Essential Question:

–What were the important contributions of Muslim scholars during the Islamic Empire?

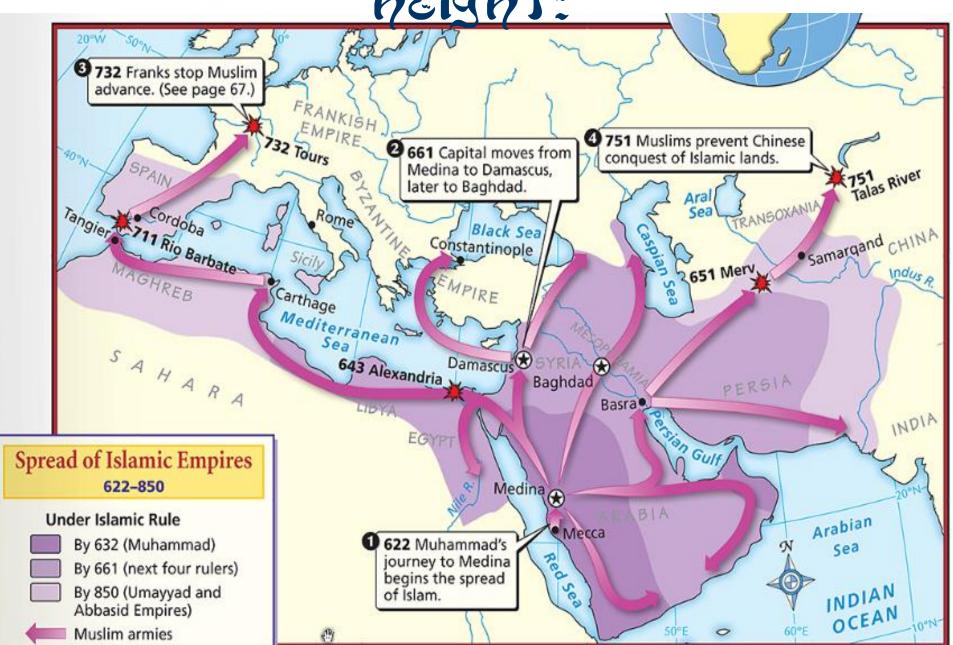
Warm-Up Question:

- -What are the Five Pillars of Islam?
- –What is a "caliph"?
- -Why did the division between the Sunni and Shi'a Muslims occur?

ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- Muslims during the Islamic Empire developed innovations that are still used today because
 - The Islamic world was rich, diverse and creative. Greeks, Chinese, Hindus, Arabs, Persians, Turks and others all contributed.
 - -Muslims helped spread ideas as well as goods along their trade routes that connected Asia, Europe and Africa.
 - -Scholars read about and preserved Greek and Roman ideas.

The islamic empire at its height:



City Building & Architecture

- Many large cities developed in Muslim lands that inspired new kinds of architecture.
- The City of Baghdad the Assasids capital city was one of the most glorious in the world. It took 100,000 architects and workers four years to build the capital. They built palaces, mosques, shops& markets.
- Mosques an important type of building was the mosque, the Muslim house of worship. Mosques usually had towers, courtyards, prayer rooms. The designs reflected the great diversity of the empire.

SCHOLARSHIP & LEARNING

- The common use of the masic language helped promote learning.
 - Scholars' from around the world came together in Baghdad to do research and translate texts from Greece, Persia, India and China.
 - Islam's most famous philosopher. He used logic, like the Greeks, and his writings were widely translated.

Science and technology

- Muslim scholars made great advances in astronomy.
 - an instrument that uses position of objects in the sky to find one's location could be used to locate the direction of Mecca.
 - Muslims restored old irrigation systems, built dams and aqueducts and used waterwheels to help the water supply.

geography & wavigation

Muslim scholars examined plants and animals in different regions and divided the world into

climate Zones.

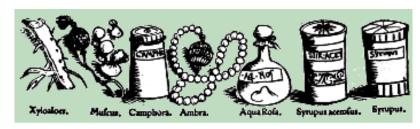
They created extremely accurate maps that include trade routes & information about lands under Muslim rule.

Travelers, like Ish Battuta, recorded information about their journays all over the Muslim lands and beyond.

MATHEMATICS

- Muslims based their work in math in part on ideas from India and classical Orocco.
 - One scholar, Marizmi, is called the "father of algebra" which is used to solve problems with unknown numbers.
- Europe and spread the concept of 2000. In fact, the word zero comes from an Arabic word meaning "Something empty".

MEDICINE



Arab Pharmaceuticals from the National Library of Medicin

- Muslims established the world's first hospitals and based their knowledge on the works of ancient Greece, Mesopotamia and Egypt.
 - Doctors treated ailments through drugs, diet and exercise. They also performed operations and used stitches after surgeries.
 - The Persian philosopher, Ison Sina was also a great doctor who wrote a famous book that discussed the treatment of diseases.

BOOKMAKING & LITERATURE

- Muslims learned how to make paper from the Chinese and began making lots of books.

 Baghdad had over 100 bookshops.
 - Arab and Persian Stories, poetry and prose were collected into books. A famous example is A Thousand and One Arabian Mights.
 - In this book, a wife tells her husband a new tale each night, including Maddin and the magic lamp, Ali Baba and Sinbad the Sailor, that are still known today.

ART AND MUSIC

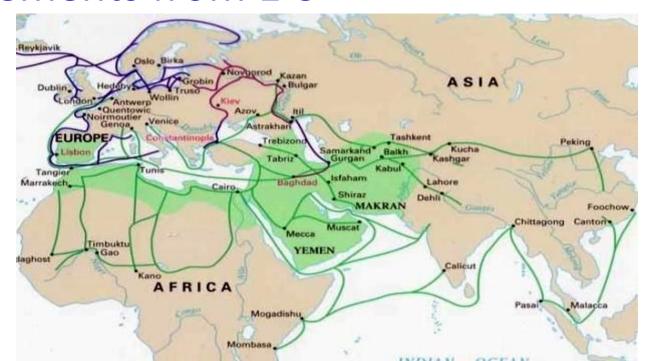
- Muslims developed a type of art known as arabasqua, that used ornate drawings and geometric patterns to decorate objects and books.
- Calligraphy, the art of beautiful handwriting, was considered to be the best art form of the day.
- Textiles and music were two other influential ways that Muslim art developed during the period

RECREATION

- Fun was also a part of the Islamic culture and two favorite pastimes were
 - -Polo Borrowed from the Persians, polo is a sport in which teams on horseback use mallets (wooden sticks to strike a ball through a goal.
 - -Choss Was probably invented in India and borrowed from the Persians, but this game of skill was spread across Muslim lands and introduced into Europe.

Discussion Questions

- Why do you think scholars call the era of the Abbasid's rule of the Islamic Empire a "golden age"?
- Which Islamic achievement do you think is most important? Rank order the achievements from 1-9



- Essential Question:
 - –How did trade routes impact the Islamic world?

■ Warm-Up Question:

—?

Key Ideas of the Islamic Empire

The Muslim World



Basic Differences Between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

Sunni

- Believe that the first four caliphs were "rightly guided"
- Believe that Muslim rulers should follow the Sunna, or Muhammad's example

Shi'a

- Believe that Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law, should have succeeded Muhammad
- Believe that all Muslim rulers should be descended from Muhammad; do not recognize the authority of the Sunna

Religion

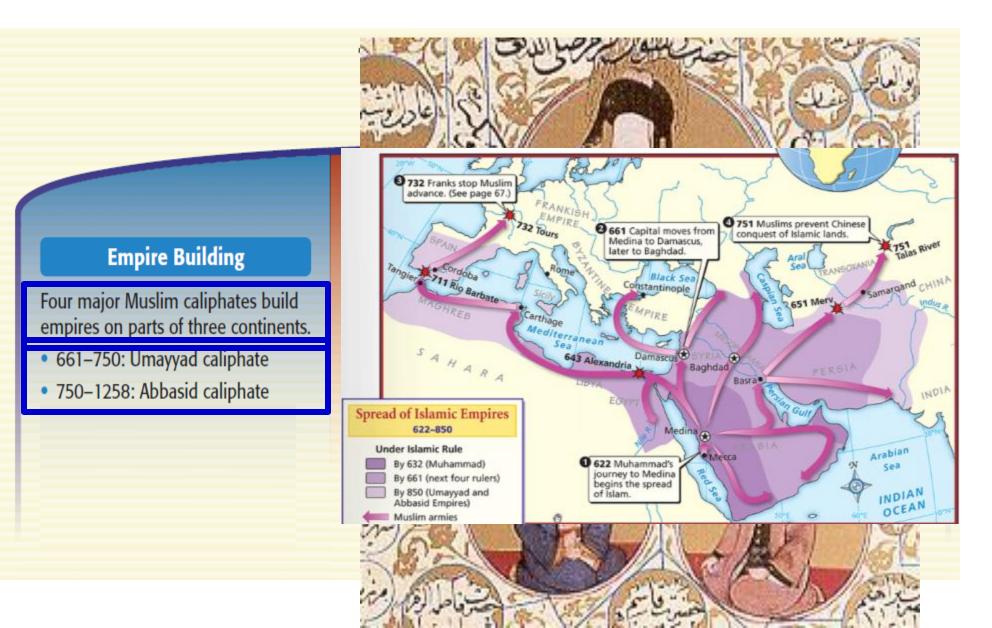
- Muhammad receives revelations from Allah.
- The Five Pillars of Islam are Muslims' basic religious duties.
- The sources of authority the Qur'an and the Sunna guide daily life.
- Islam divides into several branches, including Sunni and Shi'a.



The



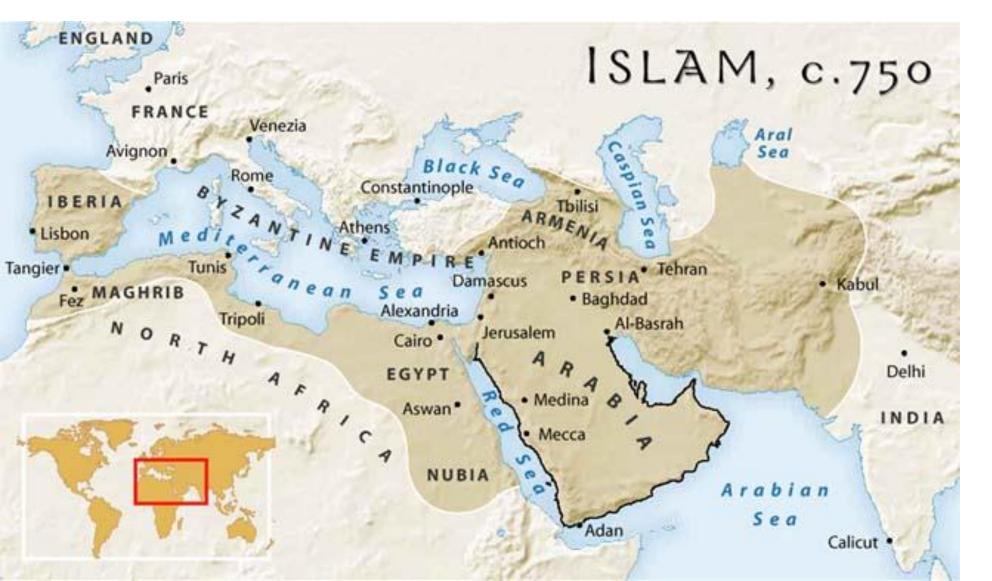
Key Ideas of the Islamic Empire



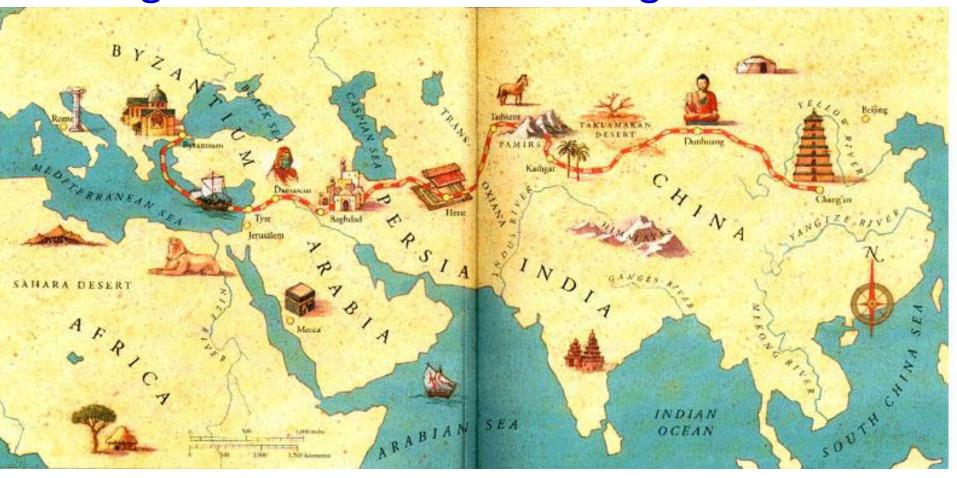


Trade in the Islamic Empire Activity

Trade in the Islamic Empire Activity #1: On your map, outline the Islamic Empire

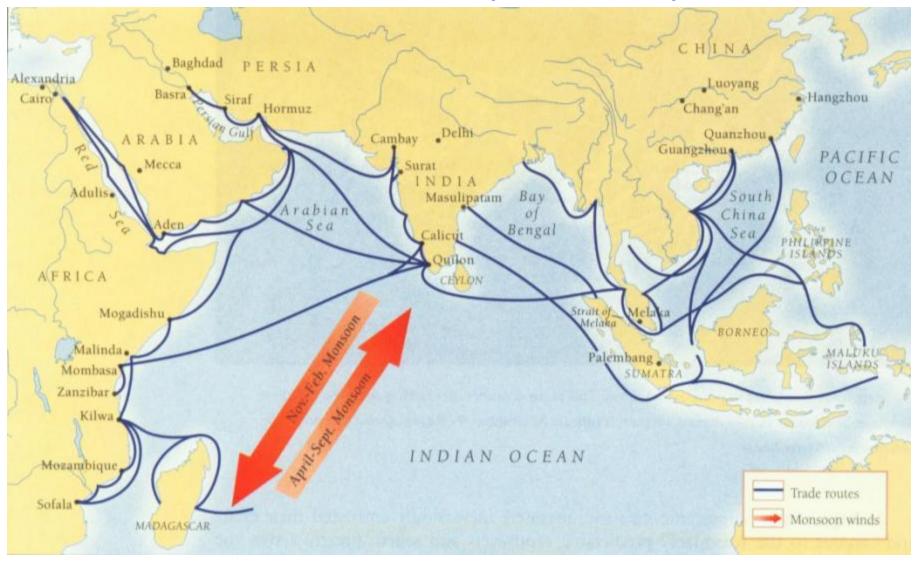


#2: Draw and label the Silk Road On the route, identify 3 products that spread through the Muslim world along the Silk Road



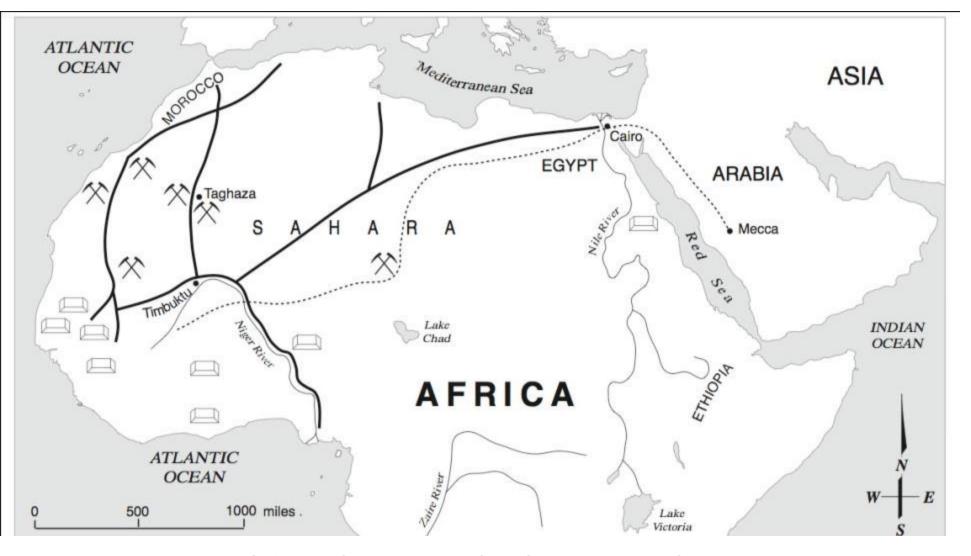
Chinese silk, Persian carpets, Chinese paper, spices, ivory, gold, jade, horses, tea, perfumes, slaves

#3: Draw and label the Indian Ocean Trade On the route, identify 3 trade products



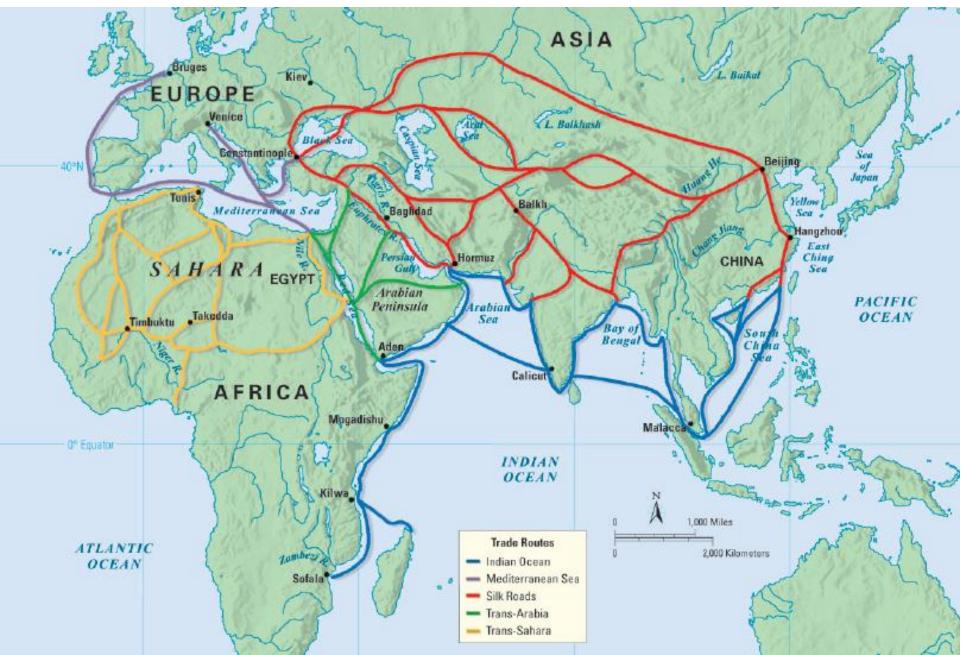
Silk, spices, ivory, incense, herbs, opium, gold, iron

#4: Draw and label the Trans-Saharan Trade On the route, identify 3 trade products

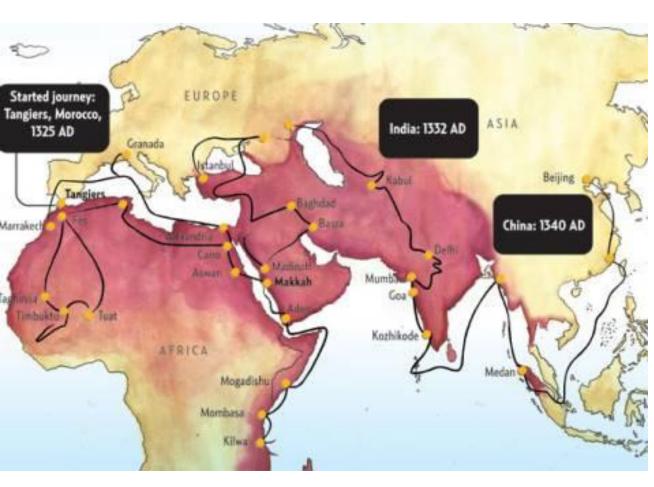


Gold, salt, camels, horses, slaves

What role did trade play in the Islamic Empire?



The Travels of Ibn Battuta





Examine the reading on Ibn Battuta & complete the activity

Comparing the islamic & Roman Empires

	ROWAN EMPIRE	islamic Empire
what was the main religion?		
who ruled The empire?		
NAME 3 CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS		
who did they borrow ideas from?		