**Step One—Read the Chapter and Take Notes As You Go**

This outline reflects the major headings and subheadings in this chapter of your textbook. Use it to take notes as you read each section of the chapter. In your notes, try to restate the main idea of each section.

**Chapter 9: The Worlds of Islam: Afro-Eurasian Connections, 600–1500**

I. The Birth of a New Religion

A. The Homeland of Islam

1. Tribal feuds and trading centers of the Arabian Peninsula

2. Mecca: home of the Kaaba and the Quraysh

3. Contact with Byzantine and Sassanid Empires

4. Gods, idols, and “children of Abraham”

B. The Messenger and the Message

1. Muhammad Ibn Abdullah (570–632)

2. Series of revelations (610–632) become the Quran

3. Revolutionary message of monotheism

4. A return to the religion of Abraham

5. “Seal of the prophets”

6. Revolutionary message of social justice: the *Umma*

7. Five Pillars of Islam

8. “Greater” and “Lesser” *Jihad*

C. The Transformation of Arabia

1. Tension in Mecca and the *Hijra*, 622

2. Building the *Umma* in Medina

3. War, alliances, and entry into Mecca, 630

4. Most of the Peninsula under a unified Islamic state

5. Fusion of religious and political authority

6. *Sharia*

II. The Making of an Arab Empire

A. War, Conquest, and Tolerance

1. From the Iberian Peninsula to the Indus River

2. Battle of Talas, 751

3. Economic drive and spreading the faith

4. *Dhimmis* and the *Jizya*

B. Conversion

1. Spiritual versus social conversion

2. Slaves, prisoners of war, and merchants

3. Conversion without Arabization: Persia, Turks, and Pakistan

4. Persian influences on Islamic world

C. Divisions and Controversies

1. First Four Caliphs (632–661) and civil war

2. Sunni versus Shia

3. Umayyad (661–750): Damascus

4. Abbasid (750–1258): Baghdad

5. Post–ninth-century sultanates

6. Interpreting and practicing Sharia

7. Sufi

D. Women and Men in Early Islam

1. Women in the Quran, *Hadith*, and Sharia

2. Restrictions for elite women in the golden age

III. Islam and Cultural Encounter: A Four-Way Comparison

A. The Case of India

1. Turkic invaders

2. Disillusioned Buddhists and lower-caste Hindus

3. Appeal of Sufi mystics

4. Punjab, Sind, and Bengal

5. Sikhism

B. The Case of Anatolia

1. Turkic invaders

2. 90 percent by 1500

3. Ottoman Empire

C. The Case of West Africa

1. Muslim merchants and scholars

2. Urban centers

3. Little penetration of rural world and popular culture

D. The Case of Spain

1. Arab and Berber invasion of Al-Andalus

2. Cordoba’s golden age

3. Increased intolerance

4. Christian reconquest and expulsion

IV. The World of Islam as a New Civilization

A. Networks of Faith

1. *Ulamas* and *Madrassas*

2. Sufi *shaykhs* and poets

3. The *hadj*

B. Networks of Exchange

1. Vast hemispheric trading zone

2. Merchants and urban elites

3. Technological exchange and an Islamic “Green Revolution”

4. Mathematics and medicine

V. Reflections: Past and Present: Choosing Our History

A. “Present-mindedness”

B. Islamic glories and Western encroachment

C. Using an Islamic past

D. Diversity of the Islamic world

E. Histories of Tolerance and Conflict