

1. THE ISLAMIC HEARTLANDS IN THE MIDDLE AND LATE ABBASID ERAS

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the outline below with the main ideas Islamic Heartlands during the Middle and late Abbasid Eras.

I. Imperial Extravagance and Succession Disputes

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

II. Imperial Breakdown and Agrarian Disorder

- A.
- B.
 - 1.
 - 2.

III. The Declining Position of Women in the Family and Society

- A.
 - 1.
 - 2.
- B.
 - 1.
 - 2.

IV. Nomadic Incursions and the Eclipse of Caliphal Power

- A.
- B.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

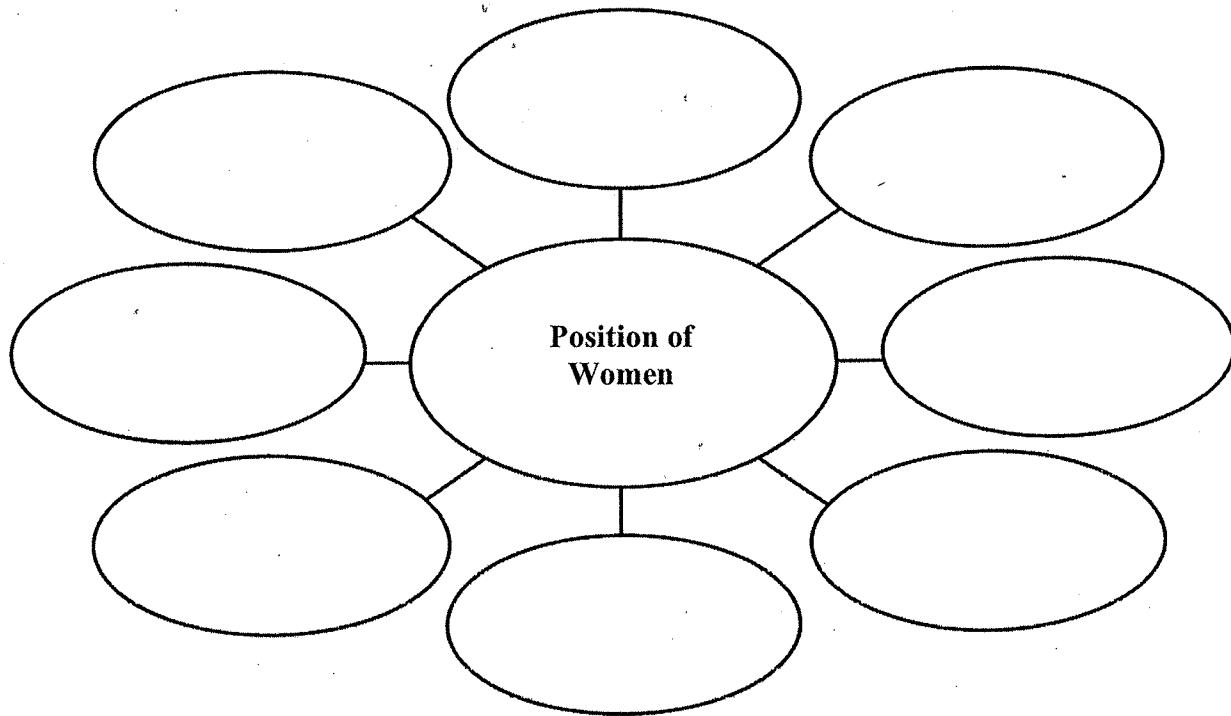
V. The Impact of the Christian Crusades

- A.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- B.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

2. THE ISLAMIC HEARTLANDS IN THE MIDDLE AND LATE ABBASID ERAS

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below with the main ideas about the declining position of women during the Abbasid era.

FOCUS QUESTION: *What was the position of women in the Abbasid Empire?*



Using the information in your concept web, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.

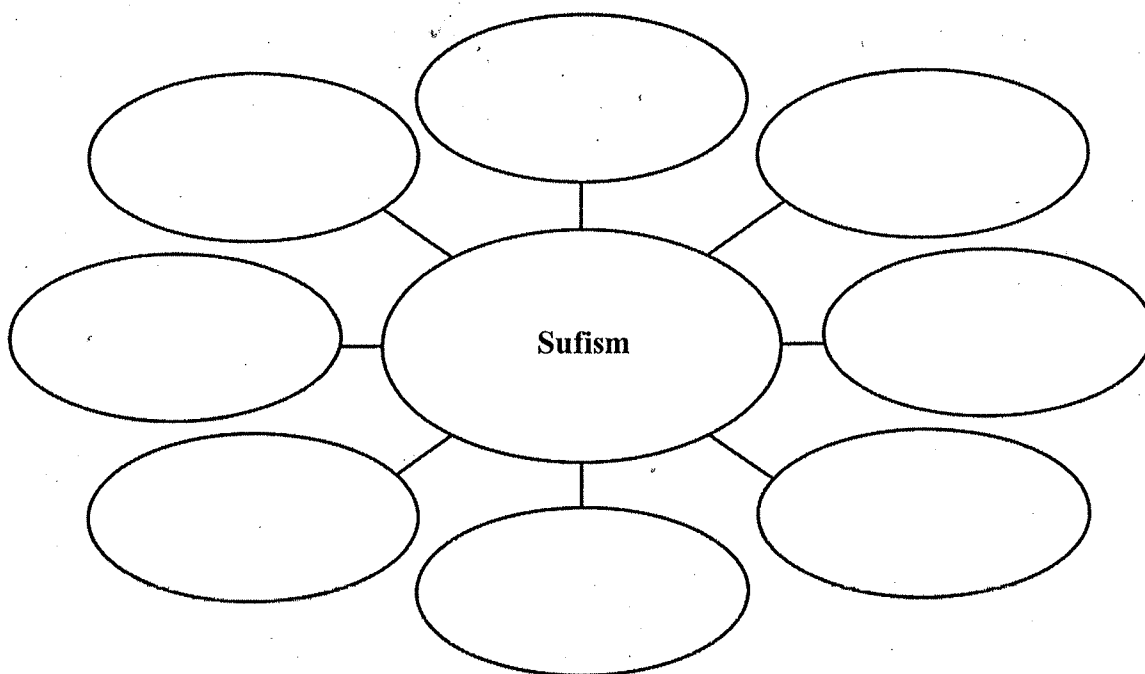
3. AN AGE OF LEARNING AND ARTISTIC REFINEMENTS

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below with the main ideas about Persian literature and achievement in the sciences.

Persian Literature	Achievements in Science
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • • •	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • • •

4. AN AGE OF LEARNING AND ARTISTIC REFINEMENTS

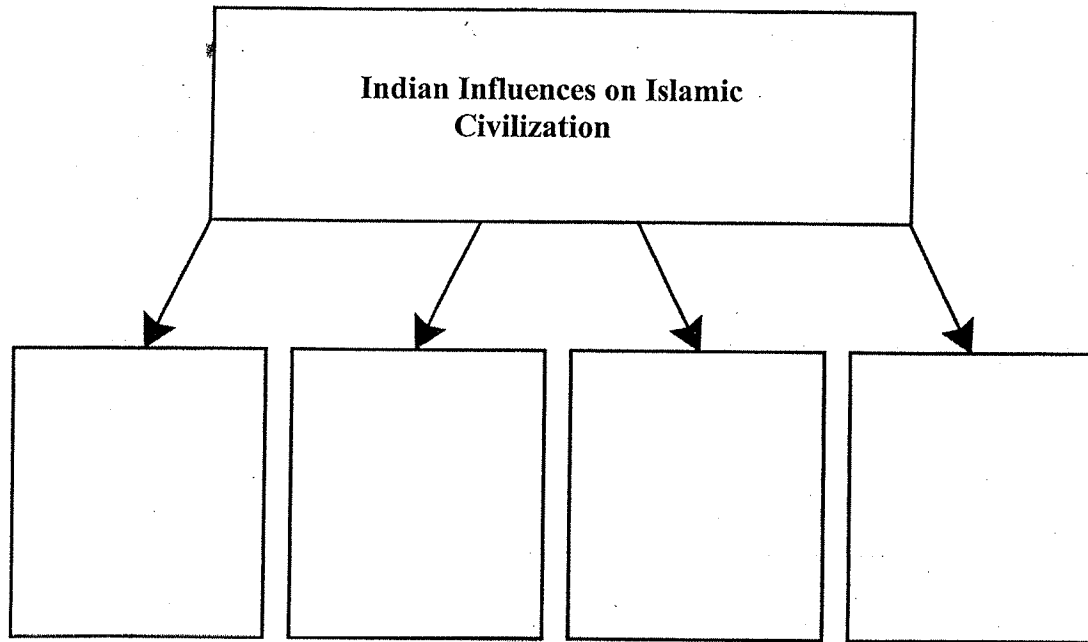
As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below with the main ideas about Sufism.



5. THE COMING OF ISLAM TO SOUTH ASIA

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below with the main ideas about Indian influences on Islamic civilization.

FOCUS QUESTION: *What were key Indian influences on Islamic civilization after the conquest of Sind?*



Using the information in your chart, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.

6. THE COMING OF ISLAM TO SOUTH ASIA

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below with the main ideas about the first and second wave of Muslim invasions.

Muslim Invasions	
First Invasions	Second Invasions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____

7. THE COMING OF ISLAM TO SOUTH ASIA

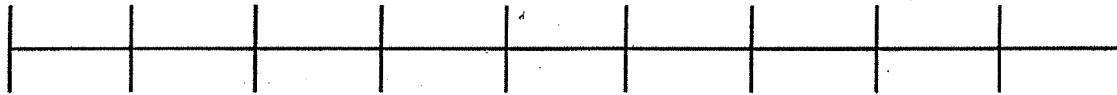
After reading this section of your textbook, insert the following events into the timeline. This will help you to compare important historical events chronologically.

Events

Buyids capture Baghdad	establishment of Delhi sultanate
crusaders capture Jerusalem	first Muslim raids into India
introduction of Islam into southeast Asia	Mongols capture Baghdad

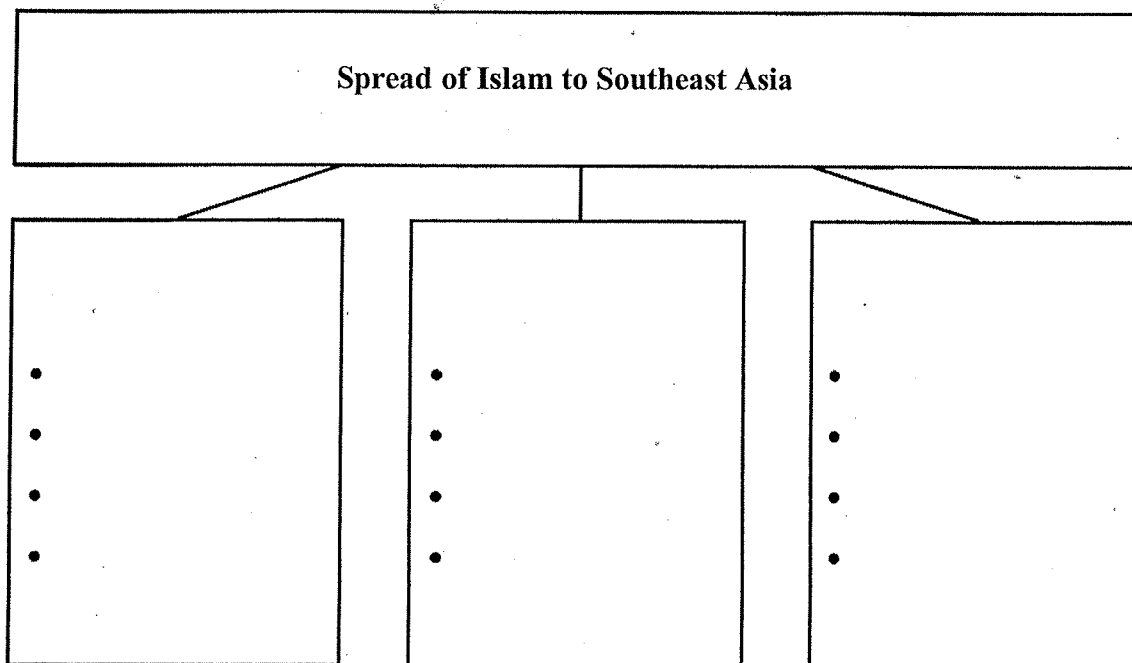
Dates

1290s C.E.
711 C.E.
945 C.E.
1099 C.E.
1206 C.E.
1258 C.E.



8. THE SPREAD OF ISLAM TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below with the main ideas about how Islam spread to Southeast Asia.



CHAPTER REVIEW

TERMS, EVENTS, PEOPLE

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter.

Define each one.

Harun al-Rashid

Buyids

Seljuk Turks

Crusades

Saladin

Ibn Khaldun

Rubaiyat

Sufis

Mongols

Muhammad ibn Qasim

Harsha

Sati

Bhaktic cults

Kabir

Sultan

Holy Land

Chinggis Khan

Mamluks

Rajas

Sultans of Delhi

MY KEY TERMS

Write down terms that are unfamiliar. How are the words used? Do other words or examples reveal their meaning? Try to figure out meaning from the context.

SHORT ANSWER REVIEW

Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The third Abbasid caliph, _____, attempted unsuccessfully to reconcile moderate Shi'a to the Abbasid dynasty.
2. The _____ Turks were nomadic invaders from central Asia who ruled in the name of the Abbasid caliphs from the mid-11th century.
3. The Muslim commander who reconquered territory from Christian rulers in Palestine was _____.
4. The _____ were Islamic mystics who were largely responsible for the conversion of southeast Asia.
5. The Arab general who conquered Sind and added it to the Umayyad Empire was _____.
6. The Indian system of mathematical notation was known as _____ and was used in two scientific revolutions.
7. The Turkic dynasty established in Afghanistan in 962, the _____, was responsible for the invasion of the Indian subcontinent.
8. The ruler who established an independent Muslim kingdom with its capital at Delhi was _____.
9. _____ was a Buddhist trading empire that controlled trade through the Malacca Strait between Malaya and Sumatra.
10. Islam was disseminated to other parts from the most powerful trading state on North Java, _____.

READING REVIEW: MAKING CONNECTIONS

After reading and studying the chapter, review your understanding by answering each of the following questions, which emphasize important ideas within the chapter.

1. What were the causes of the weaknesses of the later Abbasid Empire?

2. What was the economy of the later Abbasid Empire?

3. What were the stages of Islamic incursion into India?

4. To what extent were the Muslims successful in converting the peoples of Southeast Asia to Islam?

5. How were Muslims affected by Indian culture?

6. How did Islam spread to southeast Asia?