

What was the Islamic Empire's greatest contribution?

Argumentative Paragraph

Assignment Loosely based on:

<https://cmes.arizona.edu/sites/cmes.arizona.edu/files/Contributions%20of%20the%20Islamic%20Civilization.pdf>

Overview: As we have learned the Islamic Empire spread rapidly due to the stability created with Islam, the speed with which information traveled due to the trading system, and the efficient military conquests of the surrounding area. After the geographic lines of the empire were established under the second **caliphate**, known as the Abbasid caliphate, the empire experienced an increase of intellectual achievements. For example, it was during this time that rubbing alcohol, refined sugar, and certain musical instruments were created. You will be reviewing a secondary source document in order to determine what **you think** their greatest achievement was. Afterward, you will defend your assessment in an **argumentative paragraph**.

Directions:

1. Review the document with your **shoulder partner**.
2. Answer the guiding questions.
3. Use the chromebook to find long term impacts of each item.
 - a. *Remember to only look at reliable sources.*
4. Fill out the rough draft paragraph.
5. Type or write your final product. Due _____

Document A

Muslim inventions that shaped the modern world

By **Olivia Sterns** for CNN

January 29, 2010 7:53 a.m. EST



In 9th century Spain, Muslim inventor Abbas ibn Firnas designed a flying machine -- hundreds of years before da Vinci drew plans of his own

London, England (CNN) -- Think of the origins of that staple of modern life, the cup of coffee, and Italy often springs to mind.

But in fact, Yemen is where the ubiquitous brew has its true origins.

Along with the first university, and even the toothbrush, it is among surprising Muslim inventions that have shaped the world we live in today.

The origins of these fundamental ideas and objects -- the basis of everything from the bicycle to musical scales -- are the focus of "1001 Inventions," a book celebrating "the forgotten" history of 1,000 years of Muslim heritage.

"There's a hole in our knowledge, we leap frog from the Renaissance to the Greeks," professor Salim al-Hassani, Chairman of the Foundation for Science, Technology and Civilisation, and editor of the book told CNN.

Here Hassani shares his top 10 outstanding Muslim inventions:

1. Surgery

Around the year 1,000, the celebrated doctor [Al Zahrawi](#) published a 1,500 page illustrated encyclopedia of surgery that was used in Europe as a medical reference for the next 500 years. Among his many inventions, Zahrawi discovered the use of a string that would dissolve to stitch wounds -- beforehand a second surgery had to be performed to remove sutures. He also reportedly performed the first c-section and created the first pair of forceps.

2. Coffee

Now the Western world's drink du jour, coffee was first brewed in Yemen around the 9th century. In its earliest days, coffee helped Sufis stay up during late nights of devotion. Later brought to Cairo by a group of

students, the coffee buzz soon caught on around the empire. By the 13th century it reached Turkey, but not until the 16th century did the beans start boiling in Europe, brought to Italy by a Venetian trader.

3. Flying machine

"Abbas ibn Firnas was the first person to make a real attempt to construct a flying machine and fly," said Hassani. In the 9th century he designed a winged apparatus, roughly resembling a bird costume. In his most famous trial near Cordoba in Spain, Firnas flew upward for a few moments, before falling to the ground and partially breaking his back. His designs would undoubtedly have been an inspiration for famed Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci's hundreds of years later, said Hassani.

4. University

In 859 a young princess named Fatima al-Firhi founded the first degree-granting university in Fez, Morocco. It is still operating, 1200 years later.

5. Algebra

The word algebra comes from the title of a Persian mathematician's famous 9th century treatise "Kitab al-Jabr Wa l-Mugabala" which translates roughly as "The Book of Reasoning and Balancing." Built on the roots of Greek and Hindu systems, the new algebraic order was a unifying system for rational numbers, irrational numbers and geometrical magnitudes. The same mathematician, [Al-Khwarizmi](#), was also the first to introduce the concept of raising a number to a power.

6. Optics

Around the year 1000 Ibn [al-Haitham](#) proved that humans see objects by light reflecting off of them and entering the eye, dismissing Euclid and Ptolemy's theories that light was emitted from the eye itself..

7. Music

Muslim musicians have had a profound impact on Europe, dating back to Charlemagne tried to compete with the music of Baghdad and Cordoba, according to Hassani. Among many instruments that arrived in Europe through the Middle East are the lute and the rahab, an ancestor of the violin. Modern [musical scales](#) are also said to derive from the Arabic alphabet.

8. Toothbrush

According to Hassani, the Prophet Mohammed popularized the use of the first toothbrush in around 600. Using a twig from the Meswak tree, he cleaned his teeth and freshened his breath.

9. The crank

Many of the basics of modern automatics were first put to use in the Muslim world, including the revolutionary crank-connecting rod system. By converting rotary motion to linear motion, the crank enables the lifting of heavy objects with relative ease. This technology, discovered by Al-Jazari in the 12th century, exploded across the globe, leading to everything from the bicycle to the internal combustion engine.

10. Hospitals

"Hospitals as we know them today, with wards and teaching centers, come from 9th century Egypt," explained Hassani. The first such medical center was the Ahmad ibn Tulun Hospital, founded in 872 in Cairo. Tulun hospital provided free care for anyone who needed it -- a policy based on the Muslim tradition of caring for all who are sick. From Cairo, such hospitals spread around the Muslim world.

Guiding Questions:

Sourcing (answer before reading)

1. When was this written? Through whom was it published? Where? Why was it written?
2. Is there a possible bias? If so, what?

Inference

1. Why do you think the history of Muslim inventions has been “forgotten?”

Critical Thinking:

1. Which invention do you think had the most long term impact? Please explain your thinking.
2. What *direct quote* from your research will you be using in your paragraph to support this thinking?

Essential Question: What was the Islamic Empire's greatest contribution

NEED HELP? If you're having trouble writing your main argument, you can use these sentence starters.

	SENTENCE STARTERS	
Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Islamic Empire's greatest contribution was _____ as shown by _____.</i> 	
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Islamic Empire allowed for intellectual growth because it _____</i> 	
Evidence 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>For example, the _____ in the image...</i> <i>For instance, the document says, " _____"</i> 	
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This says</i> <i>that _____</i> 	
Deeper Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This is significant because _____</i> <i>_____.</i> 	
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In conclusion, _____ is the greatest accomplishment of the Islamic Empire.</i> 	