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

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-SAFAAH / 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) / 2nd Abbasid caliph
- BAGDAD (near Babylon)
  - great Shia / Shi’ite center
HARUN al-RASHID  (763 / r. 786 – 809) / 5th 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”

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” (ALAODIN)

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 Yosuf 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

Please feel free to email me with questions at nhohmann@sfcm.edu