

Terms, People, and Places

Social Mobility:

Caravans:

Averroes:

Ibn Sina:

Ibn Khaldun:

Calligraphy:

Lesson Objectives

- Describe the role of trade in Muslim civilization.
- Identify the traditions that influenced Muslim art, architecture, and literature.
- Explain the advances Muslims made in centers of learning.

Summary

“Muslim’s Civilization’s Golden Age”

Learning, literature, science, medicine, and trade flourished during the golden age of Muslim civilization. During the Abbasid golden age, Muslims made advances in economics, art, literature, and science.

CHAPTER 10 SECTION 3	Note Taking Study Guide MUSLIM CIVILIZATION'S GOLDEN AGE
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Focus Question: What achievements did Muslims make in economics, art, literature, and science?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following chart to categorize the advances made during the golden age of Muslim civilization.

Muslim Achievements	
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____
Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____
Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____

CHAPTER
10
SECTION 3**Section Summary****MUSLIM CIVILIZATION'S GOLDEN AGE**

Muslim civilization enjoyed a golden age under the Abbasids. Their empire stretched into Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Europe. Merchants crossed the Sahara, traveled the Silk Road to China, and sailed to India and Asia. New products and ideas were exchanged, and the religion of Islam was introduced to many regions. All this fueled the Muslim economy, leading to the development of partnerships, the use of credit, and a banking system. Artisans created manufactured goods for trade, and the government helped improve farming through large irrigation systems.

Muslim society allowed some **social mobility**, the ability to move up in social class through religious, scholarly, or military achievements. Most slaves were household servants and some were able to purchase their freedom. The children of some slaves could become free under another system.

The diverse cultures in the empire, as well as Islam, influenced art and literature. Early oral poetry told tales of nomadic life, while later poets developed elaborate rules for poems. Great Muslim poets include Firdawsi, who told the history of Persia, and Omar Khayyám, who wrote about fate and life in *The Rubáiyát*. Storytellers often used short anecdotes to entertain people. In architecture, buildings reflected Byzantine influences, and mosques included domes and minarets. Muslim artists also used **calligraphy**, the art of beautiful handwriting, for decoration on buildings and in books.

Muslims made great strides in education. Both boys and girls were educated so they could study the Quran. Several cities supported learning centers with vast libraries. There, scholars translated Greek, Hindu, and Buddhist texts. Known in Europe as Averroës, the philosopher **Ibn Rushd** believed that knowledge should meet the standards of reason. Another Muslim thinker, **Ibn Khaldun**, studied history scientifically and advised others in avoiding errors.

In mathematics, **al-Khwarizmi** pioneered the study of algebra. **Muhammad al-Razi**, chief physician in the hospital at Baghdad, wrote books on diseases and medical practices. **Ibn Sina**, a famous Persian physician, compiled an encyclopedia of medical knowledge. Both doctors' works guided medical study in Europe for 500 years. Other physicians improved ways to save eyesight and mix medicines.

Review Questions

1. How did trade affect the Abbasid empire?

2. How did Muslim poetry change during this time?

READING CHECK

Why were children educated?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *anecdotes* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *anecdotes* comes from a Greek word that means "unpublished items." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *anecdotes*.

READING SKILL

Categorize Categorize the following Muslim advances:

- Mixing medicines
- Elaborate rules for written poems
- Partnerships
- Calligraphy
- A system of credit
- Improvements in treating eye problems

Aim #10: How did Muslims achieve a golden age?



“One night, Caliph al-Mamun had a vivid dream. There in his chambers he came upon a balding, blue-eyed stranger sitting on the low couch.

Who are you? the caliph demanded.

Aristotle, the man replied.

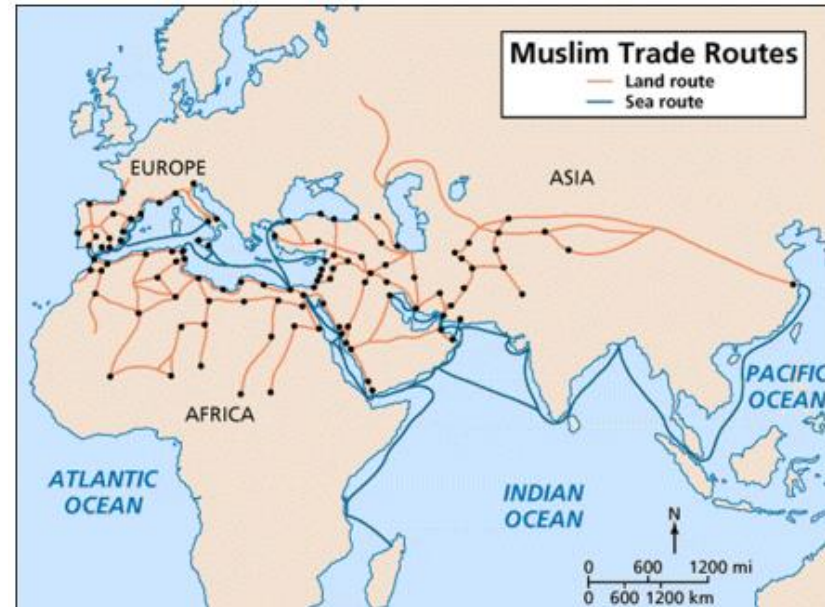
The caliph was delighted. He plied the great Greek philosopher with questions about ethics, reason, and religion. After al-Mamun awoke, his dream inspired him into action. He had scholars collect the great works of the classical world and translate them into Arabic. By 830, the caliph had set up the “House of Wisdom,” a library and a university in Baghdad. During the Abbasid period, scholars made advances in a variety of fields.

-Inspiration from Aristotle

What can you tell about caliph al-Mamun from his dream?

Why was it important at this time to have a “House of Wisdom”?

Economy



Origin of Arabic Numerals

Eastern Muslim Regions	Western Muslim Regions	Modern Western
١	1	1
٢	2	2
٣	3	3
٤	4	4
٥	5	5
٦	6	6
٧	7	7
٨	8	8
٩	9	9
٠	0	0

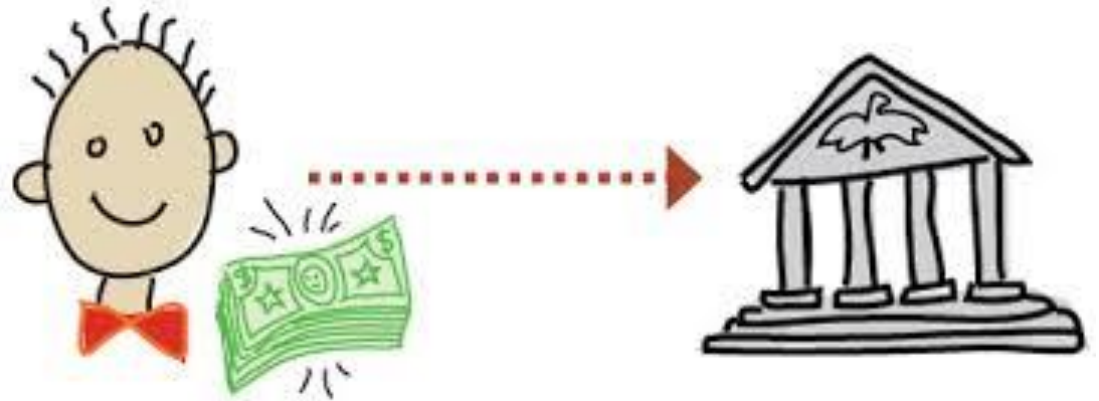


Origins of Arabic Numerals

Brahmi	↓		—	=	≡	+	୯	୧୦	୧୧	୧୨	୧୩
Hindu	↓	୦	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯
Arabic	↓	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
Medieval	↓	0	1	2	3	୪	୫	6	୭	8	9
Modern		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

New Business Practices

- Money Economy
- partnerships
- credit
- banks
- checks
- accounting





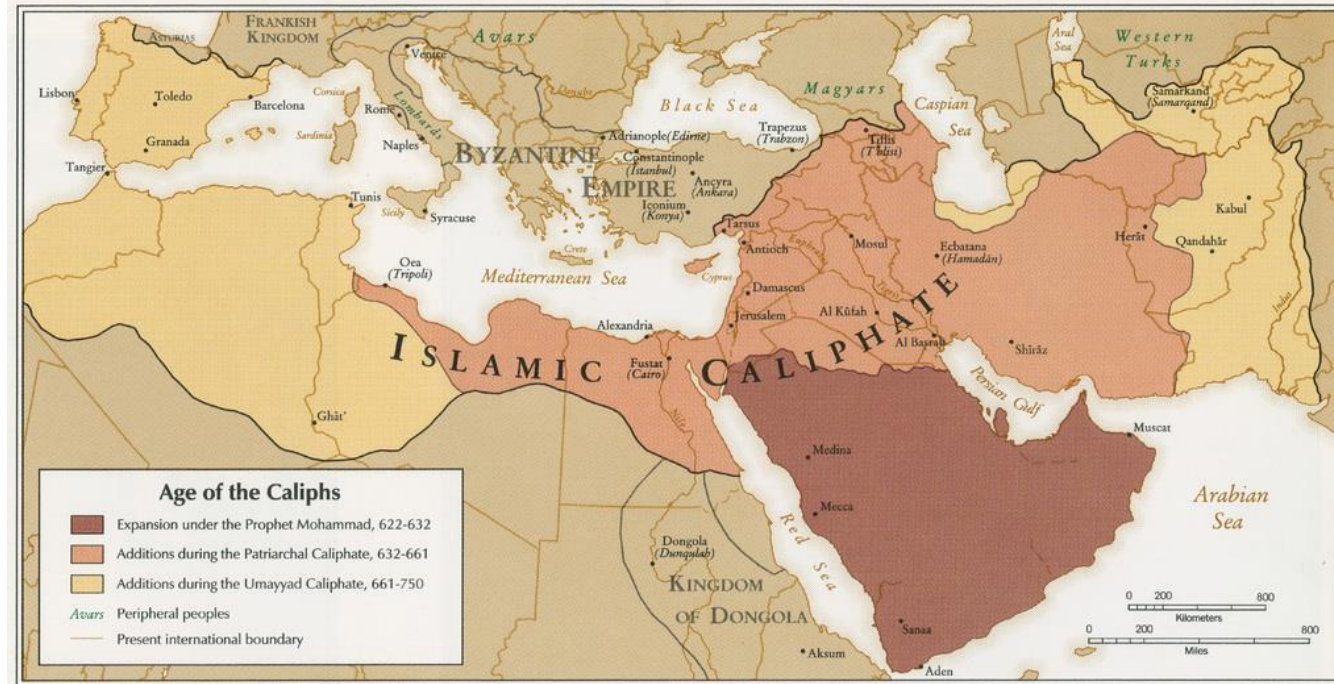
Checkpoint

What economic advances did Muslims pioneer?

Force of Unity

- Muslims united many diverse cultures

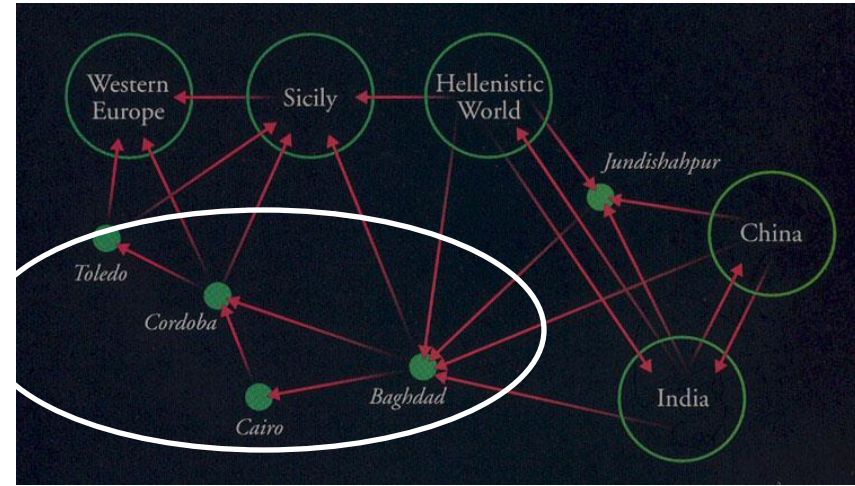
- Egyptians
- Europeans
- Arabs
- Persians
- Turks
- Africans
- Mongols
- Indians
- Southeast Asians



- Muslim arts reflected blending of cultures



Education, Art & Architecture

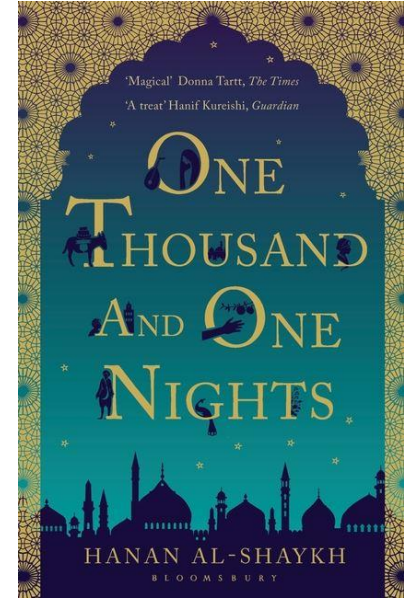


Literature & Philosophy

- Literature:



- Philosophy:



Ignorance leads to fear, fear leads to hate, and hate leads to violence. This is the equation.

~ Averroes



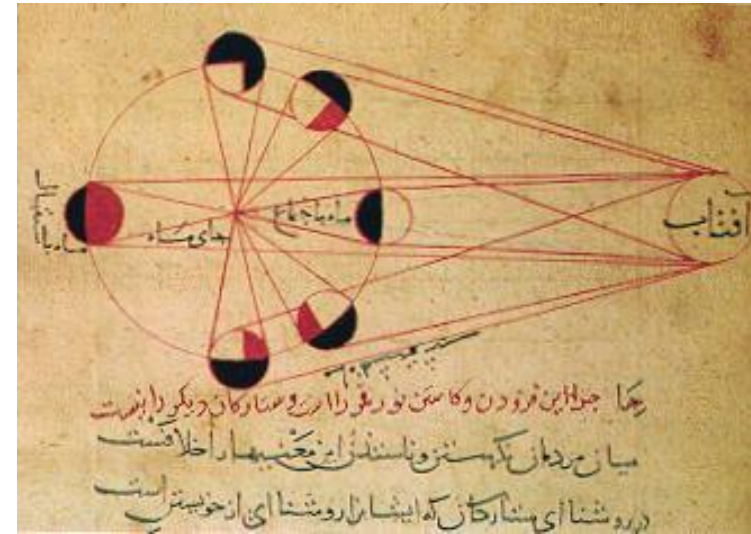
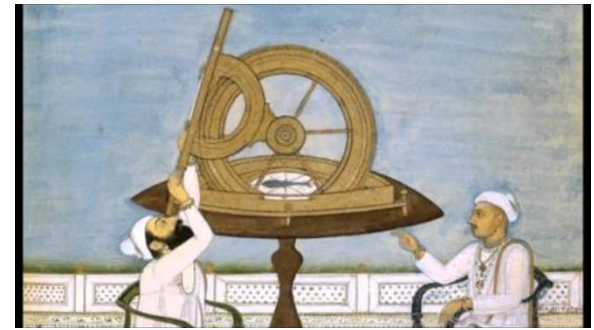


Checkpoint

How did the teachings of Islam influence the arts, architecture, & literature?

Astronomy

- astronomical tables
- Observed eclipses
- Measured earth's circumference
- Developed & perfected astrolabe
-



History

- set standards for scientific study of history
- Only trust sources after investigation
- Warned against bias & exaggeration

[Blindly] following ancient customs and traditions does not mean that the dead are alive, but that the living are dead.

Ibn Khaldun





Checkpoint

What advances did Muslims make in the centers of learning?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.