STANDARD WHI.8b) assessing the influence of geography on Islamic economic, social, and political development, including the impact of conquest and trade.

In the first three centuries after Muhammad’s death, Muslim rule expanded rapidly, overcoming geographic barriers, and facilitated by weakened political empires.

Political unity and the Arabic language facilitated trade and stimulated intellectual activity.

Geographic influences on the origin and spread of Islam

• Diffusion along trade routes from Mecca and Medina

• Expansion despite great distances, desert environments, and mountain barriers

• Spread into the Fertile Crescent, Iran, and Central Asia facilitated by weak Byzantine and Persian empires

Geographic influences on economic, social, and political development

• Political unity of the first Muslim empire was short-lived.

• Arabic language spread with Islam and facilitated trade across Islamic lands.

• Slavery was not based on race.

STANDARD WHI.8c) identifying historical turning points that affected the spread and influence of Islamic civilization, with emphasis on the Sunni-Shi’a division and the Battle of Tours.

Major historical turning points marked the spread and influence of Islamic civilization.

Historical turning points

• Death of Ali: Sunni-Shi’a division

• Muslim conquests of Jerusalem and Damascus

• Islamic capital moved to Baghdad

• Muslim defeat at the Battle of Tours

• Fall of Baghdad to the Mongols

STANDARD WHI.8b) assessing the influence of geography on Islamic economic, social, and political development, including the impact of conquest and trade.

In the first three centuries after Muhammad’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Muslim rule expanded rapidly, overcoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ barriers, and facilitated by weakened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empires.

Political unity and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language facilitated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and stimulated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity.

Geographic influences on the origin and spread of Islam

• Diffusion along \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ routes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Expansion despite great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, environments, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_barriers

• Spread into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Crescent, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Asia facilitated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Byzantine and Persian empires

Geographic influences on economic, social, and political development

• \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_unity of the first Muslim empire was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-lived.

• \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_language spread with Islam and facilitated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_across Islamic lands.

• Slavery was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_based on race.

STANDARD WHI.8c) identifying historical turning points that affected the spread and influence of Islamic civilization, with emphasis on the Sunni-Shi’a division and the Battle of Tours.

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Historical turning points

• Death of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_division

• Muslim conquests of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Islamic capital moved to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Muslim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_