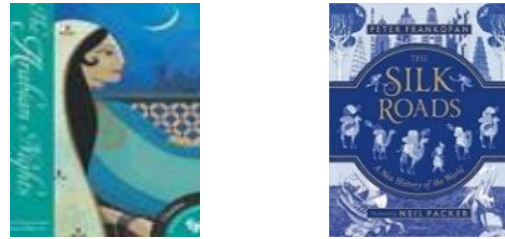

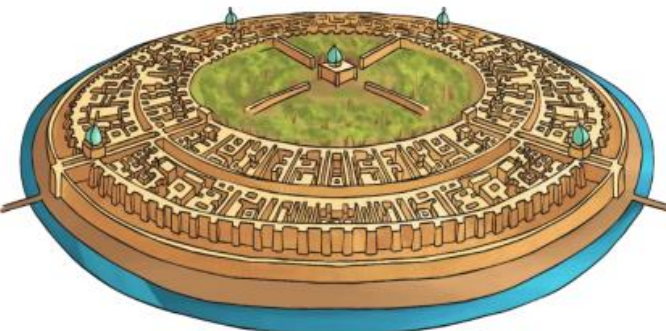
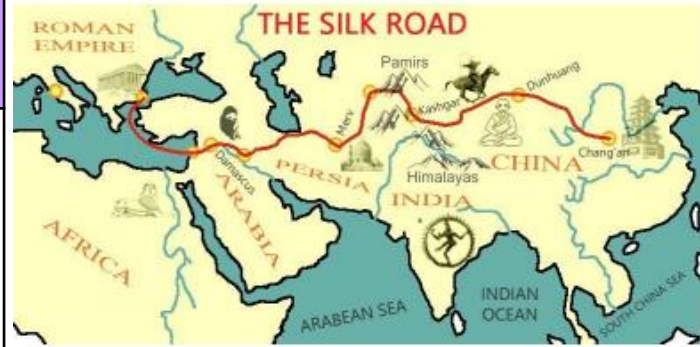


## YEAR 5 HISTORY – EARLY ISLAMIC CIVILISATION (Summer 1)

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Book Curriculum
<p><b>Islam</b> – The religion of Muslim people, a monotheistic (one God) faith.</p>	<p>The Early Islamic Civilisation dates from c700 AD– 1258 AD, parallel to Viking Era in England. The first ruler was Muhammad, (founder of Islam in 610) after he and his followers had to leave Mecca in 622. They settled in the city of Medina.</p>	
<p><b>Muhammad</b> – The prophet of Allah and founder of the Islamic religion.</p>	<p>Under the first four caliphs, the empire swiftly spread across Arabia, Persia and into Northern Africa.</p>	
<p><b>Civilisation</b> – A stage of human social &amp; cultural development that is considered most advanced.</p>	<p>The city of Baghdad was seen as a world centre of culture and learning. Built in 752AD, it was a circular city with a central mosque and the House of Wisdom – a centre for scholars, learning and a vast collection of books from different cultures.</p>	
<p><b>Empire</b> – A group of states or countries under a single, supreme authority or ruler.</p>	<p>The Silk Road was a centuries old network of land and sea trading routes across Asia and into Europe, crossing through Baghdad.</p>	<p>Other recommended reads</p>
<p>The Caliphate – the name of the Islamic government which ruled the Islamic civilisation.</p>	<p>Baghdad was a centre for innovation and invention in areas such as maths, medicine, astronomy, literature, language, science and geography. Many advances made during the Islamic civilisation impact modern-day lives.</p>	
<p><b>Caliph</b> – The ruler who led the Caliphate and was considered to be the successor of the Prophet Muhammad.</p>	<p>In 1258, the Mongols invaded Baghdad and destroyed the House of Wisdom along with much of the city, bringing about the end of the Early Islamic Civilisation.</p>	
<p><b>Mosque</b> – A religious building and place of worship for Muslims.</p>	<p><b>National Curriculum End Points</b> Describe the key achievements of the non-European society studied, ask and answer questions about this civilisation, evaluate the relevance of evidence for this. Place period on a time line and contrast with everyday life in Britain at the same time (Anglo-Saxon and Viking age).</p>	
<p><b>Baghdad</b> – Built in 762 as a circular city, Baghdad was the centre of the Islamic Civilisation and a world centre of culture and learning.</p>	<p>The city of Baghdad, AD 762.</p> 	
<p><b>Silk Road</b> – a network of land and sea routes used for trading silk, glass, spices, and many other goods.</p>		
<p><b>House of Wisdom</b> - Founded in 786 in Baghdad, the House of Wisdom was an important serving as a library and educational centre.</p>		
<p><b>Mongols</b> – Groups of tribespeople from modern-day Mongolia and northern China who travelled on horseback. United under Genghis Khan, the Mongols were feared warriors who amassed a huge empire.</p>		