

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

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS sufis 苏非派 • missionaries 传教士 • turkic 突厥人
• abbasid caliphate 阿拔斯哈里发国 • intellectual innovations and transfers 智识创新与传播

Objective

Build the skills to explain **Dar al-Islam** 伊斯兰世界 after the Abbasid fragmentation.

You must be able to:

- state what happened as the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented
- distinguish military expansion from the spread of the religion
- name the three agents of Islam’s expansion
- state the CED’s claim about intellectual innovation

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Fragmentation

As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, **new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples**. Political fragmentation is not religious decline — the CED reports new states, not an ending.

■ Two different spreads

Muslim **rule** continued to expand due to military expansion; **Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries and Sufis**. The CED separates conquest from conversion, and ‘subsequently’ orders them.

■ Three agents

Merchants, missionaries and Sufis. None of the three is an army, which is why an answer that explains the religion’s spread by conquest alone misses the CED’s own mechanism.

■ Intellectual innovation

Muslim states and empires **encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers**. Transfers matters: knowledge moved between regions as well as being produced.

2 Practice

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

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

2.3 The CED separates rule from religion.

(a) State the mechanism for each. **[2]**

(b) State what “subsequently” adds. **[1]**

3 Exam-style questions

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

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

(a) State what this shows. [1]

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

Solutions

2.1 new Islamic political entities, most dominated by Turkic peoples.

2.2 merchants; missionaries; Sufis.

2.3 (a) rule expanded by military expansion; the religion expanded through merchants, missionaries and Sufis. (b) it orders them — conquest first, then the slower spread of belief.

3.1 A. the CED names Turkic peoples.

3.2 B. transfers, so knowledge moved as well as being made.

3.3 (a) that conversion and conquest are separate processes. (b) merchants, missionaries and Sufis, none of which requires political control to operate.