

Year 5 Early Islamic civilisations including Baghdad KnowledgeOrganiser

Big Enquiry: What impact have early Islamic civilisations had on Britain?

Windrush (Y5) – What influence did the Windrush generation have on Britain?

Ancient Greece (Y6) – What are some of the achievements of the Ancient Greeks?

★ Star Vocabulary ★

Islam: A religion founded by Muhammad, who was born in Mecca in AD 570. People who practise **Islam** are called **Muslims**

Silk Road: A network of trade routes linking China to the Middle East and Europe, first used to carry Chinese silk.

Trade: The action of buying and selling good to make a profit

The Caliph: The ruler who led the Caliphate and was considered as the successor of the Prophet Muhammad

The Caliphate: The name given to the Muslim government which ruled the Islamic Empire during the Middle Ages.

Round City: Baghdad was named the 'Round city' As it was built as two large circles and a mosque in the centre.

Sticky Facts

| Baghdad and the Islamic Empire | London and Europe |
|---|---|
| Baghdad population: over a million | London population: approximately 20,000 |
| Millions of books, many thousands of readers. | Very few books, only very rich or educated people could read. |
| Clean water and good drainage in cities. | Very little drainage in cities, water supplies were unsafe. |
| Advanced mathematics used Arabic numbers and the concept of 'zero'. | Basic mathematics, with Roman numerals and no concept of 'zero' |
| General peace across a huge Islamic empire. | Many wars between Christian kingdoms. |



Islamic Scholars and Their Achievements

| | |
|--|---|
| Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi AD 780 – AD 850 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Father of algebra' • Introduced Arabic numbers 1-9 and the concept of 'zero' |
| Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi AD 854 - AD 925 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of smallpox and measles • Study of eyes • Recognised the importance of doctor/patient relationships |
| Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas al-Zahrawi AD 936 – AD 1013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New surgical techniques, e.g. cauterisation • New surgical tools, e.g. forceps |
| Ibn al-Haytham AD 965 – AD 1040 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proved that light travels in straight lines • Invented the first camera |

Significant Figures



The early Islamic doctor **Al-Zahrawi** is known as 'the father of surgery'.



Ibn Al-Haytham made the world's first camera or pinhole camera.



Al-Khwarizmi worked at the House of Wisdom. He is famous for his contributions to the development of algebra.



The early Islamic doctor **Muhammad Ibn Zakariya Razi** made a significant contribution to the history of medicine.

Think like a Historian

1. **Cause and Consequence** - Why did it happen and what happened next?
2. **Change and Continuity** - Did things change or stay the same?
3. **Similarities and Differences** - What is the same and what is different?
4. **Significance** - Why do we still learn about this today?
5. **Evidence and Sources** - How do we know what happened?
6. **Interpretations** - Who is telling the story and how do they feel?

