

## Glossar: Islamic Empires

<i>Abbasids</i>	the ruling family in Baghdad 750–1258	Abbasiden
<i>Aristotle</i>	Greek philosopher (384–322 BC), student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. Important writings on physics, biology, drama, politics	Aristoteles
<i>atheist</i>	a person who believes that God does not exist	Atheist
<i>Buddhists</i>	the followers of Siddharta Gautama Buddha (ca. 563–483 BC); majority religion in Thailand, Cambodia, Tibet	Buddhisten
<i>caliph</i>	successor of the prophet Muhammad, spiritual and political ruler	Kalif
<i>Charles Martel</i>	Charles the Hammer (ca. 688–741), a Frankish military and political leader, mayor of the palace under the Merovingian kings	Karl Martell, merowingischer Hausmeier
<i>colony</i>	a country or area that is under political control of a more powerful country, usually one that is far away	Kolonie
<i>divan</i>	council house with cushioned seats, also council of important men in Persian and Islamic states	der Diwan, Staatsrat
<i>emir</i>	governor	Emir
<i>Euclid</i>	lived round 300 BC, “father of geometry”	Euclid
<i>exchequer</i>	part of the government, responsible for the management and collection of revenues	Schatzamt, Finanzministerium
<i>Galen</i>	Roman physician and philosopher (129–199/217 AD), wrote over 600 treatises on medicine	Galén
<i>Greek Orthodox Church</i>	the Christian Church in the Byzantine empire, with 4 patriarchs (= highest-ranking bishops) in Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem	Griechisch-orthodoxe Kirche
<i>Hadith</i>	reports about Muhammad’s statements, actions or approval of things done and said in his presence	Hadith
<i>Hagia Sophia</i>	the largest cathedral in the world (537–1453), then turned into a mosque	Hagia Sophia
<i>Hindu</i>	Indian religion with a large number of gods	Hindu
<i>Hippocrates</i>	ancient Greek physician (ca. 460–370 BC)	Hippókrates
<i>Ifriqiya</i>	Arabic translation of the name of a Roman province, ‘Africa’	Ifriqiya, das islamische Nordafrika
<i>Indus plain</i>	the Indus river valley in Pakistan	Ebene des Indus
<i>Janissaries</i>	a body of standing troops, formed by Christian slave soldiers	Janitscharen
<i>Jesuits</i>	members of a religious order, engaged in education, intellectual research, missionary work	Jesuiten
<i>jizya</i>	minority tax for non-Muslims	Jizya
<i>Jundi-Shapur</i>	city in SW Iran	Jundi-Shapur
<i>Lepanto</i>	present-day Nafpaktos , north of Patras in Greece	Lépanto
<i>Maghreb</i>	NW Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia	Maghreb
<i>Mongols</i>	ethnic group now mainly located in Mongolia, China, Russia	Mongolen
<i>Ottoman</i>	descendants of Osman I, a Turkish sultan; = Turks	Ottomanen, ottomanisch Osmanen, osmanisch
<i>Plato</i>	classical Greek philosopher and mathematician (428/27–348/47 BC); founded the Academy of Athens, mentor of Aristotle	Plato
<i>Plotinus</i>	(204–270 AD), his ideas on God influenced both Christian and Muslim theology	Plotín
<i>Pythagoras</i>	Greek philosopher and mathematician	Pythagoras
<i>Quran</i>	central religious book of Islam, believed to have been revealed to the prophet by the angel Gabriel; 114 chapters , ‘sura’	der Koran
<i>Rajput</i>	a warrior people in the NW of India	Rajput, aus Rajasthan
<i>Reconquista</i>	(Spanish): a period of nearly 800 years of Christian retaking the Iberian peninsula from the Muslims	Reconquista, christliche Zurrückeroberung Spaniens

<i>Renaissance</i>	the period of time in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries, when art, literature, philosophy, and scientific ideas became very important	die Renaissance
<i>Saracen</i>	= Muslims	Sarazenen
<i>Sharia</i>	a body of laws inspired by → Quran and → Hadith	die Sharia
<i>Sikhs</i>	Indian religious group, originally from Punjab	die Sikhs
<i>Visigoths</i>	Germanic tribe, sacked Rome in 410 AD and moved on to Spain (ca. 507–711)	Westgoten
<i>vizier</i>	advisor; Grand Vizier = Prime Minister	der Wesir