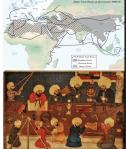


## **Muslim Culture**

- Two key factors intercepted in the period 600 to 1300 to make the Islamic world a center of learning.
   First, the Islamic world was at the intersection of Afro-Eurasia's major trade routes, this fostered a cosmopolitan atmosphere were intellectuals from different regions could meet and exchange ideas. • Early scholarship from Greece and Rome was
  - 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) ٦



## Muslim Culture

## Second, the expectation that all believers read the Quran promoted literacy in a universal language, Arabic, and the establishment of an extensive educational system. Bachdad. Damascue Conducts or a model by the

- 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 were 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 <u>Travels</u> vastly
- 0 improved knowledge of cultural and physical geography in the Islamic world and beyond.

