

Lesson Plan – Inventions, Creativity and Intelligence

Hello,

in today's class we'll improve our ***command of English*** (= *domínio do inglês*) and learn a little History: we'll study the history of ideas and inventions, and then have a better look at the modern concept of intelligence.

I would like to thank my teacher of Arabic, Amine, for showing me the great video about the Muslim Golden Age, with which we'll begin our studies.

شكرا جزيلا ، أمين!

Thank you very much, Amine!

(Don't worry, you don't really need to read Arabic to do the exercises in this class!!!)

Just follow the links, and have fun!

1. Warm up - Video & Text Discussion: 1001 Inventions and the Muslim Golden Age

The Middle Ages is what we call the historical period between the V and XV centuries AD.

Before we start, try to answer these three questions:

** Why are the Middle Ages sometimes called the Dark Ages? Is this epithet appropriate for the whole world during the Middle Ages (parts of the world other than Europe)?*

** Have you ever heard about Al-Jazari, Ibn Al-Haytam or Mariam Al-Asturlabi?*

To commence this part of our study in the history of ideas and inventions, first watch a short film:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xjxMBDUu45M>

then, **read a brief CNN article** about it (attached on the next page).

Speaking Activity: Give a brief summary of the main points from the film, and then explain how it is connected with the text you've read.

Muslim inventions that shaped the modern world

By **Olivia Sterns** for CNN

January 29, 2010 -- Updated 1253 GMT (2053 HKT)



In 9th century Spain, Muslim inventor Abbas ibn Firnas designed a flying machine -- hundreds of years before da Vinci drew plans of his own.

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

Exhibition celebrates 1,000 years of "forgotten" Muslim heritage

From coffee to cranks, items we couldn't live without today are Muslim inventions

Modern hospitals and universities both began in 9th century North Africa

London, England (CNN) -- Think of the origins of that staple of modern life, the cup of coffee, and Italy often springs to mind.

But in fact, Yemen is where the ubiquitous brew has its true origins.

Along with the first university, and even the toothbrush, it is among surprising Muslim inventions that have shaped the world we live in today.

The origins of these fundamental ideas and objects -- the basis of everything from the bicycle to musical scales -- are the focus of "1001 Inventions," a book celebrating "the forgotten" history of 1,000 years of Muslim heritage.

"There's a hole in our knowledge, we leap frog from the Renaissance to the Greeks," professor Salim al-Hassani, Chairman of the Foundation for Science, Technology and Civilisation, and editor of the book told CNN.

"1001 Inventions" is now an exhibition at London's Science Museum. Hassani hopes the exhibition will highlight the contributions of non-Western cultures -- like the Muslim empire that once covered Spain and Portugal, Southern Italy and stretched as far as parts of China -- to present day civilization.

Hospitals as we know them today, with wards and teaching centers, come from 9th century Egypt

--professor Salim al-Hassani

Here Hassani shares his top 10 outstanding Muslim inventions:

1. Surgery

Around the year 1,000, the celebrated doctor [Al Zahrawi](#) published a 1,500 page illustrated encyclopedia of surgery that was used in Europe as a medical reference for the next 500 years. Among his many inventions, Zahrawi discovered the use of dissolving cat gut to stitch wounds -- beforehand a second surgery had to be performed to remove sutures. He also reportedly performed the first caesarean operation and created the first pair of forceps.

2. Coffee

Now the Western world's drink du jour, coffee was first brewed in Yemen around the 9th century. In its earliest days, coffee helped Sufis stay up during late nights of devotion. Later brought to Cairo by a group of students, the coffee buzz soon caught on around the empire. By the 13th century it reached Turkey, but not until the 16th century did the beans start boiling in Europe, brought to Italy by a Venetian trader.

3. Flying machine

"Abbas ibn Firnas was the first person to make a real attempt to construct a flying machine and fly," said Hassani. In the 9th century he designed a winged apparatus, roughly resembling a bird costume. In his most famous trial near Cordoba in Spain, Firnas flew upward for a few moments, before falling to the ground and partially breaking his back. His designs would undoubtedly have been an inspiration for famed Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci's hundreds of years later, said Hassani.

4. University

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ounded an adjacent mosque and together the complex became the al-Qarawiyyin Mosque and University. Still operating almost 1,200 years later, Hassani says he hopes the center will remind people that learning is at the core of the Islamic tradition and that the story of the al-Firhi sisters will inspire young Muslim women around the world today.

5. Algebra

The word algebra comes from the title of a Persian mathematician's famous 9th century treatise "Kitab al-Jabr Wa l-Mugabala" which translates roughly as "The Book of Reasoning and Balancing." Built on the roots of Greek and Hindu systems, the new algebraic order was a unifying system for rational numbers, irrational numbers and geometrical magnitudes. The same mathematician, [Al-Khwarizmi](#), was also the first to introduce the concept of raising a number to a power.

6. Optics

"Many of the most important advances in the study of optics come from the Muslim world," says Hassani. Around the year 1000 Ibn [al-Haitham](#) proved that humans see objects by light reflecting off of them and entering the eye, dismissing Euclid and Ptolemy's theories that light was emitted from the eye itself. This great Muslim physicist also discovered the camera obscura phenomenon, which explains how the eye sees images upright due to the connection between the optic nerve and the brain.

7. Music

Muslim musicians have had a profound impact on Europe, dating back to Charlemagne tried to compete with the music of Baghdad and Cordoba, according to Hassani. Among many instruments that arrived in Europe through the Middle East are the lute and the rahab, an ancestor of the violin. Modern [musical scales](#) are also said to derive from the Arabic alphabet.

8. Toothbrush

According to Hassani, the Prophet Mohammed popularized the use of the first toothbrush in around 600. Using a twig from the Meswak tree, he cleaned his teeth and freshened his breath. Substances similar to Meswak are used in modern toothpaste.

9. The crank

Many of the basics of modern automatics were first put to use in the Muslim world, including the revolutionary crank-connecting rod system. By converting rotary motion to linear motion, the crank enables the lifting of heavy objects with relative ease. This technology, discovered by Al-Jazari in the 12th century, exploded across the globe, leading to everything from the bicycle to the internal combustion engine.

10. Hospitals

"Hospitals as we know them today, with wards and teaching centers, come from 9th century Egypt," explained Hassani. The first such medical center was the Ahmad ibn Tulun Hospital, founded in 872 in Cairo. Tulun hospital provided free care for anyone who needed it -- a policy based on the Muslim tradition of caring for all who are sick. From Cairo, such hospitals spread around the Muslim world.

For more information on muslim inventions go to: muslimheritage.com. For more information about the exhibition at London's Science Museum go to: science.museum.org.uk

2. BBC Podcast #1: 50 Things that made the modern economy – The Clock

We will listen to a 10-min BBC podcast on the history of synchronizing clocks. Before you listen, check the meaning of the following words.

- *a minute hand*
- *waxing and waning*
- *valiantly*
- *a stickler (for something)*
- *lurching*
- *painstakingly*
- *UTC*
- *sped up*
- *lane discipline*

You can listen to the podcast here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p04skkw4>

Listening Extra Challenge: Listen to the podcast again. Can you contextualize the words we worked on (give the words **before/after** each word)

a minute hand

waxing and waning

valiantly

a stickler (for ...)

lurching

painstakingly

UTC

sped up

lane discipline

A bit of technical/scientific vocabulary - What are these?

- *caesium*
- *rubidium*
- *ytterbium*
- *ionosphere*

A little research: Can you explain this part from the podcast?

*Before the hourly beep of radiobroadcasts, members of the Belville family made a living in London, by collecting the time at Greenwich every morning and **selling it around the city for a modest fee.***

Check the answer here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruth_Belville

Great Extra Practice:

Learn about Albert Einstein's first job (before he became a world famous scientist for his Theory of Relativity), which involved ***clocks and time zones*** (watch from 5:20-7:30):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tfSMcDqnh00>

3. BBC Podcast #2: 50 things that made the modern economy – Glasses

We sometimes think of scientists as bright people who wear glasses. Stereotypes aside, can you say who invented them? (the glasses, I mean)

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| - <i>slapdash</i> | - <i>to take for granted</i> |
| - <i>HoloLens</i> | - <i>to muddle through something</i> |
| - <i>cumbersome</i> | - <i>to squint at something</i> |
| - <i>a guild</i> | - <i>rocket science</i> |
| - <i>to strain</i> | - <i>to roll something out</i> |
| - <i>spectacles</i> | |

Can you answer these questions?

- 1) *Who was Ibn al-Haytam? Why is he famous?*
- 2) *Who, when and where were the glasses invented by?*
- 3) *Who was friar Giordano di Pisa?*
- 4) *Why were glasses only useful for few people at first? What changed that?*
- 5) *Which countries are mentioned, and why?*

You can listen to the podcast here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3csz2x2>

4. **BBC Reel Video – Intelligence & Creativity:** In the above podcasts (and in the film & article we've read), we found out about the lives of some brilliant people, who had very clever ideas. From the Belvilles, who sold time, to Einstein, who changed our notion of time, or from Ibn al-Haytam, who discovered how our eyes work, to the unknown inventor of the glasses, we can see that these people were very intelligent and thus able to come up with complex, abstract ideas, or create complicated machines. Others were very creative and although their ideas were actually really simple, they changed history. So, when we speak of intelligence, do you think that:

5.

** it is possible to measure intelligence?*

** there is more than one possible form of intelligence?*

** What do you understand by successful intelligence?*

Watch these **BBC Reel videos** and find out:

<https://www.bbc.com/reel/playlist/how-to-be-smart?vpid=p08c9zfm>

<https://www.bbc.com/reel/video/p08c6nd8/what-does-your-iq-really-say-about-you>