

Rise of Islam & the Caliphates

1. Islam was founded by Muhommad in the _____ century.
2. **5 Pillars of Islam:**
 - Belief in _____ God (monotheism)
 - _____ five times a day while facing East (towards the city of Mecca)
 - _____ (giving money to the poor and pay taxes to the mosque)
 - _____ (during the month of Ramadan they cannot eat or drink during daylight hours)
 - _____ (make a religious trip to the city of Mecca)
3. _____ means “holy war”
4. _____ discovered that blood moves to and from the heart and learned to diagnose many _____, including measles and small pox.
5. Ummayyad moved the capital to _____. Then Abbasids took over Caliphate.
6. Abbasids focused on trade and moved capital to _____.
7. The Gold/Salt trade exchanged salt from the _____ with _____ found in West Africa.
8. The Islamic religion united under _____ language and religion.
9. The use of captives as slaves, a practice common in the ancient world, encouraged the later _____.
10. Muslim rulers built beautiful palaces and mosques, decorated with _____, _____, and geometrical designs.
11. The _____ is the sacred book of Islam, holds the teachings of Muhommad.

Rise of Islam:

1. Cities developed near wells on the trade routes, _____ was one of them.
2. During the Golden Age of Muslim culture there were advances in _____ and _____.
3. They absorbed learning of nearby cultures and _____ became the standard language.
4. Within 100 years Islam came to cover _____ land than the Roman Empire.
5. The Gold/Salt trade led to the growth of West African Kingdoms: _____, _____, & _____.
6. Islamics believe _____ is the only God and that Muhommad is his prophet.
7. A _____ is a Muslim leader who followed the Ummayad Caliphate.
8. Abbasids was a ruler who enslaved polytheists. Jews and Christians were respected but had to _____.
9. Arab Scholars borrowed the concept of _____ from India and developed _____ which led to great advances in algebra and geometry.
10. Islamic art is mainly made up of _____, _____, and _____.