

Exercise walk-through

Developments in Dar al-Islam from c. 1200 to c. 1450 ■ 1.2

eXercise

You must be able to

- state what happened as the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented
- distinguish military expansion from the spread of the religion
- name the three agents of Islam's expansion
- state the CED's claim about intellectual innovation

Method — Fragmentation

As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, **new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples**. Political fragmentation is not religious decline — the CED reports new states, not an ending.

Method — Two different spreads

Muslim **rule** continued to expand due to military expansion; **Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries and Sufis**. The CED separates conquest from conversion, and 'subsequently' orders them.

Method — Three agents

Merchants, missionaries and Sufis. None of the three is an army, which is why an answer that explains the religion's spread by conquest alone misses the CED's own mechanism.

Method — Intellectual innovation

Muslim states and empires **encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers**. Transfers matters: knowledge moved between regions as well as being produced.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what emerged as the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented.

Solution 2.1

Method: Fragmentation

Worked steps

new Islamic political entities **B1**, most dominated by Turkic peoples **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 3 marks

Name the three agents of Islam's expansion.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

merchants **B1**; missionaries **B1**; Sufis **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

The CED separates rule from religion.

- (a) State the mechanism for each.
- (b) State what “subsequently” adds.

Solution 2.3

Method: Two different spreads

Worked steps

(a) rule expanded by military expansion **B1**; the religion expanded through merchants, missionaries and Sufis **B1**. (b) it orders them — conquest first, then the slower spread of belief **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The new Islamic political entities were mostly dominated by

- A** Turkic peoples
- B** European crusaders
- C** Mongol khans
- D** Chinese officials

Solution 3.1

Method: Fragmentation

A Turkic peoples



B European crusaders

C Mongol khans

D Chinese officials

Worked steps

A. the CED names Turkic peoples.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Muslim states are said to have encouraged intellectual innovations and

A their suppression

B transfers

C isolation

D destruction

Solution 3.2

Method: Intellectual innovation

A their suppression

B transfers



C isolation

D destruction

Worked steps

B. transfers, so knowledge moved as well as being made.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A region converts to Islam decades after it stops being ruled by a Muslim state.

- (a) State what this shows.
- (b) Explain which of the CED's mechanisms accounts for it.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) that conversion and conquest are separate processes **B1**. (b) merchants, missionaries and Sufis **B1**, none of which requires political control to operate **B1**.