

Quaestio: _____

Nunc Agenda: The top and side categories on the chart below are missing. Use the term bank and your own knowledge to fill in the blanks. Once the chart is complete and you can tell what everything means, circle the ones that you did not already know.

Term Bank: Modern Population, Day of Congregation, House of Worship, Central Figure, Christianity, Holy Text, Judaism, Scriptural Language, Islam, Religious Law, Religious Leaders

	Rabbis	Priests, Pastors, Ministers	Imams
	Tanakh (includes Torah)	Bible	Quran
	Synagogue	Church	Mosque
	Hebrew	Greek, Aramaic	Arabic
	Moses	Jesus	Muhammad
	Halakha	Canon Law	Sharia
	14 Million	2.2 Billion	1.6 Billion
	Saturday	Sunday	Friday

Spread of Islam and Muslim Rule

Successors to the Prophet

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

Expansion of Muslim Control

- The Persians and _____ were weakened by frequently fighting each other, and never expected the previously divided Arab tribes to be a serious challenge to their power
- However, united by common belief in Islam, the Arab tribes became _____
- Muslim political rule expanded under the Rightly Guided Caliphs to include Egypt and Syria (major Byzantine possessions), as well as Iraq and the entire _____ Persian Empire

Treatment of Conquered Peoples

- The Caliphs followed the _____, Islamic law based on the Quran and _____ (example of Muhammad), which forbade forced conversion
- Christians and Jews were considered “People of the _____” because of their shared Abrahamic tradition, and were protected under Muslim rule, though they had to pay a tax 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, assassinated, and fourth Caliph, Ali, was cautious to act against the killers
- Muawiya, relative of murdered Uthman, challenged Ali for Caliphate, leading to _____ War
- Muawiya based in _____, Syria (formerly Byzantine), Ali moved capital to Kufa, Iraq (formerly Sassanian), making rivalry worse due to historical regional conflict
- Ali killed, and Muawiya and Hasan (son of Ali) make peace deal, Muawiya is Caliph but Husayn (other son of Ali) gets next

Sunni and Shia

- New Dynasty called _____ after family of Uthman and Muawiya (Bani Umayya)
- Muawiya died, his son Yazid took over instead, Husayn (son of Ali) led a failed rebellion against the Umayyads, killed in the fighting
- Many of the Shiat Ali (Ali supporters) became a separate religious sect, believe that only the _____ of Muhammad through Ali had right to rule, Ali chosen by God
- Today, about 10-15% of Muslims are _____ Muslims, while 85-90% of Muslims who are not Shia are called _____, meaning those who follow the Sunnah
- Shias mourn the death of Husayn on the day of Ashura in the month of Muharram

Spread of Islam

- The Umayyad Caliphate rapidly expanded Muslim rule East to the _____ River and West to include all of North Africa and _____, but people within the empire did not convert to Islam immediately, with conversion happening gradually, many retaining their own religions
- Belief in Islam spread far beyond the borders of the Caliphate
 - Connections to trade routes brought people as far away as India, China, and Southeast Asia into contact with Islam
 - _____, Muslim _____ with a spiritual focus, worked as _____, teaching Islam to new peoples