

**Date:**

**Student Name:**

## ***Week 3 -Year 2 Byzantine Empire and rise of Islam***

### **General Information for All Grades**

This week is devoted to studying the rise of a new religion: Islam. According to non-Muslims, Islam was first preached by Muhammad, a man who lived in the Arabian Desert in a town called Mecca. Devout Muslims believe Muhammad's claims that his message was first received from an angel, Gabriel, and that Muhammad was the last of many prophets (including Jesus) who had preached the same message. However, Muhammad claimed that those who preceded him had made errors in their teaching, and that he was the final and greatest prophet of the one god, Allah. The religion Muhammad started is called Islam, a word which means "submission" in Arabic. We do not call believers in Islam "Islamics," as this would offend them—followers of Islam prefer to be called "Muslims."

Before Muhammad preached and gained a wide following of converts to Islam, the Arabs were a disunited, poor people who usually lived as wandering tribesmen, working as shepherds or traders. Their land produced no abundant, steady food supply, and they were constantly at war with each other. Eventually, however, the teachings of Islam united these many different peoples into a common culture with a common religion and language.

This week we will study the life of Muhammad, and his basic teachings (older students will read them in the Qur'an). We will also discover the culture of Muslim countries, and the beautiful artwork and architecture they produced. Mosques, which are Muslim houses of worship, and Caliphs, the spiritual and military leaders of the Muslim world, will also be highlighted. The most important focus of this week's study, however, is to realize how many people today believe and practice Islam, and learn how we might better share the gospel of Jesus Christ with them.

### **READING**

#### **ALL - ENRICHMENT or READ ALOUD**

- ☐ **Story of the World Vol II Chapters 6-7 & 12**
- ☐ **Streams of Civilization Vol 1: p 236-244, 310-316**
- ☐ **Where Am I? by A.G. Smith p 27-28**
- ☐ **Trial and Triumph by Richard Hannula, Chapter 6 (In class)**

#### **LG Reading Assignments:**

- ☐ The Legend of the Persian Carpet by Tomie DePaola
- ☐ Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, by Katie Daynes
- ☐ A Coloring Book of the Middle Ages by Bellerophon

#### **UG Reading Assignments**

- ☐ The Story of the Middle Ages by Samuel B. Harding 67-72

#### **DIALECTIC Reading**

- ☐ Islam by Trevor Barnes
- ☐ The Lantern Bearers, by Rosemary Sutcliff (Week 3 of 3)
- ☐ The Church in History by B.K. Kuiper, Chptr 8
- ☐ Finish Anna of Byzantium

#### **RHET Reading**

- ☐ Qur'an = Norton Anthology of Western Literature, Vol. 1
- ☐ Introduction; Suras 1 (The Exordium)
- ☐ 4 (Women)
- ☐ 5 (The Table)
- ☐ 10 (Jonah)
- ☐ 12 (Joseph)
- ☐ 19 (Mary)
- ☐ 55 (The Merciful)
- ☐ 62 (Friday, or the Day of the Congregation),
- ☐ 71 (Noah)
- ☐ 76 (Man)
- ☐ The Discarded Image by C.S. Lewis chapter VI p 34-44
- ☐ The Church in History by B.K. Kuiper, Chptr 8
- ☐ Arabian Nights - Norton Anthology of Western Literature p 1769-1771, 1783-1793

- Lower Grammar Words

Allah

Mecca

Islam

pilgrimage

Arab

prophet

mosque

**Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)**

Medinah

minaret

Taj Mahal

Ramadan

Hijrah

Hajj

**Lower & Upper Grammar People** (Preschool and Pre-K - would be great to know who Mohammad and Muslims are.)

Mohammad

Muslims

**Dialectic and Rhetoric People - All Levels +**

*Sunnis*

*Shiites*

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A sheet of handwriting practice paper featuring four sets of horizontal lines. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

## Accountability Questions

- ## Thinking Questions

How many people are Muslims today? Where do they live? (Look at a map that shows regions of world religions. See the Year 2 Church History page of the Tapestry website for links.)

What were the arguments on both sides of the Iconoclast Controversy in Byzantium in the ninth and tenth centuries? How did the controversy end? In what ways did both the Muslims and the Byzantines preserve Western culture from total loss?