

TRADE AND EVERYDAY LIFE



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TRADE AND EVERYDAY LIFE

- **Main Idea (Objective):**



- While Muslim traders enjoyed great success and cities grew, most Muslims lived in tiny villages throughout the country,



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▪ Lecture Focus (Essential Question):



- Have you ever visited a mall or a farmers market? These are both places where people get together to sell goods. Lets look at how the Muslim traders used marketplaces for business.



TRADE AND EVERYDAY LIFE

- Muslims were the leading merchants in the Middle East and Northern Africa until the 1400's C.E.



- Their caravans traveled overland from Baghdad to China.

TRADE AND EVERYDAY LIFE

- Their ships crossed the Indian Ocean to India and Southeast Asia.

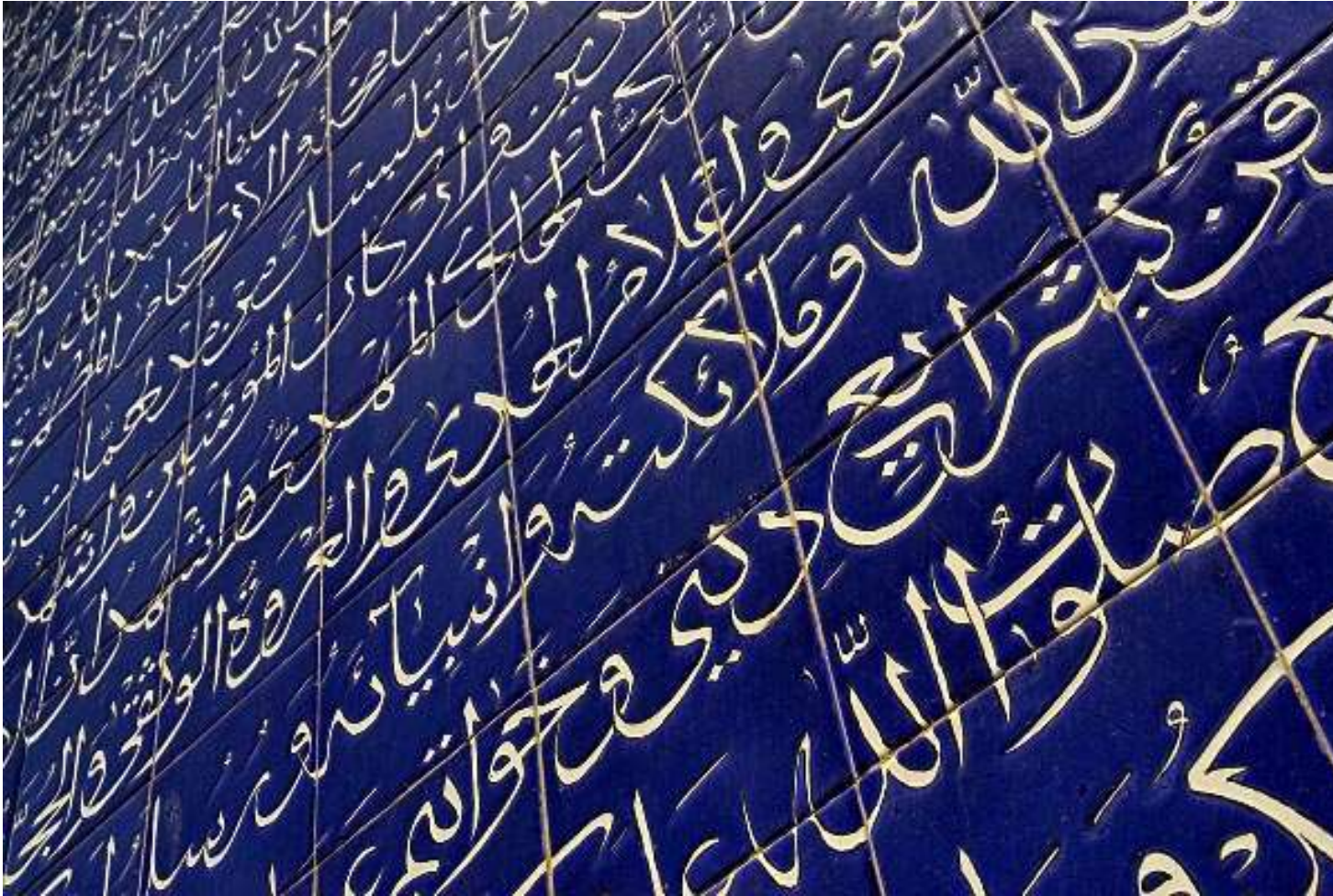


- These ships carried cargo such as, spices, cloth, glass, and carpets...on their return voyage they brought rubies, silk, ivory, gold and slaves.



THE SUCCESS OF MUSLIM TRADERS

- Several things explain the success of Muslim trade.



- When Muslim empires expanded, they spread the **Arabic Language** all over the world.



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THE SUCCESS OF MUSLIM TRADERS

- As a result of this expansion, **Arabic** became the language of trade.



- Muslim rulers also made trade easier of patrons by providing merchants with **coins**, a new form of currency.

THE SUCCESS OF MUSLIM TRADERS

- Muslim merchants kept detailed records of their business deals and the profits that they made.



- In time these practices developed into a new type of business... **Banking!**

THE SUCCESS OF MUSLIM TRADERS



- Muslims developed a deep respect for merchants and traders because of the skills that they acquired and the wealth they created.



TRADE AND EVERYDAY LIFE

▪ Lecture Focus (Essential Question):



- Lets think back to our lecture focus and see how the Muslim traders used marketplaces for business...any ideas yet??

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THE SUCCESS OF MUSLIM TRADERS

- **Questions:**

- **1)** Where did the Muslim Caravans travel over land to and where did these journeys usually start?
- **2)** Muslim ships crossed the Indian Ocean and landed in Southeast Asia to acquire what types of items?
- **3)** What language did the Muslims use that spread all over the world through trading?
- **4)** What was the new type of business that was created during this time for the wealthy?



THE SUCCESS OF MUSLIM TRADERS

- **Questions:**

- **1) Where did the Muslim Caravans travel over land to and where did these journeys usually start?**

- **They started in Baghdad and normally ended in China**

- **2) Muslim ships crossed the Indian Ocean and landed in Southeast Asia to acquire what types of items?**

- **Rubies, Silk, Ivory, gold and slaves**

- **3) What language did the Muslims use that spread all over the world through trading?**

- **Arabic**

- **4) What was the new type of business that was created during this time for the wealthy?**

- **Banking**



WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

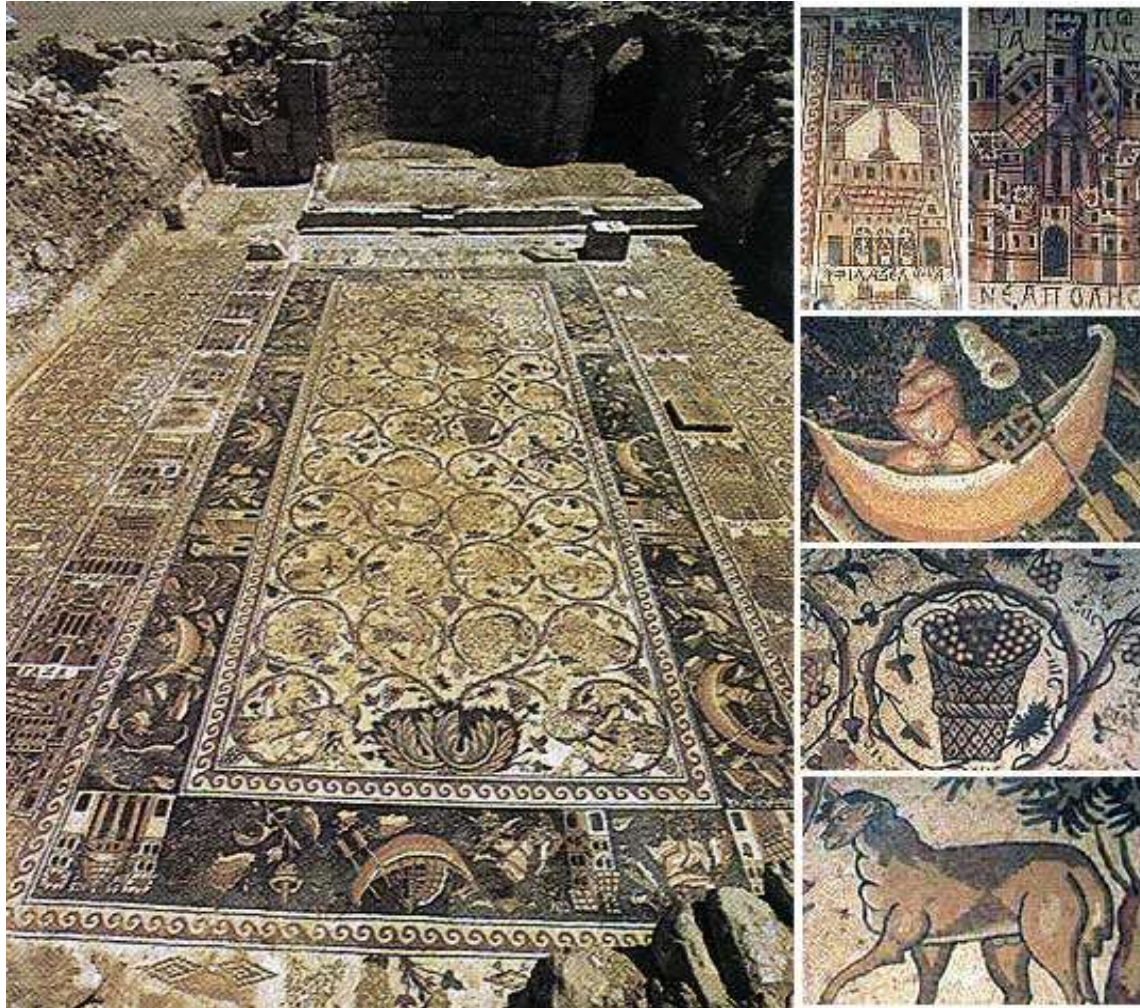
- Trade helped the leading Muslim cities grow.



- Baghdad, Cairo and Damascus were all located on trade routes that ran from the **Mediterranean Sea** to **Central Asia**.

WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- However, Muslim cities were not only places of trade.



- They also became important centers of Government, learning and the arts.



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WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

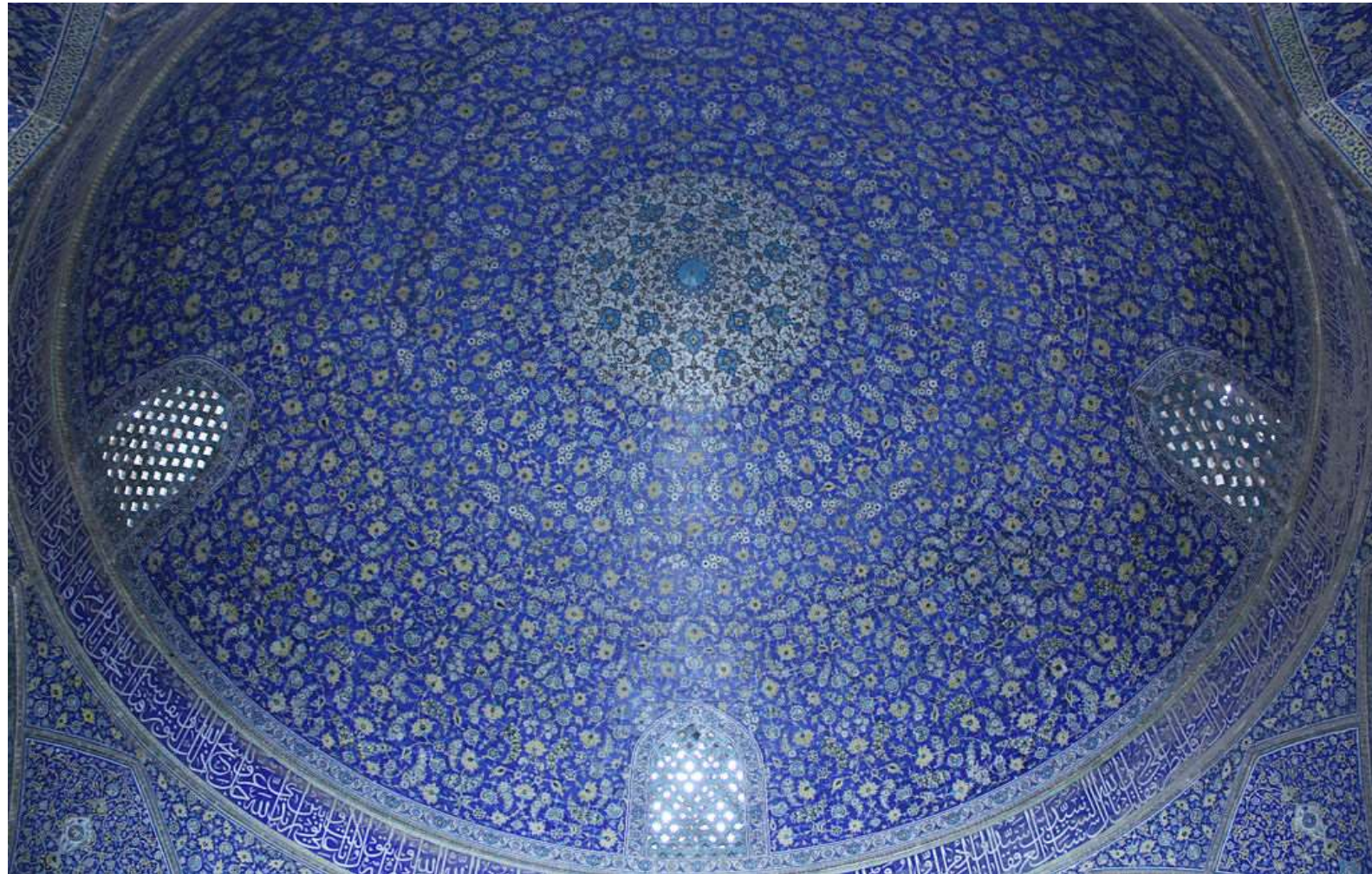
- Muslim cities also looked very similar.



- The major buildings were **palaces** and **mosques**.

WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- Remember a **mosque** is a Muslim house of worship...very similar to a **temple** or a **church**.



- Mosques also served as **schools**, **courts** and **centers of learning**.



WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?



WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- Another important part of every Muslim city was the **bazaar**.



- **Bazaar** – a term that means marketplace or in today's realm, grocery store.



WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- Stalls and shops made up the Muslim cities Bazaars.



- Sellers in the stalls and shops sold goods from all over the world, including parts of Asia.

WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?



WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?



- Buyers from all over, including Europe, went from stall to stall finding genuine foreign goods to bring home or even to sell.

WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- Although cities were important, most Muslims lived in villages and farmed the land they owned.



- Due to water being extremely scarce, Muslim farmers used irrigation channels to bring aqua to their crops.



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WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- These farmers grew wheat, rice, beans and a variation of melons in the fields.



- They also raised almonds, blackberries, apricots, figs and olives in their orchards.



WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?



- Some farmers were even raising flowers that could be sold and used to make various perfumes.



WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- At first, Muslim villagers owned very small farms.



- Then later on, wealthy landowners took over some of these farms and formed extremely large estates... forcing farmers and slaves to work for them

WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- **Questions:**

- **1)** What three Muslim cities benefited from the trade routes going into Asia?
- **2)** What is a Mosque and what were they used for?
- **3)** What were bazaars used for?
- **4)** What were some of the crops that were being produced by Muslim farmers?



WHAT WERE MUSLIM CITIES LIKE?

- **Questions:**

- **1)** What three Muslim cities benefited from the trade routes going into Asia?

- **Baghdad, Cairo and Damascus**

- **2)** What is a Mosque and what were they used for?

- **Religious centers, schools and courts**

- **3)** What were bazaars used for?

- **Marketplaces**

- **4)** What were some of the crops that were being produced by Muslim farmers?

- **Wheat, rice, beans, figs, olives and blackberries**



MUSLIM SOCIETY



- The Muslim people fell into social groups based on power and wealth.
- At the top were government leaders, landowners and traders.



MUSLIM SOCIETY

- Below them were the artisans, farmers and manual workers.



- The lowest group was made up of enslaved people.



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MUSLIM SOCIETY

- Many of these people were prisoners of war.



- These slaves would often serve as servants, soldiers and could even buy back their freedom eventually



MUSLIM SOCIETY

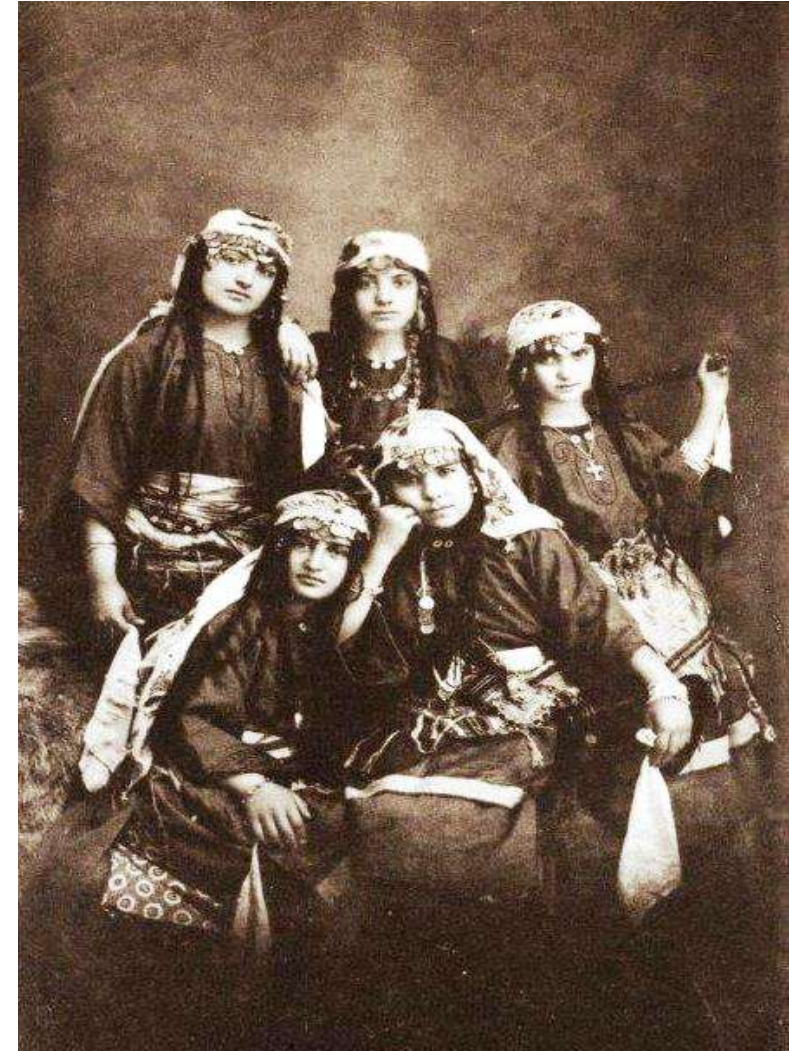
- Men and women played different roles in the Muslim world.



- As in other parts of the world, men ran the government, society and all aspects of business.

MUSLIM SOCIETY

- Women, on the other hand, helped run Muslim families.



- As in the Byzantine Empire Muslim Women could inherit wealth and property from deceased relatives.

MUSLIM SOCIETY



- Many Muslim cities and villages had specific rules and laws requiring women to cover their faces and to wear long robes in public places.



TRADE AND EVERYDAY LIFE

▪ Lecture Focus (Essential Question):



- Lets think back to our lecture focus again and see how the Muslim traders used marketplaces for business...any ideas yet??



MUSLIM SOCIETY

- **Questions:**

- **1)** How did Muslim rules give their merchants an advantage?
- **2)** Where did Muslims get their slaves?
- **3)** What were the key roles of men under the Muslim Empires?
- **4)** What were the key roles of women under the Muslim Empires?



MUSLIM SOCIETY

- **Questions:**
- **1) How did Muslim rules give their merchants an advantage?**
 - **The created coined currency**
- **2) Where did Muslims get their slaves?**
 - **Non-Muslim areas**
- **3) What were the key roles of men under the Muslim Empires?**
 - **Ran the government, society and business**
- **4) What were the key roles of women under the Muslim Empires?**
 - **Ran the Muslim families**



THE WAY IT WAS

- Focus on everyday life: **Muslim Carpets and Weavings**



- Carpets were woven in the middle East long before the coming of the Islamic religion.



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THE WAY IT WAS

- They became popular in the Islamic world because Muslims used them in their daily worship.



- Carpets were often made of sheep's wool or even goat hair.



THE WAY IT WAS

- Shepherds might knot them by hand, or the carpets might be made on portable looms.



- Flowers and geometric shapes were very popular designs.

THE WAY IT WAS



THE WAY IT WAS

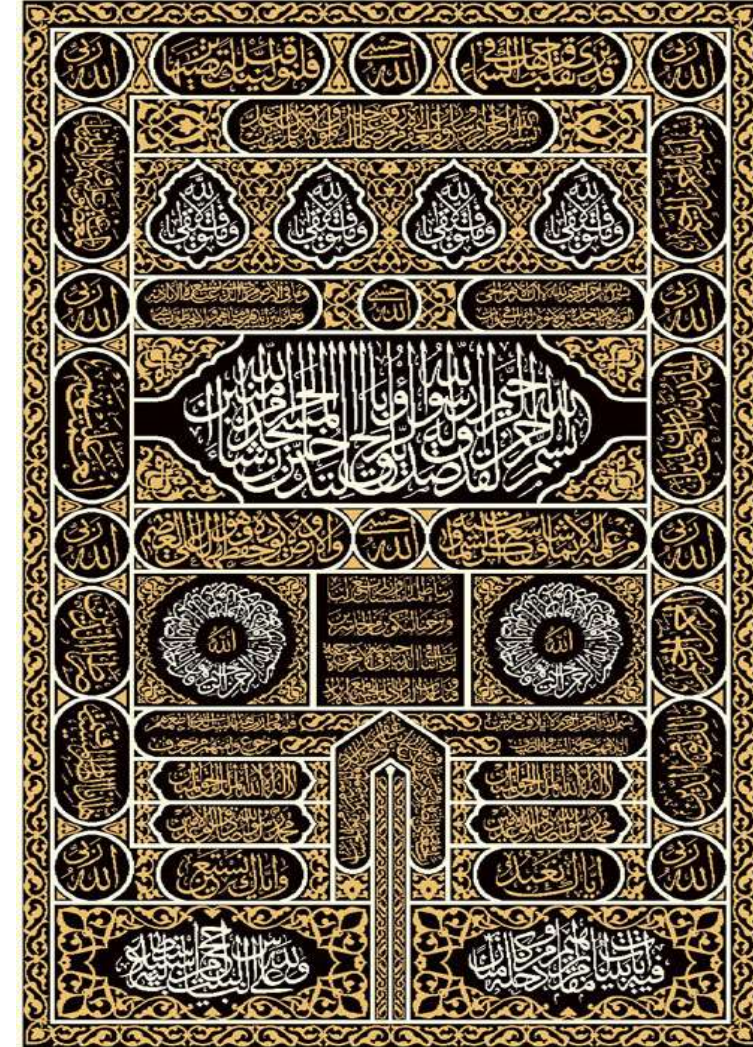
- The carpets used for Muslim's daily prayers are called **prayer rugs**.



- No matter where Muslims live, they pray five times daily and they kneel down on their prayer rug, always facing Mecca...in the U.S. that would be East.

THE WAY IT WAS

- Prayer rugs are small and can be folded and carried from place to place.



- Fine carpets of silk and wool are often hung on the walls of Mosque and public buildings...they are really considered to be fine art pieces.



THE WAY IT WAS

- **Questions:**

- **1)** What animals were needed to make carpets?

- **2)** What is the main reason Muslim carpets have continually been in demand?



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THE WAY IT WAS

- **Questions:**

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- **Sheep and goats**

- **2)** What is the main reason Muslim carpets have continually been in demand?

- **They are used in Muslim daily worship**



THE WAY IT WAS

