Chapter 9

Lesson Reviews	
Question	Answer
1. What is the significance of shari'ah in the lives of Muslims?	It provides believers with a set of laws to regulate their daily lives.
2. Use your notes to contrast the differences between the beliefs of early Arabs and the religion of Islam.	Early Arabs were polytheistic, Islam is monotheistic. Early Arabs worshipped at the Kaaba in Makkah. The Kaaba is a sacred shrine in Islam.
3. Why did communities on the Arabian Peninsula prosper economically?	Makkah is on the Arabian Peninsula, bringing Islamic pilgrims. When disorder became dangerous along the usual trade routes through Egypt and Mesopotamia, traders travelled across the peninsula to get to (and cross) the Indian Ocean.
4. What was the significance of Gabriel's messages to Muhammad according to Islamic teachings?	Muslims believe that Gabriel passed on the final revelations of God to Muhammad, and that these revelations are now recorded in the Quran.
5. What beliefs and ways of life shape the religious traditions of Islam?	Islam teaches that there is no God but Allah, and Muhammad was Allah's prophet. It stresses the need to obey the will of Allah by practicing the 5 Pillars of Islam: belief, prayer, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage.
1. What is the significance of Abu Bakr's being named caliph?	He was the religious and political successor to Muhammad.
3. Why was there tension over who should rule the empire after the death of Muhammad?	He left no male heirs.

4. How did Muhammad's successors help expand the Arab Empire after his death?	They unified warring Arab factions and turned their energy to defeating neighboring peoples.
5. What internal struggles led to revolts against the Umayyads?	Tensions existed between Arabs and non-Arab Muslims such as the Persians and Byzantines, and a split between Sunni and Shia Muslims occurred over who would be considered the rulers of Islam.
6. What changes did the Abbasid rulers bring to the world of Islam?	They broke down distinctions between Arab and non-arab Muslims, opening up the culture to the influence of other civilizations.
1. Why was the bazaar an important part of a Muslim city or town?	It housed craftspeople's shops and services such as laundries and bathhouses.
2. Use your notes to identify characteristics of the upper class, slaves, and women in the Islamic world?	
3. What factors allowed both urban and rural areas to flourish after the 8th century within the Arab Empire?	Extensive trade allowed cities to prosper. Farming and herding were the major trades in rural areas.
4. How were the principles of Islam reflected in the social structure of the Arab Empire?	All Muslims were considered equal, but there was a well-defined upper class. Non-Muslims were not equal. Men were dominant, but women were considered equals until older customs prevailed.
5. What were the major contributions of Islamic scholars?	They helped spread Greek philosophy, developed algebra, perfected the astrolabe, and wrote a medical encyclopedia and historical works.
6. How did the arts convey the ideals of spiritual glory in Islam?	By avoiding representations of figures, they avoided imitating God. Minarets allow muezzins to call the faithful to prayer. Grand palaces show that spiritual power and political power are united.