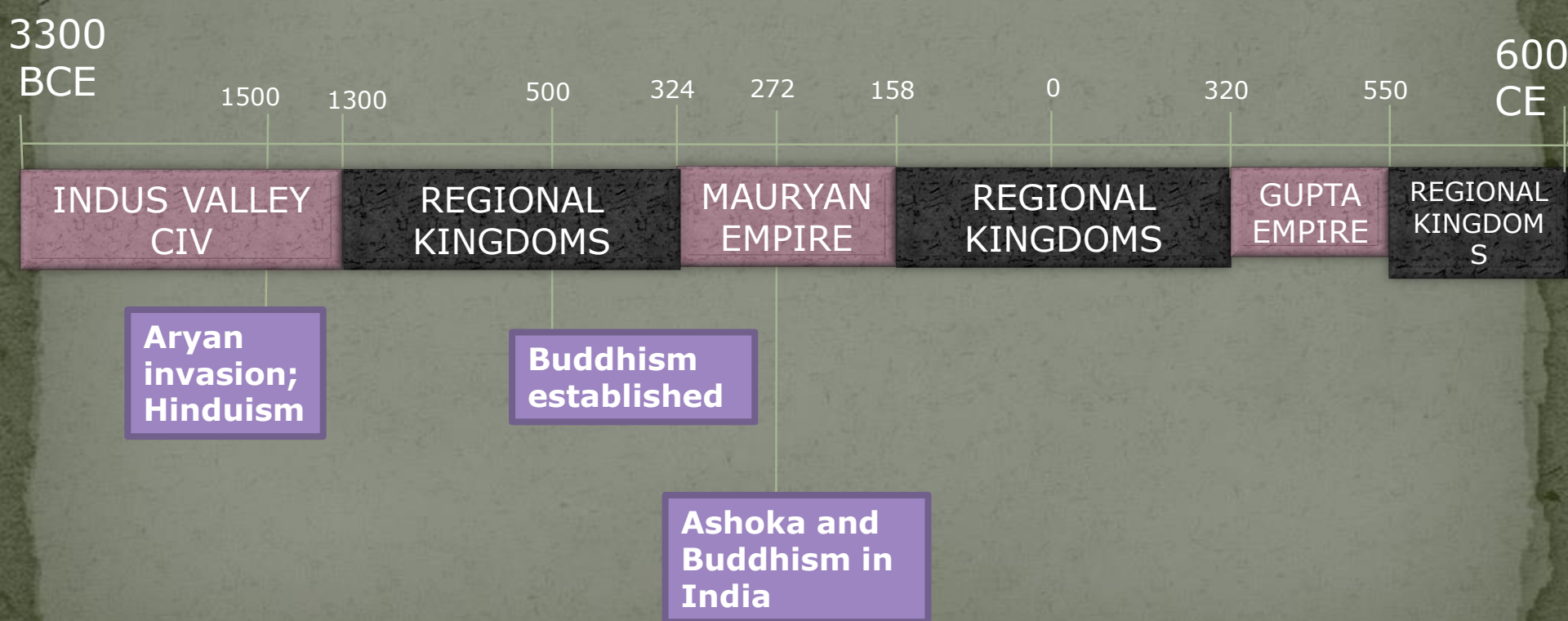
- Powerful state in southern Africa
- Taxed and controlled gold trade in southern Africa
- Inhabitants did not convert to Islam (Why not?)



Recap:

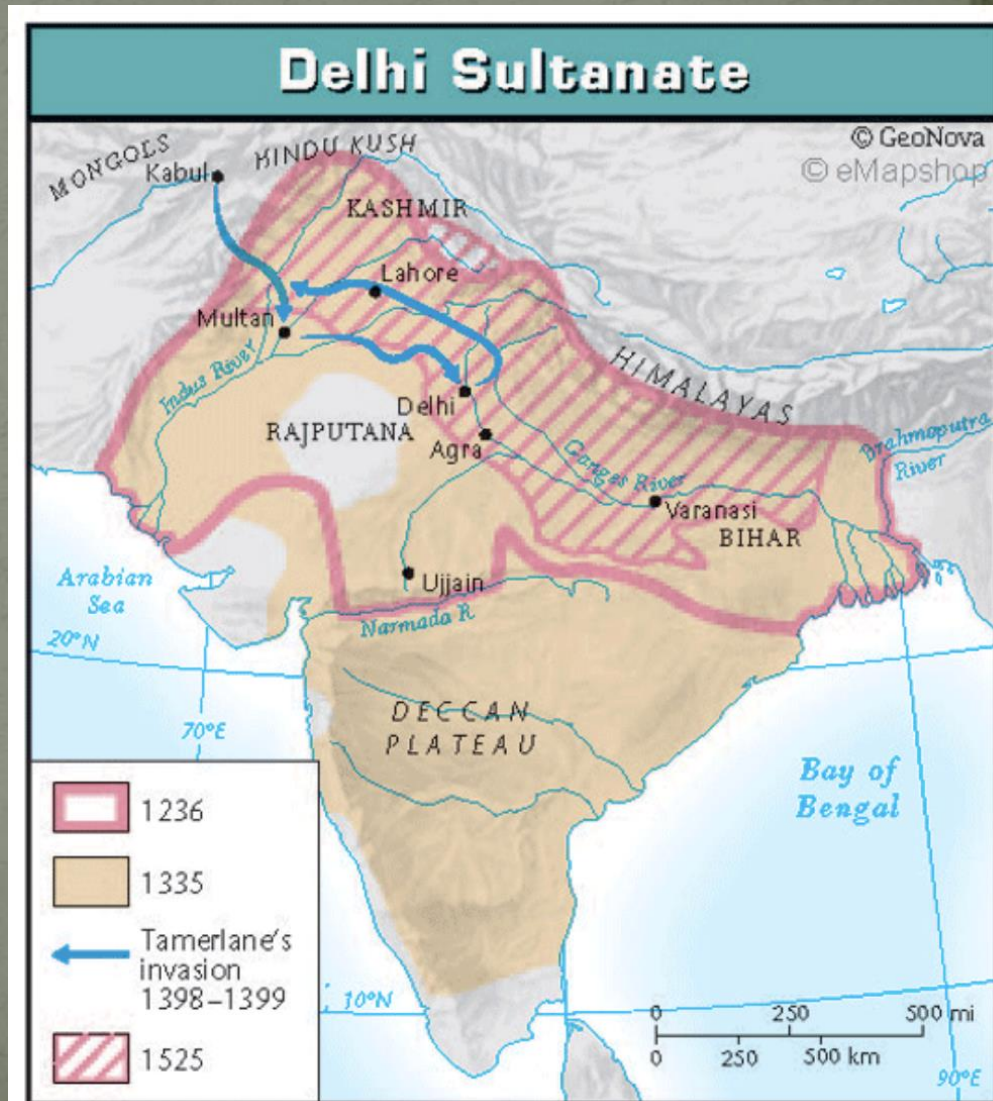
- How does Islam spread to Africa?
- Why do many African civilizations convert to Islam?
- What are the impacts of Islam on Africa?

End of Classical Era: Gupta Empire fell apart, India is regional kingdoms (but still culturally united – how?)



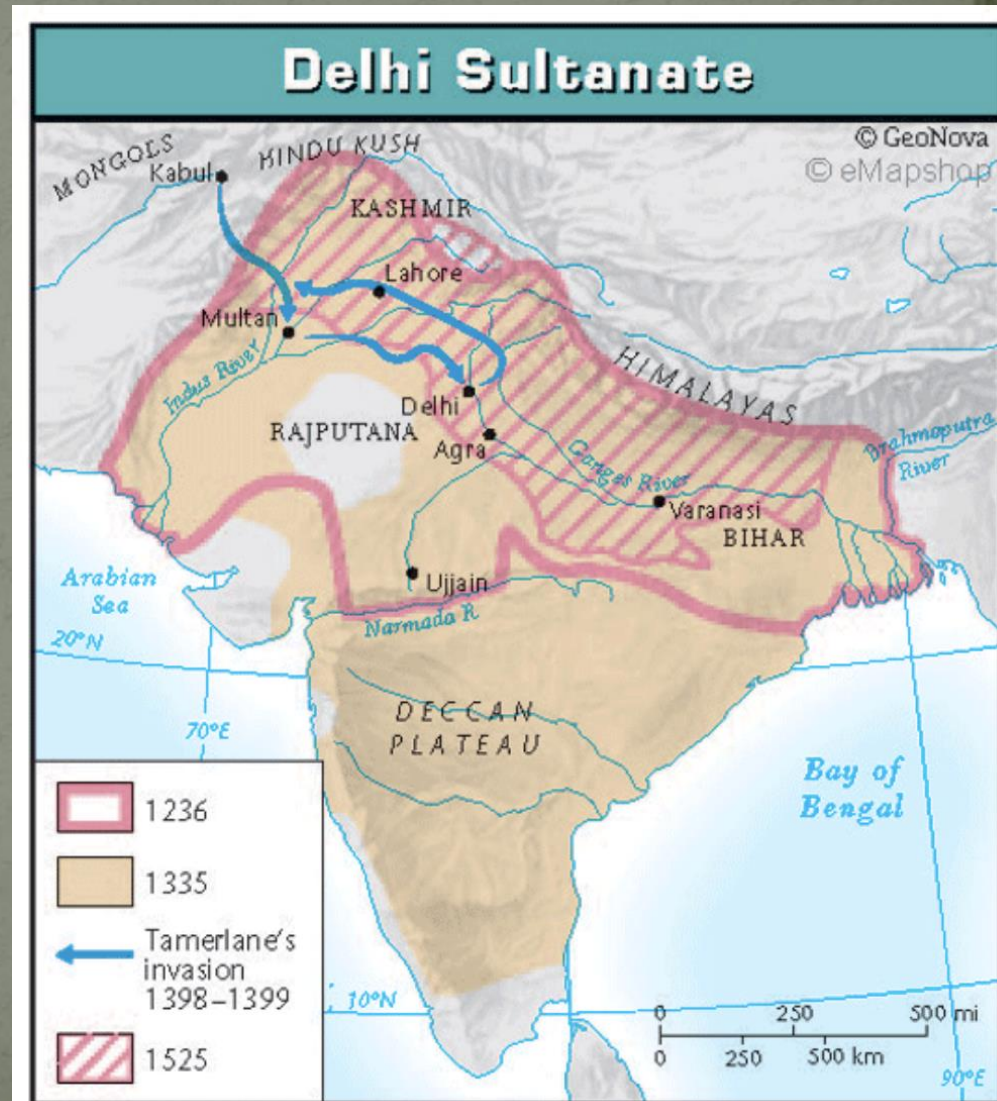
The Delhi Sultanate

- Founding: 11th century
– Muslim tribes (Afghanis) move to India to spread Islam and conquer land
- *Islam was not as accepted as in Africa – why not?*



The Delhi Sultanate

- Establish the **Delhi Sultanate**
 - Ruled by **sultans** of Persian/Afghan/Turkic descent in the North – fought against Hindu princes for control in the South
- *Islam was not as accepted as in Africa – why not?*



The Delhi Sultanate: Culture

- Indians allowed to keep own religion but had to pay a tax
 - Exception: Buddhism declines significantly
 - Why?
- Muslim communities develop, especially in far east in Bengal (future Bangladesh) and northwest (future Pakistan)
- Hindus worked in the bureaucracy, served in the army, and traded – but they lived separately from Muslims

ISLAM AND HINDUISM

- Most Indians remained faithful to Hinduism and did not convert
- Worked together (many Hindus were bureaucrats in the Muslim government), but retained separate social lives
 - Separate communities and cities
 - Jodhpur!

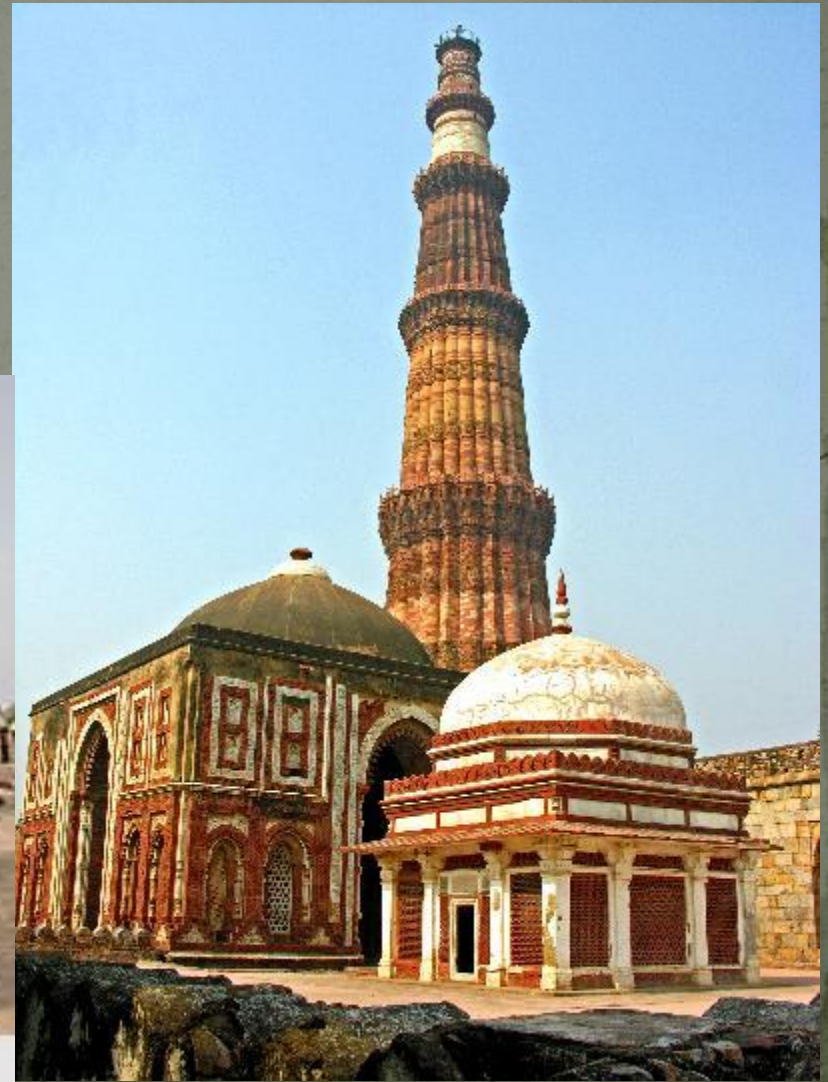


NEW ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Syncretism ☺
- Sultanate introduced two new architectural ideas: dome and pointed arch



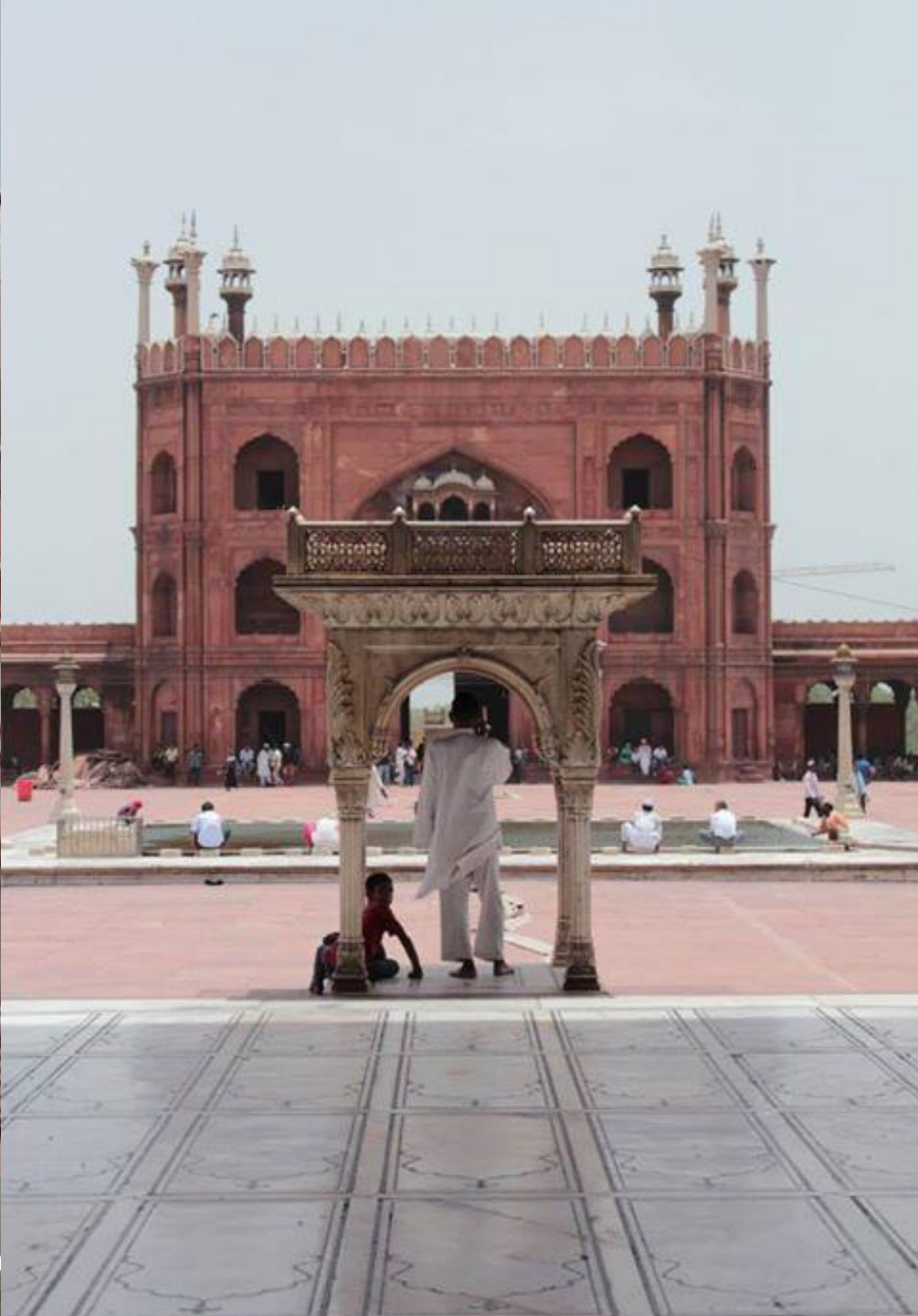
Tomb of Ghias-ud- din Tughlaq







**note – Humayan's Tomb and the Taj Mahal were built in 1500s and 1600s, but show lasting influence of Islamic artistic styles in India



Jama Masjid – b





Recap:

- How does Islam spread to India?
- What happened as a result?

ISLAMIC
“GOLDEN AGE” IN THE ABBASID
CALIPHATE

Through art!

- When empires experience political stability, art, architecture, and technological and scientific advancements flourish
 - *Why?*



- Many civilizations reach their golden age in the Postclassical Era due to political strength and stability!



Abbasid Caliphate

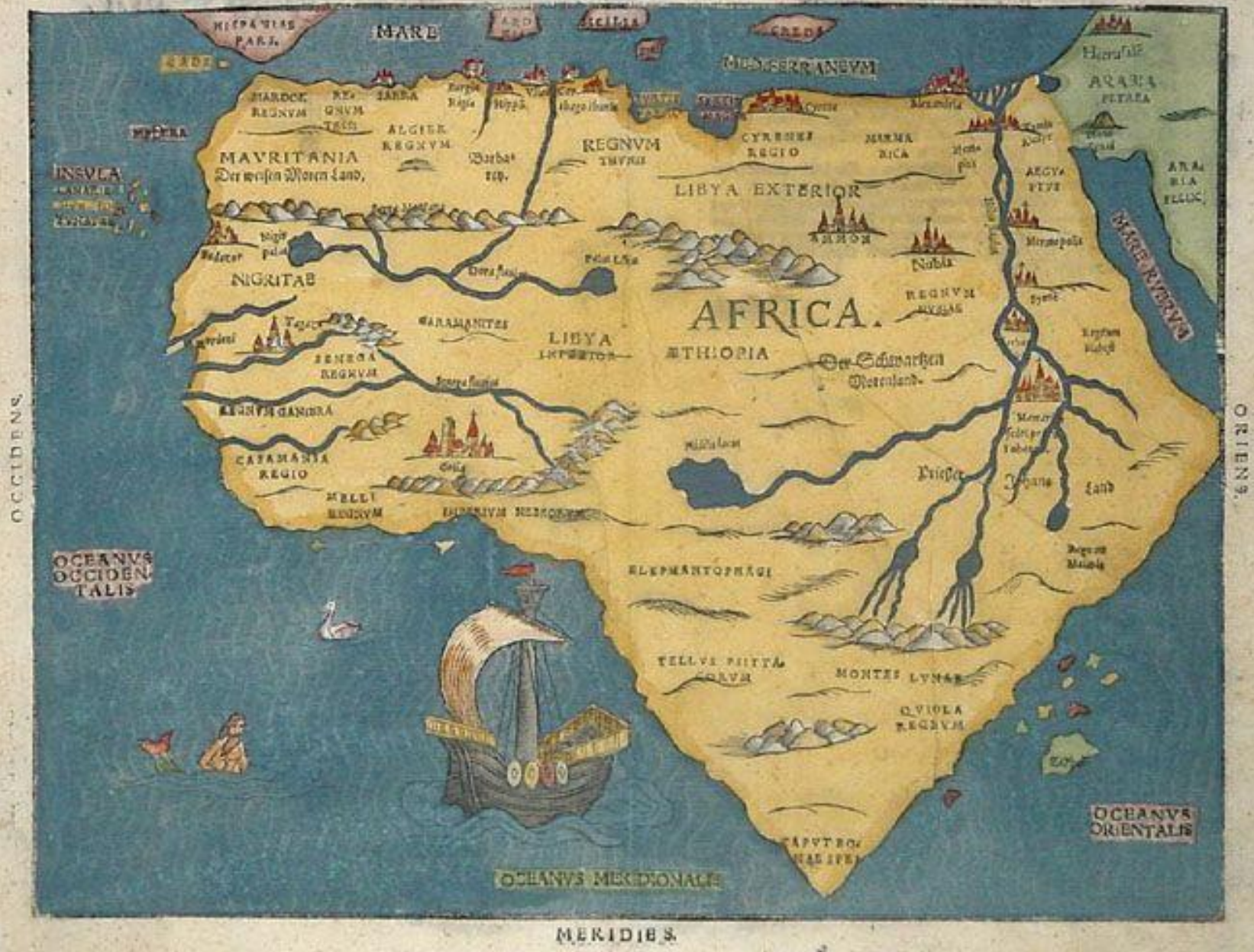
- The Dar-Al-Islam – the house of Islam
- All places in the world that are united by the common belief in Islam



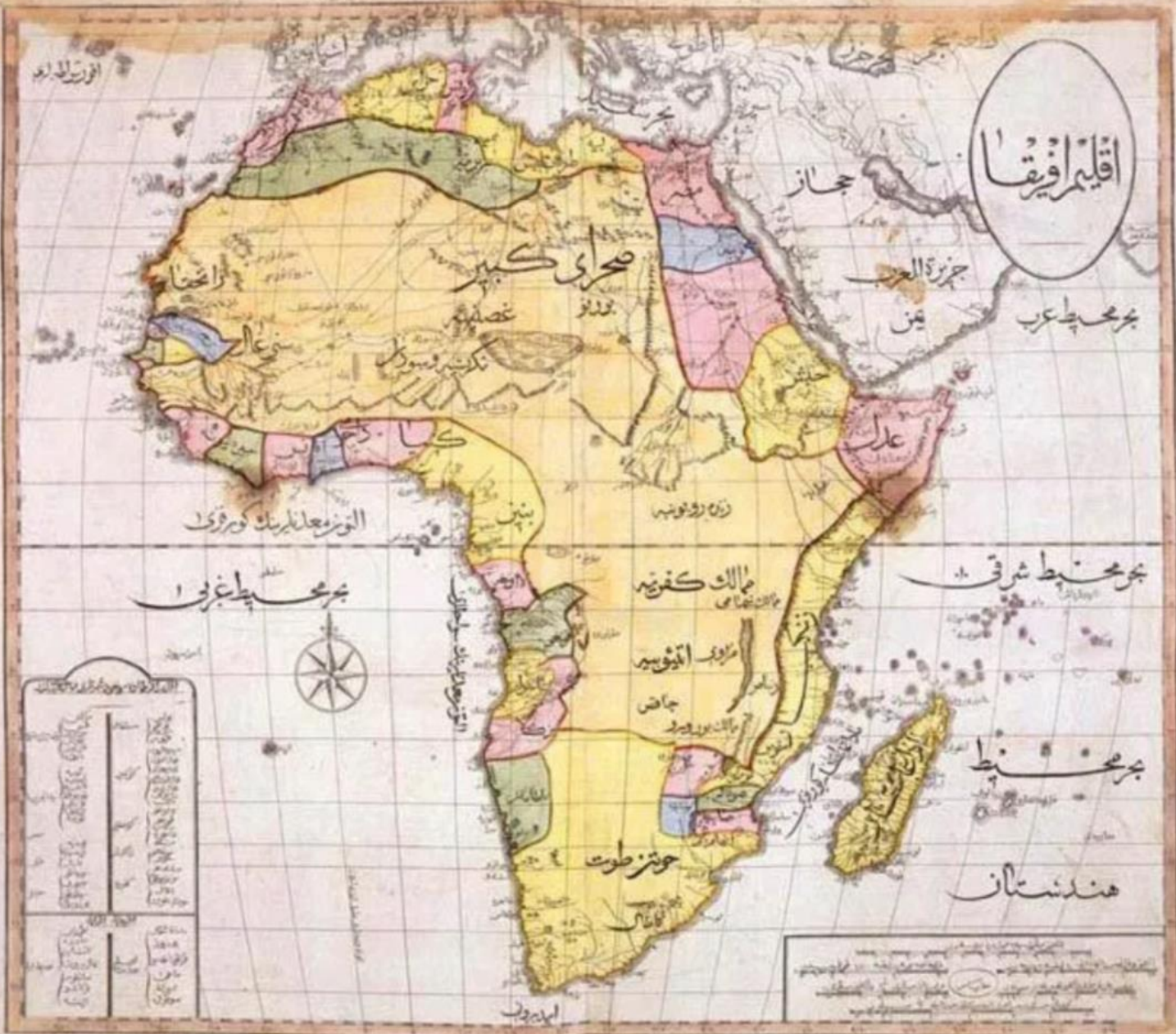
Islamic Golden Age

Ms. Pool's most favorite inventions that were all created in the Islamic Caliphates:

1. Coffee – it was then later banned because... it's a drug.
2. Clocks – because they needed to know when to pray at the right time each day
3. Cameras
4. Universities – called “madrasas”! Learning!
5. Flying machine – he tried it and broke his back, but ya know... flying. And also Leo da Vinci copied his designs.
6. Surgical instruments – and a ton of surgical developments in general (hey, I've had 5 knee surgeries, remember?)
7. Algebra – even though you hate it, it's still important
8. Maps – they had the most accurate map of Africa. Y'ALL.→



This is a map of Africa by the German Blaeuw in 1662.



This is a map of Africa by Muhammad al-Idrisi in 1154.

Speak

وَأَقْرَبُ

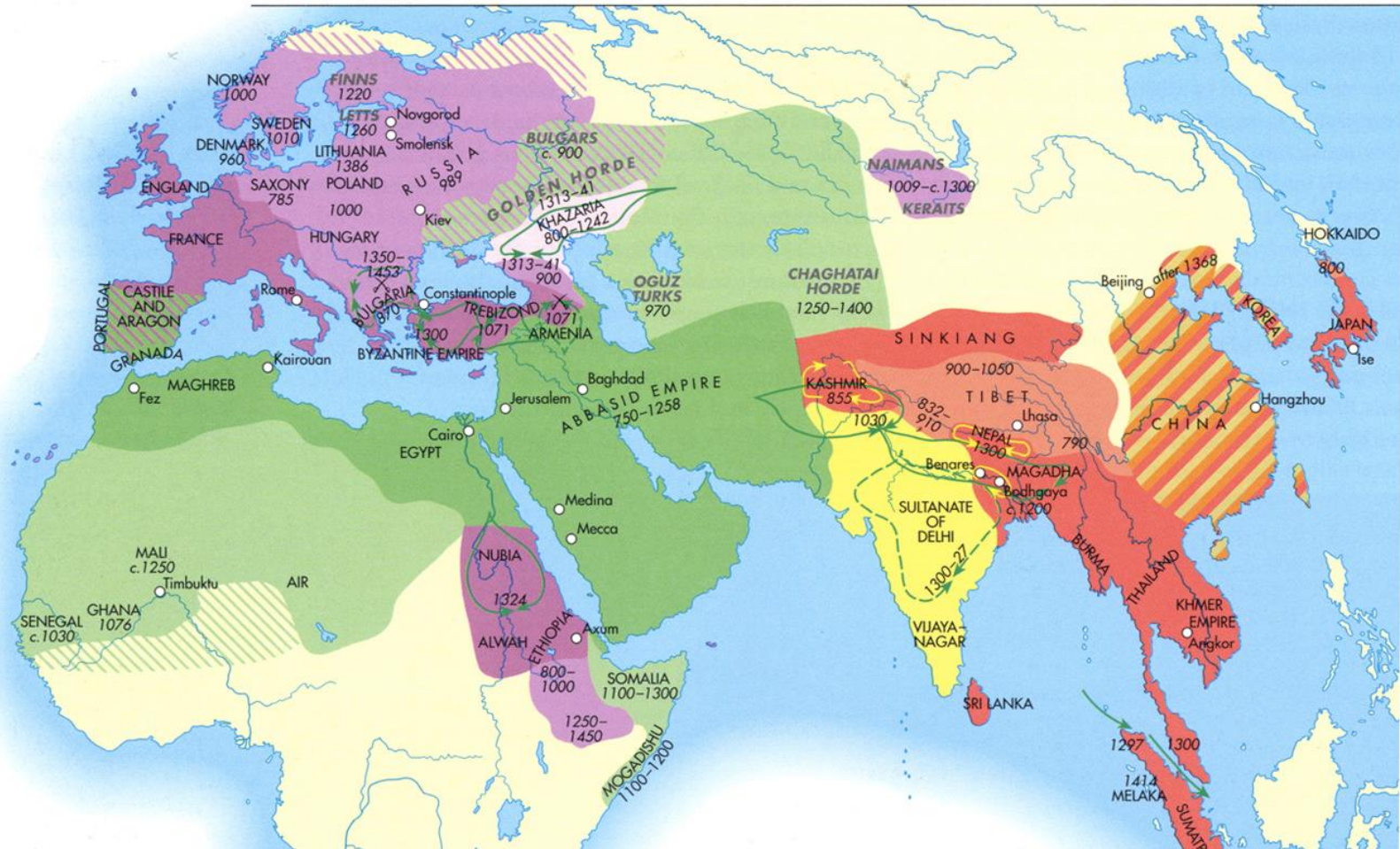


Islamic Golden Age

- Read and annotate a brief overview summary of the Islamic Golden Age
 - What was the most significant development? Why?
- .

▼ The rise of Islam from the 630s cut a swathe across the Christian Mediterranean world. By way of compensation, missionary Christianity spread ever further into northern and eastern Europe, while minority Christian regions survived in Central Asia,

the Middle East and northeast Africa. Meanwhile Buddhism, marginalized in the subcontinent of its birth, extended ever further north and east, into Tibet, China, Southeast Asia, Korea and, finally, Japan. In Southeast Asia it faced in turn a challenge from Hinduism and then from Islam.



1 World Religions 750-1450

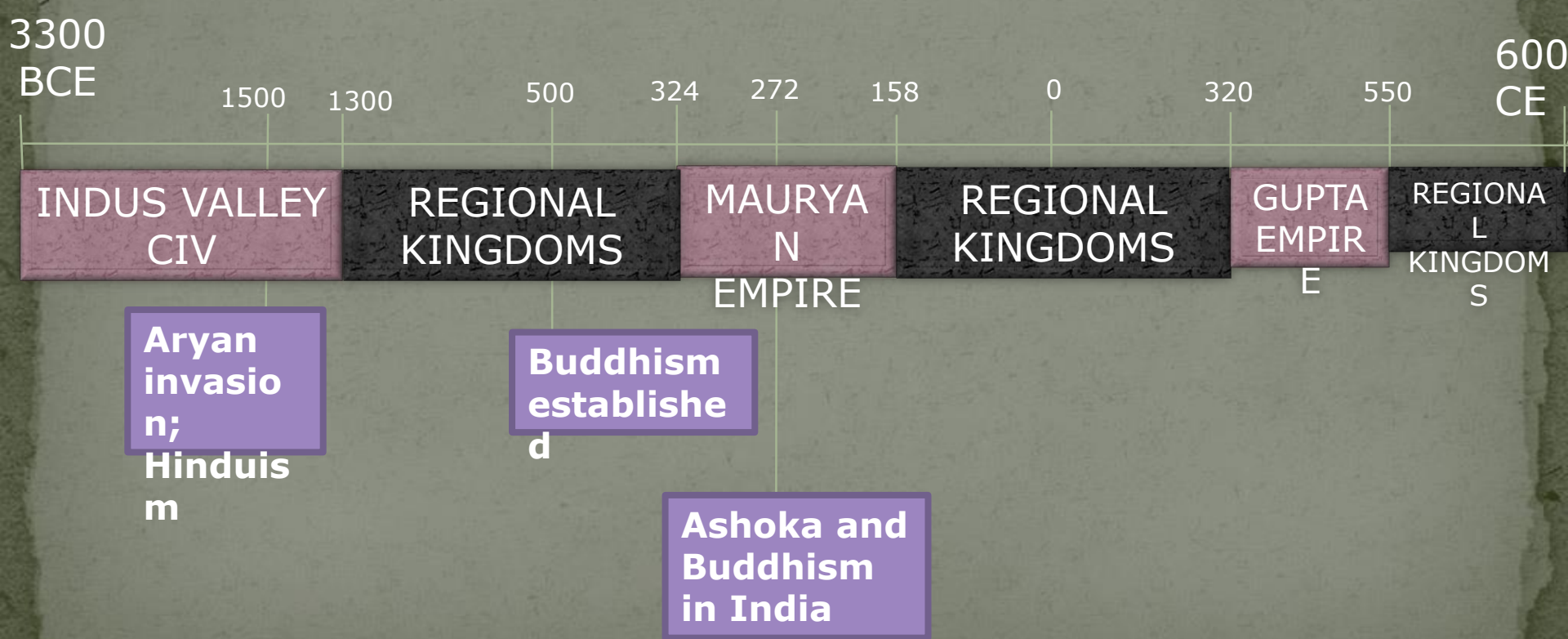
Predominantly Christian 750	Lands of other world religions conquered by Islam, but not converted	Predominantly Hindu 750
Majority converted to Christianity 750-1450	Predominantly Buddhist 750	China 750-1450: Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism
Predominantly Islamic 750	Majority converted to Buddhism 750-1450	Korea 750-1450: Buddhism, Confucianism
Majority converted to Islam 750-1450	Buddhists reverting to Hinduism	Areas remaining to traditional religions 750-1450
Members of other world religions converted to Islam		

Can I go on a rant about
how great India is??

INDIA

A recap

TIMELINE



SPREAD OF ISLAM TO INDIA

- Islamic empire aware of India's political fragmentation and extraordinary wealth
- Late 11th century, Muslim armies from Arabia invade India
- 1206, Delhi Sultanate established
- ***separate Muslim empire*** - not an extension of the Abbasid

RULING CLASS

- Sultan (head honcho)
 - Large armies
 - Extravagant courts
 - Fought against local princes for some control, but allowed regional rule
- Hindu rajas (kings and princes)
 - *allowed local princes to retain control
 - **SO.MANY.PRINCES.IN.INDIA.
 - ***Northwestern India, where the Sultanate was mainly located, is known as Rajasthan – *Land of Kingdoms*

ISLAM AND HINDUISM

- Most Indians remained faithful to Hinduism and did not convert
- Worked together (many Hindus were bureaucrats in the Muslim government), but retained separate social lives
 - Separate communities and cities
 - Jodhpur!



ISLAM AND HINDUISM

ISLAM

- Equality among believers
- Monotheistic
- Ulama – religious experts – warned against the pollution of Islam by Hindu practices

HINDUISM

- Strict social hierarchy
- Denounced Muslims as destroyers of Hindu temples and meat-eaters

DELHI SULTANATE

- Indian 'renaissance' and golden age
- Sultans patronized architecture, art, dance, and music

NEW ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Sultanate introduced two new architectural ideas: dome and pointed arch



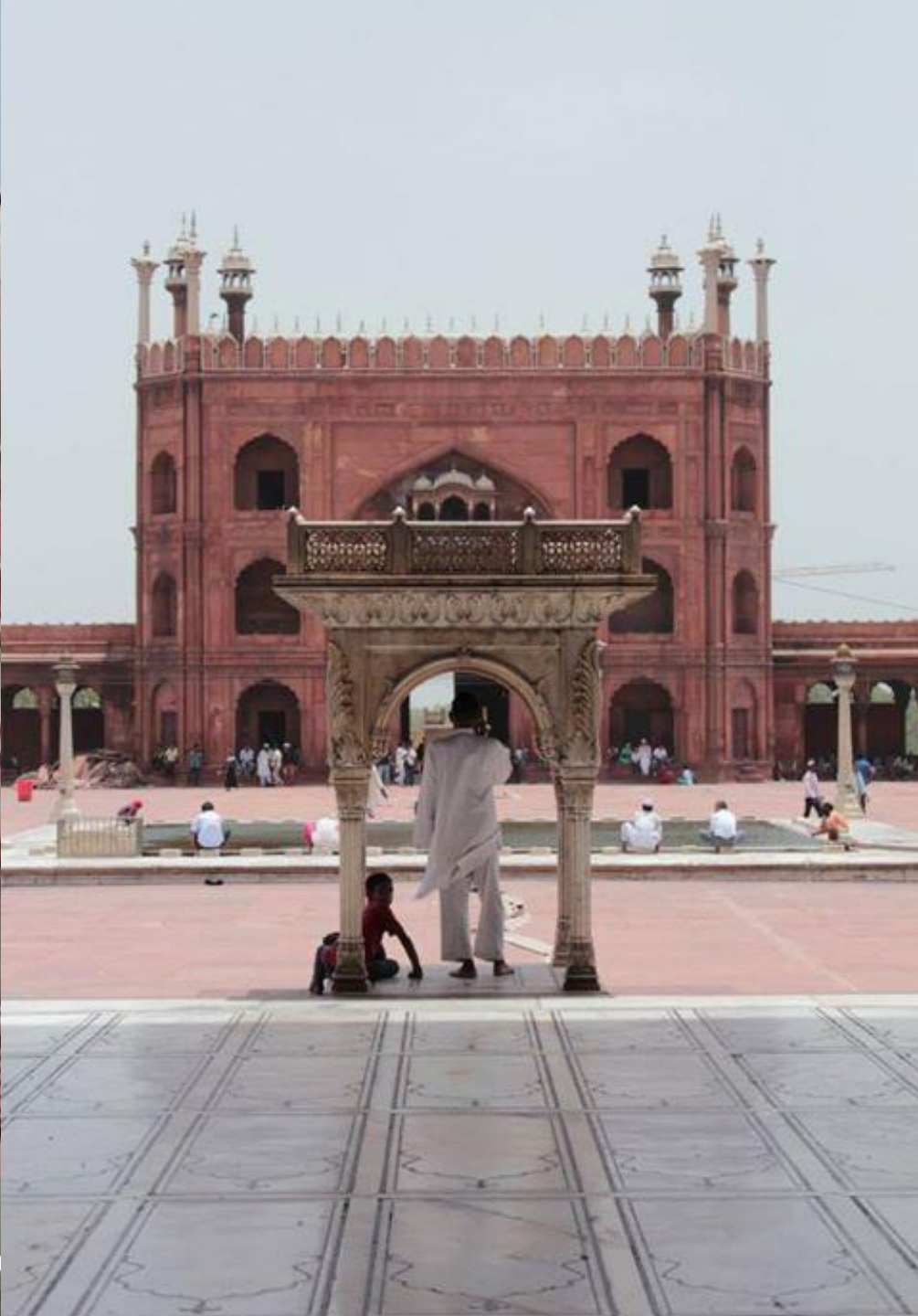
Tomb of Ghias-ud- din Tughlaq



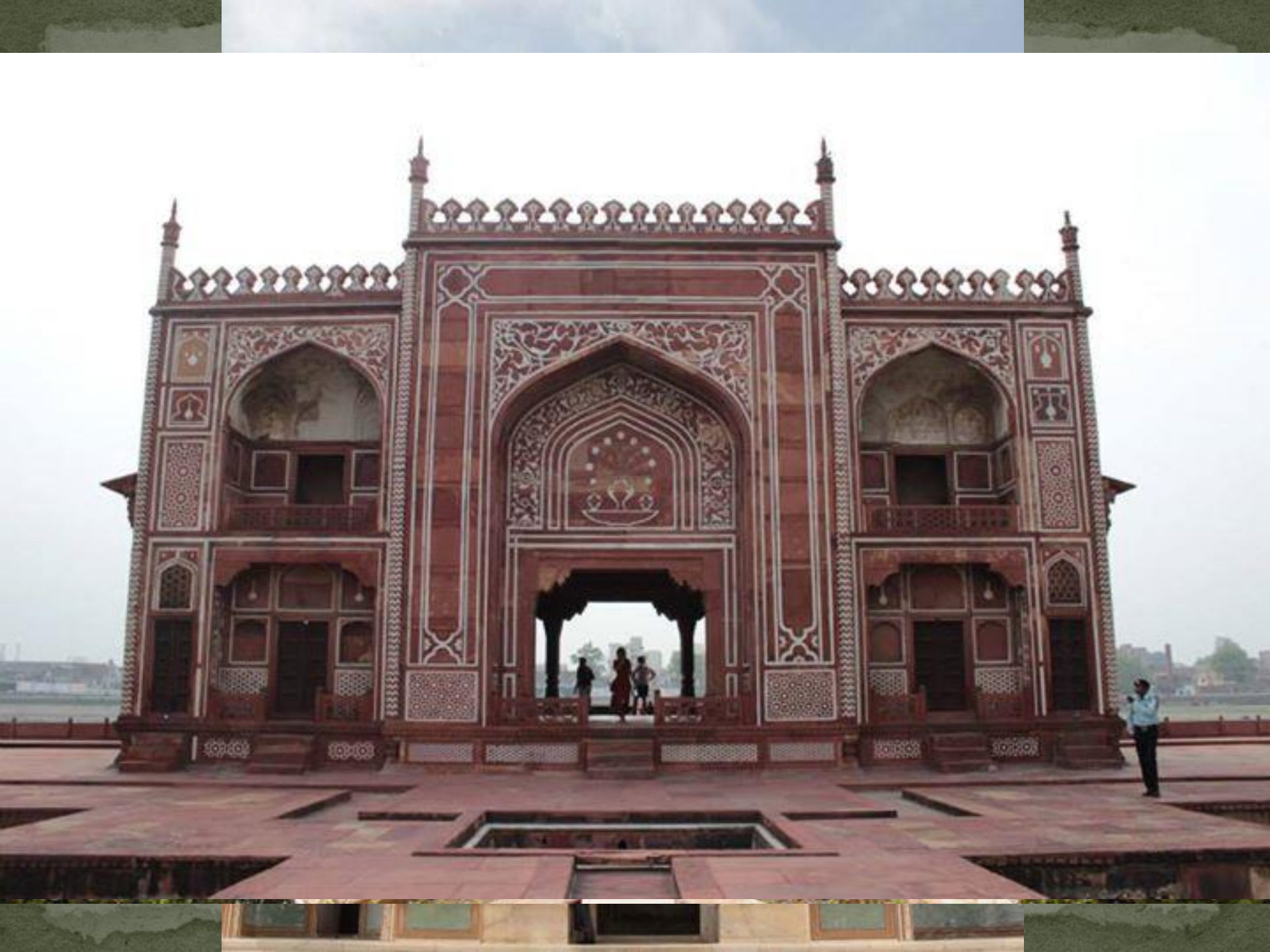




**note – Humayan’s Tomb and the Taj Mahal were built in the Early Modern Era, 1450-1700, but show lasting influence of Islamic artistic



Jama Masjid – b





CONTINUITIES IN INDIA

- Hinduism predominant
 - Some Buddhism and Islam
- History of regional kingdoms (not united)
 - Remember – lots of princes in India
- Bureaucratic empires
- **Extraordinarily wealthy**
 - Wonderful natural resources – especially tea, spices, and marble
 - Pepper was once worth more than gold!
 - Invasions mainly due to wanting these natural resources
- Center region in the Indian Ocean trade route
 - Lots of technology and technological innovations
- Highly artistic
 - Astronomy
 - Architecture
 - Painting
 - Writing – poems and stories
- Very religious

CHANGES IN INDIA

- Never steadily ruled under one empire
 - Most empires lasted around 300 years
 - Most empires were foreigners ruling over Indians
- Highly influenced by outside world and Indian Ocean trade
- Melting pot of beliefs and people groups