Between 622 and 750 the location of the Arabian Peninsula contributed to the **diffusion of knowledge** of the Islamic Empire across three continents.

Between 711 and 1492, Muslim leaders built mosques, palaces, libraries, and schools throughout the Iberian Peninsula. **These buildings reflected the style of Islamic architecture**.

The effect of the climate of the Arabian Peninsula **promoted a nomadic lifestyle**.

Christianity, Judaism, and Islam are all **monotheistic religions** that have their **own specific religious holy books**.

**The Red Sea** separates the Arabian Peninsula from Africa.

When Muslim armies conquered new lands, they made **treaties with non-Muslims who lived there**.

The Sunnah acts as a guide for a **Muslims proper way of living**.

**Qur’an**: religious text of Islam; exact words of Allah; literal translation means “the recitation”

Muslim doctors were among the first to discover that **blood circulates around the body**.

**The Tigris and Euphrates** Rivers helped bring life to the dry desert landscape of the Arabian Peninsula.

Most of the Arabian Peninsula has an extreme climate with **intense heat**.

**A common language and religion** helped the global exchange between Arab merchants and their trading partners thrive.

Arab merchants brought **Arabic numerals and sugar** from India to the western world.

Muslims structured their daily routines around the **Five Pillars of Islam**.

Muslim scholars were among the first to study the science of **chemistry**, and wrote one of the first books on the subject.

Most of the ancient Greek literature that is around today survived because it was **collected, translated, and preserved by Muslims**.

**Algebra** was fully developed and documented by a Muslim mathematician.

Ancient Arabian nomads were able to survive the trek across the Empty Quarter in southern Arabia because the landscape was dotted with **oases**.

In A.D. 622, Muhammad’s migration **from Mecca to Medina** supported spread of an Islamic society.

The **creation of a decimal system** was a result of Islamic expansion on Western Europe.

Babur began the **Mughal** Empire in India.

**Suleyman** led the Ottoman Empire to its height in the mid 1500’s.

**Mehmed II** led the Ottoman Empire in the mid 1400's, conquered the Byzantine city of Constantinople, and renamed it Istanbul?

The **Mughal Empire** spread Muslim rule throughout almost all of India.

The Safavid Empire, famed for its art, culture, and science, was founded in the 1500s in **Persia**.

The most powerful of the non-Arab muslim empires that arose was the **Ottoman Empire**.

**Baghdad** served as the capital of the Abbasid rulers of the Muslim Empire and became a center of trade and cultural exchange.

Business from the booming Arabian trade routes of the late 500’s and early 600’s made the **nearby cities grow**.

The prosperity, or successfulness, of the trade routes on the Arabian Peninsula was a direct result of **three continents (Asia, Africa, Europe) being connected** by land and by water.

**7.3**

**The Red Sea** separates the Arabian Peninsula from Africa.

**The Tigris and Euphrates** Rivers helped bring life to the dry desert landscape of the Arabian Peninsula.

The effect of the climate of the Arabian Peninsula **promoted a nomadic lifestyle**.

Ancient Arabian nomads were able to survive the trek across the Empty Quarter in southern Arabia because the landscape was dotted with **oases**.

Most of the Arabian Peninsula has an extreme climate with **intense heat**.

7.4

**A common language and religion** helped the global exchange between Arab merchants and their trading partners thrive.

Arab merchants brought **Arabic numerals and sugar** from India to the western world.

Between 622 and 750 the location of the Arabian Peninsula contributed to the **diffusion of knowledge** of the Islamic Empire across three continents.

When Muslim armies conquered new lands, they made **treaties with non-Muslims who lived there**.

Cultural blending occurred between the Muslim Empire and newly conquered territories because Muslims did not force conversion to Islam.

7.5

In A.D. 622, Muhammad’s migration **from Mecca to Medina** supported spread of an Islamic society.

Christianity, Judaism, and Islam are all **monotheistic religions** that have their **own specific religious holy books**.

7.6

The Sunnah acts as a guide for a **Muslims proper way of living**.

**Qur’an**: religious text of Islam; exact words of Allah; literal translation means “the recitation”

Muslims structured their daily routines around the **Five Pillars of Islam**.

7.7

None

7.8

Between 711 and 1492, Muslim leaders built mosques, palaces, libraries, and schools throughout the Iberian Peninsula. **These buildings reflected the style of Islamic architecture**.

Muslim doctors were among the first to discover that **blood circulates around the body**.

Muslim scholars were among the first to study the science of **chemistry**, and wrote one of the first books on the subject.

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7.9

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7.10

Babur began the **Mughal** Empire in India.

The **Mughal Empire** spread Muslim rule throughout almost all of India.

7.11

**Suleyman** led the Ottoman Empire to its height in the mid 1500’s.

**Mehmed II** led the Ottoman Empire in the mid 1400's, conquered the Byzantine city of Constantinople, and renamed it Istanbul?

The most powerful of the non-Arab Muslim empires that arose was the **Ottoman Empire**.

7.12

The Safavid Empire, famed for its art, culture, and science, was founded in the 1500’s in **Persia**.

**Baghdad** served as the capital of the Abbasid rulers of the Muslim Empire and became a center of trade and cultural exchange.