

Early Islamic Civilization and African Kingdoms

Timeline Cards 101



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Medieval Islamic Empires

Timeline Cards



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Introduction: CHAPTER 1



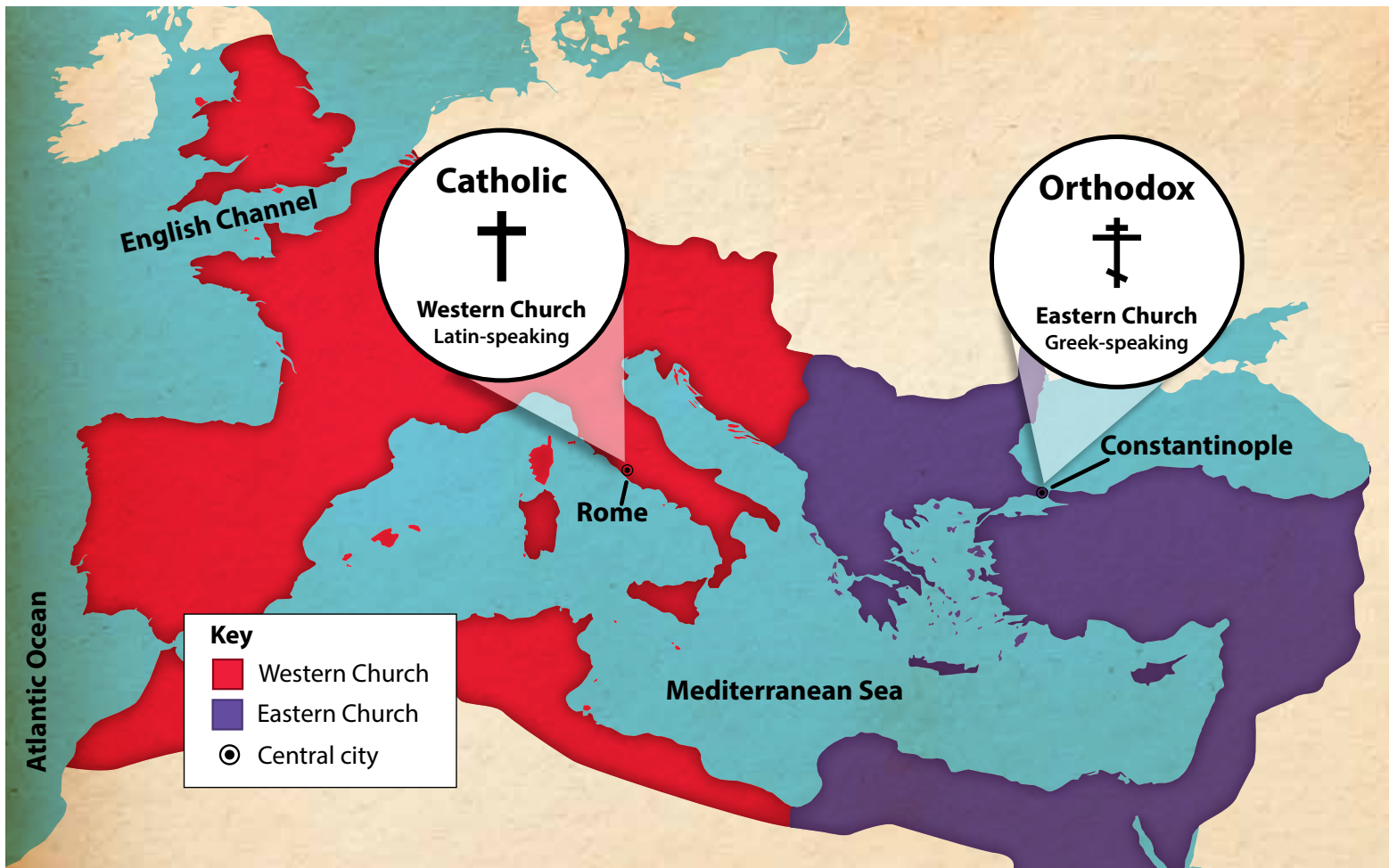
After the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, the power of the pope increased throughout medieval Europe.

Introduction: CHAPTER 1



Hagia Sophia, or Church of the Holy Wisdom, was built in the 500s CE in Constantinople as the main cathedral for the Eastern Empire.

Introduction: CHAPTER 1



In 1054 CE, a split occurred in the Church in the Eastern and Western Empires.

CHAPTER 1: The Pillars of Islam



In 610 CE, Muhammad had his first vision of an angel speaking to him as God's messenger.

Big Question: Within the religion of Islam, who is Muhammad?

CHAPTER 2: Muhammad

The Arabian Peninsula

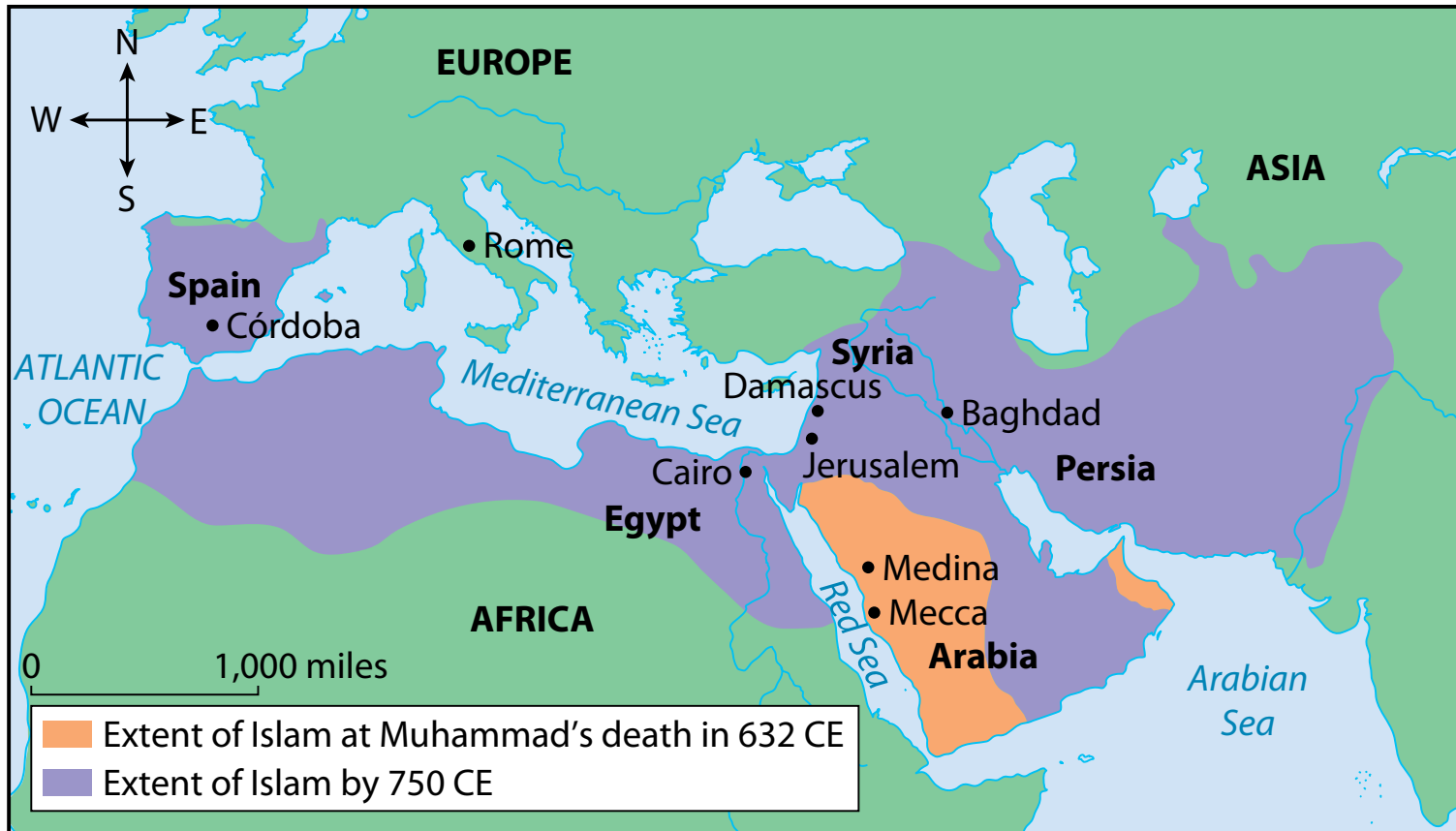


In 622 CE, Muhammad and his followers escaped to Medina (the Hegira).

Big Question: What does Muhammad's decision regarding the replacement of the holy stone reveal about his character?

CHAPTER 3: Islamic Expansion

The Spread of Islam



Between 632 CE and 750 CE, Islam spread to the borders of India and China in the east, through northern Africa, and into Spain.

Big Question: Why was the flight to Medina the start of a new period in the history of Islam?

CHAPTER 4: Islamic Culture



750–1200 CE: Europeans became aware of Islamic knowledge, especially in medicine and mathematics.

Big Question: How did the Islamic Empire contribute to the development of Western knowledge and culture?

CHAPTER 4: Islamic Culture

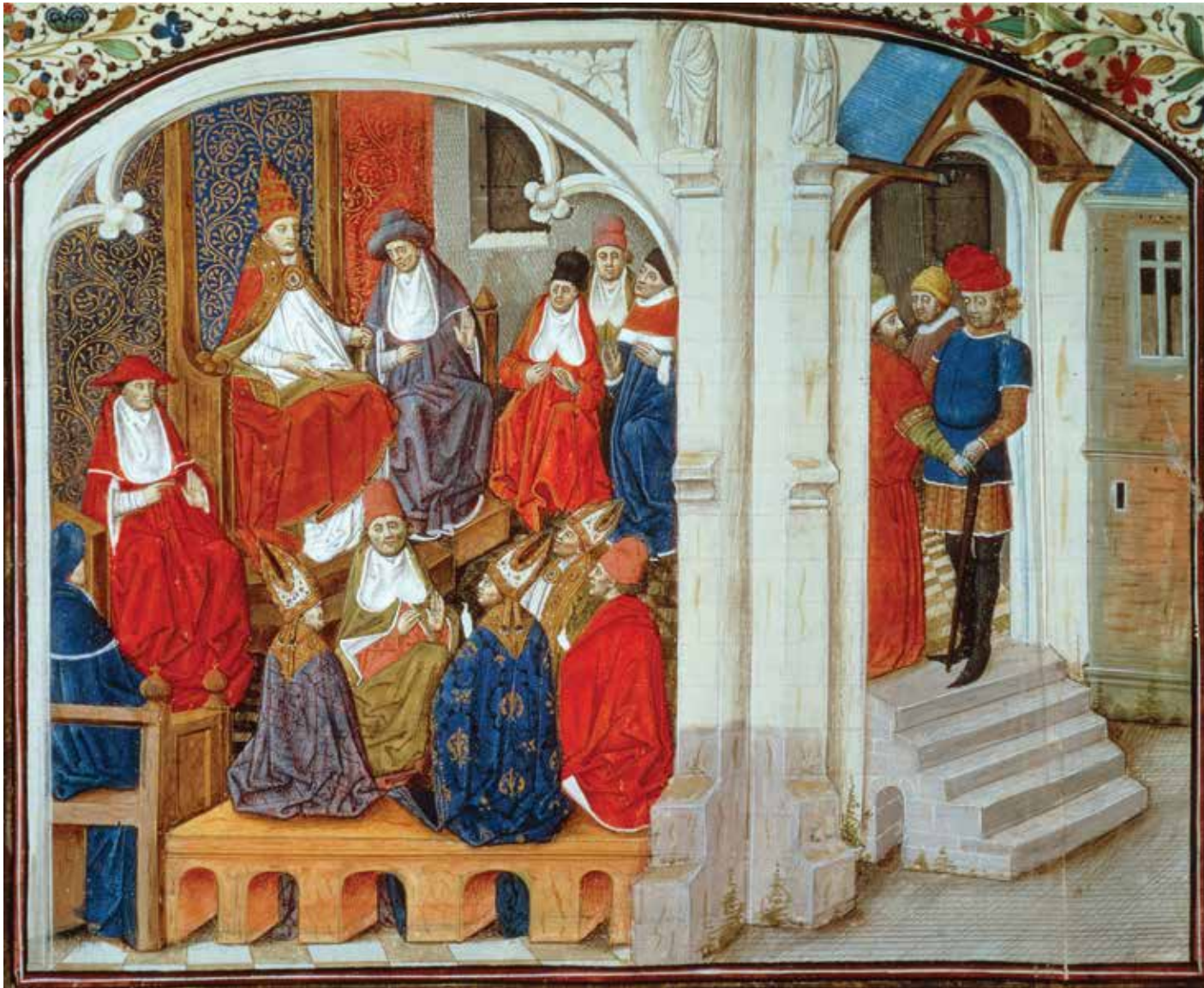


The distinctive features of Islamic art and architecture were introduced to Europeans.



Big Question: How did the Islamic Empire contribute to the development of Western knowledge and culture?

CHAPTER 5: The Crusades



Pope Urban II called on Christians to recapture the Holy Land during the First Crusade (1096–1099 CE).

Big Question: What events caused the First Crusade?

CHAPTER 5: The Crusades

In 1187 CE, Saladin reclaimed Jerusalem.



Big Question: What events caused the First Crusade?

CHAPTER 5: The Crusades



In 1192 CE, at the end of the Third Crusade, Richard the Lionhearted and Saladin arrived at a compromise regarding the Holy Land.

Big Question: What events caused the First Crusade?

CHAPTER 5: The Crusades



In 1453 CE, the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and renamed it Istanbul. They converted the church Hagia Sophia into a mosque.

Big Question: What events caused the First Crusade?

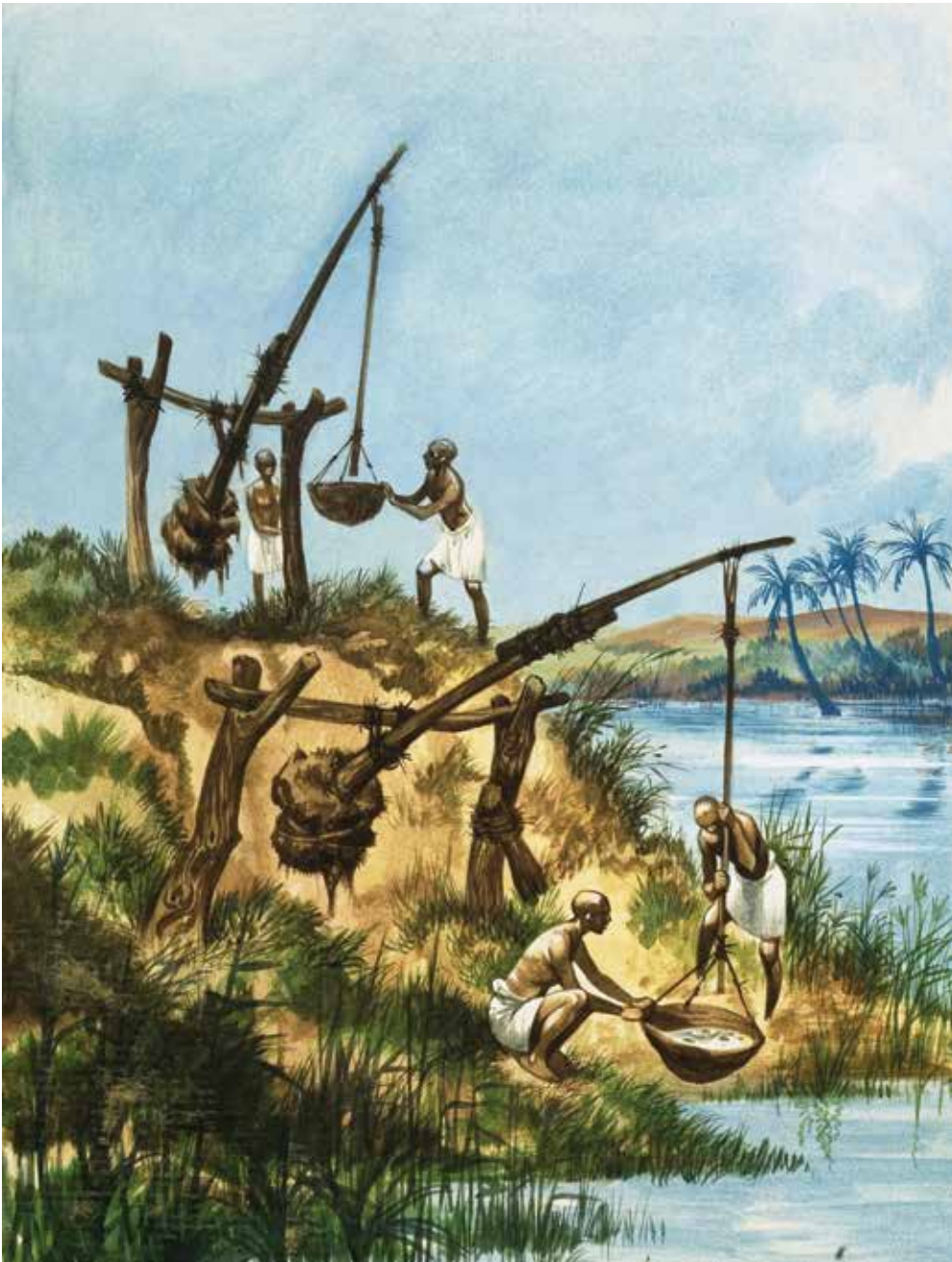
Early and Medieval African Kingdoms

Timeline Cards



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CHAPTER 1: The Geographic Setting



The ancient Egyptian civilization began around 3150 BCE and lasted thousands of years, thanks to the fertile land of the Nile River.

Big Question: How might the geography of Africa have influenced the development of early African kingdoms and empires?

CHAPTER 2: The Kingdoms of Kush and Aksum



1500–1000 BCE: The Egyptian Empire spread to include the rich trading center of Kush.

Big Question: How did trade contribute to the rise of the Kush and Aksum kingdoms?

CHAPTER 2: The Kingdoms of Kush and Aksum

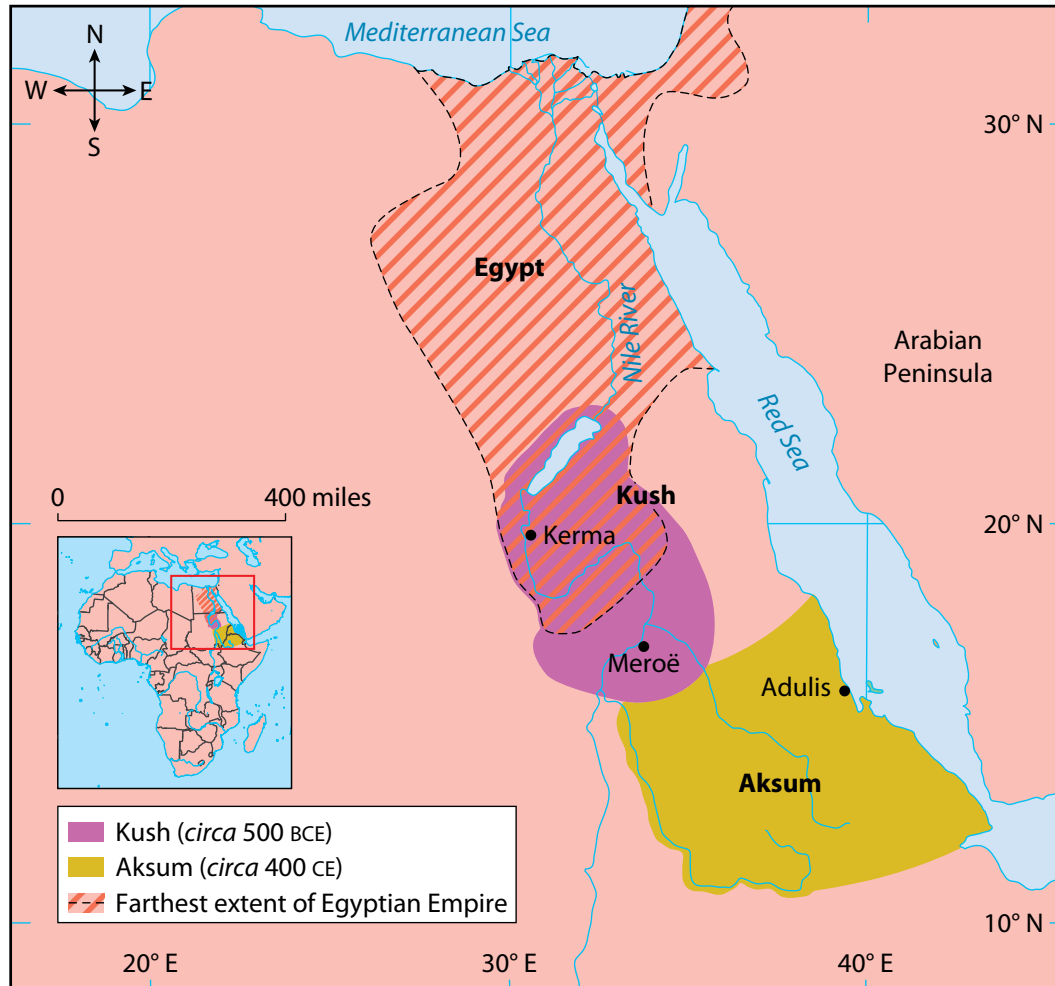


730–591 BCE: The Kushites defeated and ruled the Egyptians for 150 years. In 591, after another defeat by the Egyptians, the Kushites moved their capital to Meroë. Kushite kings were buried in these pyramids.

Big Question: How did trade contribute to the rise of the Kush and Aksum kingdoms?

CHAPTER 2: The Kingdoms of Kush and Aksum

The Kingdoms of Egypt, Kush, and Aksum



350 CE: The kingdom of Kush ended when it was attacked by its southern neighbor, Aksum.

Big Question: How did trade contribute to the rise of the Kush and Aksum kingdoms?

CHAPTER 3: Trans-Saharan Trade



700s CE: In the 700s, when Arabs of the eastern Mediterranean conquered North Africa and Spain, trade routes were extended even farther. The caravans also helped to transport both goods and new ideas from the East to Spain, and beyond.

Big Question: How did trade help spread ideas?

CHAPTER 4: Ghana, Land of Gold



300–1200s CE:
Ghana became
very rich and
powerful by
controlling the
gold-salt trade.

Big Question: Why was salt almost as valuable as gold during this time?

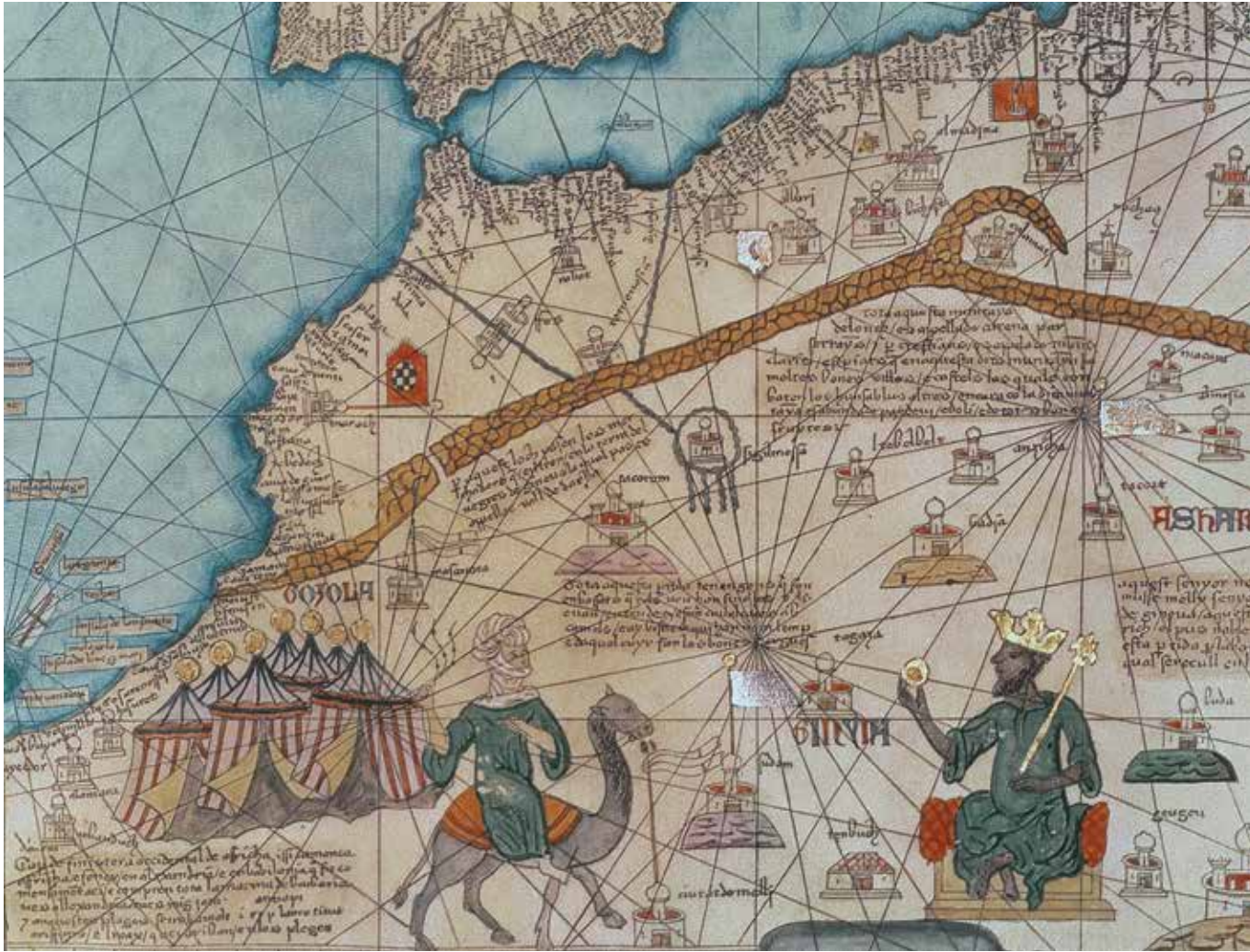
CHAPTER 5: Mali and Sundiata Keita



1230–1255: Sundiata became a powerful leader in the empire of Mali.

Big Question: Why might legendary stories have sprung up around Sundiata?

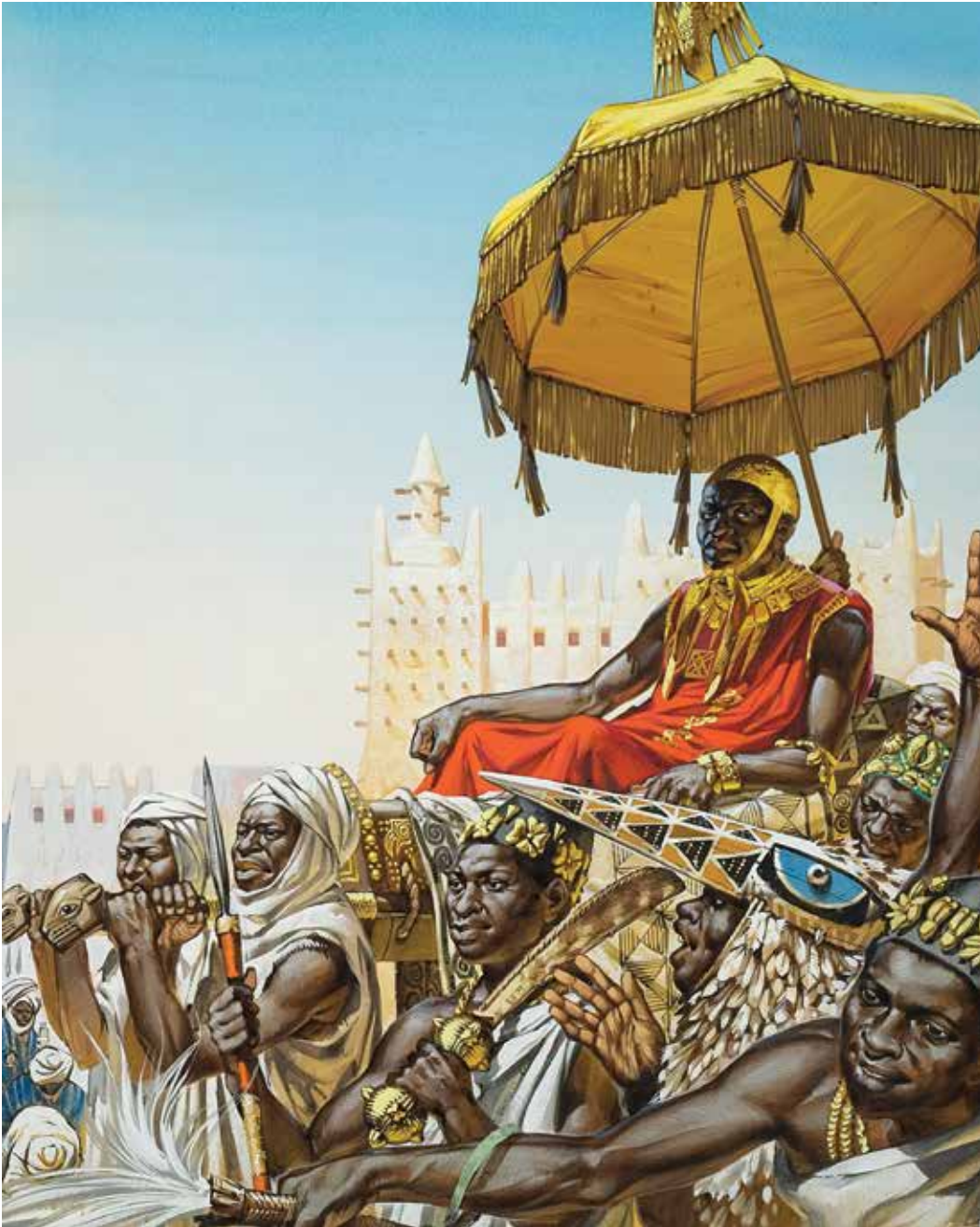
CHAPTER 6: Mansa Musa and His Pilgrimage



1307–1332: During his rule, Mansa Musa expanded the empire of Mali and made it even more powerful.

Big Question: What was so extraordinary about Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

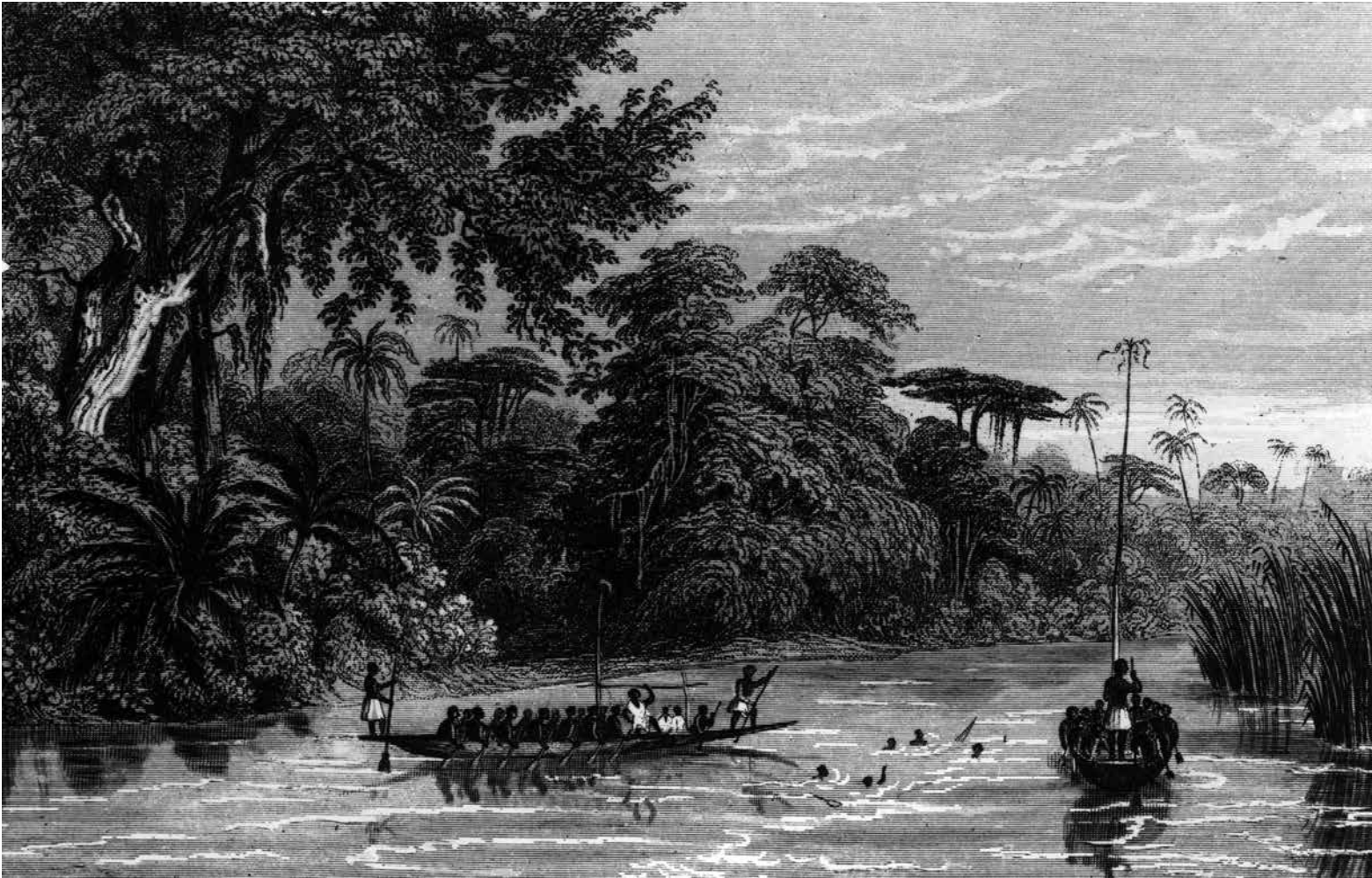
CHAPTER 6: Mansa Musa and His Pilgrimage



1324: During his pilgrimage to and from Mecca, Mansa Musa lavished gold upon many people.

Big Question: What was so extraordinary about Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

CHAPTER 7: Songhai and Askia Muhammad



1461–Early 1600s:
The Songhai
Empire was
centered
around the
Niger River.

Big Question: As Askia Muhammad expanded his empire, how did Islam grow within it?

CHAPTER 7: Songhai and Askia Muhammad

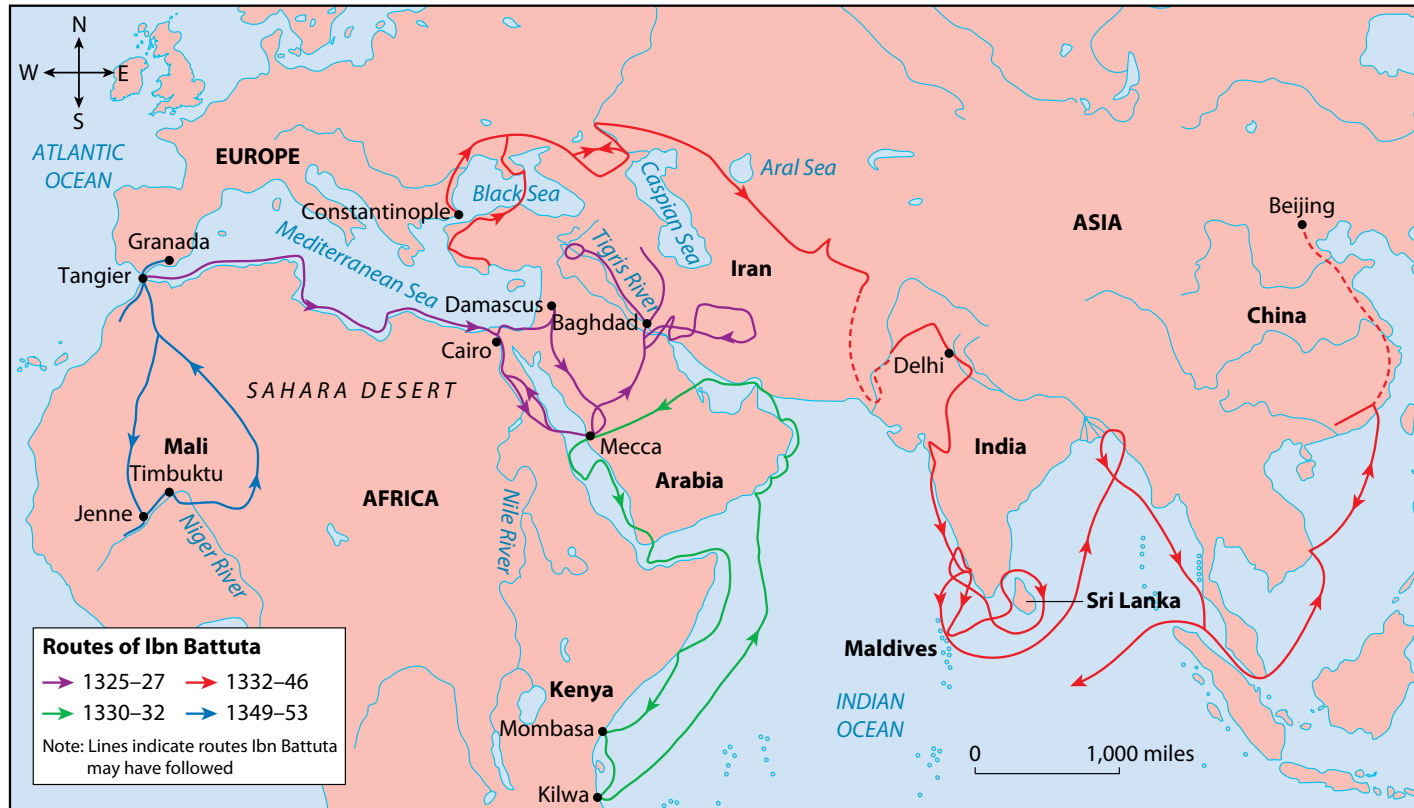


1493–1538: During the rule of Askia Muhammad, Islam spread throughout the Songhai Empire. Askia Muhammad's tomb is still an important historical site today.

Big Question: As Askia Muhammad expanded his empire, how did Islam grow within it?

CHAPTER 8: The Travels of Ibn Battuta

Ibn Battuta's Travels



1320s–1350s: Ibn Battuta traveled extensively throughout the medieval Muslim world. He published a book of his travels called *Rihlah*.

Big Question: Why were the travels of Ibn Battuta so extraordinary for the time in which he lived?

Medieval Islamic Empires

Subject Matter Expert

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Early and Medieval African Kingdoms

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