

# The Spread of Islam

Islam emerged in Arabia in the 600s A.D. and grew into a major world religion.

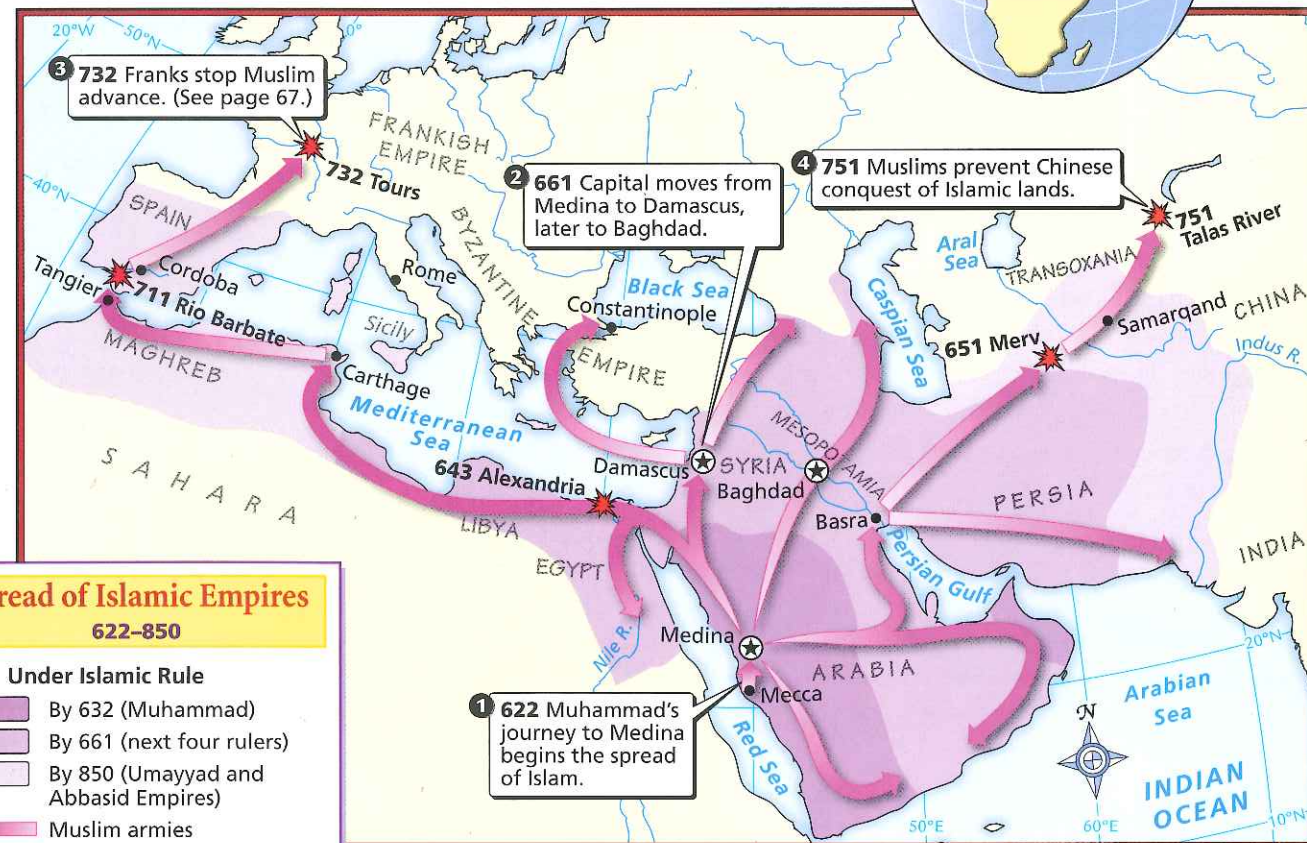
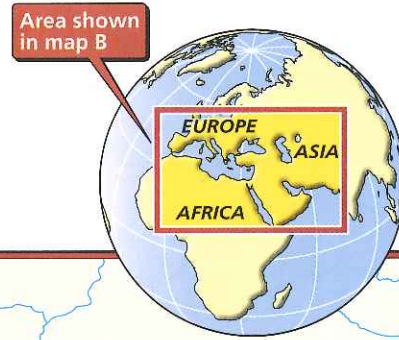
- Muhammad was the founder of Islam. He was both a political and a religious leader.
- The early leaders of Islam built large empires. Many of the people they conquered became followers of Islam, or **Muslims**.
- Later, through trade, Islam spread into regions that were not ruled by Muslims.



**A** The Quran, (also spelled Koran) is the holy book of Islam. It includes basic religious duties of all Muslims.

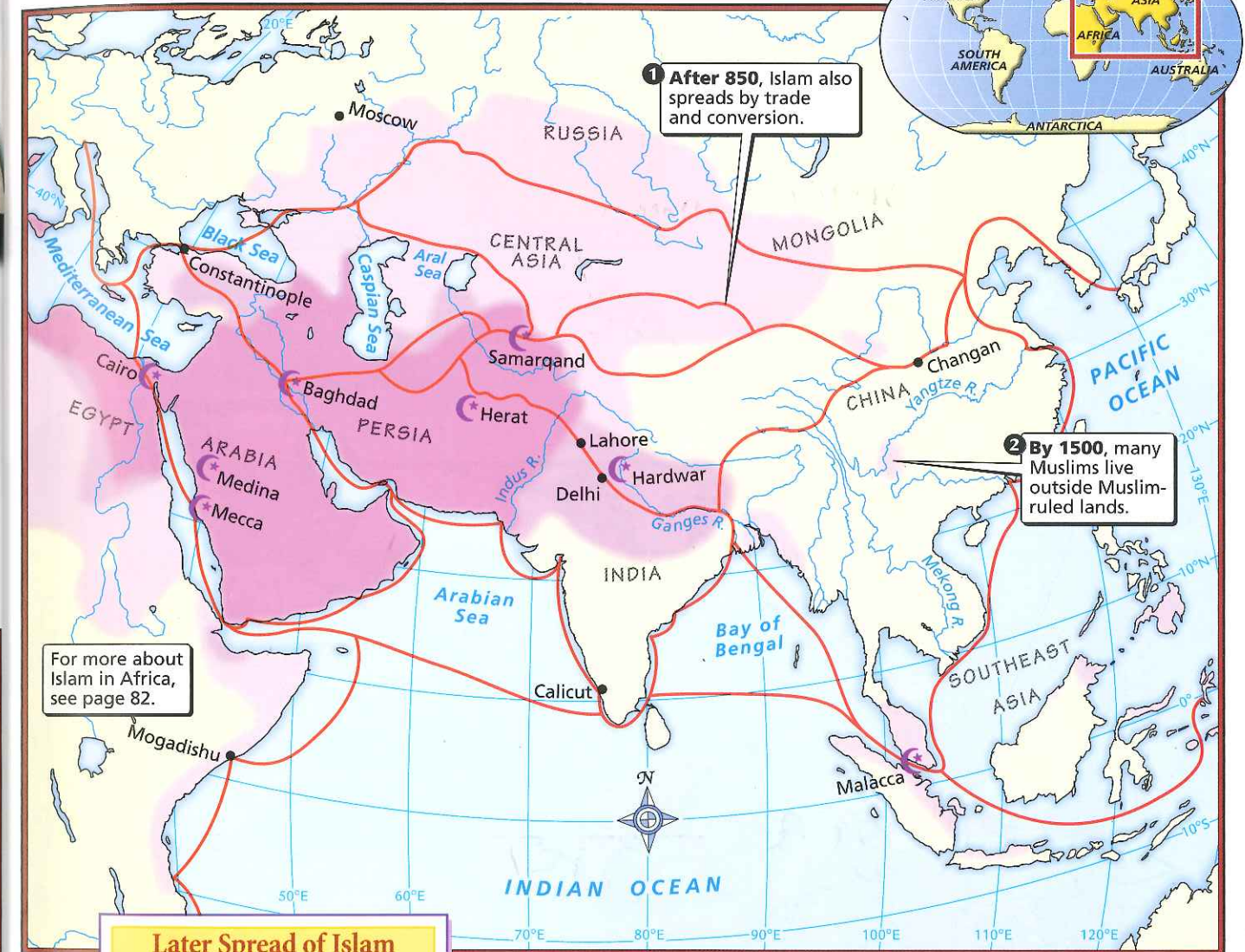
## What's Islam?

Islam is a religion based on the teachings of Muhammad, whom Muslims believe was the messenger of God (called Allah in Arabic). Today Islam is one of the world's most widespread religions.



**B** Islam first expanded through military conquest. The rulers of the Islamic Empires were also religious leaders.

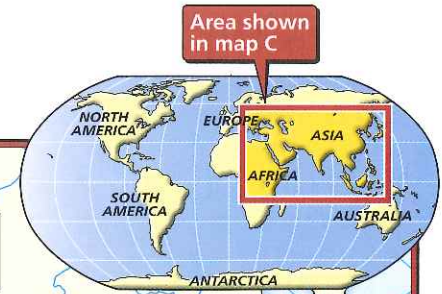
**C** After 850 the Islamic Empire had begun to lose power, but Islam continued to spread. Muslim traders introduced Islamic culture into China, Southeast Asia, and Africa.



## Later Spread of Islam 850-1500

- Predominantly Muslim
- By 850
- By 1200
- By 1500
- Major trade route, 1200-1500
- ★ Major Muslim site

0 500 1000 miles  
0 500 1000 kilometers



**1** After 850, Islam also spreads by trade and conversion.

**2** By 1500, many Muslims live outside Muslim-ruled lands.

For more about Islam in Africa, see page 82.

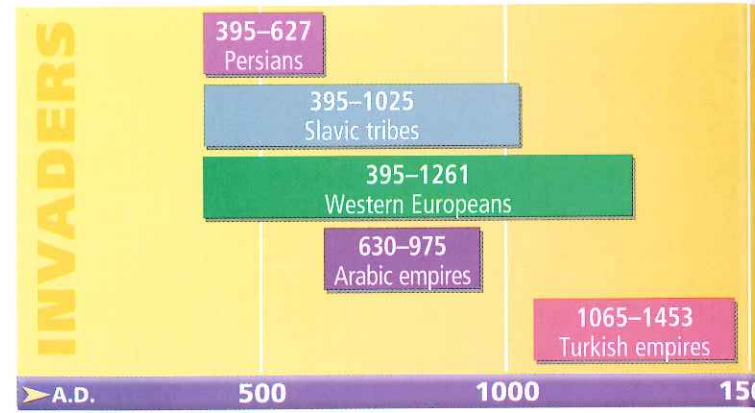


**D** Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad, is one of the holy cities of Islam. Traveling to Mecca to pray is a religious duty for Muslims.

# Growth and Decline of the Byzantine Empire

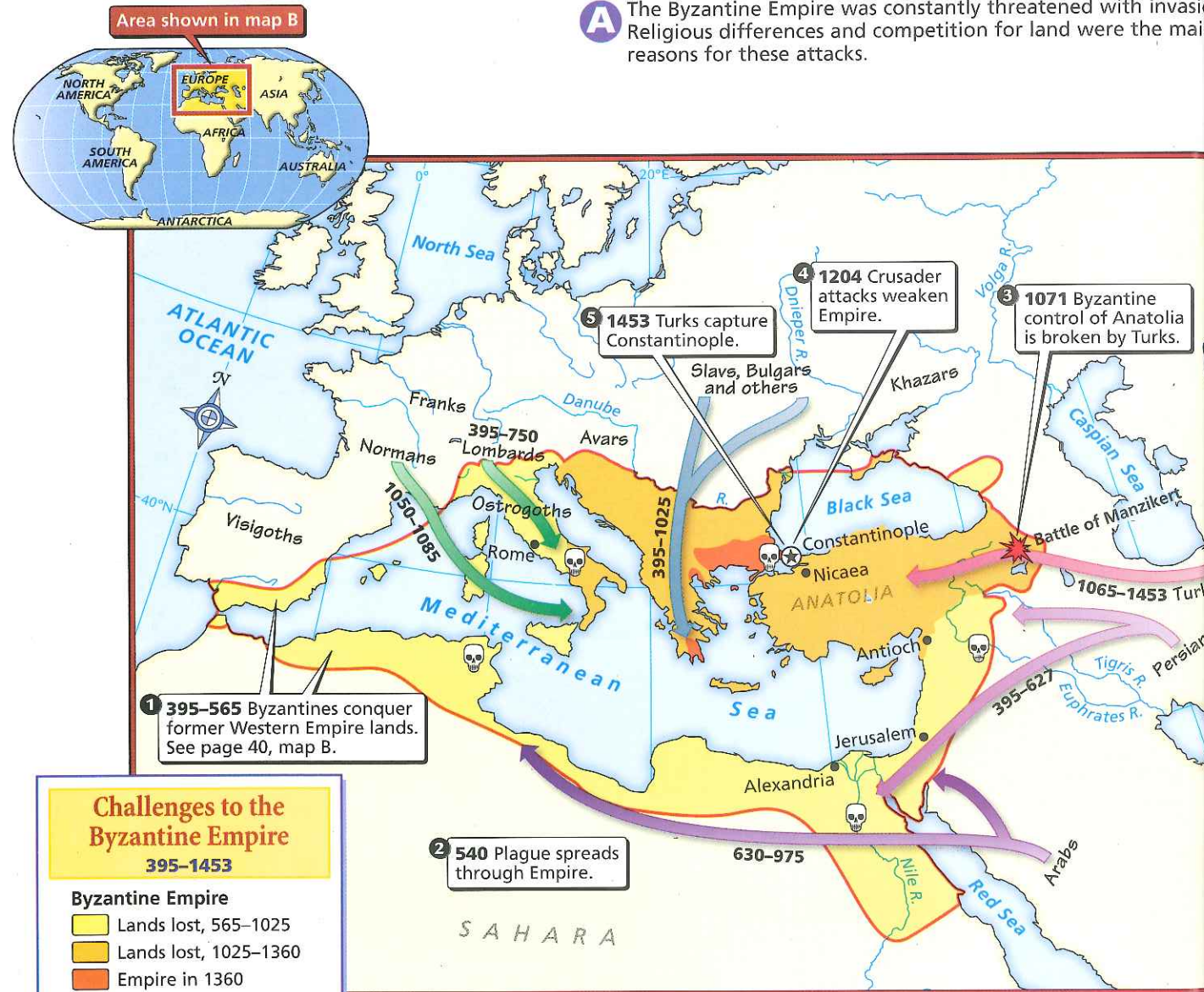
The Eastern Roman Empire became known as the **Byzantine Empire**. It outlasted the Western Empire by nearly 1000 years.

- The Byzantine Empire had many enemies. Islamic empires, led by Arabs and Turks, conquered much of Byzantine territory.
- Constantinople, the capital, was a major trade center. Wealth from trade was spent to keep the army strong.
- After 400 years of fighting, Turkish invaders conquered the Empire.



Byzantine Wars, 395-1453

**A** The Byzantine Empire was constantly threatened with invasion. Religious differences and competition for land were the main reasons for these attacks.

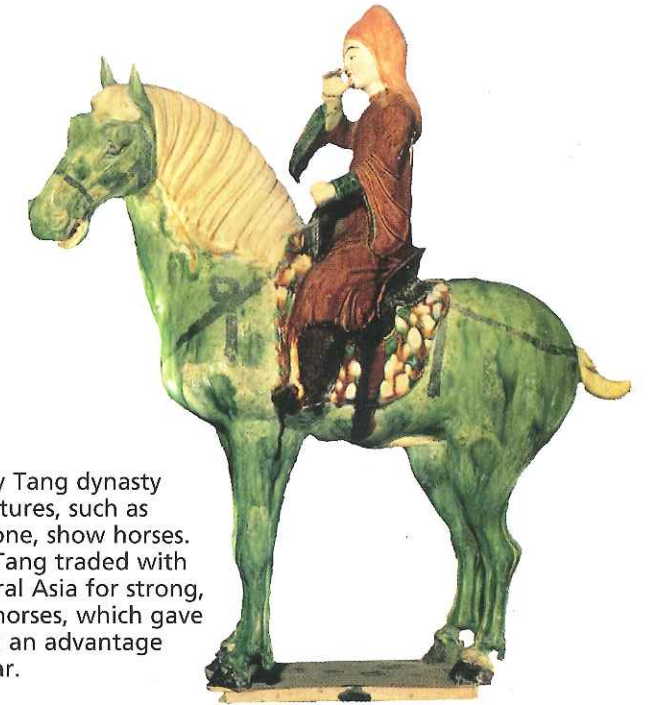


**B** At its greatest extent, the Byzantine Empire ruled much of the territory of the former Roman Empire. Deadly disease and military challenges made it difficult to hold on to land gains.

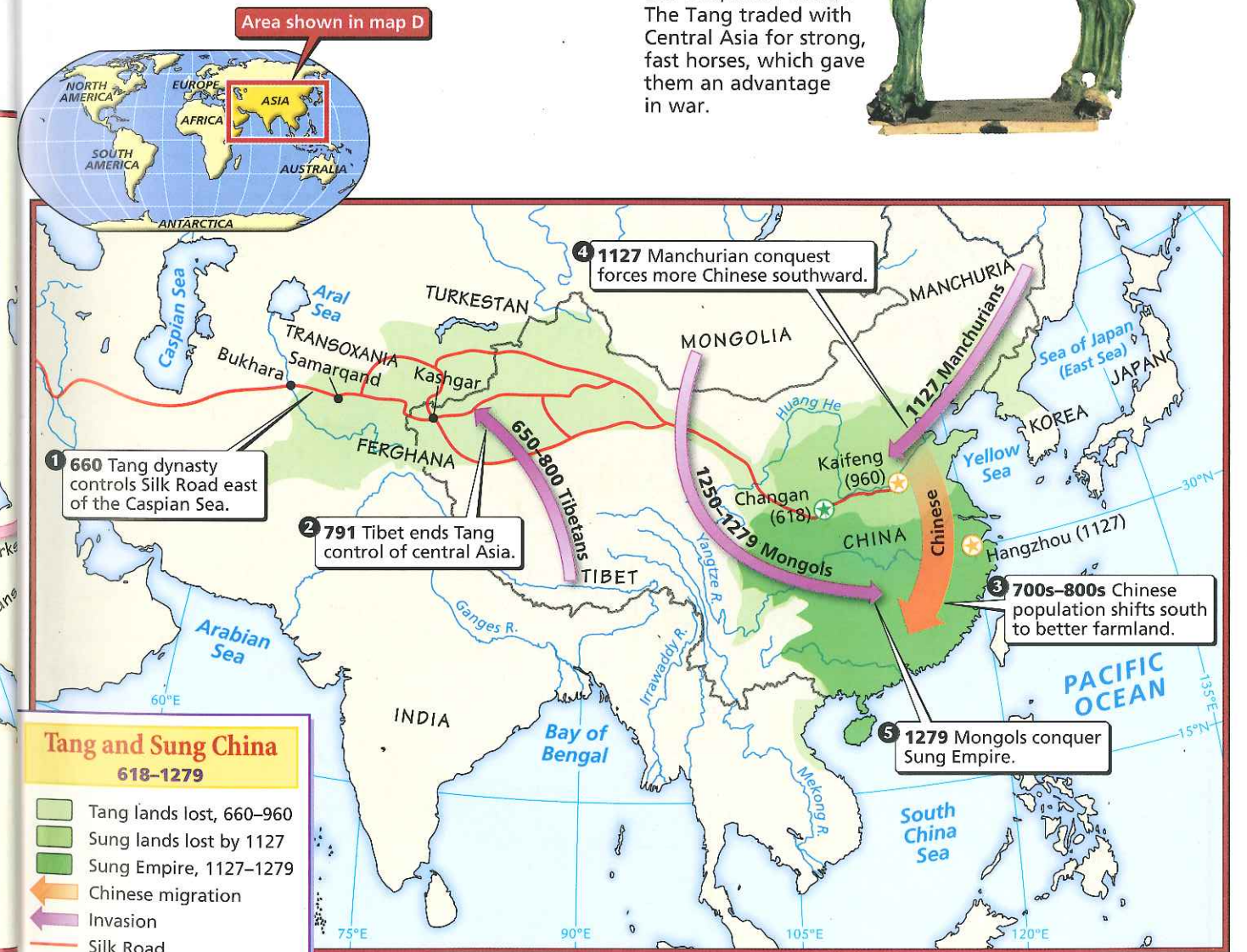
# Tang and Sung Dynasties of China

During the Tang and Sung dynasties, trade as well as conflict between China and neighboring cultures increased.

- Under the control of the Tang dynasty, trade along the Silk Road flourished.
- Like the Byzantine emperors, Tang and Sung rulers defended their realm against many invasions by neighbors.
- By the end of the Sung dynasty, the Mongols had conquered all of China.



**C** Many Tang dynasty sculptures, such as this one, show horses. The Tang traded with Central Asia for strong, fast horses, which gave them an advantage in war.



**D** Although China's boundaries shrank during the Tang and Sung dynasties, farming advances helped its population grow.

# The Mongol Empire Spans Eurasia

Mongol tribes swept across Asia and Europe, creating one of the largest empires in world history.

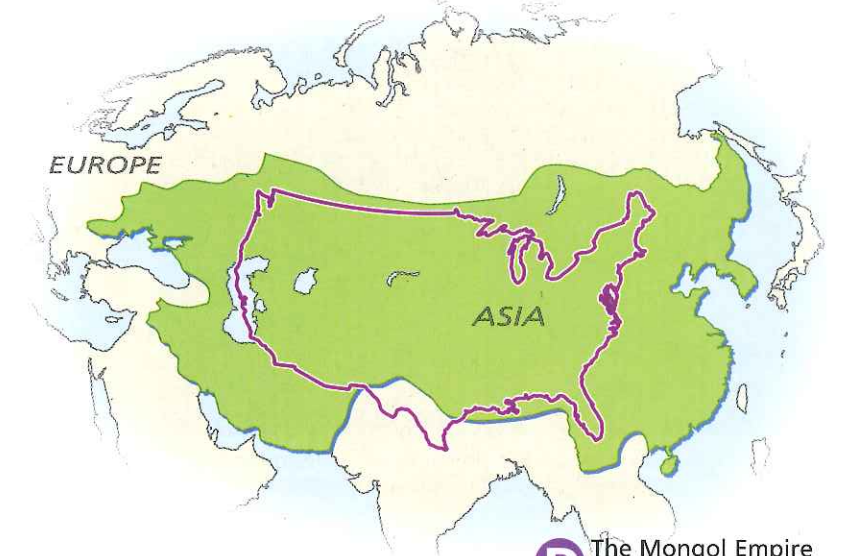
- The Mongols were nomads who originally lived in the dry grasslands of Central Asia. They were excellent horsemen and ruthless warriors.
- The Mongols conquered Muslim and Chinese empires and destroyed major cities along the Silk Road.
- During Mongol rule, trade and cultural exchange in Europe and Asia increased.
- Mongol rulers spread Islamic and Chinese culture throughout their kingdoms.



**B** This illustration shows a Mongol attack on a neighboring kingdom. Mongol battles often ended in destruction and brutal massacres.



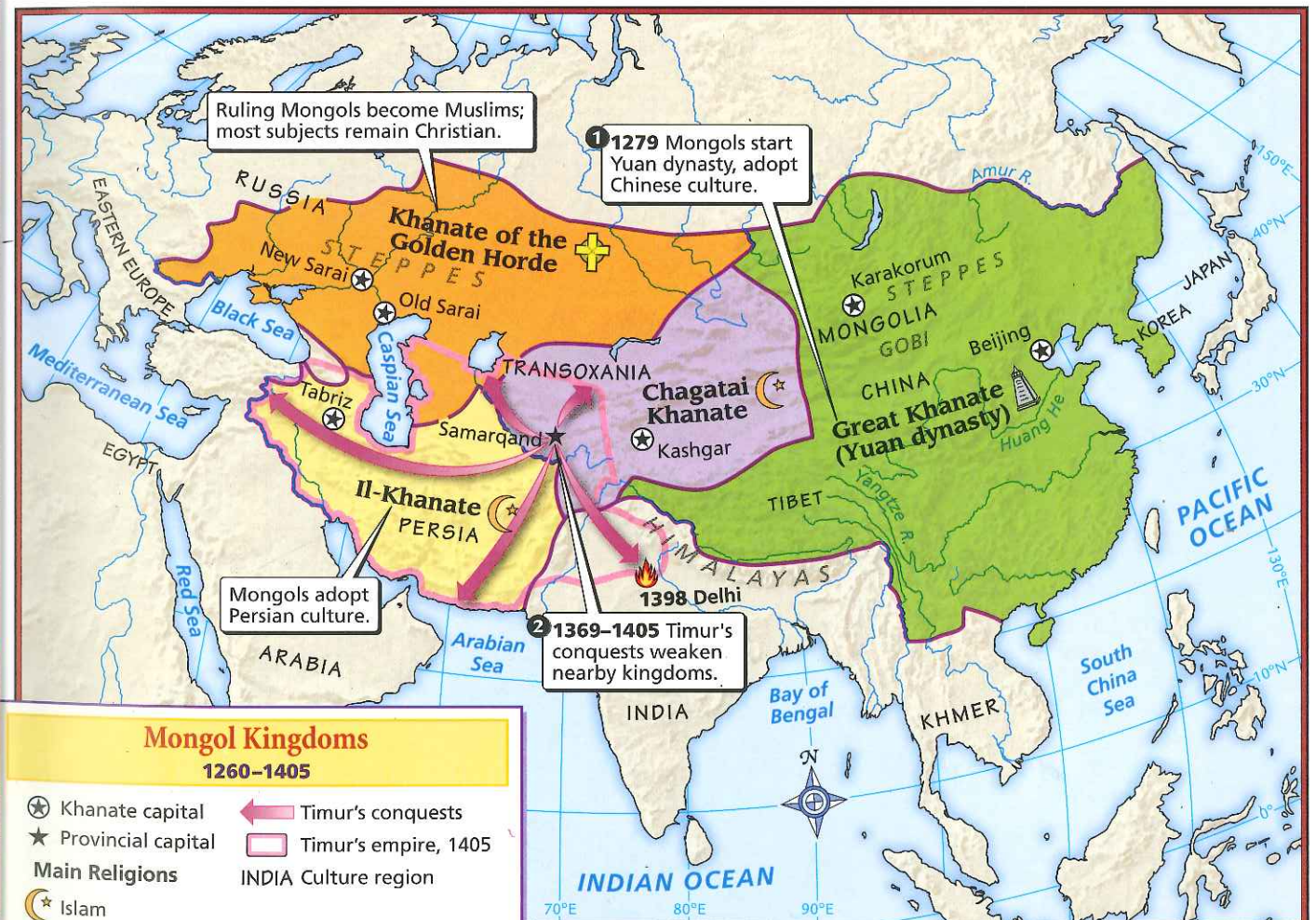
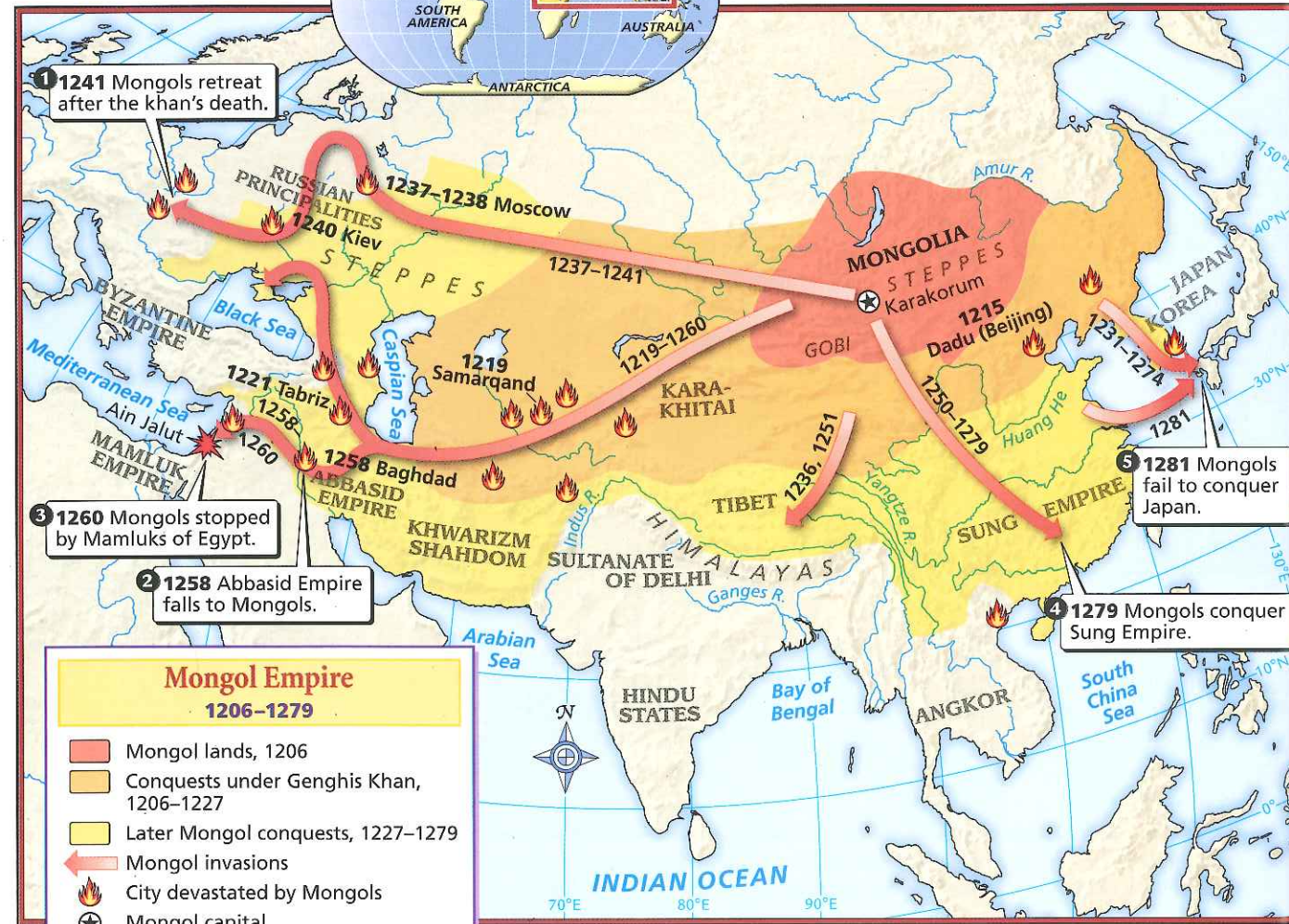
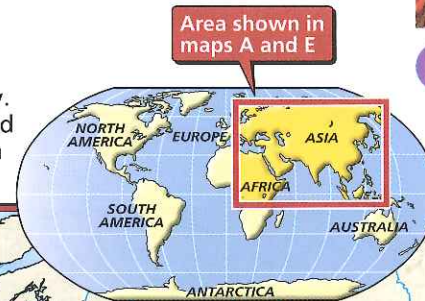
**C** Genghis was the khan, or ruler, who united the Mongol tribes. Although he is best known for his brutality, he also introduced law and written language into Mongol culture.



**How Big Was the Mongol Empire?**  
 ■ Mongol Empire

**D** The Mongol Empire stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe.

**A** The Mongols rapidly expanded their territory. Their speed of travel and military skill made them difficult to defeat.

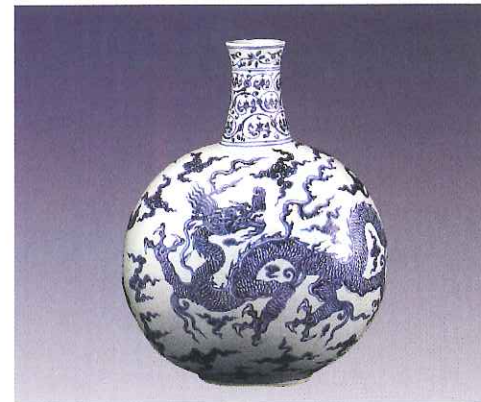


**E** After 1259 the Mongol Empire was divided into four regional khanates, or kingdoms. Many Mongol rulers adopted the cultures of the regions they had conquered.

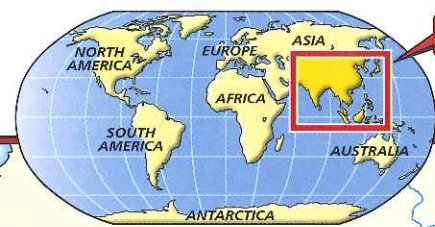
# Ming Dynasty of China

After almost 100 years of foreign rule in China, the Ming dynasty restored Chinese control. Ming rulers brought political and economic growth to China.

- Ming emperors ended Mongol rule. They rebuilt regions of the empire damaged from years of war.
- To rebuild northern China, Ming rulers moved the capital to Beijing and encouraged people to move back north.
- In the 1600s rebellions and war weakened the Ming dynasty. Northern invaders then conquered China.



**A** Porcelain, also known as china, was invented during the Tang dynasty. This porcelain vase shows the unique Ming style.



**Ming China and Trade 1368-1644**

- Ming Empire, 1600
- ⊙ Capital
- Trade center
- ← Major import
- Major export
- Great Wall
- BURMA Culture region
- China's boundary today

0 500 1000 miles  
0 500 1000 kilometers

**B** Early Ming rulers allowed merchants to trade freely. Later, only the government could legally trade outside China. What were China's main exports?

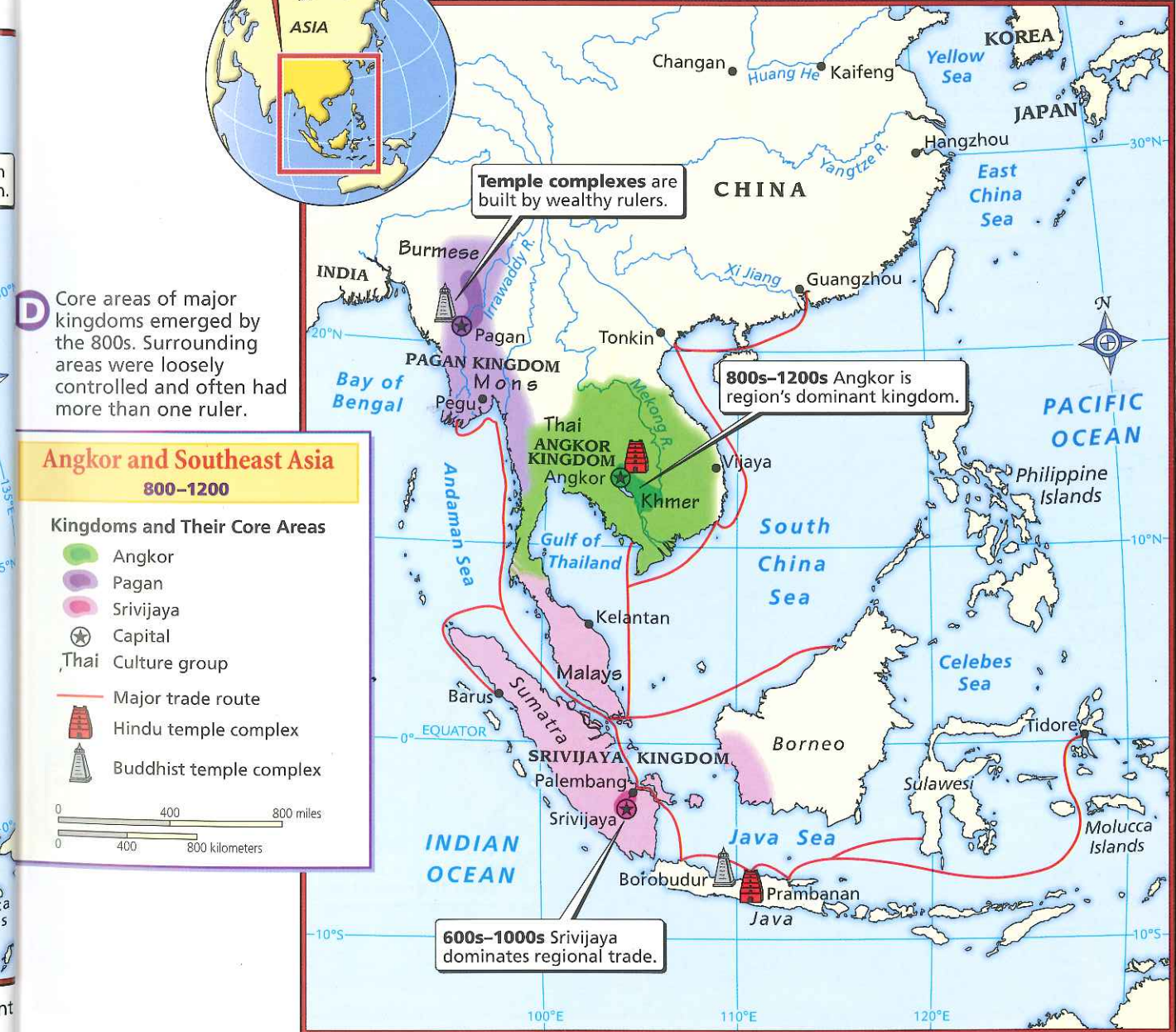
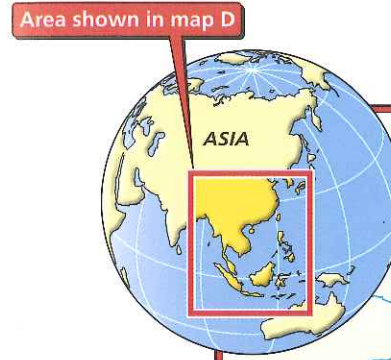
# Kingdoms of Southeast Asia

Unlike its neighbors India and China, Southeast Asia did not develop large empires. The region was ruled by many small kingdoms.

- Many culture groups lived in Southeast Asia. Their kingdoms were often at war.
- Kingdoms were influenced by Indian and Chinese cultures. Hinduism and Buddhism spread through the region.
- The Khmer kingdom of Angkor developed one of the region's longest-lasting civilizations.



**C** Angkor Wat, built in the 1100s, is located in the ancient city of Angkor. This religious monument is part of the region's largest temple complex, which includes more than 100 temples.



**Angkor and Southeast Asia 800-1200**

Core areas of major kingdoms emerged by the 800s. Surrounding areas were loosely controlled and often had more than one ruler.

**Kingdoms and Their Core Areas**

- Angkor
- Pagan
- Srivijaya
- ⊙ Capital
- Thai Culture group
- Major trade route
- Hindu temple complex
- Buddhist temple complex

0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers

**600s-1000s** Srivijaya dominates regional trade.

**800s-1200s** Angkor is region's dominant kingdom.

Temple complexes are built by wealthy rulers.

**D** Core areas of major kingdoms emerged by the 800s. Surrounding areas were loosely controlled and often had more than one ruler.

# From Imperial to Feudal Japan

Unlike mainland Asian civilizations, Japan was rarely threatened by invaders. However, it was influenced by neighboring cultures.

- Japan's religion, written language, and government were based on ideas from China and Korea.
- Strong emperors ruled early Japan. Over time, civil wars divided Japan into tiny kingdoms with their own rulers.
- As internal conflict decreased, a more unified Japan increased trade with neighboring regions.



**Japanese Feudal Structure, 1467–1867**

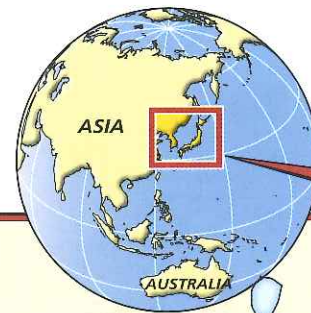
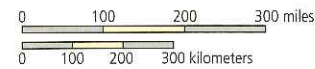
**B** After years of civil war, a new social structure emerged in Japan. Local military leaders, called daimyo, challenged the power of the shoguns.

**A** Conflicts between land-owning families weakened the emperor's political power. By 1192 shoguns (military commanders) took over as the true rulers of Japan.

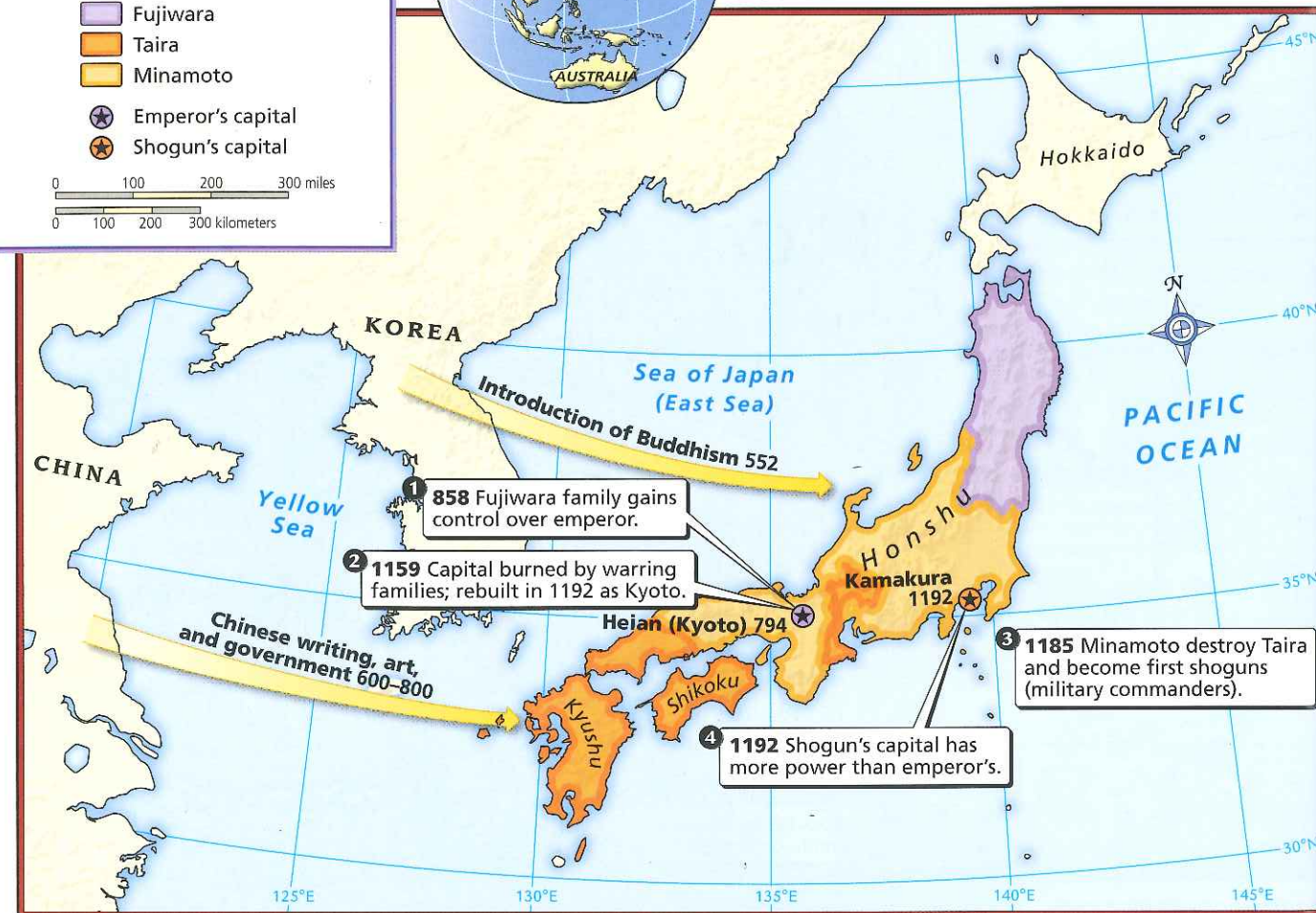
## Ruling Families of Japan 552–1300

Main Land-owning Families, 1183

- Fujiwara
- Taira
- Minamoto
- ⊙ Emperor's capital
- ⊙ Shogun's capital



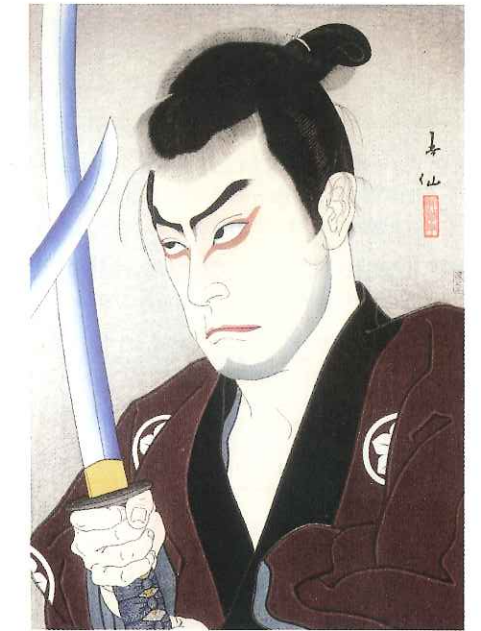
Area shown in map A



**Top 10 Cities, 900**

Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	Baghdad (Iraq)	900,000
2	Changan (China)	500,000
3	Constantinople (Turkey)	300,000
4	Kyoto (Japan)	200,000
5	Cordoba (Spain)	200,000
6	Alexandria (Egypt)	175,000
7	Luoyang (China)	150,000
8	Fustat (Egypt)	150,000
9	Manyakheta (India)	100,000
10	Kairwan (Tunisia)	100,000

**C** Kyoto was the imperial, or the emperor's, capital. Strong imperial power made Kyoto one of the world's great cities.



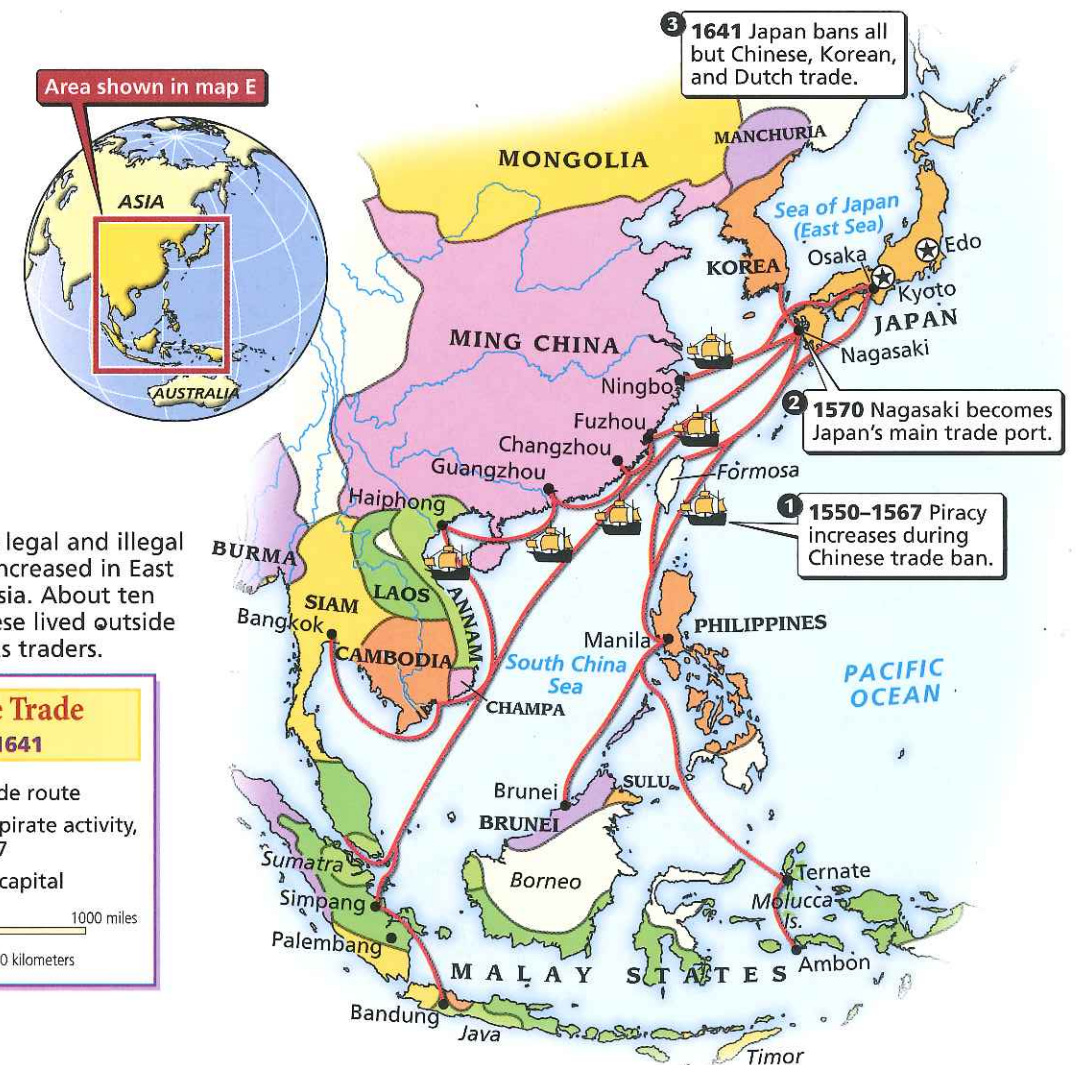
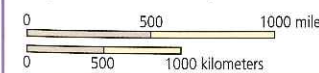
**D** Samurai followed a strict honor code called bushido, or "way of the warrior." They valued honesty, courage, and fighting skills.

Area shown in map E

**E** In the late 1500s legal and illegal Japanese trade increased in East and Southeast Asia. About ten thousand Japanese lived outside of Japan, some as traders.

## Japanese Trade 1550–1641

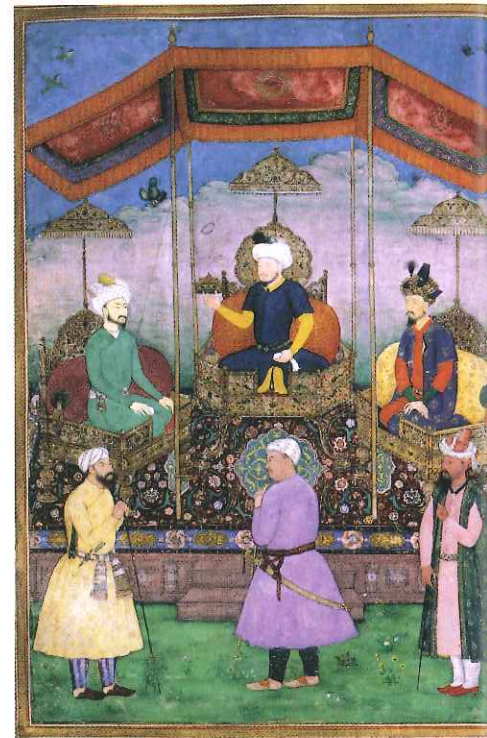
- Major trade route
- ⚓ Japanese pirate activity, 1550–1567
- ⊙ Japanese capital



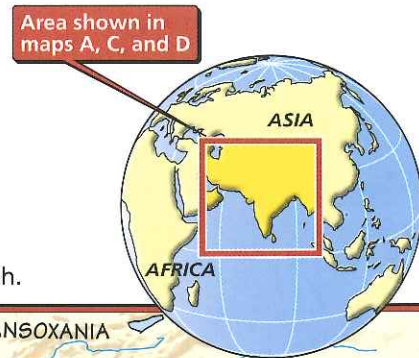
# India and the Mughal Empire

Invasions from Central Asia spread Islam into Hindu India. Mughal invaders ruled the greatest Islamic empire in India.

- As early Islamic rulers weakened, India was divided into many independent states. Some remained Islamic, others were led by Hindus.
- About 100 years later, Mughal rulers restored Islamic rule to nearly all of India.
- Later wars between Muslim and Hindu states allowed European colonizers to gain control in the region.



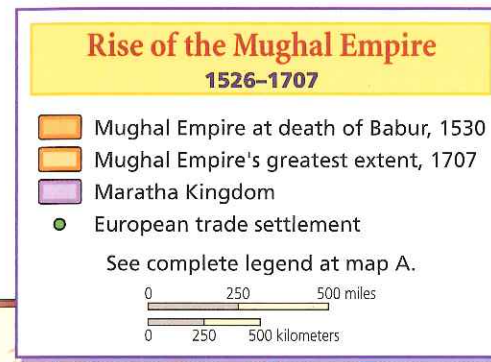
**B** Babur, a descendant of Genghis Khan, founded the Mughal Empire.



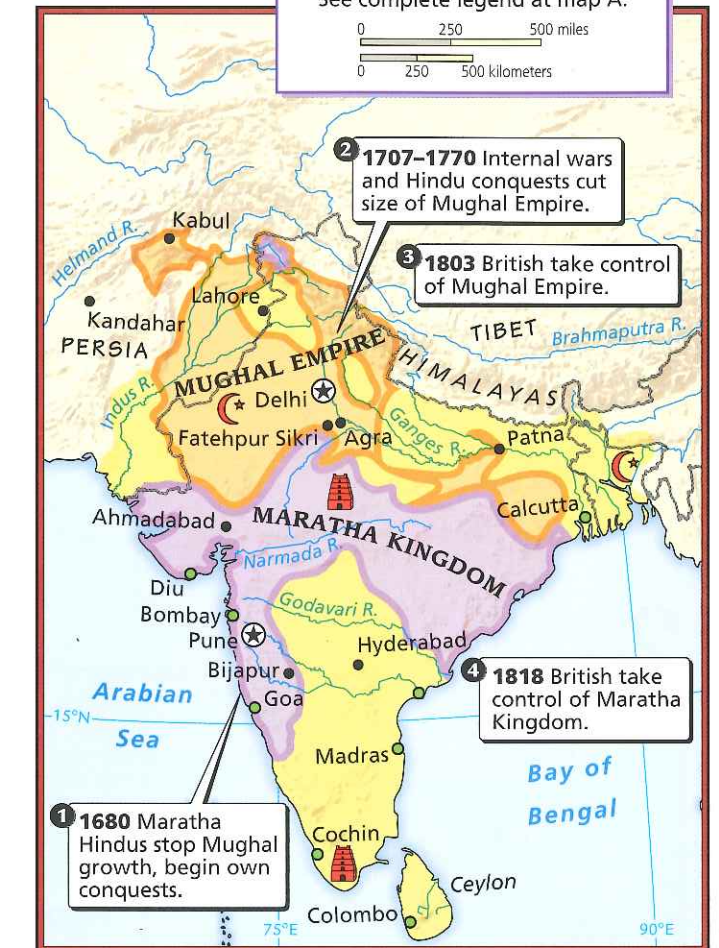
**A** Turks from what is now Afghanistan once ruled most of India and spread the Islamic faith.



**What is a Mughal?**  
Mughal, also *Mogul*, comes from the Persian word for Mongol. The founders of the Mughal Empire claimed to be descendants of the Mongols.



**C** Early Mughal emperors encouraged peace between Hindus and Muslims. The persecution of Hindus by later Mughal rulers led to uprisings in the south.



**D** Find the Hindu Maratha Kingdom on the map. Compare this area with the same kingdom as shown on map C.



**E** The Taj Mahal, a magnificent tomb in Agra, was built for a Mughal empress. It was completed in 1648, after 22 years of work.

# UNIT 5 Europe in the Middle Ages

418 to 1580

711–1492  
Moors rule Spain.

1066  
Normans take control of England.

1095  
First Crusade is called by Pope Urban II.

1347  
Plague-infected rats arrive in Sicily.

1498  
Vasco da Gama reaches the Indies.

1519–1522  
Magellan's crew circles the earth.

400  
418  
Visigoths start a kingdom in Spain.

600  
432  
St. Patrick introduces Christianity to Ireland.

800  
789  
Vikings' first raid strikes Portland, England.

800  
Charlemagne is crowned "Emperor of the West."

1000  
936  
Otto I creates what will be the Holy Roman Empire.

1200  
1215  
Magna Carta gives rights to free men in England.

1400  
1337–1453  
Hundred Years' War fought between England and France.

## Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe

During the **Middle Ages** or **medieval era**, many Europeans were poor, uneducated, and violent.

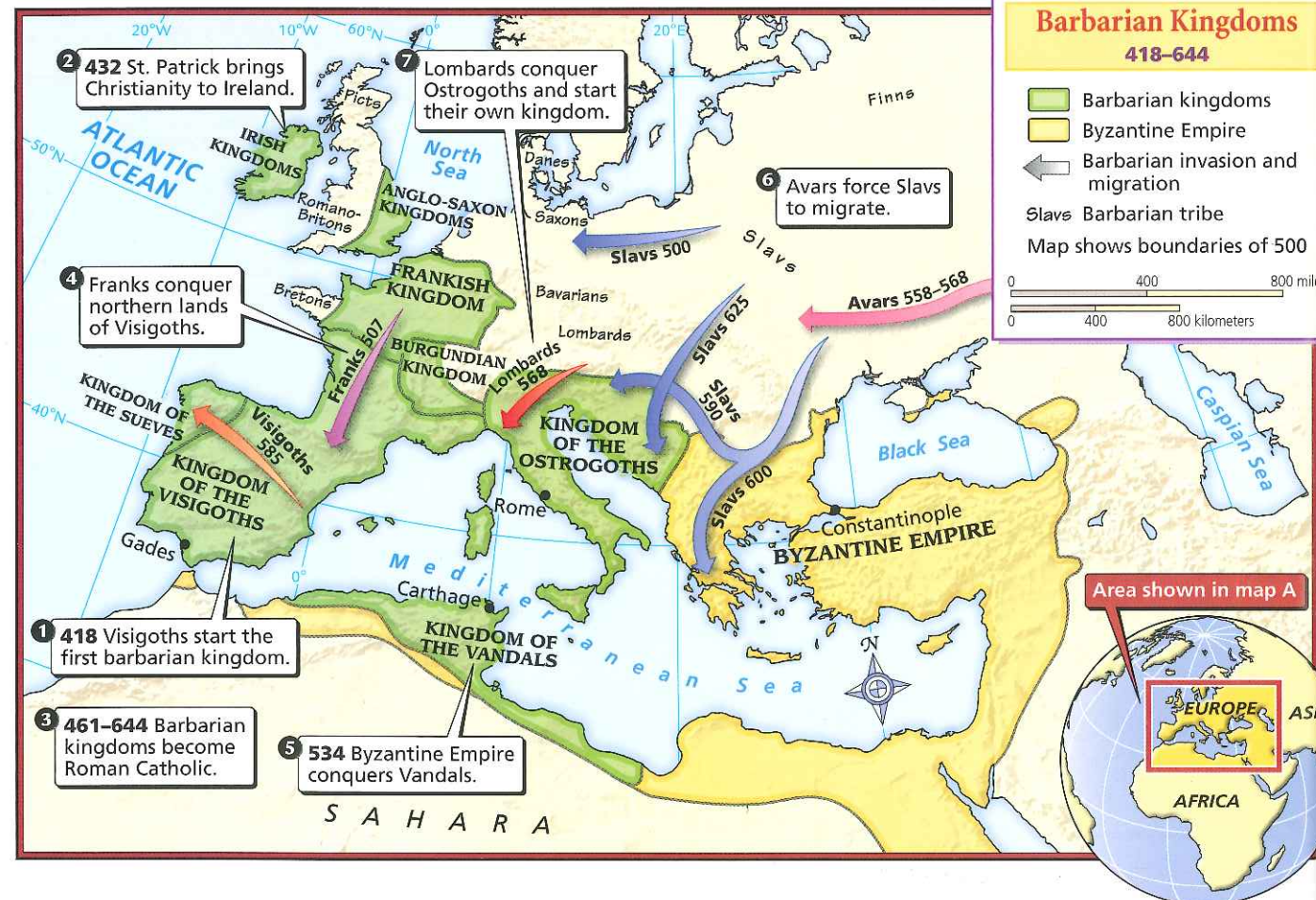
- Early in the Middle Ages, barbarian tribes settled in Western Europe and established their own kingdoms.
- Barbarian kings, wanting to be as civilized as the Romans, became Roman Catholic.
- One Frankish king, Charlemagne, conquered much of Western Europe.

### Barbarians in Our Language

<b>barbarian</b> —a brutal or uncultured person	From <b>bar bar</b> , an imitation of how barbarians talked.
<b>frank</b> —straightforward	From the <b>Franks</b> , who thought violence was more direct than laws or diplomacy.
<b>slave</b> —person held as property of another	From the <b>Slavs</b> , a tribe that lost many people to slavery in the Roman Empire.
<b>vandalism</b> —deliberate destruction of property	From the <b>Vandals</b> , the tribe that looted Rome in 455.

**B** The table above shows some modern-day words, definitions, and histories.

**A** Compare the barbarian invasions on page 41 with the kingdoms on this map.

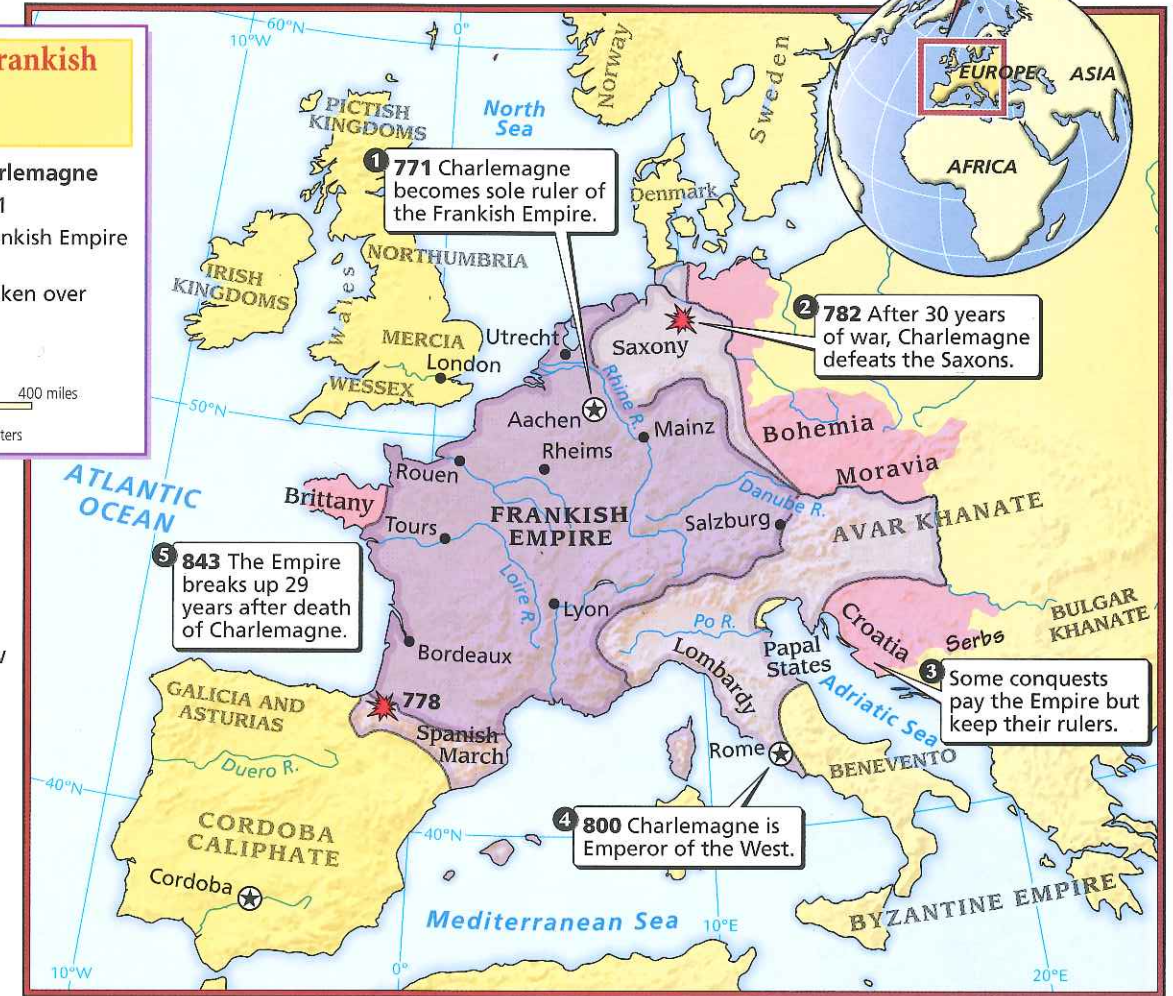


### Charlemagne's Frankish Empire 771–814

**Expansion Under Charlemagne**

- Light purple: Frankish Empire, 771
- Dark purple: Additions to the Frankish Empire by 814
- Light pink: Defeated but not taken over
- Red star: Battle
- Black star: Capital

0 200 400 miles / 0 200 400 kilometers



**C** Charlemagne's empire extended beyond what is now France into lands that are now Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands. His empire spread Christianity into new areas.



**D** The pope (center) crowned Charlemagne "Emperor of the West." Western Europeans hoped Charlemagne's rule would end centuries of chaos.

### Who is the pope?

The pope is the Roman Catholic bishop of Rome and is the leader of the entire church. In the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church was very powerful in Western Europe. Today the pope leads over a billion Catholics worldwide.