NORADIN

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

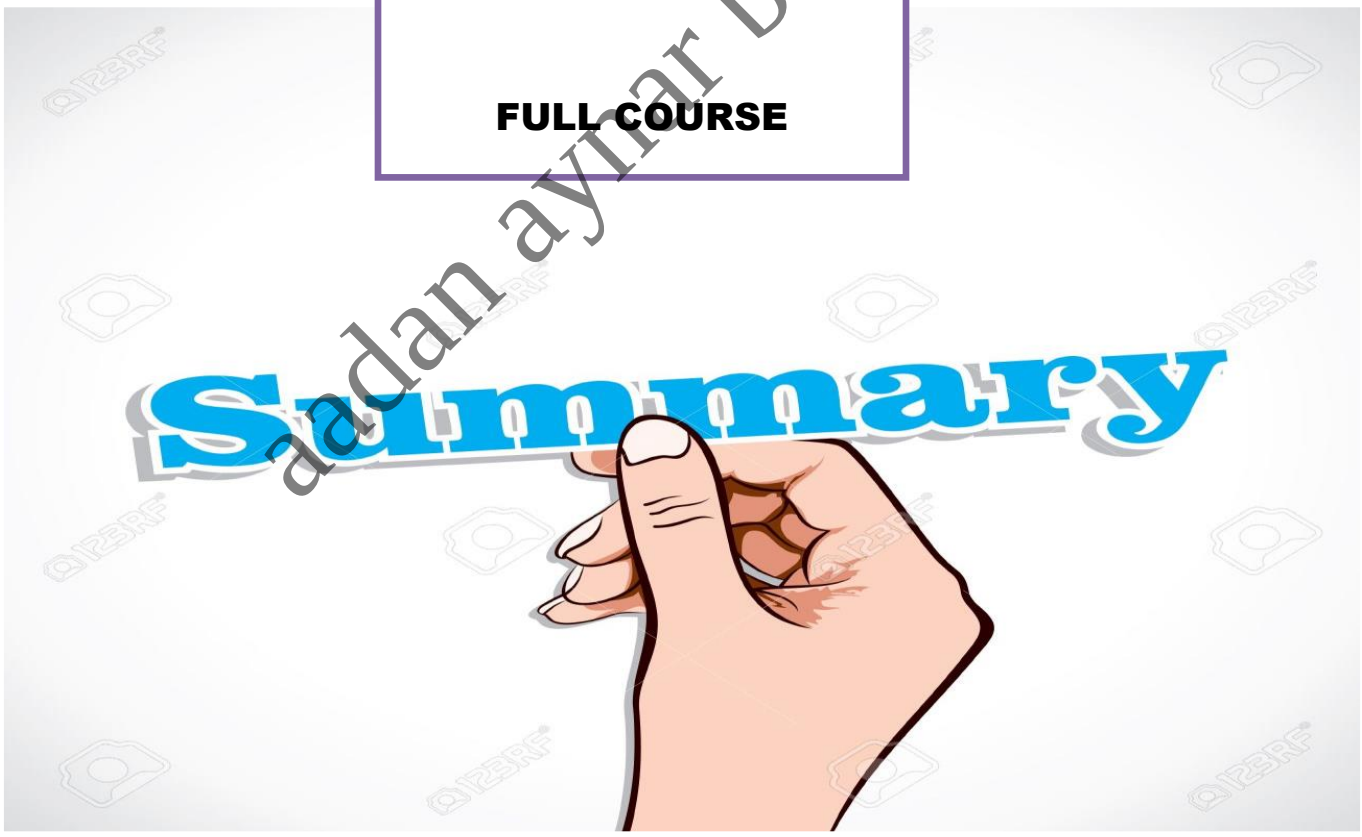
Form Two

HISTORY

Summarised and updated Lessons

FULL COURSE

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Chapter 1

THE RISE OF ISLAM

- Islam is an Arabic word which means submission and obedience. It is a complete way of life and the guidance provided by Allah for all mankind.
- Islam also means peace;
- The person who accepted the Islamic way of life and acts upon is a Muslim.

What are the Basic duties of Islam?

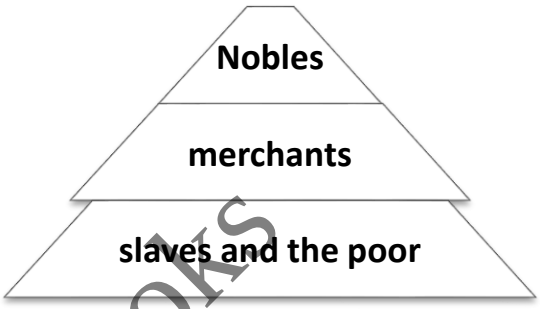


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I. ARABIA BEFORE THE ISLAM

- *Arabia* (or the Arabian Peninsula) is the land between the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. This land is a desert and receives very little amount of rainfall and the temperature goes above 40°c.
- The camels are the most important animals in the desert and are therefore called ***Desert Ships***.
- Arabs before the Islam were in total 'ignorance and darkness in religion'. They couldn't distinguish between evil and good, pure and impure, lawful and unlawful and this period is known as ***Jahiliya period***

- **In politics,** before the Islam Arabia had been ruled by the Romans and Persians with ineffective administration. Among the Arabs there was a group of people known as *political sheikhs* or *sayids* who had an authority. They were;
  - Men of an advanced age.
  - Knowing more about the origins affairs and living condition of the society.
  - Very rich men
  - Strong enough to command the people.
- **Social and moral life** - Arabs before the Islam were divided into three classes;
  1) the Nobles; heads of families and clans, called sheikhs.
  2) the Merchants, middle class traders..
  3) slaves, the poor people, widows, and servants.



The Arabs before the Islam carried out some or all of the following evil practices;

a) Inequality among the society.
b) Wine drinking at any time.
c) Adultery and fornication.
d) Gambling.
e) Polygamy.
f) Tribalism.
g) Making parties to drink wine.
h) Women and girls were inferior sex.
i) Female infanticide
j) Slavery

- The three main **economic activities** in Arabs were *trade, Farming* – near watered places – and nomadic *pastoralism*.

They used to do the following evil practices;

a) Weighing the commodities falsely.
b) Hoarding [hiding of goods until they met high demands].
c) Selling defective commodities.
d) Poor and exploitative system of lending.

- **In religion** Arabs used the following practices
  a) Religion based on the belief in idols. Each clan had its own respected idol.
  b) Fasting; without rules and regulations.
  c) Pilgrimage; as a way of worship idols
  d) The Arabs knew the existence of the almighty Allah but they only turn him during hard conditions.
  e) **Zoroastrianism** – this is the belief in fire and originated from Persia.

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II. THE BIOGRAPHY OF PROPHET MOHAMMED (PBUH)

- Prophet Mohamed was born in 571 A.D (*The Year of elephants)* in Mecca, Arabia.
- His father *Abdullah* died before prophet's birth. Shortly after birth, his mother *Amina Bintu Wahab*, handed over him to Halima Sa'dia (foster mother) for breast-feeding.
- At age of the six the prophet's mother died and his grandfather *Abdull Mutalib* looked after him
- Two years after, *Abdull Mutalib* also passed away. This time the prophet was looked after by his uncle *Abu Talib,* a leader of Quraish and merchant.

A young shepherd – While still a boy Mohamed (PBUH) used to keep flock of sheep in the vast area of the Arabian Peninsula. He was very proud having g spent his boyhood as a shepherd.

Business trip to Syria – At the age of 12, the prophet accompanied his uncle on a business trip to Syria.

- During their journey they met a Christian monk called *Buhira* who could recognize that the boy was going to be a prophet by seeing a sign on his back.

The prophet's first marriage – As the Prophet (PBUH) grew up and helped in running the business of his uncle, he received an offer from a noble merchant woman named *khadija bint khuwait* to look after her business affairs because this time Mohamed became famous for honest, trustful and upright young man.

- The prophet accepted the offer and set out for Syria in his second time. He was accompanied by another employee named *Maysara.*
- Because of his intelligence and skill, the prophet sold all the goods of khadija with a big profit.
- Khadija sent a proposal of marriage to him. Prophet Mohamed married in 505 AD at the age 25, although she was 15 years senior than him. They had six children - two sons (*Qasim* and *abdullahi*) and four daughters (*Zeinab, Ruqiya, Umu Kalthoum* and Fatima).

III. THE BEGINNING OF ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

- Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) was in a habit of spending long hours in mediation in a cave called *Gharul Hira,* outside Mecca.
- At age of 40, one day while he was in the cave, angel *Gibriel* appeared to the prophet and recommended him to recite (read).
- Angel Gibriel told the prophet that he is the messenger of Allah.

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- This was the starting point of the Islamic movement. The first phase of this movement lasted for three years. During this period the prophet preached only to his closest relative's friends and those he could trust.

The earliest Muslims were

1. Khadija bintu Khuwailet (the prophet's wife
2. Ali (his cousin).
3. Zayed bin Harith (his house hold servant).
4. Abu Baker (his closest friend).

All these were near and dear to the prophet.

- Three years after the first revelation, Allah commanded the prophet to make the call of Allah open in public. This brought hostility and opposition to the prophet and his flowers. Also some new followers joined the faith.

- **Immigration to Abyssinia –** The infidels increased their persecution against the Muslims and prophet. The threat to life and property intensified especially to the poor.
- Then the prophet (PBUH) advised them to migrate to Abyssinia where noble and just king called *Negus* ruled. 83muslims migrated to Abyssinia in groups.
- **The year of sorrow –** At age of 50, in the 10th year of the revelations, the prophet had faced more sorrow and grief;
  a) his protective uncle, *Abu Talib*, died.
  b) he also lost his beloved and caring wife '*Khadija*'.
  c) after these shocks the prophet went to *Ta'if* but unfortunately, he met a cruel treatment and torture from its inhabitants.

- **Al isra and Al Mi'raj –** After the year of sorrow the prophet got a great comfort and console from Allah.
- *Isra* was the prophet's night journey from mecca to Jerusalem riding on a divine animal which looked like a horse with large wings called BURAQ.
- In Jerusalem he met all the previous prophets and led them in a prayer.
- *Mi'raj* was the prophet's ascent from Jerusalem to the heaven with divine power.
- The prophet visited the paradise and hell-fire.
- Five times daily prayers were laid down for the Muslims at the time of the Mi'raj.

- **The Covenants of Al-Aqaba –** 12 people came to Hajj from Yathrib (Medina) and entered an agreement with the prophet at a place called AL-AQABA in 621. This is known as the 'th***e first Treaty of Al - Aqaba***'.
- They agreed to obey none but Allah.

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- In 622, a second agreement between the prophet and the Muslims of Yathrib was concluded at the same place. 73 Muslims including two women took part in this pledge.
- It was agreed that the 'Yathribites would protect and help the prophet against all odds'. That's why they were later given the name 'HELPERS'.

IV. THE PROPHET'S HIJRA FROM MECCA TO MEDINA

- After the prophet got invitation from medina, he advised the Muslims to leave Mecca for medina therefore most of them left in hundreds.

- **Why did the Prophet migrate to Medina?**

1) The prophet wanted to spread the Islam in other areas.
2) He couldn't tolerate the persecution and boycott of the unbelievers.
3) To create a strong economic base for Muslims.
4) He got an invitation from the Yathrib inhabitants.
5) To get allies friends and support in medina
6) He got a people who could respect and protect him.
7) The Meccans planned to kill the prophet.
8) Allah permitted him to migrate.
9) Medina had a better climate and agriculture than mecca.
10) To fulfil the promise he made the Yathribites.

- **What were the effects of Prophet's Migration?**

1. The prophet settled long-lasting conflicts between *Aus* and *Khasrij* tribes in medina.
2. He got an opportunity to send preacher in all over Arabian Peninsula.
3. The first mosque in history was built in **Quba**.
4. Islamic state was formed with medina became its capital.
5. The Islamic calendar Hijria started from this migration.
6. Yathrib changed its name to Medina and became a holy city
7. Many more people converted to Islam.
8. The poor and the rich in medina became equal in treatment.
9. Prophet Mohamed (P.B.U.H) became both religious and political leader.
10. Brotherhood between Ansar and Muhajirin.
11. The enmity between the Muslims and Meccans increased.
12. Breakage of family ties of the Muslims.
13. Muslims lost their wealth and property in Mecca.

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V. THE PROPETH'S HOLLY WARSS

I. The Battle of Bedar – This was the first jihad of the Muslims and Prophet Mohamed (P.B.U.H) it occurred in the month of Ramadan, AH 2 624.

- In this battle the small [313] and ill-equipped Muslims defeated the large [1000] and well equipped army of the unbelievers.

The Causes of the War;

1. The Meccans were very angry at the safety of the Muslims in medina.
2. Their trade route to sham can easily be reached by the Muslims
3. They wanted to revenge the sudden escape of the Muslims and prophet from mecca.
4. The non-believers wanted to find a way to tackle the prophet.
5. The prophet ordered his men to stop and conquer 100 loaded camels owned by the Meccans. But the leader of the caravan ABU SUFYAN changed the route and sent a warning message to mecca.
6. The Quraish pagans gathered large army of about 1000 strong men to attack the Muslims.
7. They hoped that the people b\w mecca and medina would give them support
8. The Muslims marched out of medina and encamped at BEDER VALLEY.

Effects of the War;

1. The battle raised the moral of the Muslims.
2. The defeat was great shame to Quraish infidels.
3. It showed the weakness of the paganism.
4. It marked the first Muslim victory.
5. The trade route of Quraish to sham closed.
6. Angles fought on the Muslim side.
7. 70 of the pagans were killed and 70 other were captured.
8. 14 were killed from the Muslims side vas martyrs.
9. The leader of Quraish UN believers was killed.
10. Many people converted to Islam.

II. The Battle Uhud – This was a second battle between the Muslims and pagans. It was named after Uhud Mountain where the fighting broke out.

- **The Causes of the Battle**

1. The Meccans wanted to revenge the shocking blow of Bedar.
2. The Muslims strengthened from the gains of Bader victory.
3. The Quraish unbelievers gathered large army of 3,000 including 200 horse men.
4. They wanted to crash the Muslims.
5. They wanted to stop the spread of Islam from medina.

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- The prophet (P.B.U.H) received the news of the incoming army and consulted the Muslims and with 700 companions left for Uhud [north of medina] the unbelievers had already camped there.
- After reaching the mountain the prophet well-planned his army and put 50 archers under the command of ***Abdullah Bin Jubair*** over mountain to protect the Muslims from the rear and ordered them never to abandon their position whatever the situation changes.
- **What were the Results of the Battle?**

1. The prophet's uncle and great warrior Hamza was killed.
2. Prophet Mohamed [P.B.U.H] himself got injured.
3. 70 of the Muslims were killed as martyrs and 39 persons from pagans.
4. The treachery of the Jewish in medina was discovered and were later captured.
5. The pagans mutilated the dead bodies of some Muslims.
6. The rumor that the prophet was killed broke the moral of the Muslim.
7. The Muslims learnt that hypocrites were among them. *Abdullah Bin Obbaya Bin Salul* was their chief.
8. The disobedience of the prophet's order caused the Muslims to lose the war.

III. **The Battle of Confederates [Ahzab]** – In the 5th year of Hijria, 627A.D, the Meccans collected forces of 10,000 men of different tribes in the Arabian Peninsula. These included the Jewish tribes of Banu Nadir and Banu Quraiza, Banu Ghadivan and all Quraishes to destroy Islam. That is why this battle was called the CONFEDERATES.

Causes of the Wars;

1. The alliance wanted to crush the Muslims in medina.
2. The pagans had an idea that Muslim weakened in the battle of uhud.
3. The Jewish tribe of Banu Nadir who had already been expelled from medina thought that if Muslims are defeated, they will be able to come back to the city.
4. The pagans also wanted to open their trade route to sham near medina.
5. Muslims wanted to defend their religion from the aggression of the pagans.

Effects of the Battle;

1. The hypocrites and their allies weakened and their power broke.
2. All Arabs admired Islam and the prophet became strong leader.
3. The Muslims invaded and killed the Jewish tribe of banu Quraiza for their treachery.
4. The battle ended the threats of the Jews on the Muslim community

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5. The Meccans lost their pride in the battle and stopped their invasions in Muslims.
6. The Muslims became stronger and defeated the pagans
7. 10 of the infidels were killed.
8. 6 persons were killed from the Muslim side as martyrs.
9. More other people converted to Islam.
10. The Meccan trade route to Syria had gone as their prestige.

IV. The Treaty of Hudaibiya – This was signed between the Muslims and Quraish unbelievers in the 6th year of Hijria, in Hudaibiya [west of mecca-medina road].

Terms of Treaty;

1. The Muslims would not visit mecca that year but would come back next year.
2. There would be a peace between the two sides for 10 years.
3. Any tribe or person is free to join either party or could make an alliance with them.
4. Any one crossed to the side of the Muslims without permission from his her guardian would be returned to Mecca and on the country he she would not be sent back to the Muslims.
5. Each part would remain neutral in the event of war between the other.
6. Any tribe wishing to sign an agreement with either side would be able to do so.
7. At the time of *umra* in the next year Muslims would not to carry any fighting tools apart from simple tools.

Effects of Hudaibiya;

1. It led to the increase in the number of Muslims as many people joined the Islam.
2. It showed that prophet Muhammad [P.B.U.H] was a great and tolerant leader.
3. Good relationship the Muslims and non-Muslims was created.
4. Muslims got a chance visiting their relatives in mecca.
5. The Meccan trade route to sham was opened.
6. Both Muslims and Meccans got move allies. E.g. the Banu Bakr joined the Meccans and Banu Quraish joined the Muslims.
7. It changes the ill feelings of Meccans against the Muslims.
8. Great figures of Quraish converted to Islam. These included Khalid Bin Waled, Amr Bin Ass and Abu Jundal [*son of Suhail Bin Amr*].

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V. The Expedition of Khaibar (628 A.D)

1. Khaibar was a settlement of Jewish 150 km away north of medina
2. After the Muslims expelled the Jewish of *Banu Nadir* and *Banu Quraiza,* they settled there and with their allies *Banu Ghatifan* they ill-treated the Muslims.

3. After the treaty of Hudaibiya the prophet decided to take an action against the Jews with 1600 strong men and 100 caravans, the prophet marched towards Khaibar.

Results

1. Some Jews were allowed to stay their land and others - who were dangerous to the Muslims - were forced to vacate their areas and properties
2. The Jewish power was no more threat to the Muslims.
3. Some members tried to kill the prophet and he escaped narrowly.
4. To end the enmity the prophet married Safia, a Jew woman.
5. Many people among the Jews converted to Islam.

VI. THE CONQUEST (FREEING) OF MECCA

The Cause of Fathul Mecca

1. The Meccan Quraishes later on broke the treaty of Hudaibiya
2. The allied tribes *Bani Bakar* attacked the Muslim tribes of Bani Khusa'i who were in alliance with the prophet.
3. The need by the prophet and the Muslims to go back to their birth place.
4. The powers of the Muslims this time consolidated.
5. The need for full felling the fifth pillar of Islam, Hajj.

Effects of Conquest of Mecca

1. The prophet pardoned all the Meccans including their leader (*Abu Sufyan)* for their past mistakes.
2. It marked the real victory of Muslims.
3. Mecca became a center of worship; a position it had maintained up to day.
4. The ka'abah was purified from all idols of non-believers.
5. Muslims got free access to Mecca where they could enter and leave.
6. The political power of the prophet increased.
7. It annoyed some of the Arab tribes like *Banu Thaqif* of *Taif* .They organized forces to attack the Muslims when the prophet heard of it, an army around 12,000 attacked them. The battle occurred in a place known as ***Hunnain*** .Although the enemy was strong, the Muslims became victorious.

PROPHET'S DEATH

- Following the year 630 A.B, the prophet got a fever and his health grew weak every day. However, he continued to lead prayers and day-to-day affairs of the Muslims
- Finally he appointed one of his closest friend and follower, *Abu Baker,* to lead prayers in his absence. It was Monday, in 632 A.D that prophet Mohamed (P.B.U.H) passed away.

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Chapter 2

THE ERA OF THE MUSLIM CALIPHATE

The term '*caliph*' originally is an Arabic word that means '*successor*' – it is a title used by the Muslims

1. ABU-BAKAR AS-SADIK

Full name; Abdullah ibn Othman ibn Amir Known as **As-Sadik** – TRUTHFUL
Born in 573 A.D – 2 years younger than the prophet
Tribe; Banu Tamim

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Abu-Bakr's Reign and Achievements

Early in his reign, numerous problems faced the Muslim community;

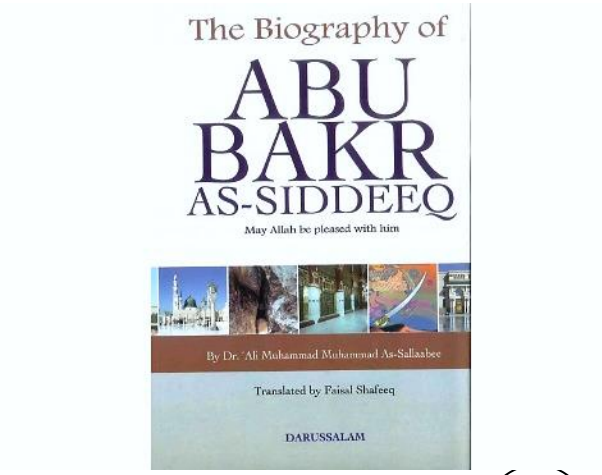
a) Several tribes renounced the Islam.
b) Others refused to pay zaka.
c) Others became rebels against the government.
d) There was disunity among the Muslims.
e) Some individuals claimed to be prophets.

Abu-Bakr solved all these problems;

- He re-united all the Muslim community.
- He forced the payment of zaka.
- He fought and defeated the false prophet.
- He participated to complete the QURAN.
- He started the state treasure.
- He created discipline among the army.
- He sent Muslim missionaries to different provinces.

Abu-Bakr was elected for the following qualities;

- ✓ He was one of the first Muslims.
- ✓ He was the oldest of the great sahaba.
- ✓ He was the father-in-law of the prophet.
- ✓ He was the closest friend of the prophet.
- ✓ He was one of the ten promised to the paradise
- ✓ He was humble, merciful and respectful.
- ✓ He fought in all the battles with the prophet.
- ✓ He was a good example of the prophet.



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- He ended the problem of all the rebellions.
- He created a council of judges.
- Finally Abu-Bakr's rapid brave steps saved the Islamic state from decline.

Abu-Bakr's Conquests

- He nominated several army commanders included Khalid *ibn walid, Muthana, Yazed bin Abu Sufyan, Amr ibn Ass, abu Ubbaidah, Shurahbil*.
- Among the Muslim conquests during Abu Bakr's reign were

1. Frontiers of BYZANTINE.
2. Parts of SAYRIA and the PERSIAN GULF.
3. Mesopotamia (IRAQ).

Abu Bakr died in 634AD (12 A.H) at the age of 61, his rule lasted for 2years and 3months.

2. OMER IBN KHATAB

◦ **Full name**; *Omer ibn Khatab ibn Nufail* also known as ***Farouk***.
◦ **Born in**; 584 A.D (He was13 years younger than the prophet).
◦ Before his conversion to Islam, Omer was a great repel to the Muslims. He converted to Islam in 616 AD.

◦ Omer was elected as the second caliph of the Muslims **for The Following Characters;**

✓ He was brave and competent.
✓ He was just and neutral.
✓ He was strong-minded (intelligent).
✓ He wasn't extravagant.
✓ He was trustworthful.
✓ He was one of the great SAHABA.
✓ He was one of the ten promised to the paradise.
✓ He used to live a simple life.
✓ He believed in discussions and consultations.

Omer's Conquest Were Included;

PERSIA, SYRIA, PALESTINE, EGYPT, NILE RIVER, CTESIPHON, DAMASCUS, CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA.

What were Omer's Internal Achievements?

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- Effective system of administration.
- Court of justice.
- Standing and powerful army.
- Canals and pools for irrigation.
- Compulsory religious education.
- Division of the Islamic government into provinces with governors.
- Postal system for communication.
- Islamic banking system.
- Office for collecting tariffs.
- The Islamic calendar of HIJRIA.
- Construction of roads.
- Extension of KA'BAH and the prophet's mosque.
- Police army for internal security.
- Prisons for the criminals.
- Forcing the SHARIA LAW.

Finally Seyid Omer was murdered by a Persian slave named ***Abu lulu Al Majuzi*** while leading a morning prayer in 644AD. The murderer also stabbed 13 other companions.

3. OTHMAN IBN AFFAN

- Full Name; **Othman Ibn Affan Ibn Abi Ass.**
- Known as; Dal Nurain or Al Ghani
- Mother; Arwa
- Tribe; *Bamu Ummaya*.

He was one of the few literate people before the Islam.

Shortly before his death Omer nominated a committee of six companions to elect the next caliph among them. Then all Muslims agreed Othman to be the 3rd caliph.

Why was Othman nominated as the Caliph of the Muslims?

- ✓He was pious and close friend to the prophet.
- ✓He was softhearted and humble.
- ✓He was devout Muslim and used to recite QURAN.
- ✓He was generous and modest.
- ✓He was sociable and well-respected.
- ✓He was one of the ten promised to the paradise.
- ✓He was advisor of Omer and Abu-Bakr.
- ✓He represented the Muslims in the Hudaibiya treaty.
- ✓He fought in all battles except the battle of BEDAR because his wife RUQIYA was sick.

Othman's Conquest

⇨ To the <u>east;</u> AZERBAIJAN, ARMENIA, TURKISTAN, FRONTIERS OF PAKISTAN.

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- ⇨ To the *west;* NORTH AFRICA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, LIBYA, ALGERIA etc.
- ⇨ He founded new Muslim navy led by Mu'awiye and Abu Sarah.
- ⇨ The Muslim navy soon captured CYPRUS.
- ⇨ The Muslim forces also defeated the ROMANS.

Othman's Internal Achievements;

- ✓ Building guest houses in the provinces.
- ✓ Extension of the PROPHIT'S MOSQUE.
- ✓ Development of medina with water supply.
- ✓ He combined the HOLY QUR'AN into one book.
- ✓ Building of Roads and bridges.
- ✓ Muslim missioners were sent to different areas.

Othman's Murder:

- Seyid Othman was killed by a band of Muslim rebels from EGYPT in 656 AD while reciting the Qur'an in his house.
- The assassins were led by a hypocrite named ***Abdulla ibn Sabah*** – so they were named the SABAHITES.

Effects of Othman's Murder:

a) Confusion and tension in Medina.
b) Tribalism conflict and disunity among the Muslims.
c) Civil wars between opposing Muslim factions.
d) Medina lost its position of being the center of Islam.

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4. ALI IBN ABI TALIB

- ◦ Full Name; **Ali Ibn Abi Talib Ibn Abdul Mutalib**. – Also Known as **Abu Turab.**
- ◦ Mother; Fatima Bintu Sa'ad.
- ◦ Born in 601(30 years Younger the Prophet).
- ◦ Tribe; Banu Hashim.
- ◦ He was raised by the prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h), his cousin.

He was elected as the 4th caliph of the Muslims because;
✓ He was devout Muslim companion.
✓ He was one of the ten promised to the paradise.
✓ He helped the prophet's migration.
✓ He married the prophet's beloved daughter FATIMA.

- ✓ In the conquest of Mecca he held the flag of the Muslims.
- ✓ He used to quote down and wrote the prophet's revelations.
- ✓ He recorded the terms of the HUDAIBIYA.

- After assassination of Othman, the Muslims come together and chose Ali
- Ali was elected a very difficult time and encountered several problems; opposition, civil wars and emergency of Khawarij groups.

The Battle of the Camel	Talha, Subair, Aisha Vs. Ali	▪ 70 Muslims were killed. ▪ Talha and Subair were murdered. • Aisha was caught alive.
The Battle of Siffain.	Mu'awiyah's Army Vs., Ali's Army	• Stalemate. • Arbitration between Ali and mu'awiyah. • Emergence of khawarij.
The Battle Of Nehrawan.	Ali's Army V.S Khawarij	• Khawarites were defeated. • Ali was later ssassinated. • Mu'awiyah was also Injured.

644 Death of 'Umar

655 Muslims defeat Byzantines at sea, take Cyprus.

656 Death of 'Uthman. Outbreak of civil war.

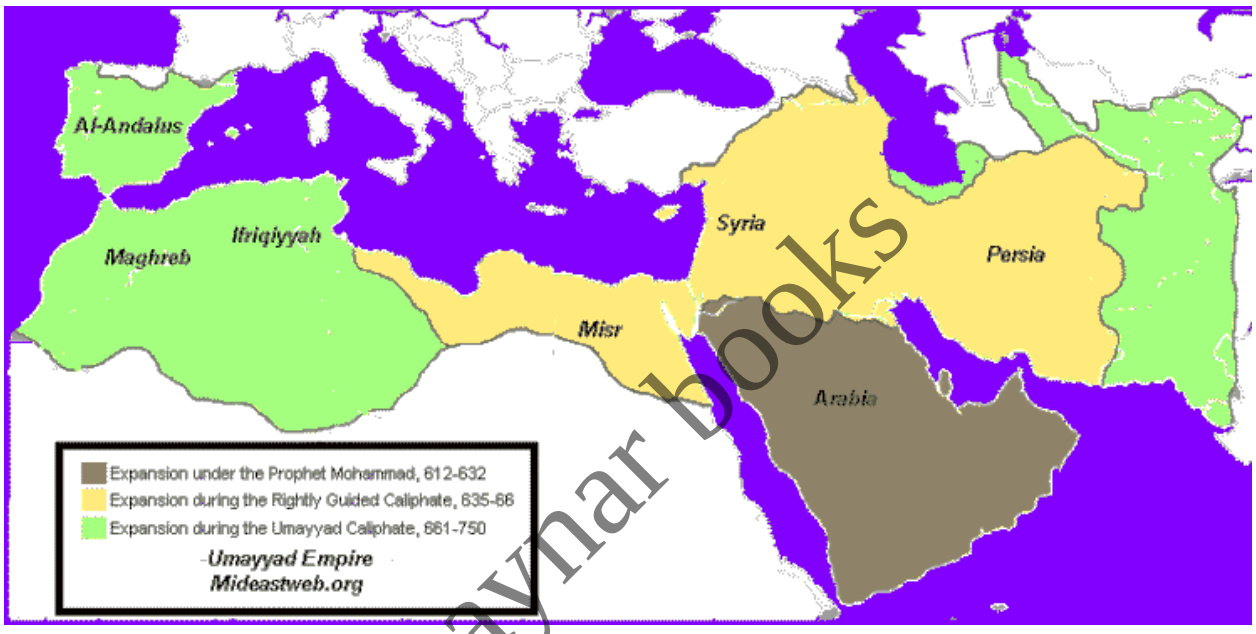
661 Death of 'Ali ibn Abi Talib. Mu'awiya ibn Abi Sufyan founds Umayyad dynasty, which rules until 750.

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Chapter 3

THE EXPANSION OF THE ISLAM

I. The Umayyad Dynasty - Banu Umayyad - (661—750 A.D)



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- After the death of seyid Ali, the people in *kuffa* elected his oldest son – **Al Hassan** – as a caliph. The Umayyad led by Mu'awiyah refused to accept this election.
- Al Hassan was kind, gentle, and good-natured so he accepted the resignation to avoid bloody conflict among the Muslims. Then all Muslims come together under the leadership of Mu'awiyah. This was known as **the year of union**.
- Mu'awiyah expanded the Islamic empire and Muslims conquered ***morocco, Algeria, khorasan, kapu***l etc. He also established garrison in all the borders of the government. The capital city was moved to **Damascus** because most of the Umayyad supporters lived in Syria.
- Mu'awiyah was replaced by his son - **Yazed**, and after him 12 caliphs of Umayyad dynasty ruled the Muslims for nearly 90 years.

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Reasons for the Decline of the Umayyad Dynasty;

1. The rise of many opponents
2. Economic decline
3. Love of pleasure by the leaders
4. Civil wars
5. Internal conflict
6. The Abbasid propaganda
7. Lack of respect for the rulers
8. Increase of taxation

II. The Abbasid Dynasty (750—1258 A.D)

After the down fall of the Umayyad the Abbasids took the leadership of the Muslims. The first ruler of this dynasty was Abu Al Abbas (known as **As-Safah**).

Abbasids moved the capital city to **Baghdad** in 762 because;

a) Most of the Abbasid supporters lived in Mesopotamia

b) It lies in a very rich agricultural regions

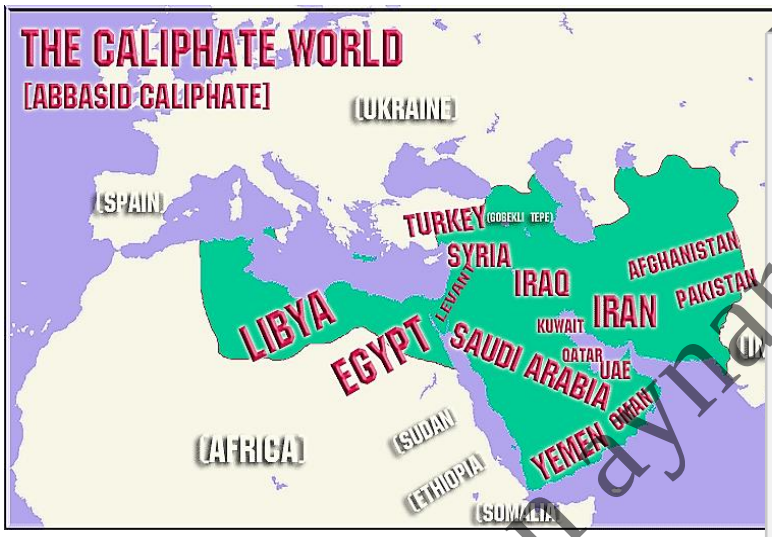
c) It located at the across road of two ancient roads.

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- During the reign of Abbasids, the term Arab was extended to include all the Muslims. They had trade relations with *India, china, West Africa, south East Asia*.

- They made progress in ***Mathematics, Astronomy, Science, Medicine, Chemistry and branches of knowledge***. Therefore, in the first
- In industry they produced beautiful *pottery, rugs, textiles, metal work, glass, jewelry and paper-making*.
- **Basra** and **kuffa** became centre of learning and Baghdad had the first university.
- 150 years of the Abbasid rule is known as **The Golden Age of Islam.**
- Abbasids also developed new Architecture, decoration, and minerals. Islam expanded to *India, Pakistan, china, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russia, Africa, France, and Eastern Europe.*



Reasons for the decline Abbasid Caliphate;

1. Lack of military power for their large empire
2. Many provinces separated from them
3. Foreign mercenaries
4. Shiite group opposed the rule of the Abbasid
5. Mongol warriors finally overthrew the empire.

The Abbasid Caliphate

- **Capitals:** Baghdad, Cairo, Samarra, Damascus, Kufa, Raqqa, Samarra, Anbar
- **Common languages:** Arabic (central administration); various regional languages

Disestablished: 1517

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Chapter 4

INTRODUCTION OF ISLAM INTO SOMALILAND

Somaliland before the arrival of Islam

- Culturally, the Somaliland people had long-standing traditions, habits, customs, beliefs and religious values with social organization of arts and crafts.
- Somaliland had been developing over a long period of time and space.
- What belief or faith the Somaliland people had before Islam is yet unknown to us. However some historians belief they were **polytheists** and **atheists.**

- Politically, the Somaliland people had never formed full political organization, but were divided into clan organization.
- Economically, the Somaliland people were mainly nomadic pastoralists, they kept camel, sheep, goat, cattle horses and donkeys. Some of them also lived in the coastal towns such as; *Zeila, Bualhar, Bebera* etc. others also practiced farming.

The arrival of Islam

✓ In pre-Islamic times, Arab and Persian merchants were already conducting to the coasts of Somaliland. They regularly come welled town **ZEILA** which was the principle outlet(passage) for the trade of many different communities



- Zeila than became the ***gateway of Islam in Somaliland and the Horn of Africa***.
- It became Muslim center with mosques and schools and finally became a capital of IFAT and ADAL Muslim Emirates.
- Then the Islam spread to the hinterland of Somaliland
- Somaliland people converted to Islam in the 19th and 13th century. They took the Sunni sects of ;

a) **Qadiria Order** – originated from Iraq where it was established by ***Abdel-qadir Al Jailan***i. *Abdurahman Sayli'i* brought it into Somaliland

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b) **Ahmediyya Order** – founded in Mecca and was named after its founder ***Mirza Ghulam Ahmad***

c) **Salihiya Order** – came about in late 19th century. It was established by ***Mohamed Salah*** in Mecca.

What were the main factors helped the spread of Islam into Somaliland?

a) Muslim migrates from Arabia played a great role in spreading the Islam.
b) The Somali merchants and sailors came back from Arabian Peninsula.
c) Arabs and Persians settled on the coasts of Somaliland
d) Trading relations between Somaliland people and Arabian Peninsula.
e) Somali Qur'an teachers also took their role.

However, the Islamic religion came into Somaliland peacefully through Arab and Persian traders and migrants.

Conflicts between Adal and Abyssinia

- As Muslim emirates of *Ifa*t and *Adal* flourished in north western of Somaliland coasts, holly wars against the Ethiopian Christians soon began.
- At first, Muslims got victory and took over much area belonged to Ethiopia Christians, but in later times the Christians defeated the Muslims.

Ifat Sultanate

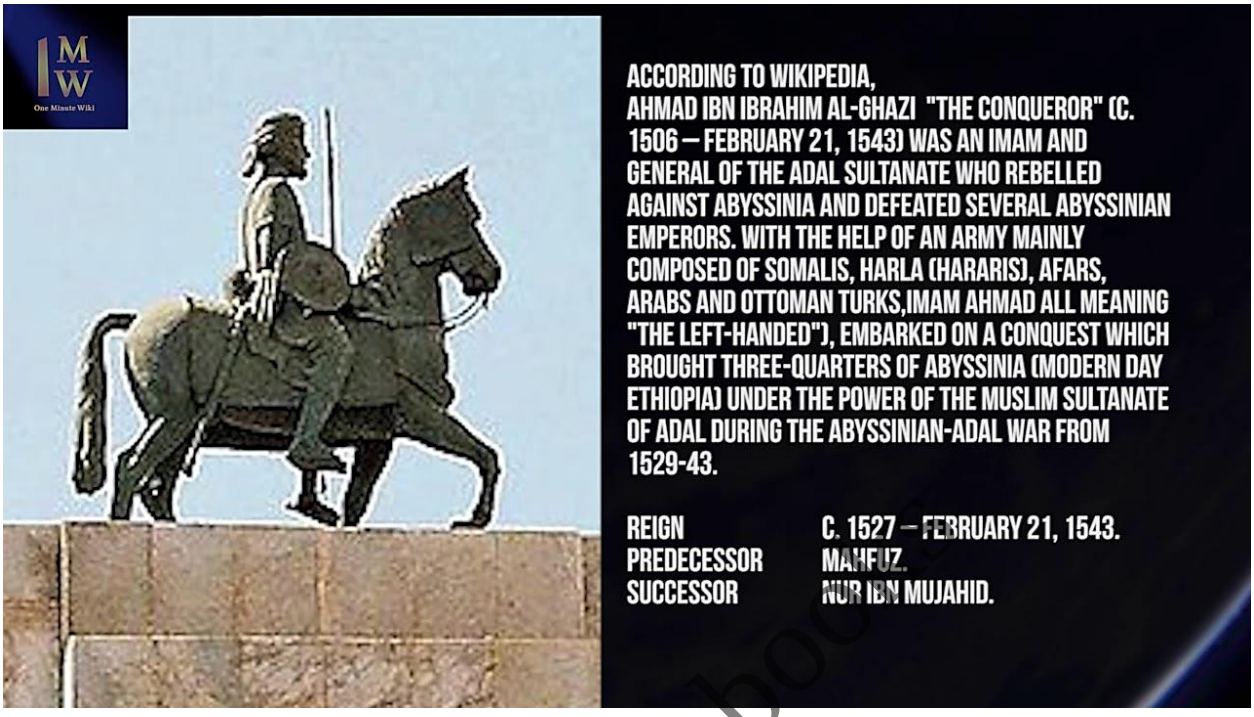
The Ifat Sultanate was a medieval Somali Muslim sultanate in the Horn of Africa. Led by the Walashma dynasty, it was centered in Zeila. The kingdom ruled over parts of what is now eastern Ethiopia, Djibouti and northern Somalia.

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Imam Ahmed Gurey

- ✓ ***Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Ghazi*** united the Muslims in Adal emirate under his rule in the 16 century.
- ✓ He organized an effective Muslim army and invaded Ethiopia. This is known as **conquest of Ethiopia**
- ✓ Ahmed Gurey got modern weapon from the Ottomans.



What were the goals of these holy wars?

a) To control the long distance trade and trade routes in the region
b) To capture the highlands of Ethiopia
c) To spread Islam.

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Finally the Ethiopian Christians got military support from the Portuguese and Ahmed Gurey himself was killed in 1543 in ***Woina Dega***.

Results of this holly war;

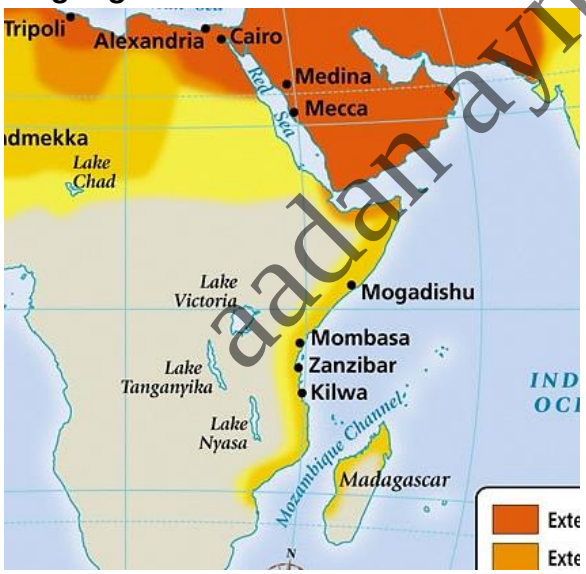
a) The ottoman captured the coasts of Red Sea
b) The **Gala** invasions to the Christian and Muslim territories
c) The Somali people further expanded
d) Declined of Adal because of internal conflicts.

Chapter 5

ARAB SETTLEMENTS ON THE COASTS OF EAST AFRICA

East African City States

- By 1100s, *Bantu speakers* from central Africa migrated and established farming and fishing villages in the coast of east Africa.
- These villages slowly changed into important trade centers and established trade links with Asian (Arab, Persian, and Indian) traders.
- Arabs and Persians later settled on these coastal towns – and Arabic mixed with Bantu resulted **Swahili language**.



- Asian manufactured goods**;** ***porcelain bowls, jewelry and cloth***. These were exchanged with East African raw material trade goods; i***vory, slaves, amber, horns, skin etc.***
- The east African city states were included; ***Mogadishu, Mombasa, Malinda, Lamu, Zanzibar, Kilwa*** *and* ***Sofala*** .
- The wealth and most powerful was **kilwa.**

What Factors Helped The Development of the Trade in East Africa?

- Availability and high demand of the East Africa trade goods
- There were long distance traders supplying trade.
- Goods to coast from the interior
- East African coast was accessible by sea
- There were many natural harbors
- The east African coast was powerful and politically stable

How did the Islam Influence in East African Coasts?

a) Muslim traders brought and spread the Islam. Every town and city had a mosque and Muslim ruler.
b) Most of the wealthy merchants were also Muslims.

The Portuguese Conquest

Portugal came and conquered East African coasts early in 1500s and ruled it up to 1698.

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The **Portuguese aims** were;

a) To establish trade empire in the East Africa
b) To control the Indian ocean trade
c) To spread Christianity
d) To revenge against the Muslim
e) To provide their ships in the Indian ocean with fresh water and food.

Effects of the Portuguese rule

Positive Effects;

- New crops introduced e.g. *Pineapple*
- Closer trade links with India
- The practice of using animal wastes as manure
- Important land marks along the coasts

Negative Effect;

- Disturbance of the Indian ocean trade
- Heavy taxes on the local people
- Suffering due to slave raiding
- Disruption of the Islam

What caused the final decline of The Portuguese rule?

a) Competition from other European countries
b) Their administration was corrupted and inefficient
c) Portugal was small country with inadequate resource

The Omani Rule in East Africa.

- This began in 1698 after Portugal was driven out. The imam of Oman directly ruled Eat Africa.
- Two local Arab families – ***Mazuri*** and ***Nathan*** had the power on behalf of Oman from1698-1804.

Sayid sa'id (r. 1804 – 1856).

a) He made his capital at **Zanzibar** because;

- It was green and pleasant
- It had good harbors
- Its position was suitable for trade
- It had fertile soil and good climate for cultivating of cloves.

b) Sayid sa'id signed treaties for trade with foreign powers; USA, Britain, France, and Germany.

- Exports from East Africa were; ivory, slaves and coconut – these were mostly exchanged with guns.

Consequence of the Long-Distance Trade,

a) It enhanced relations between various people
b) New items introduced e.g. *guns* and *glass*
c) Kingdoms located along the trade routes became powerful.
d) Some Individuals acquired wealth
e) The spread of Islam
f) Under mining the local items
g) Trade agreement later led to the European colonization.

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The Long Distance Trade

- This connected the interior of East Africa to the coast. This was first started in 1860s by **Arab** and **Swahili** merchants. Other people involved in this trade were *Yas, akimbo, Nyamwezi.*
- The traders mostly used camel caravans with groups. They always avoided the Massai region because they were hostile. The traders created good relation and replenishing centers along the trade routes.
- Trade items from the interior; ivory, slaves, horns, hides, and skins.
- Trade items from the coasts; guns, cotton, cloth, beads, glass, swords, porcelain, bangles etc.…

The mode of this trade was barter but in late 19th century currency was introduced.

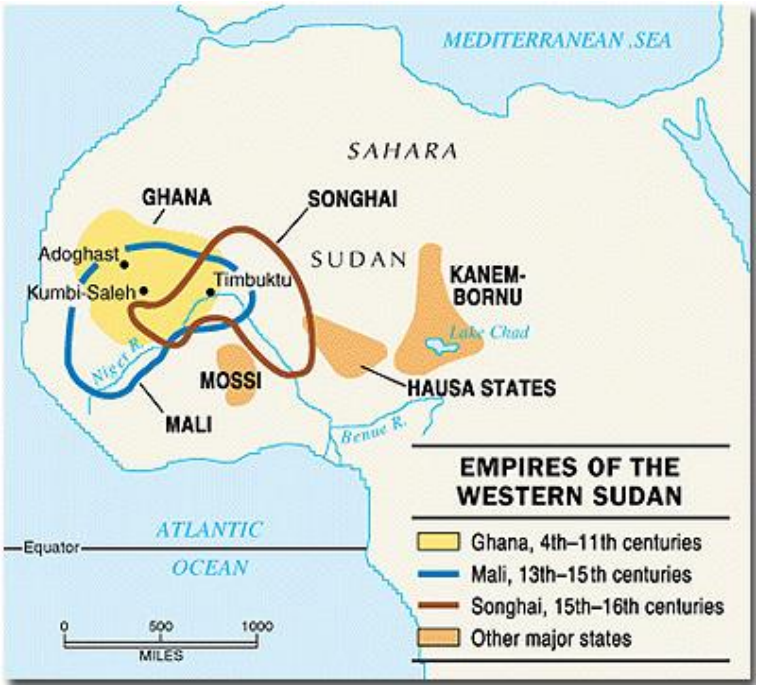
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Chapter 6

AFRICA BEFORE THE COLONIAL RULE

Sudanic states of West Africa

- The western Sudanic states of *Ghana*, *Mali* and *Songhai* were also called **medieval states** because they flourished in the middle times.
- These states developed in the **Savannah/Sahel** region – south of the Sahara and to the north of forests.
- The savannah attracted more people due to its adequate rainfall and fertile soil.
- The most influential factors which mainly took part the development and wealth of these states were :
  a) Agriculture
  b) Commerce
  c) Islamic religion



A] GHANA: LAND OF GOLD [700 – 1230 A.D]

- Ancient Ghana which was the first of three western Sudanic states of Africa located **1600km** north of present day Ghana.
- The people of Ghana were called **Soninke** – they invaded and defeated their neighbours because they were more powerful and had better weapons, then they established their own state.
- The word Ghana means [**war chief]**
- The main source of Ghana's wealth which made it an important state was the **gold trade.**
- The most important trade items in the savannah were **salt** from north and **gold** from south.
- The Soninke people made money from this trade acting like **Middlemen,** between gold producers and salt producers.
- **In 800 AD** Ghana became an empire and could control all the lands around it.
- The first capital city of Ghana was **Audagost** but later was transferred to **Koumbi Saleh.**
- Islam came and spread in West Africa through trade across the Sahara desert.
- The Islamic religion encouraged the literacy and in later times kings of Ghana were converted to Islam.



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Reasons for the decline of Ghana

a) The invasion of Almoravids in 1045 A.D from the north.
b) The invasion of Tekrur in 1230 AD from south.

B] MALI EMPIRE [1240-1400 A.D]

- Mali was established by *Mande-speaking people* in West Africa in the 13th century.
- Their first king was ***Sundiata*** and defeated the cruel ruler of Tekrur people.

a) He railled his people behind him.
b) He created a standing army to expand the empire.
c) He established firm control over the gold trade.
d) He put able rulers to the important offices of the state.

- The first capital city of Mali was **Niani** but later **Timbuktu** replaced it.
- After the death of Sundiata, his son Mansa Ali inherited him. He also further expanded and strengthened the empire.
- After him a weak dynasty called Keita ruled the empire in 15 years.

The rule and achievement of Mansa Musa

The *strongest and most famous leade*r of Mali was **Mansa Musa.**

a) He was a skilled military leader and put down every rebellion against the government.
b) He controlled large army to expand the empire.
c) He made Mali well known throughout the world because of his pilgrimage to Mecca between 1324-1325 A.D
d) He divided his empire into provinces with governors.
e) He brought many scholars, architects and talented men from Arabia.
f) He built many mosques which attracted different people.
g) He appointed government officials of literate men.

Reasons for the decline of Mali Empire

1. The people and rulers of Gao opposed against the government.
2. Tuaregs attacked and captured big portion in the country.
3. The Portuguese refused to help Mali.

C] SONGHAI EMPIRE (1464 – 1591 A.D)

- Songhai with its capital at **Gao** came under the rule of Mali at the time of Mansa Musa.
- He arrested the two sons of king called Songhai.
- After the death of Mansa Musa the two sons fled and one of them established the kingdom of Songhai in east of Mali.
- Songhai became stronger and prosperous under the **Dia dynasty.**
- After the Dia, new rulers called Sunni came to power.
- The most famous of Sunni ruler was **Sunni Ali bar**.

a) He expelled the Tuaregs and Masai out of Songhai.
b) He built a vast empire.
c) He created professional army.
d) He captured the cities of Timbuktu and Djenne.

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- Sunni Ali's rule lasted almost 30 years and was replaced by **Sunni Baru** who was overthrown by Muslim population.
- The most famous and powerful leader of Songhai was **Askia** (general) **Mohamed Toure**.
- His contributions were included :

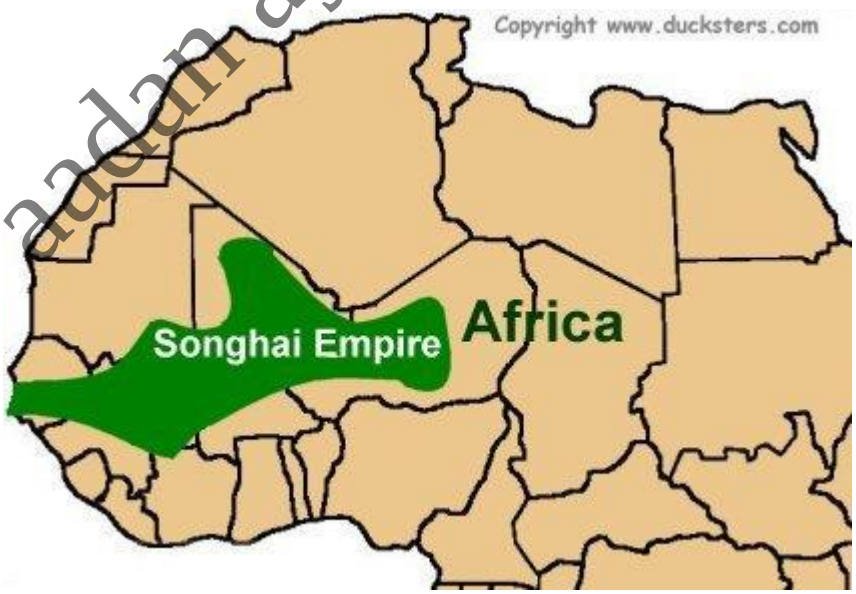


a) He created largest army of all Sudanic states.
b) Well administrative system.
c) An efficient tax system.
d) He divided the empire into provinces with each having a governor.
e) Appointment of ministers to a number of central offices.
f) He encouraged all forms of learning.
g) He built largest army in Africa.

Factors led to the decline of Songhai

1. Rulers after Askia Mohamed were very weak.
2. In 1591 morocco invaded it and captured the gold stores.
3. The empire was invaded by several peoples.

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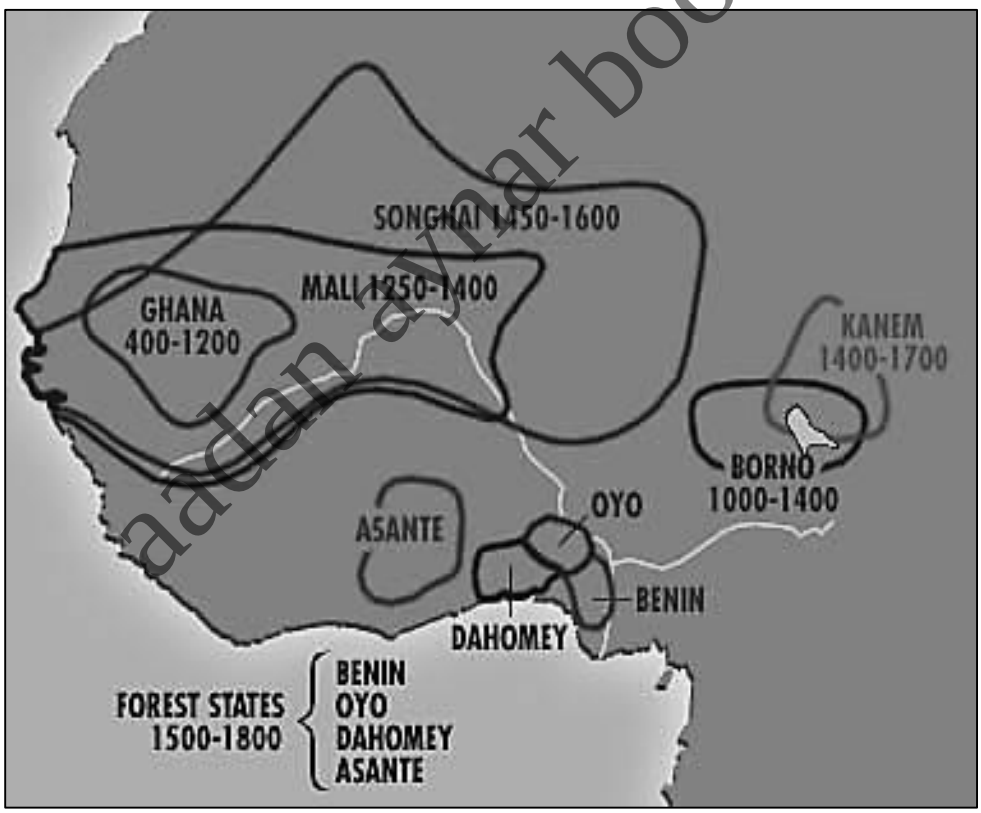
III. FOREST STATES OF WEST AFRICA

A] Dahomey

- Dahomey kingdom was created by a clan or dynasty called **Fon**.
- This kingdom was heavily involved in the Slave-Trade and is known as **Slave coasts**
- The two most powerful rulers of Dahomey were *Apanja* and *Tagbessu*
- The factors led to the survival of Dahomey for a long period were;

a) They were war like military, powerful and courageous leaders.
b) The kingdom was small and easy to defend.
c) The efficient system of government made together by the people and kings.
d) Large standing army.
e) Large revenue/taxes and agriculture produce livestock, mining and other industries.

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A] Asante

- *Where and how did Asante Empire emerge?*
  - ✓ Many minor states and kingdoms developed around the Kumasi city in Ghana.
- *What factors helped the development of Asante?*
  - ✓ The harsh and unpopular rule of Denkayera.
  - ✓ The rise of the Atlantic Slave Trade.
  - ✓ Strong relations between the various Oya groups.
  - ✓ The diplomacy and good leadership displayed by the first three Asante rulers – *Obiriyobao, Oseitutu and Opokuware.*
- *Give the internal and external factors led to the decline of Asante?*
  - ✓ The empire was led by weak administrative system.
  - ✓ Many states revolted against the Asante rulers.
  - ✓ The collaboration with the British clashed the weakened Kumasi.
  - ✓ The weakened Kumasi was finally conquered by the British.

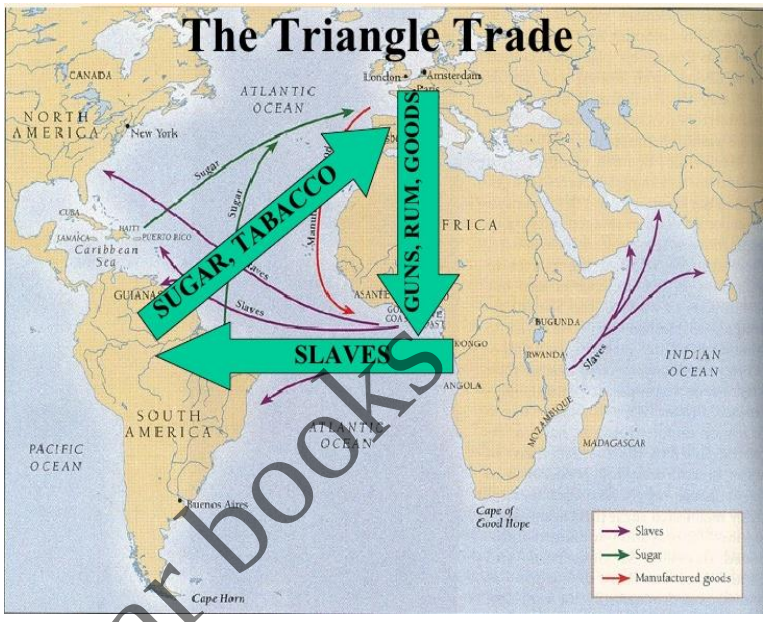
B] Benin

- The state of Benin was founded about the 11th century or 12th century by the savannah people.
- These people moved into forests were they absorbed the indigenous people.
- Benin had commercial or trade relations with the Europeans specially the Portuguese.
- Benin had the most famous civilization of all forest states, magnificent art such as heads and statues were found the greatest *oba* (king) in Benin history was **eware.**
- **What factors contributed to the decline of Benin?**
  - Many abandoned their position in the state.
  - European traders did not prefer to trade with Benin.
  - The neighbouring *Oyo Empire* expands towards Benin.
  - Frequent civil wars, functional rivals, internal conflict in the empire.
  - Finally t was defeated by British colonisers.

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Chapter 7

TRANS-ATLANTIC (TRIANGULAR) SLAVE TRADE



- Triangular slave-trade involved *Europe*, *Africa* and *America*. The Atlantic Ocean was vital and the ships of this trade that were crossing it.
- The slave-trade was started and spearheaded by Portugal.
- In 1441 a young Portuguese sailor named Ahtem Golcalves took two African people in West Africa and presented them to the king of Portugal – **Prince Henry,** the Navigator.
- When the Americas (the New World) was discovered, the Europeans began to colonize them.

> - France colonized Canada, Britain colonized the U.S.A, Portugal colonized Brazil and Spain took the rest Latin America.

- *Sugar* plantations and *Tobacco* farms were established in America these needed large supply of works.
- Soon Europe turned to Africa for cheap-labor.

Why were Africans preferred than other peoples?

a. The Africans were available in large number.
b. They were found cheaper than other people.
c. They were thought to be immune to some diseases.
d. They appeared more strong and suitable for manual labor.

The Organization of trans-Atlantic Trade:-

- This is also named Triangular. The European ships started their journey from Europe by carrying manufactured goods – *Cloth, Metal pars, guns, sugar to West Africa.*
- Then they shipped African slaves to America where they carried row materials back to Europe.

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What had facilitated the obtaining of slaves interior of Africa?

a) Slavery had existed among the Africans before the slave-trade.
b) African traders got modern weapons to slaves.
c) Well defined routes were established.
d) Great demand for the African slaves in the New World.

How were the slaves acquired from different parts of West Africa:-

a. By exchanging European goods.
b. Prisoners of war, criminals, weak and lonely travellers were sold.
c. Through attacks on African villages.
d. People who were unable to pay their debts were also sold.

What were the Impacts of the Trans-Atlantic Trade?

a. Impact on Population:
- ✓ Depopulation in West Africa as millions of Africans were shipped away from Africa.
- ✓ Many diseases exposed to the Africans.
- ✓ African descent people settled in the Americas.
- ✓ Emergence of ***mulatto*** population in West Africa.

b. Political Impact:
- ✓ The African rich traders came to the political power.
- ✓ Some states in Africa acquired arms from this trade and become powerful
- ✓ Some African states unable to get fire arms collapsed.

c. Economic Impact:
- ✓ Undermining the Indigenous African industries.
- ✓ Destruction of farm plantations because of lack of labor.
- ✓ Decline of trans-Saharan Trade.
- ✓ Destruction of the African property.
- ✓ Some part cities developed along West Africa.
- ✓ Some African leaders gained wealth from this trade.

d. Social Impact:
- ✓ Many Africans were separated and many others died.
- ✓ Fear and security in the African settlements.
- ✓ A lot of Enmity developed among the African communities.
- ✓ Roles had changed in the society.

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a. Other Impacts:

- ✓ Development of European economies and Industries.
- ✓ The slave-traders gained enormous wealth.
- ✓ Expansion of the plantation in the USA.
- ✓ Some African cultures spread to Americas.
- ✓ The formation of **Sierra Leone** and **Liberia** in West Africa.

- ✓ Once the slaves were captured, they were tied together and transferred them to the coasts where they were bought by Europeans.
- ✓ The price of the slaves varied depending on Age, sex and size.
- ✓ At the moment of sailing was the most because the Africans believed believe that Europeans were cannibals.
- ✓ During the journey to America, high mortality existed in the ships because of lack of sanitation and water and also communicable diseases.

What factors caused the decline of Trans-Atlantic Trade?

a) The British Parliament made a decision to stop slave-trade in 1807.
b) Machines had now took the place of man in several fields.
c) The public opinion came to view the slavery as inhuman.
d) The defeat of the British in the American war of independence, 1776.
e) The France Revolution of 1789 spread the Ideas of equality and liberty.
f) The development of the so-called Legitimate Trade.
g) The American civil war of 1865 led to the closure of the slave markets

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Chapter 8

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

National integration is *the process of uniting the diverse peoples from different ethnic groups, races and religions into one cohesive nation.*

Importance of National Integration;

- ⇨ It promotes lasting peace and prosperity.
- ⇨ It helps to solve problems.
- ⇨ It helps to avoid conflict.
- ⇨ Eliminating inter-community suspicion and enhance patriotism.
- ⇨ It promotes political stability.
- ⇨ It creates a conductive environment for foreign investment.

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NATIONAL UNITY

Factors promoting national unity

1. The constitution
2. Education
3. Socio-economic interaction
4. Language
5. National currency
6. Public institution
7. National days and events
8. Symbols of national unities

Factors Limiting National Unity;

a) Religious division
b) Tribalism
c) Racism
d) Intolerance of the government
e) Dispersal for minority rights
f) Divisive politics
g) Economic difference

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- **What does the term "Conflict" mean?**

⇨ A conflict is a disagreement between two or more parts caused by different interests. It may result into the use of weapons between soldiers or even civilians,

⇨ **Conflict resolution** is a way of bringing peace and understanding between conflicting sides.

⇨ Conflict can arise between individuals and communities.

Common areas of the Conflict Including:

- Over- grazing land.
- Owner ship of water walls
- Over control of resources
- Oil along the common borders.

In Somaliland, **the traditional leaders** such as the sultans and chiefs greatly participate in resolving conflicts and disagreements in the country.

Methods of Resolving Conflicts

a) ***Arbitration;*** an independent party mediates between the disagreeing parties to resolve the conflict.

b) ***Diplomacy;*** Involves negotiation between the conflicting parties to create an understanding.

c) ***Legislation;*** Involves passing of laws that control conflicts.

d) ***Traditional method;*** Elders within a community bring the parties together to resolve the dispute.

e) ***Religious action;*** Conflicting parties can be brought before their religious leaders for the solution of their dispute.

f) ***Court action;*** one party sues and the other is summoned for both to state their sides of the dispute before a decision is reached by a court law.

g) ***Policing;*** Involves the presence of the police.

h) ***Agreement;*** conflicting parties may reach an understanding.

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The Functions of Sultans and Chiefs

1) To mediate wars and conflicts between tribes
2) To advice government on power sharing
3) To register birth rates and death rates of their community
4) To negotiate government, the development projects for their community
5) To pay and take blood compensation
6) To act guardianship for the imprisoned person
7) To act as spokesperson of their community
8) To strengthen the nationality of their people
9) To take responsibility of community crimes
10) Keeping social norms of the community
11) To give girls to bridegroom in marriages
12) Mediation of inheritances and assets among the sharing people
13) Participation of community debates
14) To refer to courts of community abuses such as rape, amputations, thefts, smuggling, forgery, killing, injuries, destruction. Arrests etc…

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Reading is like breathing in -
Writing is like breathing out