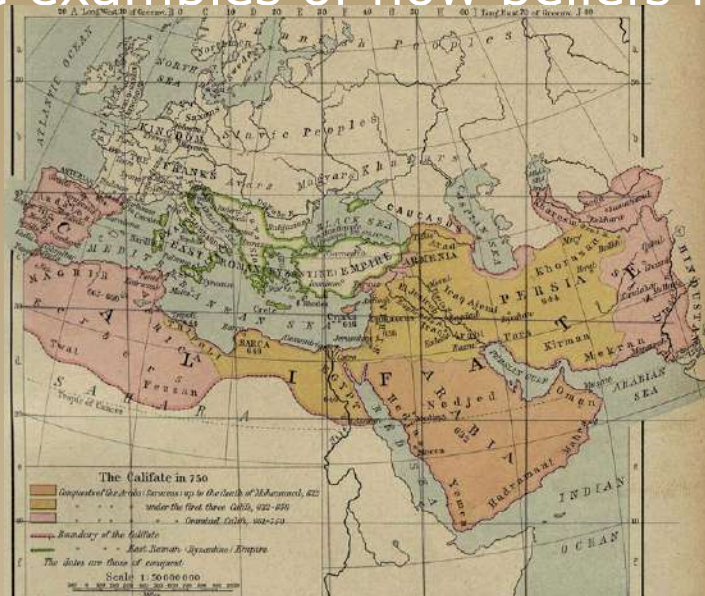


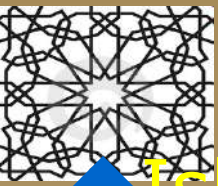
Golden Age of Muslim Civilization

Unit 2 Section 3

Essential Standards: How do religions influence political power and create cultural unity in European Regions?

I can: identify how all religions are similar. I can trace & give examples of how beliefs influence actions.





Muslim Society

- ◆ Islamic law encouraged the freeing of slaves



The Muslim Economy

- ◆ (750 and 1360), vast trading network. Camel Caravans “ships of the desert” traveled into W. Africa. Moved along the Silk Road.

Influences on Art and Literature

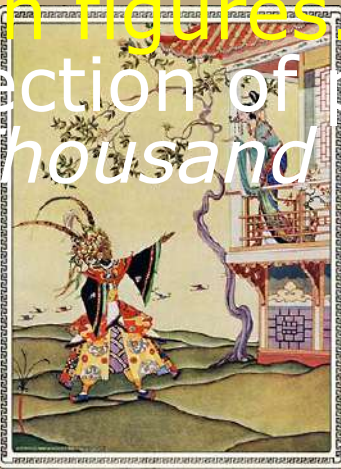
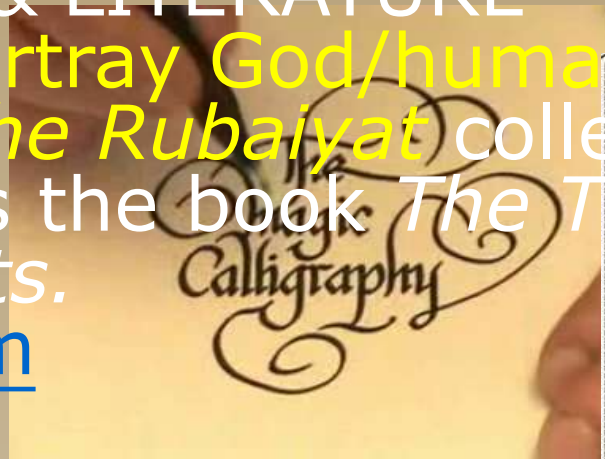
MUSLIM ART & LITERATURE

Couldn't portray God/human figures

Poetry: *The Rubaiyat* collection of poems.

Arab tales the book *The Thousand and One Nights*.

[Art museum](#)



Muslim Advances in Learning

PHILOSOPHY

- Ibn Khaldun Stressed economics & social structure



[top 10](#)

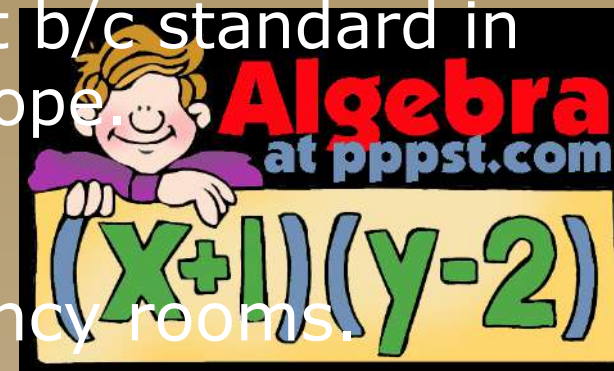
MEDICINE

- Gov't set up hospitals w/ emergency rooms. Separate wards for women.
- Muhammad al-Razi studied measles & smallpox. Treat the mind as well as the body.
- Ibn Sina (Avecenna) wrote a medical encyclopedia. *Canon on Medicine*.
- Surgeons developed treatment for cataracts.



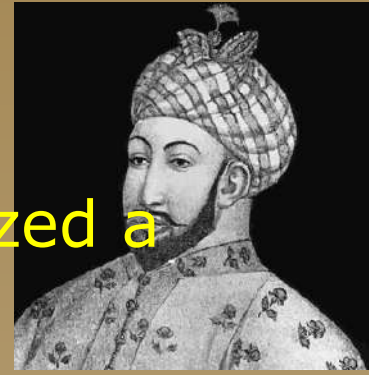
MATHEMATICS

- Al-Khwarizmi study of algebra & wrote a mathematics textbook that b/c standard in Europe.



The Delhi Sultanate

- Invaders entered northern India & organized a **sultanate**, or land ruled by a sultan.
- Intro. Muslim traditions of gov't to India.

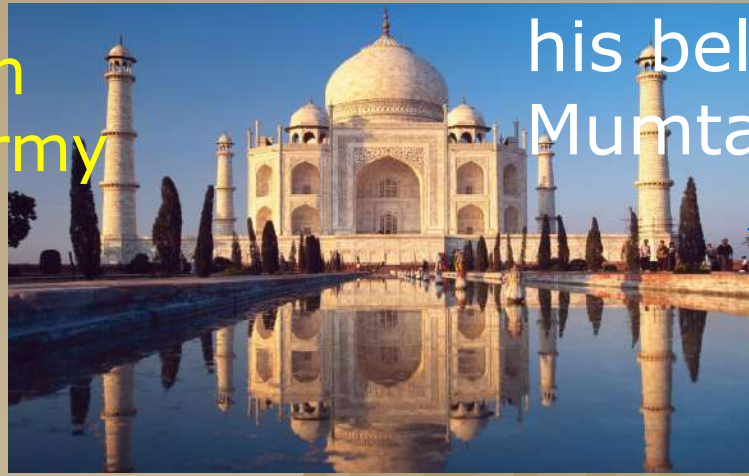


Muslims in India

Akbar the Great

Akbar strengthened Mughal India.

Accomplished:
religious toleration
Modernized the army



Shah Jahan

- ◆ Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

◆ story

The Ottoman and Safavid Empires

Essential Standards: How do religions influence political power and create cultural unity in European Regions?

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“Gunpowder Empires”

- ◆ Mughals--India, Ottomans & Safavids
- ◆ Period from about 1450 to 1650 “the age of gunpowder empires.”



The Ottoman Empire Under Suleiman “Lawgiver.” Government

Absolute power. “Protector of the Sacred Places”
(Mecca & Medina). Ruled w/a **grand vizier & council.**

Christian families in the Balkans **sent young sons** to
the gov’t.

Best soldiers placed in the **janizaries**, elite force of
the Ottoman army.





Society

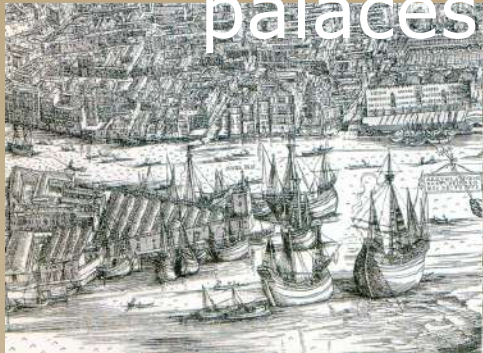


4 classes:

- “men of the pen” (lawyers etc.) & “men of the sword” at the top.
- “men of negotiation.” (merchants) & “men of husbandry” (farmers)
- Non-Muslims were organized into **millet**s, or religious communities

Arts

Sinan designed magnificent **mosques** and palaces.



Abbas the Great



◆ The Safavid **shah**, or king, **Abbas Great** revived the glory of ancient Persia:

- centralized gov't
- strengthened the economy
- tolerated non-Muslims forged alliances w/ European states

[Ottomans and Safavids](#)

Decline of Safavid

Death of Shah Abbas.

Ottoman armies

Shiite scholars challenged the shah's authority.

Sunni Afghans rebelled & took over Isfahan.



