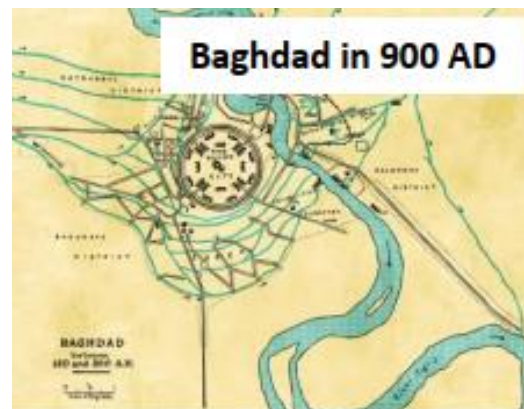
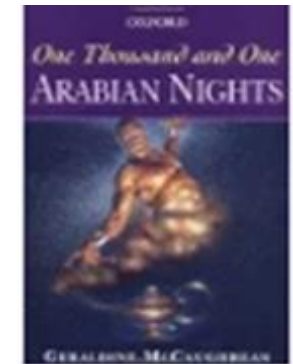
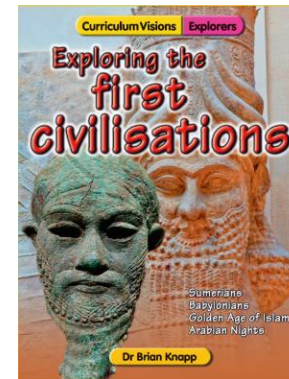


History Knowledge Organiser Y5/6 – Early Islamic Civilisation



Key Vocabulary	
Baghdad	The capital of Iraq today and was the capital of the Muslim world
Bronze Age	The time after the Stone Age, when people learned to use bronze
Caliph	A Muslim ruler who is regarded as the successor of Muhammad
Craftsmen	People who are skilled at making things, for example, pots or swords
Desert	A place where it hardly ever rains and where very few plants can grow
Empire	A large area of many peoples all ruled by one king or emperor
Fertile	Soil that will allow crops to grow well
Moat	A ditch, often filled with water, around a walled home or city designed to help keep attackers away
Pharaoh	A popular name for a king of Ancient Egypt
Pyramid	A shape with four sides that rises from a square base with sides coming together at a point
Revolution	A change that affects everything
Sculptures	Carvings that can be seen in the round
Shrine	A place where people worship their gods
Silt	Very fine soil material carried by rivers during floods
Stone Age	A very long period of time when people used stone and other natural materials because they have not invented metal
Tomb	A burial chamber above the ground
Tribe	A group of people who are often related

Key text:



The Islamic golden age refers to the Islamic **empire** during the middle ages which later became one of the largest empires in history. During the **Golden Age**, Baghdad became a centre of knowledge and culture. Major advances were made in science, maths and medicine. Scholars travelled to the city from all around the world to study. **Baghdad** sits on the banks of the River Tigris. Sailors and merchants brought precious items from around the world to the city. As well as being a Muslim community, people with other beliefs lived there, including Jews and Christians. The Golden Age ended in 1258 CE when the Mongols defeated the Abbasids. The Abbasids fled to Egypt.

History Knowledge Organiser Y5/6 – Early Islamic Civilisation



The City Structure of Baghdad c.900-1200AD

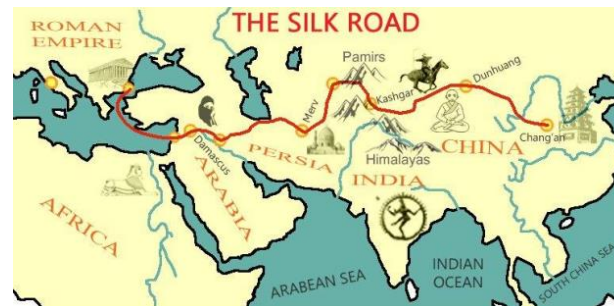
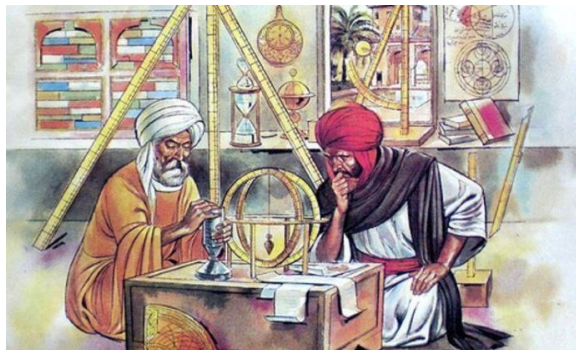
The city was known as 'The Round City.' It was built as two giant semicircles with a mosque at the centre. It housed the caliph's palace, government and military buildings. Residential areas for common people was outside the city walls.

Early Baghdad Overview

- The Abbasid Caliphate, under the Caliph al-Mansur, moved the capital of the Muslim world to 'Madinat al Salam' in 762 AD.
- It later became Baghdad.
- It is estimated that between c.900-1200, the population reached between 1.2 and 2 million people (the largest city in the world at the time).
- It was a world centre of learning, including the 'House of Wisdom', which attracted many scholars from all around the world.
- At this time, Islamic law and Arabic grammar were standardised.
- The city was destroyed by Mongols in 1258.

Assessment

- To know where civilisation began and research the people of Mesopotamia
- To discover how farming began and the machines used
- To explore the dawn of writing
- To know about the might city of Ur and its ziggurat temple
- To explore early Middle Eastern art
- To know why there was war and how it was fought
- To learn about Babylon
- To explore the Golden Age of Islam
- To research Baghdad
- To discover the significance of the Arabian Nights



Early Baghdad Timeline

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 750AD – Abbasid dynasty becomes the rulers of the Muslim Empire | 762 AD – Caliph Al Mansur founds the city of Baghdad. Construction begins. | 706-809 AD – House of Wisdom and Baghdad hospital are founded. | 950 AD – Al-Farabi, philosopher and resident of Baghdad for most of his life, dies. | 1021 AD – Ibn al-Haytham publishes his book of optics. Many scholars live in Baghdad. | 1037 AD – Death of Avicenna, who made important discoveries about disease. | 1055 AD – Baghdad captured by Seljuk Turks. | 1096 AD – Crusades begin. | 1258 AD – Mongols sack Baghdad. |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|