



TAKE-HOME REVIEW ACTIVITY 11

Islamic Civilization

A few hundred years after the beginnings of Christianity, another important religion arose in the Middle East: Islam. Followers of Islam conquered much of the Middle East, northern Africa, and part of Europe. They also made great cultural contributions to the world.

Did You Know?

Towering minarets are often the most striking and visible part of a mosque, particularly from a distance. Minarets are the towers that criers use to call believers to prayer. In modern times, the function of the minaret has become more symbolic, and may even be excluded from modern mosques. Today, many calls to prayer may be issued through loudspeakers.

REVIEWING CHAPTER 11

The Rise of Islam

- The deserts, coastline, and oases of Arabia helped shape the Arab way of life.
- The Arab people in the desert of the Arabian Peninsula were mostly herders and traders.
- In the town of Makkah, Muhammad began to preach a new religion, Islam, which soon spread to all of Arabia.
- Muslims believe that Muhammad was Allah's final prophet and that their holy book, the Quran, is Allah's written word.
- The Quran provided guidelines for Muslims' lives and the governments of Muslim states.

Islamic Empires

- Muslim armies spread Islam as far west as Spain and as far east as India. Muslim traders helped spread the religion to southeast Asia and West Africa.

- Muslim power reached its greatest height under the Abbasid dynasty, although it split into two groups, the Sunni and the Shi'ite, during this time.
- The Abbasids are also known for bringing Persian influence into the empire.
- In the 1400s and 1500s, two great Muslim empires, the Ottoman and the Mogul, arose.

Muslim Ways of Life

- While Muslim traders enjoyed great success, and cities like Baghdad, Cairo, and Damascus grew, most Muslims lived and farmed in villages in the country.
- The Muslim people fell into social groups based on power and wealth.
- Muslim scholars made important discoveries in fields such as algebra and chemistry.
- Muslim writers, artists, and architects also produced important works.

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

Multiple Choice

1. Which of these was NOT a major trading city in ancient Arabia?

(A) Paris	(C) Baghdad
(B) Cairo	(D) Damascus

TAKE-HOME REVIEW ACTIVITY 11 (continued)

Word Unscramble

Directions: Look at the letters below. Use the clues to unscramble the letters.

1. A Z R B A A a marketplace important to every Muslim city
-

2. D I A B S B A the dynasty that built a new capital, Baghdad
-

3. N U N S A name given to customs based on Muhammad's words and deeds
-

4. S Q O E U M S Muslim houses of worship
-

5. P H C A I L successor to the Messenger of God
-

6. U T B I T U K M west African city that became a leading center of Muslim learning
-

7. Z I A - R L A Muslim chemist who wrote books for doctors that helped them identify diseases and developed a system for categorizing substances as animal, mineral, or vegetable
-

8. Y D U A Y M A made their capital the city of Damascus
-

9. R T I M A E N S towers on a mosque
-