

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE CALIPHATE, 632, 1258
Text pp. 237-243

Introduction: “ _____ Islam never gave a single person the _____ to define true belief, expel heretics and discipline clergy. Thus, unlike _____ and _____, the caliphs had little basis for reestablishing their _____ one they lost _____ and _____

1. List the **areas conquered** (and year) by the expanding Islamic Empire, which began under the second caliph (634 CE) until the year 1000 CE.

2. How do Muslim historians portray these conquests?

3. List 5 facts about **the way the caliphs ruled and administered** their newly conquered empire. Read entire section first. (pp. 237-238)

RULE OF THE CALIPHS

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

4. Complete the table to compare and contrast the two great early caliphates.

UMAYYAD CALIPHATE		ABBASID CALIPHATE
661-750	date established	750-1258
	capital city	
	Arabic or cosmopolitan? (explain)	
	← Problems and downfall	
	Golden Age of Islam →	

5. Read ***Political Fragmentation, 850-1050*** (pp. 238-239) Mark each of the following statements as true or false from your reading.

___ a. The Muslim Empire stretched nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the way around the globe, presenting a problem to administration in an age of slow, caravan travel.

___ b. Early revolts aimed to seize territory, where later revolts were directed against Muslim domination.

___ c. As states gained independence from the Abbasids, they quickly abandoned Islam.

6. Define **mamluks**. What is their significance in Islamic history? Why did the Muslims need them?

7. From the remainder of this section, identify the main characteristics of each family that separated from the Abbasids listed below. Include their geographical regions.

1. Buyids:

2. Samanids:

3. Fatimids:

4. Umayyads

8. Read about the Seljuk Turks on page 241-243 and, after you have finished, decide what you think are the **FIVE MOST IMPORTANT FACTS** about this culture. Write them below.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)