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The World of Islam

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|  |  | 42  M | O | S | Q | U | E |  | M |  |  | 43  M | A | K | K | A | 44  H |  | A |  |  |  | S | Y |  | L | M |  |  |
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| 45  S | 46  H | E | I | K | H |  | 47  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48  J | I | H | A | D |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49  C |  |
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|  |  | 54  P | I | L | G | R | I | M | A | G | E |  | 55  S | H | I | A |  |  |  | 56  M | I | N | A | R | E | T |  | O |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57  T | H | E | D | O | M | E | O | F | T | H | E | R | O | C | K |  |  |  | B |  |
| 58  S | E | L | J | U | K | T | U | R | K | S |  | 59  O | M | A | R | K | H | A | Y | Y | Á | M |  |  | 60  Q | U | R | A | N |

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| **Across**  **3.** A series of comments, explanations, or annotations  **4.** A law code drawn up by Muslim scholars after Muhammad's death; it provided believers with a set of practical laws to regulate their daily lives  **8.** Site in Gaul (now France) that halted the Arab expansion in Europe  **9.** Caliph of Abbasid dynasty; his reign is described as a golden age  **12.** Arabs living in the desert who were among the first to convert to Islam  **14.** Sultan of Egypt who took control of Syria; his army invaded Jerusalem in 1187 and destroyed the Christian crusaders there  **17.** Characterized by a very complicated or involved arrangement of parts  **18.** Monotheistic religion that emerged in the Arabian Peninsula during the seventh century A.D.  **21.** A cloak that covers the full body, with a head-scarf worn underneath  **22.** A vail that completely covers the face and body  **23.** A headscarf covering the head and neck  **31.** Believing there is no deity but the One God, and Muhammad is his messanger  **36.** Pastoral people who conquered much of the known world in the early thirteenth century with a destructive force  **37.** To eat into or away; destroy by slow consumption or disintegration  **39.** Rich widow who became Muhammad's wife and became the first convert to Islam  **42.** A Muslim house of worship  **43.** City in the Arabian Peninsula where Muhammad was born; location of the Kaaba, a holy shrine Arabs revered for its association with Abraham  **45.** The ruler of an Arabic tribe, chosen from one of the leading families by a council of elders  **48.** "Struggle in the way of God"  **51.** "City of the prophet"; city to which Muhammad and his supporters went in 622  **52.** Arabic historian in the fourteenth century who argued for a cyclical view of history  **53.** To change in form, appearance, or structure; metamorphose  **54.** Making a pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime.  **55.** A Muslim group that accepts only the descendants of Muhammed's son-in-law Ali as the true rulers of Islam  **56.** The tower of a mosque from which the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer five times a day  **57.** A place Muslims believe Muhammad ascended into heaven.  **58.** Nomadic people from central Asia who converted to Islam and took command of the empire in 1055  **59.** Twelfth-century Persian poet, mathematician, and astronomer; wrote the Rubaiyat  **60.** The holy scriptures of the religion of Islam | **Down**  **1.** Geometric patterns repeated over and over to completely cover a surface with decoration  **2.** Performing the prescribed prayers five times a day  **5.** Dynasty that arose in Egypt after Abbasid dynasty; focus of trade shifted to Cairo, Egypt  **6.** Prophet who received final revelations from God (after Moses and Jesus)  **7.** To adjust with relation to, or bring into due relation to surroundings, circumstances, facts, etc.  **10.** Location in Spain where the Islamic palace Alhambra was built in the fourteenth century  **11.** Acts of worship of the Islam faith: belief, prayer, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage  **13.** "Holder of power," the military and political head of state under the Seljuk Turks and the Ottomans  **15.** Greatly expanded the Arab Empire, ruled from 661 to 750  **16.** A successor of Muhammad as spiritual and temporal leader of the Muslims  **19.** Peninsula between Egypt and Mesopotamia; mostly desert land  **20.** Lasted from 750-1258 after the Umayyad dynasty and was a more prosperous time; Baghdad became the capital and both Arab and non-Arab Muslims could hold civil and military offices  **24.** Arabic philosopher in the twelfth century who wrote a commentary on Aristotle's surviving works  **25.** An act or instance of submitting.  **26.** Sea north of Persia; Arab traders carried goods here and beyond  **27.** A type of script used in the earliest copies of the Quran.  **28.** Arabic philosopher and scientist who wrote a medical encyclopedia that among other things, stressed the contagious nature of certain diseases; also known as Avicenna  **29.** The act of revealing or disclosing; disclosure.  **30.** Giving part of one's wealth to the poor.  **32.** Refraining from food and drink from dawn to he sunset through the month of Ramadan.  **33.** The crier who calls the Muslim faithful to prayer from the minaret of a mosque  **34.** Islamic leader after Muhammad who expanded and united the Muslim world, conquering the entire Persian Empire, northern Africa, and the Byzantine Empire by 650.  **35.** To gather together  **38.** People who practice the religion of Islam  **40.** Arabic for "God"; the supreme god of Islam  **41.** Capital during the Abbasid dynasty  **44.** The journey of Muhammad and his followers to Madinah in 622, which became year 1 of the official calendar of Islam  **46.** A pilgrimage to Makkah, one of the requirements of the Five Pillars of Islam  **47.** A Muslim group that accepts only the descendants of the Umayyads as the true rulers of Islam  **49.** Capital of Umayyad, Spain; largest city in Europe after Constantinople in 750  **50.** A high government official in ancient Egypt or in Muslim countries |