

NOTES: Unit 3 -Chapter 9: The Islamic World and Africa**Introduction**

- In this chapter you will learn about developments in the _____ during the _____.

Important Ideas

- Mohammed founded _____ in the seventh century.
- The _____ is the sacred book of Islam. It records the teachings of Mohammed.
- Muslims follow _____: faith in one God, prayer, charity, fasting, and making a pilgrimage to Mecca.
- Islam rapidly spread through the _____. Islamic Culture flourished under the caliphates. Islamic scholars made important contributions to mathematics, science, and architecture.
- The gold-salt trade exchanged salt from the _____.
- The gold-salt trade encouraged the growth of a series of prosperous _____: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
- Other civilizations also flourished in Africa, including _____, and the cities of East Africa.
- The use of _____, a practice common in the ancient world, encouraged later development of the slave trade.

The Rise of Islam

- In the fifth century, warfare between the _____ interrupted overland trade routes from East Asia. _____ shifted to the sea routes connecting India with Arabia and the Red Sea. Overland caravans carried goods up the western coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Cities and towns developed near wells along these caravan routes. Mecca was one of the most important of these cities. In the seventh century, a new religion emerged: Islam. "Islam" is _____ for "submission." Within a hundred years, Islam grew to control an area larger than the Roman Empire.

Mohammed: The Prophet of Islam

- Islam was founded by Mohammed. Born in 570, he worked in Mecca as a _____. He had a religious nature and often meditated in a nearby cave. One day, _____ had a vision that the _____ commanded him to convert the Arab tribes, who then believed in many gods, to believe in a single God, known in Arabic as "Allah."
- This Allah was the same God worshipped by _____. After this vision, Mohammed started to preach belief in Allah to his neighbors in Mecca.
- Some merchants in Mecca grew envious of Mohammed's growing influence. Fearing for his life, Mohammed fled to the city of _____. This event, known as the Hegira, marks the starting point of the Muslim calendar. In Medina, Mohammed became a _____. He gathered an army to retake Mecca in a jihad or "holy war." In 632, two years after recapturing Mecca, Mohammed became ill and died. By the time of his death, most of the tribes of the _____ had united and converted to Islam.

The Quran (Koran)

- The Quran (Koran) is the _____. Muslims believe it records the words revealed to _____. Mohammed memorized these words and taught them to his followers. Then scribes wrote these words down in the Quran. The Quran contains many references to both Jews and Christians. Its 114 chapters also discuss forms of _____, along with many other matters. The fundamental doctrine of the Quran is contained in two articles of belief: “there is no God but Allah; and Mohammed is his prophet.”
- In contrast to some religions, Muslims worship God directly without the intercession of a priest or clergy. The Five Pillars of Islam – faith in one God (_____), prayer, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage – make up the basic religious duties that all Muslims must fulfill. In doing so, Muslims strengthen their faith in and service to Allah, whom they see as the supreme, _____.

The Islamic Religion Spreads

- Islam united the various Arab tribes with a _____. Strengthened by their newfound unity, they set out on a “_____” against non-believers. The Arabs were experienced desert fighters who fought with enthusiasm to gain entry into Heaven.
- In contrast, by this time the _____ were both weakened from centuries of fighting each other. Over the next century, Arab Muslims succeeded in creating a vast empire that extended from the Indus valley into Europe as far west as Spain. Muslim expansion in Europe was only halted at the _____.

The Caliphates

- When Mohammed died, a group of Muslim leaders chose a new leader, whom they called the caliph, or “successor to Mohammed.” Two of the early caliphs were murdered. A new caliph then founded the Umayyad Caliphate. Most Muslims, known as _____, followed the new caliph. A small group of _____ decided that only Mohammed’s descendants could be caliphs. The division between Sunnis and Shiites remains to this day.
- Under the Umayyad caliphs, the _____ was moved to Damascus (in present-day Syria). After 750, a new family, the Abbasids, took over the caliphate. The Abbasids focused on trade rather than war, and built a new capital at _____ (in present-day Iraq). The Abbasid caliph governed as an absolute ruler and surrounded himself with a rich court.
- As Islam expanded, the caliphs converted or enslaved other peoples they found worshipping many gods. At first, non-Arabs converts to Islam had less rights than Arabs, but eventually all _____.

Muslim rulers treated _____ with respect since they were believed to worship the same God. They were permitted to have self-governing communities. However, Jews and Christians had to pay a special tax and could not hold some public offices.

The Golden Age of Muslim Culture

- While learning was in decline in Western Europe, a Golden Age of Muslim Culture flourished – a period of great advances in culture and technology. Arab Muslims absorbed the _____ of the Greeks, Persians, Romans, Jews and Byzantines. They also controlled a vast trading area – larger than the ancient Roman Empire had been. The new Arab Empire, like the Byzantine Empire before it, served as a _____. Goods from _____ and the eastern Mediterranean entered through Arab territories. This period also saw Arabic, the language of the Quran, achieve standardized use throughout the empire and become the language of _____.

- The prosperous _____ attracted invaders from Central Asia. In the 11th century, Baghdad was captured by the Seljuk Turks – a Turkish tribe from Central Asia. Although conquerors, the Seljuk Turks _____. Baghdad remained the capital of their new empire.
- In the 12th century, Muslims became engaged in a war with Christians over _____, known as the _____. Christians captured Jerusalem in 1099, but the city later retaken by the Muslim leader and warrior, Saladin (1137-1193). Until this day, he remains a hero to the Islamic world for uniting the Arabs and defeating the Crusaders in battle.

The Kingdoms of Africa

- Anthropologists believe humanity first arose in _____. In ancient times, the rise of Egyptian civilization affected African cultures along the _____, such as Kush and Axum. Kush was an early iron-producing center, which grew rich from selling iron wares, ivory, ebony, wood, and slaves. Later, the Kingdom of Ethiopia in East Africa adopted its own form of _____.

The Gold-Salt Trade

- The _____ occupies much of North Africa. Just below this desert is a wide band of grasslands with some trees known as the _____. The savanna stretches across almost the entire width of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.
- It was home to a large number of _____. These people also learned to smelt iron and grow crops, and had complex communities with _____. Below the savanna lay the tropical rainforests of equatorial Africa.
- The Sahara Desert acted as a barrier that separated the peoples of _____ and the rest of _____. Despite this separation, trade across the Sahara was never cut off completely. The Sahara contains oases with underground springs that _____. Because camels are able to go several days without water, merchants could cross the desert once they knew where these oases were located. By the 7th century, Muslim merchants from the Mediterranean were making this challenging journey.
- These merchants were especially motivated to cross the Sahara because of the gold and other riches they could obtain from trade with _____. At the same time, part of West Africa lacked salt – vital to human survival. Merchants, moving in camel caravans across the desert, picked up large _____ on their journey, to exchange for gold. A thriving trade developed, based on this gold-salt trade. _____, such as Islamic beliefs, as well as goods.

Rise of the West Africa Kingdoms

- Around the fifth century, West Africa saw the rise of a series of _____ based on their control of trade routes and the cavalries. For the next thousand years, their civilizations dominated West Africa – leading to an exchange of ideas, _____, and increasing wealth.

Kingdom of Ghana (750-1250)

- The first of these, the Kingdom of Ghana, was founded about 750. It developed in the region between the Senegal and Niger Rivers. The people of Ghana used their ability to make _____ to subdue neighboring peoples and to gain control over _____. Caravans brought salt south to Ghana, and returned north with gold from forest areas southwest of Ghana. The power of the kings of Ghana rested on their ability to tax all trade passing through the region, especially the salt and gold trade. With these revenues, they were able to raise an army with a large cavalry.
- The rulers of Ghana built a capital city and governed a wide area through the use of officials and nobles. The king appointed nobles to govern the provinces in return for _____. This system had some similarities with _____. Rulers and nobles were further enriched by using captives of war as slaves. However, in 1076, the Ghanaians were invaded by Muslims from North Africa. The Muslims brought _____. Ghana never fully recovered from this invasion and eventually dissolved into several smaller states.

Kingdom of Mali (1240-1400)

- In 1240, the people of Mali conquered the old capital of Ghana and established a new empire. Their rulers brought both _____ under their direct control. Mali's rulers _____, although most of their people did not adopt the Islamic faith and stayed loyal to traditional beliefs.
- Mali's most famous ruler, Mansa Musa, expanded the kingdom greatly. He made a _____, also visiting Cairo in Egypt. Observers were impressed with his wealth. Mansa Musa brought Muslim scholars and architects back with him to Mali.
- Mansa Musa commissioned a palace and a giant mosque to be built in Timbuktu, a thriving trading center on the Niger River. Under Musa's support, Muslim scholarship flourished. Timbuktu became an important center of several important

universities and attracted students from _____. Because of the importance of studying the Quran, many of his subjects learned to _____.

- Arab travelers like Ibn Battuta were impressed by _____. It is through the extensive travels of Ibn Battuta during this time period that scholars know much about life in Africa and the Middle East. Later rulers of Mali proved less capable than Mansa Musa, and the empire collapsed in the 1400s.

The Kingdom of Songhai (1464-1600)

- In 1464, Sultan Sunni Ali, ruler of the Songhai people, captured Timbuktu and brought the upper Niger under his control. The Kingdom of Songhai became the _____. Like Ghana and Mali, Songhai grew rich from trade across the Sahara Desert. Songhai expanded its trading networks as far as Europe and Asia. The Songhai established an elaborate system of _____. Timbuktu continued to flourish as a center of Muslim scholarship, and many subjects were Muslim.
- Despite its riches and power, the Kingdom of Songhai lasted only _____. In 1591, the ruler of Morocco, hearing of Songhai's wealth, _____. Although the Songhai army was larger, the Moroccans used _____ to defeat the Songhai, who fought with arrows and spears. Despite their military success, the Moroccans were unable to govern Songhai from such a great distance. West Africa again split apart into a large number of independent areas. The fall of Songhai marked the end of the great West African Kingdoms.

Other African States

- The growth of trading kingdoms in West African savanna, like _____ was matched by the rise of trading kingdoms in other parts of Africa.
- **Ife and Benin.** These kingdoms developed in the _____. They became famous for their _____, which were among the finest of all African artwork. By the 16th century, Benin became involved in the _____. It traded captured persons from other tribes and exchanged them with Europeans for guns and iron goods.
- **Zimbabwe.** Further to the south, Zimbabwe was one of the best known of _____. The existence of gold deposits near Zimbabwe was crucial to its rise. It traded gold, copper, and ivory from Africa's interior with Muslim traders along Africa's east coast.
- **Coastal Cities of East Africa.** Along the east coast of Africa, a number of independent city-states arose around the 10th century. Gold from the African interior was sent down the _____ to these cities, where it was sold to _____.

Family Roles in Africa

- In many _____, both boys and girls were separated from the community and underwent special ceremonies at puberty. Marriages were _____, and the groom paid a dowry to his bride's family. Under Islam, women were limited to running the household while their husbands represented the family outside it. Their roles were summed up by a traditional Ghanaian proverb: "A woman is a flower in a garden; her husband is the fence around it."