



THE
GOSPEL OF
MATTHEW

Beginning this Monday night, April 20. Piro Hall.
Come at 6:45

Our Class Missions Collection




commissioned to propagate our Christian
faith and carry on humanitarian work

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُهُ

*The History, Scope, and Goals of
Jihadist Ideology*





Muhammad

570-632

At his farewell address:
"I was ordered to fight
all men until they say,
'There is no god but
Allah.'"



Muslim Expansion



Muslim Conquests

Syria, 635

Damascus became the capital of the Muslim empire

Persia, 636

Caliph al-Mansur moved the capital to a new city on the Tigris River, Baghdad

Holy Lands, 638

Egypt, 641

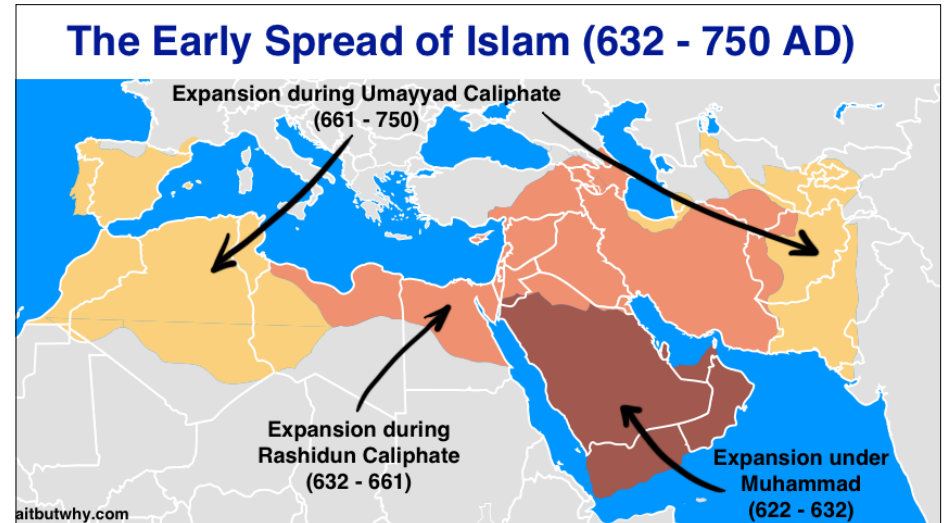
North Africa, 705

Spain, 718

The Muslims displaced the Visigoths as rulers and were known as Moors

The Siege of Constantinople -- 675





How Could They Do This?

- No superior technology to be exploited by the existing powers
- Almost all existing armies were composed of foreigners, mercenaries. In some places, many were Arab.
- The existing armies were built as garrison troops, not as fighting units.
- The Arab armies used camels, not horses.
- The Muslims emphasized mobility and promoted on merit.



Muslim Governance

- Quickly became decentralized
- A small ruling Muslim elite ruling over a largely unconverted population
- As rulers, the Muslims were brutal and intolerant, like everyone else.
- Jews and Christians were tolerated, but they could not build new churches, nor read or pray in public, lest overhearing Muslims be offended. They sometimes had to wear markers. They were severely taxed.

Conversions to Islam

- Some populations were “converted” en masse by treaty
 - But those are not “conversions” that affect a person’s beliefs or practices
 - Social scientists would tell you that there are no “mass conversions.”
- It is reliably estimated that it took 250 years of 50% of the population to convert to Islam.





Tariq al-Hakim

Ruled from 996-1026

Ordered the destruction of all churches in the Holy Lands. Demolished the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.



Al-Hakim's successor allowed the Church to be rebuilt, but the "holy cave" could not be fully restored. Justinian's New Church was left in ruins.



Alexei Comnenus Emperor of Byzantium

Wrote an SOS to
the Count of
Flanders



Pope Urban II

Called a church council in Clemont and, on Nov 27, 1095, he called for the first crusade



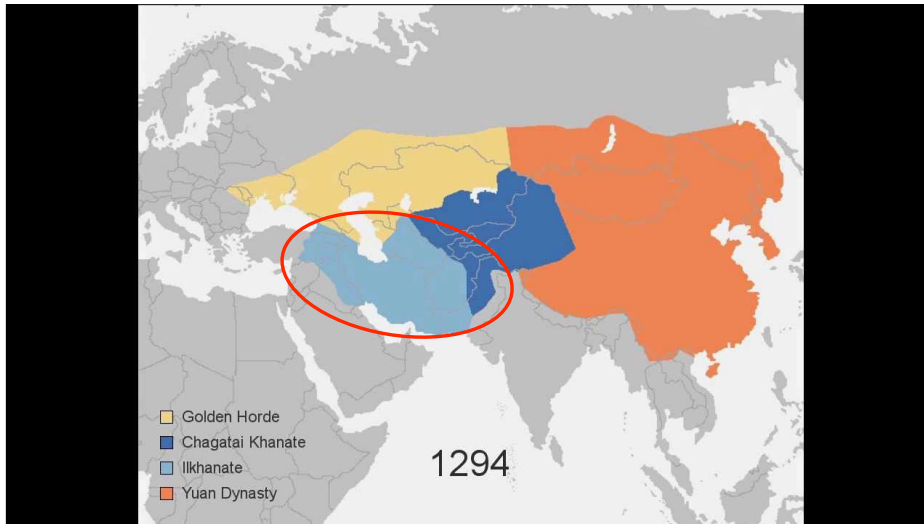
**The Fall of Acre
in 1291, 200
years after
Clement called
for the first
crusade.**

A few thoughts on the Crusades

- **Were the Crusades a just war?**
 - It was not about money.
 - It was not about getting rid of Muslims
- **Two primary precipitating events**
 - The arrival of the Seljuk Turks
 - The destruction of the Holy Sepulcher

A few thoughts on the Crusades

- **The Crusades were not a big deal to Muslims until the early 20th century**
 - The Arab Muslims were glad to have the crusaders deal with the hated Turks.
- **Two key reasons the Crusades became a “big deal”**
 - The collapse of the Ottoman Empire
 - The partitioning of the region after WWI



ibn Taymiyyah — Islamic scholar (1263 - 1328)

- Islam requires state power
- Muslims could not live under the rule of infidels
- Return to the *Quran* and *hadith*, in all respects — the *shari'a*
- Called for *jihad* — “struggle” to free others from falsehood and lead them to truth, including infidels, apostates, and muslims who will not wage jihad

