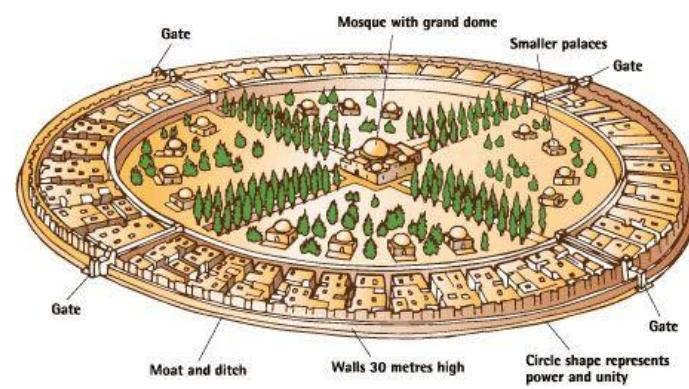


# Grange Park Primary School Year 5 Spring 1 History

## Striving for Civilisation: What is the legacy of Early Islamic Civilisation (752-1258 AD)

Timeline		Key People/Places		Key Vocabulary	
632 AD	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) died.	<b>Muhammad (pbuh)</b>	The prophet and founder of the Muslim religion.	<b>Caliph</b>	Leader or ruler of the Islamic community.
732 AD	Islamic Empire expanded through India, Persia, the north coast of Africa, Spain and the Middle East.	<b>Caliph Al-Mansur</b>	The second Caliph, who reigned from 136 - 158 AD, founded the capital city of Baghdad.	<b>founded</b>	To establish or start an idea or movement.
752 AD	Caliph Al-Mansur built the round city of Baghdad as the capital of the Islamic Empire.	<b>Caliph Al-Mamun</b>	The seventh Caliph who established the 'House of Wisdom' and supported art, science and music.	<b>Golden Age</b>	A period of cultural, economic and scientific progress where inventions were plenty.
805 AD	First ever permanent hospital built.	<b>Ibn Battuta</b>	A Moroccan scholar and explorer who travelled over 75,000 miles and recorded his journey.	<b>contemporary</b>	Modern history from 1945-present.
830 AD	House of Wisdom built containing over 400,000 books.	<b>Al-Zahrawi</b>	He was known as the 'The Father of Surgery': inventing scalpels, speculas and curettes. He also carried out complex eye and internal surgery.	<b>Rihla</b>	A journey or a written account of a journey.
1065 AD	First university in Baghdad built	<b>Al-Khwarizmi</b>	A famous scholar who worked in the House of Wisdom and invented algebra (830 AD) and Arabic numerals (the numbers we use today).	<b>expedition</b>	A journey which is taken to explore or to carry out research.
1258 AD	Mongols attacked Baghdad and destroyed the House of Wisdom.	<b>Maryam Al-Astrulabi</b>	Inventor of astrolabes (a handheld device which led to the development of satellites and clocks).	<b>merchant</b>	A person who trades a large amount of goods with others.
1325 - 1354 AD	Ibn Battuta's Rihla travelling over 75,000 miles.	<b>House of Wisdom</b>	A large library where scholars researched, translated texts and made major discoveries.	<b>bazaar</b>	A marketplace where items are sold.
What else was going on in the World		Why was Baghdad so important?		<b>Renaissance</b>	Historians believe this was the start of the 'modern age' (1500-1800 AD).
500 - 1000 AD	Time period when Britain was living in the 'Dark Ages' with limited progress or written accounts.	Fortified Baghdad, known as 'the Round City', was built placing the most important building in the centre: the mosque and House of Wisdom.		<b>astronomy</b>	The study of the Universe and everything in it, including planets and stars.
1066 AD	Battle of Hastings - Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons.	It was constructed alongside the River Tigris and was the centre of major trade routes on the Silk Road.			
 		It had a population of 1,000,000 - 2,000,000 people (the largest city of its time).			

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