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|  |  | Key Terms, People, and Beliefs | Key Terms, People, and Beliefs | Key Terms, People, and Beliefs |
| **Judaism** | Region / civilization  where it began and flourished:  **Palestine/Jerusalem**  Founder: **Abraham**  Sacred text: **Torah** | Exodus:  **Movement of the Hebrews out of Egypt and back to Palestine.**  Moses:  **Jewish Prophet who led the Exodus and received the 10 Commandments as the “new” covenant with God.**  Ten Commandments: **Laws given by God to the Hebrew people. They were codified. They are religious laws, as well as ethical/moral laws.** | Diaspora: **Spreading out of the Jewish people throughout the world.**  Where do Jews worship? **Synagogue**  Who are Jewish spiritual leaders? **Rabbis** | What are the two covenants of the Hebrew tradition?  **Old Covenant: Between God and Abraham. Abraham will worship only Yahweh, and in return, Yahweh will protect his descendants.**  **New Covenant: Between God and Moses. The Hebrews will follow the Ten Commandments.** |
| **Christianity** | Region / civilization  where it began and flourished:  **Palestine/Jerusalem**  Founder: **Jesus of Nazareth**    Sacred Text: **The Bible** | Gospels:  **Stories in the New Testament (of the Bible) that tell stories about Jesus’ life and death** | Messiah: **“Savior.” Christians believe Jesus was the savior, the one given by God to rescue the believers.**  Old Testament: **Shared beliefs between Judaism and Christianity.**  New Testament: **Second half of the Christian Bible, based on the life and teachings of Jesus.** | Where do Christians worship?  **Church**  Who are Christian spiritual leaders?  **Priests** |
| **Islam** | Region / civilization  where it began and flourished:  **Arabia, Middle East**  Founder: **The Prophet Muhammad**  Sacred text: **Quran** | Fiver Pillars of Islam:  1.**Reciting, “There is one God (Allah) and Muhammad is his prophet.**  2.**Prayer 5 times a day facing Mecca.**  3.**Giving alms (charity) to the poor.**  4. **Fasting during the holy month of Ramadan.**  5. **Hajj- Pilgrimage to Mecca once in a Muslim’s lifetime** | Hijra: **The flight of Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Medina.**  Dome of the Rock: **A shrine in Jerusalem, which Jews, Christians, and Muslims all see as a sacred location.**  Caliphs: **Successors to Muhammad, leaders of the Islamic faith.** | Why was there a division of Islam into Sunni and Shi’a sects?  **Disagreements over who should be the successor to Muhammad after his death.**  Where do Muslims worship?  **A mosque**  Who are Muslim spiritual leaders?  **Imams** |

Belief Systems/ Religions/ Philosophies:

Complete the chart using vocabulary words. Define all vocabulary terms 

1. How does the Christian Bible link Judaism to Christianity?

**The Old Testament are shared beliefs of both Jews and Christians. It tells the stories, teachings, and laws, of the Hebrew people.**

1. How are the Ten Commandments and the 5 Pillars of Islam similar?

**Both a codes of law that provide moral and ethical behavior. Both describe how their respective faiths should be practiced.**

1. Why was Islam able to spread across such a large area? Provide at least 3 reasons.

**Victories were seen as signs from God.**

**Islam was seen as more tolerant that the laws of previous regimes.**

**Jews and Christians were treated well and were allowed to keep their religions as long as they paid a tax.**

**Jews and Christians were given important positions in government.**

**Muslim conquerors promoted learning in math and science.**

**Unified Arab people.**

1. Where was the center of Abbasid/Muslim Golden Age, and what were its important contributions?

**The center of the Abbasid Golden Age was in the city of Baghdad (modern day Iraq). Contributions in math and science included the scientific observation, experimentation, and the scientific method. Achievements in astronomy and medicine. Used achievements to build spectacular art and architecture throughout Baghdad. Built hospitals, universities, and libraries. Promoted banking, zoology, bookmaking, and calligraphy. People played polo and chess.**

**Translated and preserved the works of the Greeks and Romans.**

1. What was the impact of Akbar the Great and the Mughal Dynasty? Provide at least 3 examples.

**Akbar promoted religious tolerance, cultural diffusion between Muslims and Hindus, and built a strong central government and bureaucracy.**

**Taj Mahal created under Mughal Dynasty.**