

Islam and Cultural Encounters

	India	Anatolia	West Africa	Spain
Introduction /When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Turkic speaking warriors from Central Asia and Sufi's -(1000) Turkic conquest = rise of the Turk-Muslim regime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Turkic invaders and Sufi missionaries -(1000) conquest -Byzantine collapse; Ottoman reign -by 1500: 90% were Muslim + Turk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Muslim traders across the Sahara -scholars, merchants, traders -NO migration of Arabs -little role of Sufi's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Arab-Berber -Early 700's
How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -violent conquest -establish sultanate of Delhi <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-conquest became more Systematic -though number's were small, Internal conflict still existed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -smaller population = more influenced Turks -smaller population as a result from famine, massacre, slavery -disaster credited Islam -Byzantine: centralized church & state, left leaderless; weak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -peaceful and voluntary acceptance -North Africa was already Islamic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -interaction between Islam and natives --However, Islam did NOT overwhelm Christianity
Appeal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -appeal to "God-filled men" -convert = avoidance of taxation - popular "Islam" of Sufi's = the blending with local religions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -converts welcomed w/ material reward -less cultural barriers; facilitated easier conversion of Christianity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -source of literate officials for the state administration -gave the state religious legitimacy -Islam was the link to Muslim Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -tolerance between Muslim rulers and Christians; plus, fewer population
Who/Where ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -regions less integrated with Hinduism -attract disillusioned Buddhists --low caste Hindu's --newly agrarian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Islam encompassed majority of population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -elites and rulers -population remained African so rulers did NOT impose Islam -West African cities; centers of Islam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -increased conversion with upper class
Affects/ Characteristics of the Culture?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Islam never really dominated influentially - only about 20-25% of the population Why? - Sharp divide between Islam and Hindu <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-did not allow Islam to be accepted -Sikhism: new blended religion of Hindu and Islam -India: decentralized pol. and rel. in order to retain cultural identity with invasions -Interactions of Hindu's w/ Muslims <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-many Hindu's served Muslim rulers <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-Islam: monotheism, equality, sexual modesty vs. Hindu: polytheism, caste system, open eroticism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -discrimination of Christians -more Turks immigrated -most powerful Islamic state by 1500's -enduring Turk culture; freedom, better gender equality -more open attitude towards women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -urban centers were Islamic <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- ex. Timbuktu attracted scholars -Arabic: language of religion, education, trade, and administration -more open attitude towards women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mozarabs: adopted Arab culture w/o converting -late 900's: toleration ended <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-war w/ remaining Christian states <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-more rigid forms of Islam <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-open persecution of Christians -After 1200: Christians reconquers Spain <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-forced out Muslims <li style="padding-left: 20px;">-kept from public practice -Islam became displaced by Christianity