

PUTTING MAKE-UP ON THE ROAD

Defining the Features of the
“Islamic Empire” during the First
Dynastic Caliphate

Which of the below is the most important “defining feature” of an Empire?

- A. Its architecture**
- B. Imperial religion of the ruling family**
- C. The design and value of its coins**
- D. Lineage of its rulers**
- E. Military power**

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The Umayyad Administration: a borrowed empire



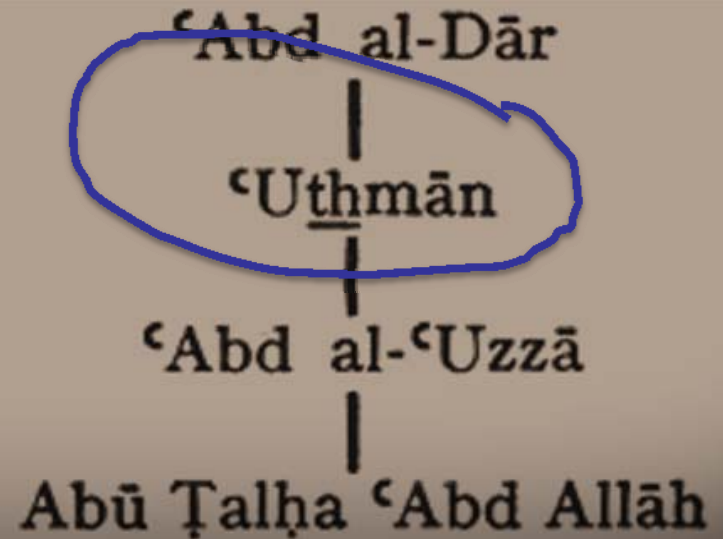
- Byzantine and Sassanid influences:
 - The social structuration: *millet* system (*Ummah* and *Dhimma*)
 - The administrative structure: provincial institutions
 - The tax structure: who, when and how much

Great Mosque in Damascus, view of the north portico.

Mecca of Muhammad

5. Conclusion

- “Mecca was the site of frequent tribal strife in the generations after Qusayy. It was not merely individuals who were struggling for power—the power most often symbolized by









Mu'awiya abu Sufyan



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

661-662 CE



Mu'awiya abu Sufyan



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

661-662 CE

‘Abd al-Malik bin Marwan



698 CE



لا اله الا
الله وحده
لا شرك له

Heraclius



632-635

‘Abd al-Malik bin Marwan



685-705 CE

'Abd al-Malik bin Marwan



685-705 CE

‘Abd al-Malik bin Marwan

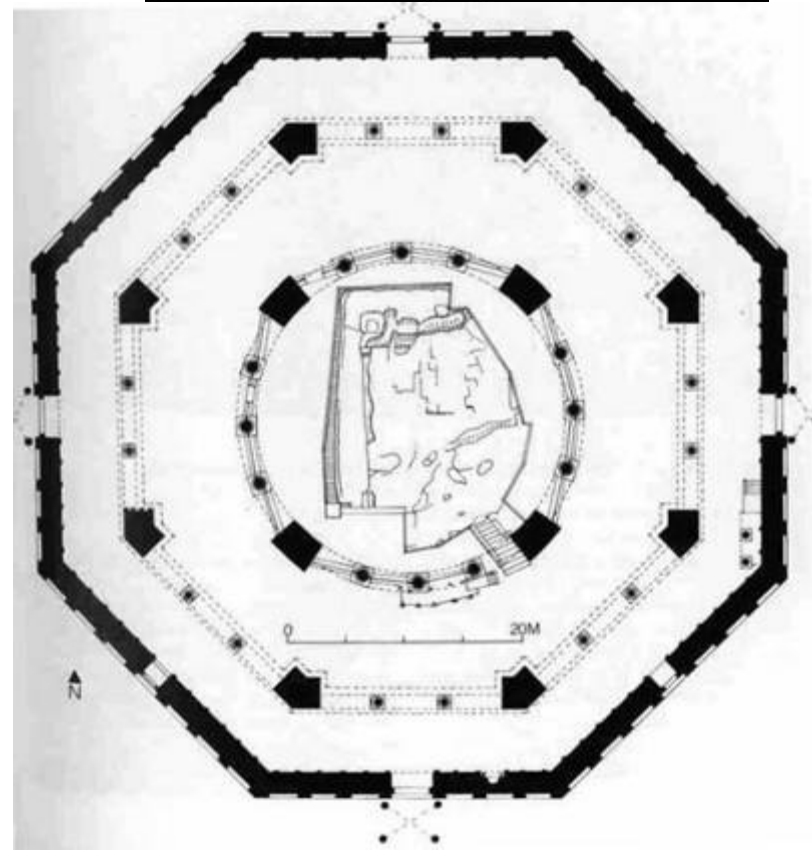
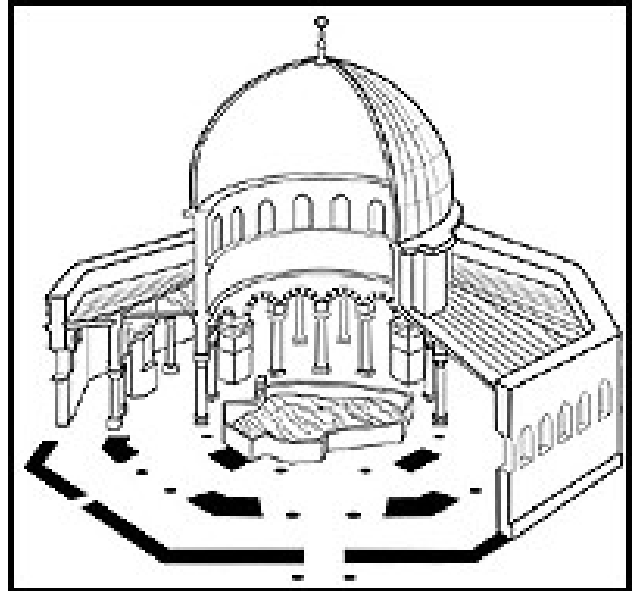


698 CE

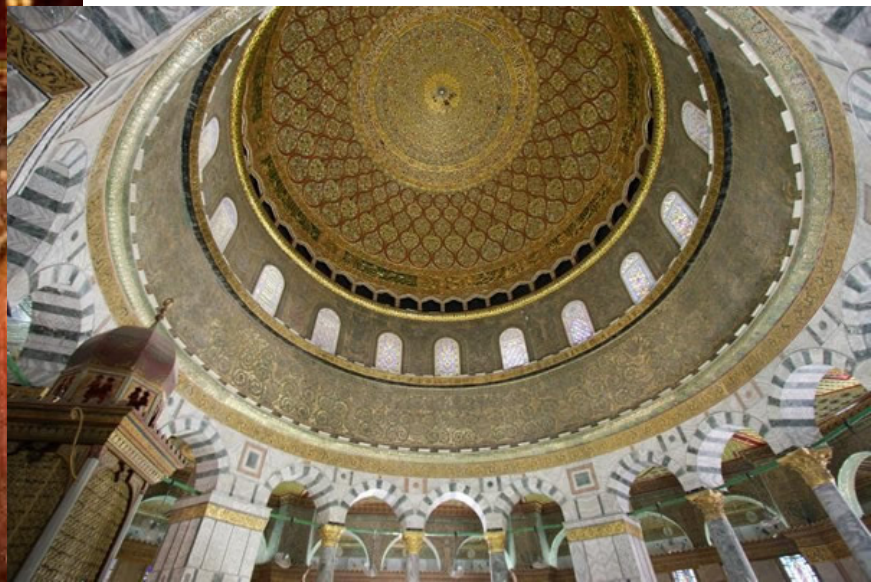


لا إله إلا
الله وحده
لا شريك له

















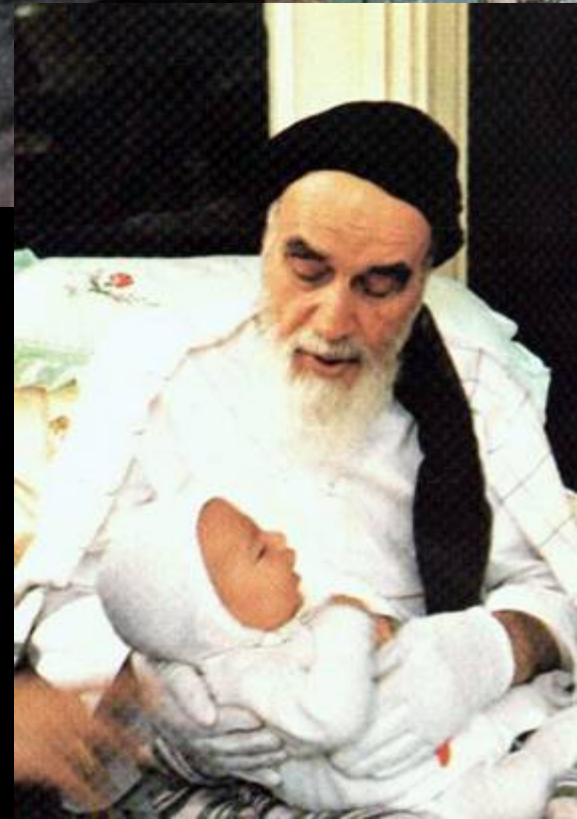
Crystallization of Islam

- ‘Abd al-Malik bin Marwan
 - New coins
 - Dome of the Rock (687-691)
 - Narrowing the definition of Islam
 - Articulation of resistance by the Shi’a of Ali
 - The geography of resistance









Umayyah

Abu al-As

Harb

al-Hakam

Affan

Abu Sufyan

Marwan (684–685)

Uthman (644–656)

Muawiyah (661–680)

Yazid (680–683)

Muawiyah II (683)

Muhammad

Abd al-Malik
(685–705)

Abd al-Aziz

Marwan II
(744–750)

Umar II
(717–720)

al-Walid
(705–715)

Sulaiman
(715–717)

Yazid II
(720–724)

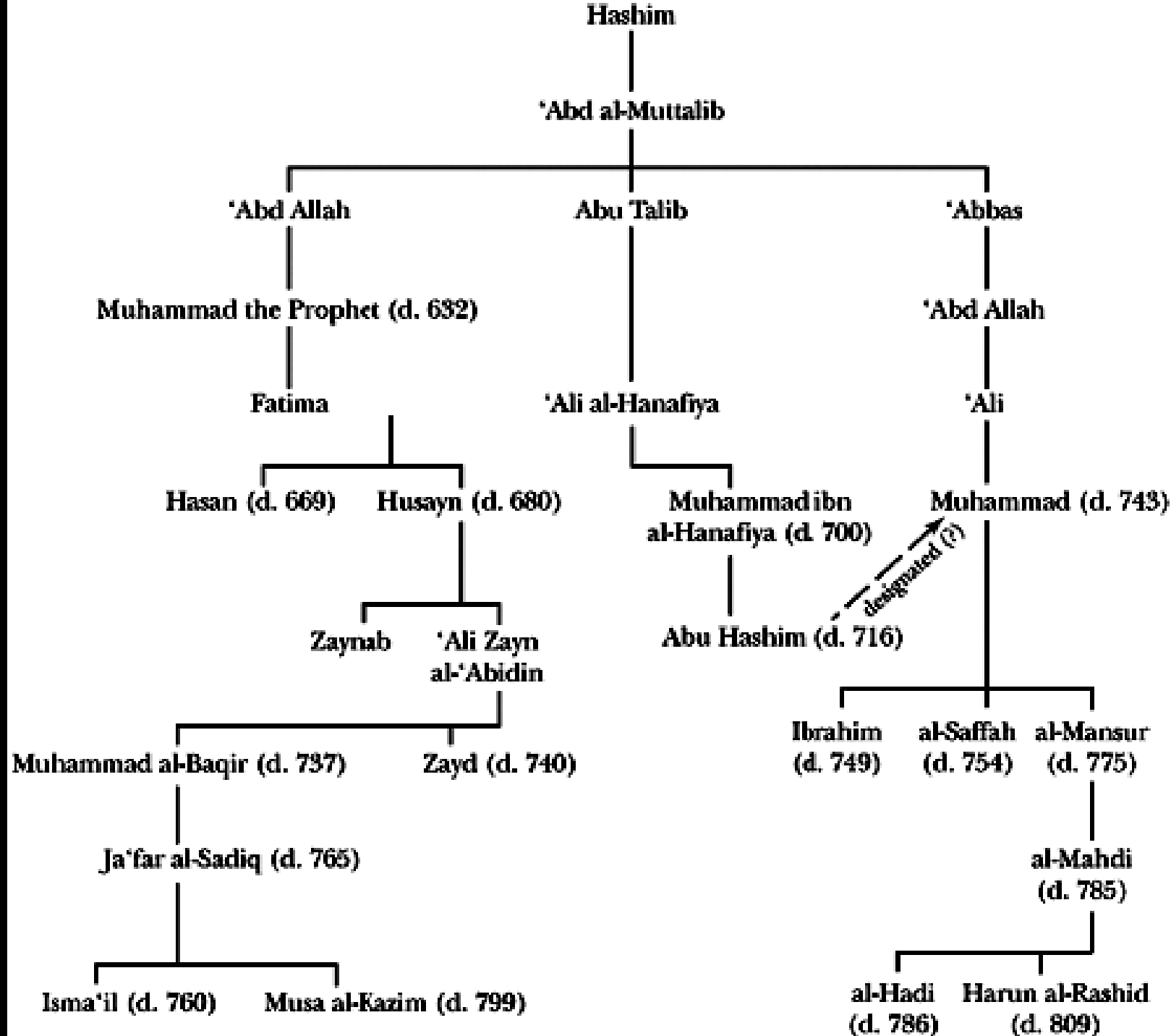
Hisham
(724–743)

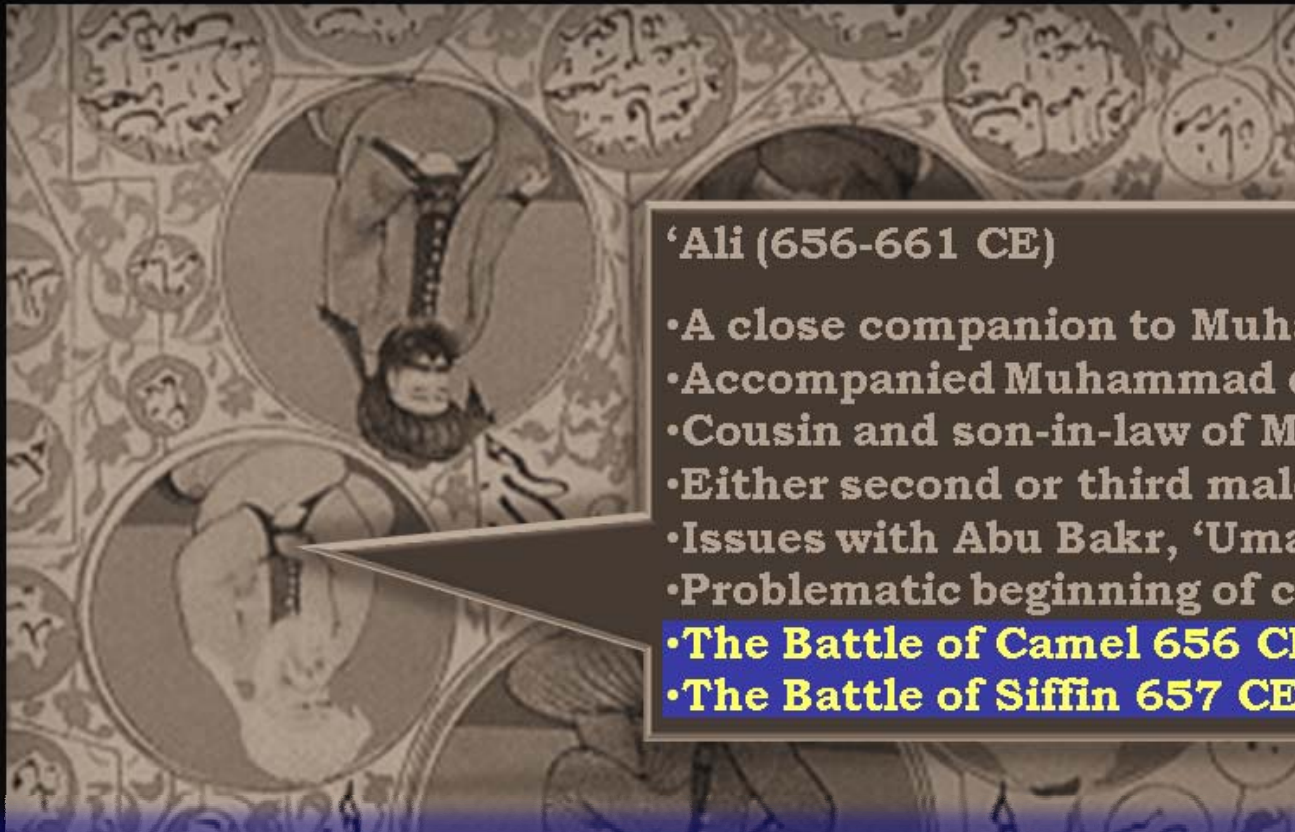
Yazid III
(744)

Ibrahim
(744)

al-Walid II
(743–744)

The Umayyad Caliphs





'Ali (656-661 CE)

- A close companion to Muhammad
- Accompanied Muhammad during Hijra
- Cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad
- Either second or third male convert
- Issues with Abu Bakr, 'Umar & 'Uthman
- Problematic beginning of caliphate
- **The Battle of Camel 656 CE**
- **The Battle of Siffin 657 CE**

What happened in 656 and 657?

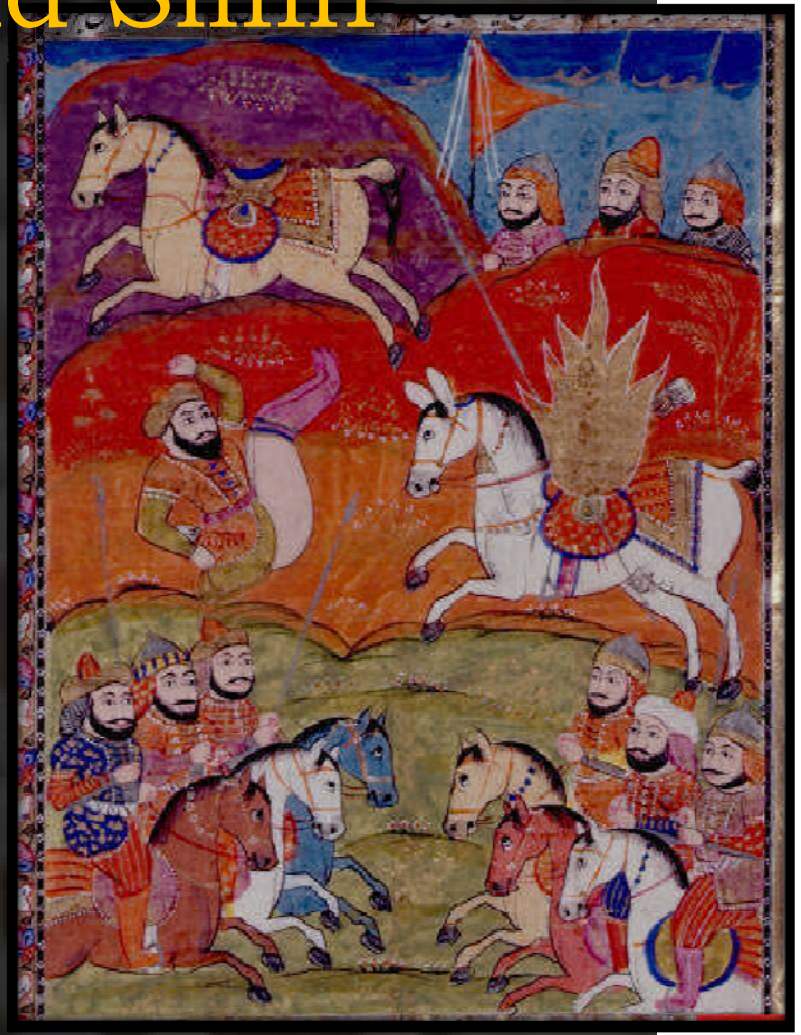
The Making of 'Ali: Battles of Camel and Siffin



- 656 CE Death of Uthman
 - Egypt, Kufa, Medina centers of opposition
 - 'Ali the candidate of the anti-Quraysh movement
- The Battle of Camel (656 CE)
 - 'Ali vs. Aisha, Al-Zubayr and Talha
 - Victory for 'Ali,
 - Autonomy established in Basra and Egypt
 - Shi'a Mu'awiya from Damascus

The Making of 'Ali: Battles of Camel and Siffin

- The Battle of Siffin (657 CE)
 - Arbitration and dissatisfaction
 - Kharijism and moving to Kufa
- Assassination of 'Ali (661 CE)
 - 'Ali -> Al-Hasan, al-Husayn
 - Mu'awiya -> Yazid
- Karbala (680 CE)
 - Ali, al-Hasan, and al-Husayn as victims of oppression
 - Centrality of genealogy



*'Amr tricking 'Ali, from Hamla-i Haydari
Courtesy of British Library*

from *Majalis al-'ushshaq* (18th century)
Courtesy of British Library



from *Khavavrnama* (17th century)
Courtesy of British Library

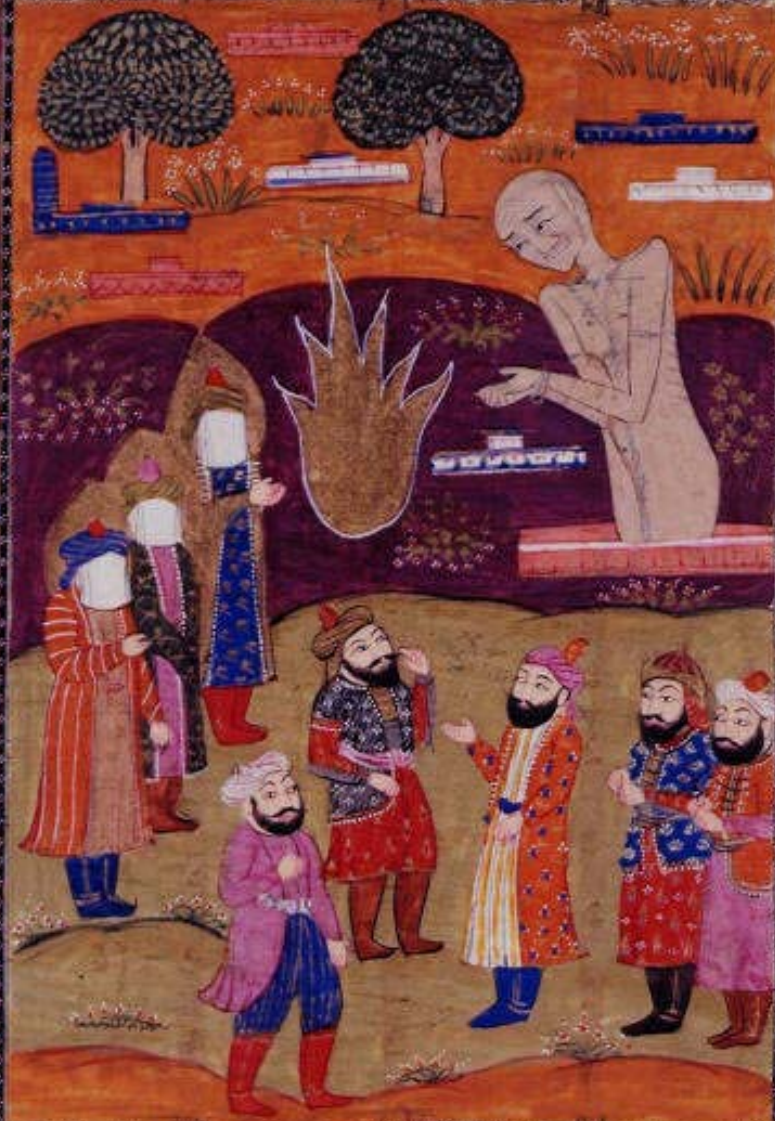
فَرَضَ نَدِيمٌ عَنْ أَفْلاَحٍ سَرَفٌ فَخْرٌ فَالْحَجَّةُ

وَمَقْنُولٌ أَوْلَادِ الْبَغَايَا بِكَرْبَلَا الْحُسَيْنِ شَهِيدِ

The Gardens of Heaven smiled with the announcement and welcomed the star who was killed by the sons of prostitutes. They announced that Husayn became a martyr (shahid) at Karbala. There is for us a community whose nobility exceeds that of any other community in the world

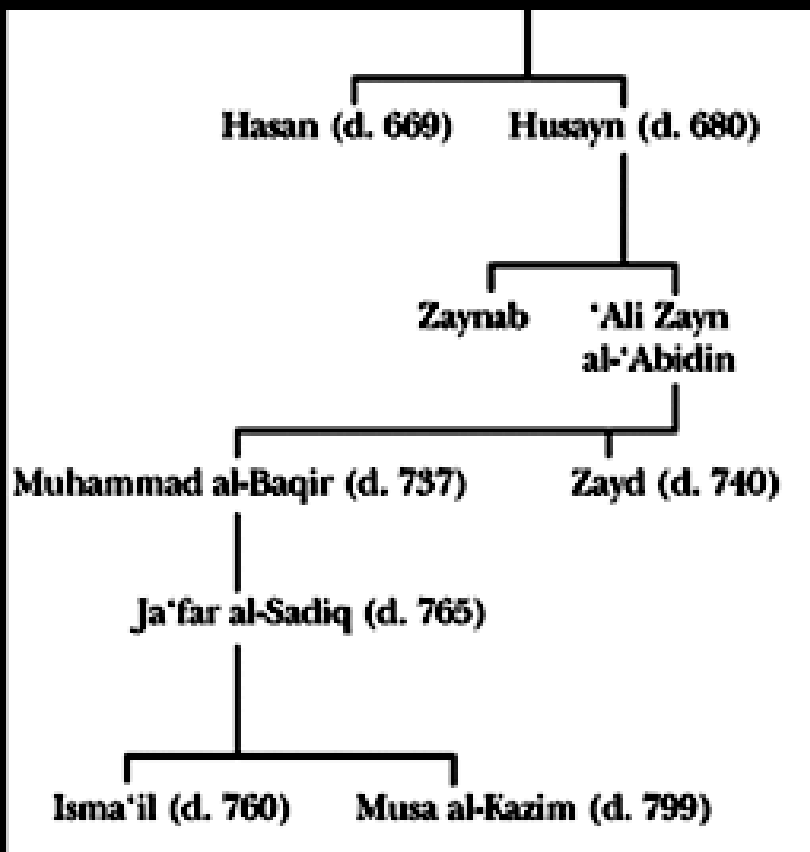


که این پادشاهان شکاک
که تکیه بشکاکت و برهن
بیایا و پنهان و در روشن
برای می مروان و ملین



در طویل مذاکره فرط کینه
بش روی کرده و بدو بر پشت
بگردش حقوق و سلاسل
نش نهایی ضربش چنان که

[illegible]



•Husaynis

•Ismailis (7)

•Imamis (12)

•Hasan al-Askari (d. 874)

•Abu'l-Kasim Muhammad (b. 868)

•Lesser Occultation (874-941)

•Greater Occultation (941- ?)

Husaynis

- Ismailis (Seveners)
Ismail's (d.760) son
: Muhammad ibn Isma'il

- Imamis (Twelvers)
Hasan al-Askari's (d. 874) son
: Abu'l-Kasim Muhammad



Muhammad al-Muntazar

MAHDI: a messianic deliverer who will fill the Earth with justice and equity, restore true religion, and usher in a short golden age lasting seven, eight, or nine years before the end of the world. The Quran does not mention him, and almost no reliable *hadith* (saying, tradition attributed to the Prophet Muhammad) concerning the Mahdi can be adduced. Many orthodox Sunni theologians accordingly question Mahdist beliefs, but such beliefs form a necessary part of Shi'i doctrine