


Hinguar Primary School and Nursery - SECAT

Knowledge Organiser

History	Year Five	Summer Term	Topic: Fair Trade (<i>Early Islamic Civilisation</i>)	
Prior Knowledge			Application of Knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can place significant events and civilisations on a timeline that I have drawn I can compare the achievements of early civilisations and empires I can use key words, phrases and dates from the time period I have learned about: ancient, modern, BC, AD, century and decade. Explain clearly how one individual or a great event can have an impact on society. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise impact of significant figures in history upon different religions of the world Place events, people and changes within a chronological framework that spans an early civilisation Research and compare beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of two different civilisations within the same era Recognise the importance of a variety of both primary and secondary sources when researching the past 	
What will I know by the end of this topic?			Key Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who was Muhammad and why is he important to Muslims? How did Baghdad become a major world power? What is the House of Wisdom and which significant people studied there? How did the work of the early Islamic doctors impact on modern medicine? What other important discoveries and inventions that came from the early Islamic civilisation? What were the main features and styles of Islamic art? 			Islam	A religion founded by Muhammad, who was born in Mecca in AD 570. People who practise Islam are called Muslims.
			caliph	A caliph is the leader of a caliphate - a political-religious form of government of a Muslim community. A caliph had to be Muslim, male, sane, fair, just and law-abiding.
			dynasty	A succession of rulers of a country or civilisation. Generally the next ruler in the dynasty inherits the title.
			scholar	A person dedicated to learning, often at a high level and in a particular area of study.
			calligraphy	Decorative handwritten lettering.
			vegetal	Consisting of foliage and flowers.
			geometric	Repeating, interlaced or overlapped shapes.
			Silk Road	A network of trade routes linking China to the Middle East and Europe, first used to carry Chinese silk.
Key Dates				
AD 632: Muhammad dies and Muslims struggle to agree who should be the next caliph. The first four caliphs appointed after this time come to represent an age of 'pure Islam'. When the last, Ali, was assassinated in AD 661, the Umayyad dynasty of caliphs took over for nearly a century. After that began the reign of the Abbasid caliphs.				
AD 752: Caliph Al-Mansur builds Baghdad as the new capital of the Islamic empire on the river Tigris. It was close to established trade routes, such as the Silk Road, and became known as the cultural and learning capital of the world.				
AD 1258: The Siege of Baghdad. Mongols from Asia attacked Islamic lands, destroying the House of Wisdom and burning Baghdad. They threw millions of books into the river. The city never recovered its former glory, but the ideas lived on.				
AD 830: The House of Wisdom is built in Baghdad.			AD 400	AD 1400
AD 1000: Al-Zahrawi finishes his medical book Al Tasrif. It will be used by doctors for another 500 years.			