# Unit 1 - The Global Tapestry

## Topic 1.2 - Developments in Dar al-Islam from c. 1200 to c. 1450

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|---|---|
| **Thematic Focus: Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)** | |
| The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications. | |

**Essential Question:** *In what ways were societies shaped by the core beliefs and practices of the various religious systems in Afro-Eurasia?*

| Learning Objective | Historical Developments (KC's) | Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC) |
|---|---|---|
| **Explain** how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.<br><br>Birth of Islam: Strayer p. 364-371<br><br>Women and Men: Strayer p. 380-382<br><br>Cultural Encounters: Strayer p. 382-390<br><br>Networks of Faith: Strayer p. 391-393 | **KC 3.1.III.D.iii** - Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia. | |

**Response to learning objective:**

**Thematic Focus: Governance (GOV)**

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

**Essential Question:** *What factors contributed to the rise of various Islamic states in Afro-Eurasia and in what ways did they demonstrate continuity, innovation, and the ability to govern the diverse societies in their areas of control?*

| Learning Objective | Historical Developments (KC's) | Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC) |
|---|---|---|
| **Explain** the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time.<br><br><br>Making of an Arab Empire: Strayer p. 371-380 | **KC 3.2.I** - As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.<br><br><br>**KC 3.1.III.A** - Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis. | |

**Response to learning objective:**

**Thematic Focus: Technology and Innovation (TEC)**

Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.

**Essential Question:** *In what ways did Muslim states and empires encourage both intellectual innovation and transfers of technology across their trade networks?*

| Learning Objective | Historical Developments (KC's) | Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC) |
|---|---|---|
| **Explain** the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.<br><br>Networks of Exchange: Strayer p. 393 - 396 | **KC 3.2.II.A.i** - Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers. | |

**Response to learning objective:**

| Illustrative Examples | Notes - Significance (how does each help answer the Essential Question) & Theme |
|---|---|
| Seljuk Empire | |
| Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt | |
| Delhi sultanates | |
| Mathematical Advances (Nasir al-Din-al-Tusi) | |
| Literary Advances (A'ishah al-Ba'uniyyah) | |
| Advances in Medicine | |
| Preservation and Commentary by Islamic scholars about Greek moral and natural philosophy | |
| House of Wisdom in Abbasid Baghdad | |
| Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain | |