

Week 5: Islam Part 1

- Islam is the world's second largest religion with approximately _____ followers.
- Islam, along with Judaism and Christianity is _____.
- The word Islam means _____ or _____.
- Followers of Islam are called _____ which means one who _____.

History of Islam

- Islam can be traced back to _____ who lived from around 570 to 632AD.
- Muhammad is viewed as the greatest of all _____ and restorer of faith of the Old Testament patriarchs.
- Muhammad started receiving revelations in _____ and his companions memorized them and later recorded them as the _____.
- After persecution in Mecca, Muhammad and his followers fled to _____ in 622.
- He formed a small army that robbed caravans and cut off the Meccan trade _____.
- After a series of wars, Muhammad conquered Mecca in _____.
- At Muhammad's death in 632, Islam had spread to much of the Arabian _____.
- Controversy surrounded his successor but eventually Abu Bakr was made the first _____ or leader of Islam.

- After the first four caliphs, disputes arose surrounding the leadership which caused a _____ or split of Islam.
- The majority who affirmed the caliphs became known as the _____.
- The minority who rejected the caliphs in favor of Muhammad's cousin Ali and others divinely appointed and became known as _____.
- In the 8th century, Muslims continued to expand through military conquest and weren't stopped until the battle of _____ in France in 732.
- Discontented Muslims and converts overthrew the empire in _____ leading to the Abbasid dynasty and the _____ Age.
- During the Golden Age, Islamic civilization advanced _____.
- They formed the first modern day _____ and first degree-granting University in the 9th century.
- Islam was very united at this point in history, but some groups still differed and split off from the rest such as the _____.
- However this success and expansion created tension with the _____ in Medieval Europe.
- In the late 9th century and 10th century many parts of the empire started to break away forming _____ or provinces.
- Through wars and proselytism, Islam continued to spread into West _____, Southern _____ and Eastern _____.
- In the 11th century, revolts began in Southern Europe eventually leading to a series of wars called the _____.
- Initially successful, crusaders conquered Jerusalem only to see recaptured by _____ and his Muslim army in 1187.

- In the 13th and 14th centuries, the _____ empire emerged from the conquests in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- In 1453 Ottomans captured _____ which was the Christian capital of the Byzantine Empire.
- In the 18th and 19th centuries, many countries regained their independence and the _____ was ultimately abolished after World War I in _____.
- The 20th and 21st centuries introduced the issues of oil and Israel and saw the rise of concerns over Islamic _____ and human and women's _____.
- As a result of immigration, Islam has formed significant communities in Europe and North America but most notably in _____ Europe.

Who Are They?

- **Sunni:** Sunnis are the _____ branch of Islam, comprising 80-90% of the overall 1.5 Muslims in the world. Sunnis believe the first four _____ were the rightful heirs to Muhammad and that those leaders needed to be _____. Sunnis tend to be more _____, adaptable Muslims.
- **Shi'a or Shi'ite:** the shi'a are the _____ largest branch of Islam comprising 10-20% of the Muslim population. They believe in the political and religious leadership of _____ who are _____. They believe that _____ was the divinely appointed successor of Muhammad and that all other Imams should be divinely appointed. They believe Imams have the final say in all spiritual and political matters. Shi'a are the minority in most Islamic countries with the exception of a few such as _____ and _____.
- **Sufi:** Sufiism is a _____ branch of Islam that seeks to find love and knowledge by direct _____ with God through meditation, ritual and dancing. Having been influenced by eastern religions, Sufis place a lot of focus on the _____ experience.