


# Learning Objectives and Key Concepts for Strayer Chapter 11 1200-1450

## Unit 1.2: Global Tapestry, Dar al-Islam,

THE LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND KEY CONCEPTS ARE THE BEST INDICATOR OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MATERIAL IN THE CHAPTER.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	KEY CONCEPTS	EXAMPLES OF EVIDENCE <b>BOLD: FROM THE CB</b>
<p>Topic 1.2: Developments in Dar al-Islam Learning Objective D Explain how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>	<p>Key Concept 3.1: Islam developed in the Arabian peninsula from the interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local peoples and expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion and the activities of merchants and missionaries.*</p> <p>Key Concept 3.1: Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>*This key concept is from the “full class” key concepts, but we will cover it anyway to help us understand and learn more about Islam.</p>	<p>Islam: Abrahamic Faith (p. 475) Muhammad ibn Abdullah Muslim (v. Islam/Islamic) Pillars of Islam Bedouins Hadiths Hajj Hijra Imams Kaaba Quran Umma Sunni/Shia/Sufism</p>
<p>Learning Objective E Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time.</p>	<p>Key Concept 3.1: Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.</p> <p>Key Concept 3.2: As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.</p>	<p>Sultanate/Sultan Caliphate/Caliph Dhimmi/Jizya Original Islamic Caliphates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Umayyad Caliphate</li> <li>- Abbasid Caliphate</li> </ul> <p><b>New Islamic political entities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Seljuk Empire</b></li> <li>- <b>Mamluk sultanate of Egypt</b></li> <li>- <b>Delhi sultanates</b></li> <li>- Ottoman Empire (will be covered later)</li> </ul>
<p>Learning Objective F Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.</p>	<p>Key Concept 3.2: Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.</p> 	<p><b>Innovations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Advances in mathematics (Nasir al-Din al-Tusi), Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi</b></li> <li>- <b>Advances in literature ('A'ishah al-Ba'undiyyah)</b></li> <li>- <b>Advances in medicine</b></li> </ul>

**Transfers:**

- Preservation and commentaries on Greek moral and natural philosophy
- House of Wisdom in Abbasid Bagdad
- Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain

**COMPARISONS TO REMEMBER**

- Sunni v. Shia Islam (causes for split/geography)
- Judaism v. Christianity v. Islam (main ideas/spread of religions/geographic origin/influence)

**FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM**

- Shahadah: sincerely reciting the Muslim profession of faith.
- Salat: performing ritual prayers in the proper way five times each day.
- Zakat: paying an alms (or charity) tax to benefit the poor and the needy.
- Sawm: fasting during the month of Ramadan.
- Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca.

