

Global I Flashcard Review

Islamic Empires, Islam and Sikhism

154.

Monotheistic faith:

-Developed: Mecca

-Founder: Muhammad

-Text: Quran / Koran

-Teachings: Five Pillars of Faith

-Sharia –Holy Law

-Symbol: Crescent and Moon

-Branches: Sunni and Shiite

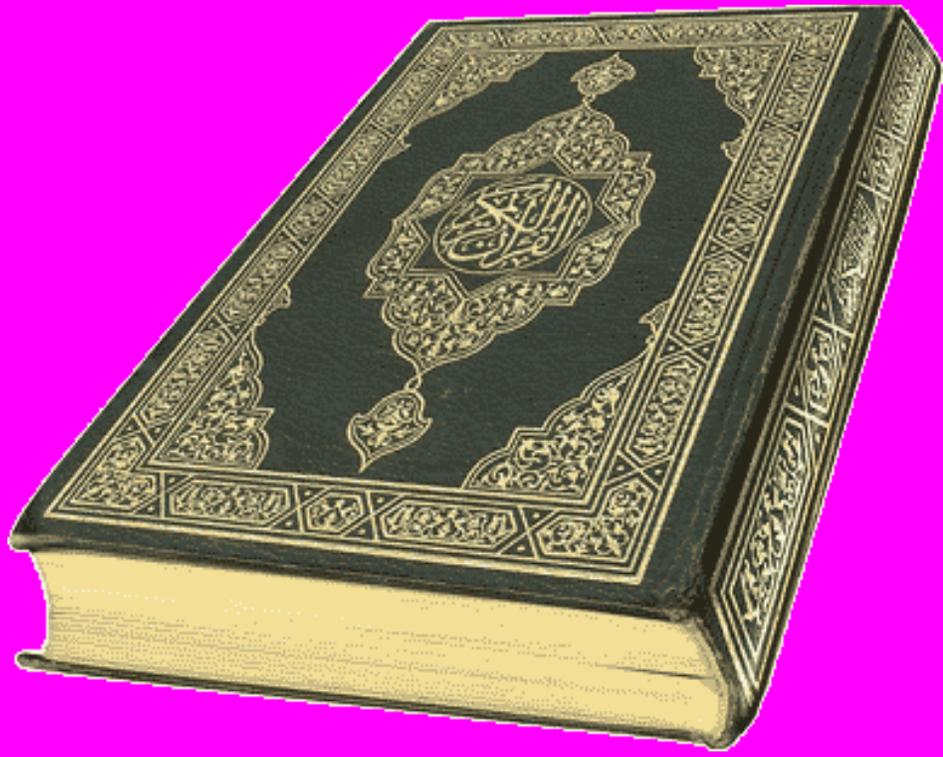


154A.

Islam

155.

The holy book or text of Islam



155A.

Quran

156.

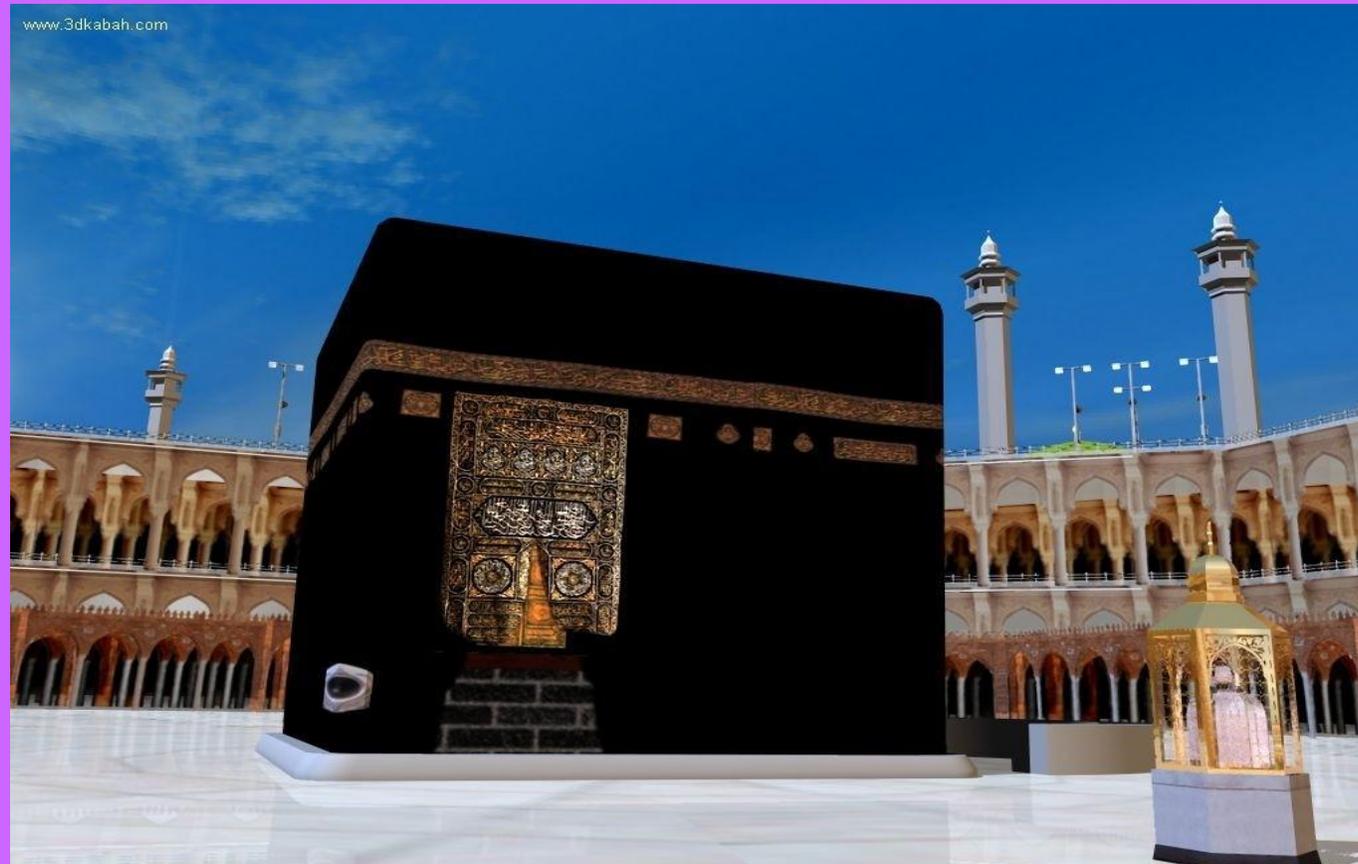
Moral guidelines of Islam; duties and actions that all Muslims follow



Five Pillars of Faith

157.

Temple believed to have been built by the prophet Abraham and was rededicated to Allah. Most holy temple of Islam



157A.

Kaaba

158.

Pilgrimage to Mecca that all Muslims are expected to take at least once in their lifetimes

EX. Mansa Musa



158A.

Hajj

159.

Faction of Islam that had developed in the 600's over the rule of Islam; believed any holy or good man could lead the tribes as Caliph.

Sunni light green



159A.

Sunni

160.

Faction of Islam that had developed in the 600's over the rule of Islam; believed a descendant of Muhammad should lead the tribes as Caliph.

Shi'a dark green



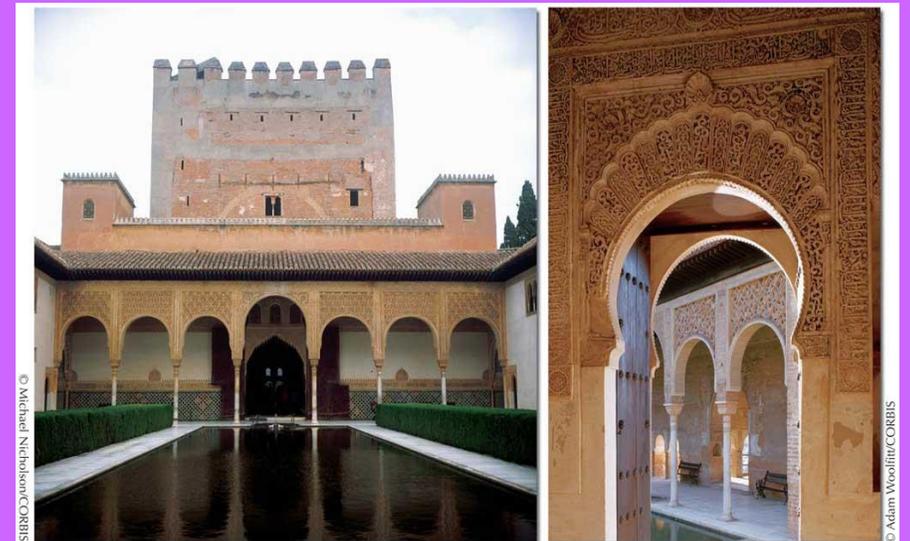
160A.

Shiite or Shi'a

161.

Empire:

- Ruled from Damascus Syria from 661-750 A.D
- Rapid spread of Islam due to successful military campaigns
- Centralized government
- Arabic unifying language
- Conquered Spain and established Cordoba as a cultural center of learning



© Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Prentice Hall. All rights reserved.

© Adam Woolfitt/CORBIS

161A.

Umayyad

Spread / expansion

163. Empire:

- Ruled from Bagdad from 750 -1258 A.D
- Centralized government with sharia as a system of law
- Caliph Harun al-Rashid ruled at the peak of their power
- House of Wisdom as a center of learning → GOLDEN AGE
- over time empire began to fragment and finally collapsed in 1258 with the Mongol invasion and destruction of Bagdad



163A.

Abbasid

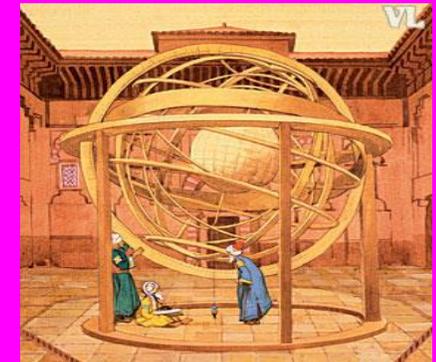
164. Golden Age: MATH

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5



- Adoption of the concept of 0
- Arabic Numbers
- Al-Khwarizmi pioneered the study of algebra and wrote math texts, astronomical tables
- business practices: partnerships, credit, banks, currency, checks
- Guild system
- Mosques: Dome of the Rock, Mecca
- Minarets
- Palaces: Taj Mahal, Alhambra
- Illustrated medical texts and literature
- Calligraphy
- Arabesque-Geometric and floral patterns
- Thousand and One Nights (Aladdin)
- Hospitals and emergency rooms
- Knowledge of medicine-Treat cataracts, anesthetics, workings of the heart
- Medical textbooks

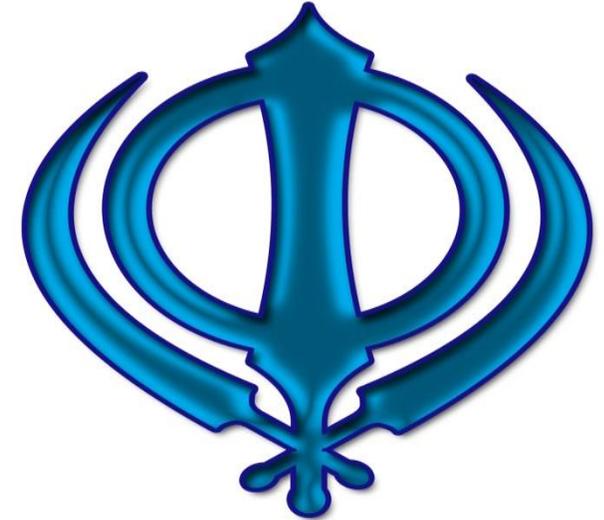
$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$$



Islamic Golden Age

religion created by Nanak, which is a blend of Hindu and Islamic beliefs.

Sikhism: A Blend of Religious Beliefs	
Islam <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belief in one God• Religious and moral duties defined in Five Pillars• Belief in Heaven and Hell, and a Day of Judgement• No priests; all believers are religious equals	Hinduism <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belief in many gods, all part of Brahman• Emphasis on religious and moral duties, or dharma• Belief in a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth
Sikhism <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belief in the "Unity of God"• Belief in reincarnation• Rejection of caste	



165A.

Sikhism

166. Empire:

-India

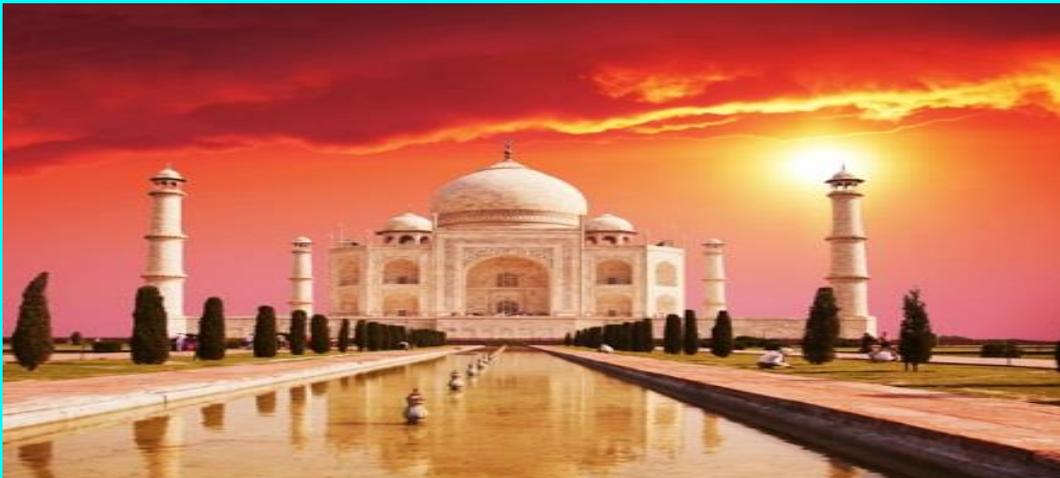
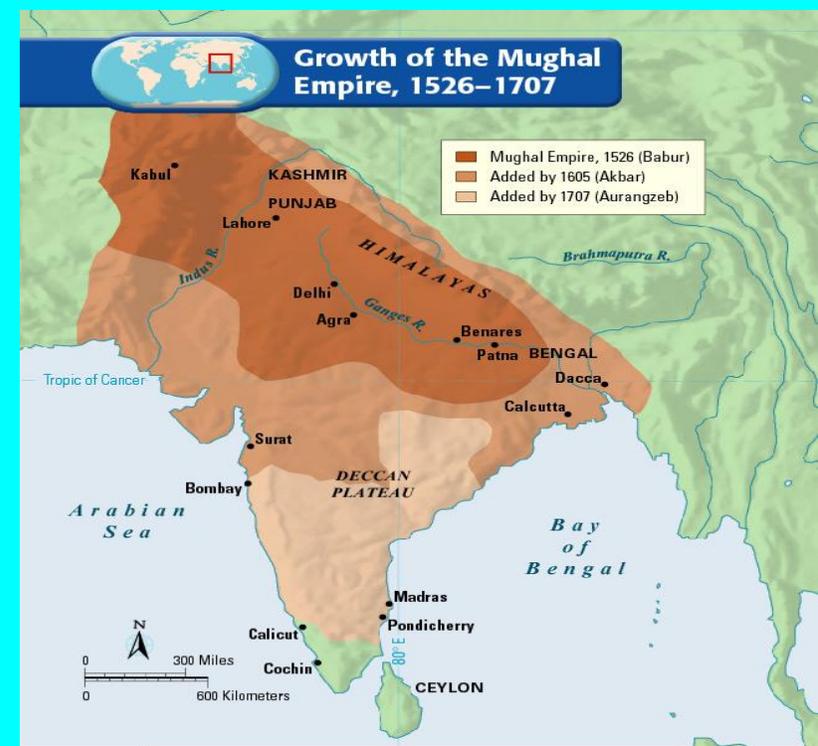
-Founded by Babur

-Islamic rulers

+Famous rulers: Akbar the Great, Shah Jahan

-Taj Mahal

-Collapsed under the pressure of the British East India Company



166A.

Mughal Empire

167.

Mughal ruler of India from 1556-1605

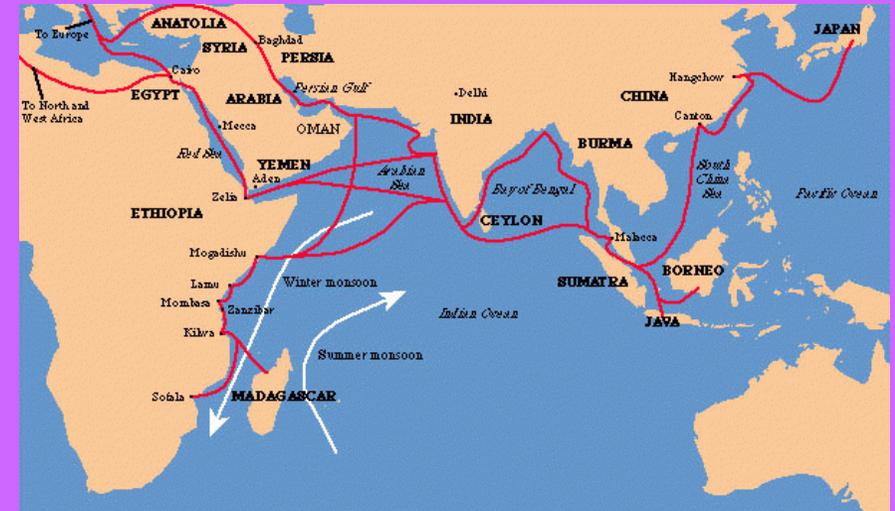
-centralized government

-absolute ruler who promoted

-peace due to religious tolerance

-Red fort at Agra

-encouraged trade along the Indian Ocean Trade complex.



167A.

Akbar the Great

168.

Empire:

-Iran

-Shiite Muslim

-Major ruler was Shah Abbas

-Trade center at Isfahan

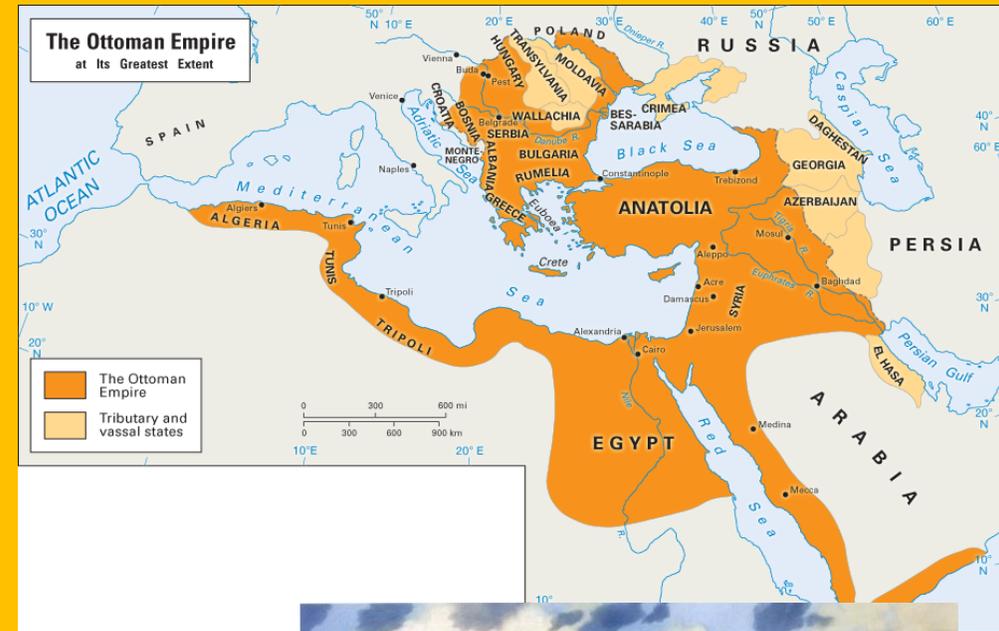


168A.

Safavid Empire

169. Empire:

- from the Anatolia peninsula-Turks
- Sunni Muslim
- 1453 Mehmet II conquered Constantinople
→ renamed Istanbul
- controlled a portion of the Silk Road
- Janissaries were a military elite
- Tolerant of Non-Jews “People of the book”
- Famous ruler: Suleiman the lawgiver or Magnificent
- Constant threat to Western Europe until 1700s
EX. Siege of Austria
- Slow decline earns it the nickname Sick man of Europe



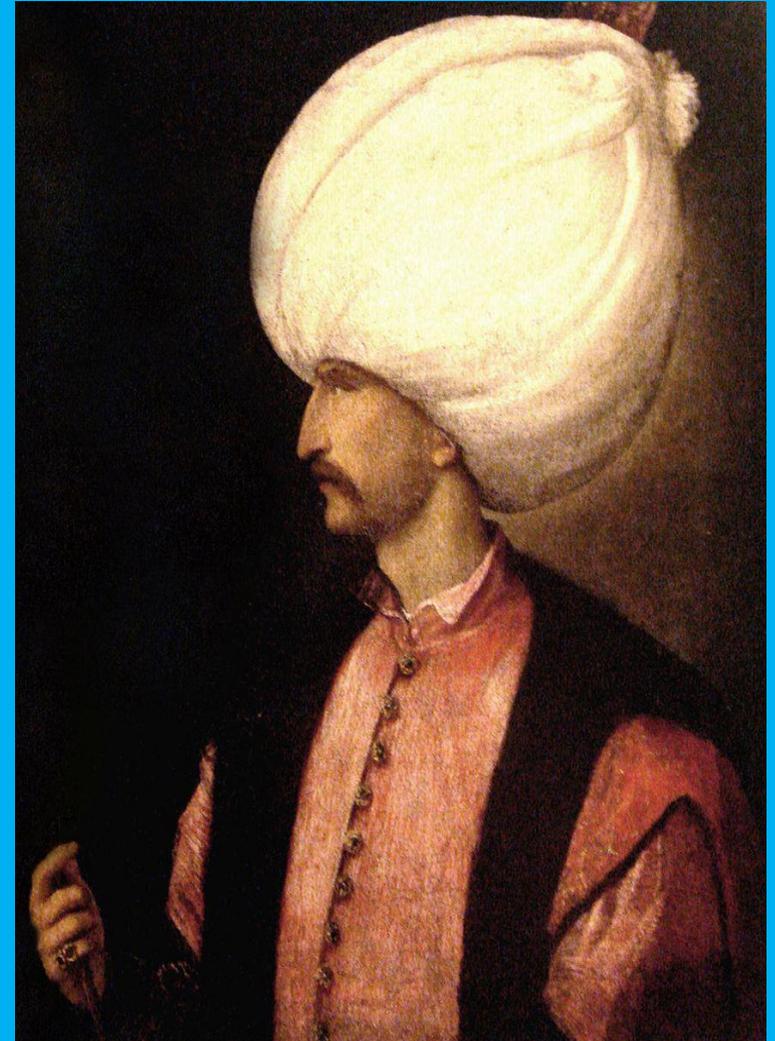
169A.

Ottoman Empire

170.

Ruler of the Ottoman Empire from 1520-1566

- Called the Lawgiver or Magnificent
- Advanced system of law-based on Sharia
- Expansion of the Empire->siege of Austria-constant threat to Europe
- Absolute ruler
- Improved art and architecture throughout the empire



170A.

Suleiman