

The Islamic World

Section 3



MAIN IDEAS

1. Muslim armies conquered many lands into which Islam slowly spread.
2. Trade helped Islam spread into new areas.
3. Three Muslim empires controlled much of Europe, Asia, and Africa from the 1400s to the 1800s.

Key Terms and People

Abu Bakr one of Islam's first converts, appointed caliph after Muhammad's death

caliph title of the highest Islamic leader

tolerance acceptance

Janissaries slave boys converted to Islam and trained as soldiers

Mehmed II Ottoman ruler who defeated the Byzantine Empire

Suleyman I Ottoman ruler who led the empire to its heights

Shia Muslims who believed only members of Muhammad's family should be caliphs

Sunni Muslims who believed caliphs did not have to be related to Muhammad

Academic Vocabulary

development the process of growing or improving

Section Summary

MUSLIMS ARMIES CONQUER MANY LANDS

After Muhammad's death **Abu Bakr** (uh-boo bak-uhr) was the leader of Islam. He was the first **caliph** (kay-luhf). This title was used for the highest Islamic leader. Abu Bakr unified Arabia. The Arab army conquered the Persian and Byzantine empires.

Later caliphs conquered lands in Central Asia, northern India, and North Africa. They controlled eastern Mediterranean trade routes. After many years of fighting, the Berbers of North Africa converted to Islam. A combined Arab and Berber army conquered Spain and ruled for 700 years.

What present-day countries mark the eastern and western boundaries of the Islamic empire?

Why do think trade flourishes in coastal cities?

TRADE HELPS ISLAM SPREAD

Arab merchants took Islamic beliefs and practices with them to new lands. Coastal trading cities