

Islamic Accomplishments :pop-up” book Instructions

What are “pop-ups”?

Pop-ups are little pictures that pop out of the page. Many children’s books have pop-ups in them.

Preparation:

1. Read the information sheets and take notes on all of the 12 Islamic accomplishments.
2. Draw a sketch to remind yourself of each topic.
3. Get more information on the internet if you did not get enough from the placards.
4. Pick four of the accomplishments to write about.
5. Write rough draft paragraphs on the four you have chosen
6. Plan one to three pop-ups per page. Example: If you have a picture showing a library, you might have a shelf pop out with a book on it. You might also have a person standing and reading. The background could be other shelves and books, plus a candle glowing or a window showing an outside view.

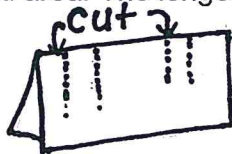
Materials needed:

1. Four pieces of white construction paper.
2. One colored piece of construction paper for the cover.
3. Scissors
4. Glue
5. Ultra fine tipped black sharpie
6. Colored pencils

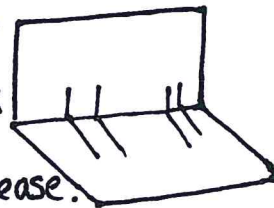
How to make something pop out:

1. Fold each piece of paper “hamburger” style.
2. Cut a section of the folded area. The longer the cut the more it pops out. Be careful not to cut too far.

Example:



Pull tabs out and fold book page to make crease.

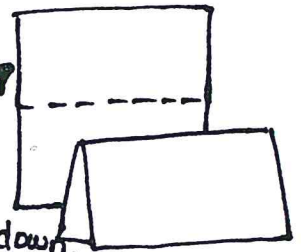


3. Make two cuts per pop-up.
4. Fold the cut the opposite direction
5. Open the page and look at the pop-up piece.
6. Draw a picture on a separate piece of paper or get a colored picture from the internet and glue it onto the pop-up flap.
7. Make all four pages separately. When all four pages are done, glue the pages together. The bottom of one to the top of the next.
8. Glue the on the cover.

Grading information:

1. Each page must have a colored background scene related to the accomplishment.
2. Each page must have at least one pop-up
3. Each pop-up must be in color
4. There should be no pencil showing!!!
5. Each page must have a paragraph with a topic sentence, at least four supporting detail and a concluding sentence.
6. Each page must be about one of the Islamic accomplishments
7. The cover must have at least one colored picture relating to the Islamic accomplishments, be titled “Islamic Accomplishments”, and have your name, date and Core on it.

COVER
Fold over book and glue down.



Have fun, be creative keep your project neat.

This assignment is due : _____

Islamic Accomplishments notes sheet

Name _____

Picture

Accomplishment

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Picture

Accomplishment

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Picture

Accomplishment

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Picture

Accomplishment

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Picture

Accomplishment

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Picture

Accomplishment

- 1.
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EXTRA NOTES

Picture

Accomplishment

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Picture

Accomplishment

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Picture

Accomplishment

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

House of Wisdom

The House of Wisdom was an educational institution founded in Baghdad by the Abbasid caliph al-Ma'mun, in A.D. 830. At the House of Wisdom, scholars from many parts of the world translated into Arabic, Greek, Persian, and Indian texts on such topics as mathematics, astronomy, and logic. Scholars who came to the House of Wisdom translated Greek classics in philosophy and science into Arabic. These scholars helped preserve Greek classics that might otherwise have been lost or destroyed. The results of their work also assisted in encouraging openness to new ways of thinking. In addition, the House of Wisdom's extensive library, which was open to the public, contained Qur'ans and collections of Hadith (sayings of the Prophet Muhammad) and books on law, poetry, history, and the like. The library was a model for other large libraries throughout the Islamic world.

Calligraphy

Calligraphy, which means beautiful writing, is the art of elegant handwriting. Calligraphy was first used by Muslims when the Arabs began preparing copies of the Qur'an (the Muslim holy book). The words of the Qur'an were written in calligraphy because only calligraphy was considered worthy of the word of God. As a result, the calligrapher was honored above other artists, and calligraphy was considered the highest form of decoration. Verses from the Qur'an adorned the walls of mosques. Calligraphy was also used to decorate textiles, ceramics, and metal works with inscriptions of worldly wisdom. In Muslim art, the words written in calligraphy are admired for their beauty. The art of calligraphy was taken to such a height because in the early period of Islam, the use of visual images to depict humans or animals was prohibited.

Herbal Medicines and Pharmacies

Muslim doctors experimented with the treatment of disease through herbal medicines. Plants such as coriander (an herb of the carrot family) were used for their medicinal powers. Sedatives (drugs used to calm or tranquilize), including hashish (a strong narcotic), were used to kill pain during surgery. Al-Zahrawi, a Muslim doctor from Spain, began using antiseptics (substances derived from herbs that kill germs) to cleanse wounds, a practice unheard of in other parts of Europe until centuries later. Ibn Sina, a famous Persian healer, designed treatments involving the use of herbs and medicinal plants. In addition to making advances in herbal medicine, pharmacies developed in Baghdad to provide medications to heal illnesses. Pharmacies filled prescriptions much as present-day drug stores do. Drugs were considered so important and dangerous that they were carefully supervised, both during preparation and while in storage.

Chess

The game of chess was introduced to the Muslim world by the Persians, who had imported it first from India. The game became widely popular among men and women because of its difficulty and intellectual challenge. Caliphs (rulers) would invite champions of the game to chess matches at their palaces. The Muslims continued to adapt and improve the game. Eventually they introduced chess to Europeans, who played it widely from the thirteenth century on.

Libraries of Cordoba

In the eighth century a new and independent Muslim kingdom was established by the Umayyads in Spain. Its capital city, Cordoba, became a center of learning and intellectual life and was widely known as a city of bibliophiles (people who love books). The most celebrated library in Cordoba was run by Caliph al-Hakam II al-Mustansir (A.D. 961-976). Al-Hakam, who was an accomplished scholar, sent bookbuyers all over the Muslim Empire to find books for his library. Library clerks, many of them women, carefully hand-copied the books while calligraphers and bookbinders created beautiful text and cover designs. Al-Hakam's library was said to have contained more than 400,000 books, whose titles filled a 44-volume catalog. The people of Cordoba also collected books for their homes. Those who owned large, personal libraries were regarded as important figures in Cordovan society.

Algebra

Muslim scholars of the Abbasid period were very interested in furthering the developments of the ancient Greeks in mathematics. They spent hours trying to stump one another with difficult mathematical puzzles. For fun, they also made “magic boxes” that were grids containing numbers that added up to the same sum horizontally, vertically, and diagonally. The science of algebra as we know it today was introduced by Muslims. The most famous math scholar, Al Khwarazmi (al KWAH rihz mee), introduced algebra to civilization. Algebra comes from the word “al jabr,” which means “the bringing together of separate parts.” In algebra, a mathematician substitutes symbols such as x , y , or z for numbers in order to solve mathematical problems.

Bookmaking

During the rule of the Abbasids, Chinese soldiers captured during a battle in central Asia were discovered to be artisans skilled in paper making. (These Chinese prisoners taught their captors how to make paper, and this new skill spread throughout the empire. As a result, books became more available and contributed to interest in all kinds of learning.) Furthermore, since both designs and calligraphy were used to decorate books, it became a status symbol to own them. Indeed, a sign of a wealthy person was a well-stocked library.

Polo

The game of polo was introduced to the Muslim world by the Persians. Polo is a ball and goal game played on horseback by two teams of four on a grass field with goal posts at either end. Players use a wooden mallet to strike the ball into the goal. The game became a great favorite among the wealthy classes because of its use of horses. The Abbasid rulers loved the game and valued raising fast-moving, champion Arabian horses to improve polo. The Muslims adapted and improved the game, which was then introduced to Europeans. Today it is played all over the world.

Hospitals

An interest in treating illness can be traced back to the beginning of Islamic history when Muhammad himself stated that Allah had provided a cure for every illness. It was in the Muslim world that hospitals were first established. An early hospital that became a model for the future was founded in Damascus, staffed with doctors paid by the government. Hospitals were designed to promote health, cure diseases, and teach and expand medical knowledge. By the ninth century there were hospitals in all large Muslim towns. The most advanced hospitals—like the ‘Adudi hospital in Baghdad—attracted outstanding medical scholars and were housed in large buildings with lecture halls, libraries, pharmacies, laboratories, and patient rooms with beds. Patients with communicable diseases, as well as those recovering from surgery, were put in a separate part of the hospital.

Banking System

During the rule of the Abbasids of Baghdad, a banking system was developed that helped to end the confusion caused by the many currencies (kinds of money) that were then in use. From this system came the word “check” from the Arabic word *sakk*. The Abbasids had central banks with branch offices and an elaborate system of checks and letters of credit. It became possible for a check written on a bank in one part of the empire to be cashed in a distant city. This was important because international trade had expanded and goods were being marketed (sold) throughout the empire and abroad (in foreign countries).

Geometric and Floral Design

Muslim art was mostly abstract, which meant that the pictures did not represent real subjects like humans or animals. It was believed that human images would distract worshipers from praying to Allah. As a result, Muslim artists turned to plant patterns or geometric designs as art subjects. [During the Golden Age of Muslims, these arts flourished throughout the Islamic world. The most common was the arabesque, which was a winding stem of leaves and flowers that formed a spiraling design.] The arabesque decorated everything from small objects—metal boxes, ceramic bowls, tiles—to carpets and entire walls. [The use of geometry in Islamic art was an expression of the idea that unity and order exists everywhere and at all times.] Interlacement, which was another type of arabesque, was made of geometrical patterns drawn inside a circle and repeated several times. Despite the religious guidelines, however, paintings of both humans and animals did exist. They could be found in private places like bathhouses, women's apartments, and the living quarters of the ruling classes.

The City of Baghdad

Baghdad, now the capital city of Iraq, was chosen by the Abbasid ruler, Caliph al-Mansur, to be the center of his empire in the eighth century. Baghdad was an ideal choice because it lay between two rivers and was at the crossroads of great trade routes. The city was built in concentric circles (each inside the other), with a deep moat surrounding three circular walls. The citizens of Baghdad lived in houses outside the walls. The space between the outer and middle walls was left clear for defense. Between the middle and inner walls were the houses of army officers. Behind the innermost wall were the residences of the Caliph's family and the highest officials. At the very hub of the city was the Caliph's palace of marble and stone. The Caliph chose this spot because he wanted to live at the very center of his empire.