

## ISLAM 6

### The CALIPHATE : ZENITH and DISINTEGRATION

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The BYZANTINE EMPIRE (the Eastern Roman Empire)

- Emperor Leo III (r. 717 - 741) = *iconoclasm*
  - Emperor Constantine V (r. 741 - 775)
  - Empress Irene (r. 780 - 802) = *latria* and *dulia*
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The Umayyad Dynasty (661 – 750 AD)

MU'AWIYA Umayyad (r. 661 – 680) from the Quraysh tribe

- leader of the Sunnis
- moves capital of the Caliphate to DAMASCUS

The Abbasid Dynasty (750 – 1258 AD)

The Abbasid family descended from Abbas, an uncle of Mohammed

The Abu Muslim revolt (747 > )

Abu al-Abbas as-Saffah / the “Shedder of Blood” (r. 749 – 754)

-first Abbasid caliph

-last Umayyad caliph (Marwan II) killed (750)

-flight of surviving Umayyad prince to Spain

al-Mansur (r. 754 – 775) / 2<sup>nd</sup> Abbasid caliph

-BAGDAD (near Babylon)

-great Shia / Shi'ite center

HARUN al-RASHID (763 / r. 786 – 809) / 5<sup>th</sup> Abbasid caliph  
-ZUBAIDA (his Persian wife)

-the BARMACIDE family (Barmaki) / the death of Ja'far al-Barmaki  
-Byzantine Empress Irene

-the HOUSE of WISDOM (800s - 1200s) in BAGDAD  
-one of the great Islamic intellectual centers

al-AMIN (707 / r. 809 - 813)  
-siege of Bagdad (812 - 813)

al-MA'MUN (786 / r. 813 - 833)

The height of Islamic civilization (800s to early 900s AD) = “the Islamic Golden Age”  
-great advances in mathematics, astronomy, medicine and the arts

### The RISE of the SELJUK TURKS in the ABBASID CALIPHATE

Oghuz tribes brought into Abbasid service (late 800s)

TOGHRUL BEG (c. 990 / r. 1037 – 1063)

-captures Bagdad (1055)  
-proclaims himself  
    -*sultan* (“holder of power” / prince)  
    -*shahan-shah* (“king of kings” / emperor)

-proclaims the SELJUK Dynasty (named after his grandfather)  
    > SELJUK TURKS

AVICENNA (c. 980 – 1037)  
-the “Floating Man”

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Christian, Jewish and Persian (non-Muslim) subjects  
were called *dhimmi* subjects > “the protected ones”  
and they were obligated to pay a poll tax, the *jizya*

Diwan / Divan = a council of advisors to the Caliph  
Wazir / Vizier = the prime minister of the Caliph

The RISE of the SELJUK TURKS in the ABBASID CALIPHATE (continued)

ALP ARSLAN (1029 / r. 1063 - 1072) = “Heroic Lion”

-invasion of Byzantium (1068 - 1071)

MALIK SHAH (1055 / r. 1079 – 1092)

-capture of Jerusalem -- and the Holy Land (1079)

-a new calendar (the Jalali calendar, still used in Iran, Afghanistan and among Kurdish people today)

-establishes Seljuk capital to ancient Persian ISFAHAN

“The OLD MAN of the MOUNTAIN” (ALAOUDIN)

OMAR KHAYYAM (1048 - 1131)

-*The Rubaiyat* (the quatrains)

The CRUSADES (1096 – 1272)

-Pope Urban II at the Council of Clermont (1095)

**-First Crusade** (1096 – 1099)

-the Latin Kingdoms

-the Military orders

-Knights of St. John (the Hospitalers)

-Knights of the Temple of Solomon (the Templars)

-the Teutonic Knights

**-Second Crusade** (1147 – 1149)

-Louis VII and Queen Eleanor of France

-the plundering of Constantinople

SALADIN (c. 1137 – 1193 / member of a KURDISH tribe)

-Salah ad-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub (“Righteous of Faith, Joseph, son of Job”)

-dramatic struggle between Amalric I, Latin King of Jerusalem

vs. Shawar, Vizier of the Egyptian Fatimid Caliph

vs. Shirkuh, the Seljuk governor of Syria

-Saladin takes over forces of his uncle, Shirkuh (1169)

-Saladin takes over as Sultan of Egypt (1171)

-the Ayyubite Dynasty (1171 – 1250)

- Saladin unites Mesopotamian, Syrian, Palestinian and Egyptian Moslem lands (1174 – 1186)
- attacks upon Crusader kingdoms and their collapse (1187)
  - the Battle of Hattin (near Tiberius)
- Third Crusade** (1189 – 1192)
  - Richard the Lion Heart, King of England (r. 1189 – 1199)
  - Philip Augustus, King of France (r. 1180 – 1223)
  - Friederich Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor (r. 1152 – 1190)
- concessions and conclusion (1192)
- death of Saladin (1193)

#### The final Crusades

- Fourth Crusade (1202 – 1204)
  - led by the Republic of Venice
- Children's Crusade (1212)
- the Fifth through Ninth Crusades (1217 – 1272)
- the Fall of Acre (1291)

#### Invasion of Central Asia and Europe by the Mongols (mid 1200s)

- Genghis Khan or Jenghiz Khan (Temujin / c. 1167 – 1227)
  - grandsons:
    - Khublai Khan (c. 1215 – 1294) / conquest of Song China
    - Hulagu Khan (c. 1256 - 1265)
      - siege of Bagdad (1258) and end of the Abbasid Dynasty

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