• By studying the Islamic Empire I can show...
  – What happens when people in different cultures come in contact with one another?
  – How trade connects people of all cultures and when they interact they are all changed, like globalization today.
During the Middle Ages....

- Europe was in a period of war and danger while the rest of the world was still growing in power.
Middle Ages Middle East

Right: Within 100 years of Muhammad’s death, Islam had swept through most of the Middle East, right along the North African coast and into Spain, where it conquered the Visigoths and encountered the Franks (see pages 54-55). It had reached its greatest extent by about AD 850.

- It was dominated by the Islamic Empire
But before we can learn about the Islamic Empire...

• We must understand the geography, thus helping us to understand how the Empire came to be!

• Geography Challenge!
1. Locate the continents that surround the Arabian Peninsula and label them on the map.

- Europe, Asia, and Africa
2. Locate the body of water Arab traders crossed to reach Europe. Label this body of water.

- Mediterranean Sea
3. Label the other oceans and seas on your map.

- Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf
4. What cities on the Arabian Peninsula do you think would have been important to trading? On your map, draw a black dot around each one, and label it. Why do you think these cities became important trading centers?

- Aden, Makkah, Jeddah, Jerusalem, Damascus, and Baghdad would have been important trading centers due to their locations on the coast of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, and due also to their proximity to the continents of Africa, Asia, and Europe.
5. How would the route of a trader traveling from Makkah to Cairo differ from that of a trader traveling from Makkah to Baghdad?

- A trader traveling from Makkah to Cairo would likely travel by sea. While a trader traveling from Makkah to Baghdad would travel by land.
6. Lightly shade the areas on your map that were under Islamic rule by the year 750. After spreading along the northern coast of Africa, Muslim armies crossed the Strait of Gibraltar where Africa and Europe nearly meet. After conquering that peninsula, they were likely slowed by what physical feature?

- They would have been slowed by the Pyrenees Mountains
7. According to the map, which city on the Arabian Peninsula is closest to Cairo? How do you think this might have affected the relationship between these two cities?

- Jerusalem is closest to Cairo and because of this they are likely to trade.
8. Locate the physical feature that formed the southern boundary of Islamic lands in Africa. Label this feature. Why do you think the empire stopped here?

- The Sahara formed the southern boundary of Islamic lands in Africa. The empire stopped at this physical barrier because traders and armies would have found it difficult to survive in the desert.
9. How might the location of the Arabian Peninsula have contributed to the rapid spread of Islam?

- The Arabian Peninsula is located between Africa, Asia, and Europe, which brought its people into contact with outsiders from these places. This contact helped to spread Islam.
10. Based on what you have learned about the religion, economy, and physical geography of medieval Europe, why do you think the Muslims were not able to conquer most of that continent?

- Medieval Europe was largely Christian. In addition, it was strong economically. Geographically, its many mountain ranges would have made conquest more difficult.
I understand the geography, but how did the Empire start?

- Understanding the basics of Muhammad and the 4 Caliphs.
- Read the summary in page 85
Tournament Day # 4

1. Who started the Islamic Empire & religion?
2. Did people accept Islam right away?
3. What did the 4 caliphs do?
4. What areas did it expand to?
5. What united them?
Tournament Day # 4

1. Muhammad

2. No, they weren’t accepted until CE 632 when their ideals spread throughout the Arabian world.

3. Expanded the empire and created a anew capital in Syria

4. Spain, N. Africa, Middle East, parts of Asia and India

Bonus: Why didn’t they advance into Europe further?

1. Islam religion and Arabic language
• Oh, I get it...Islam isn’t only a religion...it is also an Empire (just like Rome)

• Just like the Romans the Islamic Empire did not last, however it also made contributions to our world today.

• Just like the Etruscans...they didn’t always use their own ideas, but adapted, innovated, and helped cultural diffusion.

• Say what?
Vocabulary

• Adaptation: a change made to something or a different way to use something to fit someone’s needs
• Innovation: something that was newly invented or improved upon
• Cultural Diffusion: the spreading of culture from one area to another. (McDs in China, etc.) – Globalization
Read Section 9.2 & answer ?s 1-4

1. Why did Islamic culture flourish, despite the fact that the Muslim empire did not last?

2. What is cultural diffusion? You do not have to do if you have in your vocab.

3. Look at the map of medieval trade routes, below. How did the location of Islamic lands make cultural diffusion possible?

4. How did trade help to spread and connect ideas from different cultures? List at least two ideas that may have traveled along the trade routes on the map.
2. Why did Islamic culture flourish, despite the fact that the Muslim empire did not last?

• Muslim rulers built great cities where scholars and artists made great cultural innovations, adaptations, and cultural diffusion could take place.
3. Look at the map of medieval trade routes, below. How did the location of Islamic land make cultural diffusion possible?

- Muslim lands were located at the crossroads of important trade routes from Asia, North Africa, and Europe
4. How did trade help to spread and connect ideas from different cultures? List 2

- Wherever people travel to trade goods, they also exchange ideas from their culture.

- Examples of this in Muslim lands include: the compass from China, the astrolabe from Greece, the concept of zero from India, and paper making from China.
Warm Up: in your passport

1. Describe one way that you have contributed to your school, your family, a class, a club, a team, or some other group.

2. Have you ever been publicly acknowledged for a contribution you have made? How did that feel?

3. Have you ever failed to receive credit for a contribution you made, or has someone else received credit for something you did? How did that feel?
What contributions?

- The adaptation, innovation, and cultural diffusion in the Islamic Empire at work!
Contributions

Many items the Islamic Empire gave us were not originally their own ideas...but instead they took what they had been taught and improved on it (aka adaptation, cultural diffusion, and innovation).
Zoology

- Def - The scientific study of animals
- Books written to describe animals & the first thoughts on veterinary medicine
- The idea of evolution
- Zoos were made
- Garden were made
Astronomy

- Def - The study of the objects in the universe.
- Using the stars and a compass/astrolabe (perfected them) helped the pilgrims find Mecca/Makkah
- Earth rotates on a center axis, like a spinning top
- Earth is not the center of the universe
Irrigation & Underground Wells

• Very scarce water
• First wells for each individual family
• First water wheel
Geography & Navigation

• Divided the Earth into Climate Zones
• Calculated the circumference (distance around the earth) to within 9 miles
• First world atlas with very accurate maps
• Guidebooks to Islamic areas
• 30-volume encyclopedia set
Mathematics

- Created Algebra
- Arabic numerals
- Zero
Medicine

- First Hospital
- Set up teaching centers for new doctors
- Government paid for all medical expenses
- Treated ailments through drugs, diet, & exercise
- First pharmacists
- Made antiseptics (fight infection), pain dullers, ointments (help heal)
- Started the first treatment for smallpox & measles (later used to find cures)
- *The Canon of Medicine* – book written to teach others around the world
Bookmaking & Literature

- Book binding
- Illustrated pages & gold edgings
- Wrote Arabian Nights (Aladdin, Ali Baba, Sinbad, etc)
Art & Music

- Did not use humans/animals instead used geometric shapes in nature & flowers
- Calligraphy – art of beautiful handwriting
  - Started using to copy the Quran because it was the only thing good enough
Art & Music

- Baghdad and Damascus = Persian style
- Cordoba = Spanish style
- Made the first conservatory (school for advanced music) – taught people from Africa and Asia
- Poems were made into songs and accompanied by instruments
Textiles

- Textiles = manufactured cloth
- Used silk, wool, linen, cotton, and sometimes gold thread
- Clothing was a status symbol
Recreation

- Improved the game of POLO – played with a horse and a ball
- Improved the game of CHESS

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e6KUYyJ0hO8
THE SPREAD OF ISLAM 622-900 A.D.

CONQUESTS OF MOHAMMED
622-632 A.D.

CONQUESTS OF THE FIRST FOUR CALIPHS 632-661 A.D.

OMAYYAD AND ABBASID CONQUESTS 661-900 A.D.

SCALE OF MILES
0 200 400 600 800 1000