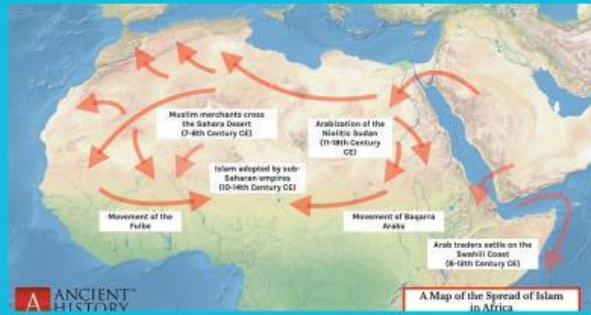
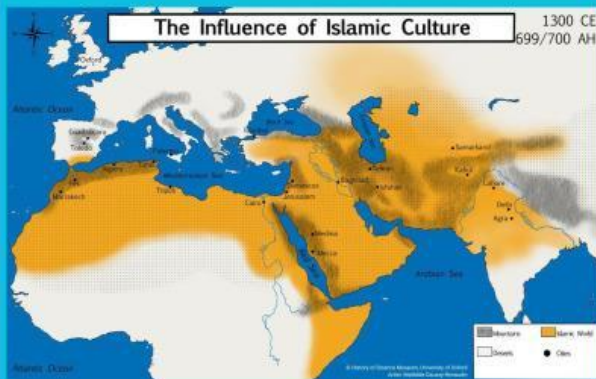




Islamic Expansion in Africa



- Arab traders introduced Islam to Africa's coast and western and central Sudan.
- Islam's spread in Africa was gradual and adaptive.
- West Africa embraced Islam through trade ties with North Africa.



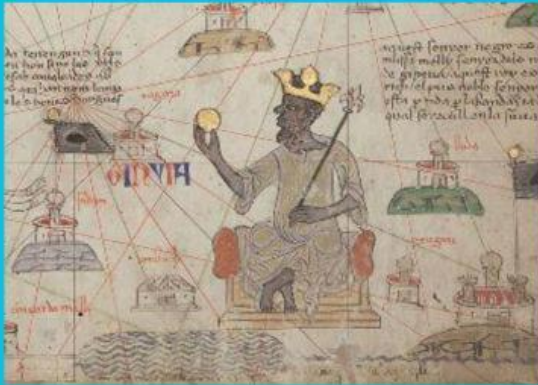
Islam's Global Influence

- Islam became a major religion across Asia, Africa, and Spain.
- Its spread was diverse, through conquest, trade, and cultural exchange.
- Islam's influence continues to shape societies worldwide.

- Islam influenced culture and society in Southeast Asia.
- Islamic political and aesthetic influences are evident in Africa.
- Islamic empires like Ghana, Mali, and Songhay had unique histories.



Evolution of Islam in Africa



- Islam underwent containment, mixing, and reform stages.
- African rulers blended Islam with local traditions.
- Reforms led to the implementation of Shariah.
- Islam introduced new ideas and technologies.
- The spread of Islam left a lasting impact on cultures and societies.



THE ISLAMIC EMPIRE



Contrasting Spread in West Africa and Southeast Asia



- Islam spread through various means: military conquest, trade, pilgrimage, and missionary activities.
- In West Africa, Islam spread gradually through trade and commerce.
- In Southeast Asia, Islam spread rapidly via trade routes and the influence of Muslim merchants.



Cultural Adaptation and Diverse Trajectories

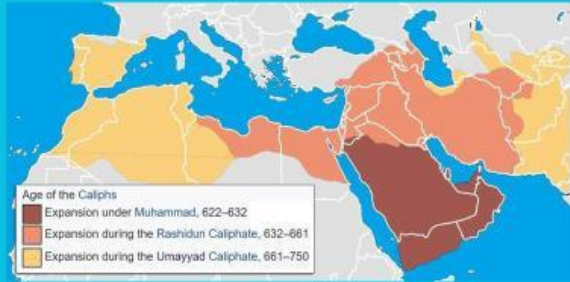
- Islam mingled with local cultures and adapted to new forms as it spread.
- The history of Islam's spread is characterized by diverse trajectories and influences in different regions.
- Regardless of the method of spread, Islam profoundly influenced the cultures, societies, and histories of the regions it reached.



Dynamics of Islamic Expansion



- Islam spread across Asia, Africa, and Spain through military conquest, trade, and cultural exchange.
- Muslim merchants played a crucial role, traveling along trade routes and blending Islam with local cultures.
- In Africa, trade with North Africa facilitated Islam's spread and influenced urban development.



Conclusions

- Islam introduced new ideas and technologies, leaving a lasting impact on cultures and societies.
- The spread of Islam was diverse, with varying trajectories and influences in different regions.
- Despite differences, Islam's legacy endured, shaping the countries and regions it reached.



The article is about Islam. Four sentences have been removed from it. Choose from sentences (A-E) the one that fits each blank (1-4). There is one extra sentence you don't need to use.

1.	Islam is a religion that started in Mecca, which is in Saudi Arabia. It was founded by a man named Muhammad. Muslims believe in one God and that Muhammad is his prophet.	D
2.	Mecca is a very important city for Muslims. It is the holiest city in Islam. There is a special place in Mecca called the Kaaba, which is considered the house of God. Muslims from all over the world go to Mecca for a pilgrimage called the Hajj.	B
3.	Muslims have five core beliefs and practices called the Five Pillars of Islam. The first pillar is the profession of faith, which is the belief that there is only one God and Muhammad is his prophet. The second pillar is prayer, which Muslims do five times a day. The third pillar is alms-giving, which means giving money or help to people in need. The fourth pillar is fasting during the month of Ramadan, when Muslims don't eat or drink during the daylight hours. They follow the teachings of the Quran, which is their holy book.	A
4.	Islam is one of the Abrahamic religions, which means it is related to Judaism and Christianity. It started in the Arabian Peninsula, which is a region in the Middle East. Muslims believe that Islam is the final and complete version of the faith that was revealed to earlier prophets like Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. They believe that the Quran is the word of God and that Muhammad is the last prophet.	C

A	The fifth pillar is the pilgrimage to Mecca.
B	They walk around the Kaaba seven times.
C	Muslims believe in being kind to others and following the teachings of Islam in their daily lives.
D	There are about 1.9 billion Muslims in the world.
E	This period also saw the establishment of key Islamic practices and the spread of the faith beyond Mecca.