

SILENT Bell Ringer

- State “There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet.”
- Pray five times a day
- Fast during the month of Ramadan
- Make a pilgrimage to Mecca
- Give to charity

1. What religion's duties are stated here?
2. Who founded this religion?
3. What is this religion's most important city?
4. What word starts with e and ends with e, but only has one letter in it?

Schedule

Objective: I can describe the schism of islam

- The Growth and Spread of Islam Notes
- The Ka'aba Reading

The Growth and Spread of Islam



Extent of Islam Under Muhammad



After Muhammad's Death

- The *ummah* must select a new leader
- One group felt that Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law and should become Islam's leader
- Another group wanted Abu-Bakr, Muhammad's friend, father-in-law.

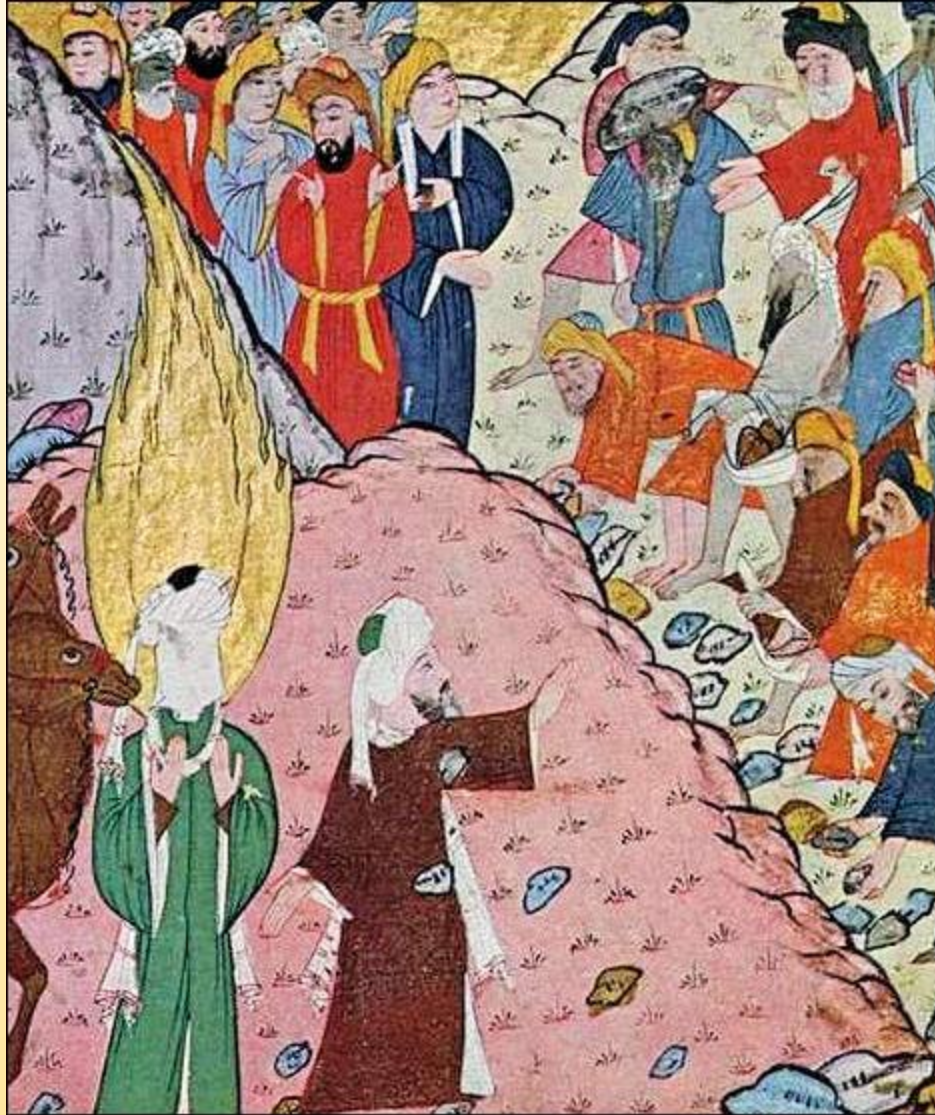


The 4 Rightly Guided Caliphs

- Abu Bakr was chosen as the First Caliph and this causes a split
- He fought against tribes who wanted to break away from the ummah and maintained unity through military conflict
- He & the next 3 Caliphs are known as the “Rightly Guided Caliphs”



Abū Bakr

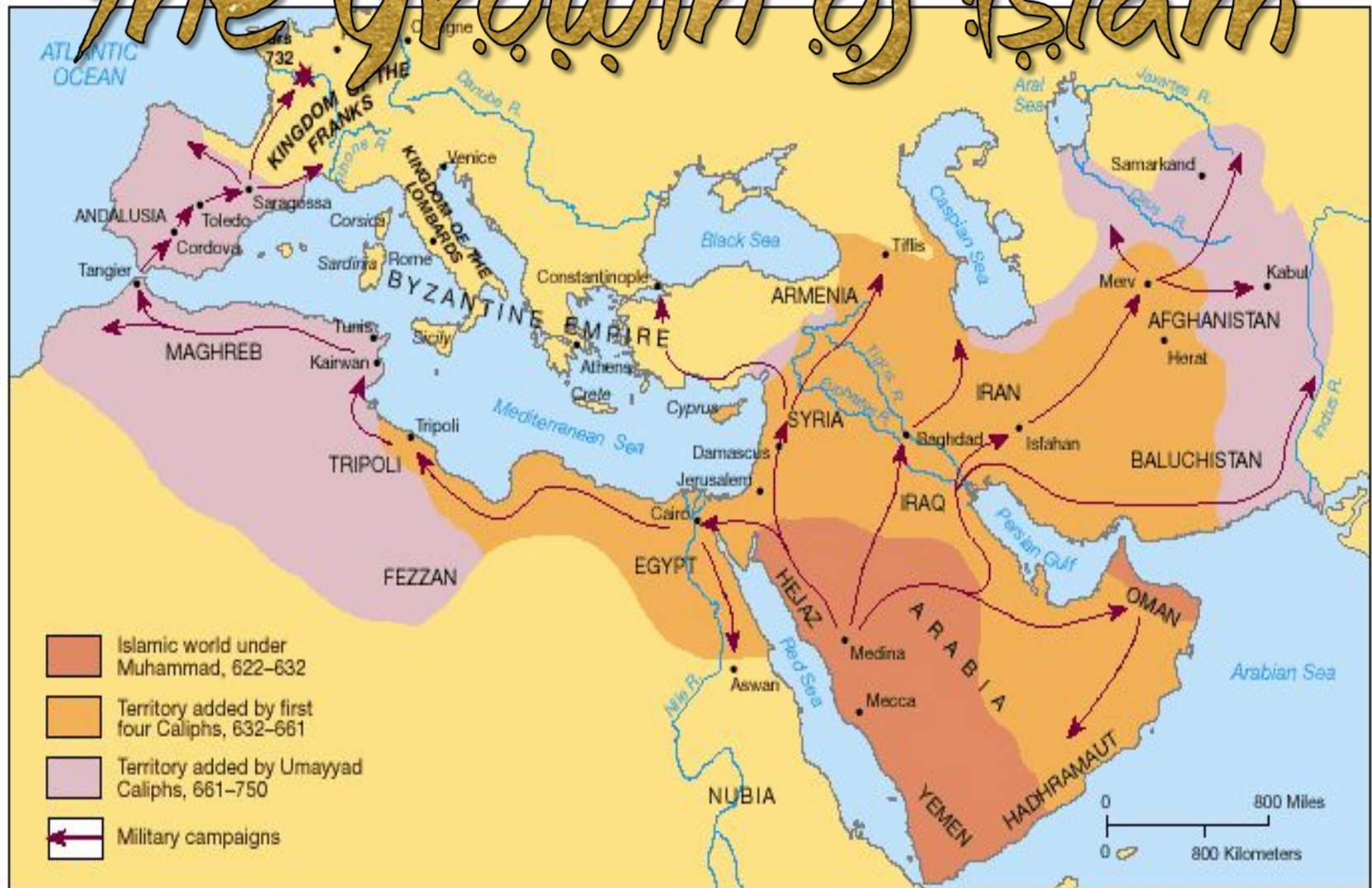



- Those who supported Abu-Bakr later become known as the Sunni sect of Islam
- Those who wanted Ali later become the Shi'a sect of Islam (now known as Shiite)
- This division lasts until today with Sunni being the large majority

The 4 Rightly Guided Caliphs

Caliph	Years (Gregorian)	Years (Islamic Calendar)	Major Developments
Abu-Bakr	632-634	11-13 AH	Fought Bedouin tribes that tried to break away and maintained unity through military conflict
Umar	634-644	13-23 AH	Fought outsiders and expanded Islam to Egypt, Syria and Iraq
Uthman	644-656	23-35 AH	Spreads Islam through Egypt and into N. Africa
Ali	656-661	35-41 AH	Conflict arises between Ali and Umayyads, leading to two sects of Islam

The Growth of Islam



 *The Spread of Islam. The rapid spread of Islam created within a century a unified cultural and economic zone from India to the Atlantic Ocean within.*

Reasons for Islam's Spread

- Abu Bakr invoked jihad, or “striving,” to encourage the expansion of Islam
- The Bedouins had superior military skills, creating a strong army



Reasons for Islam's Spread



- The Persian and Byzantine Empires were weak foes
- Non-Christians in the Byzantine Empire and non-Zoroastrians in Persia were persecuted & they welcomed Islamic invaders
- Islam's message of equality had wide appeal

Reasons for Islam's Spread

- Conquered peoples could maintain their own religion, but had to pay a poll tax to avoid military duties – this created a strong economic base
- Those who converted to Islam avoided the poll tax – added incentive to convert



Effects of Islam's Spread



- When Islam expanded, the old trade networks of the Classical Period were revived between Africa and Eurasia
- Centers of learning flourished in Cairo, Baghdad and Cordoba in Spain

Effects of Islam's Spread

- Arabic becomes the shared language of Muslims
- Mecca becomes the “international” city where Muslims from across Eurasia and Africa come together and exchange information and cultural traditions



**What event led to
Islam splitting into
two major sects?**



The Ka'aba: Islam's Holiest Monument

14:59

- Read through the article
- Be active readers - annotate the text!
- Answer the questions on the back
- Turn into the tray up front