



**HISTORY OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD
HIGHER AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1**

Wednesday 16 May 2001 (afternoon)

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer Section A or Section B.

SECTION A

PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 1 **The Caliphate and the Imamate**

DOCUMENT A *Extract from **The first dynasty of Islam**, by G. R. Hawting, London (1986), p. 46*

The second civil war is sometimes called the *fitna* of Ibn al-Zubayr because the struggle between the Umayyads and Ibn al-Zubayr is the main theme which runs through it from its gradual beginnings during the caliphate of Yazid b. Mu‘awiya until its conclusion with the death of Ibn al-Zubayr probably in 692.

Mu‘awiya’s attempt to secure, during his own lifetime, recognition of his son Yazid as his successor, although not opposed by the Arab tribesmen, was rejected by a small group of prominent Muslims. They were all members of Quraysh with some claim to be considered as caliphal candidates themselves, and they were all resident in Medina. ... The two most important of them are Ibn al-Zubayr, son of a leading companion of Muhammad who had been killed after fighting against Ali at the **Battle of the Camel** in the first civil war, and Husayn b. Ali, grandson of the Prophet Muhammad.

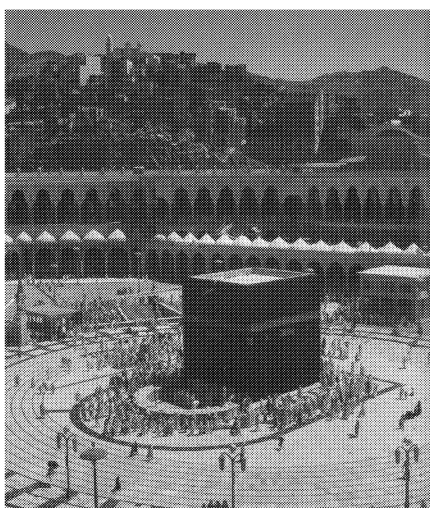
DOCUMENT B *Extract from **The venture of Islam**, by M. Hodgson, Vol. 1, Chicago (1974), pp. 222-3*

Each of the major claimants to the **caliphate** hoped to control the whole of the Muslim territory, no one province being conceived as capable of standing alone. Of all the conflicting forces, the Umayyad house in Syria proved the strongest. As we have seen, those who were keeping the Kharijites at bay in Iraq accepted the Zubayrid leadership and under it overcame the Shiites in Iraq; but Ibn al-Zubayr, head of his party, remained isolated in the Hijaz partly because of **Kharijite** control of so much territory in Arabia. Meanwhile, the Syrians proved more able to unite than did the Iraqis; Egypt had quickly fallen to Marwan and his son, who thus succeeded to the home provinces of the Syrian caliphate. In the subsequent contest between Syria and Iraq, Syria won. The forces of the garrison towns then continued their struggle against the Kharijites as readily under vigorous Umayyad leadership as under the loose authority of Ibn al-Zubayr. Thus eventually the Umayyad forces disposed of all their rivals; they took Mecca in 692 and put an end to Ibn al-Zubayr himself. (In the process, the Ka‘ba was wrecked and had to be rebuilt.)

DOCUMENT C *Extract from **Ansab al-ashraf**, by al-Baladhuri, trans. by F. E. Peters, Delhi (1996), pp. 66-7*

Hisham b. Urwa’s father said: ‘The stones of the mangonel were thrown at the Ka‘ba’. Uwana said that the Ka‘ba was hit so often that it became shaky and fragile. A cloud with lightning and thunder appeared in the sky and a bolt of lightning hit the mangonel, burnt it and killed twelve of the people operating it. That terrified the Syrians and they stopped fighting. Al-Hajjaj said, “I am a native of the Tihama, and it is a land where thunderbolts are frequent. So do not be frightened of what you see. (Generations) before you used to make offerings and a fire would be sent down and it consumed the offering. That was a sign that the offering had been accepted.” He then brought up another mangonel and the bombardment continued.

DOCUMENT D *Picture of the Ka‘ba, from **Islamic art and architecture**, by R. Hillenbrand, London (1999), p. 10*

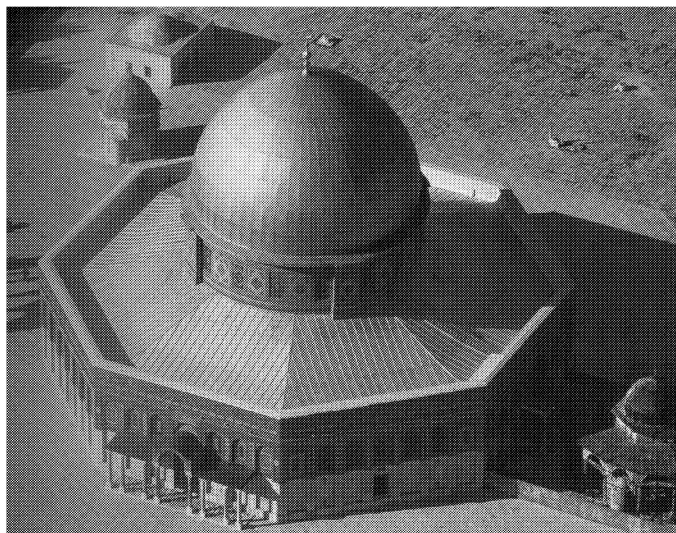


1. Explain briefly the following:
 - (a) Mu‘awiya (Document A)
 - (b) Kharijite (Document B)
 - (c) The Battle of the Camel (Document A)
 - (d) caliphate (Document B) [4 marks]
2. Examine Document D and comment on it, especially in relation to Document C. [6 marks]
3. From the evidence of these documents and your own knowledge, who was Ibn al-Zubayr and what was his power base? [5 marks]
4. From the evidence of these documents and your own knowledge, what was the condition of the *umma* in the 690s? [5 marks]

SECTION B

PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 2 The Crusades

DOCUMENT E *Picture of the Dome of the Rock, from Islamic art and architecture, by R. Hillenbrand, London (1999), pp. 22-3*



DOCUMENT F *Extract from Al-Kamil, by Ibn al-Athir, trans. by F. Gabrieli and E. J. Costello, London (1978), p. 11*

In the Aqsa mosque (**Masjid al-Aqsa**) the Franks slaughtered more than 70,000 people. They stripped the Dome of the Rock of more than forty silver candelabra, each of them weighing 3,600 drams, and a great silver lamp weighing 47 Syrian pounds, and a great deal more booty. Refugees from Syria reached Baghdad in Ramadan. They told the caliph's ministers a story that brought tears to their eyes.

DOCUMENT G *Extract from Kitab al-fath al-qussi fi'l fath al-qudsi, by Imad al-Din al-Isfahani, trans. by C. Hillenbrand, Edinburgh (1999), p. 290*

As for the Dome of the Rock, the **Franks** had built on it a church and an altar. They had adorned it with pictures and statues and they had appointed in it places for monks and a place for the Gospel. They put in it over the place of the Prophet's foot a small gilded dome with raised marble pillars and they said it was the place of the **Messiah's** foot.

DOCUMENT H *Extract from Al-Kamil, by Ibn al-Athir, part trans. by C. Hillenbrand, Edinburgh (1999), p. 289; part trans. by F. Gabrieli and E. J. Costello, London (1978), p. 144*

There was on the top of the Dome of the Rock a large golden cross. When the Muslims entered the city on the Friday a group of them scaled up to the top of the dome to remove the cross. When they reached the top all the people cried out with one voice. The **sultan** ordered that the Dome of the Rock should be cleansed of all pollution and this was done.

5. Explain the following:
- (a) Masjid al-Aqsa (Document F)
 - (b) Franks (Document G)
 - (c) sultan (Document H)
 - (d) Messiah (Document G) *[4 marks]*
6. Examine Document E and comment on it. *[6 marks]*
7. From the evidence of these documents and your own knowledge, how had the Crusaders treated the Dome of the Rock in the period 1099 to 1187? *[5 marks]*
8. From the evidence of Document H and your own knowledge, what was the importance of the Dome of the Rock to the victorious Muslims in 1187? *[5 marks]*
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