

**Islamic Dominance of  
African-Eurasian  
Trade and Culture**

# Islamic Dominance of African-Eurasian Trade and Culture

- I. Expansion of the Empire
- II. Islamic Achievements
- III. Outstanding Scholars

# I. Expansion of the Empire

1. Death of Muhammad (632)

2. first followers

a. Abu Bakr (632–634)

b. ‘Umar ibn al-Khattab (634–644)

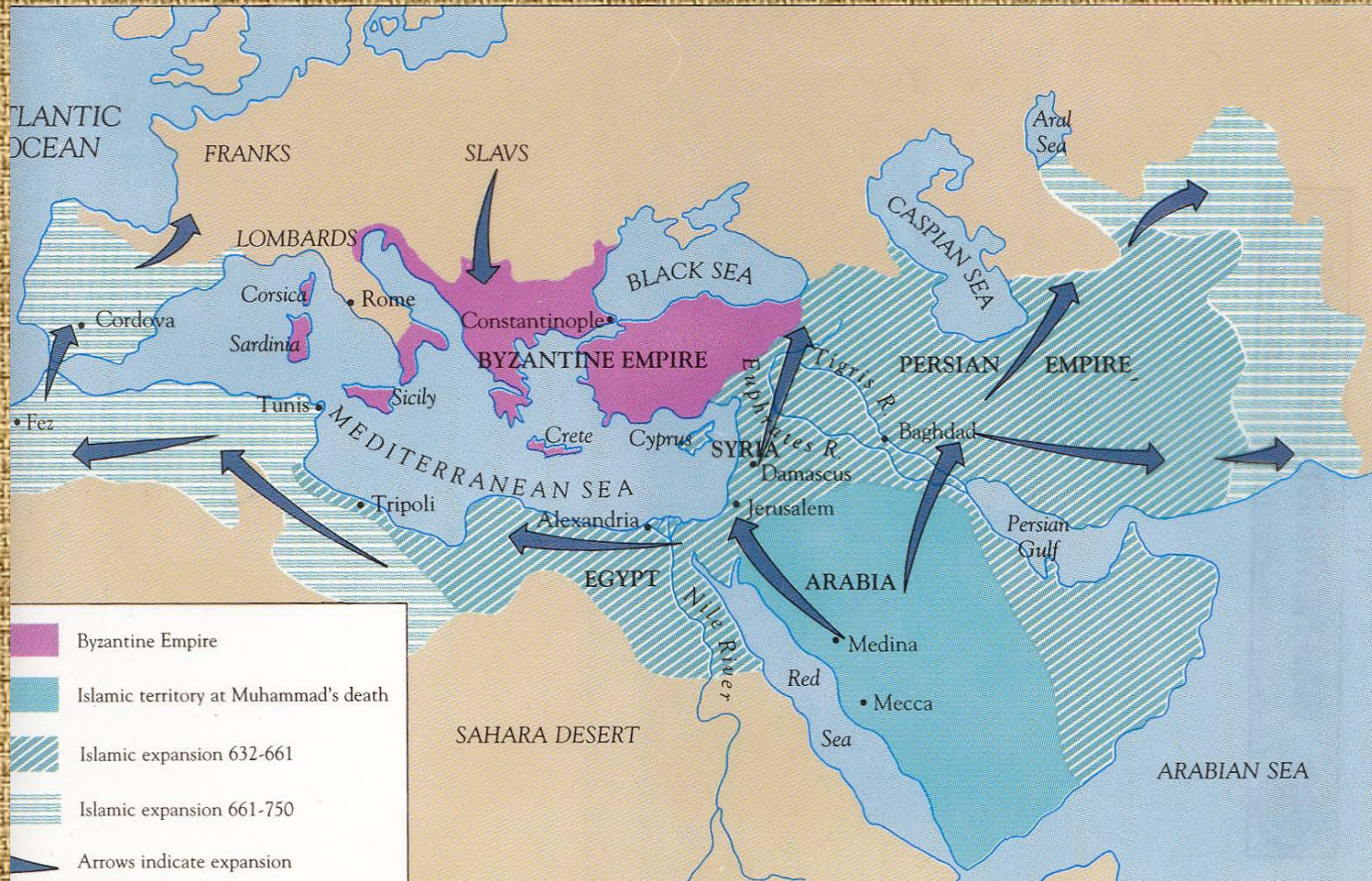
– military strategist

– ordered the *Qur’an* to be written down

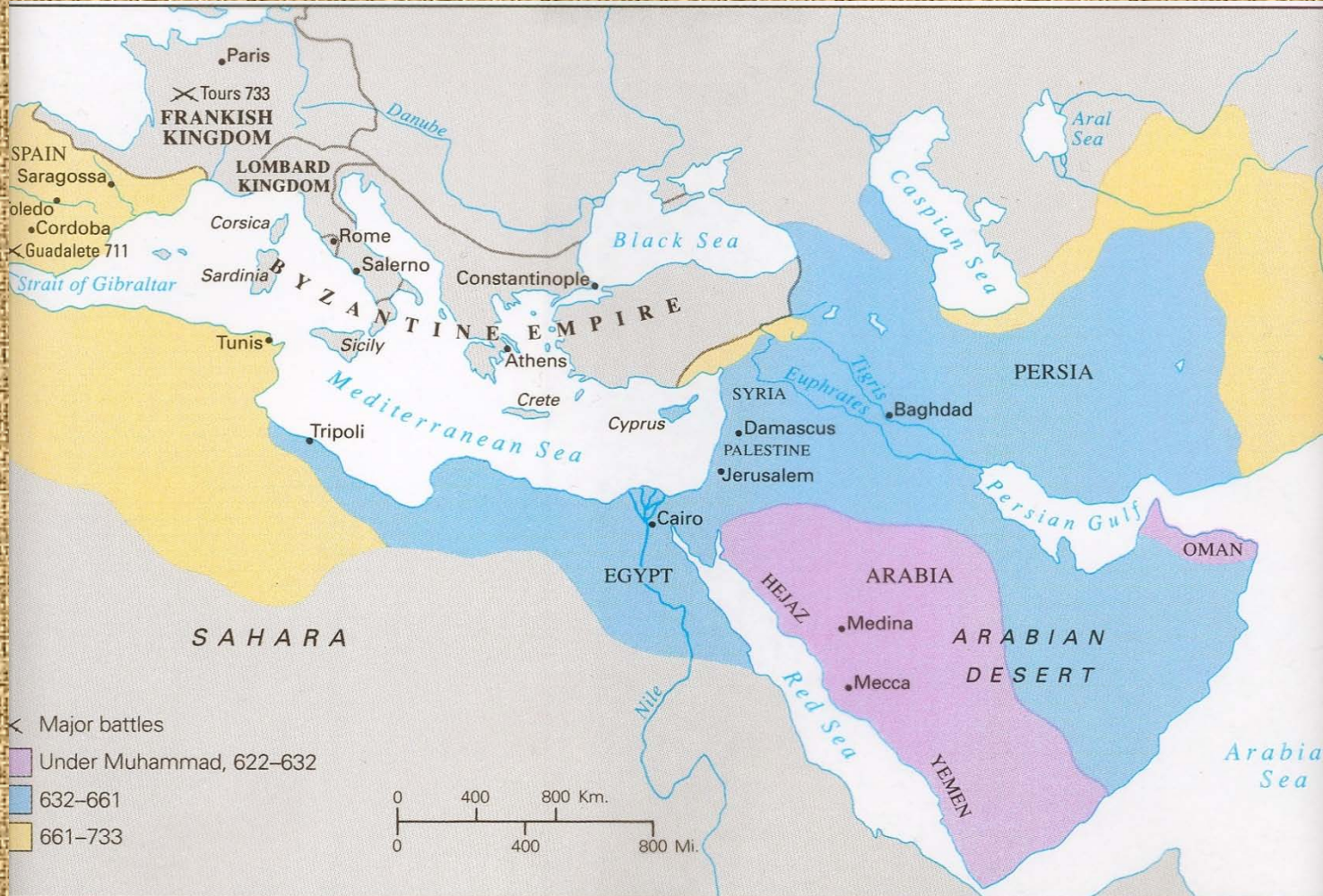
– captured Syria, Palestine, Iraq, western Iran, and Egypt

– military land grants (*iqta`*)

# Expansion of Islam to 750



# Dar al-Islam in 733



# I. Expansion of the Empire

## 3. descendents/relatives

- a. Ali (656–661) — cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad
- b. Fatima — daughter of Muhammad
- c. Shi'a — Party of Ali
- d. al-Abbas — uncle of Muhammad

# I. Expansion of the Empire

## 4. community leaders

a. Uthman (644–656)

b. Ummayyads (661–750)

c. Mu'awiya (661–680)

d. Sunnis

e. established capital at Damascus

# I. Expansion of the Empire

## 5. Abbasids (750–1258)

a. Harun al-Rashid (= Aaron the Upright) (786–809)

b. Dâr al-Islâm



# Harun al-Rashid (786–809)



# I. Expansion of the Empire

## c. Crusades

- al-Hakim (996–1021)
- Church of the Holy Sepulchre (destroyed 1009; rebuilt 1048)
- Pope Urban II (1088–1099)
- Council of Clermont (1095)
- Jerusalem (taken by Crusaders 1099; taken by Saladin 1187)

## d. Salah al-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub (Saladin) (1137–1193)

Salah al-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub (Saladin) (1137–1193), equestrian statue, Damascus



# Salah al-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub (Saladin) (1137–1193), tomb, Damascus



# I. Expansion of the Empire

## 6. Al-Andalus (Andalusia)

a. Battle of Poitiers (732)

b. Ummayyad Caliphate of Cordoba

c. Islamic and Jewish Golden Age

– Abd-er-Rahman III (891–961; declared himself caliph in 929)

– Hasdai ibn Shaprut, court physician and director of customs

d. Muslim views of Europeans

# I. Expansion of the Empire

## 6. Al-Andalus (Andalusia)

e. “Fall” of Toledo (1085)

f. Alphonso VI the Valiant (1040–1109)

g. El Cid (Rodrigo Díaz) (1043–1099)

h. Alhambra (1248), Granada

i. Translations of Arabic texts into Latin

# Toledo (Tulaytulah)



# Old city of Toledo and River Tagus





The city of Toledo as depicted in the *Codex Vigilanus* in 976.



# Puerta del Sol, Toledo



# Mosque of Cristo de la Luz, built in the year AD 999



# Santa María la Blanca Sinagogue (12th century).



# Street scene in present-day Toledo



# Alhambra, Grenada



# Alhambra, Grenada



# Alhambra – Gate of Justice





# Patio de los Arrayanes, Alhambra



# Court of the Lions, Alhambra



# Court of the Lions, Alhambra



“Honeycomb”, stalactite” or “*mocárabe*” vaulting in the Hall of the Abencerrajes



# El mirador de Lindaraja, Alhambra



# Canopy with stonework, Alhambra



Portico and pool of the early 14<sup>th</sup>-century  
*Partal* in the *Alta Alhambra*



# Palacio de Generalife.





# Roman Bridge (Puente Romano), Córdoba



Restored Islamic water wheel on the Guadalquivir  
that once raised water to the caliph's palace



# Patio de los Naranjos and Alminar, Mezquita



# Mezquita, Córdoba



# Mezquita, Córdoba



# Mezquita, Córdoba



# Mihrab, Mezquita, Córdoba



# Calleja de las flores, Córdoba





## II. Islamic Achievements

1. Education

6. Industry

2. Mathematics

7. Navigation

3. Physical Sciences

8. Literature

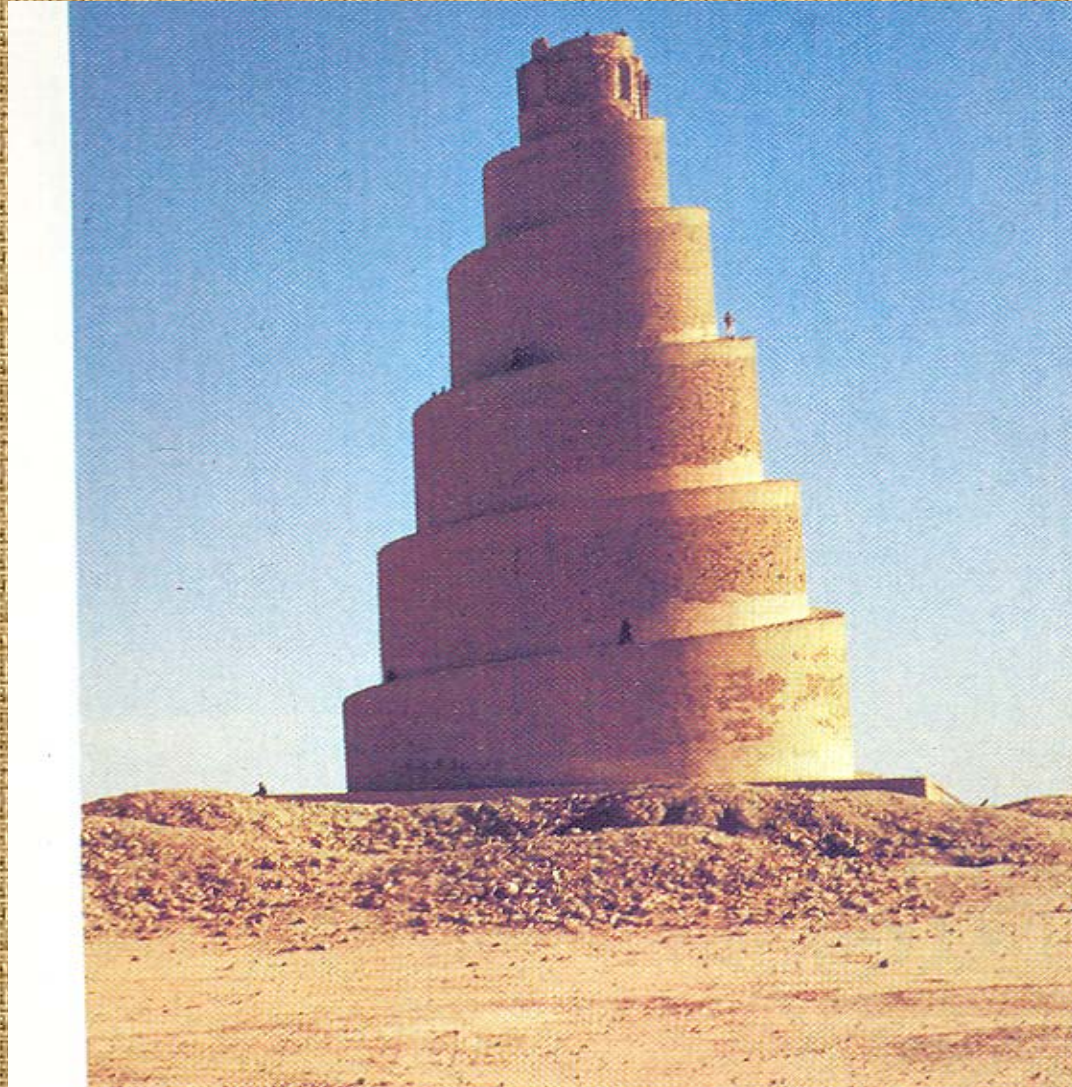
4. Medicine

9. Language

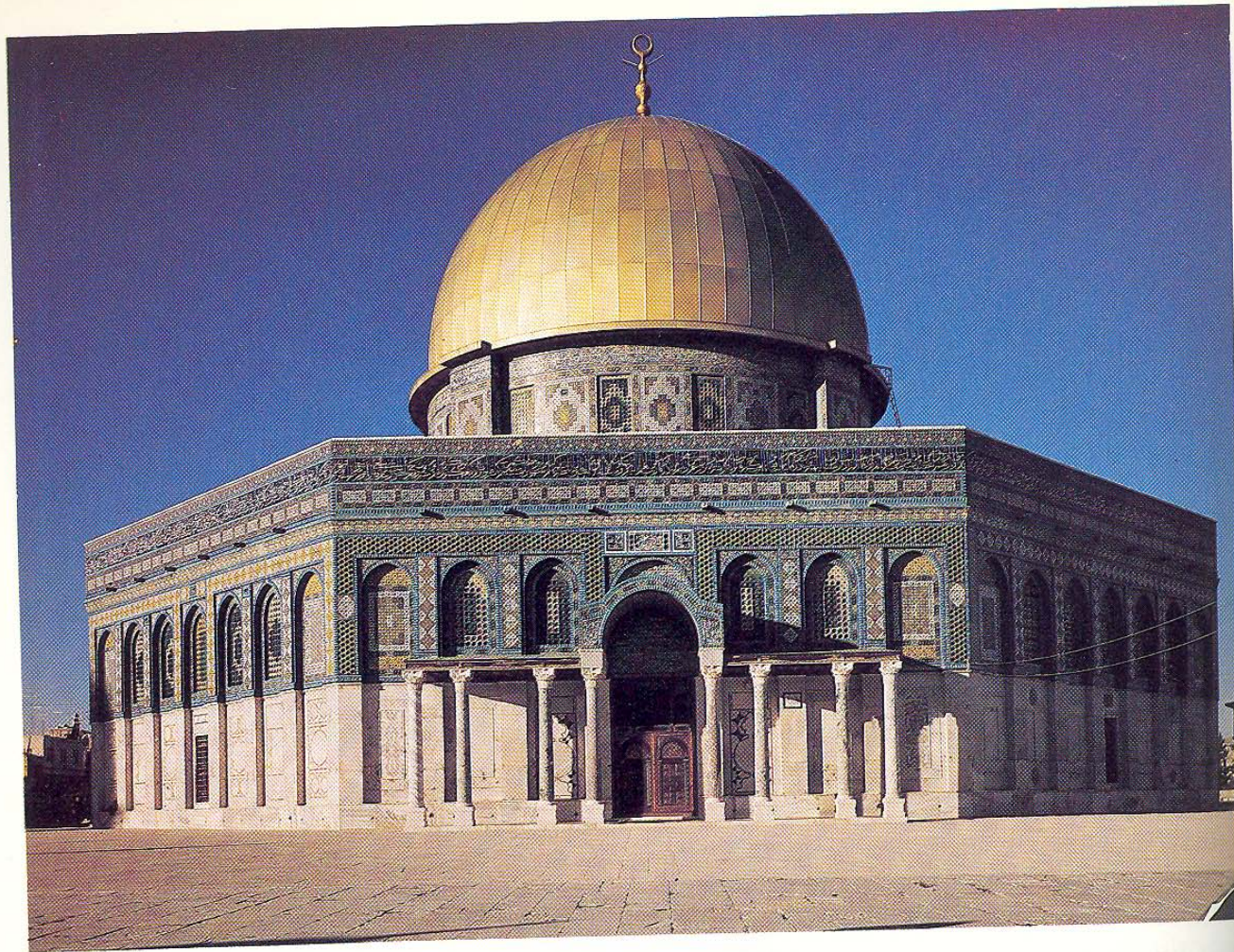
5. Agriculture

10. Architecture

# Mosque at Samarra



# Dome of the Rock



### III. Outstanding Scholars

1. Al-Khwarizmi (ca. 680–750)  
— *Brief Account of the Methods of al-Jabr*
2. Al-Hazen (965–1039) — father of modern optics
3. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980–1037)
  - a. philosopher and physician
  - b. *Canon of Medicine*
4. Omar Khayyam (1048–1122)
  - a. Calendar reform; treatise on *al-Jabr*; commentary on Euclid
  - b. *Rubai'yat*

### III. Outstanding Scholars

5. Ibn Rushd (Averroës) (1126–1198)
  - a. Spanish-Arabic physician and philosopher
  - b. *Kitab al-Kulliyat at fi-l-tibb* (encyclopedia of medicine)
  - c. commentaries on Aristotle
  
6. Moses ben Maimun (Maimonides) (1135–1204)
  - a. Jewish philosopher and physician
  - b. *Guide for the Perplexed*
  - c. *Mishneh Torah*—codification of Jewish law
  - d. Court physician to Sultan of Egypt, Salah al-Din

### III. Outstanding Scholars

7. Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406)
  - a. most outstanding of Muslim historians
  - b. *Muqaddimah*

THE END