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Reminders

Research Assignment Step  
#3--returned on Moodle

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Research Assignment Step  
#4: Due November 8th

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No office hours on  
Wednesday

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menti.com  
76 66 86 2

# Islam after the death of Muhammad

Next leader?

Option 1:

Male relative

**Ali**

**Shi'ites (Shia)**

Option 2:

Closest friend

**Abu Bakr**

**Sunni**

# Umayyad Caliphate, 661-750



Capital: Damascus

# Abbasid Caliphate, 750-1258



Capital: Baghdad

# Conversion

- Who could be Muslim?
- Main difference between Umayyad and Abbasid policies





# Women in Islam

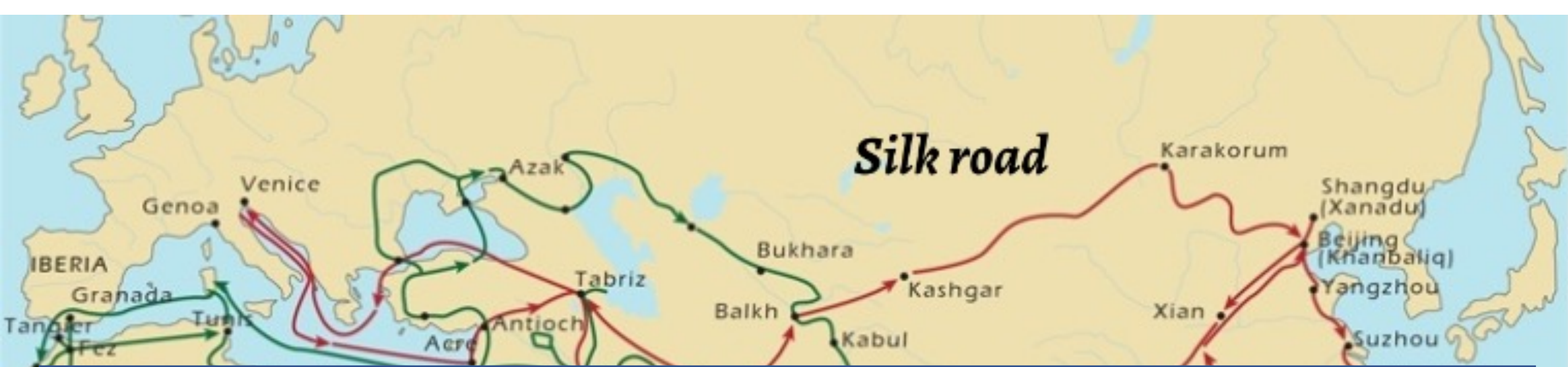


- Before Islam – Arab women had no legal status
- *Qur'an* and property rights
- *Hadith* – records of what Muhammad said/did
- Religious and sexual equality
- Change over time
- Influence of local cultures (example: Byzantine, Persian)



**World  
travellers:  
Marco Polo  
and Ibn  
Battuta**





“The earth is a very small world.” (Ibn Battuta)

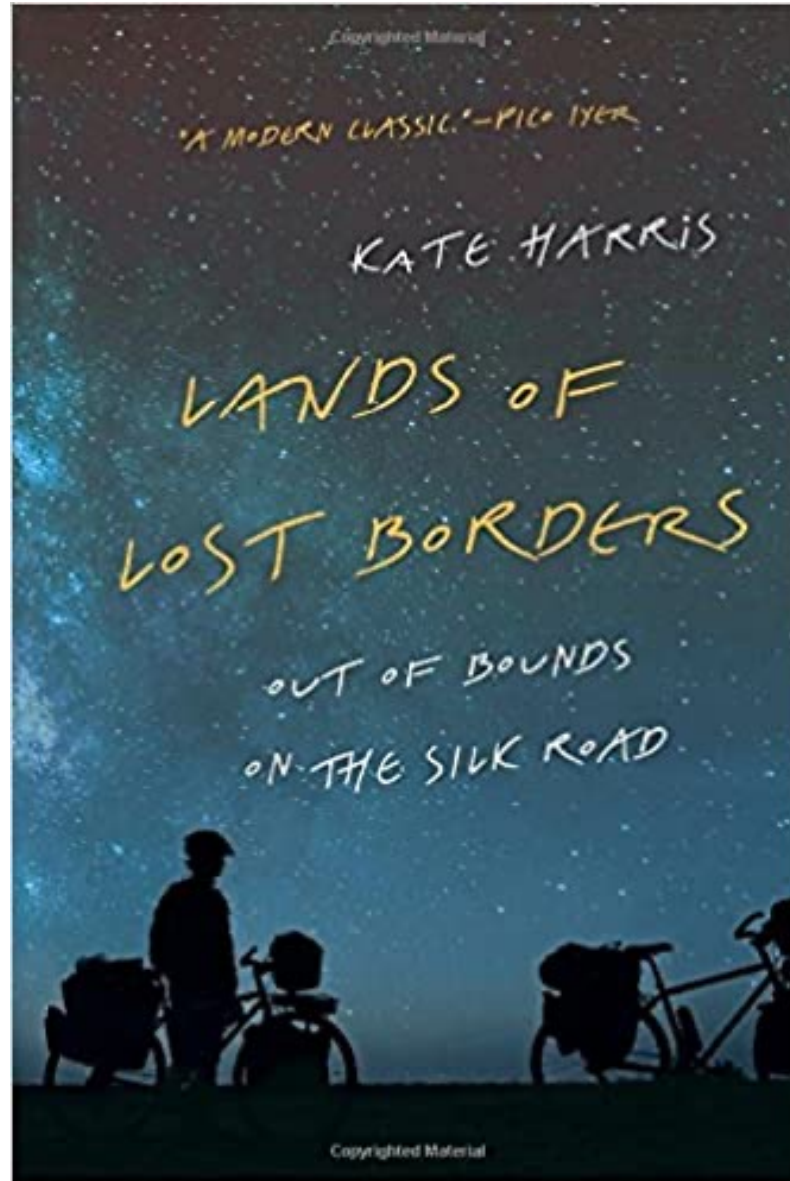


## English

- ✓ German
- ✓ French
- ✓ Latin

## Alphabet

- ✓ Phoenician



## Numbers

- ✓ Arabic/Hindi

## Printing

- ✓ Chinese  
(moveable type)

2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C.E. –  
4<sup>th</sup> c. C.E.: busy  
Mediterranean  
to China



-  **Silk Roads**
-  **Central/Inner Asia**
-  **Kushan Empire**

5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> c. C.E.: busy  
trade route China  
to India/China to  
Central Asia

# Political Promotion of Trade



Tang Dynasty, China:  
618-907

Abbasid Dynasty,  
Islamic World:  
750-1258

0 250 500 miles  
0 250 500 kilometers



CENTRAL ASIA

MONGOLIA

TURKESTAN

UIGHURS

GOBI DESERT

KHITAN

AKLAMAKAN DESERT

BACTRIA

KUSHAN EMPIRE

HIMALAYAS

CHINA

INDIA

EGYPT

ARABIA

Guangzhou (Canton)

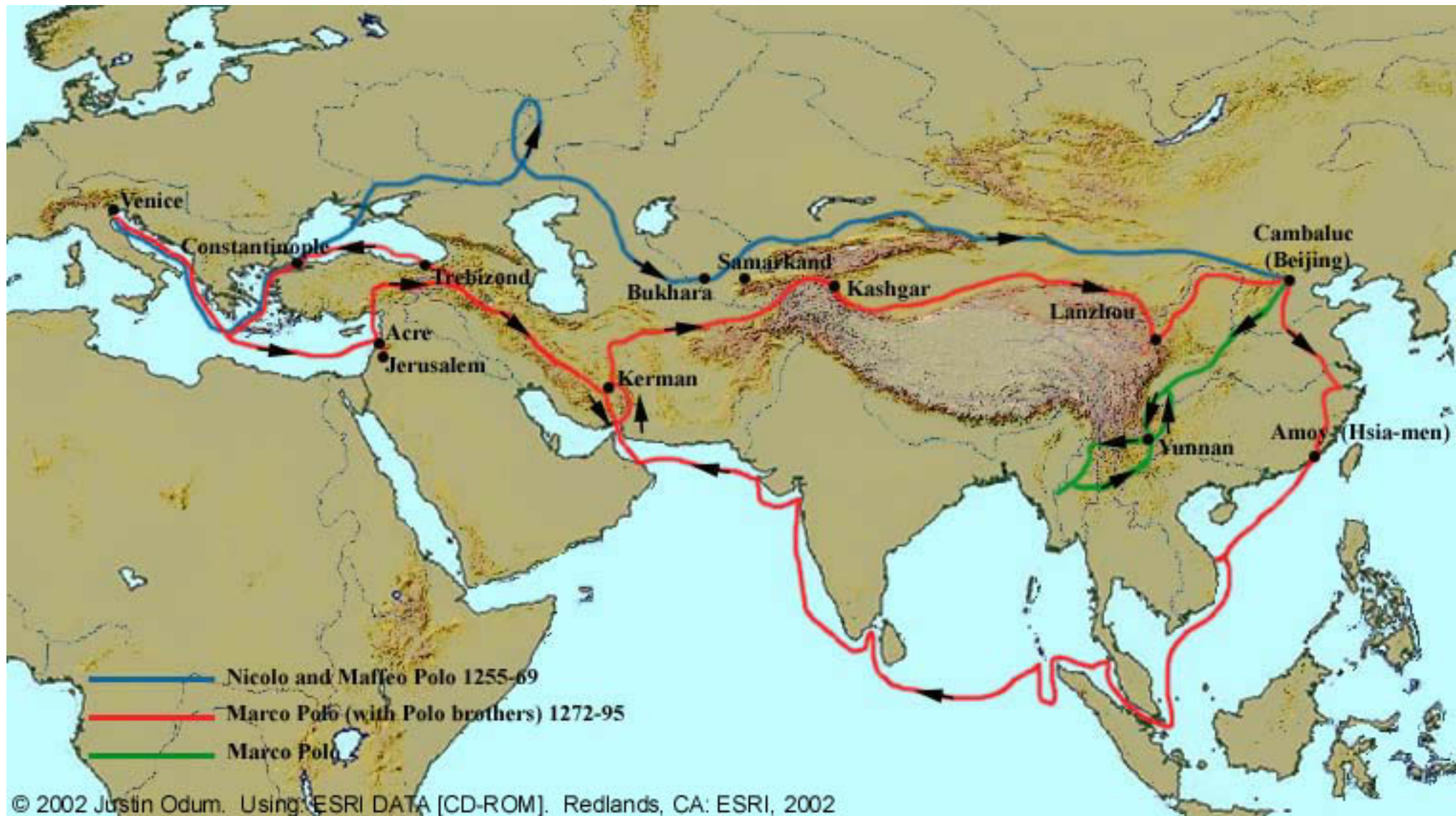
**Silk Roads**

**Central/Inner Asia**

**Kushan Empire**

INDIAN OCEAN



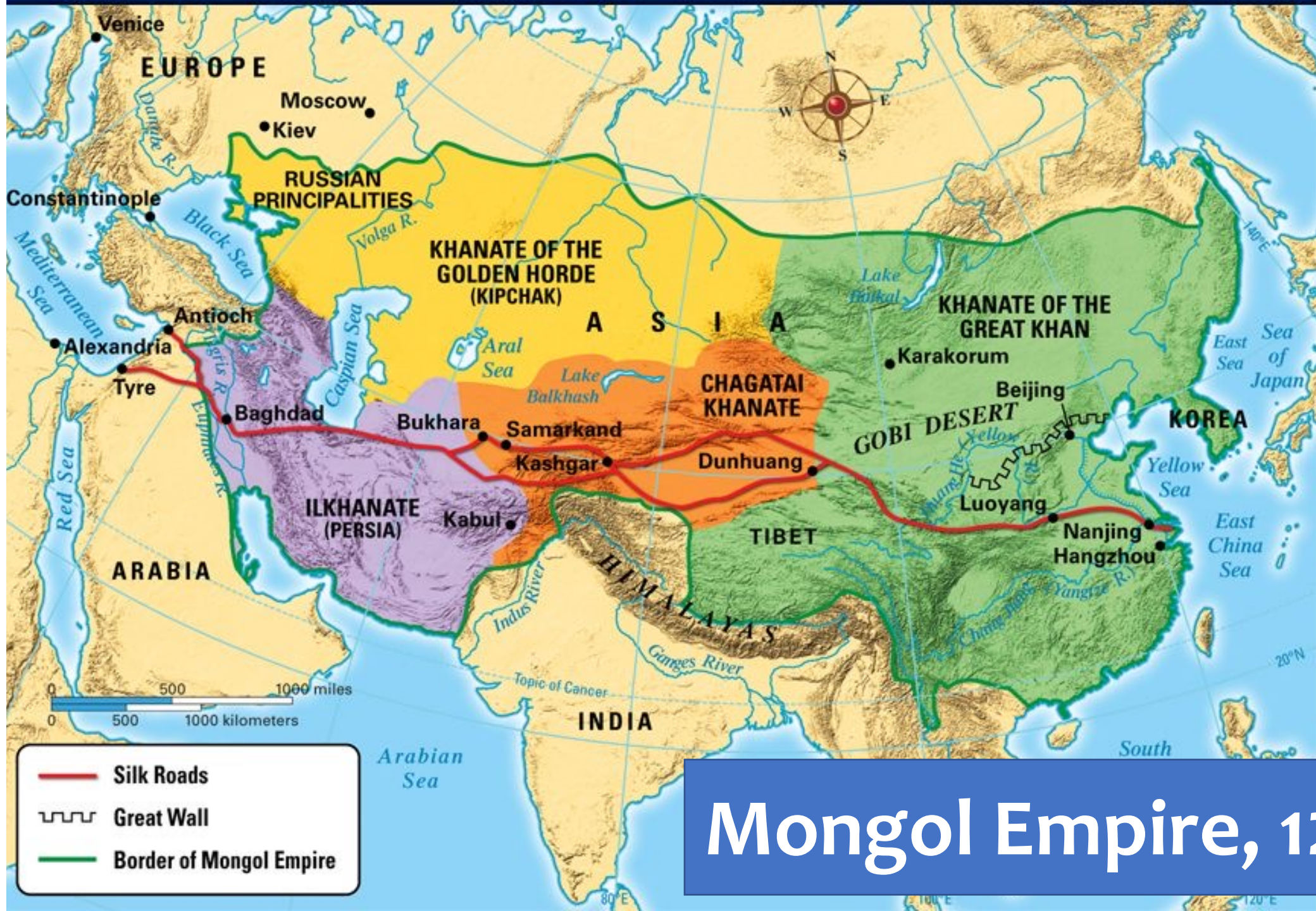


# Marco Polo and Kublai Khan



1275-1292





# Mongol Empire, 1294



# Marco Polo: Return to Venice (1295)



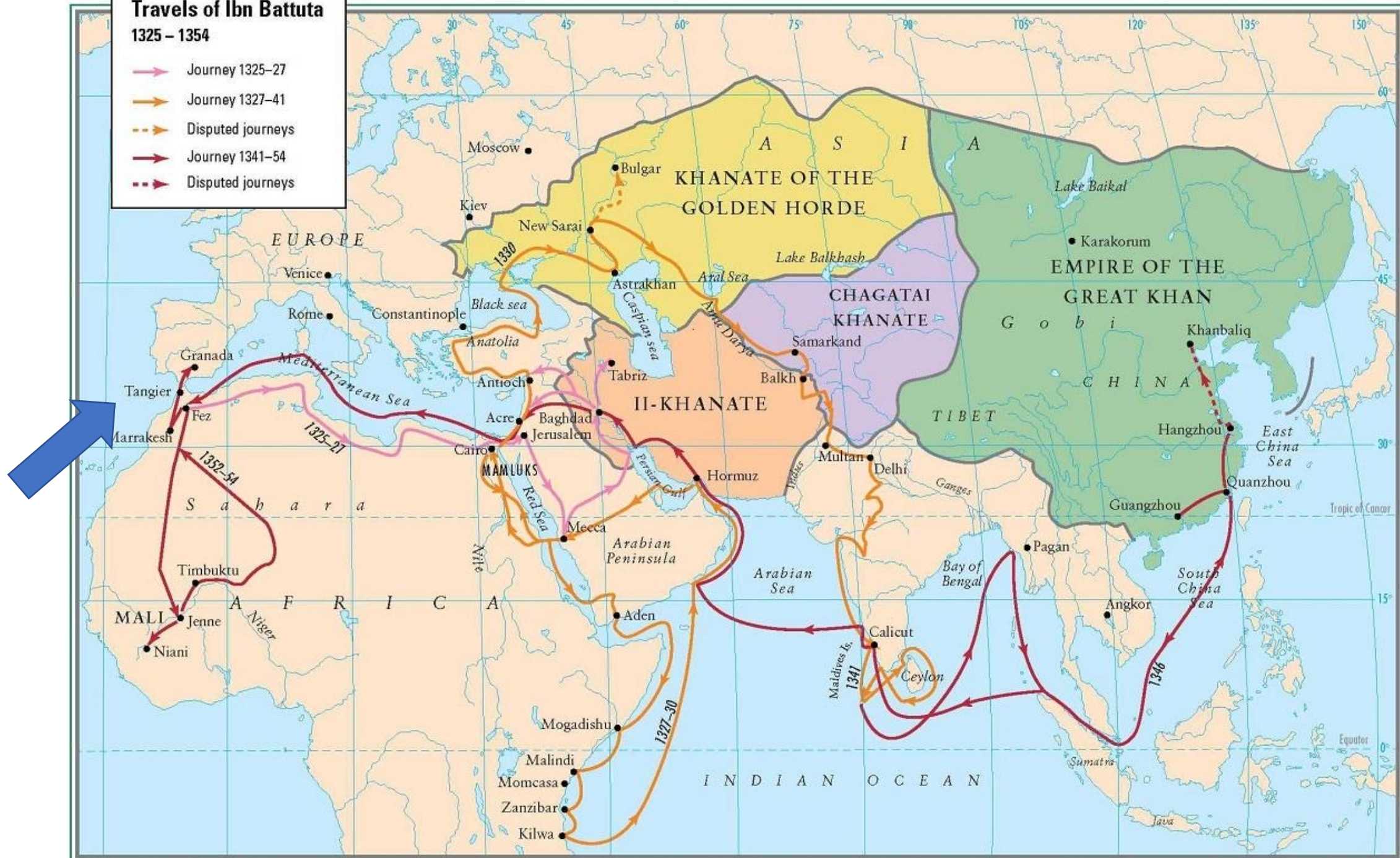
- Captured and taken prisoner in 1296
- Writes *Description of the World* or *Book of the Marvels of the World* in 1298

A page from an early 15<sup>th</sup> century version of Marco Polo's *Book of the Marvels of the World*

# Travels of Ibn Battuta

1325 – 1354

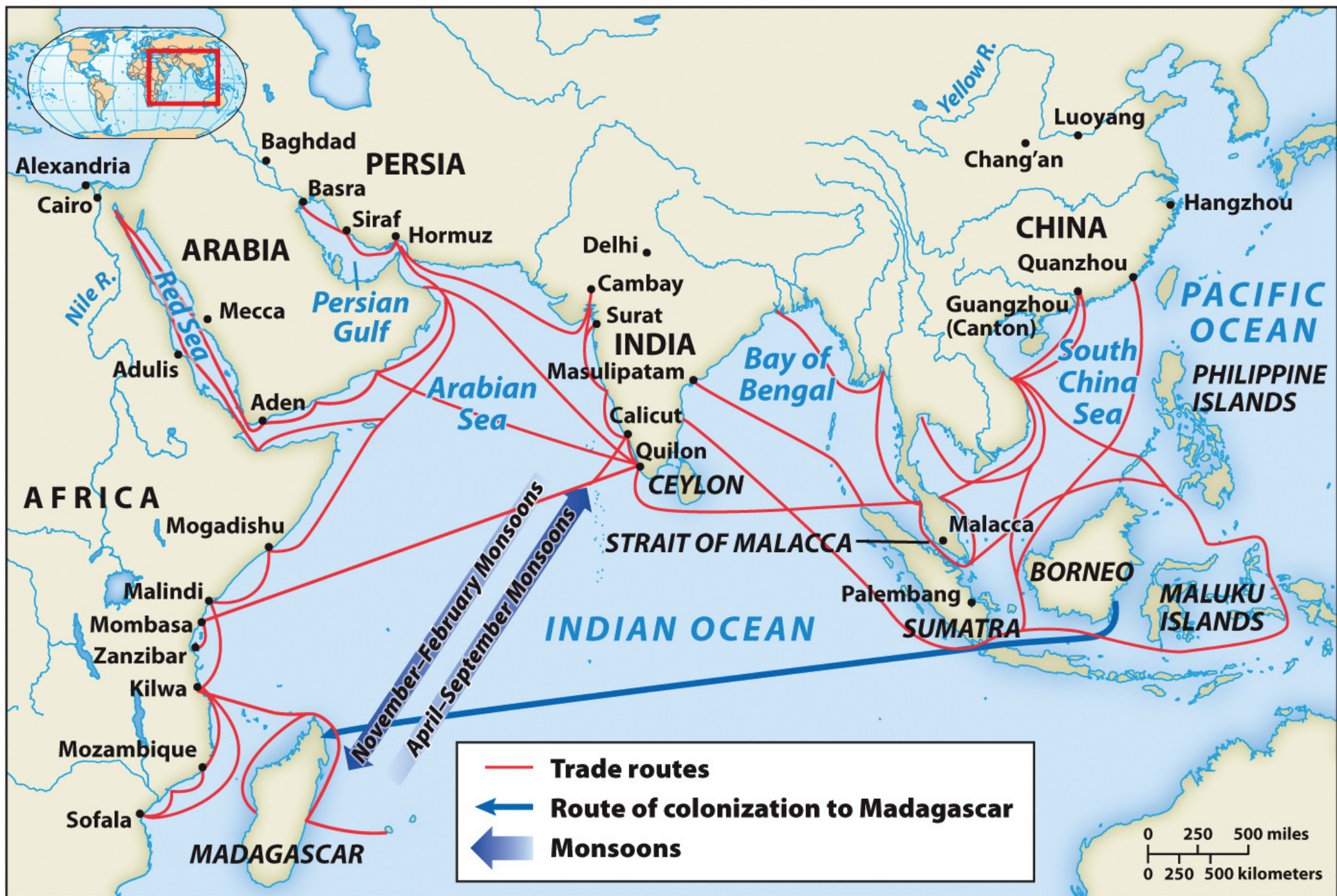
-  Journey 1325–27
-  Journey 1327–41
-  Disputed journeys
-  Journey 1341–54
-  Disputed journeys



# Ibn Battuta and Muhammad ibn Tughluq

- Work as a qadi (Islamic judge)
- Common language of Arabic

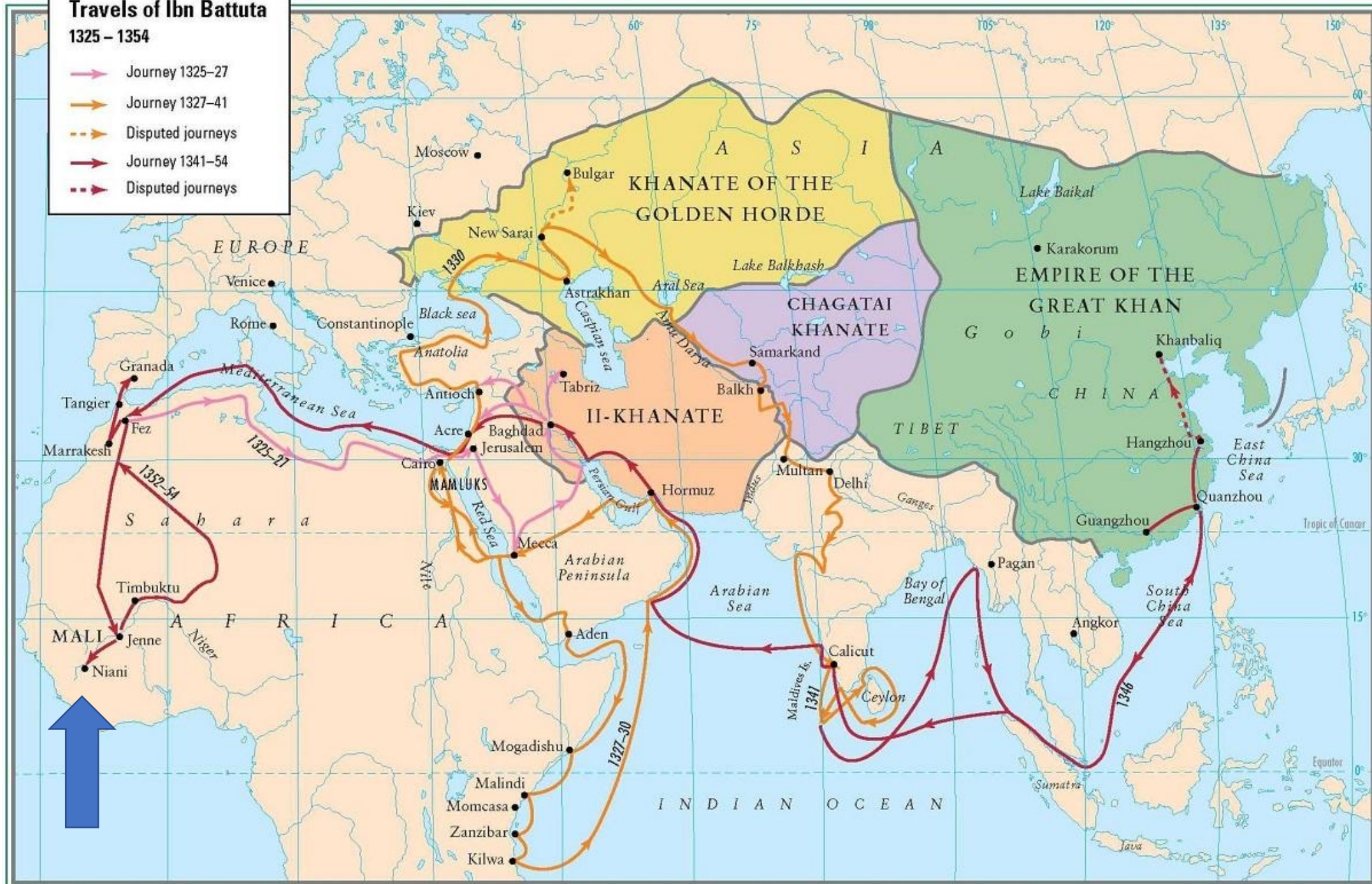




# Travels of Ibn Battuta

1325 – 1354

-  Journey 1325–27
-  Journey 1327–41
-  Disputed journeys
-  Journey 1341–54
-  Disputed journeys



Ibn Battuta's  
travel memoir, *A  
Masterpiece to  
Those Who  
Contemplate the  
Wonders of Cities  
and the Marvels of  
Travelling* (after  
1354)

وهبه الله بأسا وجود المبدع طاغيا ولا محتاجا وجعل بسيفه وسيفه لكل ضيقة اقراج  
(وبعد) فقد قضت العقول وحكم المعقول والمنقول بأن هذه الخلافة عليه المجاهدة  
للتوكلية الفارسية هي ظل الله الممدود على الانام وجبه الذي به الاعتصام وفي سلكه  
طاعته يجب الانتظام فهي التي أبرأت الدين عند اعتلاله وأعمدت سيف العدوان عند  
انسلاله وأصلحت الايام بعد فسادها ونفقت سوق العلم بعد كسادها وأوتحت طرق  
البر عند انهاجها وسكنت أقطار الارض عند ارتجاجها وأحيت سفينها كآرام بعد عاثها  
وأماتت رسوم المظالم بعد حياتها وأخذت نار الفتنة عند اشتعالها وتقتضت أحكام البغي  
عند استقلالها وشادت مباني الحق على عمد التقوى واستمسكت من التوكل على الله  
بالسبب الاقوى فلها العز الذي عقد تاجه على مفرق الجوزاء والمجد الذي جرد أذنيه  
على حجرة السماء والسعد الذي رد على الزمان غض شبابه والعدل الذي مد على أهل  
الايمان مديد أطنا به والجود الذي قطر سحابه اللجين والنضار والبأس الذي فيض  
نمامه الدم الموارد وانصر الذي نفق كتابه الاجل والتأييد الذي بعث غنائمه الدول  
والبطش الذي سق سفه العذل والاناة التي لا عا عندها الاما والحزم الذي بسدها

# Marco Polo's book with notes by Christopher Columbus

tissimū bz qui nulli tributari<sup>o</sup> ē. **Boies** insule ydolatre  
 et oēs nude ābulant mares et femine s̄ quilibz verecū  
 opit p̄ano vno. Nullū bladū h̄nt excepto riso. **Carnib<sup>o</sup>**  
 so et lacte viuūt habūdanciā h̄nt seminū solūmō de quil  
 oleū faciūt h̄nt biricios meliores mūdi qui ibi crescūt. **Li**  
 nū eciā h̄nt de arborib<sup>o</sup> de quib<sup>o</sup> dcm̄ ē sup̄ in regno sama  
 rā. In hac insula lapides p̄ciosi inueniūt qui dicūt **Rubini**  
 qui i regionib<sup>o</sup> alijs nō inueniūt vel h̄nt. **Multi** enī eciā  
 saphiri et topacij et amatiste ibi sunt multiq; alij lapides p̄  
 ciosi. **Rex** huius insule habet pulchriorē rubinū qui vnq̄  
 fuit visus in hoc mūdo habet enim vni<sup>o</sup> palme longitudi  
 nē et ad mensurā grossicie brachij boīs. **Est** āt splendi<sup>o</sup>  
 sup̄ modū omni macula carens adeo vt ignis ardens vide  
 atur esse. **Dagn<sup>o</sup> kaam** **Lublay** nuncios suos direxit ad  
 illū rogans vt p̄fatū lapidē illi donaret et ip̄e donaret ei  
 valoxē vnus civitatis. **Qui** mō it q̄ lapis ille suoz erat añ  
 cessozū nulli eū vnq̄ homini daret. **Hui<sup>o</sup>** insule boies bel  
 licosi non sunt sed valde viles. **Quando** autē bella cū aliq  
 bus habent de alienis p̄tibz stipendiarios vocant et spe  
 cialiter farracenos.

## De regno maabar Capitulum xxiiij.

Utra insulā seylā ad miliaria xl inuenit maabar q̄ ma  
 ior india nūcupat. **Nō** autē ē insula s̄ terra firma. In  
 hac puincia quiq; reges sūt. **Provincia** ē nobilissima et ditis  
 sima sup̄ modū. In p̄mo hui<sup>o</sup> puincie rex ē noiē **Sendeba**  
 i quo regno sūt margarite i copia maxiā. In mari enī hui<sup>o</sup>  
 puincie ē maris brachiū seu sinus inē firmā terrā et insulā  
 q̄dā vbi nō est aquaz p̄fūdites vltra decem vel duodecā  
 passus et alicubi vltra duos. **Ibi** inueniūt margarite sup̄  
 decē. **Mercatores** enī diuersi societates adinvice faciunt et  
 h̄nt naues magnas et puas boiesq; cōducunt qui descen  
 dūt ad p̄fundū aquarū et capiunt cōchilia in quibus sunt.

culo puidetur cōducunt negociatores magos quosda qui  
 dicūtur **Abrayama** qui cū incātionibus suis et arte dy  
 abolica cogunt et stupefaciunt pisces illos ita vt nēmine  
 possint ledere. **Et** quia huiusmodi piscacio de die et nō de  
 nocte fit magi illi de die incātionibus faciunt quos sero p̄  
 nocte dissolunt. **Timent** enim quis furtim sine negociato  
 rū licencia mare descendat et accipiat margaritas. **Fures**  
 aut metuentes in mare ascendere nō attemptant nec alijs  
 alijs inuenitur qui sciat huiusmodi incantaciones facere  
 nisi illi abrayama qui a negociatozib<sup>o</sup> sūt cōducti. **Dec** at  
 piscacio i mari fit p̄ totū mensem aprilis vsq; ad mediū mē  
 sis may et tūc de margaritis illis bētur innumera multitu  
 do quas negociatores postmodū diffundūt p̄ orbem. **De**  
 negociatores aut qui hanc piscacionē faciūt et emunt a rege  
 de omnibus margaritis solūmō decima p̄tē solumit. **In**  
 cantatozibus aut qui stupefaciunt dant de omnibus vige  
 simā p̄tem piscatozibus eciā optime puidetur. **A** medio  
 vero may vlteri<sup>o</sup> nō recipiuntur ibidē sed in loco alio qui ab  
 isto p̄ccc miliaria distat h̄ntur margarite in mari p̄ totum  
 mēsem septēbris vsq; ad mediū mensem octobris. **Totus**  
 huius puincie p̄plus omni tempore nudus incedit p̄ano  
 tū vno verecūdia opit. **Rex** eciā huius regni nudus vadit  
 vt alij sed ad collū defert torquē aureā saphiris smaragdō  
 et rubinis alijsq; p̄ciosissimis lapidibus vndiq; coop̄tā  
 q̄ torques est maximū p̄cij supra modū. **Similiter** eciā ad  
 collū eius torda de serico pendet in qua sūt centū et quatuor  
 lapides p̄ciosi margarite videlicet grossissime et rubini.  
**Oportet** enim cū singulis diebus centū et quatuor quōdes  
 dicere de mane ad deozū suozum reuerenciā et de sero si

hic inuenit saphiri  
 Saphiri / topaci /  
 hic ē Rubinū  
 vniū palmi  
 p̄ h̄brez / mirabili

hic inuenit mar  
 garite i copia maxi  
 maris brachij /  
 rarius mag

in cantaciones  
 i q̄ t̄p̄e p̄f̄ra  
 p̄v̄le /  
 Stabim̄  
 callis t̄p̄e  
 tot quō aureā  
 lapidū p̄ciosissim  
 p̄v̄le / 10 q / may  
 rubini /

# Al Safar

*In the footsteps of Ibn Battuta*

He first began his voyage by exploring the lands of the Middle East. Thereafter he sailed down the Red Sea to Mecca. He crossed the huge Arabian Desert and traveled to Iraq and Iran. In 1330, he set off again, down the Red Sea to Aden and then to Tanzania. Then in 1332, Ibn Battuta decided to visit India. He was greeted open heartedly by the Sultan of Delhi.

[Start the Journey](#)



Discover

Tw Fb In

