

7.8 Examine and summarize the contributions Muslim scholars made to later civilizations in the areas of science, geography, mathematics, philosophy, medicine, art, and literature

Baghdad

- Baghdad became the capital of Islam
- The city would eventually have a population of 1 million at a time when Paris and London counted less than 50,000
- Baghdad was the center of learning
- One of the earliest universities was founded in Baghdad.
- These centers for learning contributed to learning and many new Islamic inventions.

Mathematical Advances

- Arab scholars made advances in math and astronomy
- They invented Algebra
- And modern numerals like 1, 2, 3, 4... are Arabic inventions

Medicine

- Muslim physicians contributed to modern medicine by discovering the causes of certain diseases like smallpox
- Al Razi, the most famous Muslim physician, even realized that patients recover better in clean environments

Preservation of Classical Learning

- Muslim scholars preserved and translated many of the Greek and Roman classic texts
- Eventually, as contact with the Christians in Western Europe increased, that knowledge would pass back to Europe