Origin & Fundamental Beliefs of Islam

6-3.4: EXPLAIN THE ORIGINS AND FUNDAMENTAL BELIEFS OF ISLAM AND THE GEOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF ITS EXPANSION



The Rise and Spread

of Islam



• The Islamic civilization originated with the nomadic traders who lived and traveled throughout the Arabian Peninsula in the early 7th century A.D.

Foundation of the Islamic Religion

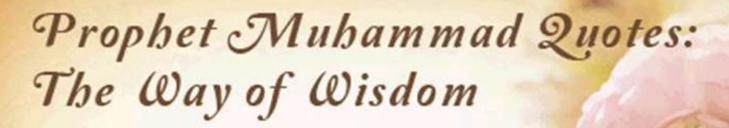
- Islamic civilization is based on the principles of the religion of Islam
 - They believed that these principles were revealed to the prophet Mohammad & he wrote them down in Islam's holy book, the Qur'an (Koran)



Principles of Islam

- It is a monotheistic religion
- It sees itself as a fulfillment of God's (Allah's) revelation of man
- Allah speaks through prophets;
 - Mohammad is the final and greatest of these prophets, but is not a god and should not be worshipped
- Recognizes Abraham, Moses, & Jesus as prophets
- Islam teaches that Allah is just and rewards man according to his deeds
- The Qur'an hold all of Islam's sacred writings





"It is better to sit alone than in company with the bad,"
and it is better still to sit with the good than alone.

It is better to speak to a seeker of knowledge than
to remain silent, but silence is better than idle words."

The Five Pillars of Islam

<u>Faith</u>

• Shahadah:

Belief in one god, Allah, and Mohammad is his prophet

Prayer

• Salaah:

Obligated to pray 5 times a day facing Mecca- the Holy Land



The Five Pillars of Islam

<u>Pilgrimage</u>

• Hajj:

Make at least one pilgrimage to Mecca if economically and physically possible



Fasting



· Sawm:

During the holy month of Ramadan (the 9th month of the Islamic calendar, the month Mohammad received the *Qur'an* from Allah

The Five Pillars of Islam

Alms

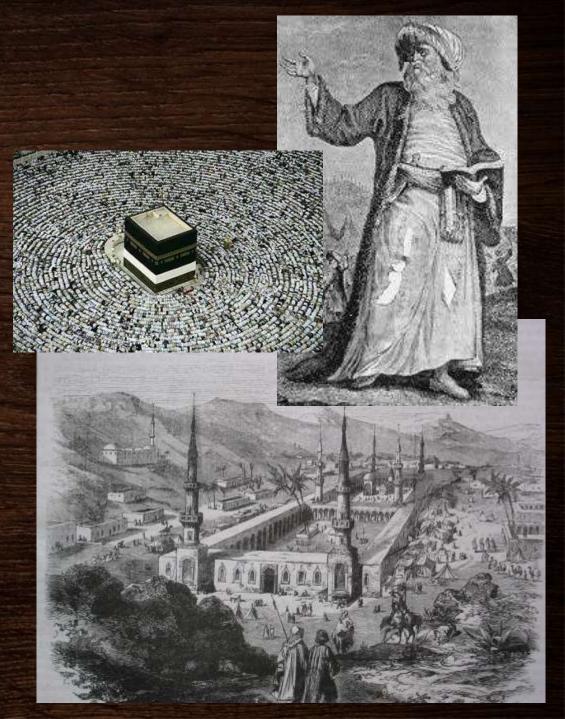
• Donate regularly to charity through *zakat*, a 2.5% charity tax, & through additional donations to the needy

- Believers in Islam as called Muslims
- They accept the teaching of the *Qur'an* in every aspect of life
- There is no separation of church & state
- Their temple is called a Mosque



The Role of Mohammad

- In <u>622</u>, he founded the Islamic state in Medina in western Saudi Arabia, of Mecca (Mohammad's tomb)
- He was the religious and political leader of this state
- There he shared his teachings and beliefs
- After his death, his successor was called the caliph



The Spread of Islam

 Two major denominations began in Medina: The Sunni and Shi'a (Shiite)





Muhammad dies and the Muslims must continue to spread Islam.

EFFECT:

Muslims
looked for a
new ruler
called a
caliph after
Muhammad
passed a way.

EFFECT:

Shiites believed that caliphs should be Muhammad's blood relatives.

EFFECT:

Sunnis

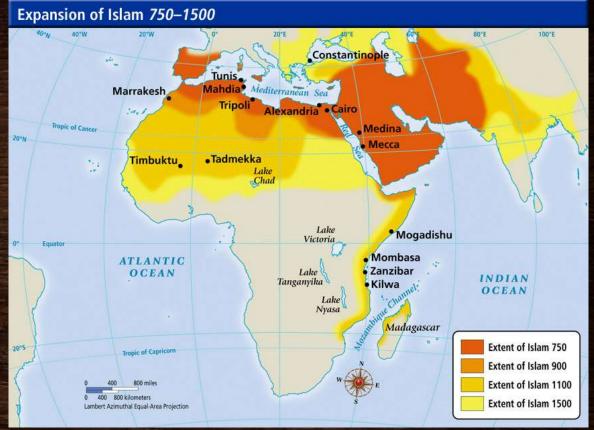
disagreed
with the
Shiites
because they
believed
anyone could
be a caliph.

EFFECT:

They
conquered
more land
and more
people began
to believe in
the Muslim
religion.

Spread of Islam

- Within 100 years of Mohammad's death, Muslim's conquered the Middle East, Persia, the Arabian Peninsula, and northern Africa
- They made Islam the religion of the region



- Later, Islam spread through normal trade across the Indian Ocean, Central Asia, West Africa
- Armed conquests through the Balkans and the Iberian Peninsula spread Islam to parts of Europe