

The Emergence of Islam

“New religions do not emerge in times of tranquility and prosperity,”

Anatoly Khazanov,
“Muhammad and Jenghiz Khan Compared.
The Religious Factor in World Empire Building”,
Comparative Study of Society and History, 1993

Sources

- *The Formation of Islam: Religion and Society in the Near East, 600-1800* by Jonathan Berkey. Cambridge University Press, 2003.
- *The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Amana Publications, 2001.
- *Muhammad* by Maxime Rodinson. New York Press, 1980.
- “Muhammad and Jenghiz Khan Compared: The Religious Factor in World Empire Building,” by Anatoly Khazanov. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, vol. 35, no. 3 (July, 1993), pp. 461-479
- *100 Myths About the Middle East*, Fred Halliday. University of California Press, 2005.
- *The Rise of Historical Writing Among the Arabs* by A.A. Duri. Princeton University Press, 1960.

Emergence of Islam

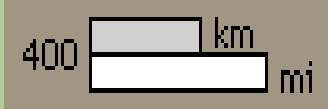
- Important Dates in establishment of Islam
- Jahaliyyah (Time of Ignorance) – pre-Islamic Arabia and “environs”
- Life of Prophet Muhammad, founder of Islam
- Qur’an and Hadiths
- Five Pillars of Islamic Belief and Practice

Important Dates in the Establishment of Islam

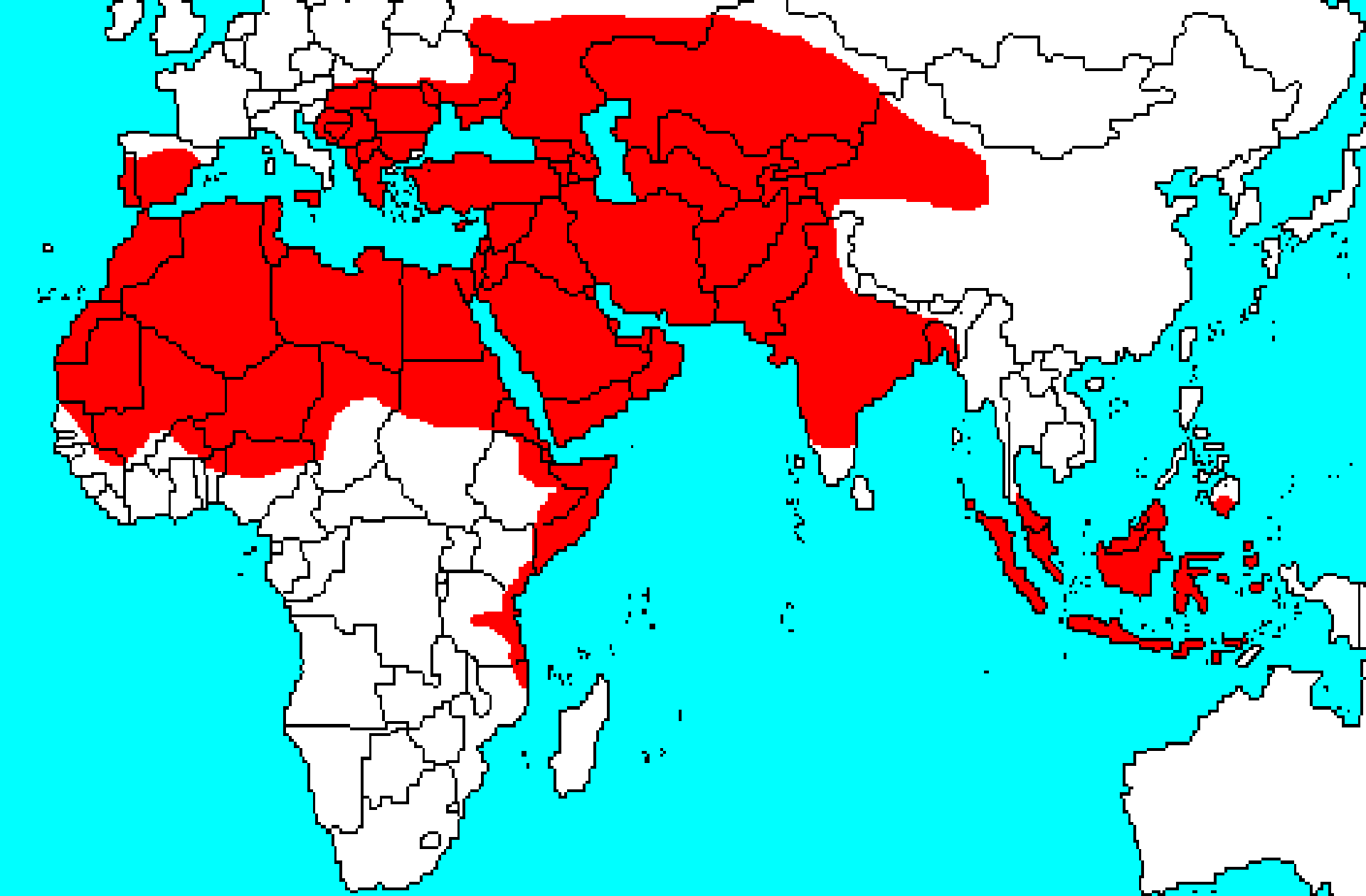
- 570-632 – Life of Prophet Muhammad
- 610 – Muhammad receives first revelation
- 622 – Hijra from Mecca to Medina
- 624 – Battle of Badr against the Quraysh
- 653 – Qur'an written







632 (Death of Muhammad) 656 733



Areas at one time under Muslim rule

Jahiliyyah – Time of Ignorance, pre-Islamic Arabia and “environs”

- Emergence of mercantile society in Mecca and class divisions.
- Trade disruptions. War between Byzantines and Sassanids to the north prevented free movement of trade caravans, negatively impacting the economy of Arabia.
- Climate change. Fifty-year drought
- Theological drought. No dominant religion in own language and culture.

Prophet Muhammad

Influences –

- Family
- Meccan politics
- Social class
- Economy of Arabia
- Religions – Hanifiyyeh, Jews

Qur'an

- Universal message
- Includes prophets and others from Hebrew and Christian sacred texts
- Beginning of transformation from oral to written culture
- Written in context of tribal codes
- Adheres to geography of desert
- Addresses family and social issues resulting from war

The
Faith or
Shahada.
There is no God
but Allah; his
prophet

M
o
h
a
m
m
e
d

The
Prayer or
Salat. Facing
Mecca, Muslim
pray at dawn
noon, 4pm

6 &
b
e
d
t
i
m
e

The
Alms or
Zakat. One
Must give to
the poor &
needy

few
C
h
a
r
i
t
y

The
Fast or
Sawm. From
dusk to dawn
for 1 month
Muslims

fast.
R
a
m
a
d
a
n

The
Hadj At
least once, a
Muslim must
go to Mec-
ca on a

Pil
g
r
i
m
a
g
a