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(Turkestan, present-day Uzbekistan). In 712, they captured Bukhara and Samarkand, but only after long battles. Here, too, the Arabs profited from the weakness of a great power, China, where the Buddhist Tang dynasty was in decline and the Chinese aristocracy could not maintain rule over the more remote parts of Turkestan. This conquest meant the establishment of Islam in central Asia, where it still persists, and the Islamization of the Turkic peoples.

– From southern Persia the Arabs advanced (in the footsteps of Alexander the Great) to Baluchistan, the eastern part of the Iranian highlands, and finally reached the region of the Indus. Al-Hajjaj had paid an unusually large sum of money for his well-equipped troops but allegedly the expedition brought back twice as much. In 712 the Arabs established the emirate of Multan in the Punjab, in present-day Pakistan; for a long time this remained the eastern outpost of Islam. This conquest created the nucleus of Islamic India, from which a great Muslim empire, the Mughal empire, would come into being 700 years later. Since that time Islam (in contrast to Christianity) has had a strong position on the Indian sub-continent.

If we look westwards, to North Africa and then to Europe:

– As early as 697 the Arabs had captured Carthage, the capital of the remote Byzantine province of Africa (now called *Ifriqiya* by the Arabs)—despite the resistance and counter-offensives of the Berbers, only part of whom converted to Islam. Then they moved out from the operational base of Kairouan (= ‘camp town’), whose position in central Tunisia protected it against Byzantine attacks by sea, right through the Maghreb to the shores of the Atlantic.

– On the orders of the governor of Ifriqiya, Musa ibn Nusayr, his Berber client Tariq ibn Ziyad crossed the strait and landed in Spain from Berber Africa, near the mountain which since then has been called ‘Mountain of Tariq’ (*Jabal Tariq*), Gibraltar. On 19 July 711, in a historic battle near Jerez de la Frontera, Tariq and his mostly Berber troops defeated Roderich, the last king of the Christian West Gothic kingdom, at that time riven by internal disputes (in the same year the advances in the east towards central Asia more or less reached their goal). After forced marches, Tariq captured the capital, Toledo. Because of the fall of the king and the capture of the capital, it was easy for Musa, following up with a large Arab army, to bring almost all the Pyrenean peninsula under his power—less by force than by treaty. This meant a far-reaching Islamization of Spain which lasted for more than seven centuries—as long as the Muslims occupied Spain. The ‘*perdida de España*’, the loss of Spain, caused a trauma in the Christian West which still affects it today (for example, in the fear of a ‘green flood from Africa to Europe’).

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