

Lost Islamic History	
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Purpose	Wanted to provide an alternative to the presentation of European History as World History
Nomadic Arabs	They spent summers around wells/oases and then migrated south near Yemen for the rain and fertile land until winter ended
Isolation	The harsh, desert environment ensured that surrounding states could not invade and occupy Arab lands
Social standing	<p>The Prophet ﷺ belonged to the wealthy tribe of Quraysh yet he was an orphan and belonged to the subset clan of Banu Hashim and thus was not a part of the ruling class</p> <p>* It's amazing that an orphan would go on to found the world's largest empire (Spain to India) of that time</p>
Profession	Worked as a merchant, an agent for his future wife, a wealthy widow named Khadijah RA. Recognized for his honesty in trade.
Constitution of Madinah	Established the Prophet's authority in Madinah and Islamic law as the legal basis of the state, the Prophet ﷺ as the ultimate judge, a structured justice system and Jewish right to practice (after recognizing the political authority of the Prophet ﷺ and agreeing to defend the city)
Battle of Badr	2 AH; Established the Muslims as a political/military force
Battle of Uhud	3 AH; The Prophet ﷺ bound by the Constitution of Madinah had to protect the city yet most of the Jews did not honor the pact
Battle of Khandaq	5 AH; Makkans besieged the city of Madinah with the support of the Madinan Jewish tribe, Banu Qurayzah
Aftermath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The men of the tribe who had betrayed the pact were executed and the women and children exiled
Treaty of Hodaybiyah	<p>6 AH; The Makkans agreed to vacate Makkah to allow the Muslims to perform the pilgrimage in the following year and a truce to cease fighting for 10 years was made</p> <p>- This treaty would be breached two years later when a Quraysh ally would attack a tribe allied with the Prophet ﷺ</p>
Conquest of Makkah	8 AH; The Prophet ﷺ would go on to march to Makkah with an army of over 10,000 Muslims

Prophet's death Abu Bakr	11 AH; 'Umar RA nominated Abu Bakr RA to be the khalifah - First person to accept Islam after Khadijah RA, accompanied the Prophet ﷺ during his flight from Makkah, and was appointed by the Prophet ﷺ to lead the prayers in his final days
Abu Bakr's Caliphate	'Umar RA suggested to Abu Bakr RA that the written pieces of the Qur'an be collected, verified, and stored in a central source Abu Bakr RA nominated 'Umar RA as his successor
Rules of warfare	Abu Bakr RA ordered his armies to secure the safety of women, children, and the elderly; leave the monks alone; refrain from burning trees and destroying crops
'Umar's death	'Umar RA appointed a council of six respected leaders in Madinah and charged them with the responsibility to choose the successor from among themselves
Murder of 'Uthman	Ali RA believed punishing the rebels would lead to his own assassination which would result in even more bloodshed
Mu'āwiyah	Belonging to the powerful Umayyad family, he was appointed governor of Syria by 'Umar RA - Refused to pledge allegiance to 'Ali RA until his cousin's death was avenged
Discontent with the Umayyads	In order to safeguard tax revenue the Umayyads enforced an unequal tax policy in which non-Muslims converting to Islam, i.e. non-Arabs, had to pay the same jizyah tax (which is higher than the taxes paid by earlier Muslims) paid before conversion
Abbasid Caliphate	Garnered support by promising a government more in line with Prophetic ideals, giving non-Arabs equality, and reserving roles in leadership for the descendants of 'Ali RA - Moved the capital to Baghdad which would soon become the largest city in the world
Bayt al-Hikmah	Established in Baghdad by the Caliph al-Ma'mun to encourage the best minds of Persia, Egypt, India, and other remote lands to come together to advance science in ways beneficial to the world - Arabic became the lingua franca uniting diverse people
Religious motivation	The Qur'an calls on people to observe, reflect on, and appreciate the world around them The Qur'an alludes to the mathematical nature of the heavens i.e. astronomy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muslims were the first to separate astronomy from astrology
Humoral theory	Ancient theory proposing that disease was caused by an imbalance in the four humors (bodily liquids): blood, black bile, yellow bile, and phlegm
Hospitals	The first hospital appeared in Baghdad in the 9th century
Sufism	<p>Most Sufi tariqas trace their lineage through Junayd al-Baghdādī (d. 910 CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the earliest Sufis was al-Hasan al-Baṣrī (d. 728 CE)
Al-Azhar University	Established by the Fatimids in Cairo in 970 CE to spread Isma'ili beliefs among the Sunni population in Egypt
First Crusade	<p>Christian expedition to conquer Jerusalem and establish a Latin Christian kingdom there under the authority of the Papacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Massacred cities on its way and in 1099 captured Jerusalem - 70,000 civilians were killed in Jerusalem
Şalāh al-Dīn	In 1187 CE he defeated the Crusader army of Jerusalem and allowed the population to return safely to Christian lands and preserved the Christian sites
Genghis Khan	<p>United the Mongol tribes north of China with the goal of military expansion and in 1219 ruled an empire from Korea till the border of Persia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They instilled great terror as a result of the spread of stories of Mongol atrocities, thus others willingly chose subservience over fighting
Hulagu Khan	In 1258 CE he captured the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate, Baghdad, massacring its entire Muslim population and destroying the House of Wisdom and thousands of books
Al-Andalus	<p>In the 710s Muslim armies began an invasion into the Iberian Peninsula (Portugal and Spain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new society mixed aspects of Arab, Berber, and Hispanic culture; by 950 CE about half of the population was Muslim
Downfall	Christians of Spain took advantage of Muslim weakness and division and in 1236 CE Cordoba, the capital of Muslim Spain, fell. The last surviving state of Andalus was Granada which fell in 1492 CE
Spanish Muslims	Known as Moriscos by the Spanish, they were forced to profess Christianity to avoid persecution

Spanish Inquisition	<p>Intended to regulate the faith of newly converted Catholics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1511 Islamic religious slaughter (dhabihah) was outlawed; in 1513 face-veils were banned; in 1523 muslim-style clothing was banned; in 1526 speaking Arabic was outlawed - In 1609 the King, influenced by Catholic priests, expelled all the remaining Moriscos in Spain
India	<p>The Delhi Sultanate ruled over parts of India from 1206 till the rule of the Mughals in 1526</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ruled as a Turkic slave dynasty - The propagation of Islam was helped by the preaching of wandering missionaries and the Indian Ocean trade's merchants
China	<p>The Caliph 'Uthman RA sent Sa'd b. Abī Waqqāṣ as an ambassador to China in 650 CE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early Muslim communities in China tended to be separated from mainstream society and this changed with the Mongols - Chinese Muslims are known as the Hui while China's majority ethnic group is known as the Han
Coffee	Introduced by Yemeni Muslims in the 1400s. Spread north to Istanbul in the Ottoman Empire and from there to the rest of Europe
Constantinople	Captured in 1453 CE by the Ottoman ruler Mehmet II, fulfilling the prophecy made by the Prophet ﷺ
Persia	Mostly Sunni population since its conquest in the 600s but a Turkic sufi order known as the Safavids, which adopted Twelver Shi'ism, took over and by 1510 CE controlled most of Persia
Mughal Empire	Founded by Babur (d. 1530), a Turkic ruler from Central Asia claiming a lineage tracing back to Genghis Khan
Gunpowder empires	<p>Refers to the Ottomans, Safavids and Mughals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shared a religion, Persian culture and Turkic ancestry - Marked the final era of Muslim technical superiority
Young Turks	Secret Ottoman society of European-educated elites, inspired by European secular liberalism, that took over and ended the Islamic-oriented reign of Sultan 'Abd al-Ḥamīd in 1909
Aurangzeb	Under his Islamically-oriented economic policies, Mughal-era India became the world's largest economy; constituting 25% of the world's industrial output

19th century	<p>Loss of Muslim political power to Britain, France, Holland and Russia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Believed themselves superior due to their enlightened governments, economic power, and powerful militaries- “White man’s burden”- By WWI in 1914 the majority of Muslims were under foreign occupation
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