

THE CENTRAL ISLAMIC LANDS (THE CRUSADES)

Class XI. History.

Relationship between Islam and Christianity.

- **In mediaeval Islamic societies the Christians were recognised as the people of the book.**
- **Depression head more rights compared with the other communities living under Islamic rule.**
- **With the expansion of Islamic Empire some of the places which were once held by the Byzantine Empire became the territories of Islamic empire.**
- **Jerusalem was conquered by the Arabs in 638.**
- **It was considered as the holy land by the Christian community because of its role in Jesus's life.**
- **This was an important factor in the formation of the image of Muslims in Christian Europe.**

Social conditions
of Christian world
which supported
the idea of
Crusade.

- **Hostility towards the Muslim world became more pronounced in the eleventh century.**
- **After converting most of the tribes/groups in Europe now the Muslims alone remain as the main enemy for the Christian leadership.**
- **The clergy and the warrior class were making efforts to ensure political stability as well as economic growth based on agriculture and trade.**
- **the peace of God deflected the aggressive tendencies of feudal society away from the Christian world and towards the enemies of God. It built a climate in which fighting against the infidels became not only permissible but also commendable.**

The first crusade.

- **The death of Malik Shah of bagdad was followed by the disintegration of his Empire and it offered the Byzantine emperor to regain its territories.**
- **For pope Urban II , this was an opportunity to revive the spirit of Christianity.**
- **In the first crusade soldiers from France and Italy captured Antioch in Syria, and claimed Jerusalem.**
- **These territories were known as outermer and later crusade were directed at its defence and expansion.**

Jihad and recapture of Jerusalem.

- **The outmer survive well for some time but when the Turks captured Edessa in 1144, an appeal was made by the pope for second crusade.**
- **Combined German and French Army made an attempt to capture damaskus but they were defeated and forced to return home. After this, there was gradual erosion of the strength of outmer.**
- **Crusader zeal gave way to living in luxury and the battles over territory among the Christian rulers.**
- **Saladin created an Egypto+syrian empire and gave the call for jihad against the Christians.**
- **He regained Jerusalem, nearly a century after the first crusade.**

The impact of
Crusade on the
relations between
Muslims and
Christians.

- **The harsher attitude of the Muslim state towards its Christian subjects.**
- **The greater influence of Italian mercantile communities in the trade between East and the west even after the restoration of Muslim power.**

Homework

1. What were the factors responsible for the crusade?
2. What was the outcome of the crusade?
3. Importance of Jerusalem in Muslim-Christian relations.
4. Read the topic.

THE CENTRAL ISLAMIC LANDS (Economy: Agriculture, Urbanisation and Commerce-1)

Class XI. History.

Frank's in Syria

- **The treatment of the subjugated Muslim population differed among the various frankish lords.**
- **The earliest of the crusaders, who settle down in Syria and Palestine, were generally more tolerant of the Muslim population than those who came later.**

Agriculture in Islamic state.

- **Agriculture was the principal occupation of the settled populations in the newly conquered territories.**
- **The Islamic state made no changes in this land relationship.**
- **The state is now deriving the bulk of its income from land revenue, in place of war booty.**
- **Two type of taxes with different tax rate as land revenue. Kharaj for non-Muslims and Ushr for Muslims.**

Changes
introduced by the
Islamic state.

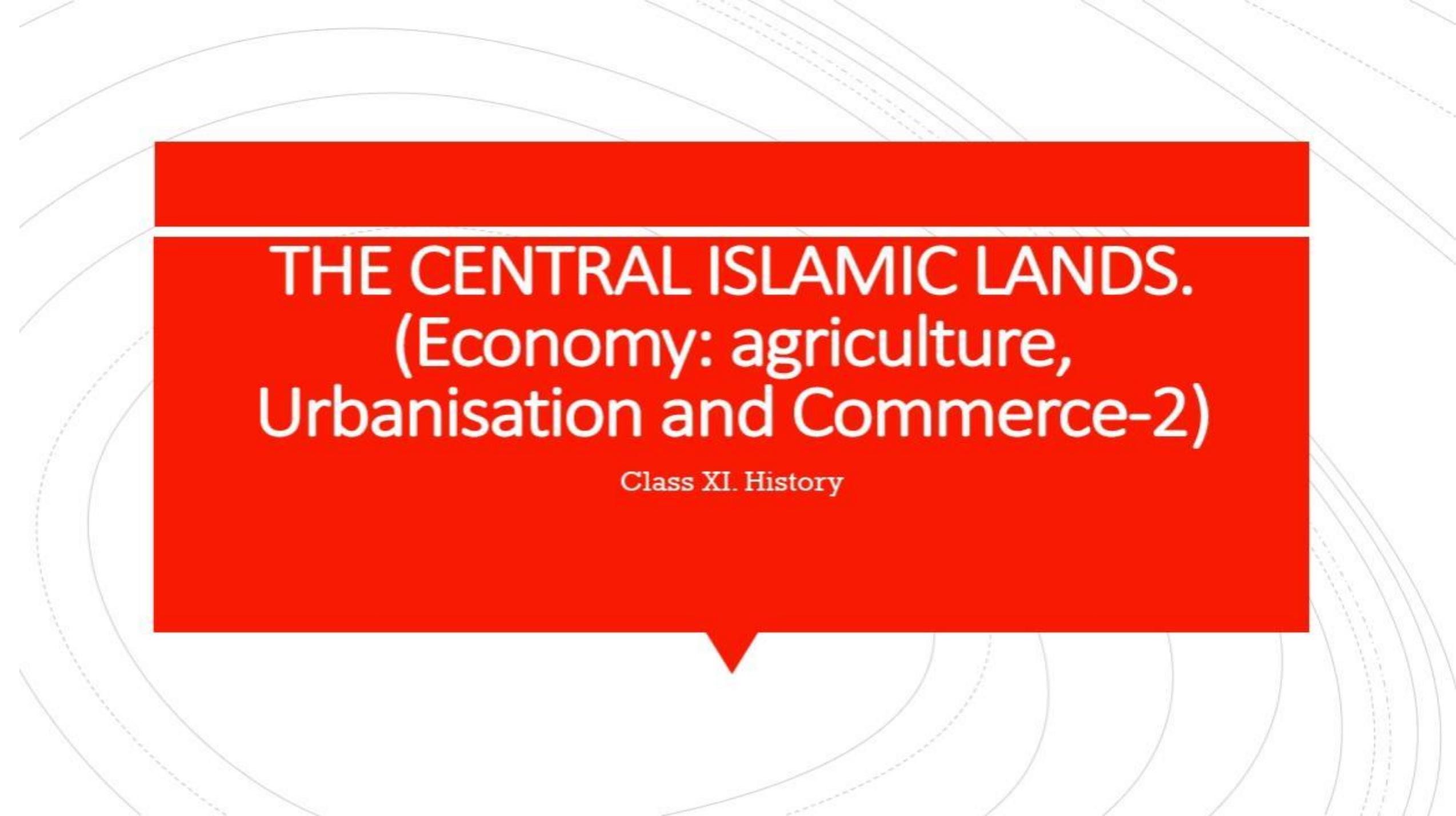
- **From the tenth century onwards, the state authorised its officials to claim their salaries from agricultural revenues from territories, called Iqtas.**
- **In many areas the state supported the agriculture by providing irrigation system, dams, canals.**
- **Islamic laws gave tax concessions to people who brought land under cultivation. This policy also helped the expansion of agriculture.**

Urbanisation

- **The cities like Kufa, Basra, Fursat and Cairo gained importance due to the trade.**
- **The old towns such as Damascus samarkand also received a new lease of life.**
- **A vast urban network developed, linking one town with another and forming a circuit.**
- **At the heart of the city were two building complexes radiating cultural and economic power: the congregational mosque and the central market place.**
- **The Mediterranean route and the Red sea both becam important due to the trade between the west and east.**

Homework

- **Discuss the economic condition during the rule of caliphas.**
- **Discuss the the importance of of trade in urbanization during the reign of caliphas.**
- **Read the topic.**



**THE CENTRAL ISLAMIC LANDS.
(Economy: agriculture,
Urbanisation and Commerce-2)**

Class XI. History

The use of paper.

- **In the Central Islamic lands written works were widely circulated after the introduction of paper.**
- **The Muslim governor of samarkand took 20,000 Chinese invaders as prisoners, some of whom were good at making paper. For the next 100 years samarthan paper remained an important export item**
- **Since Islam prohibited monopolies paper began to be manufactured in the rest of the Islamic world.**

Geniza documents.

- **Paper also facilitated the writing of commercial and personal documents of all kinds.**
- **Geniza documents are one of the important sources of history for the understanding of the society and economy of early Islamic rule.**
- **Most of the documents were written in Judaeo-Arabic, a version of Arabic written in Hebrew characters that was commonly used by Jewish communities throughout the mediaeval Mediterranean.**
- **The Geniza documents provide rich insight into personal and economic experiences as also into Mediterranean and Islamic culture.**



Silk route, via red Sean and Persian gulf.

Trade routes.

- **Towards the eastern end, caravans of Iranian merchants set out from bagdad along the silk route to China via the oasis cities of Bukhara and Samarqand.**
- **Transoxinaia also formed an important link in the commercial network which extended North to Russia and Scandinavia for the exchange of European goods and slavic captives.**

Payment methods.

- **The fiscal system and market exchange increased the importance of money in the central Islamic lands.**
- **The greatest contribution of the Muslim world to mediaeval economic life was the development of superior methods of payment and business organisations.**
- **Letters of credit and bills of exchange were used by merchants and bankers to transfer money from one place or individual to another.**

Homework

- 1. Importance of Geniza records as a historical source.**
- 2. Methods of payment during the rule of Caliphate.**
- 3. Read the topic.**