



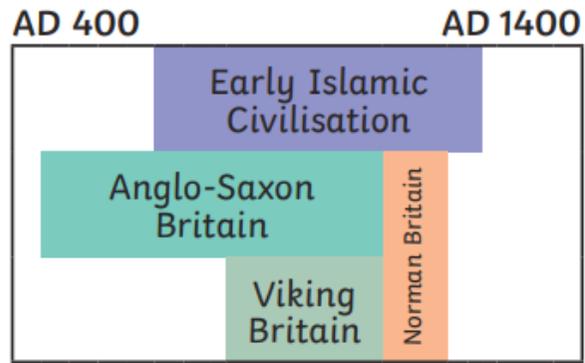
Aldryngton Primary School Knowledge Organiser: What impact did early Islamic civilisation have on the rest of the world?

A topic looking at early Islamic civilisation and the importance of Baghdad in about 900CE, looking at influential thinkers and ideas and drawing comparisons with life in Britain under the Anglo Saxons and Vikings at the same time.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Word	Definition
Islam	A religion founded by Muhammad, who was born in Mecca in 570CE. People who practise Islam are called Muslims	caliph	A caliph is the leader of a caliphate - a political-religious form of government of a Muslim community. A caliph had to be Muslim, male, sane, fair, just and law-abiding.
dynasty	A succession of rulers of a country or civilisation. Generally the next ruler in the dynasty inherits the title.	House of Wisdom	A huge library attracting thinkers from around the world who translated texts into Arabic
Golden Age	From 762-1258 when art, architecture, science, philosophy and Islamic culture flourished.	scholar	A person dedicated to learning, often at a high level and in a particular area of study.
Silk Road	A network of trade routes linking China to the Middle East and Europe, first used to carry Chinese silk.	Mosque	A place of worship for Muslims. The first mosque was considered to be built in Ka'bah, Mecca.

Timeline



The Round City in 900CE

Where in the world is Baghdad?

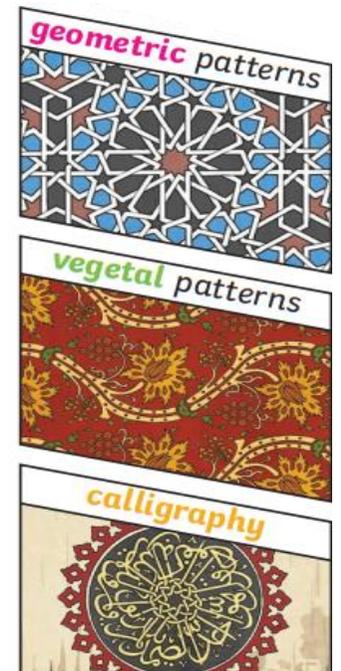


Baghdad is the capital of modern-day Iraq. The early Islamic empire stretched from Asia across northern Africa to Spain and Portugal.

Islamic Art

Islamic art includes architecture, calligraphy, painted glass, illustrated patterns, pottery, and textile arts.

Designs were based on a mixture of geometric and vegetal (plant-based) patterns and decorated writing - calligraphy.



Key dates	Comparing Baghdad and London	
<p>632CE Muhammad died and Muslims struggled to agree who should be the next caliph. When the fourth caliph, Ali, was assassinated in 661CE, the Umayyad dynasty of caliphs took over for nearly a century. After that began the reign of the Abbasid caliphs.</p> <p>752CE Caliph Al-Mansur built Baghdad as the new capital of the Islamic empire on the river Tigris. It was close to established trade routes, such as the Silk Road, and became known as the cultural and learning capital of the world.</p> <p>762CE Baghdad, the Round City was built</p> <p>830CE The House of Wisdom was built in Baghdad.</p> <p>1000CE Al-Zahrawi finished his medical book Al Tasrif. It was used by doctors for another 500 years.</p> <p>1258CE The Siege of Baghdad: Mongols from Asia attacked Islamic lands, destroying the House of Wisdom and burning Baghdad. They threw millions of books into the river. The city never recovered its former glory, but the ideas lived on.</p>	Baghdad and the Islamic Empire	London and Europe
	Baghdad population: over a million	London population: approximately 20,000
	Millions of books, many thousands of readers.	Very few books, only very rich or educated people could read.
	Clean water and good drainage in cities.	Very little drainage in cities, water supplies were unsafe.
	Advanced mathematics used Arabic numbers and the concept of 'zero'.	Basic mathematics, with Roman numerals and no concept of 'zero'
	General peace across a huge Islamic empire.	Many wars between Christian kingdoms.
Key People	Books and websites linked to our topic	
<p>Abbasid Dynasty: Ruled over most of the Islamic Empire during the Golden Age of Islam.</p> <p>Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi (854 - 925CE): Considered the greatest physician of the Islamic world or the 'doctor's doctor'. His achievements included treatment of smallpox and measles; the study of eyes and he recognised the importance of doctor/ patient relationships.</p> <p>Al - Razi. Ibn al-Haytham (965 -1040CE) Known as the 'father of optics', he proved that light travels in straight lines and invented the world's first camera.</p> <p>Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas al-Zahrawi (936 -1013CE): He developed new surgical techniques, e.g. cauterisation and new surgical tools, e.g. forceps.</p> <p>Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (780 - 850CE) Known as the 'Father of algebra', he introduced Arabic numbers 1-9 and the concept of 'zero'. <i>(Pictured right)</i></p>	<p>Fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Golden Horsemen of Baghdad by Saviour Pirotta <p>Non-fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The History Detective Investigates: Early Islamic Civilization by Claudia Martin Daily Life in the Islamic Golden Age by Don Nardo 1001 Inventions and Awesome Facts from Muslim Civilisation - National Geographic <p>https://school-learningzone.co.uk/key_stage_two/ks2_history/world_history/early_islamic_civilisation/early_islamic_civilisation.html</p> <p>https://www.ducksters.com/history/islam/</p> <p>https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/baghdad-c900</p>	