

- The abbasid empire began with the violent assassination of 80 Umayyad leaders in 750 and only one survived, Prince Abd al Rahman, who escaped to Spain
- Abu jafar al Mansur moved the Muslim empires capital from Damascus, Syria to Baghdad, Mesopotamia
- Baghdad situated on East & West trade routes
- Baghdad was between Tigris and Euphrates rivers, grew into a big, rich city, center of trade, learning, government
- The Abbasids had a strong support group in Baghdad
- Empire is a group of people or provinces that is ruled by the strongest one of them
- Height of empire, or the golden age, is when they flourish the most
- Sometimes people rebel against the emperor, causing the empire to fall
- Abbasids took over the territories that had been conquered by the old Umayyad Empire
- Abbasid empire: 750-1258
- Caliph Abu Jafar al Mansur made the capital of the Muslim empire from Damascus to Baghdad
- Mesopotamia was the richest province in the empire
- 'astrologers believed the earth was round before anybody else did
- Abu Jafar was one of the caliphs
- Abu Jafar al Mansur used the postal service that was used by the Umayyads and turned it into a spy system
- The power of the empire moved farther so the Arabs didn't have complete control anymore
- Traders from Scandinavia to Africa came to Baghdad for the products of its industries as well.
- Leather goods, textiles, paper, metalwork, and perfumes were produced and sold in the city.
- Baghdad's economy relied on taxes and trading
- The Abbasids improved the water and food transportation
- The Round City was a government complex
- Rich people spent money on horse racing and polo playing
- 800-1000 high achievement in art and literature
- They used writing and shapes to decorate rather than human forms because they believed drawing things that have souls is forbidden because it will distract people from praying to allah
- they used calligraphy and geometric designs
- The first paper making factory in the muslim empire built in baghdad in A.D. 792
- In 751 they raided central Asia and captured some Chinese artisans who specialized in making paper who highlighted it?
- The chinese prisoners won their freedom in exchange for the secret to papermaking
- because of all the papermaking more books and writing got around
- Abbasids were famous for their sensitive poetry
- They were interested in discovering more about science, math, medicine
- Algebra comes from *al jabr*, meaning "the addition of one thing to another"

- Al Khwarizmi is one of the famous mathematicians
- One doctor, ar-Razi wrote the first accurate diseases we know today as measles and smallpox
- A plant called coriander was used for medicine.
- Ibn Sina wrote a vast medical encyclopedia called the Canon of Medicine.
- 800-1000 was the golden age of the abbasid empire
- The empire fell because of taxes, people left, a lot of people called Fatimids broke away
- Fatimids, the descendants of fatimah the prophet's daughter, broke away because they thought that the rich people were spending too much and they needed
- In 1055 Baghdad was conquered by nomadic Turks that all descended from the warrior Seljuk
- For 200 years the Abbasid-Seljuks ruled in peace until 1258 when the Mongols invaded
- Baghdad, was rich in many minerals including gold,silver,copper and iron. They were very valuable in the trading business and therefore making this city a very rich one.
- The unique style of muslim calligraphy flourished and became more bold and beautiful during the Abbasid rule but the letters were so "beautiful" they were often unreadable
- 800 to 1000 was a time when tax was becoming really important to the caliphs because Abbasids lost control of many trading routes. This caused taxes to rise.
- The city was one of the most technology advanced because of all of the trading happening which opened up allot of
- Under the Abbasid rule, food production greatly improved, they took advantage of the rich soil between the river and the city
- Muslim astrologers believed the earth was round wayyyyyyyyyyy before anyone else
sooo
- baghdad, in mesopotamia was located to become a world marketplace.
- South of baghdad, ships sailed to and from China, India, and Africa.
- Camels and carts were loaded at river ports and headed to provincial towns and on to Damascus and Antioch.
- The Abbasids forcibly took over the territories that had been conquered originally during time of the old umayyad empire.
- This new Abbasid empire lasted from 750 to 1258.
- one of caiph abu jafar al mansur's first actions was to move the capital of the muslim empire from damascus in syria too baghdad in mesopotamia, where the abbasid family had much support.
- It was an ideal location for a capital city.
- the muslim empire began to abosorb the traditions of the many different cultures that were a part of the empire.
- the muslims developed something very similar to a banking systems throughout thier empire.