The Islamic
1. In this unit...

In this unit we will learn about:

- the life of Muhammad
- Islam - the religion that Muhammad founded
- the Caliphate, which started out in the Arabian Peninsula, and quickly grew into a huge Islamic empire
- the Carolingian Empire, which was created by a Germanic tribe called the Franks

Antes de comenzar la unidad entra en esta web http://lexiquetos.org/nombres-arabe/ introduce tu nombre, y según las letras que te salgan, realiza una portada de la unidad con tu nombre en árabe. Tras ello recuerda pegar el PDF de la unidad y después realizar el eje cronológico correspondiente.
In these two timelines we will see the most important historical events that happened in the two empires are going to study in the unit:

**Islam**

- 622: Hijra
- 632: Muhammad died
- 639: Conquerors starts
- 732: Poitiers Battle
- 929-1031: Abdarrahman III Caliph of Cordoba
- 1055: Turquish conquer

**Carolingian**

- 500
- 732: Poitiers Battle
- 768: Charlemagne King
- 800: Charlemagne emperor
- 843: Treaty of Verdun
- 1095: Crusades
- 1122: Concordat of Worms
2. The life of Muhammad

- Muhammad was born in Mecca in the Arabian Peninsula in 571. He came from a family of rich merchants.

- Before Muhammad, the Arabs (people from the Arabian Peninsula):
  - were polytheistic - they believed in many gods
  - were divided into small tribes that often fought each other, and there was no central control
2.1 WHAT DID MUHAMMAD DO?

The two most important things that Muhammad did were:

- **He founded a new religion** called Islam. Islam is monotheistic - it says there is only one God.

- **He conquered the whole Arabian Peninsula** and made it into a single, powerful state. This united the Arabs religiously and politically, which made them much more powerful.

**STAGES OF THE LIFE OF MUHAMMAD:**

1. When Muhammad is 40 he starts preaching a new religion - Islam. At first, the people of Mecca don’t like the new religion.

2. In 622, Muhammad has to escape to Medina. This journey is called the Hijra. In Medina he gains many more followers.

3. Eight years later he returns to Mecca with his followers and conquers it. He only lives for two more years, but in that time he conquers the whole Arabian Peninsula.
2.2 Islamic religion

- Islam is the religion that Muhammad founded. The word Islam means obedience to God. People who follow Islam are called Muslims.

- For Muslims, Muhammad is the last and most important prophet of Allah (God), but he is not a god himself. Muslims believe that Abraham, Moses and Jesus were also important prophets.

Mahoma predicando, miniatura de un libro iraní del siglo XII. Es uno de los pocos casos en que aparece la imagen del Profeta, puesto que la doctrina musulmana prohibía representar tanto a Alá como a Mahoma.
2.2.1 THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM:

The five pillars of Islam are the five most important things that all Muslims must do:

- **Say that there is no god except Allah**, and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.
- **Pray five times each day**
- **Fast** during the month of Ramadan
- **Give alms** to the poor. Muslims should give at least 2.5% of their money to the poor.
- **Perform Hajj** at least once in their life. Hajj is going on a pilgrimage to Mecca.
Exterior: sillares de granito sin decoración ni ventanas. Se recubre con un manto de tela negra que tiene una franja de textos del Corán (en oro).

Interior: el techo se sujeta con tres columnas de madera, y el suelo y las paredes son de mármol.
2.2.2 USEFUL WORDS

- **Mosque**: place where Muslims go to pray.
- **Imam**: a respected scholar who leads the prayers. Remember: he is not the same as a priest.
- **Muezzin**: the person who calls people to the mosque to pray.
- **Fast**: eat nothing between sunrise and sunset
- **Alms**: money or food given to the poor
THE MOSQUE

Qibla wall
This wall always faces towards Mecca. Muslims face the qibla wall when they pray.

Minaret
Tower from which the muezzin leads the call to prayer.

Mihrab
Semicircular niche in the qibla wall.

Minbar
Raised platform from which the imam leads the prayers.
2.2.3 EL KORAN:

The Koran is the holy book of Islam. Muslims believe that is the exact words of God said. These words were picked up Muhammad, who in a cave in the mountains, the Archangel Gabriel appeared to him and gave God's messages.

When Muhammad died, his followers memorized everything he said and wrote everything in a book called the Quran. The Koran was written after Muhammad died.

The Koran tells Muslims how they should live their life:

- They should not drink alcohol or eat meat from pigs
- The Koran gave more rights to women than they had before (for example they could inherit money from their parents)
La mezquita de Damasco, construida entre 707 y 714, es una de las más antiguas que se conservan.

Imagen extraída de Vicens Vives
Exercises on your notebook

Next class with the language assistant you have to do the activities from the PDF file, pages: 14, 15 and 16

Remember: The next class we’ll work listening (The Koran) with the language assistant
Exercises on your notebook

Questions

6. Match up the two halves of the sentences and write the complete sentences in your exercise book:

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<td>1</td>
<td>A <strong>souk</strong> was a market ....</td>
<td>a) who founded the Umayyad emirate in Córdoba.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The first Caliphs started a <strong>Jihad</strong>, ....</td>
<td>b) that ruled the Caliphate from 750 onwards.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Abd ar-Rahman was a prince ....</td>
<td>c) that encouraged learning and produced great astronomers.</td>
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<td>The Abbasids were a <strong>dynasty</strong> ....</td>
<td>d) where people bought and sold products.</td>
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<td>The Caliphate was a cultured society ....</td>
<td>e) which is a holy war.</td>
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Questions

5. True or false? Copy these sentences and correct the errors where necessary.

a) One of the five pillars of Islam is that Muslims must perform Hajj every day.

b) Muslims should give at least a tenth of their money to the poor.

c) Muslims believe that Muhammad is a prophet.

b) The qibla is a wall that faces east.

d) The Koran says that Muslims should not eat pork.

e) The courtyard is where the muezzin leads the call to prayer from.

Questions

1. The **Islamic calendar** (also called the Hijri calendar) starts in 622 AD. **What event** does this mark?

2. What happened in 630 AD?

3. In what year (AD) did Muhammad die?

4. Copy and complete the sentences:

   a) Before Muhammad, the Arabs were **polytheistic**, which means ...

   b) After Muhammad, they were **monotheistic**, which means ....

   c) **Arabs** are people who come from ....

   d) The city where Muhammad was born is ....

   e) When Muhammad died, he controlled the whole of the ....
In the last unit we saw how the Byzantine Empire quickly declined after Justinian died. One of the main reasons for this was the rise of Islam.

When Muhammad died, the Muslims chose a Caliph, who was their political and religious leader. Under the first Caliphs, the Muslims started a Jihad, or holy war, against the neighboring countries. By 750, the Caliphate (the area ruled by the Caliph) stretched from the Iberian Peninsula (Al-Andalus) to India.
• **STAGES OF CONQUEST OF ISLAM:**

• 1. In the east, the Muslims soon conquered the whole of the Persian Empire

• 2. They took North Africa and the Middle East from the Byzantine Empire

• 3. In 711 they conquered the Iberian Peninsula, and continued into France

• 4. Finally they were defeated at the Battle of Tours in 732. This stopped them conquering France as well
Guerreros musulmanes de la época omeya. La extraordinaria rapidez de la expansión del Islam se debe, desde el punto de vista militar, a la mezcla de armamento ligero, rapidez de maniobra y fanatismo religioso. La perspectiva de botín, para pueblos nómadas acostumbrados a una vida austera, también influyó de forma notable.
2.3.1 STAGES OF CONQUEST:

After Muhammad's death, different periods of conquest began in Islam, having different Caliphates:

- **The Orthodox Caliphate (632-661):** Los sucesores de Mahoma en esta etapa fueron sus familiares y amigos. Residieron en Medina.

- **The Umayyad family (661-750):** hereditary succession was implanted in the Umayyad family. The capital was moved to Damascus. Empire at this time reached its maximum extent.

- **The Abbasid Caliphate (750-1055):** Umayyad was dethroned due to corruption and Abbasid dynasty began after a long war, they moved the capital to Baghdad.

- The Abbasids killed all the Umayyad family, but a prince named Abderrahman survived and escaped, later founding the Independent Umayyad Emirate of Córdoba, which meet on the unit of Al-Andalus.
Imagen extraída de Vicens Vives
The economy of the Caliphate was based around three main areas:

- **Agriculture**: was made more productive using irrigation
- **Artisans**: produced high-quality ceramics, weapons and fabrics
- **Merchants**: traded gold, spices, silk, and slaves

Big towns had a market called souk where people could buy products from all over the Caliphate. The Caliphs encouraged learning, and established schools and libraries. The Muslims studied books written by Ancient Greek scientists, mathematicians and philosophers, and they were great astronomers. They also learned how to make paper from China.
Ejercicio en el blog

Para la fecha que indique la profesora, debes realizar una entrada en el blog hablando sobre Mahoma.

Recuerda: tras la entrada en español, escribe su traducción en inglés.
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Es posible que al consultar algún libro encuentres nombres de origen árabe escritos de diferente forma. Ello no significa que en unos estén bien y en otros mal, simplemente es fruto de la transcripción de un idioma que utiliza un alfabeto muy diferente al nuestro.
Haram de la mezquita de Kairuan (Túnez), del siglo IX.
Glossary

http://www.students.linguaframe.com/gh2-audio-glossary

Allah, caliph, caliphate, fast, Koran, mihrab, minaret, mosque, muslim, souk