

Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser: Ancient Islamic Civilisation

Key Vocabulary

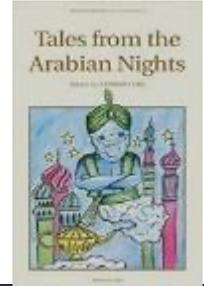
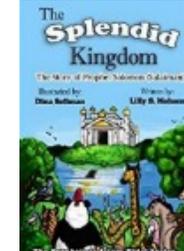
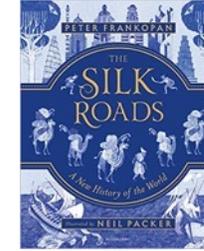
Baghdad	Baghdad is today the capital of Iraq and was the capital of the Muslim world.
House of Wisdom	This was a library or university where scholars from all over the world were invited to study.
mosque	A place where Muslims worship.
Ramadan	The most sacred month in the Islamic culture. Muslims do not eat or drink between dawn and dusk.
scholar	A highly educated person.
civilisation	The level of development at which people live together peacefully in communities
merchant	A person or company involved in wholesale trade.
Anno Domini (AD) Before Christ (BC)	These are used to label or number years in the Julian and Gregorian calendars.
Islam	the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
The Caliph	the chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad.
achievements	a thing done successfully with effort, skill, or courage.



Key Knowledge

- In 762, the newly-founded city of Baghdad became the capital of the Muslim world.**
- The House of Wisdom housed a library and attracted scholars from around the world who translated texts from the classical world into Arabic.**
- Until 1258, Baghdad was the world centre of culture and learning, with the period being known as the Golden Age of Islam.**
- During this time, in Anglo Saxon Britain, it was known as the 'Dark Ages'.**
- During the Golden Age many discoveries were found and inventions were made and these were recorded in 'The House of Wisdom.'**
- 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.

Read All About It



The House of Wisdom

- The place where scholars were invited to record their knowledge in Arabic.
- All scholars were invited: Muslim, Jews and Christians.
- Knowledge of medicine, astrology and science were the main areas studied and shared.
- The knowledge was very advanced for its time, with cures for many serious ailments being discovered.

Key People



Muhammad ibn Zakariya Razi



Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas Al-Zahrawi



Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi