



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



2025-2026

MORAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES



Grade
05

Moral, Social and Cultural Studies

Student Book
Grade 5

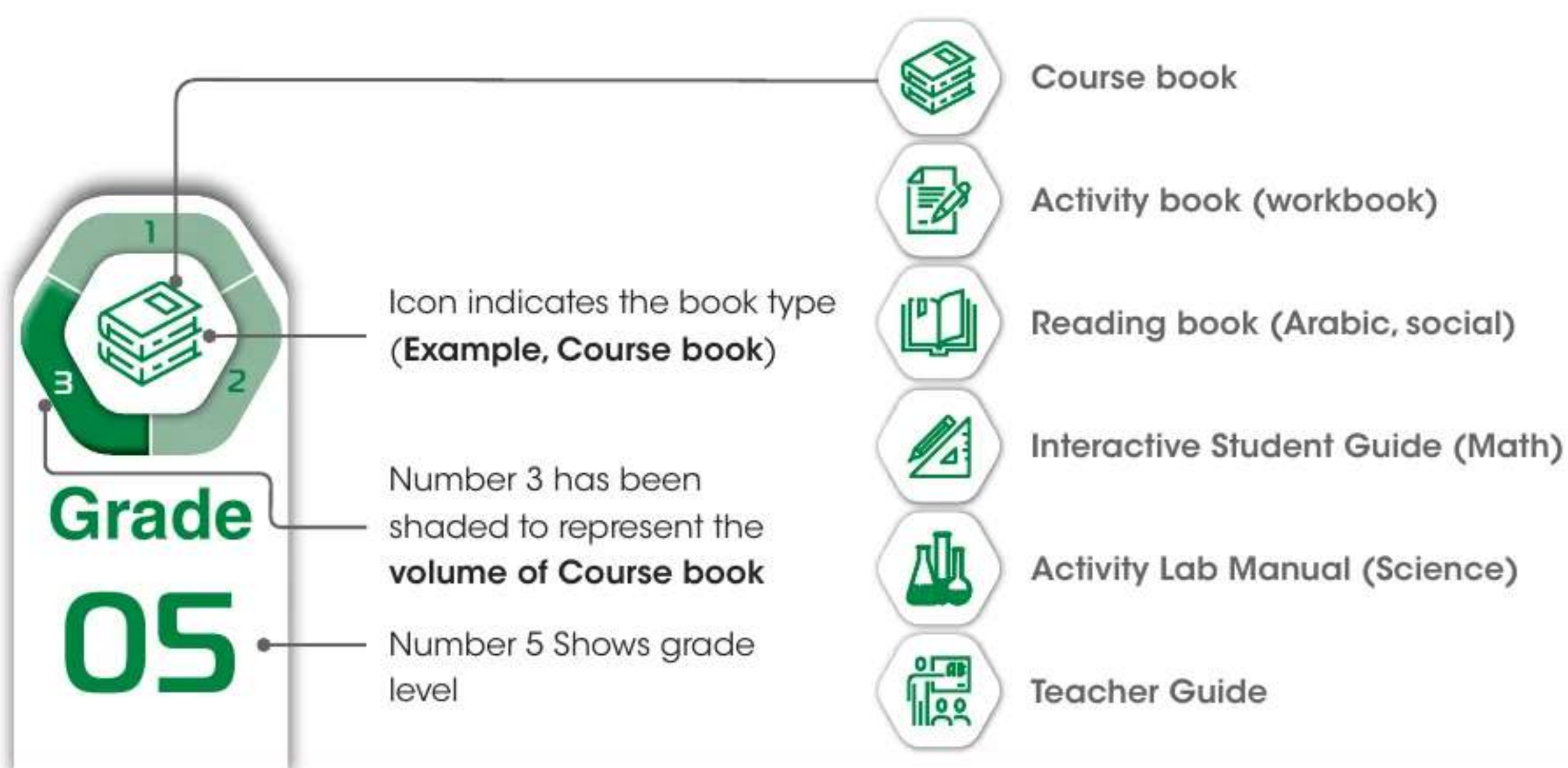
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Those who take the lead take it by doing three things. First, science to be able to manoeuvre; second, knowledge to be able to heavily invest in education; and third, a very wise leadership with a clear vision and a roadmap to the right direction.

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan

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Unit 7

The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization

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When was the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization?

What were some of the main achievements of this period?

Lesson 1

The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization

How did the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization develop?

What were some of the main achievements of this period?

Key Vocabulary

Abbasid Dynasty

caliph

scholar

merchant

Activity 1

What comes to your mind when you hear the term, 'Golden Age of Islamic Civilization'? Write down your ideas.

Golden Age of Islamic Civilization



Activity 2

Read the text and complete the activities that follow.

The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization

The 8th century CE was a time of great change and growth in the Arab regions. Arabian society was made up of many large families. As Islam became the main religion in the Arab world, society began to change. Islam spread and covered much of the modern day Middle East and beyond.

Arabs moved to the fertile land in and around present day Iraq to make their living. In 749 CE, people led by Abu al-Abbas took over the area and expanded into other areas. Abu al-Abbas became the caliph or leader, beginning the Abbasid dynasty. A later caliph moved the capital of the Islamic world to Baghdad.

From 786 CE until the mid-14th century CE, the Arab-Muslim world had a time of incredible achievement called the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization. It was a period in which there was stability in the area. The Abbasid Dynasty was the crossroads of trade between Asia, Europe, and North Africa. This attracted merchants and scholars from many areas. The centres of trade became wealthy and also became centres of learning and innovation. During this time, science, art, design, and philosophy flourished.

Arabian society benefitted from interaction with other cultures. The mix of scientific knowledge from Greece, Rome, and China, literature from Persia, and cultural stories from India enriched the culture. Ideas were written in Arabic and stored in the House of Wisdom library for future generations.

Activity 3

Circle the correct answer for each question using the information from the text.

1. Many people moved to the Baghdad region by the early part of the 8th century to...
 - a. make a living
 - b. become political leaders
 - c. join the army

2. When did the Abbasid Dynasty start?
 - a. 786 CE
 - b. 479 CE
 - c. 749 CE

3. The House of Wisdom was a
 - a. market
 - b. military building
 - c. learning institution

Activity 4

Complete the boxes with the events mentioned in the text.

749 CE	786 CE	8 th –14 th Century CE

Activity 5

Use the correct words to connect these sentences. You do not need to use all the words in the table.

because	until	although	as
---------	-------	----------	----

1. During the 8th century CE, Baghdad was an important city _____ many people were moving there.
2. The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization ended in the 14th century CE, _____ some scholars believe it ended in 1050 CE.
3. The Abbasid army got larger _____ more and more people joined it.

Activity 6

Write the words from Activity 5 next to the correct definition.

Word	Meaning
	similar to 'but;' used to show that the second sentence will be different than the sentence before
	used to show two events happening at the same time
	used to show something happening up to a point in time
	used to show a relationship or reason

Activity 7

The Abbasid Caliphate was a time of stability and relative peace. Why do you think stability and peace helped the society develop in each of the areas listed in the table?

Area of development	Reason for Development with an Example
Trade	
Art	
Learning	
Medicine	

Activity 8

With the help of your teacher, search for information about the House of Wisdom in Baghdad.

- a. What is the Arabic name for the House of Wisdom?

- b. When was the House of Wisdom in Baghdad founded?

- c. Who founded the House of Wisdom in Baghdad?

- d. Why was this important in history?

Lesson 2

Baghdad

How did Baghdad develop during this period?

Why was the location of Baghdad so important to its development?



Key Vocabulary

suburb
canal
palace
defence
multicultural

Activity 1

Examine the map of the Middle East. Find the city of Baghdad. Why do you think Baghdad was one of the capitals during the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization?



Activity 2

Read the text and complete the activities that follow.

Baghdad

Every great civilization has a capital city. The second Abbasid Caliph Al-Mansur wanted a new capital city. He chose a place along the Tigris River which was closest to the Euphrates River. It was central for trade to surrounding cities and areas. The location could easily be defended from attack if needed and had plentiful fresh water around it. The city of Baghdad became the capital.

The first part of the city was the Round City. It was called the City of Peace (Madinat al-Salam). The Round City was one kilometer across and contained all the important buildings. The Round City took thousands of workers four years to build from 764 to 768 CE.



Baghdad on the Tigris River

The Round City had a double wall, so it was well protected from attack. It had four gates to allow easy access for trade and travelers. There was a system of canals that allowed access to the two main rivers, the Euphrates, and the Tigris. From the rivers traders could go to the sea. The gates connected to other cities for trade. The city later grew out from these gates. Outside of the city walls were large areas of housing, markets, and workshops.

By 900 CE Baghdad was the largest city in the world with up to one million people. Baghdad was the political, cultural, and trading center of the Abbasid Caliphate. Traders and scholars from all over the world lived and worked in Baghdad, making it a rich, important, and multicultural city.

The Caliph, or ruler, built impressive buildings such as the Court of the Caliphates in Baghdad. The original palace was in the centre of the Round City with an emerald-coloured dome about forty meters high. It was decorated with artwork and had courtyards and fountains. A large garden surrounded the palace. The Court of the Caliphates reflected the splendour of the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization.



Baghdad courtyard

Activity 3

Answer the questions using the information from the text.

1. Baghdad was the first capital city of the Abbasid Caliphate.
 - a. true
 - b. false

2. The important buildings in Baghdad were....
 - a. along the canals
 - b. in the Round City
 - c. outside the walls
 - d. inside the palace

3. The city had four gates for...
 - a. safety
 - b. defence
 - c. trade
 - d. beauty

4. According to the text, the Caliph's Palace was a....
 - a. small palace
 - b. working palace
 - c. splendid palace
 - d. cheap palace

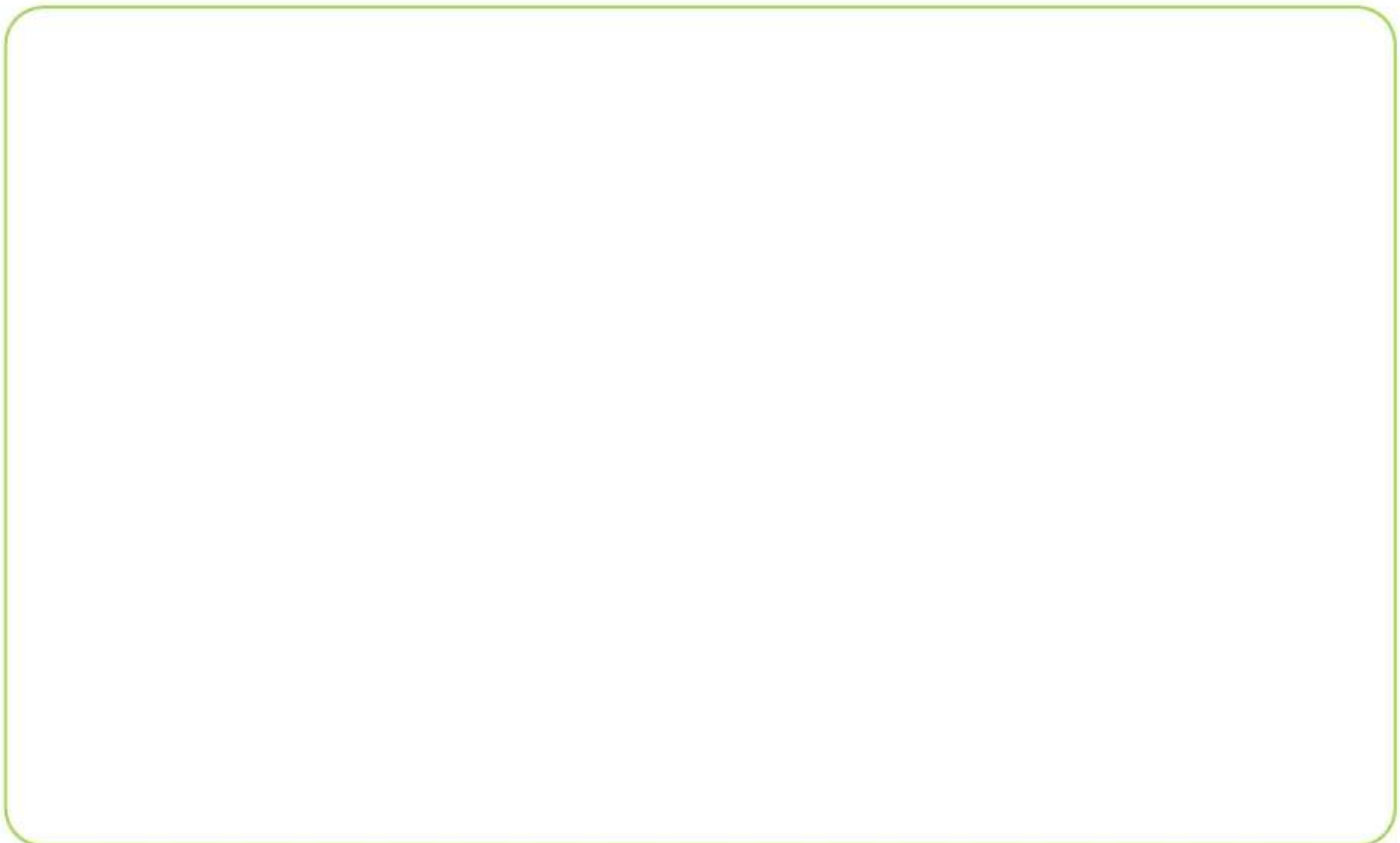
Activity 4

List three reasons why Baghdad was chosen to be the location of the capital city.

Reason 1	
Reason 2	
Reason 3	

Activity 5

Use the description of the Caliph's Palace in Baghdad to draw a plan for what it might have looked like. Imagine you are looking at it from above.



Activity 6

Discuss and write the meanings of the terms 'rights' and 'responsibilities'.

Rights

Responsibilities

What do you think life was like in Baghdad 1,000 years ago? List some of the rights and responsibilities that people who lived in Baghdad had.

Rights	Responsibilities

What do you think the rights and responsibilities of a student are? List at least four of each. Compare your lists with another student.

Student rights	Student responsibilities

Activity 7

Baghdad is described as being a multicultural city. What does multicultural mean?

Multicultural

What are some of the advantages of being a multicultural city?

Advantages of living in a multicultural city

The UAE has multicultural cities. Explain and list at least three examples showing that cities in the UAE are multicultural.

The UAE's multicultural cities

Activity 8

Find another capital city from around the world. It could be a city that is the capital now or one that was a capital city in the past. It could be the capital city of your own country or that of another. Describe its location and compare it to the location of Baghdad.

My city:

Baghdad:

Lesson 3

Science and Innovation

How did science and technology develop during the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization?

Who are some important people of this period who contributed to science and innovation?

Key Vocabulary

astronomy

invention

translation

engineering

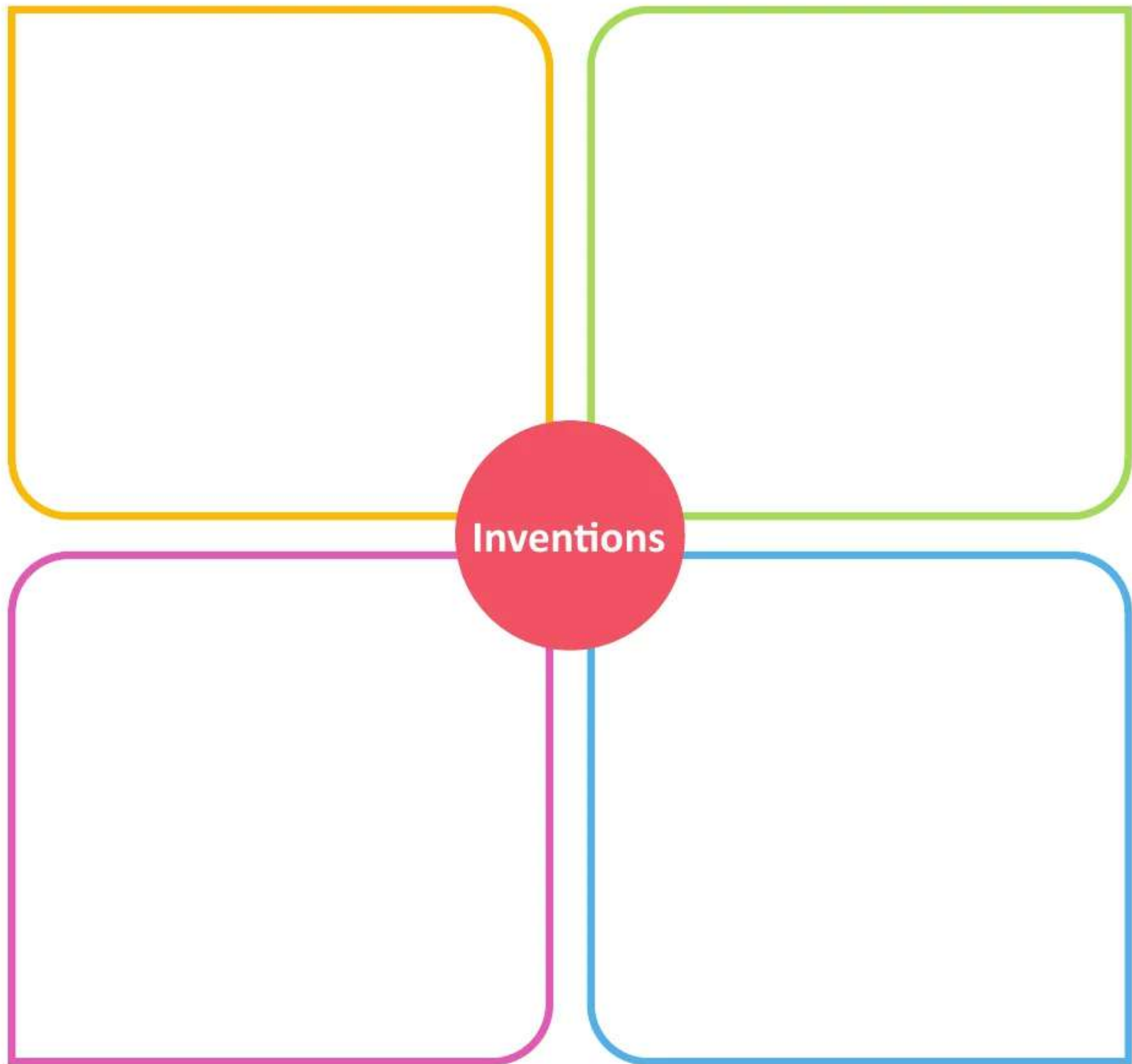
innovation

entrepreneur



Activity 1

Think of four important inventions. Write what you know about them in the boxes below.



Activity 2

Read the text and complete the activities that follow.

Science and Innovation in The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization

During the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization, people wanted to understand more about the world and how it worked. Muslim scientists made innovative achievements in engineering, agriculture, medicine, astronomy, and mathematics.

Cities in the Islamic world had running water, sewage systems, and water clocks. People learned how to use herbal medicine from the Chinese. They wrote books on plants and soil, irrigation, and gardening techniques that were translated into Spanish and French in the 19th century CE.



Astronomer

Muslim astronomers improved on the Greek knowledge of the movements of the sun and the planets to accurately calculate the passing of time. They could predict which day of the week events would fall on and accurately predict moon phases.

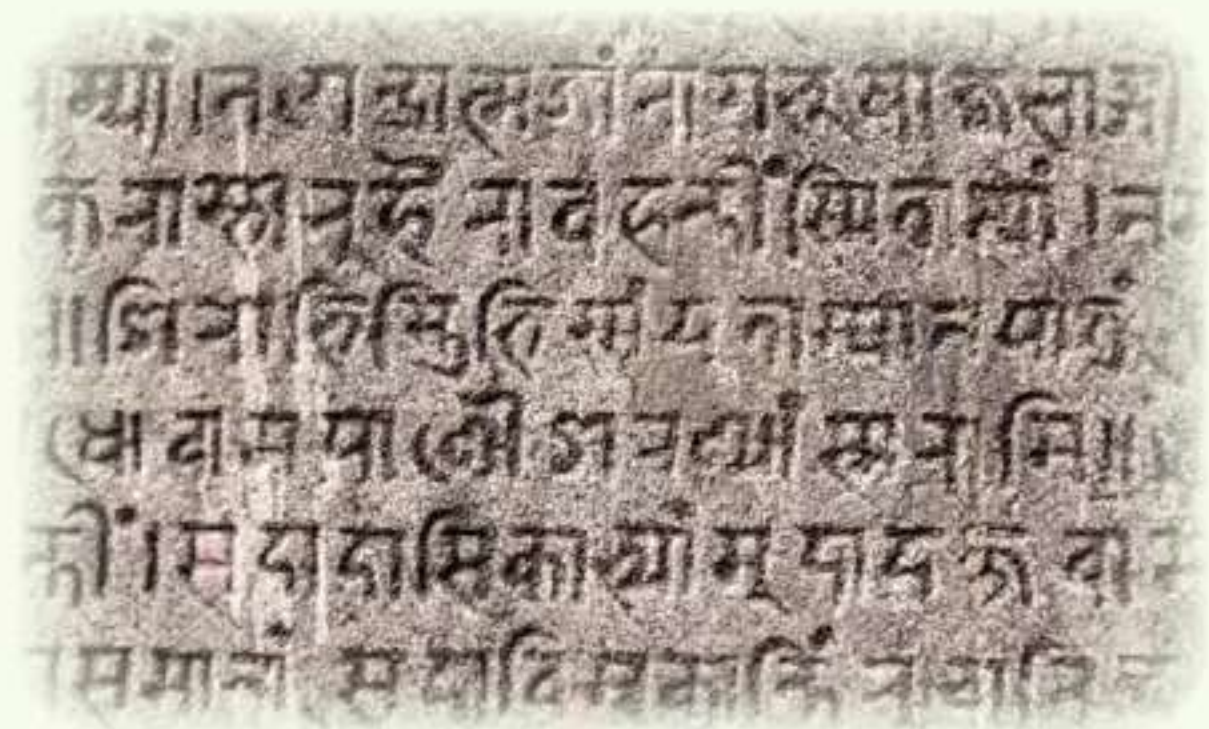
Muslim mathematicians improved upon the mathematics concepts of the Greeks. They came up with a way to solve practical problems when not all factors were known. They called this system “the science of restoring what is missing and equating like with like” or algebra, a word we still use today. During this time, a numbering system using the concept of “0” as was developed.

Another important development happened during the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization. At that time, society valued a high level of eloquence in spoken and written Arabic. Printing spoken words on paper and translating the works into different languages preserved and spread ideas, thoughts, and advances developed at the time.

Paper-making technology spread from China through connections with traders along the Silk Road. Muslim scholars began translating scientific and philosophical works from their original languages such as Ancient Greek, Indian, and others, into Arabic. In this way, huge libraries of information were created. Later, information would be re-discovered by Europeans during the European Renaissance.



Ancient Greek



Sanskrit

Activity 3

Draw lines to connect the two parts of the sentences.

1. During the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization, society...

2. Muslims learned how to make paper...

3. Muslims improved on the Greek understanding of...

4. Muslims built a huge library of knowledge by...

...how the sun and planets moved.

...translating works from other cultures into Arabic.

...made advances in art and science.

...from traders along the Silk Road.

Activity 4

Label the images with the words from the box. You will not need to use all the words.

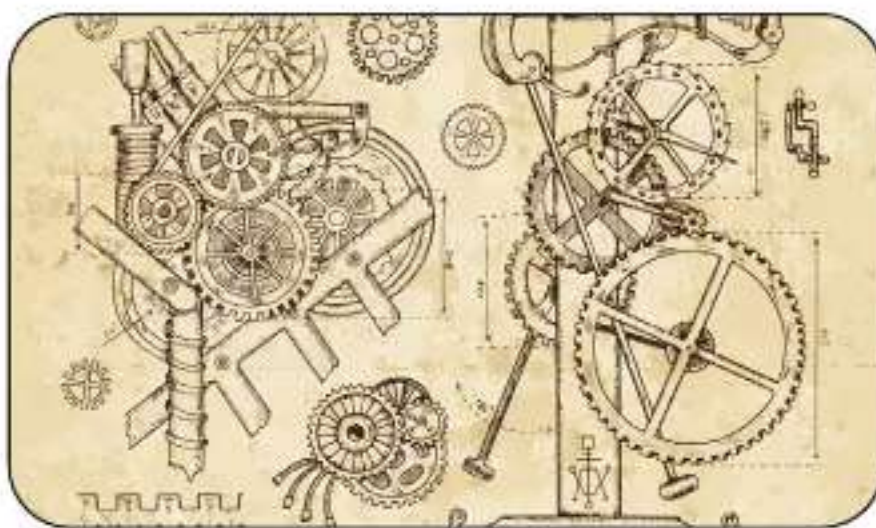
astronomy

engineering

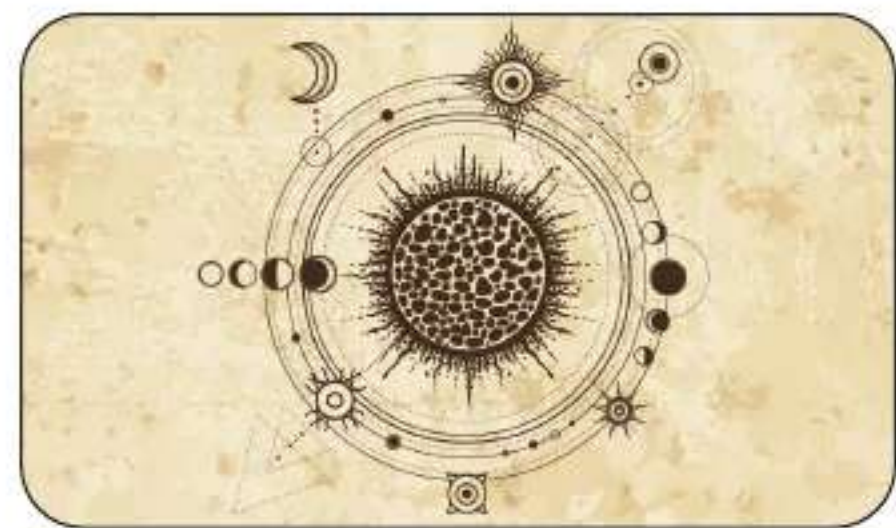
medicine

agriculture

mathematics



1. _____



2. _____

٠ ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

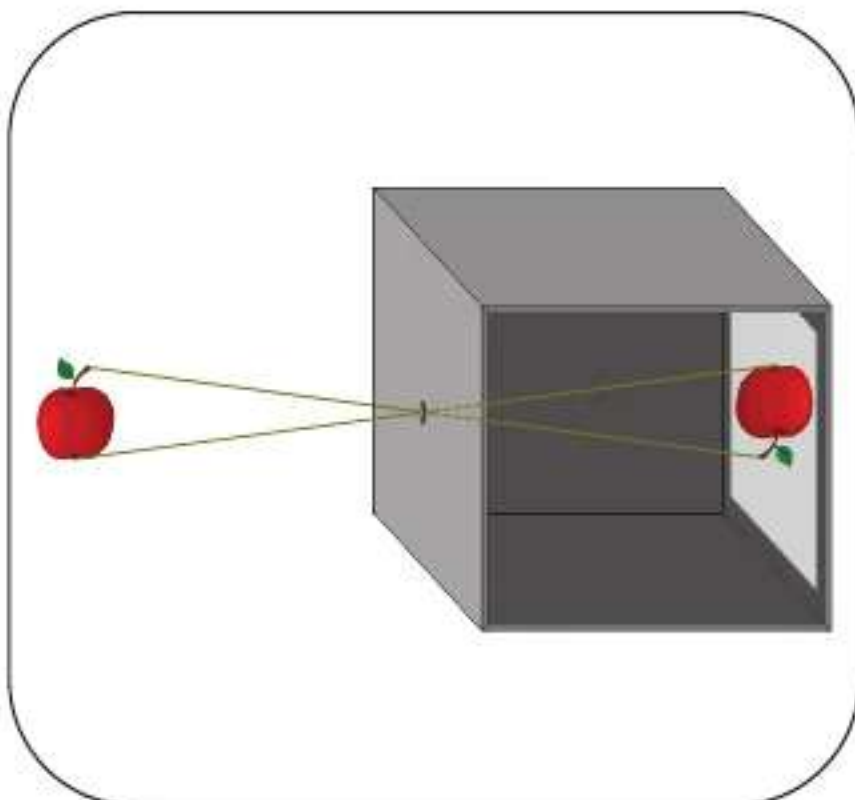
3. _____

Activity 5

During the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization scientific and engineering advances were made. Examine the three pictures and describe what you think they show. Explain how they might work.







Activity 6

Read the paragraph and complete the activity.

Abbas Ibn Firnas

In the 9th century, CE there was a Muslim inventor named Abbas Ibn Firnas in Spain. He is believed to have attempted to fly using a flying machine. It looked similar to a bird's wings. When he experimented with his machine, it flew for a short time before coming down to earth. Since then, flying machines have changed a lot.

Several developments in flight are pictured. Explain how each development contributed to the advanced flying machines we have today.

Flying machine



Describe and explain how it helped to advance flight



Flying machine

Describe and explain how it helped to advance flight







Activity 7

Read the paragraph and complete the activity.

The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization, innovation and inventions helped develop society. In the UAE, development is still important. One way to develop is by encouraging entrepreneurs.

An entrepreneur is someone who starts a new business. The business could be selling a new product or giving a new service to people. Look at the images of famous entrepreneurs below. Find information about them and write notes in the table below.



Bill Gates



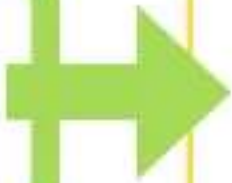
Steve Jobs

Bill Gates	Steve Jobs

Activity 8

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum is the Ruler of Dubai and Prime Minister of the UAE. He has done many things that make him an entrepreneur. Search for and list five examples.

1



2



3



4



5



Lesson 4

Art, Scholarship, and the House of Wisdom

How did art develop during the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization?

What role did the House of Wisdom play in this?

Key Vocabulary

arabesque
geometric
literature
scholarship



Activity 1

Look at the three art forms below. Think of examples of these art forms in your culture. How do they reflect your culture?



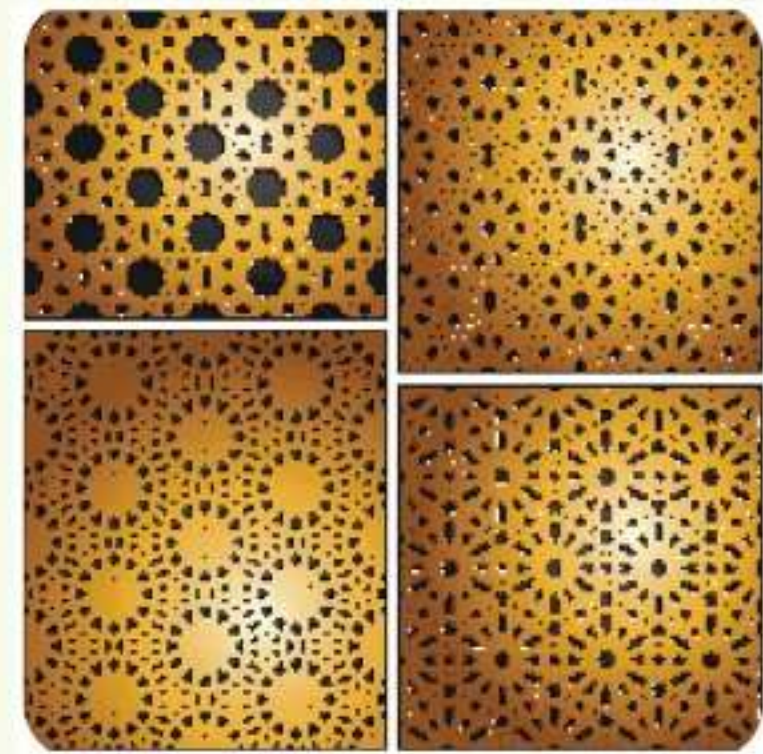
Activity 2

Read the text and complete the following activities.

Art and the House of Wisdom

During the rule of the Caliph Harun al-Rashid, arts and literature developed throughout the Islamic world. Writers such as Ibn al-Muqaffa and Abu al-Jahiz wrote simple but clever fables and essays on history, natural science, psychology, and other topics. Later writers like Badi al- Hamadhani wrote about travel adventures and intercultural experiences.

In Islamic art, the arabesque became popular. At the time, art was not allowed to show people or animals. Artists created artwork and decorated buildings with geometric shapes or abstract images. The designs were often painted inside buildings or in public places like mosques or markets.



Geometric shapes

Calligraphy was an important art form. Calligraphy is the writing of a word or text in a decorative style. Calligraphy, as well as arabesque, could be seen in many places in the Islamic world. The Great Mosque of Cordoba had both these art forms.

Baghdad was a major cultural center for much of the time in the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization. A library was built in Baghdad for the collection of books the caliphs had. Later it was extended and named Bayt al-Hikma (the House of Wisdom). The House of Wisdom had separate rooms for different areas of study and attracted scholars. These areas allowed scholars to meet for research, translation, teaching, and discussion. The House of Wisdom became a model of knowledge transfer and a center of learning. Similar Houses of Wisdom opened in other cities of the time.

Activity 3

Complete the summary with the words from the box.

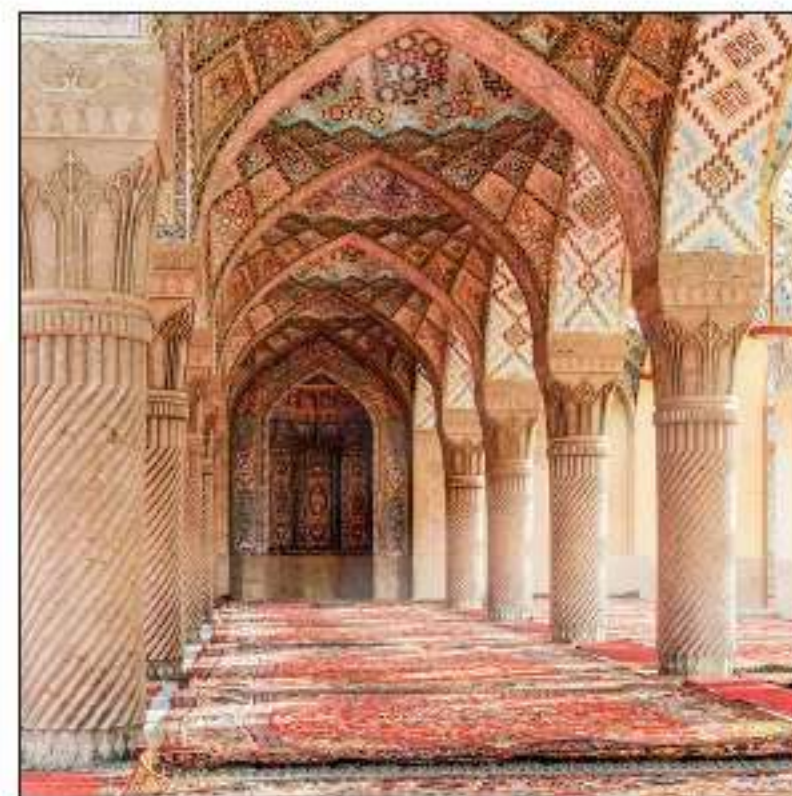
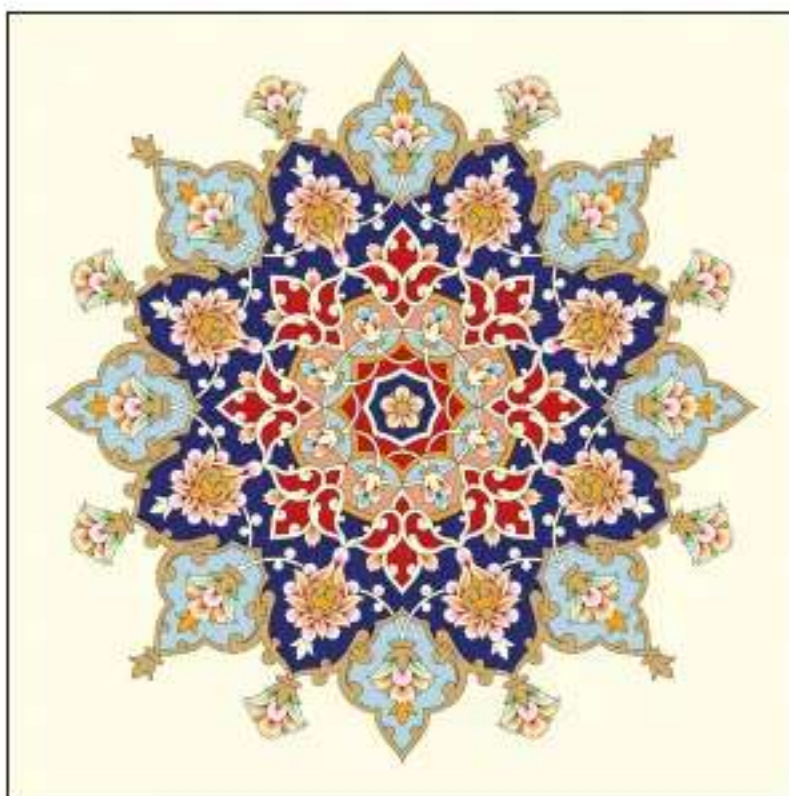
literature	arabesque	caliph	styles
------------	-----------	--------	--------

When Harun al-Rashid became the _____ of Baghdad, the Islamic world started to develop a rich scientific and artistic culture. Writers such as Ibn al-Muqaffa wrote _____ including fables and essays on history and philosophy.

Architecture showed influences from other cultures often incorporating Asian and Roman _____. Artists developed an art form called _____, which used geometric shapes and abstract images.

Activity 4

Write the style of art under each picture and discuss your choice.



Activity 5

Explain how the House of Wisdom got its name, using information from the text.

Think of some other places we have in today's world that we could call Houses of Wisdom and explain why you have chosen them.

Baghdad House of Wisdom

[illegible]

Modern day Houses of Wisdom

[illegible]

Activity 6

With the help of your teacher, search for more information about the arabesque art form. Find two examples, try to draw them, and describe where and how they are used.

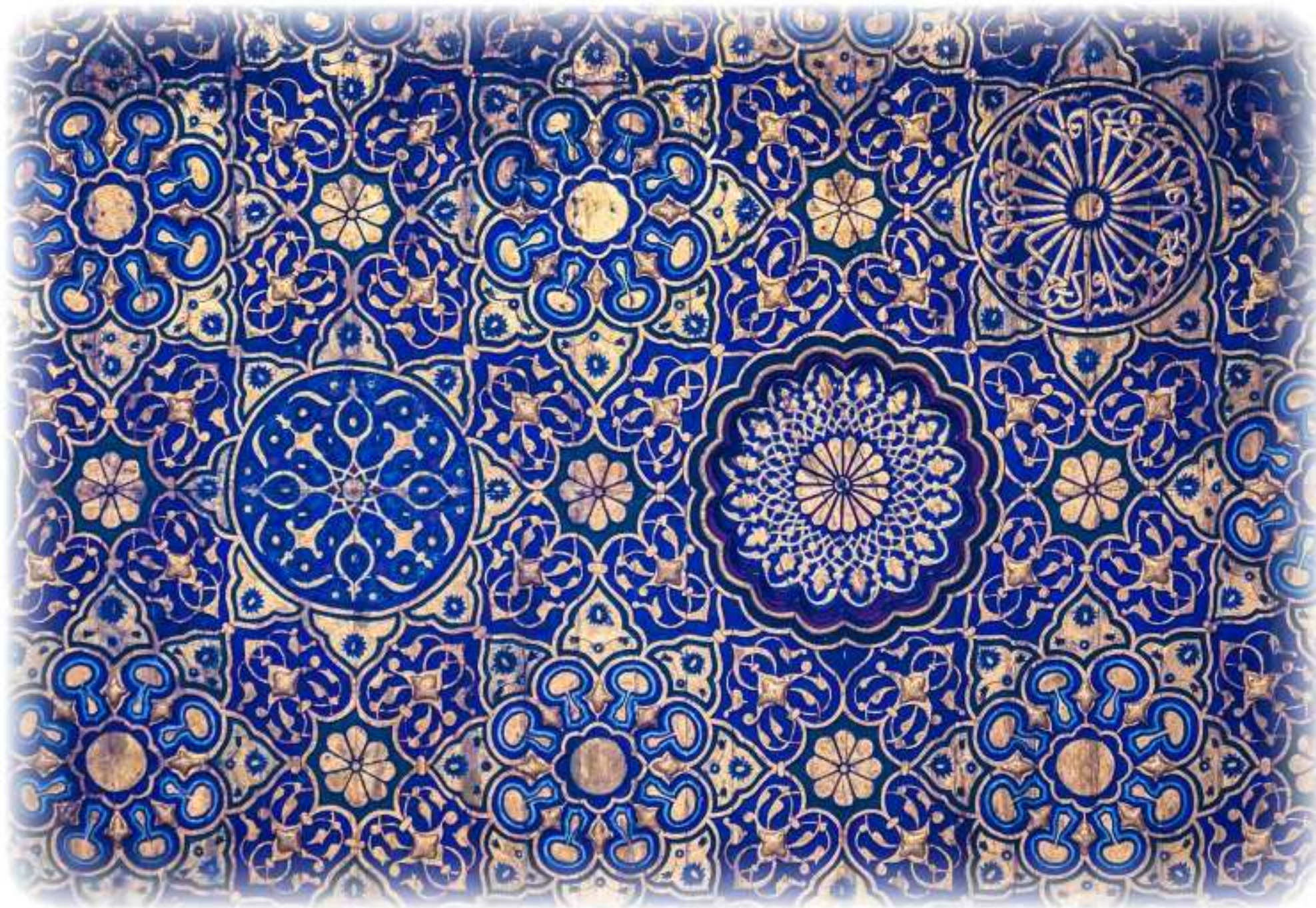
Picture:

Picture:

Description:

Description:

Why was arabesque art important for people in the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization?



Activity 7

Literature was another important art form. Literature can be books, plays, or poems. Choose a piece of literature from your country and answer the questions.

a. Who wrote it?

b. When was it written?

c. What is the topic of the writing?

d. Why do you think it is important?

Lesson 5

Health and Medicine

Why is health and medicine so important in cities?

What were some of the main achievements in health and medicine during the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization?

Key Vocabulary

hygiene

surgery

instruments

specialization



Activity 1

The pictures show medical instruments from the period. What do you think they were used for? Are they similar or different from modern medical instruments? Write your ideas below.



Activity 2

Read the text and complete the activities that follow.

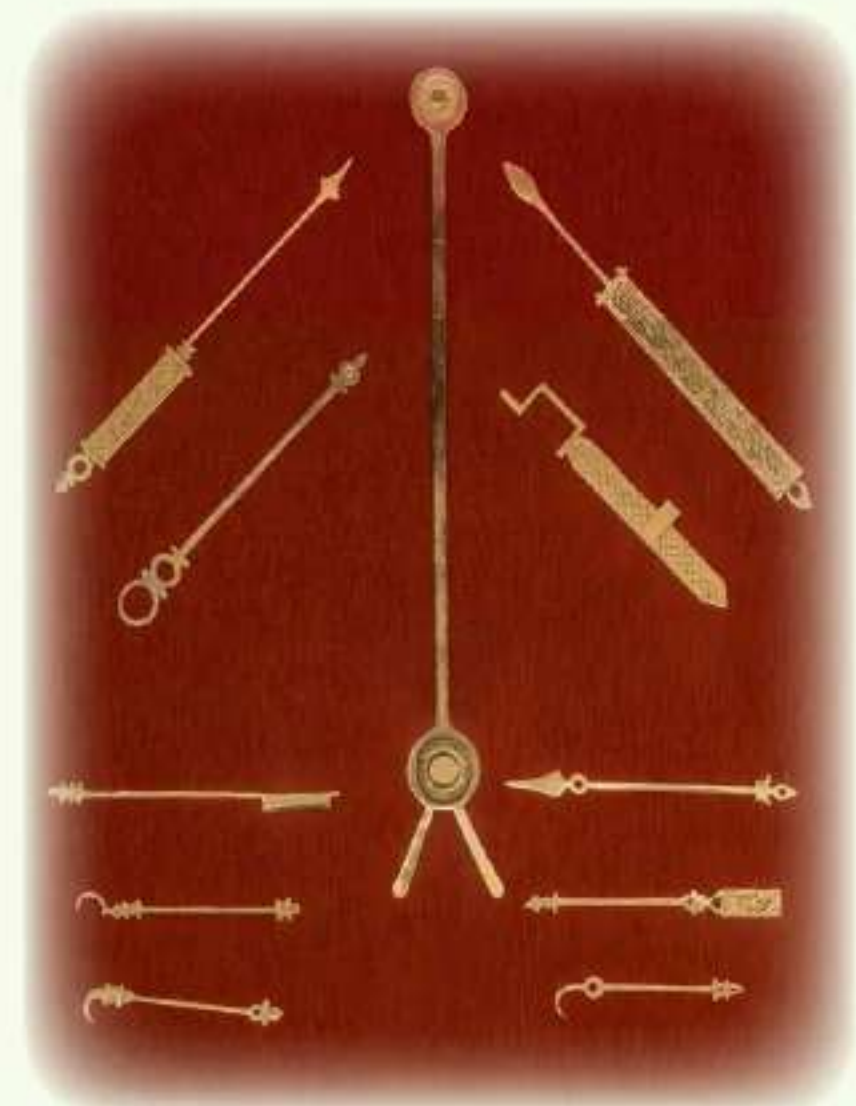
Medical Advances in The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization

As cities became bigger, the chances of catching an infectious disease increased. Waste material and water waste increased. To promote good health, solutions had to be found.

In the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization, scholars collected and translated medical works from around the world – such as Greece, India, and China. The field of medicine and medical treatment greatly developed.

Al-Zahrawi in the 10th century invented many medical instruments and surgical procedures, such as the use of catgut to stitch up wounds. In Baghdad, Ibn Sina in the 11th century wrote a book including all known medical knowledge – the Canon of Medicine. This work was so detailed that European scholars were still studying it 800 years later.

Hospitals existed in Ancient Egypt and Greece but it was in the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization that they became bigger and better organized. The first organized hospital is thought to have been in Cairo in 872 CE. It treated people and gave medicines free of charge. By 982 CE in Baghdad there was a large hospital that had 24 medical staff working in it. Baghdad had a hospital for people with mental illnesses. Medical teaching schools were established and some madrassas or schools specialized in medical training.



Medical instruments of Al-Zahrawi

As Islam spread across North Africa, more hospitals were established. In Tunisia, Al Qayrawan hospital was a large and well-organised hospital. It had buildings that specialized in different types of medical treatment, such as bone setting, bloodletting and treating lepers.

Providing medical treatment for the sick, whether rich or poor, is an important part of Islamic culture. This may explain the increased importance of hospitals and medicine in the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization. Early hospitals were funded by waqf (religious charity) and from government funds. This meant that anyone, even the poorest, could get free medical treatment from skilled physicians (doctors).



Qayrawan hospital complex, Cairo

Activity 3

Answer the questions with the information from the text.

1. What was in Ibn Sina's book?
 - a. drawings of surgical instruments
 - b. Greek and Latin translations
 - c. complete medical knowledge of the time

2. Medical training was given in....
 - a. madrassas
 - b. universities
 - c. hospitals

3. What is waqf?
 - a. money from a government
 - b. a type of hospital building
 - c. a type of religious charity

Activity 4

Read the text and write your ideas in the table below.

Al-Qayrawan hospital in Tunisia had specialized areas for treatment. It had buildings for bone setting, bloodletting and treating lepers. What are these specializations? What specialized areas does a modern hospital have?



Treatment during Golden Age of Islamic Civilization	Modern medical treatments
bone setting:	
bloodletting:	
lepers:	

Activity 5

Read the text and complete the activity. Write your ideas in the table.

Good health is important for a city or country. Why is good health so important? What are two benefits of good health? What are two benefits of a country having good healthcare?

Two benefits of good health	Two benefits of a country having good healthcare

Activity 6

Read the text and complete the activity. Write your ideas in the table.

During the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization, medical treatment at hospitals was given to all people, free of charge. This is an example of public service, something that a government does for its people.

What are some things that the government provides for people who live in the UAE?

Things provided by the government of the UAE	Why these things are important

Activity 7

What do you think it means to be a good person? On your own, think of four things that make a 'good person'. Then, compare your answers with another group.

My ideas

A good person is...

Our group

A good person is...

Activity 8

Ibn Sina is described as a great scholar who helped develop medical understanding. (He was known as 'Avicenna' in the West.) He was a great scholar in many other areas. Find more information about Ibn Sina and write it in the space provided.

1. Where and when did he live?



2. What things did he study?

3. Name and describe one of his achievements.

Lesson 6

Cordoba – Islamic Architecture

What do you know about the Umayyad Dynasty and Cordoba?

What was Islamic architecture like during this time?



Key Vocabulary

arch
dome
Cordoba
Umayyad Dynasty
Mihrab

Activity 1

Architecture is the style in which buildings are made. An example is Islamic architecture. The architecture of some buildings around the world is famous. Can you recognise the buildings in the pictures? What are they? Where are they?



What? _____
Where? _____



What? _____
Where? _____



What? _____
Where? _____



What? _____
Where? _____

Activity 2

Read the text and complete the following activities.

The Umayyad Dynasty And The Great Mosque Of Cordoba

The Umayyad Dynasty existed from 661 to 750 CE, before the Abbasid Dynasty. It was during this time that Islamic influence spread along the coast of North Africa and into Spain. The area in Spain under Islamic influence was called Al-Andalus.

When the Umayyad Dynasty was replaced in the Middle East by the Abbasid Dynasty, Abd al-Rahman I moved to Al-Andalus in Spain. The cultural centre of Al-Andalus was the city of Cordoba. Abd al-Rahman I made Cordoba his capital and the Umayyad Dynasty continued for about 300 more years in Spain. Cordoba was the largest city in Europe with half a million people at that time.

Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque. The mosque was a grand architectural achievement with many features of Islamic architectural design. The prayer hall has a high ceiling supported by red and white columns. The design has repeated geometrical patterns of great splendour. There is a courtyard with a fountain in the middle. Around the courtyard is a covered walkway.



The Great Mosque, Cordoba

The Mihrab in the prayer hall shows the wall that faces Mecca. In the Great Mosque of Cordoba the arch is decorated in different colours and with calligraphic writing. The arch is in the shape of a horseshoe, a distinctive style in Islamic architecture of the area.

Another architectural achievement is the decorated dome with highly decorated arches meeting at the top. The Great Mosque of Cordoba has many features that mark the style as Islamic architecture: the use of columns, domes, arches, geometric patterns, and calligraphy.



Interior of Great Mosque, Cordoba

Activity 3

Answer the questions with the information from the text.

1. Which was the earliest dynasty mentioned in the text?
 - a. Al-Andalus
 - b. Abbasid
 - c. Umayyad

2. Cordoba was....
 - a. a large city in Spain
 - b. located in North Africa
 - c. the capital of the Abbasids

3. What is a Mihrab?
 - a. a type of column
 - b. the wall facing Mecca
 - c. the dome of a building

Activity 4

Examine pictures of the inside of the Great Mosque of Cordoba in the text.
Use the words in the box to describe the architecture.

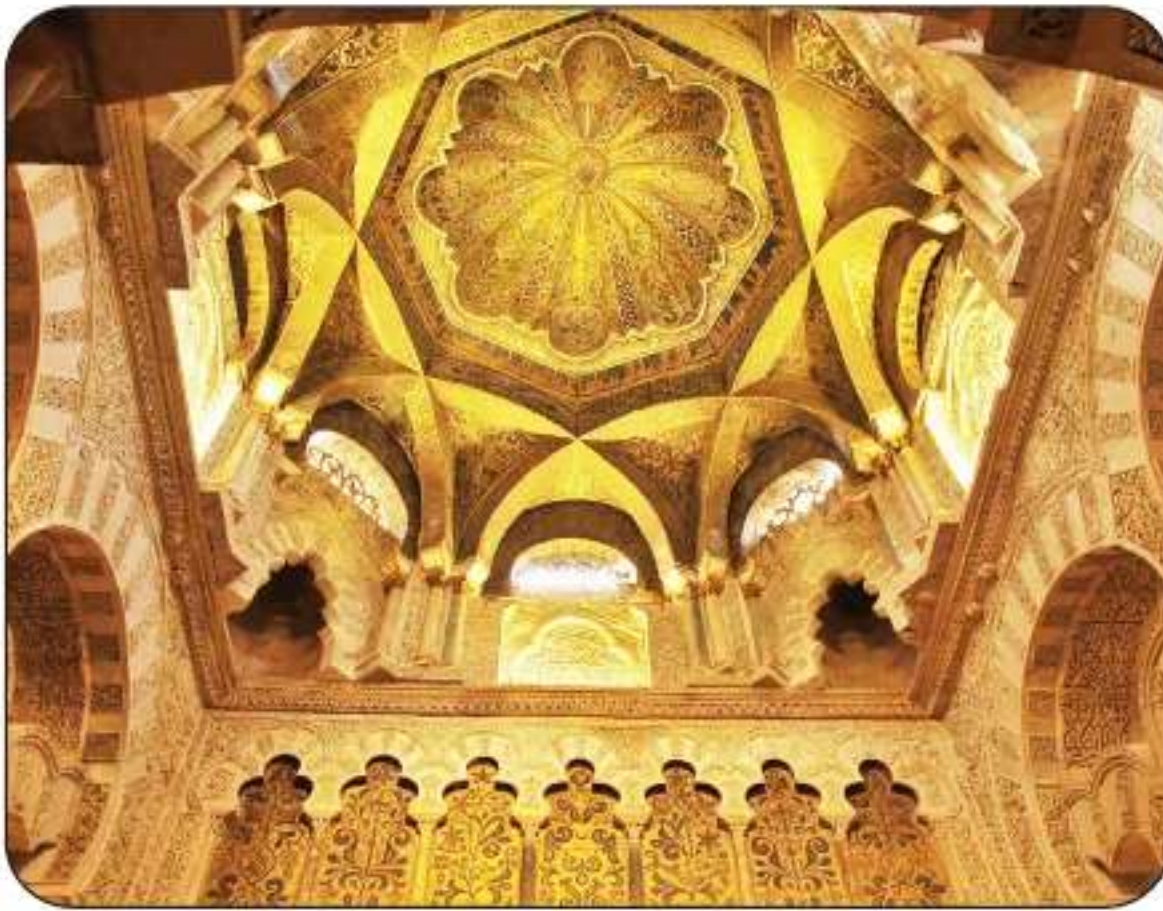
dome

arch

geometric

calligraphy

Mihrab





Activity 5

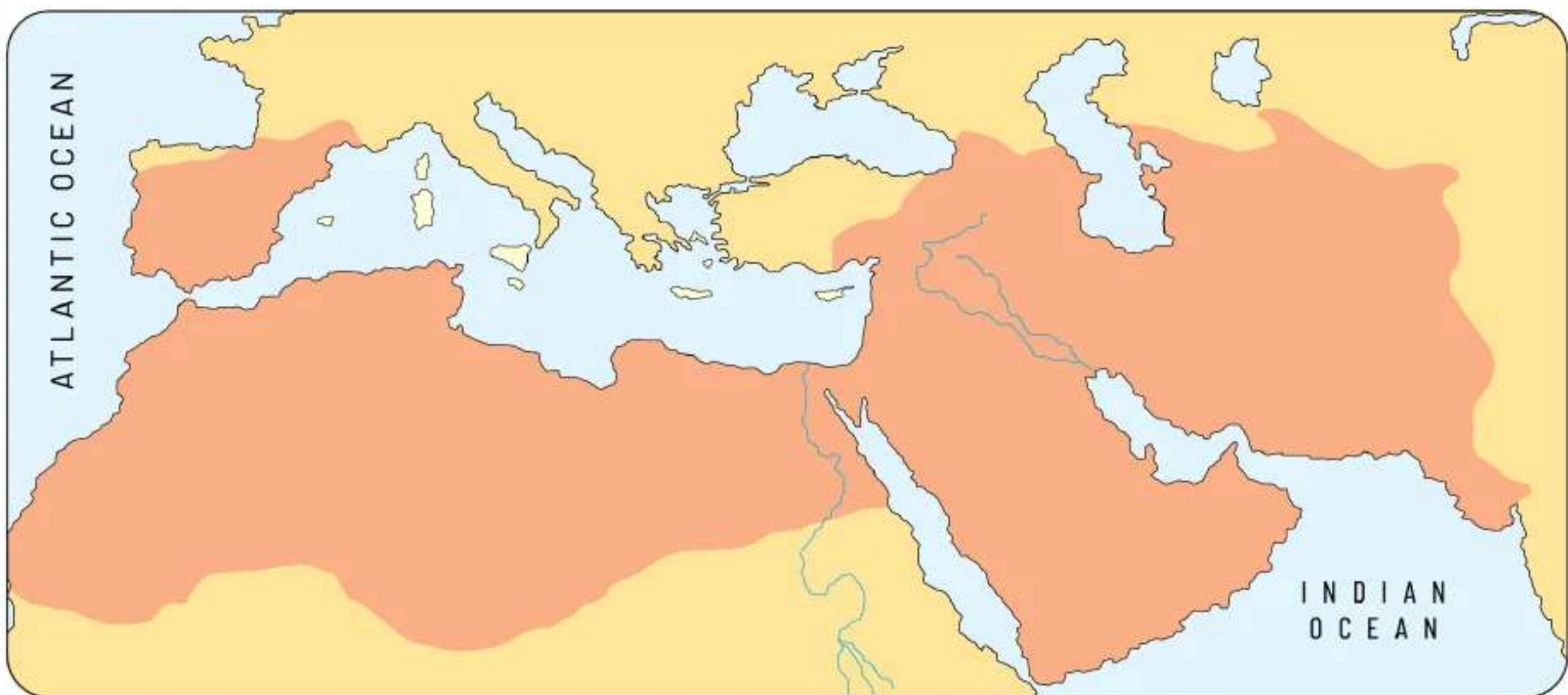
Look at the map of the Umayyad Dynasty. Mark the places from the box on the map.

Baghdad

Al-Andalus

Cordoba

Mecca



What are some of the modern countries that were included in the Umayyad Dynasty?

Activity 6

The text describes the Great Mosque, an important building in Cordoba. Why are famous buildings important for a country? Think of three reasons and write your ideas below.

1.

2.

3.

This is the Burj Khalifa. What is important about this building?

--



Think of another famous building in the world. Why is it important?

Building:

Where:

Why it is important:

Activity 7

Another example of Islamic architecture is the palace at Alhambra in Granada, Spain. Search for information to complete the table.



1. When was it built?

2. Who built it?

3. What are some examples of Islamic architecture that can be found in the palace?

4. Describe one of the main structures (for example, The Courtyard of the Lions; The Royal Complex, etc.)

Lesson 7

The End of the Golden Age

Why did the Golden Age come to an end?

What was the role of explorers from the Islamic world?

Key Vocabulary

decline
Mongols
invasion
Ibn Battuta
analysis



Activity 1

What does 'the end of a civilization' mean? Write one ancient or classical civilization that has ended. What were the reasons for it ending?

Civilization	Reasons for it ending

Activity 2

Read the text and complete the following activities.

End of The Golden Age and Rise of Exploration

The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization did not end suddenly. In fact, many scholars debate exactly when it ended. Different factors contributed to the gradual decline of the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization.

One of the most important causes of the decline of the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization was the invasion of Mongol armies from East Asia, led by Genghis Khan. Starting with their first invasion of Central Asia in 1216 CE, the Mongols expanded their territory into the Middle East for almost forty years.

The Mongols destroyed the House of Wisdom in 1258 CE. When they destroyed Baghdad and the House of Wisdom, a great deal of information was lost. The Mongols destroyed irrigation systems, which caused the fertile land to die. They taxed the people heavily, forcing them to leave the region.

Other scholars argue that the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization declined but continued another 300-400 years. This was a time of great exploration. One explorer, Ibn Battuta lived in the 14th century. Ibn Battuta travelled over 120,000 km in his lifetime, both overland and by sea. He travelled around the Islamic world, as far east as China, where he described the Great Wall of China. He travelled in much of Africa, down to Kenya on the east coast and in the west to the city of Timbuktu.



*Representation of
Genghis Khan*

European countries began exploring the world and gaining more wealth and power from their conquests and colonies. Scientific texts were translated into European languages with Europeans further developing the ideas.

Gradually, the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization declined. Areas in the Islamic world faced internal problems and at the same time external pressures. Areas once a part of the Golden Age of Islamic civilization became isolated and fell under the control of other countries.



Timbuktu

Activity 3

Decide if the statements are true or false, based on information from the text.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The Golden Age of Islamic Civilization ended suddenly. | T / F |
| 2. The House of Wisdom was destroyed by the Abbasids. | T / F |
| 3. The Mongols came from East Asia. | T / F |
| 4. Over time, Europe became the centre of trade and culture. | T / F |
| 5. The Arabs taxed the Mongols very heavily. | T / F |

Activity 4

Complete the boxes below with the events leading to the decline of the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization mentioned in the text.

1216 CE

1258 CE

Next 300-400 years

Activity 5

Put the sentences in the correct order. Write the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 beside each sentence.

-----	Perhaps the goal is not to find a single 'answer' but to explore and debate the many possible answers.
-----	Scholars do not agree on exactly when the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization ended.
-----	Many factors contributed to the end of this important historical era.
-----	The disagreement shows that historical analysis is a complex project and there are no easy answers.

Activity 6

In 1258 CE, the Mongols destroyed the House of Wisdom and conquered Baghdad. Search for more information about the Mongols and their empire and answer the questions.

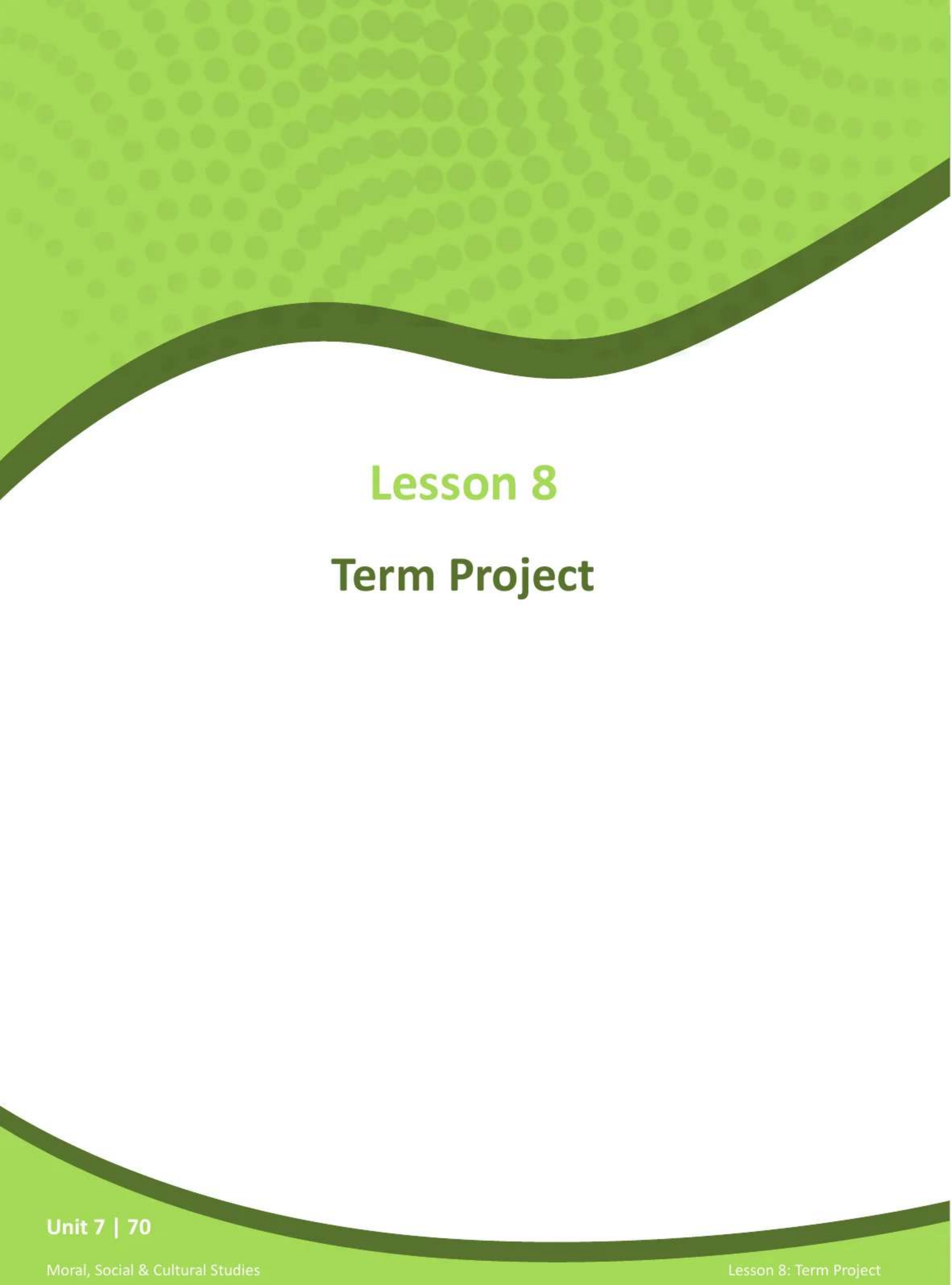
1. What year did the Mongol Empire begin? _____
2. The Mongol Empire was made up of Mongols and people from which other countries? _____
3. When did the Mongols conquer Beijing? _____
4. Look at a map of the Mongol Empire. There are four seas on all sides. What are they? _____
5. When did Genghis Khan, the first leader of the Mongol Empire, die? _____

Activity 7

Recall possible reasons for the fall of the Western Roman Empire. List the reasons and compare them with the decline of the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization. Why do you think it is difficult to explain the decline of a great civilization?

Western Roman Empire

Golden Age of Islamic Civilization



Lesson 8

Term Project

Project Description

Choose a famous dynasty, person, or place from the period of the Golden Age of Islamic Civilization. You can choose from the list or choose your own.

People	Places	Dynasties
Ibn Battuta	House of Wisdom	Abbasid Dynasty
Ibn Sina	Great Mosque of Cordoba	
Al-Zahrawi	Alhambra	
Caliph Harun Al-Rashid	Al-Qayrawan hospital	Umayyad Dynasty
Abbas Ibn Firnas	Baghdad	
Caliph Al-Mansur	Cordoba	



Project Steps

- » Work in small groups of 3-4 students.
- » Choose one person, place, or dynasty.
- » Find information about the person, place, or dynasty that you choose.
- » Prepare a poster on this person, place, or dynasty.

Subject: _____

Background (when, where, what, etc.):

[illegible]

Important achievements / events:

[illegible]

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