

Get a drink and take care of any personal business now...go!

Reading Quiz Coming Up

- Review last night's reading
 - Pgs 156-166 (stop @ The Arab Empire of the Umayyads)
- You are allowed to use reading notes on this quiz
- Notes must be handwritten OR printed (before class and not by me)
- I will take questions after roll

Dar al-Islam: The Islamic World and South Asia

Unit 1A

Answer the open response on your own paper



*This is the
image for #7*

Tonight's Reading

- Pgs 166-180
- Quiz Wednesday
- Notes must be handwritten OR printed (before class and not by me)

Let's take a look
at the Unit 1
Packet from
yesterday

The Classical World

Trade and Communication 100 AD



Division of the Roman Empire



Bad Times for the Roman and Byzantine Empires



Division of the Roman Empire



**Roman Empire:
Falls c. 500CE**

**Byzantine Empire:
Falls 1453 CE**

Pre-Islamic Arabia

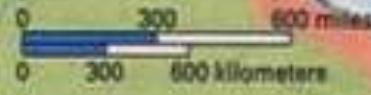
- Nomadic herders and traders
- Impact on settlement patterns and methods of government/rule?
- Clans and clan rivalries
- Limited urbanization (cities serve as religious and/or trade centers)





Trade Routes, A.D. 570

INTERACTIVE



Byzantine Empire	Route
Sassanian Empire	Hijrah
Copper	Perfumes
Grain	Silk
Incense	Spices
Ivory	Textiles

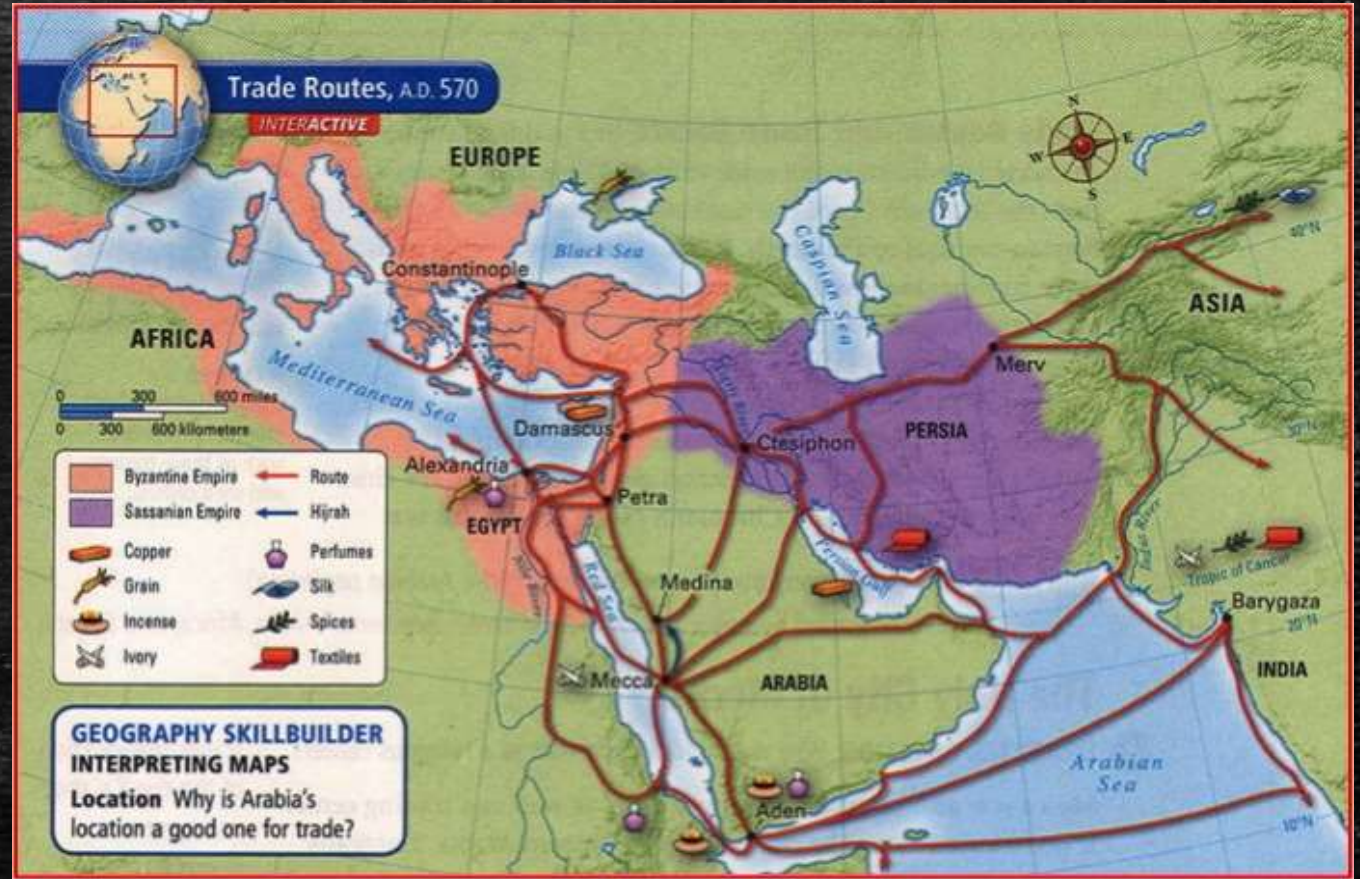
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER
INTERPRETING MAPS
Location Why is Arabia's location a good one for trade?



The Arabian Peninsula:


Increased trade is a huge benefit for the Arabian peninsula in the Postclassical Era

What impact did increased trade have on cultural development/influence in the Arabian peninsula?





**Cultural
Diffusion**



**Cultural
Diffusion**



**Cultural
Diffusion**




**Cultural
Diffusion**



**Cultural
Diffusion**



**Cultural
Diffusion**



**Cultural
Diffusion**

Pre-Islamic Arabia:

Increased trade is a huge benefit for the Arabian peninsula in the Postclassical Era

Bedouins

Consistent struggle
for resources and
trade rights/goods

- Nomadic herders/traders led by Shayks (clan/tribe leaders)
 - *Impact of this lifestyle on society?*
 - *Why might this result in clan/tribe rivalries?*

Limited (but important urbanization)
on the Arabian peninsula

Women in pre-Islamic Arabia

Greater social/economic role than women
in many other contemporary well-
developed cultures

Why?



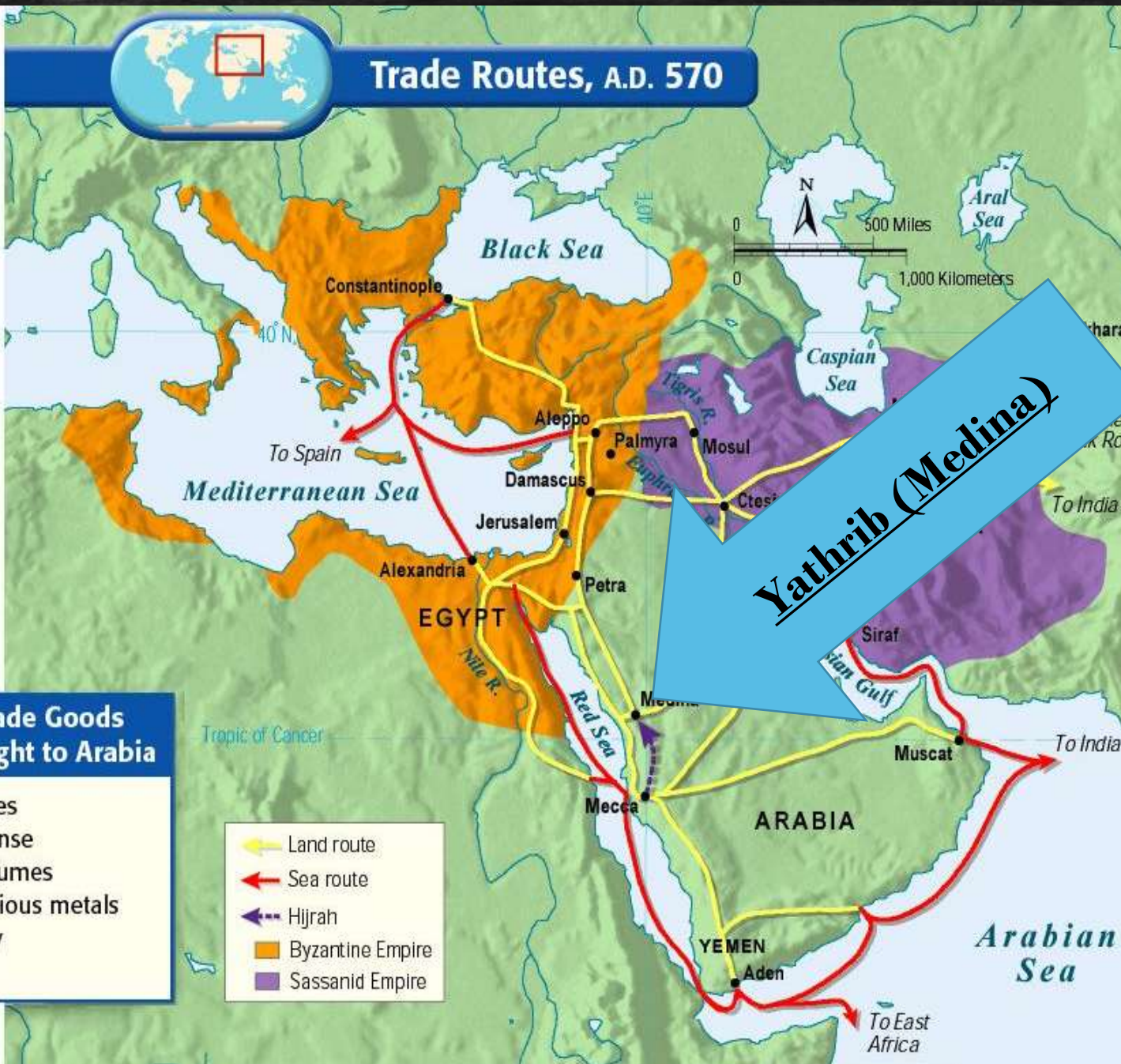
Mecca (multiple spellings)

- Founded and led by the powerful Umayyad clan
- City was/is home to the Ka'ba (multiple spellings), a pre-Islamic religious site. Also a center for trade
- Today it is the most sacred site in Islam.

Why was the location of Mecca ideal for the spread of ideas?







- Less dominant trade center
- Political rivalries between multiple Bedouin and Jewish clans

Mecca was dominated by the Umayyad during the pre-Islamic period. Yathrib (Medina) had multiple groups competing for power.

Briefly compare and contrast the political power structure in the cities? Which city is likely stronger and more unified? Why?

Arts and Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia

Limited development....WHY????

- Polytheistic Animism (nature spirits)
- Ethics based on tribal custom and tradition rather than religious doctrine



The Birth of Islam

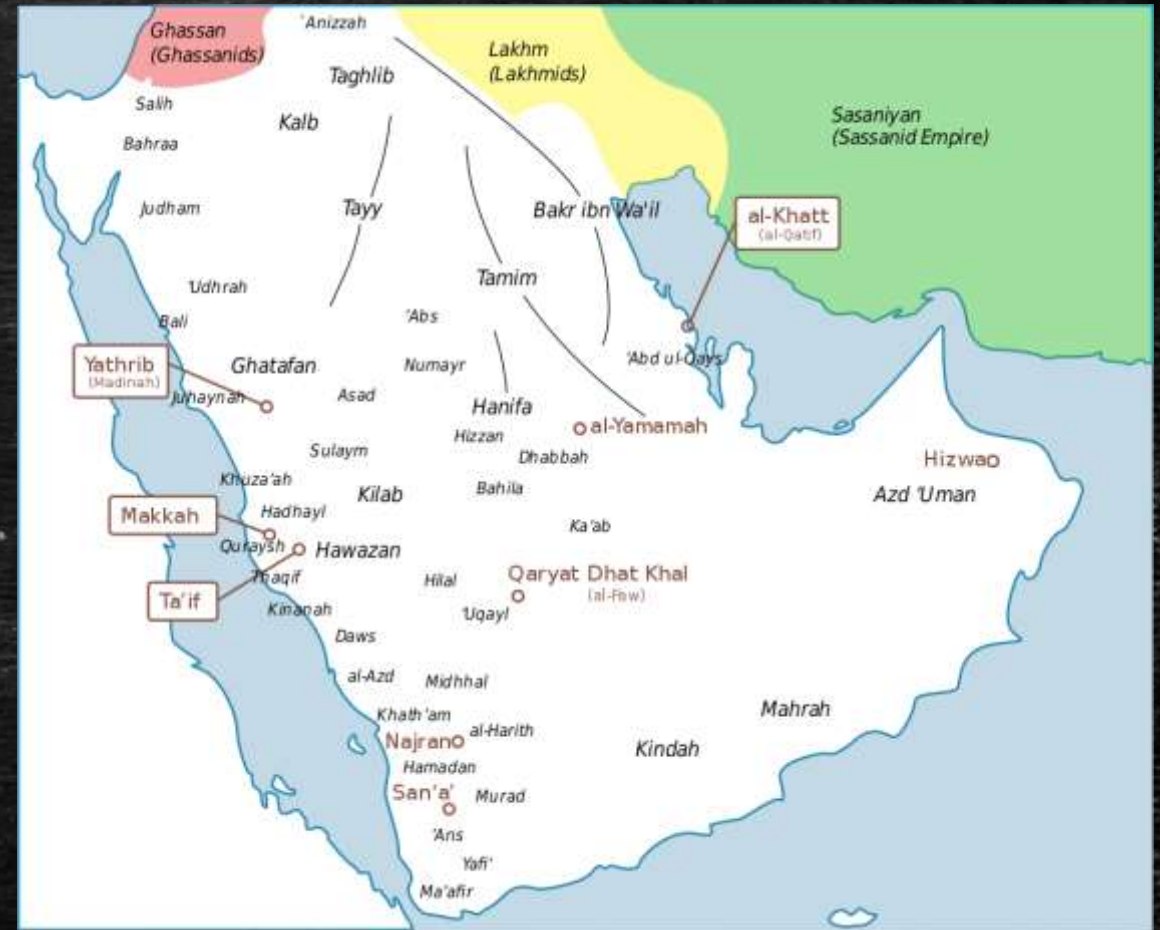
- Political Climate
 - Powerful empires: Byzantine (Roman) and Sassanid Persia

The Arabian Peninsula:
Based on the map and your reading, why might this region struggle to become powerful in the Postclassical Era?



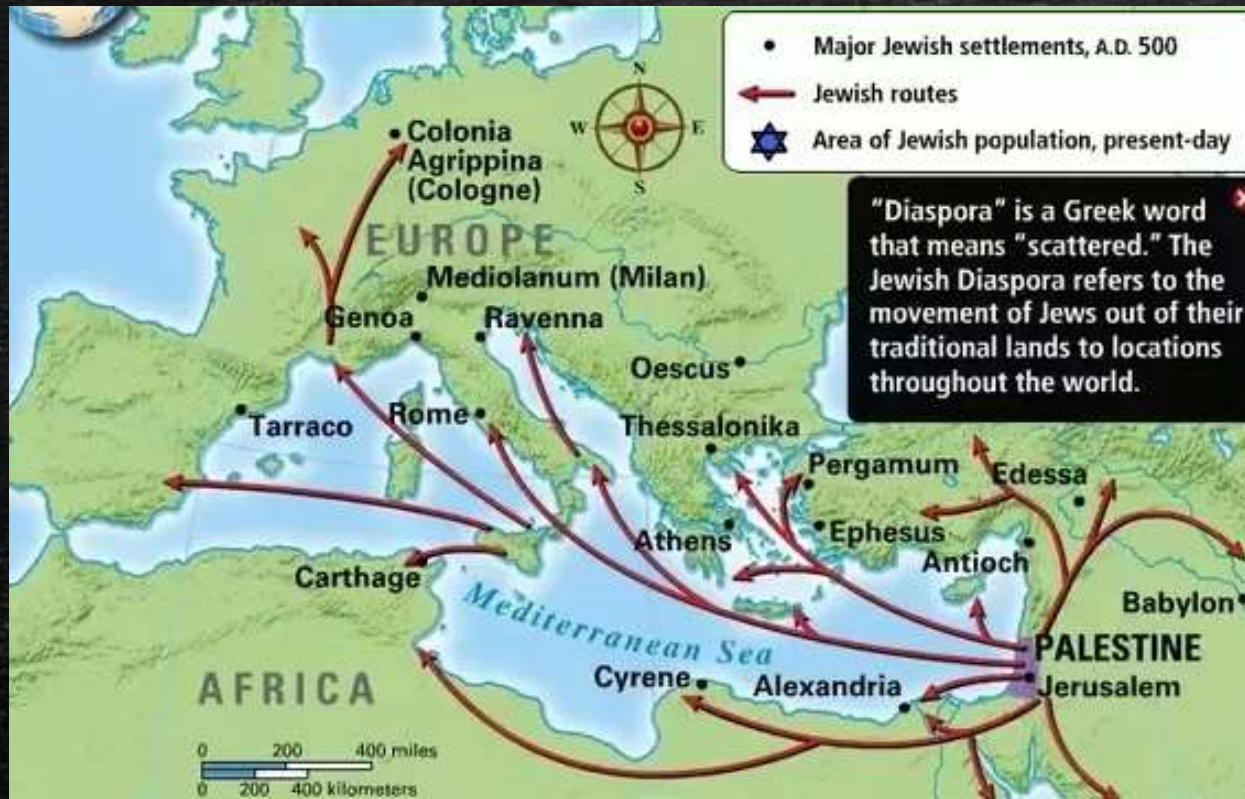
The Birth of Islam

- Political Climate
 - Conflict on the Arabian Peninsula
- Clan rivalries
 - Impact on political unity?
 - Is political unity (or lack of) a factor in the ultimate success of Islam?

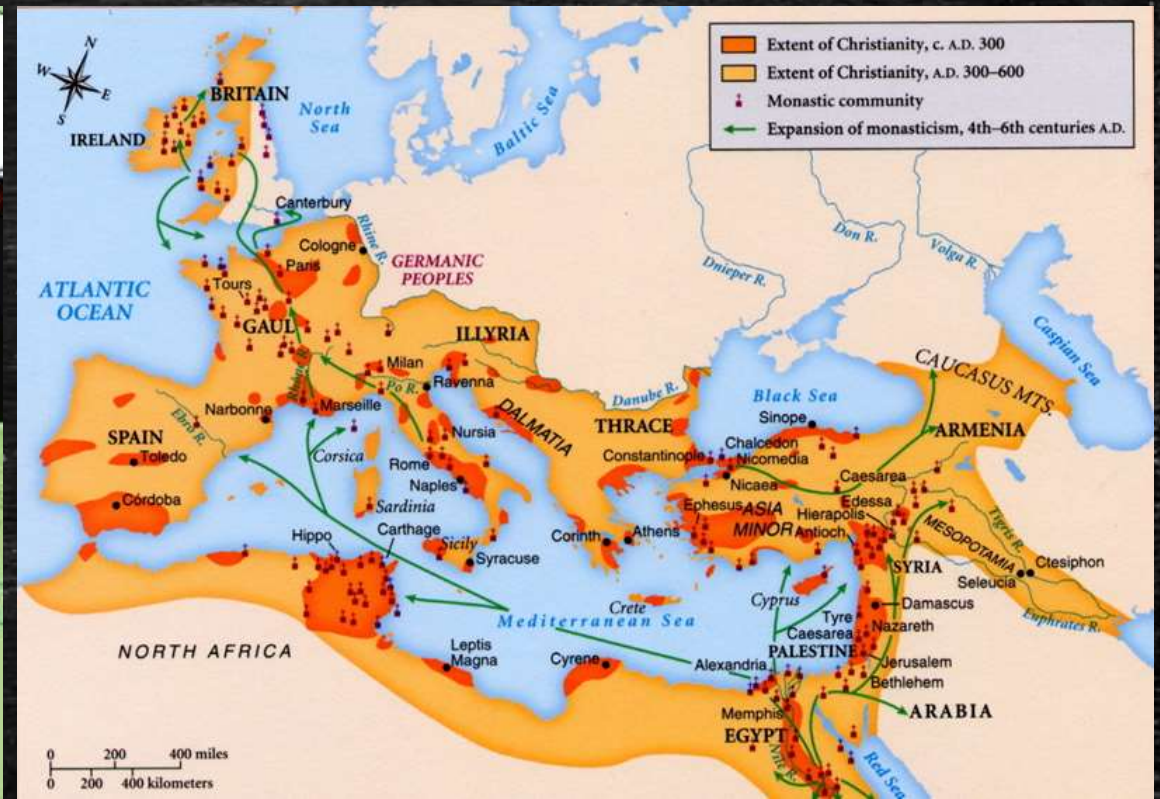


Influential clans and their approximate locations on the Arabian Peninsula c. 600 CE

The Birth of Islam



The Jewish diaspora 70-500 CE



The spread of Christianity 300-600 CE

The Birth of Islam

- Political Climate
- Cultural Factors
 - Cultural Diffusion and Trade Connection
 - Regional Monotheistic Religions



Get into groups of 3-4
Move desks – I want to see **DISTINCT** groups

Each group needs 1 sheet of paper.
Write everyone's name on this sheet

Each group needs a facilitator to keep the group on task.

Each group needs a recorder to write answers.

Each group needs a traveler to share information with other groups

Some of the answers may overlap and be used more than once

Why did Islam and Arab political expansion happen at this time?

- *Characteristics of a society when government institutions break down? (List)*
- *Why would people turn away from old systems (social, political, cultural, and economic?)*
- *Why would people turn toward religion during times of chaos and disorder? Particularly new religions?*

The Postclassical World (Answer the following in complete sentences on a sheet of paper)

- Religion: *Why do we believe what we believe?*
- *What is culture? Provide examples of cultural traits/aspects in your answer?*
- *Can culture spread? Why/How or Why not?*

List how Islam influenced Arabs in the following ways

**Personal, individual
Benefits**

Political Benefits

Social/Cultural Benefits

Economic Benefits

**List 2 ways your group could improve efficiency and
benefits of small group tasks**

List 3 ways the class as a whole could improve

Tonight

- Slight change in reading assignment
 - Read pgs 166-174
 - Reading quiz Thursday

Bellwork

Get into groups of 3-4

Move desks around but make sure I can
move around the room

Compare your continuity and change over time (CCOT) charts with your partners. Look at similarities and differences. Examine your answers and discuss causation and consequences associated with continuity and change.

CCOT Umayyad

Today's work will serve as great notes for your upcoming CCOT essay (likely assigned Wednesday and due the following Wednesday)

You will receive credit for your work today based on quality and effort

Two parts: 1) PERSIAN Chart 2) CCOT Chart

P.E.R.S.I.A.N Chart

- Organizational method often used in history
- Limited detail, main themes and ideas, only notes
- Some things may overlap
- Some sections may have less than others

POLITICAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders, Elites • State Structure • War • Diplomacy, Treaties • Courts, Laws 	
ECONOMIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of System • Technology, Industry • Trade, Commerce • Capital/Money • Types of Businesses 	
RELIGIOUS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holy Books • Beliefs, Teachings • Conversion • Sin/Salvation • Deities 	
SOCIAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family • Gender Relations • Social Classes • Inequalities • Life Styles 	
INTELLECTUAL , ARTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art, Music • Writing, Literature • Philosophy • Math & Science • Education 	
NEAR: GEOGRAPHY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Physical • Movement • Human/Environment • Region 	

CCOT: Death of Muhammad to end of Umayyad Dynasty (632- c. 750)

Complete this sheet by hand or digitally. Lists, phrases, bullet points for this section

Continuity (list)	Change (list)	Impact/Consequence (list)

You may complete the packet by hand or on your macbook

A digital copy is on our weebly page

In the space below, select at least 4 continuities or changes and explain WHY these things remained the same or changed. Be specific. Answer in paragraphs (15 pts)

- **Turn in yesterday's open response**
- Pick up an Abbasid CCOT packet if you did not get one yesterday
- Use pgs 174-180, 184-189 to complete
- We will start working on these **AFTER** we look at the rubric for the CCOT essay (Due next Wednesday)

Our Schedule

- Thursday
 - Discussion of Abbasid Empire and Thesis Development
- Friday
 - In-class Work on CCOT Essay
- Tuesday
 - In-class Work on CCOT Essay
- Wednesday
 - CCOT Essay AND Abbasid CCOT Charts Due
 - Begin Unit 2

CCOT Rubric

- Thesis
 - Must have a clear, specific thesis in the intro or conclusion. We will work on thesis development tomorrow
- Contextualization
- Continuity and Change
- Causation
- Historical Evidence

Thesis

Must have a clear, specific thesis in the intro or conclusion. We will work on thesis development tomorrow

Causation

What factors produce the continuity or change? What were the effects? Short term impact vs long term? Cause and effect?

Continuity and Change

Examine specific continuities and changes over the era. Why are these developments significant?

Contextualization

Historical context of the events must be addressed. What events are going on outside of the specific topic discussed?

Historical Evidence

Specific historical evidence must be used throughout the essay to support your points

Style

Minimum 5 paragraphs
Intro/Conclusion
Topic sentences

**Specific Topics vs.
General/Broad Topics**

- **Economics?**

**Specific Topics vs.
General/Broad Topics**

- **Civil Rights?**

**Specific Topics vs.
General/Broad Topics**

- **Taxation?**

**Specific Topics vs.
General/Broad Topics**

- **Government?**

**DO NOT use
Islam as a
continuity in this
essay. That is too
simplistic and
general for this
type of essay. It
will not count**

- **Today: Umayyad Dynasty CCOT packet**
Get together in small groups and work if
you like

- **Tonight: Reading pgs 174-180, 184-189 (Stop @
An Age of Learning) – Quiz Tuesday**

**faughthistory.weebly.com is updated with notes and
Umayyad presentation**

Continuity and Change

What does it
mean?

Examples?

Continuity and Change: Your time in school

Possible topics?

Impact/consequence of
the continuity or
change?

Why did this change
or why did it stay
the same?

Sunni vs. Shia Islam

Getty

CNN

Tonight

**Complete
continuity/change
sheet**

**Read pgs 174-180, 184-
189 (Quiz Monday)**

After the quiz

Turn in quiz at the front

**Begin work on
continuity/change sheet**

**Remember, not every
continuity and change space
must have an answer**

After Muhammad (632-661)

- Death of Muhammad (632) = Succession Issues
- No appointed successor, no method to select a successor
- Caliph – political/religious successor to Muhammad
 - Abu Bakr (r. 632-634) – selected as 1st Caliph
 - Ridda Wars = Wars fought to reunite divided Islamic groups
- Continued political/military expansion
- Arab Empire – NOT Islamic
 - Rule by Arab elite

After Muhammad (632-661)

Motivations for Arab Conquest

Arab unity created a powerful political & military force

Desire for fertile land

Potential wealth from conquest (spoils of war)

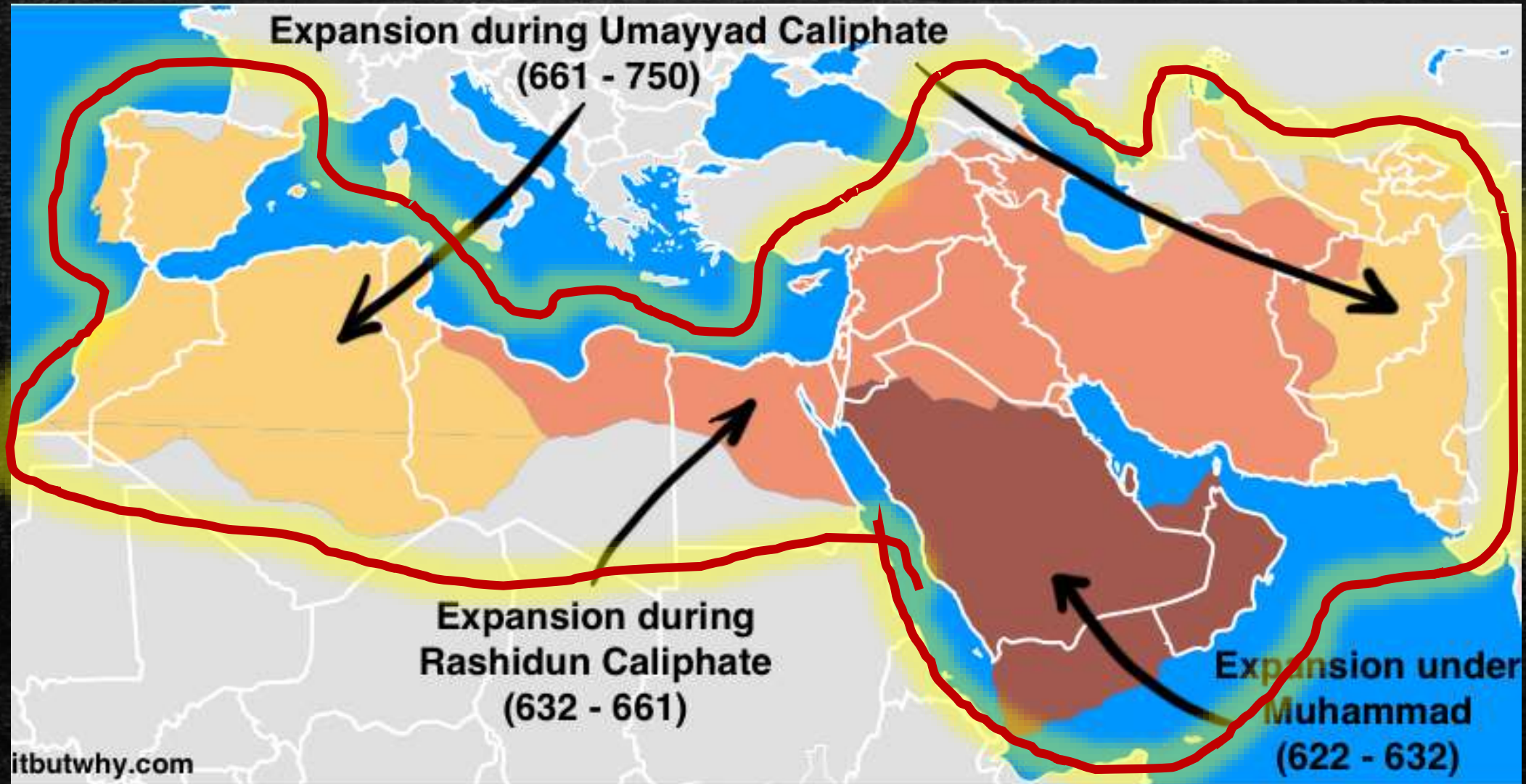
Glorification of religion

Weakness of Byzantine and Sassanid Empires

At Muhammad's Death



750 AD



Islamic Divisions: How and Why

How to divide spoils of war among clans and warriors?

Tension and violence

3rd Caliph and Umayyad, Uthman killed by his own soldiers

Ali's supporters proclaim him Caliph – Umayyad supporters reject this

War

How do you think his supporters react to this?
Why?

Discussions go nowhere and the Umayyad forces regroup and name their leader, Mu'awiya, Caliph

Ali's forces win a series of battles against the Umayyad, but he is convinced to begin diplomatic efforts to stop the conflict just as the Umayyad are about to be completely defeated.

- Turn in Umayyad Dynasty CCOT packet
- Pick up the Abbasid Dynasty CCOT packet from the front
- There is also an online doc version if you prefer

**Quiz on pgs 174-180, 184-189 (Stop @ An Age of Learning)
coming up**

Answer the following in paragraphs (20 pts)

Discuss a continuity OR change during Abbasid rule in 2 of the following:

- A. Style of Abbasid rule vs. Style of Umayyad rule
- B. Mawali (non-Arab Muslims) during the Abbasid era vs. the Umayyad
- C. Gender during Abbasid rule vs. Umayyad
- D. Economics during Abbasid rule vs. Umayyad
- E. Dhimmi (“people of the book”) in the Abbasid empire vs. in the Umayyad empire

Be sure to use specific evidence to back up your points

Umayyad Empire (661-750)



Umayyad Empire (661-750)

- **Arab Aristocracy**
 - Political and economic elite
- **Bureaucracy**
 - Government institutions designed to efficiently run the empire
- **Cultural Assimilation (Acculturation)**
 - Interactions, cultural exchange, intermarriage, voluntary conversions

Little effort to convert non-Arabs to Islam

- Mawali – non-Arab converts to Islam
- Dhimmi – “People of the book”



Umayyad Empire (661-750)

▪ Mawali

- Paid jizya – tax paid by non-Muslims and non-Arab Muslims
- No share in spoils of war
- No enhanced political or economic position

▪ Dhimmi

- Jews and Christians
- Toleration of religious/legal traditions
- Payment of taxes
- Maintained community structures and local leadership

Little effort to convert non-Arabs to Islam

- Mawali – non-Arab converts to Islam
- Dhimmi – “People of the book”



Umayyad Empire (661-750)

- Family and Gender

- Polygamy

- Men allowed multiple wives

- Must be economically able to care for family

- Formal marriage is encouraged

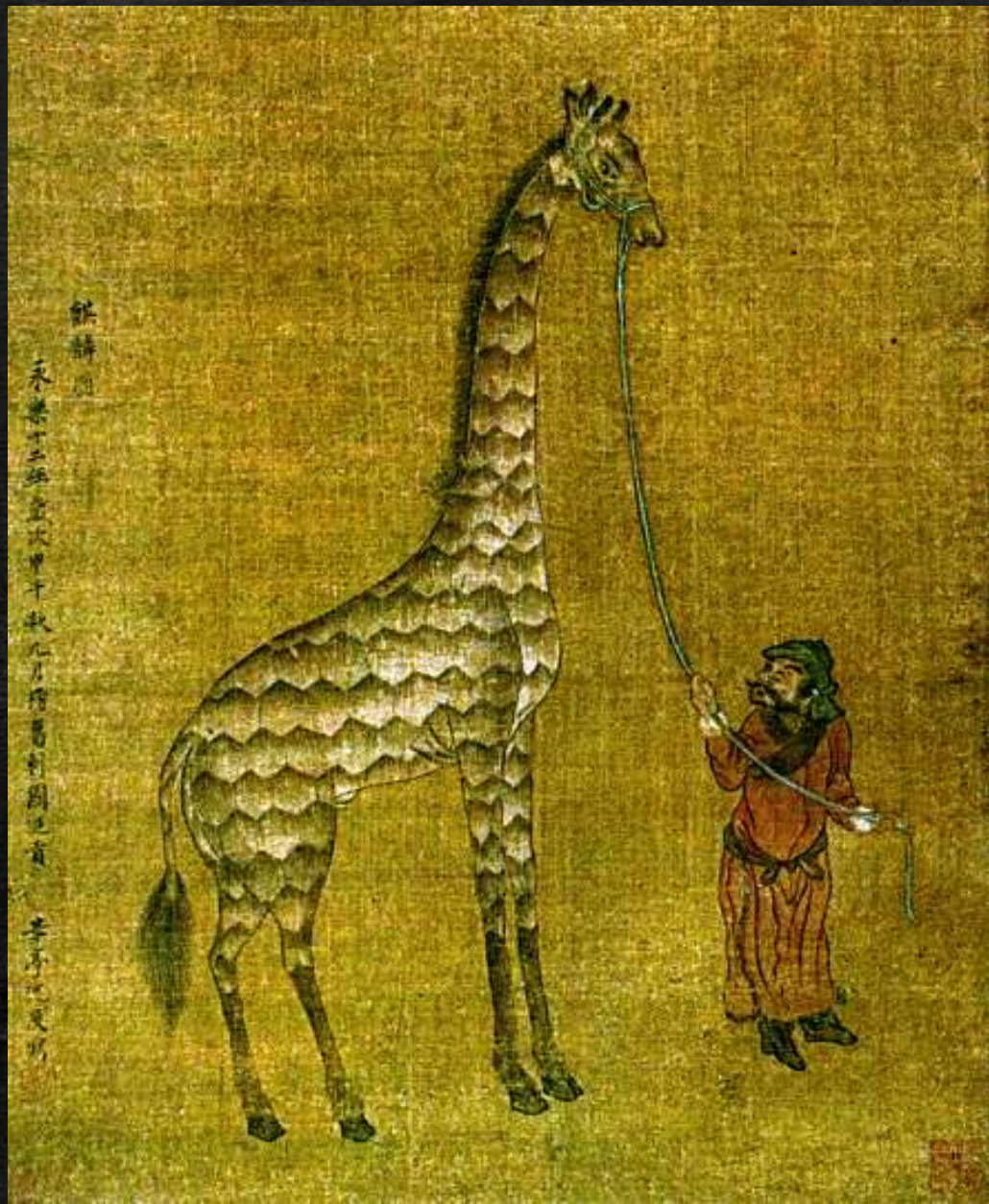
- Women

- Increased social role as compared to other civilizations at the time

Outlaw of female infanticide

Legal rights of divorce, property ownership, and inheritance





P.E.R.S.I.A.N Chart

- Complete P.E.R.S.I.A.N charts
 - Remember – This is individual work
- Use pgs 166-192
- You may listen to music while working on this assignment
- When you finish you may read or work on material for class
- We will discuss these in small groups at 10:40

POLITICAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders, Elites • State Structure • War • Diplomacy, Treaties • Courts, Laws 	
ECONOMIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of System • Technology, Industry • Trade, Commerce • Capital/Money • Types of Businesses 	
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NEAR: GEOGRAPHY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Physical • Movement • Human/Environment • Region 	

If you have not signed up for google classroom please do so now.

Code = pojbjdw

- **Pick up the article “Banquet of Blood” from the front and read**
- Today we look at the Abbasid Caliphate

Umayyad Empire (661-750)

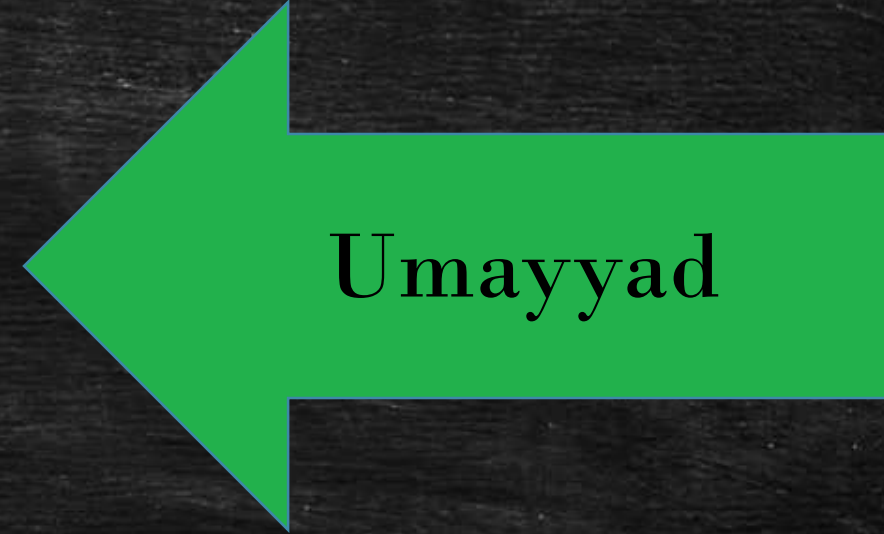
▪ Decline and Fall

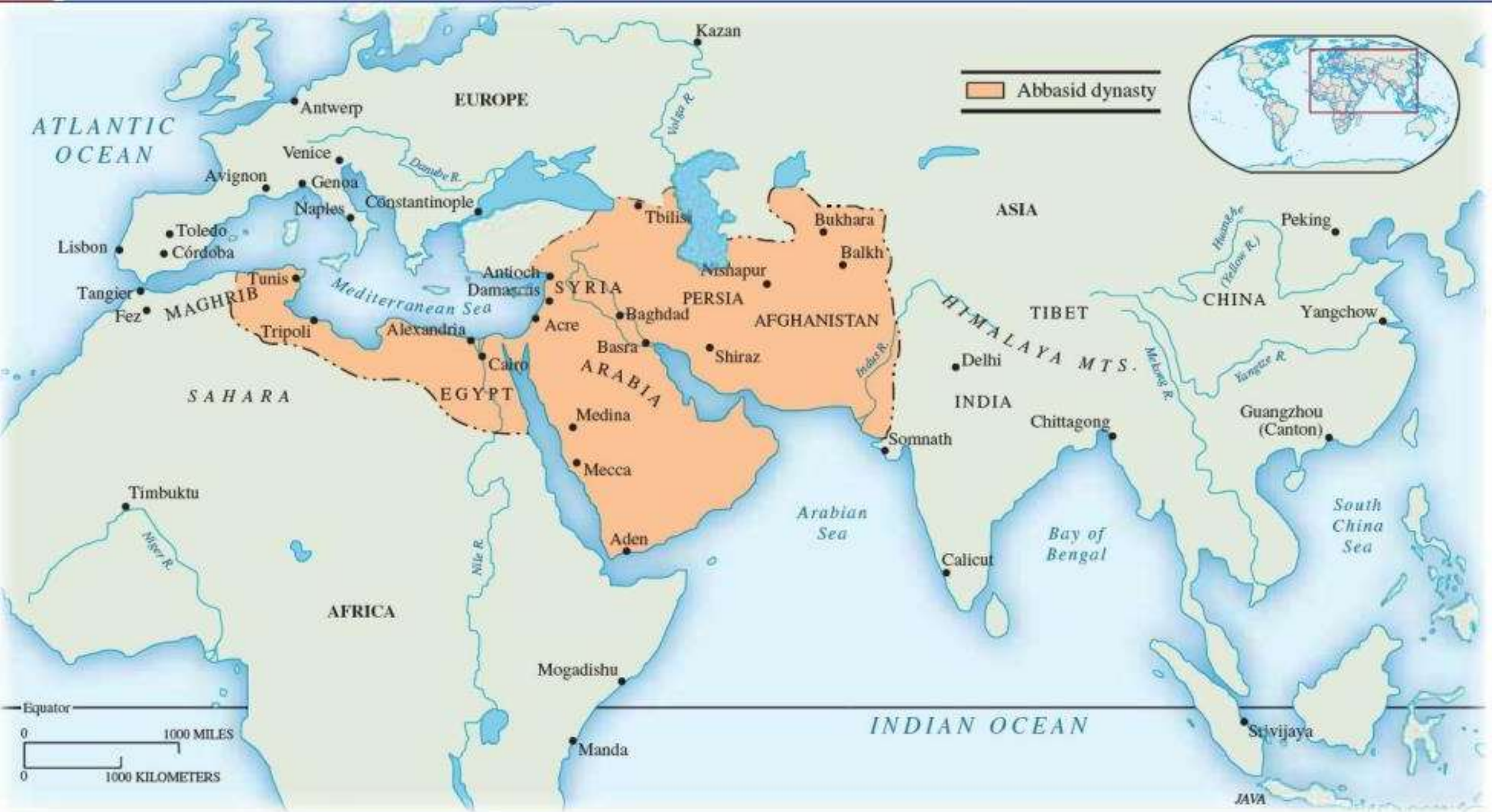
- Decadent lifestyle of ruling elite did not correspond to Islamic faith
- Alienation of religious subjects
- Alienation of Arabs (not all enjoyed the spoils of war and expansion)
- Alienation of minority groups

Anti-Umayyad coalition formed – led by Abbasid faction (Descended from one of Muhammad's uncles)

Military defeat of Umayyad forces & massacre of Umayyad family

Geographic comparison: Umayyad and Abbasid Lands





Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258



Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258

- Abbasid Elite
 - Sunni Islam
 - Centralized, Absolutist Monarchy
 - Baghdad = New Capital
 - Increased Persian Influence
- Bureaucracy
 - Growth of Bureaucracy
 - Rulers less and less interested in personal rule



Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258

- Abbasid Rule
 - Wazir
 - Chief Bureaucrat, Administrator, and Advisor to the Caliph
 - More centralized control of provinces
 - Tax collection improves
 - Laws increasingly followed



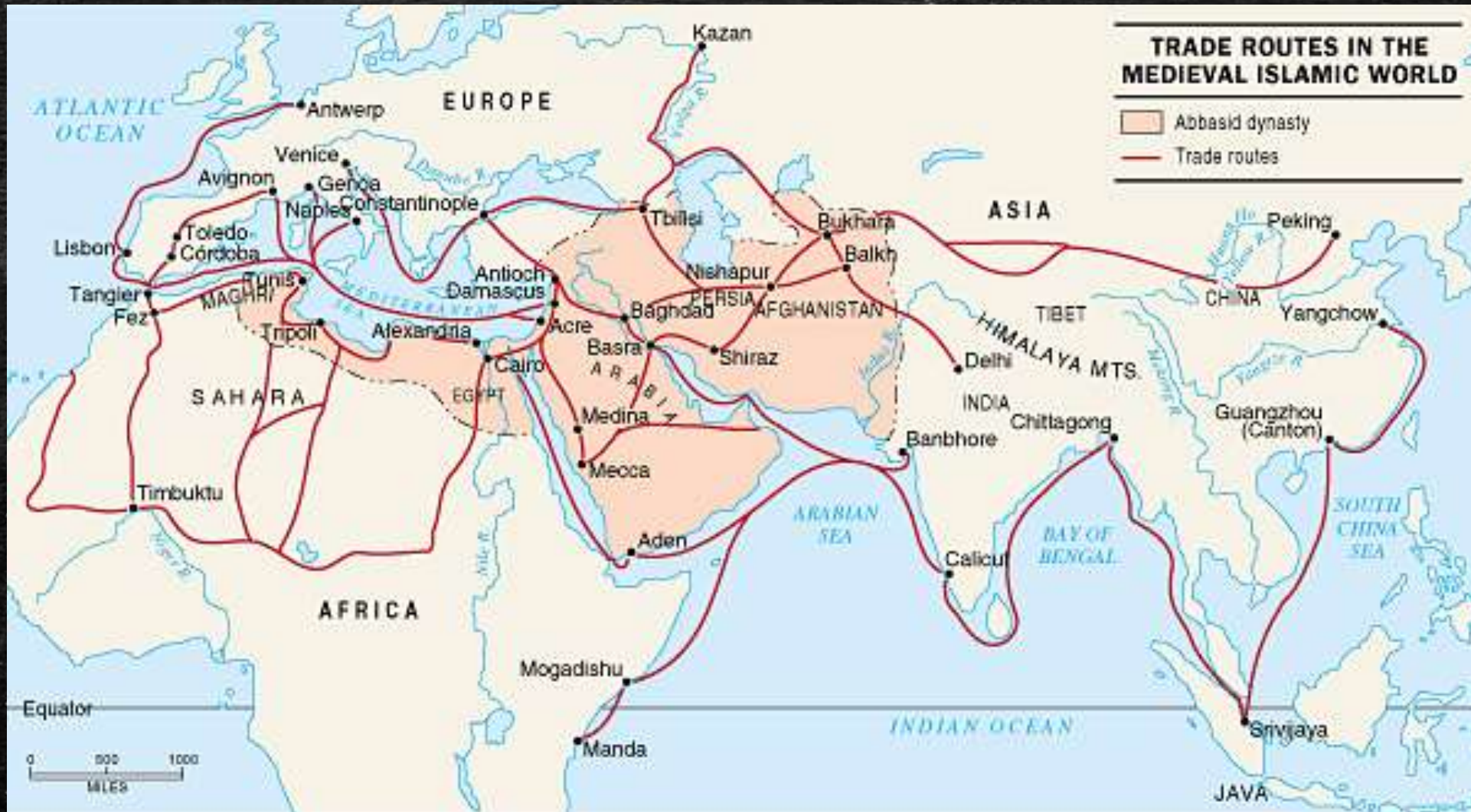
Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258

- Abbasid Rule
 - Conversions and Mawali Acceptance
- Arab and Non-Arab Muslims accepted as equals

Increased conversion efforts



Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258



Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258

- **Economic Growth**
 - Afro-Eurasian Trade Grows
 - Urban Growth
 - Status of merchants grows
 - Status of skilled artisans grows
 - **Guild Systems Develop**
 - Status of landowners grows
 - **Ayan = elite land owners**
 - Sharecropping Systems



Slavery in the Abbasid Empire

Slavery in the Abbasid Empire

- Read the handout
 - We will discuss this in a few minutes

13th century image shows Muslims buying captive Africans in a slave market.



Slavery in the Abbasid Empire

Existed prior to Abbasid

Free rural peasantry was the core of agricultural economy of the era

Slaves used in agriculture, as household servants, tutors, unskilled labor, concubines, and even soldiers



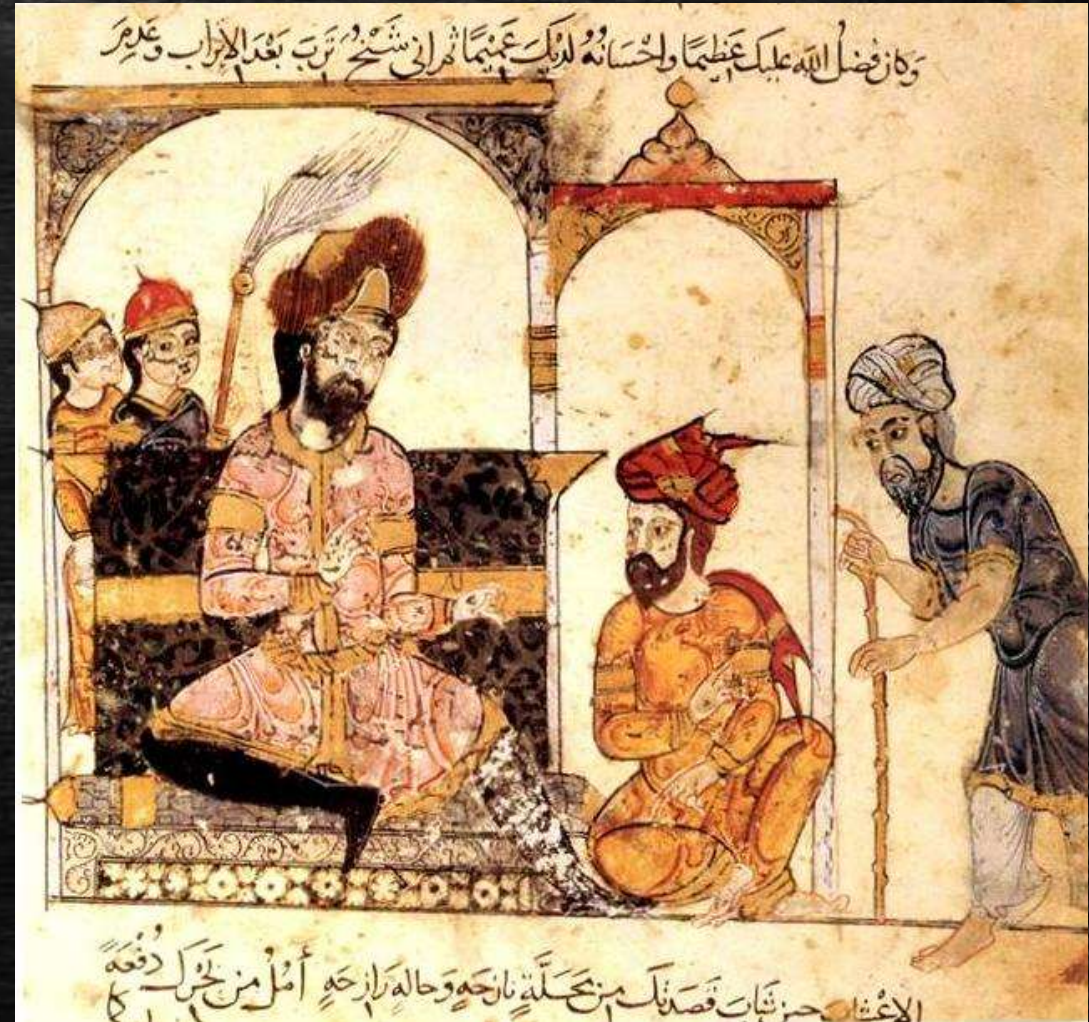
Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258

- Middle and Late Abbasid
 - Increasing political division
 - Decreasing interest in rule by caliphs
 - Luxury of caliphate = economic hardship
 - Succession issues
 - Religious divide widens



Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258

- Middle and Late Abbasid
 - Increasing power of royal advisors
 - Factions within royal court = internal power struggles = civil war
 - Personal armies made of mercenaries become common



Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258

- Middle and Late Abbasid
 - Economic and Agricultural Decline
 - Civil wars = decline in trade/economics
 - Civil wars = decline in agricultural production
 - Civil wars = increasing taxation
 - Civil wars = degradation of infrastructure



Status of Women = Sharp decline in
social position and rights

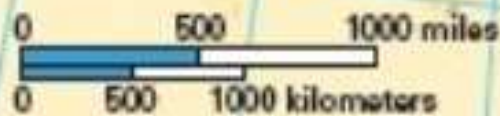
See Handout

The Abbasid Empire, 763–1100

INTERACTIVE



- Abbasid Empire, 763
- Abbasid Empire, 900
- Umayyads, 763
- Umayyads, 1000
- Fatimids, 1000
- Seljuk Turks, 1100



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER INTERPRETING MAPS

Location Which group took control of most of the Abbasids' eastern lands?

Abbasid Empire (Caliphate) 750-1258

- Nomadic Invasions and Decline in Power
 - Internal Disorder = External Threats
 - Egypt and Syria declare independence
 - Regional leaders exercise independence
 - Buyids = Persian group that captures Baghdad and Caliph becomes a puppet ruler
 - Buyid Sultan (945-1055)
 - Seljuk Turks – 1055 take over as Sultans. Renewed war with the Byzantines

The Crusades, 1096–1204

ATLANTIC OCEAN

40°N

0 500 Miles
0 1,000 Kilometers

- Christian lands
- Muslim lands
- Kingdoms established by the Crusaders
- First Crusade, 1096–1099
- Second Crusade, 1147–1149
- Third Crusade, 1189–1191
- Fourth Crusade, 1202–1204

