

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____ Period _____

Questio: _____

Spread of Islam and Muslim Rule

Successors to the Prophet

- 632 CE- Muhammad died, loss of religious and political _____
- Abu Bakr, friend and father-in-law of Muhammad, chosen as _____ (Khalifah in Arabic), meaning _____ to Muhammad
- The first four Caliphs, _____, Umar, Uthman, and _____, were all close companions of the Prophet, and are called the Rightly _____ (RASHIDUN) Caliphs
- Ali was the _____ and son-in-law of Muhammad, so some people believed his _____ connection made him the rightful choice for Caliph from the start
- They were known as _____, the Supporters of Ali

Expansion of Muslim Control

- Some Arab leaders who had converted for _____ gain became disloyal to the Caliph and refused to pay the required _____ to the poor
- Caliph Abu Bakr fought against the _____ to maintain Muslim rule over Arabia
- The Persians and Byzantines were weakened by fighting, Muslim rule expanded under the Rightly Guided Caliphs to include _____ and _____ (major Byzantine possessions), as well as _____ and the entire Sassanid _____ Empire

Treatment of Conquered Peoples

- The Caliphs followed the _____, Islamic law based on the Quran and _____ (example of Muhammad), which forbade _____ conversion
- Christians and Jews were considered “_____” because of their shared _____ tradition, and were protected under Muslim rule, though they had to pay a _____ to the state
- Some religious minorities, such as “_____” Christians, were persecuted under Byzantine rule, so many preferred Muslim rule, under which they could practice freely
- **Q: WHAT RULES AND RESTRICTIONS DID CALIPH ABU BAKR TEACH TO HIS TROOPS?**

Civil War and Resistance

- Uthman, the third Caliph, came from the powerful but unpopular _____ family
- Egyptian rebels, angry with the rule of Uthman, besieged Medina and _____ the Caliph
- The rebels urged Ali to become the new _____, and he reluctantly agreed to avoid more _____
- Muawiya, the _____ of Syria and a relative of Uthman from the Umayyad clan, felt Ali did not do enough to _____ Uthman's murderers, and he challenged Ali for the Caliphate
- When the two armies met, neither wanted to fight, but the rebels _____ a civil war to avoid being punished
- Ali moved his _____ to Kufa in Iraq, which increased tensions due to pre-Islamic conflict between Syria and Iraq
- Ali was _____ by the Kharijites, former supporters who turned against him
- After an agreement between Ali's son Hasan and Muawiya to avoid more bloodshed, Muawiya became Caliph, beginning the Umayyad _____

Sunni and Shia

- The Shiat Ali believed Ali's son _____ should take over after Muawiya, so when his son Yazid was appointed instead, Husayn led a failed rebellion against the Umayyads, and was killed in the fighting.
- Many of the Shiat Ali became a separate religious _____ dedicated to the belief that only the family of Muhammad through Ali had the right to rule, and that Ali was chosen by _____
- Today, about 10-15% of Muslims are _____ Muslims, while 85-90% of Muslims are _____, meaning those who follow the Sunnah
- Shias mourn the death of Husayn on the day of _____ in the month of Muharram

Spread of Islam

- As the Umayyad Caliphate expanded Muslim rule East to the _____ River and West to include all of North _____ and _____, slowly people within the empire began to accept Islam, but the religion of Islam spread far beyond its _____
- Connections to _____ routes brought people as far away as India, China, and _____ Asia into contact with Islam
- _____, Muslim mystics with a spiritual focus, worked as _____, teaching Islam to new peoples