

Exercise walk-through

1.2

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

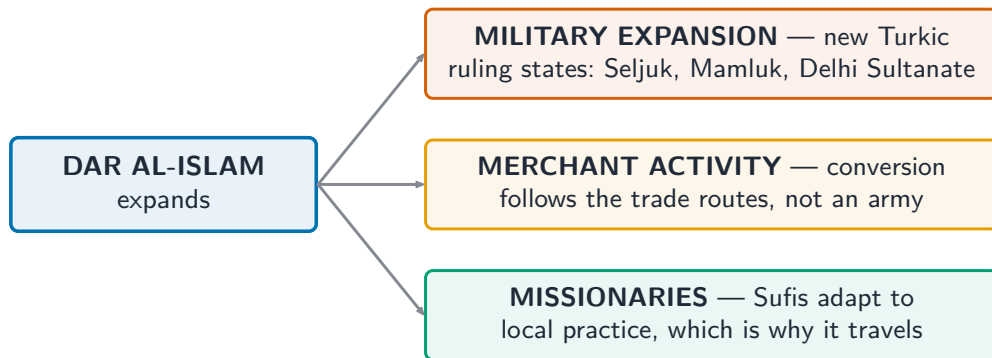
AP World History: Modern

Dar al-Islam

As the **Abbasid Caliphate** fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of them **Turkic** in origin – among them the **Seljuk Empire**, the **Mamluk sultanate of Egypt**, and the **Delhi Sultanate**.

Muslim rule continued to expand across Afro-Eurasia through **military expansion**, **merchant activity**, and the work of **missionaries**, especially **Sufis**, whose adaptable practice helped Islam spread.

Three routes, three kinds of evidence



Islam spread by three routes: military expansion, **merchant activity**, and **Sufi missionaries**.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what emerged as the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented. [2]

2.2 Name the three agents of Islam's expansion. [3]

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2.1 State what emerged as the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented.

[2]

2.1

- new Islamic political entities, most dominated by Turkic peoples

2.2 Name the three agents of Islam's expansion.

[3]

2.2

- merchants; missionaries; Sufis

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED separates rule from religion.

(a) State the mechanism for each.

[2]

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(a) State the mechanism for each.

[2]

(a)

- rule expanded by military expansion; the religion expanded through merchants, missionaries and Sufis

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED separates rule from religion.

(b) State what “subsequently” adds.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED separates rule from religion.

(b) State what “subsequently” adds.

[1]

(b)

- it orders them – conquest first, then the slower spread of belief

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The new Islamic political entities were mostly dominated by

[1]

☐

A Turkic peoples

B European crusaders

C Mongol khans

D Chinese officials

3.2 Muslim states are said to have encouraged intellectual innovations and

[1]

☐

A their suppression

B transfers

C isolation

D destruction

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The new Islamic political entities were mostly dominated by

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- A Turkic peoples
- B European crusaders
- C Mongol khans
- D Chinese officials

3.1 A

- the CED names Turkic peoples

3.2 Muslim states are said to have encouraged intellectual innovations and

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- A their suppression
- B transfers
- C isolation
- D destruction

3.2 B

- transfers, so knowledge moved as well as being made

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A region converts to Islam decades after it stops being ruled by a Muslim state.

(a) State what this shows.

[1]

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(a) State what this shows.

[1]

(a)

- that conversion and conquest are separate processes

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A region converts to Islam decades after it stops being ruled by a Muslim state.

(b) Explain which of the CED's mechanisms accounts for it.

[2]

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3.3 A region converts to Islam decades after it stops being ruled by a Muslim state.

(b) Explain which of the CED's mechanisms accounts for it. [2]

(b)

- merchants, missionaries and Sufis, none of which requires political control to operate