

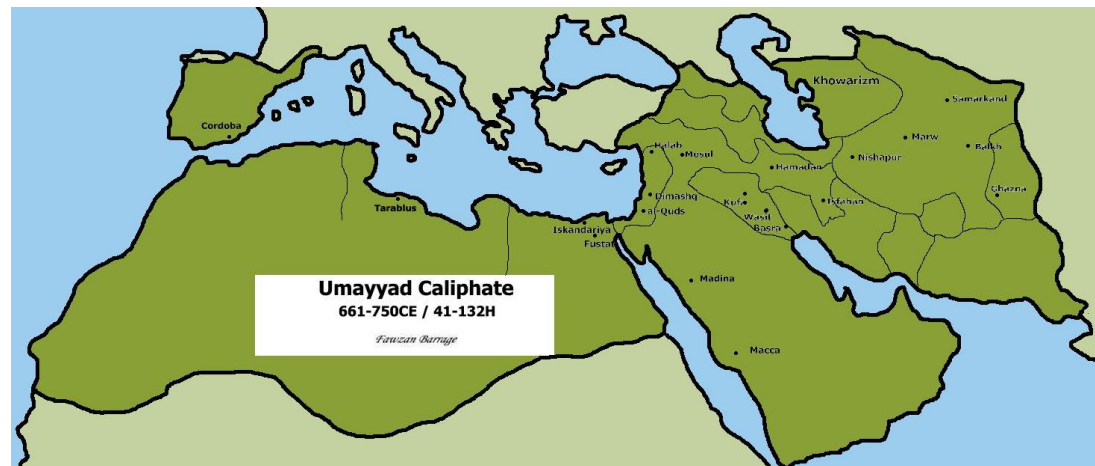
# Islamic Caliphates & Advances

# 1. Umayyad Empire—661-750

- Capital moved to Damascus (from Mecca)
  - Controlling conquered territories easier
  - Arab Muslims felt it was too far away from their lands
- 691—Dome of Rock built in Jerusalem

## Politics

- Caliph succession was hereditary (all in Umayyad family/dynasty)
- Great expansion—North Africa & Spain to present-day Pakistan (6,000 miles—2xs size of U.S.)
  - 711—Muslims conquered Spain (under Muslim control for 800 years)
- 732 C.E.—Battle of Tours (Poitiers) Franks (French) defeat Muslims
  - Stops the spread of Islam into the rest of Europe
- Centralization = Arabic common language, standardized coins, weights, & measurements (ease of trade)



# 2. Abbasid Empire 750-1258

## Politics

- Moved capital to Baghdad (on key trade route)
- Large empire was difficult to rule
- Sent diplomats to governments in Europe, Africa, & Asia

## Economy

- Traded on Mediterranean Sea & Indian Ocean—connected them with much of world
- Silk Roads also use
- Banks established in cities throughout empire

## Crusades

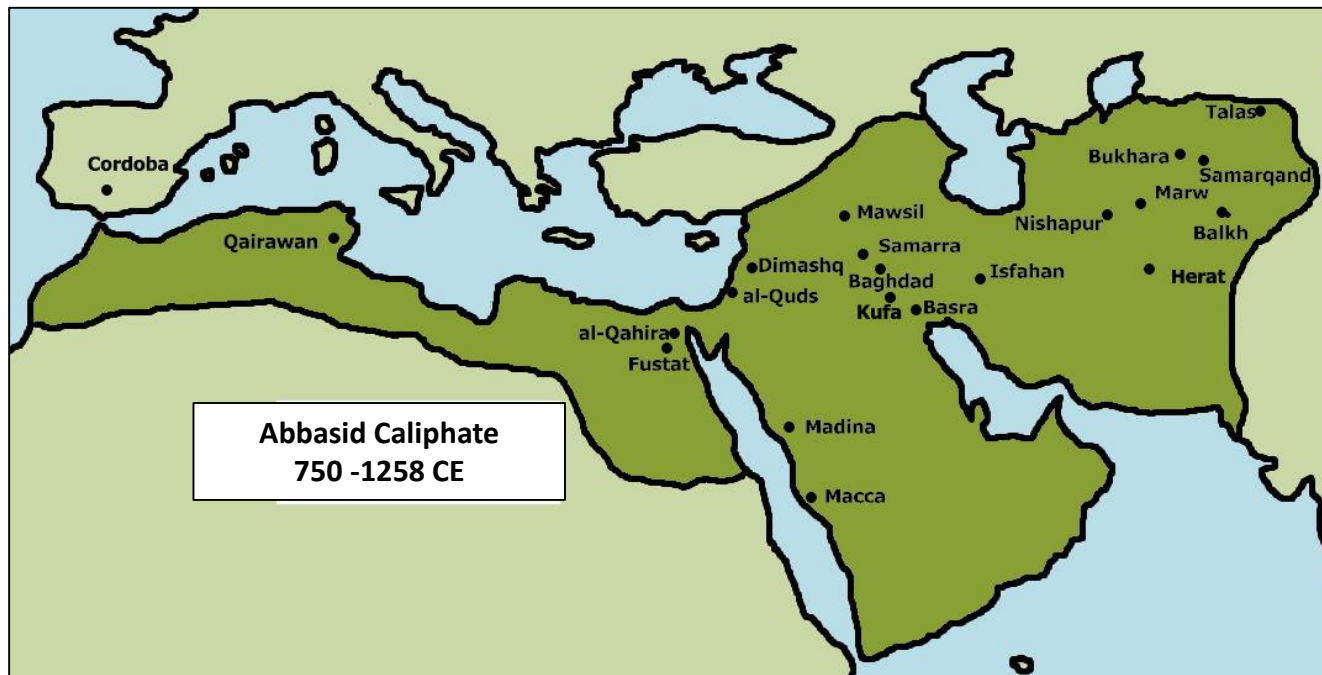
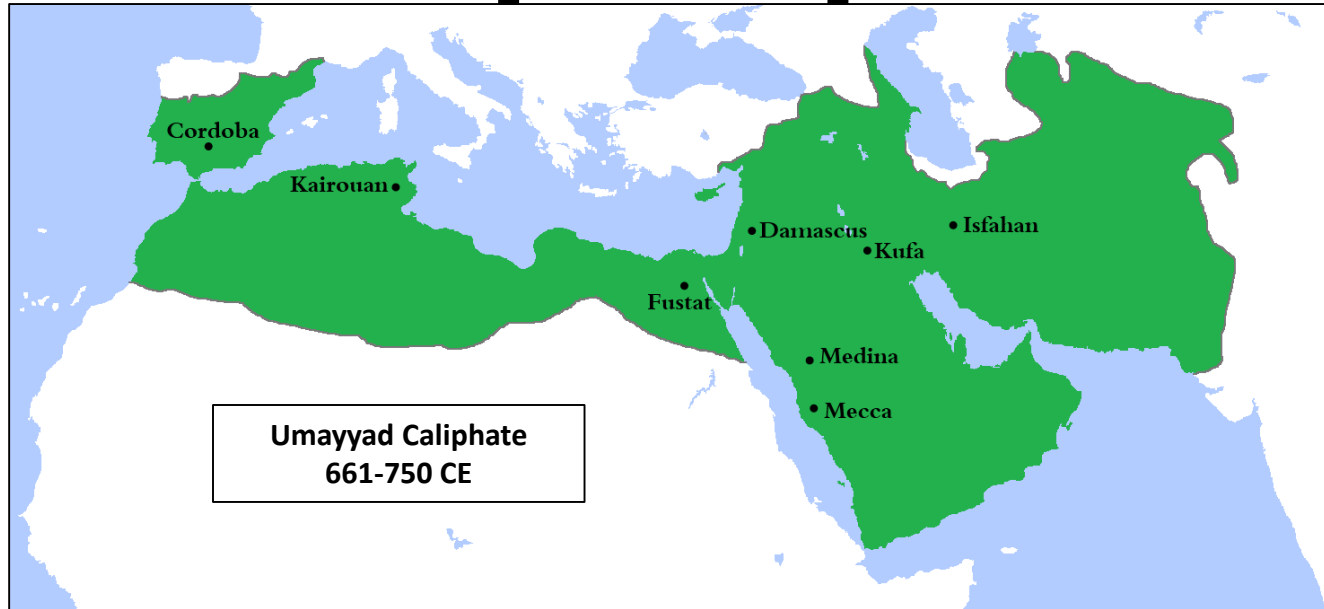
- 1096—Catholic Pope calls to regain Holy Lands (Israel) from Muslims
- 1<sup>st</sup> Crusade—European Christians take back Holy Lands (1099)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Crusade—1187, Muslim general Saladin recaptures Jerusalem
- Many others after that, but none are successful for Europeans

## Downfall

- 1258—Mongols invaded Baghdad



# 3. Map Comparison



# 4. Treatment of Conquered Peoples

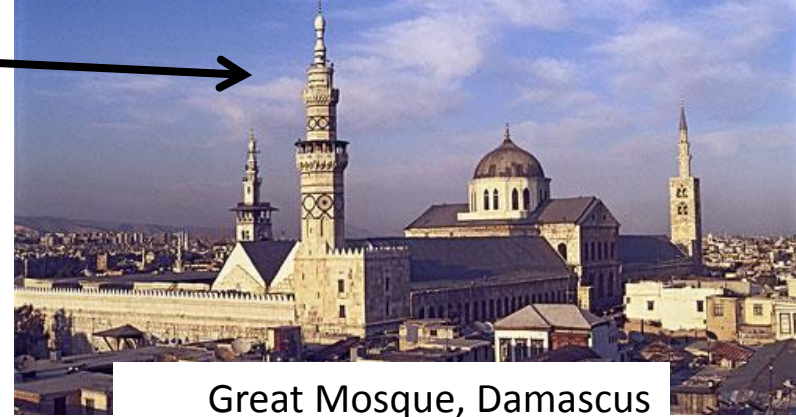
- Converts attracted by:
  - Message of Islam—equality and hope
  - If converted to Islam, did not have to pay a poll tax
  - During Abbasid, equal status for converts
- Qur'an forbade forced conversion, so allowed conquered peoples to follow their own religion
- Christians and Jews called “people of the book”
  - Paid poll tax each year in exchange for exemption from military duties
  - Could be officials, scholars, and bureaucrats
  - Not allowed to spread their religion





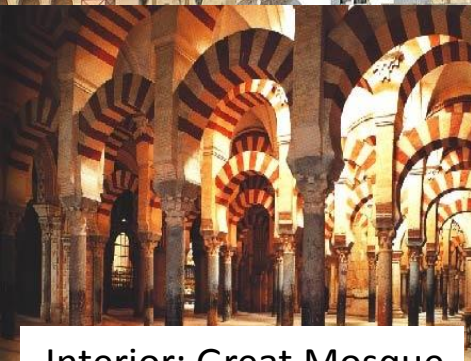
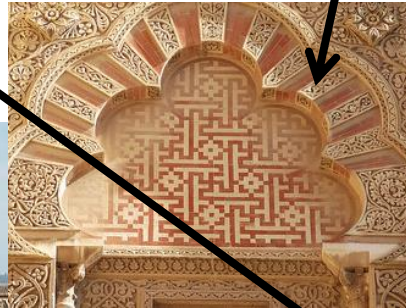
# 5. Islamic Architecture

- Minarets were towers built on mosques in order to give the call to prayer.
- Muslim artwork sometimes focuses on strictly geometric patterns. Geometric designs can be found in everything from pottery to architecture.
- Arabesque decoration is a complex, ornate design. It usually incorporates flowers, leaves, and geometric patterns.



Great Mosque, Damascus

Great Mosque at Cordoba, Spain



Interior: Great Mosque

Dome of Rock in Jerusalem



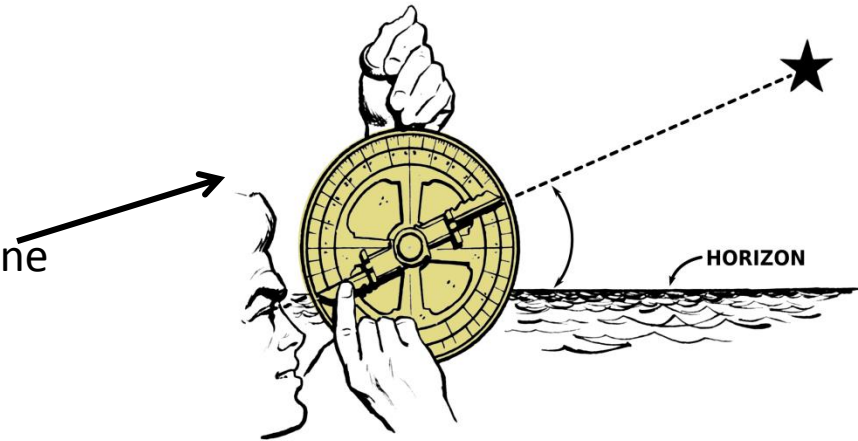
# 6. Islamic Culture

- Schools in Cairo, Baghdad, Cordoba
- House of Wisdom (intellectual center) in Baghdad
- Ibn Rushd (called Averroes by Europeans), philosopher
  - Translated works of Aristotle
  - Wrote about medicine, physics, and philosophy
- Literature flourished (ex. *1001 Arabian Nights*—tale of Aladdin is found in this)



## Advancements:

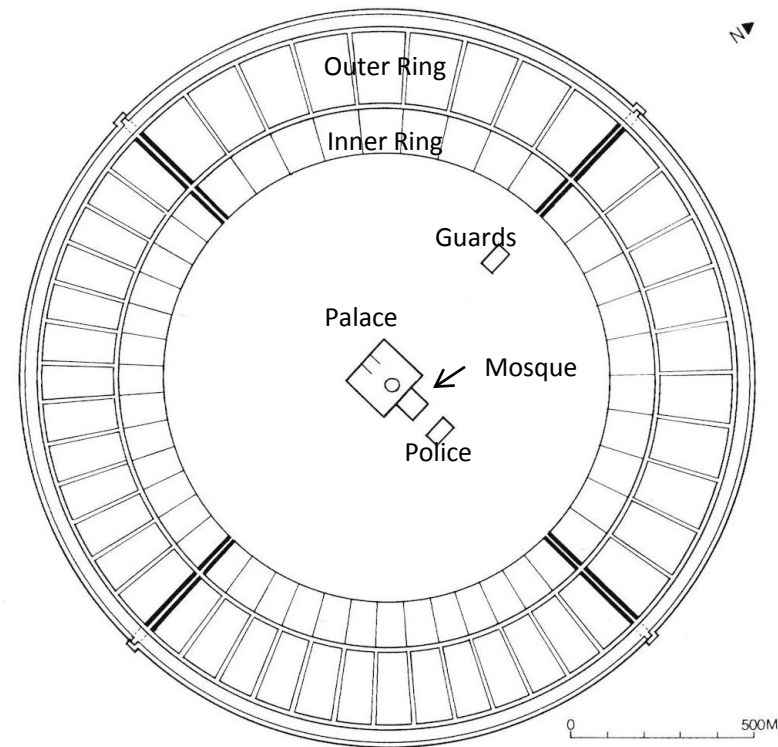
- Arabic numerals: adapted the Indian # system
- Algebra, geometry, trigonometry refined
- Astrolabe—measured position of stars to determine latitude position & calculate time
- Surgery; human anatomy studied in detail
- Cartography—most detailed maps at time





# 7. Baghdad

- Baghdad = known as the Round City because it was constructed in a circular shape
- Semi-circle city walls on the right and left banks of the Tigris River
- Center was a large square with the mosque on one end and the caliph palace on the other
- Inside of the city walls were residential and commercial structures
- Designed to utilize the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers
  - Enabled Baghdad to control trading routes and also provided its inhabitants with a plentiful supply of water





# 8. Spanish Umayyad

- In 750, after the Umayyad Empire fell to the Abbasid dynasty (family), the only surviving Umayyad leader escaped to Spain and established his rule there. (See the green area on the map below.)
- Religious diversity = Muslims, Jews, and Catholics
  - Social standing was based on religion; Muslims were the highest, then Jews, then Catholics
- Capital = Cordoba, Spain
  - Largest city in Europe: population 500,000 when Paris only had 38,000
  - Many roads were paved and lit
  - One of the largest libraries in the world was in Cordoba

## Architecture

- Influenced by Byzantine, North Africa, and Islamic architecture
- Great Mosque in Cordoba
- Alhambra (palace) in city of Granada

## Decline

- 13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> century Catholic Christians recaptured Spain

Interior  
Great Mosque, Cordoba



Alhambra

