

Progress

Year 5 – Islamic Civilisation - History

Vocabulary	Definitions
Islam	A religion founded by Muhammad.
Caliph	A leader of a caliphate. A caliph had to be a Muslim male who was sane, fair, just and law abiding.
Caliphate	A political religious form of government of a Muslim community.
Dynasty	A succession of rulers of a country or civilisation.
Scholar	A person dedicated to learning; often at a high level and in a particular area of study.
Calligraphy	Decorative handwritten lettering.
Golden Age	The most flourishing period in the history of a nation.
Mongols	A tribe of Normads who rode across central and northern Asia.
Prophet	A person regarded as an inspired teacher or a proclaimer of the will of God.
Manuscript	A book, document or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed.
Crusades	A series of wars when Christians invaded the Muslim lands.
Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single person or a sovereign state.
Civilisation	A group of people with their own languages and way of life.

An example of calligraphy



Enquiry question: Which of the Early Islamic achievements has had the most effect on our lives today? Explain.

Where was Muhammad born?



A manuscript



Key Knowledge

Islam is a religion created by a Prophet named Muhammad, who was born in Mecca (modern day Saudi Arabia) in 570AD. By the middle of the 7th century, Islam had spread to the modern-day countries of Iran, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt.

After Muhammad died, the Islamic government was called a Caliphate and was ruled by a Caliph. The first four Caliphs were all taught Islam by Muhammad and were called the 'rightly guided' Caliphs. They were followed by the first Islamic dynasty called the Umayyad Caliphate. In 750 CE, the Abbasid Caliphate took control and ruled for 500 years. The Islamic Golden Age took place during the Abbasid.

The Islamic Empire expanded over many years to become one of the largest empires in the history of the world. It controlled the Middle East, Northern Africa, the Iberian Peninsula (Spain) and parts of Asia and India.

The Islamic Golden Age was a period when science, culture, technology, education and the arts flourished throughout the Islamic Empire. This period lasted from around AD 790 to AD 1258. The cultural centre during this time was the city of Baghdad, which also served as the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate.

There were many intelligent Islamic Scholars including: Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi (who introduced Arabic numbers 1-9 and the concept of 0), Muhammad Ibn Zakariya Al-Razi (Who found the treatment for smallpox and measles and Ibn Al-Haytham (Who proved that light travels in straight lines and invented the first camera). By the 8th century, Islamic scholars were using paper rather than parchment or papyrus for their writing. Their work is still used today.

Baghdad was the world centre of culture and learning until AD 1258, when the Mongols attacked from Asia. They burned Baghdad, destroyed the House of Wisdom and killed thousands of people. The city never recovered its former glory, but the ideas lived on.

Key Skills

Know and sequence key events of time studied.

Use relevant terms and period labels.

Make comparisons between the period studied and a different period of time in the past.

Study different aspects of different people - differences between men and women.

Examine causes and results of significant events.

Begin to identify primary and secondary sources.

Use a range of evidence to build up a picture of a past event.

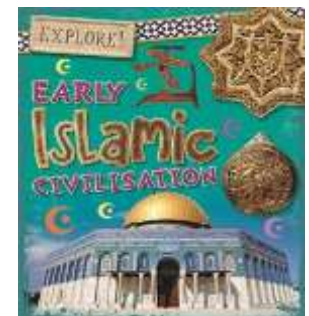
Select relevant sections of information from sources.

Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence.

Communicate their knowledge in a range of different ways.

Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period.

Explore! Early Islamic Civilisation by Izzi Howell



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