

SSWH5: EXAMINE THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL INTERACTIONS WITHIN THE MEDIEVAL MEDITERRANEAN WORLD BETWEEN 600 CE/ AD AND 1300 CE/AD

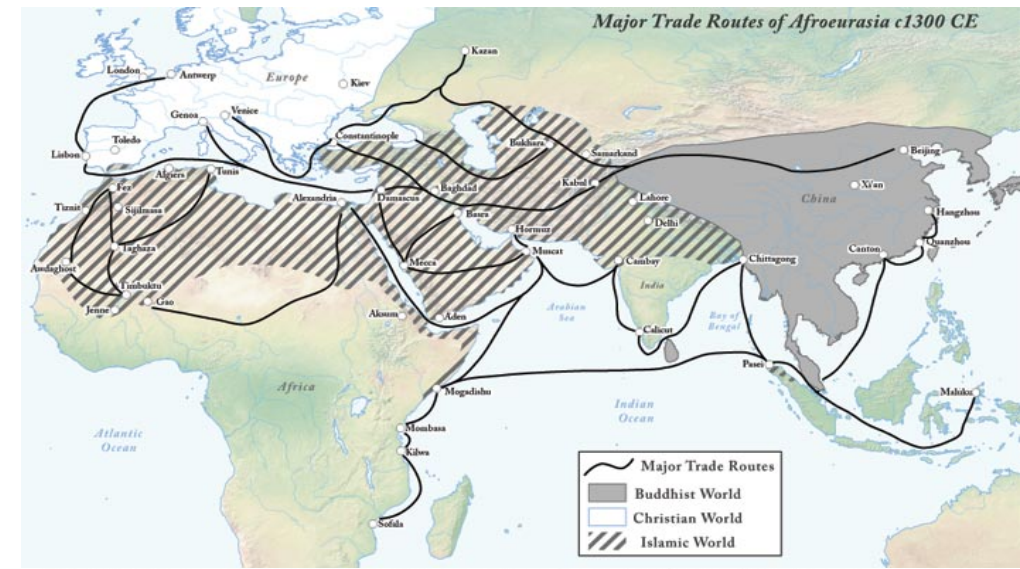


Element D: Identify the contributions of Islamic scholars in Science, Math, and Geography.

Muslim Culture

❑ Two key factors intercepted in the period 600 to 1300 to make the Islamic world a center of learning.

1. First, the Islamic world was at the intersection of Afro-Eurasia's major trade routes, this fostered a cosmopolitan atmosphere where intellectuals from different regions could meet and exchange ideas.
 - Early scholarship from Greece and Rome was translated, preserved and improved upon.
 - Indian mathematics including the number system that becomes known as Arabic numerals in the West was applied to the development of algebra.
 - Chinese paper making technology allowed the creation of vast libraries and Chinese technologies related to navigation, astronomy, and gunpowder were refined.
- ❑ These refinements would eventually facilitate the age of exploration in Europe (i.e. Chris. Columbus).



Muslim Culture

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر	ز
الف	باء	تاء	ثاء	جيم	حاء	خاء	دال	ذال	راء	زاي
'alf	bā'	tā'	ṯā'	ǧīm	ḥā'	ḫā'	dāl	dāl	rā'	zāy
'(a)	b	t	ṯ	ǧ	ḥ	ḫ	d	d	r	z
[ʔ]	[b]	[t]	[θ]	[dʒ]	[h]	[x~χ]	[d]	[ð]	[r~r̄]	[z]
س	ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق	ك
سين	شين	صاد	ضاد	طاء	ظاء	عين	غين	فاء	قاف	كاف
sīn	šīn	ṣād	ḍād	ṭā'	ẓā'	'ayn	ǧayn	fā'	qāf	kāf
s	š	ṣ	ḍ	ṭ	ẓ	'	ǧ	f	q	k
[s]	[ʃ]	[sˤ]	[dˤ]	[tˤ]	[ðˤ]	[ʕ]	[ɣ~ʕ]	[f]	[q]	[k]
ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي	ء	همزة	كاف	قاف	كاف
لام	ميم	نون	هاء	واو	ياء	همزة	hamza	kāf	qāf	kāf
lām	mīm	nūn	hā'	wāw	yā'	hamza	hamza	kāf	qāf	kāf
l	m	n	h	w	y			k	q	k
[l~l̄]	[m]	[n]	[h]	[w]	[j]			[k]	[q]	[k]

- 2. Second, the expectation that all believers read the Quran promoted literacy in a universal language, Arabic, and the establishment of an extensive educational system.
 - Baghdad, Damascus, Cordoba, and Timbuktu among other cities became what we might call university towns in modern parlance.
 - This intellectual development was centered on the madrasas, a religious college where scholars studied many disciplines of learning.
 - In the field of science, Ibn Sina authored Canon of Medicine.
 - This work became the authoritative medical text in the Middle East and Europe until the 1600s.
 - In the field of geography, Ibn Battuta's Travels vastly improved knowledge of cultural and physical geography in the Islamic world and beyond.



The Canon of Medicine Description Al-Husayn Ibn Abdullah Ibn Sina (980-1037) from the Library of Congress