

SAUDI ARABIA

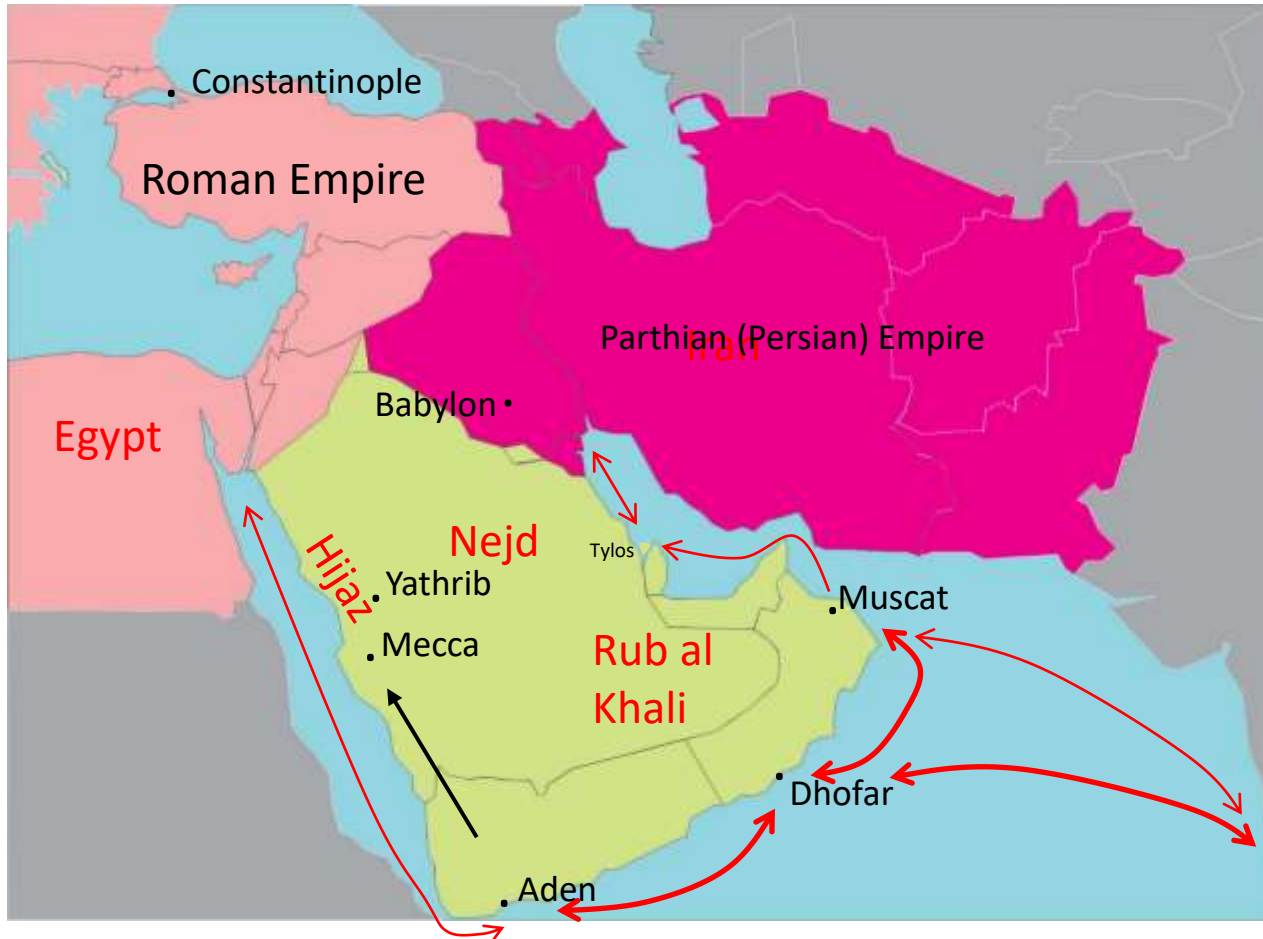
Chris Schaefer

Chris.Schaefer@bataandiary.com

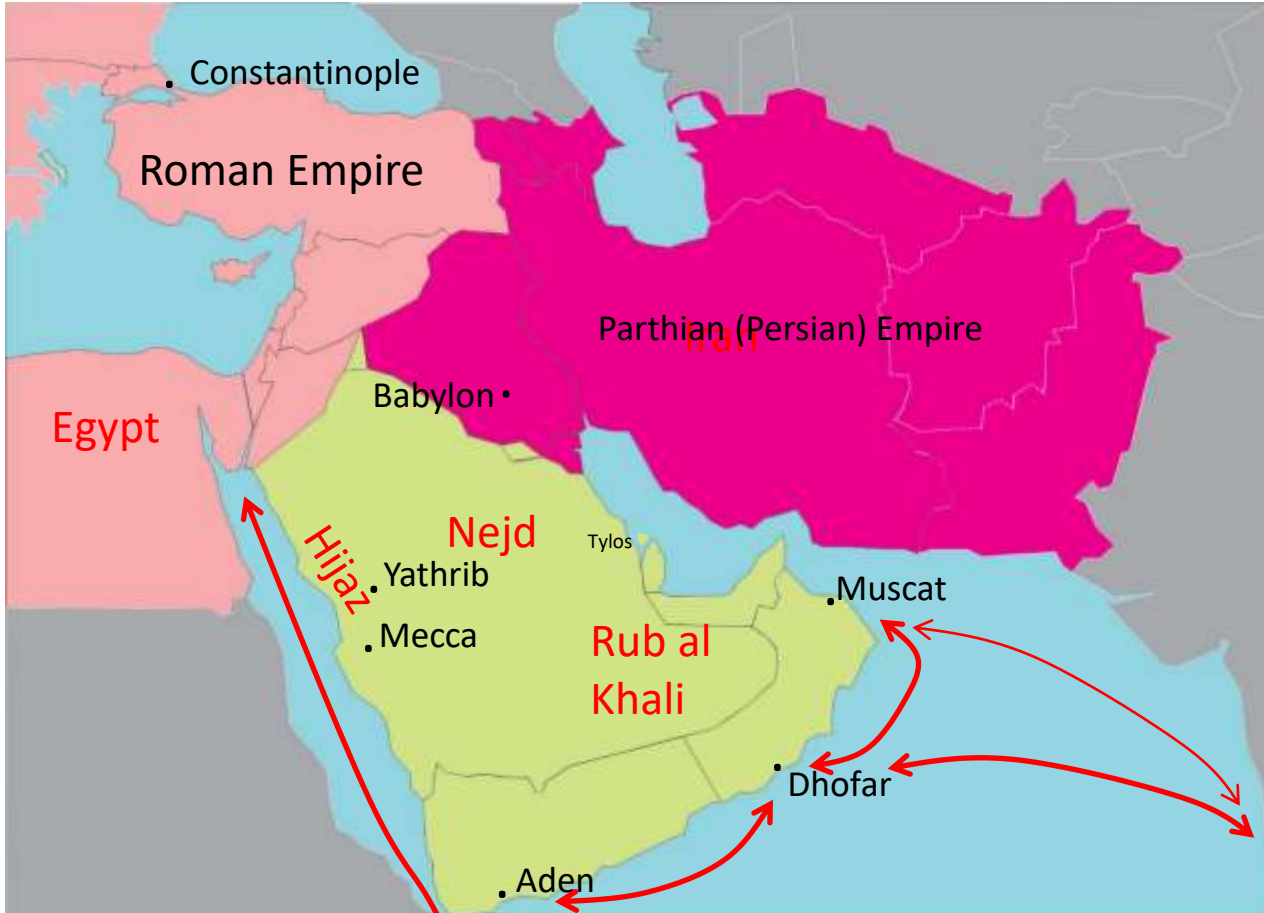
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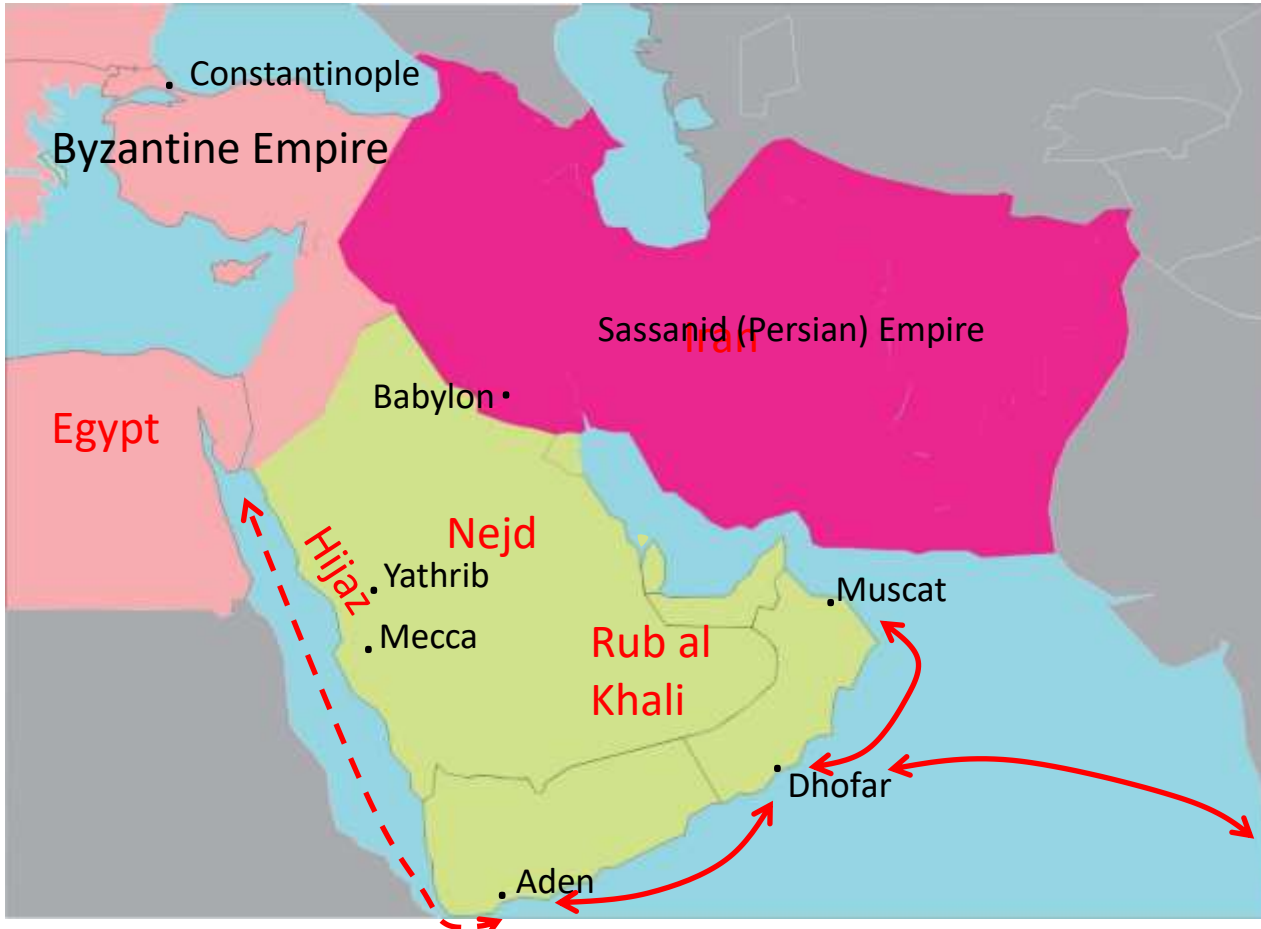
Mecca was founded around the 1st Century BC, or earlier, by the Jurhum tribe moving north from Yemen



Romans shift shipping out of the Gulf and into the Red Sea.



400s AD, Quraysh tribe promotes annual pilgrimages to Mecca by Arab tribes. Byzantine Empire splits off from Rome.



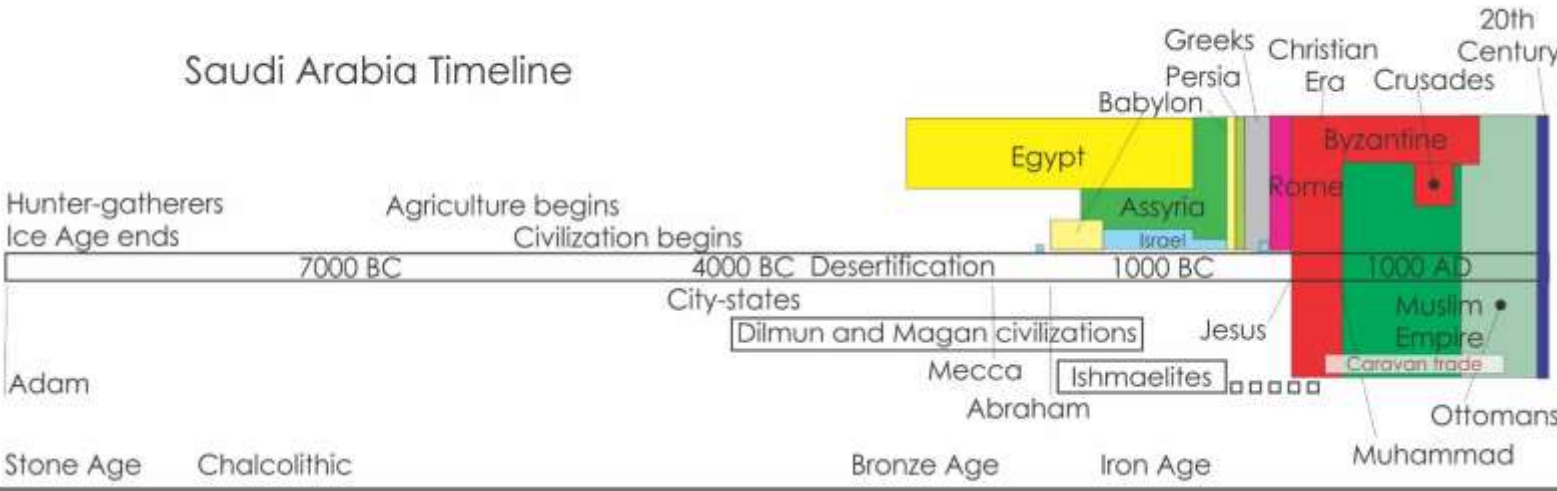
Early 500s AD. Without Byzantine protection shipping on the Red Sea becomes dangerous.





Caravan trade

Saudi Arabia Timeline

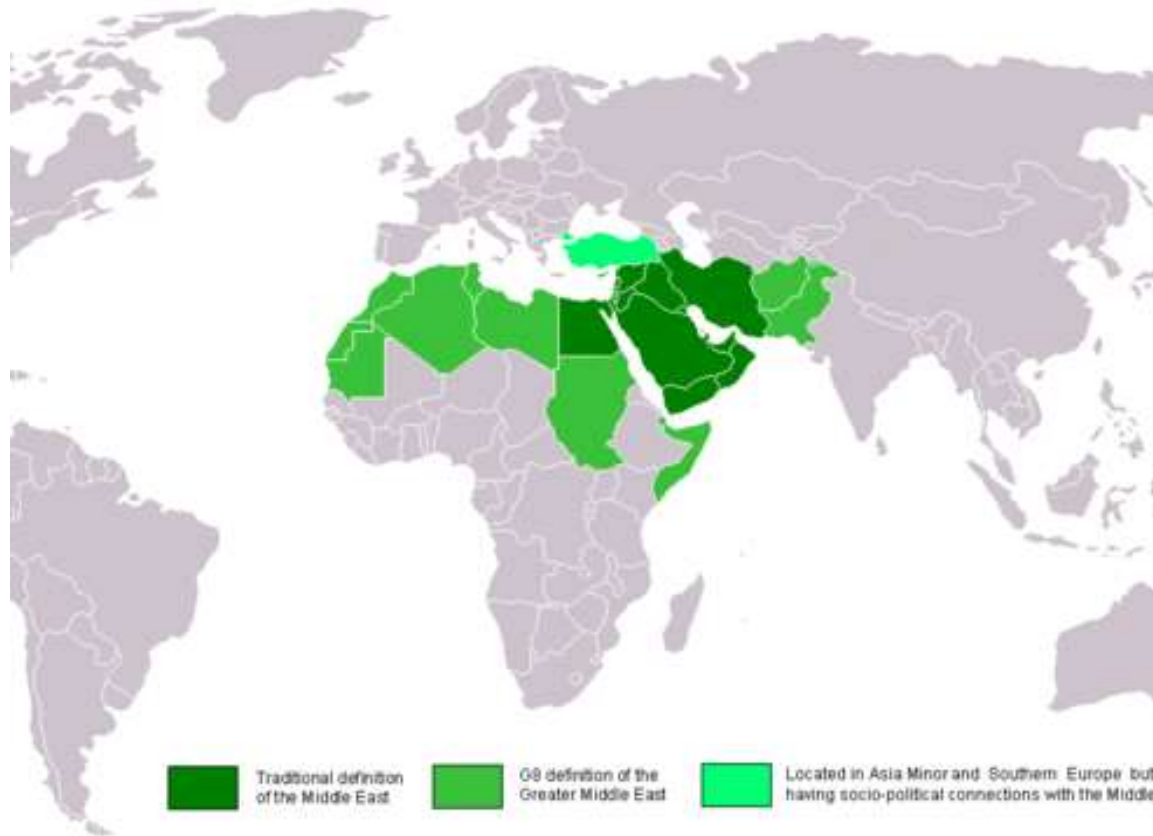


Pre-Islam

(Jahiliyya)



Adam and Eve, by Rubens



Greater Middle East

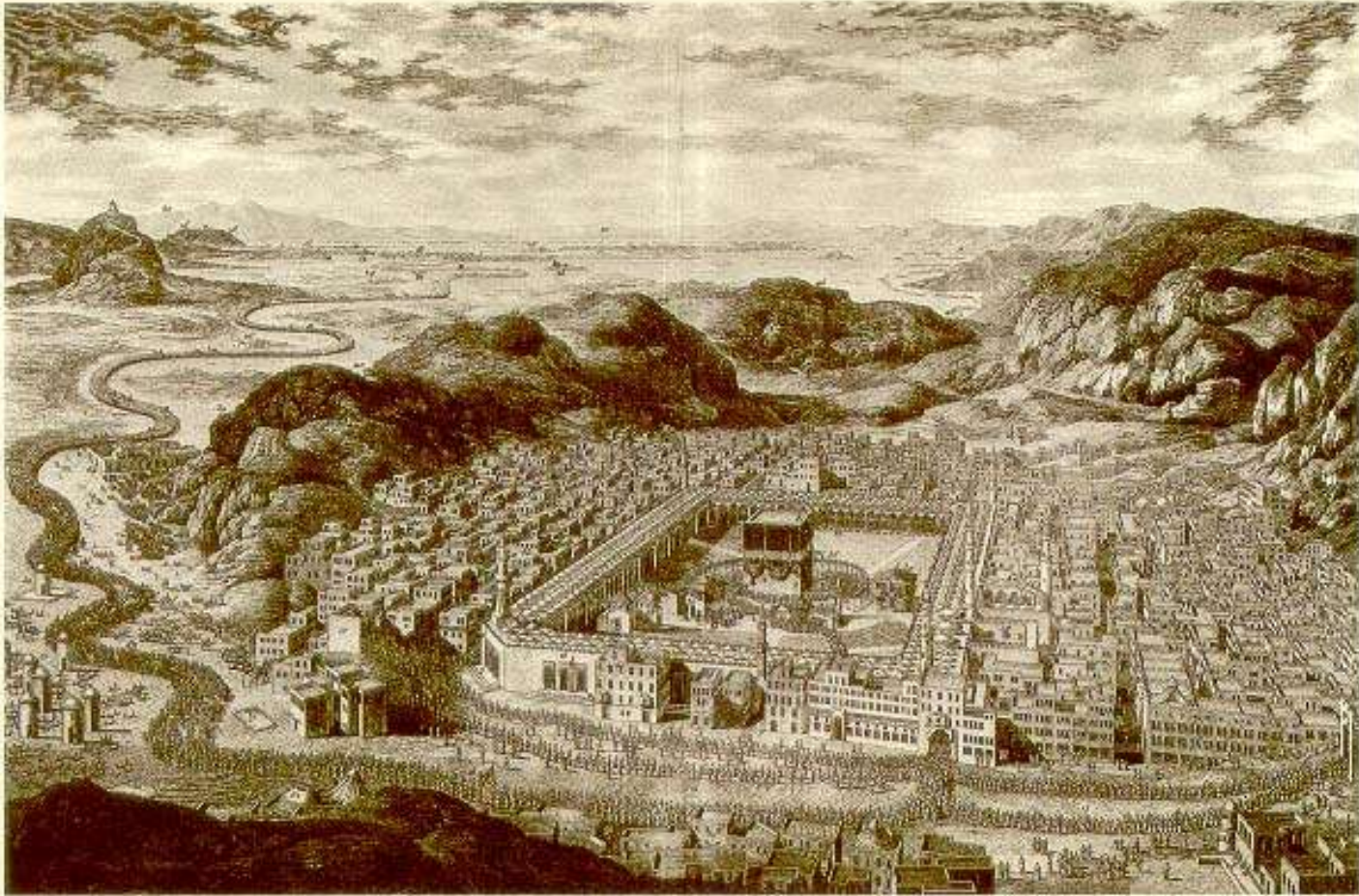




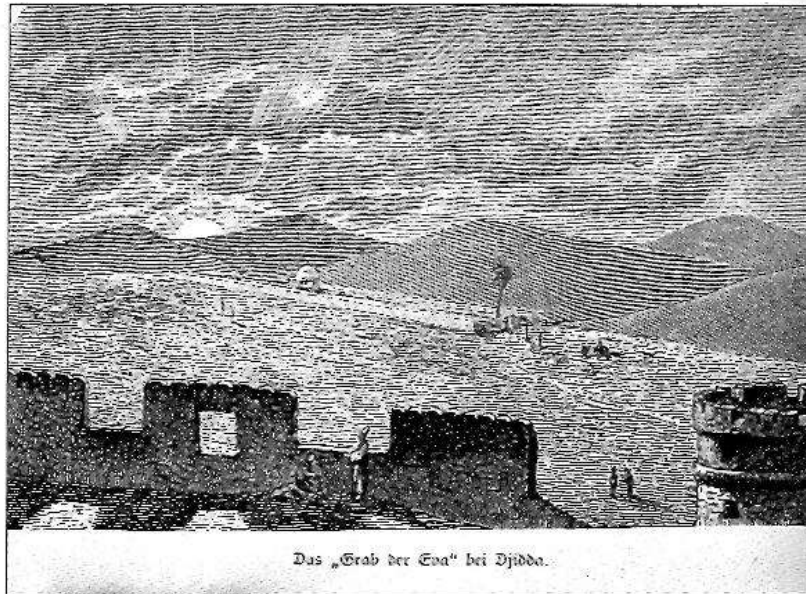
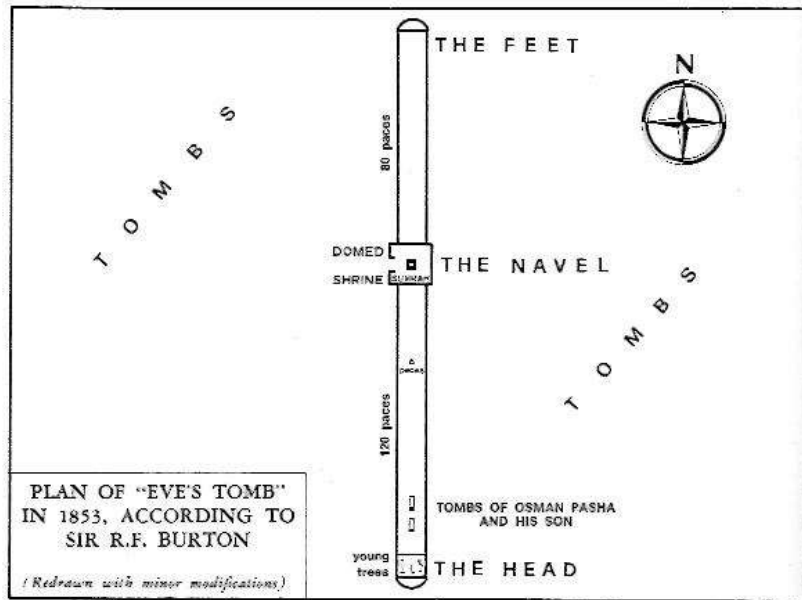


Becca Valley (Wadi)





Mecca in 1850.
The Grand Mosque and the Ka'bah.



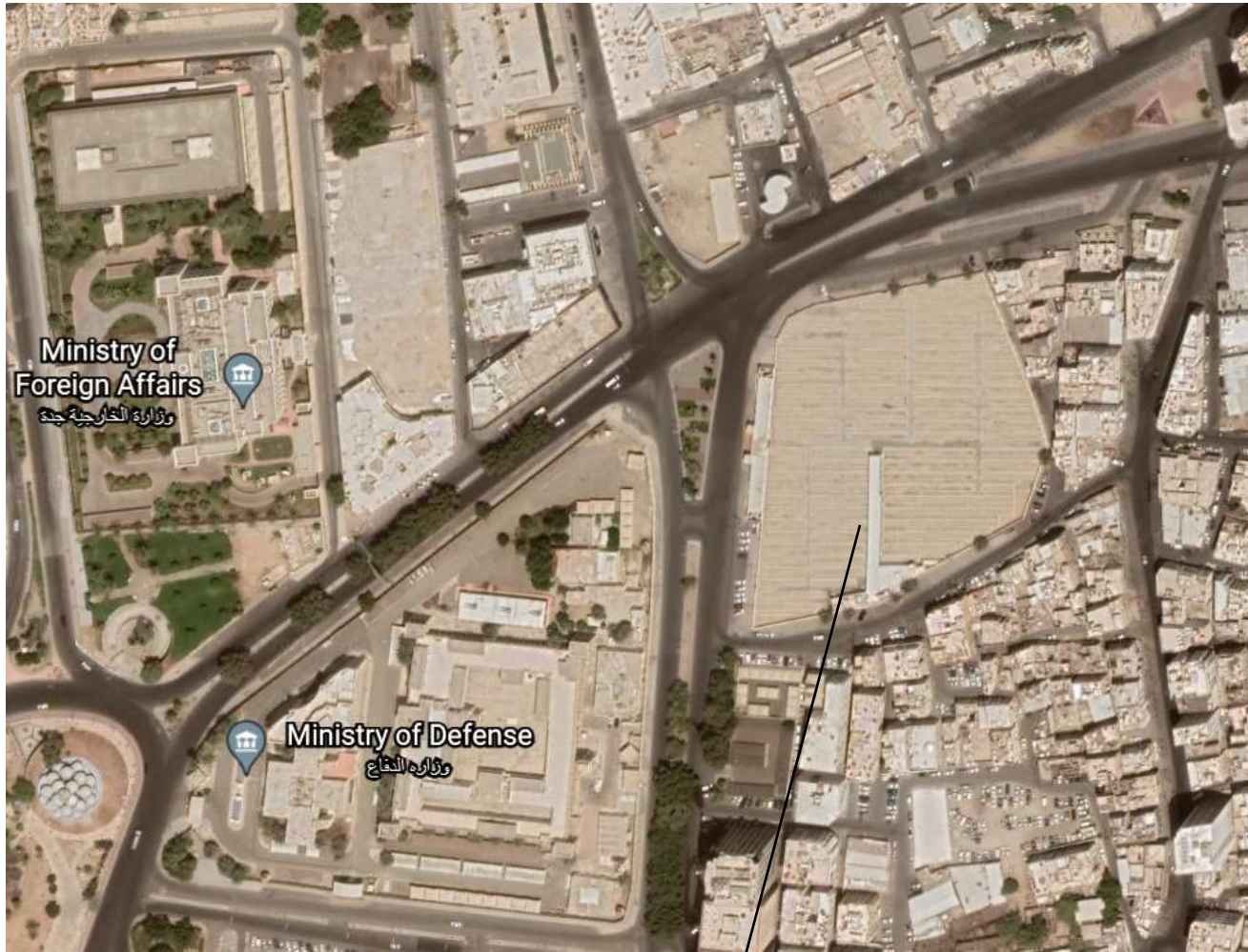


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

20. The view of Hawa (our mother) in Gedda in 1321.



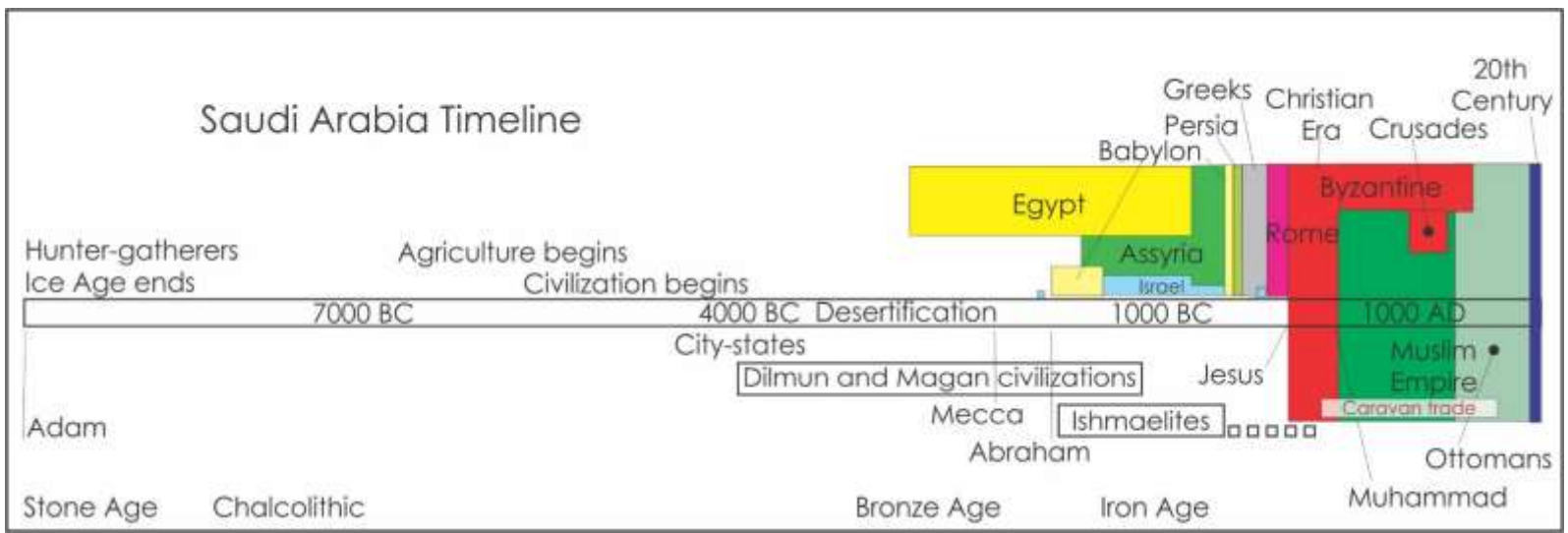
1920s



Cemented over in 1975.

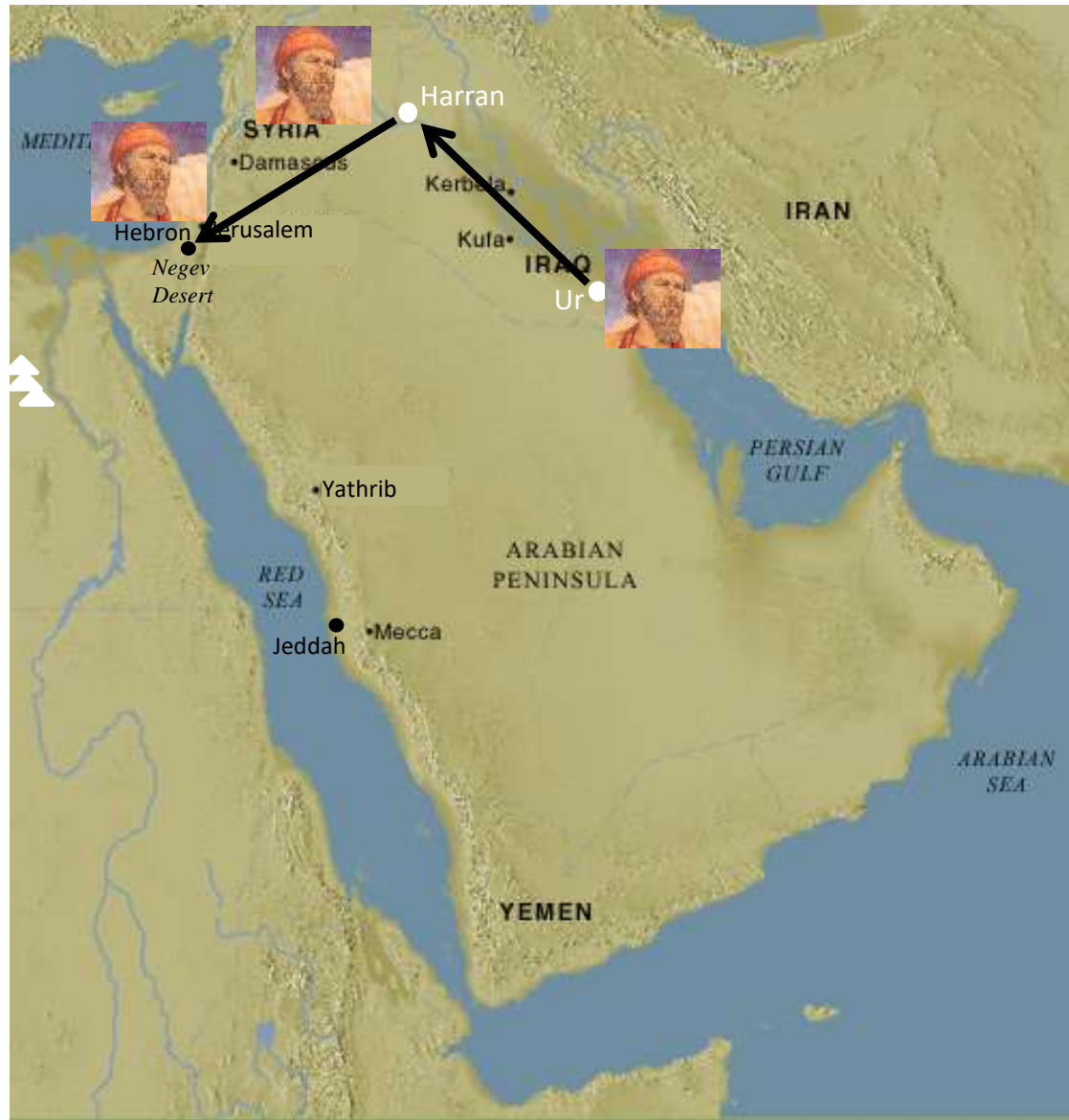
Abraham

Saudi Arabia Timeline





Abram, cir. 2500 or 1800 BC





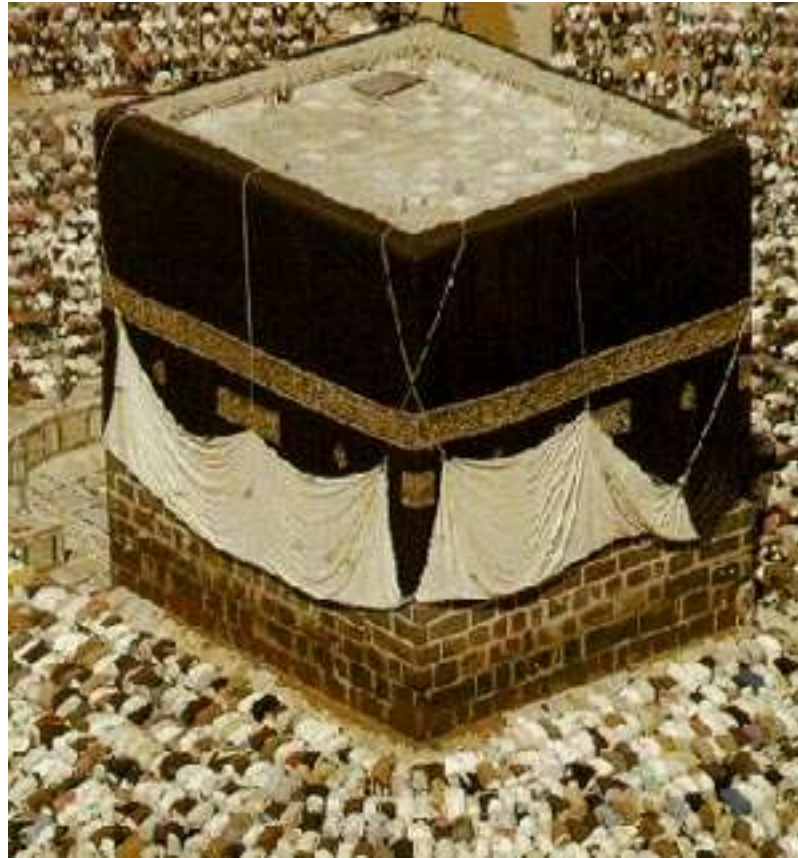
Abram entertains the
angels, by Rembrandt



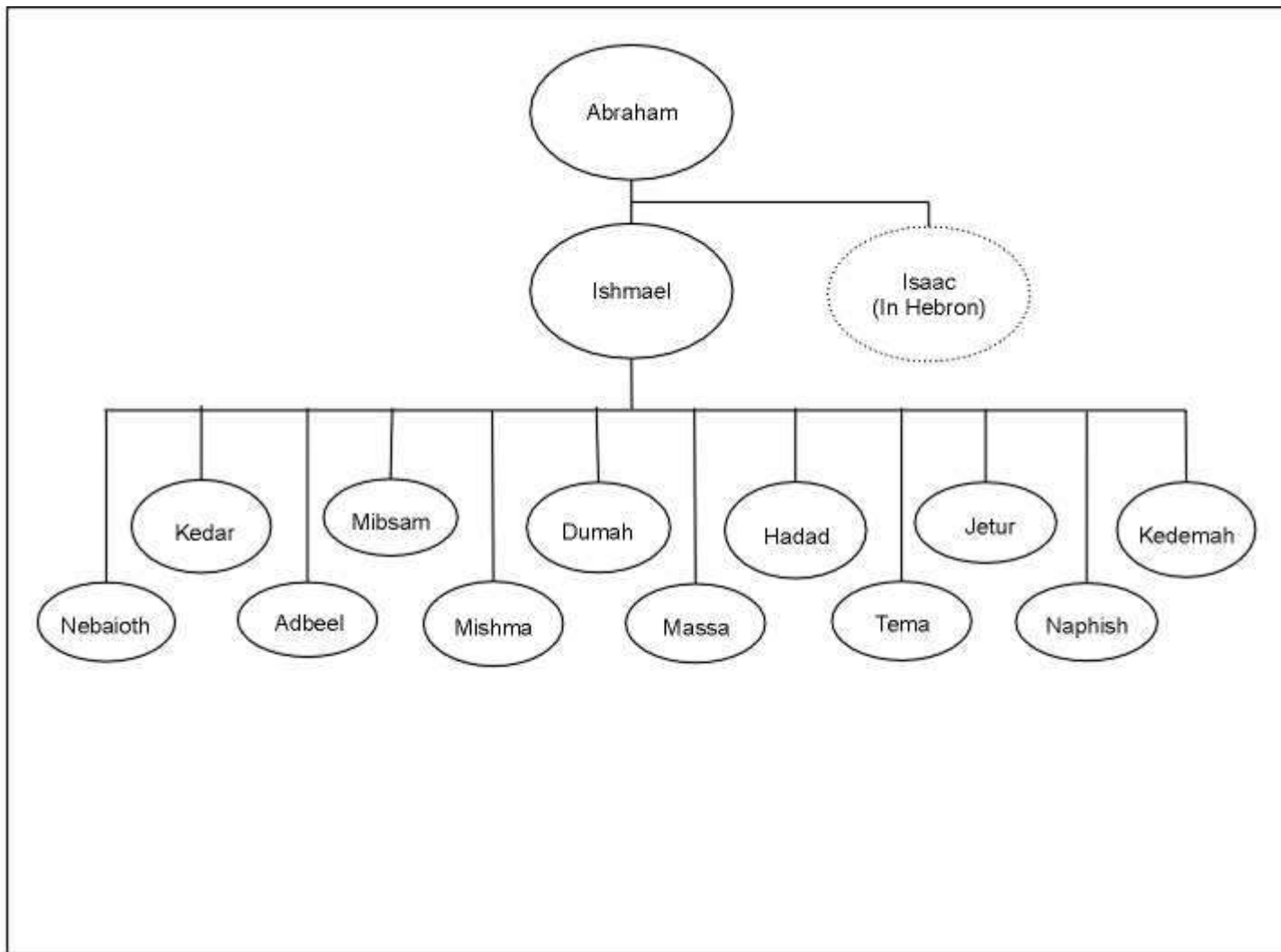
Abraham's sacrifice,
by Rembrandt



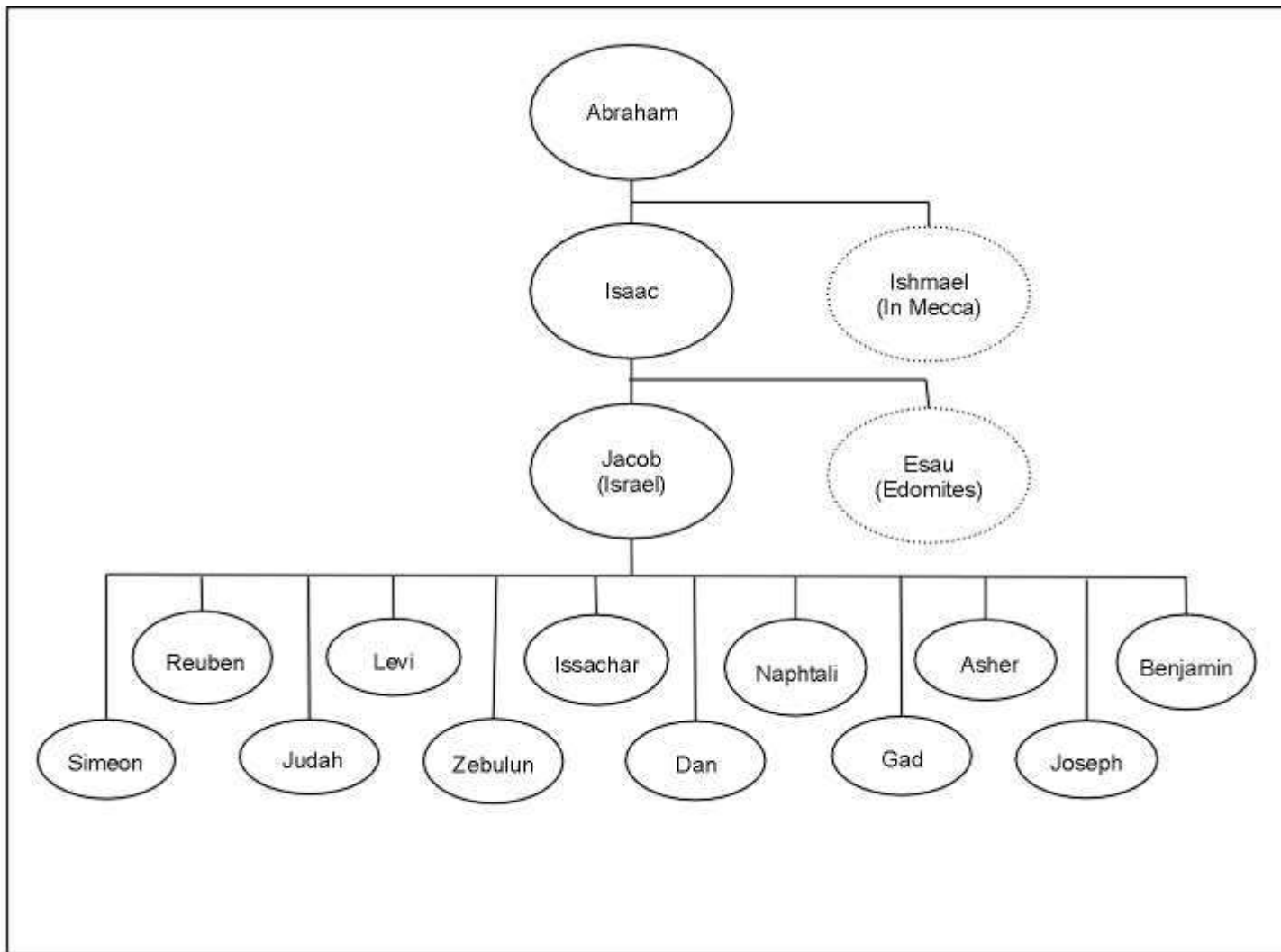
Abraham takes Hagar to Becca.



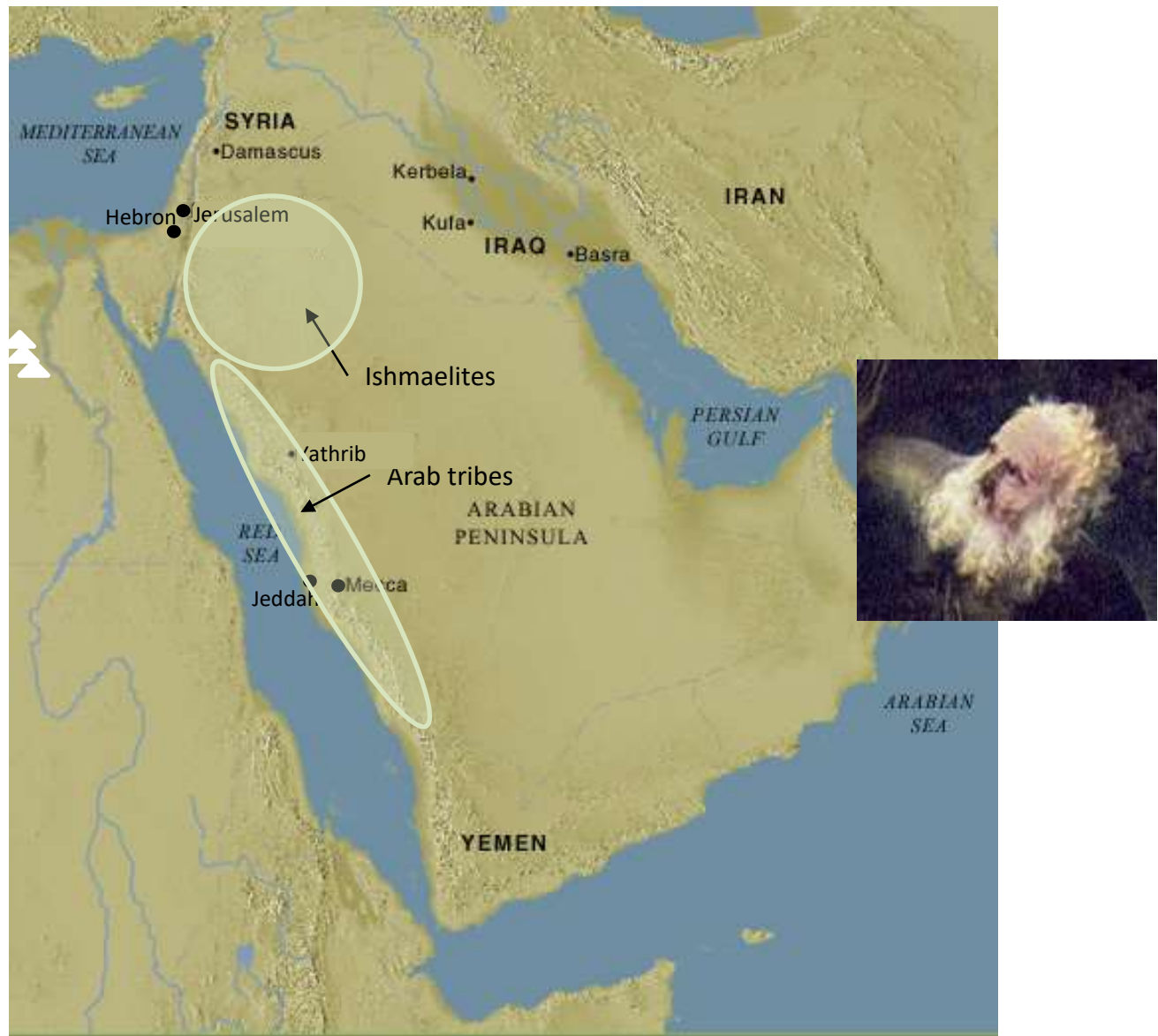
The Ka'bah



Ishmael's family in Mecca

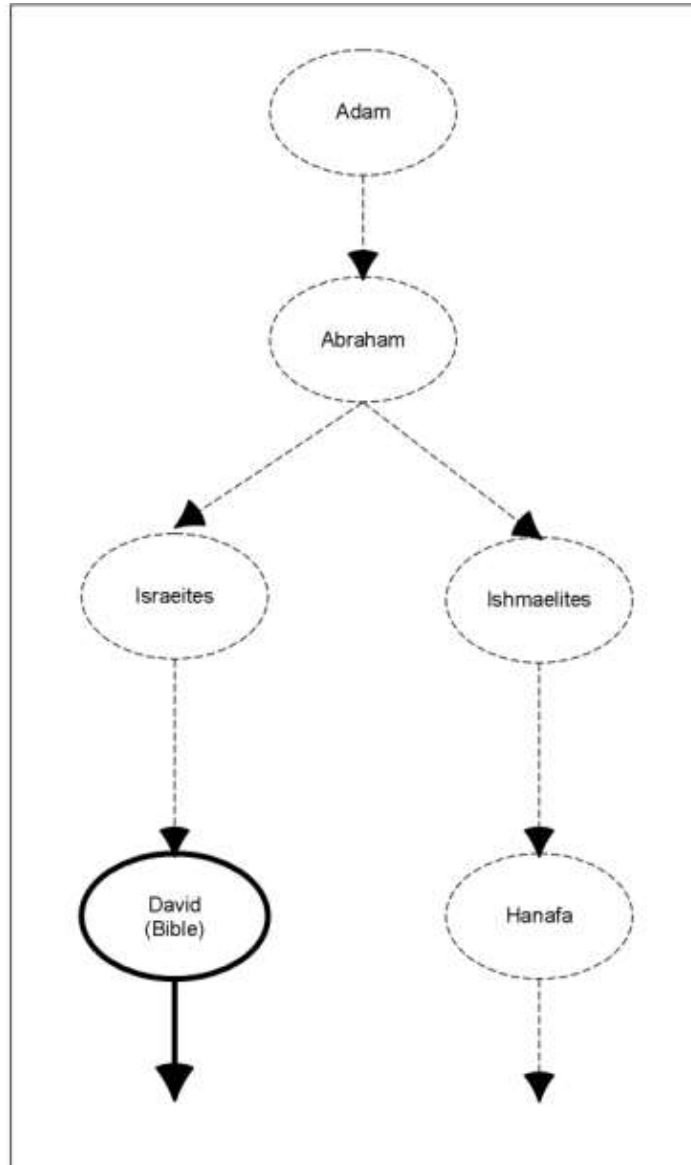


Isaac's family in Hebron

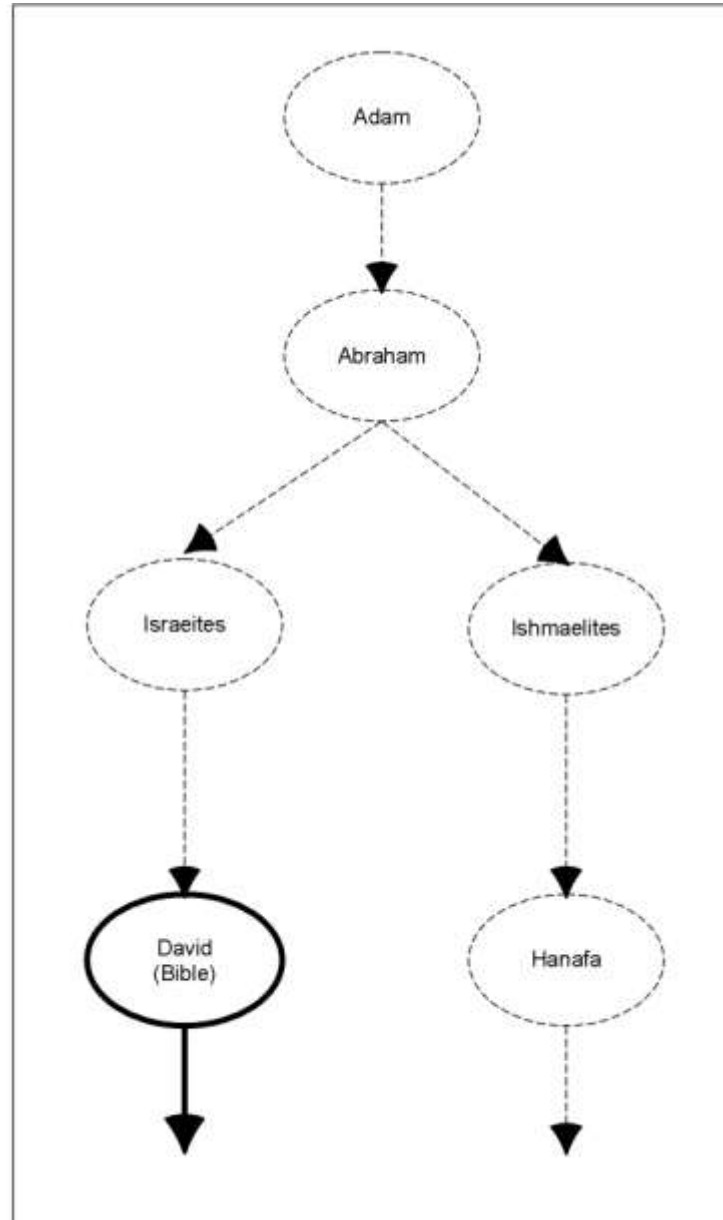


Abraham
Patriarch of the Israelites
Patriarch of the Abrahamic tradition among Arabs

History



Written vs.
oral history

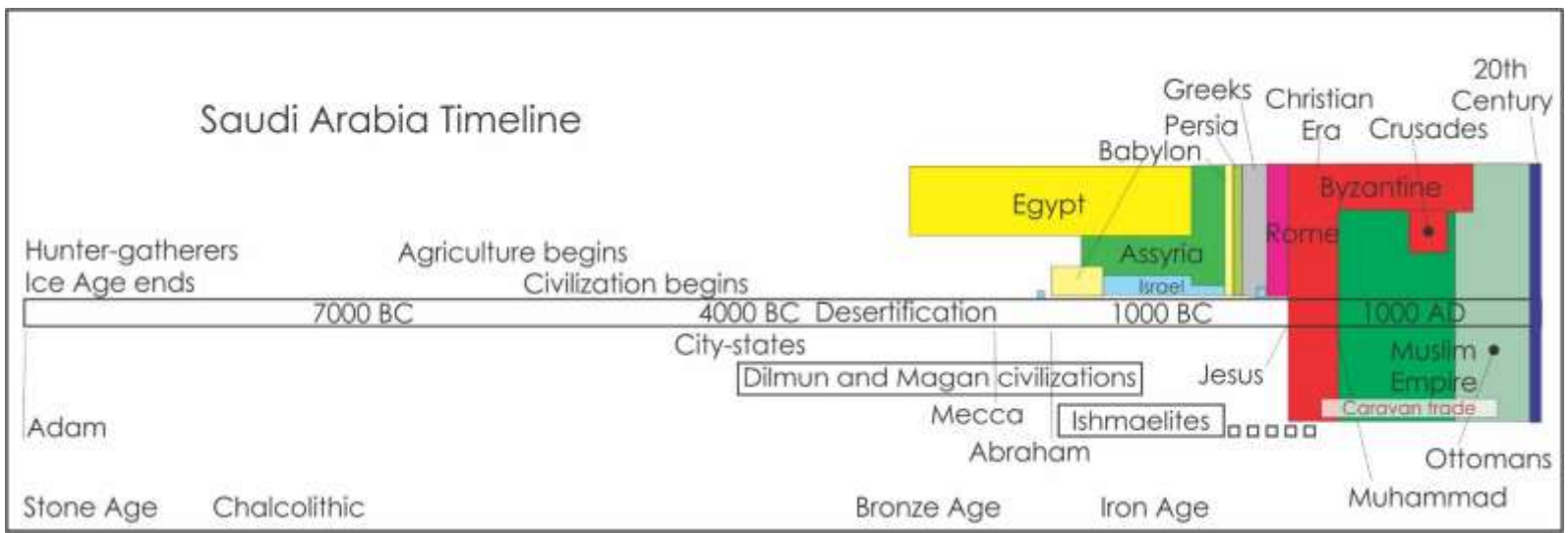


Written vs.
oral history

Hanifs practice
Abrahamic
religion, but have
no formal church.

The Christian Era

Saudi Arabia Timeline



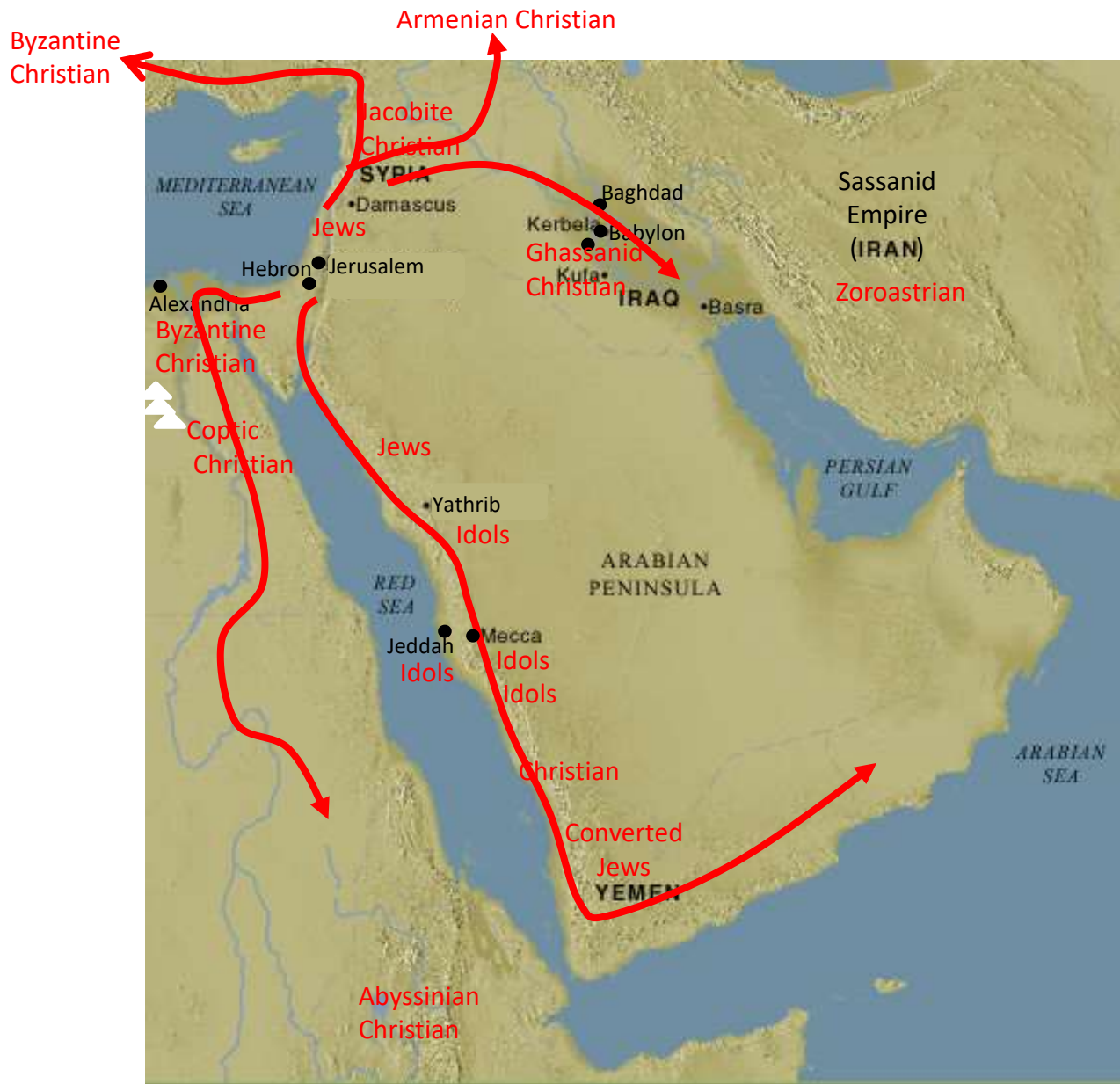


Jesus

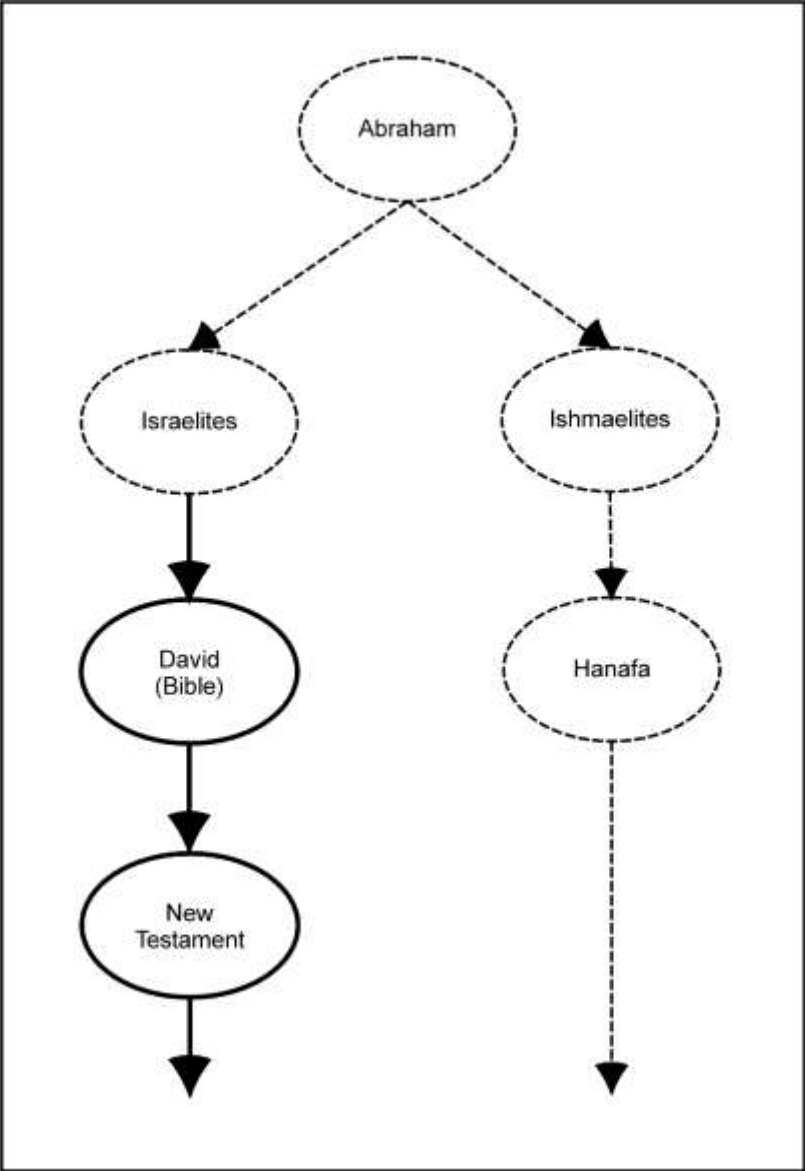
13. The Missionary Journeys of the Apostle Paul



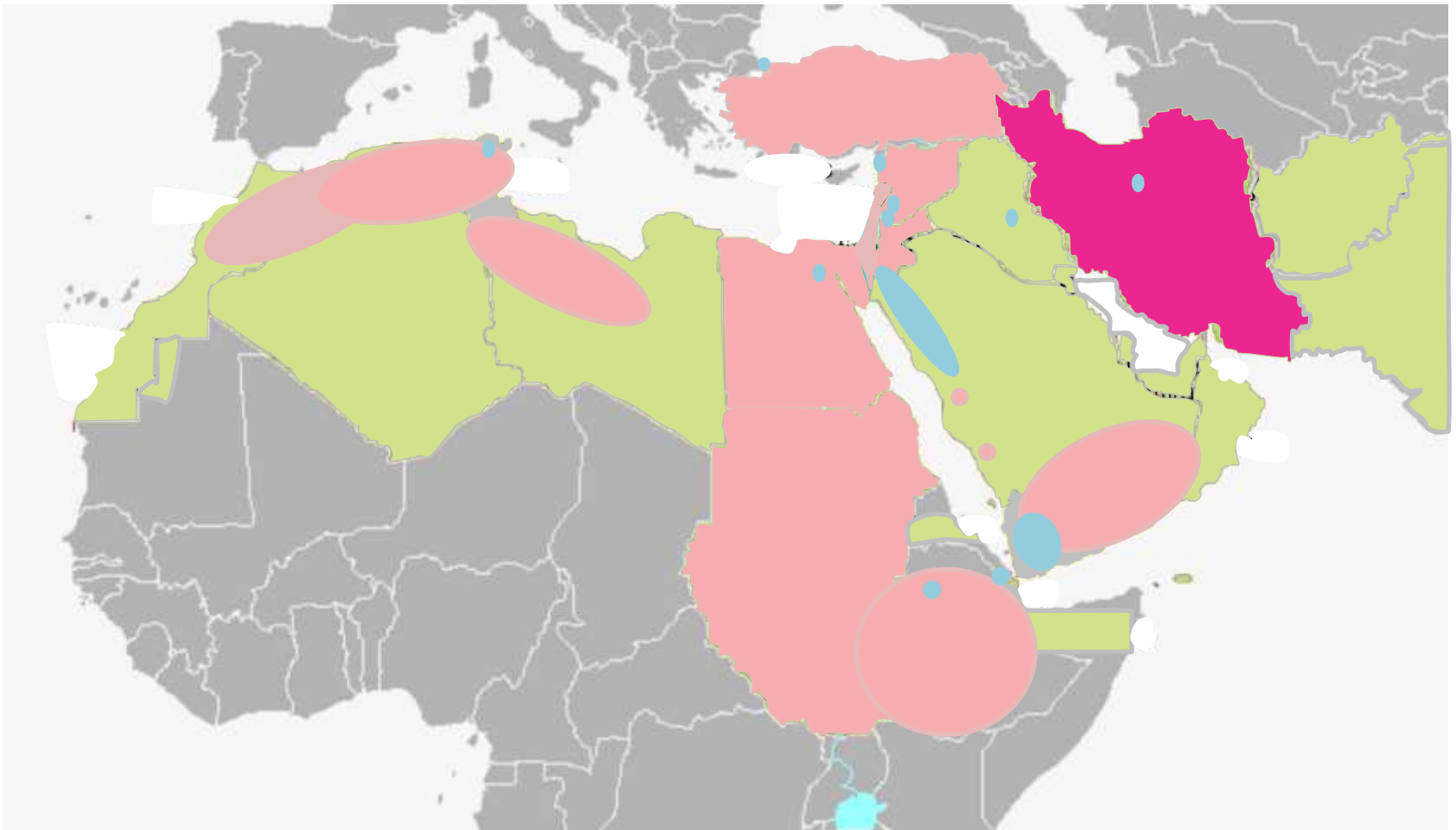
Paul, the Apostle



Christian Expansion



Many Hanifs became Christians, including Hanifs in Mecca.



Religions in the Middle East before Islam

Mohammad and Islam

Muhammad
Born 570 AD, into the
Hashemite clan of the
Quraysh tribe,
In Mecca





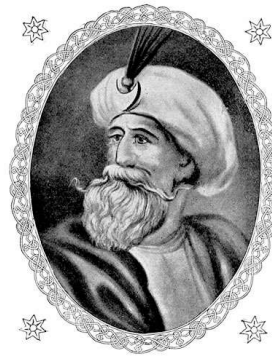
Abu Bakr,
his friend

Umar,
his friend

Uthman,
his friend

Other
friends

Muhammad in Mecca



Muhammad



Khadija,
his wife

Ruqayyah,
their daughter

Fatima,
their daughter

Abu Talib,
his uncle



Ali,
his cousin

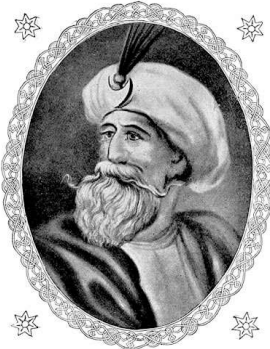


622, **Hijra**—Muhammad escapes from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina).

Muhammad in Medina



Abu Bakr,
Muhammad's friend



Muhammad

Aisha,
Abu Bakr's
daughter,
Muhammad's
wife

Umar,
Muhammad's
friend

Uthman,
Muhammad's
friend
and son-in-
law

Ruqayyah,
Muhammad's
daughter

Other
companions

Fatima,
Muhammad's
daughter



Ali,
Muhammad's
cousin
and son-in-law

Hasan,
Muhammad's
grandson

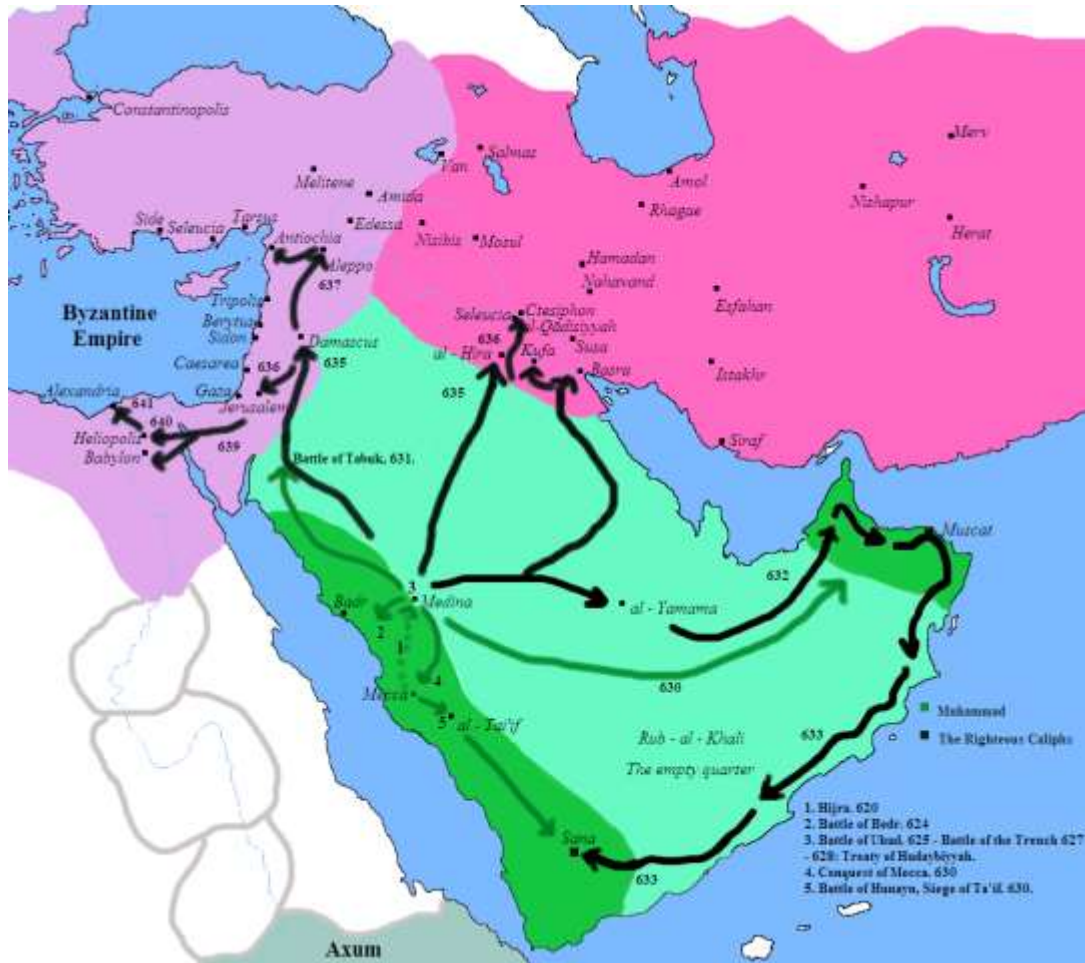
Husayn,
Muhammad's
grandson



Battle of Badr



630--Massacre of
Banu Qurayza.



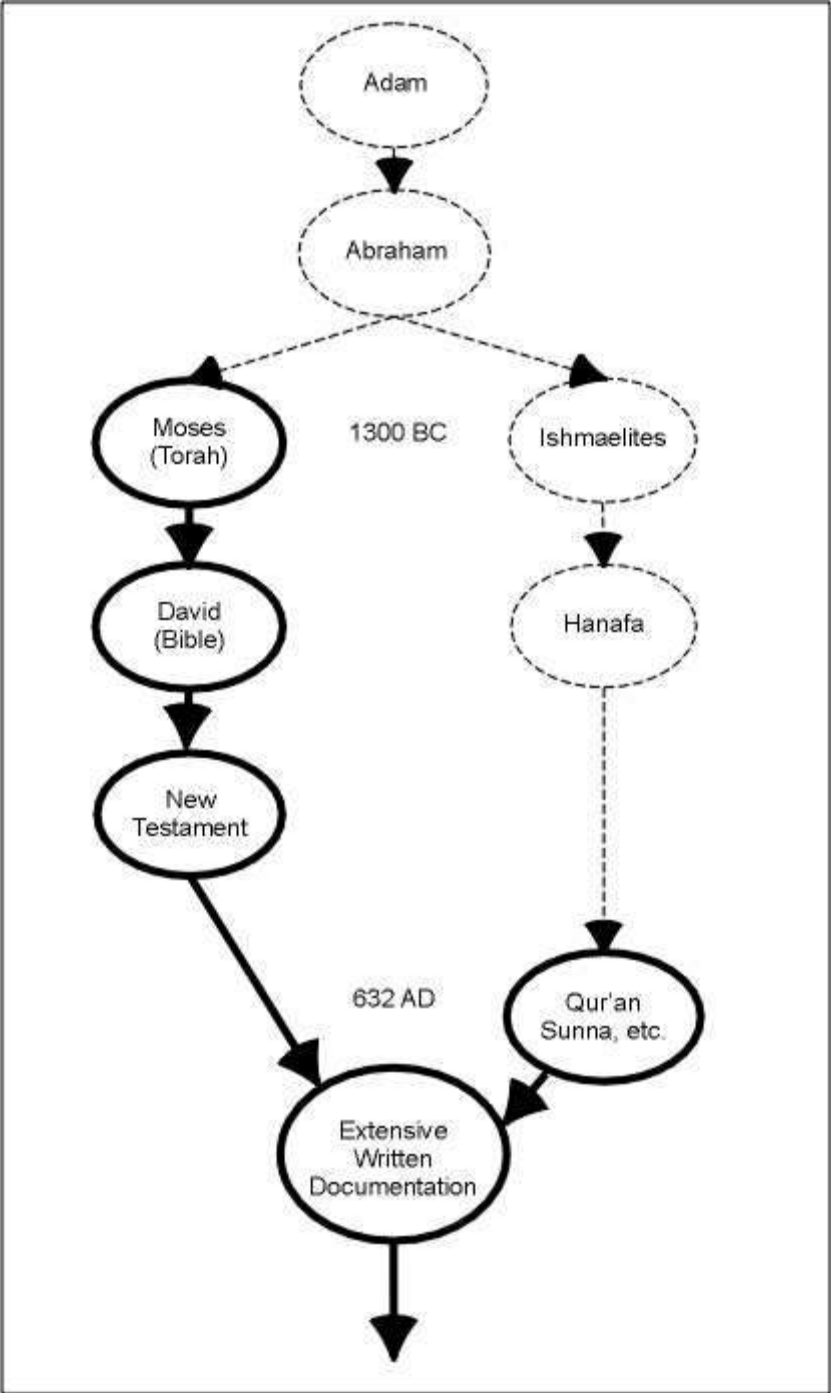
1. Hijra, 620
2. Battle of Badr, 624
3. Battle of Uhud, 625 - Battle of the Trench 627 - 628; Treaty of Hudaibiya.
4. Conquest of Mecca, 630
5. Battle of Hunayn, Siege of Ta'if, 630.



Abu Bakr, the 1st Caliph,
Compiles the Qu'ran

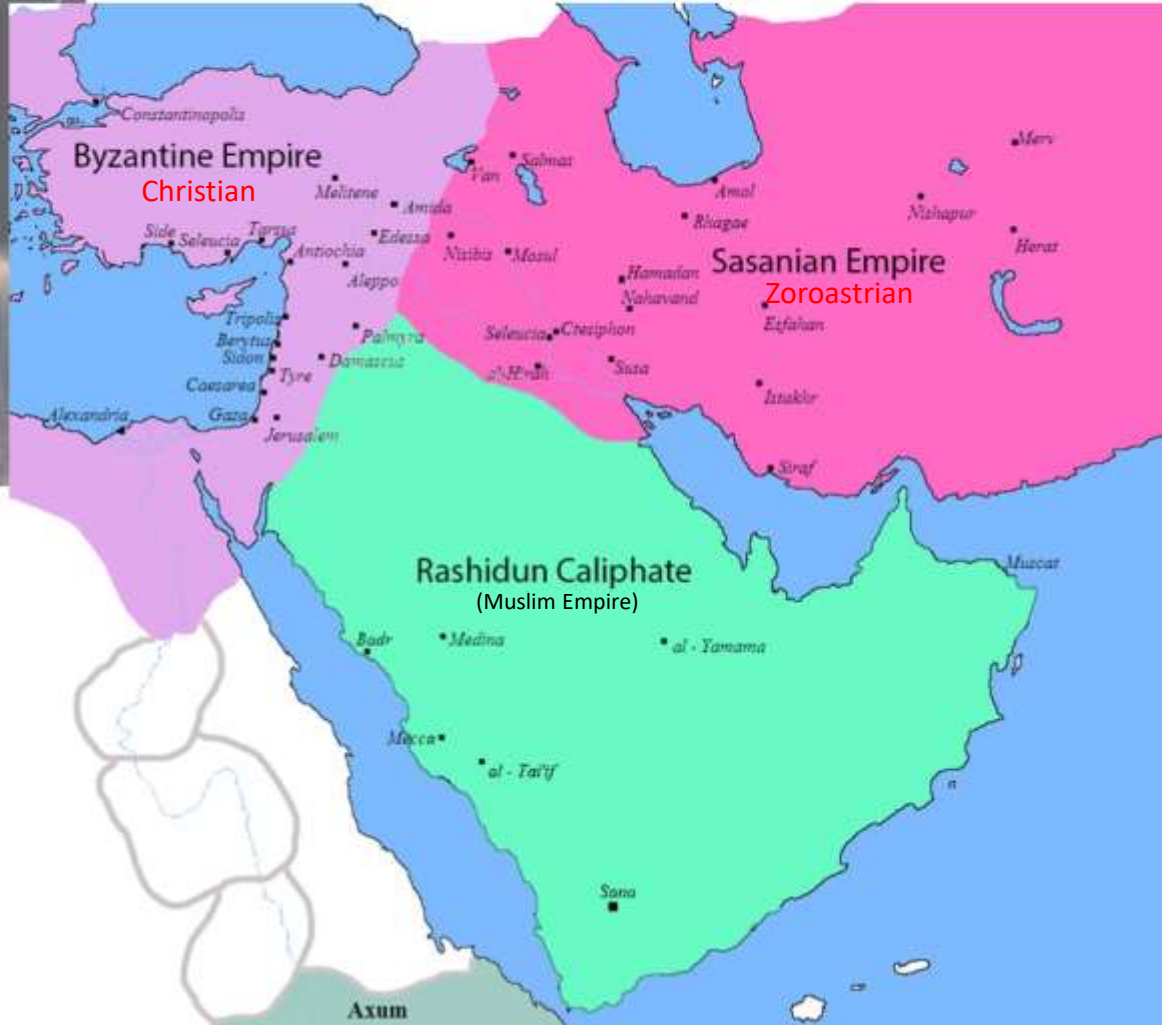


Ali,
Muhammad's cousin
and son-in-law

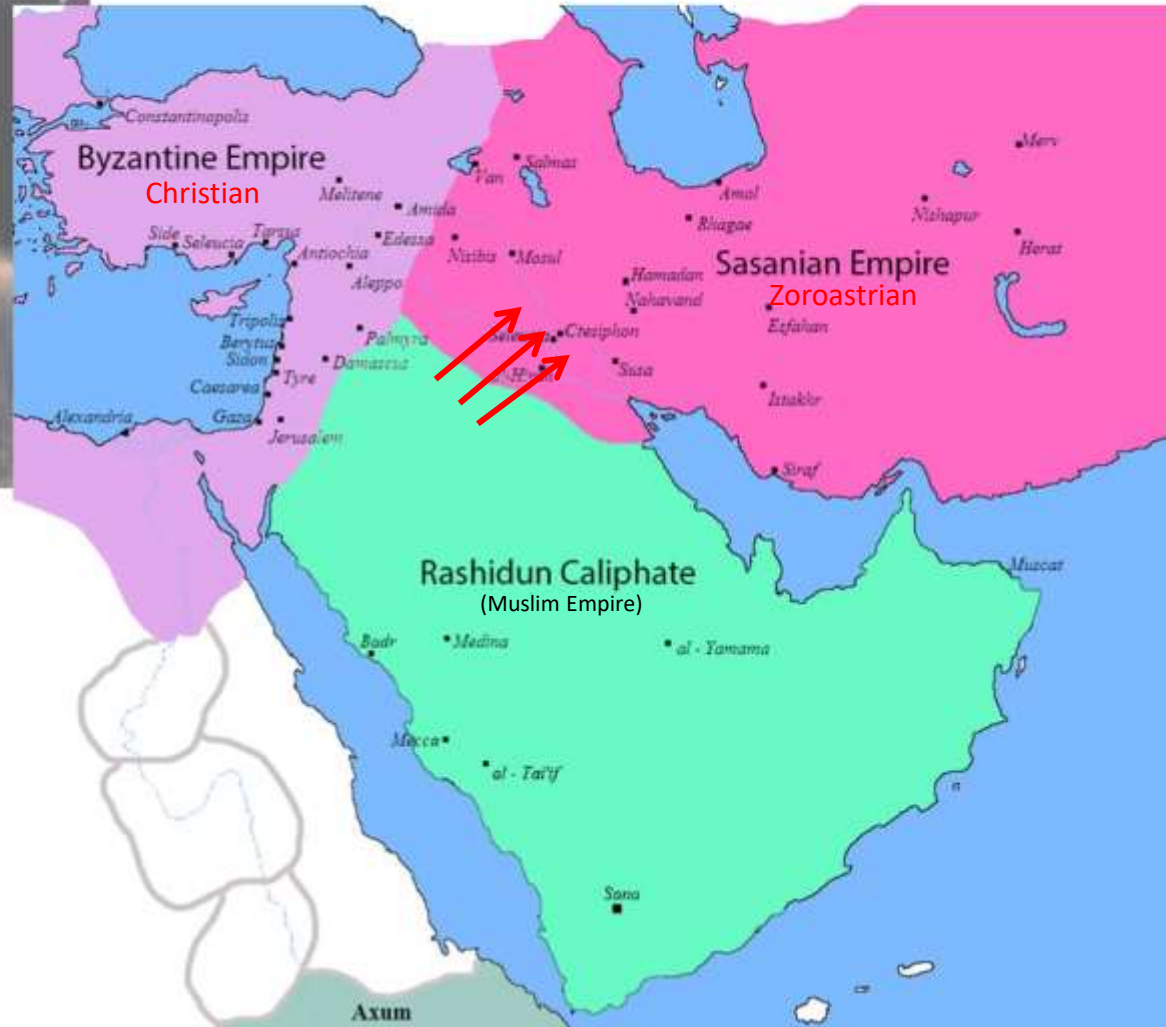


Five pillars of Islam

- *Shahadah*: Declaration that you believe there is only one God, and Muhammad is his Prophet.
- *Salat*: Prayer five times per day.
- *Sawm*: Fasting and self-control during the month of Ramadan
- *Zakat*. Charity.
- The *Hajj*: Pilgrimage once in your lifetime, if you are able.



Rashidun Caliphate
under abu Bakr



633 Caliph abu
Bakr attacks the
Sassanid
Empire (Iran)



Abu Bakr,
Muhammad's friend



Aisha,
Abu Bakr's
daughter,
Muhammad's
wife



Muhammad

Umar,
Muhammad's
friend

Uthman,
Muhammad's
friend
and son-in-
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Ruqayyah,
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Other
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Fatima,
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Ali,
Muhammad's
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Hasan,
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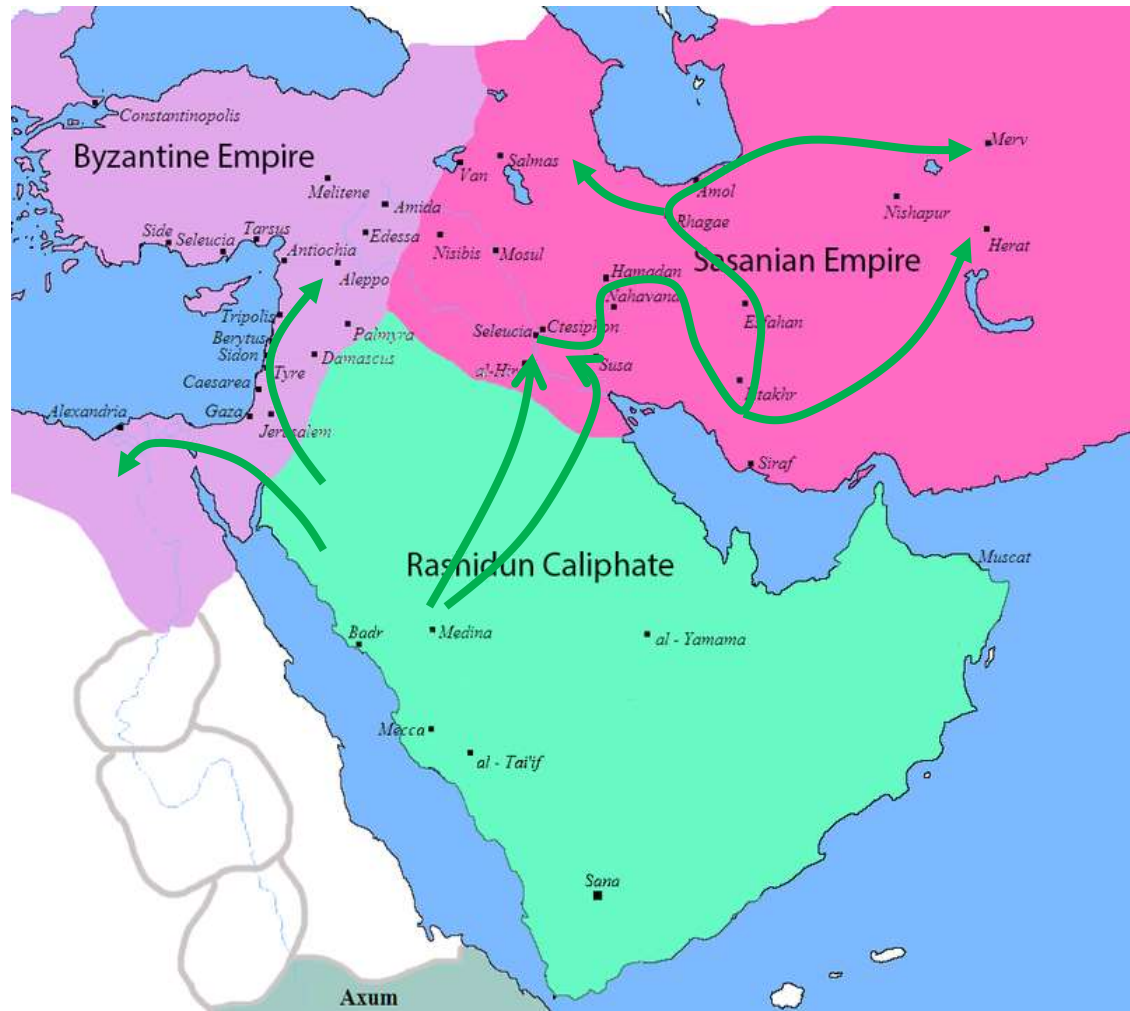
Husayn,
Muhammad's
grandson

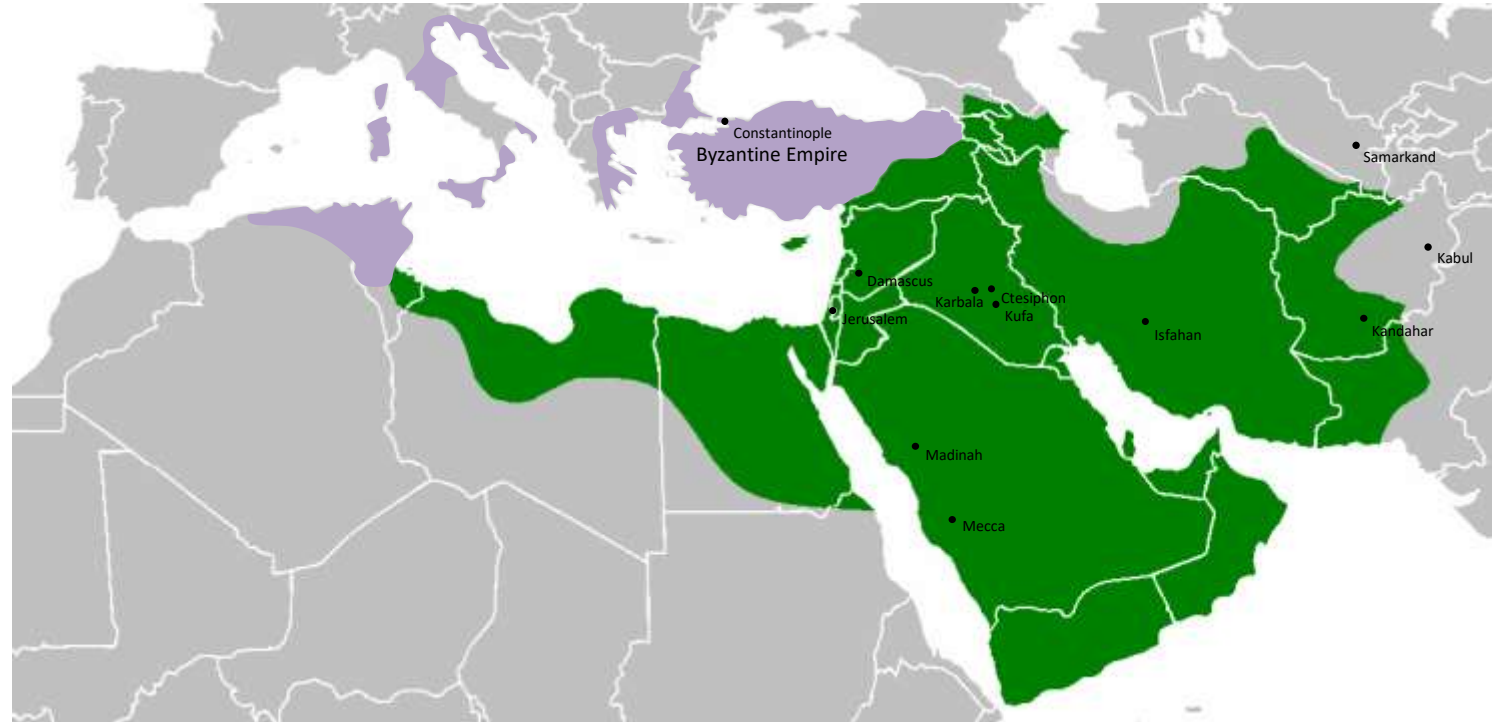
Umar,
The second
Caliph

634 – 638 Caliph
Umar invades the
Byzantine Levant.

640 – 642 Caliph
Umar takes
Byzantine Egypt.

642 - 644 Caliph
Umar defeats
remaining Iranian
cities and forts.





The Rashidun Caliphate (Muslim Empire) under Caliph Umar



Abu Bakr,
Muhammad's friend

Umar,
Muhammad's
friend

Uthman,
Muhammad's
friend
and son-in-
law

Other
companions

Aisha,
Abu Bakr's
daughter,
Muhammad's
wife

Ruqayyah,
Muhammad's
daughter



Muhammad

Fatima,
Muhammad's
daughter

Hasan,
Muhammad's
grandson



Ali,
Muhammad's
cousin
and son-in-law

Husayn,
Muhammad's
grandson



Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law.
The 4th Caliph.
The 1st Shi'a Imam.

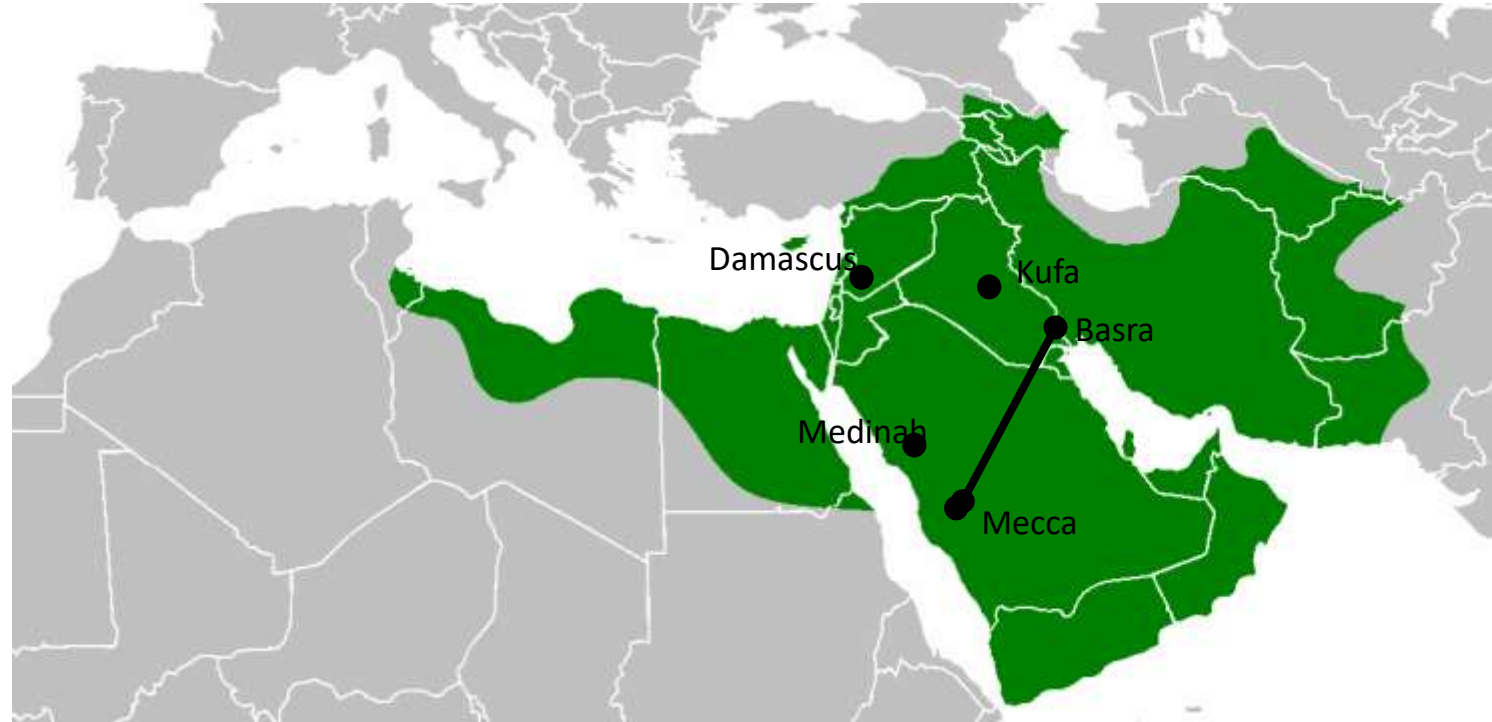
Charity Muslims pay annually: *Zakat*

Tax on dhimmis: *Jizya*

Dhimmi. A non-Muslim community within a Muslim area.



Ali moves his capitol from Medinah
to Kufa, Mesopotamia



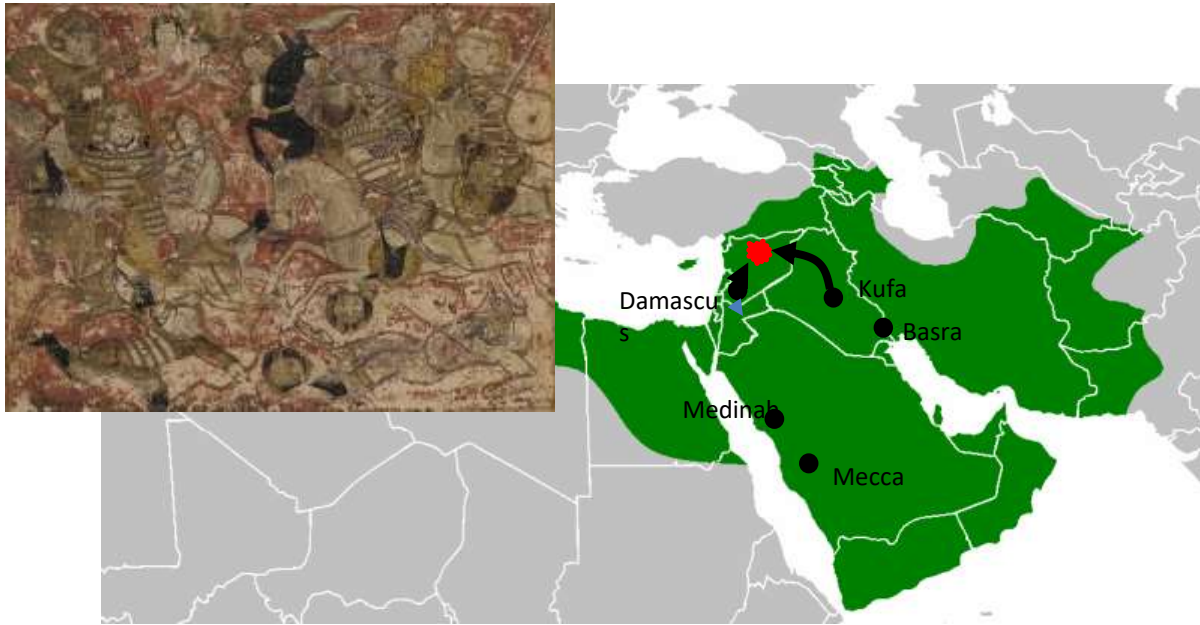
Aisha goes from Mecca to Basra,
and raises an army to confront Ali.



11/7/656 Aisha and Ali meet at the Battle of the Camel.
10,000 dead.



Umayyad Knight



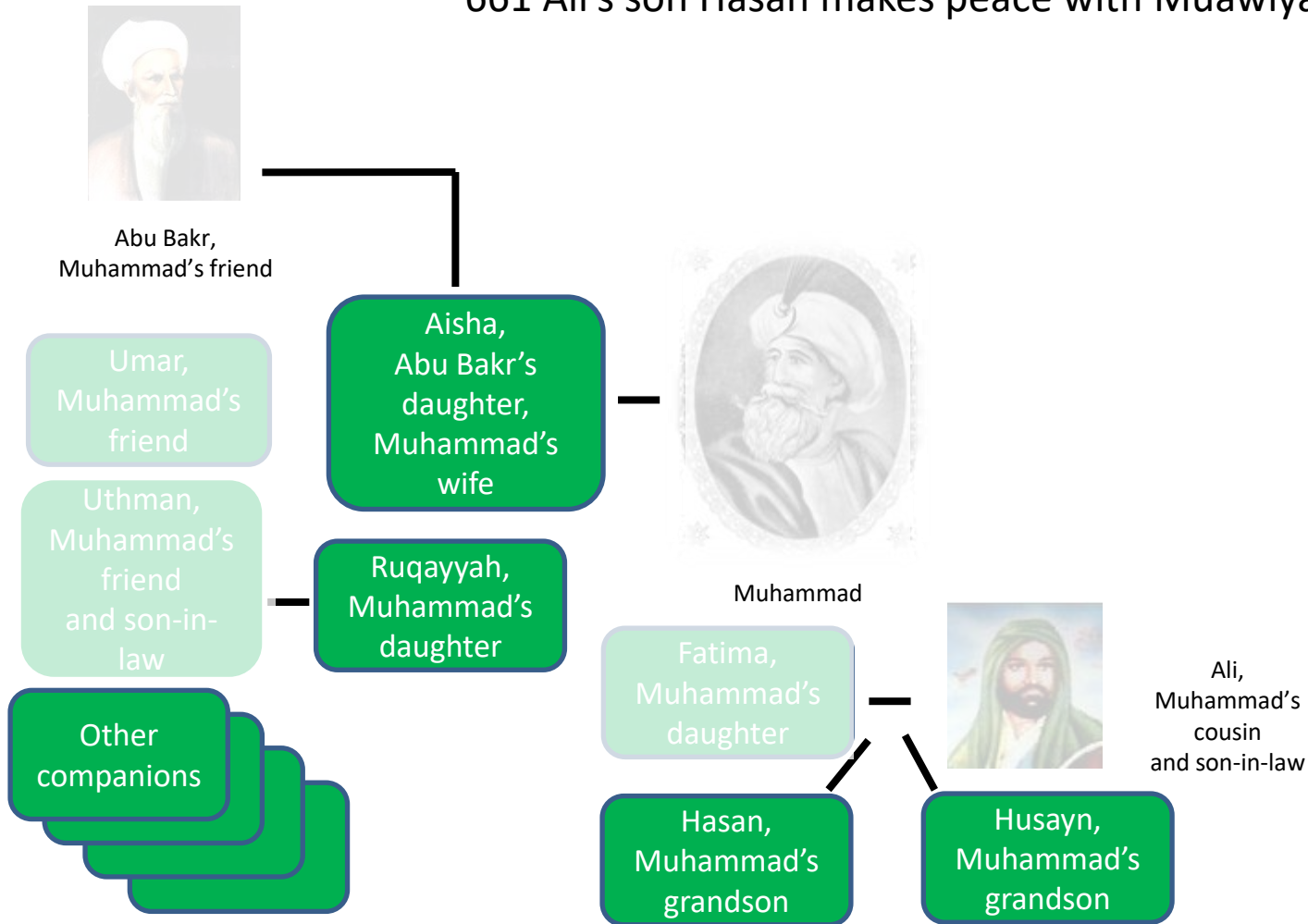
657 Battle of Siffin, 70,000 dead.
After Ali agrees to arbitration, the
Kharijites leave him and return to Basra.



10/661 Muawiyah returns to
Damascus, declares himself Caliph.

Shiis of Ali = Shi'a
(Partisans of Ali)

661 Ali's son Hasan makes peace with Muawiyah.



670 Hasan dies, possibly poisoned by his wife at the direction of Muawiyah.



Abu Bakr,
Muhammad's friend

Aisha,
Abu Bakr's
daughter,
Muhammad's
wife



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Umar,
Muhammad's
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Uthman,
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Muhammad's
cousin
and son-in-law

Hasan,
Muhammad's
grandson

Husayn,
Muhammad's
grandson



680 Husayn goes to Kufa.



Shmir ibn Thil-Jawshan decapitates Husayn
at the Battle of Karbala, 680 AD

Muhammad, d. 632 AD

Sunni Caliphs:

Shi'a Imams:

Rashidun (Medina):

1. Abu Bakr, 632-634
2. Umar ibn al-Khattab, 634-644
3. Uthman ibn Affan, 644-656
4. Ali bin Talib, 656-661 ----- 1. Ali ibn abu Talib, 632-661

Umayyad (Damascus):

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5. Muawiyah, 661-680 | 2. Hasan bin Ali, 661-670 |
| 6. Yazid, 680-683 | 3. Husayn bin Ali, 670-680 |
| 7. Muawiyah II, 683-684 | 4. Ali ibn Husayn, 680-712 |
| 8. Marwan I, 684-685 | 5. Muhammad ibn Ali, 713-732. |
| 9. Abd al-Malik, 685-705 | 6. Ja'far ibn Muhammad, 732-765 |
| 10. Al-Walid I, 705-715 | 7. Musa ibn Ja'far, 765-799 |
| 11. Sulayman, 715-717 | 8. Ali bin Musa, 799-817 |
| 12. Umar ibn Abdulaziz, 717-720 | 9. Muhammad ibn Ali, 818-835 |
| 13. Yazid II, 720-724 | 10. Ali bin Muhammad, 835-868 |
| 14. Hashim, 724-743 | 11. Hasan ibn Ali, 868-874 |
| 15. Al-Walid II, 743-744 | 12. Hujjat Allah ibn al-Husan, 874-- |
| 16. Yazid III, April-Oct., 744 | |
| 17. Marwan II, 744-750 | |

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Shrine of Imam Ali in Najaf, Iraq.
The most sacred site in Shi'a Islam.



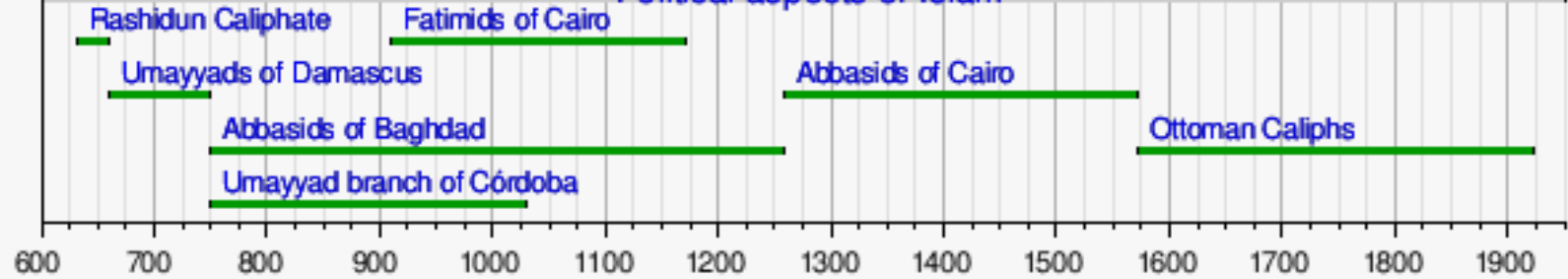
Tomb of ul-Baqi in Medina, Saudi Arabia. Burial site of four Shi'a Imams, including Hasan ibn Ali, the 2nd Imam, and the 4th, 5th and 6th Shi'a Imams.



Kadija's Tomb at Jannat al-Mu'alla cemetery in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

The Muslim Empires

Political aspects of Islam





Umayyad Caliphate (Muslim Empire) 661-750 AD,
ruled from Damascus.



Abbasid Caliphate, 750 – 1258 AD,
ruled from Baghdad then Cairo.



Mustansiriya University,
Baghdad



Ibn al-Haytham,
“father of Optics.”



Jabar ibn Hayyan,
“father of Chemistry.”



Abbasid style windmill, in
Syria



Astrolabe



Illustration from *Arabian
Nights*



Water clock given to
Charlemagne by Harun al-Rashid

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