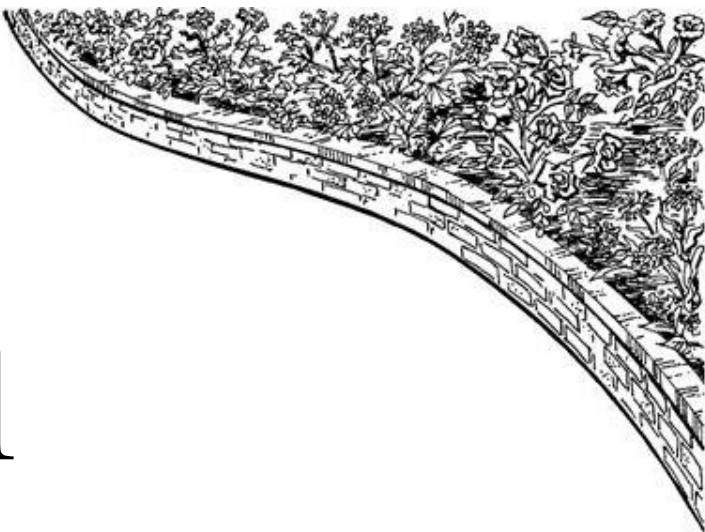


Islamic Studies

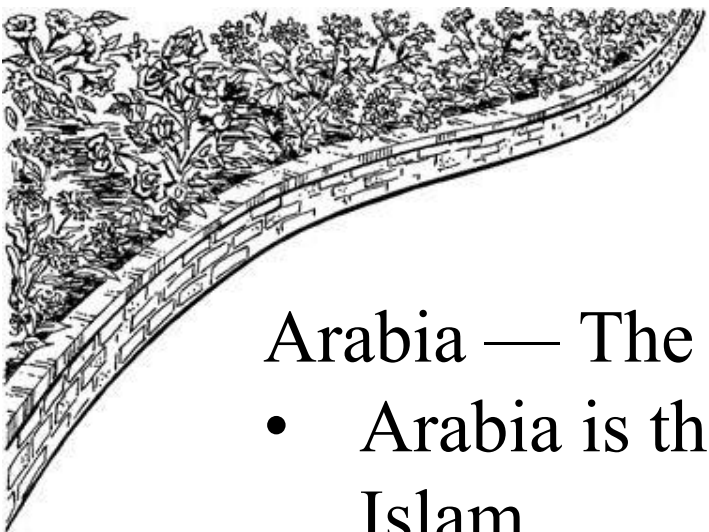
Arabia the Cradle of Islam



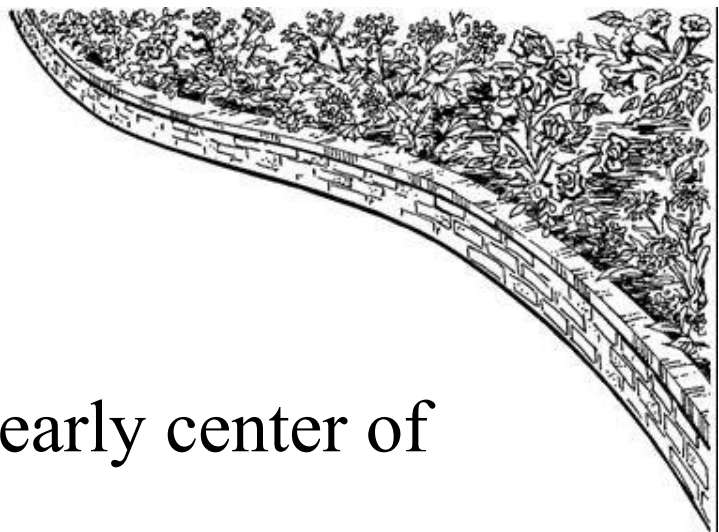
MLO 11.1.1

Identify the key geographical features of the Arabian Peninsula.

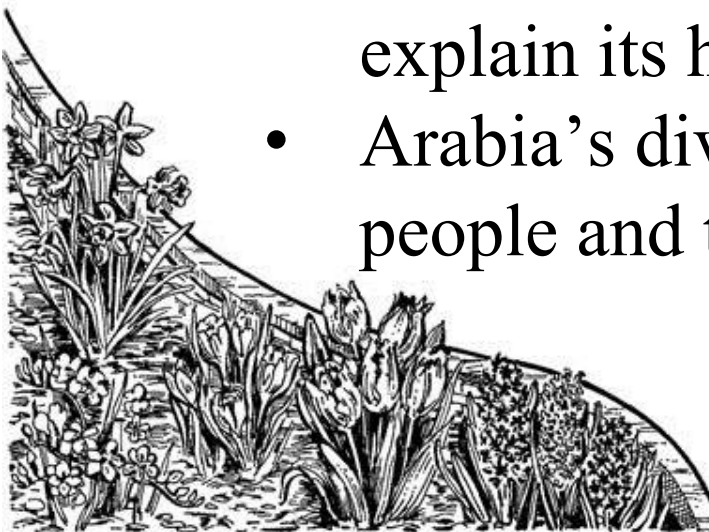
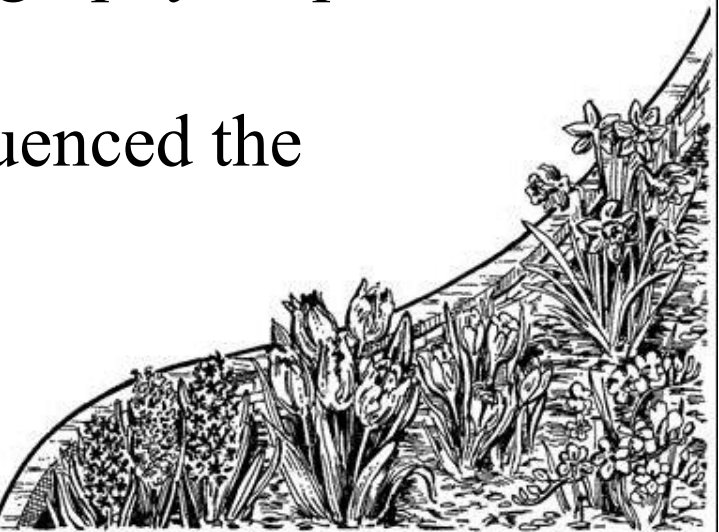


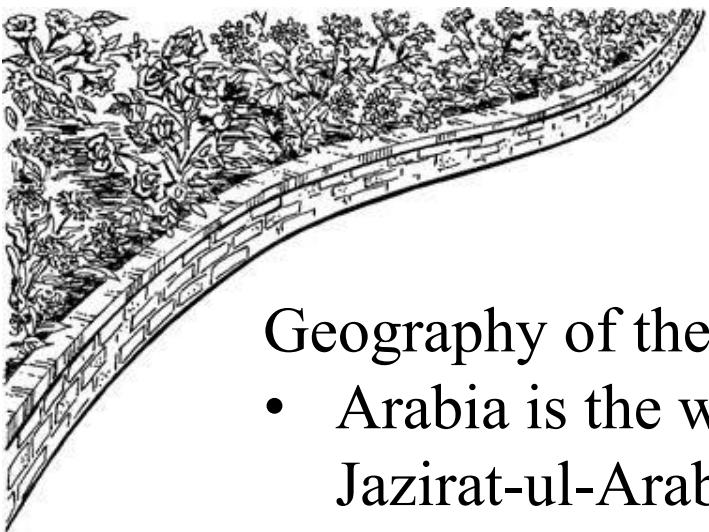


Introduction

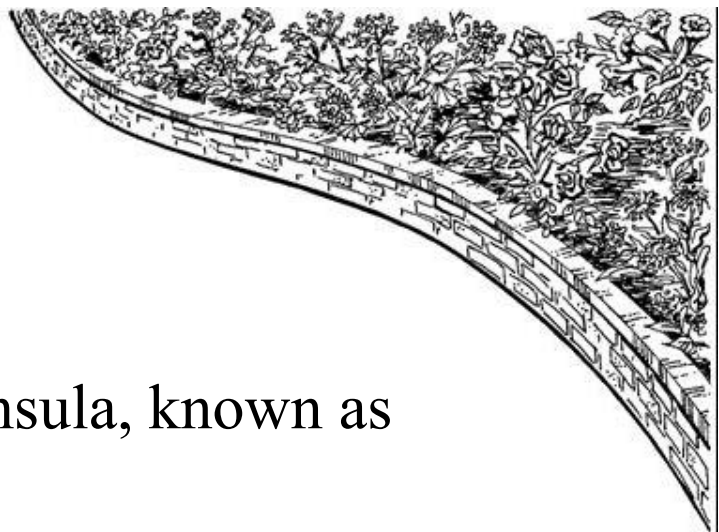


Arabia — The Cradle of Islam

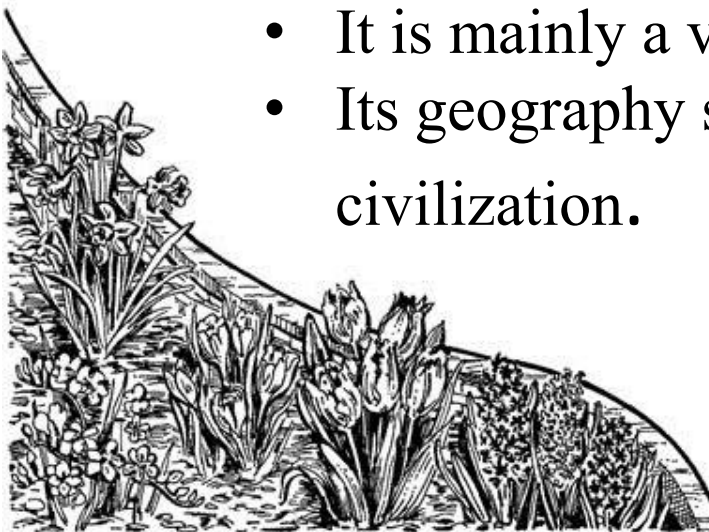
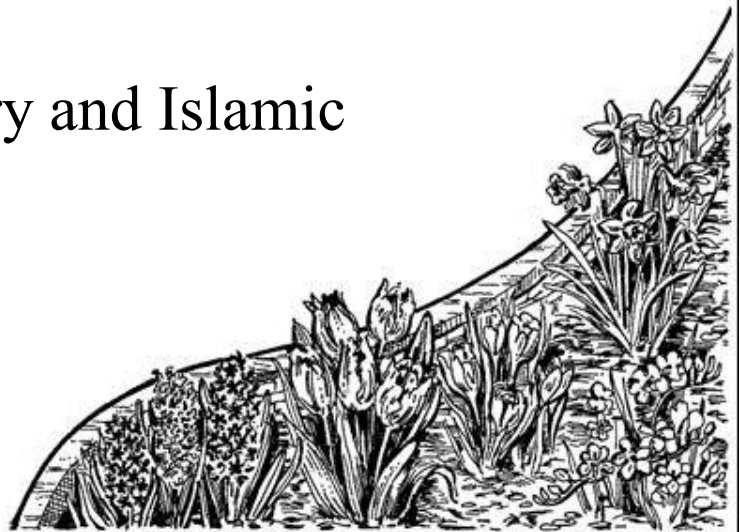
- Arabia is the birthplace and early center of Islam.
 - Islam began in Makkah and grew in Medina.
 - Makkah and Medina shaped the classic Islamic identity.
 - Understanding Arabia's geography helps explain its history.
 - Arabia's diverse terrain influenced the people and their way of life.
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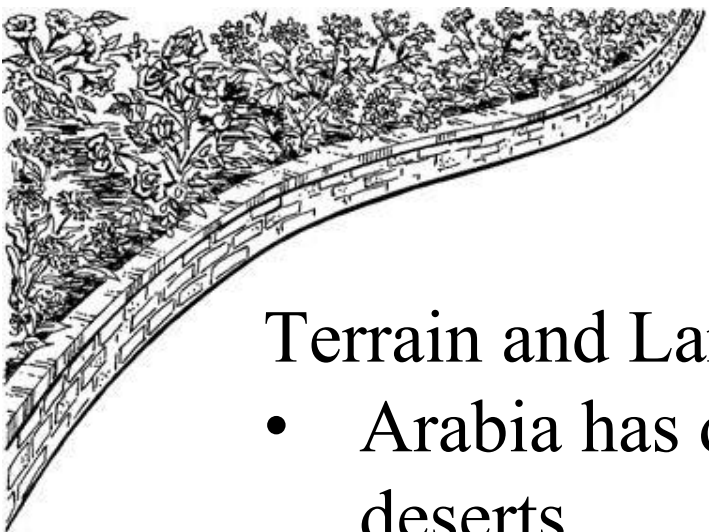


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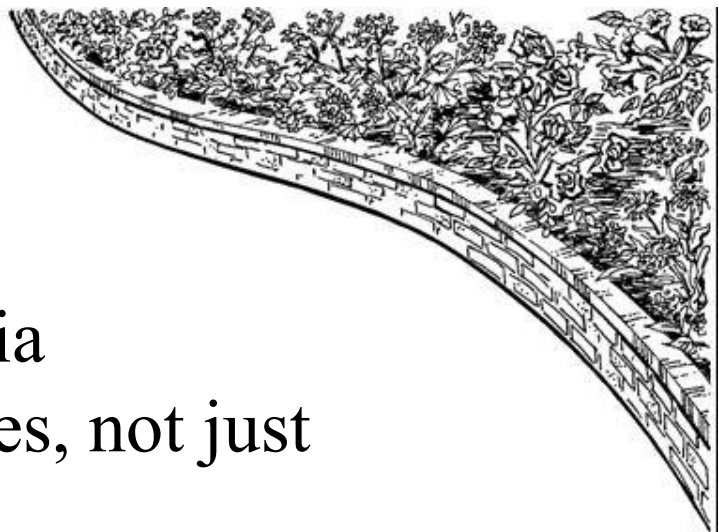


Geography of the Arabian Peninsula

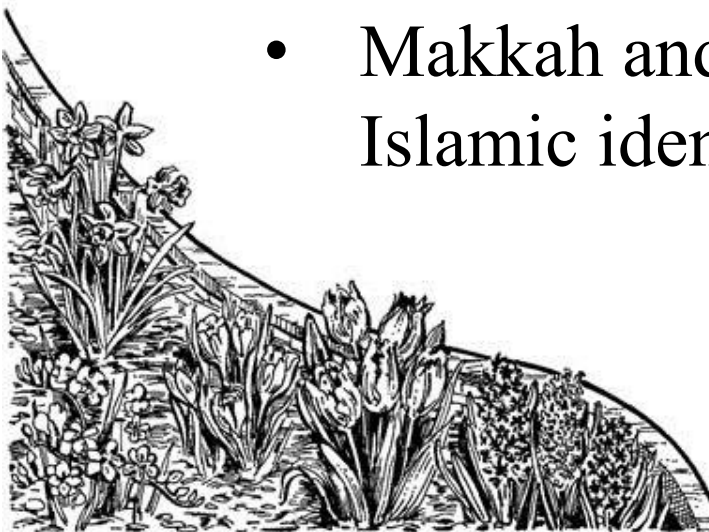
- Arabia is the world's largest peninsula, known as Jazirat-ul-Arab.
 - It is bordered by:
 - Persian Gulf — East
 - Arabian Sea — South
 - Red Sea — West
 - Syrian Desert — North
 - It is mainly a vast, dry plateau.
 - Its geography shaped Arab history and Islamic civilization.
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Introduction



Terrain and Landscape of Arabia

- Arabia has diverse landscapes, not just deserts.
 - It includes sandy deserts, rocky areas, rugged mountains, and high peaks.
 - Most of the region is dry and barren.
 - Yemen and western valleys are more fertile.
 - Makkah and Medina shaped the early Islamic identity.
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