

World history and american history

[History](#)



Q1 Foundation of Middle East, the Origin and the Expansion of Islam The foundation of Islamic conquests along the nations in the Middle East mainly occurred between eleventh to fifteenth century that marked the decisive starting point in the long historical process by which Islamic religion became the prominent religion and began to spread throughout the world. By the time their prominent leader Muhammad came to die, the Arabs had already changed from their early disunited tribal groups into a massive united kingdom under one religion (Islamic), one government, military and economic leadership that up-to-date disuniting them has become mission impossible. In sum, the conquests of Islam in the Middle East set the stage for the birth and elaboration of a rich and diverse new civilization of Islam that persists to today. Islamic civilization reworks and combines elements of older traditions such as Judaic and Christian with the ethical and religious ideas of the Qur'an and Muhammad's teachings to produce a coherent, dynamic new Islam that is evidenced today.

Question 2

The Islam had one motive, to ensure that they converted everybody to Islamic across the Middle East and to accomplish this, they used means rather than the message in order to convert people into Islamic. With their prominent leader Muhammad, who they adored as their god, every utterance he made was to be followed by every Muslim without questioning. He was recognized as distinctive prophet who was a God revealed word by the Qur'an, and he was willing and worked to ensure he converted everyone in the Middle East to Islam.

The conquering means used to spread Islamic religion throughout Middle East included;

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a) Use of prosecution to non-Muslims and those who were defiant acted as a means to scare people as those who confessed to being the followers of Ala were spared.

b) Secondly, the political change was other means that led to the mass spread of Islamic religion across the Middle East. The political shift to Islam meant the emergence of the new ruling elite. Although the Believers' movement came to include locals in the conquered areas, the new elite was, at first, overwhelmingly composed of Believers who were of Arabian origin and who spoke Arabic as their native tongue.

c) Thirdly, another consequence of the conquests for the Islam in the Middle East was the influx of Arabian immigrants, specifically to the new garrison towns in Iraq, Egypt, and various districts and towns in Syria leading to population pressure of Arabs across the Middle East nations.

This shows a high similarity with Christianity where the Christians have strongly followed the Bible and the footsteps according to the Christs teachings. The believers will be highly appreciated during the judgment do while the non-believers will be punished, and worship of God is required in order to receive blessings (Jonathan 1999).

Comments

Therefore, I can strongly hold that there is an evidenced relationship between the conquests of both Christianity and Islamic in terms of the prophecy where the former, Jesus Christ was upheld as the Messiah for the Christians to follow His teachings and those who denied accepting Christ were promised punishment during the judgment day. On the other hand, Muslims had their Messiah who was Muhammad and every Muslim was to follow His teachings without questioning and those rejected accepting

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Islamic religion were prosecuted on the spot something that have been practiced to date. As for the differences, the spread of Islamic was mostly by means while the Christians/Jews was by use of messages that was preached as the gospel. On the other hand, both Christianity and Muslim is being passed on from generation to generation thus ensuring continuity as observed to-date by the teachings of the young generation by the older Believers.

Works Cited

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