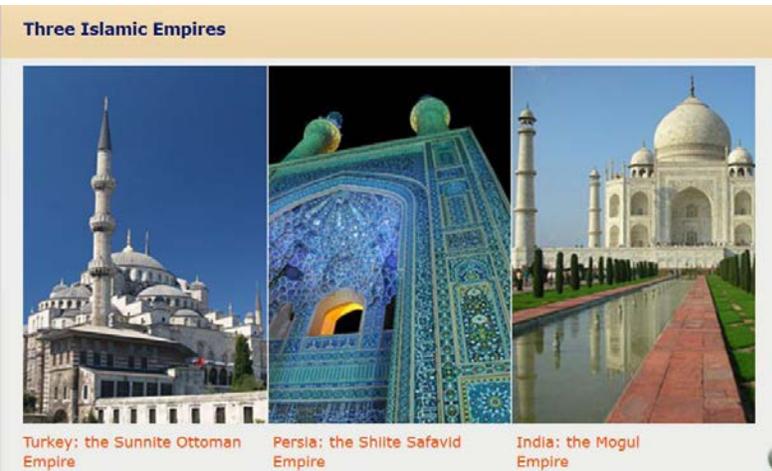
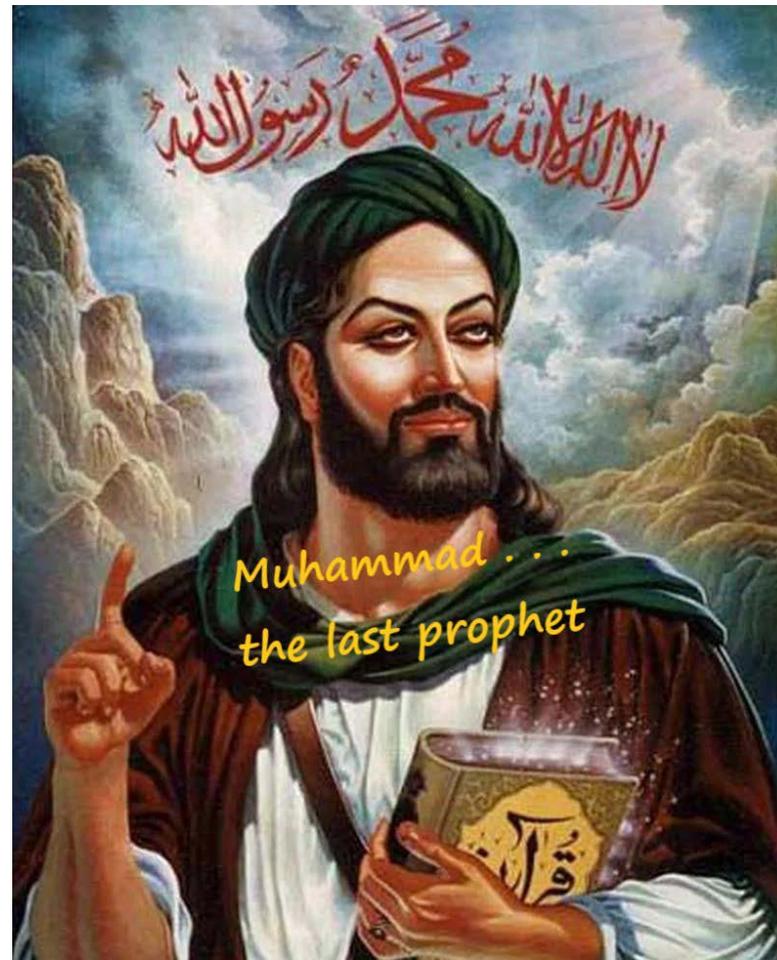


Lesson 7:
The Islamic Empire
from the start of Islam (610 CE)
to the fall of the Ottoman
Empire (1924 CE)



Turkey: the Sunnite Ottoman Empire Persia: the Shiite Safavid Empire India: the Mogul Empire



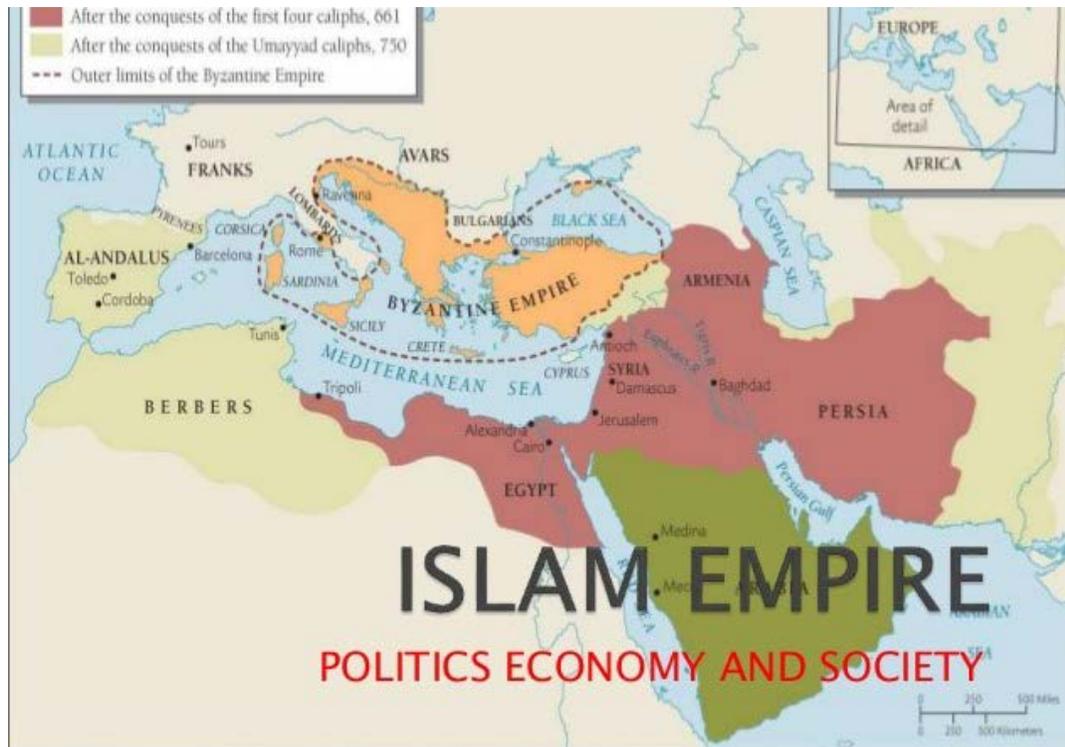
**Have you ever wondered?
Grandpa's History Lessons
that Matter**

The Islamic Empire (610 – 1924 CE)

From Muhammad to Ataturk

INTRODUCTION:

- *The history of the spread of Islam spans about 1400 years. Muslim conquests following Muhammad's death led to the creation of the caliphates, occupying a vast geographical area; conversion to Islam was boosted by missionary activities and these early caliphates, coupled with Muslim economics and trading, the Islamic Golden Age and the Age of the Islamic Gunpowders, resulted in Islam's spread outwards from Mecca towards the Indian, Atlantic, and Pacific Oceans and the creation of the Muslim world.*
- *Muslim dynasties were established and In Africa, in the Indian subcontinent, in Persia and in Anatolia these dynasties significantly changed the course of Asian history. The people of the Islamic world created numerous sophisticated centers of culture and science with far-reaching mercantile networks, travelers, scientists, hunters, mathematicians, physicians, and philosophers, all contributing to the Golden Age of Islam.*
- *As of 2015, there were 1.6 billion Muslims, with one out of four people in the world being Muslim, making Islam the world's second-largest, and currently fastest-growing major religion.*
- *“It happens in humans, too. Some behaviors that seem harsh to us now ensured the survival of early man in whatever swamp he was in at the time. Without them, we wouldn't be here. We still store those instincts in our genes, and they express themselves when certain circumstances prevail. Some parts of us will always be what we were, what we had to be to survive – way back yonder.” – From Where the Crawdads Sing by Delia Owens*
- *“No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite.” — Nelson Mandela, Long Walk to Freedom*



The Islamic Empire (610 – 1924 CE)

The Spread of Islam

The Islamic Empire (610 – 1924 CE)

From Muhammad to Ataturk

Muhammad, born in 571 in the city of Mecca, moves in 622, with his followers, to Medina to escape persecution. This migration, the "Hijrah" marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar. In 630 he returns and gains control of Mecca, the new center of the Islamic world.

Muhammad

571-632 CE

632-661 CE

The First Caliphate

The Rashidun Caliphate was the first of the four major caliphates established after the death of Muhammad. Ruled by the first four caliphs succeeding Muhammad, it expanded the Islamic state beyond Arabia into Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iran, and Armenia, ending in a 5-year period of internal strife.

Capital moved to Damascus; Dome of the Rock completed in Jerusalem. Muslims enter Spain and France until they are defeated by Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours..

The Umayyad (2nd) Caliphate

661-750 CE

The Abbasid (3rd) Caliphate

The Abbasid Caliphate takes control and builds a new capital city called Baghdad. The Islamic Empire experiences a period of scientific and artistic achievement that will later be called the Golden Age of Islam.

750-1258 CE

1099 - Christian armies recapture Jerusalem at the First Crusade.

1187 - Saladin retakes Jerusalem.

1258 - The Mongol army sacks Baghdad.

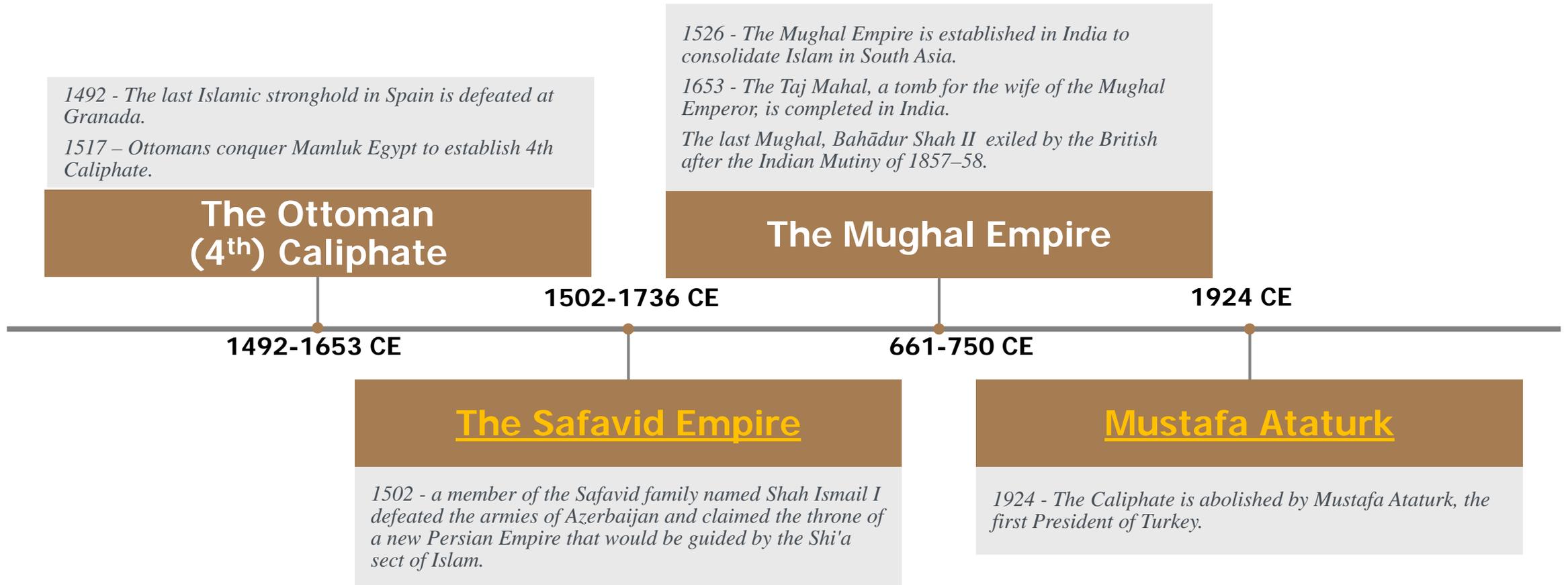
1261 to 1517 - The Abbasid Caliphate establishes the Caliphate in Cairo, Egypt.

Crusades, Saladin & the Mongols

1099-1517 CE

The Islamic Empire (610 – 1924 CE)

From Muhammad to Ataturk



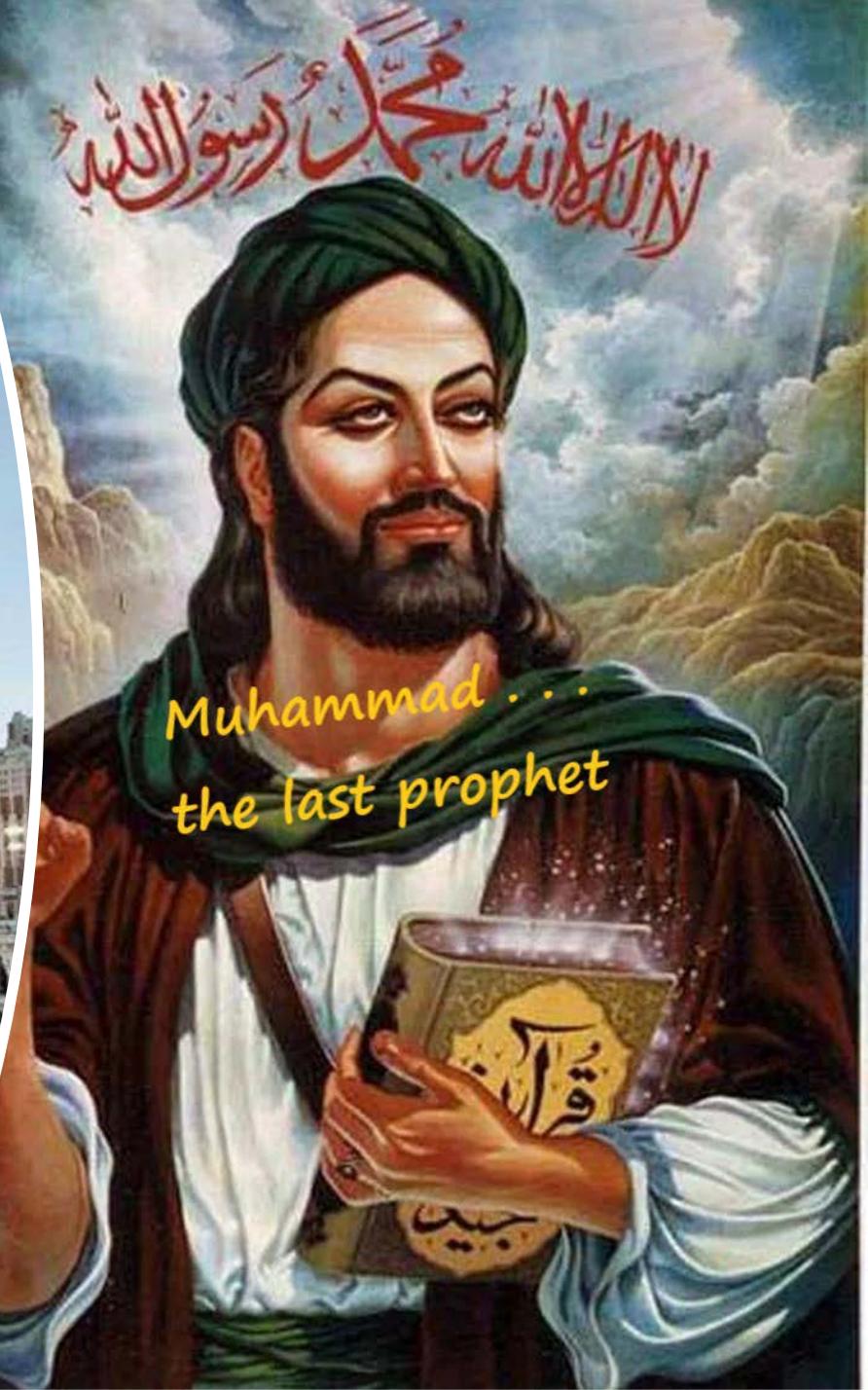
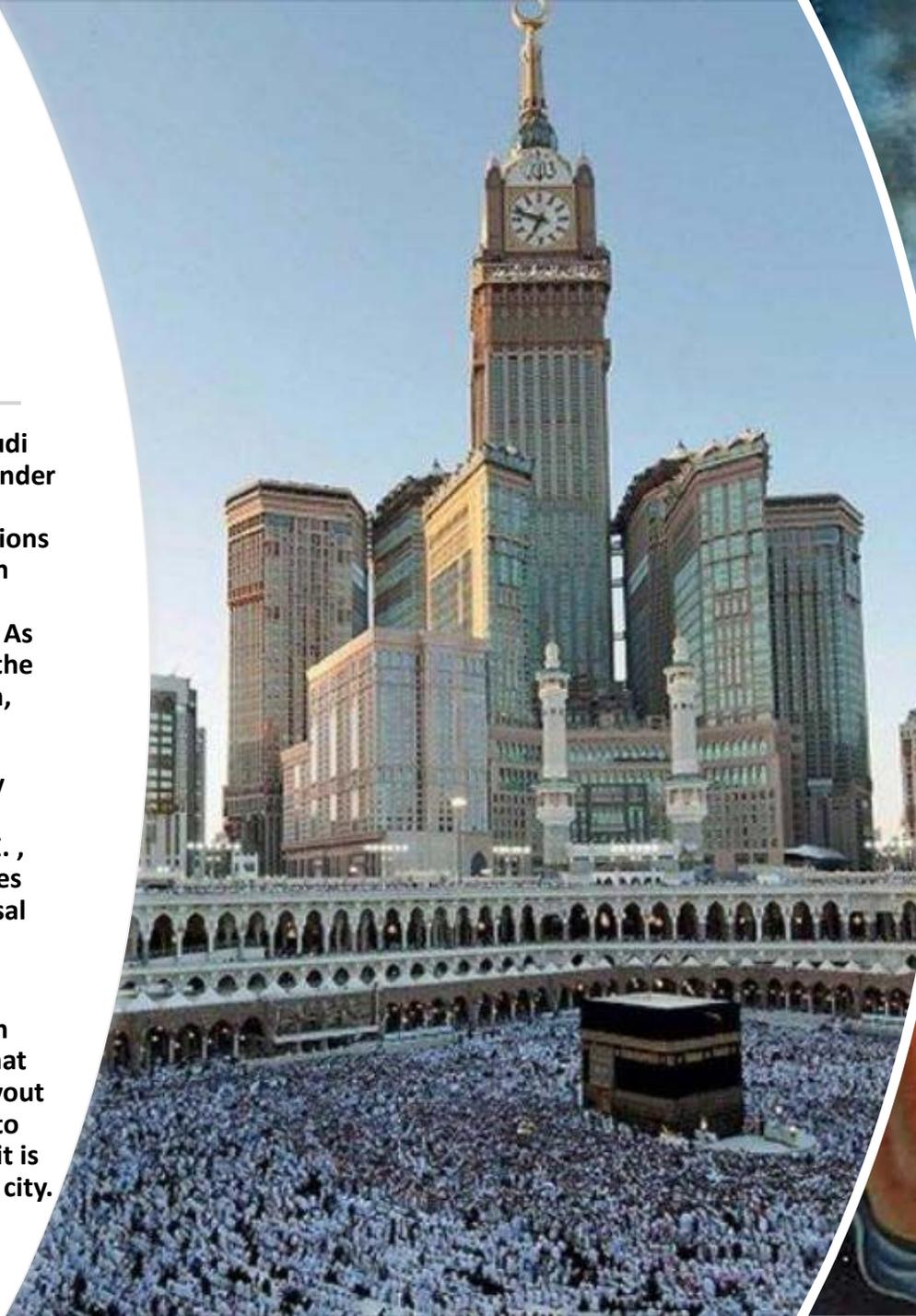
Appendix

Action Links

**MORE FUN, MORE FACTS
ABOUT THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
PEOPLE AND EVENTS
IN THE ISLAMIC EMPIRE**

Muhammad

- Born around 570, AD in Mecca (now in Saudi Arabia), Muhammad was the prophet and founder of Islam. Most of his early life was spent as a merchant. At age 40, he began to have revelations from Allah that became the basis for the Koran and the foundation of Islam. By 630 he had unified most of Arabia under a single religion. As of 2015, there are over 1.8 billion Muslims in the world who profess, "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet."
- Hijrah - Migration or withdrawal. Typically refers to the migration of Muhammad and his Companions from Mecca to Medina in 622 C.E. , the first year in the Islamic calendar. Symbolizes the willingness to suffer for faith and the refusal to lose hope in the face of persecution
- Mecca - the holiest of Muslim cities. Muhammad, the founder of Islam, was born in Mecca, and it is toward this religious centre that Muslims turn five times daily in prayer. All devout and able Muslims attempt a hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca at least once in their lifetime. Because it is sacred, only Muslims are allowed to enter the city.



Saladin

- Born into a Kurdish, Sunni, military family, Saladin (1137/1138–1193) was a Muslim military and political leader who as First Ayyubid sultan (or leader) of Egypt led Islamic forces during the Crusades. Saladin's greatest triumph over the European Crusaders came at the Battle of Hattin in 1187, which paved the way for Islamic re-conquest of Jerusalem and other Holy Land cities in the Near East. During the subsequent Third Crusade, Saladin was unable to defeat the armies led by England's King Richard I (the Lionheart), resulting in the loss of much of this conquered territory. However, he was able to negotiate a truce with Richard I that allowed for continued Muslim control of Jerusalem.





Rise of the Safavid Empire 1502-1736 CE

- Persia had been an area of geopolitical importance for a while, but this really became true when the Mongol Empire conquered nearly all of Asia in the 13th century and opened up trade with Europe. So, it was no surprise that after the decline of the Mongols, other empires formed in Persia to try and take its place.
- In 1502, a member of the Safavid family named Shah Ismail I defeated the armies of Azerbaijan and claimed the throne. Ismail I then announced the creation of a new Persian Empire that would be guided by the Shi'a sect of Islam. This brought other adherents of the faith to his side, and within a year Ismail I had amassed a major fighting force and conquered the majority of the diverse Persian kingdoms, unifying them under Safavid rule. Within ten years, Ismail I had fully conquered the Persian region, and the dynasty seemed assured.

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk

- Turkish field marshal, revolutionary statesman, author, and the founder of the Republic of Turkey, serving as its first President from 1923 until his death in 1938. His benevolent dictatorship undertook sweeping progressive reforms, which modernized Turkey into a secular, industrial nation. Ideologically a secularist and nationalist, his policies and theories became known as Kemalism. Due to his military and political accomplishments, Atatürk is regarded according to studies as one of the greatest leaders of the 20th century. Here are some of his quotes.

- Men, I am not ordering you to attack. I am ordering you to die.
- Unless a nation's life faces peril, war is murder.
- My people are going to learn the principles of democracy, the dictates of truth and the teachings of science. Superstition must go.
- Peace at Home, Peace in the World.
- Everything we see in the world is the creative work of women.

