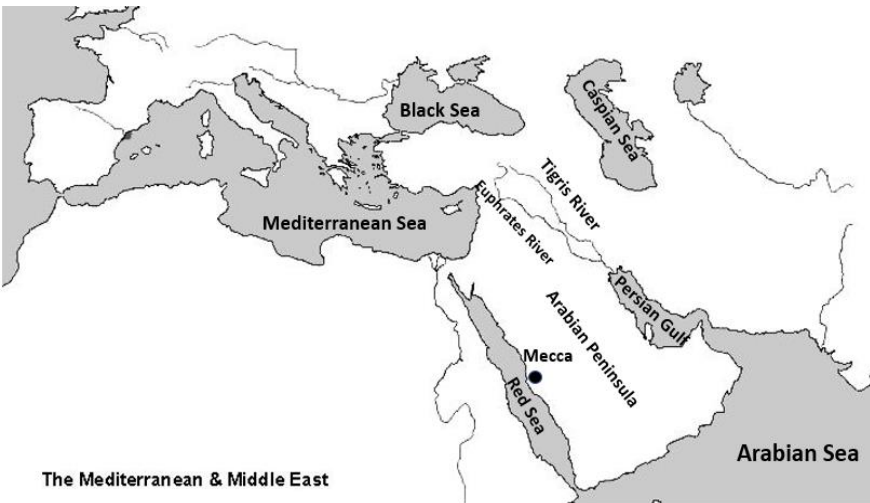


STUDY GUIDE - Arabian Peninsula Culture and Trade Standards 7.15 - 7.20



The Mediterranean & Middle East

(Land is white and the Water is dark.)

Label

Arabian Peninsula, Euphrates River, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Mecca
Red Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Tigris River, Caspian Sea

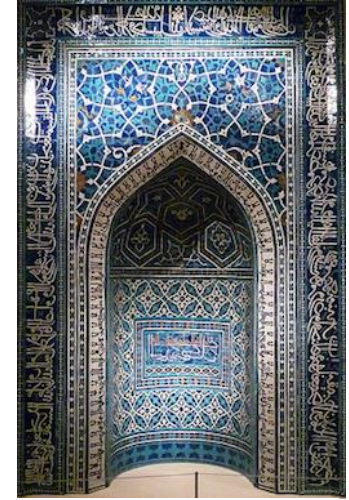
7.15 Arabian Peninsula

7.16 Islam

Founder = Mohammad

Sacred Texts = The Quran and The Sunnah

Basic Beliefs = monotheism, 5 Pillars



7.17 Diffusion of Islam and Arabic language

- Islam spread through military conquest, trade, pilgrimage, and missionaries.
- Arab Muslim forces conquered vast territories and built imperial structures over time.
- Spread of Islamic culture was facilitated by trade, missionaries, and changes in the political structure of Islamic society.



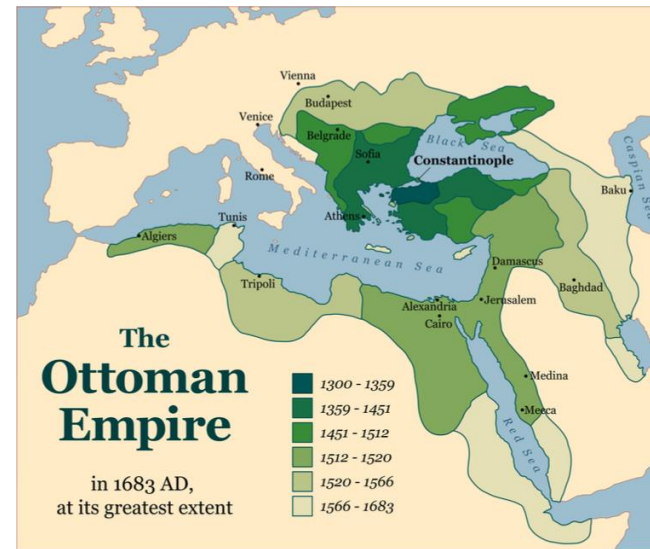
Topic	7.18 Muslim Scholars Contributions
Art	Example: Taj Mahal; Islamic art notable achievements in ceramics, both in pottery and tiles for walls, which in the absence of wall-paintings were taken to heights unmatched by other cultures. Geometric shapes.
Medicine	discovered blood circulates to and from heart; developed hospitals, pharmacies, medicine, doctors, nurses; created a encyclopedia of medicine; study of anatomy and physiology, dental surgery, anesthesiology and antiseptics.
Geography	Improved the Greek astrolabe; sailors used this tool to determine their location at sea. Astronomers- correctly describes the sun's eclipses and proved the moon affects ocean tides.
Philosophy	When the Arabs dominated Spain, the Arabic philosophic literature was translated into Hebrew and Latin; this contributed to the development of modern European <u>philosophy</u> .
Literature	The Thousand and One Nights, also called the Arabian nights. (Aladdin)
Science	Founders of chemistry; Zoology & Botany – studying & classifying animals and plants.
Math	Algebra to solve puzzles and logic problems; Arabic numbers; ZERO as a placeholder instead of leaving a blank space. Geometry

7.19 Mehmed II & The Ottoman Empire

- In 1453, Mehmet II the Conqueror led the Ottoman Empire in capturing Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantium Empire.
- Turned Constantinople into the capital of the Ottoman Empire and renamed it Istanbul.
- Next several 100 years Ottoman Empire would be one of the largest & most powerful empires in the world.
- When Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Empire, a large number of scholars and artists fled to Italy.
 - This helped spark the European Renaissance causing European nations to search for new trade routes to the Far East, beginning the Age of Exploration.



Mehmed II



7.20 Trade Routes and Merchants

- Muslim merchants controlled trade in much of Asia and Africa from 700s CE to 1400s.
- Trade flourished [grow or develop]
- Muslims spread Islam along with the Arabic language.
- Arabic language become the language of trade.
- Muslim Merchants were highly respected for their business skills and the wealth they created.
- Increase trade lead to growth of cities on trade routes.

