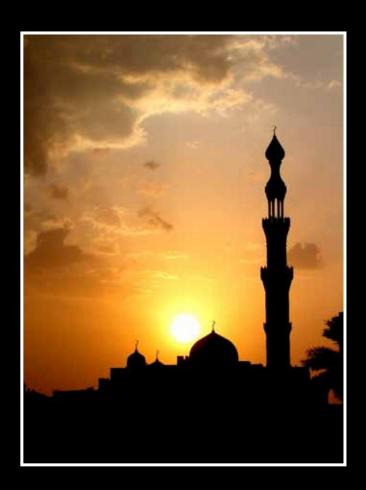
The Rise of Islam &

The World of Islam

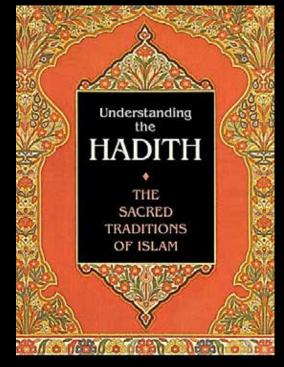


Part 2

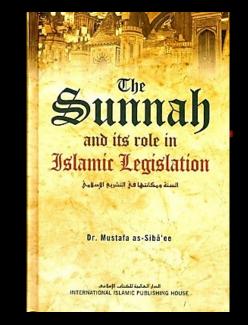


What is The Hadith?

- A record of the words and deeds of the prophet Muhammad, his family, and his companions.
- ▶ It is the second most important text in Islam next to the Quran.
- Although not regarded as the spoken word of God like the Quran,
- ▶ The Hadith is an important source of doctrine, law, and practice.
- ▶ Muslims who accept the book are called Sunni Muslims.



RAM SWARUP





What is the difference between The Sunnis and the Shi'as Muslims?

CRISIS IN ISLAM

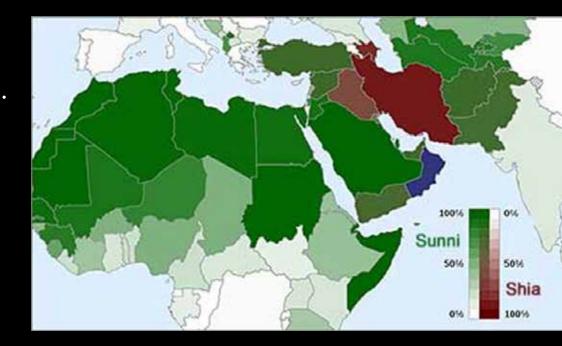
The problem of the Islamic Caliphate/ Succession

In 632 A.D, Muhammad dies – no clear successor. Who would take over as LEADER? CALIPH – successor?

The Sunnis and the Shi'as Muslims

Sunni are:

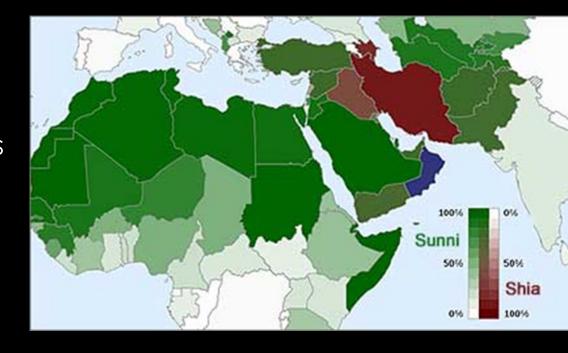
- "True Path of Allah" they accept the Hadiths and are strongly associated with Saudi Arabia.
- They make up the majority of Muslims in the world.
- Sunnis believe that the Caliph (successor) should be elected among the Muslim and should go to the wisest and religious also seniority.



The Sunnis and the Shi'as Muslims

Shi'as are:

- Shia mean a partisan; they are about 15 % of Muslims.
- Shia leaders claimed to be descended from Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and his cousin Ali.
- "Shi'at Ali", the leaders are infallible and divinely inspired and are strongly associated with Iran.

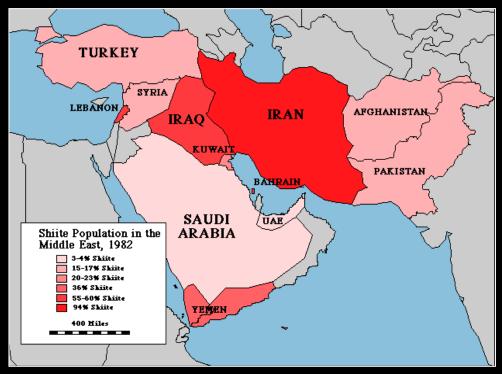


Three women created Islam

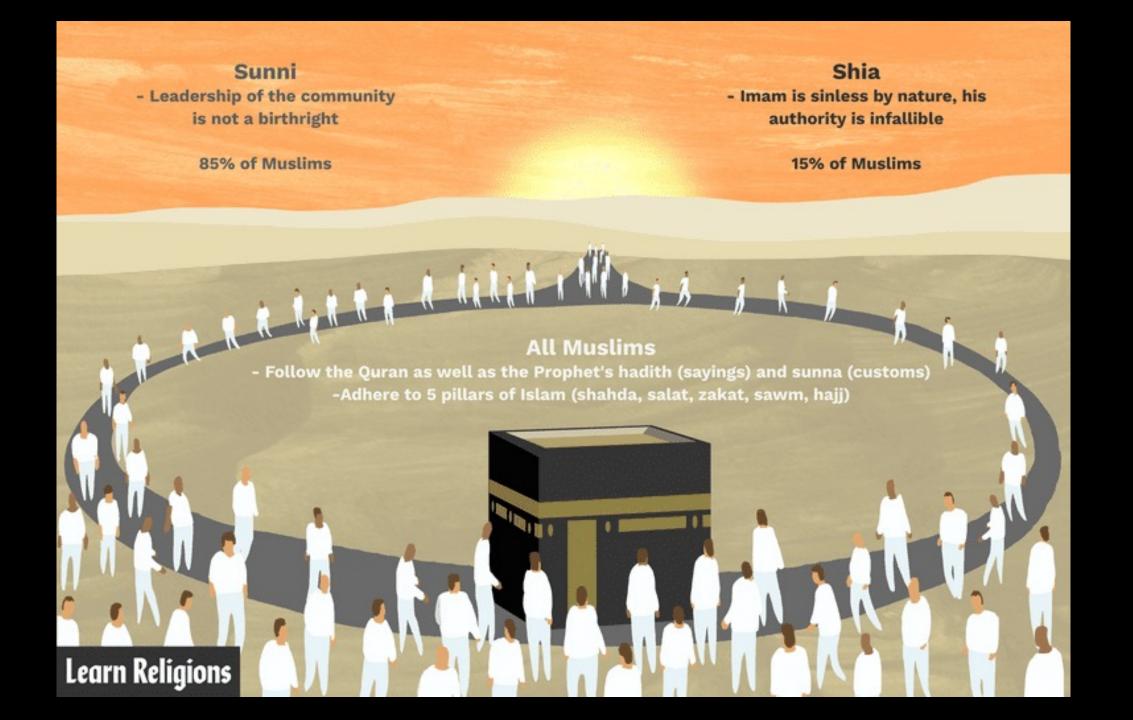
- ▶ Khadijah, Mohammed's first wife
- ▶ Aisha, Mohammed's last wife
- ▶ Fatima, Mohamed's daughter and wife of Ali, Mohamed's cousin.
- Khadijah had encouraged and supported Mohamed to be the prophet of the Arabs.
 - ▶ Her Cousin, Waraqa Ibn Nufal, was a Nestorian priest who explained and taught him the Bible.
- Aisha was the daughter of Abu Bakr, who was the closest friend to Mohammed.
 - ▶ She was Mohammed's favorite and the most powerful.
 - He married her when she was six years old.
 - ▶ She led the division as she supported having her father Abu Bakr be the successor of Mohammed.
- Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, her husband was Ali the first cousin of Mohammed.
 - She advocated that the succession should be from the family and supported that, and her husband Ali is the heir and should be the successor.

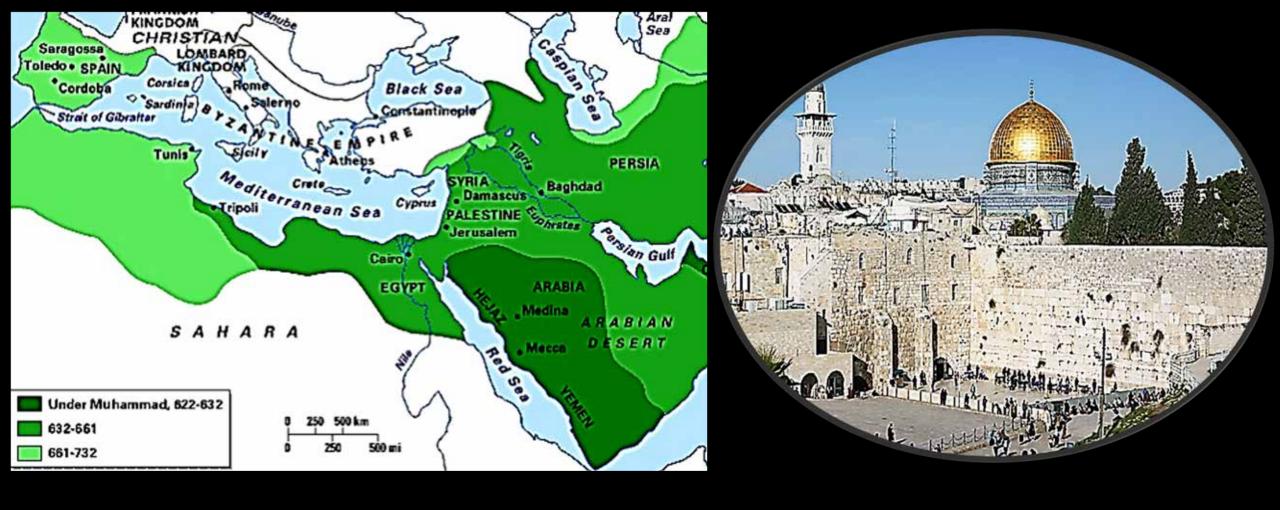
Islamic Caliphate/ Succession

- ► The Rashidun Caliphate (632–661) (successors of Muhammad)
 - 1. Abu Bakr 632-634 C.E
 - 2. Umar 634-644 C.E
 - 3. Uthman 644-656 C.E
 - 4. Ali 656-661 C.E (Muhammad's cousin and son in law)









The Expansion of Islam

Isra' and Mi'raj, Mohammad's Miraculous Night Journey

- It is a reference to the event known as Isra'(Night Journey) and Mi'raj (Ascension)
- According to Islamic belief, Archangel Gabriel took Prophet Mohammad on a twopart journey sometime around the year 620 CE.





Isra' and Mi'raj, Mohammad's Miraculous Night Journey

- The first part of the journey, known as Isra, was from Mecca to Jerusalem, to pray in the Holy Land.
- ► The Second part of the night journey, known as Mi'raj.
- On the same night, Gabriel took Mohammad from Jerusalem where he prayed and ascended him to Heaven to greet the older prophets such as: Abraham, Moses, Jesus, etc.



CHRISTIAN LOMBARD Black Sea Constantinople editerranean Sea ALESTINE & Sian Gulf Under Muhammad, 622-632

The Dilemma!

Muslims invaded Jerusalem in 634 - 638 and in 675 AD, built a Mosque "Masjid Al Aqusah" (the Dome of the Rock) on the top of the ruins of the Jewish Temple 3rd century BCE



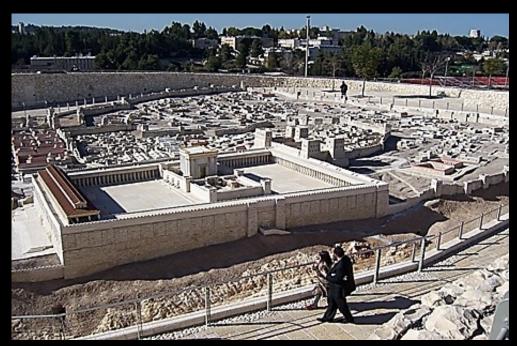


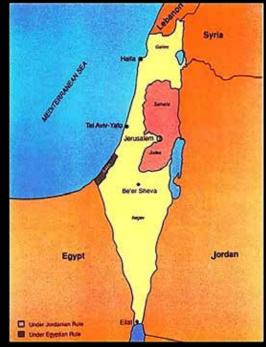


CHRISTIAN LOMBARD Black Sea Constantinople editerranean Sea ALESTINE Soprates Braian Gulf SAHARA Under Muhammad, 622-632

The Dilemma!

- ► Muslims controlled Jerusalem until 1967 when Israel took it back.
- Now, both are fighting, who has the right in Jerusalem?







The Wailing Wall

► The Wailing Wall is a section of the ancient wall of Herod's Temple, the second temple built on that spot in Jerusalem.

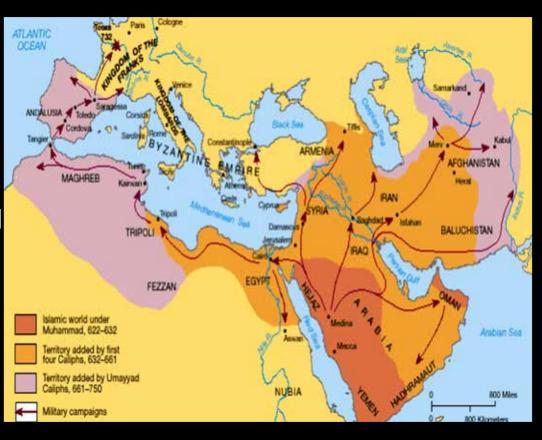
► The Romans under Titus destroyed the Second Temple in 70 A.D. to crush the Jewish revolt that had been going on for four years.





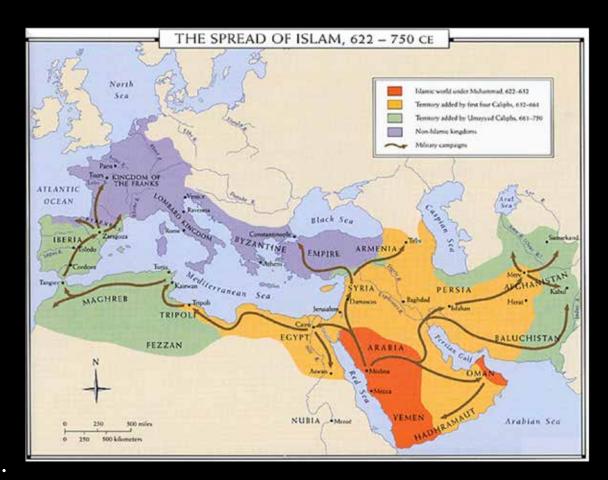
The Expansion of Islam

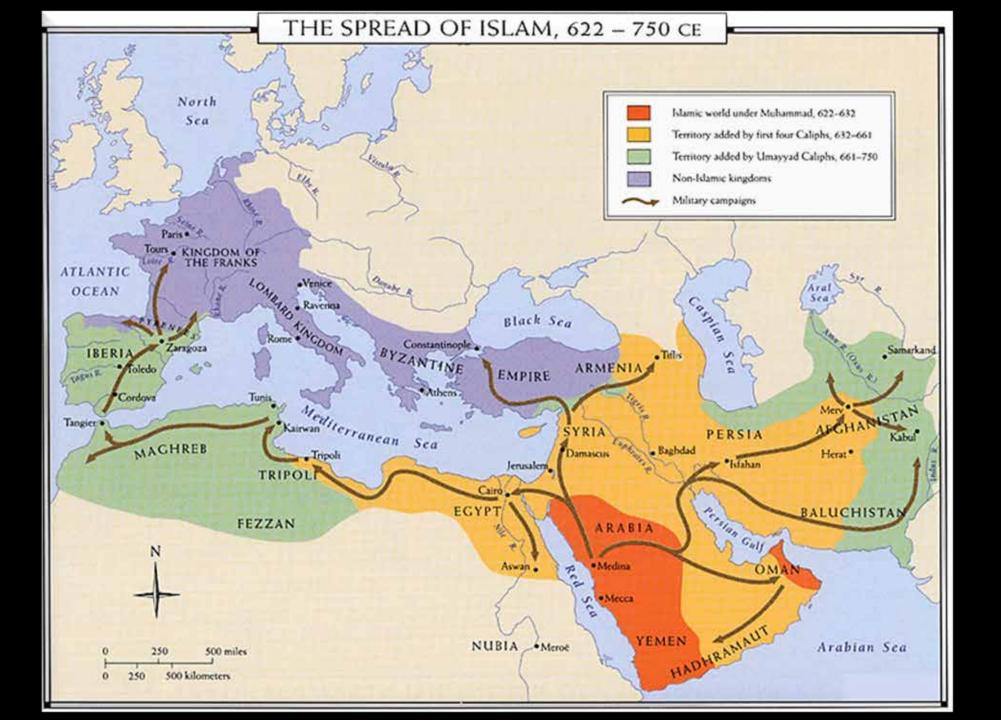
- Umayyad dynasty (661-750 AD)
 - The second of the four major Arab caliphates established after the death of Muhammad.
 - The Umayyad Caliphate emerged after the Rashidun Caliphate collapsed.
 - It was characterized by hereditary elections and territory expansion.
 - Founder: Mua'wiya
 - ➤ Capital: Damascus-Syria
 - ➤ Conquered North Africa, all the way to Spain.
 - Continued in Spain till 11 century A.D.
 - ➤ Cordoba & Andalusia



Umayyad dynasty (661-750 AD)

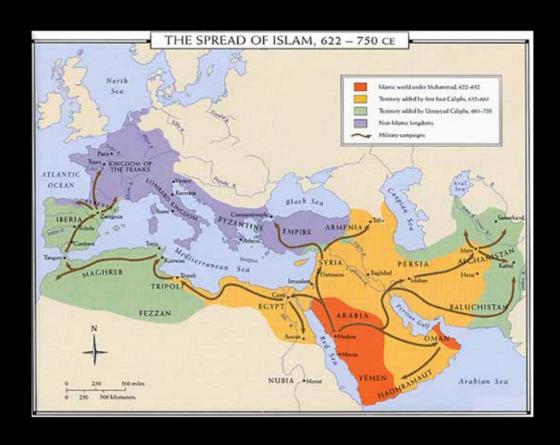
- Under the Umayyads, the caliphate territory grew rapidly.
- ► The Islamic Caliphate became one of the largest unitary states in history.
- ► Its rule extend over three continents (Africa, Europe, and Asia).
- The Umayyads incorporated the Caucasus, Sindh, the Maghreb, and the Iberian Peninsula (Al-Andalus) into the Muslim world.

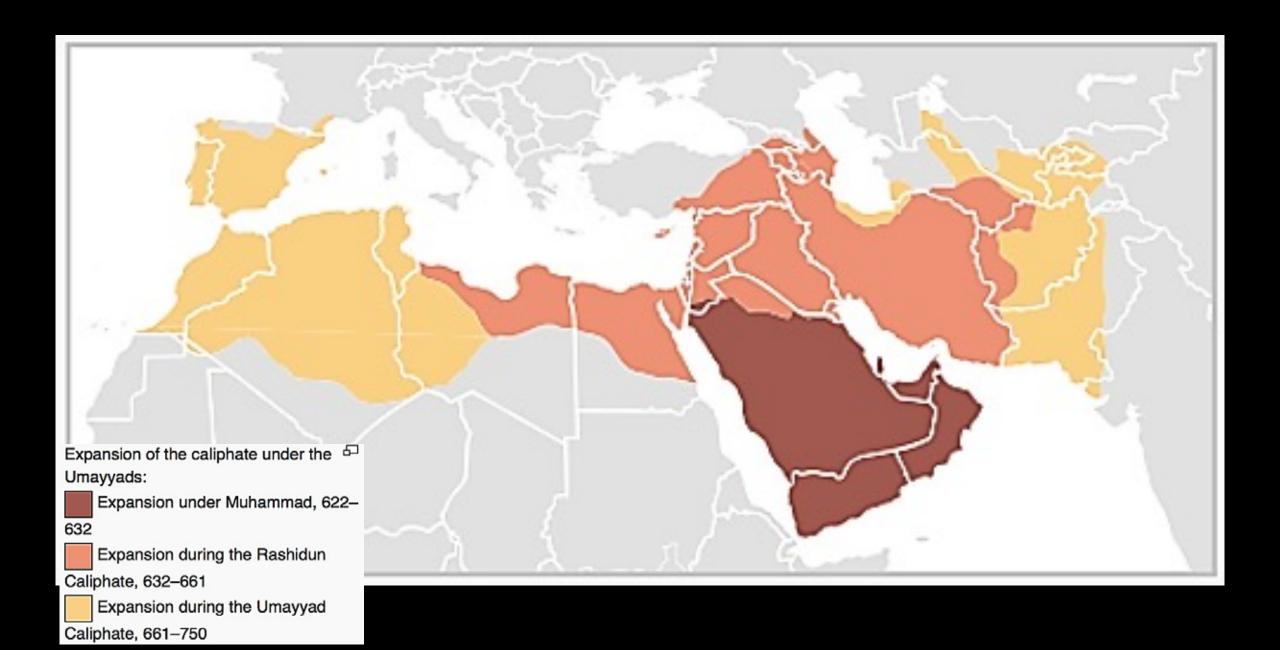




Umayyad dynasty (661-750 AD)

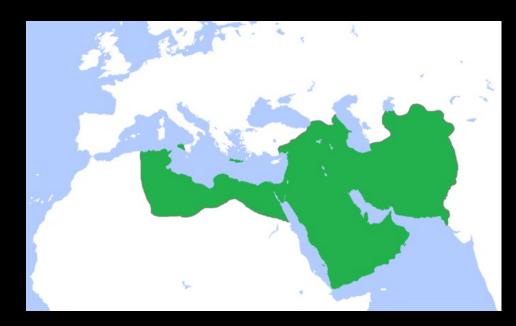
▶ At its greatest extent, the Umayyad Caliphate covered 5.79 million square miles and included 62 million people (29% of the world's population), making it the fifth largest empire in history in both area and proportion of the world's population.





The Expansion of Islam

- ► Abbasid period (750-1258 AD)
 - Capital: Baghdad
 - ▶ Islam's Golden Age
- ► The Abbasids overthrew the Umayyad dynasty in 750 CE, supporting the mawali, or non-Arab Muslims, by moving the capital to Baghdad in 762 CE.
- The Abbasids maintained an unbroken line of caliphs for over three centuries.
- They consolidated Islamic rule and cultivated great intellectual and cultural developments in the Middle East in the Golden Age of Islam.



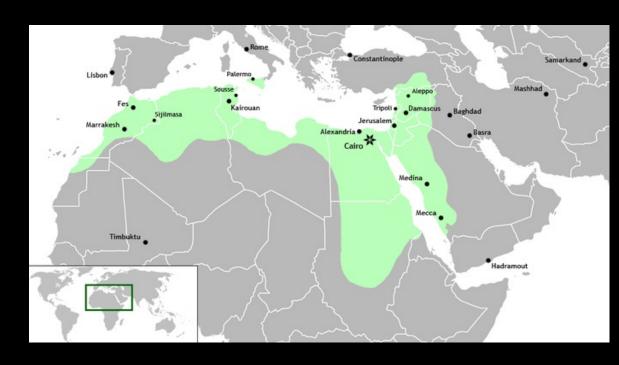
Map of the Abbasid Caliphate at its greatest extent, c. 850 CE. The Abbasid dynasty ruled as caliphs from their capital in Baghdad, in modern Iraq, after taking over authority of the Muslim empire from the Umayyads in 750 CE.

The Islamic Golden Age

- Many of the philosophical writings, books, ideas from Classical Greece were gathered and maintained in the libraries of the Arab Empire.
- ▶ While Europe was in the Dark Ages (the absence of scientific and philosophical thought), the Arab Empire gathered these books, learned from them, and added to them.
- ► The first known pharmacies were built in **Baghdad in 754 CE**
- ▶ Ibn Sina was an early holistic doctor who recognized the importance of hygiene and diet to health, also one of early users of anesthesia,
- His book Canon of Medicine was used as a medical text for 600 years.

Abbasid period (750-1258 AD)

- ► The Fatimid dynasty broke from the Abbasids in 909 and created separate line of caliphs in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Palestine until 1171 CE.
- Abbasid control eventually disintegrated, and the edges of the empire declared local autonomy.
- Though lacking in political power, the dynasty continued to claim authority in religious matters until after the Ottoman conquest of Egypt in 1517.

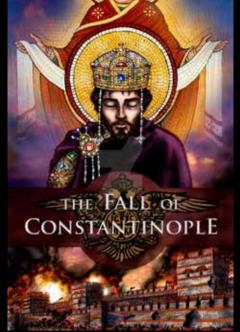


The Fatimid Caliphate at its height, c. 969 CE.

The Fall of Constantinople 1453

The Ottomans

- A coalition of Turkic tribes who had migrated from the steppes (central Asia)
- Had received gunpowder technology
- Commanded by Sultan Mehmet II
- Renamed Constantinople 'Istanbul'





Sultan Mehmet II.

There was a massive expansion of the Ottoman Empire during the 15th - 20th centuries.

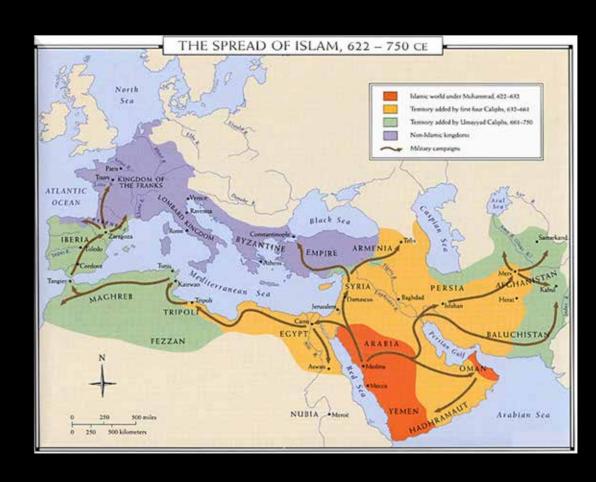
They became a world power confronting the western powers in the 19th and 20th centuries.

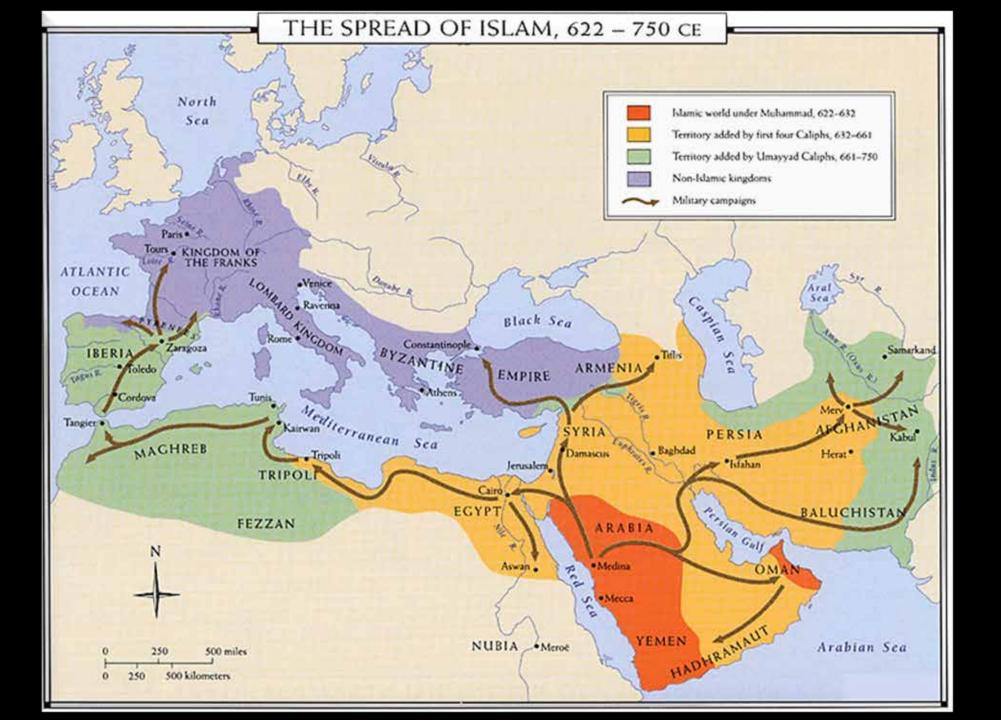
The Ottoman Empire



Treatment of conquered peoples

- Retained their own religion and had to pay tax instead of military service.
- Or convert and join the military and become a fighter.
- ▶ Fight for your life and family, when they get killed, all their belonging including wife and children are spoils.

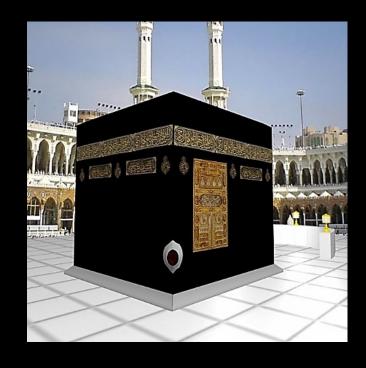




Islamic Glossary

□ Ka'aba:

- ▶ The Black cube structure in the middle of Mecca mosque.
- ▶ The Ka'aba is The sanctuary and the Holiest site in Islam
- ► It is believed that it was built by Abraham and Ishmael 4000 years ago.
- ▶ Before Islam, it used to be a sanctuary for 360 Middle East deities.
- ▶ People don't visit inside, only the VIPs.

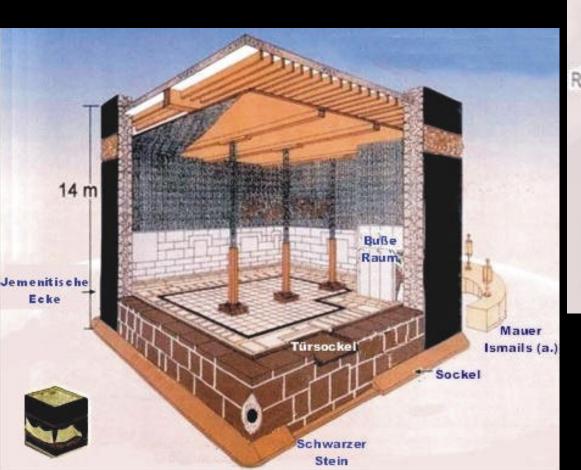


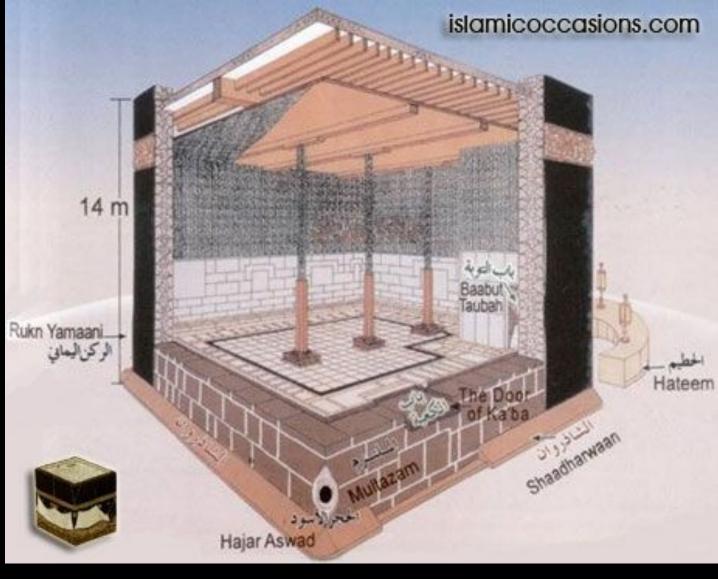


















□ Ummah:

- Muslim community, "Ummah" is a common Arabic word meaning 'community' or 'nation'.
- Under Ummah, nationalities collapse.

Jihad:

- ▶ The word Jihad was written in the Quran for two purposes:
 - 1. The ones' struggle with self to do better in their life and faith
 - 2. It is any war to defend your Islam, Mohamed, family, home, and country.
 - 3. The person who dies in Jihad is a martyr and his rewards is to get to heaven immediately.

Shari'a Law:

- It is the law of Allah (God) which the Qur'an and Hadith are giving a legal system, Islam's Sharia law covers a wide range of subjects.
- According to Shariah Law, adoption is not allowed.

Caliph:

▶ The religious and political leader who is the successor of the prophet Muhammad.

Caliphate:

▶ The Islamic empire ruled by a Caliph.

□ lmam:

A religious leader (priest) who explains the Quran and lead prayers.

■ Mosque:

A mosque is a place where Muslims worship. The word mosque comes from the Arabic word Masjed.

Fatwa

A fatwa is a religious order issued by a Muslim leader

■ Mufti

Mufti is an Islamic legal authority that gives a formal legal opinion (<u>fatwa</u>) in answer to an inquiry by a private individual or judge.

□ Haram:

Prohibited, Forbidden, Sinful, Taboo

Halal:

- Lawful, Permissible, allowed by God.
- Food made according to Islamic rituals, like meat to slaughter the animal according to Islamic law and rituals by reciting verses of the Qur'an.

What are some of the fundamental aspects of Islam?

There are Five Pillars or basic practices and beliefs of Islam:

1. Testimony / Shahadah:

▶ Declaration that "there is no god but God, and Muhammad is the messenger of God."

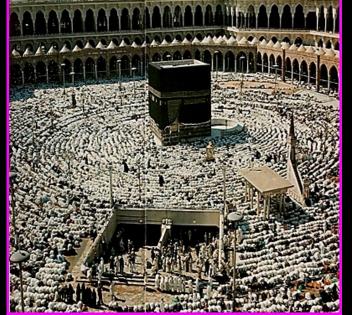
Prayer / Salah:

▶ Ritual prayer performed 5 times a day at pre-dawn, noon, afternoon, sunset, and night.

3. Alms / Alzakah:

Almsgiving, along with annual gifts to assist the poor, and to Islamic organizations to benefit the spread of Islam

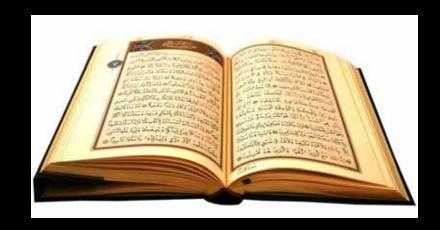




The Five Pillars of Islam

4- Fasting /Sawm:

- ▶ Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic Lunar calendar.
- ▶ It commemorates the revelation of the Qur'an; the Holy Book of Islam.
- ▶ The month is 29 or 30 days depending on the sighting of the new moon.
- Muslims who observe Ramadan, fast from dawn to sunset.
- ► For Muslims, Ramadan has a spiritual and social importance, and commemorates their dedication to the core values and practices of Islam.
- ▶ To feel the poor, to control yourself and your desires.

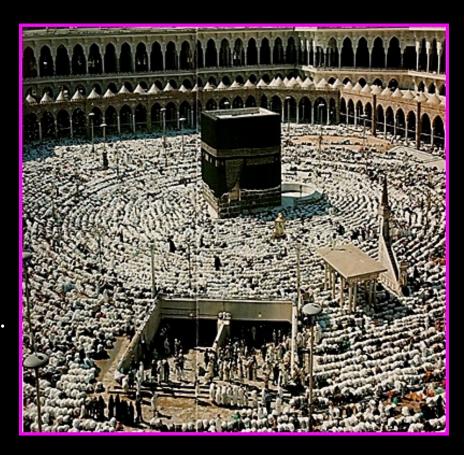




The Five Pillars of Islam

5. Pilgrimage / Hajj:

- ▶ Hajj is the pilgrimage to Mecca.
- ▶ Mecca is the site of God's revelation to Muhammad,
- ▶ and the sacrifice made by Abraham.
- ► Muslim must make at least once in their lifetime if they are able.
- ▶ It is the most spiritual event that a Muslim experiences from all over the world; it is the heart of Islam.
- ▶ The Ka'aba is The sanctuary and the Holiest site in Islam.



Mecca - 3C Media

https://www.3cmediasolutions.org/lti/coursemedia/play?id=4068&ci d=dbd4dad773573c10278788a69e0d9c40792f3948

