

a short JOURNEY through



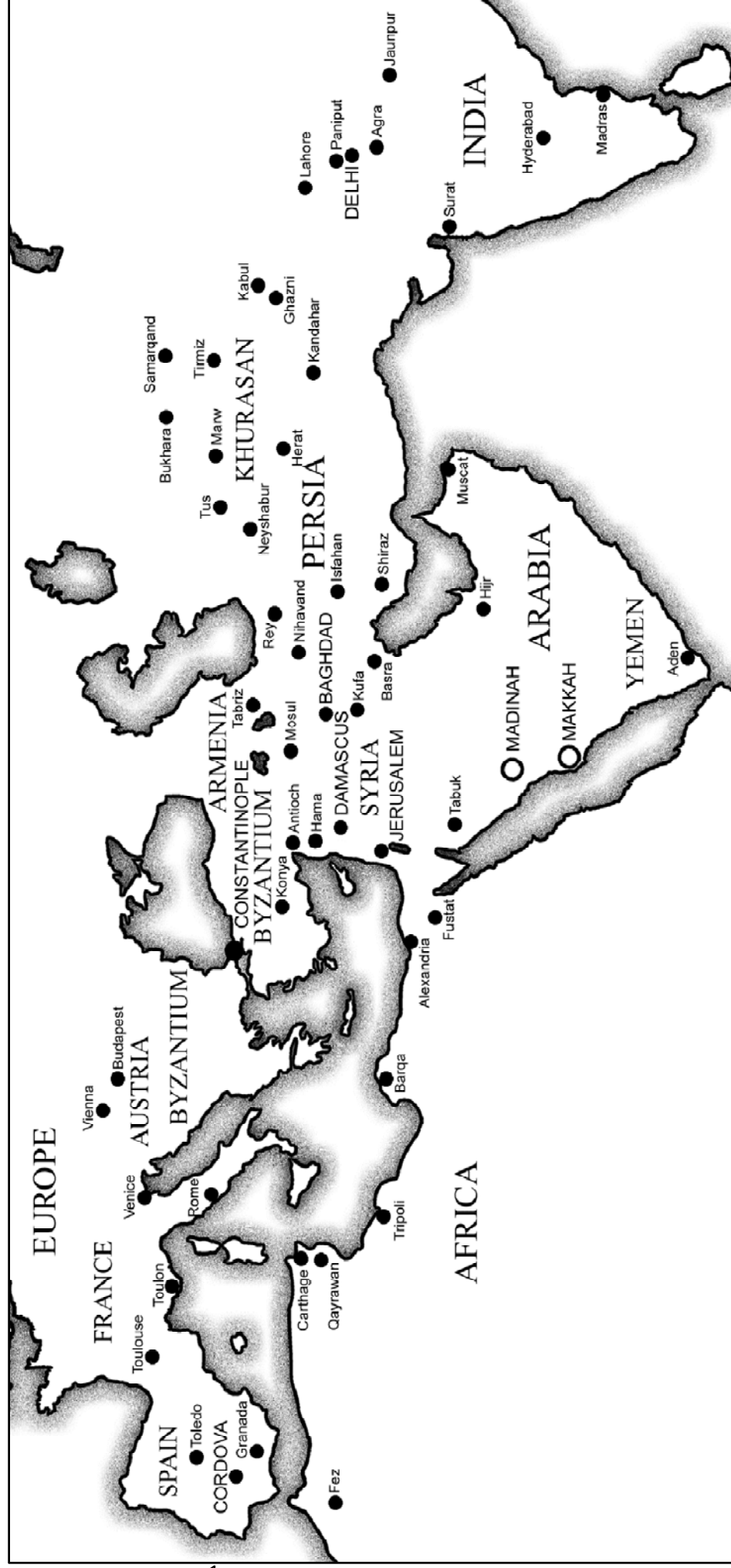
MUSLIM HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

“...If greatness of purpose, smallness of means, and astounding results are the three criteria of human genius, who could dare to compare any great man in history with Muhammad? The most famous men created arms, laws and empires only. They founded, if anything at all, no more than material powers which often crumbled away before their eyes. This man moved not only armies, legislations, empires, peoples and dynasties, but millions of men in two-thirds of the then inhabited world; and more than that, he moved the altars, the gods, the religions, the ideas, the beliefs and the souls. On the basis of a Book, every letter of which has become law, he created a spiritual nationality which blended together peoples of every tongue and of every race. Philosopher, orator, apostle, legislator, warrior, conqueror of ideas, restorer of rational beliefs, a founder of twenty terrestrial empires and one spiritual empire. Of all standards by which human greatness can be measured, we may well ask ... is there any man greater than Mohammed? ...”

Alphonse Lamartine "Histoire de la Turquie"

Mohammed? ...”
Alphonse Lamartine, "Histoire de la Turquie":



هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ الْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَ عَلَى الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ

Allah declares in the Holy Qur'an - *"It is (Allah) who sent His Messenger (Muhammad), with guidance and the religion of truth, that it may prevail over all other religions, however much the idolaters may detest it."* (Qur'an. 9:33)

The Blessed Prophet Muhammad [s] spoke in truth - *"Allah brought together the eastern and western corners of the earth for me to behold. And I predict the dominions of my followers to extend to as far as was shown to me."*

YEAR 0 - First Mosque on earth. Our common father Adam [a], 'Caliph (Duputee and Trustee) of Allaah' on earth, establishes the Ka'bah in Mecca.
1800 B.C. - City of Mecca established.

570-700 C.E.

570 - Abraha's army attempts to invade Mecca and is destroyed. Known as the 'Year of the Elephant'. Birth of the Prophet Muhammad [s] on 12th Rabi al-Awwal. 610 - Revelation begins. 622 - Hijrah (July 16). Prophet Muhammad migrates to Yathrib (Medina). 624 - Battle of Badr ends in first Muslim victory. 626 - Battle of Uhud ends in retreat of Makkan forces. 628 - Treaty of Hudaibiya. 630 - Conquest of Mecca. 632 - Prophet Muhammad's 'Farewell Pilgrimage' and Last Revelation. Death of the Prophet Muhammad [s] on 12 Rabi al Awwal. Abu Bakr [r] elected as first Caliph. 632-634 - Abu Bakr subdues Oman, Bahrain, Yemen, Hadramawt, Busra, Ajnadayn, Damascus, and Iraq. 634 - Death of Abu Bakr [r]. Umar ibn Al-Khattab [r], appointed as second Caliph [634-644]. 635 - Muslims conquer Damascus. 637 - Muslims conquer Jerusalem, Syria and Persia. 641 - Muslims conquer Egypt. End of Roman rule in Egypt. First Muslim community established in India. 644 - Death of Umar ibn Al-Khattab (ra). Uthman ibn Affan (ra), appointed as third Caliph [644-656]. Muslims conquer Kirman, Makran, Sistan, Kharan and Sind.

648 - First Muslim navy established by Mu'awiyah [r]. 650 - First mosque built in China in Xian which stands to this day. 651 - Caliph Uthman [r] standardises recitation of the Qur'an. 653 - Muslims conquer Cyprus. Muslims lay siege to Constantinople, capital of Byzantine Roman Empire. 656 - Saba conspirators and rebels assassinate Caliph Uthman [r]. Ali ibn Abi Talib (ra), appointed as fourth Caliph [656-661]. First civil war in Islam. Battle of the Camel. 661 - Kharijite conspirators assassinate Caliph Ali [r]. Hasan ibn Ali (ra) appointed as Caliph but abdicates in favour of Mu'awiyah [r] in the interests of Muslim unity. Mu'awiyah [r] assumes Caliphate [661-680] as first Umayyad ruler. Umayyad dynasty established [661-750]. 666 - Muslims conquer Sicily. 670 - Muslims conquer most of North Africa. 673 - Muslims conquer Island of Rhodes. 675 - Muslims conquer Uzbekistan. 677 - Muslims conquer Samarkand and Tirmiz. Muslim oil age begins. 680 - Tragedy of Karbala and death of Husayn [r]. 682 - Muslims conquer the Maghrib (Morocco) and reach the Atlantic ocean. 687 - Caliph Abdul Malik constructs The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. 699 - Birth of Imam Abu Hanifah [699-767], founder of the largest school of Islamic Jurisprudence.

700-800 C.E.

701 - Muslims conquer Armenia. 707 - Muslims conquer Sogdiana (Tajikistan). 711 - Muslims conquer Spain, Sardinia, Transoxania, Daybul and Nirun (Hyderabad, India). 712 - Muslims conquer Samarqand. 713 - Muslims conquer Anatolia and Multan. 717 - Umar bin Abdul Aziz assumes Caliphate [717-720]. 719 - Muslims conquer Southern France. 726 - Muslim rule in France extended to Bordeaux, Lyons, Besancon, and Burgundy. 728 - Death of Hasan al-Basri, a renowned Islamic scholar and Sufi. 732 - Muslims retreat at Poitiers, battle of Tours, in France. 734 - Muslims conquer St. Remi and Avignon, France. 747 - Abbasids revolt against Umayyad rule. 749 - Abul Abbas As-Saffah, becomes first Abbasid Caliph. End of Umayyad Dynasty [661-750]. 751 - Muslims defeat Chinese at the battle of Talas. 753 - Death of Rabi'a al-Adawiyyah, a renowned Sufi and one of the greatest Arabic poetesses. 754 - Muslims assist Chinese Emperor Su Tsung to regain his Capital. Muslims settle in China and become the Hui people. 763 - City of Baghdad founded. 767 - Death of Imam Abu Hanifah [699-767] and birth of Imam Shafi'i, founder of the second largest school of Islamic Jurisprudence. 786 - Harun al Rashid becomes Caliph [786-809]. 793 - Muslims victorious at the battle of Villedaigne, advance up to Carcassonne, France. 795 - Death of Imam Malik bin Anas [712-795]. 799 - Muslims subjugate Khazars.

800-900 C.E.

803 - Death of Jabir ibn Haiyan (Geber), Father of Chemistry. Death of Shaykh

Fudayl Ibn 'Iyad, a renowned Sufi. 813 - Muslims conquer Nice, Corsica, Civita and Vecchia near Rome. 814 - Muslims conquer Balearic Islands and Crete. 820 - Death of Imam Ash-Shafi'i [767-820]. Muslims conquer Pamplona. 827 - Muslims conquer Azara, Marj and Syracuse. Muslim naval attack on Oye in Brittany, France. 828 - Death of Al Asmai [740-828; Zoology, Botany, Animal Husbandry, Arabic lexicographer]. 831 - Muslim naval attack on Marseilles, France. 839 - Muslims conquer Southern Italy : Bari, Taranto, Garigleano. 840 - Death of Al-Khwarizmi [770-840; Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Algorithms, Algebra, Calculus]. 843 - Muslims conquer port of Naples, Italy. 846 - Muslim squadrons sail up the Tiber, reach the gates of Rome. 850 - Muslims introduce refined lamp oil or kerosene manufactured from crude oil by distillation. 855 - Death of Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal [780-855], founder of the Hanbali school of Islamic Jurisprudence. 859 - Death of Dhun Nun al Misri, a renowned Sufi. 860 - Death of Al-Farghani [Astronomy, Civil Engineering]. 868 - Death of 'Amr ibn Bahr Al-Jahiz [776-868; Zoology, Arabic Grammar, Rhetoric, Lexicography]. 870 - Kerosene lamps in common use for heating and lighting in Muslim capitals including asphalt roads. Death of Imam Al-Bukhari, renowned compiler of the Hadith. 873 - Death of Ibn Ishaq Al-Kindi [800-873; Physics, Optics, Medicine, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Philosophy]. 875 - Death of Imam Muslim, renowned compiler of the Hadith. 888 - Death of 'Abbas ibn Firnas [Mechanics of Flight, Planetariums, Artificial Crystals]. 894 - Death of Ibrahim Ad'ham, a renowned Sufi. 895 - Death of Ad-Dinawari [Botany]. 900 - Muslims conquer Provence, Dauphine, Piedmont, Montferrat, La Maurienne, St. Gall, Great St. Bernard, and St. Remy, France.

900-1000 C.E.

901 - Death of Thabit ibn Qurrah [836-901; Astronomy, Mechanics, Geometry, Anatomy]. 906 - Muslims conquer Dauphine, Mont Cenis, Aqvi and occupy Alpine passé. 909 - Fatimid rule established in North Africa. Death of Junaid Baghdadi, a renowned Islamic scholar and Sufi. 920 - Muslims conquer Marseilles. 923 - Death of Abu Jafar Muhammad ibn Jarir al-Tabari [839-923; Polymath, Qur'anic Exegete, Legist, Geographer]. 929 - Muslims conquer Liguria, northwest Italy. 930 - Death of Al-Razi (Rhazes) [864-930; Medicine, Ophthalmology, Smallpox immunisation, Chemistry, Astronomy]. 936 - Muslims conquer Provence, Switzerland, Valais, Grison, Geneva, Frejus, Toulon, Nice and Grenoble. Death of Abul Hasan al-'Ash'ari, renowned Islamic Theologian. 942 - Muslims capture Mount Jupiter, Great St. Bernard, Alpine heights and Aosta valley, Switzerland. 947 - Muslims settlements in Southern Africa, Land of Sofa, Mozambique, and the cities of Bier and Waq-Waq, Natal, South Africa. 950 - Death of Al-Farabi (Al-Pharabius) [870-950; Sociology,

Logic, Philosophy, Political Science, Music]. Qurtubah (Cordoba) - Jewel of the Western European Islamic Caliphate : the city had a population of 600,000; 200,000 houses; 92,700 shops and trade establishments; 15,000 weavers; 50 hospitals; 600 mosques; 300 public baths; 80 madrasahs (schools) and a university with 20,000 students. "You could walk through her streets for ten miles in any direction at night, and always have the light of lamps to guide your way. Seven hundred years later this would still be unheard of in London and Paris, as would paved streets." Most Muslim cities of the time enjoyed similar features of advancement and sophistication. 952 - Muslims capture Fressineto, Fenestrelle, and Piedmont, northwest Italy. Muslims conquer Switzerland. 956 - Muslims establish a colony at Fraxinetum, southern France. Muslim cross Atlantic and land on the American continent. 960 - Muslims dominate the import and export trade in China during Sung dynasty [960-1279]. 962 - Alptgin [962-977] founds Ghaznavid Dynasty [962-1186] with capital at Ghazni. 970 - Al Azhar University built in Cairo. 975 - The French capture Fraxinet from Muslims. 997 - Death of Muhammad Al-Buzjani [940-997; Mathematics, Astronomy, Geometry, Trigonometry]. 998 - Mahmud Ghaznavi becomes Sultan of Ghaznavid Dynasty [998-1030]. 1000 - Pope Sylvester II (Gerbert) arrives in Muslim Cordoba for studies in Physical Sciences.

1000-1100 C.E.

1005 - Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi captures Sistan, Bhatiya, Ghur, Ujjain, Ajmer, Gwalior and Kalinjar. 1013 - Death of Abu Al-Qasim Al-Zahrawi (Albucasis) Father of Modern Surgery [936-1013; Surgery, Medicine]. 1026 - Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi annexes Sind and Rayy. 1030 - Death of historian and sociologist Ibn Miskawaih. His observations on 'Species' was ahead of some of the ideas Charles Darwin proposed eight centuries later. 1037 - Death of Ibn Sina (Avicenna) Father of Modern Medicine [981-1037; Medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, Astronomy]. 1040 - Death of Ibn Al-Haitham (Alhazen) Father of Optics [965-1040; Physics, Optics, Mathematics]. 1042 - Ilik Khans of Central Asia embrace Islam. 1048 - Death of Ibn Abu Raihan Al-Biruni [973-1048; Astronomy, Mathematics; determined Earth's circumference]. His scientific work combined with contributions of Al-Haitham (Al-Hazen) and other Muslim scientists laid the foundations of modern empirical science. 1049 - Senegalese populations of West Africa embrace Islam. 1050 - Muslims evacuate Provence and their presence in France and Switzerland ends. 1058 - Death of Al-Mawardi (Alboacen) [972-1058; Political Science Sociology, Jurisprudence, Ethics]. 1063 - Alp Arslan [1063-1073] becomes Seljuk Sultan and consolidates the Seljuk Dynasty. 1067 - Muslim ministers and officials govern Chinese Sung Dynasty under Emperor Shen-Tsung. 1068 - Muslim ministers and officials govern Ghana, a powerful and economically advanced

West African kingdom. 1071 - Seljuk Turks defeat Byzantines at the Battle of Manzikert. Byzantine Emperor taken captive. Death of Abu Bakr al-Khatib al-Baghdadi, a renowned scholar of Hadith. 1082 - Al Moravid Sultanate extends from North Africa to Senegal. 1085 - Fall of Toledo to Christians. 1087 - Al Moravids defeat Christian forces in Spain at the battle of Zallakha. Spain under Al-Moravid rule. Death of Al-Zarqali (Arzachel) [1028-1087; Astronomy, invented the Astrolabe]. 1090 - End of Muslim rule in Sicily, Corsica and Malta. Godfroi de Bouillon of France founds the 'Ordre de Sion' (Order of Zion). Its leadership includes Christians as well as Jews. 1092 - Death of Nizamul Mulk [1018-1092]. He established schools, colleges, and universities which were renowned learning centers famed throughout the world. 1095 - Pope Urban II proclaims First Crusade at the Council of Clermont. 1096 - Sultan Kilij Arslan defeats Crusaders lead by Peter the Hermit. 1097 - Crusaders take Nicaea, Edessa and Antioch. 1099 - Crusaders led by Godfroi de Bouillon capture Jerusalem. Crusaders massacre inhabitants of Jerusalem, including Muslims, Christians and Jews. Knights Templar (precursors to the Freemasons) established under the Ordre de Sion.

1100-1200 C.E.

1100 - Populations of Djenne and Timbuktu in West Africa embrace Islam. University city of Timbuktu founded. 1104 - Seljuk Sultan Muhammad I [1104-1118] defeats Crusaders at Harran. 1110 - Chinese Muslim population reaches two million during the reign of Hui-tsung [1101-25]. Crusaders capture Beirut and massacre its civilian population. King Sigurd of Norway joins Crusades. 1111 - Death of Imam Al-Ghazali (Algazel) [1058-111; Sociology, Theology, Philosophy, Ethics]. 1123 - Death of Omar Al-Khayyam [1044-1123; Mathematics, Poetry]. 1138 - Death of Abu Bakr Muhammad Ibn Bajjah (Avempace) [1106-1138; Physician, Astronomer, Poet]. 1140 - Ghurid Sultanate established [1140-1206] in Afghanistan. 1144 - Sultan Imad-ud-Din Zangi defeats Crusaders and liberates Edessa, the first of the four Crusader colonies recovered. 1147 - Muslims defeat Second Crusade led by Conrad III, Emperor of Germany, and Louis VII, King of France. Thousands of Crusaders convert to Islam. 1161 - Death of Ibn Zuhr (Avenzoar) [1091-1161; Surgery, Medicine]. 1166 - Death of Al-Idrisi (Dreses) [1099-1166; Geographer, developed first comprehensive world map and first globe]. Death of Shaykh Abdul Qadir Gilani [1078-1166], a renowned Sufi. 1167 - Death of Abd al-Qahir al-Suharwardi, a renowned Sufi. 1171 - Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayyubi (Saladin) [1171-1193] founds Ayyubid dynasty in Egypt. 1183 - Sultan Salah-ud-Din defeats Crusaders at Aleppo. Egypt and Syria reunited. 1187 - Sultan Salah-ud-Din defeats Crusaders at Hittin and liberates Jerusalem. Six of the Knights of Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, embrace Islam on the eve of the

battle of Hittin. 1193 - Death of Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayyubi. Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri defeats Prithvi Raj, ruler of Delhi. Ghurids captured Delhi, Ajmer, Kanauj, Benares, Udantapuri, Nadia and annex Gujarat, India. 1195 - Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, a renowned Sufi, arrives in Ajmer, India. 1198 - Death of Ibn Rushd (Averroes) [1128-1198; Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Theology].

1200-1300 C.E.

1202 - Fourth Crusade [1202-1204] ends in utter failure and the appalling sack of the Christian capital of Constantinople by the Crusaders. 1209 - Death of Muhammad bin 'Amr al-Husain al-Razi, a renowned Quranic exegete. 1211 - Iltutmish [1211-36] becomes first Delhi Sultan of the Mamluk Dynasty of India [1211-90]. 1217 - Fifth Crusade ends in failure. Crusaders invade Egypt and are defeated by Sultan Al-Kamil. 1221 - Genghis Khan appears on the banks of the Indus. Through the military strategy and diplomacy of Sultan Iltutmish, Genghis Khan retreats and India is saved from the ravages of the Mongols. 1228 - Sixth Crusade aborted. No conflict between Muslims and Crusaders. Al-Kamil delivers Jerusalem to Fredrick II of Hohenstaufen, in return for protection from the intrigues of Ayyubid princes. Storm of indignation sweeps through the Muslim world. 1230 - Sultan Iltutmish receives the title 'Sultan al-A'zam' from Caliph Al Mustansir [1226-1242]. Iltutmish is renowned as one of the greatest rulers of the thirteenth century admired particularly for his justice. 1234 - Death of Shaykh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi, a renowned Sufi. 1236 - Fall of Muslim Cordoba (Qurtubah), Spain, to Christians. Death of Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti [1142-1236]. 1240 - Death of Ibn 'Arabi [1165-1240], a renowned poet and Sufi. 1241 - Mongol invasion of Islamic Caliphate begins. 1242 - Mongols sack Baghdad, Capital of the Caliphate. 1244 - Crusaders expelled from Jerusalem. Muslims manage Imperial Finances and Taxes, Merchant Shipping and Military of Chinese Empire. 1246 - Death of Khawaja Fariduddin Ganjshakar [1174-1246], a renowned Sufi. 1248 - Fall of Muslim Seville, Spain, to Christians. Crusaders led by Louis IX, King of France, invade Egypt. Crusaders defeated by Muslims and Louis IX captured. Death of Ibn Al-Baitar [Pharmacy, Botany]. 1253 - Mongols invade India but defeated by Sultan Ghias-ud-Din Balban near Delhi. Mongols invincibility broken by Mamluks of India. 1255 - Mansa Wali, King of Mali [1255-1270], converts to Islam. 1257 - Berke Khan, Mongol ruler of Golden Horde Khanate [1257-1266] comprising Russia and Eastern Europe, converts to Islam. 1258 - Hulaku (Hulegu), grandson of Genghis Khan, sacks Baghdad and kills the last autonomous Abbasid Caliph, Al-Musta'sim. The population is massacred and its libraries burnt to the ground. End of autonomy of the Abbasid Caliphate [750-1258]. 1258 - Birth of Uthman, son of Ertoghrul, [1258-1326], founder of the

Ottoman (Uthmani) Dynasty lasting more than six hundred years. 1260 - Mamluks of Egypt defeat Mongols at 'Ayn Jalut, Syria. Mongol invincibility shattered. Islam spreads in the interior of China during Yuan Dynasty [1260-1368]. Muslim astronomers and scientists construct an observatory in Shensi (Shaanxi) during the Yuan Dynasty. 1267 - Muslim Sultanate of Samudra Pasai established in Indonesia by Malik Al-Salih. 1270 - Crusaders, led by Louis IX, invade Tunisia and are defeated yet again by the Muslims. 1273 - Muslim governors rule Yunan, China, under the Mongol Emperor Qublai Khan. Death of Mawlana Jalal Al-Din Rumi [1207-1273], a renowned sociologist and Sufi. 1274 - Death of Nasir Al-Din Al-Tusi [1201-1274; Astronomy, Non-Euclidean Geometry]. 1277 - Death of Imam al-Nawawi, a renowned scholar of Hadith. 1290 - Delhi Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji [1290-96] founds the Khilji Dynasty [1290-1320] in India. 1291 - Muslims cross the Atlantic and settle in the Caribbean. 1292 - Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji defeats the Mongols at Sunam, India. Large numbers of Mongols embrace Islam and choose to settle in India. Muslim Kingdom of Perlak established in northeast Sumatra. Muslim population of China expands and 1,420 mosques are counted in the capitals of Singnanfu and Nankin, China. 1296 - Alauddin Khilji [1296-1316] becomes Sultan of the Khilji Dynasty. He is the first Muslim to rule over the whole Indian subcontinent at once. A military genius, he never lost a single battle. During Sultan Alauddin's reign the Mongols invaded India a dozen times with forces as large as 200,000 strong and were defeated each time. Death of Imam Al-Busiri [1212-1296]. He wrote the timeless poem in praise of the Prophet Muhammad [s] 'Qasida Burda', the 'Mantle Ode'.

1300-1400 C.E.

1301 - Sultanate of Brunei founded [1300-present] in southeast Asia. 1303 - Muslim settle in Trengganu on the east coast of Malaysia. Sultan Alauddin Khilji defeats the Mongols in multiple battles (Amroha, Delhi, Multan, Punjab) and annexes Malwa, Jalor, Warangel, Devagira, Tanore, Telingana and Dwarsamudra. Muslim rule extends to southernmost tip of India. 1308 - Muslims of the Sultanate of Mali, Africa, cross the Atlantic and reach the Gulf of Mexico. Muslims proceed to explore the American interior via the Mississippi river. 1309 - Muslims invent the first mechanical clocks in Granada, Spain. 1312 - Sultan Mansa Musa, ruler of Mali [1312-1337], annexes Songhay. Renowned as the wealthiest man in human history. 1316 - Nubians of East Africa embrace Islam en masse. Abdullah ibn Sanbu becomes Sultan of Nubia. 1320 - Tughluq Dynasty established in India by Sultan Ghiasuddin Tughluq [1320-25]. 1325 - Famous world traveler Ibn Battuta begins his world voyage of 120,000 kilometers from Tangier to China and back. Death of Hadrat Nizamuddin Aulia [1234-1325], a renowned Sufi. 1326 - Ottomans under

Sultan Orkhan conquer Bursa, Nicaea, Karasi and Nicomedia, Anatolia. 1331 - Death of Al-Fida (Abulfeda) [1273-1331; Astronomy, Geography, History]. 1351 - Delhi Sultan Firuz Shah Tughluq [1351-1388] becomes ruler. He is a prodigious ruler who builds 100 hospitals, 150 bridges, 50 dams, 30 reservoirs, 30 colleges, and 200 towns during his reign. 1353 - Ottomans occupy the European side of the Hellespoint (Dardanelles). 1361 - Ottomans conquer Thrace and establish a capital at Demolika, Greece. 1368 - Golden age of Muslims in China during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). First Ming Emperor Chu Yuan-chang [1368-1399], his queen Ma Hou and several princes Hsti Ta, Ch'ang Yu-ch'un, Hu Tahai, Li Wen-chung, and Mu Ying were Chinese Muslims of Arab ancestry. Muslims fully integrated into Han society. 1369 - Amir Temur (Tamerlane) [1369-1405] becomes ruler of Transoxiana. Temur will go on to found the Timurid Dynasty and become the greatest world conqueror. 1371 - Ottomans conquer Bulgarian territory up to the Balkans. 1372 - Death of Ibn Kathir, a renowned scholar of Islam. 1377 - Ottomans defeat the combined forces of Hungary, Serbia, Bosnia and Wallachia on the banks of the Maritsa river. 1380 - First Muslim settlements established in Mindanao, Philippines. Amir Temur captures Khurasan, Herat, Sistan, Kandahar, Astrabad, Mazandaran, Rayy and Sultaniyah. 1388 - Death of Imam al-Shatibi, a renowned Islamic scholar. 1389 - Sultan Bayazid Yildirim (The Lightning Bolt) becomes Sultan of the Ottoman Sultanate. 1391 - Amir Temur captures Baghdad, Moscow, the Khurasan principality and Delhi. 1395 - Ottomans conquer Bulgaria. 1395 - Death of Ibn Khaldun, Founder and Father of Sociology and Sciences of History [1332-1395; Sociology, Philosophy of History, Political Science]. 1400 - Sultanate of Malacca [1400-1511] founded in Malaya, Southeast Asia.

1400-1500 C.E.

1403 - Death of Amir Temur while leading the campaign against China. His empire extended from the India in the East to the Mediterranean in the west, and Moscow in the north. 1405 - Sultanate of Sulu [1405-1915] founded, which included Mindanao and Ma'manillah (Manila), Southeast Asia. Muslim Admiral Cheng Ho [Zheng He], commissioned by the Ming Emperors, began seven great naval expeditions into the Indian Ocean comprising over 700 ships in total. 1415 - Ottomans invade Albania, conquer Kroya, Valona, Kanina, Berat, and Gjirokaster. 1430 - Ottomans conquer Thessalonica. 1431 - Ottomans conquer Ioannina and Serres. 1446 - Ottomans victorious at the second battle of Kosova, Bosnia conquered. 1448 - Death of Shaykh Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalani, a renowned Islamic scholar, historian and biographer. 1451 - Muhammad II (Al-Fatih) [1451-1481] becomes Sultan of the Ottoman Sultante. 1453 - Ottomans under Sultan Muhammad Fatih conquer Constantinople, the capital of Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, bringing an end to Roman rule.

Constantinople was renamed Islampul, and later Istanbul. 1454 - Wallachia becomes a vassal state of Ottoman Sultanate. 1455 - Ottomans conquer Serbia. 1459 - Death of Jalal al-Din al-Mahalli, a renowned scholar of Tafsir. 1461 - Ottomans conquer Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania. 1463 - Population of Kano, central Sudan, embrace Islam. Kano becomes an important centre of East African Muslim culture. 1465 - Ma Wen-Sheng, a descendant of Abu Ali family of Kuang-Chou, serves as Minister of War under Ming Emperor Hsien-tsung [1465-87]. 1473 - Ottomans capture Persia. 1475 - Ottomans conquer Crimea. Ottomans control Aegean Sea. Sultanate of Demat [1475-1580] founded in Java, Southeast Asia. 1492 - Abu Abdullah (Boabdil, Muhammad XII), last Umayyad ruler of Spain, capitulates to Christians of Castile and Aragon. End of Muslim rule in Andalusia (Spain). Christopher Columbus embarks on his voyage across the Atlantic led by the Muslim Pinzons (Bin Zayn), captains of Pinta and Nina. Columbus reports seeing a mosque in northeast Cuba. 1497 - Muslims and Jews expelled from Portugal. Those who remain are forcefully baptized into Christianity. Vasco De Gama, a Knight Templar, sets sail from Portugal to India led by the Muslim 'Sea Lion' Ahmad Ibn Majid. Da Gama and all subsequent Portuguese expeditions carried the Templar policy of sustained atrocity, plunder, and genocide. Columbus reports seeing native Muslims in Trinidad. 1499 - Ottomans defeat the Venetian fleet at the Battle of Lepanto.

1500-1600 C.E.

1500 - Sultanate of Aceh [1500-1650] founded in Sumatra-Malaya, Southeast Asia. 1502 - Columbus reports seeing Muslims in Jamaica. Christian 'Inquisition' begins in Spain and Muslims persecuted. 1505 - Death of Jalal al-Din al-Suyuti [1445-1505] a renowned encyclopaedist and Islamic scholar. Portuguese ravage Zanzibar and Swahili coast, east Africa. 1510 - Portuguese capture Goa and massacre its Muslim inhabitants. 1513 - Piri Re'isi world map presented to Ottoman Sultan Selim showing the western hemisphere, south America and Antarctica, with amazingly accurate coastline of Brazil. 1517 - Last Abbasid Caliph, Al-Mutawakkil, formally surrenders the title of Caliph to Ottoman Sultan Selim. Ottoman Sultanate becomes Caliphate. 1520 - Sulaiman [1520-1566] becomes Caliph of the Ottoman Caliphate. He is regarded as amongst the greatest rulers in history. Ottomans conquer Belgrade and Island of Rhodes. 1526 - Last Muslims expelled from Spain. Sultan Babur establishes the Mughal dynasty in India [1526-1857]. Ottomans defeat the Hungarians at the battle of Mohacs and capture Budapest. Ottomans besiege Vienna and later retreat. Ottomans capture Tabriz and Baghdad. 1527 - Azemmouri, a Muslim Berber, arrives in Florida, north America. 1528 - Portuguese sack Mombasa and massacre its inhabitants. 1538 - Ottoman navy defeats the combined fleets of Spain, Venice and the Vatican. 1539 - First over-land crossing of north

America by Azemmouri. Muslim communities found amongst Red Indian tribes. 1540 - Mughal rulers of India build 4800km highway from east Bengal to Punjab. 1543 - Muslims in Spanish controlled colonies in the Americas are expelled. The spread of Islam among the American Indians threatens Spanish ambitions. 1551 - Ottomans capture Tripoli from Christians. 1565 - Ottomans control Red Sea, Aden and Yemen, and extend their influence to the Persian Gulf, Indian Coast, and southeast Asia. Ottoman Caliphate controls more than 4,000,000 square miles in Europe, Africa and Asia organized into 21 provinces and 250 Sanjaks (districts). 1570 - Islam spreads rapidly in Borno (Nigeria). 1576 - Mughal Sultan Akbar defeats Rajputs at the Battle of Haldighat. 1586 - Mughals annex Kashmir, Sind, Baluchistan and Qandahar. 1587 - Shah Abbas, ruler of the Shia Safavid Dynasty permits the British and Dutch to set up operations at Port Hormuz. 1600 - Mughals annex Khandesh.

1600-1700 C.E.

1602 - Shah Abbas liberates Bahrain from the Portuguese. 1605 - Mughal emperor Jahangir annexes Ahmadnagar, Bidar, Kuch Behar, Kamrup, and Tipperah. Sultanate of Macassar [1605-1669] founded in Southeast Asia. 1608 - Baghirmi and Wadi people of Niger and Cameroon embrace Islam. 1609 - Last Muslims of Spain (Moriscos) expelled. As many as two million European Muslims were forced to leave Spain. 466 British ships captured or sunk by the Ottoman Navy. 1624 - Death of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhind, 'Mujjadid Alf-e-Sani' [1562-1624], the most illustrious Islamic scholar of India. 1625 - Ottoman navy dominate the shores of the British Isles. Sultanate of Bantam [1625-1682] founded in Java-Sumatra, Southeast Asia. 1632 - Construction of the Taj Mahal commences in India. The most beautiful building in history. 1641 - Queen Tajul Alam, Muslim ruler of Indonesia [1641-1675]. Ottomans conquer Azov, Russia. 1645 - Death of Shaykh Abdul Haq Muhaddith Dehlvi [1551-1645], a renowned Islamic scholar. 1652 - Muslims expel Portuguese from Mozambique. 1654 - English explorers to north America report seeing colony of Muslims. 1659 - Aurangzeb Alamgir [1659-1707] becomes Sultan of the Mughal Empire. The most celebrated Mughal Sultan, he was a prototype of Umayyad Caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz [717 -720]. 1678 - Queen Inayat Zakia, Muslim ruler of Indonesia [1678-1688]. 1682 - Sultan Aurangzeb annexes Assam, Bijapur, and Golkunda. 1683 - The siege of Vienna lifted and the Ottomans retreat. 1698 - Sultan Aurangzeb annexes Jinji and Koukan.

1700-1800 C.E.

1711 - Ottomans defeat Russian Empire at the battle of Pruth. 1713 - Ottomans capture Morea and Venice. 1718 - Hungarian forces defeat the Ottomans who

lose Hungary. 1723 - Ottomans sign agreement with Russian Empire to retain control of Georgia, Baku, Eriwan and Tabriz. 1730 - Muslims liberate Mogadishu, Mombassa, and the islands of Mafia and Zanzibar from the Portugese. 1739 - Internecine conflict within Mughal dynasty begins to weaken the empire. 1744 - Muhammad ibn Saud of Najd forges an alliance with Muhammad ibn Wahhab in opposition to the Ottoman Caliphate. British influence in Arabia begins. 1756 - The arch traitors Mir Jafar, commander-in-chief of Mughal forces in Bengal, and Shuja-ud Daula, Viceroy of Oudh, facilitate the rise of British influence in India. 1762 - Death of Shah Waliullah Ad-Dihlavi [1703-1762], a renowned Islamic scholar. 1769 - Sultan of Mysore, southern India, defeats British forces in first Mysore war. The British sue for peace. 1782 - Tipu Sultan becomes ruler of Mysore [1782-1799]. 1783 - Sultan Muhammad III of Morocco becomes first sovereign in the world to recognize the newly declared United States of America. 1784 - Tipu Sultan of Mysore defeats British forces in second Mysore war. The British sue for peace. 1786 - Five of the first ten international treaties of the U.S.A are signed with the Muslim rulers of Morocco, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat and Oman. 1787 - The 'Treaty of Peace and Commerce' is signed between the United States and Sultanate of Morocco bearing the signatures of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, George Washington, and Sultan Muhammad. 1790 - 'Moors Sundry Act' passed in the United States granting special status to the subjects of the Sultan of Morocco. Muslim Moroccans fight in the American Revolution. 1797 - Russia Empire occupies Muslim Daghestan. 1798 - Napoleon invades Egypt. 1799 - Ottomans defeat Napoleon at Acre and force his retreat. Tipu Sultan's Minister, Mir Sadiq, betrays the Sultan during the Fourth Mysore war against the British. Tipu Sultan is martyred on the battlefield. British Empire captures Southern India.

1800-1900 C.E.

1805 - Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, a neo-kharijite, rebels against the Ottoman Caliphate and captures Medinah, massacring its Muslim inhabitants. 1809 - Sultanate of Sokoto (Nigeria) established by Othman Dan Fodio. 1812 - Ottoman forces take punitive action against Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Ottomans liberate Medinah, Makkah and Taif. Saudis neo-kharijites expelled from the Hijaz. Ottoman Sultan grants special privileges to American migrants into the Ottoman Caliphate. 1814 - Alliance between the Safavid Empire and the British Empire signed. 1821 - British Empire supports Greek rebellion against Ottoman rule. 1824 - British Empire captures Malaya. 1830 - French Empire occupies Algeria. 1831 - Egyptians rebel against Ottoman Caliphate. 1832 - Islam spreads amongst Cherokee Red Indians. 1839 - Sultan Abdul Majid issues the disastrous Tanzimat to change the Caliphate's administrative

structures. British Empire occupies Yemen and Somalia. 1853 - Russian Empire captures Moldavia and Wallachia from the Ottoman Caliphate. Ottomans defeat the Russian Empire at Oltenita. 1854 - Ottomans defeat the Russian Empire at Balaclava, Inkerman and Eupatoria. 1857 - Delhi captured by the British Empire. Last Mughal Sultan Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled to Rangoon, Burma. Mughal rule [1526-1857] ends in India. 1200 year Muslim rule over India ends. 1859 - Russian Empire captures the Muslim lands of Dhaghestan. Imam Shamil surrenders. 1864 - Russian Empire captures Muslim lands of Turkestan. 1866 - The last Muslim Cherokee Indian chief, Ramadhan Ibn Wati (Stand Watie) [1806-1871] surrenders to the United States. 1867 - Russian Empire captures the Muslim lands of Bukhara. 1872 - British Empire occupies Muslim lands of Sierra Leone. 1875 - British Empire occupies Egypt. 1876 - Abdul Hamid II [1876-1909] becomes Caliph of the Ottoman Empire. He is the last of the autonomous Ottoman Caliphs. 1877 - Russian Empire captures most of the Ottoman territories and reaches the outskirts of Istanbul. 1881 - France occupies Tunisia. Sultanate of Brunei capitulates to the British Empire. 1884 - Muhammad ibn Abdullah, Mahdi of Sudan [1843-1885] liberates most of Sudan from the British Empire. 1885 - France, Italy, Germany and the British Empire occupy and consolidate power over north African Muslim territories. 1891 - Freemasonic elements infiltrate the Ottoman army and establish the 'Freedom and Progress Committee' which later join Enver Pasha and Mustapha Kamal's Masonic Young Turks. 1896 - Ottomans defeat the Greeks at battle of Thessaly. 1897 - Theodor Herzl convenes the first World Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland.

1900-1924 C.E.

1900 - Caliph Abdul Hamid II opens the Hejaz Railroad from Damascus to Medinah and from Aqaba to Ma'an. He introduces fax communication. 1902 - Neo-kharijite, 'Abd al-Aziz ibn 'Abd al-Rahman Al-Sa'ud rebels against the Ottoman Caliphate and captures Riyadh. Receives British military support. 1905 - The World Zionist Organization decides on a proposed Jewish State to be established in either Argentina, Cyprus, Sinai, Uganda or Palestine. 1908 - Freemasonic Young Turks revolt in Salonika led by Enver Pasha and financed by Jewish bankers. Muslim lands of Bosnia and Herzegovina captured by Austria. 1909 - Caliph Abdul Hamid II deposed from power by military officers affiliated with the Young Turks. Mohammed V installed as subordinate Sultan. 1913 - Ottoman army reformed with Germany's guidance and its naval development with the British Empires assistance. 1914 - The First World War begins and Russia, Britain, and France declare war on the Ottoman Caliphate. 1916 - Arab leaders betray the Caliphate and ally with the British Empire in revolt against the Ottomans. Sykes-Picot Agreement between Britain and France

on the division of the Arab territories of the Ottoman Caliphate. Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud allies with the British Empire against the Ottoman Caliphate. Saudis and British destroy Hejaz Railway and sever the holy cities of Mecca and Medinah from the capital of the Caliphate in Istanbul. 1917 - British Empire captures Baghdad from the Ottoman Caliphate. British Empire issues the Balfour Declaration which promises the Jewish People a 'national home' in Palestine. Bolshevism in Moscow and Zionism in London triumph in the same week. 1918 - Ottoman Caliphate defeated at the end of the First World War. Allied forces occupy Istanbul. French occupy Syria. 1920 - Indian Muslims organize the Khilafat Movement. Mahatma Gandhi supports the Khilafat movement. 1924 - Mustafa Kamal abolishes the Ottoman Caliphate on 3 March 1924.

1302 years [622-1924] of Islamic rule ends.

The Blessed Prophet Muhammad [s] spoke in truth - "There will be Prophethood for as long as Allah wills it to be, and He will remove it when He wills. Then there will be Caliphate on the Prophetic method and it will be for as long as Allah wills, then He will remove it when He wills. There will then be biting Kingship for as long as Allah Wills, and He will remove it when He wills. Then there will be oppressive kingship for as long as Allah wills, and he will remove it when He wills. Then, once again, there will be Caliphate upon the Prophetic method".

"If there were only one day left for the world, that day would be lengthened until a man from among my descendants will be sent ... He will conquer the entire earth and fill it with justice, just as it was filled with oppression and corruption."

"The Mahdi will be among my descendants. Allah will conclude His religion through him, just as He began it with us."

For more information and literature on Islam,
please contact Mawlana Feizel Chothia on :

m. 0422 081 497
e. fzlchothia@gmail.com

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- Developing a relevant Australian Islamic Identity
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- Fostering unity amongst diversity within Western Australia
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