



- Essential Question:

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

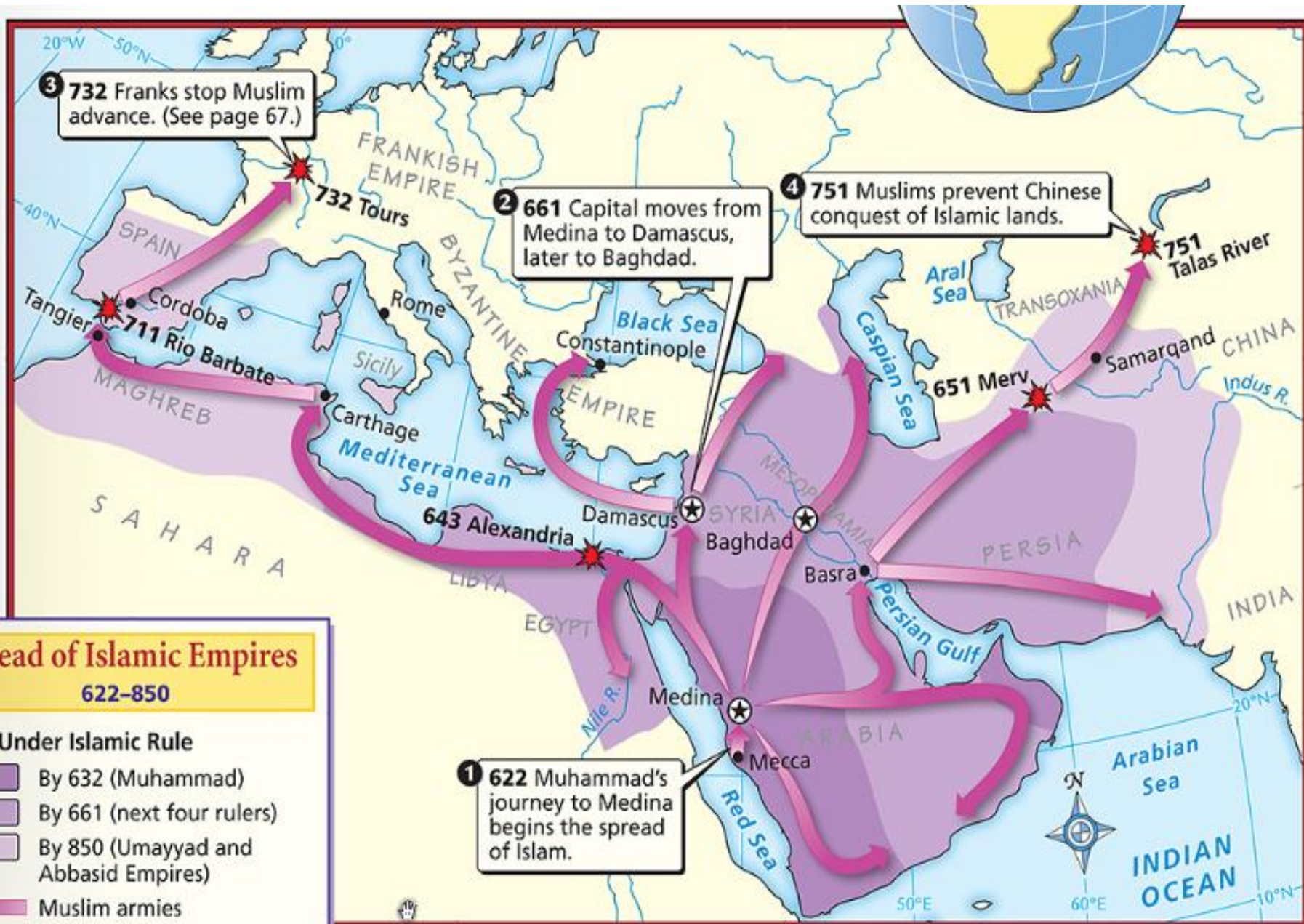
- Warm-Up Question:

- 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:



## Spread of Islamic Empires

622-850

### Under Islamic Rule

- By 632 (Muhammad)
- By 661 (next four rulers)
- By 850 (Umayyad and Abbasid Empires)

← Muslim armies

# City Building and Architecture

- Many large cities developed in Muslim lands that inspired new kinds of architecture.
- The City of Baghdad – the Abbasids' 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 and Learning

- The common use of the Arabic 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.
- Ibn Sina, a Persian, became 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.
- For examples, compasses & astrolabes (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 and Navigation

- 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 and information about lands under Muslim rule.
- Travelers, like Ibn Battuta, recorded information about their journeys all over the Muslim lands and beyond.

# Mathematics

- Muslims based their work in math in part on ideas from India and classical Greece.
- One scholar, Al-Khwarizmi, is called the “father of algebra” which is used to solve problems with unknown numbers.
- Algebra helped popularize Arabic numerals in Europe and spread the concept of zero. In fact, the word *zero* comes from an Arabic word meaning “something empty”.



# Medicine

- 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, Ibn Sina was also a great doctor who wrote a famous book that discussed the treatment of diseases.

# Bookmaking and 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 Nights* .
- In this book, a wife tells her husband a new tale each night, including Aladdin and the magic lamp, Ali Baba and Sinbad the Sailor, that are still known today.

# Art and Music

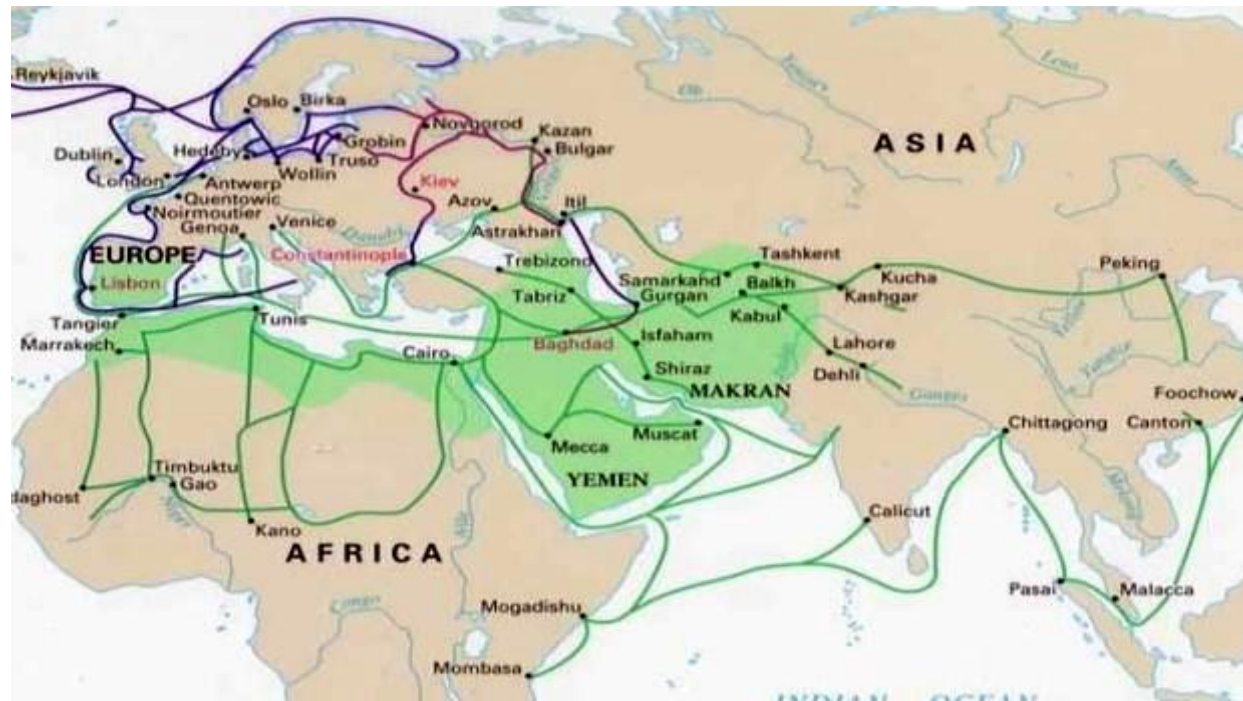
- Muslims developed a type of art known as *arabesque*, that used ornate drawings and geometric patterns to decorate objects and books.
- Calligraphy, the art of beautiful handwriting, was considered to be the best art form of the day.
- Textiles and music were two other influential ways that Muslim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

# Key Ideas of the Islamic Empire

## The Muslim World



### Basic Differences Between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

#### Sunni

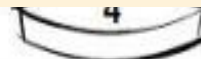
- Believe that the first four caliphs were "rightly guided"
- Believe that Muslim rulers should follow the Sunna, or Muhammad's example

#### 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.

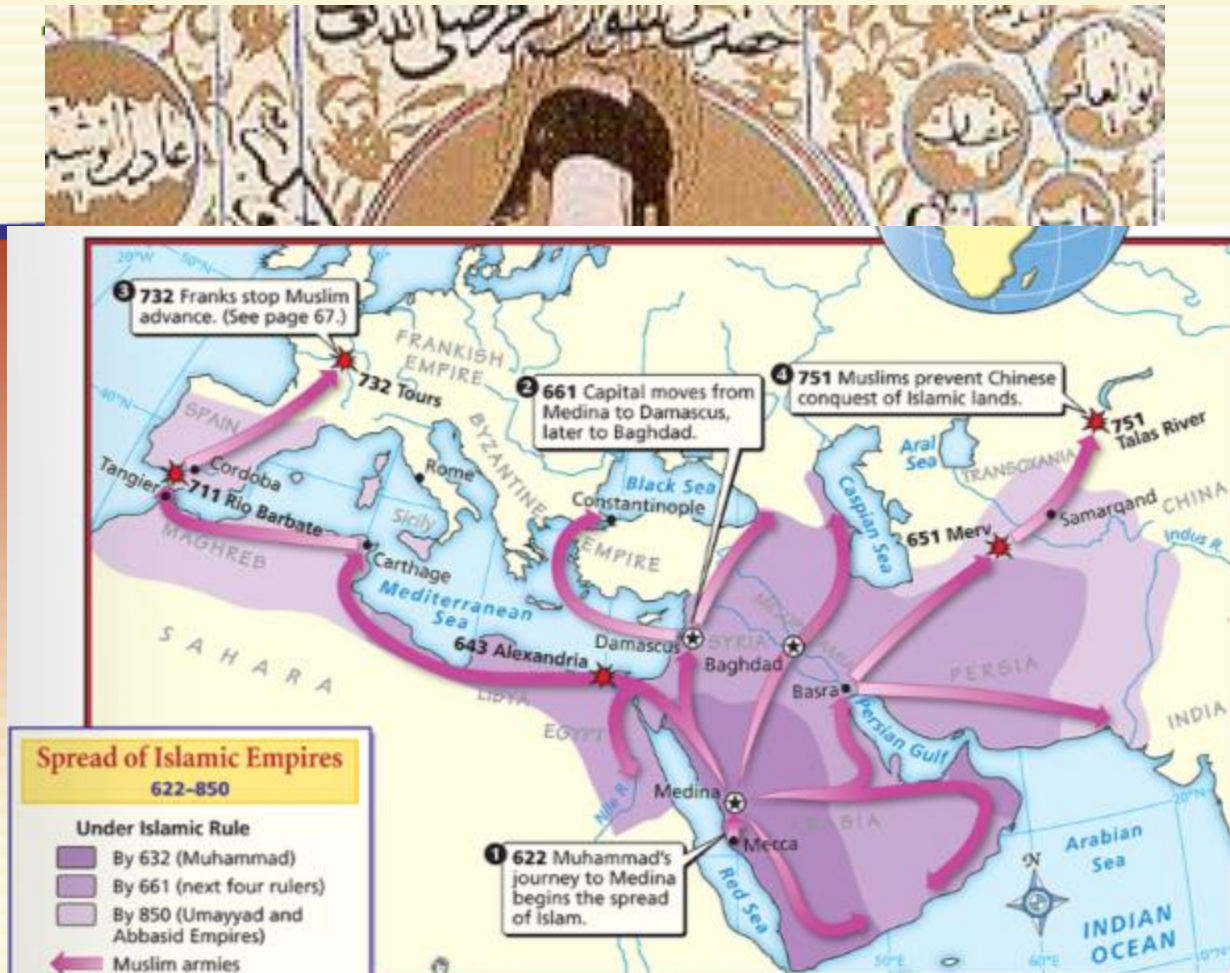


# Key Ideas of the Islamic Empire

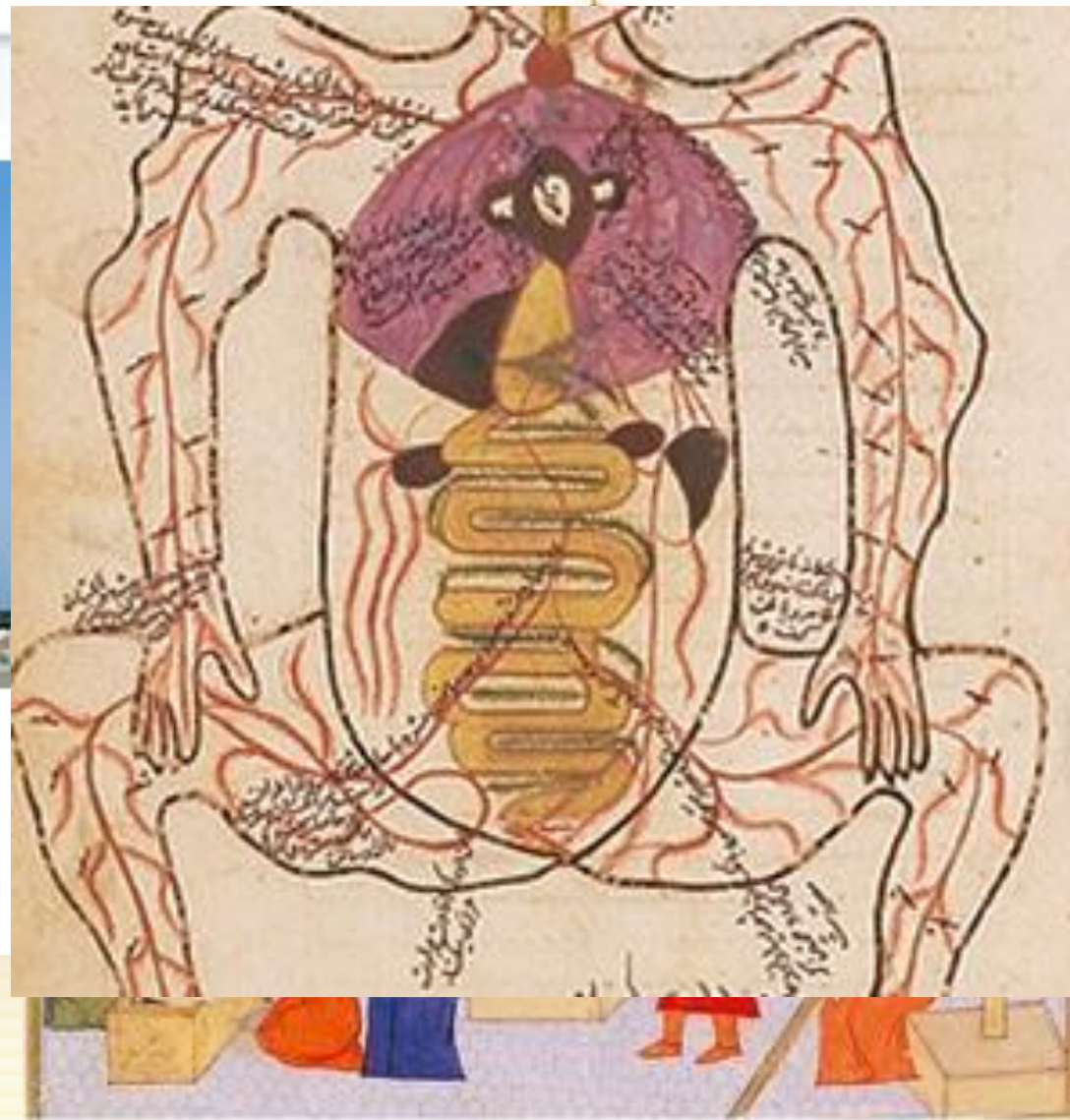
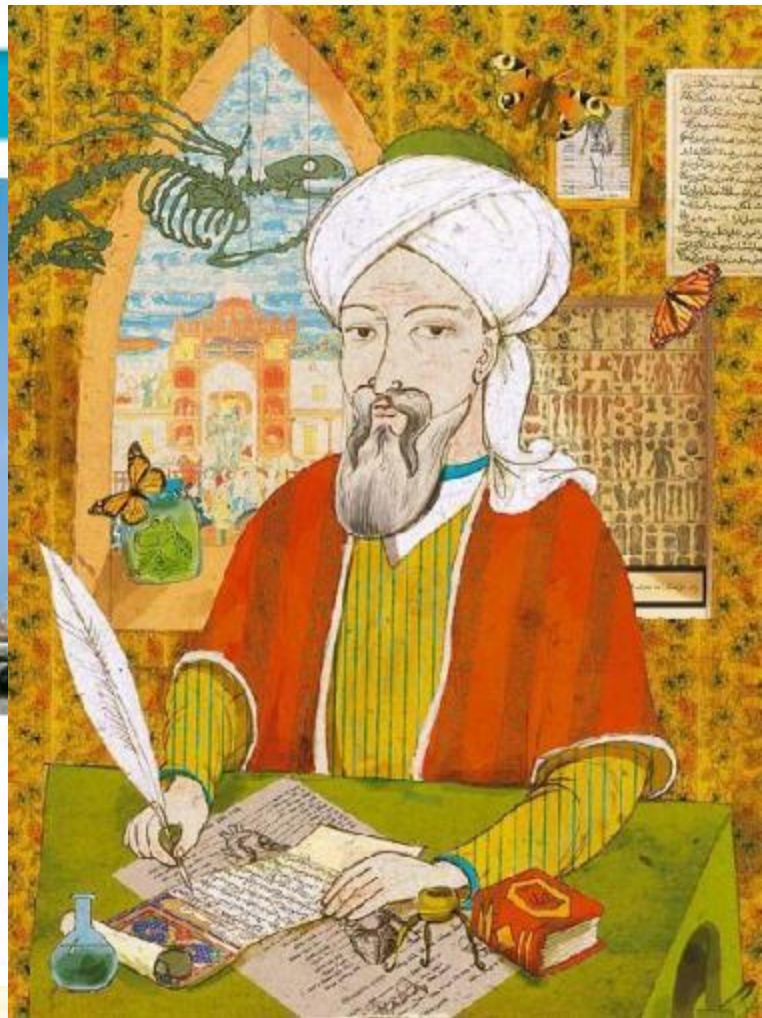
## Empire Building

Four major Muslim caliphates build empires on parts of three continents.

- 661–750: Umayyad caliphate
- 750–1258: Abbasid caliphate







including Sunni and Shi'a.

# Trade in the Islamic Empire Activity

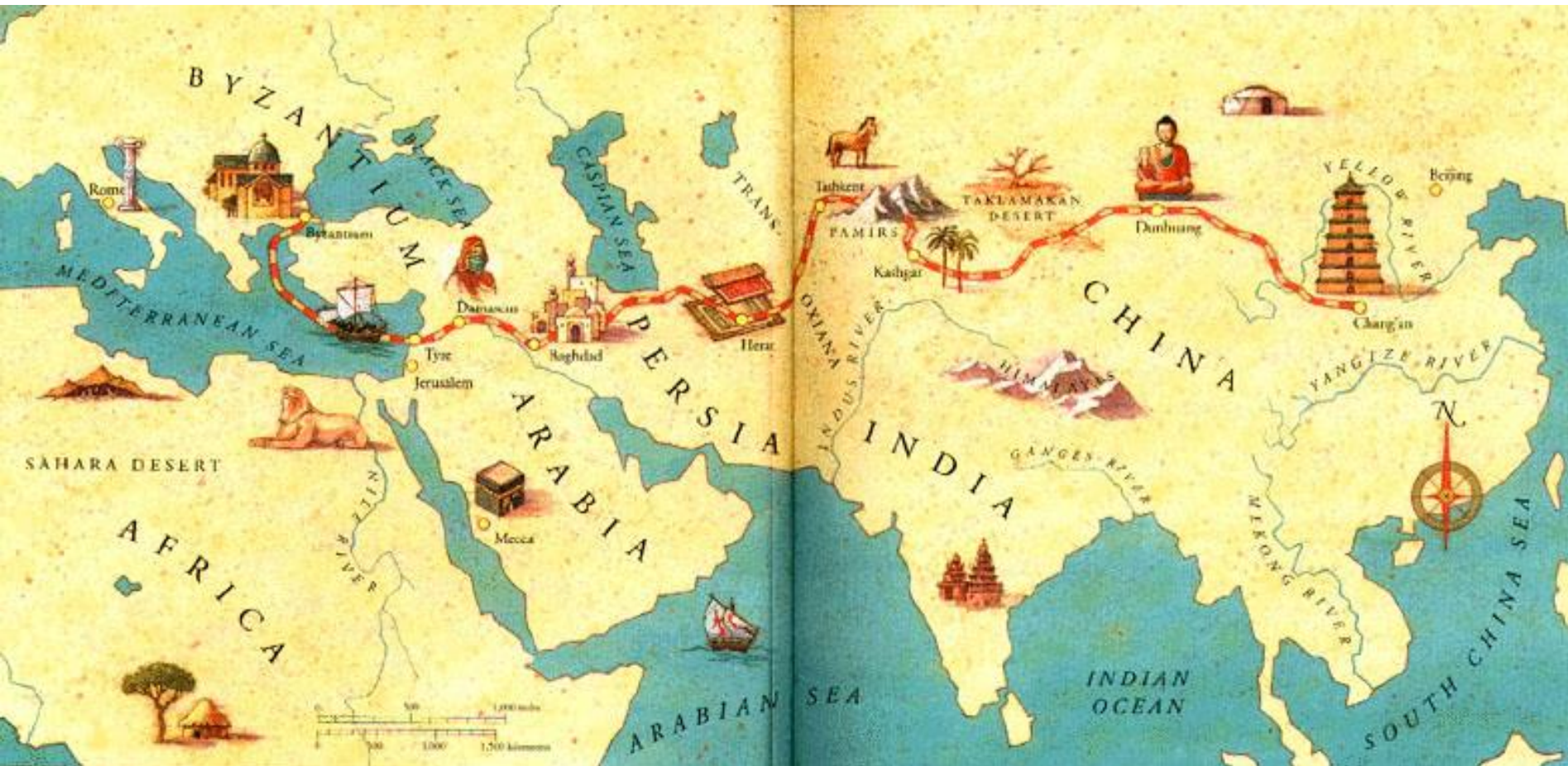
# Trade in the Islamic Empire Activity

#1: On your map, outline the Islamic Empire



## #2: Draw and label the Silk Road

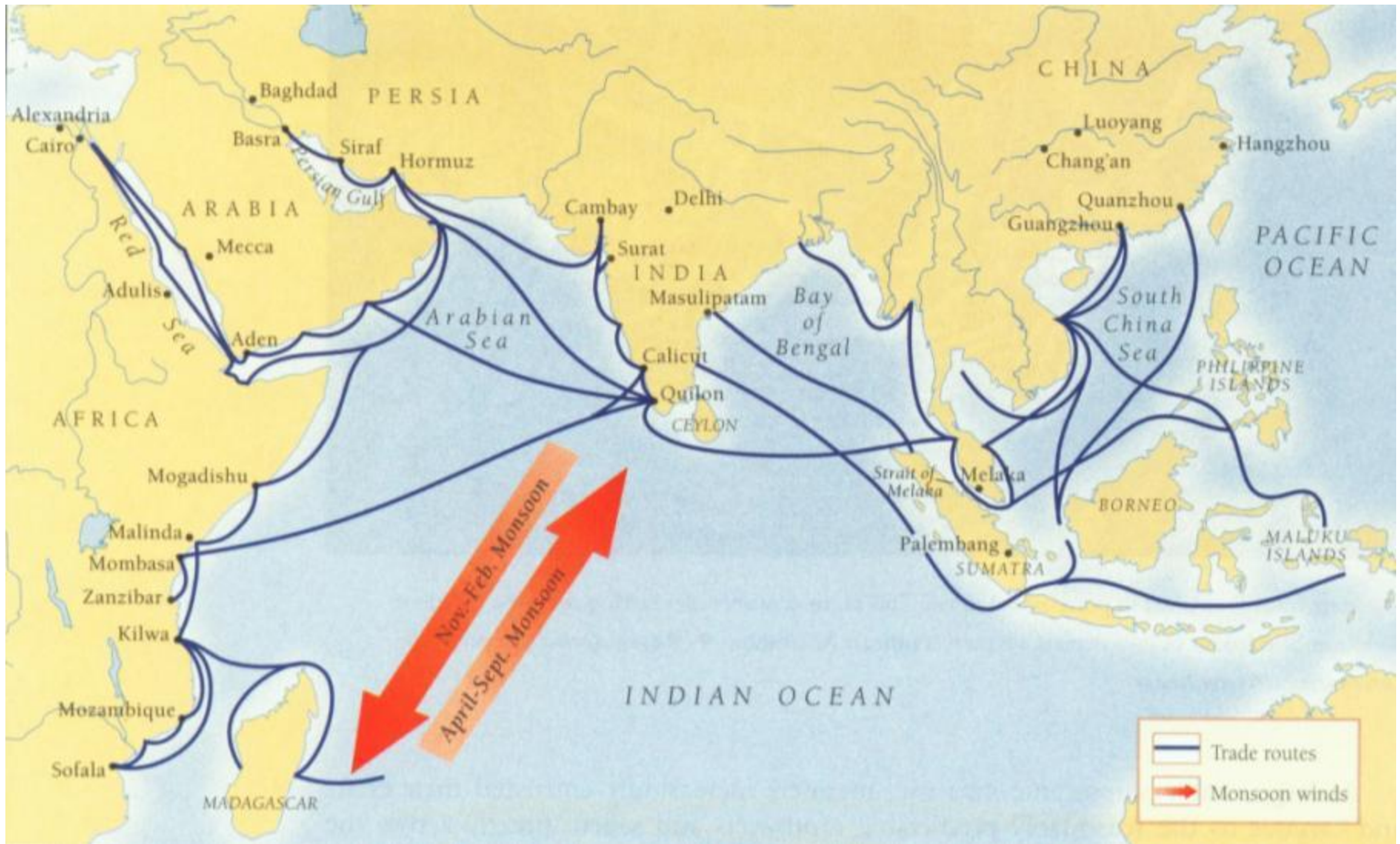
On the route, identify 3 products that spread through the Muslim world along the Silk Road



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

# #3: Draw and label the Indian Ocean Trade

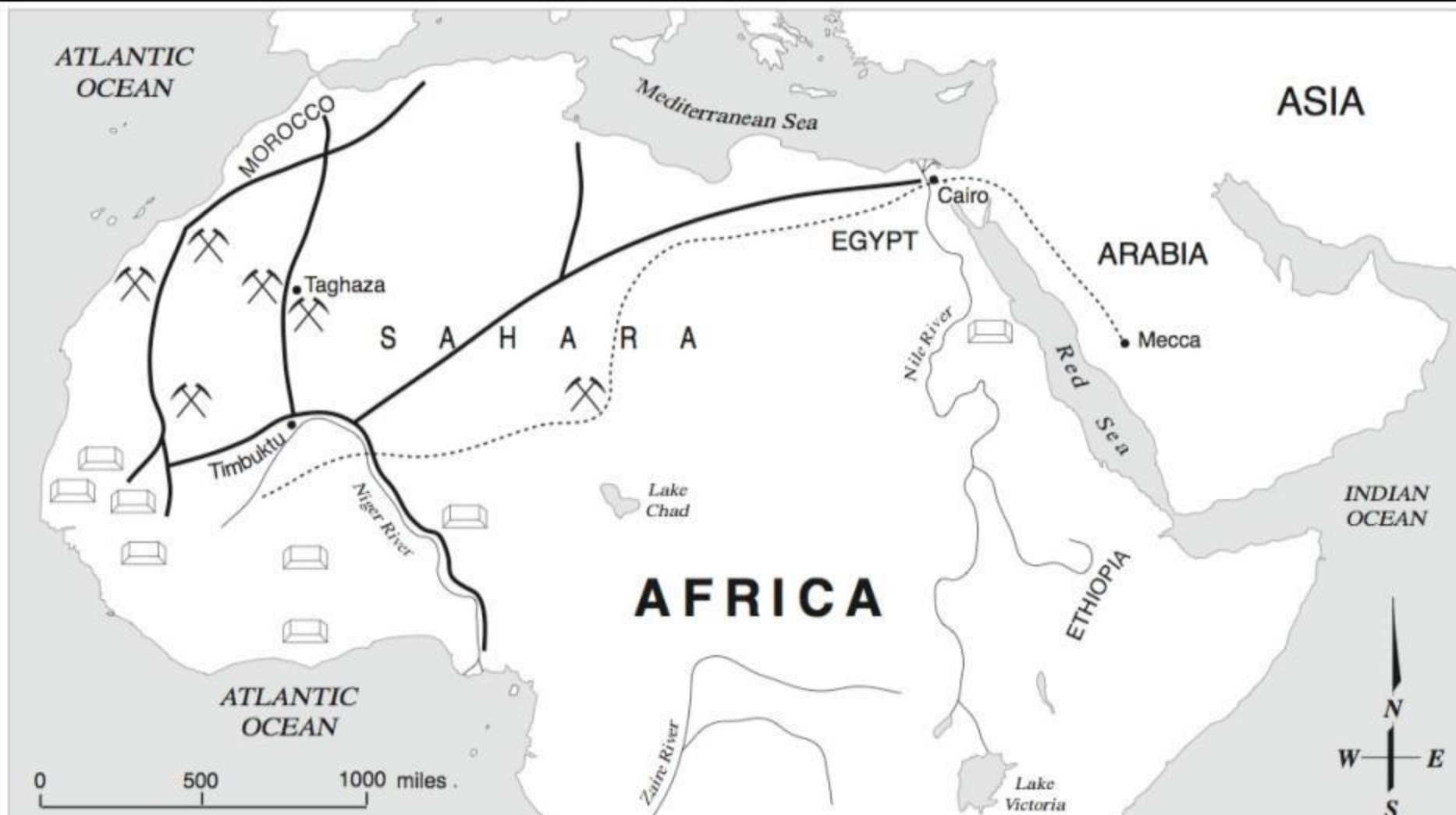
## On the route, identify 3 trade products



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

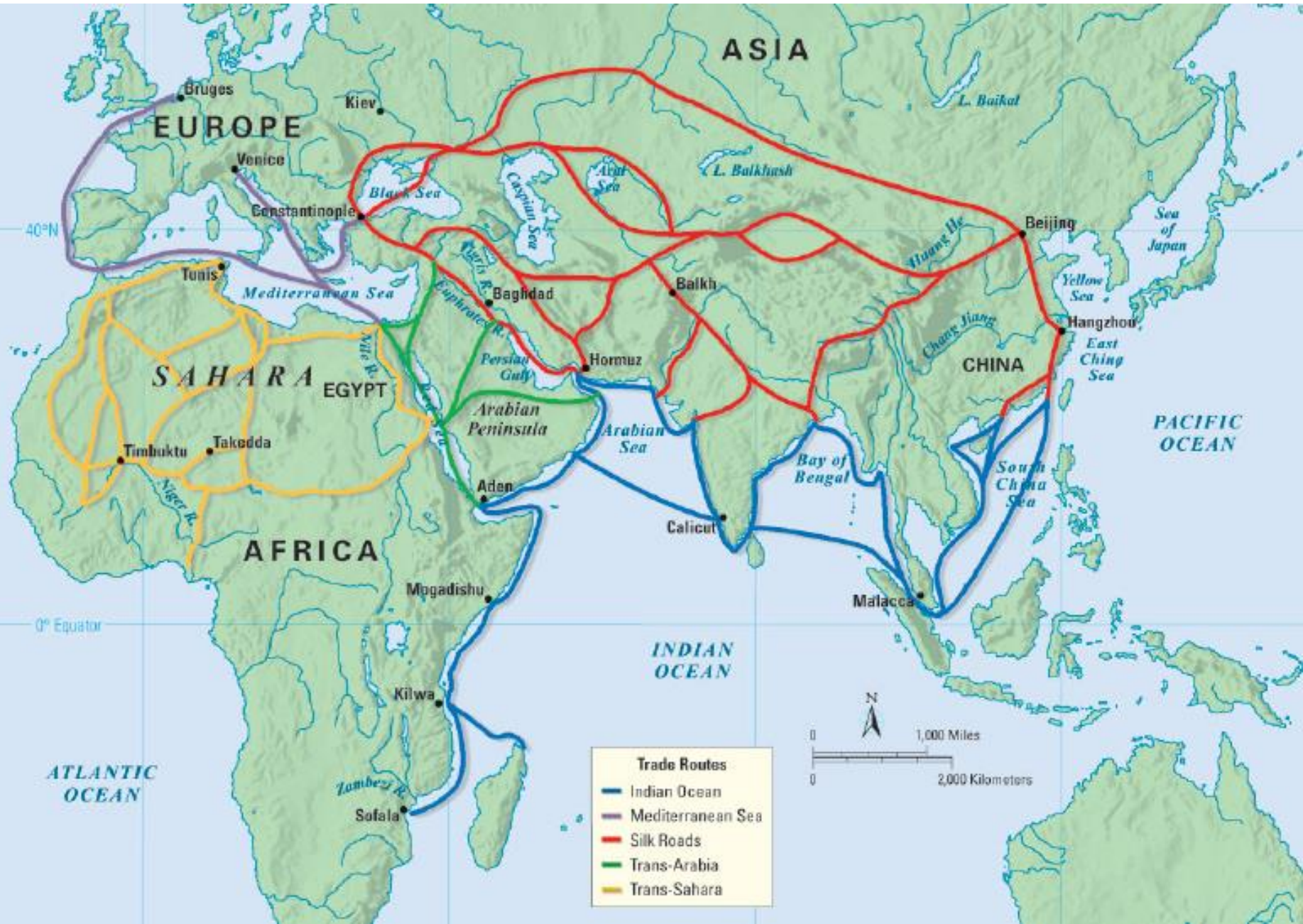
# #4: Draw and label the Trans-Saharan Trade

On the route, identify 3 trade products

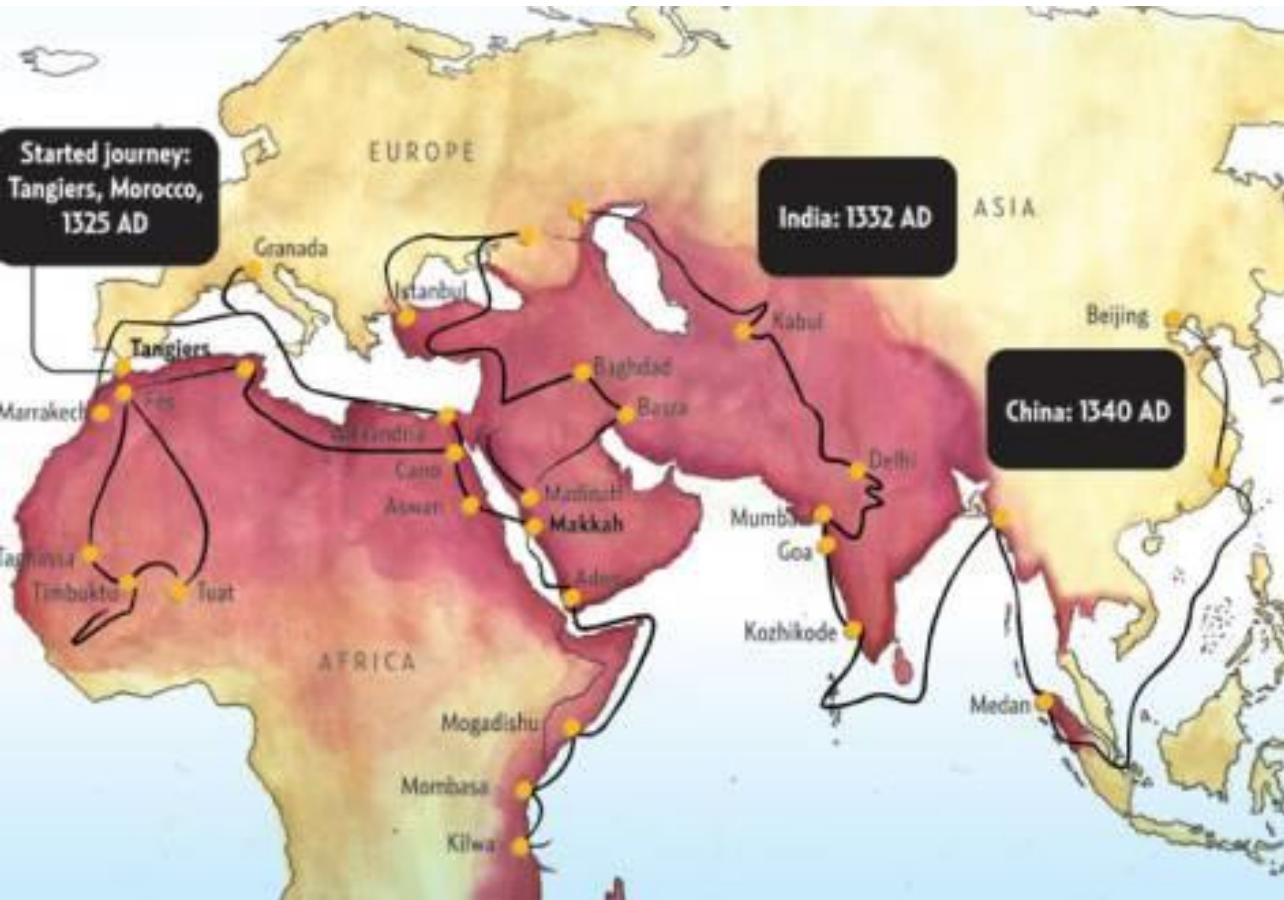


Gold, salt, camels, horses, slaves

# 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

	Roman Empire	Islamic Empire
What was the main religion?		
Who ruled the empire?		
Name 3 cultural achievements		
Who did they borrow ideas from?		