

Year 5 Early Islamic civilisations including Baghdad Knowledge Organiser

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: Bagdad 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

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

