

AP World Flashcards

Chapter 8 – Islam in South and Southwest Asia

1. **Lateen** - Triangular sails attached to the masts of dhows by long booms, or yard arms, which extended diagonally high across the fore and aft of the ship.
2. **Buyids** - Regional splinter dynasty of the mid-10th century; invaded and captured Baghdad; ruled Abbasid Empire under title of sultan; retained Abbasids as figureheads.
3. **Seljuk Turks** - Nomadic invaders from central Asia via Persia; staunch Sunnis; ruled in name of Abbasid caliphs from mid-11th century.
4. **Crusades** - Series of military adventures initially launched by western Christians to free Holy Land from Muslims; temporarily succeeded in capturing Jerusalem and establishing Christian kingdoms; later used for other purposes such as commercial wars and extermination of heresy.
5. **Saladin** - Muslim leader in the last decades of the 12th century; reconquered most of the crusader outposts for Islam.
6. **Sufism/Sufis** - Islamic Mysticism; an approach to Islam where believers can attain a mental and spiritual state in which they feel joined with Allah. Many Sufis were important missionaries of Islam in conquered lands and who were revered as saints
7. **Sati** - burning of widows on the same funeral pyres as their deceased husband
8. **ulama** - Orthodox religious scholars within Islam; pressed for a more conservative and restrictive theology; increasingly opposed to non-Islamic ideas and scientific thinking.
9. **Mongols/Chinggis Khan** - Central Asian nomadic peoples; smashed Turko-Persian kingdoms; captured Baghdad in 1258 and killed last Abbasid caliph. Chinggis Khan was elected khagan of all Mongol tribes in 1206; responsible for conquest of northern kingdoms of China, territories as far west as the Abbasid regions; died in 1227, prior to conquest of most of Islamic world.
10. **Demak** - Most powerful of the trading states on north coast of Java; converted to Islam and served as point of dissemination to other ports.
11. **Mamluks**- Muslim slave warriors; established a dynasty in Egypt; defeated the Mongols at Ain Jalut in 1260 and halted Mongol advance.
12. **Muhammad ibn Qasim** - Arab general; conquered Sind in India; declared the region and the Indus valley to be part of Umayyad Empire.
13. **Mahmud of Ghazni** - Third ruler of Turkish slave dynasty in Afghanistan; led invasions of northern India; credited with sacking one of wealthiest of Hindu temples in northern India; gave Muslims reputation for intolerance and aggression.
14. **Muhammad of Ghur** - Military commander of Persian extraction who ruled small mountain kingdom in Afghanistan; began process of conquest to establish Muslim political control of northern India; brought much of Indus valley, Sind, and northwestern India under his control.
15. **Quth-ud-din Aibak** - Lieutenant of Muhammad of Ghur; established kingdom in India with capital at Delhi; proclaimed himself Sultan of India (r. 1206-1210).
16. **bhaktic cults/Shiva/Vishnu** - Hindu groups dedicated to gods and goddesses; stressed the importance of strong emotional bonds between devotees and the god or goddess who was the object of their veneration; most widely worshipped gods were Shiva and Vishnu.
17. **Kabir** - Muslim mystic; played down the importance of ritual differences between Hinduism and Islam.
18. **Shrivijaya** - Trading empire centered on Malacca Straits between Malaya and Sumatra; controlled trade of empire; Buddhist government resistant to Muslim missionaries; fall opened up southeastern Asia to Muslim conversion.
19. **Malacca** - Portuguese factory or fortified trade town located on the tip of the Malayan peninsula; traditionally a center for trade among the southeastern Asian islands.