Chapter **10:** Contributions of Muslims to World Civilizations

OBJECTIVES OF CH 10

• explain the conditions that led to the cultural blending in Islamic civilization.

• trace the growth of cities and the importance of trade routes in the Muslim world.

• describe Muslim contributions to world civilization in learning and scholarship, science and technology, mathematics, medicine, the arts, and recreation.

• explain the influence of Muslim cultural contributions on medieval Europe.

OVERVIEW OF CH 10

***In this lesson, students learn about the contributions of Muslims to world civilization.***

***In a Social Studies Skill Builder, they visit 16 stations where they read and learn about Muslim accomplishments in such areas as science, geography, mathematics, philosophy, medicine, art, and literature.***

Chapter **10:**

Contributions of Muslims to World Civilizations

Examine the illustration on page 105.

1. What do you see?
2. What area is shown on the map?
3. What might each of the symbols represent?
4. During the medieval period, Muslim rule stretched from Spain across North Africa and Asia to India, and Muslim traders traveled long distances to places in Europe, China, Africa, and other lands. As a result, Muslims contributed greatly to the exchange of new ideas, inventions, and products.

**PREVIEW ACTIVITY CH 10 page 60 Grey W/B**

Complete Preview 10 page 60 in the Grey w/b, and share your answers.

Answers will vary

In this activity, students will learn about many Muslim contributions that benefited the medieval world and that continue to enrich and improve our lives today.

**SEC 10.1 Introduction p. 105**

The contributions of Muslims to world civilization are sometimes understated.

During much of the medieval period, Muslim civilization was in some ways more advanced than any other. Muslims made major advancements in astronomy, zoology, geography, arithmetic, navigation, art, architecture, and technology.

Had Muslim scholars not translated classic Greek texts, the European Renaissance would not have happened in the way that it did.

In spite of this, Muslims have not always been recognized for many of their contributions to world civilization.

**Some of the influences we still today are:**

1. **AL-SUKKAR = SUGAR**
2. **AL-RUZZ = RICE**
3. **NARANJ = ORANGE**
4. **OTHERS:**
	1. **MATTERESS, SOFA – ARABIC**
	2. **PAJAMAS AND TAMBOURINE – PERSIAN**
	3. **ARABIC NUMERALS – 1,2,3, …**

**10.2 The Flowering of Islamic Civilizations p. 106**

**The Abbasids + the Fatimid + the fragmentation of the Islamic nation; Religion and culture flourished even without a central leadership.**

1. **The Umayyad ended up in Spain in 750 C.E., with Cordoba as their capital.**
2. **The Abbasids controlled what are now Iraq, Iran, and Arabia with their capital in Bagdad.**
3. **The Fatimid ended up controlling Northern Africa and Palestine with their capital in Cairo, Egypt.**

**The great interchange of ideas between the very diverse (people other than Arabian) Muslims + the people they traded with created an intellectual world that began to grow out of the Dark Ages and the ashes of the Roman Empire.**

**The great trade routes the Muslims established around the world made them a very important cultural innovative people.**

**OUTLINE OF THE ACTIVITY FOR CH 10**

1. **SEC 10.3 City Building & Architecture p. 107**
2. **SEC 10.4 Scholarships and Leadership p. 108**
3. **SEC 10.5 Science and Technology p.109**
4. **SEC 10.6 Geography and Navigation p. 110**
5. **SEC 10.7 Mathematics p. 112**
6. **SEC 10.8 Medicine p. 112**
7. **SEC 10.9 Bookmaking and Literature p. 113**
8. **SEC 10.10 Art and Music p.114**
9. **SEC 10.11 Recreation p.116**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE ACTIVITY FOR CHAPTER 10 DAY 1

1. Look at each of the 16 pictures & determine what topic it belongs to & what section it is found in

ACTIVITY FOR CHAPTER 10 DAY 2

1. Find the section for each picture and write a 1 sentence summary
2. Draw a picture on the map near each location for each place

LIST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Astronomy | F | (Section10.5) |
| 2. | Baghdad | I | (Section10.3) |
| 3. | Calligraphy | D | (Section10.10) |
| 4. | Chess | A | (Section10.11) |
| 5. | Geography & Navigation | P | (Section10.6) |
| 6. | Geometric & Floral Design | B | (Sec.10.10) |
| 7. | Irrigation & Underground Wells | M | (Sec.10.5) |
| 8. | Bookmaking & Literature | N | (Section10.9) |
| 9. | Mathematics | O | (Section10.7)  |
| 10. | Medicine | L | (Section10.8) |
| 11. | Mosques | K | (Section10.3) |
| 12. | Music | G | (Section10.10) |
| 13. | Polo | C | (Section10.11) |
| 14. | Scholarship & Learning | J | (Section10.4) |
| 15. | Textiles | E | (Section10.10) |
| 16. | Zoology | H | (Section10.5) |

READING NOTES CH 10 SUMMARIZING SENTENCES

1. Astronomy F (Section10.5) p.109

Compasses and astrolabes were used to locate direction of Makkah, also the time for prayer. Length of the month of Ramadan and that the earth was round + it rotated around sun

1. Baghdad I (Section10.3) p. 107

Was the Capital city of the Abbasid empire, built in 4 years between Tigris and Euphrates, it took 100,000 architects, workers, and craftspeople to build the round city

1. Calligraphy D (Section10.10) p.114 + 115

The art of beautiful handwriting, only calligraphy was worthy to record the words of God, calligraphers were honored over artists

1. Chess A (Section10.11) p. 116

Came from Persia by way of India in the mid 600’s, was a very popular game

1. Geography and Navigation P (Section10.6) p.110

Muslim geographers divided the world into climate zones, they created accurate maps and in Spain they produced a world atlas.

1. Geometric and Floral Design B (Section10.10) p.114/5

Because Islam rejected the use of images of humans or animals, artists turned to shapes and patterns found in nature and geometry to create marvelous designs and decorations

1. Irrigation & Underground Wells M (Sec.10.5) p. 109

Because much land was dry, Muslims made technological advances that help irrigation; they built dams and aqueducts, canals, and underground wells.

1. Bookmaking and Literature N (Section10.9)p. 113

By the 8th century the art of papermaking came from the Chinese, and then they created bound books, which encouraged the growth of Muslim literature.

1. Mathematics O (Section10.7) p. 110+111

In Baghdad’s House of Wisdom Al-Khwarizmi is best known as “the father of Algebra” it was so important it was translated into Latin in the 12th century

1. Medicine L (Section10.8) p.112

Muslim doctors established the world’s 1st hospitals and they made many discoveries and helped spread medical knowledge.

1. Mosques K (Section10.3) p. 107

Was the Muslim house of worship, usually had 2 to 4 minarets, inside was the prayer room with no furniture, the Mihrab indicated the direction of Makkah & an Imam was the leader

1. Music G (Section10.10) p. 114 + 115

Several centers of music in Islamic world, including Baghdad and Damascus; Cordoba, Spain had a unique style developed by Ziryab (singer from Baghdad) using a lute, who established Europe’s 1st conservatory

1. Polo C (Section10.11) p.116

Invented by Persians, a sport in which teams on horseback use mallets to strike a ball thru a goal; Arabian horses were started at this time

1. Scholarship and Learning J (Section10.4) p.108

Scholarship and learning were highly valued in Islamic culture, “The ink of scholars is more precious than the blood of martyrs”, Muslim rulers built school, colleges, & libraries.

1. Textiles E (Section10.10) p. 114+115

Manufactured cloths had long been important as trade items, weavers wove wool, linen, silk, and cotton into cloth, dyed with vivid colors, or embroidered with gold thread

1. Zoology H (Section10.5) p. 109

The scientific study of animals, including structure of animal’s bodies; in 800’s al-Jahiz even presented theories about the evolution of animals; they also established zoos