# Lecture Guided Notes – Knowledge and Learning in the Islamic World (1200–1450)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Directions: Fill in the blanks and take notes as we go through today’s mini-lecture. Use your own words, but make sure you capture the key ideas.

# 1. House of Wisdom in Baghdad

* The House of Wisdom was like a giant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and research center in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Scholars from different religions—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—worked together.
* They translated important works of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ philosophy and science into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* These translations later spread into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sparking new learning.

# 2. Medical Advances from Islamic Scholars

* Islamic doctors built on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ medical knowledge.
* Ibn Sina (also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) wrote \*The Canon of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\*, a major textbook used for centuries.
* Doctors studied how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spread and how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.
* Hospitals in cities like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trained doctors and cared for patients.

# 3. Scholarly Exchanges in Muslim-Christian Spain

* In Spain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exchanged knowledge.
* Arabic works on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were translated into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Europeans learned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ numerals (our modern number system) through these exchanges.
* Spain became one of the most important centers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle Ages.

# Reflection

In 2–3 sentences, explain why knowledge and learning in the Islamic world between 1200–1450 were important for global history. How did these ideas influence societies outside of the Islamic world?