

History Knowledge Organiser

Why was the Islamic civilisation around 900 AD known as the Golden Age?	Year: 6 Term: Spring
<p>Curriculum Coverage:</p> <p>Say where a period of history fits on a timeline. Place a specific event on a timeline by decade. Place features of historical events and people from past societies and periods in a chronological framework. Summarise the main events from a specific period in history, explaining the order in which key events happened. Summarise what Britain may have learnt from other countries and civilizations through time gone by and more recently. Describe features of historical events and people from past societies and periods they have studied. Recognise and describe differences and similarities / changes and continuity between different periods of history. Look at two different versions and say how the author may be attempting to persuade or give a specific viewpoint. Identify and explain their understanding of propaganda. Understand that some ancient civilizations showed greater advancements than people who lived centuries after them. Trace the main events that define Britain's journey from a mono to a multi-cultural society.</p>	<p>Who? Key People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Prophet Muhammad➤ Caliph Abu Bakr (the first caliph)➤ Caliph Al-Mansur (built the city of Baghdad)➤ Al-Khwarizmi (invented algebra)➤ Ibn Al-Haytham (invented the first camera)➤ Muhammad ibn Zakariya Razi (made advances in the science of medicine)➤ Al-Zahrawi (made advances in the science of surgery and invented many surgical instruments)
<p>What? Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Islam is a religion created by a man named Muhammad, who was born in Mecca 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.• At its height, the Islamic Empire stretched from Spain to India and was ruled by a caliph.• Baghdad was built in 725 AD by Caliph Al-Mansur as the new capital of the Islamic Empire.• Baghdad was a perfectly round city, with all the important buildings in the centre.• The Silk Road was a trade route which linked the east to west, along which merchants sold their goods. It went through Baghdad.• During the Golden Age, Baghdad became the largest city in the world, with a population of about 1 million.• The House of Wisdom was built in Baghdad. It contained a library and attracted scholars from around the world who translated texts into Arabic.• By 860 AD, the House of Wisdom had the largest collection of books in the world. All scholars were invited to study there, including Muslims, Jews and Christians.• In the House of Wisdom, scholars studied medicine, astrology and science and many new developments were made. The knowledge was very advanced for its time, with cures for many serious ailments being discovered.• Many new inventions were developed including the first camera and mechanical devices which told Muslims what time to pray.• The world's first hospitals were built in Baghdad along with universities and observatories.• Islamic scholars and inventors adopted the Hindi symbol for zero and style of numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.) which we still use today.• By the 8th century, Islamic scholars were using paper rather than parchment or papyrus for their writing.• Islamic Art developed during this period. It contains geometric shapes and repeated patterns.• While the Islamic civilisation was having the Golden Age, Europe was experiencing the Dark Ages.• Baghdad was the world centre of culture and learning until 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.• Without the ideas that were created and passed on by the research and work from the House of Wisdom, the renaissance that began in Europe in the 14th century would not have happened.	

Word	Definition
Baghdad	Baghdad is today the capital of Iraq and was the capital of the Muslim world.
House of Wisdom	The House of Wisdom was a library or university where scholars from all over the world were invited to study.
a mosque	A mosque is a place where Muslims worship
Ramadan	Ramadan is the most sacred month in the Islamic culture. Muslims do not eat or drink between dawn and dusk.
a scholar	A scholar is a highly educated person.
Prophet Muhammad	Muslims believe that Islam is a faith that has always existed and that it was gradually revealed to them by Muhammad.
a merchant	A merchant is a person who trades goods.
a manuscript	A manuscript is a book, document or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed.
an ailment	An ailment is an illness, usually a minor one.
a madrassa	A madrassa is a school built in, or alongside, a mosque.
an observatory	An observatory is a building from which you can observe space.
astrology	Astrology is the study of the planets and outer space.
a caliph	A Muslim ruler who is regarded as the successor of Muhammad
a caliphate	A caliphate is an Islamic state ruled by a caliph.
The Crusades	The Crusades were a series of religious wars between Christians and Muslims.
The Dark Ages	The Dark Ages was a period of history from 500 AD to 1000 AD during which there was a cultural and economic decline in Europe.
The Renaissance	The Renaissance was a period of history from 14 th to the 17 th century in Europe. It was a rebirth of education, science, art, literature, music, and a better life for people in general.

Key images

