The Arab Empire

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Background of the Arabic Empire

- The Arabic tribes were all independent.
- Semitic speaking people
- Sheikh ruled each tribe
Social Organizations in the Arabic Empire

- The Arabs lived in the Arabian peninsula, a desert land with little water.
- Arabs also lived as farmers and sheepherders.
- Would allow local governments to continue ruling after they have been conquered.
Arabic Religions

- Arabs were called Muslims
- They worshiped the 5 pillars of Islam
- Muhammad would get revelations from the God, Allah (Muhammad lived from 570-632)
Arabic Religions

- Islam was seen as a straightforward faith
- No separation from political and religious authority
- Muhammed was a political and religious leader
Achievements

- In 636 new calphin, Abu Bakr helped Islam grow rapidly
- Conquered:
  - Parts of the Byzantine empire
  - Persian Empire
  - Egypt
  - Spain
Advancements

- Used Camels to transport goods and move around the desert.
- Knowledge of planting sugar cane & windmills.
- Islamic scholars took interest in writing history.
Advancements

- Started modern day algebra, trigonometry, and chemistry.
- Advancements in medicine, astronomy, engineering, and agriculture.
- Invented the elephant clock. (water clock)
The End of the Arab Empire

- The Arab Empire became too big to control from Baghdad; leaving it to their enemies.
- In the end, Mongol Khan Hulagu destroyed the Abbasid dynasty and ended the Arab Empire.
Citations


