



Chapter 7-B

Late Antiquity and the Emergence of the Medieval



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Sept. 26	Article Two Approval TODAY
Oct. 1	On-Line Quiz (Ch. 8)
Oct. 3	Article Two – DUE
Oct. 9	Review Session TBD
Oct. 10	Exam Two (Ch. 6-8)

Stallworth Lecture Series

October 25 – USA campus

Jefferson Cowie, Ph.D.

Professor of History, Vanderbilt University

2023 Pulitzer Prize for History

Freedom's Dominion: A Saga of White Resistance to Federal Power

**What do
YOU
Know About
ISLAM?**



Islam – “Submission to God”



Islam — “Submission to God”

Koran

(Qur'an)

“the recitation”

Allah is its true author

Received orally by Muhammad

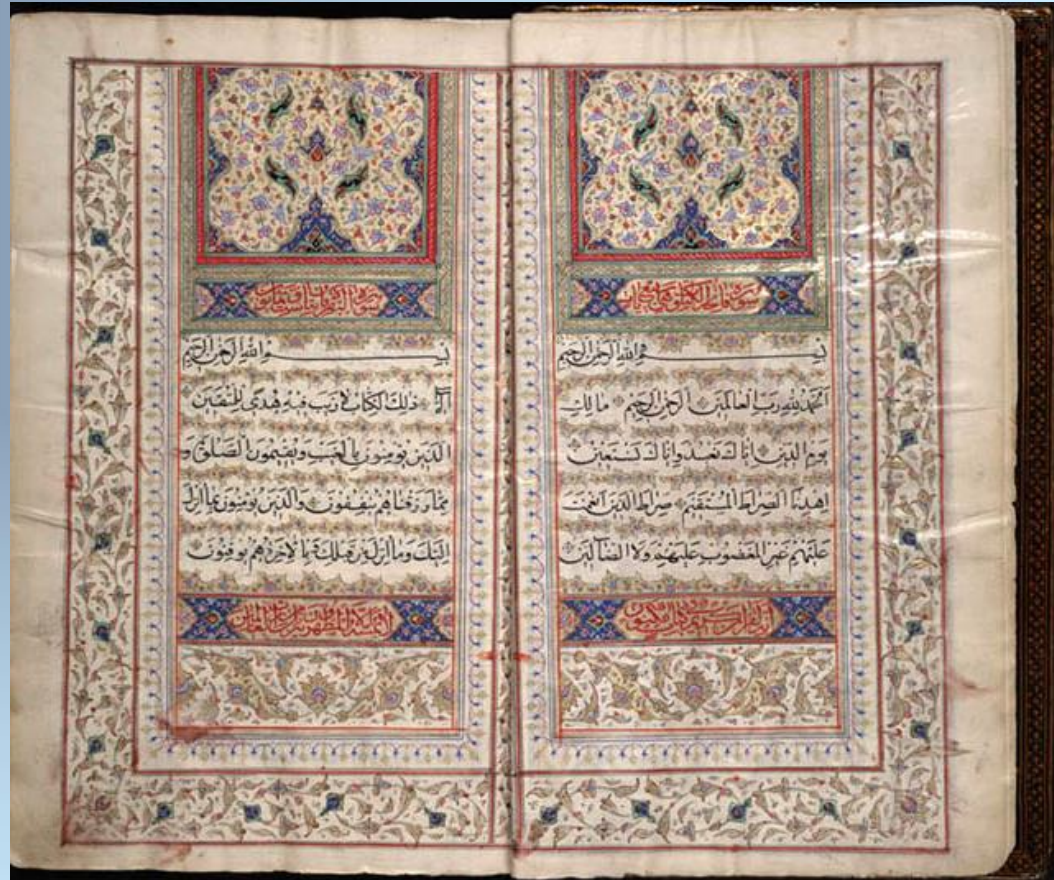
From 610 to 632

Written by companions in 651-2

Oldest copy dates from ~710

114 chapters (Sura)

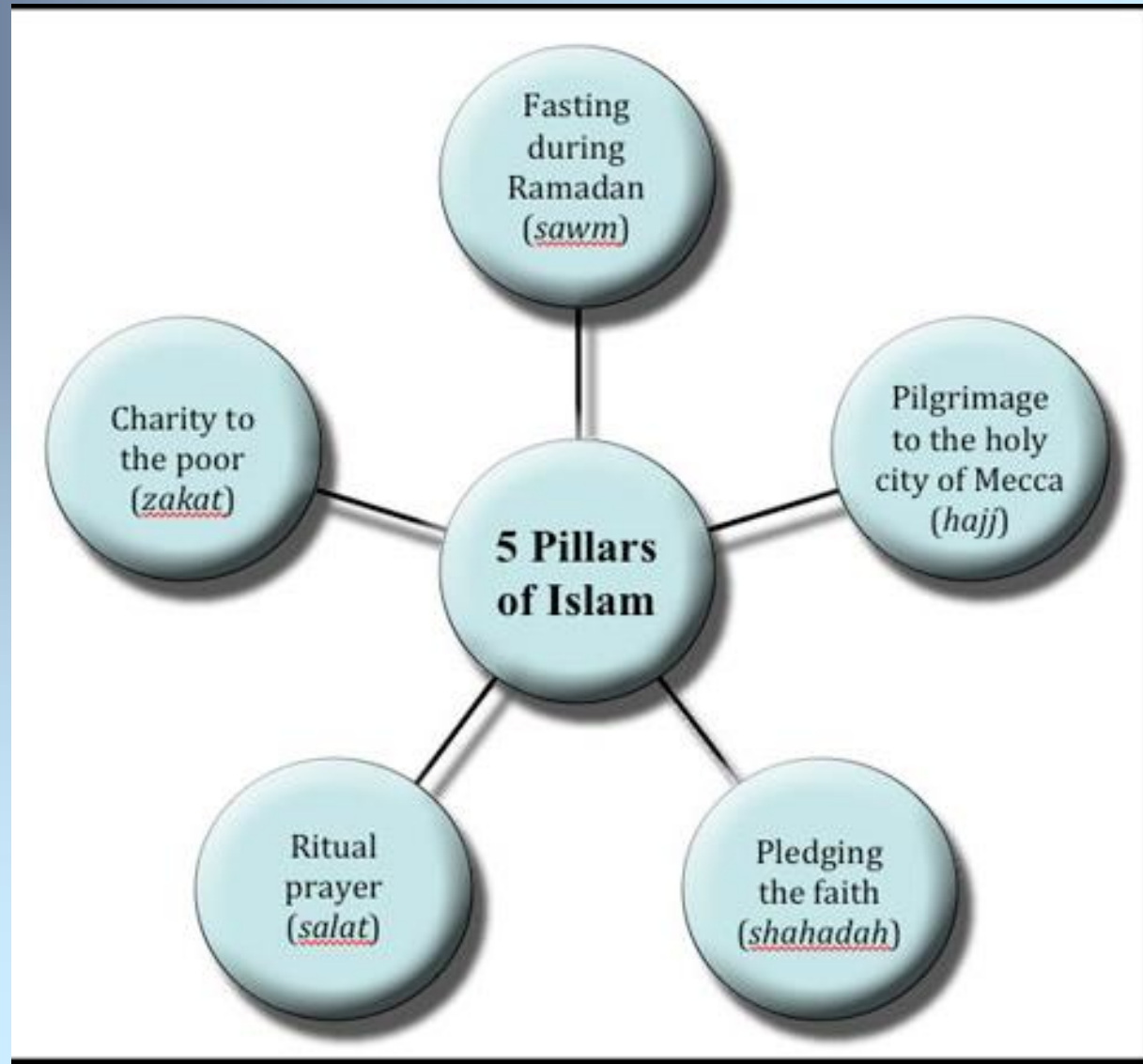
Contains stories of people and events recorded in bible
(but differ in many details).



Islam

Duties of Worship

1. Pledging the Faith
2. Ritual Prayer
3. Alms giving
4. Fasting
5. Pilgrimage



Islam



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What is Islam?

Islam is the world's youngest major world religion. It claims to be the restoration of original monotheism and truth and thus supersedes both Judaism and Christianity. It stresses submission to Allah, the Arabic name for God, and conformity to the “five pillars” or disciplines of that religion as essential for salvation. From its inception, Islam was an aggressively missionary-oriented religion. Within one century of its formation, often using military force, Islam had spread across the Middle East, most of North Africa, and as far east as India. While God is, in the understanding of most Muslims, unknowable personally, His will is believed to be perfectly revealed in the holy book, the Qur'an. The Qur'an is to be followed completely and its teachings form a complete guide for life and society.

Who Was Muhammad?

Muhammad is believed by Muslims to be the last and greatest prophet of God—“the seal of the prophets.” It was through him that the Qur'an was dictated, thus according him the supreme place among the seers of God. A native of Mecca, Muhammad was forced to flee that city in A.D. 622 after preaching vigorously against the paganism of the city. Having secured his leadership in Medina, and with several military victories to his credit, Muhammad returned in triumph to Mecca in A.D. 630. There, he established Islam as the religion of all Arabia.

What Is the Qur'an?

The Qur'an is the sacred book of Islam and the perfect word of God for the Muslim. It is claimed that the Qur'an was dictated in Arabic by the angel Gabriel to Muhammad and were God's precise words. As such, it had preexisted from eternity in heaven with God as the “Mother of the Book” and was in that form uncreated and coeternal with God. Islam teaches that it contains the total and perfect revelation and will of God. The Qur'an is about four-fifths the length of the New Testament and is divided into 114 “surahs” or chapters. While Islam respects the Torah, the psalms of David and the four Gospels, the Qur'an stands alone in its authority and absoluteness. It is believed to be most perfectly understood in Arabic and it is a religious obligation to seek to read and quote it in the original language.



What Are the Five Pillars of Islam?

They are the framework for the Muslim's life and discipline. Successful and satisfactory adherence to the pillars satisfies the will of Allah. They form the basis for the Muslim's hope for salvation along with faith and belief in Allah's existence, the authority of Muhammad as a prophet, and the finality and perfection of the Qur'an.

1. The Confession of Faith or *Shahada*: It is the declaration that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet. Sincerity in the voicing of the confession is necessary for it to be valid. It must be held until death and repudiation of the *Shahada* nullifies hope for salvation.

2. Prayer or *Salat*: Five times a day, preceded by ceremonial washing, the Muslim is required to pray facing Mecca. Specific formulas, recited from the Qur'an (in Arabic), along with prostrations are included. Prayer is, in this sense, an expression of submission to the will of Allah. While most of Islam has no hierarchical priesthood, prayers are led in mosques by respected lay leaders. The five times of prayer are before sunrise, noon, midafternoon, sunset, and prior to sleep.

3. Almsgiving or *Zakat*: The Qur'an teaches the giving of two and one-half percent of one's capital wealth to the poor and/or for the propagation of Islam. By doing so, the Muslims' remaining wealth is purified.

4. The Fast or *Sawm*: During the course of the lunar month of Ramadan, a fast is to be observed by every Muslim from sunrise to sunset. Nothing is to pass over the lips during this time, and they should refrain from sexual relations. After sunset, feasting and other celebrations often occur. The daylight hours are set aside for self-purification. The month is used to remember the giving of the Qur'an to Muhammad.

5. Pilgrimage or *Hajj*: All Muslims who are economically and physically able are required to journey as a pilgrim to Mecca at least once in their lifetime. The pilgrim's required simple dress stresses the notion of equality before God. Another element of the Hajj is the mandatory walk of each pilgrim seven times around the Kaabah—the shrine of the black rock, the holiest site of Islam. Muhammad taught that the Kaabah was the original place of worship for Adam and later for Abraham. The Kaabah is thus venerated as the site of true religion, the absolute monotheism of Islam.

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Profession of Faith:

Apostles Creed

I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Maker of heaven and earth.

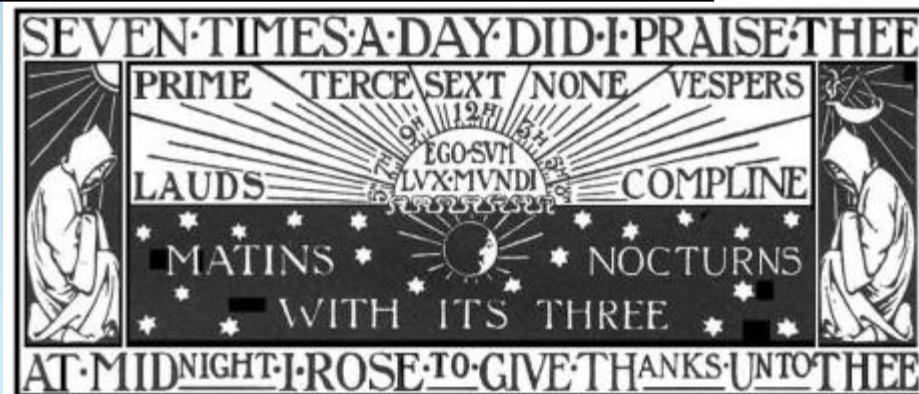
I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord,
who was conceived by the Holy Spirit,
and born of the virgin Mary.
He suffered under Pontius Pilate,
was crucified, died, and was buried;
he descended into hell.
The third day he rose from the dead.
He ascended into heaven
and is seated at the right hand of
God the Father Almighty.
From there he will come to judge
the living and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Spirit,
the holy catholic church,
the communion of saints,
the forgiveness of sins,
the resurrection of the body,
and the life everlasting. Amen.

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The Liturgy of the Hours:

7 times a day (4 major: Morning, Daytime, Vespers, Night)



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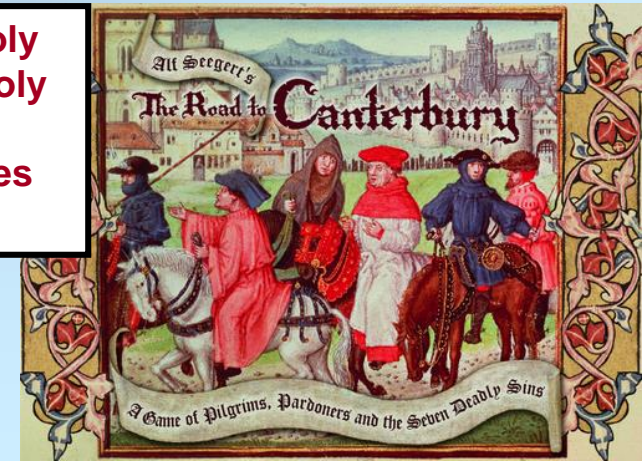
Tithes and Offerings

Fasting: Acts 13:2 (NIV)

While they were worshiping the Lord and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, "Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them."

Pilgrimages to Holy Sites of Christ (Holy Lands)

Many other shrines across the world.



Islam – Sunni - Shiite

After Muhammad

Abu Bakr

Prominent companion – 1st Caliph
Father of Muhammad's 3rd wife

Umar – 2nd Caliph (assassinated)
Father of Muhammad's 4th wife

Uthman – 3rd Caliph (assassinated)
Husband of Muhammad's daughter

Ali

Cousin and husband of
Muhammad's step-daughter



Islam – “*Submission to God*”

After Muhammad

Abu Bakr

Prominent companion

1st Caliph

Led to a written Koran

Solidify position through war:
Ridda War ('Apostasy Wars')
Persia, Byzantine (Syria)

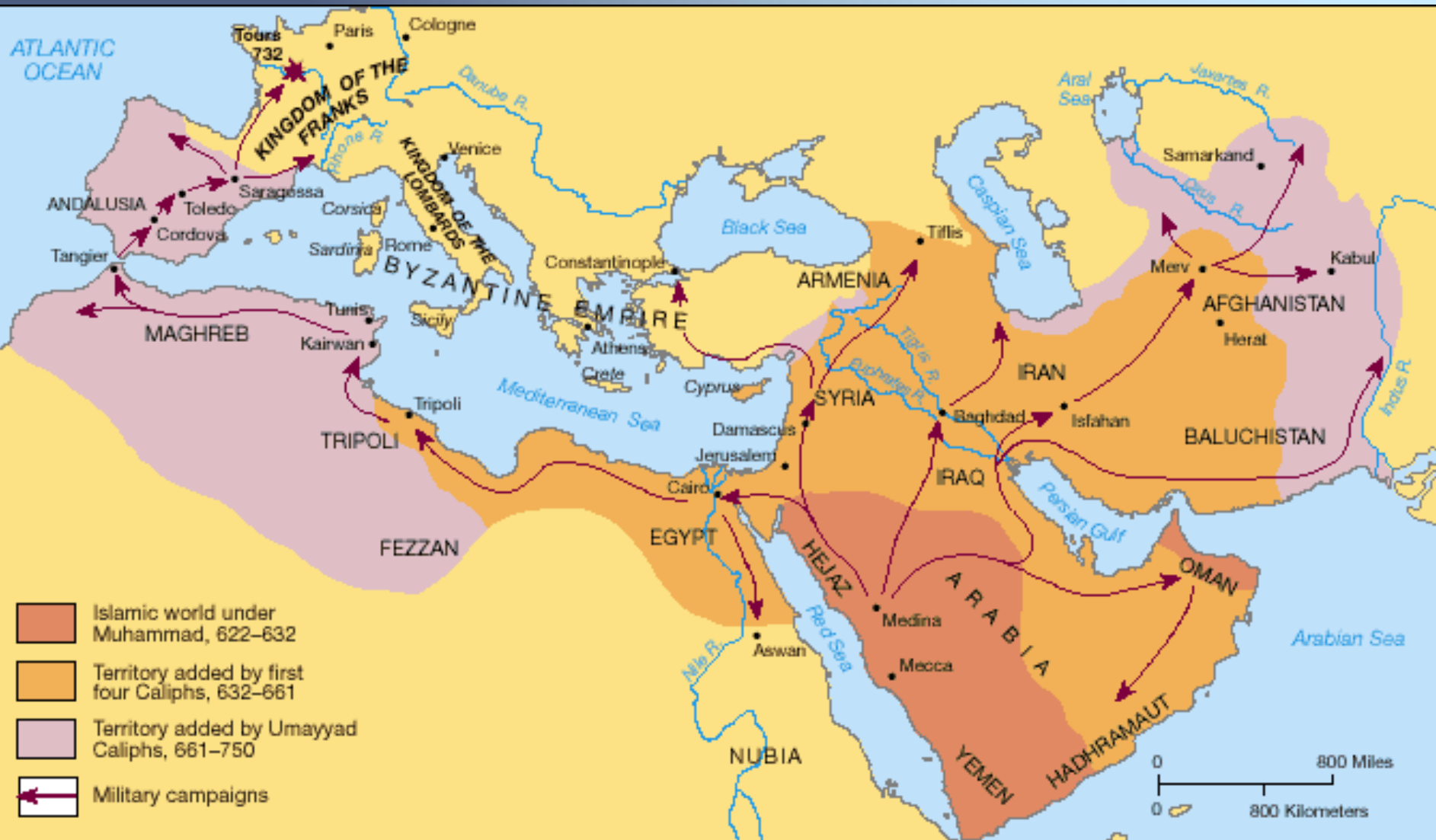
Dies 27 months after becoming Caliph



The Spread of Islam under
Abu Bakr, 632-34 CE



Expansion of Islam



The Battle of Tours

Charles Martel “the hammer”



Charles de Steuben's *Bataille de Poitiers en Octobre 732* depicts a triumphant Charles Martel (mounted) facing 'Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi (right) at the Battle of Tours.

Date	October 10, 732
Location	Near Tours, France
Result	Decisive Frankish victory
Belligerents	
Carolingian Franks	Umayyad Caliphate
Commanders and leaders	
Charles Martel	'Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi †
Strength	
varying estimates 15,000 - 20,000, although other estimates range from 30,000 to 80,000 ^[1]	20,000 - 25,000. Other estimates also range up to 80,000, with 50,000 not an uncommon estimate. ^[1]
Casualties and losses	
1100	12,000, notably Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi ^[2]

Sunni

Shiite

85%

Islam – Sunni - Shiite

15%

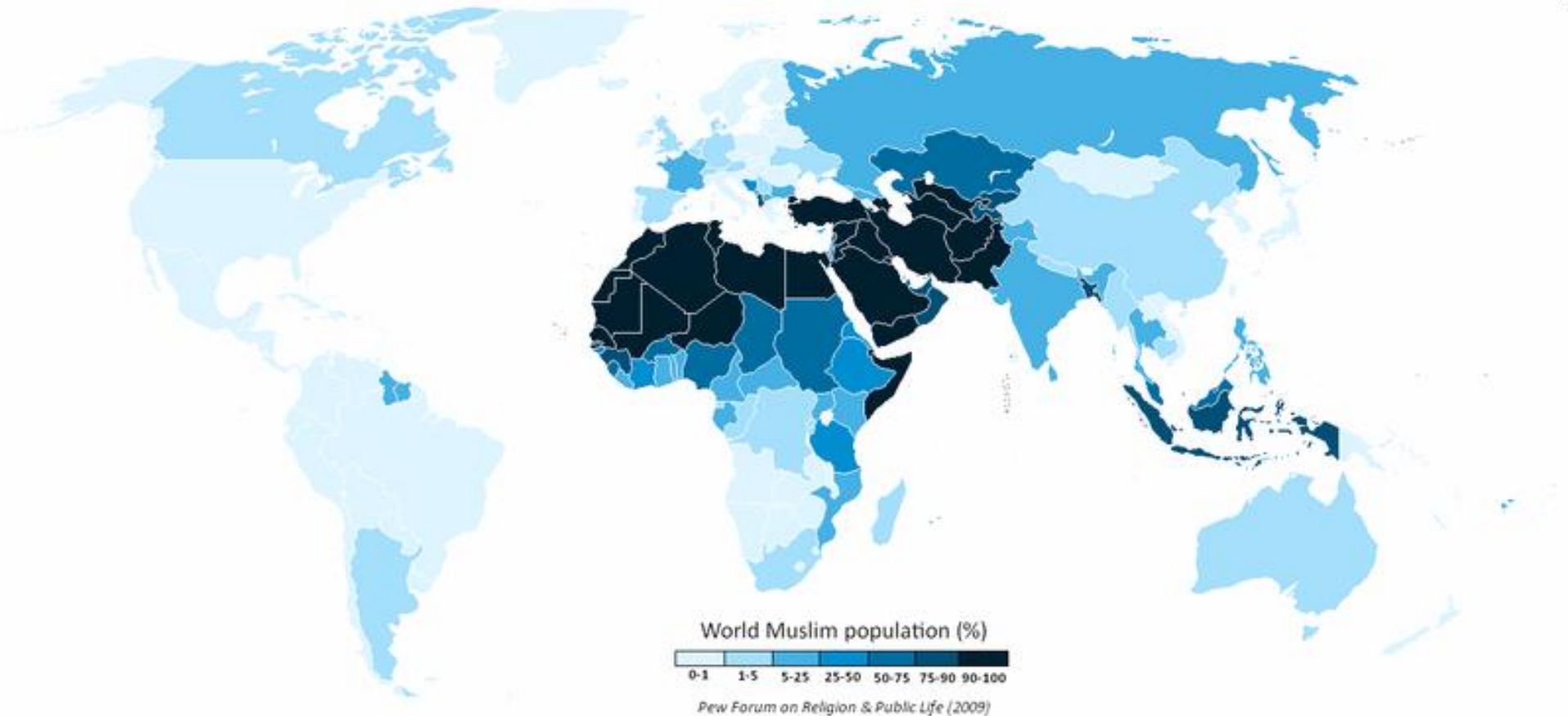
Sunni "usual practice"

Shiite (Shia) "followers of Ali"



Modern distribution of Muslims

World Total *1,571,198,000* *22.9%*



Next Up... Chapter 8 The Early Middle Ages



INCĒPEVM
SCDM MAHM
BERGENE
RATONIS
IHV XPI
FILII DAVID
FILII ABRAHAM

