Chapter 3: History of the Islamic World, Answer Key

Chapter Opener
Page 64-65

MAP ZONE

1. The Blue mosque was located in Constantinople.
2. Answers will vary. Students should reference the map on page 64-65 as well as previous material to explain how Islam helped to bond people in such different locations together.

Section 1

Page 67
People developed two ways of life in Arabia. Nomads, who lived in tents, traveled across the deserts in search of food and water for their animals. Arabs lived a more settled life, making their homes in oases where they could farm, eventually growing into towns.

Student should appropriately designate the figures that are nomads and townspeople. Those in the back of the image, on camels, are most like nomads, while those in the front of the image may be the townspeople. Explanations about how the student identified these figures may vary.

Page 68
Before he died, Muhammad had almost 22 years to spend spreading his message.

Page 69
Islam spread throughout Arabia as more people began to follow Muhammad's teachings. Muhammad was invited to move from Mecca to Medina. Eventually his teachings were accepted throughout the region.

Section 2-

Page 71
Answers will vary. Students may suggest that the children are studying the Qur'an in a mosque, school or at another Islamic institution.

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Chapter 3: History of the Islamic World
Answer Key, Page 2

Page 71, continued
The Qur'an describes Muslim acts of worship, guidelines for moral behavior and rules for social life, and is considered extremely important to all Muslims.

Page 72
The five pillars show that Muslims should treat other people in a way that is generous and respectful.

Page 73
The Sunnah forms the basis for rules about how to treat others, and how to conduct relations in business and government.
The purpose of Islamic law is to provide important guides for how Muslims should live, with no distinction between religious beliefs and daily life.

Page 74-75

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

1. Muslims journey to Mecca from places such as Africa, Europe, the Americas, as well as Southwest and Southeast Asia.
2. Mecca is the place where Muhammad lived and taught, and therefore this city is the holiest in Islam, a place where many pilgrims travel to pray.

Section 3-

Page 77
As Muslim armies conquered new territories, Muslim rulers took control of the governments and established a new Islamic dynasty.

Page 78
Trade also affected the spread of Islam by bringing together people of many cultures and creating wealth, supporting great cultural development in Muslim cities.

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Answer Key, Page 3

Page 79

1. Constantinople was the heart of the Ottoman Empire.
2. Istanbul was a good location for the empire's capital because it was at the meeting point between Europe and Asia.

Page 80

MAP ZONE

1. The Ottomans and the Uzbeks advanced into Safavid territory.
2. The Ottomans were a strong force and their advance on Esfahan, at the heart of the empire, threatened the Safavids.

Page 81

The Ottomans trained a great army, composed of Christian boys from conquered towns. This army used weaponry and gunpowder to conquer lands from Eastern Europe to North Africa and Arabia.

MAP ZONE

1. Calcutta was added to the Mughal Empire between the years 1530 - 1605.
2. The Himalayas and the Hindu Kush acted as natural barriers for the northern Mughal Empire.

Section 4-

Page 83

In the fields of science and medicine, Muslims made much new advancement. They built the world's first pharmacy, hospitals, learned the cures for many diseases, and recorded medical knowledge in an encyclopedia.

Page 84

Close-Up

Answers will vary. Students should articulately reference the images and captions on page 84 to successfully explain why he or she thinks the Blue Mosque is so elaborate.

Page 85
Calligraphy, or decorative writing, and tall towers called minarets, from which Muslims are called to prayer, are two examples of Muslim artistic achievement.

Page 86

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

Practice

1. The major ideas of the outline are Literature and Visual Arts. These topics are marked with the roman numerals “I” and “II”.
2. Poetry and Short Stories are listed to support the Literature topic.
3. The main topics in the outline are the titles of the sections.

Apply
Student’s outlines should reflect an accurate representation of the material in the section and should be listed and organized in a manner that is appropriate to the lesson on outlining on page 86.