

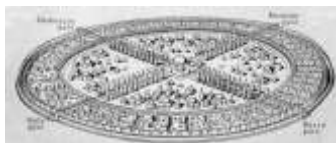
Year 5: Islamic Golden Age



1 Terms	Definitions
Dynasty	Rulers of a country that are related.
Siege	a military act of surrounding a city or base, attacking it, and cutting off supplies.
Non-European	Somebody or something not from Europe
Mongol Empire	Vast areas of the world, including from China to Eastern Europe, under the power of the nomadic Mongol tribes – led by Genghis Khan
Scholar	An educated person who knows a lot about something
Influence	When a person or group of people has the power to change the way a person, or group of people, behave or think.
Advancement	Progress. Moving forwards in for example science, technology, medicine.
Economy	How much money a country has from trade
Trade	When countries sell to (export) and buy from (import) goods other countries
Renaissance	A period of time when people value and prioritise classical learning and

4. Baghdad in 900AD

- Leaders of the Abbasid Dynasty built Baghdad, the capital of modern-day Iraq.
- The city, known as '**the Round City**', was built as two large semicircles with a mosque at the centre and housed the caliph's palace, libraries, government and military buildings.
- It was located near both the **Tigris** and **Euphrates** rivers, making it an ideal spot for food production that could feed a large population.
- Over 2 million people lived there.



The House of Wisdom

- Abbasid Caliphs Harun al-Rashid and his son established a House of Wisdom in Baghdad. This was a dedicated space for scholarship.
- Muslims, Christians, and Jews worked peacefully there.
- The city was known for its tolerance and respect.
- Advancements** were made in maths, astronomy, philosophy and medicine, including the idea of anaesthesia.

2. The Abbasid Dynasty (also called **Caliphate** or Empire)

- The Abbasid **Dynasty** existed around the same time as the Saxons and Vikings were in Britain.
- It existed between the 8th and the 13th Century.
- During this time, there were huge **advances** in arts, science, medicine and maths.
- The Abbasid Dynasty established their capital in the city of Baghdad in 762 AD.
- Islamic culture flourished and Baghdad became renowned as a centre of learning and tolerance.
- Art and architecture combined to produce beautiful mosques and palaces.
- From 29th January to 10th February 1258. Bagdad was sieged by the Mongol Empire. This marked the end of the Islamic golden era.



3. The Silk Road

A **trade route** (where people meet to sell goods) that spanned from China to Eastern Europe

- Baghdad was strategically located between Asia and Europe.
- Some of the goods being traded through Baghdad were ivory, soap, honey, diamonds, silk, glass, tiles, and paper.
- Export** is when a country sells goods to other countries.
- Import** is when goods are brought into a country from other countries.
- The road is 5000 miles long and covers Asia, Africa and Europe.



2. Modern day Baghdad

- Baghdad is the capital city of Iraq.
- Iraq is in the Middle East, Asia.
- It is situated on the Tigris River.
- It is hot and dry in the summer (average of 40 degrees Celsius) and cool and damp in the winter (average of 10 degrees Celsius).
- In the summer and early spring, there are often sand storms, which cover the city in dust.
- The area is largely flat.

